

六级考试新题型

超前模拟训练

◎ 作者：张 颖 编 著



西安交通大学出版社

号 H31-44/SyR 从借出 1
记号 446571 期起限
阅一个

六级考试

新题型超前模拟训练

石艳蕊

刘浩 编

陈靖

西安交通大学出版社

内 容 简 介

在今后的三五年内,大学四、六及考试将始终处在一种改革尝试的阶段,考试题型将年年有新变化。然而万变不离其宗,本书即根据大学六级考试改革的基本思路,对可能出现的各种新题型予以超前模拟。任何一位准备六级考试的同学都可以在您现有的应考准备资料基础上,加一本此书,即不必担心对题型变化措手不及,也不必忙于找最新的复习资料。

(陕)新登字 007 号

六级考试新题型超前模拟训练

石艳蕊 刘 浩 陈 靖 编

责任编辑 刘 影

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行

(西安市咸宁西路 28 号 邮政编码 710049 电话:(029)3268316)

西安市德力彩印厂印装

各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:9.625 字数:202 千字

1997 年 12 月第 1 版 1997 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000

ISBN 7-5605-0936-3 / H·120

定价:10.00 元

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题,请去当地销售部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话:(029)3268357, 3267874

编者的话

大学英语六级考试是测试大学生、研究生英语水平的高等级考试。实施十年来,对大学生、研究生的外语教学起到了不可低估的推动和促进作用,在社会上也产生了广泛的影响。但是,随着经济的发展,对外交流的扩大,国际互联网络的开通,我国对大学生英语的实际表达和应用能力日渐重视,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会为此调整了考试内容,增加了四种新题型,(1)听写填空(Spot Dictation);(2)复合式听写(Compound Dictation);(3)英译汉;(4)简短回答题(Short Answer Questions),在1996,1997年度的四、六级考试先后分别启用了英译汉和简短回答题两种新题型。另外两种也将在今后的考试中陆续使用。

即将参加四、六级考试的大学生、研究生们对新增加的四种主观性试题在某种程度上是比较陌生的。如何能更快熟悉这四种新增题型,在较短的时间内提高考试成绩正是我们《六级考试新题型超前模拟训练》这本书的编写宗旨。

本书的主要特点有:

(1)大学英语六级考试可能采用的四种新题型都包括在内。

(2)四种新题型均严格按照大学英语四、六级考试委员会制定的试题调整大纲的要求编写。

(3)讲述四种新题型的解题思路、方法和技巧。所配练习

量较大,有理论有实践并附有详细的答案和注解。

(4)最后还有两套“大学英语六级考试新型模拟题”,以测试学生在整体考试中对新增题型的适应能力。

本书从体系的安排、知识的系统性、合理性、内容的选择上,力求科学性、针对性、代表性相结合。

本书可供大学英语六级考试备考复习,自测及强化训练使用。

本书由西安交通大学人文学院英语系折鸿雁副教授担任主编。吴萍、曹浩焯、顾靖、张敏、徐亚丽、车励、魏春莲、刘睿、李雅丽等同志在素材整理,内容分析。清样校对等方面做发很多工作,在此我们表示感谢。

编者

1997年7月

目 录

一、大学英语四、六级考试题型调整内容简介·····	(1)
二、听写填空(Spot Dictation)答题策略与练习·····	(4)
三、复合式听写(Compound Dictation)简介与练习·····	(13)
四、大学英语六级考试英译汉常用的方法和技巧·····	(23)
五、大学英语六级考试阅读及翻译练习 30 篇·····	(30)
六、简短回答题(Short Answer Questions)解题方法 及练习方面 20 篇·····	(139)
七、听写填空原文及答案·····	(191)
八、复合式听写原文及答案·····	(199)
九、阅读理解 30 篇答案·····	(213)
十、英译汉练习参考译文·····	(215)
十一、简短回答题 20 篇参考答案·····	(232)
十二、大学英语六级考试新题型模拟题(1)·····	(239)
十三、大学英语六级考试新题型模拟题(2)·····	(265)
十四、大学英语六级考试新题型模拟题听力原文 及答案(1)·····	(290)
十五、大学英语六级考试新题型模拟题听力原文 及答案(2)·····	(295)

一、大学英语四、六级考试题型调整内容简介

大学英语四、六级考试是根据 1985 年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》设立的,旨在检测全国普通高校大学生的英语水平,促进大学英语教学工作。自 1987 年首次推出四、六级英语考试以来,大学生英语水平逐年提高。四、六级考试成绩越来越受到社会重视,“大学英语四、六级证书”已被大部分企事业单位甚至外企接受,作为一个较准确衡量所聘人才英语水平及能力的标准。

