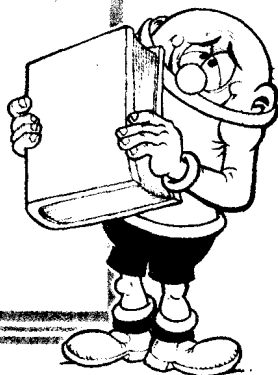


# Part I 大学英语六级考试 命题趋势与应试策略



## A 大学英语六级考试概况

大学英语六级考试(CET-6)同大学英语四级考试一样,是由大学英语四、六级标准考试设计组和考试中心在全国范围内组织的标准化考试。自1989年1月举行第一次考试开始,至今已走过16个年头。目前,六级考试一年举行二次,即每学期末分别举行一次。根据《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,大学英语六级考试的对象为全国高校已通过大学英语四级且修完大学英语五、六级的本科生和研究生。

参加大学英语六级考试的考生,按照《大纲》要求,应具备以下能力:

1. 领会式掌握5500英语单词,领会式掌握是指看到英语单词能理解其词义,并且掌握由这些词构成的常用词组。复用式掌握3000英语单词,复用式掌握是指能正确拼写单词并掌握其基本词义和用法。
2. 能读懂语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,具有较高的阅读技能。一般阅读速度达到每分钟70词,快速阅读速度应达到每分钟120词。
3. 能听懂语速在每分钟150-170词的较长会话、谈话和讲座,能抓住中心大意和相关细节,能领会作者的觀點和态度,并进行分析、推理和判断。
4. 说的能力要求考生能进行一般的日常会话,能用英语就一般的社会生活话题进行简单的交谈、讨论和发言。
5. 写的能力要求能就一定的话题、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,且内容完整,条理清楚、文理通顺。
6. 能将难度略低于课文的英文译成汉语,译速每小时350英语单词,理解正确,译文达意,同时能将题材熟悉的汉语译成英语,无重大语言错误,译速每小时300汉字。

大学英语六级考试的题型开始为七种:1. 听力理解(占总分20%);2. 阅读理解(占总分40%);3. 词语用法(占总分15%);4. 短文改错,完形填空,英译汉(占总分10%,三种题型选一);5. 短文写作(占总分15%)。为了提高



大学英语四、六级考试的效度,促进大学英语教学,大学英语四、六级考试委员会分别于1995年7月和1996年7月公布了两种新题型:简短回答题和复合式听写。

参加六级考试,应该充分利用这次机会,对自己过去所学的英语知识,进行一次系统的复习,既为本次考试做好充分准备,又为自己今后更高的目标,奠定一个坚实的基础。具体说来,应该注意以下几点:

1. 要有充分的思想准备。既然决定参加考试,就要集中精力,坚定信心,排除万难,全力应考。力求以优异的成绩,一次通过六级考试。

2. 要把日常的英语学习与准备大学英语六级考试有机地结合起来。要认真学好英语教材,教材是一个科学的体系,是落实教学大纲各项指标的载体,教材与考试是有机的统一体。所以认真做好课后练习,掌握教材的词汇和语言点,是备考六级的重要环节。

3. 词汇是语言的基础。决定参加六级考试,就要了解大纲要求,掌握大纲词汇。要准备一本大学英语六级考试的词汇书,最好涵盖1-6级词汇,先通读一遍,然后重点掌握较生疏的词汇。记住全部单词以后,还需在词汇的深度上下功夫,即不仅要掌握单词的基本词义,而且还要掌握它的引申义以及常用搭配。

4. 要熟悉大学英语六级考试的各种题型。为了保持较高的效度,六级考试的题型一般比较稳定。换句话说,正是因为这种稳定的题型,使得我们在考前便可基本预测下一次考试会考哪些题型。考前熟悉这些题型,就是熟悉了未来的考卷,这对我们增强考试信心,节省考试时间,提高考试命中率,都是大有好处的。

5. 重视实战模拟训练,合理利用题海战术。重大考试之前,尽量多做对路的实战模拟训练,对于迅速提高应试成绩,不能不说是一条捷径。题海战术的弊端是急功近利,易于高分低能。明白了这一点,既使你误入歧途,真的高分低能,也能迷途知返。

