

大学英语过关系列丛书

大学英语 六级考试 仿真题精解

王湘云 主编

紧扣大纲

仿真模拟

新旧题型

合理编排

详解精解

适合练兵

CET-6

大学英语

六级考试仿真题精解

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大学英语六级考试仿真题精解

(本书配有录音磁带)

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前言

《大学英语六级考试仿真题精解》是根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》对听、读、写、译的要求并仿照新的考试题型编写而成的。全书共有 8 套试题,每套试题后都附有精解。

本书有以下显著特点:

紧扣大纲,仿真模拟 我们严格按照《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求,并参考近几年公开试题,编写了这本《仿真试题精解》。

新旧题型,合理编排 近两年的考试实践证明,既不可死抱着旧题型不放,也不能一味地强调新题型的重要性。因此我们通过采用排列组合的方式将新旧题型有机地结合起来,做到每一套仿真试题里既有旧题型也有新题型,而且一套试题的题型和另一套试题的题型一般不重复。

详解精解,点面结合 在为试题做精解时,我们坚持这样一个原则:不但告诉读者答案,而且告诉读者解题的思路与方法,要使读者不但知其然,而且知其所以然。

内容全面,重点突出 在选材上,无论是听力理解,还是阅读理解,无论词汇用法,还是辨别改错,无论是简短回答问题,还是根据要求写作,我们都力争做到既内容全面,又重点突出。

难易适中,适合练兵 在编写过程中,我们注意克服了一套试题和另一套试题在难度上相差很大的缺点,严格按《大纲》进行操作,使试题的难度始终与真题保持一致。因此,本书可以使读者准确地了解自己的英语水平,发现自己的长处与不足,以便指导将来的学习与复习。

本书是由从事高校英语教学多年并一直参与英语六级教学工作的青年教师编写而成,从而保证了本书的质量。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者谅解。

王 湘 云

1998年9月28日

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仿真试题一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose the answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

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1. A) In 1963. C) In 1965.
B) In 1964. D) In 1966.
2. A) The color. C) The style.
B) The suit. D) Nothing.
3. A) Mary's doctor. C) Tom's employee.
B) Tom's doctor. D) Tom's boss.
4. A) In a hotel room. C) In a restaurant.
B) At a bus terminal. D) In a railroad station.
5. A) Dentist. C) Physician.
B) Physicist. D) Surgeon.
6. A) 25. C) 15.
B) 35. D) 20.
7. A) Because life is less expensive in the city.
B) Because jobs are easier to find in the city.
C) Because her job is in the city.
D) Because living in the suburbs is expensive.
8. A) He had to work overtime.
B) He was held up in traffic.
C) His car ran out of gas.
D) He had a traffic accident.
9. A) A hotel receptionist.
B) A bank clerk.
C) A telephone operator.
D) A shop assistant.
10. A) Indifferent. C) Happy.
B) Worried. D) Indignant.

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) Ask for another gift.
B) Exchange it for something useful.
C) Return it to the giver.
D) Just keep it.
12. A) To make the marriage legal.
B) To make the couple richer.
C) To express our good wishes.
D) To show the importance of marriage.
13. A) Because he has to wait until he has three children.
B) Because he has to make enough money for his wife's family.
C) Because it is a necessary ceremony at marriage.
D) Because it is a necessary type of gift to exchange at marriage.

Passage Two

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

14. A) From the Federal Government.

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- B) From the state legislatures.
 - C) From taxes.
 - D) From the parents of the school children.
15. A) The Federal Government.
B) The individual school.
C) The respective state.
D) The local communities.
16. A) 50%. C) 4%.
B) 2%. D) 6%.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Poison control centers and doctors.
B) Bathing from a container or in a shower.
C) The effect of water temperature on eyeballs.
D) First-aid treatment of eye problems.
18. A) Fifteen minutes.
B) Two or three inches.
C) Immediately.
D) Into the inside corner of the eye.
19. A) Chemical burns. C) Urgency.
B) Victim. D) Physician.
20. A) Because one only gets one pair of eyes; delay in treatment or inadequate treatment may cause permanent eye damage.
B) Because the eyes are the windows to the soul.
C) Because adults need to wash out their eyes in a shower periodically.

D) Because only physicians can treat eye burns.

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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

People can be addicted to different things—e.g., alcohol, drugs, certain foods, or even television. People who have such an addiction are compulsive, i.e., they have a very powerful psychological need that they feel they must satisfy. According to psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders: they feel they must spend money. This compulsion, like most others, is irrational—impossible to explain reasonably. For compulsive spenders who buy on credit, charge accounts are even more exciting than money. In other words, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. Their pleasure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy.

There is a special psychology of bargain hunting. To save money, of course, most people look for sales, low prices and discounts. Compulsive bargain hunters, however, often buy things they don't need just because they are cheap. They want to believe that they are helping their budgets, but they

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are really playing an exciting game: when they can buy something for less than other people, they feel that they are winning. Most people, experts claim, have two reasons for their behavior: a good reason for things that they do and the real reason.

It is not only scientists, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits; but also business people. Stores, companies, and advertisers use psychology to increase business: they consider people's needs for love, power, or influence, their basic value, their beliefs and opinions, and so on in their advertising and sales methods.

Psychologists can often use a method called "behavior therapy" to help individuals solve their personality problems. In the same way, they can help people who feel that they have problems with money.

