

大学英语六级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Six ——



测试时间： 月 日 时至 时

答 题 提 示

1. 本试卷是严格按照 2000 年新大纲的要求,由北京大学、上海交通大学等高校的英语骨干教师编写,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性强,是考前训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词 汇	完形填空(改错、翻译、简答问题)	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10	15
自 测 分						
失 分						

Model Test Nine

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer: [A] [B] [C] [D]

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) Teacher and student. | B) Customer and repairman. | | |
| C) Operator and caller. | D) Customer and salesman. | | |
| 2. A) Sebring High School. | B) Clark High School. | | |
| C) Melrose Community College. | D) Enrolled College. | | |
| 3. A) He enjoyed using his new camera. | B) He left his camera in his friend's car. | | |
| C) He left his camera at the airport. | D) He lost his camera on his trip. | | |
| 4. A) To invite the man to join them. | B) To ask him to help cook. | | |
| C) To suggest politely that he leave. | D) To encourage him to have another drink. | | |
| 5. A) At 7:45 | B) At 7:35 | C) At 7:25 | D) At 7:15 |
| 6. A) Employer-Employee. | B) Teacher-Student. | C) Doctor-Patient. | D) Lawyer-Client. |
| 7. A) Not to visit his class. | B) The class objects to her visit. | | |
| C) To visit his class next Monday. | D) The students will have their exam next Monday. | | |
| 8. A) \$ 240 | B) \$ 250 | C) \$ 290 | D) \$ 200 |
| 9. A) The man was stopped by the police because he was driving too fast. | B) The man habitually drove fast but he slowed down where there was a school slope. | | |
| C) The man hit one of the kids on the corner of the first turning. | D) The woman inquiring the man is probably a judge. | | |
| 10. A) Hysterical. | B) Relaxed. | C) Upset. | D) Suspicious. |

Section B

注意:听力理解的 B 节 (Section B) 为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation), 题目在试卷二上, 现在请取出试卷二。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merck. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead—that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

11. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably refers to _____.
A) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
B) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs
C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see other matters with a fresh eye
D) the ideas which usually come up with new ways of management in the organization
12. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.
A) let your superiors know how good you are
B) project a favorable image to the people around you
C) work as a consultant to your superiors
D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors
13. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.

- A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
 - B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
 - C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
 - D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color
14. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are _____.
 A) biased B) popular C) insightful D) superficial
15. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
 B) The Importance of Being Visible
 C) Job Performance and Advancement
 D) Sex and Career Success

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Part science and part natural history, *ornithology* (鸟类学) owes its tremendous popularity as a science and a scientific recreation to a simple circumstance that is sometimes forgotten when we weigh the *eligibility* (有被选资格, 合适) of different kinds of animals for informal study; birds are day animals where others, just as engaging in their way—mice, for instance—are creatures of the night. Apart from their visibility (something very much in their favor), the beauty of birds and their many appealing habits have won for them a huge fan following that has more than once tempted impatient and ill-informed laboratory biologists to dismiss ornithology as so much bird-watching—an absurdly unjust judgment that ignores the fact that ornithology has made a number of profoundly important contributions to general biology.

Professional biologists are not hard put to *reel off* (滔滔不绝地讲) a list of distinctive contributions that ornithology has made to general biology science. They will cite, for example, Ernst Mayr's investigations of evolution and the mechanisms of *speciation* (物种形成), or M. R. Irwin's work on the immunologic performance of species of Columbidae (pigeons and doves) and of *hybrids* (杂交种) between them. Then again, David Lack's studies on mortality in wild populations of birds are the most illuminating life tables of wild animals and animal *demography* (统计学) generally. Most important of all, perhaps, is the contribution that ornithology has made to the study of animal behavior, beginning with Julian Huxley's classic study of the courtship habits of the great crested grebe and followed by Niko Tinbergen's studies on the behavior of her-ring gulls.

16. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A) Birds are widely studied because they are popular in the home.
 B) Ornithology has made important contributions to biology.
 C) Professional biologists often engage in bird-watching for recreation.
 D) Animal behavior is best studied by observing birds.
17. In Sent. 1, Para. 1, mice are described as being "creatures of the night" because they are _____.
 A) frightening to many people B) hunted by birds
 C) studied while in hibernation D) active after dark
18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the first paragraph as a reason for popular interest in birds?
 A) Their ecological value. B) Their appealing habits.
 C) Their visibility. D) Their beauty.
19. In Sent. 2, Para. 2, the pronoun "They" refers to _____.

- A) ornithology and general biological science B) contributions
C) professional biologists D) birds
20. David Lack's research contributed to biological science specifically in the area of _____.
A) evolution B) mating behavior C) animal demography D) immunology

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For most of us, the work is the central, dominating fact of life. We spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, traveling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizens as well. It is sometimes said that because leisure has become more important the indignities and injustices of work can be pushed into a corner, that because most work is pretty intolerable, the people who do it should compensate for its boredom, frustrations and humiliations by concentrating their hopes on the other parts of their lives. I reject that as a counsel of despair. For the foreseeable future the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer. Yet only a small minority can control the pace at which they work or the conditions in which their work is done; only for a small minority does work offer scope for creativity, imagination, or initiative.

Inequality at work and in work is still one of the cruelest and most glaring forms of inequality in our society. We cannot hope to solve the more obvious problems of industrial life, many of which arise directly or indirectly from the frustrations created by inequality at work, unless we tackle it head-on. Still less can we hope to create a decent and humane society.

The most glaring inequality is that between managers and the rest. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interest and allow them to develop their abilities. They are constantly learning; they are able to exercise responsibility; they have a considerable degree of control over their own and others' working lives. Most important of all, they have opportunity to initiate. By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, dull, even painful experience. They spend all their working lives in conditions which would be regarded as intolerable—for themselves—by those who take the decisions which let such conditions continue. The majority have little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be mere cogs in the bureaucratic machine. As a direct consequence of their work experience, many workers feel alienated from their work and their firm, whether it is in public or in private ownership.

21. In the writer's opinion, people judge others by _____.
A) the type of work they do B) the place where they work
C) the time they spend at work D) the amount of money they earn
22. According to the writer, in the future, work will _____.
A) matter less than it does now B) be as important as it is now
C) be better paid than it is now D) offer more satisfaction
23. What does the writer think is needed to solve our industrial problems?
A) A reduction in the number of strikes
B) Equality in salaries

- C) A more equal distribution of responsibility
 - D) An improvement in moral standards
24. What advantages does the writer say managers have over other workers?
- A) They cannot lose their jobs.
 - B) They get time off to attend course.
 - C) They can work at whatever interests them.
 - D) They can make their own decisions.
25. Working conditions generally remain bad because _____.
- A) the workers are quite satisfied with them
 - B) no one can decide what to do about them
 - C) managers see no need to change them
 - D) office workers want to protect their positions

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

How do we love tomatoes? Let's count the ways: We love them in pasta, on pizza, in juice, in salad and soup, sliced on sandwiches, stuffed with tuna, even dried and baked in bagels, but most of all, we love them right off the vine—ripe, red, and delicious.

While tomato lovers don't need an excuse for eating them by the bushel(蒲式耳), now there's even more reason to savor these delicious fruits. Evidence is mounting that people who eat tomatoes have a substantially lower risk for cancer.

In a thousand person study of eating habits and health, Harvard Medical School searchers found that those who ate tomatoes every week had the lowest chance of dying from cancer.

Recently, a study of 48,000 American men showed a 21 to 34 percent lower risk for prostate cancer(前列腺癌) among those who consumed tomatoes, tomato sauce, or pizza more than twice a week. And in a study of men and women in Italy, eating seven or more servings of raw tomatoes a week was linked to a 30 to 60 percent reduction in digestive tract and prostate cancers, depending on the type of cancer.

The protective qualities of the tomato are thought to come from lycopene(番茄红素), a potent antioxidant(抗氧化的) plant chemical that is abundant in tomatoes. Lycopene is responsible for the red color of tomatoes; the darker red the tomato is, the more lycopene it contains. Green and yellow tomatoes do not contain lycopene.

