最新 COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 6 大学英语六级考试

# 全真+预测

主编 邓晓拓

2003 年备考



電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry www.phei.com.cn

**COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST** 

# 最新大学英语六级考试 全真 + 预测

主编 邓晓拓

電子工業出版社・
Publishing House of Electronics Industry
北京・BEIJING

#### 内容简介

在大学英语六级考试备考过程中,做历年全真试题和进行强化模拟训练是取得优异成绩的重要途径。本书精选了最近几年的5套大学英语六级全真试题,尤其是2002年大学英语六级考试的两套全真试题,配以详细的答案解析,使考生迅速熟悉大学英语六级考试。同时,本书还根据历年大学英语六级考试试题的命题规律和总体趋势,严格按照教育部考试中心颁布的最新大纲,精心编写了5套预测试题,强力预测2003大学英语六级考试。另外,本书还针对许多考生应考盲目,无任何指导性的状况,提供了一套全面的应试战略指导和最权威的考试命题预测,相信读者会有所收获。

本书适合参加大学英语六级考试的考生及同等水平的英语爱好者使用。 本书附磁带 2 盘,需另外购买,定价 14.00 元。

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。 版权所有,侵权必究。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语六级考试全真+预测/邓晓拓编著.-北京: 电子工业出版社, 2002. 10 ISBN 7-5053-8046-X

I. 最... II. 邓... II. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV.H310.42 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002) 第076220号

责任编辑:徐津平

印 刷:北京天竺颖华印刷厂

出版发行: 电子工业出版社 www.phei.com.cn

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编: 100036

经 销: 各地新华书店

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印张: 16.5 字数: 422 千字

版 次: 2002年10月第1版 2002年10月第1次印刷

定 价: 19.00元(另附磁带2盘)

凡购买电子工业出版社的图书,如有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系调换。 联系电话: (010)88211980 68279077

# 目 录

### 大学英语六级考试常考题型及答题技巧

第一部分	大学英语和大学英语六级考试	1
第二部分	听力理解	
第三部分	阅读理解	
第四部分	词汇	
第五部分	完形填空、简答和综合改错	
第六部分	写作	15
大学英词	吾六级考试真题	
	六级考试 2000 年 6 月真题	20
大学英语方	六级考试 2000 年 12 月真题	32
大学英语力	六级考试 2001 年 6 月真题	44
	六级考试 2002 年 1 月真题	56
大学英语方	六级考试 2002 年 6 月真题····································	68
大学英词	吾六级考试真题解析	
	月大学英语六级考试真题解析	
2002年6	月大学英语六级考试真题解析	130
最新大学	学英语六级考试预测与应考对策	
		142
二、今年者	<b>考试预测与对策······</b>	144

#### 最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷

最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷(一)	··· 147						
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷 (二)	··· 158						
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷 (三)	··· 169						
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷(四)							
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷(五)	192						
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷解析							
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷解析							
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷解析 最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷 (一)解析····································	203						
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷 (一)解析	214						
最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷(一)解析最新大学英语六级考试命题预测试卷(二)解析	··· 214 ··· 226						

# 大学英语六级考试

## 常考题型及答题较巧

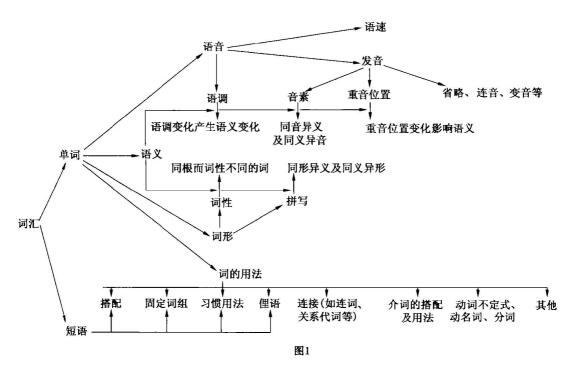
#### 第一部分 大学英语和大学英语六级考试

大学英语六级考试具有高权威性且其命题又相对稳定,要想在这样的英语水平测试中取得优异成绩,必须对其命题原理、考试内容和题型特征有准确的把握。

英语的词汇和语法是其两个重要的方面,而且,考生必须意识到这两部分是密不可分的。因此,将这两个不同的方面有机地结合起来学习不仅会使对英语的学习事半功倍,而且用这样的思想将自己武装起来对学英语是非常必要的。

