

大学英语

测试与评估 2

▶▶ 主 编 毛小华
▶▶ 副主编 康莲萍 杨 艳



重庆大学出版社
<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

014043555

H319.6

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V2

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北航

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重庆大学出版社

H319.6

403

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内容提要

本书按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖考试大纲要求的考点和考试项目。紧密联系当前的考试动态以及最新的形势与政策,注重实际操练,以六级考试真题为基础,本着精讲多练的原则,针对听力、篇章阅读、快速阅读、短句问答、完形填空、改错、翻译和写作各个题型,将解题技巧与专项训练有机结合在一起。本书编写了足量的课堂讲练材料和学生课下强化训练习题,力求使考生系统掌握六级考试的技能技巧。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语测试与评估(2)/毛小华主编. —重庆:
重庆大学出版社, 2013. 8
ISBN 978-7-5624-7472-2

I. ①大… II. ①毛… III. ①英语—高等学校—习题
集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 128719 号

大学英语测试与评估(2)

主 编 毛小华

责任编辑:安 娜 版式设计:安 娜
责任校对:刘雯娜 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:邓晓益

社址:重庆市沙坪坝区大学城西路 21 号

邮编:401331

电话:(023) 88617190 88617185(中小学)

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网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:20.25 字数:506 千

2013 年 8 月第 1 版 2013 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5624-7472-2 定价:43.00 元

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前言

大学英语四、六级考试作为一项大规模的标准化考试,可以对教学大纲所要求的我国大学生的英语能力进行客观、公正的评价。改革后的大学英语六级考试题型变化很大,题目难度相应增加,这无疑对考生的综合应试能力提出了更大的挑战和更高的要求。经验告诉我们,历届六级真题是一笔丰富的教学资源,合理、充分地利用这笔资源能帮助考生熟悉命题规律、了解解题技巧、掌握应试策略,取得事半功倍的效果。为此,我们特地编写了这本《大学英语测试与评估(2)》课堂教学用书。

本书具有以下特色:

一、内容全面

本书按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖考试大纲要求的要点和考试项目。针对听力、篇章阅读、快速阅读、短句问答、完形填空、改错、翻译和写作各个题型,将解题技巧与专项训练相结合,既适合课堂上作为六级培训教材,也可以作为准备六级考试的练习资料。

二、针对性强

参与本书编写的老师均是成都信息工程学院多年从事大学英语教学工作的资深教师,多次参加全国大学英语四、六级考试阅卷工作,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点。因此,本书在内容编排、技巧解析、试题筛选等方面,都能考虑到教学时数和学生的实际情况,做到技巧实用,重点突出,有的放矢,可以让学生融会贯通,举一反三,为考试赢得高分打下坚实基础。

三、真题实练

本书紧紧联系当前的考试动态以及最新的形式与政策,注重实际操练,以六级考试真题为基础,本着精讲多练的原则,遴选历年六级真题,编写了足量的课堂讲练材料和学生课下强化训练习题,力求使考生系统掌握六级考试的技能技巧。

四、本书的使用说明

本书建议在42学时完成,其中听力14课时;篇章阅读10课时;快速阅读3课时;短句问答3课时;完形填空2课时;作文6课时;翻译4课时。使用时,教师也可根据具体情况灵活掌握。

由于时间仓促,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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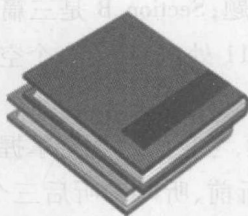
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大学英语六级考试, 听力理解部分占比例为 35%; 其中听力对话占 12%, 听力短文占 23%, 由三个部分 (Section A, Section B 和 Section C) 组成。Section A 共有两种题型, 一种是短对话, 一种是短文听力。Section B 是长篇对话, 长对话有 2 组, 一组对话有 6-7 个回合, 另一组对话有 9-10 个回合, 较短的对话有 3 个问题, 较长的对话有 4 个问题。Section C 是长篇听力短文, 一篇 250-300 词的短文, 留有 11 个问题, 其中 3 个是主旨题, 其余 8 个是细节题。



