

大学英语六级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Six ——

05

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 Five

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) He read the newspaper. | B) One of his students told him. |
| C) He attended a cabinet meeting. | D) He listened to a radio report. |
| 2. A) She feels that he won't accept anything. | B) She's sure he already has a pocket calculator. |
| C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants. | D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford. |
| 3. A) Go to Paris. | B) Spend a weekend at home. |
| C) Go to London. | D) Visit her cousin. |
| 4. A) 960 | B) 640 |
| C) 660 | D) 620 |
| 5. A) She went shopping. | B) She repaired her car. |
| C) She did some sewing. | D) She bought some tobacco. |
| 6. A) It's a very good bargain. | |
| B) It's too expensive. | |
| C) If you buy three, the price is lower. | |
| D) You would pay the same price for it in other stores. | |
| 7. A) To make a phone call to someone. | B) To confirm someone's arrival. |
| C) To send someone a telegram. | D) To make an appointment with the doctor. |
| 8. A) 555 - 2299 | B) 555 - 2229 |
| C) 555 - 9922 | D) 555 - 0418 |
| 9. A) Cough medicine. | B) Honey and whisky. |
| C) Antibiotics. | D) Over-the-counter remedies. |
| 10. A) Doctor and patient. | B) Passenger and bus driver. |

C) Daughter and mother.

D) Customer and merchant.

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:

When fossil fuels such as coal, gasoline, and fuel oils are burned, they emit oxides of sulfur, carbon, and nitrogen into the air. These oxides combine with moisture in the air to form sulfuric acid, carbonic acid, and nitric acid. When it rains or snows, these acids are brought to Earth in what is called acid rain.

During the course of the 20th century, the acidity of the air and acid rain have come to be recognized as a leading threat to the stability and quality of the Earth's environment. Most of this acidity is produced in the industrialized nations of the Northern Hemisphere—the United States, Canada, Japan, and most of the countries of Eastern and Western Europe.

The effects of acid rain can be devastating to many forms of life, including human life. Its effects can be most vividly seen, however, in lakes, rivers, and streams and on vegetation. Acidity in water kills virtually all life forms. By the early 1990s tens of thousands of lakes had been destroyed by acid rain. The problem has been most severe in Norway, Sweden, and Canada.

The threat posed by acid rain is not limited by geographic boundaries, for prevailing winds carry the pollutants around the globe. (61) For example, much research supports the conclusion that pollution from coal-powered electric generating stations in the midwestern United States is the ultimate cause of the severe acid-rain problem in eastern Canada and the northeastern United States. Nor are the destructive effects of acid rain limited to the natural environment. Structures made of stone, metal, and cement have also been damaged or destroyed. Some of the world's great monuments, including the cathedrals of Europe and the Coliseum in Rome, have shown signs of deterioration caused by acid rain.

Scientists use what is called the PH factor to measure the acidity or alkalinity of liquid solutions. On a scale from 0 to 14, the number 0 represents the highest level of acid and 14 the most basic or alkaline. A solution of distilled water containing neither acids nor alkalis, or bases, is designated 7, or neutral. If the PH level of rainfalls below 5.5, the rain is considered acidic. Rainfalls in the eastern United States and in Western Europe often range from 4.5 to 4.0.

Although the cost of such antipollution equipments as burners, filters, and chemical and washing devices is great, the cost in damage to the environment and human life is estimated to be much greater because the damage may be irreversible. Although preventative measures are being taken, up to 500 000 lakes in North America and more than 4 billion cubic feet (118 million cubic meters) of timber in Europe may be destroyed before the end of the 20th century.

11. In this passage, the writer focuses his discussion on _____.

- A) how to measure acid rain
 - B) how to define acid rain
 - C) the serious effects of acid rain
 - D) the measures man has taken to control acid rain
12. From the 4th paragraph, we can safely conclude that the severe acid rain problem in eastern Canada is _____.
- A) the result of the pollutants carried by the wind from coal-powered electric generating station in the mid-western United States
 - B) the result of a revenge taken by the American government on Canada due to a coal mine dispute
 - C) the result of air pollution caused by Canadian industries
 - D) the result of the excessive mining of a coal mine in eastern Canada
13. According to the passage, the PH level of rain falls in Norway must be _____.
- A) between 4.5 - 4.0
 - B) around 7
 - C) between 7 - 14
 - D) below 5.5
14. What's the writer's attitude to the problem of acid rain?
- A) Indifferent.
 - B) Concerned.
 - C) Satisfied.
 - D) Optimistic.
15. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that _____.
- A) we can do nothing about the problem of acid rain because the cost of antipollution is too great
 - B) we must continue our effort against the problem of acid rain because the damage of it is too great
 - C) thanks to the effective preventative measures, the problem of acid rain will be solved at the end of the century
 - D) thanks to the effective preventative measures, after the year 2000, we won't have the problem of acid rain

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Perhaps no poet's career was more closely associated with the Imagist movement than was that of H. D. (Hilda Doolittle). (62) Her verse, with its precise, clear images, typified the Imagists rebellion against what they perceived as the sentimentalism and careless techniques of nineteenth century poetry.