随着我国经济的发展与对外交流的扩大,社会对大学生英语能力提出了新的要求。大学生不仅应能够阅读理解英文资料,还应能运用英语进行实际交流。1985 年的大学英语教学大纲显然已不能满足这一新的要求,相应地,四、六级英语考试也亟待改革以适应新的形势。全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的委员们经过对社会新需求的分析,调整和改革了大学英语考试的评分制度及题型,从 1997 年开始设立作文最低分制度,对大学英语教学水平的评估采用“平均级点分”制度,并将逐步推出四种新题型。

1. 设立作文最低分制度

在书面考试中,作文是测量考生语言表达能力的最准确的一种题型,它在大学英语四、六级考试中占总分的 15%。近年来,有关统计数字表明,全国作文平均得分只有 7 分左

右,这反映了学生语言表达能力的普遍欠缺。为改变这一现状,促使大学英语教学提高学生的实际运用语言能力,四、六级考试委员会决定设立作文最低分,初步将其定为6分。这意味着总分达到60分的学生,其中作文得分只有超过6分才算及格,否则仍以不及格论。随着大学生英语表达能力的提高,今后还可逐步提高作文最低分。

2. “平均级点分”制度

自1987年施行四、六级考试以来,四、六级成绩已成为衡量学校、地区英语水平的参数,累计通过率则被用来评价学校的大学英语教学情况。这导致某些学校不顾自身师资等条件盲目攀比四、六级通过率。实际上,累计通过率只是达到四、六级及格线学生占总学生人数的百分比,并不能说明通过考试的学生在其层次上达到了大纲相应级别的要求。

平均级点分不仅考虑到累计通过率,也考虑到通过的学生考试成绩的高低。以平均级点分代替累计通过率作为标准来衡量大学英语教学水平较为准确,且可指导不同层次的学校根据自身条件采取相应措施。

3. 推出新题型

题型调整主要表现在增加主观性试题上。原来占总试题15%的主观性试题现增至25%。第一批新题型包括翻译和听写,已从1996年1月起正式启用。第二批新题型包括简短问答题和复合式听写,1997年1月起开始使用。考试委员会正在加紧其他新题型的研究工作。可能采用的多种新题型将列在大学英语考试大纲中,以供教学参考。具体某次考试将采用的题型将在考试前几天公布。随着新题型的陆续启用,四、六级考试将真正成为测试和提高大学生实际运用英语能

力的一种强有力手段,更好地为大学英语教学服务。

采用新题型后,试卷中所考的语言能力构成基本保持不变,答题时间不变,各部分分数比例分配不变。

除以上改革和调整之外,作为对大学生英语四、六级考试的补充,国家教委还将推出“普通高校大学英语课程试题库”,以主观题型为主,紧扣教材,以便于教师随时检测教学效果。

二、听写填空(Spot Dictation)答题策略与练习

“听写填空”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试卷上给出一段 120 词左右的短文,其中有 10 个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子,或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。

“听写填空”所用短文的题材、体裁和难度等与“听力理解”部分的听力篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解录音制作在同一磁带上。

“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

考生在做听写填空时可以听到三遍听写短文的录音。考生听第一遍录音时要专心致志,先不要动手填写,力求听懂短文内容。如果考生听明白了短文的内容和上下文之间的联系,这就为听第二遍录音和填写空白打下了良好的基础。

考生听第二遍录音时要认真听清楚空白处的词语,特别是要记住其意思,然后在录音停顿其间将所听到的词语根据记忆填写在空白处。考生一定要牢记,填写必须在耐心听完空白处词语后进行,千万不要边听边写,这样做的后果是顾此

失彼,既没有听好,也写不完全。

考生听第三遍录音时,要仔细检查填写空白处的词语,注意单词的拼写和遗漏。

下面是十篇听写填空题,供考生练习。

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten passages. Each passage will be read three times. Each passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Passage 1

Diamonds have been treasured by people for thousands of

years. (1) _____. Kings and queens wore them in their crowns. (2) _____ to women for 500 years.

Diamonds are (3) _____. They are formed from carbon, a natural element that is found (4) _____. The diamonds we have today were formed (5) _____, millions of years ago. Deposits of molten rock in the earth's core heated the carbon (6) _____. This turned some of the carbon into diamond crystals. Over time, (7) _____, caused volcanoes to erupt. They pushed the materials inside the earth up to the earth's crust. This brought the diamonds close to the surface, (8) _____.

The first diamonds were discovered (9) _____ in India 2,000 years ago. Today, most of the world's diamonds come from Africa. (10) _____ that are found are of gem quality. The rest are used in industry, for cutting and grinding.

Passage 2

Christmas is really a wonderful time of the year, and there is something in this holiday (1) _____. For myself, I love (2) _____ that can be seen everywhere. (3) _____ with all the bright reds and greens everywhere.