第一篇

◆第一章◆

听力理解

第一章 听力理解题源

听力理解题源我们不难发现, 正确选项和干扰项的设置均存在一定的规律和特点。了解这些规律和特点有助于我们推测哪些选项可能是正确答案, 哪些选项可能是干扰项。从听力理解题源来看, 主要有以下几种题型:

技巧一: 主旨题。其他三个选项明显不同的选项往往不是正确答案。

技巧二: 推理题。选项相近或相反的两个选项时, 则其中一个可能是正确答案。

技巧三: 细节题。意思明显相反的两个选项往往有一个是正确答案。

技巧四: 明显不符合常理的选项往往不是正确答案。

例 1

- A) The speakers will watch the game together.
- B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.
- C) The man plays center on the basketball team.
- D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.

例 2

- A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.
- B) The man will return home before going to the concert.

大学英语六级考试,满分为 710,听力理解部分分值比例为 35%;其中听力对话 15%,听力短文 20%,总分 249 分。由三个部分(Section A、Section B 和 Section C)的四大题型组合而成。Section A 共有两种题型,一种是短对话,一男一女对话后接一个问题,共 8 组;另一种是长对话,长对话有 2 组,一组对话有 6~7 个回合,另一组对话则有 9~10 个回合,较短的对话后有 3 个问题,较长的对话后有 4 个问题;Section B 是三篇听力短文;Section C 是复合式听写,一篇 250~300 词的短文,留有 11 处空白,前 8 个空听写单词,后 3 个空听写短语或句子。

听力考试具有极强的时间效应,整个过程不具备复制性,考生必须学会掌握一定的听力技巧,充分利用宝贵的每一分钟。听力一般可以分为听前、听时和听后三个阶段。听前重在预测,听时重在理解,听后重在分析。本章节将从听前预测技巧与听力所需的基础知识入手,帮助考生利用有限的时间对听力的内容作出准确、有效的预测,掌握六级听力词汇、语言点,加强对语句信息的判断、分析和推理能力,从而有效地提高听力成绩。

◆ 第一章 ◆

短对话

第一讲 听前推测技巧

纵览历年真题我们不难发现,正确选项和干扰项的设置均存在一定的规律和特点。了解这些规律和特点有助于我们推测哪些选项最可能是正确答案,哪些选项很可能是干扰项,从而缩小听音范围,提高做题的正确率。

技巧一:主题与其他三个选项明显不同的选项往往不是正确答案;

技巧二:出现谈论话题相同或相近的两个选项时,则其中一个可能是正确答案;

技巧三:意思明显相反的两个选项往往有一个为正确答案;

技巧四:明显不符合常识的选项往往不是正确答案。

例 1

- A) The speakers will watch the game together.
- B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.
- C) The man plays center on the basketball team.
- D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.

例 2

- A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.
- B) The man will return home before going to the concert.

- C) It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert.
D) The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert.

例 3

- A) She can help the man take care of the plants.
B) Most plants grow better in direct sunlight.
C) The plants need to be watered frequently.
D) The plants should be placed in a shady spot.

例 4

- A) The man shouldn't hesitate to take the course.
B) The man should talk with the professor first.
C) The course isn't open to undergraduates.
D) The course will require a lot of reading.

例 5

- A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.
B) He is sure of his success in the exam.
C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.

例 6

- A) He was fined for running a red light.
B) He was caught speeding on a fast lane.
C) He had to run quickly to get the ticket.
D) He made a wrong turn at the intersection.

例 7

- A) The dean should have consulted her on the appointment.
B) Dr. Holden should have taken over the position earlier.
C) She doesn't think Dr. Holden has made a wise choice.
D) Dr. Holden is the best person for the chairmanship.

