

大学英语六级考试 模拟试题集详释

(含1996年新题型)

主编：司树森

A Collection of Simulated College
English Tests With Copious
Annotations (Band Six)

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A Collection of Simulated College English Tests
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前 言

大学英语在近十年的教学实践与参加全国四、六级统一测试期间，历尽艰辛、勇于实践、不断探索取得了令人瞩目的成绩。实践证明，新《大学英语教学大纲》（以下简称大纲）的颁布执行及统考的实施有力地促进了教学改革的深入发展，促进了教材的建设，也促进了教学理论、教学方法及测试手段的研究与探讨，并提出了新的研究课题，使大学英语教学呈现出不断实践与摸索，不断深入与发展，不断进取与提高，不断完善的生气勃勃、欣欣向荣的可喜局面。

近几年来，为了使大学英语教学与测试更加健康地发展，使大学英语再上一个新台阶，迎接 21 世纪的挑战，国家教委大学外语教学指导委员会、全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会做了很多有益的工作，在 1993 年 9 月、1995 年 12 月调整了《大纲》的四、六级词汇表，继而又在 1995 年 7 月、1996 年 7 月相继颁发了两批全国统一测试的新题型。这些举措均有助于克服前进中的不足，有助于促使各院校更加重视目前的基础教学与素质教育，扎扎实实地提高学生的实际技能与综合运用能力，从而提高考试的效度并使统计测试对日常教学有更好地促进作用，从而使大学英语的教学与测试不断完善与提高。

为了有助于广大同学能够按《大纲》所规定的各项基本要求学好课程的主要内容并在较高的要求下能够主动、富有成效地学习，同时也为基础教学较高阶段（5-6 级）教学进行全面复习，提供素材并使同学们熟悉新题型，我们编写了这本试题集详释。本书严格以《大纲》为依据，既注重技能的培养又紧紧抓住语言共核，对常用词语、习惯表达法、典型语法结构及常用句型均有

概括与小结。本书取材力求广泛、难易相当、信息量大、趣味性强并且常用词语的复现率高。本书练习附有难点注释，目的在于举一反三、融汇贯通以收事半功倍之效。本书共有十套模拟试题，每套试题均由“听力理解”、“复合式听写”（或“简短回答题”）、“阅读理解”、“词语用法与语法结构”、“改错”与“写作”六个部分组成。由于全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在某一次考试中采用哪几种试题形式在考前一、二周才公布，因此，使用本书的师生可根据具体教学环节、复习情况或个人实际情况全部或选择使用。

本书配有严格按《大纲》要求精心录制的3盒录音带。由美籍专家朗读、语速标准、语音纯正，朗读规范，与书配合使用，效果更好。

本书由司树森、吴中平、张月杰、高晓燕、屈桂菊、冯玲、郭焕之和杨欣编写。教学法与测试学的研究永无止境。我们缺乏经验，功底不足，书中疏漏、错误实为难免，我们诚恳地希望读者多加指教，以便修正。

编者

1997.8

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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.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 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 sin-

gle line through the centre.

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

1. A) His car broke down. C) He was badly injured.
B) He lost his seat belt. D) He was slightly hurt.
2. A) He is happy that the woman thanked him.
B) He is always ready to help.
C) The woman is noble.
D) He is happy to donate to a worthy cause.
3. A) In her office. C) In the laboratory.
B) In the library. D) In the conference room.
4. A) Joe will lose his car because he hasn't made the payments.
B) The finance company is returning Joe's car.
C) Joe has a broken finger from falling on the payment behind his car.
D) Joe's car is being repaired.
5. A) The first hot dogs came from Germany.
B) Hot dogs originated in the United States.
C) Some hot dogs are made from reindeer meat.
D) Even countries like Finland have a food similar to hot dogs.
6. A) He wants to see a program on television.
B) He's supposed to return the documents by eight o'clock.
C) He thinks the film has been canceled.
D) He has already watched the documentary.
7. A) A taxi. C) A boat.
B) A plane. D) A bus.
8. A) At week-ends C) Late in the week.
B) On week-days. D) On Thursdays.
9. A) Go to summer school. C) Stay at home.
B) Take a vacation. D) Earn some money.