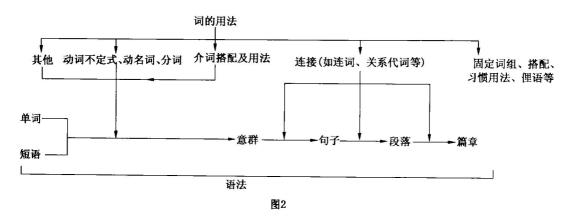
下面,笔者力图通过对英语词汇和英语语法更为细致的说明来向读者阐述这种观点。

在图1(词汇)中,音、义、形和用法是单词的几个重要方面。语音又细分为语速、语调和发音,发音有音素、重音位置的不同,还有省音、连音、变音等语音现象。语音和词形的变化并非是孤立的,这些细小的变化往往会对语义产生影响,例如当重音位置发生变化时对词的含义的影响。需要注意的是,这些体现着语音和语义的密切联系的地方往往就是大学英语考试的考点所在。词的用法纷繁复杂,包括连接、介词搭配、动词的各种用法,还有一些固定词组、习惯用法、俚语及搭配等。而习惯用法、俚语等则又构成了英语词汇中单词外的另一个领域,即短语。





在图 2 (语法)中,从单词和短语到意群、句子、段落、篇章,体现着语言运用中实际的普遍形式(篇章)是怎样由最基本的语言单位组成的,这种组成的机理则正是语法的内涵所在。图中用箭头表明了这种构造原理:动词不定式、动名词和分词,介词搭配及其用法等在单词和短语构成意群的过程中起着很关键的作用;而当意群组成句子,句子组成段落,段落组成篇章时,连词、关系代词等的连接显得异常重要。



可以看出,图 1 和图 2 是有着不可分割的联系,因为图 2 中从单词和短语到意群,从意群到句子,从句子到段落,从段落到篇章,扮演着重要角色的正是动词、介词的用法,连词、关系代词的用法,而这显然又属于词汇的范畴。

以上通过对词汇、语法构成的细分向读者说明了词汇和语法的深刻联系。任何割裂了这种联系去孤立地学习词汇或者语法的方法都是有缺陷的。另外,需要说明的是,词汇和语法的密切关系也非仅此两表就可以完全反映出来的,可以说,它体现在英语的各个角落。另外,这也只是从英语整体的角度的简单说明,读者完全可以尝试着将这种联系加以推广和完善,例如,图中表明词的语调和重音位置会对词义产生影响。其实对于句子来说,语调的不同会导致含义的差异,而对不同的单词加以重读也会使句意产生微妙的变化。

事实上,从大学英语六级考试的试题来讲,也没有一种题型或者题目可以脱离英语这个系统内部的各种联系,纯粹地只考察其中的一个方面,更多的考题甚至是利用了这些联系。因此,把握这些联系对于考生考好大学英语六级考试,对于学好英语都是很有帮助的。

通过具有一定难度的材料,具体来讲即各种形式、测试重点不同、权重分配不均的题目,大学英语六级考试力图达到考查考生的英语总体水平和综合实力。以下对大学英语六级考试的各个部分进行详细的分析。

#### 第二部分 听力理解

听力理解是大学英语六级考试的第一部分,测试内容包括理解和速度两个方面。考生需要在 六级听力理解的语速下,掌握所听内容的大意,抓住要点和有关的细节,领会题目中体现的观点 和态度。听音要跟得上,且能理解题意才可以答好题目,而对速度的适应和理解能力的提高是相



辅相成的。因此,要提高听力水平,平时的练习是必不可少的。另外,听力理解能力的提高还必须以语言知识为基础,具体来讲:①语音知识,正确的发音和一些常见的语音现象(如连音、略音等)的掌握是很必要的。②词汇。扩大日常生活词汇,建立自己的听力词汇库,并练就自己很熟练地从听觉提取词汇的能力。③掌握语法知识将会极大地促进听力理解能力的提高。

听力部分共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节,A节(Section A)有 10 题,每题为一组对话,对话后有一个问题。B节(Section B)有 10 题,这一节有两种题型,每次考试只采取其中的一种。一种是三篇听力短文,每片短文后有三四道题目,另一种是在试卷上给出一段听力材料,但有 10 处未给出,需要考生根据所听信息填出。

#### 一、对话部分

对话为交际场合中的一般对话,在问句后有 15 秒的间隙。要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,对话只念一遍。仔细分析,不难发现,这个部分的考题大多是由第一个人先说出某件事情,然后第二个人说出对该事的态度,做出进一步解释或者提出建议。如 2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 1 题:

W: Is the rescue crew still looking for survivors of the plane crash?

