

# 大学英语四·六级 模拟试题集锦及详解

王湘云 申富英/主编



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# 大学英语四、六级模拟试题集锦及详解

主审 张清民  
主编 王湘云 申富英

山东大学出版社

责任编辑 张秉尧

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## 前言

大学英语四、六级考试越来越深入人心，越来越受到各类高等学校的重视，社会上越来越多的用人单位对受聘人员的英语要求也常常以是否获得四、六级证书为标准。英语四、六级考试在全国高等学校的实施促进了大学本、专科生的英语学习，促进了我国国民的英语水平的提高。

为了提高广大学生对英语四、六级考试的应试能力，我们根据国家教委批转的非专业英语《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，并参考《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》，编写了这本《大学英语四、六级模拟试题集锦及详解》。

全书包括六套四级试题和六套六级试题及其详解，最后附有听力的文字材料。这样做既便于组织学生进行模拟测试和学生自我检测，又便于学生从详解中学到对阅读理解题和词汇与结构部分试题的解题方法和技巧，也便于学生在做题的过程中学习并巩固已学过的语法和词汇知识。

本书所选试题是作者从辅导学生的测试题中精选出来的，语言规范，题型设计标准、典型，难易程度适中，因此本书是学生应试前的良师益友。

本书的具体分工如下：四级听力及文字材料(王莹、贾聚年)，四级阅读理解及详解(王湘云)，四级词汇与结构及详解(申富英、王莹)，四级翻译与完形填空及详解(王湘云)，四级写作(王湘云)；六级听力及文字材料(申富英、王晓明、封秀云、贾聚年)，六级阅读理解(王湘云)及详解(王晓明)，六级词汇与结构及详解(王湘云)，六级改错及详解(王湘云、申富英)，六级写作(王湘云)，最后由王湘云进行统稿和初审。

本书在组织编写和统稿过程中始终得到了张清民教授的全力支持与指导，而且他在酷暑期间审阅了全部书稿，我们在此向他表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们的经验不足，时间仓促，疏忽、错误在所难免，恳请读者与同行批评指正。

编者

1996. 10

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# 大学英语四级考试模拟试题

## COLLEGE ENGLISH SIMULATED TEST

### —BAND FOUR—

#### 试题一

#### 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. The conversation and 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 center.*

**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 were 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 the answer [D] on the **Answer Sheet** and mark it with a single line through the center.*

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

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. A) Play the piano.                           | C) Learn to sing.             |
| B) Keep her company.                            | D) Teach her to sing.         |
| 2. A) They can eat the floor.                   |                               |
| B) The floor is spotless.                       |                               |
| C) They will clean the floor.                   |                               |
| D) The kitchen is not as clean as it should be. |                               |
| 3. A) He can't find the tickets.                |                               |
| B) He would rather stand than sit down.         |                               |
| C) He doesn't want to sit close to the stage.   |                               |
| D) He expects the hall to be crowded.           |                               |
| 4. A) In the hospital.                          | C) At an apartment.           |
| B) In his office.                               | D) Out of town.               |
| 5. A) At a service station.                     | C) In an emergency room.      |
| B) On a hill.                                   | D) In a parking lot.          |
| 6. A) 8:50.                                     | C) 8:00.                      |
| B) 7:30.  | D) 8:15.                      |
| 7. A) 16.                                       | C) 6.                         |
| B) 60.  | D) 66.                        |
| 8. A) Go out of the library.                    |                               |
| B) Get her report back.                         |                               |
| C) Not wait for him past noon.                  |                               |
| D) Not worry about her raincoat.                |                               |
| 9. A) Mrs. Smith.                               | C) Her family.                |
| B) Her father's family.                         | D) Mr. Smith.                 |
| 10. A) It will probably rain.                   | C) It will probably not rain. |
| B) It will probably be foggy.                   | D) It will probably be cold.  |

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 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 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the*



*corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) A sales representative. C) A committee chairperson.  
B) A store manager. D) A class president.
- 12. A) To determine who will graduate this year.  
B) To discuss the seating arrangement.  
C) To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.  
D) To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
- 13. A) Only students who have time for the work.  
B) All the students who are at the meeting.  
C) Only students who have a telephone.  
D) All the students who worked on the project last year.

### Passage Two

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

- 14. A) In a computer room. C) In the fire department.  
B) In a city in Missouri. D) In a hospital.
- 15. A) The location and the size of the building.  
B) The type and content of the building.  
C) The height and the structure of the building.  
D) The residents' addresses.
- 16. A) The sick can be removed quickly and safely.  
B) The computer gives the medical information.  
C) It helps the firefighters take special care to find the sick.  
D) It has numerous ways of helping them with their problems.

