

大学英语四、六级考试与教学丛书



最新大学英语考试 仿真试题库

(六级篇)

主编 大学英语考试命题研究室



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内容简介

本书精选 10 套仿真试题,全部紧扣大纲,取材广泛,内容新颖,覆盖了 1—6 级教学的全部语法重点和难点。常用词汇复现率高,测试面广,针对性强,并有详细注释。

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前 言

本书是严格按照教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语考试大纲》和新题型样题的要求,通过对历年六级考试考题的反复研究,并结合长期教学、考前辅导实战经验,遵照真正命题的程序而进行科学编写的。选材大多来自最新的英、美书刊;语言规范、标准,每道试题的容量和难度都与实际考题相一致。为方便学生自学和减轻教师备课的负担,对题中较难理解的部分作了重点注释,并力求言简意赅。所选试题均在十数所高校中试用过。实战结果证明,本书具有较高的信度和效度,具有极强的代表性。学生若能抓住其中关键,必能收到举一反三、触类旁通之效果。本书是为参加 CET-6 考试的大学生编写的,但由于本书是各项知识精华的总结,凡报考研究生入学考试、同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试的考生也可参考使用。本书配有高质量录音带三盒,语速标准,信号清晰。尽管我们十分努力,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。电话:13601002700。

编 者

1999 年 8 月

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

Test One

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 centre.

1. A) She wants to return the skirt her husband bought.
B) She wants to buy another skirt.
C) She wants to change the blue skirt for a yellow one.
D) She wants to change the yellow skirt for a blue one.
2. A) It's too expensive.
B) It isn't needed.
C) It should be built.
D) A college would be better.
3. A) Jack's car was stolen.

- B) Jack sold his car.
 - C) Jack bought a new car.
 - D) Jack had a car accident.
4. A) Some people pretend to know what they really don't.
 B) What the woman said is true.
 C) What the woman said is wrong.
 D) He knows more than the woman does.
 5. A) The woman's job as a librarian.
 B) Women's rights in society.
 C) An important election.
 D) Career planning.
 6. A) She thinks it is easier said than done.
 B) She totally agrees with him.
 C) She feels that what he says is simply nonsense.
 D) She thinks that he is a rather impolite person.
 7. A) To clean the yard.
 B) To weed the garden.
 C) To hire a gardener.
 D) To work in the flower beds.
 8. A) On the 6th of June. B) On the 8th of June.
 C) On the 9th of June. D) On the 19th of June.
 9. A) The man thinks the woman is wasting her time.
 B) The man thinks the woman should make full use of her time.
 C) The man is eager to know the woman's answer.
 D) The man can wait and there is no need for her to hurry.
 10. A) To run into each other.
 B) To get bargains.

- C) To avoid the crowds.
- D) To join the crowds.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) Because of their love for hobbies and pastimes.
B) Because of their enthusiasm for sports.
C) Because of their fear of heart attacks.
D) Because of their strong desire for good health.
- 12. A) It was decreasing.
B) It was increasing.
C) It remained almost unchanged.
D) It was going up slowly.
- 13. A) Those who have heart attacks.
B) Those who have the desire to be physically fit.
C) Those who have spare time.
D) Those who have inactive jobs.

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

- ### Passage Three

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

17. A) Its specialization in transporting small packages.
B) The low cost of its service.
C) Being the first airline to send urgent letters.
D) Its modern sorting facilities.
18. A) 10,000. B) 130.
C) 35. D) 30.
19. A) Because of its good airport facilities.
B) Because of its location in the country.

- C) Because of its size.
- D) Because of its round-the-clock service.
- 20. A) Its full-time staff.
- B) The postmen who work in Memphis.
- C) Students who work in their spare time.
- D) The staff members of the International Airport.

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:

What has the telephone done to us, or for us, in the hundred years of its existence? A few effects suggest themselves at once. It has saved lives by getting rapid word of illness, injury, or fire from remote places. By joining with the elevator to make possible the multi-story residence or office building, it has made possible—for better or worse—the modern city. By bringing about a great leap in the speed and ease with which information moves from place to place, it has greatly accelerated the rate of scientific and technological changes and growth in industry. Beyond doubt it has seriously weakened if not killed the ancient art of letter writing. It has made living alone possible for persons with normal social impulses, by so doing, it has

played a role in one of the greatest social changes of this century, the breakup of the multi-generational household. It has made the war chillingly more efficient than formerly. Perhaps, though not provably (可证实), it has prevented wars that might have arisen out of international misunderstanding caused by written communication. Or perhaps—again not provably—by magnifying and extending irrational personal conflicts based on voice contact, it has caused wars. Certainly it has extended the scope of human conflicts, since it impartially disseminates (传播) the useful knowledge of scientists and the nonsense of the ignorant, the affection of the affectionate and the malice (恶意) of the malicious.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) The telephone has helped to save people from illness and fire.
- B) The telephone has helped to prevent wars and conflicts.
- C) The telephone has made the modern city neither better nor worse.
- D) The telephone has had positive as well as negative effects on us.

