



2001年大学英语六级考试达标训练指定用书

破解 大学英语 全真考试 六级全新仿真试卷及详解

大学英语六级考试命题研究工作室 组织编写

钟利平 主编

- 最新大学英语六级考试说明及全程指导。
- 15套大学英语六级考试全新仿真试题及详解、录音文字材料。
- 大学英语六级考试“考生须知”、“答题卡”和“自我达标评估卡”。

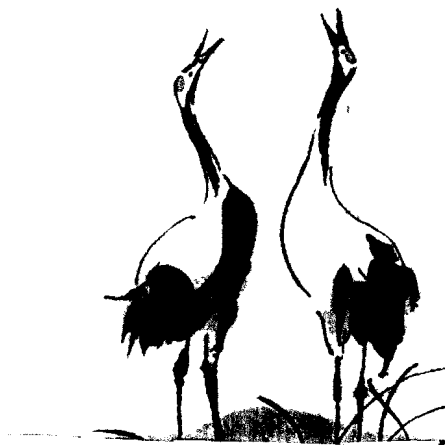
中国国际广播出版社

二十一世纪“换代”英语图书
大学英语六级考试必备

破解大学英语全真考试

(六级全新仿真试卷及详解)

主 编：钟利平



中国国际广播出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

破解大学英语全真考试:六级全新仿真试卷及详解 / 钟利平主编 - 北京:中国国际广播出版社 2001 1

ISBN 7-5078-1927-2

I 破 II. 钟... III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题- IV. H31 44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 81030 号

破解大学英语全真考试(六级全新仿真试卷及详解)

编著译者	钟利平
责任编辑	王全义 李卉
版式设计	曾 平
封面设计	吴 涛
出版发行	中国国际广播出版社
社 址	(68036519 68033508[传真]) 北京复兴门外大街 2 号(国家广电总局内)
经 销	新华书店
排 版	武测排印部
印 刷	湖北省新华印刷厂
开 本	787×1092 1/16
字 数	350 千字
印 张	14.5
版 数	10000 册
版 次	2001 年 1 月 北京第 1 版
印 次	2001 年 1 月 第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 7-5078-1927-2 / H·149
定 价	15.00 元

国际广播版图书 版权所有·盗版必究
(如果发现图书质量问题,本社负责调换)

Preface

前

言

随着经济的飞速发展和国际间交流的日趋频繁,英语作为交际工具的地位显得越来越重要。大学英语四、六级考试的影响也日趋深远。近几年来,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试试题的题型进行了几次重大的改革:95年7月,全国大学英语四、六级委员会颁发了《关于大学英语四、六级考试采用新题型的通知》,其中,听力理解可能采用的新题型为“听写填空”(Spot Dictation);试卷的第四部分可能采用“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese)。96年8月,全国大学英语四、六级委员会又提出了两种新题型“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)和“简短问题回答”(Short Answer Questions)。“如何适应新的题型,顺利地通过考试”和“如何取得优异成绩”是高校学生最为关注的两个问题。为使考生在最短的时间内最大程度地提高英语水平和应试能力,我们依据最新《大学英语教学大纲》的核心内容和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁布的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》及历年考试的曝光题编写了《破解大学英语全真考试》这套书。

本套书每套试题分为三部分。第一部分:仿真试题。第二部分:试题详细解析。为考生提供试题准确、详尽的注释。第三部分:听力材料。

在编写本书时,我们重点考虑了以下几点:首先,我们依据近几年四、六级考试的实际情况,试题难度,在试题恰当的地方中加入了复合式听写和简短问题回答等新题型。其次,近几年考试试题中明显增大了阅读量,因此我们在相应部分加大了阅读量以提高考生的临场应试能力。同时,在词汇和结构部分中我们还增加了词汇辨析的试题量,减少了近两年实际考试中很少出现的语法题。

本书按照精选、精练、精讲的原则编写,突出系统性、针对性和实用性。所用材料大部分选自近两年国外的报刊杂志,具有一定的代表性和权威性。既可作为应试辅导教材,也可作为教师参考书。

我们相信,只要考生认真通读本书,掌握答题思路与解析方法要领,严格完成全部考题,并融会贯通,一定会明显提高英语水平,从而大大增强应试能力与信心,并最终取得英语考试的高分。

本书主要对象是参加英语四、六级考试的考生,也适用于研究生入学考试、TOFEL、EPT等考试的考生。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,凡错误与疏漏之处,恳请读者朋友批评指正。

编者

2001年1月

大学英语四、六级考试全程指导及备战策略

一、熟悉考试内容

(一)、大学英语四、六级考试内容

大学英语四级与六级考试是国家级等级考试,主要针对在校大学学生,是对英语学习初级阶段和中级阶段开设的公共英语课的教学质量和教学效果所进行的评估。1995年以前,这两类考试试题类型相对固定,其内容包括听力理解、阅读、词汇与语法、完形填空、作文、综合改错(CET-6)几种传统题型。1995年7月后,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会又陆续公布了翻译、简短回答、听填空及复合式听写这四种新题型。目的一方面是完善大学英语教学内容,另一方面是实现测试从技巧性考试到能力性考试的初步转变。传统题型与新题型的内容与特点详细介绍如下:

1 大学英语四、六级考试传统题型(6种)

传统题型考试包括六个部分:听力理解、阅读理解;词语用法与语法结构、完形填空、短文写作和/或综合改错。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分:听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension):

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,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句,由考生在四个已提供的答案中选出正确答案。B节(Section B)有10题,分别安排在3篇听力材料(长度约为100个词左右)之后,每篇后有二至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有约15秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速四级为约120字/分钟,六级为约150-170词/分钟(比英美人士日常说话的速度每分钟150-170词还要稍快一些),念一遍。选材的原则是:

- 1)、对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂;
- 2)、短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
- 3)、所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四、六级规定的范围。听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

第二部分:阅读理解(Part II: Reading Comprehension):

共20题,考试时间35分钟。要求考生阅读4-6篇短文,总阅读量不超过4200词(四级)或1400词(六级)。每篇短文后有4个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是:

- 1)、题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及背景知识应能为学生所理解;
- 2)、体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
- 3)、文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- 1)、掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- 2)、了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
- 3)、既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
- 4)、既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

第三部分:词语用法和语法结构(Part III: Vocabulary and Structure):

共30题,考试时间20分钟。四级题目中40%为词和短语的用法,60%为语法结构。六级则刚好相反。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至四、六级的全部内容。

第四部分:完形填空(Part IV: Cloze):

共20题,考试时间15分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200词)中留有20个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的

能力。

第五部分:写作(Part V: Writing):

共1题,这部分对绝大多数考生来说,都可以说是最难的一道题,因为它比其他题型更为综合和概括,更能体现出考生的实际英语水平。考试时间30分钟。要求考生写出一篇120词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图作文,或给出段首句要求续写,或给出关键词要求写成短文。评分标准是要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容也^①包括日常生活和一般常识。(四级叙述文较多,六级议论文、说明文居多)。短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

近年来,为了促进大学生实际应用英语能力如写作的提高,国家四、六级考试委员会制定了一系列相关政策。采取了一系列有效措施对大学英语四、六级考试内容进行改革。以期达到“以考促教”、“以考促学”的目的。其中,最令人瞩目的是对作文作出的明确规定:从1997年起大学英语考试凡写作单项未达到规定分数者,英语统考成绩即为不及格。

目前作文考试采用最低分制,具体计算如下:

(1)作文为0分者 最后考试整体得分一律不及格;

(2)作文分1—6分者:

最后得分=除作文外统计总分 ÷ 6 + 作文实得分 例如:

某甲除作文外统计总分为61分,作文实得分3分

最后得分=61—6 ÷ 3=58分。

某乙除作文外统计总分为78分、作文实得分1分

最后得分=78—6 ÷ 4=76分

作文在四级考试中的重要性由此可见一斑

第六部分:综合改错(Error Correction)

在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200词)中有10行标有题号并用黑体印出,每行有一个错误(不含拼写或标点错误),也可能需增添或删除某个词或短语。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上指出并改正错误,使短文的意思和结构正确、完整

共10题,考试时间为15分钟,目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

2. 大学英语四、六级考试新题型

新题型由国家教委于1995年7月以来陆续正式公布,并被广泛采用。

第一种题型:翻译(Translation from English to Chinese)

这部分安排在“阅读理解”之后共4至5道题,题目均来自阅读理解部分短文的句子(每篇1至2题),每题包括1至2个句子,要求考生在15分钟之内,根据题目中句子在短文中的具体位置,准确地把它们翻译成符合现代汉语语法以及表达习惯的中文。它主要考核的是考生对英文书面材料理解的准确程度,以及在两种语言之间进行思维转换的能力。

做题时,考生对题目中关键词汇和句法结构的理解对正确地翻译和表达原文意思至关重要。

第二种题型:听写填空(Spot Dictation)

这一部分其实属于听力理解与阅读之间的一种题型。所以,它的位置就安排在这二者之间。题型为:试卷给出一段120词左右的短文,其中有10个空白处。每个空白处应填的是单词、短语或句子。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍:第一篇朗读之间没有停顿,以使考生大致了解全文内容;第二遍在空白处有一段时间的停顿,在停顿之后要求考生把听到的内容填入空格;第三遍也不停顿,供考生核对自己答案的正确与否。

这一部分要考核考生听的能力、书面表达能力及在听与写之间转换的敏捷度,它所用短文的题材、体裁、难度等等均与听力理解部分的短文相同。

第三种题型:复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

这种题型不同于“听写填空”的地方是,它允许考生有一部分自由表达的空间。它由两部分组成:听写单词和表达——前者是让考生在空格中填入所听到的(也是短文所缺的)单词;表达部分,考生既可以原文照抄(即把自己听到的句子全部写下来),也可以发挥主动性,将所听到的内容进行综合概括,答案中只写要点。