- M: Yes, they have been searching the area for hours, but they haven't found anybody else. They will keep searching until night falls.
- Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
  - [A] All the passengers were killed.
  - [B] The plane crashed in the night.
  - [C] No more survivors have been found.
  - [D] It's too late to search for survivors.

答案: [C]

出题者结合英语的特点考察考生对此掌握的程度,因此,了解英语整体性、联系性的特点,即抓住了命题的出发点和解题的关键线索(参考前图)。

- 1. 通过增加语速、增多连音、省音、变音等现象,题目的难度增加了。鉴于此,考生必须加强对听力速度的训练,同时,加强考试技巧的训练也是有益的。
- 2. 通过语调的变化影响语义,并将此作为考题的切入点。类似的情况是句中重音位置的变化作为考点。

如 2000 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题第 10 题:

- M: I thought the librarian said we could check out as many books as we need with our library cards.
- W: That's right, but not those reference books.
- Q: What does the woman mean?
  - [A] Students with library cards can check any book out.
  - [B] Reference books are not allowed to be checked out.
  - [C] Only students with library cards can check out reference books.
  - [D]The number of books a student can check out is unlimited.

答案: [B]





注意女士回答中用了 but 表示转折和强调, But not those reference books 与[B]项的表述是一致 的,即不可以被带走. [B]正确. 注意[C]项为干扰项,这在原话中无法推出,[D]项的表述与原话 相反,[A]项也不对。

3. 对词语或词组、惯用法进行考查。

如 2002 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 3 题:

- W: Lots of people enjoy dancing, do you?
- M: Believe or not, that is the last thing I'd ever want to do.
- Q: What does the man mean?
  - [A] He believes dancing is enjoyable.
  - [B] He definitely does not like dancing.
  - [C] He admires those who dance.
  - [D] He won't dance until he has done his work.

答案: [B]

此题涉及到对 the last thing 的理解,这一短语标是"最不愿意做的事"的意思,意即 definitely does not like dancing.

4. 对某些词的固定用法的考查。

如 1998 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题第 7 题:

- W: Could you help me, Sir? My flight got in 15 minutes ago. Everyone else has picked up the language but mine hasn't come through.
- M: I'm sorry, Madame, but I'll go and find out if there is any more to come.
- Q: What's the woman's problem?
  - [A] Someone has taken her luggage.
  - [B] Her flight is 50 minutes late.
  - [C] Her luggage has been delayed.
  - [D] She can't find the man she's been waiting for.

答案: [C]

女士话中的 hasn't come through 表明正确选项为[C], come through 是 come 的常见用法之一。

5. 对连接的考查,较为常见。

如1999年6月大学英语六级考试真题第7题:

- W: You know, the Browns have invested all their money in stocks.
- M: They may think that's a wise move, but that's the last thing I'd do.
- Q: What's the man's opinion about the Browns' investment?
  - [A] He believes the Browns have done a sensible thing.
  - [B] He doesn't think the Browns should move to another place.
  - [C] He doesn't think the Browns' investment is a wise move.
  - [D] He believes it is better for the Browns to invest later.

答案:[C]

男士话里的 but 起着转折的作用,对其前面说的内容作了否定,这是破解此题的第一步,对





这种连接的考查需要重视。

6. 结合语法现象进行考查,如虚拟语气等。

如 2001 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题第 5 题:

- M: To collect a data for my report, I need to talk to someone who knows that small city very well. I was told that you lived there for quite a long time.
- W: Oh, I wish I could help, but I was only a child then.
- Q: What does the woman imply?
  - [A] She doesn't remember much about the city.
  - [B] She's never been to the city.
  - [C] She would find someone else to help.
  - [D] She would talk to the man later.

答案: [A]

- 以上的对话中有虚拟语气的用法,是与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句,辨明这一点,对话的内容就很明白了。
- 7. 有时会直接对语音因素进行考查,如考核考生从对话、短文中获取相关时间、地点或者场景信息的能力。

如 1998 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 1 题:

- W: I haven't had much exercise lately. My only recreation has been watching TV or going to the movies. What do you do for recreation?
- M: In summer I like playing tennis instead of swimming and boating, and my favorit sport in winter is skating.
- Q: What is the man's favorite sport in summer?
  - [A] Swimming.
  - [B] Playing tennis.
  - [C] Boating.
  - [D] Playing table tennis.

