

大连外院图书音像中心策划



大学英语六级考试大纲
规定技能命题剖析

阅读·简答

Reading Comprehension

Short Answer Questions

(1995.1~2001.6)

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jineng
mingtipouxu

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长春出版社

大学英语六级考试大纲规定技能

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内 容 提 要

本书配合新的《大学英语教学大纲》的实行,以历年大学英语六级考试阅读理解、简短回答部分真题为素材,剖析命题如何体现考试大纲及教学大纲规定的语言技能,目的是使备考六级考试的学生明确理解何谓“语言技能”、“语言技能”如何成为六级考试的核心考查目标,从而使学生注重语言技能的学习,教师注重语言技能的教学,推动对新的教学大纲的深入理解和贯彻。



本书编写说明

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将《全国大学英语考试大纲》中规定的考查技能细分为具有可操作性的若干微技能,形成了各部分的考试内容规范,用以规范命题员的命题操作。全国大学英语四、六级考试阅读部分的命题是按照该部分的考试内容规范进行的,该内容规范覆盖了《大学英语教学大纲》(新旧两个版本)的阅读技能要求,请见下表的对照说明:

四、六级考试阅读部分考试内容规范	《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)阅读技能要求
A. 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节	R ₁ 理解主题和中心思想
01 理解明确表达的概念或细节	R ₂ 辨认主题展开的重要细节
02 理解隐含表达的概念或细节 (如:下结论、作判断、进行推论等);通 过判断句子的交际功能 (如:请求、拒绝、命令)来理解文章	R ₃ 区分事实和看法 R ₄ 进行推论 R ₅ 作结论
03 辨别文章的中心思想(如:找出能归纳 文章中心思想的要点)	R ₆ 略读以获取阅读材料大意
04 理解作者的观点和态度	R ₇ 快速查找特定信息
B. 运用有助于理解的语言技能来理解文章	R ₈ 猜测生词的词义
05 猜测词和短语的意思	R ₉ 利用上下文猜测短语的含义
06 句层次的理解(如:理解句子所表达的 原因、结果、目的、比较等)	R ₁₁ 利用参阅技能
07 篇章层次的理解(如:运用词汇的、语 法的承接手段来理解文章各部分的关 系)	R ₁₀ 理解句内关系
C. 运用专门的阅读技能理解文章	
08 通过略读了解文章大意	
09 通过查阅寻找某一信息	

大学英语四、六级考试阅读部分的每一道试题所考核的阅读技能正是依照以上考试内容规范的7项微技能来设计的,并以此推动大学英语教学对教学大纲规定的阅读技能深入贯彻。这也就



是许许多多考生急盼知道而读了许多考试辅导书仍然模棱两可的四、六级考试阅读“考什么”的“正确答案”。至于“怎样考”相信读者在读了本书中每一道题的**出题形式**后会了然于胸。

目前的大学英语考试成绩已经成为影响各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一,成为衡量每年几百万大学毕业生“含金量”的一个尺度。正因为全国大学英语考试有着如此巨大的社会影响,也就“应运而生”了一个考试辅导图书市场,各种“全真模拟试题”、“命题预测试卷”林林总总,极大地影响着考生。

但事实上,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设立了相当稳定的命题员网络,命题员都经过专门训练,熟悉客观题和主观题的命题原则;考试委员会还对各部分试题提出了具体的命题要求,从考核什么语言技能到怎样考核有关语言技能,都提出了明确的操作的要求,全部试题都要经过“命题——初审——预测——计算机项目分析——合成”的严格程序,由经过专门训练的一流语言教学专家和语言测试专家合作完成,绝不是随便就能“全真模拟”或“命题预测”的。目前的考试辅导图书大多以种种“应试技巧”、“高分诀窍”来“解析”四、六级考试,恰恰忽略了最根本的语言能力培养,甚至对真题也不恰当地加以“破解”,无法起到指导教学、指导语言能力培养的作用。四、六级考试已经被弄成了一副“神神秘秘”的样子,考试的宗旨被歪曲了。有鉴于此,以目前图书市场上已经出现的历年实考试卷为素材,组织编写了这套《大学英语四、六级考试大纲规定技能命题剖析》丛书(并增设了模拟试卷),具体说明何谓语言技能,四、六级考试如何考核这些语言技能,期望能引起广大的一线大学英语教师对教学大纲的重视和加深理解,用以指导课堂教学,也希望使用本丛书备考的同学能从中形成高超的语言能力,在四、六级考试中取得令用人单位信服的好成绩,更期望能抛砖引玉,激发出更多更好的注重语言技能培养的四、六级考试辅导书。