22. According to the passage, it is the telephone that _____.

- A) has made letter writing an art
- B) has prevented wars by avoiding written communication
- C) has made the world different from what it was
- D) has caused wars by magnifying and extending human conflicts

23. The telephone has intensified conflicts among people be-

cause _____.

- A) it increases the danger of war
- B) it provides services to both the good and the malicious
- C) it makes distant communication easier
- D) it breaks up the multi-generational household

24. The author describes the telephone as impartial because it _____.

- A) saves lives of people in remote places
- B) enables people to live alone if they want to
- C) spreads both love and ill will
- D) replaces much written communication

25. The writer's attitude towards the use of the telephone is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) affectionate | B) disapproving |
| C) approving | D) neutral |

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious(引起争论的) social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of living, and when there were no compensating social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing wealth, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably lightened the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly

earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively rich families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market problems.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment records, there is another working part time because of the inability to find full-time, or else out side the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic

stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate—that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one of their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

26. Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?
- A) Why income measures are imprecise in measuring degrees of poverty.
 - B) Which of the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment.
 - C) Where the areas of agreement are among poverty, employment, and earnings figures.
 - D) How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities.
27. The author uses "labor market problems" in Line 1-2 to refer to which of the following?
- A) The overall causes of poverty.
 - B) Trade relationships among producers of goods.
 - C) Shortages of jobs providing adequate income.
 - D) Strikes and inadequate supplies of labor.
28. The author contrasts the 1930's with the present in order to show that _____.
- A) more people were unemployed in the 1930's
 - B) unemployment now has less severe effects
 - C) social programs are more needed now
 - D) poverty has increased since the 1930's
29. The author's purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that _____.

- A) there are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labor force
 - B) unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness
 - C) recurrent inadequacies in the labor market can exist and can cause hardships for individual workers
 - D) a majority of those who are jobless at any one time do not suffer severe hardship
30. Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the author's argument concerning why poverty statistics cannot properly be used to show the effects of problems in the labor market?
- A) A short-term increase in the number of those in poverty can indicate a shortage of jobs, because the basic number of those unable to accept employment remains approximately constant.
 - B) For those who are in poverty as a result of joblessness, there are social programs available that provide a minimum standard of living.
 - C) Poverty statistics do not consistently agree with earnings statistics, when each is taken as a measure of hardship resulting from unemployment.
 - D) The elderly and handicapped categories include many who previously were employed in the labor market.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is hard to predict how science is going to turn out, and if it is really good science it is impossible to predict. If the things to be found are actually new, they are by definition unknown in advance. You cannot make choices in this matter.

You either have science or you don't, and if you have it you are obliged to accept the surprising and disturbing pieces of information, along with the neat and promptly useful bits.

The only solid piece of scientific truth about which I feel totally confident is that we are profoundly ignorant about nature. I regard this as the major discovery of the past hundred years of biology. It is, in its way, an illuminating piece of news. It would have amazed the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment(启蒙运动)to be told by any of us how little we know and how bewildering seems the way ahead. It is this sudden confrontation with the depth and scope of ignorance that represents the most significant contribution of the 20th century science to the human intellect. In earlier times, we either pretended to understand how things worked or ignored the problem, or simply made up stories to fill the gaps. Now that we have begun exploring in earnest, we are getting glimpses of how huge the questions are, and how far from being answered. Because of this, we are depressed. It is not so bad being ignorant if you are totally ignorant; the hard thing is knowing in some detail the reality of ignorance, the worst spots and here and there the not-so-bad spots, but no true light at the end of the tunnel nor even any tunnels that can yet be trusted.

But we are making a beginning, and there ought to be some satisfaction. There are probably no questions we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness. To be sure, there may well be questions we can't think up, ever, and therefore limits to the reach of human intellect, but that is another matter. Within our limits, we should be able to work our way through to all

our answers, if we keep at it long enough, and pay attention.

31. According to the author, really good science _____.
A) would surprise the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment
B) will produce results which cannot be foreseen
C) will help people to make the right choice in advance
D) will bring about disturbing results
32. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists of the 18th century _____.
A) thought that they knew a great deal and could solve most problems of science
B) were afraid of facing up to the realities of scientific research
C) knew that they were ignorant and wanted to know more about nature
D) did more harm than good in promoting man's understanding of nature
33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about scientists in earlier times?
A) They invented false theories to explain things they didn't understand.
B) They falsely claimed to know all about nature.
C) They did not believe in results from scientific observation.
D) They paid little attention to the problems they didn't understand.
34. What is the author's attitude towards science?
A) He is depressed because of the ignorance of scientists.
B) He is doubtful because of the enormous difficulties in scientific research.