

经典710分汪士彬六级考试辅导

● 主编：汪士彬

修订版

各种题型
答题技巧

外研社

南开专家精心编写

大学英语 六级考试

模拟试题

选材经典命题严谨，追踪最新考试动向
研习题型直击考点，科学训练轻松应战

八套模拟试题

一套最新真题

答案解析

听力文本

答题技巧

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6

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

经典710分汪士彬六级考试辅导

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前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试从开始实施到现在已经走过了22个年头，为我国大学英语教学质量的提高作出了巨大的贡献。它不仅促进了我国大学英语教学水平的提高，而且为广大的大学生提供了一个认识自己、超越自己的机会，很好地调动了学生学习英语的积极性。同时，四、六级考试也被社会广泛认可，形成了一个品牌，被很多用人单位定为录用大学毕业生的标准之一。

2006年全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁发了《大学英语六级考试大纲》，对考试内容和题型设计进行了重大调整。基于这一新的变化，为了帮助考生适应改革后的考试模式，我们于2007年推出了“经典710分”汪士彬考试辅导——《大学英语六级考试模拟试题》。该书自出版以来，得到了广大读者的好评与欢迎，帮助众多考生攻克了大学英语六级考试的难关。在此激励下，我们决定推出《大学英语六级考试模拟试题》的修订版。该修订版在保留原有特色和优点的基础上，对原书作了进一步的补充和改进，以便更好地帮助考生顺利通过英语六级考试。修订后的《大学英语六级考试模拟试题》具有以下几个特点：

1. **依据权威：**编入本书的模拟题以教育部高教司制定并颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁发的《大学英语六级考试大纲》（2006修订版）为纲，以全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁发的《大学英语六级考试（CET-6）试点考试样卷》为样板，确保试题的标准性和权威性。

2. **选材经典：**修订版继承原《大学英语六级考试模拟试题》在选材上力求经典的特色，所选试题力求在长度和难度上与样卷保持一致，在信度与效度方面达到样卷的同等水平。同时，修订版还对部分试题进行了更新和替换，以求试题内容更新，考查效果更准，更能如实地反映近年来六级考试的发展趋势。

3. **内容充实：**修订版的一大特色是添加了对六级考试所有题型答题技巧的详细讲解，包括写作部分解题技巧、阅读部分解题技巧、听力部分解题技巧、完型填空部分解题技巧、改错部分解题技巧和翻译部分解题技巧。各题型解题技巧对各个部分的考查要点、答题技巧、解题步骤作了详细的解析，内容全面充实，语言平实易懂，分析详尽透彻。

4. **讲解详尽：**八套模拟试题的答案均配有详细的解析，简单明了，一语中的，重点突出，帮助考生掌握答题思路，巩固解题技巧。

另外，修订版还附加了最新的2009年6月大学英语六级考试真题，让考生把握最新的试

题资源，亦可作为自测练习，进行自我测试。

我们衷心地希望新修订的《大学英语六级考试模拟试题》能实实在在地帮助考生提高英语的应用能力和应试技巧，轻松愉快地通过考试。

竭诚欢迎读者对本书提出批评与建议，疏漏和错误之处，敬请批评指正。

编者

2009年9月于海南大学三亚学院

目 录

答题技巧

写作答题技巧	1
阅读理解答题技巧	13
听力理解答题技巧	22
完型填空答题技巧	31
改错答题技巧	40
翻译答题技巧	52

模拟试题

Test 1	63
Test 2	81
Test 3	100
Test 4	119
Test 5	139
Test 6	158
Test 7	178
Test 8	196

听力原文

Test 1	215
Test 2	220
Test 3	226
Test 4	231
Test 5	236
Test 6	242

Test 7	247
Test 8	253

答案与详解

Test 1	259
Test 2	263
Test 3	267
Test 4	271
Test 5	275
Test 6	279
Test 7	283
Test 8	287

2009 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题	292
2009 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题答案	307

答题技巧

写作答题技巧

一、概述

写作是测试学生用英语进行书面表达的一种有效方式。在英语六级考试中分值比例为15%。考生根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等，在30分钟内，写出一篇不少于150词的短文。写作选用考生熟悉的题材，多为社会、文化、科技等方面的一般知识。写作的基本要求是思想表达准确、意义连贯、书写工整、无重大语法错误。