6. 注意复习方法,讲究应试策略。考试是一门科学,科学有自己的规律,我们应认识这种规律,寻找正确的方法,制定应试策略。本书在以后的章节里将介绍听力对话题应试技巧四要点;阅读理解解题两个关键;词汇题应试三项注意;综合改错应试技巧四法则;简短回答四种技巧;完形填空解题五要诀;汉译英四种方法。这些技巧和方法,是我们长期从事大学英语教学和研究的经验和体会,希望能对同学们复习备考有所帮助。

## **B** 大学英语六级考试的命题趋势与特征

大学英语六级考试总的命题趋势是:在考查英语语言基础知识的同时,更加侧重考查英语语言运用的能力。这一点最明显的体现是主观题份量的增加。新题型全为主观题,且考试中采用的频率越来越高。语言知识的检测融于运用之中,侧重能力考查,作文长度增加,难度略有提高。听力对话部分设题较固定;阅读理解以主旨题、逻辑推理为主,细节题、是非题为辅。词汇题突出词语辨析与搭配;综合改错改三类错误,要求换词、去词,10处错误中有一处为逻辑错误;完形填空注意综合运用,重点检测词汇的运用和语言逻辑能力。英译汉主要考长句、复杂结构句。写作命题作文、看图作文平分秋色,仍以观点论述“三段式”作文为主。

### **一、听力部分命题趋势与特点**

#### **(一) 考试内容**

大学英语六级考试的听力理解题分为 Section A 和 Section B。Section A 为简短对话,共 10 个小题,涉及日常生



活中学习、工作、衣、食、住、行等方面内容。Section B 有两种题型:短文理解和复合式听写。这两种题型不同时出现在 Section B 中,题量也是 10 小题。短文理解内容主要涉及英美等英语国家的社会、文化、教育、历史、风土人情、科学技术等方面,与阅读理解类似,但因为是通过听来考学生,所以文章和考题难度远远低于阅读理解。复合式听写是 1997 年 6 月才出现的题型,其内容为一篇 250 词左右的短文,其题材、体裁和难度与短文听力理解大体相同。复合式听写分为两部分:第一部分为单词听写,一般要求写出 8 个单词;第二部分为要点听写,一般要求写出两个部分的要点,其目的为考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。复合式听写朗读三遍,第一遍和第三遍是正常语速朗读,第二遍朗读时在每个空后有停顿,让考生填写所听到的单词以及主要意思。

## (二) 考前准备

### 1. 打好英语语言基本功

要想在大学英语六级考试中取得好成绩,掌握应试技巧非常重要,但这还远远不够,打好扎实的英语语言基本功至关重要。听力理解不仅要求应试者掌握良好的语音、语调,而且还要求他掌握足够的词汇,精通英语语法。语言基本功是做好听力理解的前提。

### 2. 扩大知识面

任何语言都存在于某一社会中、为某些国家所运用。我们学习英语如果只学习语言本身而对以英语为母语的英美等国家的历史、文化、政治、经济、法律、科学技术、风俗习惯等了解甚少,那我们是不可能学好英语的。我们应该扩大知识面,尽可能多地掌握有关英语国家的方方面面的知识,这样可以帮助我们熟悉听力理解考试中的内容,取得好成绩。

### 3. 通过多种途径提高听力能力

要提高听力能力仅靠上英语听力课是远远不够的。听力理解训练要和阅读理解一样,要分精听和泛听。老师在听力课上对学生进行的听力理解训练就是精听。此外,考生在做模拟试题以及对自己感兴趣的听力材料进行听力训练也要求精听。所谓精听,就是考生对所听到的材料的每一句话、每个词都要听懂,这对于精确地掌握听力考试内容,提高听力理解的准确性至关重要,也是掌握听力技巧的好途径。精听要求对所听材料反复、多遍地听,对于实在听不出来的句子和单词可以看文字材料,但最好不要在听力训练之前看文字材料,也不要边听边看文字材料。

所谓泛听,就是要通过多种途径练听力。要充分利用广播、电视、电影等媒体来提高听力。考生可以利用早晚自习时间来收听 BBC、VOA 等英语节目,有条件的可以收看电视英语频道,看原版电影等训练自己的听力。泛听不要求听懂每一句话,只要听懂大意就可以了。泛听的目的在于培养考生的语感,让他们熟悉各种英语表达方式。泛听只有长期坚持,达到一定听力训练的量,这样听力提高发生质的飞跃就是水到渠成了。

