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**e讲 e练**

# 最新 6 级考试 预测试卷与详解

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# Part One 最新六级考试命题分析与预测

## I 听力部分命题分析与预测

### A 六级听力考试基本题型与要求

#### 一、基本题型

听力部分由对话和短文两类题型组成,共有 20 个题,每部分含 10 个问题。Section A 中每题含一组对话,一般由一男一女以对话的形式出现,然后出现第三个声音提出问题,要求考生在 15 秒钟内做出正确判断和选择。Section B 含三篇短文,共 10 个问题。每篇后有三个或四个问题,这部分主要测试考生的整体听力的理解能力。

#### 二、基本要求

大学英语六级考试中的听力理解部分目的是测试考生通过口头获取信息的能力。

听力技能是语言实用能力的重要组成部分。听力的提高不仅有助于促进读、写、说等能力的提高,而且为获取更多的语言信息开辟了一条新的渠道。在当今信息的时代里,通过有声语言来充实语言知识,增强语言能力,听力理解将起着越来越重要的作用。培养听力技能也是大学英语教学大纲规定的教学目标之一。按照大纲的要求,学生在修完基础阶段六级后应具有一定的听的能力,对题材熟悉,难度略浅于精读课文、基本上无生词,语速为每分钟 140 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。

要达到大纲所规定的目标,光靠一、二节听力课是很难实现的,这就需要考生全面提高读、写、说、译等能力的综合训练。为此,考生需要在以下几个方面打好基础:

- I. 打好坚实的语言基础。
- II. 了解一定的文化背景知识。
- III. 掌握基本的听力技巧。
- IV. 培养良好的听音习惯。

这四条中,以打好坚实的语言基础最为重要。

#### I. 打好坚实的语言基础,即熟练掌握语法、语音、语调、基本词汇和常用句型。

1. 语法。考生所掌握的语法知识能够帮助他们正确理解所听到的内容。如:(1997 年真题,第 6 题)

M: What kind of father am I? My only son almost died and I didn't even know he was ill.

W: Don't blame yourself. You were too busy to pay attention to him. If his mother were still alive, things would have been much better.

Q: Why does the man blame himself?

- A) His only son is dying.                      B) His mother died some time ago.  
C) He didn't look after his sick wife.      D) He hasn't taken good care of his son.

男士说:“我这个父亲是怎么当的?我唯一的儿子快要死了,可是我甚至连他病了都不知道”。女士说:“别责怪你自己了,你太忙了,没法顾及他。要是他的妈妈还活着的话,情况会好多了。”在这个对话中“If his mother were still alive, things would have been much better.”这是含有虚拟语气的句子,事实上他的母亲已经去世,所以孩子得不到很好的照顾,因而父亲对此感到内疚和自责,故 D 为正确答案。如果考生对这一语法现象不甚了解,那就很难找出正确答案。

#### 2. 作出正确推测与判断

在进行听力测试的过程中,有些句子或上下文因某些原因可能不会完全听懂,考生可根据讲话人的言外之意进行判断。例如(1996 年 1 月,试题 3)

M: Isn't that a new brand of typewriter you are working at?

W: Oh, Bill. This isn't the first time you've asked about it.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) The man is a forgetful person.  
B) The typewriter is not new.  
C) The man can have the typewriter later.  
D) The man misunderstood her.

答案为选项 A。本题测试考生捕捉言外之意的能力,即在对话中说话人常常出于某种考虑不直接表示自己的意

或观点,而是用迂回方式间接回答问题,听话人则必须领悟说话人的确切含意,“我已经说过多次了,你怎么这样健忘。”捕捉言外之意是一项有一定难度的听力技能,不仅要求考生有扎实的语言基础,较强的语感,还需要反复的实践才能掌握。

### 3. 语音、语调

人们在进行交际时,语音语调起着极为重要的作用。交际中的任何一方如果发音不准,对语调变化的不敏感都会造成理解上的失误。因此,熟练地掌握语音变化规则是成功地进行语言交际的基础。考生应具备正确的发音和辨音能力,注意句子的连读,弱读,重读及语调的变化等读音技巧。

### 4. 单词与短语

单词与短语是听力理解的基础,考生必须按照大纲要求,掌握大纲词表中所规定的单词及其基本意义,对它们的音、形、义及一词多意现象要特别注意。如 go,除了基本意思为“去,走,驶”之外,还有“运转”、“消失”、“花费”、“变成”等意思。短语 set off 除了作“出发”解之外,还表示“使爆炸”、“怂恿”讲。因此,考生应根据上下文来判断单词与短语的含义。

### 5. 常用句型与习惯表达

听力理解与阅读理解不同,听到的内容瞬间即逝,没有反复推敲的余地。因此考生对听到的句子必须作出迅速反应,而要达到这一要求必须熟练掌握常用句型。除了常用句型之外,还必须熟悉口语中的一些习惯表达方法。例如:

- a. I shall be only too pleased to come. 我将非常乐意来。
- b. Don't worry for my illness; what I need is nothing but a few days' rest. 不要为我的病担心,我只要稍微休息几天就会好的。
- c. He was first and last a school teacher. 他主要是个老师。

## II. 了解一定的文化背景

语言是人们进行交际的手段,一个国家或一个民族有其传统的文化、历史渊源、生活方式及思维方法。这些传统的文化背景必然要反映到语言中来。因此考生一定要具备一定的背景知识,对所听的内容有一个更深刻的理解。这种理解在一定程度上能帮助考生弥补语言上的不足。如(1991年6月,section B, Passage Two):

The white pages list people with phones by last name. The blue pages contain numbers of city services, government agencies, and public schools. Businesses and professional services are listed in a special section - the Yellow Pages.

To make a long distance call, you need an area code. Each area in the U.S. has an area code. The area covered by one area code may be small or large. For example, New York City has one area code, but so does the whole state of Oregon. If you want to know the area code of a place, you can look it up in the area code map which is printed in the front of the white pages.

There are a lot of public telephones in the U.S. They have their own numbers. If you are making a long distance call on a public telephone and run out of money, give the number on your phone to the person you're talking to. Then hang up the receiver and he can call you back. If you make a long distance call and get a wrong number, call the operator and explain what happened. This means that you can make the call again to the right number without having to pay more money.

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

- 14. Where can you find the telephone number of a city council in the telephone book?  
A) In the white pages. B) In the blue pages.  
C) In the yellow pages. D) In a special section.
- 15. Where can you find an area code map of the U.S.?  
A) On the first page of the telephone book. B) At the end of the telephone book.  
C) In the front of the white pages. D) Right after the white pages.
- 16. What are you advised to do when you get a wrong number in making a long distance call?  
A) Check your number and call again. B) Ask the operator to make your distance call.  
C) Tell the operator what has happened. D) Ask the operator what has happened.

14 题问的是在电话簿的哪种颜色的页码上可以找到市议会的电话号码。短文第一段指出,电话簿的蓝页部分列有 city services(市政部门), government agencies(政府机关)与 public schools(公立学校)的电话号码。a city council 的电话号码就应该也包括在这一部分,因此应选 B 为正确答案。按理说此题的难度并不大,但有近半数的考生未能答对。究其原因主要是对“The blue pages contain...”这句话的含义及背景不甚了解,因此造成理解上的障碍,影响了正确答案的选择。

## III. 掌握基本的听力技巧

在听力训练或考试中,考生除了依靠所掌握的语言知识和文化背景之外,更重要的是要培养较强的听力技能。如善于捕捉重要信息和关键词语,根据常识进行推理判断,通过综合归纳抓住讲话的中心思想等。

### 1. 捕捉主要信息

这是听力理解的重点。如果遗漏了重要信息就不可能听懂讲话的基本含义。因此,要尽快进入“状态”,抓住讲话的中心内容和关键词语。要集中精力,切忌“一心二用”顾此失彼。把主要精力集中在讲话的主要内容上。有时重要信息会出现在讲话的开头和末尾。由于受故事情节的干扰,听者往往容易忽视讲话的第一句话或最后一句。例如(1997年1月,试题1)

W: Frank, we've got a problem. We don't have enough money to pay the rent this month. I think I'd better ask Mom and Dad for

a loan, or ask my boss for a raise.

