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《大学英语》编辑部

大学英语六级最新模拟题

(含最新题型)

主编: 王全良



宇航出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书紧密结合《大学英语六级教学与考试大纲》，由北京地区十所六级考试通过率较高的院校合编而成，包括了所有可能出现的最新题型，为学习者顺利通过六级考试做了最充分、最全面的准备。

本书试题均选自国外最新刊物和书籍，在难度、信度与效度方面皆不亚于全真题，并附有答案和简答题题解。

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序

经宇航出版社精心策划并与《大学英语》编辑部共同组织编写的大学英语教、学、考丛书现向广大读者隆重推出。这套丛书旨在指导、帮助在校大学生和社会同等学历自学者学好学成英语,在各级各类考试中取得优异成绩。

在我们张开双臂迎接新世纪到来的时候,每一位莘莘学子无不立志能熟练运用英语和熟练使用计算机。因为英语和计算机是生活在新世纪的人们工作以至生存的工具。正因为如此,学生们把大量的时间和精力用在英语学习上。为学好英语,许多学生可以说是伤透了脑筋,甚至花了很大的精力,但学习效果却总是不尽人意。经常有学生问老师,怎样才能学好英文?单词总是记不住,怎么办?这一段老是听不懂,有什么好办法?这几个词一用就错,怎样掌握词的用法?也有的学生问:这段材料我能读懂,可为什么一做题就错?为什么我的译文和老师的总是不一样?写作文的时候,我想的非常好,写起来也非常顺手,但为什么老师总说看不懂……可能还有各种各样的问题,但归纳起来,即“学什么”、“如何学”和“怎样考”。本丛书的编写宗旨正是要回答好这三个问题,即着眼于指导大学生如何积累英语知识,如何培养英语的各项应用技能,如何准备各类考试。一句话,本丛书关注的是培养学习者的英语自学能力和熟练应用技巧。

为了实现上述宗旨,本丛书将包括若干系列:学习指导系列,自学系列,技能培养系列,考级系列,考研系列等。在适当时候,我们还将推出教学系列。

为了实现上述宗旨,本丛书将质量放在首位,力争使每本书都成为精品。在读者使用之后,一定感到开卷有益。

为了实现上述宗旨,宇航出版社和《大学英语》编辑部将全心全意依靠在教学第一线勤奋工作的英语教师们,将他们积累起来的经过实践检验的方法和材料仔细加工,汇编成册,推荐给广大读者,以取得更大的社会效益。借此机会,衷心欢迎教师们与我们合作,将丛书越办越好。

最后,我们向支持丛书出版发行的广大读者,向挥汗如雨、不辞辛劳的作者和工作人员致以诚挚的谢意。

宇航出版社 社长

郭瑞霞

《大学英语》编辑部 主任

郭洪儒

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使用说明

本题集主要为准备参加全国六级统考的读者服务。为使广大读者能够熟悉各种题型,作全面充分的准备,本题集设计了十二套题,说明如下:

1. Test 1 至 Test 4, 含阅读理解, 词汇和语法, 辨错改错以及作文。
2. Test 5 至 Test 8, 含阅读理解, 简答题, 词汇和语法以及作文。
3. Test 9 至 Test 12, 含阅读理解, 词汇和语法, 翻译以及作文。
4. 各套题均不含听力部分, 读者可以与《大学英语四、六级考试听力强力突破》配套使用。

编 者

1997 年 7 月 18 日

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Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

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 center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Americans smoke six thousand million cigarettes every year (1970 figures). This is roughly the equivalent of 4,195 cigarettes a year for every person in the country of 18 of age or more. It is estimated that 51% of American men smoke compared with 34 % of American women.

Since 1939, numerous scientific studies have been concluded to determine whether smoking is a health hazard. The trend of the evidence has been consistent and indicates that there is a serious health risk. Research teams have conducted studies that show beyond all reasonable doubt that tobacco smoking, particularly cigarette smoking is associated with a shortened life expectancy.

