

主 编 钦 寅
主 审 周仲安

大学英语六级

A Guide to College English Test Band 6

备考指南



南京大学出版社
Nanjing University Press

2015
2015

大学英语六级

Preparation for Postgraduate Entrance Examination

备考指南



中国石化出版社
CHINA PETROLEUM PUBLISHING HOUSE

H310.42
187

大学英语考试与教学系列丛书

大学英语六级

A Guide to College English Test Band 6

备考指南

主 编 钦 寅
主 审 周仲安
副主编 钟乐平 朱 琦
策 划 高春伟
编 者 钦 寅 朱 琦 钟乐平 郑 峻
宋 达 唐 天 夏 菁 傅 桢



南京大学出版社

NAN JING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级备考指南/钦寅主编. —南京:南京大学出版社, 2003

ISBN 7-305-04163-7

I. 大... II. 钦... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 085401 号

书 名 大学英语六级备考指南
主 编 钦 寅
主 审 周仲安
副 主 编 钟乐平 朱 琦
出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093
电 话 025-3596923 025-3592317 传真 025-3303347
网 址 www.njupress.com
电子函件 njupress1@public1.ptt.js.cn
经 销 全国新华书店
印 刷 合肥学苑印刷厂印刷
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 15 字数 337.5 千
版 次 2003 年 9 月第 1 版 2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-305-04163-7/H·346
定 价 41.00 元(含四盒磁带)

* 版权所有,侵权必究

* 凡购买南大版图书,如有印装质量问题,请与所购
图书销售部门联系调换

前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,其目的是检查和督促大学英语教学大纲的实施,推动大学英语教学改革,进而提高大学英语教学质量。该考试举行至今已有十六个年头,每年考生人数已达500万左右。由于命题科学、评分标准一致、组织严密、所得成绩有很强的可比性,故此项考试因其公平、有效、可信,而赢得了社会信誉。大学英语四、六级考试委员会对此考试的观点明确:六级考试是大学英语基础阶段的教学考试,它必须坚持为教学服务的正确方向,要有利于推动教学大纲的贯彻执行,既要考核学生的语言知识,更要考核他们的语言能力。

在语言知识和语言能力的培养上,我们始终坚持“授人以渔”的原则,即教会学生学习的方法。考试只是检验和促进教学的手段,并不是目的。我们希望本书能在帮助广大读者通过考试的同时,也能够使他们在英语的应用能力上有一个较大的飞跃,从而摆脱为考而学的怪圈。

根据六级最新的考试题型及趋势,全书共分7讲,每讲专述一种题型,并辅之以相应的练习。对考生学习过程中常见的问题,我们从学习技能训练和测试技能训练两个角度来讲解,并通过一定量的辅助练习帮助考生提高自身的英语语言能力,以达到轻松应对六级考试及其他标准化考试的目的。

我们编写此书的宗旨是:1)帮助学生对六级考试的内容和目的有一个全面和深刻的理解;2)提供学生一些分析问题、解答试题的实用技巧;3)培养学生对英语学习的兴趣,提高英语应用能力。

本书如有不当之处,敬请批评指正。

编者*

2003年8月于上海交通大学

* 钦寅

1999年,《二十一世纪大学英语》,高等教育出版社,复旦大学出版社,筹备组人员及主要编写人员。

1998年-2000年,《全国职称英语考试理工类指定辅导教程》,1998(第一版),1999(第二版),2000(第三版)主要编写人员。

2002年,《上海市中级口译辅导教程》(阅读),上海交通大学出版社,副主编。

2002年,《电子商务》、《会计实务》(译著),香港万里机构-得利书局。

2002年,《策略思维》(译著),香港万里机构-得利书局。

此外,翻译过大量影视剧及麦肯锡、邓白氏、安达信等公司的内部出版物,1999年被接纳成为上海市翻译家协会成员。

目 录

第一讲 听力篇(一).....	(1)
一、概述	(1)
二、读题与答题	(1)
三、读题时应该注意的原则	(1)
四、练习	(2)
五、补充练习	(6)
第二讲:听力篇(二).....	(18)
一、概述.....	(18)
二、Passages 听力的解答方法	(19)
三、练习.....	(20)
四、补充练习.....	(22)
第三讲:阅读篇(一).....	(36)
一、概述	(36)
二、练习.....	(37)
三、补充练习.....	(44)
第四讲:阅读篇(二).....	(98)
一、概述.....	(98)
二、评分的原则与标准.....	(98)
三、应对策略.....	(99)
四、练习.....	(99)
五、补充练习	(101)
第五讲:词汇篇	(111)
一、概述	(111)
二、词汇题全透析(1997 年~2003 年六级考试全部词汇题汇编)	(111)
第六讲:改错篇	(142)
一、概述	(142)

