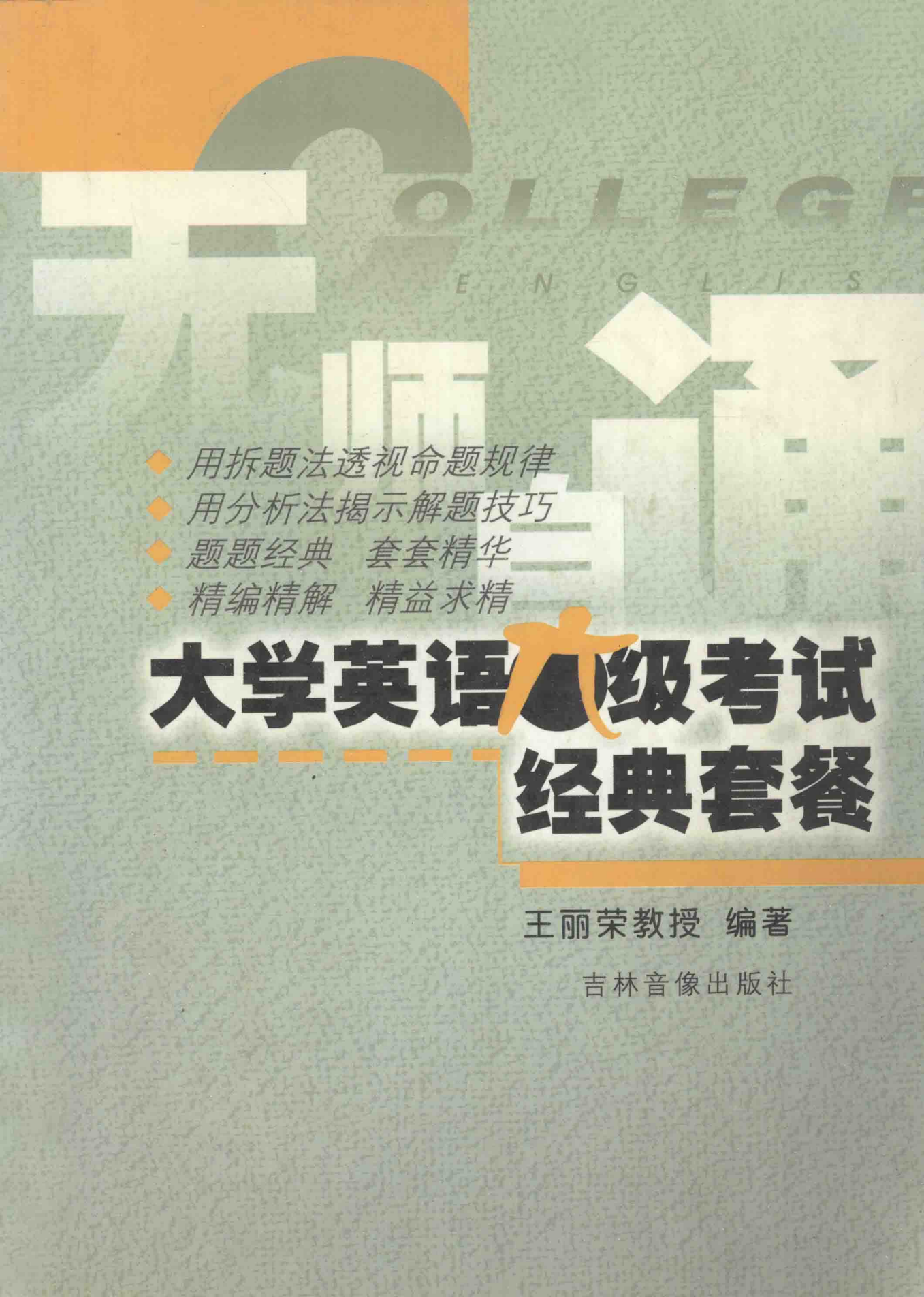


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大学英语六级考试 经典套餐

王丽荣教授 编著

吉林音像出版社

无师自通

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序

《无师自通大学英语六级考试经典套餐》的编写严格遵循英语语言学、教学法、测试学理论和大学英语六级考试命题原则和流程,既使用了教学中行之有效的多年积累,也收集了相关试题的最新资料;既注重科学性与实践性相结合;又力求针对性与全面性并重,可谓重点、难点,点点精华;奇招、妙招,招招实用;精编精解,无师自通。