## 二、阅读理解命题趋势与特点

阅读理解部分对考生通过六级考试非常重要。考生要想获得较强的阅读理解能力,打好扎实的语言基本功是前提,进行广泛的阅读是保证。一个词汇量有限、不熟悉英语语法和习惯用法的人是不可能进行阅读的,更不用说能具有很强的阅读能力。当然,如果只死记硬背英语单词和语法规则也不可能进行很好的阅读,只有通过长期而广泛的阅读才能产生语感、熟练地运用英语,同时也扩大了知识面。要做到以上两点需要考生长期地努力。此外,掌握正确的阅读方法、熟悉各种阅读题型以及解题技巧对考生在短期内提高阅读理解能力,在考试中取得高分显

得十分重要,可以让考生收到事半功倍之效果。

### 三、词汇命题趋势与特点

词汇主要是测试考生对大学英语单词和短语的熟练掌握程度和实际运用能力。它要求考生不仅对大纲规定的词汇和短语的基本含义和引伸意思以及用法和搭配准确掌握,而且对不同词语、同义或近义词和形近词有很强的辨别能力。考生应该在平时的英语学习中有意地对英语中的同义词、近义词、形近词和短语进行对比分析,找出它们的相同之处和不同之处,重点记忆。此外,考生不仅要在词汇的广度上下功夫,即记住大纲所规定的六千多个单词,而且更应该在词汇的深度上下功夫,即要特别记忆单词的一词多义和一词多性。

### 四、综合改错命题趋势与特点

综合改错是现在六级考试中常出的题型,其目的是要考察考生综合运用语言的能力。它不仅涉及到考生对词汇和语法的掌握程度,而且要求考生从语篇水平上理解全文。要做好此题,考生必须首先清楚综合改错的主要类型,主要为以下三种:

#### 1) 语法错误

语法错误主要包括:时态语态错误,现在分词和过去分词误用,连词误用,形容词和副词比较级和最高级的误用,主谓不一致,虚拟语气误用,代词误用,平行结构错误等。

#### 2) 词汇错误

词汇错误主要包括:词性错误、词语搭配错误、易混词误用以及及物动词与不及物动词的误用等。

#### 3) 上下文逻辑错误

上下文逻辑错误主要包括:上下文语义矛盾和逻辑关系错误。

### 五、简短回答命题趋势与特点

简短回答题在本质上属于阅读理解,是阅读理解的另一种形式,但结合了书面表达。简短回答题阅读材料的长度一般为250个词左右,语言难度及内容与阅读理解相当,文章体裁主要为议论文。

简短回答题的目的在于考察学生阅读理解能力和书面表达能力。一方面它要求考生有较高的短文理解能力;另一方面,要求考生在正确理解的基础上精练而迅速地回答文章后的五个问题。

### 六、完形填空命题趋势与特点

完形填空的目的在于考察考生对语言的理解程度和综合运用语言的能力。考生仅仅掌握语法,习惯用法和词汇是远远不够的,还必须能够根据上下文进行正确的判断推理、综合运用各种语言知识。这种能力在完形填空中表现为三个方面:掌握语法知识的能力、掌握词汇知识的能力及掌握阅读文章的能力。

具体地说,对考生语法知识的考察几乎包括所有语法点:时态,语态,主谓一致,虚拟语气,三大从句和三种非谓语形式以及句子的平行结构等。对考生词汇的考察主要包括同义词,近义词,形近词和易混词的辨别能力以及词语之间的搭配(如动词、名词和形容词与介词之间的搭配)和习惯用法。对考生篇章整体能力的考察主要指考生能够根据文章上下文的语境活用语法和词汇,包括语篇分析能力,逻辑思维能力,语感和背景知识。

### 七、(新题型预测) 汉译英命题趋势与特点

大学英语六级考试为了加大对考生的英语语言运用能力的考查,更加准确地反映考生的实际水平,大学英语



四、六级考试委员会从1996年起陆续启用了一批新题型,如简短回答、复合式听写、英译汉等。这些新题型的启用对于指导教学、提高考试的信度起到了积极作用。但有些新题型在运行过程中也出现了一些考试标准难于掌握的情况,如英译汉。英译汉题型自启用新题型以来,仅用过一次。实际上翻译题是很能反映考生水平的好题型之一。英译汉操作起来难度大而汉译英则相对容易统一标准。据此,我们预测,近年很可能会启用汉译英这道新题型。

汉译英的题型主要可能有2种(本书第16、17套试卷配有汉译英的题型):