例 8

- A) She admires Jean's straightforwardness.
B) She thinks Dr. Brown deserves the praise.
C) She will talk to Jean about what happened.
D) She believes Jean was rude to Dr. Brown.

例 9

- A) She'll type the letter for the man.
B) She'll teach the man to operate the computer.

- C) She doesn't think his sister is a good typist.
- D) She thinks the man should buy a computer.

例 10

- A) John can share the magazine with her.
- B) She wants to borrow John's card.
- C) She'll let John use the journal first.
- D) John should find another copy for himself.

第二讲 对话中的虚拟语气

虚拟语气是从中考到高考再到四、六级乃至托福等考试的重点题型,也是考试中最容易丢分的一个部分。虚拟语气,顾名思义,是虚拟的一种情况,换句话说,是和现实情况相反的或者不太可能出现的。做这类题很重要的一个技巧就是选择的答案往往与所听到的内容相反。

例 1

- A) Mary has a keen eye for style.
- B) Nancy regrets buying the dress.
- C) Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.
- D) Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.

例 2

- A) She promised to help the man.
- B) She came a long way to meet the man.
- C) She took the man to where he wanted to go.
- D) She suggested a way out of the difficulty for the man.

例 3

- A) He shows great enthusiasm for his studies.
- B) He is a very versatile person.
- C) He has no talent for tennis.
- D) He does not study hard enough.

例 4

- A) The woman had been planning for the conference.
- B) The woman called the man but the line was busy.
- C) The woman didn't come back until midnight.
- D) The woman had guests all evening.

例 5

- A) It was applaudable. B) It was just terrible.
C) The actors were enthusiastic. D) The plot was funny.

例 6

- A) The man is not suitable for the position.
B) The job has been given to someone else.
C) She had received only one application letter.
D) The application arrived a week earlier than expected.

例 7

- A) Study in a quiet place.
B) Improve her grades gradually.
C) Change the conditions of her dorm.
D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.

例 8

- A) To cancel his trip. B) To go to bed early.
C) To catch a later flight. D) To ask for a wake-up call.

例 9

- A) They shouldn't change their plan. B) They'd better change their mind.
C) The tennis game won't last long. D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

例 10

- A) Study for some profession. B) Attend a medical school.
C) Stay in business. D) Sell his shop.

第三讲 对话中的重要句式

除了虚拟语气, 六级英语听力短对话中还经常涉及表示转折、比较、强调、否定等特殊句式, 能否正确理解这些句式往往就是解题的关键。

例 1

- A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.

例 2

- A) The man thinks travelling by air is quite safe.
B) The woman never travels by plane.

- C) Both speakers feel nervous when flying.
- D) The speakers feel sad about the serious loss of life.

例 3

- A) The organization of a conference.
- B) The cost of renting a conference room.
- C) The decoration of the conference room.
- D) The job of cleaning up the dining-room.

例 4

- A) It is being forced out of the entertainment industry.
- B) It should change its concept of operation.
- C) It should revolutionize its technology.
- D) It is a very good place to relax.

例 5

- A) Its rapid growth is beneficial to the world.
- B) It can be seen as a model by the rest of the world.
- C) Its success can't be explained by elementary economics.
- D) It will continue to surge forward.

例 6

- A) They have different opinions as to what to do next.
- B) They have to pay for the house by installments.
- C) They will fix a telephone in the bathroom.
- D) The man's attitude is more sensible than the woman's.

例 7

- A) He believes dancing is enjoyable.
- B) He definitely does not like dancing.
- C) He admires those who dance.
- D) He won't dance until he has done his work.

例 8

- A) A prediction of the future of mankind.
- B) A new drug that may benefit mankind.
- C) An opportunity for a good job.
- D) An unsuccessful experiment.

例 9

- A) Neither of their watches keeps good time.
- B) The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.
- C) The man's watch goes too fast.
- D) It's too dark for the woman to read her watch.

例 10

- A) He thinks that there won't be enough seats for everybody.