Cigarette smoking is believed by most research workers in this field to be an important factor in the development of cancer of the lungs and cancer of the throat and is believed to be related to cancer of the oral cavity. Male cigarette smokers have a higher death rate from heart disease than non-smoking males. (Female smokers are thought to be less affected because they do not breathe in the smoke so deeply.) The majority of physicians and researchers consider these relationships proved to their satisfaction and say, "Give up smoking. If you don't smoke——don't start!"

Some competent physicians and research workers-thought their small number is dwindling even further——are less sure of the effect of cigarette smoking on health. They consider the increase in respiratory (呼吸器官) diseases and various forms of cancer may possibly be explained by other factors in the complex human environment-atmospheric pollution, increased nervous stress, chemical substances in processed food, or chemical pesticides that are now being used by farmers in vast quantities to destroy insects and small animals. Smokers who develop cancer or lung diseases, they say, may also, by coincidence, live in industrial areas, or eat more canned food. Gradually, however, research is isolating all other possible factors and proving them to be

statistically irrelevant.

Apart from statistics, it might be helpful to look at what smoking tobacco actually does to the human body. Smoke is a mixture of gases, vaporized chemicals, minute particles of ash, and other solids. There is also nicotine, which is a powerful poison, and black tar. As the smoke is breathed in, all these components form deposits on the membranes (隔膜) of the lungs. One point of concentration is where the air tube divides. Most lung cancer begins at this point.

While all tobacco smoking affects life expectancy and health, cigarette smoking appears to have a much greater effect than cigar or pipe smoking. However, nicotine consumption is not diminished by the latter forms, and current research indicates a causal relationship between all forms of smoking and cancer of the mouth and throat. Filters and low tar tobacco are claimed to make smoking to some extent safer, but they can only marginally reduce, not eliminate the hazards.

21. What might be the best title for this passage?
- A) Smoking and Life Expectancy B) Smoking and Cancer
C) How to Give Up Smoking D) Smoking in America
22. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
- A) according to 1970 figures there are twice as many men smokers as women smokers in the United States
B) in 1939 numerous scientific studies proved smoking causes fatal diseases
C) before 1939, physicians and researchers didn't believe that smoking was a heart hazard
D) in spite of consistent evidence that smoking is most probably a serious health risk, scientists are still not very sure that it actually causes life-shortening diseases
23. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- A) Some research workers do not believe smoking to be necessarily an important factor in the development of cancer of the lungs and larynx(喉).
B) Female smokers are probably less affected by heart disease because they inhale the smoke less deeply.
C) In research on human problems it is impossible to isolate particular, individual factors from the complex human environment.
D) Some researchers think that the increase in respiratory diseases and various forms of cancer may be caused by other factors in the complex human environment.
24. What form deposits on the membranes of people's lungs as they smoke?
- A) Nicotine and black tar.
B) Gases, vaporized chemicals, small particles of ash and other solids.
C) Poisonous gases.
D) Gases, vaporized chemicals, small particles of ash, other solids, nicotine and black tar.
25. The passage implies that _____.
- A) tobacco smoking is definitely the cause of lung cancer

- B) cigar and pipe smokers consume marginally less nicotine than cigarette smokers
- C) there is no nicotine in filter and low tar tobacco
- D) no matter what form of smoking one chooses, he or she will suffer from it

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The story of the English language is a story of change. The old English language, or Old English, is different from Modern English. If we do not study Old English, we cannot understand it. Some of the words are the same but many are not used now. The story of the English language begins some time after the year A. D. 400. At this time some people came to England from North-West Europe. There were many groups of people. They were called Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Their language, Old English, is like some of the modern languages of North-West Europe. In Old English the ends of words were very important. These endings had many meanings. They showed past time and present time and many old things. In Modern English most of these endings are gone. This is the biggest difference between old and modern English.

