

 万水英语应试教程系列

应战高分诀窍

大学英语六级模拟題

大学英语四六级试题研究组 编著



紧扣大纲 适用性强
信息量大 权威性高

新大纲



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前 言

大学英语四六级水平考试在大学生的整个大学生涯中占有很重要的地位。四六级考试的成绩是用人单位衡量大学生英语水平的一个重要参考依据。如何在考试中取得好成绩，从而为日后的发展铺平道路呢？我们编写《应试高分诀窍》就是为了帮助广大的四六级考生解决并突破这一难题。希望这十本图书能够帮助考生在宝贵的应试准备阶段查缺补漏，巩固和完善应试技巧和应试策略，顺利通过大学英语四六级考试，并且考出理想的高分。

本套书具有如下几大特点：

1. 以“新大纲”和“真题”为出发点。在图书的编写过程中，我们严格依据国家教委最新颁布的考试大纲的要求，紧扣真题，以最新英美书刊中的文章为训练材料，帮助考生在丰富知识的同时，增强对考试方向和考试题型的了解。

2. 突出“应试高分诀窍”这一主题。要想在考试中取得高分，就必须对考试有个清醒的认识，知道考试中常考些什么，怎么考法，如何去做。我们根据自己对历年来大学英语四六级试题的研究，对考点、热点、难点进行了认真、准确的分析和介绍，并且提出了许多颇为有效的应试策略和应试方法。这些都值得考生体会和掌握。

3. 难度适中，精讲精练。书中所选的材料，其长度与实际考试中的内容基本相当，单词的难度未超出大纲的要求，超纲的单词附有中文注释。题海战术不可取，要力争在有限的练习中不断总结，发现不足，及时补上，增强应试的信心。

4. 内容全面，培养综合应试能力。考试只是检验学习成绩的一种手段，最重要的是在考试中提高英语的实际应用水平。《应试高分诀窍》包括词汇、听力、阅读、写作、模拟题五方面的内容。希望考生在复习的过程中能够踏踏实实地练习、体会，不但

要考出高分，更要提高自己在听、说、读、写、译方面的综合技能，把发现问题、分析问题、解决问题的能力带到实际生活中去。

图书的编写得到了许多专家、教授的指点，在此一并表示感谢。大连理工大学的赵雅翹教授担任了丛书的主审工作，本书由宋德伟、力佳月编著。

由于时间仓促，图书的编写会存在一些不尽如人意之处。希望广大读者为我们多提宝贵意见，以利于我们不断充实、完善图书的内容。

编者

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目 录

前言

College English Test 1	1
Paper One	1
Paper Two	17
Keys to Test 1	20
College English Test 2	26
Paper One	26
Paper Two	40
Keys to Test 2	43
College English Test 3	47
Paper One	47
Paper Two	63
Keys to Test 3	66
College English Test 4	72
Paper One	72
Paper Two	87
Keys to Test 4	92
College English Test 5	97
Paper One	97
Paper Two	112
Keys to Test 5	114
College English Test 6	121
Paper One	121
Paper Two	135
Keys to Test 6	138
College English Test 7	143

Paper One	143
Paper Two.....	159
Keys to Test 7	161
College English Test 8	168
Paper One	168
Paper Two.....	182
Keys to Test 8.....	185

College English Test 1

(Band Six)

Paper 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 to 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, D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1

- A. forty minutes.
- B. thirty minutes.
- C. the same as the 6:30.
- D. nearly an hour.

2

- A. The exhibition is not good.
- B. The exhibition is excellent.
- C. He wants to stay at home.
- D. He wants to pay a visit to the exhibition.

3

- A. She goes home for lunch.
- B. She spends her time shopping.

C. She gets interested in what is reading.

D. She doesn't wake up in time.

4

A. The first Rot dogs came from Germany.

B. Hot dogs originated in the United States.

C. Some Rot dogs are made from reindeer meat.

D. Even countries like Finland have a food similar to Rot dogs.

5

A. The woman likes the man's looks.

B. The man wants to be pitied.

C. The man rarely reads his books.

D. The man collects looms.

6

A. Taking an objective test.

B. Writing an essay.

C. Reading a book.

D. Taking a lie-detector test.

7

A. She is impatient.

B. It is stuffy.

C. It sounds like noise to her.

D. It is not chamber music.

8

A. To ask a policeman.

B. To go to sea.

C. To know something about the sea.

D. To go to the seaman's club.

9

A. Tom is now ill.

B. Tom is now very happy.

2

- C. Tom is now preparing for the test.
- D. Tom is now in a very bad temper.

10

- A. A policeman.
- B. A doctor.
- C. A fireman.
- D. An electrician.

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, D, then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11

- A. Textbooks.
- B. Classmates.
- C. The enrollment.
- D. The environment.

12

- A. Lack of funding.
- B. A big fire.
- C. War.
- D. Lack of students.