具体地说,本书在编纂上有如下特色:

一、全题型,保证在千变万化的题型面前出奇制胜,稳操胜券,极具适应性。本书囊括了 CET6 所有传统题型(听力理解中的对话和短篇、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空、综合改错、短文写作)和新题型(听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题),完全做到了形式为内容服务。

二、高难度,在保证考点全面、典型的同时,突出重点、疑点、难点,极具挑战性。平庸的试题催生惰性、摧毁意志,导致考生一遇难题焦虑顿生,只好缴械投降。大规模标准化的 CET6 难易度控制在 0.6 左右是合适的,而平时准备、训练、模拟一定要具有一定深度和广度,因此本书把难易度确定在 0.7—0.9,因为 CET6 的这一难易度占权重系数的 20%,同时亦符合“取乎法上,得乎法中,取乎法中,得乎法下”的常识原则。

三、真精解,启发思路,点拨技巧,可使考生举一反三,触类旁通,极具实用性。一般试题精解书都放弃听力理解和短文写作两部分,而这两部分正是考生的弱项,更需讲解和指导;在其它题型的精解中,我们既注重技能的培养又紧紧关注语言共核,对常用词语、惯用表达、典型结构和常用句型均有概括和小结;对题型特征和解题技巧翔实论述,因而大大提高了考生的应试能力,进而促进英语的综合运用水平。

本书配有严格按着最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》要求录制的听力录音带。由美籍专家朗读,语速标准、语音纯正,朗读规范。

薛建华、何苗、张晓曦、石秀文、张宏、关晓燕、郝萌、曹军、狄艳华、张丽梅、王洪岩等协助编写了部分内容;吉林音像出版社社长张秀峰总编辑以及吉林大学杨枫老师在体例建设方面提供了许多宝贵意见,特此致谢!

付梓在即,仍恐疏漏,恳请读者批评指正。

王丽荣 教授

吉林音像出版社英语工作室

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Set One

Test Paper

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. 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 [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- A. They have a lot in common.

B. They won't see each other for a long time.

C. They are enjoying seeing each other again after several years.

D. They often visit each other and talk for a long time.
- A. Go to see a doctor.

B. Take more care of her leg.

C. Look for a better doctor.

D. Find someone else to look after her.
- A. She has a few questions about the man's schedule.

B. She'll have the test ready in a few days.

C. She doesn't understand the man's question.

D. The man is not allowed to take the test early.
- A. In a kitchen.

B. In a restaurant.

C. At a picnic.

D. In a garden.
- A. He was not interested in the movie.

B. He wanted to watch the movie on TV at home.

C. He was too busy to go to a movie last night.

D. He went to the movie.
- A. She didn't understand what Jane was saying.

B. Jane should have been more active.

- C. Jane needs training in public speaking lessons.
- D. Jane didn't seem to be nervous at all during her presentation.
7. A. \$ 45. B. \$ 50. C. \$ 150. D. \$ 15.
8. A. Clerk-Customer. B. Classmates. C. Professor-Student. D. Manager-Secretary.
9. A. The woman's luggage is too heavy to carry.
- B. The woman should finish the heavy work before she goes.
- C. The woman should ask Nick to drive her to the airport.
- D. The woman should leave New York with Nick.
10. A. It is not necessary for him to talk to her at any time.
- B. It bothers him to talk to her.
- C. He will talk to her immediately.
- D. He doesn't think he has anything important to say.

