

不管是全牌、银牌或铜牌,永远当重新洗牌; 哪怕你烦心、灰心或伤心,定叫你充满信心。 ——王迈迈

大学英语六级考试辅导丛书

# 小级美语辅导大全

主编 王迈迈 审订 KAREN CLARK(美) DAVID CLARK(美)



# 囊括六级英语所有知识 包含六级英语全部信息

- ★最新六级考试命题趋势
- ★最新六级考试应试对策
- ★最新六级考试必备词汇
- **★最新六级考试真题详解**
- ★最新六级考试信息总汇

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把六级考试必须掌握的所有知识、把六级考生应该了解的全部信息,都集中到一本书中,这就是《王迈迈六级英语辅导大全》编写的初定。

本书将从以下几个方面体现这一宗旨:

- 一、从宏观和微观两个方面,对最新六级考试的命题进行分析。 不仅探讨六级考试命题总的趋势,探讨其指导思想和命题原则,而且 分析六级考试试卷本身,分析组成这一试卷的每一个题型。
- 二、介绍最新六级考试应试对策。我们根据自己数十年英语教学的经验和体会,总结了六级考试八种基本题型的应试技巧和解题方法,并特别强调了复习时应注意的事项。
- 三、词汇是构筑语言大厦的基石。词汇关过得好,是六级考试取得高分的必备条件。本书按照《大纲》要求,收录了六级考试必须掌握的全部词汇。对于所有的重点词汇,我们不仅给出汉语词义,而且介绍记忆技巧,设置典型考题,对照历年真题,进行详细解答。对于那些六级考试卷中出现频率较高的同义、近义词组,还进行专门的辨析。
- 四、最新六级考试信息总汇。即将参加六级考试,每一位考生都应该了解六级样题,了解刚刚考过的最新六级考卷,了解专家们对最新考卷的分析,了解六级试卷的要求和难易度,了解和六级考试有关的一切重要信息……

假如你已决定参加六级考试,假如你考前只想买一本有关六级考 试的辅导用书,我们向你推荐《王迈迈六级英语辅导大全》。 我们自信,本书能经受你严格、认真的检验。

欢迎同学们提出宝贵意见。我们的地址是:武汉市洪山区楚雄大道 268 号 武汉现代外国语言文学研究所 邮编:430070 电话:027 -87294902 87381029

# 同学们还可以通过以下方式和我们交流:

- 1. 语音聊天室(全天候开放),并提供每周一次的王迈迈老师语音 在线讲座。
- 2. BBS 论坛(全天候开放),还可以在"课后提问"专区向王迈迈老师提问。
- 3. 通过王迈迈老师答疑专用信箱(support@wmmenglish.com)和 王迈迈老师联系。

如果这些真能对同学们有所帮助,我们会感到非常欣慰。

编者 2003.2



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# 最新几级专试命题趋势

# 一、听力命题趋势

《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语六级听力的要求:对题材熟悉、难度低于课文、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 150~170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话和讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括。

《大学英语六级考试大纲》对听力测试规定如下:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)共20题,考试时间20分钟。这一部分包括两节:A(Section A)共有10题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。B(Section B)有10题,分别安排在三篇听力材料之后,每篇后有三至四道题,每题为一个问句。选材的原则是:

- 1. 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话;
- 2. 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等;
- 3. 所用词语不超出教学大纲六级词汇表规定的范围。

1996年7月公布了听力考试的新题型,即:听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation),增加了听力考试的主观题,该题型从1999年1月开始采用。

# [ 简短对话各种问题方式的分析

对话一般是一男一女之间进行问答或交流观点,然后由第三者就对话内容进行提问。提问一般都是特殊疑问句,主要以 who, why, what, when, where, how many 等词开头。

- 1. what 用来提问"是什么"、"讨论什么"、"做什么"、"什么含义"、"什么结论"、 "什么看法"等,例如:
  - 1) What can be concluded from this conversation?
  - 2) What did the woman suggest?
  - 3) What is their relationship?

