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大学英语辅导教材系列丛书
COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND SIX

大学英语 四六级考试



命题预测

(六级阅读·简答·翻译)

大学英语考试命题研究组 编写

北京大学英语系 李培 主编

胡东华 总策划

北京邮电大学



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第一部分 阅读理解

第一章 概述

一、考纲要求

大学英语教学大纲指出：大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力，一定的听的能力，以及初步的写和说的能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取专业所需要的信息，并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。可见，阅读是我国大学英语课程的主要培养目标。阅读又是我国广大大学生毕业后在我国社会主义现代化建设中获取本专业所需信息的主要手段。在大学英语考试试卷构成中，各部分的得分经过加权处理，阅读部分的得分权重最大，这也是为了体现阅读能力，是大学英语课程的主要培养目标这一思想。

阅读理解能力包括两个方面：理解的准确性和一定的阅读速度。大纲对阅读速度的基本要求是每分钟阅读 70 个英语词。CET-6 英语考试中阅读理解部分一般由四篇文章组成，共二十题，考试时间为三十五分钟。

CET-6 考试中的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。

二、命题特点

从近年来的十几套真题中可以看出，阅读理解部分选材内容广泛，包括人物、传记、文化、日常知识、科普知识等，其所涉及的背景知识，都应能为学生所理解，体裁多样，可以是叙述文、说明文，议论文等，其中叙述文较议论文少。一般以科普文章为主，不会涉及任何强人所难的专业知识。文

章的语言难度适中。对于那些无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词，如超出教学大纲的六级词汇表范围，都给出汉语释义。

阅读理解考试部分要求考生根据文章内容从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。目前看来，选择题类型比较稳定，大致分为以下几类。

1. 关于短文的主旨提问 (Topic Questions)

主旨题用来测试考生对整篇短文的理解能力，可以问短文的标题、主要内容、主题、作者的态度、目的，短文的基调等。

- 1) The main idea of the passage is that ____.
 - 2) What is the passage mainly about?
 - 3) The best title for this passage would be _____.
 - 4) The author's purpose of writing this passage is to ____.
 - 5) This passage is mainly about ____.
 - 6) The major point discussed in the passage is ____.
 - 7) Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - 8) With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
-

2. 细节题 (Specific Questions)

细节题是根据短文提供的信息事实进行提问，选择的依据必须是短文本身提供的信息，包括询问人、物、时间、地点、事因、结果等。常见的问题有：

- 1) According to the passage, what happens to...?
 - 2) According to the passage, in what way is...similar to...?
 - 3) Which of the following is true (/untrue)?
 - 4) When did.../In what year...?
 - 5) Who was in favour of/was against...?
 - 6) Where did the accident happen?
-

3. 推理题 (Inference Questions)

这种题的答案往往在短文字面上不会出现，必须根据已知信息来推理，因此推理题有一定的难度。

- 1) What is probably the main reason that...?
- 2) It can be inferred from the passage that...
- 3) The author of this passage is most probably a...

4) We can conclude from the passage that...

5) By the last (/first) sentence of the passage / (the first/second paragraph), the author means?

6) Why does the author mention Colonel Clark's expedition?

7) Pressure is applied to the paper in order to...

.....

4. 指代题 (Reference Questions)

指代题用来测试考生根据上下文理解词义和词组意义的能力。

1) The word "cousins" refers to...

2) In the last (/first) sentence of the passage, the phrase "these tools" refers to...

3) According to the passage, what is "... " implying?

4) From the passage, we can infer that the word "... " is...

5) What does the author define in line 1-2?

6) Which of the following phrases could he substitute for the phrase "... " without changing the meaning of the sentence?

