

《大学公共英语学习丛书》

罗 兰主编

大学英语 六级考试 模拟试题集

北京出版

大学英语六级考试 模拟试题集

清华大学外语系英语六级教学组 罗兰 主编

北 京 出 版 社

(京)新登字200号

大学英语六级考试模拟试题集

DAXUE YINGYU LIUJIKAO SHI MONISHITIJI

清华大学外语系英语六级教学组 罗 兰 主编

*

北 京 出 版 社 出 版

(北京北三环中路6号)

北 京 出 版 社 总 发 行

新华书店北京发行所经销

香 河 第 二 印 刷 厂 印 刷

*

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 9 印张 259 000 字

1991 年 12 月第 1 版 1991 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—7400

ISBN 7-200-01481-8/G·490

定价: 3.70 元

内 容 简 介

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》编写而成，其中包括大学英语六级考试模拟题十二套，附有答案、写作题示范和听力理解部分的文字材料。书末附有《大学英语六级考试大纲》。为了帮助读者自我测验和自学，听力理解部分还配有录音磁带四盒。

本书可供高校参加英语六级统考的学生使用。由于这十二套模拟试题具有一定的难度和深度，所以，对报考研究生者以及广大的英语自学者，它也是一本有实用价值的习题集。

前 言

本书的使用对象为高校参加英语六级统考的学生。它具有下列五个特点：

1. 本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》编写而成，其中包括大学英语六级考试模拟题十二套。为了帮助读者自我测验和自学，试题附有答案，写作题给出示范，听力理解部分提供文字材料并配有四盒录音磁带。书末附有《大学英语六级考试大纲》。

2. 写作一项既包括按所给的题目的写作或看图表的作文，也包括按所给文章写出的摘要。作文题和写摘要的题目配有示范材料。书中还提供两篇写作指导。

3. 综合改错部分有短文，也有单句。短文的综合改错因受内容的限制，所能测试的语言现象往往不够全面，因此，我们增加了相当数量的单句改错。

4. 听力理解部分包括对话和短文，配有录音磁带四盒，由以英语为本族语的外籍教师录音。

5. 阅读理解部分题材广泛，语言规范。对某些难于理解或一般词典上查不到的单词，用汉语注明词义。

由于本书具有一定的难度和深度，又便于自我测验和自学，所以，它对报考研究生者以及广大的英语自学者，也是一本有实用价值的习题集。

本书内容主要选自国内外（美国、英国）书刊和试题集，在此向这些作者们致谢。书中阅读理解和语法结构的一部分素材选自我校原六级英语强化班教材，特此向原编

者侯胜田、古秀玲同志表示谢意。

本书是由清华大学外语系英语六级教学组集体编写的。参加编写的同志分工如下：罗立胜、佟纪元负责听力材料及阅读材料12的选定并提供短文写作三篇。萧家琛负责阅读材料1—11的选定并提供短文写作三篇。范红负责语法结构及词汇材料的选定并提供短文写作三篇。罗兰负责综合改错材料的选定并提供短文写作三篇。最后由罗兰通读和校阅了全书。

为节省篇幅，本文提供的12套模拟题中，只有第一套的各部分题目具备相应的指令（Directions），其他各套模拟题的听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构的指令一律从略。综合改错凡指令相同者从略。短文写作的指令，其相同部分也从略。

由于编者水平有限，经验不足，并且时间仓促，书中不妥和错误之处在所难免，衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编者于清华大学

1990年7月

目 录

Simulated College English Test 1 (Band Six)	1
Simulated College English Test 2 (Band Six)	20
Simulated College English Test 3 (Band Six)	38
Simulated College English Test 4 (Band Six)	56
Simulated College English Test 5 (Band Six)	74
Simulated College English Test 6 (Band Six)	93
Simulated College English Test 7 (Band Six)	113
Simulated College English Test 8 (Band Six)	131
Simulated College English Test 9 (Band Six)	149
Simulated College English Test 10 (Band Six)	168
Simulated College English Test 11 (Band Six)	186
Simulated College English Test 12 (Band Six)	207
附录 1 Scripts for Listening Comprehension of Tests (1—12)	226
附录 2 大学英语六级考试大纲	276

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

—Band Six—

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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours.

C) 4 hours.

B) 3 hours.

D) 5 hours.