全文是一篇250词左右的短文,朗读形式与“听写填空”一样,时间为15分钟。它考核的主要是学生的听、拼写、笔记、书面表达(综合、概括)等能力以及这些方面的综合反应和转换能力。所采用材料(短文)与听力理解部分的篇章题材、体裁、难度等方面都大体相同。但朗读速度较大纲规定稍慢。

第四种题型:简短回答(问题)(Short Answer Questions)

这一部分安排在阅读理解之后,是阅读与作文(表达)之间的一种过渡题。每题考试为一篇文章,后跟5个题目(句子或不完整的句子)。要求在15分钟内阅读完全文并回答出所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。它主要考核的是考生对英语书面材料理解的准确程度,以及把自己的理解正确加以书面表达的能力。注意:回答问题必须简洁、明了,尽量不要用过于复杂的句子。

(二)、大学英语四、六级考试答题及计分办法

客观性试题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸(Answer Sheet)上把相应部分用铅笔涂黑。试卷(Test Paper)上不能作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题记分只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。主观性试题按科学的评分标准评分。试卷各部分记分采用计权的办法,折算成百分制,以60分为及格标准。凡达到及格标准的发结大学英语四级考试合格证书,达到85分的注明“成绩优秀”字样。

大学英语四级试卷五个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
I	1—20	听力理解	20题	20分	20分钟
II	21—40	阅读理解	20题	40分	35分钟
III	11—70	词语用法和语法结构	30题	15分	20分钟
IV	71—90	完形填空	20题	10分	15分钟
V	91	短文写作	1题	15分	30分钟
91题			合计	100分	120分钟

大学英语六级试卷五个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
I	1—20	听力理解	20题	20分	20分钟
II	21—40	阅读理解	20题	40分	35分钟
III	11—70	词语用法和语法结构	30题	15分	20分钟
IV	71—90	综合改错	20题	10分	15分钟
V	91	短文写作	1题	15分	30分钟
81题			合计	100分	120分钟

三种新题型题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

各题型名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
听写填空	10题	10分	10分钟
复合式听写	10题	10分	15分钟
英译汉	4题 5题	10分	15分钟
简短回答	5题	10分	15分钟

二、应试技巧

(一)、Listening Comprehension(听力理解)

听力试题作为整个考试的第一部分,答的好坏对考生考试心态和成绩会有很大的影响。首先,要充分、合理地利用和分配时间,掌握好题目之间的时间间隔。根据《大学英语考试大纲》规定,对话和短文部分每题目之间的停顿大约在 15 秒左右。听写填空的停顿时间为所要求听写的单词字母数乘以 0.8 秒。其次,对于不同的题型,在做题的过程中,要采用不同的方法,一一应对,力争提高答题的正确率。听力各种题型的具体答题方法如下:

(1)Short Conversation(简短对话)

做这一题型时,要抢在听录音之前先看一遍每个对话题目的选择项,最大限度的获取可能得到的信息,并依此判断出可能要提出的问题,以便在听的过程中更胸有成竹。例如,当看到四个选择项分别为: A) At 7:00 B) At 8:00 C) At 9:00 D) At 10:00 时,就应该判断出这一题的问题是于时间的。所以在听的过程中,只要注意听有关时间的说法,就会得出正确的选择。当然想在考试中熟练地做到这一点,则需要平时反复大量的练习,并且对这一部分试题自己要会分类归纳,总结出其规律,才能够做到举一反三。

(2)Passages(短文理解题)

做这一部分题目时,应当注意从两方面入手,一是抓大意,二是抓具体细节。一般来讲,三篇短文有关细节的题目大约都有四、五道题。可能会出现这种情况,文章没怎么听懂,但其中的某个人名、地点或者数字抓到了,题目就可以做对。因此,做题时要做到耳、眼、手、脑同时并用。也就是,一边听录音,一边看选择项,一边适当地做些记号或笔记。

(3)Spot Dictation(听写填空)

这是一种新题型。这种题型是将一篇 120 词左右的短文朗读三遍。第一遍和第三遍为正常速度,没有停顿。第二遍为听写速度。要求考生根据所听内容填写 10 个空,50 个左右的单词。在听写处朗读有停顿,时间为所要求听写的单词的字母数乘以 0.8 秒。

做这种题目时,一定要注意第一遍朗读时,不要急于去写,要精力集中地认真听懂全文。在此基础上,第二遍朗读时听写起来就相对要容易些。听写过程中,除了注意单词的拼写之外,还要注意标点符号、大写、小写等问题。如果遇到无法听出的内容,还应该注意结合上下文,通过上下文的逻辑意义和句意来写出正确的单词。

(二)、Vocabulary and structure(词汇与语法)

大学英语四、六级考试的词汇与语法结构部分共 30 个题目。其中四级语法题目占到 60%,共 18 道题。词汇试题为 40%,共 12 道题。六级恰好相反,语法题目占到 40%,共 12 道题。词汇试题为 60%,共 18 道题。

语法试题主要测试考生运用语法结构的能力。范围包括教学大纲所规定的全部语法内容。试题的考点主要集中在谓语动词时态、非谓语动词形式、虚拟语气以及固定的句型和搭配等方面。在动词方面应很好地注意时态的呼应与一致的问题。在非谓语形式方面应注意句子结构。在虚拟语气方面应多注意哪些固定的特殊句型。而固定的句型和搭配则需要日积月累。

