

大学英语六级考试

College English Test

—Band Six—

模拟训练

《大学英语》编辑部 主编
夏培厚 审校

北京航空航天大学出版社



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大学英语六级考试模拟训练

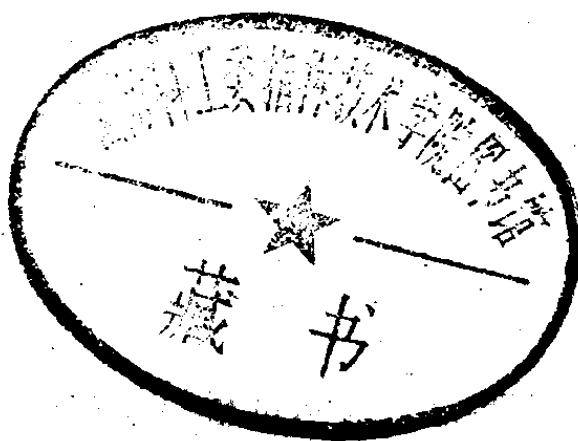
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内 容 简 介

本书详细介绍了大学英语六级考试的对策,即复习方法的指导,如阅读理解题的作题法,词汇和语法结构的难点和作文题的特点等。此外,本书还收有 7 套大学英语六级考试模拟试卷,并附有参考答案、作文范文和听力的文字记录。本书取材新颖、语言规范,生动准确;试题的内容、形式和题量均与真实考卷一致,难易度与实考十分接近,是大学本科生通过六级考试的必备参考书。

大学英语六级考试模拟训练

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序 言

近年来全国各高等院校根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,实施了大学英语六级考试。这一考试在很大程度上促进了大学本科生和硕士研究生的英语学习和水平的提高。许多成绩优良的大学生都想尽早地通过英语六级考试。然而这一级考试的难度是比较大的,有的学生不是一次就能顺利通过的。许多教师和学生都认识到,除了认真贯彻教学大纲各项要求,扎扎实实地教好和学好课内外指定的学习教材,打下坚实的基础外,学生在六级考试前有目的有针对性地作适当数量的模拟测试训练会有助于学生在考试过程中更好地发挥自己实际的英语水平,顺利地通过六级考试。因此向广大学生提供一本符合教学大纲要求的质量高的英语六级考试模拟试题集是十分必要的。北京航空航天大学出版社根据广大师生的要求,通过《大学英语》编辑部邀请全国著名重点大学中从事多年大学英语教学并在测试方面有丰富经验的教师编写并出版了《大学英语六级考试模拟训练》一书。

本书第一部分是《大学英语六级考试应试指导》,其中对应试学生的心理准备、复习要点,正确解题方法和思路以及应试策略等方面作了详细和明晰的讲述和列举实例以加深印象,对应试学生给予较好的指导作用。这是本书的特色之一。

本书第二部分是七套大学英语六级考试模拟试卷以供应试学生自我检测和测试训练,提高应试能力

之用。每套试卷都是以国家教委颁发的教学大纲和考试大纲为依据,参照国家教委颁布的样题为标准而编写的。每套试卷的题型、数量和难度均与样题一致。每套试卷所选用的语言材料大多选自新从国外获得的书籍,由编写人认真筛选加工,精心编写,反复审定修改而成,语言规范、表达生动、准确,为应试学生提供了丰富多采的学习和测试材料。这是本书特色之二。

本书不仅有助于大学英语六级考试的应试学生,而且对准备参加更高级英语水平考试的读者和研究生入学考试以及研究生英语学位课程通过考试者都有参考价值。对广大英语教师,本书也是一本有用的参考书。

《大学英语》编辑部还特意邀请了1990年和1991年度全国英语四、六级考试成绩卓著的清华大学和南开大学的教学经验丰富的教师编写了模拟试卷供读者使用。

由于时间仓促,限于水平,书中定然难免有错误和疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

夏培厚 1992年3月2日

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大学英语六级考试 应试指导

曹元寿

大学英语六级考试(College English Test, Band Six)已经实施好几年了。它在很大程度上促进了大学本科生的英语教学。但如何才能顺利地通过大学英语六级考试呢?这一直是广大应试者最关心的一个问题。本文拟就这一方面提出一些基本看法,供考生参考。

大学英语六级考试包括五大部分,分为两份试卷,即试卷一和试卷二。前者系客观题(即多项选择题),包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构;后者系主观题,包括综合改错和短文写作。所谓客观题指的是多项选择题,主观题指的是要求考生用英语书写回答的表达题。

一、如何做好客观题?

1. 听力理解

(Part 1 Listening Comprehension)

这部分试题设计的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。问题大都是一些带疑问词(what, who, where, when, which, why, how 等)的特殊问句,也可能是缺少某一成分的不完全句。做听力理解题时,必须注意下列几点:

1. 在听题目以前先看一遍选择答案。这样可以预测问题。例如:

- A) She doesn't say.
- B) Some cigarettes.
- C) Some colourful dresses.
- D) White shirts and cigarettes.