10. A) 1 month. C) 3 months.
B) 2 months. D) 4 months.

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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Most architects were not women.
B) Young people could not be trained as architects.
C) Women never used architects.
D) All of the above.
12. A) Led other women to become architects.
B) Advised women to leave professional work to men.
C) Grew to dislike male architects.
D) Became very wealthy.

Passage Two

Questions 13 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) In order to learn English.
B) In order to get cheap labor.
C) In order to learn how to do housework properly.
D) In order to learn how to be language teachers.
14. A) In order to teach the girls how to speak English.
B) In order to allow the girls to travel.
C) In order to get help with housework.

- D) In order to get cheap food and lodgings.
15. A) Because the girls and the families don't have the same age.
B) Because the girls aren't given proper food.
C) Because the girls are irresponsible.
D) Because their interests clash.
16. A) Most of them are dissatisfied.
B) Most of them are very happy.
C) Most of them are unhappy.
D) Most of them are more or less satisfied.
17. A) The girls cannot join clubs and language schools.
B) The girls have few opportunities to meet young English people.
C) The girls are not paid enough for their labor.
D) The girls are not really interested in learning English.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Manuel is as skilled as a surgeon.
B) Manuel takes good care of his tools.
C) Manuel always studies his work carefully.
D) Manuel is a highly skilled mechanic.
19. A) An electrician. C) An artist.
B) A genius. D) A surgeon.
20. A) Manuel should be a doctor.
B) Manuel takes his work seriously.
C) Manuel charges high prices.
D) Manuel should be an artist.

Part II Compound Dictation (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times.*

When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Is your family (S1) _____ buying a dog? A dog can be a happy (S2) _____ your family, but if you (S3) _____ the wrong (S4) _____ dog, the (S5) _____ can (S6) _____ you a lot of (S7) _____.

Families should sit down and thoroughly discuss the problems involved before buying a dog. Even if is properly cared for. (S8)

_____. In reading about the different breeds, you should know that a dog described as very alert may be too jumpy, and bouncy.

When a book describes a dog as an ideal hunting dog, it probably means that the dog won't be happy living in a small apartment. Dog breeds vary in popularity as the years go by. (S9)

_____ . The family should be warned that (S10)

_____. These dogs are very small and easy to train. They don't need to be walked daily, since they can exercise in the space available in the home.

Part III 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:

A vast health checkup is now being conducted in the western Swedish province of Varmland with the use of an automated apparatus for high – speed multiple – blood analyses. Developed by two brothers, the apparatus can process more than 4,000 blood samples a day, subjecting each to 10 or more tests. Automation has cut the cost of the analyses by about 90 per cent.

The results so far have been astonishing, for hundreds of Swedes have learned that they have silent symptoms of disorders that neither they nor their physicians were aware of. Among them were iron – deficiency anemia (贫血症), hypercholesterolemia hypertension(高胆固醇性高血压症) and even diabetes(糖尿病).

The automated blood analysis apparatus was developed by Dr. Gunnar Jungner, 49 – year – old associate professor of clinical chemistry at Goteborg University, and his brother, Ingmar, 39,

the physician in charge of the chemical central laboratory of Stockholm's Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The idea was conceived 15 years ago when Dr. Gunnar Jungner was working as clinical chemist in northern Sweden and was asked by local physicians to devise a way of performing multiple analyses on a single blood sample. The design was ready in 1961.

Consisting of calorimeters(量热计), pumps and other components, many of them American-made, the Jungner apparatus was set up here in Stockholm. Samples from Varmland Province are drawn into the automated system at 90-second intervals.

The findings clatter(得得地响) forth in the form of numbers printed by an automatic typewriter.

The Jungners predict that advance knowledge about a person's potential ailments made possible by the chemical screening process will result in considerable savings in hospital and other medical costs. Thus, they point out, the blood analyses will actually turn out to cost nothing.

