

六级全真模拟试卷(1)

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. 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 center.

Example: You will hear:
You will read:

- A) At the office.
B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport.
D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

- A) He decided not to go to New York.
C) They are going to organize a dinner.
2. A) That Joe bought Fred's car.
C) That Fred's car is not good.
3. A) Repair the other door.
C) Have an outdoor party.
4. A) \$ 150. B) \$ 175.
5. A) The man shouldn't expect her to go along.
B) She doesn't think she has enough money.
C) She'll go even though the movie is over.
D) The man should count the number of people going.
6. A) He should look for a battery at the drugstore.
B) The drugstore may not be open at this hour.
C) He should have tried the radio earlier.
D) She doesn't know how to open the radio.
7. A) Moving into a different office in the department.
B) Taking a day off from studying.
C) Joining the other students in the department.
D) Finding more students to help with the move.
8. A) He will no longer ask for their help.
C) He still needs their help.
9. A) He believes that Jack will not be able to sell his house.
B) He believes that Jack was joking.
C) He agrees with the woman.

- D) He believes that Jack will quit his job.
10. A) She went to Atlanta.
C) She went to a hospital.
B) She went to a convention.
D) She stayed home.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

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。

At 5 : 29 : 50, as we stood huddled around our radio, we heard a voice ringing (S1) the darkness, sounding as though it had come from above the clouds: "Zero minus ten seconds!" A green flare flashed out through the clouds; descending (S2) , it opened, grew dim, and vanished into the darkness.

The voice from the (S3) boomed out again: "Zero minus three seconds!" Another green flare came down. Silence reigned over the desert. From the east came the first faint signs of dawn.

And just at that instant, there (S4) from the bowels of the earth a light not of this world; it was the light of many suns in one. It was a (S5) such as the world had never seen—a great, green super-sun climbing in a fraction of a second to a height of more than 8,000 feet, rising ever higher until it (S6) the clouds, lighting up earth and sky all around. Up it went—a great ball of (S7) about a mile in diameter, changing colors as it kept shooting upward, from deep purple to orange, expanding, growing bigger, rising as it expanded—an elemental force freed from its bonds after being chained for billions of years.

At first it was a giant column; (S8) . For a fleeting instant, it took the form of the Statue of Liberty magnified many times. (S9) lions of years, it touched the multicolored clouds, pushed its summit through them. It was as though the earth had opened and the skies had split. (S10) .

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Speech—the act of uttering sounds to convey meaning—is a kind of human action. Like any other constantly repeated action, speaking has to be learned, but once it is learned, it becomes a generally unconscious and apparently automatic process.

As far as we can determine, human beings do not need to be forced to speak; most babies seem to possess a sort of instinctive drive to produce speechlike noises. How to speak and what to say are another matter altogether. These actions are learned from the particular society into which the baby is born; so that, like all conduct that is learned from a society—from the people around us—speech is a patterned activity.

The meandering(曲折的) babble and chatter of a young child are eventually channeled by imitation into a few orderly grooves that represent the pattern accepted as meaningful by the people around him. Similarly, a child's indiscriminate practice of putting things into his mouth becomes limited to putting food into his mouth in a certain way.

The sounds that a child can make are more varied and numerous than the sounds that any particular language utilizes. However, a child born into a society with a pattern of language is encouraged to make a small selection of sounds and to make these few sounds over and over until it is natural for him to make these sounds and no others.

11. The sounds that a child is able to make are ____.

- A) not as varied as those used in language
- B) more varied and numerous than those in any language
- C) far fewer than those needed to form a language
- D) completely different from the sounds of language

12. The selection says that most babies have an instinctive drive to ____.

- A) express ideas in words
- B) make speech like noises
- C) convey meaning
- D) imitate sounds around them

13. For an adult, the process of speaking usually involves ____.

- A) conscious selection of sounds
- B) imitation of those around him
- C) a drive to make noises
- D) unconscious actions

14. Conduct that is learned from a society may be called ____.

- A) instinctive drive
- B) selection
- C) automatic activity
- D) patterned activity

15. We may say that a child has learned to speak if he ____.

- A) makes varied sounds
- B) carefully considers each sound he makes
- C) makes only certain sounds naturally
- D) imitates people around him

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The international significance of sliding downhill struck Americans like an avalanche(雪崩) about thirty years ago. Until then, snow had been something to shovel out of driveways in the morning. Then the Winter Olympics of 1932 were held at Lake Placid, New York, and a wonderful, suicidal new world opened up.

City dwellers read of strange and stirring deeds: bobsledders(乘大雪橇之人) missing a turn and being scraped off the ice, skiers flying through the air to land on their skulls. The coach of the American team stated that the Winter Olympics were the biggest boost that skiing had ever had; that they should awaken American boys and girls to the possibilities of this wonderful, healthful sport. He was right—in the years that followed, three or four million American boys and girls strapped on skis, and the healthy snapping of bones was heard from Vermont to Colorado.

In February of 1960 the Winter Olympics returned to the United States, this time to remote Squaw Valley, California; where there had been only a lodge and two ski lifts, visitors found that a tiny metropolis had been developed. Early in the preceding December, everything was ready—except the snow. An agitated call was sent out for Piute Indians to dance for the weather gods.

"Snow fall in two weeks," announced the chief when the ceremony was finished.

"Why not earlier, Chief?"

"No chains for our bus," he said. "Snow too soon, we not get home."

The writer introduces the world of winter sports as ____.

- A) healthful
- B) popular
- C) enjoyable
- D) suicidal

17. Holding the 1932 Winter Olympics in the United States served to ____.

- A) demonstrate the importance of outdoor exercise

- B) bring in the first skiers ever seen in the United States
- C) increase the number of people injured in sports
- D) introduce many Americans to downhill sports

18. The coach of the American team felt that the Olympics would ____.

- A) always be held in the United States
- B) boost the popularity of skiing
- C) demonstrate the dangers of winter sports
- D) help the business of ski resorts

19. In 1960 the Winter Olympics were held in ____.

- A) the mountains of Switzerland
- B) a world-famous winter resort
- C) a well-established New York ski lodge
- D) a remote ski resort in California

20. An appropriate title for this article would be ____.

- A) Learning To Ski
- B) Facts About the Winter Olympics
- C) Fresh Air and Broken Bones
- D) Squaw Valley—Mountain Boom Town

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For all young Australians who are neither certified as insane nor serving prison sentences of a year or more, a solemn public duty follows hot on the heels of the excitement of their twenty-first birthday. They must register as voters.

Having done so, they cannot, as can some American or English adults if they so wish, then forget all about it—voting is compulsory in Australia. Failure to vote without a "true, valid, and sufficient reason" can result in a fine for an Australian citizen. Australians must vote frequently, too, for in proportion to its size, Australia is a much-governed country. For its ten million persons it has seven parliaments—one for each of six states and one commonwealth, or federal, parliament with representatives from all states. Every adult, unless he lives in one of the two territories that do not have state status, must do his share in electing both state and federal representatives. What's more, with only one exception, these parliaments have two houses each and comprise among them 701 members.

This may seem a great many politicians to govern Australia's relatively small population of ten million, especially when one considers that 630 members of Britain's House of Commons govern forty million people. But just as government in the United States and England developed gradually as the result of events in those two countries, so the Australian system has developed in response to the needs of the nation.

21. An Australian's twenty-first birthday is followed by ____.

- A) voting in a national election
- B) public solemnity
- C) registration to vote
- D) termination of any prison sentence

22. One unusual aspect of voting in Australia is that it ____.

- A) is compulsory
- B) is allowed to those under the age of 21
- C) is always preceded by registration
- D) requires voters to pay a fee

23. The writer's comparison of American and Australian voting habits implies that ____.

- A) all citizens should be compelled to vote
- B) Americans often neglect their right to vote
- C) compulsory voting has harmed the Australian government
- D) voting should be allowed before the age of 21

24. An Australian may be exempted from voting for state representatives if he ____.

- A) lives in a state with no parliament
 B) is a candidate for office
 C) lives in a territory without state status
 D) has already voted once that year
25. Implied but not stated:

- A) The U. S. system of government developed slowly.
 B) Elections are more frequent in Australia than in England.
 C) The Australian system works well in Australia.
 D) Britain's House of Commons has 701 members.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A favorite story among acoustical experts concerns a noisy Long Island suburb where, day and night, huge trucks rumbled down a freeway, jet planes zoomed overhead, and a pumping station maintained a low, continuous thumping. One night all mechanical sounds stopped briefly; immediately half the people in the neighborhood awoke, sat bolt upright, and exclaimed: "What was that?"

