

大学英语

测试与评估 2

(第2版)

主 编 毛小华



重庆大学出版社

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(第2版)

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内容提要

本书按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求,针对写作、听力、阅读理解和段落翻译等题型,本着精讲多练的原则,从1996年6月至2014年12月的历年六级真题中编选出足量的课堂讲练材料和学生课下强化训练习题,将解题技巧与专项训练相结合,既适合课堂上作为六级培训教材,也可以作为准备六级考试的练习资料。此外,本书还收录了与六级考试密切相关的100个高频短语,并配有常用释义以及地道的音频原声例句作为学生课下自主学习材料。

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前言

大学英语四、六级考试作为一项大规模的标准化考试,可以对教学大纲所要求的我国大学生的英语能力进行客观、公正的评价。改革后的大学英语六级考试题型变化很大,题目难度相应增加,这无疑对考生的综合应试能力提出了更大的挑战和更高的要求。经验告诉我们,历届六级真题是一笔丰富的教学资源,合理、充分地利用这笔资源能帮助考生熟悉命题规律、了解解题技巧、掌握应试策略,取得事半功倍的效果。为此,我们特地编写了这本《大学英语测试与评估(2)》课堂教学用书。

一、特色

1. 内容全面

本书按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求,针对写作、听力、阅读理解和段落翻译等题型,本着精讲多练的原则,从1996年6月至2014年12月的历年六级真题中编选出足量的课堂讲练材料和学生课下强化训练习题,将解题技巧与专项训练相结合,既适合课堂上作为六级培训教材,也可以作为准备六级考试的练习资料。此外,本书还收录了与六级考试密切相关的100个高频短语,并配有常用释义以及地道的音频原声例句作为学生课下自主学习材料。

2. 针对性强

参与本书编写的老师均是成都信息工程学院多年从事大学英语四六级培训的资深教师,多次参加全国大学英语四六级考试阅卷工作,熟知大纲的要求和学生的学习特点。因此,本书在内容编排、技巧解析、试题筛选等方面,都能考虑到学生的实际情况,做到技巧实用,重点突出,有的放矢,可以让学生融会贯通,举一反三,为考试赢得高分打下坚实基础。

二、主要内容

本书分为课堂讲练与学生课下强化训练材料(即讲即练、综合练习、美国习惯用语100条)两大板块。第一篇为听力理解,有短对话、长对话、短文理解、单词及词组听写课堂与课下各14套练习;第二篇为阅读理解,有词汇理解、长篇阅读和篇章阅读11套课堂讲练材料和13套课下强化练习;第三篇与第四篇为段落翻译和短文写作,以课堂讲练为主;第五篇的综合练习为四套六级全真模拟试题,涵盖了大学英语六级考试的全部要求和内容,供学生课下练习;第六篇为供学生自习的美国习惯用语100条;最后是附录,为学生课下强化训练材料(即讲即练、综合练习)的听力文本及答案解析。配书光盘除了有听力和习惯用语的音频,还有课堂讲练材料的全部答案以及听力文本,供学生课下复习使用。

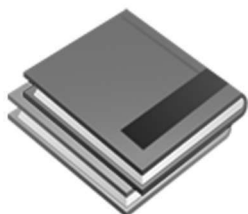
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第一篇

听力理解

大学英语六级考试,满分为 710 分,听力理解部分分值比例为 35%;其中听力对话 15%,听力短文 20%,总分 248.5 分。由三个部分(Section A、Section B 和 Section C)的四大题型组合而成。Section A 共有两种题型,一种是短对话,一男一女对话后接一个问题,共 8 组;另一种是长对话,长对话有 2 组,一组对话有 6~7 个回合,另一组对话则有 9~10 个回合,较短的对话后有 3 个问题,较长的对话后有 4 个问题;Section B 是三篇听力短文;Section C 是单词及词组听写,一篇 250~300 词的短文,留有 10 处空白,要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共 10 题。