三、解题思路及答题技巧

1. 在保证准确率的基础上提高速度

阅读速度只有在准确理解的基础上才有意义。一味求快，丢了解，或一碰到难点就反复重读都会影响考试成绩。因此考生必须合理安排时间，正确处理理解与速度的关系。

2. 先看问题、后读文章

由于 CET-6 考试要求考生在 35 分钟内读完四篇文章，并在理解短文的基础上解答二十道题，因此考生必须提高解题速度，可以根据自己的阅读能力，每次看 1-2 理解题然后再带着问题到短文中寻找答案。

针对题目要求带着问题看每段文章，快速搜索题目要求的信息，并对所给选择项进行是非判断。

(1) 对于主旨题和推断题：

这类题目要求综合归纳、逻辑推理必须根据段落或文章的语篇意思加以去粗取精，去伪存真，由此及彼，由表及里的思考判断。大多数的文章将主题句置于段首；也有些作者先利用一两个句子引出主题，将主题句放在段落中间；还有的文章将主题句留置段落末尾，作为归纳总结以加强文章的说服力。对于整篇文章来说，仔细阅读第一段和最后一段，往往可以发现语言和

内容都很相似的句子，它们很可能就是你要找的答案。

【例1】 In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants—and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of ameliorating the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conferences, in which the judge meets in his chambers with the litigants and their attorneys in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences actually use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements, and actually result in higher damage settlements.

Many states have now established another method, small-claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading—the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff waives any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

Question:

What can we assume from the passage?

- A) Most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law
- B) Many people would like to bring a case to court, but are unable to because of the cost and time required
- C) The judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency

D) Pretrial conferences will someday probably have replaced trials completely
分析:

这是一道推断题

B 是正确答案。根据就是: 本文开头的第二句话 "Costs are staggering" and litigants "have to wait sometimes many years", 以及最后一句话 "Which must be remedied if the citizens who..."。

(2) 对于细节的理解题

做这类题时, 应注意选择项中哪一项与段落中所给信息相呼应, 比较判断, 作出选择。看到题后, 应根据记忆迅速在原文查找提供信息的段落, 通过扫描准确捕捉所需的信息。它主要考察考生是否掌握了作者用来阐述主旨的有关事实和细节, 对文章的理解是否全面、透彻。

【例 2】 In the ethical system of the Greeks, "hubris"—the overweening bumpiousness of individuals or groups in their dealings with other human beings or with the natural order—was regarded as very grave and, since it invited condign punishment, an extremely dangerous form of delinquency. Monotheism Desanctified Nature, with the result that, while "hubris" in relation to one's fellow man was still condemned, "hubris" in relation to the non-human environment ceased, under the new dispensation, to be regarded as a sacrilege or a breach of the moral code. And even today, when the consequences of our destructive "bumpiousness" are threatening, through erosion, through deforestation and soil exhaustion, through the progressive pollution and depletion of water resources, to render further human progress ever more difficult, perhaps in a relatively short time impossible—even today the essential wickedness of man's inhumanity to Nature remains unrecognized by the official spokesmen of morality and religion, by practically everyone, indeed, except a few conservationists and ecologists. Acculturated man's "conquest of nature" goes forward at an accelerating pace—a conquest, unfortunately, analogous to that of the most ruthless imperialist exploiters of the colonial period. Man, the species, is now living as a parasite upon an earth which acculturated man is in the process of conquering to the limit—and the limit is total destruction. Intelligent parasites take care not to kill their hosts; unintelligent parasites push their greed to point of murder and, destroying their own food supply, commit suicide. Boasting all the while of his prowess as a conqueror, but behaving, while he boasts, less intelligently than the flea or even the hookworm, man, the acculturated parasite, is now busily engaged in murdering his host. It is still possible for him to give up his suicidal vampirism and to establish a

symbiotic relationship with his natural environment—still possible, but admittedly (with human numbers threatening to double in less than forty years) very difficult. If this very difficult choice is not made, made soon, and made successfully, acculturated man's misdirected cleverness may conquer nature too thoroughly for the survival of his own high culture, perhaps even for the survival of man, the species.

Question:

The author feels that modern man _____.