M: Well, I don't know. But maybe I'd better not take another English course this semester.

Q: What's the problem they are talking about?

A) Their parents cut back the loan.

B) The woman doesn't want Frank to take another English course.

C) They can't pay the rent this month.

D) The woman's boss refused to give her a raise.

答案为选项 C。女士讲话直接地说出了他们面临的问题。此题比较容易,只要抓住了对话的核心内容,就能选出正确答案。

#### IV. 培养行之有效的听的习惯

正确的听力习惯包括:

1. 集中精力,全神贯注。
2. 边听边记,记下要点。
3. 加强速记能力。
4. 形成超前意识。

## B 对话部分命题分析与预测

### 一. 对话部分的题型要求

#### 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 choices 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 centre.*

在这一部分中,你将会听到 10 个简短对话。每个对话结束之后将提出一个问题。对话和问题只读一遍。每个提问之后稍作停顿。在停顿期间,必须对标有 A), B), C) 和 D) 的四个选项做出正确答案。然后在答题卡上相关的字母中间划一横线。

在对话部分,它的题型特点是一问一答的形式。问题一般先由讲话人提出,而提问的方式不尽相同,可能是具体情节的提问,也可能是对全文的概括性提问;既可对某个词提问,也可以对句子提问。提问题可以从正面提问,也可以从反面提问,而提问的句子往往是以特殊疑问词 when, where, why, who, what 和 how 来引导的。

### 二、对话部分的分析与预测

从历年六级考试中可以看出,这类题目的内容大都集中在以下几个方面:1. 时间和地点(time and place); 2. 计划和打算(plan and arrangement); 3. 观念和态度(opinion and attitude); 4. 数字和计算(number and calculations); 5. 交通和工具(traffic and tools); 6. 职业和身份(occupation); 7. 请求和建议(request and suggestion); 8. 原因和结果(cause and result); 9. 比较和对比(comparison)和 10. 推断与分析(inference and analysis)。

#### 1. 时间和地点(time and place)

在这部分的测试中,时间和地点的考题占有相当大的比例。在未来的六级考试中也必将占有相当大的比例。对话的内容一般要涉及到事件发生的时间和地点,提问的方法主要是以 when (or at what time) 和 where 来引导。

##### a. 时间

在对话中,一般用表时间的单词或短语来表达。如 three o'clock, yesterday, last week, the year before, within a few days (weeks, months, years) 等,如(1997 年 6 月真题,第 1 题)

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.

Q: When will Mr. Addison return?

A) On Thursday night.

B) On Monday night.

C) On Friday morning.

D. On Thursday morning.

答案为 A 项。本题测试含有时间概念的明示信息。关键要听懂男士所说的话。Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday for a conference, and will be back on Thursday night. B 项是涉及艾迪生先生去华盛顿的日子。C 项说的是男士建议来访的女士下次来见艾迪生先生的时间。D 项说的是 On Thursday morning(早上)而不是 On Thursday night(晚上)。

##### b. 地点

表示地点的对话一般由表示地点的介词或介词短语来表示,如, at, in, on, by, beside, at the airport, in the room, at home, on the desk, by the river 等。例如(1993 年 6 月真题,第 6 题)

M: I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Smith tomorrow.

W: I'm sorry. Dr. Smith went on a week vacation in Mexico, and on his way back he'll be staying in California for 5 days. Let me see. He'll probably be back the day after tomorrow.

Q: Where is Dr. Smith now?

A) In Mexico.

B) In California.

C) In the city.

D) In New Mexico.

答案为 B 项。本题测试的是含有地点内容的听力理解中的推论技能。该题有一定难度。大多数考生都没答对。主要原因是:一方面没有充分理解女士的答话,另一方面是没有理解“Smith 大夫将在加利福尼亚逗留 5 天,大概后天返回”这句话的真实含义。考生没有能够从这句话中推断出大夫在此时间仍在加利福尼亚,而不是别处。

## 2. 计划和打算(plan and arrangement)

这类题型主要是测试考生对计划与安排的理解能力。题目内容主要涉及日常生活的起居,休假,探亲访友、旅游、上学、就医等。这类题目在六级考试中屡见不鲜。例如(1993 年 6 月,6 级真题,第 2 题)

W: Let's talk about the preparations for the party.

M: Right. We really need to plan better this time. Remember what a mess it was at the last party!

Q: What do we know about the last party?

A) It was pretty good.

B) It was rather dull.

C) It was not well organized.

D) It was attended by many people.

答案为 C 项。这是一个含有计划与安排内容的题目。根据对话内容推断出上次聚会的情况。其中有一个关键词 mess 对考生有一定难度。考生不太理解它所表达的意思,它是 confusion 或 disorder 的意思,从而也就未能理解 what a mess it was... 表达的是 It was not well organized。正因为上次聚会安排得不好,这一次就应该更好地加以筹备。另外, mess 与 mass 在发音上比较接近,所以考生很容易误选 D 项。

## 3. 观点和态度(opinion and attitude)

在这种类型的题目中,内容常涉及到说话人的意见、观点、态度和看法,这类问句中的常用句型是“What do you think of...?”, “What does the man (or woman) mean...?”, “How about...?”等。例如(1996 年 6 月真题,10 题)

W: The strike at the port has held up our export orders for two weeks. Do you think it will end soon?

M: So far as I know, the management side has made an improved pay offer but the union is holding out for its original demands.

Q: What does the man think of the strike?

A) It will last for two weeks.

B) It has come to a halt.

C) It will end before long.

D) It will probably continue

答案为 D 项。本题要求考生根据对话人的意见和态度推测所含的言外之意,有一定的难度。答对者不足一半。误选 C 项的考生达三分之一。究其原因未能正确理解... the union is holding out for its original demands. (工会仍坚持他们最初的要求。)这句话的言外之意是 The strike will probably continue. (罢工可能将继续下去。)

## 4. 数字和计算(number and calculation)

这类考题主要涉及的是有关数字信息及运算。在听的过程中进行简单的加、减、乘、除运算。数字往往和钟点、日期、货币、年、月、时间表、人数、物件数等有关。在听清录音中的各数字的同时,应注意它们之间的关系。另外还要注意,钱币的换值,日期的进位,价格的换算等。针对这种题目,考生应注意以下几点:

a. 在听的过程中,辨清数字的变化。有的数字是必须的,有的是作为干扰项。所以在听的过程中,既要注意不同数字的出现,又要注意它们之间的相互关系。

b. 区分表示数目单词词尾的发音,尤其是以 ty[ti] 和 teen[ti:n] 结尾的单词的读音,一个音听错,其结果相差甚远。

c. 加强对一些常用的表示数量的单词的记忆,并熟悉其读音,如: a quarter, (四之一), one-thirds (三分之一), a half (一半), three quarters (四分之三), once, twice, double (两倍), triple (三倍的), couple/pair (双), dozen (十二), daily (一天), weekly (每周一次), monthly (每月一次的), quarterly (每季度一次), fortnight (十四天,二星期), overnight (一晚上)等。例如(1991 年 6 月真题,第 8 题)

M: I'd like to make two reservations on Flight 651 for June 8th.