## Part | 最新六级考试命题趋势

- 4) What does the woman mean?
- 5) What is the woman's reply?
- 6) What is implied by ...?
- 2. when 多用来提问"什么时间、日期",有时也用 what time 替换。例如:
  - 1) What time did the man arrive?
  - 2) When will the woman sleep?
  - 3) When does this conversation take place?
  - 4) When is the store open on weekdays?
  - 5) What time does the man start work today?
- 3. where 多用来提问"对话可能发生的场所"或"某人将要去的地方"。例如:
  - 1) Where does the conversation most likely take place?
  - 2) Where is the man working?
  - 3) Where does the woman want to go?
  - 4) Where is the man now?
- 4. why 用来提问"原因"或"目的",例如:
  - 1) Why did the woman have to talk?
  - 2) Why did the man win?
  - 3) Why didn't he attend the meeting?
  - 4) Why did the woman lose weight?
  - 5) Why is the man surprised?
  - 6) Why is the woman tired?
- 5. which 多用来提问"哪一句陈述是正确的或错误的";"哪种东西被提到或没有被提到",例如:
  - 1) Which of the statements about the conversation is true?
  - 2) Which class is the woman looking for?
  - 3) Which of the following is not mentioned?
  - 4) Which did he prefer?
- 6. who (whom)多用来提问对话者某一方的身份,对话双方之间的关系及对话中 涉及到的其他人的情况。例如:
  - 1) Who is the man?
  - 2) Who is the woman likely to be?
  - 3) Who works the hardest?
  - 4) Who does the man want to see?
  - 5) Who was injured?
  - 6) Whom are they talking about?
- 7. how 多用来提问"做某事的方式、方法或交通工具;对某事的看法、感受等",例如:
  - 1) How was the woman doing in the course?
  - 2) How did the man feel?
  - 3) How did the man go to Canada?
  - 4) How can the man get there?
- 8. how many, how much 用来提问多少,包括提问"多少人/物""多少钱""多少个单位词"等。例如:

- 1) How much do the jackets cost?
- 2) How much more did the woman pay for her suitcase?
- 3) How many people are mentioned?

除上述八类以外,偶尔也可能有一般疑问句出现,或以 whose, whom 开头的特殊疑问句,但出现的可能性较小。

据统计,对话中的问题以 what 提问的情况为最多,约占 40%~50%;以其他疑问词开头的情形相对较少。

# Ⅱ 简短对话主要涉及考点分析

### 1. 数字与计算

数字与计算是听力测试中最常出现的题型,几乎每次考试都有这方面的内容。如果不熟悉英语中与数字有关的表达方式,就会觉得这类题比较难。因此,掌握英语中与数字有关的表达方式将帮助你做好这类额。

1)与价格有关的数字表达方式:

美元单位:dollar (元),dime (角),cent (美分);nickle (5 美分),quarter (25 美分)

商品打折的读法:at a 80% discount (8 折);20% off (8 折);20 discount (8 折)

例 1:W: I bought this dress at a sale. I paid only \$200 for it. How do you like it?

M: It's very nice, but my sister bought the same one for half the price.

Q: How much did the man's sister pay for the dress?

A. \$ 250

B. \$200

C. \$400

D. \$100

答案 D。本题较简单,听清中间一词"half"及提到的"\$200"就知道,男方的妹妹付一半钱,即\$100买下了同一件衣服。

例2:M: I'll have these shoes. Please tell me how much I owe you.

W; They are \$40 a pair and three pairs make a total of \$120. But today we offer a 10% discount.

Q: How much does the man have to pay?

A. \$ 120

B. \$108

C. \$90

D. \$40

(1997年1月六级真题)

答案 B。对话中,营业员已报出原价共计120美元,但因打九折(10% discount),故应是108美元。

2)倍数,分数及百分比

常用的表达方式有:times (倍),twice (两倍),couple (双,两倍),double, half, quarter (四分之一),one third, two thirds, percentage (百分比)

例如:M: How many people showed up for the meeting yesterday?