听力考试具有极强的时间效应,考生必须学会掌握一定的听力技巧,充分利用宝贵的每一分钟。听力一般可以分为听前、听时和听后三个阶段。听前重在预测,听时重在理解,听后重在分析。本章节将从听前预测技巧与听力所需的基础知识入手,帮助考生利用有限的时间对听力的内容作出准确、有效的预测,掌握六级听力词汇、语言点,加强对语句信息的判断、分析和推理能力,从而有效地提高听力成绩。

◆第一章◆

短对话

第一讲 听前推测技巧

纵览历年真题我们不难发现,正确选项和干扰项的设置均存在一定的规律和特点。了解这些规律和特点有助于我们推测哪些选项最可能是正确答案,哪些选项很可能是干扰项,从而缩小听音范围,提高做题的正确率。

技巧一:主题与其他三个选项明显不同的选项往往不是正确答案;

技巧二:出现谈论话题相同或相近的两个选项时,则其中一个可能是正确答案;

技巧三:意思明显相反的两个选项往往有一个为正确答案;

技巧四:明显不符合常识的选项往往不是正确答案。

例 1

- A) The speakers will watch the game together.
- B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.
- C) The man plays center on the basketball team.
- D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.

例 2

- A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.
- B) The man will return home before going to the concert.

C) It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert .

D) The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert .

例 3

A) She can help the man take care of the plants .

B) Most plants grow better in direct sunlight .

C) The plants need to be watered frequently .

D) The plants should be placed in a shady spot .

例 4

A) The man shouldn't hesitate to take the course .

B) The man should talk with the professor first .

C) The course isn't open to undergraduates .

D) The course will require a lot of reading .

例 5

A) He enjoys finding fault with exams .

B) He is sure of his success in the exam .

C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam .

D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took .

例 6

A) He was fined for running a red light .

B) He was caught speeding on a fast lane .

C) He had to run quickly to get the ticket .

D) He made a wrong turn at the intersection .

例 7

A) The dean should have consulted her on the appointment .

B) Dr. Holden should have taken over the position earlier .

C) She doesn't think Dr. Holden has made a wise choice .

D) Dr. Holden is the best person for the chairmanship .

例 8

A) She admires Jean's straightforwardness .

B) She thinks Dr. Brown deserves the praise .

C) She will talk to Jean about what happened .

D) She believes Jean was rude to Dr. Brown .

例 9

A) She'll type the letter for the man .

B) She'll teach the man to operate the computer .

- C) She doesn't think his sister is a good typist.
- D) She thinks the man should buy a computer.

例 10

- A) John can share the magazine with her.
- B) She wants to borrow John's card.
- C) She'll let John use the journal first.
- D) John should find another copy for himself.

第二讲 对话中的虚拟语气

虚拟语气是从中考到高考再到四、六级乃至托福等考试的重点题型,也是考试中最容易丢分的一个部分。虚拟语气,顾名思义,是虚拟的一种情况,换句话说,是和现实情况相反的或者不太可能出现的。做这类题很重要的一个技巧就是选择的答案往往与所听到的内容相反。

例 1

- A) Mary has a keen eye for style.
- B) Nancy regrets buying the dress.
- C) Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.
- D) Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.

例 2

- A) She promised to help the man.
- B) She came a long way to meet the man.
- C) She took the man to where he wanted to go.
- D) She suggested a way out of the difficulty for the man.

例 3

- A) He shows great enthusiasm for his studies.
- B) He is a very versatile person.
- C) He has no talent for tennis.
- D) He does not study hard enough.

例 4

- A) The woman had been planning for the conference.
- B) The woman called the man but the line was busy.
- C) The woman didn't come back until midnight.
- D) The woman had guests all evening.

例 5

- A) It was applaudable.
- B) It was just terrible.
- C) The actors were enthusiastic.
- D) The plot was funny.

例 6

- A) The man is not suitable for the position.
- B) The job has been given to someone else.
- C) She had received only one application letter.
- D) The application arrived a week earlier than expected.