- A) has by his own acts shown a disregard for monotheism
- B) is immoral toward mankind and toward nature
- C) abandoned "hubris" as a way of acting
- D) feels no moral responsibility toward nature for his acts

分析: D 是正确答案。仔细阅读文章第二句话, 可以看出, “对待自然界采取一种傲慢态度, 不再认为是违反道德规范的事情了”。

为了便于记忆, 在阅读过程中应注意各段的段首与段尾, 理清作者的思路和文章的结构。每个作者都以一定计划和提纲展开文章, 能发现作者安排事实的方法, 就会很快领会全文的主旨。阅读文章时应注意寻找显示文章结构的线索和信号词, 如 firstly, secondly, thirdly, in the first place, for one thing, furthermore, moreover, besides (这些词一般用于例举事实); on the other hand, however, yet, nevertheless, alternatively... (以上词一般用于表示另一种观点)。

(3) 对于解答词汇理解的题

碰到对词语或句子内涵的理解题时, 应根据上下文进行推断。掌握一定的词汇量是提高阅读理解能力的关键。然而阅读理解这部分取材广泛, 遇到生词在所难免。所以检测考生利用上下文, 推断某词或短语在文章中的准确含义的能力, 是 CET-6 试题中常见的题型。

孤立地看一个生词, 意思不容易猜出, 但若放在一个句子, 一段话中, 通过对整篇文章的整体性把握, 就可以在生词的前后找到线索, 推测其词意。

【例 3】Should the government regulate the cost of resources such as oil and gas?

Some people do not believe that government control is the solution to the problem of the rising of fuel.

句中“regulate”的词义可推测与“government control”的意思接近。

【例 4】One of the predominant concerns today is the future of our natural resources. This issue is of greatest importance because it is becoming clear to many people that our present resources will not last forever.

句中“predominant”的词义与“of greatest importance”相近。

【例5】Cleaning up waterways is an enormous task. The job is so large, in fact, that the government may not be able to save some of the rivers and lakes which have been polluted.

句中“enormous”的词义与“so large”相近。

【例6】The female mosquito is a vampire and lives on blood.

若不清楚 vampire 的词义，可以从下文“live on blood”（靠吸血生存）推测出其词义大致接近吸血昆虫的意思。

【例7】Some artists plan their paintings around geometric forms like squares, circles and triangles.

square n.) 正方形

circle n.) 圆形

triangle n.) 三角形

通过“like”这个词可以推测“geometric forms”的意思是几何图形，geometric 在 forms 前作定语，从其拼写也可以看出是形容词，所以 geometric 是“几何的”意思。

【例8】Today young couples who are just starting their households often spend lots of their money on appliances, for instance, washing-machine, refrigerators and colour televisions.

“for instances”相当于“for example”（例如……），从举例 washing-machine（洗衣机），refrigerator（冰箱），television（电视机）应该不难猜出 appliances 意为“家用电器”。

3. 预测下文

在阅读过程中，积极对下文进行预测是阅读推理能力的重要组成部分。

首先，考生可以用短暂的时间快速浏览一下所给的五个题中的每个选择项，因为往往可以从选择项所给的短语或句子中预测一下文章的大致内容。

① From the talk we understand that the watchers at Warminster are

- A) dedicated to making interplanetary history.
- B) remarkably dedicated to their belief.
- C) answerable to worldwide planetary organizations.
- D) mostly highly trained observers.

② A visitor entering the village of Warminster would

- A) notice a smell of fading flowers.

- B) display little interest in UFOs.
 - C) find the villagers strange and unworldly.
 - D) be impressed by the unusual atmosphere.
- ③The name "Warminster" is sometimes thought to derive from the belief that
- A) the village was once the site of a convent.
 - B) an ancient chief was drowned there.
 - C) the sky god was protected by a dragon.
 - D) the village was the grave of the sky god.
- ④It seems to be an established fact that, beneath the village of Warminster there
- A) is an energy reserve.
 - B) is an underground reservoir.
 - C) are numerous underground streams.
 - D) is a planned waterway system.
- ⑤The UFOs sighted at Warminster are reported to be
- A) able to disappear.
 - B) uniform in shape and size.
 - C) encircled with fire.
 - D) of no recognizable shape.

