

大学英语统考综合型指导丛书

新编

大学英语六级考试模拟题集精解

(修订本)
汪士彬 主编



NEW MODEL
TESTS OF CET-

6

with Essential Directions

南开大学出版社

NEW!

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主编 汪士彬

编者 黄跃华 李世绂 汪菁华



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南开大学出版社出版

(天津八里台南开大学校内)

邮编 300071 电话 23508542

新华书店天津发行所发行

河北昌黎县印刷厂印刷

1998年9月第2版

1999年2月第5次印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32

印张:14.875

字数:368千

印数:60001-70000

ISBN 7-310-00850-2

H·92 定价:19.00元

再版前言

随着国家改革开放的步步深入和科教兴国战略决策的实施,外语的作用与重要性日益突出。具有较高的英语水平是进入 21 世纪的通行证之一,而通过英语六级考试则是具有较高英语水平的重要标志。由于英语六级测试是高级英语测试,题量大,各题型难度也较大,具备较好英语基础的读者,还需对六级英语测试的特点、难度、语法结构及语言重点有所了解 and 熟悉,才能顺利通过六级英语考试。为了帮助读者顺利通过英语六级考试,编者以严肃认真的态度精编细作,集知识性、科学性及趣味性于一书,编写了《新编大学英语六级考试模拟题集精解》(修订本),奉献给广大英语爱好者。本书适用于已通过英语四级的大学高年级学生,也适用于报考研究生、参加 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试的考生。

本书自出版以来的两年时间里,共印刷了 3 次,发行 5 万余册,得到了广大读者的认可与厚爱。依据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会近两年公布的两批新题型及 1997 年 6 月四、六级考试的曝光题,编者对本书进行了修订。此次修订增加了“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)及“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions),并将 6 组六级模拟题的第三部分中的 12 道语法题全部改为词汇题。

本书共分五章:第一章是“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)。试题由两部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词;第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。“复合式听写”旨在考核考生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。第二章是“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions),该项试题安排一篇文章,文章后设有 5 个问题或不完整的句子。要求考生在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。“简短回答题”主要考核考生对书面材料的确切理解能力。第三章是高级英语词汇及习语。其中包括构词法练习、易错动词的辨析、易混淆词汇的准确使用、英语中各类搭配、重点动词短语及常

用词训练等,词汇总量达到 2700 个左右(包括干扰项词汇的出现),约为四、六级考试词汇总量的一半。第四章是改错项详解。介绍改错中的增词、减词及改词的具体实例及解题技巧,设计了涉及面较宽的 108 题单句改错和 10 组短文改错。第五章由 6 组模拟试题及其精解组成。

6 组模拟试题均按《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语六级考试大纲》要求精心编制而成。每组试题均由 5 部分组成。**第一部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)**,共 20 题,考试时间为 20 分钟。包括两节:A 节设 10 题,每题含一组对话,内容为交际场合中的一般对话,设一个问题,要求应试者就此问题进行回答。B 节设 10 题,分别安排在 3 篇听力短文之后。短篇听力材料为选材新颖、浅显易懂并富趣味性和幽默感的演讲、叙述、故事及科普短文等。录音的速度约为每分钟 140 个词,每篇短文只读一遍,每个问题后留有 13 秒左右的空隙。**第二部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)**,共 20 题,考试时间为 35 分钟,由 4 篇短文组成。所选文章尽量做到题材广泛、体裁多样,其中包括叙述文、说明文、论述文等,还配备了适量的科普短文。涉及词汇限制在大纲规定的词汇范围以内,对通过上下文无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,则用汉语注明词义。**第三部分:词语用法(Vocabulary)**,共 30 题,考试时间为 20 分钟。该项考题涉及词与短语及固定搭配等的用法。模拟试题包括教学大纲词汇表 1 至 6 级的全部内容,所选编试题覆盖面大,避免重复和雷同。**第四部分:综合改错(Error Correction)**,共 10 题,考试时间为 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中(约 200 词左右)的短文中有 10 行标有题号并用黑体印出,每行有一错误(不含拼写或标点错误),可能需增添或删减或改动某个词或短语。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上指出并改正错误,使短文的意思和结构正确、完整,以此来检测学生综合运用语言的能力。**第五部分:短文写作(Writing)**,共 1 题,考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生写出不少于 120 个词的短文。试卷上或给出题目,或依据中文提示,或按照图表作文。要求切题,能正确表达思想,意思连贯,文理基本通顺,无重大语法错误,并且书写工整。