例 7

- A) Study in a quiet place.
- B) Improve her grades gradually.
- C) Change the conditions of her dorm.
- D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.

例 8

- A) To cancel his trip.
- B) To go to bed early.
- C) To catch a later flight.
- D) To ask for a wake-up call.

例 9

- A) They shouldn't change their plan.
- B) They'd better change their mind.
- C) The tennis game won't last long.
- D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

例 10

- A) Study for some profession.
- B) Attend a medical school.
- C) Stay in business.
- D) Sell his shop.

第三讲 对话中的重要句式

除了虚拟语气, 六级英语听力短对话中还经常涉及表示转折、比较、强调、否定等特殊句式, 能否正确理解这些句式往往就是解题的关键。

例 1

- A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
- B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
- C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
- D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.

例 2

- A) The man thinks travelling by air is quite safe.
- B) The woman never travels by plane.

- C) Both speakers feel nervous when flying .
- D) The speakers feel sad about the serious loss of life .

例 3

- A) The twins ' voices are quite different .
- B) Lisa and Gale are not very much alike .
- C) He does not believe they are twin sisters .
- D) The woman seems a bit hard of hearing .

例 4

- A) It is being forced out of the entertainment industry .
- B) It should change its concept of operation .
- C) It should revolutionize its technology .
- D) It is a very good place to relax .

例 5

- A) Its rapid growth is beneficial to the world .
- B) It can be seen as a model by the rest of the world .
- C) Its success can ' t be explained by elementary economics .
- D) It will continue to surge forward .

例 6

- A) They have different opinions as to what to do next .
- B) They have to pay for the house by installments .
- C) They will fix a telephone in the bathroom .
- D) The man ' s attitude is more sensible than the woman ' s .

例 7

- A) He believes dancing is enjoyable .
- B) He definitely does not like dancing .
- C) He admires those who dance .
- D) He won ' t dance until he has done his work .

例 8

- A) A prediction of the future of mankind . B) A new drug that may benefit mankind .
- C) An opportunity for a good job . D) An unsuccessful experiment .

例 9

- A) Neither of their watches keeps good time .
- B) The woman ' s watch stopped 3 hours ago .
- C) The man ' s watch goes too fast .
- D) It ' s too dark for the woman to read her watch .

例 10

- A) He thinks that there won't be enough seats for everybody.
- B) He thinks that the speaker won't show up.
- C) He thinks the seminar won't be open to the public.
- D) He thinks that there might not be any more tickets available.

第四讲 对话中的小词短语

近几年的六级考试在重视词组惯用语的基础上,继续加大力度,让每段对话都极具个性,各种表达闪亮登场,口语句型层出不穷。对于很少张口说英语的中国学生来说,听力小对话无异于一个口语万花筒,机智问答、弦外之音、场景切换、妙语连珠。而很多时候,造成考生丢分的一个重要原因就是不了解这些小词短语的含义。如:Beats me. 似乎含义是“打我”,但实际上,它的意思是“把我难住了”;又例如:get on with sb like a house on fire,意思是“和某人相处得很好”。在对话中,如果出现这类的习惯用法,通常就是出题点。

例 1

- A) They would rather travel around than stay at home.
- B) They prefer to carry cash when traveling abroad.
- C) They usually carry many things around with them.
- D) They don't like to spend much money on traveling.

例 2

- A) Applause encourages the singer.
- B) She regrets paying for the concert.
- C) Almost everyone loves pop music.
- D) The concert is very impressive.

例 3

- A) Summer has become hotter in recent years.
- B) It will cool down a bit over the weekend.
- C) Swimming in a pool has a relaxing effect.
- D) He hopes the weather forecast is accurate.

例 4

- A) They seem satisfied with what they have done.
- B) They have called all club members to contribute.
- C) They think the day can be called a memorable one.
- D) They find it hard to raise money for the hospital.

例 5

- A) Surfing the net.
- B) Watching a talk show.
- C) Packing a birthday gift.
- D) Shopping at a jewelry store.