H. D. attended private schools in Philadelphia and then Bryn Maws College. The love of classical antiquity she acquired during these years later surfaced in the many references in her poetry to figures from Greek and Egyptian mythology and in her classical notions of beauty and form. While in Philadelphia she also began rewarding friendships with Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, and Harriet Monroe.

In 1910, H. D. sailed for Europe, where her career began. Soon after arriving in London, she renewed her friendship with Pound and met and married Richard Aldington, an Imagist poet and novelist who also directly influenced the shape of her writing. (63) She began writing short poems that so impressed Pound with their precise description and diction that he insisted she submit them to Harriet Monroe's Poetry magazine signed "H. D., Imagist". She persisted in using her initials for the remainder of her career, a career closely linked to the Imagist rebellion against more traditional poetry.

The clear, spare, and energetic lyrics of H. D.'s early poems, with their classical images, later became fuller, freer, and more "open" philosophic explorations of the world. By then, the destruction of the Second World War that she witnessed elicited deeper visions of the relationship of ancient truths to modern realities. That vision is expressed in such works as *Trilogy* (1928), and *Bid Me to Live* (1960). Many of her other poems, essays, and short stories have been published posthumously.

16. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
 A) H. D. 's early life
 B) H. D. 's contributions to a literary development
 C) the influence of classical poetry on H. D. 's works
 D) the role of H. D. 's writing style
17. According to the passage, the Imagists revolted against earlier poets' emphasis on _____.
 A) precise images B) the classics C) energetic lyrics D) emotion
18. According to the passage, H. D. 's interest in the classics was inspired by _____.
 A) mythology B) friendship C) her own experiences D) her formal education
19. _____ convinced H. D. to submit her works to Poetry magazine.
 A) Richard Aldington B) Ezra Pound
 C) Harriet Monroe D) William Carlos Williams
20. We can infer from the passage that H. D. 's works _____.
 A) discussed personal relationships B) was typical of nineteenth century works
 C) was difficult to understand D) became more widely known after her death

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The word conservation has a thrifty (节俭) meaning. To conserve is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment. (64) Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them, even until very recently, had the foolish idea that the treasures were "limitless" and "inexhaustible". Most of the citizens of earlier generations knew little or nothing about complicated and delicate system that runs all through nature, and which means that, as in a living body, an unhealthy condition of one part will sooner or later be harmful to all the others.

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work; scientific forestry was a new idea; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-term climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word "conservation" had nothing of the meaning that it has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, we must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should therefore, be made a part of everyone's daily life. To know about the water table (水位) in the ground is just as important to us as a knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all watersheds (森林地带集水地区) need the protection of plant life and why the running currents of streams and rivers must be made to yield their full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting them. We need to know the importance of big, mature trees, because living space for most of man's fellow creatures on this planet is figured not only in square measure of surface but also in cubic volume above the earth. In brief, it should be our goal to restore as much of the original beauty of nature as we can.

21. The author's attitude towards the current situation in the exploitation of natural resources is _____.
 A) positive B) natural C) suspicious D) critical
22. According to the author, the greatest mistake of our forefathers was that _____.
 A) they had no idea about scientific forestry
 B) they had little or no sense of environment protection

- C) they were not aware of the significance of nature study
 - D) they had no idea of how to make good use of raw materials
23. It can be inferred from the passage that earlier generations didn't realize _____.
 A) the interdependence of water, soil, and living things
 B) the importance of the proper land use
 C) the harmfulness of soil destruction and river floods
 D) the extraordinary rapid growth of population
24. With a view to correcting the mistakes of our forefathers, the author suggests that _____.
 A) we plant more trees
 B) we be taught environmental science, as well as the science of plants
 C) environmental education be directed toward everyone
 D) we return to nature
25. What does the author imply by saying "living space. . . is figured. . . also in cubic volume above the earth" (in last paragraph)?
 A) Our living space on the earth is getting smaller and smaller.
 B) Our living space should be measured in cubic volume.
 C) We need to take some measures to protect space.
 D) We must create better living conditions for both birds and animals.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In science, a theory is a reasonable explanation of observed events that are related. A theory often involves an imaginary model that helps scientists picture the way an observed event could be produced. A good example of this is found in the kinetic molecular theory, in which gases are pictured as being made up of many small particles that are in constant motion.