Americans are drowning in noise, one of the unwanted and unnecessary waste products of the twentieth century. Scientists speak of noise in decibels—units by which they measure the intensity levels of the sound waves that beat against our eardrums. The shuffling of paper in silent surroundings represents about 15 decibels; a low conversation, 40 decibels; and the honk of an automobile horn, 90 decibels. In general, sounds above 80 decibels begin to grate harshly upon the human ear. Noise also causes increased muscular tension, which at night may deprive the body of rest.

Experiments have shown that 160 decibels of noise are lethal (致命的) for small fur-bearing animals. Although equal exposure is not lethal to man, it may destroy hearing. Over the past thirty years the loudest sounds to which man has been exposed have increased from 120 decibels, the equivalent of the roar of a two-engine propeller plane, to 150 decibels, the blast of a four-engine jet. This is an average increase in volume of one decibel a year, and constitutes a potentially dangerous source of physical damage.

26. The story about the superb illustrates that _____.
 A) people are surrounded by constant noise
 B) mechanical noises are comforting
 C) background noises disturb people
 D) regular noises are less disturbing than sudden ones
27. The reaction of the residents when the noises stopped shows that _____.
 A) mechanical noises are not disturbing
 B) people are unaware of the noises around them
 C) silence is distressing
 D) noise in the suburbs must be controlled
28. According to the selection, noise is _____.
 A) a waste product
 B) a necessary by-product of civilization
 C) an essentially harmless annoyance
 D) a by-product of automation
29. Decibels are units used by scientists to measure the _____.
 A) reaction of people and animals to sound
 B) productivity of machines
 C) intensity of sound waves
 D) pattern of intensity in sound
30. Implied but not stated:
 A) We must make an effort to control noise.
 B) Noise is an unwanted and unnecessary waste product.
 C) Noise is a potential source of mental illness.
 D) Controlling noise will greatly change our way of living.

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 center.

31. She is afraid that he has to alter his _____ views in light of the tragic news that has just arrived.
 A) indifferent B) distressing C) optimistic D) pessimistic
32. To prevent drought in summer the water flowing from the dam is constantly _____ by a computer.
 A) graded B) managed C) conducted D) monitored
33. My father was really moved by the hostess' _____ and enjoyed the cocktail party very much.
 A) humanity B) hospitality C) serve D) hostility
34. I get along well with my Chinese friends, _____ I don't speak Chinese.
 A) in spite of B) although C) for D. despite
35. She sees them struggling because the language they thought they knew now appears to consist of a _____ variety of idioms, clichés and accepted phrases.
 A) puzzling B) greatly C) much D) many
36. Asked what he liked to have he said he preferred beef steak _____.
 A) to any meat B) better than any other meat
 C) more than any meat D) to any other meat
37. Collections of quartz was featured at the Australian National Museum's annual exhibition of _____.
 A) loot B) precious stone C) twigs D) hoes
38. It has been theorized that the universe is _____ at a rate of fifty miles per second per million light years.
 A) elevating B) coming C) mastering D) expanding
39. The Public Law guarantees that private homes will not be searched without a _____.
 A) text B) context C) warrant D) teacher
40. Since Michel did not have time to read the entire play before class, he read _____ instead.
 A) an outline B) a symposium C) a newspaper D) a travelogue
41. Since none of the polls had predicted the winner, everyone was _____ by the results of the election.
 A) asserted B) assuaged C) finished D) astounded
42. The _____ motion of the earth as it turns on its axle creates the change of seasons.
 A) perilous B) perpetual C) sudden D) sporadic
43. The School Play Group usually sell _____ in the fall in order to earn money for their activities.
 A) side B) recite C) cider D) many
44. Even after she had been named as the most valuable employee, she could not _____ enough courage to ask her boss for a raise.
 A) muster up B) mumble up C) matter up D) master up
45. Legislators are considering whether the drug law for possession of marijuana are too _____.
 A) handy B) lazy C) horse D) harsh
46. After I became ill, I refused to see anyone but my doctor and lived like a _____.
 A) hero B) heroine C) recluse D) colleague
47. Even though he knew that his mother had been ill, he did not have the _____ to write her.
 A) decency B) sadness C) eulogy D) joy
48. The president was awakened by a _____ crowd which had assembled on the White House lawn

to protest his foreign policies.

49. They were _____ to move because they could not get a good price for their old home-made machine.
A) hesitant B) incessant C) clamorous D) conspicuous
50. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed _____ at the time that he first introduced it.
A) brutal B) incredible C) invariable D) impossible
51. Since he did not have time to read the newspaper before going to work, he just _____ it quickly on the bus.
A) slapped B) shifted C) skimmed D) shrugged
52. Judge Black has a reputation for being _____.
A) impartial B) imminent C) temporary D) impartial
53. I was often told that I _____ my mother.
A) reproached B) resembled C) limited D) reconciled
54. Obviously the long drought has _____ this tree's growth.
A) retarded B) stunned C) stored D) considered
55. I'm _____ of getting a new job. I don't like my present one.
A) contemplating B) desiring C) thinking D) hoping
56. I believe it has started _____ from us because of three misunderstandings.
A) changing B) coming C) prescribing D) moving away
57. The usual definition of _____ is that it is the innate equipment of the individual—his genetic endowment.
A) heracles B) hierarchy C) heredity D) heritage
58. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is _____ at night.
A) luminous B) glorious C) tremendous D) fabulous
59. Will we someday undergo another _____ of thought and accept ourselves as an example of only one of the possible chemical themes of life?
A) broadcast B) broadband C) broadcasting D) broadening
60. The use of the cartoon as a _____ of expression is by no means a recent development.
A) mediaeval B) medium C) madam D) mediatory

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

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

Our constitution does not copy the laws of _____ 61. A) another B) these
_____ 62. A) neighboring D) those
_____ 63. A) imitators B) competitor
_____ 64. A) but C) composer D) candidate
_____ 65. A) instead B) out
_____ 66. A) arrive C) than D) out
_____ 67. A) offend B) arrive
_____ 68. A) advancement B) relief
_____ 69. A) power C) power D) prestige
_____ 70. A) fight B) interfere
_____ 71. A) argue C) argue D) transmit

ment _____ 68 _____ also to our ordinary life. There, far
_____ 69 _____ exercising a jealous surveillance over each
other, we do not feel called _____ 70 _____ to be angry
with our neighbor for doing what he likes, or even
to _____ 71 _____ in those injurious looks which cannot fail
to be offensive, although they _____ 72 _____ no positive
penalty. But all _____ 73 _____ ease in our private rela-
tions does not make us lawless as citizens. _____ 74 _____
this is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the
magistrates _____ 75 _____ the law, particularly such as
regard the protection of the injured, _____ 76 _____ they
are actually on the statute book, or belong to that
code _____ 77 _____ although unwritten, yet cannot be
broken without acknowledged disgrace. Further,
we provide plenty of means _____ 78 _____ the mind to re-
fresh itself from business. We celebrate games and
sacrifices all the year round, and the _____ 79 _____ of our
private establishments forms a daily source of plea-
sure and helps to _____ 80 _____ the spleen (发脾气).

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Children's Education**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为对孩子从小就要严;
2. 有人认为应顺其自然;
3. 我的看法是.....

六年级全真模拟试卷(2)

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. 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 center.

Example: You will hear:
You will read:

- A) At the office.
B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport.
D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) At a post office.
C) At an airport.
2. A) \$ 240.
B) \$ 250.
3. A) A thief.
C) A priest.
4. A) Visiting a friend on his way to another destination.
B) Ran into a friend at the coffee shop.
C) Saw a friend unexpectedly at the supermarket.
D) Saw a friend at the coffee shop.
5. A) Emergency
B) Importance
C) Secret.
D) Long distance.
6. A) Man and wife.
C) Brother and sister.
D) Father and daughter.
7. a) Get off the floor.
C) Stand up.
B) He was very brave.
D) He heated the metal.
8. A) Joy.
B) Frustration.
C) Excitement.
D) Sorrow.
10. A) That both the man and the woman were in class on Friday.
B) That the man was in class on Friday but the woman was not.
C) That the woman was in class on Friday but the man was not.
D) That neither the man nor the woman was in class on Friday.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Losing Weight

Doctors estimate that about 40% of women over thirty in Britain are overweight. This (11) _____ may be misleading as large numbers of overweight people never seek (12) _____ advice.