In the beginning, the automated blood analyses ran into considerable opposition from some physicians who had no faith in machines and saw no need for so many tests. Some laboratory technicians who saw their jobs threatened also protested. But the opposition is said to be waning(减少, 变小).

21. The vast health checkup is the result of _____.

- A) the effort of some doctors in Stockholm's Hospital
- B) the effort of some professors in Goteborg University
- C) the effort of two brothers, Dr. Gunnar Jungner and Ingmar
- D) both A) and B)

22. The advantage of using Jungner apparatus is _____.

- A) to predict the ailment the patients are not aware of before

- B) to decrease the cost of the analyses
 - C) that correct prediction can save patient's life
 - D) All above
23. The writer's attitude to the health checkup is _____.
- A) approval
 - B) opposition
 - C) active
 - D) passive
24. The word "ailment" (Line 2, Para. 7) means _____.
- A) skill
 - B) illness
 - C) price
 - D) blood pressure
25. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A) A New Health Check - up System
 - B) The Invention of a New Machine
 - C) The Prediction of Disease
 - D) The Process of Medical Care

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A child who has once been pleased with a tale likes, as a rule, to have it retold in identically the same words, but this should not lead parents to treat printed fairy stories as sacred texts. It is always much better to tell a story than read it out of a book, and, if a parent can produce what, in the actual circumstances of the time and the individual child, is an improvement on the printed text, so much the better.

A charge made against fairy tales is that they harm the child by frightening him or arousing his sadistic impulses. To prove the latter, one would have to show in a controlled experiment that children

who have read fairy stories were more often guilty of cruelty than those who had not. Aggressive, destructive, sadistic impulses every child has and, on the whole, their symbolic verbal discharge seems to be rather a safety valve than an incitement to overt action. As to fears, there are, I think, well – authenticated cases of children being dangerously terrified by some fairy story. Often, however, this arises from the child having heard the story once. Familiarity with the story by repetition turns the pain of fear into the pleasure of a fear faced and mastered.

There are also people who object to fairy stories on the grounds that they are not objectively true, that giants, witches, two-headed dragons, magic carpets, etc., do not exist; and that, instead of indulging his fantasies in fairy tales, the child should be taught how to adapt to reality by studying history and mechanics. I find such people, I must confess, so unsympathetic and peculiar that I do not know how to argue with them. If their cases were sound, the world should be full of madmen attempting to fly from New York to Philadelphia on a broomstick or covering a telephone with kisses in the belief that it was their enchanted girl – friend. No fairy story ever claimed to be a description of the external world and no sane child has ever believed that it was.

26. The writer thinks that the parents should _____.
- A) produce a tale and tell it to their children
 - B) ask their children to read stories
 - C) read children some stories
 - D) ask the children to retell the stories they have picked up
27. Some people don't think children should be told fairy tales because _____.
- A) they will be frightened

- B) they don't like fairy tales
C) they probably have a tendency to be guilty
D) both A) and C)
28. When children heard fairy tales, they would be _____.
A) happy
B) frightened for the first time
C) more frightened than before
D) glad to retell them
29. "on the grounds that"(Line 1, Para. 3) refers to _____.
A) on the earth that
B) on the surface that
C) because
D) in reality that
30. The effect of fairy tale is _____.
A) to offer some pleasure
B) to satisfy young children's desires in fairy tales
C) to encourage children to be good babies
D) to frighten them when they are not under control

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

I personally dislike the appearance of mirror glass, especially when it is used to face an entire building, covering the structure, spandrel areas, and even the parapets, and thus, because of its selective quality, completely hiding the structure of the building and masking the human activity within it. At the same time, contrary to popular opinion, mirror glass is less efficient in terms of heating and cooling a building than is regular glass. I have tended to avoid the "all-glass" building, which is actually about sixty percent glass, for these reasons, and also because I have a very strong feeling of acrophobia(恐高), so that when I stand near a large pane of glass in