W: Twenty were expected to come, but the number was doubled.

Q: What's the actual number of people who attended the meeting?

A. 25

B. 20

C. 40

D. 35

答案 C。20 的 2 倍(double) 为 40。

- 3)长数字的读法
  - (1)百位数与十位数之间用"and"连接 如:518 (five hundred and eighteen)

(2)千位与百位间不用"and"连接,同样百万与千万之间也不用,十亿与百万间也不用,依次类推。

如:122,222,222,222 读作 one hundred and twenty-two billion, two hundred and twenty-two million, two hundred and twenty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-two

- 4) 日期年代的表达方式
  - (1)表示"年、月、日"时,先读表示"月"的单词,然后读表示"日"的序数词,最后读"年"

例如:"1979年5月6日"应读作"May the sixth, nineteen seventy-nine"

(2)三位数年代的读法可以逐数读或按百位数的读法读。

如:"556A. D. "应读作"five, five, six A. D. "或"five hundred and fifty-six A. D."

四位数年代的读法是以两个数为一组来读,如:

"1999 年"读作"nineteen ninety-nine"。

- (3)"几十年代"的读法:前两位按基数词读,后两位按基数词的复数形式读。如"1980's"应读作"nineteen eighties"
- (4)"几世纪"的读法:数字按序数词表示,然后以"century"结尾。如"21世纪" 应读作"twenty-first century"
- 5)电话号码,页码,房间号码的读法:

一般是逐个数字读。例如"333 页"读作"page three three";"312 房间"读作"Room three one two";电话"87384566"读作"eight seven three eight four five double six"。

6) 近音, 近形数字的辨认:

在有些试题中的书面选择项排列出几个与录音材料近音、近形的数字,这样的 题目很容易令人混淆。例如:

D. 316

M: Do you live in Room 613?

W: No, I live in Room 630.

Q: Which room does the woman live in?

A. 630 B. 330 C. 613 答案 A。此题中"thirteen"与"thirty"发音极易混淆。

2. 地点与方向题

六级听力测试中有关"地点与方向"类型的题目也占有一定比例。从给定选项中,很容易预先知道要测试的是"地点与方向"。

"地点"主要涉及谈话的地点或事件发生的地点。这些地点有些是在谈话过程中直接提及的,更多的是间接的。具体又分为三种情况:

1)对话中提到好几个地方,然后就其中一个地方提问,听清提问很重要。

例: W: Why didn't your sister come here together with you for dinner this morning?

M: Oh, she was just back home from Japan this morning and was too tired to come. She also visited the United Kingdom, France and Korea.

Q: Which country did the woman visit last?

A. Korea B. Japan

答案 B。本题中出现四个地点起干扰作用,他妹妹访问过的四个国家,但

D. France

C. the United Kingdom

他提到他妹妹刚从日本回来,所以最后访问的一站应是日本。

2)对话中直接出现的地点并不是真正要考问的地点。要做好此类题目,不仅要注 意已出现的地点,还要边听边在脑海中勾勒出对话的场景,这样,不管最后问题 是对话中出现的地点,还是问这个对话发生在什么地点,都会轻松自如。

例: W: Isn't Mary Smith a beautiful bride?

M: She is indeed. John looks very happy too, doesn't he? He told me that they would be going to Florida on their honeymoon.

O: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a wedding.

B. On a honeymoon.

C. In Florida.

D. At an airport.

答案 A。对话双方显然在谈论新郎,新娘及他们预备度蜜月的地点,对话发 生地点应是"婚礼上"。已出现的地点只是起干扰作用。

3)对话中没有出现任何地点,只能从对话双方叙述的话题中推断出可能发生的地 点。做此类题目要注意话题中能产生联想的词语。

例如: W: I've forgotten my passbook, but I'd like to make a deposit to my savings account if I may.

M: No problem. Just bring this receipt with you the next time, you come in, along with your passbook, and we will adjust the balance.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a library.