做语法试题,非常重要的一点就是要能够找出题目的考点。一般来说,一个题目只有一个考点。只要抓住考点,无论试题怎样变化,都能做到心中有数,有的放矢。所以要求考生在做题时,能够根据题目及其四个选择项进行分析判断,找出考点,再用语法来进行破解,做题的准确性将会大大提高。词汇试题主要测试考生对大纲规定词汇的掌握程度。命题依据是国家教委公布的《大学英语通用词表》(1—6 级),共 5,000 多个词汇。试题主要集中在词义的记忆与辨析、习惯搭配与结构等方面。

词汇试题大致可以分为以下五大类:①同义词近义词类;②相似词类;③短语动词类;④词汇搭配类;⑤根据上下文选择词义类。如果平时做题对多注意对这类题目进行分析总结,考试时就能做到熟能生巧。

(三)、Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

《大学英语四级和六级考试大纲》规定,学生应掌握基本的阅读技能,阅读速度达 50—80 词/分钟,平均为 70 词/分钟,阅读理解准确性为 70% 以上。阅读部分是能否通过四、六级考试的关键项目,因为此项所占分数为 40 分,超过整个试卷分数的 1/3。阅读理解部分通常由四篇文章组成,四级总阅读量在 1000—1200 词,六级总阅读量在 1200—1400 词,要求考生在 35 分钟之内读完全部文章,并正确回答 20 个与短文内容有关的多项选择题。

要获取快速、高效的阅读技能,圆满完成阅读理解,首先要养成良好的阅读习惯,其次要熟悉试题的命题方式、出题规律及命题重点,用不同的方法解决不同的问题。

阅读理解部分常考的有五种提问。这五种提问是:

(1)主题思想

要做好阅读理解题首先要抓住文章的主题思想,正确理解全文的关键在于了解作者的观点、意图和态度。阅读理解测试的必考题之一是对文章主题思想的直接提问。

解题分两步:

第一步:找出主题句。一般来讲,文章或段落的主题句一般在文章或段落的开头或结尾。

第二步:概括和归纳出主题思想。如果在文章或段落中找不到主题句,考生要根据对文章的理解自己归纳概括出文章的中心思想。

(2)事实和细节

理解每篇文章或每段的中心思想固然是全面理解文章的一把钥匙,但还不足以掌握全文的内容。所以还应找到与中心思想有关的事实和细节。一个好的作者必然会或引用事实,或分析原因,或对比事物间的关系等来论证论点。

这类事实和细节的提问有两种:一种是要找出文章中的重要事实或细节,考生在阅读中要注意捕捉与 who、when、where、which 或 why 有关的事实或细节。另一个问题是辨认哪些内容在文章中没被涉及。考生要特别留意问题中的 except、not (mentioned/true), least 等。

(3)词汇和短语含义

在阅读理解测试中必然要考对词或词组的理解。这也是测试考生阅读能力的一种方法。要做好这类题,考生要切记:在完整的语篇中,单词和词组的意义总是受特定的情景、上下文所限制的,因此大家可以根据上下文,并利用所掌握的语法、词汇和构词法等知识确定它们的意义。

(4)判断、推理和引申

判断、推理能力对深刻理解一篇文章十分重要。特别是对理解作者字里行间的言外之意,作者的观点、写作意图和态度十分重要,所以这也是阅读理解部分常见的题型。这类问题常要求考生推断语句含义和引申意思;根据文章所提供的部分信息或文章的含义进行归纳;判断所节选文章的某一部分的内容要点;有时甚至要求推断作者的身份语气。

(5)领会作者的观点、意图和态度

这类问题与第一类和第四类同属阅读理解中较难解答的问题。回答这类问题首先要在阅读过程中注意体会和觉察作者的观点、意图和态度。这种信息有时是直接的表达,但更多的是间接、含蓄的流露。不过,作者的这种主观情感和态度往往和全文的主题和要点紧密相关。所以,这里需要特别提醒考生:在概括主题和要点的同时,应注意揣摩作者的观点、意图和态度。

(四)、英译汉、简短回答与完形填空

1. Translation from English into Chinese(英译汉)

全国大学英语四、六级测试中心于 1996 年在英语四级测试中将原综合选择填空一项改为英译汉,占总分的 10%,以测试考生的语言应用能力。这包括对英语的理解能力、翻译能力以及汉语书面规范表达的能力。这是一项对考生英语水平的综合考查。

英译汉一项出现在阅读理解考题之后,要求考生将 4 篇阅读理解短文中划线的句子翻译成汉语,一共 4—5 句。一般是理解题中没有问到和涉及到的内容,且多是短文中较长的和理解难点较集中的句子,如并列复合句、主从复合句、否定句、强调句、省略或倒装结构,以及因有代词或成语、习惯用语需要在完全了解上下文的基础上,才能准确把握的句子。