### Passage Three

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

- 17. A) By plane. C) By train.  
B) By ship. D) By bus.
- 18. A) 10,000. C) 2,000.

- B) 5,000. D) 20,000.  
19. A) New immigrants. C) Fishermen.  
B) International traders. D) Tourists.  
20. A) Elise Island is a sign of modern America.  
B) Ellis Island is put into use for air travel.  
C) 15 million people live on the Island.  
D) Ellis Island is not used as an entrance stop now.

Part II                  Reading          Comprehension                  (35 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 4 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:**

As the pace of life <sup>连续</sup> continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice between "flight and fight" and in more primitive days the choices made the difference between life and death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

21. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because
  - A) they do not know how to enjoy themselves
  - B) they do not believe that relaxation is important for health
  - C) they are traveling fast all the time
  - D) they are becoming busier with their work
22. According to the author, the most important character for a good manager is his
  - A) not fearing stress
  - B) knowing the art of relaxation
  - C) high sense of responsibility
  - D) having control over performance
23. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A) We can find some ways to avoid stress.
  - B) Stress is always harmful to people.
  - C) It is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
  - D) Different people can withstand different amount of stress.
24. "Such a reaction" (in Para. 3, Line 7) refers back to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) "making a choice between 'flight and fight' "
  - B) "reaction to crises both chemically and physically"
  - C) "responding to crises quickly"
  - D) "losing heart at the signs of difficulties"
25. In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) "expose ourselves to stress"
  - B) "find ways to deal with stress"
  - C) "remove stress from our lives"
  - D) "establish links between diseases and stress"

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Oceanography has been defined as "the application of all sciences to the study of sea".

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant(不愿意) to go to sea to further his work.

For some people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface.

The first time that the question “what is at the bottom of the oceans?” had to be answered with any commercial consequences was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile(起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the U.S. Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific expedition(考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

26. The passage implies that the telegraph cable was built mainly \_\_\_\_.

- A) for oceanographic studies
- B) for military purposes
- C) for business considerations
- D) for investigating the depths of the oceans

27. It was \_\_\_\_ that asked Maury for help in oceanographic studies.

- A) the American Navy
- B) some early intercontinental travelers
- C) those who earned a living from the sea
- D) the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable

28. The aim of the voyages Maury encouraged in the 1840s was \_\_\_\_.

- A) to make some sound experiments in the oceans
- B) to collect samples of sea plants and animals
- C) to estimate the length of cable that was to be made
- D) to measure the depths of two oceans.

29. “Defied” (in Para. 5, Line 3) means \_\_\_\_.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A) “doubted”       | C) “challenged” |
| B) “gave proof to” | D) “agreed to”  |

30. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_.

- A) the beginnings of the oceanography
- B) the laying of the first undersea cable
- C) the investigation of ocean depths
- D) the early intercontinental communications

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The economy of the United States after 1952 was the economy of a well-fed, almost fully employed people. Despite occasional alarms, the country escaped any postwar depression and lived in a state of boom. An economic survey of the year of 1955, a typical year of the 1950s, may be typical as illustrating the rapid economic growth of the decade. The national output was valued at 10 percent above that of 1954 (1955 output was estimated at 392 billion dollars). The production of manufacturers was about 40 percent more than it had averaged in the years immediately following World War II. The country's business spend about 30 billion dollars for new factories and machinery. National income available for spending was almost a third greater than it had been in 1950. Consumers spent about 256 billion dollars; that is about 700 million dollars a day, or about twenty-five million dollars every hour, all around the clock. Sixty five million people held jobs and only a little more than two million wanted jobs but could not find them. Only agriculture complained it was not sharing in the boom. To some observers this was an ominous echo of the mid-1920s. As farmers' share of their products declined, marketing costs rose. But there were, among the observers of the national economy, a few who were not as confident as the majority. Those few seemed to fear that the boom could not last long and would eventually lead to the opposite—depression.

31. What is the best title of the passage?
  - A) The Agriculture Trends of 1959s.
  - B) The Unemployment Rate of 1950s.
  - C) U.S. Economy in the 1950s.
  - D) The Federal Budget of 1952.
32. The word "boom" could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) nearly explosion
  - B) thunderous noise
  - C) general public support
  - D) rapid economic growth
33. It can be inferred from the passage that most people in the United States in 1955 viewed the national economy with an air of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) confidence
  - B) confusion
  - C) disappointment
  - D) suspicion

34. Which of the following were **LEAST** satisfied with the national economy in the 1950s?
- A) Economist. C) Politicians.  
B) Farmers. D) Steelworkers.
35. The passage states that income available for spending in the USA was greater in 1955 than in 1950. How much was it?
- A) 60%. C) 33%.  
B) 50%. D) 90%.