B. At a university class.

C. At a bank.

D. At a store.

答案 C。在这段对话中,没有提到任何地点,但 deposit, savings account, receipt 及 adjust the balance 这些词很容易应让人联想到银行。所以,毫无 疑问,对话地点应是银行,是顾客与银行职员间的一段对话。

以下一些词及句子往往能提示对话发生的地点。

Post office(邮局): mail, post, postage, stamp, parcel, telegram, urgent cable, airmail, registered letter, money order

Store (商店); Can I help you? What can I do for you? How much is it? price, cost, expensive, cheap, counter, cash, pay, shopgirl, assistant, size, colour, style, fashion, brand, check in, credit card, department.

Bank(银行): draw on one's account, pay interest on, open an account, interest rate, Foreign Exchange, deposit, certificate, bank clerk

Barber's (理发店): haircut, hairstyle, hairdresser, shave, moustache, bard, spray, shampoo

Hospital(医院): pain, cough, temperature, fever, headache, stomache, blood-pressure, vomit, take medicine, pills, tablet, prescription, What's wrong with you?

School (学校): department, subject, lecture, course, domitory, library, campus, term, semester, dining-hall, professor, assistant, experiment, test, lab, credit hour, selective courses, required courses, playground, swimming-pool, classroom, building, gym, clinic, midterm exam, final exam, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctor's degree.

Hotel(旅馆): Can I help you? reception, single room, double room, book a room, bath, lavatory, vacant bed, occupy a room, full, front desk, tip, porter.

Restaurant(餐馆): menu, waiter, waitress, drink, dessert, salad, soup, bread, potato, tomato, roastbeef, mutton, meat, chicken, pie, cake, bill, go Dutch。

听力对话中有关"方向"的问题比较简单,注意一下表示"方位"与"空间"的词语就可以了。常见的"方位词"有:east, west, north, south, above, below, beneath, before, in front of, behind, beyond, in back of, nearby, close to, around, next to, on the left (right), opposite, on the top of, over, under, up, down 例如:M: Excuse me, but could you show me the way to the train station?

W: Certainly, go straight until you reach the traffic light, then turn left and you will see a square. This station is on the east side of it.

Q: Where is the train station located?

A. On the west side of the square.

B. On the end of a street.

C. To the east of the traffic light.

D. On the east side of the square.

(1994 年 1 月六级真题) 答案 D。本题是最常见的方位题,做此类题时,要注意跟着说者的叙述在脑海中"转向",本题较简单,因为已直接给出确切地点与方位。

#### 3. 身份与职业

在听力理解测试中,涉及"身份、职业"的题目也很多。这类题在本质上与"地点"题相似点很多,往往根据对话双方所谈论的话题,可以推断出"职业与身份"。同样要注意捕捉话题中能产生联想,做出提示的词语。另外,在此类题目中有时会提及两个以上的人。注意提问中是问谁与谁的关系,以免张冠李戴,虽听懂,却选错答案。

例 1:W: I'm looking for a textbook for my psychology course. It's called "Introduction to Educational Psychology". Do you have it?

M: Yes, we do. You'll find it in Section 24 on the top shelf.

Q: What's the man's occupation?

A. A teacher.

B. A psychologist. C. A librarian.

. D. A publisher. (1995 年 1 月六级真题)

(1995 年 6 月六级真题)

答案 C。本题中,女士说在找课本。男士告诉她书摆放的地点,由此可知, 女士为学生,男士应为图书管理员。

例2:W:Hi! Jack. I just came back yesterday. Anything new while I was away?

M: Congratulations, Susan. It's said you'll be promoted to manager and become my immediate boss.

Q: What is most probably the relationship between the two speakers at the moment?

A. Customers and salesman.

B. Colleagues.

C, Employee and boss.

D. Classmates.

答案 B。由对话中男士所说"will be promoted""my immediate boss"可知,两人是同事关系。本题极易错选 C。C 中表示二者为"雇佣与被雇佣关系",而

对话中指目前二者仍是同事,未来是上下级,亦为同事。 例3:W: Sorry, I didn't come yesterday, because I had a temperature. Could you tell me your requirements for my term paper?