通过这四个备选答案不难推测出“某个女人需要或需要

买什么东西：香烟或艳丽的衣服或衬衣等。”试题的内容是：

Woman: While the children are at the movie, I think I'll drop into Drake's Department Store and do a little shopping.

Man: Good idea. While you're there, will you pick up a couple of white shirts for me? And I need some cigarettes, too.

Question: What is the woman going to buy for herself?

带着这个问题听这组对话，并没有听到女声说要买什么东西，倒是男声说了，她到商店去时，给他买两件白衬衫和一些香烟。可见答案 A) She doesn't say. 是正确的。

2. 控制答题时间。听力理解部分的每个问题后约有 13 秒的间隙，要求考生从试卷所给的每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为 140 词/分钟，念一遍。如果把 13 秒钟全部花在答前一个问题，就有可能忽略掉下个题目。因此答题最好控制在 10 秒之内。如果对前一个问题没听清楚或没记住内容而答不上来时，则应立即放弃这一题目，集中精力准备仔细听下一题，否则可能又丢掉一个得分的机会。

3. 熟悉出题形式和内容。听力理解的第一部分为 10 组对话，每组对话后有一问句；第二部分为若干篇短文，每篇短文后安排二至四个问句，共计 10 题。

1) 问句和备选答案所用的词不完全相同于对话或短文中所用的词。它们可能是同义词、近义词或意义相同或相近的不同表达法。例如：

① Woman: Don't give the children any candy. It will spoil their appetites.

Man: Oh, just a few pieces won't hurt?

Question: Why shouldn't the children eat the candy?

A) It's their favorite kind.

B) Their father bought it.

C) She's been working all day.

D) They won't want to eat supper.

正确答案是 D)。试比较对话中的 "Don' t give the children any candy" (不要给孩子糖吃) 与问句中的 Children shouldn' t eat the candy" (孩子们不应该吃糖)。很明显,主张不给孩子糖吃的人自然认为孩子们不应该吃糖了。再比较:对话中的 "It' ll spoil their appetite" (那会破坏他们的食欲)和正确答案 D) "They won' t want to eat supper" (他们会不想吃晚饭)。显然,这是一件事的两种不同说法。

②Woman :I like swimming, but not bowling.

Man: Bowling and golf are my favorite sports.

Question :Which sports does the man Like?

A) Golf and bowling

B) Bowling and swimming

C) Swimming

D) Bowling

正确答案是 A)。针对对话中的 "Bowling and golf are my favorite sports" 可以提问 "Are bowling and golf your favorite sports?" 也可以提问 "Which sports are your favorite ones [sports]?" 或:Which sports does the man like?" 所以正确答案 A) Golf and bowling 既可理解 "Golf and bowling are my favorite sports", 也可理解为 "The man likes golf and bowling."

2) 有些问题很简单,但答题时得动一下脑筋:推理或计算,特别是 how long, when, how much 等这类问题。例如:

①Man: I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit. Where are you working now ?

Woman:I am working for a lawyer now. The pay is better and the work is much more interesting.

Question :Where did the woman work before?

A) At a bank

B) At a lawyer' s office

C) At a department store

D) At school

正确答案是 A) 。

由对话中 "I just stopped by at your office in the bank. They told me that you had quit." 推断便知 "The woman worked at a bank before."

②Man: I ran all the way to the bus stop but I'm told the bus left 5 minutes ago.

Woman: That's too bad. These buses leave every 50 minutes.

Question: How long does the man have to wait?

A) 40 minutes

B) 50 minutes

C) 45 minutes

D) 55 minutes

正确答案是: C) 。

对话中说: 每 50 分钟发一次车, 上一班车已于 5 分钟前离站, 那下一班车的发车时间自然是从 50 分钟内减去 5 分钟, 所以 C) 45 minutes 是正确答案。

③Woman: These are very nice shirts. How much are they?

Man: 10 dollars each. Two for 19 dollars. They are on sale.

Question: How much do four shirts cost?

A) \$ 10.00

B) \$ 19.00

C) \$ 38.00

D) \$ 40.00

正确答案是 C) 。

对话中说: 衬衫一件 10 美元, 两件 19 美元, 所以四件是 38 美元。答案 C) \$ 38.00 是正确的。

④Man: My daughter graduated from college in 1986.
What about your daughter?

Woman: She finished school a year after your daughter did.

Question: When did the woman's daughter graduate?

A) 1985

B) 1986

C) 1987

D) 1988

正确答案是 C)。

对话中说:男士的女儿 1986 年大学毕业,女士的女儿在一年之后毕业,所以正确答案是 C) 1987。

[注]当然回答像 when, how long, how much 这一类的问题不是都要计算的,有时必须记住内容,特别是多次出现数据的时候。例如:

Woman: I went downtown at 8:30 yesterday morning, and I didn't come back to see Bob to school until 12:30.