二、练习	(143)
三、补充练习	(147)
第七讲: 写作篇	(156)
一、概述	(156)
二、评分标准	(156)
三、英语作文的结构(Essay Writing)	(157)
四、英语段落写作(Paragraph Writing)	(158)
五、英语句子写作(Sentence Writing)	(158)
六、注意写作步骤	(159)
七、常见问题的解决方法	(160)
八、写作解析	(160)
附录 1: 2002 年 1 月 ~ 2003 年 6 月大学英语六级试题	(181)
2002 年 1 月试卷	(181)
2002 年 6 月试卷	(193)
2003 年 1 月试卷	(206)
2003 年 6 月试卷	(219)
附录 2: 2002 年 1 月 ~ 2003 年 6 月大学英语六级试题参考答案	(232)

第一讲 听力篇 (一)

一、概述

本篇述及的是六级听力考试的对话(Conversation)。该部分共有 10 道题,每题一分,其内容主要涉及日常生活(常为学校生活),形式是一男一女对话。该对话通常以问答形式出现,每一对话结束后有一道四选一的选择题,题和题的间隔时间为 15 秒。

对话部分的问题可分为两大类:a. 针对时间、地点、人物关系等所提的问题,其特点是偏重细节,选项字数一般较少,问题(Question)较易归纳,读题虽较为容易,但可用来进行推理判断的信息较少;b. 针对对话进行归纳判断的综合题,一般选项字数较多,读题相对较难,但可用来进行推理判断的信息较多,问题也仅限于判断选项的正/误(T/F),无需推测,故可集中注意力来判断哪个选项最符合对话的意思。

二、读题与答题

考试时,应充分利用播放题目要求(Directions)的几分钟时间和试题之间的 15 秒钟间隔对试题信息进行分类(根据近义、反义、选项结构等对应关系)、找信息点(主要指动词,其次为名词),以把握大部分试题的梗概及可能会提的问题,从而进行一些必要、合理的猜测。

在听音过程中,务必注意不要等待对话及问题都出来才答题,否则会有无关的信息(包括问题)来影响你的短期记忆(Short-term Memory),同时也浪费时间。正确的做法是如前所述积极读题,预测可能出现的问题、对话内容及答案,一听到相应的信息点,就进行选择,同时注意所预测的问题和材料中实际的问题是否吻合,若不吻合应马上进行调整。事实上,这种情况很少发生,所以你的主要精力应尽快放在读下一题上。

此外,对一些文字较多选项来说,还可以根据其主语来判断我们需要注意哪一个人的话(Man or Woman),例如,选项以 He 作主语,那么我们要特别当心男方的话,因为有关他的事,他自己最有发言权,应以他的话为准。

在本篇中,我们主要探讨如何读题,因为读题是答题的第一步,也是最重要的一步。

三、读题时应该注意的原则

1) 相似性原则

a. 如果 2 个选项相似性过高则皆不可能是正确选项,至少其中一个选项不是答案。例



如:A) horse、B) white horse,如果 B)是答案,那么 A)也对,但一道题不可能有两个答案,所以 B)一定不对。

b. 如果 2 个或 3 个选项有较高的相似点,则正确答案在其中的可能性较高。即选项中出现频率越高的信息,越有可能是对话中会提及的信息,包含这些信息的选项也是正确答案最可能存在的选项。

2) 否定/转折原则

对话常以问答(Question/Answer)形式出现,在编制对话中出题人一般倾向于考虑用一人否定另一人的话语以增加考试的难度,因为这种否定可以形成思维的转折点,而转折点越多,可考的点也越多,考生要掌握的信息点也越多。所以,对于对话中的 But、However 等转义词要特别关注。

3) 转换原则

为了增加判断的难度,几乎没有一道题的正确答案可从对话中直接得出,一般都有一个转换,如前面提到的第 2 个原则——否定/转折原则即是一个例子,其他主要转换方式是词型、词义的转换。如:predict → prediction / anticipation, go over → review, noisy → better to be quiet 等等。

4) 特殊性原则

对话的话题、内容往往都有其特殊性,太普通、太空泛的内容就无谈论的必要,因此在进行选择判断时对过于普通和空泛的选项可不予考虑。

5) 信息对称原则

明显错误的答案往往对应着正确的答案,出题人一般倾向于将正确答案的对立面作为一个备选项。

上述各原则的实践应用,请参考附后的练习。

四、练习

Conversation 1

1. A) He is still being treated in the hospital.
- B) He has had an operation.
- C) He'll rest at home for another two weeks.
- D) He returned to work last week.

