



根据教育部最新教学大纲编写

全国大学英语 六级考试应试教程

主 编 北京大学英语系 李 博
编 委 李 博 梅明华
总策划 胡东华



科学技术文献出版社

全国大学英语 六级考试应试教程

主 编 北京大学英语系 李 博
编 写 李 博 梅明华
总策划 胡东华

科学技术文献出版社
Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House
北 京

(京)新登字 130 号

声明:本书封面及封底均采用专用图标(见右图),该图标已由国家商标局注册受理登记,未经本策划人同意禁止其他单位使用。

出 版 者:科学技术文献出版社
邮 购 部 电 话:(010)62579473 - 8100
图书发行部电话:(010)62534708, 62624508, 62624119
门 市 部 电 话:(010)62534447, 62543201
图书发行部传真:(010)62622642
策 划 编 辑:胡东华
责 任 编 辑:崔 燕 杨 丹
责 任 校 对:崔 燕 杨 丹
封 面 设 计:胡东华
发 行 者:科学技术文献出版社发行
新华书店总店北京发行所经销
印 刷 者:迁安市鑫丰印刷有限公司
版 (印) 次:2001 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
开 本:787×1092 16 开
字 数:538 千字
印 张:21
定 价:21.00 元(配两盒磁带 14 元)

©版权所有 违法必究

购买本社图书,凡字迹不清、缺页、倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换。

盗版举报电话:(010)62878310(出版者), (010)62534708(著作权者)。

本丛书封面均贴有“双博士”激光防伪标志,且标志上打有有序号码,凡无此标志者为非法出版物,盗版书刊因错漏百出、印刷粗糙,对读者会造成身心侵害和知识上的误解,希望广大读者不要购买。

前 言

大学英语六级考试是一种大规模的标准化考试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的基础阶段(较高要求)的全部内容(说与译的技能除外)。教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。鉴于以上精神,我们编写了此书。

全书共分十个单元。第一单元对有关六级考试的教学大纲新要求及命题趋势作了简单的介绍;第二至九单元分别对六级考试的各种题型进行了详解,每个单元又分别有考点分析、同步训练及参考答案。第十单元为两套模拟测试题。最后加有附录,分别为四、六级以上的词汇和词组表。总之本书体例清晰明了又重点突出,使考生能够根据此书进行有效的复习和考前训练。

本书的编写,全面概括了六级考试的各种题型,针对每种题型,都进行了深入细致的考点分析,结合具体的例子,对于解题的方法和应注意的问题都作了详细的说明。同步训练是为了帮助考生检查、巩固所学的知识而设计的,其中一部分题目即为近几年的六级考试真题,这是本书一大特点。同步训练参考答案部分包含了对题目的详细解析,帮助考生更准确、深入地理解相关的知识。听力理解部分的同步训练题和第十单元两套模拟题的听力部分,配有相应的磁带,考生可自己进行训练。值得一提的是,词汇与语法结构部分对于重点词汇的解析和对于重点、难点语法知识的精要概括与总结,是本书的一个独到之处,有助于考生更好地把握英语语言的基础知识,从而进一步促进阅读、写作能力的提高。为帮助考生系统检测知识的掌握情况以便于备考,特准备了两套模拟题供考生练习。最后的附录中的词汇和词组部分是经过精选的,并注释了中心词义,希望考生结合第四单元词汇部分进行学习并进而掌握。应该说,本书所包含的内容是极其丰富的,它包含了六级考试的词汇、语法和各种题型详解。拥有此书能使您免去选择众多参考书的苦恼,希望您能从中获得自己需要的东西,在六级考试中取得好的成绩。