A useful theory, in addition to explaining past observations, helps to predict events that have not as yet been observed. After a theory has been publicized, scientists design experiments to test the theory. If observations confirm the scientists' predictions, the theory is supported. If observations do not confirm the predictions, the scientists must search further. There may be a fault in the experiment, or the theory may have to be revised or rejected.

Science involves imagination and creative thinking as well as collecting information and performing experiments. Facts by themselves are not science. (65) As the mathematician Jules Henri Poincare said: "Science is built with facts just as a house is built with bricks, but a collection of facts cannot be called science any more than a pile of bricks can be called a house."

Most scientists start an investigation by finding out what other scientists have learned about a particular problem. After known facts have been gathered, the scientist comes to the part of the investigation that requires considerable imagination. Possible solutions to the problem are formulated. These possible solutions are called hypotheses.

In a way, any hypothesis is a leap into the unknown. It extends the scientist's thinking beyond the known facts. The scientist plans experiments, performs calculations, and makes observations to test hypotheses. For without hypotheses, further investigation lacks purpose and direction. When hypotheses are confirmed, they are incorporated into theories.

26. Bricks are mentioned in the 3rd paragraph to indicate how _____.
 . 5 .

- A) mathematicians approach science
 - B) building a house is like performing experiments
 - C) science is more than a collection of facts
 - D) scientific experiments have led to improved technology
27. In the fourth paragraph, the author implies that imagination is most important to scientists when they _____.
- A) evaluate previous work on a problem
 - B) formulate possible solutions to a problem
 - C) gather known facts
 - D) close an investigation
28. In the last paragraph, the author refers to hypothesis as "a leap into the unknown" in order to show that hypotheses _____.
- A) are sometimes ill-conceived
 - B) can lead to dangerous results
 - C) go beyond available facts
 - D) require effort to formulate
29. In the last paragraph, what does the author imply is a major function of hypotheses?
- A) Sifting through known facts.
 - B) Communicating a scientist's thoughts to others.
 - C) Providing direction for scientific research.
 - D) Linking together different theories.
30. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A) Theories are simply imaginary models of past events.
 - B) It is better to revise a hypothesis than to reject it.
 - C) A scientist's most difficult task is testing hypotheses.
 - D) A good scientist needs to be creative.

Part III

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

31. 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
32. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
- A) are freshmen permitted
 - B) freshmen
 - C) permitted are freshmen
 - D) are permitted freshmen
33. If you push hard on the world, the world will push back on you; if you touch the world gently, the world will touch you gently _____.
- A) in return
 - B) in the long run
 - C) in turn
 - D) in place
34. On May 28th, the last fighters of the commune _____ due to superior forces on the slopes of Bellerille.
- A) sacrificed
 - B) doomed
 - C) slaughtered
 - D) massacred
35. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at _____.
- A) wrong
 - B) fault
 - C) trouble
 - D) difficulty
36. You should not try putting that _____ them. They are sure to find act.