本书是《大学英语六级考试大纲规定技能命题剖析》丛书的阅读分册,以1995年1月至2001年6月全国大学英语六级考试阅读试题为素材,详细讲解每道试题考核的阅读技能以及如何考核这些阅读技能。本书体例如下:

真题部分:首先给出各次考试的试题供同学们自练自测,之后给出**构卷分析**来说明本次命题中各项阅读技能的分布情况,并以**点评**形式给出难易度、分值比例分析;在接下来的**试题分析**中详细解答每题的编制功能和编制角度,最先给出该题的**正确答案**,之后以**阅读技能**来说明本题的考核功能,也即出题所依据的考试内容规范项目,如:◇01 理解中心思想,这也是正确解答本题所需的语言能力,最后以**出题形式**来说明本题的设计形式及答题思路。

讲座部分:总结分析各种题型、出题形式的出题规律、解题所需的技能与步骤等,明晰强化读者在真题部分得到的语言能力培养。

预测部分:指出命题员设题的宏观因素及今后命题改革趋势,包括正在研制中的新题型的研制思想,以推动教学改革。

相信本书对考生备考六级阅读会提供极大的帮助。

由于本书是本着对促进教学、有利备考的愿望所做的一种尝试,书中难免有不足之处,欢迎广大教师、同学指正。

总主编
2001年8月



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真题

技能训练



原书空白页



1995 年 1 月六级阅读理解试题剖析

Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre (Directions are omitted for the rest of the tests).

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective terms. "She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt." More often, we try to get inside the other person to pinpoint his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas and characters. Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly—perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways. Berger suggests several methods for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person's behavior with the known others' behavior; observing a person in a situation where social behavior is relatively unrestrained or where a wide variety of behavioral responses are called for; deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person's responses to specific stimuli; asking people who have had or have frequent contact



with the person about him or her; and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person—questions, *self-disclosures* (自我表露), and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending task, largely because people are constantly changing and the methods we use to obtain information are often imprecise. You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we accept the idea that we won't ever fully know another person, it enables us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior. *Ironically* (讽刺性地) those things that keep us from knowing another person too well (e.g., secrets and deceptions) may be just as important to the development of a satisfying relationship as those things that enable us to obtain accurate knowledge about a person (e.g., disclosures and truthful statements).

21. The Word “pinpoint” (Para. 1, Line 3) basically means _____.
A) appreciate B) obtain
C) interpret D) identify
22. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
A) People are better described in cold, objective terms.
B) The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated.
C) One should not judge people by their appearances.
D) One is usually subjective when assessing other people's personality.
23. It can be inferred from Berger' suggestions that _____.
A) people do not reveal their true self on every occasion
B) in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly
C) the best way to know a person is by making comparisons



- D) face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover information about a person
24. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deceptions, in the author's opinion, are _____.
- A) personal matters that should be seriously dealt with
B) barriers that should be done away with
C) as significant as disclosures and truthful statements
D) things people should guard against
25. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
- A) to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions
B) to provide ways of how to obtain information about people
C) to call the reader's attention to the negative side of people's characters
D) to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace. Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgement as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions. If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow suit to remain competitive. Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced two new, faster personal computers, the Mackintosh II and Mackintosh SE, in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM, one of Apple's major competitors.

Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models. The improved Mackintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM *compatible* (兼容的) programs. This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want.



Making Apple computers capable of running IBM software is Apple's effort at making the Mackintosh compatible with IBM computers and thus more popular in the office, where Apple hopes to increase sales. Users of the new Apple can also add *accessories* (附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

The new computers represent a big improvement over past models, but they also cost much more. Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more powerful computer. Apple wants to stay in the high-price end of the personal computer market to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.

Even though Apple and IBM are major competitors, both companies realize that their competitor's computers have certain features that their own models do not. The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color *graphics* (图形), whereas the IBM machines have always been favored in offices. In the future, there will probably be more compatibility between the two companies' products, which no doubt will require that both Apple and IBM change marketing strategies.

26. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced the Mackintosh II and the Mackintosh SE because _____.
A) IBM is changing its computer models continuously
B) it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses
C) it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market
D) it expects its major competitor IBM to follow its example
27. Apple hopes to increase Mackintosh sales chiefly by _____.
A) making its new models capable of running IBM software
B) improving the color graphics of its new models
C) copying the marketing strategies of IBM
D) giving the customers what they want
28. Apple sells its new computer models at a high price because _____.
A) they have new features and functions