由于编写人员水平有限,且时间仓促,错误和不足之处,敬请批评指正。

编者
2001.7

目 录

第一单元 关于大学英语六级考试	(1)
第一节 教学大纲的六级新要求.....	(1)
第二节 命题趋势及复习重点.....	(2)
第二单元 听力	(3)
第一节 考点分析.....	(3)
第二节 同步训练.....	(13)
第三节 同步训练参考答案.....	(16)
第三单元 阅读理解	(19)
第一节 考点分析.....	(19)
第二节 同步训练.....	(21)
第三节 同步训练参考答案及解析.....	(58)
第四单元 词汇和语法结构	(73)
第一节 考点分析.....	(73)
第二节 重点词汇及短语解析.....	(76)
第三节 语法结构精解.....	(93)
第四节 同步训练.....	(127)
第五节 同步训练参考答案及解析.....	(146)
第五单元 英译汉	(185)
第一节 考点分析.....	(185)
第二节 同步训练.....	(189)
第三节 同步训练参考答案.....	(203)
第六单元 改错	(207)
第一节 考点分析.....	(207)
第二节 同步训练.....	(209)
第三节 同步训练参考答案.....	(217)
第七单元 简短回答	(221)
第一节 考点分析.....	(221)
第二节 同步训练.....	(224)
第三节 同步训练参考答案.....	(230)
第八单元 完形填空	(233)
第一节 考点分析.....	(233)
第二节 同步训练.....	(233)
第三节 同步训练参考答案.....	(235)
第九单元 写作	(241)
第一节 考点分析.....	(241)
第二节 同步训练.....	(242)
第三节 同步训练参考答案.....	(248)

第十单元 模拟测试题及参考答案	(254)
第一节 模拟试题	(254)
第二节 模拟试题参考答案	(271)
第三节 大学英语六级考试全真试题	(279)
第四节 大学英语六级考试试题答案	(315)
附录:(I)四、六级以上词汇表(包括四、六级)	(319)
(II)四、六级以上词组表(包括四、六级)	(333)

第一节 教学大纲的六级新要求

在1999年2月的大学英语教学大纲送审稿中,将大学英语教学分为基础阶段(一至二年级)和应用提高阶段(三至四年级)。其中基础阶段的教学分为六级,称为大学英语一至六级(College English Test Bands 1—6,简称 CET 1—6)。根据学生入学水平的不同,基础阶段的教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求的两种:达到四级为基本要求,达到六级为较高要求。

大纲对于六级的具体要求:

1. 词汇

领会式掌握 5,500 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 3,000),以及由这些词构成的常用词组 2,000 条(中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内),并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。

2. 阅读能力

能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 120 词。

3. 听的能力

对题材熟悉、句子结构不太复杂、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 150—170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道或讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。

4. 说的能力

能就教材内容和一般的听力材料进行问答和讨论,能就一般的社会生活话题进行简单的交谈、讨论和发言,表达思想清楚,语音、语调基本正确。

5. 写的能力

能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题,写提纲和摘要,能就一定的话题、提纲、表格或图示在半小时内写出 150—180 词的短文,能写日常应用文(如信函、简历等),内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺。

6. 译的能力

能借助词典将难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 350 英语单词。能借助词典将内容熟悉的汉语文字材料译成英语,译文达意,无重大语言错误,译速为每小时 300 汉字。

在该大纲提到的教学中应注意的几个问题中,除强调重视打好语言基础,注意提高文化素养,坚持分类要求和因材施教,重视教材在教学中的作用外,有两点应引起注意:

1. 大纲要求正确处理阅读与听、说、写、译的关系

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作所需的主要语言技能。在大学英语教学中要始终注重阅读能力的培养。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入,尤其是大量的阅读的基础之上的。但是,随着国际交往的日益扩大,全面提高大学生的听、说、写、译等其他技能已显得越来越重要。同时,英语应用能力是各种语言技能的综合反映,这些技能是相辅相成、互相促进的。在具体的教学过程中,读、听、说、写、译的训练可以根据学生的特点和需要有所侧重,但要做到协调发展。在培养读、听、说、写、译各项技能时,既要强调掌握和应用语言知识的正确性,又要注意应用语言时的流利程度和得体性。