【问 题】T/F

【话 题】看病

【表层信息】He, treated, operation, rest at home, two weeks, returned, last week

【深层信息】本题应从两个角度去看,一是时态:A)进行时,B)现在完成时,C)将来时,D)过去时,每个选项的时态都不一样,所以在听音时要注意时间的变化;二是各选项语义

之间的联系:在医院做完手术(B),现仍在医院(A),准备回家休息(C),已经回去工作(D)。在这四个选项中,只有B选项跟其他三个选项不冲突,也就是说,即使A)、C)或D)是正确答案,B)也可能是对的。

【结论】B)最可能是正确答案。A)、C)、D)可能是时态不对,或是时间(two weeks, last week)不准确。

【所用原则】相似性原则(看病)、转换原则(had an operation 在录音中不会直接出现,请在听录音时加以注意)。

2. A) 85.

B) 70.

C) 64.

D) 31.

【问题】数字

【表层信息】80、70、64、31

【深层信息】注意数字的加减乘除,例如:

录音文字:There are 2 TV sets in the language laboratory, and each is connected with 6 headphones and headsets.

问题:How many people can listen to the program on the television at any time?

答案:12

3. A) To meet Tom Wang.

B) To work in his office.

C) To go to hospital.

D) To attend a meeting.

【问题】What (to do)

【话题】去哪里? 做什么事?

【表层信息】meet, Tom Wang, work, hospital, meeting

【深层信息】在听音过程中要注意 meet, work, go, attend 的近义词

【所用原则】转换原则

4. A) She was afraid she might be kept too late.

B) She would have something more important to do.

C) She had to meet a friend of hers.

D) She was not in the mood to attend the party.

【问题】T/F

【话题】拒绝邀请

【表层信息】kept too late, something more important, meet a friend, not in the mood, attend the party

【深层信息】首先,本题是典型的 Question + Negative Answer 的类型,根据表层信息,我们可以知道 M(Man)邀请 W(Woman)去 attend the party,而 W 拒绝了这一邀请,给了一个理由。下面我们判断一下这些选项的可能性:D)说 not in the mood,太直接,不够婉转,所以不可能是备选项;C)说的 meet a friend 这个理由也属于 B)说的 have something more important to do 中的 something 的范畴,所以 C)排除。A)说的理由

——怕耽搁太晚,理由不是很充分,相比 B)而言,B)是答案的可能性较高。

【结论】B)最可能是正确答案,同时注意 A)。

【所用原则】否定/转折原则、相似性原则、转换原则(B 选项中的 something 在录音文字中是有所指的)

5. A) He has some work to do.

B) The woman is going to do that.

C) His boss is coming to see him.

D) He doesn't feel like eating any bread today.

【问题】T/F

【话题】理由

【表层信息】work to do, woman ... to do that, boss, coming, doesn't, eating, bread

【深层信息】根据表层信息,首先可以看出本题跟 M 的关系较大,要注意听 M 所说的话;其次,本题的对话大意应该是 W 让 M 去做什么事,而 M 不能去做,提了他的理由,据此我们可以首先排除 B),因为它不是理由;同时根据逻辑规律,D)说的不想吃面包 (doesn't feel like eating any bread today)不能成为 M 不去做某事的理由,因为它不充分;此外选项中提到了 boss,所以这个理由很可能跟工作有关,因此 A)的可能性较大。

【结论】A)最可能是正确答案。

【所用原则】否定/转折原则、相似性原则、转换原则

6. A) He has little chance to play football.

B) He often cuts classes to play football.

C) He's looking for somebody to play the game with.

D) He loves playing football very much.

【问题】T/F

【话题】足球

【表层信息】little chance, play football, cut classes, somebody, loves

【深层信息】A)、B)、C)所包含的信息都可以说明 He 一定是喜欢 play football 的,因此可以直接判断 D)是最可能的选项。

【结论】D)最可能是正确答案。

【所用原则】相似性原则、转换原则(loves 在录音文字中一定是以其他形式出现的,听录音时请加以注意)。

7. A) Go to the lab for a quick look.

B) Check on what's for dinner.

C) Have a run before they eat.

D) Go and see if they have dropped anything in the lab.