Section B Passages

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a 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 centre.*

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. The U. S. Coast Guard is part of the navy.
B. The U. S. Coast Guard is supported and controlled by the government.
C. The British lifeboatmen are not supported by the government.
D. Britain does not have an official coast guard.
12. A. It was rescued by a helicopter.
B. It was turned upside down in the sea and no one survived.
C. It survived the storm and saved the people in the sinking ship.
D. It disappeared and nothing was ever heard from it.
13. A. Britain should have better lifeboats for its brave men.
B. British lifeboatmen should not have gone out to save the sinking ship in their lifeboat.
C. Private organizations are not as good as governmental organizations.
D. The British government has set out to better facilitate its brave lifeboatmen.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Three types of noise that can make communication difficult.
B. The meaning of external noise.
C. The effect of cigarette smoke.
D. The reason why you can become speechless.
15. A. External noise. B. Physiological noise.

16. A. Various forces outside the sender or receiver that make these people unable to communicate.
B. Various difficulties that a listener or receiver can experience when they have a cold or are very tired.
C. Various reasons within a sender or receiver that cause them less able to communicate.
D. Various reasons that can cause a person unable to take full advantage of his talents.
17. A. Sympathetic. B. Matter of fact. C. Worried. D. Exaggerated

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

18. A. They exist in almost every human society.
B. They are indispensable to human survival.
C. They are connected with the virtues of human society and their relationship to God.
D. Some of them are created to show their respect to God by human societies.
19. A. Dance was created long before music came into existence.
B. Dancing is the most important art form.
C. Dancing is a kind of music.
D. Drama originated from dancing.
20. A. Every kind of dancing has a rhythm.
B. Every human being is born with a sense of music.
C. Every human being can dance to the rhythm of music.
D. Every society tries to discourage people from dancing too much.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

“There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they’re 18, and the truth is far from that,” says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. “There is a major shift in the middle class,” declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend lo-

cal schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and *privacy* (不受干扰的生活). Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times—and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I *dated* (约会), so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

21. There was apparently a trend in the U. S. _____.
☒ A. for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
☐ B. for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
☐ C. for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
☐ D. for young adults to jobs nearby in order to live with their parents
22. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?
☐ A. Young adults find housing costs too high.
☒ B. Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
☐ C. Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
☐ D. Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
23. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.
☐ A. there will inevitable be inconveniences in everyday life
☐ B. the parents have to spend more money keeping a bigger family going
☒ C. the young adults tend to be overprotected by their parents
☐ D. public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
24. The word "hassles" in the passage (Line 4, Para. 3) probably means _____.
☐ A. agreements ☐ B. worries ☐ C. disadvantages ☒ D. quarrels
25. According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?
☐ A. They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
☐ B. Children should leave their parents when they are grown up.
☒ C. Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
☐ D. Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

Questions 26 to 30 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. 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 the 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* (水滨) need the protection of plant life and why the running current 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.

26. The author's attitude towards the current situation in the exploitation of natural resources is _____.
 A. positive B. neutral C. suspicious D. critical
27. 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 environmental 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
28. 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 use land
 C. the harmfulness of soil destruction and river floods
 D. the extraordinary rapid growth of population
29. 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

30. What does the author imply by saying "living space ... is figured ... also in cubic volume above the earth" (Lines 8-10, Para. 3)?
- 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.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Judging from recent surveys, most experts in sleep behavior agree that there is virtually an *epidemic* (流行病) of sleepiness in the nation. "I can't think of a single study that hasn't found Americans getting less sleep than they ought to," says Dr. David. Even people who think they are sleeping enough would probably be better off with more rest.

The beginning of our *sleep-deficit* (睡眠不足) crisis can be traced to the invention of the light bulb a century ago. From diary entries and other personal accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, sleep scientists have reached the conclusion that the average person used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night. "The best sleep habits once were forced on us, when we had nothing to do in the evening down on the farm, and it was dark." By the 1950s and 1960s, that sleep schedule had been reduced dramatically, to between 7.5 and eight hours, and most people had to wake to an alarm clock. "People cheat on their sleep, and they don't even realize they're doing it," says Dr. David. "They think they're okay because they can get by on 6.5 hours, when they really need 7.5, eight or even more to feel ideally vigorous."

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say, is the complexity of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount, many people consider sleep the least expensive item on his programme. "In our society, you're considered dynamic if you say you only need 5.5 hours' sleep. If you've got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition."