2. 该大纲要求妥善处理测试和教学的关系

测试是贯彻执行教学大纲的重要保证。科学的测试结果可以为教学提供良好的反馈,帮助教师了解教学效果,改进教学方法,提高教学质量;还可以帮助学生了解自己的学习情况,改进学习方法。因此,测试应以大纲要求和教学内容为基本依据。教学中,应注重学生实际语言能力的培养;测试中,更着重考核语言基础和语言应用能

力,要采用一定比例的主观试题。务必防止应试教学倾向。

该大纲是一份既重视语言基础、也重视应用能力培养的文、理、工各科通用的大纲。它对教学目标作了明确的阐述:培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息。该大纲在科学调查的基础上,根据语言学习规律和经过修订的中学英语教学大纲,对听、读等各项技能和词汇量都进行了适当调整,有了一定的提高。

第二节 命题趋势及复习重点

随着当前外语教学理论和实践的不断发展和外语教学方法和手段的不断改进,大学英语六级考试的试题也在不断进行着改革创新,日趋完善合理,突出了对英语语言交际能力的考查,形成了以篇章阅读为主体的试题布局。

仔细分析近几年的六级试题,不难发现,试题突出了对英语学科能力的考察。例如在词汇和结构部分,有以下几个特点:

- (1)句子长度加大,选择前要把阅读与语法、词汇融在一起;
- (2)单纯套语法规则不能完全解决问题,语感应受重视;
- (3)词汇趋于测试一词多义,少考常用义,而考引申义、含蓄义;
- (4)在比较级、倒装句、虚拟语气题中,选项趋向于偏,特别常见的少考。

由此考生应加强较难语法现象的训练、长句理解的训练,分清长句的句子成份和作用,注意词汇的辨形和辨义、词汇的搭配和固定用法,并加强语法和词语知识在特定语境条件下灵活运用能力。

阅读理解部分试题主要测试考生综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料的能力。近年的命题,选材多为议论文和说明文,内容偏向社会和人文科学(包括心理学、社会学、语言学、经济学、政治学及文化等)方面,考题提问的焦点是考生的判断能力及把握主题和主旨的能力。估计今后此部分命题仍会保持此基本原则,在选材方面会更多涉及交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文,包括人文、社会、历史、科学、政经等多领域文化题材;题干设计会进一步向较深层次发展,需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累,利用所获信息解决问题,综合归纳,推理判断及细节转换理解题会更加突出。

短文写作部分大都采用三段式的命题方式,内容多涉及社会生活中出现的各种现象与情况,多要求写成议论文,并能有自己的见解。短文写作的基本方法在于对段落结构和篇章结构的了解与把握。一般而言,段落结构模式分为主题句,支持句和总结句。由此可扩展为篇章结构模式:主题——支持细节——总结。可见段落写作是短文写作的关键,而这方面首先必须写好段落的主题句,而写主题句的关键是将所提供(或自己构思)的主题词或短语扩展成一个完整的句子,这个句子又应该能很容易地引出下面的支持句。这样写出的文章就能结构紧凑、层次清楚。

以上是对于阅读理解、词汇与语法结构、写作三部分试题的简要分析,这三部分占了全卷分数的70%,应该说是复习的重点,但这并不意味着其他部分不重要,恰恰相反,各部分是有内在联系的,而且是相互促进的,如阅读能力直接关系到简短回答案,词汇与语法知识直接关系到改错题。所以,不能将它们完全割裂开来,要想取得高分,每部分都很重要。只是在平时训练备考中,可以有针对性地就某一部分进行专项训练,拾遗补缺。而实际上,各方面能力的增长是相互作用才形成的。在后面的单元中,将对各部分题型进行专门分析与训练。

第一节 考点分析

听力训练是英语学习的一个重要方面。既然是一个重要方面,则必然还有其它诸方面也同样重要,应予以同等重视,这主要是指词汇、语法、阅读理解以及译、写。这几方面任何一方面的欠缺都将影响英语整体水平的提高。但在全面训练的同时,就某一单项的特点有针对性地专门加以训练是必要的,也是会有成效的。