M: The theme of your paper can be about business management or touring re-

sources in China, and the length of your paper should be no less than 15 pages.

O: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Manager and employee.

B. Salesman and customer.

C. Guide and tourist.

D. Professor and students.

(2001年1月六级真题)

答案 D。对话中的"term paper""theme of your paper"已经很明白地提示,二者的关系是师生关系。

#### 4. 时间

最简单的时间题是对话中只出现一个时间,只要听清这个时间,一般都能选出正确答案,但现在考得较多的是对话中出现两个或两个以上时间。这时,要弄清时间与时间之间的关系及相应发生的事件。听清提问针对的是哪一个时间,极其重要。有时,还需进行一些简单的计算。要做好"时间"类题,①在听时做简短笔记,可将听到时间、事件用一两个字归纳并做记录,若选项中已有此时间,则在选项旁记下"事件"。②须留意表示几个时间顺序的词语,如:already, before, prior to, former, previous, formerly; meanwhile, meantime, at the same time, now, temporary, simultaneous; then, after, next, later, last, finally, following, subsequent, immediately 等。

例 1:W: Don't take too long at the snack bar. It's a quarter after 12.

M: It's OK. We have 45 minutes before the plane leaves.

Q: What time is their departure scheduled?

A. 12:25

B. 1:00

C. 1:10

D. 12:30

答案 B。对话中出现两个时间,12:15 是现在时间,可记下"now",另一时间是 45 分钟,可记下"left",而提问的是飞机出发的时间,须进行一点计算。根据时间顺序词"before",可知出发时间是两个时间的相加,为1:00。

例2:W: Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Addison.

M: Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday for a conference, and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.

O. When will Mr. Addison return?

A. On Thursday.

B. On Monday night.

C. On Friday morning.

D. On Thursday morning.

(1997 年 6 月六级真题)

答案 A。对话中同样出现几个时间,而提问的是 Addison 先生归来的时间。本题容易错选为 B。因为考生往往关注了"night"这个词,而没听清"Thursday"才是关键。

## 5. 请求与提议

这类题目在听力测试中属于较简单的题,它的特点是:对话的一方表示提供帮助,或提出某建议,另一方表示感谢、接受或拒绝。做好这类试题的关键是要辩清对话中的请求和提问部分。因为问句中提问的多是一方做了什么、提出什么、要求什么等,所以熟悉英文中这类表示"请求"与"提问"的表达方式很重要。

1)表示"请求"的句型:

Would (Will) you (please) ...?

Would you mind ...?

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Could (Can) you ...?

Could (Can) you do me a favor ...?

How about ...?

2)表示"提议"的句型:

Shall I ...?

Can I ...?

Would you like to ...?

Do you want me to ...?

Why not ...?

How about ...?

3)表示"建议"的句型:

You'd better ...

Let's ...

If I were you, ...

Shall we ...?

Why not ...?

D. I

Perhaps we should ...

Maybe you should ... You might as well ...

4)表示"接受""同意"的句型:

Thank you.

OK, please.

I'd like (love) to, thanks.

It's very nice of you doing sth.

5)表示拒绝的句型:

Sorry, I can't.

Thank you, but ...

I'd be grateful, but ...

No, it's all right.

No, I don't think...

例 1:W: Would you like to go and see the new exhibit with us?

M: That's the last thing in the world I ever want to do.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He is often asked to go and see exhibit.

B. He would like to go and see the exhibit.

C. He went to see the exhibit last year.

D. He definitely does not want to go.

(1996年6月六級真題)

答案 D。在本题中,听懂男士的话很重要。他的意思是"看展览是他最不愿意做的事",所以 D 项是正确的,对女士的提议,他的回答是,他不想去。

例 2:M: I hope I won't oversleep. I've simply got to catch the first flight to New York.

W: If I were you, I'd request the wake-up call from the hotel reception.

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?