When the church became important in England, Old English became a written language. Before this writing was not very important. Only a few people wrote English. Latin, the old language of Italy, was used in the church. Because of this many Latin words became a part of the English language. The word school came from the Latin language. At that time most schools were a part of the church. In the year 1066 soldiers from France attacked England. French became the language of England. English was not usually used for writing books or songs. For about two hundred years French was the most important language. Most of the poor people did not learn French. They still used English. English slowly became more important again. Many of the schools began to use English and not French. But English took many French words. Very often there were two words for one thing, a French word and an English word. In Modern English, ask and demand have almost the same meaning. Ask comes from Old English and demand comes from French. English has many words like this. The English language between 1066 and 1500 is called Middle English. Some time after 1500 we have the beginning of Modern English. At this time many books were made and so the spelling of English did not change very much. There were many new schools. English sailors went to many countries of the world. Words from their languages became a part of English. Latin was still an important language in English but English was becoming more and more useful. Many good books were written in English. Writers, like Shakespeare, used the language in many beautiful ways. All the time many new words were borrowed from other languages. Many of the old words were changed. Sometimes their meaning was changed, sometimes their spelling was changed. About 1750 many books were written about the English language. These books showed the correct language. Because of them the spoken language became different from the written language. When they wrote, they were very careful. When they spoke, they were not careful. The written language was like the Latin language. It used very long words and sentences. After 1800 the written language became like the spoken language. Sentences were shorter and people used easier words. It is like this today.

The English language is still changing. When a language does not change, it is useless and dead.

26. Old English and Modern English _____.
A) are almost the same B) are a little different from each other
C) are like two different languages D) use the same endings
27. Many Latin words became a part of the English language, because _____.
A) Latin was used in the church B) there were many soldiers from Italy
C) Italy attacked England D) many English people went to Italy
28. When the French were in England, the French language _____.
A) was spoken by everybody B) was not very important
C) was not spoken by the poor people D) was not used in the schools
29. The spelling of English did not change very much after _____.
A) English was used in schools B) many books were printed
C) the French people came to England D) some of the old words were changed
30. Because many books were written about correct English, _____.
A) people spoke much better B) writing and speaking became very different
C) many new words entered English D) people were afraid to write English

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. Indeed, 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 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 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 science.
C) They did not believe in results from scientific observation.
D) They paid little attention to the problem 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.
C) He is confident though he is aware of the enormous difficulties in scientific research.
D) He is delighted because of the illuminating scientific findings.
35. The author believes that _____.
A) man can find solutions sooner or later to whatever questions concerning nature he can think up
B) man can not solve all the problems he can think up because of the limits of human intellect
C) sooner or later man can think up all the questions concerning nature and answer them
D) questions concerning consciousness are outside the scope of scientific research

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat

whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, but inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choice. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

36. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because _____.
A) personal health choices help cure most illnesses
B) it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
C) it is essential to personal freedom in American society
D) wrong decisions could lead to poor health
37. To "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Para. 1) in the passage means _____.
A) to "live an inactive life" B) to "live a decent life"
C) to "live a life with complete freedom" D) to "live a life of vice"
38. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because _____.
A) current medical knowledge is still insufficient
B) there are many factors influencing our decisions
C) few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
D) people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends
39. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to _____.
A) improving the quality of one's life B) limiting one's personal health choice
C) deliberately ending one's life D) breaking the rules of social behavior
40. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on _____.
A) personal decisions B) society's laws
C) statistical evidences D) friends' opinions

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 center.