Many women are very (13) _____ about being overweight. They feel that it shows a (14) _____ of will-power or self-control on their part. In addition, fat women do not conform to the modern (15) _____ of beauty exemplified by fashion (16) _____ and young film stars who are all (17) _____ thin.

Apart from aesthetic reasons, there are strong medical grounds for not overeating. (18) _____ healthier and increase their life expectancy. Losing weight would certainly make them feel

Some women feel guilty about being fat and their guilt is repressed by eating more. It is a vicious circle. (19) _____. Some of them end up starving themselves to death! (20) _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

At Cape Churchill in northeastern Manitoba, where the shore of Hudson Bay makes an abrupt 90-degree turn to the west. Polar bears congregate in the autumn, waiting for the ice that is their home. By November, pack ice has formed beyond the fast ice, and the bears are moving. To be at the very tip of the Cape in November is to be in the middle of a slow but steadily flowing river of bears, methodically picking their way across the jumbled ice in a straight-line push for their hunting grounds.

The polar bears of Hudson Bay are a distinct population thriving at the southern end of their range. Polar bears live on seals, and to hunt them the bears must have ice to get to where the seals are. Yet in Hudson Bay the ice melts by July and the bears have to come ashore, there to spend four months eating very little, digging into sand dunes and dirt so they can stay cool in the summer "heat" relaxing into a physiological state like that of black bears in winter dens. They are the polar bear population most accessible to humans, and they are not only the best studied but the most easily experienced by amateur naturalists, photographers, and just plain tourists.

21. According to the passage, polar bears congregate at Churchill during _____.

- A) spring B) summer C) fall D) winter

22. The author uses the expression "steadily flowing river of bears" in the first paragraph to illustrate the _____.

- A) large number of migrating bears
C) danger the bears represent

23. When the bears move out onto the ice, they look for their _____.

- A) dens
B) young
C) food
D) mates

24. According to the passage, during which of the following period of time are the polar bears ashore?

- A) January through March.
C) September through December.
B) July through October.
D) November through July.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the polar bear population of Hudson Bay _____.

- A) is one of several polar bear populations
B) is unfriendly toward humans
C) consumes food voraciously during the whole year
D) is an endangered species

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the greatest mysteries of the world, for which scientists have so far been unable to find any satisfactory explanation, is the Bermuda Triangle, sometimes called "The Graveyard of the Atlantic." This is an area of the western Atlantic between Bermuda and Florida, roughly triangular in shape, where since 1945 at least a hundred ships and planes and over a thousand people have disappeared. No wreckage has been found, no bodies, lifebelts or any other evidence of disaster. It is as if these planes, ships and people had never existed. In some cases a routine radio message has been received from aircraft reporting everything in order a few minutes before all contact was lost, in others a weak S. O. S. message has been picked up and, in perfect weather, inexplicable references to fog and loss of bearings. In the extraordinary case of five U. S. navy planes disappearing on a routine mission from Florida, the rescue plane sent to locate them vanished also. There have been references to the curious white light or haze which is a feature of the sea in part of this area, and it is interesting to note that not only was this light, or streaks of light, observed by the astronauts on their way to space, but was also noted by Columbus, five centuries ago. Whether this just another curious circumstance as yet unexplained.

Many theories, some bordering on the fantastic, have been advanced to account for the disturbing incidents that occur in the area of the Bermuda Triangle. It has been asked whether these disappearances are caused by extraterrestrial activity guessed at by Man. This is no answer and speculation continues as anxiety increases.

_____ is the most puzzling feature of the incidents that have occurred in the Bermuda Triangle area.

- A) The unexplained wreckage found in the area
B) The lack of evidence of disaster
C) The appearance of the wreckage
D) The disastrous losses in the area

27. Before contact with missing aircraft has been lost, _____.

- A) confusing signals have sometimes been received
B) unidentified signals have sometimes been received
C) the pilot has never made any request for assistance
D) the pilot has invariably reported bad weather conditions

28. The five United States Navy planes disappeared were _____.

- A) trying to locate missing plane
B) trying to rescue a plane in trouble

- C) on a special mission

29. The curious white lights observed on the surface of the sea in the Bermuda Triangle area _____.

- A) were only seen by astronauts
C) were seen from a spacecraft
B) were unearthed by Columbus
D) were not discovered for five centuries

30. The cause of the disappearances of ships and planes in the area is _____.

- A) inexplicable to scientists
C) known only to scientists
B) known only to laymen
D) comprehensible only to scientists

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The scientific method is a way of collecting facts in order to describe an existing situation as correctly and completely as possible. The description must consist only of what can be perceived, analysed, measured, and recorded. Feelings and personal opinions or ideas have no place in scientific description. The facts must be observed and described in such a way that another scientist could repeat the same study and get the same results. After he has observed and recorded the facts accurately, the social scientist may offer some explanation for them, but his explanation must be related to the facts which he has found and recorded. The facts must give the reasons for the explanation. Sometimes the scientist starts with an explanation which he calls a hypothesis or proposition. He tries to find evidence which will support his hypothesis; this will consist of certain facts about human behaviour that he can describe scientifically. Frequently, in scientific studies, the scholar tries to prove something about human behaviour from what he has observed and learned, and then begins to develop a theory about human behaviour. But this can be done only after a great deal of study is completed.

Research in the social sciences raises various difficulties not encountered in the natural sciences. A chemist is not a part of the molecule which he is studying; a physicist is not involved with the ions he observes. A social scientist, however, is a member of the human society he studies. It would be impossible for him to separate himself totally from his own learned social behaviour. All human beings have strong feelings about their own society and the "rightness" of the way they do things. In his research, however, the social scientist must try to be as impersonal—and, therefore, as scientific—as natural scientists are. Human beings must be treated with respect by the scientists who are studying them. They cannot be experimented with or insulted or hurt as objects in the physical world may be. A biologist can deprive a rat of food in order to study the effects of starvation, but no social scientist can ask a human mother to withhold food from her child. So social scientists have had to develop techniques somewhat different from those used for the natural sciences.

31. What is the scientific method?

- A) It is a way of collecting facts.
B) It is a way of describing an existing situation as it can be perceived.
C) It is a way of recording the description of a situation accurately.
D) All of the above.

32. Which of the following have no place in the scientific method?

- A) Careful observations.
B) Accurate measurements.
C) Sincere emotions.
D) A reasonable hypothesis.

33. Why is research in the social sciences difficult?

- A) Because a social scientist is a member of the human society he studies.
B) Because a social scientist can experiment with the group he studies.
C) Because social science is a new science.
D) Because the differences among the social sciences is not always clear.

34. What must scientific explanations be based upon?

- A) A hypothesis or proposition.
- B) Facts related to the situation which the scientist has perceived and recorded correctly and accurately.
- C) A hypothesis which the scientist proves wrong.
- D) A prediction about behaviour which the scientist can make on the basis of correctly recorded information.

35. What subject is the concern of all social scientists?

- A) Methods of research.
- B) The results of social science research.
- C) Changes in the material and social conditions of human life.
- D) The constants of human life.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Living a quiet, calm life is still possible today. And it is possible in the midst of heavily populated areas. For example, Salem County, on the Delaware Bay, has our country's largest chemical manufacturing companies located in its boundaries. There are plans to build a huge nuclear power reactor in Salem County soon. But the bay still affords about a dozen men a quiet, peaceful, independent way to earn their living. These dozen men are crabbers. They gather wild crabs with traps that are called "pots", selling the fresh crabs to restaurants and commercial seafood packers in the area. Each crabber has about 150 pots. From July through October, the men work an eight-hour day, beginning very early each morning, going out in boats to check their pots.