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

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

1. A) They watched the end of the race.
B) Only three of them didn't finish the race.
C) Most of them didn't run.
D) They participated in the last three races.
2. A) She doesn't care how the movie ended.
B) She generally dislikes that type of movie.

- C) She would rather see a horror film.
D) She wasn't really very frightened.
3. A) A professor and a student.
B) A hotel manager and a tourist.
C) A salesman and a customer.
D) A store owner and his manager.
4. A) His right knee hurts.
B) He lost both skis.
C) He needs her help very much.
D) He wants to comfort her.
5. A) Mr. Wood's briefcase and wallet were lost.
B) He'll pick up his briefcase and wallet at the bank.
C) He'll go to the bank and the post office.
D) He'll pick up his briefcase and wallet.
6. A) She's afraid of going out at night.
B) She had to do some baking.
C) She wanted to get ready for a plane trip.
D) She was moving to a new apartment.
7. A) Florist. C) Organist.
B) Dentist. D) Pharmacist.
8. A) He is sorry there is so much traffic.
B) He is happy to live so close to his work.
C) He is not pleased with the condition of the road.
D) He seems satisfied with the driving conditions.
9. A) At a ball game. C) At a movie.
B) Out of town. D) At home.
10. A) The man didn't give her Friday afternoon off.
B) The company was closed for the last two weeks.
C) The woman will have half of Friday off.
D) The woman will miss her sister's wedding.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) A public sale of goods.
B) A kind of advertisement.
C) Details of the articles to be bought.
D) A crowd of people.
12. A) Because the auctioneer knocks the buyer down.
B) Because the goods are knocked down on the table.
C) Because the auctioneer knocks the table down.
D) Because the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer.
13. A) Because the dealers are pleased.
B) Because he can earn more himself.
C) Because it keeps the customers interested.
D) Because the auction-room becomes famous.

Passage 2

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

14. A) He can use nearly 75% of it.
B) He can use about 97% of it.
C) He can use 3% of it.
D) He can use less than 3% of it.
15. A) We can invent ways of increasing rainfall.
B) We can develop ways of reusing water.
C) We can use less water.
D) We may pump water from the ground.

16. A) Water can only be used once.
B) Used water can be recycled
C) Recycled water is unfit for drinking.
D) Only rain-water is drinkable.

Passage 3

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

17. A) The one about the use of TV.
B) The one introducing programmes on TV.
C) Not printed on paper but on TV.
D) The one replacing TV.
18. A) Reading glasses and calculators.
B) A decoder and local newsagent.
C) A new TV set.
D) Both a TV set and a decoder.
19. A) Journalists can work on the screen directly.
B) It is being updated all the time.
C) It can save you a lot of money.
D) It can save you a lot of time.
20. A) The service is much more important than printing.
B) The service is greater than the invention of printing.
C) The service will replace books and newspapers soon.
D) The service is a breakthrough as great as the invention of printing.

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:

Discovered mere one hundred and fifty years ago and manufactured commercially just half that long, aluminum today ranks behind only iron and steel among metals serving mankind. The key to its popularity is its incredible versatility. The same metal that makes kitchen foil serves as armor for battlefield tanks. The material of lawn chairs and baseball bats also forms the vital parts of air and space vehicles — most of their skeletons, their skins, even the rivets that bind them together.

Behind aluminum's versatility lie properties so diverse that they almost seem to belong to several different metals. For example, in its pure form, aluminum is soft enough to whittle (切割). Yet its alloys can possess the strength of steel with only a third of its weight. Thus, when Alexander Calder designed one of his last mobiles—a soaring creation eighty feet long—his choice of aluminum over steel cut tons from its weight. Aluminum also assures the masterpiece virtual immortality. The instant the metal is exposed to air, its surface acquires a transparent film that seals the interior against further corrosion.

21. Aluminum enjoys great popularity because of its
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) durability | C) erosion resistance |
| B) resistance to pressure | D) diverse properties |
22. By "soaring" (Para. 2) the author means
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A) gliding | C) moving |
| B) towering | D) rising |
23. It can be inferred from the passage that aluminum has been marketed for how many years?
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| A) 40 | B) 75 | C) 60 | D) 150 |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|

24. We can infer from the passage that a steel object weighing three tons would weigh how many tons if it were made of aluminum.

