

新题型

COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS BAND 6

大学英语

六级测试试题集

上海外语教育出版社



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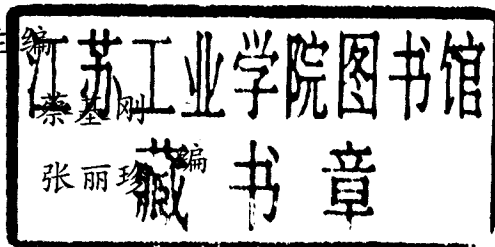
大学英语六级测试试题集

复旦大学大学英语教学部

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College English Band 6 Practice Test

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编 者 的 话

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,并参照《大学英语六级大纲及样题》而设计的一本模拟试题集。编写的目的在于帮助学完大学英语五、六级的学生复习巩固所学的语言知识和技能,做到“温故而知新”,进而能在国家六级统考中取得较为理想的成绩。

本试题集共有 10 套模拟试题,每套试题下分“试卷一”及“试卷二”。“试卷一”包括听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension)、阅读理解(Part II Reading Comprehension)和词语用法和语法结构(Part III Vocabulary and Structure)三个部分;“试卷二”包括综合改错(Part IV Error Correction)和短文写作(Part V Writing)两部分。

本试题集可以在教师指导下使用,也可以供学生进行自我测试。每份“试卷一”后均附有单项选择题答题纸(“试卷二”本身即为改错及写作题答题纸)。实际使用时可将答题纸撕下,根据各部分具体要求将答案写在答题纸上。10 套试题之后,附有参考答案(包括写作的参考范文),答案难点讲解(Explanatory Remarks)和听力部分的录音材料文字稿(Tapescripts),供学生查核参考。听力部分的录音磁带特约美国专家按全真听力试题标准录制,由上海外语教育音像出版社同步出版发行,未经著作权人事先同意,不得另行录制有声制品。

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Part One

College English Band 6 Practice Tests

Practice Test 1

试卷一

PAPER 1

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 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.

1. A) He's upset because he has cut himself.
B) He can't face the physics instructor any longer.
C) He wants the woman to cut out science courses.
D) He doesn't have the ability to be a scientist.
2. A) She should be careful about her money.
B) She should buy the brown suit.
C) She should find another job to make more money.
D) She shouldn't buy the brown suit.
3. A) One hour.
B) Two hours.
C) Three hours.
D) Four hours.
4. A) He has hurt his hand.
B) He can't fix it.
C) He is very busy at the moment.
D) He wants the woman to give him a hand.
5. A) It's raining.
B) She doesn't like playing tennis.
C) She doesn't want to get sunburned.

- D) It's a hot day.
6. A) An automobile mechanic.
B) A plumber.
C) A doctor.
D) A hair stylist.
7. A) To a real estate agency.
B) To a car rental agency.
C) To a computer store.
D) To a library.
8. A) She has no need to buy a new car.
B) She doesn't have enough money to buy a new car.
C) She is trying every means to buy a new car.
D) She prefers her old car.
9. A) Disappointed.
B) Grateful.
C) Apologetic.
D) Angry.
10. A) Three years ago.
B) This year.
C) Last year.
D) In December.

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 one 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 I

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

11. A) Power.
B) Academic degree.
C) Wealth.
D) Diligence.
12. A) The change of life-style.
B) The change of the nature of occupations.
C) The increase of social wealth.

- D) The increase of job opportunities.
13. A) Politicians.
B) Clerks.
C) Manual workers.
D) Lawyers.
14. A) Farm workers.
B) White-collar workers.
C) Blue-collar workers.
D) Not mentioned.

Passage II

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

15. A) In the later 1920s.
B) In the mid-1950s.
C) In the 1970s.
D) In the mid-1980s.
16. A) It will act as a computer as well.
B) It will do away with stereo equipment.
C) It will provide a better picture.
D) It will replace transistors.
17. A) There have been three major changes in TV technology since 1927.
B) Basic TV technology nowadays is quite different from that of the first TV set.
C) Digital TV sets incorporate computer technology.
D) Digital TV sets are already on sale in many developed countries.

Passage III

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

18. A) All summer.
B) A week.
C) Overnight.
D) One day, morning and night.
19. A) To make several knots in a given time.
B) To plot the course.
C) To make a tide table.
D) All of the above.
20. A) They went to church.
B) They went swimming and hiking.

- C) They had lessons in religion and ancient history.
- D) They had lessons in ancient history and navigation.