大学英语四、六级测试中对英译汉译文的要求是目前公认的翻译的两条标准,即准确、通顺。

英译汉大体可以分为理解、汉语表达和深化三个步骤。

(1)理解

理解是准确表达的前提。四、六级测试中,英译汉试题出现在阅读理解的短文中,因此,考生应先读短文,做阅读理解题,进而吃透文章大意,理解文章内容以及某些内在的联系,然后再重点研究划线的句子。原则上应根据英语语法来分析句子的结构,辨明主、谓和其它成分,辨明句子的类型,如果是并列复合句或主从复合句,要弄清各个分句间以及主、从句之间的关系。必要时也需要联系上下文来分析和理解。要注意整个句子的语气和语态,对同位语、不定式短语、独立主格句等语法形式在句中所处的地位、所起的作用和其他词语的关系也同样必须认识清楚,即使是一个逗号、一个破折号也不可忽视。

(2) 汉语表达

考生在上述深刻理解的基础上,即可着手将仔细推敲过的划线部分用规范纯正的汉语明确通顺地表达出来。在这一阶段,要求考生对译文词语顺序的安排,语气、时态与语态的表达,以及复合句的结构和虚词的使用等方面都应尽量符合汉语的语法规则和修辞习惯。当原文的表达方式不符合汉语习惯时,译文在忠实于原文的同时,要特别注意不拘泥于原文的表达形式,不受原文句法的限制和影响。为了避免重复、累赘和歧义,在不影响原意的前提下,恰当地略去个别词语而不译或添加一些说明词语,或改换说法都是允许的,甚至是必要的。逐字对译或死抠原文,对原文不敢稍加变动,是不可取的。

(3) 深化

考生将划线部分用汉语表达出来之后,应对照原文进行仔细的核查,对译文语言进一步进行推敲。如有漏译或错误之处应及时订正。然后脱离原文对译文进行复校,看是否符合汉语语法,是否通顺,句意是否合乎道理,如果句意讲不通,就须重新分析句子,直到句子讲通,合乎逻辑和常识为止。最后需提醒考生的是,应特别注意书写工整,字迹清晰,卷面整洁。

2. Short Answer Questions(简短问答题)

四级测试对简短问答题的要求是:一篇文章后有五个问题或不完整的句子;文章语言难度中等,粗纲的生词用汉语注出词意;考生须在15分钟的时间内读完全文并用简短的英语回答所有的问题或补足不完整的句子。由此可见,此项新题型考核的是学生的综合能力。要满足这样的要求,首先必须有在大量的阅读实践为基础,因为此题主要考核的是学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力,考生必须具备一定的阅读理解能力和阅读速度,此外,还要有一定的综合分析、逻辑推理、归纳概述能力。同学们应针对不同题目,确定采用不同的思路和方法去解决问题。

答题前要快速通读整篇文章。应试答题时,要先仔细看懂题目,以它们作为线索去阅读,根据快速阅读读后短期记忆的印象确定正确答案所在的大致范围。简短问答题的题目有两类:一类是“直接题”,另一类是“综合题”。“直接题”的答案与文章中某些内容在文句上往往很相似甚至相同,只要看懂题意,就可对照原文事实和细节得出答案。“综合题”常常要概括几句话或一段话甚至几段话的内容。考生必须扩大阅读面积,从字里行间体会其中的意思,进行综合性分析。有时,还需要进行必要的逻辑推理、归纳概括。

如果答案包含在长句难句中,不要照抄原文,要采用断句的方法,先把各个分句的意思弄清楚,再根据题意有针对性地选择词组或短句回答问题。对于概括全文内容、说明主旨大意这一类题,一定要在把握文章整体内容后方可下笔,可将一两个关键词扩展成“文章标题句”式的短语或单句。遇到猜测词义题,要对包含该词的句子内容理解透彻,通过上下文提供的具体语境联系起来猜想;还可根据构词法分析其含义。答推理题时,则既要理解字面的意思,还要根据材料和知识积累进行判断、推理,理顺上下文的内在逻辑关系。

最后,考生应将写出的答案与问题校对核实一番,看看词形拼写、句型选择是否正确,逻辑概念是否合理,以证实答案:所答即所问,言简又意赅。总之,简短问答题既要求阅读理解准确,又要求书面表达正确。如果大家平时的阅读中,能主动地、有意识地进行这方面的训练,则对提高英语水平大有裨益。

3. Cloze(完形填空)

大学英语四级考试的完形填空题在于测试考生综合运用语言的能力。它涉及词汇、语法、阅读理解、背景知识等许多方面的知识。这种试题是在一篇200词左右的短文中留出20个空。每空为一题,每题有四个选项。主要包括这样三个方面的情况:①词义选择;②结构搭配;③上下文要求。

对于这种试题,要求考生根据文章的内容和上下文关系,在全面理解文章的基础上,选出正确答案。所以考生应首先通读全文,了解文章大意,抓住文章的中心思想和主要内容,然后再进行句子分析,题型判断,综合归纳,从词义、搭配和上下文关系等诸方面入手,选出最佳答案。在这一过程中,应特别注意上下文的具体要求,要考虑全文逻辑上的合理性。因此在答案全部选出之后,一定要把文章再重读一遍,检查所选答案是否符合题意要求,短文的意思是否正确,结构是否完整合理,逻辑关系和意义是否通顺,从而保证答题的准确性和可靠性。