13

- A. It is one of the largest public universities.

- B. It is one of the least expensive universities.
- C. It is one of the most beautiful universities.
- D. It is one of the oldest universities.

14

- A. 1860.
- B. 1814.
- C. 1804.
- D. 1840.

Passage 2

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15

- A. This week.
- B. The next century.
- C. The next summer.
- D. In three years.

16

- A. Opportunities for employment.
- B. Transfer system to other major colleges.
- C. Complete physical examination system.
- D. Information about difficult cases.

17

- A. At a closing ceremony of conference.
- B. At an opening ceremony of a medical center.
- C. At the emergency room.
- D. At the operation room of a hospital.

Passage 3

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

18

- A. To make more money.
- B. To buy more gifts.
- C. To stay with them at home.
- D. To cook good food for them.

19

- A. They are trained to follow their father's occupation.
- B. They can earn as much as their fathers.
- C. They like to stay at home with their mothers.
- D. They can decide what kind of job they like to take.

20

- A. A lot of things have already been done for them.
- B. They don't like to do much for their children.
- C. A lot of housework is done by children themselves.
- D. They have become much lazier than before.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Our two pet donkeys were reliable watchmen, and their hearing was as sharp as their eyesight. I have seen them many a time look up from the grass they were eating and stare hard into the distance with ears raised; and in a minute or so I would see someone coming down the road towards the beach or observe a figure moving in a field a

long way away.

When something unusual happened, Fred, the younger animal, would make so much noise that he could be heard in the next village and beyond. Obviously this could be embarrassing when the weather was still, for not everyone enjoys the sound of a donkey in full cry .

At night both donkeys were usually silent. They were undisturbed by the wild animals hunting in the fields after dark. They remained sleepily relaxed. Yet I was sure that they would always raise the alarm if there was a stranger about, or some activity which puzzled them. One clear August night, for instance, I was woken up around three in the morning by Fred making a great deal of noise. It was a very quiet night and I immediately thought of all the people in the neighborhood who might also have been awakened by him. It was a terrible noise, and it went on and on, and so I realized that something very unusual was bothering him. Then he stopped and I heard voices.

On still nights we often heard the voices of the crews of fishing boats passing across the bay, sometimes speaking in French but they soon faded away into the distance. On this night they did not fade away. And as I lay in bed realizing that they had gone on for far too long to belong to a moving boat, I knew that I had to get up and investigate.

I pulled on some clothes, went outside, and shone my torch into the field by the cottage where I had put the donkeys. The light shone on Fred who was standing with his head facing towards the sea, ears upright like a V sign, showing such an intense interest in what was mysteriously happening that I felt like saying to him: " Here, take the torch, go and find out what it's all about."

21. Why were the writer 's two donkeys good at keeping watch?

- A. They were dangerous animals.
 - B. The noise they made was frightening.
 - C. They could hear things a long way away.
 - D. They were nervous and excitable.
22. When Fred was disturbed by something unusual, he would

- _____.
- A. sound like a baby crying
 - B. make a very loud noise
 - C. run towards the beach
 - D. stand still for several minutes.

23. When the writer was woken up at 3:00 a. m., he _____.

- A. immediately felt frightened
- B. thought he ought to wake the neighbors
- C. got up and stopped Fred
- D. lay in bed and listened for a while.

24. What can we infer from the passage about the writer ?

- A. The writer is a farmer who raised two donkeys for farming
- B. The writer is zoologist who studies donkeys.
- C. The writer does not like donkeys
- D. The writer likes donkeys.

25. What had alarmed the donkeys that particular August night?

- A. A French fishing boat
- B. wild animals
- C. voices nearby
- D. strange light

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The economic conditions that necessitate the construction of very high buildings on narrow lots first emerged as a decisive factor in New York City. Intensive land use, with the resulting speculative traffic in real estate, was itself a consequence of more powerful and

pervasive forces. Industrial expansion was the primary factor, and in the period following the American Civil War much of that expansion continued to be concentrated in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Financial institutions had long been located mainly in Boston, but the center was rapidly shifting to New York around the time of War. A new pattern of close interdependence among industries demanded centralization of business administration. The leadership of New York City as an ocean port, along with its proximity to major arteries of land transportation, was a local factor that helped to make the city an irresistible magnet. Its power to attract, once established has never waned; even today it is a primary administrative and banking center. The financial resources for the high buildings were there; the development of safe elevator transportation and the organization of construction facilities soon made them a reality.

26. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage ?

- A. New Patterns of Transportation in the Middle Atlantic States
- B. Buying Real Estates for Speculation in New England
- C. The Building Construction Industry During the American Civil War
- D. The Development of New York City as a Business Center

27. According to the passage , why were so many New York City buildings constructed on narrow lots ?

- A. It became too expensive to build on large lots.
- B. Old land-use restrictions had never been changed.
- C. Heavy traffic conditions made it necessary to widen streets.
- D. Hookups for electric power were narrowly spaced.

