

大学英语六级考试模拟试卷

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

06

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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,是考前模拟训练的精品。
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、英译汉、回答问题) | 短文写作 |
|------|-----|------|------|----|-------------------|------|
| 卷面分值 | 100 | 20 | 40 | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| 自测分 | | | | | | |
| 失分 | | | | | | |

Model Test Six

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) Some ties. | B) Some gloves. | C) A sweater. | D) A shirt. |
| 2. A) At 4:00. | B) At 4:20. | C) At 3:20. | D) At 3:00. |
| 3. A) Employer and employee. | B) Tutor and student. | C) Wife and husband. | D) Mother and son. |
| 4. A) He was like an animal. | B) He was awkward. | C) He was graceful. | D) He was terrible. |
| 5. A) She always got to work late. | | B) She got angry with her boss. | |
| | C) She was frequently sick and absent from work. | D) She prepared a financial report incorrectly. | |
| 6. A) Objective. | B) Timid. | C) Hostile. | D) Sympathetic. |
| 7. A) \$ 10.00. | B) \$ 19.00. | C) \$ 36.00. | D) \$ 40.00. |
| 8. A) In a zoo. | B) In a park. | C) In a pet store. | D) In a museum. |
| 9. A) He spends too much money. | | B) He works in a factory. | |
| | C) He should get a job. | D) He likes to argue. | |
| 10. A) He may convert it and use it as a restaurant. | | B) He may demolish it and build a new restaurant. | |
| | C) He may sell it to the owner of a restaurant. | D) He may rent it out for use as a restaurant. | |

Section B Spot Dictation

听力理解的 B 部分在试卷二上, 现在请取出试卷二。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Space enthusiasts look to the day when ordinary people as well as professional astronauts and members of Congress, can leave Earth behind and head for a space station resort, or may a base on the moon or Mars. The Space Transportation Association, an industry lobbying group, recently created a division devoted to promoting space tourism, which it sees as a viable way to spur economic development beyond Earth.

The great stumbling block in this road to stars, however, is the sheer difficulty of getting anywhere in space. Merely achieving orbit is an expensive and risky proposition. Current space propulsion technologies make it a stretch to send probes to distant destinations within the solar system. Spacecraft have to follow multi year, indirect trajectories that loop around several planets in order to gain velocity from gravity assists. Then the craft lack the energy to come back. Sending spacecraft to other solar systems would take many centuries.

Fortunately, engineers have no shortage of inventive plans for new propulsion systems that might someday expand human presence, literally or figuratively, beyond this planet. Some are radical refinements of current rocket or jet technologies. Others harness nuclear energies or would ride on powerful laser beams. Even the equivalents of "space elevators" for hoisting cargoes into orbit are on the drawing board.

"Reach how orbit and you are halfway to anywhere in the Solar System," science-fiction author Robert A. Heinlein memorably wrote. And virtually all analysts agree that inexpensive access to low-Earth orbit is a vital first step, because most scenarios for expanding humankind's reach depend on the orbital assembly of massive spacecraft or other equipment, involving multiple launches.

The need for better launch systems is already immediate, driven by private—and public-sector demand. Most commercial payloads are destined either for the now crowded geostationary orbit, where satellites jostle for elbow room 36,000 kilometers above the equator, or for low-Earth orbit, just a few hundred kilometers up. Low-Earth orbit is rapidly becoming a space enterprise zone, because satellites that close can transmit signals to desktop or even handheld receivers. Scientific payloads are also taking off in a big way. More than 50 major observatories and explorations to other solar system bodies will lift off within the next decade. The pressing demand for launches has even prompted Boeing's commercial space division to team up with RSC-Energia in Moscow and Kvaerner Maritime in Oslo to refurbish an oil rig and create a 34,000-ton displacement semisubmersible launch platform that will be towed to orbitally favorable launch sites.

11. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the development of space technology
- B) the obstacles and prospects of space transportation
- C) the public interests in space travel
- D) the growth of space business

12. The major difficulty in developing space travel is that _____.

- A) there is no clear destination in space
- B) it is too risky and expensive for people to go beyond the orbit
- C) the current space propulsion systems can not meet the needs for the long space travel
- D) there is not enough for spacecraft to gain velocity

13. According to the passage the low-Earth orbit is _____.

- A) the destination for most commercial payloads

- B) a few hundred kilometers above the earth
 - C) about 36 000 kilometers away above the earth
 - D) a few hundreds kilometers above the geostationary orbit
14. The "sheer difficulty" (paragraph 2) refers to _____.
- A) Sending spacecraft to other solar system would take many centuries
 - B) The crate send to the space would not come back
 - C) Now we cannot send anyone to space
 - D) Space tourism plan is not feasible now
15. Which of the following statement can NOT be inferred from the passage?
- A) When traveling in space, spacecraft take indirect route to avoid gravity from the other planets.
 - B) Space engineers are now developing space elevators.
 - C) It will take the current spacecraft several hundred years to travel to other solar systems.
 - D) Scientists from different countries are working together to develop new space technologies.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The promise of finding long-term technological solutions to the problem of world food shortages seems difficult to fulfill. Many innovations that were once heavily supported and publicized have since fallen by the wayside. The proposals themselves were technically feasible, but they proved to be economically unviable and to yield food products culturally unacceptable to their consumers.

One characteristic common to unsuccessful food innovations has been that, even with extensive government support, they often have not been technologically adapted or culturally acceptable to the people for whom they had been developed. A successful new technology, therefore, must fit the entire sociocultural system in which it is to find a place. Security of crop yield, practicality of storage, and costs are much more significant than had previously been realized by the advocates of new technologies.

The adoption of new food technologies depends on more than these technical and cultural considerations; economic factors and governmental policies also strongly influence the ultimate success of any innovation. Economists in the Anglo-American tradition have taken the lead in investigating the economics of technological innovation. Although they exaggerate in claiming that profitability is the key factor guiding technical change—they completely disregard the substantial effects of culture—they are correct in stressing the importance of profits. Most technological innovations in agriculture can be fully used only by large landowners and are only adopted if these profit-oriented business people believe that the innovation will increase their incomes. Thus, innovations that carry high rewards for big agribusiness groups will be adopted even if they harm segments of the population and reduce the availability of food in a country. Further, should a new technology promise to alter substantially the profits and losses associated with any production system, those with economic power will strive to maintain and improve their own positions. Therefore, although technical advances in food production and processing will perhaps be needed to ensure food availability, meeting food needs will depend much more on equalizing economic power among the various segments of the populations within the developing countries themselves.

16. The passage mentions all of the following as factors important to the success of a new food crop EXCEPT the _____.
- A) practicality of storage of the crop
 - B) security of the crop yield
 - C) quality of the crop's protein
 - D) cultural acceptability of the crop
17. The author suggests that, in most emerging countries, extensive government intervention accompanying

the introduction of a food innovation will _____.

- A) usually be sufficient to guarantee the financial success of the innovation
 - B) be necessary to ensure that the benefits of the innovation will be spread throughout the society
 - C) normally occur only when the innovation favors large landowners
 - D) generally cost the country more than will be earned by the innovation
18. The first paragraph of the passage best supports which of the following statements?
- A) Too much publicity can harm the chances for the success of a new food innovation.
 - B) Innovations that produce culturally acceptable crops will generally be successful.
 - C) A food-product innovation can be technically feasible and still not be economically viable.
 - D) It is difficult to decide whether a food-product innovation has actually been a success.
19. The author provides a sustained argument to uphold which of the following assertions?
- A) Profitability is neither necessary nor sufficient for a new technology to be adopted.
 - B) Profitability is the key factor guiding technological change.
 - C) Economic element and governmental regulations exert great influence on the final success of any innovation.
 - D) Innovations carrying high rewards for big agribusiness groups harm the poor.
20. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss the _____.
- A) means of assessing the extent of the world food shortage
 - B) difficulties of applying technological solutions to the problem of food shortages
 - C) costs of introducing a new food technology into a developing country
 - D) nature of the new technological innovations in the area of food production

