顾南华英语考试丛书

六级篇

on College English Tests Band 6

■ 丁国声 主编 华中理工大学出版社

顾南华英语考试丛书

六 级 篇

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- Ⅱ. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-教学参考资料

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的要简介

本书是根据最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》及《四、六级英语考试大纲》编写而成。为了 使应试者顺利过关,一批有六级教学和指导考 试经验的教师合作编写了这本书。

本书分上、下两篇。上篇就六级的各种题型分别进行概述并给出详细的应试技巧指导,比较、分析重点及难点,并配有针对性练习;下篇是6套模拟题,其中有两套附有注解,以便读者巩固和消化所学内容。

本书适合六级备考和自测。

医二氏反应 化氯

10 多年前,顾南华教授写的英语考试方面的书滋润着大江南 北的英语爱好者渴望学英语的心田,其影响博大久远。今天我们冠 以此书名实在有点忐忑不安,惟恐盛名难副。

本书是几位英语教师多年在教学一线中积累经验而成。本书针对大学英语六级考试新老题型的特点以及考生在平时的学习及考试中所碰到的疑难问题,作了较为细致的应试指导,以帮助考生全面了解和顺利掌握六级考试的解题思路与解题方法。

本书分上、下两篇。上篇按六级题型分为六章,即听力、阅读、词汇、改错与简答、写作和翻译;除听力外,其他每章均附有针对性练习,并给以注释、答案和范文。下篇是6套模拟题,而且前两套加以注释,旨在使考生吃透试题。

编者衷心期望本书能对读者的六级考试有一定启发和帮助, 读者若有任何指正或心得,请不吝赐教。

最后,祝读者考试顺利,成功!

编 者 2000 年 11 月于燕园

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六级应试指南

第一章 听 力

第一节 六级听力与四级听力的异同

- 一、六级听力与四级听力题型相同,共 20 分,20 道题,分两部分。第一部分(Section A)为 10 组对话,通常采用一男一女问答形式,然后由第三人提出问题,要求考生根据听到的材料进行推理、判断,然后在四个选项中选出最佳答案。第二部分(Section B)可以是三篇短文,也可以是听写,每篇短文只读一遍,短文后有 3—4 道选择题;听力填空或复合式听写,一般朗读三遍,第一遍与第三遍为全文朗读,没有停顿,第二遍在空白处有 15 秒的停顿。
- 二、六级听力与四级听力的区别在于六级词汇偏难,习语增多,语速增快,客观题减少,主观理解、判断分析题增多。四级选项比较短,一目了然;六级选项句子长,并且相近的干扰项增多。

Example 1: (1997 年 1 月份试卷听力对话)

四级:

- 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 Dr. Smith's written permission.
- 3. A. \$ 120.

B. \$108.

C. \$90.

- 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 pusiness. B. Taking pictures.

 - C. Buying cameras.
- D. Making movies.
- 6. A. Looking for an apartment.
 - B. Looking for a job.
 - C. Taking assuburban excursion.
 - D. Asking the man for his opinion.
- 7. A. Looking for an apartment.
- 6 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.

六级:

- 1. A. Look for a more expensive hotel.
 - B. Go to another hotel by bus. +
 - C. Try to find a quiet place.
 - D. Take a walk around the city.
- 2. A. They are talking about nice children.
 - B. The man has a house for sale.
 - C. The woman lives in a nice house.
 - D. The man has three children.
- 3. A. In a hotel.

- B. At a dinner table.
- C. In the street.
- D. At the man's house.

4. A. Relatives.

B. Roommates.

C. Colleagues.

D. Neighbours.

5. A. 5 : 00.

B. 5:15.

C. 5:30.

- D. 5:45.
- 6. A. He wants to have more sleep.
- B. His wife doesn't sleep well.
 - C. Women need more sleep than men.
 - D. He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.
 - 7. A. A student.

- B. A visitor.
- C. A reporter.
- D. A lecturer.
- 8. A. To the school.
- B. To a friend's house.
- C. To the post office.
- D. Home.
- 9. A. He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.
 - B. The boss has not decided where to go.

- C. Such a trip is necessary for the company.
- D. It's not certain whether the trip will take place.
- 10. A. It was boring.
- B. It was entertaining.
- C. It was touching. D. It was encouraging.

通过对比,可以看出四级对话中客观题占分,主观题占3;而六级中客观题占3,主观题占7。六级题中词汇、短语及习语偏多,如ask for a loan, put on reserve, owe, disqualify, pose on, suburban excursion, drop in, crash into, etc.。

第二节 六级听力达标、词汇及语速

一、各项达标指标

听力总分	总达标分	对话达标	短文或听写达标
20	12	7	5

二、词汇与语速。

六级听力中绝大多数词汇在《大学英语教学大纲》的范围以内,超纲词汇较少,短文部分超纲词汇稍有增加,但不会造成理解上的影响。朗读速度为每分钟 140 词,录音只放一遍,准确率不低于 70%。

第三节 六级听力的特点

一、对话

对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话,只听到信息词往往选不·6·

中答案,其特点是句子较长,经常出现短语动词、固定搭配及习语, 主观理解题偏多。其目的主要是测试考生在语句水平上获取口头 信息的能力和判断对话 厂用意的能力。大多问题为:

What can we conclude from the man's reply?

What can you learn from the passage?

What does the man (woman) mean?

What can you infer from the passage?

What is the man's attitude?

What is the man's comment on the man's paper?

Why is the man sad?

Why can't the man go with others?

How did the man feel?

What does the woman imply?

- 例 1 M: Friday is a public holiday. Shall we spend the long weekend in New York? We could leave Thursday night.
 - W: I'd rather go on Friday. My uncle will drop in on Thursday evening. I haven't met him for several years, you know.
 - Q: Why can't the woman go on Thursday?
 - A. She will go to her uncle's.
 - B. She has an appointment with her friend.
 - C. She will attend a meeting.
 - D. She will have a visitor.

该判断题句子较长,并出现 drop in 短语, 听者必须掌握这一短语是"拜访"的意思,才能选出正确答案 D。此外 A 项干扰较大。

例 2 M: How are their talks going on? Have they reached any

agreement?

- W: They only seemed to have agreed to set another date for further talks.
- Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
 - 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.

该判断题中出现三个短语 reach an agreement (达成一致), set another date for (确定日期)和 break down (彻底失败),了解短语动词后方可选出答案 D。

- 例 3 M: You call Henry a dreamer, but I think he's got a lot of good ideas.
 - W: Good ideas are only useful if you make something out of them.
 - Q: Why does the woman think that Henry is a dreamer?
 - A. He has too many dreams.
 - B. He likes to sleep.
 - C. He doesn't put his ideas into practice.
 - D. He doesn't have very many ideas.

本题第二句中的 make... out of... 意为"用······制成······", "靠······获(利)"。

此句译为"好的想法唯有使之产生效果才有用处",其弦外之音是:他(Henry)并不将他的想法付诸实践,因此答案是C。

六级听力对话比四级要求高,考生必须听明白才可进行判断 推理,选出正确答案。

二、短文

六级听力题的第二部分,即 Section B 是由 3 篇短文组成,其语速为每分钟 150—170 词左右,每篇短文约有 200—250 个词。文章类型有说明型、描述型和叙事型等,涉及面较广,其中叙事型文章较简单,而说明型文章偏难,但词汇一般不超过《大学英语教学大纲》规定的范围。

1)描述型

描述型短文描述的是人或物,作者把所见、所闻及其感受描述出来,既生动又形象。这类短文的特点是主题句在开头,然后依次展开,描述具体的细节。

例 4 (以 1997 年 1 月份试题为例)

Wilt Chamberlain is retired now, but he used to be a famous basketball player. He has set sixty-five different records, and still holds many of them. During the final years of his career, he drew a large salary and became very wealthy. He even built himself a \$1.5 million house. Yet, despite his personal success, he led his teams to only one championship. His teams often won enough games to qualify for the final rounds, but they almost always lost in the finals. As a result, Wilt became determined to win one more championship before he retired.

In 1972, while Wiltiwas playing against a New York team, he fell down and hit his wrist on the floor. He felt pain immediately and knew that he had hurt himself badly. When a doctor examined Wilt, the doctor confirmed Wilt's fears. The doctor told wilt that he had broken a bone in the wrist and that he could not play any more.