Each pot has to be reeled in—and it is heavy. The crabber pours his catch into a trough, removes any old bait, then repacks fresh bit into the pot. After lowering the pot back into the water for another day's trapping, he moves on to the next pot. It is very hard work. The pay isn't enough to make you rich, either. When there are plenty of crabs and good weather, a crabber can make around a hundred dollars a day during the limited season. So most of the crabbers have to work at another job on farms or in factories near the bay. So why do they continue this backbreaking work?

Most of the crabbers learned the skills as children. Many of them are descended from families that produced their income from fishing and crabbing long before the industrial factories moved into the bay region. Crabbing is always a constant battle of intelligence with the crabs, for the crabber must move his pots as the crabs move, the crabber has to keep an eye out for patterns of empty pots and for changes in the bay's currents and conditions.

But most importantly the crabbers all love the work, they are independent. Each is his own boss, and the morning hours out on the bay, alone, with no hurry and no rush, have made addicts out of them all. It is the relaxed life-style, not the money or the challenge, that keeps them at their work.

36. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A) Salem County, Delaware
- B) industrialism versus primitivism
- C) how to run crab pots
- D) crabbing as an alternate life-style in Salem County, Delaware

37. Which of the following is not a step in handling crab pots?

- A) The crabber repacks fresh bait into the pots.
- B) The pots must be reeled in.
- C) The crabber removes any old bait.

D) The elevation of the pots is changed.

38. We can conclude from this passage that _____.

- A) the most a crabber could make in a good season is around \$12,000
- B) there is little market for crabs in New England because there are so many crabbers
- C) crabbers don't mind the hard work because of the pay
- D) most crabbers are unsuccessful because they can not outguess the crabs concerning their movements

39. As used in this passage, the word "descended" means _____.

- A) trained by
- B) to have as one's ancestors
- C) bought by
- D) hindered

40. The passage suggests _____.

- A) many crabbers pursue crabbing as a hobby
- B) money is not as important as independence to the crabbers of Salem County
- C) factories don't pay enough for the crabbers to make a living
- D) crabbers don't like challenges

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 center.

41. The children listened _____ to the words of their teacher.

- A) respectfully
- B) respectfully
- C) respectively
- D) respectfully

42. Everyone must have liked the cake because there wasn't even a _____ left.

- A) chore
- B) chum
- C) crush
- D) crumb

43. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy to make a _____.

- A) blend
- B) blunder
- C) bland
- D) brawl

44. Mail service will be _____ because of the postal workers' strike.

- A) deprived
- B) abridged
- C) shrunk
- D) suspended

45. The famous writer _____ his first novel at the age of 18.

- A) brought out
- B) brought up
- C) brought about
- D) brought off

46. Usually children and old people do not take kindly to having their daily _____ upset.

- A) habit
- B) custom
- C) routine
- D) way

47. A little girl presented the distinguished visitor with a _____ of flowers.

- A) bunch
- B) pack
- C) bundle
- D) group

48. This tie doesn't _____ this coat.

- A) match
- B) suit
- C) fit
- D) adapt

49. Their newspapers are _____ at eight o'clock in the morning.

- A) arrived
- B) taken
- C) delayed
- D) delivered

50. Please _____ seats in advance if you like to watch the famous play.

- A) book
- B) buy
- C) occupy
- D) select

51. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I managed to get them on.

- A) spreading
- B) bending
- C) squeezing
- D) stretching

52. The Smith have decided to _____ to the United States.

- A) migrate
- B) emigrate
- C) immigrate
- D) expatriate

53. Please _____ my greeting to all our mutual friends.
A) convey B) carry C) transmit D) transport
54. The author of the report is well _____ with the problem in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
A) acquainted B) informed C) enlightened D) advised
55. It is only when a vague idea can be put in a precise mathematical form that the consequences of any physical idea can be worked out and its scientific value _____.
A) asserted B) assessed C) assigned D) assured
56. To a first-year student, the doctoral degree is a distant _____.
A) aspect B) respect C) prospect D) perspective
57. Before you can start a business, you will have to raise the necessary _____.
A) income B) investment C) capital D) savings
58. As he made no _____ to our quarrel, I assumed that he had forgiven me.
A) mention B) comment C) statement D) reference
59. The doctor has not _____ the patient of the safety of the operation.
A) assured B) guaranteed C) entrusted D) confirmed
60. I let my children make their own decisions now they are older; I wouldn't _____ to interfere.
A) assume B) consume C) presume D) resume
61. Previous studies provoked _____ because they used patients whose diagnosis was questionable.
A) contribution B) contraction C) controversy D) convergence
62. When he was a student, his father gave him a monthly _____, towards his expenses.
A) salary B) wage C) permission D) allowance
63. The thief and his _____ were arrested.
a. partner B) colleague C) associate D) accomplice
64. This kind of question can sometimes be answered only by process of _____.
A) abolition B) elimination C) exception D) subtraction
65. The _____ stuck on the outside of the envelope said "By Air".
A) signal B) label C) notice D) note
66. The girl's _____ to drugs caused her parents grief.
A) liking B) devotion C) desire D) addiction
67. Today household chores have been made much easier by electrical _____.
A) facilities B) appliances C) instruments D) equipment
68. Twenty-six _____ have been added to the Constitution since it was written in 1787.
A) amendments B) commandments C) measurements D) acknowledgments
69. No one really knows who composed this piece of music, but it had been _____ to Bach.
A) associated B) identified C) attributed D) considered
70. The room was furnished in different _____ of grey and yellow.
A) shades B) shadows C) shelters D) shapes

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 numbers line. You may have to change a word or delete 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 (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash.

Another thing to remember in connection with concrete is that you are not allowed very much freedom for errors in either measurements or location. Once you have a solid mass of concrete set in place, it is going to stay there. You have a very easy job ahead of you if you try to remedy a mistake. Make very sure, after you fill the form, that everything is where and how you want it.

There are numerable rules regarding the proper mixing, handling, and finishing of concrete, and the essential one concerns the amount of water to use. The less water in the mix, the more the finished job will shrink. The less water used, the harder and more enduring the job after it has set.

The amateur concrete worker is plagued with two desires. One is to use enough water to have the concrete nice and soft and easy to push around. You have warned against that. The second is to take off the wooden forms too early, to see how the job looks like. That is really fatal. If the forms are stripped off too quickly, while the concrete is still "green", two things are possible to happen—you are almost sure to break off corners or edges, and you are likely to cause a major crack or a defect in the body of the work. An excellent rule is to wait until you are sure the concrete is properly hardened, and then wait another day before removing the forms.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: Write a passage of 120—150 words on the title *How Should We Improve Our English?*.

The following may serve as a guide.

1. 听、说、读、写全面提高;
2. 多使用英语。

六级全真模拟试卷(3)

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. 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 center.

Example: You will hear:
You will read:

- A) At the office.
B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport.
D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) It was given away.
C) It was put on display.
2. A) To save 150 dollars.
C) To buy a new car.
3. A) At four-forty.
B) At five-forty.
C) At four o'clock.
D) At five o'clock.
4. A) It is likely to rain on the way to the airport.
B) He forgot to put the umbrella in his bag.
C) The umbrella was too long to fit in his bag.
D) His bag was too full.
5. A) The light hurts his eyes.
C) Her ears hurt.
6. A) Boss and secretary.
C) Father and son.
7. A) A bank saving.
C) A loan.
8. A) At a supermarket.
C) At a dormitory.
9. A) A new restaurant.
C) A new hospital.
10. A) She doesn't like salad.
C) She will do anything to help.
B) It was made smaller.
D) It was taken to the cleaner's.
B) To spend 200 dollars.
D) To repair the old car.
B) He can't see.
D) He can't hear.
B) Professor and student.
D) Lawyer and client.
B) An insurance claim.
D) An income tax return.
B) At a bar.
D) At a library.
B) A new hotel.
D) A new airport.
B) She doesn't want any dinner.
D) She prefers making something else.

Section B

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 center.

Passage One

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

11. A) The pilot.
B) The lorry-driver.
C) The airport controller.
D) Nobody.
12. A) The driver brought some goods to the airport.
B) The driver wanted to help the pilot.
C) The driver came to get some goods.
D) The driver wanted to help the fireman.
13. A) He landed safely.
B) The pilot controller managed to land safely.
C) The plane didn't damage the lorry.
D) He wasn't asked to pay for the damage to the lorry.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. A) Health food.
B) The processing of bread.
C) Organic gardens.
D) Poisons.
15. A) Refined foods.
B) Natural foods.
C) Organic foods.
D) Unprocessed foods.
16. A) The ultimate content remains the same.
B) Vitamin information is not available after processing.
C) Vitamins are added to the food.
D) The vitamin content is reduced.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard:

17. A) In 1968.
B) In 1926.
C) In 1948.
D) In 1929.
18. A) The old editor retired.
B) He wrote a good story.
C) Another reporter quit.
D) He was interested in financial news.
19. A) His wife.
B) His editor.
C) Another writer.
D) Himself.
20. A) From cancer.
B) From a heart attack.
C) In a car accident.
D) In a plane crash.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Here in the United States, before agricultural activities destroyed the natural balance, there were great migrations of Rocky Mountain Locusts (*Melanoplus spretus*). Great migrating hordes of these insects once darkened the skies on the plains east of the Rockies where crops were often destroyed; the worst years were those from 1874 to 1877. One of these migrating swarms was estimated to contain 124 billion locusts. During another migration in Nebraska it was estimated that the swarm of locusts averaged half a mile high and was 100 miles wide and 300 miles long. Usually, these swarms take off from the ground against the wind, but, once airborne, they turn and fly with it. Warm convection currents help to lift them, often to great heights. During the great locust plagues the situation in Nebraska became so serious that the original state constitution had to be rewritten to take care of the economic problems. The new document was known as "The Grasshopper Constitution". It is now believed that these locusts were a migratory form or phase of the lesser migratory locust, which is still common there. In this respect, the North American migratory locusts resemble their African relatives. In both regions the migratory forms arise as a result of crowding and climatic factors. Migratory forms are apparently natural adaptations which bring about dispersal when locust populations become too crowded. Fortunately for our farmers, the mi-

gratory form—the so-called *spretus* species—no longer seems to occur regularly, although there was a serious outbreak as late as 1938 in midwestern United States and Canada. Actually, there is no reason why the destructive migratory form might not again appear if circumstances should become favorable.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Life Cycle of Locusts.
- B) Migratory Locusts in the United States.
- C) Locust Plague in Nebraska.
- D) The Reproductive Capability of the Locust.

22. According to the passage, the worst destruction by locusts in the plains area east of the Rockies occurred during _____.

- A) the eighteenth century
- B) the early nineteenth century
- C) the late nineteenth century
- D) the twentieth century

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the state constitution of Nebraska was rewritten in order to _____.

- A) make the constitution more understandable to the public
- B) encourage farmers to leave the state
- C) solve difficulties that resulted from loss of crops
- D) provide for a regular census of the locust population

24. According to the passage, North American and African migratory locusts are similar in that _____.

- A) they always travel toward mountainous regions
- B) their destructive activities occur only in plains areas
- C) climates affect their development
- D) they are both mentioned in state constitutions

25. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?

- A) The outbreak of locusts in 1938 was more serious than any other in history.
- B) Nebraska farmers had no locust problems in the years 1874—1877.
- C) There is a possibility that crops in the United States might be destroyed by locusts in the future.
- D) There is a chance that African migratory locusts may make their way to the United States.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Women are quite often competent drivers, but they are very seldom consistently first-class. At best they are a mild hazard, at worst potentially lethal. A wise male driver will always give them plenty of road and still be on the look-out for the unpredictable to happen. This deficiency has nothing to do with their lack of ability to cope with the mechanical complexities of the vehicle; it is due to an inherent characteristic which, in certain other circumstances, may be highly desirable, but which, behind the wheel, is deadly. It is their lust for talking. Women together in a car succumb to this need and when they talk they look into each other's faces. Simple words are insufficient. It is necessary for them to see the expression which partners the words and so read the meaning the words left unsaid. When talking instead of listening, they look to estimate the reaction their words have had. Thus two women in the front of a car repeatedly distract each other's attention from the road and four represent an incredible danger because the one nominally driving the car feels it necessary not only to see and hear what her companion is talking about but also, such is her nature, what those in the back are discussing in case it is anything into which she can inject an added opinion, or in the hope of collecting fresh fuel to feed other fires on later occasions.

Quite apart from this factor, which means that the road ahead is often an unknown quantity, women seldom use the driving mirror except for cosmetic purposes, after which its position gives the driver little indication of the state of the road behind.

A final important factor that seems to lie at the back of feminine attitudes to driving is that comparatively few women have the feel for a machine that so many men have; the satisfaction of a

slick changdown means nothing to them. The coordination between the various manoeuvres, an operation which gives many men a boost of pride, is only a momentary lapse in their concentration on the topic in hand.

26. The author says that women drivers are _____.

- A) not often uniformly good
- B) sometimes very good
- C) never any good at the worst things
- D) at their best when given room

27. When women talk, they _____.

- A) glare at each other
- B) gaze into each other's thought
- C) try to read each other's thought
- D) mean more than they say to their partners

28. What does the author say about two women in the front of a car?

- A) They distract other drivers.
- B) They always repeat what they are saying.
- C) They are both nominal drivers.
- D) Their attention is on each other.

29. The "fresh fuel" referred to _____.

- A) petrol for the car
- B) an item of gossip to remember
- C) an opinion of the driver
- D) something collected on the journey

30. Generally speaking, women are not good because _____.

- A) women don't often feel like driving
- B) their husbands don't often let them drive
- C) to them, a car is just a means of transport
- D) a smart car means nothing to them

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Earthquakes may rightly be ranked as one of the most devastating forces known to man; since records began to be written down, it has been estimated that earthquake-related fatalities have numbered in the millions, and that earthquake-related destruction has been beyond calculation. The greater part of such damage and loss of life has been due to collapse of buildings and the effects of rockslides, floods, fire, disease, and other phenomena resulting from earthquakes, rather than from the quakes themselves.

The great majority of all earthquakes occur in two specific geographic areas. One such area encompasses the Pacific Ocean and its contiguous land masses. The other extends from the East Indies to the Atlas Mountains, including the Himalayas, Iran, Turkey, and the Alpine regions. It is in these two great belts or zones that ninety percent of all earthquakes take place; they may, however, happen anywhere at any time.

This element of the unknown has for centuries added greatly to the dread and horror surrounding earthquakes, but in recent times there have been indications that earthquake predication may be possible. By analyzing changes in animal behavior, patterns of movements in the earth's crust, variations in the force of gravity and the earth's magnetic field, and the frequency with which minor earth tremors are observed, scientists have shown increasing success in anticipating when and where earthquakes will strike. As a result, a worldwide earthquake warning network is already in operation and has helped to prepare for (and thus lessen) the vast destruction that might otherwise have been totally unexpected.

It is doubtful that man will ever be able to control earthquakes and eliminate their destructiveness altogether, but as how and why earthquakes happen become better understood, man will become more and more able to deal with their potential devastation before it occurs.

31. Based on what you have just read, which of the following is true?

- A) Earthquakes are highly feared, but actually relatively harmless.
- B) There is absolutely no way to predict when or where earthquakes might occur.
- C) Man is now able to predict where earthquakes will happen, but not where.
- D) Man is now able to predict when earthquakes will happen, but not when.

32. What is the probable meaning of word "contiguous" in the second paragraph?

- A) Underwater.
- B) Ancient.
- C) Bordering.
- D) Huge.

33. To what does the phrase "this element of the unknown" in the third paragraph refer?

- A) The two great earthquake zones.
B) The fact the earthquakes can happen at any time or place.
C) The percentage of earthquakes.
D) The exact cause of earthquakes.

34. Which of the following have been used to anticipate earthquake activity?

- A) Differences in the earth's magnetic field and force of gravity.
B) How often minor earth tremors have been observed.
C) Patterns in the movement of the earth's crust.
D) All of the above.

35. Which of the following describes the author's attitude toward the possibility of earthquakes prediction?

- A) It will never be possible to predict earthquakes.
B) Earthquakes can already be predicted with great accuracy.
C) There is really no need to try to predict earthquake occurrences.
D) Earthquake prediction is becoming more and more possible.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Not long ago, it seemed that there would come a day quite soon when science would reveal that every food would be toxic. Or, at any rate, that is how things appeared to many ordinary people. The supposition was based on half-digested and partially understood scientific reports. Only the other day I found myself sitting at dinner between women who, to hear them talk, seemed to imagine that every article in the supermarket was deadly. But I am pleased to report that my fellow citizens are beginning to emerge from this feeling of hopelessness.

There are now some daring souls who are prepared once again to eat the odd spoonful of strawberry jam and take the consequences. They have noticed that the strawberry death rate is somewhat lower than they had previously been led to expect.

The loss of nerve, from which the ordinary person seems to be recovering, was caused by several factors. First, he was told that it would be a good thing if he knew the contents of all the foods he bought. But when he saw the lists of ingredients printed on the sides of packets and bottles, he trembled and feared for his safety.

The second thing which once frightened some people but which, I do believe, is now frightening them less, was the remarkable scientific advance which has been revolutionizing analytical chemistry. Scientists can now isolate the tiniest amounts of harmful substances in food which, so far, have always been considered safe, or in some cases beneficial.

Now there are sophisticated tests which can detect poisons in the tiniest amount not even enough to kill a mouse. Over the years the general public has been worried by half-correct newspaper reports of the increasing number of foods which detailed investigation has proved contain harmful substances in some degree.

Gradually, I do believe, a still small voice has come to be heard—the voice of common sense. Tests on mice have shown that saccharin tended—even to a very small degree to produce cancer. Instead of being greatly frightened, the general public paused for reflection. If even a high intake of saccharin could only be expected to give you cancer 70 or 80 years hence, did it really matter? I salute the dawn of common sense.

36. Not long ago people were under the impression that _____.

- A) all food was potentially dangerous
B) half-digested food could be toxic
C) science would prove most foods to be unsuitable for humans
D) little was understood about poisons in our food

37. It now appears that _____.

- A) for a long time we have all been eating the wrong things
B) reports about certain harmful substances in food have been greatly exaggerated
C) people have lost their nerve when it comes to exercising their own judgement

D) only a few people are eating food suitable for them

38. The strong fear of food from which the ordinary person suffered was caused by _____.
A) an official insistence that people should be careful as to what they were consuming
B) an awareness that all foods contain substantial amounts of harmful substances
C) an inability of scientists to identify which substances were harmful and which were not
D) ignorance of the general public as to the real nature of toxic ingredients

39. It is a scientific fact that _____.

- A) safe foods can contain minute amounts of toxic substances
B) foods so far considered safe are in fact toxic
C) even the smallest amount of poison can kill an animal
D) sophisticated tests prove that we should no longer eat food containing toxic substances
40. According to the author, we are now beginning to realize that _____.
A) harmless substances, if taken in relatively large quantities, can be very dangerous
B) substances like saccharin should be excluded from our dinner table
C) the quantities of poisonous substances found in food do not seriously endanger our health
D) victims of undetected poisoning

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 center.

41. It gave me a strange feeling of excitement to see my name in _____.
A) news B) print C) publication D) press
42. If you have a _____ to make about the food, I am willing to listen.
A) dislike B) trouble C) complaint D) discontent
43. You will get to the church more quickly if you take this _____ across the fields.
A) track B) passage C) method D) hedge
44. All the students were excited at the _____ of a weekend sports competition.
A) view B) idea C) intention D) prize
45. We have _____ for a new secretary but we haven't had any replies yet.
A) advertised B) advised C) announced D) noticed
46. The workers _____ a fair wage for their work.
A) asked B) campaigned C) appealed D) demanded
47. I can _____ him to you for the job. He is a very good worker.
A) suggest B) recommend C) advise D) prompt
48. Jean _____ her mother in character.
A) humiliates B) initiates C) resembles D) embarrasses
49. He was angry with his son, for he would not tell how he _____ his watch.
A) came by B) came to C) came off D) came upon
50. Much to their surprise everything went according to _____.
A) arrangement B) plan C) agreement D) decision
51. At the first _____ of twelve everyone stopped for lunch.
A) strike B) stroke C) moment D) minute
52. For parents, one of the problems _____ by rising prices is the continual demand for more pocket money.
A) given B) provided C) posed D) forced
53. The campers had no way to measure the exact distance they had come, but they thought it was _____ miles.
A) precisely B) appropriately C) apparently D) approximately
54. He did not share his secrets with many people but he _____ in her.
A) confessed B) concealed C) consented D) confided

55. They _____ on the secret passage while they were exploring the caves.
A) stumbled B) foundered C) fumbled D) tripped
56. It was felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.
A) persuasion B) engagement C) obligation D) commitment
57. He showed his _____ for the film by leaving in the middle.
A) disguise B) disgust C) approval D) appreciation
58. The police _____ two of the men of robbing the bank.
A) accused B) complained C) charged D) scolded
59. In extended families the children and parents have strong ties and _____ to relatives.
A) obligations B) compromises C) expectations D) objections
60. The newly-built Science Building seems _____ enough to last a hundred years.
A) spacious B) sophisticated C) substantial D) steady
61. I felt _____ to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.
A) fatigued B) tired C) exhausted D) bored
62. It's usually the case that people seldom behave in a _____ way when in a furious state.
A) rational B) stable C) legal D) credible
63. A good teacher must have a talent for using knowledge to _____ the curiosity and imagination of students.
A) awake B) await C) aware D) award
64. John saw a _____ of sheep on the hillside.
A) group B) team C) crowd D) flock
65. There are several landlords approved by the university who take in _____.
A) settlers B) residents C) lodgers D) inhabitants
66. People of the TV generation are often _____ to watch TV a great deal.
A) inclined B) declined C) included D) excluded
67. The child was so young that he couldn't _____ the advanced textbook.
A) afford B) comprehend C) borrow D) complete
68. The money was returned _____ by its finder.
A) whole B) entire C) intact D) true
69. The old age of the equipment is a definite _____ to the factory.
A) advantage B) liability C) capacity D) ability
70. The new device is _____ for engines over one hundred and twenty horsepower.
A) mortal B) mental C) mandatory D) marvelous

Part IV Short Answer Questions

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 less than 10 words.

Allelomimetic behavior may be defined as behavior which two or more individual animals do the same thing, with some degree of mutual stimulation and coordination. It can only evolve in species with sense organs that are well enough developed so that continuous sensory contact can be maintained. It is found primarily in vertebrates, in those species that are diurnal, and usually in those that spend much of their lives in the air, in open water, or on open plains.

In birds, allelomimetic behavior is the rule rather than exception, though it may occasionally be limited to particular seasons of the year as it is in the reducing blackbird. Its principal function is that of providing safety from predators, partly because the flock can rely on many pairs of eyes to watch for enemies, and partly because if one bird reacts to danger, the whole flock is warned.

Among mammals, allelomimetic behavior is very rare in rodents, which almost never move in flocks or herds. Even when they are artificially crowded together, they do not conform in their movements. On the other hand, such behavior is a major system among large hoofed mammals such as sheep.

In the pack-hunting carnivores, allelomimetic behavior has another function, that of coopera-

tive hunting for large prey animals such as moose. Wolves also defend their dens in a group against larger predators such as bears.

Finally, allelomimetic behavior is highly developed among most primate groups, where it has the principal function of providing warning against predators, though combined defensive behavior is also seen in troops of baboons.

71. What is the main topic of the passage?

72. What is the primary function of allelomimetic behavior in birds?

73. What is the most likely setting for allelomimetic behavior?

74. What is another function of allelomimetic behavior?

75. Where is allelomimetic behavior developed?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: Write a passage of 120—150 words on the title **Which Is More Important, Health or Wealth?** The following may serve as a guide.

1. 有人认为健康更重要;
2. 有人认为财富更重要;
3. 你的看法。

六级全真模拟试卷(4)

Part 1 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. 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 center.

Example: You will hear:
You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) *At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) At 7:00. B) At 6:30. C) At 7:30. D) At 8:00.
2. A) The weather is terrible. B) The TV set has to be cleared. C) The weather will be fine. D) The umbrella should be fetched.
3. A) 500,000. B) 550,000. C) 510,000. D) 450,000.
4. A) In the bookstore. B) In the library. C) In the office. D) In the classroom.
5. A) Maths. B) Business administration. C) English. D) Microbiology.
6. A) John was always against the man in the discussion. B) John and the man had a quarrel. C) John never came to the point. D) John didn't attend the discussion because he was busy with gardening.
7. A) He went to Hongkong and Macao. B) He went to Macao. C) He stayed at home. D) He is still planning on it.
8. A) Mrs. Smith is carrying a bag. B) The man agrees with the woman's words. C) The woman likes Mrs. Smith. D) The man doesn't want to talk about Mrs. Smith.
9. A) She bought the book at a much higher price. B) She bought two physics books. C) She bought the wrong book. D) She lost half of her money.
10. A) Husband and wife. B) Boyfriend and girlfriend. C) Teacher and student. D) Boss and secretary.

C) Boss and secretary.

D) Teacher and student.

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, 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 bee, like the ant, is a social insect. (11) _____ in a hive, and every bee does certain work (12) _____. In a beehive (13) _____: the queen bee, the drones, and the workers. The workers (14) _____ collecting nectar, or juice, which is (15) _____. Bees draw this nectar into the honey sacks of their bodies, and enzymes in their bodies (16) _____. This newly made honey oozes from (17) _____ and is stored in cells in the hive to be used as food during the winter months. Some people are (18) _____ and keep hundreds of hives. Beekeepers remove honey from the hives and (19) _____. Honey usually appears as a clear golden — coloured liquid, but this (20) _____ from which the bees have taken the nectar.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The government of Britain has for many centuries been shared by three supreme authorities: the Monarch (i.e. the King and Queen), the lords (i.e. the hereditary nobility) and the commons (i.e. the ordinary people). The story of its development has been the story of a gradual shifting of supremacy from the first of these authorities to the third — in other words a gradual progress towards democracy. Thus the Monarch today is left without any power at all.

This statement may seem surprising in view of the great affection which the British have for Queen Elizabeth, the great ceremonies connected with her, the great state functions over which she presides, the oaths of loyalty made to her by Parliament, and many great decisions made in her name and requiring her authority. It is the Queen who approves the appointment of Ministers and the formation of a cabinet; it is the Queen who summons Parliament and who introduces the new session with a speech from the Throne in which she summarises the government's programme; it is the Queen who gives her assent to Bills before they become law, who concludes treaties and declares war, who makes appointments to all offices of State and Church, who dismisses Parliament when the government has been defeated or has reached the end of its term, and who chooses a new Prime Minister. Indeed, she is informed and consulted on every aspect of national life. And yet it remains true that she has no power. For in practice, she acts only on the advice of her Prime Minister, and must be completely impartial.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The development of British government.
- B) The supreme power of Queen Elizabeth.
- C) The function of Monarch in Britain.
- D) The role of British Prime Minister.

22. In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the phrase "preside over" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A) decides.
- B) controls
- C) specifies
- D) chairs

23. Why do we say that the development of British government is "a gradual progress towards democracy"?

- A) The Monarch keeps in closer touch with the common people than before.
- B) The power is distributed evenly among the three supreme authorities.
- C) The ordinary people have come to enjoy supremacy with the gradual loss of the Monarch's political power.
- D) The commons discard the Queen.

24. According to the passage, Queen Elizabeth can do all of the following except _____.

- A) choose and control her Prime Minister
- B) conclude treaties and declare war
- C) preside over the great state functions
- D) approve the formation of a cabinet

25. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) The Queen can make many great decisions in political field.
- B) The Queen can dismiss parliament at any time as she likes.
- C) Parliament puts forward Bills and makes them become law without the Queen's permission.
- D) The British people admire and respect the Queen.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Franklin's life is full of charming stories which all young men should know—how he peddled ballads in Boston, and stood, the guest of kings, in Europe; how he worked his passage as a stow-away to Philadelphia, and rode in the Queen's own litter in France; how he walked the streets of Philadelphia, homeless and unknown, with threepenny rolls for his breakfast, and dined at the tables of princess, and received his friends in a palace; how he raised a kite from a cow shed, and was showered with all the high degrees the colleges of the world could give; how he was duped by a false friend as a boy, and became the friend of all humanity as a man; how he was made Major General Franklin, only to resign because, as he said, he was no soldier, and yet helped to organize the army that stood before the trained troops of England and Germany.

This poor Boston boy, with scarcely a day's schooling, became master of six languages and never stopped studying; this neglected apprentice tamed the lightning, made his name famous, received degrees and diplomas from colleges in both hemispheres, and became forever remembered as "Doctor Franklin", philosopher, patriot, scientist, philanthropist and statesman. Self-made, self-taught, self-reared, the candle maker's son gave light to all the world; the street ballad seller set all men singing of liberty; the runaway apprentice became the most sought-after man of two continents and brought his native land to praise and honour him.

He built America—for what our Republic is today is largely due to the prudence, the forethought, the statesmanship, the enterprise, the wisdom, and the ability of Benjamin Franklin. He belongs to the world, but especially does he belong to America. As the nation honoured him while

living, so the Republic glorifies him when dead, and has enshrined him in the choicest of its niches—the one he regarded as the loftiest—the hearts of the common people, from whom he had sprung and in their hearts Franklin will live forever.

26. A) What is Benjamin Franklin?

- A) Doctor and scientist.
- B) Philanthropist and linguist.
- C) Statesman and artist.
- D) Philosopher and professor.

27. Franklin made all the following contributions except _____.

- A) helping draft the Declaration of Independence
- B) making kite experiment to show the identity of lightning and electricity.
- C) helping organize the powerful American army
- D) developing the candle making industry

28. For what purpose does the author adopt repeatedly "how...and..." structure in the first paragraph?

- A) To show Franklin's sad experience at his early age.
- B) To show Franklin as a man of contrast.
- C) To show Franklin's spirit of enterprise.
- D) To show the development of Franklin's career.

29. Which of the following adjectives can be used to describe the author's feeling towards Franklin?

- A) Jealous.
- B) Emotionless.
- C) Flattering.
- D) Admiring.

30. The word "duped" means most nearly _____.

- A) copied
- B) deceived
- C) understood
- D) joked

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The balance of nature is a very elaborate and very delicate system of checks and counterchecks. It is continually being altered as climates change, as new organisms evolve, as animals or plants permeate to new areas. But the alterations have in the past, for the most part, been slow, whereas with the arrival of civilized man, their speed has been multifold manyfold.

Everywhere man is altering the balance of nature. He is facilitating the spread of plants and animals into new regions, sometimes deliberately, sometimes unconsciously. He has done more in five thousand years to alter the biological aspect of the planet than has nature in five million.

Many of these changes which he has brought about have had unforeseen consequences. Who would have thought that the provision of pot cacti(仙人掌) for lonely settlers' wives would have led to Eastern Australia being overrun with forests of Prickly Pear, or that improved communications would have changed history by the spreading of disease-sleeping sickness into East Africa, measles into Oceania, very possibly malaria into ancient Greece? These are spectacular examples; but examples on a smaller scale are everywhere to be found. We make a nature sanctuary for rare birds, prescribing absolute security for all species; and we may find that some common and hardy kind of bird multiplies beyond measure and ousts the rare kinds in which we were particularly interested. We gaily set about killing the carnivores that molest our domestic animals, the hawks that eat our fowls and game birds, and find that in so doing we are also removing the brake that restrains the multiplication of mice and other little rodents that gnaw away the farmers' profits.

31. Do you think what the author most probably is?

- A) Philosopher.
- B) Anthropologist.
- C) Biologist.
- D) Pharmacist.

32. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- A) The civilized man has accelerated the change of the balance of nature.

- B) The nature sanctuary is set up in order to multiply some common and hardy kind of bird.
 C) Some of the efforts made by the man run counter to his desire.
 D) The spread of some diseases is partly owing to the improvement in communications.
33. In which situation the balance of nature isn't altered according to the passage?
 A) The sharp rise of global temperature caused by greenhouse effect.
 B) Cutting down a lot of forests on the earth.
 C) The appearance of new species.
 D) The communication between people of different cultures.
34. In the author's opinion, which causes the rapid multiplication of mice and other little rodents that gnaw away the farmer's profits?
 A) The change of climate.
 B) The evolution of new organism.
 C) The efforts made by the mankind.
 D) The spread of animals in new regions.
35. Which of the following would be the best to sum up the whole passage?
 A) The importance of balance of nature.
 B) Man's role in the change of balance of nature.
 C) Factors in changing balance of nature.
 D) Results from the change of balance of nature.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Before discussing the effect of deflation and inflation on the distribution of income, it will be useful to define these terms. By inflation we mean a time of generally rising prices of goods and factors of production, such as wages and rents. By deflation we mean a time when most prices and costs are falling. Neither in inflation nor in deflation do prices all move in the same direction or in exactly the same proportion. As a result of changes in relative prices and in total spending, the two processes of inflation and deflation cause definite and characteristic changes in the distribution of income among economic classes.