To determine the consequences of sleep deficit, researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or recall a passage read to them only minutes earlier. "We've found that if you're in sleep deficit, performance suffers," says Dr. David. "Short-term memory is weakened, as are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate."

31. People in the 18th and 19th centuries used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night because they had _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. no drive and ambition | B. no electric lighting |
| C. the best sleep habits | D. nothing to do in the evening |

32. According to Dr. David, Americans _____.
 A. are ideally vigorous even under the pressure of life
 B. often neglect the consequences of sleep deficit
 C. do not know how to relax themselves properly
 D. can get by on 6.5 hours of sleep
33. Many Americans believe that _____.
 A. sleep is the first thing that can be sacrificed when one is busy
 B. they need more sleep to cope with the complexities of everyday life
 C. to sleep is something one can do at any time of the day
 D. enough sleep promotes people's drive and ambition
34. The word "subjects" (Line 1, Para. 4) refers to _____.
 A. the performance tests used in the study of sleep deficit
 B. special branches of knowledge that are being studied
 C. people whose behavior or reactions are being studied
 D. the psychological consequences of sleep deficit
35. It can be concluded from the passage that one should sleep as many hours as is necessary to _____.
 A. improve one's memory dramatically
 B. be considered dynamic by other people
 C. maintain one's daily schedule
 D. feel energetic and perform adequately

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary lifestyle without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choice. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo drew a com-

parison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

36. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because _____.
 A. personal health choices help cure most illnesses
 B. it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
 C. it is essential to personal freedom in American society
 D. wrong decisions could lead to poor health
37. To "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Line 7, Para. 1) in the passage means _____.
 A. to "live an inactive life" B. to "live a decent life"
 C. to "live a life with complete freedom" D. to "live a life of vice"
38. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because _____.
 A. current medical knowledge is still insufficient
 B. there are many factors influencing our decisions
 C. few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
 D. people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends
39. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to _____.
 A. improving the quality of one's life B. limiting one's personal health choice
 C. deliberately ending one's life D. breaking rules of social behavior
40. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on _____.
 A. personal decisions B. society's laws
 C. statistical evidence D. friends' opinions

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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.

41. I bite my nails. I must break _____.
 A. myself off the habit B. the habit with myself
 C. myself of the habit D. of the habit myself
42. _____, John Glenn was a pioneer in the U. S. space program.
 A. Despite the first American who orbited the earth
 B. That the first American orbited the earth
 C. The first American to orbit the earth
 D. He was the first American to orbit the earth

43. Tourists _____ from the remotest places to see the capital's sights.
☒ A. flock B. herd C. troop D. pour
44. When one is adolescent, one often gets caught _____ one's thoughts and dreams.
☒ A. up to B. up with C. up on D. up in
45. You must be looking forward as much to his return as he himself is to _____ you.
☒ A. see B. have seen C. seeing D. having seen
46. The nectarine(蜜桃) is a fruit _____ like a peach.
☐ A. as B. and C. somehow D. somewhat
47. This kind of work is _____ her.
☐ A. unfamiliar with ☐ B. unfamiliar by ☐ C. unfamiliar to ☐ D. not unfamiliar of
48. Mr. Anderson presided _____ the board meeting on behalf of the Chairman.
☐ A. at B. over C. on D. in
49. By five o'clock this evening the spaceship _____ eleven times round the world.
☐ A. has been travelling B. will have travelled
☐ C. is to have travelled D. having been travelled
50. _____ his choice of two jobs, the man decided to take the one which was nearer to his house.
☐ A. When offering B. When he is offered
☐ C. When offered D. Having offered
- C 51. He listened very intently, _____ in every word that was said.
☐ A. swallowing B. gulping C. drinking D. eating
52. The teacher will risk his health _____ the interest of the students.
☒ A. in B. for ☒ C. at D. on
53. The greatness of a people is no more determined by their number _____ the greatness of a man is determined by his height.
☐ A. like B. what C. as D. than
54. _____ at the Town Hall, the queen was welcomed by the mayor.
☐ A. On reaching B. At arrival C. On arrival D. At reaching
55. He had tried everything but it made little _____.
☐ A. effect ☒ B. difference C. outcome D. result
56. The statement was _____ and _____ the point.
☒ A. brief; to B. long; to C. brief; on D. long; at
- D 57. Laura wishes that she was as _____ as Flora, but cleverer than Tatiana.
☐ A. inferior ☒ B. restless C. superior ☒ D. slender
58. His face was _____ because he had run all the way from the dormitory.
☐ A. wrinkled B. swollen ☒ C. flushed D. woollen
59. They _____ in writing a book on radioactive substances.
☒ A. collaborated B. associated C. combined D. dwelled
60. The manager warned him that long absence from the office would cast its shadow on his