【问题】What (to do)

【表层信息】lab, Check, dinner, run, eat, Go and see

【深层信息】首先,A)和 D)都包含了去 lab 看看的信息,根据相似性原则,它们可以作为备选项;其次 A)的信息包含 D)的信息,即如果 D)是正确答案的话,A)也应该是正确

的,所以 A)的可能性高于 D)。此外,由于 B)和 C)都包含了吃饭的信息,其中 C)谈的是吃饭前做什么,因此,本题的问题很可能是吃饭前做什么。

【结论】A)最可能是正确答案。

【所用原则】相似性原则、转换原则

8. A) He can't find his new apartment.

B) He had a bigger apartment before.

C) He finds the new apartment too big for him.

D) He's having a hard time finding an apartment.

【问题】T/F

【话题】找房子

【表层信息】can't find, bigger, too big, hard time

【深层信息】B)和 C)两个选项不仅包含了找 new apartment 的信息,还包含了另外一个重要的信息点,即 big,即他现在的房子和以前房子相比大还是小了。根据相似性原则,B)和 C)的可能性较高。此外,根据特殊性原则,他对现在的房子可能还有些不满意,所以注意录音文字中说的是大了还是小了。

【结论】B)和 C)可能是正确答案。

【所用原则】相似性原则、特殊性原则、转换原则

9. A) To write a check.

B) To find a telephone number.

C) To ring up somebody.

D) To check the telephone service.

【问题】What (to do)

【话题】打电话

【表层信息】check, telephone number, ring up, service

【深层信息】根据表层信息归纳的信息点及话题,首先可以判断 A)不正确,只有它跟打电话无关,所以 check 一定是作动词用,意为“查...”;其次,B)和 D)所包含的信息都指向 C),即如果 B)(找电话号码)或 D)(查询电话服务)正确的话,也都意味着他/她要打电话给某人,因此正确答案只有可能是 C)。这里的 check 也一定是指 check the telephone number,表明谈话人是要打电话给某人。

【结论】C)是正确答案。

【所用原则】否定/转折原则、相似性原则、转换原则。

10. A) One.

B) Four.

C) Five.

D) None.

【问题】数字

【表层信息】One、Four、Five、None

【深层信息】注意数字的加减乘除,参看第 2 题。

五、补充练习

Conversation 2

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. Both the conversation and the 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:

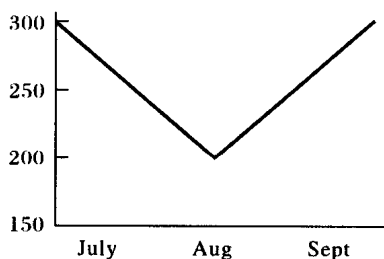
- A) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

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

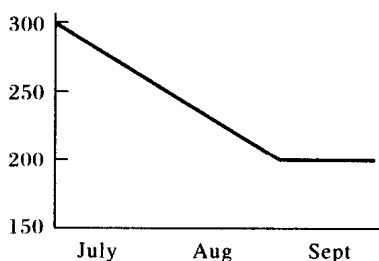
Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] ~~[D]~~

1. A) To change the tennis shoes in the sportswear department.
B) To help his friend find the right department.
C) To find his lost shoes on the tennis court.
D) To buy himself a pair of tennis shoes.
2. A) They produce part of their own food.
B) They sell their own produce.
C) They feed their family on cheap food.
D) They buy food from farmers.
3. A) Mr. White's reason for leaving.
B) Mr. White's new appointment.
C) A vacant position.
D) How to apply for a job.
4. A) Be hostile to Nancy.
B) Ask Nancy to come out.
C) Talk to Nancy herself.
D) Write Nancy a letter.
5. A) To serve as her tour guide.
B) To serve as her bodyguard.
C) To serve as her driver.

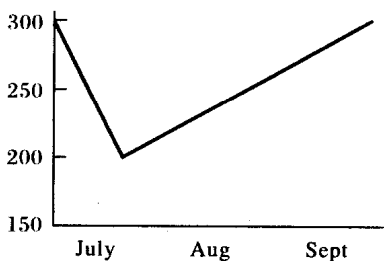
- D) To serve as her porter.
6. A) He is often asked to go and see exhibits.
B) He would like to go and see the exhibits.
C) He went to see the exhibit last year.
D) He definitely does not want to go.
7. A) The environmental problem.
B) The health problem.
C) The educational problem.
D) The international problem.
8. A) Bob will see Susan tomorrow evening.
B) Bob might be at home late tomorrow evening.
C) Bob and Susan have decided to go on a holiday.
D) Bob asked the woman to come another time.
9. A) They think cinemas are too far away from their homes.
B) They are disappointed with the films produced these days.
C) They both dislike films about adventure stories.
D) They both like the idea of going to the cinema at night.
- 10.