- A) one B) three C) six D) nine

25. According to the passage the author implies that things made of aluminum

- A) are usually sealed with plastic film
B) are not very popular as art objects
C) will last a long time
D) should not be exposed to air for a long period of time

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Scientists are studying causes and cures for the peculiar jet age malady known as "jet fatigue," according to a recent article in Travel and Leisure. Our bodies are programmed for rhythmic changes during each 24-hour period called the "circadian cycle," generating more energy during busy daytime hours, less at night, and so on. But when we hop a jet and fly east or west through six time zones, the system is thrown out of whack. Energy signals are issued at the wrong times, and we may spend the first days of that dream vacation feeling tired and dragged out.

The article suggests these steps to help combat jet fatigue: 1) Start adjusting to your new time schedule a few days before beginning your trip. 2) Get as much sleep as possible on route to your destination. 3) Break long trips with stopovers. 4) Upon arrival, take it easy, but try to adjust to local time schedules.

26. The generating of our body energy is

- A) adjustable C) conditioned
B) unadjustable D) unconditioned

27. According to the context "be thrown out of whack" means

- A) out of order C) destroyed

- B) feeling exhausted D) improved
28. The passage supports the conclusion that
- A) crossing six time zones should be avoided.
 - B) dream vacations do not relax a person.
 - C) the human body is a "creature of habit".
 - D) the magazine Travel and Leisure supports controversial issues.
29. If the transcontinental jet traveler is to remain active and alert, he must
- A) travel during daylight hours.
 - B) have first class accommodations.
 - C) use common sense.
 - D) subscribe to Travel and Leisure.
30. The effects of jet fatigue can be controlled with
- A) proper diet. C) medical help.
 - B) careful planning. D) longer vacations.
- Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Most people want to know how things are made. They frankly admit, however, that they feel completely at sea when it comes to understanding how a piece of music is made. Where a composer begins, how he manages to keep going—in fact, how and where he learns his trade—all are shrouded in impenetrable darkness. The composer, in short, is a man of mystery, and the composer's workshop is an unapproachable ivory tower.

One of the first things the layman wants to hear about is the part inspiration plays in composing. He finds it difficult to believe that composers are not much preoccupied with that question, that composing is as natural for the composer as eating or sleeping. Composing is something that the composer happens to have been born to do, and because of that, it loses the character of a special

virtue in the composer's eyes.

The composer, therefore, does not say to himself: "Do I feel inspired?" He says to himself: "Do I feel like composing today?" And if he feels like composing, he does. It is more or less like saying to himself: "Do I feel sleepy?" If you feel sleepy, you go to sleep. If you don't feel sleepy, you stay up. If the composer doesn't feel like composing, he doesn't compose. It's as simple as that.

31. An "ivory tower" (the last line in Para.1) refers to
- A) a tower made of ivory as an ornament.
 - B) a place of learning where one avoids the reality of ordinary life.
 - C) a studying place, towering and unapproachable.
 - D) a tower where treasure was formerly buried.
32. According to the context, "at sea" means that
- A) they will make a voyage on the sea.
 - B) they want to go water skiing on the sea.
 - C) they are bewildered.
 - D) they are to be trained to surf-ride near the shore.
33. The writer's view is that composing depends on
- A) inspiration.
 - B) desire.
 - C) need.
 - D) demand.
34. We may most safely conclude that the writer is
- A) a layman.
 - B) a violinist.
 - C) a working composer.
 - D) an amateur musician.
35. According to the passage, the writer implies that
- A) the layman partly understands how a composer works.
 - B) it is not necessary for the composer to satisfy the layman's curiosity.
 - C) the layman's curiosity is rather troublesome.

D) the composer has to give a full explanation about his job.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosine, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source——crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosine and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products,

some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane (辛烷) rating of various types of gasolines.

36. According to the passage, besides hydrocarbons one of the following can be listed in the chemical composition of petroleum products is
- A) trace elements.
 - B) sulphides.
 - C) helium and nitrogen.
 - D) octane.
37. Which of the following is not true?
- A) Crude oil is found below land and water.
 - B) Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
 - C) Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
 - D) A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.
38. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because
- A) the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance.
 - B) complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure.
 - C) the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions.
 - D) the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation.
39. How is crude oil brought to the surface?
- A) expansion of the hydrocarbons
 - B) pressure and pumping
 - C) vacuum created in the drilling pipe
 - D) expansion and contraction of the earth's surface
40. Which of the following is not listed as a light oil?
- A) distillate oil
 - B) gasoline
 - C) lubricating oil