

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 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) She imagined that she had seen a ghost. | B) She hit a bus full of school children. |
| C) She almost collided with a school bus. | D) The boulevard was too narrow. |
| 2. A) He likes to please others. | B) He is kind-hearted. |
| C) He is easy to approach. | D) He is seldom thoughtless. |
| 3. A) He liked Mexican food. | B) He expected a better dinner. |
| C) The dinner was expensive. | D) He enjoyed the food more than the woman did. |
| 4. A) Her boyfriend. | B) Her husband. |
| C) Her teacher. | D) Her classmate. |
| 5. A) Because it is fashionable. | B) Because short hair looks nicer. |
| C) Because she didn't have an air-conditioner. | D) Because it is comfortable. |
| 6. A) Her back hurt during the meeting. | B) Her proposal should be sent back. |
| C) She agreed that it was a good meeting. | D) His support would have helped this afternoon. |
| 7. A) She thinks it's too easy. | B) She thinks it's fascinating. |
| C) She thinks it's dull. | D) She has no opinion. |
| 8. A) He's very busy now. | B) Something is wrong with his hand. |
| C) He cuts his hands. | D) He lost his comb. |
| 9. A) The man should buy this picture at once. | |
| B) The man should live only with 10 dollars a month. | |
| C) The man should ask his mother for more money. | |
| D) The man should not buy this picture. | |

10. A) Fifteen days.

C) One month.

B) Seven days.

D) Half a month and half a week.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear a number of questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Individual motivation for work.

C) Successful interview techniques.

B) The achievement needs of engineering students.

D) Student grades in college.

12. A) They also achieve high scores in the College Entrance Examination Board Tests.

B) Their college grades are often unusually good.

C) Their grades tend to be higher than those of other students.

D) They show a high aptitude for college work.

13. A) Capacity to work hard.

C) Ability to hold down a job.

B) Constant aptitude for work.

D) High achievement needs.

14. A) They are afraid of failing.

C) They want to become interviewers.

B) They want to become executives.

D) They wish to do research work.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you just heard.

15. A) An unexpected event that happens.

C) The things that happen in our lives.

B) Your understanding of an event.

D) The mentioning of the word itself.

16. A) When we are tired.

C) When we can relax.

B) When we have a balanced diet.

D) The mentioning of the word itself.

17. A) Go to bed earlier.

C) Read more books.

B) Work even harder.

D) Find its cause.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you heard.

18. A) It is usually done only by a doctor.

B) It usually makes the services of a doctor unnecessary.

C) It is usually done by someone who is not a doctor.

D) It is usually done by the victim himself.

19. A) Give him immediate care.

B) Reassure him that help is at hand.

C) Make him as comfortable as possible.

D) Move all parts of the victim's body to find the injuries.

20. A) Finding out the cause of the accident.

C) Telephoning a friend or relative.

B) Telling where the nearest hospital is.

D) Summoning an ambulance.

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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Telecommuting—substituting the computer for the trip to the job—has been hailed as a solution to all kinds of problems related to office work.

For workers, it promises freedom from the office, less time wasted in traffic, and help with child care conflicts. For management, telecommuting helps keep high performers on board, minimizes lateness and absence by eliminating commutes(上下班), allows periods of being alone for high-concentration tasks and provides scheduling flexibility. In some areas, such as Southern California and Seattle, Washington, local governments are encouraging companies to start telecommuting programs in order to reduce rush-hour jam and improve air quality.

But these benefits do not come easily. Making a telecommuting program work requires careful planning and an understanding of the differences between telecommuting realities and popular images.

Many workers are seduced(诱惑) by rosy illusions of life as a telecommuter. A computer programmer from New York City moves to the quiet Adirondack Mountains and stays in contact with her office via computer. A manager comes into his office three days a week and works at home the other two. An accountant stays home to care for her sick child; she looks up her telephone Modem(调制解调器) connections and does office work between calls to the doctor.

There are powerful images, but they are a limited reflection of reality. Telecommuting workers soon learn that it is almost impossible to concentrate on work and care for a young child at the same time. Before a certain age, young children cannot recognize, much less respect, the necessary boundaries between work and family. Additional child support is necessary for the parent to get any work done.