下面就听力训练的几个要点加以介绍,如能认真习之,定有收获。

一、不断校正自己的语音和语调。

这是提高听力的基础。因为如果我们自己的语音语调不正确那是很难听懂别人正确的语音语调的。学英语至六级阶段,一般都已有十年的历程了。以为自己的语音语调业已形成,很难再改了。其实不必畏难,现在学英语的社会环境,音像出版的条件是极其有利的,我们应尽量通过外国本国人(即 native speaker)的录音,(如有条件,也可直接和他们交谈)不断进行模仿,甚至从自己最薄弱的基本音标纠正起,天天听,天天读和练,一定会取得明显的效果的。

二、听录音,进行听力训练时要特别注意中国人学英语在听和说方面的难点。主要应注意:

1. 语流中的连读。英语口语中的连读(Sound-linking)是相当难听懂和难学的。这是因为汉语的连读不多,也不明显,而英语则太多,最常见的连读规则是:①语句中的前一个词的尾音为辅音,后一个词的首音为元音,则应连读如:al^{辅元}l of us, 则应读为 [ɔ:l √ əf √ əs]; come in 读为 [kʌm √ in]; not at all 读为 [nɒt √ ət √ ɔ:l]; in or out 读为: [in √ ɔ:raʊt]; half an hour 读为 [hæf √ ən √ aʊə]; 等等。②语句中前一个词以原来不发音的字母“r”或“re”结尾,而后一个词的首音为元音时,则“r”或“re”发出“r”音并和后面词首的元音连读,如 there is 读为 [ðeə √ ɪs]; after all 读为 [ɑ:ftə √ ɔ:l] 等等。

2. 语流中有省略音和同化音

例 went out 读音为 [wen √ ɔ:t] t 音被省略掉了。

would you 读为 [wu dʒu:]

3. 不爆破音,有些音和后面音连读起来前一个音不爆破,如 next door 读成 [neksdɔ:] [t] 音未爆破。又如 factory 的 c—发 k 音时,几乎听不出来这个 k 音,只有一个小停顿未爆破出来。

4. 语音上的近似和易混词的读法如 cap 和 cab, price 和 prize, keep 和 key, seek 和 see 等等。

当然读音规则有许多值得用心学的,这里只就影响听力的几项重要规则简略介绍,希望学习者自己在练习读音时多加自我训练,以便能听懂真正的英语连读。

5. 语句中的片断与句子。如 the book I bought 与 I bought the book 等。

三、听力的另一个难点对中国人来说要算是数字的辨听了。

这是因为汉语和英语的数字表达方式不同,也就是说中外对数字的分位制不同。实际上数字对任何外国人都极其困难的,美国一所著名大学的语言学教授 Dr. John McCoy 能熟练讲七种外国语,但他说,“Whenever I'm counting numbers, I always use my native tongue (English)”(但每当我计数时,我总用我的母语——英语)汉语中表达数字的词比较丰富齐全,如基数词的个、十、百、千、万、亿、兆等,英语中尽管也有相应单词表达上述数词,但在 One, ten, hundred thousand 之后,就基本上以 thousand 做单位了,这就造成听力上汉—英转换上的极大困难。

下面介绍一个简单的换算表(多听多练多读,自己换算自当受益)

表 1

个	十	百	千	万	十万	百万
one	ten	hundred	thousand	ten thousand	hundred thousand	Million

表 2

英语	数字	汉语
10 thousand	10,000	一万
100 thousand	100,000	十万
350 thousand	350,000	三十五万
1 million	1,000,000	一百万
10 million	10,000,000	一千万
100 million	100,000,000	一亿

就听力来说,数字不会太大,至百万就不多见,千万就是 ten million,最常听的该是十万,即 hundred thousand 要反复听和练才能适应,当然还有许多小数字的训练问题,通过熟练是会提高的。

下面给出六级听力新题型的四个部分:简短对话,短文,听写填空和复合式听写,编列样题加以详细解析指导。

I. Short Conversation (简短对话)

一、解题分析

Suggested Approach with Samples

You will always hear three different voices in this section, generally, but not always, alternating between male and female.

sample:

You will hear: Man: I don't feel like going out tonight. Let's just stay home instead.

