

大学英语六级考试模拟试卷

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

05

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 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) Not talk to Bill any more. | B) Tell Bill not to think negatively. | | |
| C) Take Bill's remarks seriously. | D) Pay little attention to what Bill says. | | |
| 2. A) Look for beverages in the lobby. | B) Get some fresh air outside. | | |
| C) Walk around the auditorium. | D) Stay in their seats. | | |
| 3. A) They are both studying for M. A. | B) They are both working. | | |
| C) He is studying while she works. | D) She is studying while he works. | | |
| 4. A) He feels sorry for those students. | B) He considers the punishment excessive. | | |
| C) He expresses no opinion about the action. | D) He approves of the action. | | |
| 5. A) Satisfied with their price. | B) Displeased with their quality. | | |
| C) Pleased with modern mass-production techniques. | D) Dissatisfied with their technological complexity. | | |
| 6. A) In his office. | B) In his waiting room. | C) In an airplane. | D) In New York. |
| 7. A) The man is an exceptional student and will write the exam for the class. | | | |
| B) The student will probably not be able to complete the course. | | | |
| C) The student's request will be granted. | | | |
| D) Circumstances will not permit the student to take the make-up exam. | | | |
| 8. A) He doubts David's reliability. | | | |
| B) He is willing to trust David. | | | |
| C) He has confided some of his doubts to David. | | | |

- D) He thinks David will benefit him from this experience.
9. A) Ask the stewardess for change. B) Move to another part of the plane.
C) Sit where there is a breeze. D) Extinguish his cigarette.
10. A) The man doesn't have to take the GRE test. B) The man doesn't have to take the English test.
C) The man can't go to the graduate school. D) The man's adviser canceled the GRE test.

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:

When one looks back upon the fifteen hundred years that are the life span of the English language, he should be able to notice a number of significant truths. The history of our language has always been a history of constant change—at times a slow, almost imperceptible change, at other times a violent collision between two languages. Our language has always been a living growing organism; it has never been static. Another significant truth that emerges from such a study is that language at all times has been the possession not of one class or group but of many. At one extreme it has been the property of the common, ignorant folk, who have used it in the daily business of their living, much as they have used their animals or the kitchen pots and pans. At the other extreme it has been the treasure of those who have respected it as an instrument and a sign of civilization, and who have struggled by writing it down to give it some permanence, order, dignity, and if possible, a little beauty.

As we consider our changing language, we should note here two developments that are of special and immediate importance to us. One is that since the time of the Anglo-Saxons there has been an almost complete reversal of the different devices for showing the relationship of words in a sentence. Anglo-Saxon (old English) was a language of many inflections. Modern English has few inflections. We must now depend largely on word order and function words to convey the meanings that the older language did by means of changes in the forms of words. Function words, you should understand, are words such as prepositions, conjunctions, and a few others that are used primarily to show relationships among other words. A few inflections, however, have survived. And when some word inflections come into conflict with word order, there may be trouble for the users of the language, as we shall see later when we turn our attention to such matters as WHO or WHOM and ME or I. The second fact we must consider is that as language itself changes, our attitudes toward language forms change also. The eighteenth century, for example, produced from various sources a tendency to fix the language into patterns not always set in and grew, until at the present time there is a strong tendency to restudy and re-evaluate language practices in terms of the ways in which people speak and write.

11. In contrast to the earlier linguists, modern linguists tend to _____.
A) attempt to continue the standardization of the language
B) evaluate language practices in terms of current speech rather than standards or proper patterns
C) be more concerned about the improvement of the language than its analysis or history

- D) be more aware of the rules of the language usage
12. Choose the appropriate meaning for the word "inflection" (Line 8, Para. 2).
- A) Changes in the forms of words. B) Changes in sentence structures.
C) Changes in spelling rules. D) Words that have similar meanings.
13. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) It is generally believed that the year 1500 can be set as the beginning of the modern English language.
B) Some other languages had great influence on the English language at some stages of its development.
C) The English language has been and still in a state of relatively constant change.
D) Many classes or groups have contributed to the development of the English language.
14. Which of the following is NOT function words?
- A) prepositions B) nouns C) conjunctions D) articles
15. Which of the following can be best used as the title of the passage?
- A) The history of the English language.
B) Our changing attitude towards the English language.
C) Our changing language.
D) Some characteristics of modern English.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Violence in American families takes many forms. One prevalent form that we often overlook is the physical punishment of children. Perhaps 93 percent of all parents beat their children in order to discipline them. Young children receive the most punishment, but studies reveal that about 50 percent of high school seniors report experiencing or being threatened with physical punishment. Punishment of children varies from a light tap to a brutal beating, but historically we have granted parents the right to use physical force against their children. A law passed in 1696, for example, called for the death penalty for a child of "sufficient understanding" over the age of sixteen who cursed or struck a parent or who was "stubborn and rebellious" in refusing to obey a parent. From interviews with 2,143 married couples constituting a Cross-Section of American families, sociologists estimate that parents kick, punch, or bite some 1.7 million children a year, beat 460,000 to 750,000 more, and attack 46,000 with guns or knives.