- A) against B) back C) away from D) across
37. In this factory the machines are not regulated _____ but are jointly controlled by a central computer system.
- A) independently B) individually C) irrespectively D) irregularly
38. Artisans or handicraftsmen, shopkeepers, inkeepers, and some public employees were also _____ in this stratum.
- A) prominent B) distinguished C) remarkable D) distinct
39. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious _____ with scientific approaches as basis.
- A) process B) practice C) procedure D) program
40. But although court writers _____ the interdependence of the three under ministerial supervision, country opponents desperately warned against the dangers of unchecked patronage, standing armies, and high finance.
- A) applause B) applauded C) appointed D) accorded
41. In the nineteenth century, a young woman of many _____ might sing, play the piano and paint.
- A) accomplishments B) achievements C) deeds D) feats
42. There's a 14-day money-back _____ if you're not satisfied with the products.
- A) warranty B) guaranty C) assurance D) ensure
43. When he applied for a _____ in the office of the local newspaper he was told to see the manager.
- A) location B) profession C) career D) position
44. An urgent social challenge in the future will be to ensure that science and technology develop _____ in this direction.
- A) inclusively B) exclusively C) cohesively D) accidentally
45. Negotiations about fixing the _____ between the two countries are still going on.
- A) frontier B) edge C) boundary D) border
46. A failure is always a failure, however near it may be success, a narrow escape is the same in effect as an escape by a wide _____.
- A) edge B) margin C) brim D) rim
47. The government _____ a mass campaign to wipe out malaria in the area.
- A) expected B) initiated C) modified D) comprised
48. But if the white men do not _____ with the law, they will lose the above mentioned goods.
- A) comply B) consent C) conflict D) consult
49. The local government leaders are making every effort to _____ the problem of poverty.
- A) encounter B) remove C) abolish D) tackle
50. The puritan army executed the king, abolished the House Lords, got the House of Commons to _____ England a "commonwealth", or republic.
- A) proclaim B) exclaim C) claim D) declaim
51. Children are _____ to have some accidents as they grow up.
- A) obvious B) indispensable C) bound D) doubtless
52. Several emergency measures were taken to _____ the financial pressure of the government.
- A) eliminate B) alleviate C) reverse D) upgrade
53. In a certain store where they sell puddings, the customers are allowed to _____ them before coming to a decision.

- A) inspect B) testify C) sample D) appreciate
54. In Unit 6 *Origins of the American Revolution*, we _____ why this "mixedbag" of imperial-colonial relationships ended in rebellion.
- A) enquire B) probe C) search D) investigate
55. Williams was taken off the short list for the job as his appointment would have caused a lot of _____.
- A) dilemma B) challenge C) discordance D) controversy
56. A new "degree" was _____ for the wives, that is, "Ph. T" (Putting Husband Through).
- A) consulted B) instituted C) produced D) consumed
57. The rapidly growing birth rate brings about a lot of environment problems, which the government is supposed to take _____.
- A) significantly B) severely C) earnestly D) seriously
58. The Jewish woman _____ with the German officer not to give her husband a ticket.
- A) demanded B) pleaded C) begged D) appreciated
59. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
- A) interpret B) intervene C) inherit D) impart
60. He _____ meat; he only eats vegetables and fruit, so he is very thin.
- A) avoids B) escapes C) evades D) shuns

试 卷 二

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section B Compound 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 the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just 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.

Today school students in many countries have high rates of failing eyesight. Two methods have been proposed to (S1) _____, one western and one Chinese. The western method was developed by Mr. Bates, (S2) _____ in the early part of the century. He trained people to (S3) _____ during the period of (S4) _____. His method simply included covering the eyes (S5) _____ and looking at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side instead of staring at them. They then encouraged school children to look frequently at (S6) _____ on the wall of the classroom to relax their eyes. A famous British writer even wrote a book (S7) _____ on his vision. The traditional Chinese method involves (S8) _____ around the eyes with the fingers. This also relaxes (S9) _____ in the muscles. It is based on by a doctor's clouding traditional Chinese medicine. But it can also be done by students themselves. Teachers and parents should (S10) _____ to relax their eyes frequently when reading and studying.

Part IV

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or more sentences. These sentences are all underlined in the Reading Passages you have just read.*

61. For example, much research supports the conclusion that pollution from coal-powered electric generating stations in the midwestern United States is the ultimate cause of the severe acid-rain problem in eastern Canada and the northeastern United States.

62. Her verse, with its precise, clear images, typified the Imagists' rebellion against what they perceived as the sentimentalism and careless techniques of nineteenth century poetry.

63. She began writing short poems that so impressed Pound with their precise description and diction that he insisted she submit them to Harriet Monroe's Poetry magazine signed "H. D., Imagist".

64. Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them, even until very recently, had the foolish idea that the treasures were "limitless" and "inexhaustible".

65. As the mathematician Jules Henri Poincaré said: "Science is built with facts just as a house is built with bricks, but a collection of facts cannot be called science any more than a pile of bricks can be called a house."

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are supposed to write a composition on the title **Computer Network** according to the following OUTLINE given in Chinese. The first sentence of each paragraph has been given to you.*

1. 计算机网络越来越普遍地进入我们的学习、工作和生活。
2. 计算机网络带给我们的好处。
3. 计算机网络的消极影响。

Computer Network

Computer network has been playing an increasing role in our day-to-day life. _____

Computer network has enabled us to do a lot of things more easily and quickly. _____

However, if not managed properly, computer network can create many problems too. _____

All in all, we cannot live without computer network now. _____