Woman: OK, but I was looking forward to seeing that new movie about Alcatraz.

Third Voice: What does the man want to do tonight?

You will read: A) go to a party

B) stay home

C) see a movie

D) sleep

Answer (B) means most nearly the same as what the man said he would like to do. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Remember that it is best to glance at the four possible answers before you hear the conversation. In this way, you can often listen specifically for the particular information that you know will answer the question. Several types of questions often appear in this section.

1. Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2. What time _____?

3. How much did/does _____ cost?

4. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

5. What do we learn from this conversation?

6. Which of the following was not mentioned?

Sample: You see that the answers to a question are

A) 3:00 B) 3:15 C) 3:45 D) 4:00

You know that the question will be about time, and you should listen for that.

注释:类似这样的听力对话,最好在开始听前,迅速将下面所列出的四项备选答案看一眼(通常在一段对话题之间

有3—5秒的空隙)以便对要求回答的问题有一个具体的信息,如果下面所列四项答案为 A) 3:00 B)3:15 C)3:45 D)4:00,那么,看到这四项备选答案即可知对话是有关时间的,那么听的时候就可以集中在“时间”的题目上了。这类简短对话通常包括下列几项内容。

1. 对话地点?
2. 对话发生的时间?
3. 值多少钱?
4. 对话人之间的关系?
5. 从对话中可得到的信息是_____?
6. 下面内容何项未包括在对话中?

二、样题十例及解析

Listening Comprehension

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 suggested answers 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 centre.

1. M: I don't think I answered the fourth question correctly on the test.
W: Why worry about it. It's too late now.
Q: What does the woman mean?
A)The man can correct his mistake later.
B)It's never too late to correct one's mistake.
C)The man can't change his answer now.
D)It's not the final test so he doesn't have to worry about it.

解析:这个简短对话不难听懂,选择答案的关键句是 It's too late now. 所以应是 C)The man can't change his answer now. 而不是 D, 因为对话中并未提到是否 final test.

2. M: Susan, how long will your sister be staying with you?
W: Just a fortnight or so.
Q: How many days will she stay?
A)Four or five days.
B)Exactly two weeks
C)About half a month.
D)A few weeks.

解析:本对话的关键词是 fortnight (十五天)因为 W 说 Just a fortnight or so 所以答案为 C。

3. M: Operator, I'd like to call 862 - 5164.
W: I'm sorry but that number is no longer in service.
M: But operator, it was in service only an hour ago.
Q: Why is the man not satisfied with the operator's explanation?

- A) He got through on the number an hour ago.
- B) He called the operator an hour ago.
- C) He called the wrong person an hour ago.
- D) His telephone wasn't in service an hour ago.

解析: 这个对话听懂后, 选答案的困难在于选项 A 或 B 上, 都有 an hour ago 这就需要从逻辑上去判定。打电话人显然不会是给 operator 打通过。

4. W: Why don't you go to bed, Jimmy? You look so tired.
M: I have to finish this assignment first. It's giving me a hard time.
W: It's not as important as sleep at this hour.
Q: Why is Jimmy up late?

- A) He is not tired.
- B) He has to finish his homework.
- C) He doesn't know it is very late.
- D) He had a hard time sleeping at this hour.

解析: 这个对话的关键句该是听懂 I have to finish this assignment. 因此是这件事正在给他带来麻烦。(It's giving me a hard time.) 而不是 He had a hard time sleeping at this hour.

5. M: Is it raining outside?
W: Is it raining? Look at my clothes, they're soaked.
Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) She is looking for her raincoat.
- B) She is seeking her clothes.
- C) She doesn't know whether it's raining.
- D) It's pouring.