例 6

- A) More money.
- B) Fair treatment.
- C) A college education.
- D) Shorter work hours.

例 7

- A) He dresses more formally now.
- B) What he wears does not match his position.
- C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.
- D) He failed to do well at college.

例 8

- A) Packing up to go abroad.
- B) Brushing up on her English.
- C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
- D) Applying for a visa to the United States.

例 9

- A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
- B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
- C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
- D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.

例 10

- A) Peaches are in season now.
- B) Peaches are not at their best now.
- C) The woman didn't know how to bargain.
- D) The woman helped the man choose the fruit.



Exercise 即讲即练 1

1. A) The man should work with somebody else.
 - B) The man should meet his partner's needs.
 - C) They should come to a compromise.
 - D) They should find a better lab for the project.
2. A) She can't finish her assignment, either.
 - B) She can't afford a computer right now.
 - C) The man can use her computer.

- D) The man should buy a computer right away .
3. A) The man should stick to what he ' s doing .
 B) The man should take up a new hobby .
 C) The man should stop playing tennis .
 D) The man should find the cause for his failure .
4. A) She will save the stamps for the man ' s sister .
 B) She will no longer get letters from Canada .
 C) She can ' t give the stamps to the man ' s sister .
 D) She has given the stamps to the man ' s roommates .
5. A) She talked with the consultant about the new program until two .
 B) She couldn ' t talk to the consultant before two .
 C) She would talk to the consultant during lunch .
 D) She couldn ' t contact the consultant ' s secretary .
6. A) The man should stay up and watch the program .
 B) The man should read something exciting instead .
 C) The man should go to bed at eleven .
 D) The man should give up watching the movie .
7. A) She thinks the man should have helped earlier .
 B) She doesn ' t need the man ' s help .
 C) She doesn ' t know the boxes are heavy .
 D) She wants the man to help with the boxes .
8. A) He wants his students to be on time for class .
 B) He doesn ' t allow his students to tell jokes in class .
 C) He is always punctual for his class .
 D) He rarely notices which students are late .
9. A) The man thinks the woman can earn the credits .
 B) The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam .
 C) The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate .
 D) The woman is going to graduate from summer school .
10. A) He ' d rather not go to the lecture .
 B) He ' s going to attend the lecture .
 C) He ' ll give a lecture on drawing .
 D) He doesn ' t mind if the woman goes to the lecture .



Exercise 即讲即练 2

1. A) Fred forgot to call him last night about the camping trip.
B) He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.
C) He has not seen Fred at the gym for some time.
D) Fred may have borrowed a sleeping bag from someone else.
2. A) Taking a picture of Prof. Brown. B) Commenting on an oil-painting.
C) Hosting a TV program. D) Staging a performance.
3. A) They have known each other since their schooldays.
B) They were both chairpersons of the Students' Union.
C) They have been in close touch by e-mail.
D) They are going to hold a reunion party.
4. A) Cook their dinner. B) Rest for a while.
C) Get their car fixed. D) Stop for the night.
5. A) Newly launched products. B) Consumer preferences.
C) Survey results. D) Survey methods.
6. A) He would rather the woman didn't buy the blouse.
B) The woman needs blouses in the colors of a rainbow.
C) The information in the catalog is not always reliable.
D) He thinks the blue blouse is better than the red one.
7. A) The course is open to all next semester. B) The notice may not be reliable.
C) The woman has not told the truth. D) He will drop his course in marketing.
8. A) The man failed to keep his promise.
B) The woman has a poor memory.
C) The man borrowed the book from the library.
D) The woman does not need the book any more.
9. A) The woman is making too big a fuss about her condition.
B) Fatigue is a typical symptom of lack of exercise.
C) The woman should spend more time outdoors.
D) People tend to work longer hours with artificial lighting.
10. A) The printing on her T-shirt has faded.
B) It is not in fashion to have a logo on a T-shirt.
C) She regrets having bought one of the T-shirts.
D) It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.