答案: [B]

题目问及男士夏天最喜欢的运动,考生需要从听力原文中获取 I like playing tennis... in summer, 同时要排除 swimming, boating, skating 的干扰。

8. 其他。诸如对考生基本知识的掌握、计算反应能力和推力能力等。

如 2000 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题第 7 题:

- M: Mary is in charge of the art and music section; and Charles, the ports page. What about you?
- W: I'm responsible for the editorials.
- Q: Where does the woman work?
  - [A] At a book store.
  - [B] At an art museum.
  - [C] At a newspaper office.
  - [D] At a gymnasium.



答案: [C]

男士问及女士在哪里工作,并体及 Mary 和 Charles 的工作,此题要求考生听准 the editorials,并依次进行判断。

再来看一下选项设置方面。

对话题型中,男士和女士的对话一般会围绕一个话题,话题由第一个人提出,第二个人围绕话题或者相关事物展开(有时会给人一种所答非所问的感觉)。正确答案应当与该题所涉及的话题有关,相反,若是选项和该话题无关,则必为错误项,这是出题者设置的"路障"。看下面一个例子:

1999年6月大学英语六级考试真试第2题:

W: Hey! If you can't enjoy that at a sensible volume, please use earphones. I'm trying study.

M: Oh! I'm sorry. I didn't realize it was bothering you.

Q: What is the man probably doing?

- [A] Singing loudly.
- [B] Listening to music.
- [C] Studying.
- [D] Talking on the phone.

答案: [B]

考生需要注意到女士话中的关键词 sensible volume...earphone, 男士的回答没有明确地表明自己在做什么。然而,可以看到,四个选项中只有[B]listening to music 与关键词,即本题讨论的主题有关,虽然[A]和[D]和声音也有关系,但事实上[A]、[C]、[D]三项显然与主题无关。B)项与题目中涉及的内容相吻合,所以是正确选项。

1. 在选项设置时,出题人常常利用英语总体内的各个部分,即音、形、义之间的相关联系来 迷惑考生,并且这样增加了试题的难度。下题即是出题者通过设置音似形似而义异的词语,或将 题目中原词拿来充当干扰项。

1998年1月大学英语六级考试真题第3题:

- W: I'm out of coins for the slot machine. Do you have any?
- M: I don't have any either. But I'll get some from the café.
- Q: What does the man offer to do?
  - [A] Get some coins at the café.
  - [B] Buy her a cup of coffee at the café.
  - [C] Get some coffee from the machine.
  - [D] Try to fix the machine.

答案: [A]

可以看出,几个选项围绕着 coffee 和 machine 来设置,这种题目需要考生听准听全,而不能只听到其中的一部分,然后根据不完全的信息妄加猜测。

2. 在设置正确选项时,出题人也将这种相关性纳入考虑范畴。体现在许多题目的正确选项知识对原题中出现的信息的再现或者简单转换。鉴于此,考生有必要加强对这种转换的敏感性和判断能力。



# English大学英语六级考试常考题型及答题技巧



如 1998 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题第 3 题:

- W: How did you do on the math exam, John?
- M: I barely made it. It was just a passing score but better than I had expected.
- O: What do we learn from the conversation?
  - [A] John didn't pass, although he had tried his best.
  - [B] John did better than he thought he was able to.
  - [C] John got an excellent score, which was unexpected.
  - [D] John was disappointed at his math score.

#### 答案: [B]

可以看出,四个选项中,[B]项的 did better than he thought he was able to.很好地替换了原题中的 better than I had expected.,表示与其相同的含义,故[B]项为正确选项。

3. 在正确选项的设置上,有时出题人也在句法上做文章,比如,虽然是在重复原文中的信息,但乍看则面目全非。出题者有时替换了原句中的主语,颠倒了句序等。

如 1998年 6月大学英语六级考试真题第 6题:

- M: Could you give me your office phone number or fax number so that we can contact each other more often?
- W: But I've been trying to find a new job in another company. You see I've worked here for 3 years without a raise. That's unfair to me.
- O: What does the woman mean?
  - [A] She doesn't have a fax machine.
  - [B] She may quit her present job soon.
  - [C] She is tired of her present job.
  - [D] Her phone number has changed.