There's another reason (4) _____, a reason that we should all try to remember. (5) _____. At Christmas, we all (6) _____, we are all kind to each other, and we all (7) _____ to each other (8) _____.

This is (9)_____ and we all feel the better for it . (10)
_____ if we could keep this spirit all through the year.

Passage 3

Video games can be fun to play. (1)_____. Have you ever wondered how those unbeatable games work? Well, they all (2)_____: a "brain" and two kinds of memory. (3)_____. The game's rules and strategies are stored there. The second type of memory works (4)_____. Scores, moves, the playing time and the location of the player are stored there. A microprocessor (the brain) runs the game, serving as a switchboard (5)_____. The information that is stored in both memories (6)_____. The microprocessor plans (7)_____.

Video games are run by electrical pulses. They work so rapidly that (8)_____. When you lose a game, you may think the game is smarter than you. In fact, no game is (9)_____. It's only (10)_____ and the good programming of a human being that allow it to win.

Passage 4

Have you ever heard it said that powerful athletes (1)_____ have to keep it up all their lives because if they stop their muscles will turn to fat? This sports "myth" (2)_____.

Fat and muscle are two different tissues, so muscle (3)_____

_____. When athletes stop working out, their muscles begin to shrink (4) _____. Within two years, the muscles are the same size they would have been (5) _____. The muscles will have lost size and strength, (6) _____.

_____ athletes do not fat. This happens because

when (7) _____ they needed a lot of calories, and they got used to eating a lot (8) _____ they needed. When they stopped working out, they did not cut down (9) _____. They weren't burning up the calories they were taking in, so the calories got stored as body fat. If athletes watch their calories, (10) _____, whether they're active in sports or not.

Passage 5

Blue has always been my favorite color, and I think (1) _____.

I have several reasons (2) _____. First, it is a very soothing color and (3) _____. How do people feel when they wake up to a day (4) _____? Sad and

blue. But when the day is a deep blue (5) _____.

Passage 6

Did you know that all the people of Hawaii live on volcanoes? Hawaii is (1) _____. All of these islands grew up from (2) _____.

Twenty-five million years ago, Hawaii didn't exist. Then, thousands of feet (3) _____, the floor of the ocean cracked open. A volcano that had been pushing its way out (4) _____ had forced its way through the earth's crust. Molten rock called lava flowed from the crack. When the lava met (5) _____, it hardened. As the lava continued to flow, layer upon layer of hardened rock was (6) _____. Slowly, the volcano built a mountain high enough to break through (7) _____. An island was born. Many other volcanic islands (8) _____.

Over time, rain broke down the rock of the islands to form soil. (9) _____ and grew until the islands became green with plants.

This took thousands of years. Today, Hawaii is still growing. Its active volcanoes have recently added (10) _____ to its land area.

Passage 7

Once beginners have learned the basics of tennis, it's time (1) _____. Being able to put spin on a ball is (2) _____. A ball hit in this way spins around at the same

time that it moves forward. (3) _____ rotates counter clockwise, while one with under spin rotates clockwise.

A player puts spin on a ball by tipping the tennis racket (4) _____. Hitting the ball from the top, (5) _____ over the ball gives it top spin. Hitting the ball with the racket tipped up slightly, (6) _____, gives it under spin.

_____ in two ways. First, a ball with spin goes slower than one without it. (7) _____ if a ball has been hit with spin, an opponent might run forward quickly (8) _____, and miss it. Second, a ball with spin drops faster than a normal ball. The ball might look as though it's going (9) _____, and the opponent will let it go. Instead, (10) _____. A player who can put spin on a ball has an advantage in tennis.

Passage 8

Sometimes (1) _____. As people use a new product, (2) _____. This has certainly happened with computers.

The first computers were used around 1950. (3) _____. They filled whole rooms. A single unit cost millions of dollars.

(4) _____. Scientists studied each part of the computer. Through their work, both (5) _____ were greatly reduced. Data can now be stored on tiny chips, and some comput-

ers are even(6)_____. Scientists are now trying to find a way to communicate with computers through speech (7)_____.

The functions of computers have changed, too. They are now used in homes(8)_____. They even provide entertainment through programmed games. Computers are now used in most businesses, (9)_____.

This incredible invention is still changing. (10)_____ can only grow with each improvement.

Passage 9

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, and allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics. (1)_____ are brought right into one's sitting room. (2)_____ the radio performs this service just as well; but on television (3)_____ much more real. (4)_____. The television screen itself has a terrible, almost physical fascination for us. We get so used to (5)_____, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it (6)_____.

There are (7)_____. The poor quality of its programmes is (8)_____. But it is (9)_____ to many lonely elderly people. I think we must realize that (10)_____ is neither good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its values to society.