1. 完成英语句子,要求把括号中的汉语部分译成英语。
2. 题目给出一段英语文章,要求仔细阅读后,根据上下文,把这段文章中所给的每一句汉语译成英语。这种题目的难度显然比第一种要大,伸缩性也更强。

## 八、短文写作命题趋势与特点

短文写作的目的在于考察考生用英语进行书面表达的能力,主要是测试考生综合运用英语语言的能力,其内容涉及科技、社会和文化等方面。短文写作的形式主要为命题作文,看图作文和情景作文;从文体上看,它分为议论文,说明文和议论和说明相结合。

下面重点谈短文的写作模式:

六级作文题的长度不能少于150词,结构多为“三段式”,一般可以用10~14句子完成。

### 1) 开头部分

这部分必须点题,用2~3个句子完成,它约占全文的20%~30%。

### 2) 主体部分

在这部分里,考生应该首先写出主题句,然后从2~3个方面比较详细地论述短文的主题。这部分约占全文60%。

### 3) 结尾部分

考生应该用概括性的语言来总结全文主题,得出结论。结尾部分约占全文15%~20%。

必须说明的是,有时短文提示要求考生从正反两个方面来论证某一问题。在这种情况下,考生必须把短文的主体部分分作两段来分别阐述正反两种观点,这样,原来的“三段式”就变成了“四段式”。

另外,也可以保持“三段式”不变。有时命题者要求考生先描述一种情况,再对此问题展开讨论。在这种情况下,第一段所占的篇幅就要提高,约占全文的30%~40%。

## 大学英语六级考试应试策略与技巧

### 一、听力理解

#### ☞ (一) 对话听力题应试技巧四要点

##### 1. 熟悉考试题型

从大的方面来看,对话部分的考试题型分为两种:信息明示题和推理判断题。

(1) 信息明示题 这种题型主要要求考生理解对话中所表达出来的某一方面的信息,考试内容主要包括以下

几点:①对话大致发生的地点;②对话大致发生的时间;③对话中男女双方的关系;④做某事所需的时间,买某东西所需金额等;⑤对话双方所谈论的内容。

例如:

1. W: I'd like to buy a new dress.

M: The women's department is on the second floor, madam.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

- 选项: A. On the second floor.      B. At a man's store.  
C. In the woman's department.      D. In a department store.

本题为地点信息明示题。本对话中出现了两个地点名词: the second floor 和 the woman's department。从对话中可以听出女的想要买件新衣服, 男的说女装部在二楼, 很显然, 四个选项中 D 的可能性最大。

2. M: Excuse me, does the express train leave at 2:05?

W: No. At 1:55. You must hurry. There are 5 minutes left.

Q: What time is it now?

- 选项: A. 1:50.      B. 1:55.      C. 2:00.      D. 2:05

本题为时间信息明示题。本对话中三次谈到了时间: 2:05, 1:55 的 5 minutes。从对话中可以听出男的问快车是否是 2:05 分开时, 女的回答说是 1:55 开, 现在只差五分钟了。很显然现在是 1:50 分。

(2) 推理判断题 这种题型是听力考试中较难的一种, 它不仅要求考生听懂对话, 掌握对话内容, 而且要求考生把握所听到的内容判断推理出对话中隐含的意思。

例如:

M: The city is going to pull down those old houses and put up a new shopping center.

W: Another shopping center? That's nothing new!

Q: What does the woman mean?

- 选项: A. New shopping centers are very common.  
B. The shopping center is very old.  
C. The city needs more shopping centers.  
D. The old house should be turned into stores.

在本对话中, 当男的说要拆掉旧房子建新的购物中心时, 女的先是用一个反问句: “再建一个购物中心?” 接着用了个十分肯定的句子: “这可没什么新鲜的东西。” 因此可以推理出其言外之意: 购物中心太普遍了, 即 A。

## 2. 预测内容

考生一定要在考试前快速浏览每个题目的四个选择项来预测每道题可能要考的内容, 有的放矢、重点地来听这方面的内容, 这样可以大大提高做题的准确性。例如: 看见选项 A. Teacher B. Student C. Writer D. Editor 便可预测这题是考对话中某一位的职业; 看见选项 A. Librarian and reader B. Professor and student C. Doctor and patient D. Secretary and boss 便可知此题考对话双方的身份; 看见选项 A. In a shop. B. In a school. C. In a hotel. D. In a restaurant. 便可知这是考对话的地点; 看见选项 A. Surprised. B. Glad. C. Disappointed. D. Angry. 便可预测本题考对话中的某一位的情绪、感受, 是推理判断题。