W: I'm sorry, we're booked up on the 8th. But we still have a few seats available on the 9th.

Q: When does the man want to leave?

A) On the 6th of June.

B) On the 8th of June.

C) On the 9th of June.

D) On the 19th of June.

答案选 B 项。本题主要测试考生对含有数字日期的具体细节理解的能力,其难度不一定很大,但有一大半考生选择了 C 项,有 1/3 的人选错了项。这一方面原因是女士的答话中 on the 9th of June 的干扰;另一方面的原因也许是因为考生对词组 to make two reservations on (预订)... 和 (be) booked up (全部订完) 的确切含义不熟悉所致。

## 5. 交通和工具(traffic and tools)

这类题目所涉及的内容主要包括:

a. 交通工具的运作时间,包括火车、飞机、轮船、汽车、火车等的起始和到达时间,原先计划开出(起飞,起航)时间,后因(天气,气候,人为,事故等原因)所延误的时间等。在这一类题目中会出现许多个时间概念。在这种情况下,对这一类问题的安排应按照这样一个顺序:计划开始时间——推迟时间——原因何在。

b. 关于交通规则和交通工具的安全措施

这部分题目是利用对话中所涉及的交通规则来判定对话人之间的人际关系;或从对话所发生的地点和罚款的原因来判定问话人的主要目的是什么。

c. 关于交通状况

大街上交通是否畅通, 是否有堵塞现象, 往往是对话中的主要内容。在四、六级考试中, 有些问题的展开经常是从此开始的, 因此, 对一些与交通状况相关的常用词语应多加了解。如: traffic jam(堵车), rush hour(车流高峰期), a heavy traffic(交通拥挤), a flat tire(轮胎爆了), a traffic accident(交通事故), air crash(空难), boarding card(登机卡), arrival(到达时间), departure(离开时间), behind the schedule(误点)等。例如(1996年1月真题, 第2题)

M: I'm sorry, Madam. The plane is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat. I'll inform you as soon as we know something definite.

W: Thank you. I'd rather look around and I'll be back in several minutes.

Q: What can be concluded about the plane?

A) The flight has been canceled.

B) The plane is late.

C) The plane is on time.

D) The tickets for this flight have been sold out.

答案为B项。本题针对明示信息提问, 只要听懂了 behind schedule(误点)这一关键短语就能选出正确答案。因此掌握和交通相关的常用词组是非常重要的。

#### 6. 职业和身份(occupation)

这种类型的对话常常由于说话人之间的关系不同而在用词造句和语气方面不相同。在听音的过程中要捕捉有关信息, 进行判断, 揣测人物之间的关系、地位和身份。在四、六级考试中, 在不同的人际关系中常用不同的词汇和用语。因此, 熟悉和掌握和职业、身份有关的单词和用语是必要和重要的。如 a), 常用于师生之间的词语有: professor, graduates, tutor, term paper, grade, score, assignment, homework, scholarship, lecture 等。b), 常用于营业员和顾客之间的词语有: shop-assistant, customer, shopping (or go shopping), sale (on sale), sell out, department store, price, bargain, fashion (fashionable), cheap, expensive, receipt, supermarket, cash, check 等。c), 常用于医生和病人之间的词语有: doctor, patient, hospital, clinic, flu, cold, cough, headache, prescription, pill, medicine, dose, much better 等。d), 常用于邮局、银行职员和顾客之间的词语有: postman, clerk, mail, postcard, draw on, bank, money order, telegram, stamp collection, check, loan, currency, credit, card 等。e), 常用于宾馆、餐厅服务员与顾客之间的词语有: hotel, restaurant, laundry, iron, menu, steak, ham, coffee, fried eggs, roast, waiter, waitress, duck, orange juice, hamburger, beef, soup 等。f), 常用于机场工作人员与乘客之间的词语有: porter, ticket, book, booking office, flight, passport, the customs, visa, boarding pass, arrival, departure 等。g), 用于其它: taxi, passenger, get on, get off, hired, for hire(空车), policeman, traffic, red light, drive through, drive through the red light(闯红灯), accident, legal, speeding, fined, parking, no parking(不准停车), license 等。

#### 7. 请求与建议(request and suggestion)

在这类题型中, 说话人常常会提出一些请求和建议, 要求考生对请求和建议作出反应。常见的提问方式有:

What does the man mean?

What are they arguing about?

How does the woman feel?

What did the man suggest?

What did the man advise the woman to do?

What does the man think of the plan?

例如(1996年1月真题, 第2题)

W: What an accident! If you had been careful, things would not be as they are.

M: What do you mean, it was my fault? If it were, surely I would take all responsibility for it.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) He is not to blame.

B) It was his fault.

C) He will accept all responsibility.

D) He will be more careful next time.

答案选A项。本题要求考生理解含有虚拟语气的句子的深层意思。如果选C项, 他们只注意了句子的后半部分……surely I would take all the responsibility. 而没有正确理解前面的条件状语从句 If it were (my fault)。如果选D, 他们只注意到了……it was my fault, 却没有注意到男士说话时用的是带有升调的句子 It was my fault? 意思是“难道是我的错吗? 根据说话者的语调, 来判断句子的意思是听力考试的技能之一。如果选D, 就偏离了问题的真正含义, 因为男士根本没有提及下一次更加小心这回事, 所以他也就不承认事故是因为他的过错所致。

#### 8. 原因和结果(cause and result)

这类题型常常要求考生正确判断事情产生的原因, 结果如何, 常有第二个人提出问题。常用的句型有:

Why can't the man (woman)...

What caused...?

What a reason...?

Why did...?

例如(1997年1月真题, 第8题)

W: Mr. Wilson, you said you saw the bus crash into the truck. Do you know what caused the accident?

M: I saw a boy riding his bicycle in the street. The bus driver tried to avoid hitting him. He made a sudden turn and lost control of the bus.

Q: What caused the bus-driver to lose control of the bus?

A) He made a sudden turn.

B) He drove the bus over a bicycle.

C) He tried to avoid hitting the truck.

D) He was driving too fast.



答案为 A。本题测试考生对细节的辨认能力。男士的答话直接表明了公共汽车司机操作失误的原因——因为他突然转弯。如果选 B 项和 C 项,说明考生只抓住了对话中出现的一些词语(如 avoiding, hitting, bicycle, the truck 等)而没有抓住“因避开小孩而急转弯”这一核心原因。如果选 D 项,说明考生并没听懂对话,而仅仅是凭常规认为失误的原因是开车太快。

#### 9. 比较和对比 (comparison)

这类对话是指对两种或两种以上的事物加以鉴别。考生必须了解和掌握多种形式的比较和鉴别。比较的范围包括同级比较,比较级和最高级三种形式。还有一些其它的比较形式,如, would rather... than...; had better; prefer... to...; like... more than...; superior to... 等。

例如(1989 年 1 月,真题,第 6 题)

W: Hi, Bill. Have you been playing much football lately?

M: I play as often as I can get out of the classroom. And the game is my way to be somebody. It's my life, you know?

Q: What does Bill tell the woman?

A) He has little chance to play football.

B) He often cuts classes to play football.

C) He's looking for somebody to play the game with.

D) He loves playing football very much.