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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

What difference does it make if we read texts displayed on a computer screen instead of on paper printed with ink? The computer certainly does not guarantee deeper comprehension, greater subtlety of mind, or a wider range of imaginative reference. The mediation (中介) of a computer, however, put new powers at the disposal of intelligence. For one thing, the computer itself can do simple reading—as I have noted, it can “read” an immense body of literature in search of designated words. As anyone knows who has ever spent days in libraries in search of errant information, simply identifying relevant sources absorbs inordinate amounts of time in research. The objection may be raised that a search of texts by computer may block the serendipitous (偶然发现的) discoveries that occur while browsing in the stacks of great libraries. No member of the academy need fear that the use of a computer will keep him from the stacks, but browsing is, if anything, easier if texts can be called up on a screen in the serenity of one’s chosen surroundings.

The great deficiency of libraries, as we know them, is that while titles are catalogued, the libraries have no master indexes of the contents of books. Individual volumes, it is true, have indexes, often of inferior quality, but even the best indexes must be examined one at a time. The great advantage of the electronic library is that a computer could search and analyze its contents without proceeding volume by volume. As work in artificial intelligence develops, computer systems may also become adept at more complex tasks, such as summarizing texts, which has been accomplished experimentally.

21. What does the writer mainly talk about in this passage?

- A) The deficiencies of the library in providing information.
- B) The different applications of the computer and the library.
- C) The advantages and disadvantages of the computer and library.
- D) The advantages of the computer in search of information.

22. In the expression “an immense body of literature” (Para. 1), the word “literature” is nearest in meaning to _____.

- A) specific information for a research

- B) printed material in general.
 C) words that are designated
 D) fiction written by famous writers
23. The writer believes that reading by the computer is advisable chiefly because A.
 A) it saves a lot of time to find information needed
 B) it reads more efficiently than a human mind
 C) it covers a much wider range of reference
 D) it guarantees reading efficiency and validity
24. According to the context, the "simple reading" done by the computer mostly refers to A.
 A) reading in search of intended information only
 B) looking for unexpected information only
 C) reading to locate texts to be used in teaching
 D) reading to set up superior master indexes
25. The writer's attitude towards the use of a computer can be best described as D.
 A) conservative
 B) subjective
 C) uncertain
 D) favorable

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

With human footprints on the moon, radio telescopes listening for messages from alien creatures (who may or may not exist), technicians looking for celestial and planetary sources of energy to support our civilization, orbiting telescopes' data hinting at planetary systems around other stars, and political groups trying to figure out how to save humanity from nuclear warfare that would damage life and climate on a planet-wide scale, an astronomy book published today enters a world different from the one that greeted books a generation ago. Astronomy has broadened to involve our basic circumstances and our mysterious future in the universe. With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the USSR planning and building permanent space stations, astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering (争吵), and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth.

Today's astronomy students not only seek an up-to-date summary of astronomical facts; they ask, as people have asked for ages, about our basic relations to the rest of the universe. They may study astronomy partly to seek points of contact between science and other human endeavors: philosophy, history, politics, environmental action, even the arts and religion.

Science fiction writers and special effects artists on recent films help today's students realize that unseen worlds of space are real places — not abstract concepts. Today's students are citizens of a more real, more vast cosmos than conceptualized by students of a decade ago.

In designing this edition, the Wadsworth editors and I have tried to respond to these de-

velopments. Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology, I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on earth and worked outward across the universe. This method of organization automatically (if loosely) reflects the order of humanity's discoveries about astronomy and provides a unifying theme of increasing distance and scale.

26. This passage is most probably taken from _____.
- A) an article of popular science
 - B) the introduction of a book of astronomy
 - C) a lecture given by the author to astronomy students
 - D) the preface of a piece of science fiction
27. The author's purpose in presenting the first paragraph is _____.
- A) to explain the background and new features of today's astronomy
 - B) to discuss in detail the most recent achievements in space research
 - C) to introduce some newly established space stations
 - D) to illustrate that the world today is different in many aspects from that of a generation ago
28. The author thinks that the growing interest in space exploration among people on Earth will probably lead to _____.
- A) all people having chances of travelling in space
 - B) the realization of permanent settlement on other planets
 - C) more disturbance not only on Earth but also in outer space
 - D) order, harmony and peace on our planet earth
29. The author believes that today's astronomy students _____.
- A) are much brighter than students of a generation ago
 - B) no longer care about astronomical facts
 - C) are better-informed about the unseen worlds of space
 - D) may learn more about man and his search in various fields through the study of astronomy
30. In the last paragraph, the expression "these developments" refers to all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A) the development of science fiction and special effects of films
 - B) the new concepts about the universe acquired by today's astronomy students
 - C) the world-wide involvement in space exploration
 - D) humanity's new achievements in the field of astronomy

