

考试前线丛书

丛书主编 贾钺

助你走上成功之路

本册主编 刘振忠

大学英语六级考试 全攻略

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前 言

本书供高等院校非英语专业学生参加大学英语六级考试进行强化训练使用。

本书共分六章。第一章对大学英语六级考试的考纲和基本要求作了详尽的介绍,其目的是让考生做到心中有数,以便针对自己的知识漏洞及时补救。

第二章和第三章的词法和句法范畴分析不是一般性的语法串讲,而是经过对数年大学英语六级考试的分析 and 提炼,结合大纲的要求精心选择了此类考试中出现率最高、考生最难掌握、并必须掌握的词法和句法知识要点进行简明扼要的讲解并配以必要的练习。

第四章就大学英语六级考试的题型进行了剖析,并为考生提供了应试策略。这一章旨在帮助考生灵活运用所掌握的知识和技能,做到“举一反三”、“上勾下联”、“融会贯通”、“考有所成”。

第五章对近两年六级考试的真题逐项、逐题一一作了分析。对解题技巧作了实战性的演示。不仅使考生知道正确答案,而且指出考生易出现的失误,让考生了解每题答案之其然和所以然,帮助考生建立正确合理的应试思路。

第六章为考生提供了模拟试题。在附录中提供了全部练习答案,并根据大纲要求,从考生应知应会的原则出发,提供了与本项考试相关的资料,供考生参考。

参加本书编写工作的都是在高等学校教学第一线长期从事教学工作的教师。具体分工如下:贾钺教授负责本书的总体框架设计,刘振忠副教授、张春英副教授负责本书的统稿工作。第一章:陈中秋;第二章:卢建民、洪涛、胥丽华;第三章:卢建民;第四章:颜景台、张春英、刘振忠、刘国强、胥丽华、卢建民、贾钺、李跃章;第五章、第六章、附录:刘振忠、张春英。天津科学技术出版社的同志对本书提出了许多宝贵建议,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书从资料收集到最后定稿,虽经反复推敲,但仍难免有不尽人意之处,恳请专家、学者和使用者不吝指教。

编者

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第一章 大学英语六级考试介绍

第一节 考试大纲及基本要求

全国大学英语六级考试是由教育部高等教育司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,其目的是检查和督促《大学英语教学大纲》的实施,推动英语教学改革,进而提高英语教学质量。教育部1999年颁布的新的《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语教学的培养目标提出的要求是:培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。

大学英语教学分为基础阶段和应用提高阶段。基础阶段的教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求,达到六级为较高要求。

对达到六级的学生的具体要求如下。

一、词汇

领会式掌握 5 500 个单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 3 000 个)以及由这些词构成的常用词组(中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内),并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。

二、阅读能力

能顺利阅读语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。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 120 词。

三、听的能力

对题材熟悉、句子结构不太复杂、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 150 ~ 170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道和讲座,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、推理和判断。

四、说的能力

能就教材内容和一般的听力材料进行问答和讨论,能就一般的社会生活话题进行简单的交谈、讨论和发言,表达思想清楚,语音、语调基本正确。

五、写的能力

能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时作笔记,回答问题,写提纲和摘要;能就一定的话

题、提纲、表格或图示在半小时内写出 150~180 词的短文;能写日常应用文(如信函、简历等),内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺。

六、译的能力

能借助词典将难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 350 个英语单词;能借助词典将内容熟悉的汉语文字材料译成英语,译文达意,无重大语言错误,译速为每小时 300 汉字。

第二节 考试方式

《大学英语六级考试大纲》规定:为了使考试便于实施,大学英语六级考试采用一个大纲和统一的试卷。本考试是一种标准化考试。由于目前尚不具备口试的条件,暂时只进行笔试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的基础阶段(较高要求)的全部内容。

为保证试卷的信度,大部分试题采用客观性的多项选择题形式。但是,为了较好地考核学生运用语言的能力,提高试卷的效度,试卷中还包含综合改错和短文写作两部分。

本考试于学期结束前定期举行,由大学英语六级标准考试设计组负责设计和实施。

第三节 考试内容

本考试通常包括以下几个部分:听力理解,阅读理解(或简答题、翻译),词语用法和语法结构,综合改错及短文写作。分成两份试卷:试卷一包括前三部分,共 70 道多项选择题;试卷二为综合改错(共 10 道题)和短文写作(1 题)。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

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

听力理解部分的目的是测试考生通过听力获取口头信息的能力。共 20 题,考试时间为 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)共有 10 道题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句;B 节(Section B)有 10 道题,分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后,每篇后有二至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分中录音的语速为每分钟约 140 词,念一遍。每个问句后有约 13 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的四个选择中选出一个最佳答案。

选材的原则是:

- (1)对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话。
- (2)短篇听力材料为熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等。
- (3)听力材料中所用的词语不超出《大学英语教学大纲》词汇表六级规定的范围。

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

阅读理解部分的目的是测试考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。共 20 题,考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过 1 400 词。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据所阅读的文章内容从每题四个选择中选出一个最佳答案。

选材的原则是:

原书空白页

原书空白页

第二章 词法范畴分析

第一节 动词时态

一、大纲要求

大学英语六级教学大纲要求考生在时态部分应掌握的内容有:一般现在时、一般过去时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时、过去完成时、进行时和将来时。

二、一般现在时

一般现在时通常用来表示事实、现状、性质或经常的、习惯性的动作以及普遍真理。

He is good at music.

I understand what you mean.

I go to see my mother every day.

除此之外,在下列情况下,往往也要用一般现在时。

1. 在 **see to it, make sure** 等句型后的从句中,常用一般现在时表示将来。

I'll see to it that I return the reference book on time.