V. Writing(短文写作)

应试中,考生看到作文题不要急于下笔,要先对题目进行认真思索,对文章的布局和素材做精心的考虑,才能写出好文章来。具体地说,要注意以下几点:

(1) 审题要仔细

仔细审题是作文成败的关键一步。大学英语四、六级作文题型有段首句作文、标题作文、情景作文、关键词作文、看图作文、图表作文、概要、书信等。无论哪一种题型,对题目所提供的信息,包括中文的、

英文的、画面的、表格以及数字等,都应该认真分析、仔细推敲、抓住要点、掌握主旨。切忌由于审题不严,而造成文章内容的遗漏、离题发挥,以及画蛇添足的现象。

(2)表达要得当

要做到表达得当,首先要注意命题方式,掌握试题要求的文体以及该文体要求的格式和恰当的表达方法。注意用词恰当,句式多样化。文章的长度要符合题目的要求。

(3)语言要准确、流畅

应用熟悉的词语、词组以及句式,努力做到语言准确、流畅。

(4)检查要认真

检查主要是以下几个方面:①内容是否完整;②格式是否正确;③语法是否正确;④用词是否恰当⑤书写是否规范。

四级考试针对作文题型的考试时间是相对固定的30分钟,如何应用好这30分钟的时间也存在着一些技巧和方法:大致可以归纳如下:

(1)审题:4分钟。主要对作文试题进行体裁的确定,类型的分类。

(2)布局:1分钟。确定文章的段落是三段,还是二段?同时。也应确定文章每段的行文长短。

(3)扣题:2分钟。确定每段的观点,论点,论据,素材等。

(4)订稿:20分钟。开始正式动笔行文。根据上述步骤。做到胸有成竹、行笔从容。一气呵成。

(5)检查:3分钟。主要是对初稿进行查遗补漏。寻找一些笔误或小的语法、文法错误进行删改。

CONTENTS

目 录



前言

使用说明

试题 1	(1)
试题 2	(15)
试题 3	(29)
试题 4	(43)
试题 5	(57)
试题 6	(73)
试题 7	(87)
试题 8	(100)
试题 9	(114)
试题 10	(127)
试题 11	(140)
试题 12	(155)
试题 13	(168)
试题 14	(183)
试题 15	(198)
答题卡	(210)

自我检测成绩评估达标表:

(对照标准答案针对其薄弱环节进行考前强化达标训练)

	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与结构	完形填空/简答/翻译	写作	总分
分 值	20	40	15	10	15	100
自测得分						
失 分						

大学英语六级考试(CET - 6)模拟试题 1

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) Section A

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 choice 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:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours
- D) 5 hours

Sample Answer (1)

From the conversation we know that the two were 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) is the correct answer. You should choose D) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) To hunt for an apartment
C) To run away.
B) To talk to the landlord again
D) To leave the place as soon as he can
2. A) Walker doesn't need a scholarship
B) Walker doesn't have much money.
C) Walker doesn't know how to apply
D) Walker isn't applying for a scholarship
3. A) He should ask John to call the secretary
B) He can't use the secretary's phone
C) There's not enough time to phone John
D) The secretary will leave before he does
4. A) Approach the problem in a logical fashion
B) Time how long it takes to solve the problem
C) Take a couple of aspirin and then rest a bit
D) Try using multiplication first
5. A) The electrician came to repair the lamp
B) The lamp was taken to the repair shop
C) She had Pearson fix the lamp
D) The lamp was replaced
6. A) She may need to take another course
B) The math course is too short.

- C) The graduation date has been changed.
 D) She should have gotten a better score.
7. A) He is not used to big cities. B) He is very tall and thin.
 C) He will be hard to find. D) He should watch what he does.
8. A) He wants to buy a two-bedroom apartment.
 B) He wants to stay there for two days.
 C) He wants to rent a two-bedroom apartment.
 D) He wants to become a rental agent.
9. A) You can go to the Allied Irish Bank. B) Which bank do you want to go?
 C) The Allied Irish Bank is on this way. D) The Bank of Ireland is a little farther.
10. A) He didn't miss the classes. B) Those classes are really interesting.
 C) He will have those classes. D) He doesn't like those classes.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 200 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pause.

Public officials and candidates for public office routinely use public opinion polls to keep track of what the people are thinking. An important question is the degree to which these polls should guide leaders in their actions. There are arguments for and against the use of polls as the basis for policy decisions.

