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新编英语六级 模拟试题与精解

十套模拟试题·三套全国统考试题·注释与精解

帮您迅速提高英语水平,为考六级、研究生、EPT、TOEFL 者之理想用书。

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前 言

我们根据新、精、活三个原则编写了这本书。

本书的语言材料来自新出版的美、英畅销书及最流行的杂志，我们经过精心地加工、提炼、改写，编成试题。文章和句子都力求趣味性强，文字规范、优美，有曲折、有起伏，既能使读者深感兴趣，又能启发他们积极思维，动脑子钻研。为能适合文、理、工、医、农、经济等各科学生的需要，编了各种体裁和题材的文章，一般为科普文章，既知识性强，又不专业性太强，各科学学生都能懂得、理解。语言不仅材料新，而且内容新，都是反映最新研究成果和人们最感兴趣、最关注的课题，如哲学、心理学、尖端科学、宏观、微观世界、婚姻、家庭问题、公关交际、儿童养育、举止行为、民俗人情等。我们力求使本书既是英语六级等考试前强化训练的模拟试题，又是一本很好的英语教科书。

我们编写此书以英语教学大纲和六级考试大纲为依据，以国家教委颁布的样题为标准，根据多年的教学实践，并进行了大量的分析研究，力求抓住英语的关键、要害问题，使读者尽快地解决问题，提高水平。“阅读理解”特别重视训练读者理解整篇文章的能力，如确定标题、中心思想、段落大意。紧紧抓住最常用的六级词汇，并充分注意与最常用的四级词汇挂钩，着重训练词语的用法及区别同义词、近义词。语法结构着重解决比较重要的语法问题。通过“词汇与语法结

构”、“改错”，使读者深入、熟练地掌握并能灵活地运用各种技巧。各试题之间没有重复。写作注意到多样化，体裁广泛，并力求适合读者的水平，使他们通过最熟悉、最感兴趣的题目进行训练，从而尽快提高写作技巧。

考虑到读者的需要，我们对本书的难点进行了简明扼要的注释与讲解。本书还附有三套曝光的全国英语六级统考试题，对这三套题也进行了精解。

本书可供大学英语六级考试强化训练、准备研究生入学考试和出国人员培训之用，也可供其他人员学习英语之用。

本书的十套试题与精解，郭茂生编写了第一、二、四、五、十套，吴爱珍编写了第三、六、七、八、九套。另外，郭茂生还对三套全国英语六级统考试题进行了精解。

在本书编写过程中，美国南伊利诺斯大学语言交际系著名教授 *Richard L. Lanigan* 博士审阅了原稿，在此表示感谢。

我们希望本书对兄弟院校的广大同学和其他读者有所帮助，希望外语界的专家和同行不吝赐教。

编 者

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Part One Tests

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]~~

- A. A new restaurant. C. A new hospital.
B. A new hotel. D. A new airport.
- A. Take four pills. C. Take the doctor's advice.
B. Hesitate to take any pills. D. Take eight pills.
- A. By plane. B. By car. C. By bus. D. By train.

4. A. Get directions to the bus station.
B. Get to the grocery store.
C. Give the man directions to the bus station.
D. Find out where the stoplight is.
5. A. A bus station. C. A super.highway.
B. An airport. D. A train station.
6. A. He publishes books. C. He collects automobiles.
B. He is an author. D. He works in industry.
7. A. The man and woman shopped all over town.
B. The woman went to many different stores.
C. The woman bought some bookcases on sale.
D. The man sold the woman some expensive bookcases.
8. A. She plans to teach.
B. She plans to write a book.
C. She plans to do a great deal of reading.
D. She plans to stay at home and rest.
9. A. By one o'clock. C. By three o'clock.
B. By two o'clock. D. By twelve o'clock.
10. A. In a hospital. C. In a plant store.
B. In a law office. D. In a gift shop.

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. They went home.
B. they went away from the house.
C. They went somewhere near the house.
D. They continued to shout at Mr. Smith.
- 12. A. To reconcile them to each other.
B. To discern the young men.
C. To see the fight better and find out what they were fighting about.
D. To drive them away from the corner of his house.
- 13. A. He gave it to the fighters.
B. He still wrapped himself in it.
C. He lost it in the darkness.
D. He was robbed of his blanket.

Passage 2

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

- 14. A. She was quiet and shy.
B. She was bright and friendly.
C. She was weak from illness.
D. She was uncontrollable.
- 15. A. Care for infants. C. Travel alone.
B. Express herself. D. Use her physical strength.
- 16. A. As a political leader.
B. As an example to others.
C. As a famous scientist.
D. As an extraordinary doctor.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A. Computers are very fast.
B. These computers contain all the addresses in the city.

- C. Computers can be used by doctors.
D. Computers help firemen in many ways.
18. A. Because they live at 350000 different addresses.
B. so doctors can treat injured fire fighters quickly.
C. Because they need medical examinations.
D. So they can be removed from burning buildings.
19. A. By helping them prepare for possible dangers.
B. By answering calls.
C. By sending information to City Hall.
D. by putting out fires.
20. A. Kansas City. C. Kandahar.
B. Maryland. D. New York City.