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The role of manager is another critical component in the development of an office-system career. One study reported that in 76 percent of the organizations surveyed supervisors were involved in career development. Because of daily contact with employees and personal contact with other managers, the manager can assist office-systems employees in their career devel-

opment in many ways. Managers can delegate their subordinates assignments which promote growth. In addition, managers can provide realistic assessments of their subordinates' career potential. Such feedback can take the form of coaching employees to strengthen any personal or professional weaknesses.

Some managers might become mentors to their subordinates, thus improving their chances for career success. A mentor usually is a superior or experienced peer within the employee's organization. The mentor assumes a professional interest in another's career and acts in an advisory capacity to that individual. Generally a mentor arranges for the employee to meet the "right people" and to make the "right moves," thus helping the employee to acquire recognition of and acceptance by the managerial network. However, even when managers show an interest in their subordinates' careers, problems can occur.

Some managers might lack sufficient power within their organizations to be successful mentors or might be reluctant to become a mentor for an aspiring (有抱负的) female employee because of the possibility of office gossip. Other managers might resist the mentor role because managers may not be rewarded by their organizations for engaging in career development activities for their subordinates.

Other dilemmas for both manager and subordinate could arise when the career development process is linked to the manager's task of performance appraisal. The career development process is not as effective when it is tied to employee assessment for job promotions and salary increase. Most employees would be reluctant to risk revealing any career inadequacies or doubts to their evaluators. Therefore, employees should take charge of their own career development.

31. According to the passage, managers play an important part in the development of an office-systems career because _____.
- A) 76 percent of managers are involved in career development
 - B) they keep daily contact with their employees
 - C) they can help employees in their career development in many ways
 - D) they can make correct judgment of their employees' abilities
32. The word "delegate" (Para. 1) most probably means _____.
- A) become the representative of
 - B) put somebody in charge of
 - C) give a fair opinion of
 - D) make full use of
33. Which of the following statements is NOT true about a mentor?
- A) It is only the manager that can play the role of a mentor.
 - B) The main function of a mentor is to improve employees' chances for career success.
 - C) A mentor gives advice to the employees from time to time.
 - D) A mentor usually introduces and recommends the employee to the management.
34. All of the following may be the reasons why some managers do not want to be mentors to

their subordinates EXCEPT that _____.

- A) their power within their organizations is, more or less, limited
 - B) their work as a mentor may not be duly appreciated
 - C) they try, in some cases, to avoid unnecessary office gossip ✓
 - D) they are unwilling to reveal their career inadequacies or doubts to their subordinates
35. According to the author, the chief reason why most employees are not active in the career development programme is that _____.
- A) they do not want to make known any of their weaknesses
 - B) they think it their own responsibility to take care of their own career development
 - C) their mentors tend to have unfair evaluations of their performance
 - D) revealing weaknesses might affect their chances of job promotions and salary increases

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Much new knowledge is admittedly remote from the immediate interests of the ordinary man in the street. He is not intrigued or impressed by the fact that a noble gas (惰性气体) like xenon (氙) can form compounds—something that until recently most chemists swore was impossible. While even this knowledge may have an impact on him when it is embodied in new technology, until then, he can afford to ignore it. A good bit of new knowledge, on the other hand, is directly related to his immediate concerns, his job, his politics, his family life, even his sexual behavior.

A poignant example is the dilemma that parents find themselves in today as a consequence of successive radical changes in the image of the child in society and in our theories of childrearing.

At the turn of the century in the United States, for example, the dominant theory reflected the prevailing scientific belief in the importance of heredity in determining behavior. Mothers who had never heard of Darwin or Spencer raised their babies in ways consistent with the world views of these thinkers. Vulgarized and simplified, passed from person to person, these world views were reflected in the conviction of millions of ordinary people that “bad children are a result of bad stock,” that “crime is hereditary,” etc.

In the early decades of the century, these attitudes fell back before the advance of environmentalism. The belief that environment shapes personality, and that the early years are the most important, created a new image of the child. The work of Watson and Pavlov began to creep into the public ken (知识). Mothers reflected the new behaviorism, refusing to feed infants on demand, refusing to pick them up when they cried, weaning (断奶) early to avoid prolonged dependency.