答案为选项 D。此题难度较大,主要测试考生理解蕴涵信息的能力。对话中表达主要信息的关键句子是: It is my life, you know? (你知道吧,足球是我的命根子。),其意思是:我爱球如命,即非常热爱踢足球。另外, somebody 这里是指“重要人物,有名气的人”。其它三项选择均为干扰项,而且不能把 get out of the classroom 理解为“旷课”,而是抓紧时间走出教室去踢足球。

#### 10. 推断与分析 (inference and analysis)

这一类型的题目主要用来考察考生根据对话内容,关键词语,上下文,说话者的语气等来进行逻辑推理,判断,归纳,揣测或领悟说话人的态度及事物发生的时间、地点、原因及后果。常见的问话形式有:

What can you learn from...?

What does the man/woman mean?

What is implied in...?

What can you infer from...?

What can be concluded from...?

例如(1990 年 1 月真题,第 2 题)

M: Now, I'm going to start off by asking you a difficult question. Why would you like to get this post?

W: Well—first of all I know that your firm has a very good reputation. Then I've heard you offer good opportunities for promotion for the right person.

Q: What do we know from this conversation?

A) The woman is being interviewed by reporter.

B) The woman is asking for promotion.

C) The woman is applying for a job.

D) The woman is being given an examination.

答案为 C 项。本题有一定的难度,要求考生通过综合分析和概括把握住对话的主题。从男士提问的 Why would you like to get this post? (您为什么想谋求这个职位?)可以判断这是一次求职面试(a job interview)。另外,从女士的答话中也可以推断出这是求职面试中常用的套话,由此可见 C 项最符合题意,为正确答案。虽然对话中,女士也提到 Then I've heard you often offer good opportunities for promotion for the right person. (听说贵公司对合适的人提供良好的提升机会),这并不意味着女士要求提升,所以 B 项是错的。A) 项错得比较明显,故不能选择。D) 项离题意甚远,为混淆项。

## C 短文部分命题分析与预测

### 1. 短文部分的题目要求和特点

#### 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 centre. (在这部分中,你将会听到 3 篇短文。在每篇短文结尾,你将会听到一些问题。短文和问题只读一遍。听完提问后,你必须从标有 A), B), C) 和 D) 的四个选项中选出正确答案,然后在答题卡上从相关的字母中间划一横线)。和对话相比,短文部分难度相对要大一些,因为短文所含的信息量要比对话多的多,而且内容、题材更广泛,更丰富,这就需要考生在听的过程中要抓住要点和主要信息。这部分考试的特点是在有限的时间内,叙述一件事或论述一个观点。因此考生不一定要把每个单词都听懂,只要能听懂大意,抓住关键信息就可以了。由于短文有一定的长度,单凭大脑在较短时间里进行记忆是不够的,这就需要边听边记录,用简单的符号或单词把重要内容记下来,然后进行简单的

整理,以备回答问题所用。

短文的题材和内容丰富多样,有人物传记、文化、教育、民风民俗、体育、新闻报导、英美历史、地理、科普知识、社会生活、军事、旅游等。短文文体大致为记叙文,说明文和议论文等。

## 2. 短文的分析与预测

### 1) 预测短文内容和问题:

在六级听力考试中,预测说话人的意图是听力理解的基本技巧,也是提高听力质量的最佳途径。预测技巧的好坏直接关系到考试的成败。因此,考生应加大对文章的理解力度,抓住关键词语,了解和掌握背景知识,扑捉主要内容和重要信息。由于短文内容和问题只读一遍,时间很紧,因此在听之前需要快速浏览各个选项,从这些选项中对短文的内容有一个大概的了解和预测,从中也可获取一些重要信息。一般情况下,问题是根据短文的叙述顺序提出来的,做题时可以按照选项的顺序边听边选答案,这样即使漏掉了个别单词或细节也无碍大局,收到事半功倍的效果。例如(1990年1月真题,Section B, Passage Two)

Everywhere we look we see Americans running. The run for every reason anybody could think of. They run for health, for beauty, to lose weight, to feel fit and because it's the thing they love to do. Every year, for example, thousands upon thousands of people run in one race, the Boston Marathon, the best known long distance race in the United States. In recent years, there have been 5,000 official competitors and it takes three whole minutes for the crowd of runners just to cross the starting line. You may have heard the story of the Greek runner Pheidippides. He ran from Marathon to Athens to deliver the news of the great victory 2,500 years ago. No one knows how long it took to run the distance. But the story tells us that he died of the effort. Today no one will die in a Marathon race. But the effort is still enormous. Someone does come in first in this tiring foot race. But at the finish line we see what this race is about: not being first but finishing. The real victory is not over one's fellow runners but over one's own body. It's a victory of will-power over fatigue. In the Boston Marathon, each person who crosses that finish line is a winner.

14. What's the real victory for the thousands of Marathon runners?

- A) The victory over one's fellow runners.
- B) The victory over former winners.
- C) The victory of will-power over fatigue.
- D) The victory of one's physical strength.

15. Who is a winner in the competition?

- A) The runner who runs to keep fit.
- B) The runner who breaks the record.
- C) The runner who does not break the rules.
- D) The runner who covers the whole distance.

16. What happened to the ancient Greek runner Pheidippides?

- A) He won the first prize.
- B) He died because of fatigue.
- C) He fell behind the other runners.
- D) He gave up because he was tired.

通过快速浏览选项,14题中的C,15题中的D和16题中的B为正确答案

解答:第14题的答案可在短文的倒数第三、第二句话中找到: The real victory is not over one's fellow runners but over one's body. It's a real victory of will-power over fatigue. 以上两句话的意思是“真正的胜利不是胜过其他赛手,而是胜过了自己的体力,这是意志克服了疲劳的胜利。这两句话中的关键词语是 victory...over... (战胜……) 和 victory of (取得了胜利) 的区别,一定不要将两者的用法弄混。

15题短文的最后一句作出了回答: In the Boston Marathon each person who crosses that finish line is a winner. (波士顿马拉松赛跑中每一位越过终点线的都是优胜者。)实际上这也是整篇短文的主基调,是考核学生掌握中心思想的能力。基它三项选择很容易被排除。

第16题的答案可在短文中找到...he died of effort, 实际上就是 died of fatigue (死于疲劳) 的意思。如果考生选择了A, C, D项说明他们没有听懂讲话的意思,没有抓住关键词语 died of effort。

### 2) 紧扣主题句

在听短文的过程中,抓住了主题句就等于抓住了短文的核心,领会文章的内容时就不会出现大的偏差。在听懂和领会主题句的基础上,再扩大到其他事实和细节,做到“纲举目张”,起到主次兼顾的作用。主题句(topic sentence)一般出现在段首,也有的出现在段落的中间或末尾。出现在段尾的主题句叫 conclusion sentence, 是这个段落的概括和总结。主题句后面所跟的句子一般用来描述、说明、论证具体的细节,帮助说明和证实主题。例如(1997年1月真题,Section B, Passage Two):

Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for million of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actors or because they've heard the film has a good story. But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theater, watching the images on the screen, they enter another world that is very real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget all about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life. The biggest "dream factories" are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world.

American movies are popular because they tell interesting stories and they are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and frustrations in real life, so they feel encouraged when they see the "good guys" win in the movies.