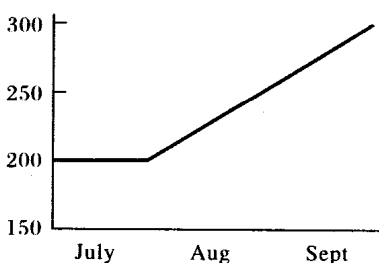
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

Conversation 3

1. A) Their parents cut back the loan.
B) The woman doesn't want Frank to take another English course.
C) They can't pay the rent this month.

- D) The woman's boss refused to give her a raise.
2. A) Ask Dr. Smith to alter his decision.
B) Ask Dr. Smith to call the library.
C) Get the book directly from Dr. Smith.
D) Get Mr. Smith's written permission.
3. A) \$ 120.
B) \$ 108.
C) \$ 90.
D) \$ 40.
4. A) He feels unsympathetic.
B) He feels it's a pity.
C) He feels it's unfair.
D) he feels glad.
5. A) Doing business.
B) Taking pictures.
C) Buying cameras.
D) Marking movies.
6. A) Looking for an apartment.
B) Looking for a job.
C) Taking a suburban excursion.
D) Asking the man for his opinions.
7. A) She'll go to her uncle's.
B) She has an appointment with her friend.
C) she'll attend a meeting.
D) She'll have a visitor.
8. A) He made a sudden turn.
B) He drove the bus over a bicycle.
C) He tried to avoid hitting the truck.
D) He was driving too fast.
9. A) He is curious.
B) He is impatient.
C) He is exhausted.
D) He is satisfied.
10. A) She didn't know how to use the new oven.
B) She wanted her refrigerator to be fixed.
C) There is something wrong with the oven.
D) There is something wrong with the food.



Conversation 4

1. A) On Thursday night.
B) On Monday night.
C) On Friday morning.
D) On Thursday morning.
2. A) Try to help him find rooms in another hotel.
B) Check to see if there are any vacancies in her hotel.
C) Let him move to a room with two single beds.
D) Show him the way to Imperial Hotel.
3. A) Robust.
B) Brave.
C) Generous.
D) Dangerous.
4. A) He loves his present job.
B) He is going to open a store.
C) He is about to retire.
D) He works in a repair shop.
5. A) She has confidence in him.
B) She has also won a scholarship.
C) She is surprised at the news.
D) She is not interested in the news.
6. A) His only son is dying.
B) His mother died some time ago.
C) He didn't like after his sick wife.
D) he hasn't taken good care of his son.
7. A) At the airport.
B) In a travel agency.
C) In a hotel.
D) At the reception desk.
8. A) He is not equal to the job.
B) He is not well paid for his work.
C) He doesn't think the job is challenging enough.
D) He cannot keep his mind on his work.
9. A) The talks haven't started yet.
B) The talks haven't achieved much.
C) The talks have produced a general agreement.
D) The talks broke down and could go no further.
10. A) Help him to carry some luggage.
B) Get some travel information.

- C) Tell him the way to the left - luggage office.
- D) Look after something for him.

Conversation 5

1. A) Swimming.
B) Playing tennis.
C) Boating.
D) Playing table tennis.
2. A) She is going to Finland.
B) She has visitors next week.
C) She has guests at her home.
D) She has just visited him this week.
3. A) Get some coins at the cafe.
B) Buy her a cup of coffee at the cafe.
C) Get some coffee from the machine.
D) Try to fix the machine.
4. A) They spent three hundred dollars on their vacation.
B) They drew money than they should have from the bank.
C) They lost their bankbook.
D) They had only three hundred dollars in the bank.
5. A) To find out her position in the company.
B) To apply for a job.
C) To offer her a position in the company.
D) To make an appointment with the sales manager.
6. A) He is surprised.
B) He feels very happy.
C) He is indifferent.
D) He feels very angry.
7. A) He hasn't cleaned his room since Linda visited him.
B) Linda is the only person who ever comes to see him.
C) He's been too busy to clean his room.
D) Cleaning is the last thing he wants to do.
8. A) She is a generous woman by nature.
B) It doesn't have a back cover.
C) She feels the man's apology is enough.
D) It is no longer of any use to her.
9. A) To remind him of the data he should take to the conference.
B) To see if he is ready for the coming conference.
C) To tell him something about the conference.