本书特点有三:其一,通过大量词汇训练(多采用直接填入的方法,而不采用多项选择填空,因为后者存在一定的猜测几率),促

使学生掌握硬功夫,培养语感,熟悉搭配、习语及各种惯用法。其二,通过足够的实例,解剖典型改错题,引导学生注重英语基本功的训练,使学生能举一反三,驾轻就熟地做好综合改错题。其三,所选语言材料多出自国外 80 年代末和 90 年代初最新书刊,内容上避免与国内同类教材雷同。试题中第三部分词语用法都配备了精当的解析,编者采用“排除法”和“平行结构法”来解题。对于重点内容提供了例句,以加深读者的印象,使读者知其然,亦知其所以然,达到以“不变”应“万变”之目的。

本书听力部分中的“听力理解”由美籍专家 Charles Hahn 先生、Rebecca Ross 小姐录制,“复合式听写”由美籍专家 Martin Fromm 先生录制,并由南开大学外文系电教站杨克恩主任制作。编者对他们表示深深的谢意。

欢迎读者多提宝贵意见。

编者

1997 年 10 月

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Chapter I

Compound Dictation

Unit One

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Getting Around The Big Apple On Foot

It is generally _____ that the best way to see The Big _____ is by walking. _____ of New York City are partially _____ on buses and in cars, and totally restricted on a _____. Walking, though, is _____ matter. By simply _____ your eyes, you can see a skyscraper from the _____ floor to the top.

There are other advantages to walking. _____

You can learn just as much about a city by meeting its people as you do by studying its architecture.

Walking about New York is a pleasant pastime during the day. _____

You know what I'm saying?

Unit Two

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

What Next?

Once every ten years, the consumer-electronics industry — the industry which _____ people the means to enjoy _____ and recorded _____ in their homes — has come up with a _____ new product. First, _____ was color TV in the 1960s. Next _____ hi-fi in the 1970s and more _____, in the 1980s, the video _____ recorder (VCR).

When the industry introduced color TV in the 1960s, it did so just in time. _____

In the 1970s its share of the market fell dramatically and by the mid 1980s, color TV accounted for less than 20% of the industry's total sales.

The VCR was the success story of the 1980s. _____

Since then, it has declined steadily and is unlikely to rise again.
So the question is what next?

Unit Three

Being a Senator

My job is never _____. In fact, it's the _____ exciting possible _____ of work—for _____, at least. I'm involved in _____. I'm involved in _____. I'm involved in _____. I'm involved in _____ relations.

The days are long, but filled with activity. My workday generally begins at about 6:30 A. M. _____

_____—what was said and done by whom.

Twice a week I try to play tennis at 7:00 in the morning.

Then I try to leave the house by 8:15 in order to get to the office by 8:30 or so.

Unit Four

Thinking with Our Muscles

Some psychologists _____ that mental _____ such as thinking are not _____ in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also _____. It may be _____ that we think with our muscles in _____ the same _____ that we listen to _____ with our bodies.

_____ Often when one listens to a symphonic concert on the radio, he is tempted to direct the orchestra even though he knows there is a competent conductor on the job.

Strange as this behavior may be, there is a very good reason for it. _____

The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way, but this participation is less obvious because it is less noticeable.

Unit Five

Fresh Water

The world is not only _____, but also _____ for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 70 per cent of the earth's _____ is covered with water. But about 97 per cent of this huge amount is _____, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the _____ 3 per cent—the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, _____, and other _____. And we cannot even use all of that, because some of it is in the _____ of *icebergs* (冰山) and *glaciers* (冰川).

However, things are a little better than they seem.

_____ What steps should we take?

One of the first steps we should take is to develop ways of reusing water. _____

_____ Another way is to make use of seawater by removing the salt.