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

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the earth's postwar era, there was quite a widespread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting in computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction(失误).

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and routine double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

36. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A) To look back on the early days of computers.  
B) To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.  
C) To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.  
D) To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.
- 37 According to the passage, the initial concern about computers was that they might \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) change our personal lives  
B) take control of the world  
C) create unforeseen problems

- D) affect our businesses
38. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to
- A) be reasonably doubtful about them
  - B) check all their answers
  - C) substitute them for basic thinking
  - D) use them for business purposes only
39. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is
- A) challenging
  - B) psychological
  - C) dramatic
  - D) fundamental
40. It can be inferred for the passage that the author would disapprove of
- A) investment in computers
  - B) the use of one's internal computer
  - C) double-checks on computers
  - D) complete dependence on computers for decision-making

### 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** answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.*

41. Jim is so \_\_\_\_\_ after injuring his leg that he has great difficulty in walking.
- A) hurt
  - B) lame
  - C) wounded
  - D) uncomfortable
42. You may not like him, but he has his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) merits
  - B) good
  - C) shortcomings
  - D) feelings
43. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to go to the office by 8 o'clock.
- A) could have slept
  - B) slept
  - C) was sleeping
  - D) have slept
44. In Beijing, the best season of the year is probably \_\_\_\_\_ fall.
- A) later
  - B) last
  - C) latter
  - D) late
45. We \_\_\_\_\_ try asking Lucia, if you think it is a good idea.
- A) should
  - C) ought to

- B) can D) should have to
46. When I was your age, I \_\_\_\_\_ get up at 5 every morning.  
A) must C) had to  
B) needed D) could
47. It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.  
A) not be started C) will not be started  
B) is not started D) is not to be started
48. They were \_\_\_\_\_ middle-aged decent folks.  
A) most C) most of whom  
B) mostly D) most of them
49. The boy, aware \_\_\_\_\_ his mistake, ran away quickly.  
A) from C) to  
B) with D) of
50. This mountain scenery is typical \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland.  
A) to C) to  
B) with D) of
51. You had better defer \_\_\_\_\_ your decision.  
A) to make C) the making  
B) making D) to have made
52. \_\_\_\_\_ the most versatile of the common metals, lead was widely valued and used in ancient times.  
A) Among C) Therefore  
B) It is D) That it is
53. Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than \_\_\_\_\_ eastern Nebraska.  
A) does C) it does in  
B) in D) in it does
54. Let us get out quickly. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A) waste C) wasting  
B) to waste D) to have wasted
55. He could undertake the work for the time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) being C) now  
B) be D) later
56. He repeated the conversation that he had heard word \_\_\_\_\_ word.  
A) after C) and  
B) from D) for
57. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ of coughing she couldn't control.



- A) feeling C) time  
B) desire D) fit
58. The accountant will \_\_\_\_\_ into these figures for you.  
A) account C) see  
B) go D) add
59. No sooner had we finished the conversation \_\_\_\_\_ we heard a knock on the door.  
A) when C) than  
B) then D) until
60. \_\_\_\_\_ all the difficulties, she finished the project by herself.  
A) As for C) Besides  
B) In spite D) Despite
61. Because of the unexpected changes, they postponed \_\_\_\_\_ us an answer.  
A) giving C) to give  
B) have given D) to have given
62. One more try, \_\_\_\_\_ you will succeed.  
A) or C) so  
B) but D) and
63. Social evils were \_\_\_\_\_ caused by economic inequality.  
A) foundations C) fundamentally  
B) found to be D) fundamental
64. There were only ten minutes left, so I just had time to read the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) deadlines C) comments  
B) advertisements D) headlines
65. I don't know whether you happen \_\_\_\_\_ have heard, but I am going to marry Mr. Heaslop.  
A) as C) that  
B) to D) that you
66. The change was so \_\_\_\_\_ that we hardly noticed it.  
A) obscure C) gradual  
B) terrible D) gradually
67. Having a lot of money but \_\_\_\_\_ to know, he drives a Toyota instead of a Benz, which is his favorite.  
A) not to want anyone C) wanted no one  
B) not wanting anyone D) to want no one
68. By the end of this week, he surely \_\_\_\_\_ a collection of 2000 stamps.  
A) have had C) will be having  
B) will have had D) will have