Polls can _____ 11 _____ to effective government by keeping political leaders from getting too far out of line with the public's thinking. In a _____ 12 _____ society, the _____ 13 _____ of a public policy often depends on the extent of its public support. When a policy is contrary to the public's desires, people may choose to disregard or _____ 14 _____ it, thus making it counterproductive or _____ 15 _____. Further, when government pursues a course of action with which a large _____ 16 _____ of the public disagrees, it risks a loss of public _____ 17 _____, which can have a negative effect on its ability to lead. The Reagan administration, flying high from 1981 to 1985, was brought low in 1986 by public reaction to news of its secret sales of weapons to Iran. _____ 18 _____ because the Ayatollah Khomeini's regime had held sixty three American hostages in 1979 and 1981. _____ 19 _____

_____ 20 _____. "Effective government" as Walter Lippmann wrote, "cannot be conducted by legislators and officials who, when a question is presented, ask themselves first and last not what is the truth and which is the right and necessary course, but What does the Gallup Poll say?" During his presidential term, Jimmy Carter proposed five consecutive inflation fighting programs, changing his plans with each shift in public sentiment without having invested the political capital necessary to get Congress and the country behind any of the efforts.

Part II 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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Men and women report quite different health risks and behaviors, according to a report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The study found that men are more likely to say that they are overweight, to smoke, to binge drink, and to drink and drive. Women are less likely to exercise regularly, but they are also more likely to wear a seatbelt and to have their blood cholesterol (胆固醇) checked. The findings, released Thursday, come from data collected in 1996 and 1997 as part of the Behavioral Risk Factor

Surveillance System, a telephone survey of adults.

Young men smoke in slightly greater numbers than do young women—28.8% compared with 26.6%, and men overall are more likely to be smokers—but the difference between numbers of men and women smokers are relatively small—25.3% of men and 21.1% of women in 1997.

On a positive note, over 75% of women and nearly 71% men reported ever having had their cholesterol levels checked. And the majority of people—about 75% of women and 62% of men—say they always wear a seat belt.

When it comes to access to healthcare, men were slightly more likely to report having no health insurance (15% of men versus 13.5% of women). But women were more likely to say that cost was a barrier to healthcare (13.4% versus 9%).

"Most of the risk behaviors associated with chronic diseases and injury can be changed through more effective state and local health policies and programs, more encouragement from health practitioners... more counseling on preventive measures... and more convenient ways to access preventive services," CDC officials write. "States can use these new data to develop and evaluate programs to reduce the health risks of all adults."

21. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?
- A) Women always say they are overweight.
 - B) Women are more likely to exercise.
 - ☒ C) Men are more likely to drink and drive.
 - D) Men often have their blood checked.
22. What is the positive note according to this passage?
- ☒ A) A large number of men and women have had their cholesterol levels checked.
 - B) Young men smoke in slightly greater number.
 - C) Both men and women always put away their seatbelts.
 - D) Both men and women have no health insurance.
23. This passage focuses on _____.
- A) study on smokers
 - ☒ B) health risks differences between the sexes
 - C) differences between men and women
 - D) healthcare
24. In this passage, the author gives us data of all the following aspects Except _____.
- A) smoking
 - B) wearing seatbelts
 - C) healthcare
 - ☒ D) driving
25. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- ☒ A) It is important to change the risk behaviors.
 - ☒ B) States should take measures to reduce the health risks of all adults.
 - C) Risk behaviors are dangerous.
 - D) Healthcare is unnecessary.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Signing on the dotted line may soon become a thing of the past. Two weeks ago, Congress passed legislation giving contracts formed over the Internet the same legal force as written contracts. President Clinton has signaled his intention to sign the bill.

When it becomes law, "everything from opening up an account to getting a loan, everything that requires a signature on paper, could be done electronically," says James D. Spellman of the Securities Industry Association, a Washington trade group. The bill makes a mouse-click the legal equivalent of an ink signature. In doing so, it removes the credit card as the sole means of transacting business over the Net. Some industries see it as a great way to cut costs and expand E-commerce. But the bill is vague about many things—like what an "electronic signature" is or what will prevent companies from changing the terms of contracts posted on the Web. The legislation assumes that the private sector will work out the details. Consumer groups worry about identity theft and the possible marginalization of poor people without computers.

An "electronic signature" can be anything from a keystroke to a password. Typing your name at the bottom of your computer screen, or hitting the "return" button, could suffice. The bill defines it only as "an electronic sound, symbol or process, attached to or logically associated with a contract or other record."

Specifically, the bill says that a contract cannot be declared invalid just because it was entered into on-line. It does, however, carve out a few exceptions: Family documents such as wills, divorce agreements and adoption papers still need to be signed in ink. Also, utility companies, landlords and health insurers must send out paper notices if they're cutting you off or throwing you out.

26. What does this passage focus on?

- A) Signing on the dotted line.
- B) Business on the Web
- C) Signing through the net.
- D) Contracts on the net

27. According to the legislation, you _____.

- A) will never use your pen
- B) can get a loan electronically
- C) cut costs
- D) make profits

28. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

- A) The bill is very clear about everything.
- B) The President has signed the bill.
- C) Consumers worry about the theft on the net.
- D) Credit cards used to be the sole means of transacting business over the internet

29. What does "it" in the sentence "some industries see it as a great way to cut costs and _____" refer to?

- A) Computer.
- B) Net.
- C) Doing business over the net.
- D) E-commerce

30. Which of the following is NOT an exception according to the bill?

- A) Wills
- B) Divorce agreement
- C) Adoption papers.
- D) Loan papers

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

When is a rock not a rock? " sounds like something you might find in "Alice in Wonderland " So does the answer which is, "When it appears in a Chinese painting." Nothing seems more durable and immutable than a rock. But, as an exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art makes clear, the role rocks play in Chinese art is very complex.