#### 答案: [B]

#### 二、短文部分、听力填空及复合式听写

大学英语六级考试听力理解部分的每篇短文在二百字左右,题材为熟悉的对话、叙述、解说等。短文篇幅长,提供的信息多,所以考生了解出题人青睐的考点是大有帮助的。

在短文部分中,前面提到的对话题的诸多大体技巧同样是适用的,比如连接词的考查,对考生获取文章中相关时间、地点信息能力的考查以及对细节的捕捉和把握能力的考查等等,请读者参阅对话部分的分析,这里不再赘述。另外,短文部分得出题点还包括以下几个方面:

- 1. 文章主旨大意。即对全文总体概括和理解能力的考查。做好这种题目,考生要能迅速准确地抓听主题句。主题句位置不是固定的,可以出现在段首、段尾亦或首位呼应,有时也出现在段中部分。段落由句子构成,各句间应有适当的连接,如果可以抓听这些连接词,理清连接词体现的句子间的逻辑关系,这样把握主题就会容易许多。
- 2. 关键词。这类关键词往往会重读,正如前面第一部分提到的,这也体现了重音与语义之间的联系。在听原文时,一定要把握住关键词以准确获取重要的细节信息。作为句子的重点,这些



关键词往往会被作为考点,考生需要注意。

- 3. 对语法知识的考查。语法知识是理解长句、难句的基础所在,打下坚实的语法基础有利于考生在短文听力理解方面获取较好成绩。
  - 4. 考查考生的逻辑分析和推力能力。对此,考生多加练习即可顺利过关。

考生可参照下面的短文来体会。

2002年1月大学英语六级考试真题第11~13题:

Nilrikman and others of the Harvard research group have done some research into the differences between average and good negotiators. They found negotiators with the good trait record and studied them in action. They compared them with another group of average negotiators and found that there was no difference in the time that the two groups spent on planning their strategy. However, there were some significant differences on other points. The average negotiators thought in terms of the present, but the good negotiators took a long-time view. They made lots of suggestions and considered twice the number of the alternatives. The average negotiators set their objectives as single points. "We hope to get two dollars, but if we get one dollar and fifty, it will be all right." The average negotiators tried to persuade by giving lots of reasons. They use a lot of different arguments. The good negotiators didn't give many reasons. They just repeated the same ones. They also did more summarizing and reviewing, checking they were understood correctly.

- 11. What do good negotiators and average negotiators have in common?
  - [A] Experience in negotiating.
  - [B] A high level of intelligence.
  - [C] The time thy spend on preparation.
  - [D] The amount of pay they receive.
- 12. According to the speaker, what would good negotiators do?
  - [A] Study the case carefully beforehand.
  - [B] Stick to a set target.
  - [C] Appear friendly to the other party.
  - [D] Try to be flexible about their terms.
- 13. According to the speaker, what does the average negotiator usually do?
  - [A] Make sure there is no misunderstanding.
  - [B] Try to persuade by giving various reasons.
  - [C] Repeat the same reasons.
  - [D] Listen carefully and patiently to the other party.

答案:11. [C] 12. [D] 13. [B]

听力填空主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力,考生第一遍听音时要尽量记录下重点内容,第二遍时应根据第一遍所做的记录把句子写完整,第三遍查漏补缺,对第二遍填下的内容进行检查。考生要注意该部分测试的重点所在,具体来讲:

- 1. 语音。涉及到对同音、近音词的辨音。
- 2. 词形。要求拼写正确。

# English大学英语六级考试常考题型及答题技巧



- 3. 词义。要求顺畅,合乎逻辑。
- 4. 语法。词法、句法结构和搭配等,这在所填写内容为一个整句时尤为明显。
- 5. 听力理解能力。对于句子的准确理解和把握。
- 6. 其他。如大小写、标点符号等。

复合式听写考核的内容同听力填空基本相同。

短文部分、听写填空及复合式听写的共同之处在于其篇幅都比对话部分长得多。这也决定了 这几个部分的题目对英语水平的考核与对话部分有所不同。这部分里,有的测试点已经超越了句 子、小段落的范围,而是涉及到段落内部和段落之间的关系。所以,对这类题目,经常需要考生 从整篇文章来把握。

从选项设置来看,这些题目的选项呈现以下特点:

- 1. 正确选项是原文中信息的重复和再现,例如听写填空和复合式听写。另外,短文部分也存在着这样的特点。
- 2. 正确选项是对原文内容的概括总结。比如短文部分和复合式听写中的长句听写就体现着这样的特点。
- 3. 正确选项是对原文的某些细节进行考查。如短文部分考查的细节辨认题, 听写填空和复合式听写中较短的填空或者对单词的听写。
- 4. 正确选项是由原文内容做出的推理。如短文部分的推理题即是如此。

#### 第三部分 阅读理解

大学英语六级考试阅读理解部分的测试包括考生对阅读文章理解的准确度和速度两个方面。该部分要求考生具备相应的语言基础和阅读技能。

语言基础是指:①较为丰富的词汇知识,②扎实的语法功底,③充分的语篇知识。其中,词汇是基础,语法和语篇知识也必不可少。从这一点也可以看出词汇和语法的重要和二者之间密不可分的联系。

阅读技能指:①掌握文章大意的能力,②辨别事实及细节的能力,③对字面意思的理解能力,以及相应的判断、推理的能力,④对句意的把握和对句与句之间逻辑关系的理解。这种技能对于考生应试也是极其重要的。

对于阅读部分来说,历年考试所选的文章,从题材上讲,人文社科类约占总数的四分之三, 这种题材学生较为熟悉。科普类型的题材则占四分之一,这种题材因为涉及一些科学知识,学生 相对来讲也会陌生一些。目前的趋势是近年来科普类文章在逐渐增多。

这些所选文章,从体裁来讲,以议论文为主,占 52.5%,说明文为辅,占 37.5%,描写文则占了 10%。议论文按论证方式分为两类:①演绎。一般性陈述→具体实例 1,具体实例 2,……→特殊结论。②归纳。具体实例 1,具体实例 2,……→结论及一般规律。说明文则告诉人们某事,然后对其加以解释,这种体裁更为客观、真实,重细节描述而轻抽象评论。其结构特征与说明方法与议论文有所类似,并且经常适用归纳法和演绎法,只不过,相对于议论文而言,说明文中用及归纳法的较多。



现结合如 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 26~30 题对该部分如何考查考生英语能力做如下分析:

There are some earth phenomena you can count on, but the magnetic field, someday, is not of them. It fluctuates in strength, drifts from its axis, and every few 100,000 years undergoes a dramatic polarity reversal—a period when north pole be comes south pole and south pole becomes north pole. But how is the field generated, and why is it so unstable?

Groundbreaking research by two French geophysicists promises to shed some light on the mystery. Using 80 meters of deep sea sediment(沉淀物) core, they have obtained measurements of magnetic-field intensity that span 11 polarity reversals and four million years. The analysis reveals that intensity appears to fluctuate with a clear, well-defined rhythm. Although the strength of the magnetic field varies irregularly during the short term, there seems to be an inevitable long term decline preceding each polarity reversal. When the poles flip—a process that takes several hundred thousand years—the magnetic field rapidly regains its strength and the cycle is repeated.

The results have caused a astir among geophysicists. The magnetic field is thought to originate from molten(熔化的) iron in the outer core, 3,000 kilometers beneath the earth's surface. By studying mineral grains found in material ranging from rocks to clay articles, previous researchers have already been able to identify reversals dating back 170 million years, including the most recent switch 730,000 years ago. How and why they occur, however, has been widely debated. Several theories link polarity flips to external disasters such as meteor(贤星) impacts. But Peter Olson, a geophysicist at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore, says this is unlikely if the French researchers are right. In fact, Olson says intensity that predictably declines from one reversal to the next contradicts 90 percent of the models currently under study. If the results prove to be valid geophysicists will have a new theory to guide them in their quest to understand the earth's inner physics. It s\certainly points the direction for future research.

- 26. Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the passage?
  - [A] Polarity Reversal: A Fantastic Phenomenon of Nature.
  - [B] Measurement of the Earth's Magnetic-Field Intensity.
  - [C] Formation of the Two Poles of the Earth.
  - [D] A New Approach to the Study or Geophysics.
- 27. The word "flip" (Line 13, Para. 2) most probably means "\_\_\_\_".
  - [A] decline

[B] intensify

[C] fluctuate

[D] reverse

- 28. What have the two French geophysicists discovered in their research?
  - [A]Some regularity in the changes of the earth's magnetic field.
  - [B] Some causes of the fluctuation of the earth's magnetic field.
  - [C] The origin of the earth's magnetic field.
  - [D] The frequency of polarity reversals.
- 29. The French geophysicists' study is different from currently prevailing theories in \_\_\_\_\_\_.