如何短期内提高英语写作水平？这是困扰很多同学的一个问题。英语学习是一个长期积累的过程，短时间内仓促备战，多半只能是杯水车薪。写作是一个厚积薄发的过程，是一项将积累释放于一时的过程，积累越深厚，释放就越精彩。因此，一定要把功夫下在平时的积累上。平时多听，多读，多背，多记都可以帮助我们积累表达方式、语言素材和写作技巧，把握英文的行文习惯。只有通过勤学苦练，写作水平才能得到真正的提高。当然，六级写作具有一定的模式，有一定的规律可循，因此，掌握一定的应试技巧也是有益的。下面就从三个方面为大家详细介绍六级考试写作部分的概况和应掌握的写作技巧。

二、考查技能和评分标准

明确六级写作的考查技能可以帮助考生明确努力的方向，有意识地培养和提高自已的写作技能。参考评分标准考生可以对自己的作文进行自评，清楚地了解自己的作文水平处于哪一个分值段，进而不断地努力提高和改进。写作部分的考核技能和评分如下表所示：

考核技能

A. 思想表达 1. 表达中心思想 2. 表达重要或特定信息 3. 表达观点、态度等	C. 语言运用 6. 运用恰当的词汇 7. 运用正确的语法 8. 运用合适的句子结构 9. 使用正确的标点符号
B. 篇章组织 4. 围绕所给的题目叙述、议论或描述，突出重点 5. 连贯地组句成段，组段成篇	10. 运用衔接手段表达句子之间和段落之间关系（如对比、原因、结果、程度、目的等） D. 写作格式 11. 运用正确的符合英语表达习惯的写作格式

评分标准

(本题满分为 15 分。阅卷标准共分五档: 2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。)

2 分——条理不清, 思路紊乱, 语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误, 且多数为严重错误。

5 分——基本切题。表达思想不清楚, 连贯性差。有较多的严重语言错误。

8 分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚, 文字勉强连贯; 语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。

11 分——切题。表达思想清楚、文字连贯, 但有少量语言错误。

14 分——切题。表达思想清楚、文字通顺, 连贯性较好, 基本上无语言错误, 仅有个别小错误。

(字数不足应酌情扣分)

可见, 英语六级写作大体来说对三方面进行考查: 逻辑思维、语言运用、篇章组织。阅卷人也基本是按照这三方面的完成情况进行评分的。因此, 考生要想取得理想的成绩, 应在这三个方面下功夫, 缺一不可。同时, 考生还应注意卷面整洁, 书写工整, 段落安排清晰, 争取给阅卷人留下好印象, 有助于多拿分。

三、写作技巧

1. 审题

拿到作文题目, 在动笔之前, 一定要对题目有一个合理的分析, 这就是审题。审题对我们明确题目意图, 扣住中心大意, 安排整体文章布局都是至关重要的一步。那么, 如何审好题目呢?

首先要对文章的体裁作出判断。就六级考试而言, 作文的体裁包括议论文, 说明文和叙述文。值得注意的是, 六级提纲式作文往往不是单一的体裁, 而是几种体裁的混合体。我们看下面两个例子:

例 1: It Pays to Be Honest

1. 当前社会上存在着许多不诚实的现象
2. 诚实利人利己, 做人应该诚实

该题是六级作文中常见的两段式作文。从题目 “It Pays to Be Honest” 看, 文章是议论文。提纲第一部分要求列举一些社会上不诚实的现象, 这是说明文的体裁。第二部分提出了观点, 是议论文体裁。

例 2: An Eye-Witness Account of a Traffic Accident

1. 车祸发生的时间及地点
2. 你所见到的车祸情况
3. 你对车祸原因的分析

该题是三段式作文。第一段和第二段要求写某事发生的时间、地点和情况，是叙述文体裁，第三段分析原因，是说明文体裁。

弄清文章体裁的意义是什么呢？不同的体裁应该采用不同的写作方法。议论文写作的特点是要有论点和论据，论点是中心，论据是对论点的支持。论据可以讲事实，摆道理，或通过举例、打比方来支持论点，也可以用反驳或正反对比的方法支持论点。说明文的特点是从几个方面或几点来说明一个问题，像产品说明书一样，通过几点来说明产品的情况。叙述文一般以“人”为中心，描述某时间和地点发生的事情。明确了体裁，明确了不同体裁的写作特点，在动笔写的时候就会有一个大体的思路了。