Man: I went to Bob's school at 5:20 because I had a very important appointment with Bob's teacher at 5:30.

Question: What time did the man have to see Bob's teacher?

A) 5:30

B) 8:30

C) 12:30

D) 5:20

正确答案是 A), 但 B), C), D) 均在对话中出现。如果不记住内容,是很容易混淆的。

3. 在听语篇材料时,题型的变化要多一些,由于语篇提供的信息量大,提问题的方式显然就多,所以记住语篇的内容是答题的关键。首先是要把握所听语篇的主题思想,涉及的范围(政治、经济、科学、技术、日常生活等等)及试题类型(问人、事、时间、地点、目的、原因等)。例如:

Passage 1

Psychologists believe that our dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves, if we will take the time to look at them seriously. On the simplest level, dreams can make us aware of things we have missed during the day because we were too busy to notice them. For instance, if you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble. Or if you dream of missing an important appointment, your dream may be trying to remind you of an engagement coming

up that you have forgotten to write down.

On a deeper level, dreams can show us how we really feel about our relationships. For instance, a young woman who considered herself fairly happily married dreamed angrily hitting her husband on the head with a vacuum cleaner. The dream was urging the woman to get in touch with her feelings of anger at her husband for insisting that she stay home instead of taking an interesting job.

- ① What did the young woman dream?
 - A) that she was vacuuming her apartment
 - B) that she was very happily married
 - C) that she was hitting her husband with a household appliance
 - D) that her husband attacked her with a vacuum cleaner
- ② According to the talk, what might a dream of teeth falling out mean?
 - A) You may have unconscious fears of an operation.
 - B) You may have forgotten to write down an appointment.
 - C) You may be secretly hitting someone in your life.
 - D) You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble.
- ③ What did the talk say that psychologists believe about dreams?
 - A) They are unimportant and should be disregarded.
 - B) They may give us helpful clues about ourselves.
 - C) Only a trained psychologist can interpret them with success.
 - D) They should never be interpreted literally.
- ④ Why did the speaker mention the dream of missing an appointment?
 - A) It shows that dream can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember.
 - B) It is an example of how we often dream of very ordinary events.

C) It shows how dreams can urge us to get more in touch with our real feelings.

D) It demonstrates that we can discover our innermost anxieties through looking seriously at our dreams.

这篇短文陈述的是心理学家对梦的解释。听完之后,至少应该记住文中所举出的做梦的实例,如:为什么梦见掉牙?为什么妻子梦见用吸尘器揍丈夫的脑袋?梦见失约意味着什么等。

题①正确答案是 C)。这里所说的 a household appliance 指的就是文中所说的 a vacuum cleaner。

题②正确答案是 D)。根据文中所说:"If you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble" (如果你梦见掉牙,想必你已经不知不觉地染上了牙疾)。因而你应该去检查一下你的牙,看看梦是否灵。所以答案 D) You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble (你应该去检查牙疾)是正确的。

题③正确答案是 B)。文中第一句就说:"...dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves,..." (梦经常给我们提供的是关于我们自己的信息),后面紧接着举例说明这一信息对做梦的人是很有帮助的。所以答案 B) They may give us helpful clues about ourselves. (梦可以给我们提供了解我们自己的信息)是正确的。

题④正确答案是 A)。文中说,一个人在梦中忘记了赴一个重要的约会,这就提醒做梦的人某一个他确实已忘记了约会。所以答案 A) It shows that dream can remind us of something we've too busy to remember. (这就表明,梦能提醒我们由于太忙而忘却了的某些事情)是正确的。

Passage 2

The study of mathematics began in ancient Greece thousands of years ago. It has influenced every branch of scientific discovery through the centuries. The Greeks developed arithmetic for keeping business records. They developed geometry for the study of the sun, stars, and moon. These ancient people delighted in playing games with mathematics. From these games and with their knowledge of arithmetic and geometry, they developed algebra and trigonometry. Over a period of nearly two thousand years mathematics did not change. The ancient thoughts and discoveries were preserved in scattered centers of learning or universities during the Dark Ages. In the 17th century Isaac Newton and Wilhelm Liebnitz invented calculus. But only Newton put this knowledge to practical use. Galileo combined mathematics with physics, also in the 17th century, and thereby linked the sciences. The 17th century was a time of great mathematical interest and development. Many of our 20th—century methods and machines use those 300—year—old theories and methods. The student today learns from centuries of thought and development.