Unforeseen inflation tends to favor debtors and profit receivers at the expense of creditors and fixed-income receivers. Suppose, for example, you lend \$1,000 today and are paid back one year from now. If in the meantime prices have doubled, then your debtor will be paying back only one-half as much real purchasing power as you gave him. Or consider an American who was earning a fixed rate of 6% yearly on a mortgage prior to World War I. After 1939 he found that, as a result of inflation caused by World War II, he was not even holding his own as far as real purchasing power of the dollar was concerned. On the other hand, one who invests in real estate, in common stocks, or in commodities makes a great profit during times of unforeseen inflation, when the volume of business sales increases greatly, as do prices, between the time that businesspersons buy and sell their merchandise, fixed or overhead costs remain the same; other costs rise, but not so rapidly as prices. For all these reasons, profits increase—often faster than the cost of living.

In times of deflation, the situation is reversed. Creditors and fixed-income receivers tend to gain at the expense of debtors and profit receivers. If prices fall between the time that a creditor lends money and is repaid, then he gets back more purchasing power than he lent. Between the time that a merchant buys and sells goods, he will have to take a loss. The school teacher who keeps his jobs and whose pay is not cut, however, finds that his real income has increased. Likewise, a hoarder who earns no interest on the money she keeps hidden finds the real value of his wealth increasing everyday as prices fall. If prices fall at the rate of 10% a year, she is being rewarded for

her antisocial act of hoarding at a 10% rate of interest in real terms, while the businessperson who gives someone a job may find that he can't even get back his outlay, much less earn a profit.

36. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) Deflation means that prices all are falling.
 B) Fixed-income receivers can benefit much from inflation.
 C) Inflation occurs much more than deflation.
 D) Even in inflation, prices of some goods may be falling.
37. Suppose you are one employee that receives fixed income, when you can benefit most?
 A) A time of deflation.
 B) A time of inflation.
 C) When all prices are fixed.
 D) When the society is unstable.
38. Mr. Smith borrows \$500 now and pays the money back next year when prices have doubled, then how much will he be paying back in terms of real purchasing power measured by the money value of this year?
 A) \$500.
 B) \$250.
 C) \$1000.
 D) \$750.
39. What does the word "outlay" in the last sentence mean?
 A) Less profit.
 B) Money spent for a purpose.
 C) More profit.
 D) No profit.
40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 A) Inflation.
 B) Deflation.
 C) How to define inflation and deflation.
 D) How inflation and deflation cause changes in income distribution.

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 center.

41. The postal workers have asked for a _____ increase of £5 a week.
 A) pay
 B) wage
 C) salary
 D) stipend
42. We stood in _____ silence as the guest of honour entered the hall.
 A) respective
 B) respectable
 C) respected
 D) respectful
43. His power has begun to _____ now that he is old.
 A) decline
 B) repel
 C) refuse
 D) reject
44. The treaty has been _____ for another twenty years.
 A) delayed
 B) prolonged
 C) postponed
 D) put off
45. They wanted to form a new and completely _____ political party.
 A) apparent
 B) manifest
 C) distinct
 D) evident
46. This novelist makes _____ characters seem more real than actual people.
 A) imaginative
 B) imaginary
 C) imaginable
 D) imagination
47. The President _____ the worsening situation to the increase of guerrilla activities.
 A) contributed
 B) distributed
 C) attributed
 D) tributed
48. An _____ beaver refers to a person who is almost too keen on his job and who works very hard.
 A) anxious
 B) eager
 C) ardent
 D) earnest
49. It's to the King's _____ that he opposed the establishment of a military government.

50. The piece of news was _____ to the President's political future.
A) trust B) faith C) credit D) belief
51. The words "home" and "game" show _____.
A) deadly B) fatal C) mortal D) deaden
52. The office must have made a(n) _____ when he told the soldiers to attack in the wrong place.
A) accord B) harmony C) concord D) consonance
53. She is sincere and quite without _____.
A) affection B) affectation C) affectionate D) affiliation
54. The critics considered only the undesirable qualities in the artist's work, while ignoring or at best _____ the more desirable ones.
A) diminishing B) lessening C) decreasing D) reducing
55. The _____ of our language is its use of short words which do not change their endings.
A) talent B) genius C) capacity D) competence
56. The final item on the agenda will be _____ until our next meeting.
A) held to B) held on C) held over D) held up
57. We must never fail to live _____ the party's trust and expectations.
A) in B) up C) on D) up to
58. _____ all this work and so little sleep at nights, I don't think I can go on much longer.
A) What if B) What with C) What about D) What for
59. To what sources of information shall we _____? To what we learn through practice.
A) yield B) draw C) appeal D) stick
60. At first he was opposed to the scheme, but we managed to _____ him _____.
A) argue...away B) argue...down C) argue...out D) argue...round
61. Parts of the wooden support of the house had been gnawed _____. Immediate repair was essential.
A) down B) away C) at D) up
62. Hardy _____ a livelihood by hawking fruit.
A) picked over B) picked through C) picked up D) picked out
63. In that campaign the tanks were often used in a support role, shooting _____ the infantry as mobile artillery.
A) for B) off C) to D) in
64. Anyone breaking the rules will be asked to leave _____.
A) on the spot B) on the site C) on the location D) on the ground
65. The trains are _____ delays where there is fog.
A) attached to B) subject to C) available to D) due to
66. As the blood passes through the lungs it _____ its excess nitrogen.
A) sends off B) gives off C) sends up D) gives away
67. The two hunters _____ a tiger too powerful for one to master alone.
A) pulled down B) broke down C) cut down D) fell down
68. A positive diagnosis can be made only after _____ gastric and duodenal ulcer.
A) ruling off B) ruling against C) ruling out D) ruling on
69. A beautiful green knoll started _____ in the very throat of a narrow glen.
A) out B) up C) on D) with
70. The journalist had just _____ an assignment which had taken him half way round the world.
A) come out B) come on C) come of D) come off

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is ONE passage, each with five underlined sentences. You are required to translate them into Chinese. Before you begin your translation you should read them carefully and identify their meanings from the context.

(71) The years between 1870 and 1895 brought enormous changes to the theatre in the United States as a resident company was undermined by touring groups, as New York became the only major centre of production, as the long run superseded the repertory system. By 1870, the resident stock company was at the peak of its development in the United States. The 50 permanent companies of 1870, however, had dwindled to 20 by 1878, to 8 by 1880, to 4 by 1887, and had almost disappeared by 1890.

(72) While the causes of this change are numerous, probably the most important was the rise of the "combination" company (that is, one that travels with star and company). Sending out a complete production was merely a logic extension of touring by stars. (73) By the 1840's, many major actors were already taking along a small group of lesser players, for they could not be sure that local companies could supply adequate support in secondary roles.

There is much disagreement about the origin of the combination company. (74) Boucicault claims to have initiated it around 1860 when he sent out a troupe with Golleen Bawn, but a book published in 1859 speaks of combination companies as already established. Joseph Jefferson also declared that he was a pioneer in the movement. In actuality, the practice probably began tentatively during the 1850's, only to be interrupted by the Civil War. (75) It mushroomed in the 1870's, as the rapid expansion of the railway system made it increasingly feasible to transport full productions. In 1872, Lawrence Barrett took his company, but no scenery, on tour; In 1876, Rose Mical was sent out with full company, scenery, and properties. By the season of 1876-1877 there were nearly 100 combination companies on the road, and by 1886 there were 282.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: Write a report of 150 words in which you interpret the following charts. Discuss how the information in the Area Chart is related to the information in the Population Chart. Explain the conclusions you have reached from the information in the two charts. Be sure the charts support your conclusions.

Continent	Area
Asia	30%
Africa	20%
North America	16%
South America	12%
Antarctic	9%
Europe	7%
Oceania	6%

Continent	Population
Asia	58%
Europe	16%
Africa	11%
North America	9%
South America	5%
Oceania	1%
Antarctic	0%