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

14. What's the main reason for Americans to go to the movies?



- 试题分析:**

短文的开头的第二句话就是主题句,其后的其它句子是对事实细节和原因的描述。问的是美国人看电影的主要原因是什么,对此,短文直接作出了回答:美国人看电影主要是为了 escape their normal everyday life(摆脱日常的平凡生活)。D项正是表达了这一内容。因此,考生只要首先抓住了主题句,紧接着“穷追不舍”,进一步扑捉重要信息,自然就会找到正确答案。

本题继续测试辨认细节的能力。问的是人们看电影时通常会有何种反映。对此短文有具体描述: They become involved in the lives of the characters... they forget all about their own problems. (他们专心致志地关注着电影中那些人物的命运, ...他们忘记了自己的所有烦恼。)抓住了这一具体信息, 这个问题就迎刃而解了。

短文的第二段的首句就是该段的主题句,而且直接回答了该题的提问。本题针对短文中重要事实提问。问的是美国电影为什么这么受欢迎。受欢迎的细节和原因都在该段的后面作出了详尽的描述和回答。应该说话题的难度不算太大,但只有半数的考生答对。原因是他们没有理解“heroes... do things the average person would like to do but often can't”的意思。因为这句话既没有直接回答美国电影为何受欢迎,也不等于说电影中的人物想干什么就可以随便干什么(...are free to do whatever they like),所以 C 项不对。其它二项均不符合该题的要求,不能盲目猜测或断章取义。

在听短文的过程中,除了紧扣主题句之外,扑捉关键词也是听懂短文的一个非常重要的环节,关键词所包括的范围比较广阔,其中最常用的、重复率比较高的关键词是代词,介词和连词。尤其是连词在文章中或表示并列,或表示转折,或表示原因,或表示后果,如 and, but, however, therefore, because, since, although (though), before, because, in addition, first, for instance, as, 等。这些词在文章中起着承上启下、融汇贯通的作用。熟悉和掌握这些词,可以有效地按照文章的思路,对文章有一个整体的了解,并能有效地预测短文的发展,把握住发展的脉搏。例如(1995年6月真题, Section B, Passage One):

In the early days of the railroads, horses pulled the trains. The trains had no power of their own. Richard Trevithick of England invented a steam - powered engine in 1804. Soon people were building railroads and steam engines all over the world. Because the steam engines did the work that animals used to do, people called them "iron horses."

Peter Cooper was a rich American businessman. He owned a lot of land near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He wanted the railroad to be successful. He built his own steam engine to drive along the railroad.

Most people traveled in coaches drawn by horses. A coach line challenged Peter Cooper to a race.

The day of the race came. At first the horse was winning the race. Peter Cooper's engine needed time to build up steam. He worked hard to make the train go faster. Soon he was catching up with the horse. He was going to win the race! Suddenly one of the parts of the engine broke. The train stopped. The horse rushed ahead. Peter Cooper lost the race.

Of course, that is not the end of the story. By 1870, railroads extended all across the United States. The "iron horse" had become an important part of American life.

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

- 8 —

- D) He wanted to build his own railroads.
13. Why did Peter Cooper lose the race?
- A) Because the train could not run as fast as the horse.
- B) Because the engine failed to build up steam.
- C) Because the engine broke down and the train stopped.
- D) Because the engine broke into several parts.

试题分析:

11. Why did people call steam engines "iron horses"? (B)

本题考的是直接表明的信息,题目并不难,可是有将近一半的考生未能答对。其中一个重要原因是由于思想不集中,没有抓住文中的关键词句:Because the steam engine did the work that animals used to do, people called them "iron horses".(因为蒸汽机车可以干过去牲畜所干的活,所以人们把这些蒸汽机叫作“铁马”。)

12. Why did Peter Cooper build his own steam engine? (A)

本题要求考生正确理解句子之间的关系。如:He wanted the railroad to be successful 和 He built his own steam engine... 两句之间没有连词,但其中的关系很明显。有一半考生未能答对,原因就在于缺乏判断能力。在听力训练中要培养跟上讲话人思路的能力,从语篇水平上理解讲话意思,这样才能避免错误的发生。

13. Why did Peter Cooper lose race? (C)

本题要求考生辨认细节,难度并不大,但仍有 1/3 的考生答错。选 A 项的考生没有听懂 Soon he was catching up with the horse. (他很快就赶上了马车。),误认为 Peter Cooper 在比赛中失败的原因是因为火车的速度太慢引起的。错选 B 项的考生显然是把 needed time to build up steam 与选项中的 failed to build up steam 混为一谈的缘故。错选 D 项的考生可能把... one of the parts of the engine broke (引擎中的一个部件坏了)误认为... The engine broke into several parts. (引擎破裂为好几块)。

## II 阅读理解命题分析与预测

### A 阅读理解考试基本题型与要求

大学英语六级阶段,对阅读理解的要求比四级阶段的要求更高。教学大纲明确规定:“能顺利阅读语言难度较高,内容广泛,体裁多样的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实细节,领会作者的观点和态度,能就文章的内容进行预测、分析、推理、判断和综合概括,能分析篇章结构,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 个单词。能顺利查阅和使用工具书,参考书及其他参考资料。在阅读篇幅较长,难度略低,生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时,能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 150 词。”

根据这一规定,在大学英语六级教学中,英语教师 and 教学管理部门对阅读教学都极为重视,把这一环节作为教学的重点来抓。在历年的六级考试中,阅读理解题也是重中之重。阅读理解的短文共 4 篇,每篇 5 道题,共计 20 题,占试卷总分的 40%。因此,考生阅读能力的强弱是通过六级成功与否的关键,而阅读理解的关键又在于对文章深层次的理解。所谓深层次的理解是指在看懂文字的基础上,通过文章的表层结构(surface structure)去推断文章各部分的逻辑关系,文中的人物动机,作者的意图和态度等等,以达到对文章的真正理解。掌握了文章的深层次的含义,阅读理解的难题也就迎刃而解了。要取得阅读理解的好成绩,考生应注意以下几个方面:

#### 一、把握好阅读速度

由于阅读理解题的篇幅大,内容多,没有一定的速度作保证就很难把题目做完,这样就会影响做题的进度,失去一些本来应该得到的分数。因此,在解题时对每篇文章的每道题都要在不影响整个试卷完成的前提下按时或稍微超前一点时间做完并且提高正确率。

#### 二、采用科学的解题方法

1. 快速读题。在阅读之前先快速浏览文章下面的题目,这样可以带着这些问题读文章,做到有的放矢,提高阅读的质量。

2. 细读全文。在通读全文的过程中,要认真仔细地读懂文章内容,对与问题有关的部分和细节尤其要仔细。

3. 边做题边寻读。在做题时以查寻的方法去寻找文章中与问题有关的句子或段落,着重阅读与问题分析有关的内容。对全文不必再重读,这样可节省时间。

#### 三、熟悉阅读文章的文体和题材,提高全面复习训练

阅读理解的短文大多为说明文,议论文和记叙文,题材内容多样,其中包括社会生活、文化教育、人物传记、科普知识、政治经济、天文地理等。

#### 四、熟悉和了解阅读理解的命题方式,有针对性地进行考前训练

纵观历年六级英语试卷的阅读理解试题,其命题方式有以下几种:

1. 语义题型式。主要考察短文中某个单词,某个短语或某个句子的含义。
2. 细节题型式。对文章中某些事实的某些细节考查。
3. 推理题型式。通过暗示某种观点考查逻辑思维和推断的能力。

4. 主旨题型。通过分析和理解,考查对文章的主题思想的理解能力。  
5. 排除题型。通过给出一个与文章不相干的选项来考查对文章的全面理解。

## 五、阅读理解的考试类型

目前,六级阅读理解的考试题型有两种,一种是多项选择,另一种是间短回答问题。

### 1. 多项选择

多项选择是四、六级英语阅读与理解的考试最常见的题型。该部分由4篇短文组成,总词汇量大约为1300-1500词,共设有20道题目。每篇文章有五道题目,每个题目含四个选项,时间分配为:在35分钟内完成全部题目。具体要求如下:

### Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

21. The author is primarily addressing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) parents of teenagers  
B) newspaper readers  
C) those who give advice to teenagers  
D) teenagers
22. The first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the teenagers' criticism of their parents  
B) misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents  
C) the dominance of the parents over their children  
D) the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
23. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hair styles because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own  
B) have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste  
C) have no other way to enjoy themselves better  
D) want to irritate their parents
24. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have already been accepted into adult world  
B) feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults  
C) are not likely to win over the adults  
D) have a desire to be independent
25. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) obedient  
B) responsible  
C) co-operative  
D) independent

### 2. 间短回答题(Short Answer Questions)

该题型是最近几年出现的一种主观考题,侧重考察考生的理解和主观表达能力。由于该部分要求考生提高动手写作的能力,所以和写作一起被安排在试卷二上。具体要求如下(以1997年6月六级真题为例):

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humour. Whenever I tossed out a Frisbee(飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than he would run invariably straight over to the Frisbee, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, TIME reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a little box... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviours are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behavior experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was *anthropomorphism* (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behaviour was a mechanical result of the training.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. What did Newton seem puzzled about?

.....

S2. Why does the author say Newton had unique sense of humour?

.....

S3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

.....

S4. What belief about pet behaviour was unacceptable to experts of animal behaviour?

.....

S5. What was the explanation of animal-behaviour experts for the "clever" behaviour of pets?

.....

答案:

S1. Not knowing the Frisbee's track.

S2. Because Newton intended to deceive him.

S3. That the owners want others to share their stories.

S4. That animals have a mental and emotional life.

S5. Mechanical result of training.

注:做此项题目时考生不仅仅应特别留意 read between the lines;而且更应注意 write between the lines. 另外,在回答问题之前,要认真阅读短文,领会文章的主要内容,抓住重要信息,运用恰当的写作技能进行简短回答。

## B 阅读理解命题分析与预测

从历年英语四、六级阅读理解的题型来看,主要包括以下五个方面的内容:1. 细节问题;2. 主旨问题;3. 结论问题;4. 词语问题;5. 排除问题。

### 一、细节问题

1. **事实细节题。**细节问题是最基本的考试题目,主要目的在于考查对文章中某些事实和数据的掌握,例如:时间、地点、人物、数量、事件等。这类问题的答案一般都能和原文中的某些词语、句子等保持一致,容易被找到。常用的命题形式有:

1. The major advantage of... is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A characteristic of the information age is that \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The word "liability" (Para. 1, Line 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The reduction of the possible hazards in food ultimately depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

5. According to the passage, when and where...?

2. **抓住关键词或短语。**在阅读过程中认真分析,看清句子结构和事实的细节。例如(1993年6月六级阅读理解37题):

37. To "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Line 7, Para 1) in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.

A) to "live an inactive life"

B) to "live a decent life"

C) to "live a life with complete freedom"

D) to "live a life of vice"

本题考核考生根据上下文确定一个词组意思的能力。to live a completely sedentary life-style 中实际上只有 sedentary 一词学生没学过,只要能根据上下文确定 sedentary 的词义就行了。这一词组的上文谈论的是“如果我们愿意,我们可以……(If we so desire, we can...)”,接下来列举了5件事:一是“抽烟(to smoke)”,二是“酗酒(drink excessively)”,三是“(开车时)不系安全带(refuse to wear seat belts)”,四是“想吃什么就吃什么(eat whatever foods we want)”,五是“live a completely sedentary life-style”。上面列举的4件事,都是具体的、日常的事情。题干下的4个选项中能与文中所列4件事同类的只有A项“过缺少活动的生活”。文章里 to live a completely sedentary life-style 后面紧接着的是 without any exercise(不运动,不锻炼)。由此可知A项是正确答案。在实际考试中,答对的仅占39%,而半数考生误选了C项(过完全自由的生活)。选错题根本原因在于考生不知道根据上下文来确定一个词或一个词组的意思(即对细节的理解)。

3. **根据社会经验和生活常识进行答题。**例如:

One of the greatest mysteries of the world, for which scientists have been unable to find any satisfactory explanation, is the Bermuda Triangle, some times called "The Graveyard of the Atlantic." This is an area of the western Atlantic between Bermuda and Florida, roughly triangular in shape, where since 1945 at least a hundred ships and planes and over a thousand people have disappeared. No wreckage has been found, no bodies, lifebelts or any other evidence of disaster. It is as if these planes, ships and peo-

ple had never existed.

What is the most puzzling feature of the incidents that have occurred in the Bermuda Triangle area?

- A) The unexplained wreckage found in the area.
- B) The lack of evidence of disaster.
- C) The appearance of the wreckage.
- D) The disastrous losses in the area.

生活常识使我们知道,飞机、轮船失事应该能够找到残骸,人死亡之后应该有尸体。然而对于百慕大三角洲失踪的飞机、轮船等,人们找不到任何残骸,即选项中所说的找不到任何能够证明灾难发生的证据,这种情况是符合实际情况的,这就是人们认为的神秘所在,正是这种现象使人们感到困惑,因此 B) 才是正确答案。

4. 通过数字计算进行答题。此种类型题不仅考察考生对文中数据的理解,而且还会考查对数字的计算。个别题目还会涉及到某些表数量词的理解,例如: quarter (1/4), half (1/2), score (20), decade (10, 10 年), century (100 年, 一个世纪), bicentenary (200 年, 200 周年纪念), millennium (1000 年, 1000 周年纪念)。还有些词汇涉及到最大值和最小值的计算问题。虽然作者在文章中给出了一定的范围,但在有些数字的题目中会出现选项中的数字和文中所提供的数字不一致的问题,这就需要经过换算才能达成一致。例如: 短文中出现的华氏温度(F),而在选项中出现的则是摄氏温度。在这种情况下,就需要进行换算。又比如,文章中出现的具体的年份,而选项中出现的是某个年代或某个世纪,这时也应进行换算。

虽然这类题型涉及到数字运算,但这种运算比较简单,只要细心就不难解答。例如:

The report, prepared with the help of 200 doctors, nutritionists and researchers, is the most comprehensive governmental review of the connection between diet and health. Though little in it is really new, its very heft is impressive. Diet, the report states, helped account for more than two-thirds of the 2.1 million deaths in the U.S. last year. Poor nutritional habits are strongly implicated in five of the nation's top ten killers: coronary heart, stroke, atherosclerosis, diabetes and some cancers. Excessive alcohol use is linked to three other leading causes of death: cirrhosis of the liver, accidents and suicide.

From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) most of the Americans who died last year had a good nutritional habit
- B) poor nutritional habits led to over 1.4 million deaths in America last year
- C) suicide is the highest killer in American society
- D) neither poor nutritional habits nor excessive alcohol use is harmful to our health

在四个选项中,只有 B 涉及到了数字,而且在文章中也出现了相关的数字。在这种情况下就需要进行简单地运算,做出正确的判断,得出正确的结论。由此可知 2.1 million 的三分之二即为 1.4 million,那么 B 项正是这个数字,所以是正确答案。

## 二、主旨问题

1. 主旨的命题形式。主旨问题也叫做中心思想问题,是用来考查考生对文章的理解程度的。考查的内容包括作者的写作目的,写作意图,全文大意等等。因此在大学英语四、六级阅读理解测试中,对文章的主旨的理解就成了常考的题型。在这类题目中,有些是直接提问文章的中心思想或主题,有时则要求考生从所给出的四个选项中找出一个合适的选项作为文章的标题。下面是主旨测试题常用的几种命题形式:

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
2. According to the passage what is the best for...?
3. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What's the main topic of the passage?
5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Which of the following statements does the writer support?
8. What is the passage mainly about?