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is notorious that facts are compatible with opposite emotional comments, since the same fact will inspire entirely different feelings in different persons and at different times in the same person; and there is no rational deducible connection between any outer fact and the sentiments it may happen to provoke. There have their source in another sphere of existence altogether, in the animal and spiritual region of the subject's being. Conceive yourself, if possibly, suddenly stripped of all the emotion with which your world now inspires you, and try to imagine it as it exists, purely by itself, without your favorable or unfavorable, hopeful or apprehensive comment. It will be almost impossible for you to realize such a condition of negativity and deadness. No one portion of the universe would then have importance beyond another; and the whole collection of its things and series of its events would be without significance, character, expression, or perspective. Whatever of value, interest, or meaning our respective worlds may appear endowed with are thus pure gifts of the spectator's mind. The passion of love is the most familiar and extreme example of this fact. If it comes, it comes; if it doesn't come, no process of reasoning can force it. Yet it transforms the value of the creature loved as utterly as the sunrise transforms Mont. Blanc from a corpse-like gray to a rosy enchantment; and it sets the whole world to a new tune for the lover and gives a new issue to his life. So with fear, with indignation, jealousy, ambition, worship. If they are there, life changes. And whether they shall be there or not depends almost always upon non-logical, often or organic conditions. And as the excited interest which these passions put into the world is our gift to the world, just so are the passions themselves gifts; gifts to us, from sources sometimes low and sometimes high; but almost always non-logical and beyond our control. Gifts, either of the flesh or of the spirit; and the spirit blows where it lists, and the world's materials lend their surface passively to all the gifts alike, as the stage-setting receives indifferently whatever alternating colored lights may be shed upon it

from the optical apparatus in the gallery.

Meanwhile the practically real world for each one of us, the effective world of the individual, is the compound world, the physical facts and emotional values in indistinguishable combination. Withdraw or pervert (使错乱) either factor of this complex resultant, and the kind of experience we call pathological ensues (因而产生).

21. This passage mainly discusses _____.
A) the dual nature of the world in which we humans live
B) the effect of strong emotions
C) emotion and reality
D) emotions and passions gifts of the spectator's mind
22. Our feelings about external reality have their origin in _____.
A) our heart
B) events that affect us personally
C) our immediate environment
D) our subjective being
23. The passion of love is cited by the author to show how _____.
A) unable we are to control our emotions
B) unreal our practical world is
C) familiar passions are to us
D) our world can be transformed by our feelings
24. According to the author all are true EXCEPT that _____.
A) our emotions and passions are gifts—no way of controlling or summoning them
B) whatever values our world has for us are imparted by our minds
C) our feelings about external reality flow from what is objective—outside facts in the environment
D) there seems no logical way to predict our reactions to a given set of conditions.
25. We can conclude from the passage that a man is about to be executed will feel _____.
A) depressed
B) desperate
C) apathetic
D) emotions we cannot predict

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Great emotional and intellectual resources are demanded in quarrels; stamina helps, as does a capacity for obsession. But no one is born a good quarreler; the craft must be learned.

There are two generally recognized apprenticeships. First, and universally preferred, is a long childhood spent in the company of fractious siblings. After several years of rainy afternoons, brothers and sisters develop a sure feel for the tactics of attrition and the niceties of strategy so necessary in first-rate quarreling.

The only child, or the child of peaceful or repressed households, is likely to grow up failing to understand that quarrels, unlike arguments, are not about anything, least of all the pursuit of truth. The apparent subject of a quarrel is a mere pretext; the real business is the quarrel itself.

Essentially, adversaries in a quarrel are out to establish or rescue their dignity. Hence the elementary principle: anything may be said. The unschooled, may spend an hour with knocking heart, sifting the consequences of calling this old acquaintance a lying fraud.

Those who miss their first apprenticeship may care to enroll in the second, the bad marriage. This can be perilous for the neophyte; the mutual intimacy of spouses makes them at once more vulnerable and more dangerous in attack. Once sex is involved, the stakes are higher all round. And there is an unspoken rule that those who love, or have loved, one another are granted a license for unlimited beastliness such as is denied to mere sworn enemies. For all that some of our most tenacious black belt quarrelers have come to it late in life and mastered every throw.