A study by Martha Wolfenstein has compared the advice offered parents in seven successive editions of *INFANT CARE*, a handbook issued by the United States Children's Bureau between 1914 and 1951. She found distinct shifts in the preferred methods for dealing with

weaning and thumbsucking. It is clear from this study that by the late thirties still another image of the child had gained ascendancy. Freudian concepts swept in like a wave and revolutionized childrearing practices. Suddenly, mothers began to hear about "the rights of infants" and the need for "oral gratification." Permissiveness became the order of the day.

36. The passage tells us that any new knowledge will have a powerful influence on ordinary people if _____.
- A) it is simple and understandable
 - B) it is advocated by eminent persons
 - C) it has been put into practice and proven true
 - D) it has something to do with their immediate concerns
37. The prevailing scientific belief at the turn of the century was that _____.
- A) personality was shaped by environment
 - B) character was transmitted from parents
 - C) behaviour was determined by social background
 - D) outlook was coloured by prevailing beliefs
38. It can be inferred from the passage that mothers who were influenced by Freudian ideas tended to be _____.
- A) critical of prolonged maternal care of the infants
 - B) tolerant of their babies' thumb-sucking habits
 - C) aware of the importance of weaning infants early
 - D) tired of picking their babies up the minute they cried
39. The author's attitude towards the world views is basically _____.
- A) humorous
 - B) negative
 - C) positive
 - D) tolerant
40. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A) Shift in Childrearing Patterns
 - B) Revolution in Childrearing Practices
 - C) Freudian Theories and Childrearing
 - D) Penetration of New Knowledge

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 centre.

41. I cannot bear the noise of my neighbour's radio; it _____ me from my work.

- A) disturbs
 B) distracts
 C) interferes
 D) interrupts
42. Meg was quite upset this afternoon. She was in no _____ for their brainless gossip.
- A) mood
 B) emotion
 C) taste
 D) appetite
43. I cannot _____ the two points of view because they are completely different from each other.
- A) claim
 B) identify
 C) argue
 D) reconcile
44. The design of this gymnasium shows a great deal of _____. We have never seen a building of such a type before.
- A) fascination
 B) originality
 C) invention
 D) solidarity
45. In _____ times men did not travel for pleasure but to find more favorable climate.
- A) prime
 B) preliminary
 C) primary
 D) primitive
46. The novelty of playing electronic games soon _____, and then Jenny did not want to do it any more.
- A) wore off
 B) came off
 C) died away
 D) went away
47. In an automobile engine, the vaporized fuel is mixed with air, compressed in the cylinder, and _____ by a spark.
- A) blazed
 B) flamed
 C) ignited
 D) exploded
48. One of society's greatest problems has always been how much the state should _____ its will on the individual.
- A) induce
 B) impose
 C) endow
 D) enforce
49. If the policeman hadn't been friendly, we wouldn't have been _____ with a warning.
- A) let go
 B) let alone
 C) let off
 D) let out
50. A broad-minded man can get along with people from all _____.
- A) walks of life
 B) careers
 C) vocations
 D) callings
51. The taxi-driver _____ about our luggage and seemed to be in a thoroughly bad temper.
- A) grumbled
 B) groaned
 C) grieved
 D) growled
52. If nothing is done to protect the environment, one million species that are alive today will have become _____.

64. Fed up with violent street crime, they are often content to send in the police force and demand that it _____ whatever it is necessary while they look the other way.
 A) would do C) do
 B) must do D) does
65. With every transaction we perform _____ electronically, we could leave ourselves open to electronic monitoring or control by government.
 A) having recorded C) to record
 B) being recorded D) to be recorded
66. Only after many years of hard work _____ that money alone does not lead to happiness and success.
 A) did I realize C) had I realized
 B) I did realize D) I had realized
67. I heat a beaker of water gently over a Bunsen burner. The temperature rises steadily _____ it reaches 100 ° C.
 A) except when C) unless
 B) except that D) until
68. The father, who was illiterate, said to his son that he was _____ dog to learn new tricks.
 A) too old a C) a too old
 B) so old a D) a so old
69. Agriculture was a step in human progress _____ subsequently there was nothing comparable until our own machine age.
 A) with which C) to which
 B) from which D) in which
70. Very soon, swallows will be flying south to warmer lands, where they will find _____ the small flying insects on which they feed.
 A) a great number of C) plenty of
 B) a great deal of D) numerous