41. He _____ his children nothing and gave them everything they wanted.
A) opposed B) denied C) declined D) rejected
42. As air rises it becomes cooler because it expands and is less _____.
A) centered B) complicated C) complex D) concentrated
43. Their cycle-tour through the country never _____.
A) came off B) came on C) came down D) came by
44. He would have said no _____ that he was afraid.
A) except B) except for C) but D) but for
45. "We can't let you have these travellers' checks _____ we have entered details into your passport."
A) unless B) until C) before D) after
46. After years of _____ health, the old man eventually died.
A) falling B) failing C) declining D) decreasing
47. A herd of cows are _____ the western plains, grazing.
A) barking B) roaring C) roaming D) galloping
48. Many stores use discount coupons as _____ to attract customers.
A) incentives B) rewards C) baits D) lures
49. To avoid the various foolish opinions _____ which mankind is prone, no superhuman genius is required.
A) to B) of C) with D) on
50. Let's not _____ his work unjustly.
A) altered B) penetrate C) devalue D) destroy
51. Probably no man had more effect on the daily lives of most people in the United States _____ Henry Ford, a pioneer in automobile production.
A) as was B) than was C) than did D) as did
52. _____ investors held their stock until prices rose again.
A) Shrewed B) Slack C) Slippery D) Slender
53. The state of affairs in industry is _____ from what it was last year.
A) a far cry B) a far way C) a far distance D) a far call
54. The doctor's _____ was whether she should tell the patient the truth.
A) alternative B) dilemma C) hesitation D) inference
55. In business, success not only depends on what one says but often on how _____.
A) one says it B) is it said C) to be saying D) does one say
56. Almost everyone fails _____ on the first try.
A) in passing his driver's test B) to pass his driver's test

- C) to have passed his driver's test D) passing his driver's test
57. I'd just as soon _____ those important papers with you.
 A) that you won't take B) your not taking
 C) please you don't take D) you didn't take
58. Contestants who don't _____ the regulations will be disqualified.
 A) reserve B) serve C) preserve D) observe
59. If only I _____ the books on the reading list before I attended the lecture.
 A) have read B) had read C) would have read D) have been reading
60. The issue _____ is not whether journalists from the West should or should not report issues in Asia which are sensitive or political volatile.
 A) at stake B) on the stage C) at risk D) round the corner
61. Tom ought not to have lost heart. _____.
 A) So ought you B) Neither you ought
 C) Neither you oughtn't D) So oughting you
62. _____ the fact that all the trains were delayed, the station was crowded with people.
 A) In consequence of B) By virtue of
 C) On account of D) On the ground of
63. True _____ type, he told the secret to the first man he met.
 A) to B) with C) in D) of
64. _____, we'll go on an excursion to the lake.
 A) Weather will permit B) Weather permitted
 C) Weather permitting D) Weather permits
65. He fell over several times, but with considerable _____, got up and finished the race.
 A) spirit B) manner C) belief D) endurance
66. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
 A) is promised B) has been promising C) is promising D) promised
67. In Britain, and on the Continent too, the Japanese are sometimes viewed _____ a threat to domestic industries.
 A) like B) with C) for D) as
68. A good teacher must know how to _____ his ideas.
 A) convey B) display C) consult D) confront
69. _____ for your help, we'd never have been able to get over the difficulties.
 A) Had it not B) If it were not C) Had it not been D) If we had not been
70. The branches could hardly _____ the weight of the fruit.
 A) retain B) sustain C) maintain D) remain

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are 10 mistakes altogether,

one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash (/) in the blank.

Americans are proud of the medical achievements making in this country. Medical scientists have found cures and prevention to such diseases as polio and tuberculosis. They have learned a great deal about cancer and heart disease. Many lives have been saved. American hospitals are the most modern and best equipped medical facilities in the world. And this degree of excellence has been expensive.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

Medical costs in the United States are expensive. There is no national health plan for Americans. But there are many programs available for this purpose. Many people have health plans at the companies where they work. With these plans, the company pays a fixed sum of money regularly into a fund. Then when the employer needs medical help, he can use money from the fund to pay for it.

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

Other people have health insurance. They pay insurance premiums each month to insurance companies which then provide for medical expenses when they are needed. In some medical plans, the insurance company is also the medical institution. People regularly pay the hospital directly. Then when they need medical treatment, they go to the hospital people without costing more money.

77. _____

78. _____

The government has health insurance programs for older, poor people and those have long term illness. These programs make material care available to those with their own health insurance.

79. _____

80. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **College Students' Worries**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

College Students' Worriers

1. 人们认为大学生是幸运儿。
2. 实际情况是否如此？
3. 你如何看待？