2. 结构

审好题目之后，就要开始构思文章的框架结构了。这里的结构指整篇文章的结构，也指每个段落的内部结构。由于六级作文的题目大多给出了提纲，因此我们不需费太多的精力考虑文章的结构布局。这里我们主要谈谈如何安排段落的内部结构。

1) 主题句

国有其君，家有其主，文章、段落也要有统领的核心，否则就会造成“群龙无首”之感。因此，要避免文章成为“一盘散沙”，最稳妥最简单的办法，是在每一段开头或结尾，用主题句明确地点出该段落的核心大意。统领有了，后面再派兵布阵也就不难了，而且不用担心跑题。

a. 主题句的位置

主题句通常放在段落的开端，其特点是开门见山地摆出问题，然后加以详细说明。其作用是使文章的结构更清晰，更具说服力，便于读者迅速地把握主题和想象全段的内容。主题句也可以放在段中起到承上启下的作用，或放在段尾起概括全段的作用。初学者可以先采用将主题句放在段落开头的写作手法。例如：

例1：（主题句）My mother has passed along to me certain rules for getting along with others.（扩展句1）Don't argue with parents; they will think you don't love them.（扩展句2）Don't argue with children; they will think themselves victimized.（扩展句3）Don't argue with spouses; they will think you are a tiresome mate.（扩展句4）Don't argue with strangers; they will think you are not friendly.（结论句）**My mother's rules, in fact, can be summed up in two words: Don't argue.**

该段落围绕主题句“妈妈传授给我与人交往的原则”，后面扩展句1、2、3、4具体解释了这些原则，末尾句是结论句。

例2：（主题句）Like some other Mexican families, my family suggests Mexico's confused colonial past.（扩展句1）My father's face recalls faces I have seen in France. His complexion is white—he does not tan; he does not burn.（扩展句2）My mother has an olive complexion; people have frequently wondered if, perhaps, she is Italian or Portuguese.（扩展句3）My older

brother would come home from high school with girlfriends who seemed to me glamorous (because they were blonde); and during those years I envied him his skin that burned red and peeled like the skin of the gringos. (扩展句4) *My youngest sister* is exotically pale, almost ashen. She is delicately featured, Near Eastern, people have said. (扩展句5) Only *my older sister* has a complexion as dark as mine, though her facial features are much less harshly defined than my own.

本段首句为主题句，揭示全段的主旨：从我家人身上可以看出墨西哥混乱的殖民史。后面分 5 个层级，分别具体描述父母和兄弟姐妹的外貌特征，展开说明主旨。

b. 主题句的确定

在四、六级的考试中，主题句的确定相对比较容易，可以直接把题目给出的提纲作为各段的主题句。

例 1: Advantages and Disadvantages of Private Cars

1. 中国越来越多的人拥有私家车
2. 对于这一现象人们有两种不同的观点
3. 你的看法

对于这道作文题目，我们可以把提纲中的内容稍加变动，即可得到段落的主题句：

- 1) With the fast growth both in industry and in economy in China, the number of people who own private cars is on the rise.
- 2) However, there have been two quite different views on this phenomenon.
- 3) In my opinion, despite the convenience and mobility we enjoy with automobiles, they also bring troubles and tough problems.

例 2: Styles of Living

1. 有些人愿意和父母居住在一起
2. 有些人想自己独立居住
3. 我的看法

用类似的方法，我们确定每段的主题句为：

- 1) Some people enjoy living together with their parents after they have grown up.
- 2) Others, however, prefer to live separately.
- 3) As to me, I like an independent life style in spite of the fact I love my parents.

如果需要我们自己添加主题句，则要注意主题句的写法。一个好的主题句应包括两个部分：1) topic (话题) 2) controlling ideas (控制内容，即关于话题的态度和想法)。请看下面 5 个句子 (粗体部分是话题，划线部分是控制内容，括号内容是展开部分)：

1. People can **avoid burglaries** by taking certain precautions.
(The precautions for...)
2. There are **several advantages** to growing up in a small town.
(The advantages of...)

3. Most US universities require a 550 point TOEFL score for a number of reasons.

(The reasons for...)

4. Animals in danger of becoming extinct come from a wide range of countries.

(The different countries...)

5. Fixing a flat tire on a bicycle is easy if you follow these steps.

(The steps for...)

以上各句均为非常规范的主题句，都由话题和控制内容组成，分别交待了两个问题，What is the topic? 和 What you want to say about the topic?。这样的主题句既起到统领全段的作用，又能控制和限制段落的发展，为后面扩展句的扩充打好了基础。

2) 扩展句

扩展句是指以主题句为中心，对主题句进行说明或解释的句子。扩展句是文章的主体，扩展句写得好坏，决定了文章内容是否充实，是否有说服力。扩展句是段落发展的手段，如何以主题句为中心，扩充和发展整个段落呢？较常用也好掌握的方法有列举法、因果法、对比法、举例法等。

例 1：列举法

Yesterday was one of those awful days for me when everything I did went wrong. First, I didn't hear my alarm clock and arrived late for work. Then, I didn't read my diary properly and forgot to get to an important meeting with my boss. During the coffee break, I dropped my coffee cup and spoilt my new skirt. At lunch time, I left my purse on a bus and lost all the money that was in it. After lunch, my boss was angry because I hadn't gone to the meeting. Then I didn't notice a sign on a door that said "Wet Paint" and so I spoilt my jacket too. When I got home I couldn't get into my flat because I had left my key in my office. So I broke a window to get in—and cut my hand.

该段围绕 everything I did went wrong 这一主题展开，后面按照时间先后顺序，逐一列举了 8 个内容，划线部分不仅交待了时间，也起到了连接细节的作用，使得该文条理清楚、内容连贯。

例 2：因果法

There are two major reasons for the rapid increase in medical expenses. Firstly, due to the growth in population and the increased life expectancy, the number of people who enjoy free medical treatment has been on the rise. Another reason for the speedy increase is medical costs and the serious waste caused by mismanagement of hospital.

因果法是通过列举原因来说明主题句的方法。本段扩展句具体说明了两个原因来解释医疗费用快速上涨的原因。

例 3：对比法

Speaking and writing are different in many ways. (扩展 1) Speech depends on sounds; writing, on the other hand, uses written symbols. (扩展 2) Speech was developed about 500, 000 years ago, but written language is a recent development, invented only about six thousand years

ago. (扩展3) Speech is usually informal, while the word choice of writing, by contrast, is often relatively formal. (扩展4) Although pronunciation and accent often tell where the speaker is from, they are ignored in writing because a standard diction and spelling system prevails in most countries. (扩展5) Speech relies on gesture, loudness, and the rise and fall of the voice, but writing lacks these features. (结论句) **Careful speakers and writers are aware of the differences.**

本段的五个扩展句都是通过对比的方法说明口头表达和书面表达的不同之处。值得我们学习的是段落中起衔接作用的关联词 on the other hand, while, by contrast 等, 它们鲜明地突出了该段的对比特点。

例 4: 举例法

Every time you confront with a crisis, something good comes out of it. A ready example is the Sept. 11 incident in U.S.A. The World Trade Tower was blasted down through intended plane crash. The disaster brought down the business center and helped send the American economy into a new round of recession. As a result, many terrorist organizations were held in determent. For a long time, people will live away from the danger of terrorist attacks. Another example is the SARS disease. When the disease spread, it caused great panic. But after that, people realized the importance of health and built good habits to improve their health.

举例法是作者通过举出具体的事例来阐述、说明主题句的内容。举例法也是列举法的一种, 但列举法注重列举事实, 所列事实力求全面, 而举例法侧重通过举出典型事例来解释作者观点, 且事例可多可少。为了说明“灾难也会带来一些好的结果”这一中心, 本段使用了两个典型事例, 一是 9·11 恐怖事件, 一是 SARS 流感。

3) 结论句

结论句的作用在于重复或总结全段的大意, 给段落收尾。简单来说, 结论句可以分为以下几类。

a. 重申类

例: (主题句) This group of students want beauty from sports. (扩展1) Boys want to become strong; girls want to be slim and graceful. (扩展2) Those who consider sports the only way of reducing weight also belong to this group. (扩展3) They are very careful in choosing the kind of exercise they do, and are afraid that certain sports may ruin their figures. (从属于扩展3) Horizontal bars and parallel bars are the boys' choice, and the hula hoop is now the girls' favorite. (结论句) The appropriate name for this group may be beauty-oriented sports participants.