21. According to the psychologists, a compulsive spender is one who spends large amounts of money _____.
A) and takes great pleasure from what he or she buys
B) in order to satisfy his or her basic needs in life
C) just to meet his or her strong psychological need
D) entirely with an irrational eagerness
22. According to the author, compulsive bargain hunters are in constant search of the lowest possible price _____.
A) because they want to save money to help their budgets
B) because they can openly boast of their triumph over others in getting things for less money
C) and will not have money problems if they can keep to

their budgets

D) but they seldom admit they feel satisfied if they can get things for less money than others

23. Which of the following is TRUE?

A) All people spend money for exactly the same reason that they need to buy things.

B) Business people and advertisers use the psychology of spending habits to increase sales.

C) Business people understand the psychology of compulsive buying better than scientists do.

D) Compulsive bargain hunters do not have problems with money.

24. The article is mainly about _____.

A) the psychology of money-spending habits

B) the purchasing habits of compulsive spenders

C) a special psychology of bargain hunting

D) the use of the psychology of spending habits in business

25. From the passage, we can safely conclude that compulsive spenders or compulsive bargain hunters _____.

A) are really unreasonable

B) need special treatment

C) are really beyond remedies

D) can never get any help to solve their problems with money

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

What are the zebra stripes on the tomato soup cans and potato chip bags? They are special black and white vertical

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lines. These black and white stripes can be read by an optical scanner, or computer. The "scanner", which reads the lines of code, is a small laser beam of light. When the light ray is broken by the black stripes, the computer "reads" the information about the product.

The code is called the Universal Product Code (UPC). It is designed to add speed and efficiency to stores by using computers. It can do this in several ways. First, it is not necessary for workers to put individual prices on items. Errors in prices are eliminated, or done away with. Also, the time spent checking out is reduced. UPC gives an itemized receipt to the customer with all the items, prices, and totals. The store clerk does not need to spend time checking the price on the item and punching it into cash register. This UPC computerized system will probably save as much as 45 percent of the checkout clerk's time.

What do the stripes mean? How does the computer interpret the stripes? The number printed below the vertical bars identifies the manufacturer and the manufacturer's item. As many as 10 trillion individual machine-readable numbers can be used with this system. In the example, the 0 on the left side means that it is a grocery item. The numbers 51000 indicate the manufacturer. In this case it is the Campell Soup Company. The last five digits, 00011, mean it is a can of tomato soup. The light rays from the light beam read these lines, and the message is sent directly to the computer. The computer then finds the information about this product (price, inventory data) and sends it instantly

back to the terminal at the checkout counter. At the same time, it keeps an inventory for the store manager. Many products have labels with these stripes.

26. The Universal Product Code _____.
A) makes grocery shopping easier
B) makes grocery shopping complicated
C) cuts down on efficiency
D) will never be practical
27. Codes are scanned by _____.
A) the checkout clerk
B) the customers themselves
C) a laser beam of light
D) the cash register
28. Computers are beneficial because they _____.
A) eliminate price errors
B) give itemized printout to the customer
C) save time in the checkout lane and help control inventory
D) all of the above
29. What information CANNOT be obtained from the UPC?
A) Manufacturer. C) Grocery store name.
B) Item. D) Price.
30. A possible title for this article could be _____.
A) Animals and Food
B) The Benefits of the Universal Product Code
C) Production Made Easy
D) Stripes in Food Advertising

Questions 31 to 36 are based on the following passage:

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How do we get more young people to increase their consumption of iron-rich foods? Many nutritionists are advocating the fortification of a number of foods. This may help, but I contend that we should also intensify our efforts in nutrition education among our young people. I simply do not buy the argument that it is futile to try to change eating habits. Once an intelligent person—and this includes adolescents—understands the need for a healthy diet, I think he or she will act accordingly. As for specific actions, I suggest that blood hemoglobin should be checked as a routine part of a youngster's yearly physical. It should contain at least 11 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for a girl and at least 12 grams for a boy. If it is any lower, the physician probably will prescribe an easily absorbed iron supplement.

Adolescents—and everyone else—should cut out highly processed foods and drinks, which may be low in iron and other nutrients. Read the labels for iron content. Especially make sure that all bakery products are made with enriched flour or whole grains. Try adding liver, chicken, beef, veal or any other variety to the weekly menu.

Finally, even when you are trying to lose weight, always eat a sensible, well-balanced diet made up of a variety of fresh or very lightly processed foods. This way, you stand a good chance of getting not only enough iron, but also adequate amounts of all the other essential nutrients.

31. The author recommends that young people _____.

A) check blood hemoglobin yearly

- B) be on a strictly vegetarian diet
 - C) lose weight
 - D) do some more studies on hemoglobin
32. What kind of bakery products do young people have to eat?
- A) Bread made with good vegetable oil.
 - B) Bread made with wheat.
 - C) Bread made with enriched flour or whole grains.
 - D) Bread containing less calories.
33. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) the importance of diet
 - B) the need of iron
 - C) adolescents eating habits
 - D) blood hemoglobin
34. When the author says that we should intensify our efforts in nutrition education among our young people, he means that we _____.
- A) should force young people to eat well-balanced meals
 - B) should tell young people to eat liver, chicken, beef or veal
 - C) should teach adolescents about nutrition in home economics class
 - D) should try to change eating habits to get enough iron and other essential nutrients
35. The author says that the appropriate way to lose weight is _____.
- A) to cut our highly processed foods and drinks
 - B) to eat a variety of fresh or every lightly processed foods