### 3. 抓住重点

一般来说,对话问题考对话双方谈话内容极少,多数情况重点考其中某一个人的说话内容,如何判定重点是很关键的。对话问题对话中的第二人谈话的内容的约占总考题的70%~80%,考第一个人谈话内容的考题约占20%~30%。这就是说在尽可能全面听懂对话双方谈话内容的情况下重点抓住第二人的说话内容。

### 4. 注意细节

(1)注意对话双方的语音语调,因为在口语中语音语调起表意作用。如降调表示肯定、赞同,而升调则表示疑问、怀疑、否定。

(2)注意 but 后的信息。在一般情况下, but 后的信息往往是问题的切入点。

(3)注意虚拟语气。因为虚拟语气常用来表示相反的观点,一定要与正常时态区别开来。

## ☞ (二) 短文听力理解应试技巧四项注意

1. 同做对话听力题一样,必须注意浏览选项来预测所考内容。
2. 注意主题句和关联词。如果所听短文是一篇论说文,那么抓住主题句,对于理解全文是非常关键的。同样,抓住表示因果、转折等关系的关联词,对于整体理解全文的意思、分清文章的层次和结构也是很重要的。
3. 注意辨别细节。在听短文时,眼睛应看着所考3-4个问题的选项,如果在选项中有所听到的内容,应立即作上记号,这很可能是考试问题的答案。这些细节主要包括数字、时间、人名、地名、组织机构名称等。
4. 注意听清问题。考生可以预测问题,但决不能自作主张、自以为是地不等问题出现就选好了答案,一定要在听清问题后选择答案。

## ☞ (三) 复合式听写应试技巧五个步骤

1. 快速浏览全篇文章,努力掌握全文大意,从所给空格前后预测所要填写的单词和句子。
2. 考生在听第一遍时,以听为主,写为辅,应重点听清、记住空格中的单词或句子。第二遍以写为主,听为辅,尽量利用所给时间快速写出填入的单词和句子。第三遍边听边检查,看是否误写或漏写。
3. 辨别单词。对于空格处出现的单词要注意辨清。一般来说,需要填入的单词都为实义词,如名词、形容词、副词或行为动词等。
4. 快速存储信息。考生在做“要点”听写时要学会快速存储信息。要做到这一点,可以运用缩略语或任何自己能够理解的速记符号,重点放在能把握句子主要意思的单词上。这样,第三遍,甚至听第二遍以后就能写出所听句子的大意。
5. 正确拼写单词。复合式听写不仅考考生的听力理解能力,也要考考生动手写单词的能力。这就要求考生在平时的学习中不仅要听懂每个句子和单词的意思,而且要能正确地写出每个单词,特别是长单词和难拼写的单词。

## 二、阅读理解解题两个关键

### 1. 掌握正确的阅读方法

阅读的目的在于获得信息,并且要求快速而准确掌握信息,而信息也是多样的,有表面信息和隐含信息,也有局部信息和整体信息等。要获取不同的信息就必须运用不同的阅读方法。这里主要建议考生采用下列三种阅读方法:快读、查读和细读。

#### 1) 快读

快读是指快速浏览全文,忽略文章中的细节、例子、数据等,重点抓住文章的中心思想而运用的一种阅读方法。快读要求速度快,注意力集中,重点注意每篇的文章第一段及最后一段,还有每一段的第一句及最后一句,绝对要避免逐词逐句地阅读。建议考生在做主旨题及对全文进行第一遍阅读时采用这一阅读方法。

#### 2) 查读

查读是指为了快速地获得某一特定信息而运用的一种阅读方法。一旦从文章中找到相关的部分,应尽量以最少的时间找到所需信息,同时,查读的准确性与速度同等重要。在考试中,考生一般在看完了细节题之后带着它去对号入座地找到题目所涉及到的细节,再确定答案。

#### 3) 细读

细读主要用于文章中难以理解的地点,如难的生词、词组和句子。对于那些只有通过文章上下文反复推敲才能获得的隐含信息就应该运用此方法。在考试中,对于推理判断题和语义题考生要通过细读来解决问题。

### 2. 熟悉阅读理解题型

英语六级考试阅读理解主要有五种题型:主旨题,推理判断题,是非题,细节题和语义题。

#### 1) 主旨题

主旨题主要考查考生对文章的中心思想是否能准确把握。在做这种题时应运用快读的方法,重点寻找文章的主题句。

出题的形式主要有:

This passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

What does this passage mainly discuss?