A quarrel may last years. Among brooding types with time on their hands, like writers, half a lifetime

is not uncommon. In its most refined form, a quarrel may consist of the participants not talking to each other. They will need to scheme laboriously to appear in public together to register their silence.

Brief, violent quarrels are also known as rows. In all cases the essential ingredient remains the same; the original cause must be forgotten as soon as possible. From here on, dignity, pride, self-esteem, honor are quarrelling, like jealousy, is an ail-consuming business, virtually a profession. For the quarreler's very self-hood is on the line. To lose an argument is a brief disappointment, much like losing a game of tennis; but to be crushed in a quarrel... rather bite off your tongue and spread it at your opponent's feet.

26. The expression "rainy afternoon" (Line 2, Para. 2) implies a time when brothers and sisters _____.

- A) had to play at home
- B) felt depressed
- C) were quarrelling
- D) got the only chance to stay together

27. During the quarrel, either among children or between spouses _____.

- A) brutality is apparent
- B) politeness is used as a weapon
- C) skillful tactics are employed
- D) feeling is exaggerated

28. The difference between a quarrel and an argument is said to be that _____.

- A) the former involves individual pride
- B) the former concerns strong points of view
- C) the latter has well-established rules
- D) the latter concerns trivial issues

29. In the article as a whole, the writer treats quarreling as if it were _____.

- A) a military campaign
- B) a social skill
- C) a moral evil
- D) a natural gift

30. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A) why quarrel is bitter
- B) how to mind your words while arguing
- C) the characteristics of a quarrel
- D) how to make a good quarrel

Part II

Vocabulary

(20 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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. The magician picked several persons _____ from the audience and asked them to help him with the performance.

- A) by accident
- B) at random
- C) on occasion
- D) on average

32. If you want to accomplish the work, you'd better work in _____ with others.

- A) unison
- B) connection
- C) collaboration
- D) communication

33. Mrs. Lackey was awakened by the ringing of the bedside phone 12 hours after her husband's boat had been _____.

- A) wrecked
- B) collapsed
- C) decayed
- D) fired

34. Sometimes very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.

- A) to separate
- B) separating
- C) for separating
- D) having separated

35. It's time _____ about the traffic problem downtown.

- A) something was done
- B) everything is done
- C) anything will be done
- D) nothing to be done

36. There is _____ spirit born into every human being. Some lose it by the time they are adults. Others have it forever.
A) a stressed B) a strengthened C) an irrepressible D) a vigor
37. Many of the citizens of the world's richest and most technological advanced nations will find it increasingly painful to _____ the incessant demand for change that characterizes our time.
A) keep up with B) come up with C) go along with D) face up with
38. His long service with the company was _____ with a present.
A) admitted B) acknowledged C) attributed D) accepted
39. Nothing Helen says is ever _____. She always thinks carefully before she speaks.
A) topical B) territorial C) spontaneous D) primary
40. Jim isn't _____, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
A) gloomy B) awkward C) tedious D) dull
41. He was sent to prison for trying to _____ a policeman with money.
A) bankrupt B) interrupt C) disrupt D) corrupt
42. We often advise him not to drink more wine _____ is good for health.
A) as B) than C) that D) but
43. Her stubbornness _____ her in relationships with other people.
A) prevailed B) prohibited C) forbade D) hindered
44. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and _____ by the same federal laws.
A) abide B) stand C) conform D) sustain
45. We are _____ faced with the necessity to recognize that having more people implies a lower standard of living.
A) readily B) smoothly C) inevitably D) deliberately
46. When Mark was eighteen he _____ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.
A) took to B) took for C) took up D) took on
47. 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
48. Children are _____ to have some accidents as they grow up.
A) obvious B) indispensable C) bound D) doubtless
49. _____ the demands of aerospace, medicine and agriculture, engineers are creating exotic new metallic substances.
A) Meet B) Being met are C) To meet D) They are meeting
50. He sat there wondering how he could _____ off or destroy the sharks around him.
A) rip B) haul C) ward D) flee
51. New mineral resources may be discovered during the present Antarctic _____.
A) expedition B) excursion C) voyage D) sensation
52. Because part of his brain was _____ in the traffic accident, he lost the ability to speak.
A) demolished B) destroyed C) damaged D) ruined
53. I don't really know how to _____ the problem.
A) cope B) tackle C) set in D) eliminate
54. If you are under 18, you are not _____ to join this club.
A) available B) legitimate C) capable D) eligible