- B) He thinks that the speaker won't show up.
- C) He thinks the seminar won't be open to the public.
- D) He thinks that there might not be any more tickets available.

第四讲 对话中的小词短语

近几年的六级考试在重视词组惯用语的基础上,继续加大力度,让每段对话都极具个性,各种表达闪亮登场,口句型层出不穷。对于很少张口说英语的中国学生来说,听力小对话无异于一个口语万花筒,机智问答、弦外之音、场景切换、妙语连珠。而很多时候,造成考生丢分的一个重要原因就是不了解这些小词短语的含义。如:Beats me. 似乎含义是“打我”,但实际上,它的意思是“把我难住了”;又例如:get on with sb like a house on fire,意思是“和某人相处得很好”。在对话中,如果出现这类的习惯用法,通常就是出题点。

例 1

- A) They would rather travel around than stay at home.
- B) They prefer to carry cash when traveling abroad.
- C) They usually carry many things around with them.
- D) They don't like to spend much money on traveling.

例 2

- A) Applause encourages the singer.
- B) She regrets paying for the concert.
- C) Almost everyone loves pop music.
- D) The concert is very impressive.

例 3

- A) Summer has become hotter in recent years.
- B) It will cool down a bit over the weekend.
- C) Swimming in a pool has a relaxing effect.
- D) He hopes the weather forecast is accurate.

例 4

- A) They seem satisfied with what they have done.
- B) They have called all club members to contribute.
- C) They think the day can be called a memorable one.
- D) They find it hard to raise money for the hospital.

例 5

- A) Surfing the net.
- B) Watching a talk show.
- C) Packing a birthday gift.
- D) Shopping at a jewelry store.

例 6

- A) More money. B) Fair treatment.
C) A college education. D) Shorter work hours.

例 7

- A) He dresses more formally now.
B) What he wears does not match his position.
C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.
D) He failed to do well at college.

例 8

- A) Packing up to go abroad.
B) Brushing up on her English.
C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
D) Applying for a visa to the United States.

例 9

- A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.

例 10

- A) Peaches are in season now.
B) Peaches are not at their best now.
C) The woman didn't know how to bargain.
D) The woman helped the man choose the fruit.



Exercise 即讲即练 1

1. A) The man should work with somebody else.
B) The man should meet his partner's needs.
C) They should come to a compromise.
D) They should find a better lab for the project.
2. A) She can't finish her assignment, either.
B) She can't afford a computer right now.
C) The man can use her computer.
D) The man should buy a computer right away.
3. A) The man should stick to what he's doing.
B) The man should take up a new hobby.

- C) The man should stop playing tennis.
D) The man should find the cause for his failure.
4. A) She will save the stamps for the man's sister.
B) She will no longer get letters from Canada.
C) She can't give the stamps to the man's sister.
D) She has given the stamps to the man's roommates.
5. A) She talked with the consultant about the new program until two.
B) She couldn't talk to the consultant before two.
C) She would talk to the consultant during lunch.
D) She couldn't contact the consultant's secretary.
6. A) The man should stay up and watch the program.
B) The man should read something exciting instead.
C) The man should go to bed at eleven.
D) The man should give up watching the movie.
7. A) She thinks the man should have helped earlier.
B) She doesn't need the man's help.
C) She doesn't know the boxes are heavy.
D) She wants the man to help with the boxes.
8. A) He wants his students to be on time for class.
B) He doesn't allow his students to tell jokes in class.
C) He is always punctual for his class.
D) He rarely notices which students are late.
9. A) The man thinks the woman can earn the credits.
B) The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam.
C) The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate.
D) The woman is going to graduate from summer school.
10. A) He'd rather not go to the lecture.
B) He's going to attend the lecture.
C) He'll give a lecture on drawing.
D) He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture.

Exercise 即讲即练 2

1. A) Fred forgot to call him last night about the camping trip.
B) He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.
C) He has not seen Fred at the gym for some time.