Management, too, must separate the myth from the reality. Although the media has paid a great deal of attention to technology, that hastens the coming of a telecommuting arrangement.

That is partly why, despite the widespread press range, the number of companies with work-at-home programs of policy guidelines remains small.

21. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A) Business management policies.
- B) Driving to work.
- C) Extending the workplace by means of computers.
- D) Computers for child-care purposes.

22. Which of the following is not mentioned as a problem for office employees?

- A) Being restricted to the office.
- B) Incurring expenses for lunches and clothing.
- C) Taking care of sick children.
- D) Driving in heavy traffic.

23. Which of the following is not mentioned as a problem for employers that is potentially solved by telecommuting?

- A) Employee's lateness of work.
- B) Employee's absence from work.

- C) Employee's need for time alone to work intensively.
 - D) Employee's conflicts with second jobs.
24. Which of the following does the author mention as a possible disadvantage of telecommuting?
- A) Small children can't understand the boundaries of work and family.
 - B) Computer technology is not advanced enough to accommodate the needs of every situation.
 - C) Electrical troubles can destroy a project.
 - D) The worker often does not have all the needed resources at home.
25. Which of the following is an example of telecommuting as described in the passage?
- A) A scientist in a laboratory developing plans for space station.
 - B) A writer sending via computer documents created at home.
 - C) A computer technician repairing an office computer network.
 - D) A teacher directing computer-assisted learning in a private school.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

After two decades of discredit, Keynes's prescriptions for state intervention when free markets stumble have returned to dominate the national agenda. For example, any solution to the problem of federal budget deficits will probably involve raising tax revenues and also stimulating employment, the traditional Keynesian priority. Another of the economic blueprints calls for hiking income taxes while encouraging investment through restored tax breaks for business. To offset higher taxes, neo-Keynesians revise the old remedy by lowering interest rates, spending less on public works and boosting productivity through the development and application of high technology. "The urgent need", says Harvard's Summers, "is to balance the federal budgets and create jobs."

To some extent, Keynesianism has come back into favor almost by default. Monetarists, led by university of Chicago Professor Emeritus Milton Friedman, espoused their single-minded program: Fend off inflation by strictly controlling the money supply and leave everything else to the free-market which on its own produces as much growth and employment as an economy can sustain. While supply-siders like Arthur Laffer suggested deep tax cuts in the belief that they would unleash entrepreneurial energy and ease Washington's stranglehold on the free market. But the two doctrines have proved unable either to stave off or to explain the recession during the George Bush administration. Free-market theories just failed to build a viable set of models.

Keynes also owes his comeback to an articulate group of young academics. Among the rising-star disciples are Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs now known as "Father of the Shock Therapy", and MIT's Alan Blinder, current economic advisor to President Bill Clinton. "The traditional Keynesian reflex to reduce unemployment merely by pumping up spending," says Alan Blinder, "is gone forever." He aims at balancing the federal budget and raising investment primarily by increasing taxes. Sachs also argues that more than half of the deficit gap should be closed by tax increases. Both of them urge greater coordination among the G-7 on fiscal and monetary policy as the only way to head off a global recession.

26. What is the main subject of the topic?
- A) The celebrated Neo-Keynesians.
 - B) The discredit of Keynesianism.
 - C) The predominance of free Market theories.
 - D) The eclipse of Keynesianism.
27. According to the passage, what is NOT mentioned as the major point of Neo-Keynesianism?