- _____.
- ~~A.~~ promotion B. confirmation C. conviction D. determination
61. ~~✓~~ _____, we need to improve the equipment in our factory right now.
~~A.~~ As it is B. As it was C. As it were D. As it will be
62. The evidence produced so far does not _____ the conclusion that the driver was negligent.
 A. deserve B. stand C. sanction ~~D.~~ warrant
- ~~C.~~ 63. The girl is very bright; she has _____ mind.
 A. ridiculous ~~B.~~ stern ~~C.~~ keen D. obedient
64. He is the last man that she wants to see. It means that she _____ him.
 A. regrets ~~B.~~ loathes C. adores D. admires
65. A strike in the mining industry is _____ to bring a shortage of coal in the near future.
 A. causing ~~B.~~ threatening C. resulting D. proposing
66. On no account _____ in the house.
 A. the baby must be left alone ~~B.~~ must the baby be left alone
 C. must the baby leave alone D. the baby must leave alone
- ~~A.~~ 67. "We ask for _____ treatment," the young children working in the factory shouted.
 A. human B. person ~~C.~~ humane D. personal
- ~~B.~~ 68. As _____ announced in today's paper, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
 A. it ~~B.~~ is C. are ~~D.~~ being
- ~~P.~~ 69. Ann said, "Englishmen _____ good husbands because they are nearly always willing to help in the house."
~~A.~~ be B. do C. get ~~D.~~ make
70. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.
 A. is B. being C. have been ~~D.~~ to be

Part IV Error Correction

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 a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided. 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 right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our ~~periods~~.
 Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as
 a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time/times/period
2. /
3. the

Harvesting the plant starts processes that lead inevitably to decay and loss of *nutrient* (营养的) value. Even after they have been picked, fruits and vegetables remain live until they are consumed or cooked. They continue to *transpire* (蒸发), or evaporate water through their leaves and skins, and to respire by taking in oxygen or giving off carbon dioxide. Once the fruit or vegetable is detached from the parent plant, and thus loses its essential supply of nutrients, both of these normal biochemical processes will result from rapid deterioration if they are not controlled. The leafy green vegetables, because their large, permeable surfaces, are particularly susceptible to water loss by transpiration after harvesting. With the lost water goes vitamin C.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

Refrigeration is the single best method for preventing nutrient loss, because low temperatures retard breathing and evaporation just as they do the most chemical reactions. But refrigeration alone is not always sufficient. Some spoilage organisms and enzymes are active at 32°F., the lowest temperature which fruits and vegetables can be stored without risk of damage from freezing. Some foods, such as tomatoes, bananas and peppers, become susceptible to decay ~~by~~ subjecting to temperatures too far above the freezing point. One solution for long-term storage of fruit, especially apples, is hibernation in a controlled atmosphere. The fruit is placed in gastight rooms, and the oxygen is reduced to a level as low as 2 or 3 percent—those handling the fruit must wear oxygen masks to enter. The low level of oxygen slows respiration and controls the ripened process that causes decay and *depletion* (耗尽) of nutrients.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

Part V Writing.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in no less than 120 words, on the topic *Is Failure a Bad Thing?* You should base your composition on the following outline:

1. Failure as a daily occurrence;
2. People's different attitudes towards failure;
3. My attitude towards it.

You should write your composition in three paragraphs. Remember to write your composition in readable hand-writing on the right side of this sheet.