To begin with, the rocks in "The World of Scholars' Rocks: Gardens, Studios and Paintings," though they appear to be found, natural objects, may not be. Often they have been carved to give the illusion of nature, but with distinctive characteristics making them worthy of being placed in a scholar's study

"In Versailles or other formal European gardens, there are classical [sculpted] figures," says Maxwell Hearn, who curated (负责) the exhibit. "In Chinese gardens, the place of the figurative tradition is taken by rocks." For Chinese artists, painting a rock is not intended as a depiction of nature, but rather "an expression of human ideals." The Chinese have never had a tradition of just going out and painting the landscape, Hearn says. "Chinese landscape painting is conceptual rather than naturalistic. If you see a mountain with subsidiary peaks, it's a reflection of imperial order, an image of peace and prosperity." If the mountain has clouds around it, it's not just a pretty scene. A mountain that attracts clouds helps the farmer. In an agrarian society, this is an important symbol. The exhibit, which will be at the Met until Aug. 20, juxtaposes scholars' rocks with paintings in which rocks play a symbolic function. The Met has long displayed scholars' rocks in its Astor Court, a re-creation of the garden of a scholar of the Ming Dynasty, which lasted from the middle of the 14th century until the middle of the 17th.

Rocks, Hearn points out, came to represent the virtues of the scholarly class itself. "They are emblems of solidity," he says.

31. According to the author, either in "Alice in Wonderland" or in a Chinese painting, _____

- A) you can find some strange rocks
- B) you can get some pictures
- C) rock is not a rock
- D) you may be surprised at the shape of the rocks

32. What can we learn about a European formal garden and a Chinese garden from the passage?

- A) There are many sculptures in a formal European garden.
- B) There are many strange rocks in a European garden.
- C) There are sculptures in a Chinese garden.
- D) They are almost the same.

33. According to Hearn, a mountain with subsidiary peaks is an image of _____

- A) ~~farm~~, B) ~~peace~~ and prosperity
 C) war D) wonder
- 34 What does "emblem" most probably mean?
 A) Recreation . B) Image C) Virtue D) Symbol.
- 35 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) A mountain with clouds around it is not a pretty scene
 B) The rocks' role in Chinese paintings is very complex
 C) Astor garden is a garden from the Ming Dynasty
 D) Rocks came to represent the virtues of the scholarly class itself.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Here are two multimedia entertainment items for children 5 years old and older that may guarantee moments of merriment

Roadsters, by Titus (For Dreamcast, \$49.99) Video-game driving simulations are more prevalent these days than Elvis sightings, so I have a few words for developers: Take your time creating the product. This arcade style racer offered enormous potential. Featuring 30 of the more exotic, two-seat convertible coupes (双座四轮轿式马车, 分隔车房), such as an Alfa Romeo Giulia Sport; a gantlet of natural disasters to maneuver through; and active pit stops; and this game could have been a contender. Unfortunately, short tracks, insubstantial graphics and game slow-downs really kill the title. Roadsters warrants a rental at best for beginners trying to test their driving skills.

WuvLuv by Trendmasters (Stand alone toy, 4 AA batteries required, \$29.99) Thanks to computer chips and the marvels of technology, toys have become incredibly interactive friends for children. A new pal that could be considered the plush cousin of the Furby has heated up toy shelves around the country. The WuvLuv reminds me of a mutation (变化, 转变) of Grimace (Ronald McDonald's milkshake-loving purple blob of a buddy) and a Teletubby. When first activated, the creature spits out a colorful egg that contains a baby WuvLuv. Parent and offspring bond verbally and soon are singing the alphabet or "It's Bitsy Spider" to one another. Children can pet the creatures or croon to them to get a reaction. This may fall under the category of "what will they think of next."

- 36 The author wrote this passage in order to _____.
 A) teach the readers how to drive
 B) introduce two multimedia entertainment items
 C) introduce some computer programs
 D) prove success in computer
- 37 Which of the following statements about Roadsters is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) It is designed by Titus.
 B) It is a video-game for driving.
 C) It is designed for children of 5 years old or older.
 D) It may cause disasters.
- 38 What is "Furby" according to the passage?
 A) A computer program.
 B) A kind of toy.
 C) A company in which toys are produced.
 D) A person's name.
- 39 WuvLuv is _____.
 A) a standing alone toy
 B) needs 4 batteries
 C) the product of computer chips and technology
 D) all of the above
- 40 Which of the following is implied but not stated in this passage?
 A) The two items offer children moments of merriment.
 B) Roadsters warrants a rental at best for beginners.
 C) Both the plush toys and WuvLuv are of great interest to children.
 D) Roadsters is more popular than Elvis sightings.