55. After he set fire to the library, the boy was _____ from school.
 A) expelled B) excluded C) exiled D) extracted
56. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.
 A) adequate for B) intent on C) short of D) deficient in
57. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
 A) go in for B) go back on C) go through with D) go along with
58. In my opinion standards of workmanship have _____ over the past 20 years.
 A) aggravated B) diminished C) deteriorated D) eroded
59. The student found the novel _____. It provided him with so much information about the subject.
 A) enlightening B) confusing C) perplexing D) delighting
60. Portrait painting has been his lifelong _____.
 A) attempt B) try C) effort D) endeavor

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

It seems like a sensational 61. After a mere two or three years of 62, you can retire on a pension that will finance decades of 63 living. Such a bargain is in fact 64—but only to chimpanzees(黑猩猩). Some 80 chimpanzees are involved 65 a research project in San Antonio 66 which they are injected with the AIDS virus; they develop some clinical symptoms but not the full 67 and have every prospect of living out 68 normal life-span of 40 to 60 years. They are, however, useless for 69 research, and it seems unwise to 70 the AIDS-infected chimpanzees, who 71 born in captivity, into the world. So the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, which 72 the chimpanzees and contracts them out to research organizations, 73 customers \$ 30 000 per animal to set up 74 amounts to a retirement plan to pay the cost of caring for the chimpanzees 75 their golden years. While subject 76 experiments, the chimpanzees live alone in huts, but when their 77 working lives are over, they are gathered 78 colonies of eight or ten in block houses that give them 79 to play. Says foundation official Jorg Eichberg: "They 80 a very normal life."

61. A) design B) hope C) report D) deal
62. A) work B) life C) age D) survival
63. A) careful B) careless C) carefree D) careworn
64. A) maintained B) available C) impossible D) hopeless
65. A) to B) among C) on D) in
66. A) at B) in C) for D) by
67. A) disease B) problem C) covering D) strength
68. A) his B) its C) their D) her
69. A) better B) further C) whole D) extra
70. A) imprison B) keep C) release D) relieve
71. A) have B) are C) had D) were
72. A) earns B) sells C) breeds D) corrupts
73. A) charges B) costs C) takes D) demands

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| 74. A) some | B) what | C) the | D) large |
| 75. A) during | B) for | C) before | D) between |
| 76. A) by | B) of | C) in | D) to |
| 77. A) few | B) long | C) brief | D) shortcut |
| 78. A) with | B) into | C) to | D) by |
| 79. A) flat | B) plot | C) room | D) apartment |
| 80. A) expect | B) lead | C) need | D) prefer |

试 卷 二

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section B Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in a second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just a part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Bullfighting has often been called (S1) _____. But to call it this is wrong for two reasons: first, soccer is the most popular sport; and second, bullfighting cannot really be called a sport. It should be called, more properly, (S2) _____ like a ballet. However, this ballet is like dancing on a tight rope, because if the bull-fighter makes an mistake, he will quite (S3) _____.

A bullfight is not really (S4) _____. Actually it is a contest between a man and himself. The audience goes to the ring to see a man conquer (S5) _____ and take as many chances with the bull as possible. It is very much like the audience that goes to (S6) _____ on the flying trapeze at the circus. The crowd does not want to see the men (S7) _____; what it wants is the thrill of seeing the performers almost miss and then (S8) _____. It is the same in the bullring. The men (S9) _____ the most daring maneuvers become the stars.

Bullfighting is one of the few ways a poor boy can become rich and famous in Spain and Latin America—and many matadors have become millionaires. But for every successful matador there are hundreds who have fallen by the wayside and are forgotten. Many do not (S10) _____. Some are crippled by the bulls, and some are killed.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Responsibility**. Your composition should be based on the outline below and should be no less than 150 words. Remember to write clearly.

1. 什么是责任?
2. 有的人逃避责任。
3. 我们应该持何种立场?