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:

When we speak of the family, we think of a husband and wife, their children, and occasionally an extra relative. This is called the "nuclear family," and its core is the married couple. In comparison, the "extended family" is founded, not upon the marital relationship of two people, but upon the blood relationship of a large number of relatives. While we use the extended family pattern for family reunions and other ceremonial purposes, our important family functions proceed on a nuclear family basis. Our folklore warns against in-laws and urges the couple to set up their own household. Our

laws require a husband to maintain his wife in a home apart from other relatives if she insists, and she sometimes does. Our laws require parents to support their own children, but impose only slight obligation to care for their parents, and no obligation to care for brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, or other relatives.

Whereas the nuclear family has a couple at its core, the extended family has a group of brothers and sisters at its core. One's principal responsibilities are toward the family into which one was born, not the family into which one has married. In such a family, affection and responsibility are widely shared among a large group of people. Children are the joint responsibility of the entire family, and a child develops a relationship with his aunts very like that with his mother. He is surrounded by many adults, any of whom may act as parents toward him when necessary. The family tends to turn out personalities with less individuality than ours, since each child has more nearly the same socialization experience. Such a family protects the individual against misfortune and loneliness, but offers little opportunity for individuality.

21. The most suitable title of the passage would be:

- A. Characteristics of the Two Different Kinds of Families
- B. The Extended Family will be Replaced by the Nuclear Family
- C. The Nuclear Family Is No Better Than the Extended Family
- D. How the Two Kinds of Families Came Into Being?

22. Which of the following is true of the first paragraph?

- A. In a nuclear family old people are not cared for at all
- B. A nuclear family has no functions except supporting the children.
- C. A nuclear family can consist of only a husband and a wife.
- D. A nuclear family cannot be founded if the wife does not in-

sist that she be maintained by the husband in a home apart from other relatives.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. both children and old people are better cared for in an extended family than in a nuclear family
 - B. members in an extended family have a greater sense of responsibility for the family than those in a nuclear family do
 - C. uncles and aunts have as much affection for children in an extended family as parents do in a nuclear family
 - D. it seems easier for children growing up in an extended family to develop a social nature
24. In this passage, we can infer that the law in the author's country favors _____.
- A. an extended family
 - B. a rich family
 - C. a poor family
 - D. a nuclear family
25. In a country with an agricultural economy, it would be more practical to belong to _____.
- A. a nuclear family
 - B. an extended family
 - C. a rich family
 - D. a poor family

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Social life everywhere is full of problems—how to wrest a living from nature, how to divide up the fruits of toil or good fortune, how to relate ourselves agreeably to one another, and many others. Man seems to have tried every possible way of dealing with such problems. Different societies have found a wide variety of workable patterns. A group may eat once, twice or several times each day; they may eat while standing, seated in chairs, or squatting on the ground; they may eat together, or each may eat in privacy; they may eat with their fingers or use some kind of utensils; they may start with wine

and end with fish, start with fish and end with wine, or they may reject both fish and wine as inedible. And so it goes for thousands of items of behavior. Each trait is a selection from a number of possibilities, all of which are more or less workable. Through trial and error, sheer accident, or some unknown influence a group arrives at one of these possibilities, repeats it, and accepts it as the normal way of meeting a particular need. It is passed on to succeeding generations and becomes one of the ways of the folk—hence, a folkway. Folkways are simply the customary, normal, habitual ways a group does things. Shaking hands, eating with knives and forks, wearing neckties on some occasions and sport shirts on others, driving on the right-hand side of the street, and eating toast for breakfast are a few of our many American folkways.

New generations absorb the folkways, partly by deliberate teaching, but mainly by observing and taking part in the life about them. The child is surrounded by folkways. Since he constantly sees these ways of doing things, they become to him the only real ways. If he chances to hear of the customs of other groups, they appear as quaint oddities and not as practical, realistic ways of getting things done. Even the most primitive society will have a few thousand folkways; in modern, industrialized societies they become even more numerous and involved. Sorting out the proper folkway becomes so difficult that Emily Post was able to earn a sizeable fortune as an interpreter of our folkways, even though her fat volume does not catalog those followed by all Americans, but lists only some of the nonoccupational folkways of the urban upper class.

26. Groups do NOT adopt folkways by _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. trial and error | C. unknown influence |
| B. accident | D. political election |
27. The most suitable title of the passage would be:

- A. American Folkways
 - B. Folkways
 - C. How Folkways are Formed
 - D. Different Societies have Different Folkways
28. The author describes Emily Post to claim that _____ .
- A. Folkways are too numerous and involved to sort out
 - B. Emily became wealthy by studying folkways
 - C. Emily succeeded in interpreting our folkways
 - D. Emily wrote a book which does not cover all the folkways followed by all Americans
29. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Each folkway is a selection from several possibilities, all of which are more or less workable.
 - B. A folkway is the customary way a group does things.
 - C. Folkways in both primitive and industrialized societies number in the thousands.
 - D. Wearing eyeglasses on formal occasions is an American folkway.
30. The word "deliberate" in the first sentence of the second paragraph means:
- A. slow B. careful C. intentional D. continual

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Some theorists view children as passive receivers of experience; others consider them active in organizing, structuring, and in some sense creating their worlds. A scientist who considers children to be passive does not think they are unresponsive, just that they enter the world ready to absorb whatever knowledge is provided by the environment. According to this view, children are molded by stimuli in the external environment and driven by internal needs over which

they have little control. Theorists and educators who view the child as essentially passive often favor direct and carefully structured teaching methods. For example, some methods for teaching children to play the piano contain a series of specific steps, chords, and tunes to be learned in a prescribed order. The child must master each step before proceeding to the next one.

In contrast, an educator who believes that children are active assumes that they learn best when they explore and select their own learning materials and tasks. When teaching a child to play the piano, such an instructor might encourage the child to make up tunes or to select among different exercises. Human beings are assumed to have an inborn tendency to be curious, to explore their environment, and to organize the resulting experience in their own mental frameworks. Efforts to program learning too closely are likely to fail because they may not correspond to the child's interests. Instead, a relatively unstructured situation that offers opportunities for varied stimulation and exploration is optimal. What the child does and learns, then, depends mainly on interests that come from within and on his or her level of understanding.

31. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To outline two contrasting types of learning patterns.
- B. To explain some methods for teaching children.
- C. To argue for the superiority of one learning pattern by means of contrast.
- D. To illustrate the best way to teach a child to play the piano.

32. The main idea of the first paragraph is:

- A. Children learn passively by absorbing the environment.
- B. Children are molded by stimuli in the external environment.
- C. Direct and carefully structured teaching methods are the best teaching methods.

- D. A child can only learn step by step what he is taught.
33. The main idea of the second paragraph is:
- A. Human beings have an inborn tendency to be curious.
 - B. Efforts to program learning too closely are likely to fail.
 - C. Children learn best when they explore and select their own learning materials and tasks.
 - D. What the child does and learns depends mainly on interests.
34. The word "optimal" near the end of the passage means:
- A. hopeful B. best C. successful D. useful
35. The example of playing the piano illustrates a learning pattern that is:
- A. always passive and active
 - B. passive, but not active
 - C. active, but not passive
 - D. either passive or active

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The discovery that the universe is expanding was one of the great intellectual revolutions of the twentieth century. With hindsight, it is easy to wonder why no one had thought of it before. Newton, and others, should have realized that a static universe would soon start to contract under the influence of gravity. But suppose instead the universe expanding. If it was expanding fairly slowly, the force of gravity would cause it eventually to stop expanding and then to start contracting. However, if it was expanding at more than a certain critical rate, gravity would never be strong enough to stop it, and the universe would continue to expand forever. This is a bit like what happens when one fires a rocket upward from the surface of the earth. If it has a fairly low speed, gravity will eventually stop the rocket and it will start falling back. On the

other hand, if the rocket has more than a certain critical speed (about seven miles per second) gravity will not be strong enough to pull it back, so it will keep going away from the earth forever. This behavior of the universe could have been predicted from Newton's theory of gravity at any time in the nineteenth, the eighteenth, or even the late seventeenth centuries. Yet so strong was the belief in a static universe that it persisted into the early twentieth century. Even Einstein, when he formulated the general theory of relativity in 1915, was so sure that the universe had to be static that he modified his theory to make this possible, introducing a so-called cosmological constant into his equations. Einstein introduced a new "antigravity" force, which, unlike other forces, did not come from any particular source, but was built into the very fabric of space-time. He claimed that space-time had an inbuilt tendency to expand, and this could be made to balance exactly the attraction of all the matter in the universe, so that a static universe would result.

36. A static universe means that gravity is:
- A. expanding
 - B. contracting
 - C. not an influence
 - D. a certain critical speed
37. To escape gravity, a rocket must have a critical speed of:
- A. more than seven miles per second
 - B. less than seven miles per second
 - C. exactly seven miles per second
 - D. plus seven miles per second
38. The most suitable title of the passage would be:
- A. The Universe Is Expanding Instead of Being Static
 - B. How Einstein Made the Discovery that the Universe Is Expanding
 - C. The Discovery that the Universe is Expanding Is Based on the Theory of Gravity

- D. Why Einstein Once Believed that Universe was Static.
39. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. The universe is forever expanding slowly .
- B. The universe would be static but for the attraction of all the matter.
- C. The universe is not only expanding but also contracting.
- D. The fact that the universe is expanding could have been proved by either the theory of gravity or the theory of relativity .
40. The word "it" in line 10 refers to:
- A. universe B. expanding C. contracting D. rate

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. Careless motorists are _____ to meet with accidents.
A. apt B. liable C. inclined D. subject
42. The committee _____ men of widely different views.
A. composes B. comprises C. constitutes D. contains
43. Different people have different _____ of what he means.
A. notions B. vics C. conceptions D. positions
44. She was angry at being _____ admittance.
A. denied B. refused C. rejected D. declined
45. Abbey was now perhaps the third most _____ physician in Europe.
A. famous B. prominent C. outstanding D. distinguished
46. She is very _____ about what he wears.