2. 主题句表现主旨。文章的主旨往往由主题句表现出来。主题句通常放在段落开头或结尾处(政治性文章和科普文章尤为如此),当然也有例外的,有时也会出现在段落中间。这三个地方都能找到主题句。只要找到了主题句,段落的中心也就出来了。各个段落的中心一出来,整个文章的中心思想或主旨也就清楚了。例如(1997 年 1 月六级 Part III, Passage 3, 35 题):

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Dressing for effect.
- B) How to dress appropriately.
- C) Managerial positions and clothing.
- D) Dressing for the occasion.

本问题问的是文章的中心大意。整篇文章是在讨论衣服穿着的,但它没有告诉人们怎样能做到穿着适宜(B 项);也不是局限于讨论担任管理工作的人们的服装(C 项);更不是谈论衣着入时(D 项)。只有 A 项:穿着会给人某种印象,是本题的正确答案。本篇文章的每个段落的第一个句子都是主题句,如第一段的主题句是 Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. (人们的穿着在为我们判断一个人时起着重要作用)。第二段的主题句是 Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate impression of us. (正因为穿着是提供社交信息的重要来源,我们就能利用着装来影响别人对自己的印象。)第三句(第三段首句): People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. (对某些服饰表

示什么,人们的看法往往是一致的。)第四句(第四段首句):*In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success.*(在工作场所,男人早就有明确的先例和成功的角色样板。)现将四个主题句联系起来看,就不难看出本篇短文的主题思想是:衣着的重要性,作用,给人的印象及人们对衣着的共同看法,即穿着会给人某种印象。

### 三、结论问题

结论题又叫做推断题,对推理问题的回答不仅需要上下文中的相关信息的理解,更重要的是要在理解的基础上作合理的逻辑分析和推断。推理可分间接推理和直接推理两种。

1. 间接推理题。其答案不是直接从文中找到的,而是需要考生在读懂原文的基础上,综合各方面的情况,进行一定的判断和推理,从中找出答案。其命题形式是:

- ① It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② It is implied but not clearly stated that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ③ The author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ④ It can be concluded that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑤ The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑥ According to the author, the greatest... was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑦ Which of the following best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑧ What can you infer from the passage?

2. 直接推理题。从字里行间体会作者直接表达的意思。例如:(1997年1月六级 Part II, Passage 4, 39题)

39. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) biased
- B) popular
- C) insightful
- D) superficial

这是一道直接推理题,要求考生读完文章后弄清 Coleman's 观点,并正确地推断出作者对 Coleman 的观点持有何种看法。首先,作者在介绍 Coleman 的观点时用了 the novel views of 的字眼, novel 是“新颖的”的意思,显然是褒义;在第三段开头,作者肯定了科尔曼的观点不荒唐,他的观点显然是有道理的;接着作者描述许多人听到科尔曼的观点后,突然眼睛一亮(the scales have dropped from their eyes),弄清了多年来未弄明白的问题。可见科尔曼的观点不仅是正确的,而且把问题分析得十分透彻,因而是有洞察力的。C项是正确答案。误选B项和D项的考生是受词汇障碍的影响,没有掌握好六级词汇,不知道 insightful 的确切意思。

3. 结论问题。这一类题是对一段或全文内容的总结和归纳,常见的命题形式有:

- 1. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. What conclusion can we draw from the passage?
- 3. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. What can you learn from the passage?

例如(1997年1月六级, Part II, Passage I, 21题):

21. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B) computer crimes are the most serious problems in the operation of financial institutions
- C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company

本题问及读完本篇后应该得出的结论。A项说:当今仍然无法查出计算机犯罪。这种说法明显与文章内容不符。文章第二段第一句话从反面否定了这个结论。C项的说法和A项相同:计算机犯罪分子可以逃避惩罚,因为他们的罪犯事实不能被查出来。这当然是不成立的。D项是说:一些人是应公司的要求进行计算机犯罪活动的。这种说法与全文内容不符。计算机犯罪在金融机构相当严重。这个结论是从文章的第4段中得出的。作者举出两例计算机犯罪(细节)均系经济犯罪。因此正确答案是B(计算机犯罪是金融机构运作中最严重的问题。)

### 四、词语问题

虽说一定数量的词汇是提高阅读能力的必要条件,但需要强调的是,这里所说的词语问题与单项填空中的词义辨析和语法运用的辨析是有所不同的,因为阅读理解的词语问题并非单纯地考查词汇量,而是考查考生在一定的上下文中辨认和推测词义的能力。

从历年四、六级的考试中,我们发现词语辨析题是阅读理解题目中经常出现的题型。这类题目主要用来考查考生对文章中出现的某些单词、词组或句子的推断能力。这种推断能力往往要根据词语所在的句子中上下文来判断。常见的词语推断有两类:一类是常用词语辨析,侧重考查多义常用词在特定语境中的具体意思;二是难词,侧重考查考生根据上下文推断难词的意思的能力。根据上下文对词义进行推断有以下几种方法:

1. 直接定义法。有时在上下文中出现了某一个生词或难词,作者会立即采用一些简单的词语对其解释。这样,读者就能够跟着理解这个生词的意思了。重述是一种非常有用的直接定义法。它往往使用简单的词汇重新进行释义,常见的标志是用连词 or, 或用一个逗号将生词隔开。例如: The perimeter, or the distance around the circle, is six meters (周长, 或圆的长度, 是6米)。对于考生来说, perimeter 可能是一个生词, 但经过进一步的解释, 就不难理解为“圆的长度”, 那么 perimeter 的真实含义就会很容易地被推断出来, 即“周长”。

“定义”常常用以下英文来表示: “be defined as”, “The definition of... is”, “be said to”, “refer to”, “mean”等。例如: A

right angle is an angle of 90 degree formed by two lines perpendicular to each other. (由两条相互垂线构成的角为 90 角。) 大部分考生可能都认识 right angle 这两个单词,但对两个词构成的词语的意思就不一定清楚了。在经过作者的进一步的解释后,他们就会猜出 right angle 是直角而不会误认为“正确的”角。

2. 同义暗示法。当文中出现某一个生词时,为了让读者理解这个词的意思,作者会在这一生词后面用一个同义词来暗示这个生词的意思。例如:

Although I did not completely approve of the idea, I sanctioned it for I could not think of a better one. (虽然,我并不赞成这种想法,但我还是同意了,因为我想不出一个更好的来。)对大多数考生来讲,都认识 approve 这一单词,但对 sanction 就不一定很熟悉。但通过对整个句子的理解,就会猜出 sanction 在句中的意思了,即和 approve 同义,表示“同意”、“支持”的意思。

3. 反义对比法。有时候,作者可以通过介绍一个生词的反义词来告诉读者这个生词的真正含义。一些表示转折的关联词,如 but, unlike, while, although, however, not, rather than, nevertheless, on the contrary 等就成了反义对比的重要标志了。例如:

The sea lion is a cumbersome animal on land, but in water it is one of the most graceful. (海狮在陆地是一种笨拙的动物,可在水里则优雅至极。)graceful 和 cumbersome 是一对反义对比,前者为常见词,后者为生词,但转折连词 but 告诉我们 cumbersome 就是 graceful 的反义词,即“笨拙的”意思。

