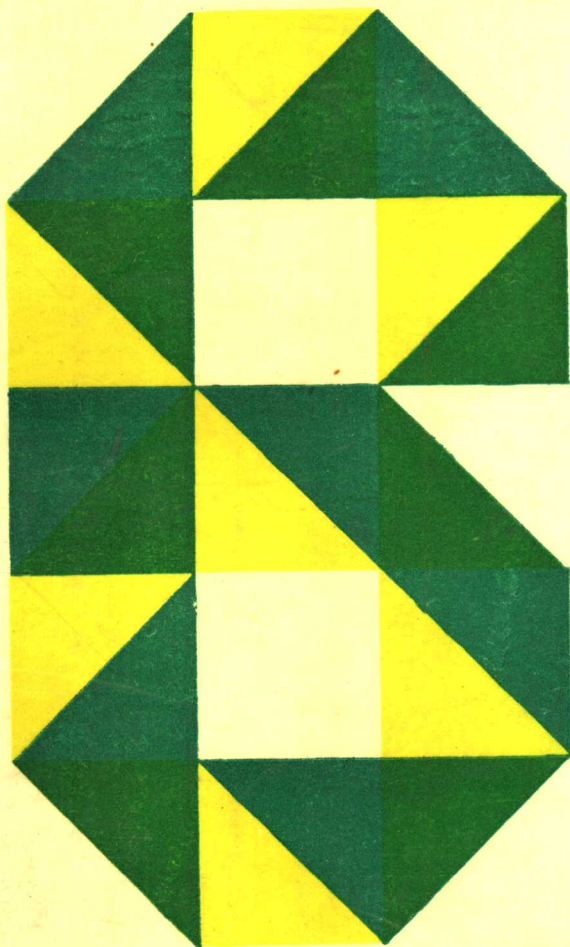


柯应中 主编

大学英语六级考试 模拟试题集



上海交通大学出版社

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内容提要

大学英语六级考试(CET-6)是国家教委组织的全国性标准化考试。本书依照大学英语六级考试大纲的要求,汇编了10套内容和水平相当的模拟题,供参加六级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

每套试题均分五大部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语和结构、完形填空、写作。模拟题立足于六级考生必备的基本语言知识和技能,有的放矢,以求有效地提高考生的应试能力。为方便考生自测,书中配有全部答案、写作的参考范文和听力原文。本书的听力部分由外籍英语教师朗读的录音磁带5盒。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是六级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

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前 言

《大学英语六级考试模拟试题集》是根据国家教委批转的理工科和文理科用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲及样题》编写的。本书将有效地提高学生的应试能力。

本书共有十套试题,素材全部选自近年来的美、英书刊。语言新颖、规范,有针对性,表达生动、准确。本书的所有试题经过预测,并在此基础上作了精心的整理、选编。各套试题的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等与考试大纲的规定和真实考题完全一致,难度也基本一致。模拟题的听力部分配有录音磁带(五盒),特聘英、美籍教师专门录制,发音标准、清晰。

参加本书编著的有晓黎、金霞、郑崇、刘浩、刘路喜、陈德民等。

由于编者水平有限,倘有疏漏,恳请读者批评、指正。

编者

1993年4月

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大学英语六级考试模拟试题 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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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.

1. A) The man can correct his mistake later.
B) The man answered two questions correctly.
C) The man can't change his answers now.
D) The man didn't begin his test on time.
2. A) The parking places are very far away.
B) She isn't very good at parking the car.
C) There are enough parking places.
D) She had no problem finding the park.
3. A) He'll ask Steve when he talks to him.
B) He wants to make sure the weather is clear.
C) He doesn't know if they can get a room.
D) He isn't sure that there'll be space for Steve.
4. A) By bus.

- B) By train.
 - C) Driving.
 - D) Taking a taxi.
5. A) He was late.
- B) He is hoping for a promotion.
 - C) He is a new employee.
 - D) The boss usually leaves messages for him.
6. A) He hurt his leg while swimming.
- B) He shaved his legs.
 - C) He shaved off his beard.
 - D) He got a haircut.
7. A) He had an argument with his girl friend.
- B) He was accidentally hit by his girl friend.
 - C) He was blinded.
 - D) He was hurt playing football.
8. A) Bring some food to the table.
- B) Help herself to some food.
 - C) Use the phone on the table.
 - D) Help herself to the table.
9. A) There is too little food.
- B) There are too few gloves.
 - C) They've been open too short a time.
 - D) There are too few employees.
10. A) At the post office.
- B) At his home address.
 - C) At his mountain cabin.
 - D) At his aunt's address.

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Pet keeper. C) Newsreporter.
B) Doctor. D) Scientist.
12. A) They sleep customarily.
B) They take naps occasionally.
C) They have a clock.
D) They doze in addition to their sleep.
13. A) Cats and humans are similar creatures.
B) Cat naps can make people's moods better.
C) Cat napping is a way to build up body's energy.
D) Cat naps can get rid of tiredness.
14. A) They were well-known.
B) They were energetic.
C) They could work late into the night by napping.
D) They were frequently napping during the day.
15. A) Cats are lovely pets.
B) People may benefit from the cat's behaviour.

- C) Cats are animals of habit.
- D) People take naps in order to live longer.

Passage 2

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) The origin of the sun.
B) The origin of the solar system.
C) A brief review of comets.
D) An investigation of comets.
- 17. A) Ruins. C) Distress.
B) Death. D) Military triumphs.
- 18. A) 1980's. C) 1860's.
B) 1750's. D) 1770's.
- 19. A) Edward Halley saw the comet 16 years later.
B) The Babylonians recorded the appearance of comets.
C) Aristotle had a surmise of comet-beginning.
D) The Chinese kept written records.
- 20. A) 200 to 300 million kilometers.
B) 75 and a half million kilometers.
C) More than 1,700 million kilometers.
D) 250,000 kilometers.

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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Children learn almost nothing from television, and the more they watch the less they remember. They regard television purely as entertainment, resent programmes that make demands on them and are surprised that anybody should take the medium seriously. Far from being over-excited by programmes, they are mildly bored with the whole thing. These are the main conclusions from a new study of children and television. Its author--Cedric Cullingford confirms that the modern child is a dedicated viewer. The study suggests that there is little point in the television companies' attempts to isolate adult viewing in the later hours. More than a third of the children regularly watched their favorite programmes after 9 p. m. All 11-year-olds had watched programmes after midnight.

Apart from the obvious waste of time involved, it seems that all this viewing has little effect. Children don't pay close attention, says Cullingford, and they can recall few details. They can remember exactly which programmes they have seen, and recall the "essential imagery" of popular serials, but they can rarely explain the elements of a particular plot. Recall was in "reverse proportion to the amount they had watched". It is precisely because television, unlike a teacher, demands so little attention and response that children like it, argues Cullingford. Programmes seeking to put over serious messages are strongly disliked. So are people who frequently talk on screen. What children like most, and remember best, are the advertisements. They see them as short programmes in their own right and particularly enjoy humorous presentation. But again, they react

strongly against high-pressure advertisements that attempt openly to influence them.

On the other hand, they are not emotionally involved in the programmes. If they admire the stars, it is because the actors lead glamorous lives and earn a lot of money, not because of their fictional skills with fast cars and shooting villains. They are perfectly clear about the functions of advertisements; by the age of 12, only one in 10 children believes what even favorite ads say about the product. And says Cullingford, educational television is probably least successful of all in imparting attitudes or information. Far from being an exciting new medium, television is associated by a large proportion of children with tiredness and boredom.

- 21) The study of children and television shows that _____.
A) it is useless for television companies to delay adult viewing to the later hours
B) it is a waste of time for children to watch adult programs on TV
C) children should not watch television programs late into the night
D) children are supposed to learn a lot from television programs
22. According to the study, the more TV children watch, _____.
A) the closer attention they can pay to what they are watching
B) the less they can remember of what they have seen
C) the better they can remember details of what they have seen

- D) the better they can understand the plots of what they have seen
23. The evidence suggests that advertisers who wish to reach children should C.
- A) avoid too much serious talking
 - B) try to influence them openly
 - ☒ C) make their advertisements humorous
 - D) keep their advertisements specific
24. Cullingford concludes that B.
- A) children are excited by watching TV
 - ☒ B) watching TV has little real effect on children
 - C) parents should restrict the time of watching TV
 - D) parents should be worried about the effect of TV on children
25. The purpose of this passage seem to C.
- A) amuse the reader
 - B) provide information
 - ☒ C) present an argument
 - D) persuade us to do something

Questionings 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It seems odd that while three-quarters of the world's surface is covered with water, getting an adequate supply of it that's fresh, clean, and safe to drink, cook and wash, is one of the most pressing problems that faces humanity. Most of the earth's water is salt water in the oceans; only three percent is fresh and only a small part of that is accessible. It may be trapped deep underground, in polar ice caps and anyway is unequally distributed around the globe, hence the occurrence of droughts and floods. Of the remaining fresh water, much is polluted and dan-

gerous to use.

A large part of the work of United Nations Children's Fund is involved in bringing safe water to people and educating them in basic health care, hygiene and nutrition. Diarrhoeal (腹泻的) and enteric (肠的) disease spread by polluted water and lack of hygiene are the most common causes of death and illness in children under five in the developing world.

Although water gives life, it can also transmit disease, Mosquitoes and flies that breed in water bring yellow fever, malaria and sleeping sickness in their wake, so adequate piped water supplies are needed to eliminate the need for people to gather in an infested area. In rural areas, women and children spend a major part of their time going out collecting water, often walking many miles each day to provide just the minimum family needs for cooking, washing and drinking. And they can't carry vast amounts while walking over rough roads bearing a heavy bucket.

Because children have to play their part in family life, and that includes getting water, they may be unable to go to school, or be so tired when they get there that they have difficulty learning. They may even have to spend the whole day without a drink as there may not be any clean water there, either.

Last year, UNICEF aimed to get almost 90,000 water systems installed, to benefit 20 million people, working where it is most desperately needed, often just to ensure survival. A well may mean the difference between life and death.

26. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A) more than 1% of the earth's water is fresh
B) only 3% of the earth's water is fit for drinking

☒ C) less than 3% of the earth's water is accessible

D) half of the earth's fresh water is polluted

27. According to the passage, droughts and floods occur in some places because C.

A) fresh water and salt water is not well balanced on the earth

☒ B) the ecological environment of the earth is being damaged

☒ C) water is not distributed equally on the surface of the earth

D) a large part of fresh water has been either exhausted or polluted

28. The phrase "an infested area" (Line 5, Para. 3.) refers to an area C.

A) that has been already crowded with people

B) that has been seriously polluted

☒ C) where disease can be easily transmitted

D) which is full of mosquitoes and flies

29. A major problem for women collecting water in rural areas is that B.

A) they can't afford the time necessary

☒ B) the water is often a long way away

C) they can't leave the children on their own

D) their children can't help them all the time

30. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the passages?

☒ A) Insects can transmit disease through water, so many children in the developing world contract some terrible disease.

B) While it is true that water brings life, it is also true that most of children die of it.

C) Even if children in rural areas have to fetch water for the family, they should not miss school.

D) The world's supplies of fresh water are limited as there is not enough rain in some parts of the world.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Even in fresh water sharks hunt and kill. Killer sharks swim rivers to reach Lake Nicaragua in Central America; they average one victim each year. Sewage and garbage attract sharks inland. When floods carry garbage to the rivers they provide a rich diet which sometimes stimulates an epidemic of shark attacks. Warm water generally provides shark food, and a rich diet inflames the shark's aggression.

Most of the legends about sharks are founded in ugly fact. Even a relatively small shark can cut a man's leg with one bite. Sharks have up to seven rows of teeth and so one front tooth is damaged or lost another moves forward to take its place. The shark never sleeps. Unlike most fish, it has no air bladder, and it must move constantly to avoid sinking. It is a primitive creature, unchanged for sixty million years of evolution. Its skin is without the specialised scales of a fish. Fully grown, it still has five pairs of separate gills (腮) like a three-week human embryo (胚胎).

But it is a brilliantly efficient machine. Its skin carries nerve endings which can detect vibrations from fish moving several miles away. Its sense of smell, the function of most of its brain, can detect the blood of a fish or animal from a quarter of a mile away. It is colour blind, and sees best in deep water, but it can distinguish shapes and patterns of light and shade easily. The shark eats almost anything. It will eat easily old tin cans and

broken bottles as well as fish, animals and human.

The United States military advice on repelling sharks is to stay clothed. Sharks go for exposed flesh, especially the feet. Smooth swimming at the surface is essential. Frantic splashing will simply attract sharks, and dropping below the surface makes the swimmer an easy target. If the shark gets close, then is the time to kick, thrash and hit out. A direct hit on the snout, gills or eyes will drive away most sharks. The exception is the Great White shark. It simply kills you.

31. The sentence "a rich diet inflames the sharks' aggression" (Line 6-7, Para 1) suggests that C.

A) sharks do not want to hunt after a rich diet

B) sharks will not kill other animals if they are eating well

☒ C) a rich diet rouses a strong desire in sharks to attack

D) it is hard to meet sharks' needs even with a rich diet

☒ 32. We can learn from the passage that B.

☒ A) an average shark can eat a human victim every year

☒ B) a shark can detect some vibrations several miles away when moving smoothly

C) sharks never stop moving, otherwise they will sink to the bottom of the water

D) since sharks have seven rows of teeth, they will not care losing one or two rows

33. It can be learned from the passage that A.

☒ A) one efficient way to avoid sharks' attack is to have your whole body clothed

B) man's feet are often the target of sharks for they splash water and make noises

C) if you find yourself in the water with a shark, you should

swim below the surface

D) since smell is the best sense of the shark, you will not be detected if you stay motionless

B 34. The last sentence of the passage implies that C.

A) it is useless to make every effort to repel sharks when you have been detected

B) nobody can survive when the Great White Shark is close at hand

☒ C) the Great White Shark proves exceptionally efficient at killing human victims

D) the advice on repelling common sharks is also fit with the Great White Shark

D 35. This passage can best be titled as C.

A) The Great White Shark

B) How to Repel Sharks in the Water

☒ C) Sharks: the Most Horrible Animal

D) A Brilliantly Efficient Machine

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

It's tough life being a school-child these days. There are so many politicians, social scientists and educationists crowding round his desk to impress their different philosophies on his young mind that it's a wonder he has any time left for reading, writing and arithmetic.

Alcohol is the newest subject on his curriculum. An alcoholism expert was of the firm opinion that children should begin receiving rational "guidance" about beer, wine and spirits, from their parents or teachers, when they reach the age of ten or eleven. The idea is that children should not left to find out about drink for themselves at a later age, in case they find out the