Please make sure that everything is ready for the ceremony before next Monday.

2. 在表示条件、时间等的状语从句中,用一般现在时表示将来。

If I go to the Great Wall tomorrow, would you like to come along?

I'll send you an E-mail as soon as I get the information.

3. 根据规定或时间表预计要发生的动作,用一般现在时代替将来时。

这样的动词有:begin, go, sail, start, arrive, return, be, come, leave 等等。

We leave Beijing at 9:00 p.m. tomorrow and arrive in Nanjing at 2:20 p.m. the day after tomorrow.

The concert starts at 7:00. We have enough time to get there.

三、一般过去时

1. 一般过去时可以用来表示过去连续发生或反复发生的动作。

When I was young, I walked to school every day.

2. 在 **would rather, would sooner, would prefer** 等后面的从句中,如表示现在或将来的动作或情况,用一般过去时。

My wife would rather they didn't talk about the matter any more.

I would rather that you posted the letter right now.

四、现在完成时

1. 现在完成时通常表示已完成的动作对现在有影响,或表示过去的动作延续到现在。常与下列时间状语连用:since, already, yet, ever, before, recently, so far, up to now 等等。

He has traveled a great deal, and seen a great deal since he came to China last year.

We haven't found a good way to solve the problem up to now.

Have you ever been to Yunnan?

2. 现在完成时用在时间状语或条件状语从句中,表示将来某个动作发生之前已经完成的动作。

I'll go to play basketball as soon as I have finished the composition.

I'll contact you the moment I have obtained the document.

五、现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时与现在完成时相比,更强调动作延续的时间长久。

The company has been promising a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

The giant lady with the torches has been welcoming people from many countries for a hundred years.

六、过去完成时

1. 过去完成时指在某个过去的动作之前已经完成的动作,它相对于过去的动作而存在,一般不单独使用。

I had not understood the problem until he explained it.

You have finished washing your car already! When I passed here half an hour ago, you had only just started on it.

2. hope, intend, mean, think, plan, expect 等动词用过去完成时可以表示过去未实现的希望或打算。

She had intended to clean out the spare room last week, but she was too much occupied at that time.

I had hoped that she would answer my letter.

He hadn't expected that the problem would be solved to everybody's satisfaction.

3. 过去完成时常用于 no sooner...than, scarcely...when, hardly...when 等句型的主句中,从句用一般过去时。

Scarcely had he returned when it began to rain.

He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house.

Scarcely had he finished his speech when the audience started cheering.

七、现在进行时

1. 现在进行时与频度副词连用表示经常发生的事情,暗示一种不满或抱怨的情绪。

My wife is forever criticizing me.

They are having a meeting in Shanghai.

He was not joking. He was just being serious.

The train leaves at five.

4. Have you ever _____ to the exhibition which _____ for 3 weeks?

- A. gone, has been shown B. been, has been on show
C. visited, shown D. went, has lasted
5. I've heard he has been having a fever since last Sunday, I _____ better now.
A. hope he is getting B. hope he gets
C. hoped he got D. hope he was getting
6. There _____ an English evening next Saturday.
A. will have B. is going to do
C. is to have D. is going to be
7. He _____ to work in government office though he hated serving there.
A. wanted B. was wanting
C. was wanted D. had wanted
8. All the sewing machines _____ sold out before we arrived.
A. have B. have been
C. had been D. had
9. However hard you _____, you will never succeed in pleasing her.
A. should try B. would try
C. will try D. try
10. The car _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.
A. would go B. went
C. will be going D. goes
11. The second book was _____ by August 1952, but two years later, the end was still nowhere in sight.
A. completed B. to complete
C. to have completed D. to have been completed
12. It _____ every day so far this month.
A. is raining B. rained
C. rains D. has rained
13. Hardly _____ the helicopter _____ when the waiting crowd ran toward it.
A. had; landed B. did; land
C. has ; landed D. was; landing
14. When I was a child, I've already learnt that the earth _____ round the sun.
A. moved B. moves
C. is moving D. will move
15. He suddenly remembered that he _____ his key at home.
A. had forgotten B. has forgotten
C. has left D. had left
16. They asked me to have a drink with them. I said that it was at least ten years since I _____ a good drink.

- A. had enjoyed
C. was enjoying
- B. enjoyed
D. had been enjoying
17. Alice _____ into the house when no one _____ .
A. slipped; was looking
B. had slipped; looked
C. slipped; had looked
D. was slipping; looked
18. To my great surprise, I found that he _____ his English so rapidly.
A. improves
B. has improved
C. improved
D. had improved
19. Turn on the TV or open a magazine and you _____ ads showing happy, balanced family.
A. are often seeing
B. will often see
C. often see
D. have often seen
20. The town was no longer the sleepy little village _____.
A. it has been being
B. it was
C. it has been
D. it had been
21. By the time the war _____, most of the people had left.
A. was began
B. broke out
C. was broken out
D. had been broken put
22. —Peter wants to see you today.
—I would rather he _____ tomorrow than today.
A. came
B. come
C. should come
D. has come
23. If you _____ her, give her this message.
A. would ever see
B. ever saw
C. shall ever see
D. have ever seen
24. If you _____ up drinking, your health will improve.
A. will give
B. has given
C. had given
D. gives
25. The first person who _____ that door will get a shock.
A. will open
B. opens
C. opened
D. has opened
26. When he was treated with kindness, he _____ very amiable, noble and generous.
A. was
B. will be
C. is going to
D. can be
27. Birds are born _____ little about which species are safe and which are dangerous.
A. know
B. knew
C. knowing
D. known
28. He is learning English because he _____ to take advantage of modern technology.
A. is wishing
B. wished
C. wishes
D. would wish