在浏览了这五个题目的各个选择项后，我们可以大致预测出所要听的这篇文章中的内容有可能涉及两方面的内容：(1) "UFOs" 即不明飞行物的现象。因为 UFOs 一词在第二和第五题中两次出现，而且在第一题中也出现了类似 "interplanetary" 星际间的；"watchers" 现看者；"observers" 现察家，在第三题中出现了 "sky god" 太空神等关键词，这些词有助于考生将其与 "UFOs" 联系在一起考虑。(2) "Warminster" 沃敏斯特，这可能是一个小地方或一个小村落，因为在第一题中出现的 "at Warminster"，第二题中的 "village of Warminster"，第三、四题中均出现 "village" 一词，我们便可以推断，UFOs 可能与 "Warminster village" 有关，也许 UFOs 是在这个村子上空出现的。这就要求我们在阅读时要特别注意这两方面的信息，做到心中有数。

其次，正确地预测下文可以保持思路不断，全文融通，把文章读成一个完整的聚合体。一般说来，文章的前三句话会粗略地介绍一下文章的主题，如果读完一遍仍是摸不着头脑或不知所云，可以花点时间将这几句话看懂。这样做有助于考生对文章的大致内容的把握及对后面具体内容的正确理解。

每一段落的主题句体现段落的主题思想，一般出现在段落的开头或结尾。

抓住每段的主要意思，就能领会作者的意思。

最后，阅读时一定要集中注意力，否则难以理解全文。有时思想会走神，或受到外界因素的干扰，发现不能全神贯注阅读时，应立即纠正。注意力应放在作者所要表达的意思上，而不是放在个别单词，要学会把单词联成词组，以意群形式进入脑海，意群会立即转换成连贯的意思。

总之，考生要在平日就养成良好的阅读习惯，积极扩大词汇量。语言知识是阅读的物质基础。对读过的练习材料应有选择地进行精读，深入到文章内部的语言点和语篇结构，弄懂每个句子中词与词、分句与分句之间的修饰关系；必要时将难句译成汉语，反复理解、推敲；培养综合分析、归纳和推理的能力。阅读能力的培养非一日之功夫，在平日积累的基础上有针对性地进行考前训练是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

第二章 历届考试真题评析

一、试卷 6GSH2 (1993 年 6 月卷)

Part II Reading Comprehension (35minutes)

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

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

"There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected number of young adults are living with their parents. "There is a major shift in the middle class," declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she ex-

plains. "He never liked anyone I dated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

21. There was apparently a trend in the U. S. _____.
(A) for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
(B) for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
(C) for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
(D) for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents
22. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?
A) Young adults find housing costs too high.
B) Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
C) Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
D) Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
23. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.
A) there will inevitably be inconveniences in everyday life
B) the parents have to spend more money keeping a bigger family going
C) the young adults tend to be overprotected by their parents
D) public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
24. The word "hassles" in the passage Line 4, Para. 3) probably means _____.
A) agreements
B) worries
C) disadvantages
D) quarrels
25. According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?
A) They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
B) Children should leave their parents when they are grown-up.
C) Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
D) Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

【参考答案】21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (C)

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work; scientific forestry was a new idea; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-term climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word "conservation" had nothing of the meaning that it has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, we must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should, therefore, be made a part of everyone's daily life. To know about the *water table* (水位) in the ground is just as important to us as a knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all *watersheds* (上游源头森林地带集水区) need the protection of plant life and why the running current of streams and rivers must be made to yield their full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting them. We need to know the importance of big, mature trees, because living space for most of man's fellow creatures on this planet is figured not only in square measure of surface but also in cubic volume above the earth. In brief, it should be our goal to restore as much of the original beauty of nature as we can.

26. The author's attitude towards the current situation in the exploitation of natural resources is _____.
A) positive C) suspicious
B) neutral D) critical
27. According to the author, the greatest mistake of our forefathers was that _____.
A) they had no idea about scientific forestry
B) they had little or no sense of environmental protection