- ⑤ When did the study of mathematics begin?
- A) centuries ago B) in the 17th century
C) in the 20th century D) 200 years ago
- ⑥ Who first developed mathematics?
- A) Isaac Newton B) the Greeks
C) Galileo D) Wilhelm Liebnitz
- ⑦ During which period did mathematics remain unchanged?
- A) ancient times B) the 17th century
C) for 300 years D) the Dark Ages
- ⑧ Who linked the sciences of mathematics and physics?
- A) Galileo B) today's student
C) the ancients D) Newton

这篇短文扼要地介绍了数学发展的历史,文中涉及到一

些人和年代。听完录音以后,至少应记住 Galileo, Isaac Newton, Wilhelm Liebnitz, the Greeks, the ancients 等有关人的称呼以及 the 17th century, 20th century, thousands of years ago, centuries ago, Dark Ages 等表示时间、年代的短语。当然像 arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics 这类学科名词更是要求记住。而最最主要的是要把上述的时代、年代及学科有机地联系起来。

题⑤正确答案是 A)。文中第一句就提到 "The study of mathematics began thousands of years ago. 其中 thousands of years ago 与正确答案 A) centuries ago 是同义语。

题⑥正确答案是 B)。短文说,希腊人在古代就发展了算术、几何、三角和代数。既然这样,数学无疑也是他们最早发展起来的。所以答案 B) the Greeks (希腊人)是正确的。

题⑦正确答案是 D)。文中提到,数学几乎有 2000 年没有发生变化,这期间古代的思想和发现都分散禁锢在学术中心和大学里。“这期间”原文用的是“during the Dark Ages (黑暗时代)”来表示的。由此可以得出结论:“黑暗时代”(the Dark Ages)属于数学未发生变化的 2000 年。所以答案 D) the Dark Ages 是正确的。

题⑧正确答案是 A)。文中明确地提出来了 "Galileo combined mathematics with physics, also in the 17th century, and thereby linked the sciences"。

Passage 3

Today's lecture is on tidal action. There are many reasons for tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon which involves many factors. The alternate rise and fall of the surface of the sea is mainly caused by the attractive force of the moon alone. When the attraction is great, the tide is high, and vice versa. The sun also exerts its effect on the tide, being a little less half than as much as the moon. When the moon and the sun are horizontal, the highest high tide occurs, and when they are vertical the lowest

low tide occurs.

⑨ What is the main idea of this lecture?

- A) The attraction of the sun.
- B) The changing of the surface.
- C) The sun and the moon.
- D) The factors affecting the tide.

⑩ It can be assumed from this lecture that the attractive force of the sun is _____.

- A) more than half of the moon
- B) more than that of the moon
- C) more than twice that of the moon
- D) half that of the moon

这是一篇讲稿的摘录,讲的是海潮运动,非常短。听完录音后,应记住全部内容。短文主要讲月亮及太阳对海潮的影响。

题⑨正确答案是 D)。根据文章的主题句 "There are many reasons for tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon which involves many factors", 我们了解到这篇文章的主题思想是谈论产生潮汐的原因,所以选定答案 D) The factors affecting the tide。

题⑩正确答案是 D)。由于文中已经谈到太阳对海潮的影响 a little less half than as much the moon (稍小于月亮对海潮影响的二分之一), 选择项 A)、B)、C) 中的 more than 显然是错误的,应予以排除,剩下答案 D) half that of the moon 是正确的。

2. 阅读理解

(Part II Reading Comprehension)

这部分试题设计的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定速度。

阅读理解材料的题材广泛,包括一般科技、社会、文化、政

治、经济、史地、人物传记等等。体裁多样,包括说明文、记叙文、议论文、应用文等等。

每篇阅读材料后面列出若干道理解题,每道题下列有四个选择答案,考生应根据文章内容,在各题下的四个选择项中选取正确答案或最佳答案。

阅读理解题涉及文章的主旨和大意、事实和细节、上下文的逻辑关系,当然也涉及词汇、短语和句子在文中的确切含义。

阅读理解题的题型

总的说来,阅读理解题可分为两大类。第一类从字面就可以理解意思,有时不必细读全文也能找到答案。第二类必须经过仔细思考:或推理、或判断、或引伸才能回答。试以下面短文为例:

What we know about personality, motivation, and emotion may be the result of investigations using clinical methods. Freud treated mentally ill persons to develop an elaborate theory of personality. Through his experiences he emphasized the importance of the first few years of life in later adjustment.

The clinical psychologist uses many different kinds of tests to understand the nature of the problems. There are tests of intelligence, aptitude, personality, adjustment, etc. These tests help the psychologist make a diagnosis of the problem.

The clinical methods often help people develop hypotheses about behaviour. The clinical methods provide two advantages, that they are a valuable source of knowledge and that they provide ideas for study.

根据这篇短文可以从八个方面提出问题:

1. 问主题思想(Main idea)

What is the main idea expressed in the passage?

A) Freud is the most important psychologist in the world.