- A) Slashing tax revenues.
 - B) Lowering interest rates.
 - C) Increasing taxes.
 - D) Raising investment.
28. The word "default" as used in Paragraph 2, Sentence 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A) an automatic selection
 B) failure to pay debts
 C) negligence
 D) no competitors
29. According to the passage, who are the most notable apostles now spreading the economic gospel of John M. Keynes?
 A) Alan Blinder and Jeffrey Sachs.
 B) Alan Blinder and Milton Friedman.
 C) Jeffrey Sachs and Arthur Laffer.
 D) Milton Friedman and Arthur Laffer.
30. According to the passage, what do the Neo-Keynesians urge to prevent a worldwide recession?
 A) Expansion of international trade.
 B) Dismantling tariff barriers.
 C) Financial coordination among big industrialized nations.
 D) Global investment credit for plant-and-equipment purchases.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot of enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

31. According to the author, the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment _____.
 A) is still unknown
 B) is being closely studied
 C) is usually neglected
 D) has been fully recognized
32. The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation has led to _____.
 A) the disproportion of recreation facilities in the neighbourhood
 B) the location of recreation facilities far from home

- A) it is doctors who generate income for the hospital
 B) most of a patient's bills are paid by his health insurance
 C) hospital administrators lack the expertise to question medical decisions
 D) a doctor is ultimately responsible for a patient's health
38. According to the author, when a doctor tells a patient to return next Wednesday, the doctor is in effect _____.
- A) taking advantage of the patient's concern for his health
 B) instructing the patient to buy more medical services
 C) warning the patient that a hospital stay might be necessary
 D) advising the patient to seek a second opinion
39. The author is most probably leading up to _____.
- A) a proposal to control medical costs
 B) a discussion of a new medical costs
 C) a discussion of a new medical treatment
 D) an analysis of the causes of inflation in the United States
40. The most important feature of a "consumer" as that term is used (Line 4, Para. 3) is that "consumer" is the party that _____.
- A) pays for goods or services
 B) delivers goods or services
 C) orders goods or services
 D) supplies goods and services to a third party

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.

41. The editor _____ the manuscript to half its original length which made the writer angry.
- A) contracted B) shrunk C) condensed D) compressed
42. Another problem involves the moral responsibility for decisions about research that may have far-reaching _____.
- A) sequences B) frequency C) consequence D) pursuit
43. The hotel under this building has _____ for only forty people; it is far from enough for us.
- A) premises B) lodging C) board D) accommodation
44. To all appearances it could be any one of hundreds of small _____ colleges.
- A) vocation B) vacation C) vocational D) vertical
45. His most important _____ was the introduction of the seminary (大学的研究班) method of instruction for advanced students.
- A) faculty B) innovation C) ideology D) episode
46. We begin to take note of whims, fancies, peculiarities on the part of the essayist _____ light up the prim, impeccable countenance of the orator.
- A) who B) whom C) which D) what
47. I guess Jones didn't have a chance to win the election. Almost all of the people in the city voted for his _____.
- A) candidate B) opponent C) alternative D) participant
48. She wrote that raising children and taking care of a home _____ a sense of emptiness and lack of identity.

ty.

- A) results of B) result of C) consists in D) results in

49. The people who objected to the new approach were told that since work had already started there was no point in _____.

- A) denying B) upsetting C) protesting D) competing

50. He _____ his position of eminence among his fellow scientists only in the last days of his life.

- A) reclaimed B) recruited C) revived D) recovered

51. Just as a book is often judged _____ by the quality and appearance of its cover, a person is judged immediately by his appearance.

- A) previously B) uniquely C) outwardly D) initially

52. In 1872, he ran for President against Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was re-elected by a(n) _____ margin.

- A) mourning B) overwhelming C) projecting D) establishing

53. In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, _____ schooling begins at age 5 and ends at age 16.

- A) compelling B) forced C) obliged D) compulsory

54. Franklin Roosevelt was elected for a third term, and in 1944 for a fourth, cut _____ by his death.

- A) off B) short C) down D) up

55. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions or events.

- A) in response to B) in favour of C) in contrast to D) in excess of

56. The year 1911 was a _____ one from the weatherman's point of view. One day, a tremendous down-pour was reported to have fallen 46 inches of rain.

- A) worthy B) worthwhile C) noteworthy D) worth

57. The world's greatest sporting event, the Olympic Games, upholds the amateur ideal that _____ matters is not winning but participating.