Lycopene is also found in watermelon and pink grapefruit, but tomatoes are the most abundant source. Cooking enhances the lycopene more available. Thus, tomato sauce and pasta is even a better source for lycopene than fresh raw tomatoes. Lycopene is fat soluble and must be consumed with a certain amount of fat to be absorbed by the body. Tomato recipes must contain a moderate amount of oil to ensure that along with a delicious taste treat, you will also be receiving all the health benefits tomatoes have to offer.

26. What is the main subject of the passage?
- A) Experiments are done to study tomatoes.
 - B) Tomatoes are delicious food.
 - C) Many people love eating tomatoes.
 - D) Eating tomatoes can lower risk for cancer.
27. Why does the writer say tomato lovers don't need an excuse for eating them by the bushel?
- A) It is proved that lycopene in which tomatoes are the most abundant lower risk for cancer.
 - B) Except its delicacy, there is more reasons that are not mentioned in the passage.
 - C) Tomatoes are the most abundant source of lycopene.

- D) Tomatoes are hard to be absorbed by the body.
28. According to the passage, it is showed lower risk for prostate cancer among those who consumed tomatoes, more than once a day _____.
 A) a 21 to 34 percent B) a 30 to 60 percent
 C) a 21 to 30 percent D) a 34 to 60 percent
29. What is the relationship between the color of tomatoes and lycopene?
 A) The light red tomatoes do not contain lycopene.
 B) The darker green and yellow the tomato, the less lycopene it contains.
 C) The lighter red the tomato, the less lycopene it contains.
 D) Green and yellow tomatoes contain little lycopene.
30. In order to be absorbed by the body _____.
 A) lycopene must be consumed with a certain fat
 B) you should consume dark red tomatoes
 C) raw tomatoes can be eaten
 D) you should consume watermelon and pink grapefruit except tomatoes

Part III Vocabulary (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to _____ her laughter.
 A) hold back B) hold on C) hold out D) hold up
32. To my surprise, the house which looked rather shabby outside was luxuriously and _____ furnished inside.
 A) artificially B) arbitrarily C) arrogantly D) artistically
33. Why does a vegetarian restaurant make its dishes resemble meat in every way except _____?
 A) ingredients B) elements C) components D) compounds
34. Her letter was in such a casual scrawl, and in such pale ink, that it was almost _____.
 A) unintelligible B) vague C) ambiguous D) illegible
35. In the United States, the need to protect plant and animal species has become a highly _____ and sharply political issue since the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973.
 A) controversial B) universal C) compulsory D) overwhelming
36. Our neighbours hang their children's framed diplomas in _____ places on the walls of the sitting room.
 A) brilliant B) respective C) conspicuous D) remarkable
37. With the implement of the policy of opening to the outside, tourism has become a _____ business in this country.
 A) degrading B) decomposing C) booming D) ripening
38. In Britain, and on the Continent too, the Japanese are sometimes viewed _____ a threat to domestic industries.
 A) like B) with C) for D) as
39. You have the _____ of working hard and being successful or of not working hard and being unsuccessful.
 A) alteration B) reduction C) settlement D) alternative