解析: 这个对话并未直接回答外面是否下雨, 而是说 Look at my clothes, they are soaked(浸透) 而答案也未直接回答是否 raining outside, 而是说 It's pouring. (倾盆大雨)

6. W: You're writing a lot of letters. I wish I had time.
M: I like to keep in touch with my friends.
Q: What does the man do?

- A) He knows all his friends well.
- B) He writes a lot.
- C) He has a lot of time.
- D) He has a lot of friends.

解析: 这个对话选择答案的关键是提问 Q: What does the man do? 问的是做什么, 而不是 What does the man mean? 所以答案才是 B。

7. W: Didn't you tell Tom about the meeting?

M: Whatever I say to him goes in one ear and out the other.

Q: What does the man mean ?

A) Tom is unable to hear well.

B) Tom didn't say anything at the meeting.

C) Tom wouldn't listen to him.

D) Tom will not attend the meeting anyway.

解析:这个对话中有 goes in one ear and out the other,意思是从一耳进,另一耳出,也就是听不进去或不愿意听之意,因此答案为 C。这个例子也可提醒考生平时多注意记忆一些惯用法和成语。

8. W: Why is Bob so tired and upset ?

M: He's been studying day and night for his final exam. I warned him many times to prepare earlier but he wouldn't listen.

Q: What does the man mean ?

A) Bob is too tired to study any more.

B) He told Bob not to study late at night.

C) He had often advised Bob to study.

D) Bob didn't hear the alarm.

解析:这个对话不难听懂,没有生词或不熟悉的情景,但难点在于他们的对话不是谈论他们自己的事而是谈论的第三者。因此要注意听清所提出的第三者人名为 Bob。这样才可听懂问题 What does the man mean 是指对话之男方。所以选择答案自然就会清楚了。应该是 C 项。

9. M: Excuse me, can you tell me if this bus goes to Park Square ?

W: No, I'm afraid I can't. I've only been here a few weeks myself.

Q: Why can't the woman give the man directions ?

A) She is too weak to say very much.

B) She is not familiar with the area.

C) She is very much afraid.

D) She has never taken the bus before.

解析:这个对话的答案中 B 和 D 是很相近的,都是不知道这路车是否去 Park Square。但答话人说 I've only been here a few weeks myself. 并未说她是否乘过此路车,只是因到达时间短而不熟悉本地区车路的情况。听力测试中这类题很多。一方面是听清对话,但另一方面还需要从逻辑推理上思考哪项答案更确切,练习做多了也就会容易选了。

10. M: The room is filled with smoke. I can hardly breathe.

W: I agree. Smoking should not be permitted in this room at all.

Q: What can be concluded from this conversation ?

A) The room is on fire.

B) The man are bothered by the smoke.

C) There is very little breeze.

D) The man are not permitted in the room.

解析:这个对话 M 声中有 I can hardly breathe 而在选项中 C) There is very little breeze. 这里有两个词的音 breathe 和 breeze 从听音中这两个词很相似,容易形成误听、误解,因而要求在听力训练中要注意听整体句意,不要过多集中在一两生字上,在听力测试中常常出于 testing skill 的要求,故意列上许多同音和近音词造成混淆误解。如 economy (经济),和 ecology (生态); psychiatry (精神病)和 psychology (心理学); encyclopedia (百科全书)和 anthropology (人类学); physicist (物理学家)and physician (内科医生)等等,这些类似的词的辨析主要不是从“听”上来达到,而应从上下文去判定,但其基本功还在对这些词形和定义的正确理解上。

II. Short Passages (短文)

一、短文三例及解析

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letters on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809. He was President of the United States from 1861 until he died in 1865.

Lincoln was a very tall man. He was six feet four inches tall. Even his feet were big. They were twelve inches long.

Lincoln was too tall to fit in most beds. When he was President, the people from his home town gave him a special bed. It was nine feet long. That bed was big enough for President Lincoln.

All his life, Lincoln liked to laugh. He liked to make other people laugh, too. People said that he was so funny that he made cats laugh.

Many people thought Abraham Lincoln was very ugly. Right before he became President, an eleven-year-old girl wrote him a letter. She said that she wanted him to grow a good beard. Lincoln thought about this and decided that it was a good idea. That's why in most pictures of Lincoln he has a short beard.

Question 1 - 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. When was Lincoln born?
A) In 1819 B) In 1816 C) In 1865 D) In 1809
2. Why did the people from his home town offer Lincoln a special bed?
A) Ordinary beds were not comfortable enough.
B) His wife wanted the bed.
C) Ordinary beds were too short for him.
D) The special bed could remind him of the people in his home town.
3. How did people think of Lincoln before he wore a beard?
A) He was funny. B) He was thoughtful. C) He was short. D) He was ugly.

解析:这篇短文不难听懂,注意第一项问题提的是林肯的出生年代,年月的数字听起来不算难,因为年代的读法基本上是两位数一读如 1809,读为 eighteen and nine (or eighteen o nine) 但在一篇短文听完后,再回过头来记住当时所听的数字确属不易,这里有个记忆力的持久性问题,而听力测试题又列出四个选项,年代差不多,一下子就容易混淆了,类似这样的题,建议多读些名人传记像美国总统,特别是历史上有很重要地位的总统的传记,他们的出生年代,业绩年代等,对历史事先有个概念,就容易得多了,又如常会听到 Civil War (美国南北战争), First Constitution (美国第一部宪法)等发生的时间地点等,尽可能多阅读一些常识对听力和阅读都是极其有帮助的。

Passage 2

Each summer Sandra Clark traveled to some part of the United States that was new to her. Never before had she needed to leave the country in order to visit another state. It seemed strange looking down from the big plane, as it flew over Canada. She knew that she was flying from the United States to the United States.

Alaska is only fifty-one miles from Russia, but it is five hundred miles from the closest state, Washington. It was bought from Russia in 1867. Although America paid only two cents an acre for the land, many people thought it was a waste of money. They soon learned, however, that Alaska was not all buried in snow. During the summer the sun shines for twenty hours every day in some parts. This makes vegetables and fruits grow very large and fast. More fish are caught from the shores of Alaska than in any other part of the United States.

Many Americans went to Alaska in 1898 when gold was discovered there. Sixty years later Alaska became the fiftieth state. Today, more and more people are going there to live; yet, in spite of being the largest state, it has the smallest population.

For Sandra Clark the summer is certain to be exciting. She will visit some cities, then travel farther north to where the Eskimos, or Alaskan natives, live.

When she returns to New York, she will be able to tell her students about the unusual costumes, dances and foods of the Eskimos, just as she has described the many interesting Indians from other parts of the United States. She will also tell the students how much she enjoyed talking to some Eskimos - people she would like to know better.

Question 4 - 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. What is the distance between Alaska and Russia ?

- A) About fifty miles.
- B) About fifteen miles.
- C) Five hundred miles.
- D) One hundred and fifty miles.

5. Which of the following is true about Alaska ?

- A) Vegetables and fruits can't grow there because of the cold weather.
- B) Alaska is buried in snow and there isn't creature.
- C) There is plenty of sunshine in summer.
- D) Alaska was not worth buying from Russia.

6. What can't Sandra Clark tell her students after her visit to Alaska ?

- A) Something about Eskimos.
- B) Something about Indians.
- C) The summer in Alaska.
- D) The beautiful scenery in Alaska.

解析:这篇短文较长,有些内容和数字是不易记忆长久的,比如当时确实听懂了,但文章读完后前面的事又忘了,这里只有你自己事先拥有的常识或历史知识会大大地帮助你,这篇文章一听就可知是关于美国第50州——阿拉斯加的情况。如果事先知道阿拉斯加概况,借助于地理知识答题时就容易得多了。因此,建议考生在学习英语时准备一份美国地图尽力地熟悉它的地理位置:各州的特点,各州的毗邻情况等等,又如美国 Little Rock (小石城)本来不算太有名,但因现任总统克林顿是小石城竞选成功的,因此变得很重要,这些属于时事常识的问题也应予以重视,以便有助于听力测试。

Passage 3

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, in the Rhineland. His father was a professional musician at the Court of the elector of Cologne; He was often drunk, and he was a hard task-master to his son. Ludwig began learning violin and piano when he was only 5, and by the time he was 8 he began giving public concerts. He received very little education apart from music, but he was fortunate in having a good music teacher, the Court organist, who recognized his abilities and taught him well. When he was 14 Ludwig was appointed second court organist, a post which gave him some opportunity to travel. He visited Vienna, where Mozart heard him play and said, "Watch that young fellow; he is going to cause a stir in the world." When he was 16 his mother died, and 3 years later his father was dismissed from his post at Court, Ludwig, with characteristic loyalty and devotion to his family,

accepted responsibility both for his father and his two younger brothers.

Throughout his life Beethoven produced numerous musical works. First and foremost, Beethoven was a composer of extended music, that is, long works in several movements. His masterpieces remain the greatest and most personal compositions of one of the world's greatest musical thinkers. No composer has put more of himself into his music; everything he felt, from anger to tenderness and from misery to hope, is to be found there.

Question 7--10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

7. Where was Beethoven born ?
A)Cologne B)Bonn C)Vienna D)Unknown
8. Which of the following statements is not true about Beethoven's father ?
A)He was a professional musician.
B)He was often drunk.
C)He was a hard task - master to Beethoven.
D)He recognized Beethoven's ability and taught him well.
9. What was Beethoven fortunate in ?
A)Having the court organist as his music teacher.
B)Having a very loving mother.
C)Having two younger brothers who were loyal to him.
D)Having Mozart as his close friend.
10. What is meant by "extended music" ?
A)Long works in several movements.
B)Music which is almost extinct.
C)Loud music which could be heard in the distance.
D)Long works based on short pieces.

解析:这篇短文的内容再一次向考生提示要认真学习的两方面知识。(1) 音乐知识,这包括世界著名古典音乐史,音乐家,如莫扎特(Mozart)贝多芬(Ludwig Van Beethoven)等的生平、国籍、年代、业绩,以及对现代音乐的典型情况也应有一些常识。这些音乐常识是西方国家的文化教育不可缺少的部分。所以在 TOEFL 和其它类似水平的英语测试中音乐知识是经常会出现的命题,因此既然是学习英语欲通过其考试,这方面的知识(概略的知识)是应认真学习的,有了这些方面的知识,就一定有助于应试的成功。

另一方面,从本短文的内容及其备选答案中提出一些国名,城市名。如 A)Cologne (科隆—法国) B)Bonn (波恩—德国) C)Vienna (维也纳—奥地利) 因此需要考生对世界地理、国名及其首都有所了解,而且就听力而言还要注意它们的正确读音,否则,自己的发音和所听到的读音不同也是无法听懂,无法选出正确的答案的。

综上所述,可清楚地看出,听力的训练决不是一个单项技能的训练,而是综合知识的学习和训练,它包括风土人情、历史、地理和文化教育。希望这样的具体实例分析能帮助考生进行自我听力训练。

二、解题综析

下面几点是对听力的第一和第二部分解题技巧的原则指导,可仔细阅读和实践。

Suggested Approach with Samples

In this section, you will hear long conversations, weather reports, stories, news stories, and reading selections about any topic. You will be asked several questions about each selection.

Again, it is best to glance at the possible answer choices before you hear the reading in order to get an indication of the topic of the reading. Before the mini-talk, the speaker will tell you which question numbers will refer to that particular selection.

1. As in the last part, try to decide what types of questions will be asked.