- A) anything B) it C) what D) everything

58. Legal penalties may be _____ indiscriminately to all types of users of drug.

- A) applied B) supplied C) committed D) dedicated

59. The United States is trying to _____ the serious problems created by the energy crisis.

- A) put up with B) submit to C) comply with D) cope with

60. There have been big rises in _____ prices, which affects the country's economy seriously.

- A) commodore B) commodity C) commodities D) goods

61. The secret agent concealed her real mission, therefore many local were _____ into thinking that she was a good person.

- A) betrayed B) driven C) deceived D) convinced

62. When her dog died, we tried to _____ her with the fact that she can buy another dog in the city not far away.

- A) console B) persuade C) comply D) confirm

63. During the conference the speaker tried to _____ his feelings concerning the urgency of a favorable decision.

- A) comply B) impose C) imply D) convey

64. To tell the truth, that small village is not so scenic. But the _____ of the native farmers made me decide to visit it again this summer.

- A) friendship B) happiness C) hostility D) hospitality

65. Radar is used to extend the _____ of man's senses for observing his environment, especially the sense of vision.
 A) validity B) liability C) capability D) intensity
66. They kept the three-year-old boy as a _____ and threatened that they would kill him unless his father sent them one million dollars in a week.
 A) prisoner B) hostage C) crime D) delinquent
67. The education _____ for the coming year is about \$ 4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.
 A) allowance B) reservation C) budget D) finance
68. The two thieves took it for granted that the whole _____ was out because it was silent in the whole house.
 A) household B) parents C) dwellers D) inhabitants
69. From early youth, Karl Marx had _____ his memory by memorizing verses in an unfamiliar tongue.
 A) ploughed B) tamed C) cultivated D) farmed
70. Since I didn't think there was much difference between those note-books, I picked half a dozen _____.
 A) thoughtfully B) deliberately C) at random D) carefully

试 卷 二

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Private education has become one of Britain's liveliest growth sectors. More and more parents seem prepared to take on the formidable extra cost of buying the kind of education they prefer for their children. The result is that fee-paying schools throughout the country are full, and many have long waiting lists.

This is particularly so with day schools, which are now reflecting a changing pattern in the approach to education. Many children are getting the best of both worlds by spending their primary school years within the State system, then moving into a fee-paying school, and sometimes finishing off in a State school.

Just how much value parents place on what they consider to be an adequate education for their children will be indicated in a survey to be published within the next few weeks which is believed to be the first of its kind.

Three hundred clients of a firm of school fees specialists were questioned, and their answers reveal that the average family among them expects to spend £ 28,246 on education over the years. This average family is currently spending £ 1,616 a year on educating its 2.2 children aged $8\frac{1}{2}$ (In the total figure, inflation is taken into account.)

Average parental income was £ 12,956 a year, though many of the families surveyed earned considerably less than this. To pay school fees, 83% of parents cut down on their household expenditure, mainly holidays and travel. Nearly 40% of fee-paying families or those contemplating fees in the future had to find ways of increasing income; in most cases this meant the wife going out to work. A lucky 29% were helped out by generous relatives, principally the children's grandparents.

Confirmation of the rising interest in private education comes from another school fees specialist, who says. We are dealing with more enquiries than ever before. And one thing is certain—the high cost of private

education is not putting people off. Many enquiries seem to be from people who are worried about the quality of State education in their areas.

The latest annual survey of the private sector by the Independent School Information Service (ISIS) puts the average fees at a boys' day school at around £ 940 a year. At a girls' school they are about £ 800. This year fees have been kept increases of less than 3% a term. This does no more than keep up with inflation and does not take care of higher salaries and soaring administration costs.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过 10 个词要扣分,每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

71. According to the passage, why do people pay a lot of money for private schooling?

72. How come many children are said to be benefiting from both the State and private systems of education?

73. What percentage of annual income is spent on school fees if the families have children of private schools?

74. According to the survey, how many parents did not have to make domestic economies?

75. What about fees at private schools according to ISIS's annual survey?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Public Facilities Should Be Used with Care**. You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 公共设施破坏严重的问题亟待解决;
2. 解决办法有哪些?
3. 你的看法。

Public Facilities Should Be Used with Care