40. Dr. Johnson's talk was generally well received, but as for the statistics he _____, I don't think all of them were up-to-date.
A) referred to B) related to C) adjusted to D) appealed to
41. Academic contacts between the two universities _____ the cultural exchange of the two countries.
A) facilitate B) rectify C) regulate D) acknowledge
42. The clothes has been _____ in the washing machine for half an hour, you should let them out.
A) discomposed B) disturbed C) perturbed D) agitate
43. Our successes and failures largely depend on our own _____ of ourselves, namely, how we see ourselves.
A) contempt B) ignorance C) conception D) conviction
44. Don't do anything against law again; otherwise, you and your _____ will be caught by the police.
A) comrades B) associates C) connection D) relations
45. Facts that may seem little consequence at the time may later assume _____ significance at the time when ETS staff members decided whether further action is justified.
A) considerable B) valuable C) countable D) honourable
46. The only solution to rubbish problem for a nation which now spends more on wrapping food than it pays farmers to produce it, is recovering _____ the packaging materials for commercial as well as conversational reasons.
A) on sale B) on the spot C) on a large scale D) on all sides
47. Complete _____ is still shown in many official quarters to the sufferings of the undernourished and persecuted.
A) indifference B) disinterestedness C) disregard D) unconcern
48. Many photographers prefer to take pictures _____, when they can take advantage of the special effects of the setting sun.
A) at noon B) at twilight C) in the morning D) in the fall
49. The shop had no more red shoes _____, so Jane chose brown ones instead.
A) on hand B) ready C) in hand D) in stock
50. If profit and money are your first _____, and commitment to people your least concern, you have failed education.
A) potentiality B) priority C) superiority D) responsibility
51. The boy's father said, "You'll learn what discipline is like when you go into the army. You can't do as you like there, you know, you have to _____."
A) keep your guard up B) stay in the ring C) run the race D) toe the line
52. Bill is not a fast runner and he doesn't have a chance of winning the marathon, but he will _____ the race even if he finishes last.
A) keep on B) keep to C) stick out D) stick to
53. Even though it is a _____ explanation, I am not completely convinced.
A) susceptible B) plausible C) plentiful D) reliable
54. Although sports _____ the household, Joe drew the line when they interfered with family traditions and routine.
A) overwhelmed B) affected C) dominated D) influenced
55. All I can say is that if you haven't, don't bother to waste your time going: it's utterly _____, mediocre(平庸) and without a single new idea.
A) adverse B) dreary C) luxurious D) formidable

56. The reform in economic system in China will help to _____ and develop the socialist market economic base.
- A) dedicate B) contribute to C) consolidate D) adjust to
57. Old Americans are extremely reluctant to buy on _____ and likely to save as much money as possible.
- A) debt B) credit C) deposit D) sale
58. Because of the strike, British Rails have been forced to _____ all trains to London.
- A) cancel B) postpone C) abandon D) recall
59. President Wilson was gaining slowly, but rumors persisted that he was totally _____, dead or insane(疯了).
- A) perplexed B) depressed C) paralyzed D) impaired
60. I raised my eyebrows and stuck my head forward and _____ it in a single nod, a gesture boys used then for O. K. when they weren't too pleased.
- A) hugged B) shrugged C) clapped D) jerked

试 卷 二

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10, you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written. Now listen to the passage.

If you think you have a (S1) _____ nice home page on the web, take it to the bank; somebody like high-flying, high-speed Internet provider @Home Corp might want it; @Home bought the (S2) _____ popular home page of Excite Inc for \$ 6.7 billion in (S3) _____, and seemed to think that it was a (S4) _____; the home-age (S5) _____ is the largest deal ever for the Internet, (S6) _____ last month's (S7) _____ of Netscape Corp by American Online for the Pittance of \$ 4.2 billion.

Official Xinhua news agency reported (S8) _____, more than 0.0001 percent of all Chinese. The China Daily newspaper reported (S9) _____, nearly 0.0002 percent of all Chinese. Chinese authorities ordered (S10) _____.

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete (删去) a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example: Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods 1. time
Many of the arguments having used for the study of litera- 2. /

tureas a school subject are valid for A study of television.

3. the

Color blindness is a genetical caused condition in which a person can not detect all colors. A defect is more common in men than in women. (More than 4 out of every 100 men are color blind.) Most color-blind people can see only two basic colors, they tend to confuse other colors, especially red with green. This impairment (缺陷) can bring in problems because many color-blind people do not realize whether their eyesight is defective. They have learned to use the color names when every one else uses, and they are not aware that they did not see the color that others see. There is a risk that their condition it may place them in danger. For example, if they confuse red and green, they may be able to distinguish traffic signals only from their brightness. Scientists believed that color blindness is an inherited genetic defect, and there is no cure for them.

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic**. You should write no less than 150 words and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 为解决交通难,有人建议多造马路
2. 有人则建议限制自行车和小汽车
3. 我的看法

How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic?