- [A] its identification of the origin of the earth's magnetic field.
- [B] the way the earth's magnetic intensity is measured.
- [C] its explanation of the shift in the earth's polarity.
- [D] the way the earth's fluctuation rhythm is defined.
- 30. In Peter Oslo's opinion the French experiment \_\_\_\_\_
  - [A] is likely to direct further research in the inner physics of the earth.
  - [B] has successfully solved the mystery of polarity reversals.
  - [C] Is certain to help predict external disasters.
  - [D] has caused great confusion among the world's geophysicists.

答案: 26. [A] 27. [D] 28.[A] 29. [C] 30.[A]

1. 直接或者间接地考查考生对词语、词组的含义、搭配关系以及用法等。

如 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 27 题:

这是一道考查考生根据从原文中获取的信息和上下文的语境来判断词意的题目。Flip 的意思是"快速翻转",而文章中"当两极互换----这一过程需要上万年的时间----磁场会很快重新恢复它的强度,新的一轮循环又开始了",四个选项中 reverse 的意思与之最为接近,而其他的词的意思则有所偏差。故[D]正确。

2. 对考生根据原文信息进行推断的能力进行考查。

如 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 29 题:

题目问及两位法国的地质物理学家的研究和当代流行的理论的区别。依据文章第三段可以推断得出[C]项的内容符合题意,为正确选项。

3. 考查考生在原文中查找细节以及据此做出简单判断的能力。

如 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 28 题:

本体的题目闻到来年更为法国地质物理学家的研究发现。考生要注意到,文章第二段第三、四句指出:"尽管磁场强度的变化在短期内是没有规律可循的,但是在每次磁极转换的过程中,磁场强度却似乎存在一种不可逆转的减小趋势。当两极互换,磁场会很快重新恢复它的强度,新一轮循环开始"。可以看出,他们研究的发现是,磁场变化中有着规律。因此,四个选项中只有[A]项正确。

4. 考查考生归纳的能力,最常见的是让考生找出全文的主旨,段落的中心句或是要求考生归纳要点。

如 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 26 题:

这道题目是主旨题。结合全文,这边文章主要介绍了 polarity reversal 的现象。只有[A]的表述最为全面。其他三个选项的内容要么只涉及文中部分内容,要么与原文无关,不能作为标题,所以,只有[A]正确。

又如 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 30 题:

这道题目问及 Peter Olson 关于法国科学家试验的看法。此题实际上要求考生对原文信息,即第三段的末两句进行归纳。 文中说 If the results prove to be valid... It certainly points the direction for future research.可以看出,这一试验很可能指引着地球内部物理进一步研究的方向,这是[A] 表述的内容,故[A]正确。



#### 第四部分 词汇

这部分旨在考查考生的词汇知识。具体来讲,词汇部分主要考查以下几个方面:

1. 利用词汇中音形的密切关系, 考查考生	辨别因形近或音近而造成易混的词,测试考生对这			
类词的掌握情况。这种题目的几个选项往往是-	十分相像的。			
如 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 4	3 题:			
The old gentleman was a verylooking person, with gray hair and gold spectacles.				
[A] respectful	[B] respected			
[C] respective	[D] respectable			
答案: [D]				
2. 对于词义相似而音和形差别则较为明显	的词加以考查。这是考查考生对同义词或近义词的			
掌握。				
如 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 4	7 题:			
Having finished their morning work, the clerks stood up behind their desks, themselves.				
[A] expanding	[B] stretching			
[C] prolonging	[D] extending			
答案: [B]				
3. 对于词语中的固定搭配、惯用法等加以考查。				
如 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 5	1 题:			
The famous scientist his success to hard work.				
[A] imparted	[B] granted			
[C] ascribed	[D] acknowledged			
答案: [C]				
4. 考查单词的辨义。这种题目考查考生一些有一定难度的生词。				
如 2001 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 38 题:				
We must look beyond and assumptions and try to discover what is missing.				
[A] justifications	[B] illusions			
[C] manifestations	[D] specifications			
答案: [B]				
5. 考查一些短语动词。针对这种题目,考生要多加练习,记熟一些常用的短语动词。				
如 2001 年 1 月大学英语六级考试真题第 4	9 题:			
Body paint or face paint is used mostly by	men in pre-literate societies in order to attract good			
health or to disease.				
[A] set aside	[B] ward off			
[C] shrug off	[D] give away			
答案: [C]				

12