Physical punishment of children that results in injuries requiring medical treatment is now generally considered to be abusive. Most people do not realize, however, that it is the regular use of "ordinary" physical punishment, and the cultural approval it enjoys, that lays the groundwork for child abuse. According to David Gil, "In most accidents of child abuse the care takers involved are 'normal' individuals exercising their rights of disciplining a child whose behavior they find in need of correction." If one adult were to strike another, most people would regard such behavior as abusive.

Most parents use physical punishment in the belief that it will control the aggression in their children and make them obedient. In fact, violence—whether verbal or physical—sets children a poor example. An adult who yells at or slaps a child unwittingly supplies the child with a model for aggression. Studies have found that the frequent use of physical punishment for aggressive acts by a child results in a marked increase in the child's aggression. Perhaps not surprisingly, abusive parents are themselves likely to have been abused when they were children. The pattern of abuse is unwittingly translated from parent to child and thus from generation to generation.

16. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Punishment of children was once justified in American law.

- B) Most of the parents have used physical punishment to discipline disobedient children in America.
 - C) High school students rarely receive punishment from their parents.
 - D) Child abuse is rooted in American culture.
17. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a means of physical punishment?
- A) Punching.
 - B) Biting.
 - C) Threatening.
 - D) Beating.
18. The second "it" in the second sentence of paragraph 2 refers to ____.
- A) physical punishment
 - B) the cultural approval
 - C) the regular use of "ordinary" physical punishment
 - D) injuries requiring medical treatment
19. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- A) Physical punishment is helpful for parents to correct children's indecent behavior.
 - B) Parents who use physical punishment to discipline their children should be punished by the law.
 - C) A child who is severely punished will revenge the abuse on his own child in later life.
 - D) Parents who punish children physically actually set bad examples of aggression for their children.
20. What is the author's attitude towards physical punishment by parents?
- A) disagreeing.
 - B) supporting.
 - C) understanding.
 - D) severely critical.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Excite's Universal InBox: A Mixed Bag

If information is coming at you from too many directions, Excite@Home's Excite Inbox promises a solution. This Web site gives you one Inbox for e-mail, voice mail, and faxes, and, perhaps best of all, you get it all for free. The only problem? It's not a particularly good inbox.

The service is pretty much your standard Web-based e-mail system, not much different from Hotmail or any other. You can visit it from any Web-enabled computer. It supports attachments, displays formatted messages properly, and can read messages from your standard POP e-mail accounts in addition to any other account you set up with Excite. And, just like the other e-mail services on the Web, it's much slower than non-Web-based e-mail. You do get one unique feature: You can personalize the Excite Inbox with your choice of nine unread-mail icons and 15 color schemes, including Lavender, Techno, and Mint Julep. It's a nice feature, but not an earth-shattering one.

For voice mail, the Excite Inbox offers great conveniences for you and annoying hassles for your callers. If your friends call when you're not home, they must hang up and call another number (at least it's toll-free). Then, they must dial or say a ten-digit extension (there are ten billion ten-digit numbers; how many subscribers does Excite hope to get?). They have to wait through a short commercial, then leave their message. And they'd better be brief, because no message can exceed 90 seconds.

Things can get worse for anyone sending you a fax. They must dial the toll-free number and then the extension, wait through the commercial, and finally press the fax machine's Start button on cue. While only a minor annoyance for anyone standing over a fax machine, this can be a major challenge for some poor soul sending you a fax from a computer. On the other hand, should anyone leave you a message or send you a fax, it is conveniently listed in your inbox alongside your e-mail messages. Listening to messages and viewing faxes are both simple and easy. You cannot currently send faxes from the Excite Inbox, but Excite@Home is working on this feature for a future version.

The service offers some nice ways to stay connected—you can synchronize your inbox data with Mi-

Microsoft Outlook or Palm Desktop, and if you have a Palm V, you'll get wireless access to your messages. If you need free voicemail, the Excite Inbox could be worthwhile. If you want to receive faxes in your e-mail, Excite Inbox is just one choice of many.

21. Which of the following statement is NOT correct according to the passage?

- A) Excite Inbox is a mailbox which is not much different from the ordinary mailboxes.
- B) You can visit Excite Inbox from any Web-enabled computer.
- C) The Excite Inbox supports attachments, displays formatted messages properly and can read messages from your standard POP e-mail.
- D) The Excite Inbox e-mail services are much slower than non-Web-based e-mail.

22. What are the inconveniences the Excite Inbox offer to customers?

- A) Anyone, who wants to use voice mail to call you when you are not at home, has to call a second number, dial or say a ten-digit extension and wait for a while to leave you a message.
- B) Anyone who wants to send you a fax must dial the toll-free number and then the extension, wait through the commercial and finally press the fax machine's Start button on cue.
- C) If anyone leaves you a message or sends you a fax, it is conveniently listed in your Inbox alongside your e-mail messages.
- D) Both A) and B)

23. What are features of the Excite Inbox?

- A) You can personalize the Excite Inbox with your choice of nine unread-mail icons and 15 color schemes, including Lavender, Techno, Mint Julep.
- B) You can get this Inbox for e-mail, voice mail, and faxes all for free.
- C) You can get information from many directions.
- D) Listening to messages and viewing faxes are both simple and easy.

24. When you _____, you will certainly choose the Excite Inbox.

- A) need free voicemail
- B) want to receive faxes
- C) need free web-based e-mail
- D) all of the above

25. The purpose of the author to write this article probably is _____.

- A) to criticize the inconvenience brought with by Excite Inbox
- B) to monopolize the production and sale of Microsoft outlook or Palm Desktop
- C) to introduce the services offered by Excite @Home's Excite Inbox
- D) All of the above

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The country's decades-old welfare housing distribution system is set for a full-scale revision later this year. A national work conference on housing reform will open in the middle of this month, the State Housing Reform Office said yesterday. And guidelines will highlight the revisions. "The document will be the State's housing reform guideline as approved by the State Council. It will lay down the basic principles to be followed by local governments," Zhao Chen, director of the Housing Reform Office, now under the Ministry of Construction, told China Daily. Central to the document is the procedures for housing commercialization following the abandonment of welfare housing. This system has been in operation since the founding of New China in 1949. Apart from endorsing the document, the conference will also discuss how to strengthen control of implementation of the new housing system, and forestall possible malpractice (利用职权营私舞弊) and manipulation (篡改) in the reform, Zhao said. He said local governments can take concrete measures in the light of

26. What topic is this passage mainly concerned with?

27. What is the document issued by the State Housing Reform Office mainly about?

28. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

29. The word “limelight”(Line 12) here most probably means _____.

30. What is NOT a disadvantage of welfare housing?

- 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. As a result of his _____ work with Louis Armstrong in the late 1920's, **Earl Hines** has been called the father of modern piano.

- A) professional B) artistic C) excellent D) pioneering

32. Before the advent of _____ fibres, people had to rely entirely on natural products for making fabrics.

- A) modern B) synthetic C) flexible D) colored

33. His letter had caused her an indescribable _____, the sight of his handwriting had made her tremble.

- A) thrill B) satisfaction C) regret D) nervousness

34. I _____ her not to walk on the thin ice but she would not listen to me.

- A) warned B) persuaded C) suggested D) noticed

35. The store has no more red shoes _____, so Mary chose brown ones instead.

- A) in demand B) in store C) in need D) in stock

36. Bit by bit, a child makes the necessary changes to make his language _____.
 A) as other people B) as other people's C) like other people D) like other people's
37. Clothing made of plastic fibres has certain advantages over _____ made of natural fibres like cotton, wool or silk.
 A) one B) the one C) that D) what
38. The local government leaders are making every effort to _____ the problem of poverty.
 A) abolish B) confront C) tackle D) remove
39. Transportation was _____ because of the severe winter weather.
 A) crippled B) overthrown C) disabled D) insulated
40. The more affluent countries make _____ to assist poorer countries in educational efforts.
 A) obligations B) concessions C) commitments D) options
41. It was _____ that the team would lose the championship so quickly.
 A) inconceivable B) intelligible C) indicative D) invariable
42. The passport was _____ because it did not have the necessary stamp from the government.
 A) illegal B) invalid C) illiterate D) illuminating
43. There is _____ evidence to show that other factors contribute to soil formation.
 A) acute B) agreeable C) ample D) attendant
44. The main responsibility of the executive branch is to see that all citizens _____ with the law.
 A) abide B) comply C) adhere D) accord
45. Some fish have chemicals that _____ the skin of its enemies.
 A) irritate B) collide C) brace D) disrupt
46. If you are unable to understand a word while reading, you should look for _____ clues to help you before turning to a dictionary.
 A) contextual B) sexual C) transient D) promising
47. The _____ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical outgrowth of some physical aspect in the life-style of the people.
 A) exhibition B) display C) manifestation D) manipulation
48. People mistakenly thought that Darwin was saying that the monkey was the _____ of the human race.
 A) offspring B) successor C) predecessor D) breeder
49. The study of anthropology _____ the study of culture and evolution.
 A) entails B) joins C) combines D) collaborates
50. Their final efforts were, of course, supposed to mend the damage _____ upon the world by the war.
 A) imposed B) thrown C) focused D) inflicted
51. It would be of no _____ to make these countries remain poor and unable to operate.
 A) avail B) trouble C) use D) right
52. Today every president must _____ the international significance of his or her actions.
 A) visualize B) contemplate C) dwell D) contend
53. When the police listened to the tape of the conversation, they found an eight-minute _____.
 A) disruption B) corruption C) eruption D) partition
54. My boss always attended to the _____ of important business himself.
 A) stimulation B) transition C) transaction D) solution
55. Each night when I got home from work I _____ over magazines, newspapers, and books about Congress and Campaigns.

- A) pondered B) posed C) pored D) poked
56. The treasury issued an order stating that _____ land purchased from the government had to be paid for in gold and silver.
- A) henceforth B) moreover C) whereby D) however
57. The nocturnal habits and _____ cries of owls have made them objects of superstition for some people.
- A) mournful B) gloomy C) indignant D) notorious
58. Young people are _____ to the influences of radio and television.
- A) vulnerable B) vicious C) vulgar D) void
59. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.
- A) is B) being C) have been D) to be
60. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.
- A) exists B) exist C) existing D) existed

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 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.

The traditional American Thanksgiving Day celebration goes back to 1621. In that year (S1) _____ in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The colonists (S2) _____ had left England because they (S3) _____. They came to the new land and faced difficulties (S4) _____, The ship which carried them was called the Mayflower. The North Atlantic was difficult to travel. (S5) _____. They were assisted in learning to live in the new land by (S6) _____. The puritans, as they were called, (S7) _____. Their religious practices were no longer (S8) _____ by the government. They (S9) _____ to the climate and soil. When they selected the fourth Thursday for their Thanksgiving celebration, they invited their neighbors, the Indians to join them in dinner and (S10) _____ for the new life.

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 (^) 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 . Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature. as a school subject are valid for A study of television.

We think climate as the unchanging weather patterns of an area. Year after year, the climate changes more or less the same. For example, the climate of much of northern and central Africa are hot and dry. Much of Southeast Asia is hot and wet. Northern Europe has clear seasons with long winters. The North and South Poles have cold climates. We think of the climate of these regions as ever changing. However, there is proof that the climate does change.

Tree rings prove it. Each year, a tree grows at least a little bit. If there is a lot of rain and a long summer, the tree produces a new light-color band. In cold and dry years, it does not grow much. The ring is a thin dark line. There are some very old trees that show that there have been changes.

The bristlecone pine trees that grow in the White Mountains of California are some of the older living things on Earth. Dendrochronologists, the scientists who figure out the time of trees from their rings, have found one 4,800-year-old tree. By match the rings of this tree with the rings of an older dead tree, the scientists have made a record of the climate for the last 9 000 years.

Furthermore, there are petrified forests, places where the remains of trees have turned to store. Scientists can learn the rings of these trees, too. They know now that climate does change. It just takes a long time.

What the possible change in climate mean to us? Scientists tell us that they need to plan for it. Farmers need to develop seeds that can plant in wetter or colder climates. We need to plan for farms in other areas, too. We must also be ready to move—and even to change ourselves.

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Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 社会上出现了腐败的现象
2. 反对腐败的必要性
3. 我们应该采取什么样的措施反腐败