b. 总结类

例: (主题句) Why are fast-food restaurants so popular? There are three main reasons. (扩展1) First, they are convenient. In today's fast-moving society, the ability to get a quick bite to eat is vital for busy people, and fast-food restaurants provide fast service. (扩展2) In addition, the prices are low. A satisfying meal can be bought for a reasonable price. (扩展3) Third, standards of hygiene in fast-food chain stores are generally high, and that is important in today's

health-conscious society. (结论句) In sum, fast-food restaurants are popular because they are convenient, cheap, and clean.

c. 结果类

例: (主题句) **Nowadays cyber criminals seem to be everywhere, with a few clicks, committing all kinds of cyber crimes.** (扩展1) To illustrate, some commit fraud or lift intellectual property. (扩展2) Others subvert deals, snatch passwords or disrupt e-commerce. (扩展3) Still others unleash viruses to crash computers. (结论句) As a result, these hackers do a great damage to companies and computer users, causing computer losses up to 10 billion dollars per year.

d. 建议类

例: (主题句) **Many people are worried about what television has done to the generation of American children who have grown up watching it.** (扩展1) For one thing, recent studies tend to show that TV stifles creative imagination. (扩展2) Secondly, too much TV too early tends to cause children to withdraw from real-life experiences. (扩展3) The third area for concern is the serious complaint frequently made by elementary school teachers that children exhibit a low tolerance for the frustrations of learning. (扩展4) But perhaps the most serious result is the impact of television violence on children, which increases the possibility that under certain conditions, some children will imitate anti-social acts that they witness on television. (结论句) Therefore, children should watch TV either selectively or under the guidance of their parents.

3. 语言

六级考试对语言方面的要求是: 1) 运用恰当的词汇; 2) 运用正确的语法; 3) 运用合适的句子结构; 4) 使用正确的标点符号; 5) 运用衔接手段表达句子之间和段落之间关系。语言是六级写作考核的一个重点, 我们从以下几个方面加以说明。

1) 运用恰当的词汇和正确的语法

写作时, 由于对英语词汇的含义和用法把握不当, 或受中文的干扰, 不留神就会用词不当, 写出“中国式”的英语, 影响成绩。词汇使用的错误集中表现如下(划线部分是错误的):

搭配不当: cheap price(→ low)

learn knowledge (→ acquire)

life level (→ living standard)

Crowded traffic in some large cities is a big problem for city dwellers. (→ heavy)

动词/动词短语使用不当:

It seemed that no one can cause his attention. (→ attract/capture)

My brother cost \$4,000 to buy the computer. (→ spent \$4,000 on the computer)

This certainly effects the people's lives. (→ affects)

He was very angry that I doubted that he cheated in the exam. (→ suspected)

They will soon take part in the final term examinations. (→ take)

形容词使用不当:

He told me I could contact him whenever I was convenient. (→ available)

After this incident, I was very painful and did not want to go to school. (→ upset)

She lost her way in the forest, and was very dangerous. (→ in great danger)

Our life is changing more and more faster. (→ faster and faster)

分词错误: The good news made us all very exciting. (→ excited)

Comparing to our small apartment, our uncle's house seemed like a palace. (→ Compared)

Those spirits were just like an indispensable part of the whole picture when viewing through my camera. (→ viewed)

句子不完整:

Nowadays, if you want to find a job. Then you must pass the job interview. (→ if you want to find a job, you must pass the job interview.)

First you should show good manners. Because the first impression you leave on others is important. (→, because)

平行错误: While we reduce the number of vehicles, the speed of traffic can be increased. (→ we can increase the speed of traffic.)

Before I selected the new course, my teacher warned me of the difficulty of the course and how long it lasted. (→ how difficult the course was and how long it lasted.)

混用人称代词:

An important thing for the student to remember is that when writing a paper, you should not plagiarize. (→ he)

If we cheat others, friends will never believe you and they will leave you alone. (→ us)

时态错误: I didn't expect he will come. (→ would)

2) 词汇多“亮点”，写作拿高分

要想在六级写作中取得较为满意的成绩，避免出错只是一个方面。此外，我们还应不断锤炼语言，使文章更具有可读性。做到这点首先要避免使用低级词汇，尽量使用中高级词汇。低级词汇指那些难度级别过于简单，词义过于宽泛的词汇。过多地使用低级词汇，会使文章显得幼稚，且内容空泛。因此，考生应该有意识地适当使用词义具体，有一定难度的词汇，如六级考试大纲要求的词汇，这样在考试中才能脱颖而出，取得高分。下面是一些被泛滥使用的词汇和短语，大家应谨慎使用。