4. 事例证明法。在阅读过程中,我们会经常遇到像 for example, such as 之类的表达。在猜测生词的时候,这些表达会对猜测单词提供一定的帮助,使生词的意思变得清楚明白。例如:

After a day's hunting, Harold is ravenous. Yesterday, for example, he ate two bowls of soup, salad, a large chicken, and a piece of chocolate cake before he was finally satisfied. (经过一天的狩猎,哈罗德饿极了。比如昨天,他就喝了两大碗汤,吃了色拉,啃了一只大烧鸡,一块巧克力饼,最后才算满足了。)在句中, ravenous 可能是个生词,但在后文中的 two bowls of soup, salad 等告诉我们 Harold 昨天的确吃了很多东西,而现在,经过一天的狩猎,他肯定是非常饿了。由此可以推断出 ravenous 一词的意思是“饥饿的”意思了。

## 五、排除问题

1. 排除问题也是阅读理解部分最常见的考试题型之一。在试题的选项中给出一个与短文内容不相干的句子,要求考生对其他作出判断,选出这个“干扰”项。这种试题通常所采用的命题方式有:

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

2. The author mentioned all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?

4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a reason for...?

5. Which of the following is NOT expressed in the passage?

6. Which of the following will NOT be suitable to describe...?

2. 使用“排除法”从文章中以寻读的方式查找选项的依据。例如(1990年1月六级, Part II, Passage 4, 40题):

40. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

A) Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.

B) The selection of a number of permanent night shift workers has proved to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.

C) Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of routine.

D) Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among those on permanent night or day shifts.

本题要求对4个选项进行判断,找出不符合文章意思的选项(排除项)来。选项A符合第四段第二句的意思,因此不是答案,可以排除。选项C符合文章第三段第四句的意思,因此不是答案,应排除。选项D符合第二段中Brown的有关的发现,因此也不是答案,亦应排除。那么四项中已经排除了三项,所剩一项B是唯一的答案,所以选B,“挑选一批固定做夜班的工人”。但是文章第四段只是说,这似乎是(appears to be)最好的办法和长远之计,但并没有得到实际使用。因此选项B不符合文章原意(NOT TRUE),这正是题目所要求的答案。

## C 阅读理解真题练习及答案详解

### 一、2001年1月CET-6阅读理解真题

#### Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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.

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:**

Birds that are literally half-asleep – with one brain hemisphere alert and the other sleeping – control which side of the brain remains awake, according to a new study of sleeping ducks.

Earlier studies have documented half-brain sleep in a wide range of birds. The brain hemispheres take turns sinking into the sleep stage characterized by slow brain waves. The eye controlled by the sleeping hemisphere keeps shut, while the wakeful hemisphere's eye stays open and alert. Birds also can sleep with both hemispheres resting at once.



Decades of studies of bird flocks led researchers to predict extra alertness in the more vulnerable, end-of-the-row sleepers. Sure enough, the end birds tended to watch carefully on the side away from their companions. Ducks in the inner spots showed no preference for gaze directions.

Also, birds dozing(打盹) at the end of the line resorted to single-hemisphere sleep, rather than total relaxation, more often than inner ducks did. Rotating 16 birds through the positions in a four-duck row, the researchers found outer birds half-asleep during some 32 percent of dozing time versus about 12 percent for birds in internal spots.

"We believe this is the first evidence for an animal behaviorally controlling sleep and wakefulness simultaneously in different regions of the brain," the researchers say.

The results provide the best evidence for a long-standing supposition that single-hemisphere sleep evolved as creatures scanned for enemies. The preference for opening an eye on the lookout side could be widespread, he predicts. He's seen it in a pair of birds dozing side-by-side in the zoo and in a single pet bird sleeping by mirror. The mirror-side eye closed as if the reflection were a companion and the other eye stayed open.

Useful as half-sleeping might be, it's only been found in birds and such water mammals(哺乳动物) as dolphins, whales, and seals. Perhaps keeping one side of the brain awake allows a sleeping animal to surface occasionally to avoid drowning.

Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep. Jerome M. Siegel of the UCLA says he wonders if birds' half-brain sleep "is just the tip of the iceberg(冰山)". He speculates that more examples may turn up when we take a closer look at other species.

11. A new study on birds' sleep has revealed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) half-brain sleep is found in a wide variety of birds
- B) half-brain sleep is characterized by slow brain waves
- C) birds can control their half-brain sleep consciously
- D) birds seldom sleep with the whole of their brain at rest

12. According to the passage, birds often half sleep because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they have to watch out for possible attacks
- B) their brain hemispheres take turns to rest
- C) the two halves of their brain are differently structured
- D) they have to constantly keep an eye on their companions

13. The example of a bird sleeping in front of a mirror indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the phenomenon of birds dozing in pairs is widespread
- B) birds prefer to sleep in pairs for the sake of security
- C) even an imagined companion gives the bird a sense of security
- D) a single pet bird enjoys seeing its own reflection in the mirror

14. While sleeping, seawater mammals tend to keep half awake in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) alert themselves to the approaching enemy
- B) emerge from water now and then to breathe
- C) be sensitive to the ever-changing environment
- D) avoid being swept away by rapid currents

15. By "just the tip of the iceberg" (Line 2, Para. 8), Siegel suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) half-brain sleep has something to do with icy weather
- B) the mystery of half-brain sleep is close to being solved
- C) most birds living in cold regions tend to be half sleepers
- D) half-brain sleep is a phenomenon that could exist among other species

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up debunking(揭穿……的真相) a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as therapeutic(治疗的) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT practitioners(行医者). Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, Journal editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late '80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U.S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance." TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, to smooth patient's energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT

practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs—left or right—and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

16. Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practiced?
- A) TT has been in existence for decades.
  - B) Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.
  - C) TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.
  - D) More than 100,000 people are undergoing TT treatment.
17. Very few TT practitioners responded to the \$1 million offer because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they didn't take the offer seriously
  - B) they didn't want to risk their career
  - C) they were unwilling to reveal their secret
  - D) they thought it was not in line with their practice
18. The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to see why TT could work the way it did
  - B) to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
  - C) to test whether she could sense the human energy field
  - D) to test whether a human energy field really existed
19. Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of Emily's experiment?
- A) It involved nothing more than mere guessing.
  - B) They thought it was going to be a lot of fun.
  - C) It was more straightforward than other experiments.
  - D) They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.
20. What can we learn from the passage?
- A) Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving.
  - B) Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories.
  - C) Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
  - D) The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special-purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system; fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manually driven cars. A special-purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freeway (高速公路) capacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special-purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a special onramp (入口引道). As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order. Assuming it passed such tests, the driver would then be guided through a gate and toward an automated lane. In this case, the transition from manual to automated control would take place on the entrance ramp. An alternative technique could employ conventional lanes, which would be shared by automated and regular vehicles. The driver would steer onto the highway and move in normal fashion to a "transition" lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control onto a lane reserved for automated traffic. (The limitation of these lanes to automated traffic would, presumably, be well respected, because all trespassers (非法进入者) could be swiftly identified by authorities.)

Either approach to joining a lane of automated traffic would harmonize the movement of newly entering vehicles with those already traveling. Automatic control here should allow for smooth merging, without the usual uncertainties and potential for accidents. And once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the driver would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just relax.

21. We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are being planned
  - B) are being modified
  - C) are now in wide use
  - D) are under construction
22. A special-purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it would require only minor changes to existing highways
  - B) it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency