

大学英语

六级强化训练手册

(教师参考书)

陶红英 主编

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是配合《大学英语六级强化训练手册》而编写的教师参考书。全书由听力、阅读、写作、词汇和结构以及改错五个部分组成。每个部分包括教学参考资料、教学提示和针对教材练习给出的练习答案。为方便教师组织教学,本书对写作部分的每一个练习都提供了一篇短文,以供教学参考。

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前 言

本书是配合《大学英语六级强化训练手册》而编写的教师参考书。《大学英语六级强化训练手册》是以国家教委所颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,参照大学英语六级考试大纲,为配合学习大学英语第六级的学生而编写的强化训练手册。其目的是为了帮助学生¹学习、掌握和巩固六级英语所要求的听、读和写的各项技能,帮助学生顺利地通过英语六级考试。

本书共分为听力、阅读、写作、词汇和结构以及改错五个部分。每个部分包括教学参考资料、教学提示和针对教材练习给出的练习答案。为方便教师组织教学,本书对写作部分的每一个练习都提供了一篇短文,以供教学参考。

本书由陶红英主编。听力部分由陶红英、刘晖、陈琳丽、徐艳凤编写;阅读部分由陶红英、章蕓、毛悦勤编写;写作部分由潘晓燕编写;词汇与结构部分由宣安编写;改错部分由陶红英编写。本书由李永宁审阅。何宏英、郑敏轶担任了本书的全部打字工作。

编 者

1998 年 10 月

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1 Listening Practice

(Add : Tapescripts and Key)

Directions of Listening Comprehension

Section A

In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and 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 center.

Example:

You will hear:

(Man) When shall we start our work, Jane?

(Woman) Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

(Question) For how long can they work?

You will read:

A) 2 hours

B) 3 hours

C) 4 hours

D) 5 hours

From the conversation we know that the two are 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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage 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 letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Listening Practice One

Section A: Short Conversations

1. W: Bill certainly has been in a good mood lately.
M: I'll say he has.
Q: What does the man mean? (B)
2. M: Hay, I heard you bought a parrot.
W: That's right. Now if I could only make her talk.
Q: What does the woman want to do? (C)
3. M: I used to like reading novels until I took a literary history class in college.
W: You are not the first person who has had his pleasure in something ruined by a bad teacher.
Q: Which statement is true about the man? (A)
4. W: Are you flying to the national park this weekend, Frank?

- M: Yes, it costs a lot, but the trains and buses don't run the day I'm going, so I have no choice.
- Q: How will Frank go to the national park? (D)
5. M: What do you mean, my suit isn't ready yet! I dropped it off for alterations more than three weeks ago.
- W: I'm sorry, but our tailor has been out sick, so work is backed up about a week.
- Q: What is the man's problem? (C)
6. W: We are going to stop over at Chicago for an hour or so. Do you want to get off the plane for a bit?
- M: Oh, yes. After such a long flight, I want to take a walk and stretch my legs to get the kinks out.
- Q: What does the woman suggest the man to do? (A)
7. M: Excuse me, please. Would you please tell me where the check-in counter is? And please tell me the check-in procedures? This is my first international flight.
- W: Yes sir. Right over there to your left is the check-in counter. They'll help you.
- Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (D)
8. W: Gee, it's really a pretty campus with all these big trees and red brick buildings. Those tall white columns seem very stately. No doubt it's an ideal place to study.
- M: Yes, I like the environment, too.
- Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place? (A)
9. W: This is the first time I've ever eaten in a cafeteria. I'm like a country girl in the big city. I don't know what

to do.

M: I'll show you, just follow suit.

Q: What is the woman feeling? (A)

10. M: How are you enjoying art history?

W: At least it's a diversion from my normal course work.
I'am getting tired of math.

Q: What does the woman mean? (B)

Section B: Passages

Passage One

Good evening! I'm Margaret Sinclair, chair woman of the National Musical Excellence Society. And I'd like to welcome you to Carnegie Hall, one of the world's most famous performance auditoriums.

The orchestra will begin its performance in a few minutes. But before it does, I'd like to tell you about the hall's recent renovations. In 1960, Carnegie Hall was scheduled to be torn down.

It was in terrible shape. The roof was collapsing, the brick walls were crumbling and there was no money for renovations. Fortunately the famed violinist Isaac Stern heard about the hall's state and organized a committee to save Carnegie Hall. He and others managed to raise fifty million dollars for repairs. Over three hundred and fifty labors and workmen have been working on and off since the money was raised to restore the hall's magnificence.

Today the hall looks better than ever. The orchestra will now play selections from the works of Leonard Bernstein. After the concert a reception will be held in the main lobby. Thank you for your support. Without further delay, I now present the Cleveland

Symphony Orchestra.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. Where is the speech taking place? (B)
12. Approximately how many labors and workmen have worked on the project? (D)
13. Where will the reception be held? (C)

Passage Two

Students all over the world have to work for their education. A college education in the United States is expensive. The costs are so high that most families begin to save for their children's education when their children are babies. Even so, many young people cannot afford to pay expenses of full-time college work. They do not have enough money to pay for school costs. Tuition for attending the university, books for classes, and dormitory costs are high. There are other expenses such as chemistry and biology laboratory fees and special student activity fees for such things as parking permits and football tickets. The cost of a college education increases every year. However, campuses are still crowded with students. Some American students depend on family support to pay for college. Perhaps some of the students have scholarships or money grants, but many do not. How do the rest of the students manage?

There are two obvious answers to the money difficulties of college students. They can borrow money, or they can find jobs and earn it. In either case, thousands of students everywhere find answers to their financial problems.

Where do students work? Many of them work in shops, movie houses, and restaurants. They have part-time jobs in the evenings or on weekends. Some plan their class schedules so that their classes are in blocks of time. Then they manage to get regular jobs. For

example, if students have all their classes in the morning, they can take afternoon or evening jobs.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. What is the main idea of the passage? (A)

15. Which of the following is not mentioned as one of the school expenses? (D)

16. According to the passage, all of the following statements are true except. (C)

Passage Three

Almost two centuries ago, humans enjoyed their first airborne ride in a cloth balloon. Passengers rode in a basket fastened below the balloon. These brave adventurers depended solely on the wind velocity and direction to move them about because of the lack of a steering mechanism.

In 1852, a French clockmaker flew the first controllable balloon a distance of seventeen miles.

Germany began producing and using airships about forty-six years later with its famous Zeppelins, named in honor of their inventor, Count von Zeppelin. The largest and probably most famous of Germany's airships was the Hindenberg, which could travel at eighty-five miles per hour.

Later, the two countries bordering on the English Channel, Great Britain and France, built smaller airships called "blimps". The latter airships were intended for patrolling the coast and observing submarine activity, while the former served as passenger and cargo ships.

After the Hindenberg burned in 1937, more and more people shied

away from this form of transportation.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. Why was it difficult to fly in the air-filled balloons of two hundred years ago? (A)
18. Who flew the first controllable airship? (A)
19. Which country used these airships for passenger and cargo transport? (D)
20. Why did fewer people travel on airships after 1937? (D)

Listening Practice Two

Section A: Short Conversations

1. W: I thought that you were going to the magic performance in New York last weekend.
M: I intended to, but I haven't been feeling well, so I stayed home.
Q: Where did the woman go last weekend? (A)
2. W: Hello, this is Robert Lee. I have an appointment with Mrs. Taylor for two o'clock this afternoon, but I'm afraid I'll have to be about 20 minutes late.
M: That's all right, Mr. Lee. She doesn't have another appointment scheduled until 3 o'clock.
Q: When will Mr. Lee most probably meet with Mrs. Taylor? (B)
3. W: Isn't Lisa Ellen a beautiful bride?
M: She is indeed. Peter looks very happy too, doesn't he? He told me that they'll be going to Hawaii on their honeymoon.
Q: Where did this conversation take place? (A)

4. W: I'd appreciate your professional opinion. Do you think that I should sue them for damages?
M: Not really. I think that we can settle this out of court.
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (D)
5. W: I'm going to visit my sister in Rome. I told her to meet me at the airport at ten. I can almost see the city from here.
M: Rome is a nice place. I think you will enjoy your visit here.
Q: How are the two speakers traveling? (A)
6. M: If you hadn't mentioned Mary's birthday party, I would have gone home.
W: That would be the second time you've disappointed her this month.
Q: What's the man going to do? (C)
7. M: My family and I will be leaving on July 10. Is there anything we need to do to the apartment before we leave?
W: If you want your fifty-dollar deposit back, you'll have to clean the stove and the refrigerator. Also, we ask that you vacuum carefully before leaving.
Q: What does the woman in the conversation do for a living? (A)
8. W: Hello, Miss Black? This is Rose Smith. I would like to talk with my husband, please.
M: Oh, Mrs. Smith. You just missed him. He left the office a few minutes early so he could stop by the post office on his way home.

Q: Where is Mr. Smith? (B)

9. W: I want to go to the theater tonight, but it starts at 7, and I have to work until 5:30. There won't be enough time to go home for supper.

M: I've got an idea. I'll pick you up after work and we'll eat downtown. That'll give us plenty of time to get to the theater.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation? (A)

10. M: Will you be teaching this winter?

W: No, I'm going to take the winter off. I plan to go to Venice to work on a novel.

Q: What does the woman intend to do during the winter? (C)

Section B: Passages

Passage One

The English policeman has several nicknames but the most frequently used are "copper" and "bobby". The first name comes from the verb to "cop" (which is also slang), meaning to "take" or "capture", and the second comes from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, the nineteenth century politician, who was the founder of the police force as we know it today. An early nickname for the policeman was "peeler", but this one has died out.

Whatever we may call them, the general opinion of the police seems to be a favorable one; except, of course, among the criminal part of the community where the police are given more derogatory nicknames which originated in America, such as "fuzz" or "pig". Visitors to England seem, nearly always, to be very impressed by the English police. It has, in fact, become a standing joke that the visitor to Britain, when asked for his views of the country, will

always say, at some point or other, "I think your policemen are wonderful".

Well, the British bobby may not always be wonderful but he is usually a very friendly and helpful sort of character. A music-hall song of some years ago was called, "If You Want to Know the Time Ask a Policeman." Nowadays, most people own watches but they still seem to find plenty of other questions to ask the policeman. In London, the policemen spend so much of their time directing visitors about the city that one wonders how they ever find time to do anything else!

Question 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. Who was Sir Robert Peel? (C)
12. What is the general opinion of the English police? (B)
13. What do policemen in London spend a large part of their time in doing now? (C)

Passage Two

There are six residential towers in Wivenhoe Park, housing in all approximately 1100 students. Each floor of a tower consists of a self-contained flat of 12 to 16 individual study-bedrooms, together with a kitchen, sitting area, showers and washing facilities. Each tower also contains a small number of flatlets which may be rented by married students.

The towers are very near the main University buildings, so that residents can for example return to their rooms between lectures and prepare a meal or make a cup of coffee.

There are rules which regulate the day-to-day running of the towers and the formulation of these is the responsibility of the Dean of Students. For each tower there is an Assistant Dean of Students, a