28. According to the passage , prior to the Civil War , Boston

had been a center of .

- A. business education
- B. architectural planning
- C. communication and trade
- D. finance and investment

29. According to the passage, business interests came to new York City because _____.

- A. the real estate business was highly developed there
- B. nearby mineral resources facilitated industrial development
- C. land and sea transportation routes converged there
- D. most manufacturing cities were located close by

30. The author compares New York City to a magnet because it

-
- A. attracts many businesses
 - B. has very attractive buildings
 - C. has a great number of structures
 - D. supports many sky surpass

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

For about three centuries we have been doing science, trying science out, using science for the construction of what we call modern civilization. Every indispensable item of contemporary technology, from canal locks to dial telephones to penicillin, was pieced together from the analysis of data provided by one or another series of scientific experiments. Three hundred years seems a long time for testing a new approach to human interleaving, long enough to settle back for critical appraisal of the scientific method, maybe even long enough to vote on whether to go on with it or not. There is an argument.

Voices have been raised in protest since the beginning, rising in pitch and violence in the nineteenth century during the early stages of

the industrial revolution, summoning urgent crowds into the streets any day these days on the issue of unclear energy. " Give it back, " say some of the voices. " It doesn't really work. We've tried it and it doesn't work. Go back three hundred years and start again on something else less chancy for the race of men."

The principal discoveries in this century, all in all, are the glimpses of the depth of our ignorance about nature. Things that used to seem clear and rational, matters of absolute certainty --- Newtonian mechanics, for example ---have slipped through our fingers, and we are left with a new set of gigantic puzzles, cosmic uncertainties, ambiguities; some of the laws of physics are amended every few years, some are canceled outright, some undergo revised versions of legislative intent as if they were acts of Congress.

Just thirty years ago we called it a biological revolution when the fantastic geometry of the DNA molecule was exposed to public view and the linear language of genetics was decoded. For a while, things seemed simple and clear: the cell was a neat little machine, a mechanical device ready for taking to pieces and reassembling, like a tiny watch. But just in the last few years it has become almost unbelievably complex, filled with strange parts whose functions are beyond today's imagining.

It is not just that there is more to do, there is everything to do. What lies ahead, or what can lie ahead if the efforts in basic research are continued, is much more than the conquest of human disease or the improvement of agricultural technology or the cultivation of nutrients in the sea. As we learn more about fundamental processes of living things in general we will learn more about ourselves.

31. The writer's main purpose in writing the passage is to say that

A. science has contributed much to the development of modern technology

B. science is just at its beginning

C. with the development of science, we may learn more about ourselves.

D. science has made much progress

32. What can be inferred from the 1st paragraph ?

A. Some people have had a negative attitude toward science during the three hundred years

B. The invention of telephones is related to science

C. A and B

D. Modern people support scientific progress unanimously .

33. The principal discoveries in this century show _____.

A. man has to give up some of the once accepted theories

B. man has known much about nature

C. there is no absolute truth

D. man has rejected Newton's law of physics

34. The writer's attitude towards science is _____.

A. regretful

B. negative

C. neutral

D. positive

35 Scientists now have found in the past few years that _____.

A. man knows nothings about DNA

B. man has much to learn about DNA

C. the tiny cell in DNA in a neat little machine

D. the geometry of DNA molecule is fantastic

Passage 4

• Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Hotels go far back into history. There were inns as long ago as 500 B. C. At that time, adventurous Greeks began to roam the world. There were hotels at Pompeii, too. Their damaged foundations were

discovered in the 1800s, but they tell very little of how these hotels were operated.

We have information about hotels in the Orient in the thirteenth century. Trade routes from Egypt and Europe into Asia were well traveled by merchants and their followers. Places in which these travelers could find shelter for the night gradually grew up along the way. At first they were only plots of ground near a spring. A little later the plots of ground were enclosed within high walls for the protection of the travelers. Still later, roofs were built over the walls for civilization progressed, so did hotels. In time they began to serve food and drink.

During the early Middle Ages inns were extremely important. When civilization was centered in Southern Europe and in the East, travelers who lived at great distances from one another met in inns. Travel then was a leisurely affair; and people spent days-exchanging news and comments. They discussed the customs of their different countries and told one another facts, fables, poems and stories. This word-of-mouth exchange played a great part in the spread of civilization.

The first inn was established in about 862 A . D. It was located in the Alps for the convenience of weary pilgrims on their way to Rome. It was a massive stone structure offering shelter for approximately three hundred people and capable of supplying beds for seventy to eighty travelers . The first inn offered a special service to travelers —famous dogs kept by the monks to track down travelers who had lost their way .

36. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

A. At the site of the ruins of Pompeii , people find not only the