#### 2) 推理判断题

这种题是用来查看考生是否能正确地掌握文章的隐含信息。它要求考生根据文章的表面信息和作者的意图,客观而合理地进行推理。这种题要求考生具有很强的阅读理解能力,做这种题的好坏决定着考生能否在考试中取得高分,所以必须用细读的方法,对相关的段落、句子和单词进行反复推敲,从而找出隐含的信息。

出题的形式主要有:

This passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.





What's the author's attitudes towards \_\_\_\_\_?

### 3) 是非题

这种题要求考生准确而全面地掌握文章的信息,它既涉及到对文章主旨的理解,也包括对文章细节的掌握。出题者有时很巧妙地故意把一些文章中并不存在的信息放在选项中,或把正确的信息有意颠倒,这就要求考生对信息的把握必须清晰、准确且全面。

出题的形式主要有:

All of the following statements is true except \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following is true?

Which of the following is NOT true?

### 4) 细节题

细节题主要是考查考生围绕文章主旨掌握文章细节和事实的能力,它包括用来支持主旨的例子、数据、证据等。做这种题以查读为主,细读为辅。它的出题没有固定形式,涉及到哪个细节、事实,题目就直接问那方面的内容。

### 5) 语义题

语义题要求考生利用已知信息,根据某个生词或习惯用语在文章上下文的语境或线索来猜测其词义。通常情况下,出题者故意出那些超纲单词或词组,但考生通过上下文完全可以推测出其含义。这要求考生在平时的阅读中养成良好的阅读习惯,遇到生词时不要急于查字典,尽量通过文章语境来推测其意思。

出题形式一般为:

The word/phrase "..." most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

The word/ phrase "..." can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

## 三、词汇题应试三项注意

### 1. 熟悉词汇题出题类型

词汇的出题类型主要有:同义/近义词辨析题,形近词辨义题和固定短语搭配题。

#### 1) 同义/近义词辨析题

这类题要求考生准确地辨清同义或近义词的细微差别,同时还要求考生注意同义或近义词的不同的搭配。针对学生在记同义或近义词时只注意记中文意思而忽视这些同义或近义词的不同搭配的这一弱点,命题者常常把同义或近义词放在一起,考生如果没有掌握选项之间的语义细微区别以及不同内涵,往往在做这种题犯错误而丢分。例如:

The manager \_\_\_\_\_ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.

A. complained

B. charged

C. accused

D. scolded

这是一个典型考同义/近义词搭配的题。四个选项均有“指控,控制,责骂”等意思。做本题如果只注意词义的话,那四个词均可选择,这时,考生应将重点从词义转到词的搭配上:complain to sb. about (of) sth.; charge sb. with (doing) sth.; accuse sb. of (doing) sth.; scold sb. for (doing) sth.,这样一来答案自然就选C了。

#### 2) 形近词辨义题

这类题主要考察学生对英语中为数不少的词形相近、词义不同的词的辨别能力,它要求学生在平时的学习中注意这些形近词的不同词义。学生在记形近词词义时重点记住其中一个词词义,最好是结合句子来记;记住它以后其它一两个形近词的词义。一般就会自然区别。例如

It is \_\_\_\_\_ of you to take his advice.

- A. sensitive                      B. sensible                      C. sensational                      D. sentimental

这是一个典型的形近词辨义题,只要辨别出四个词的意思,答案就非常清楚了:sensitive 意为“敏感的”,sensible 意为“明智的,聪明的”,sensational 意为“轰动的”;sentimental 意为“多愁善感的”。题意:你听从他的忠告是明智的。

### 3) 固定短语搭配题

这类题主要考察考生对英语中大量存在的各种短语(如动词短语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语等)的掌握程度。习惯用语、短语是英语学习中的一个难点,学生只有在这方面狠下功夫,尽可能多地掌握习惯用语,才有可能在考试中取得好成绩。例如

If the evidence \_\_\_\_\_ the charge, the man will be convicted.

- A. bears off                      B. bears out                      C. bears up                      D. bears down

这是一个动词短语题,学生只有掌握每个动词短语的词义才能确保答对题。bear off 意为“夺去(奖品等)”,bear out 意为“证实,证明”,bear up 意为“支撑”;bear down 意为“压倒,克服”。从本句来看,答案很清楚是 B。

### 2. 敢于预测答案

做词汇题,先快速看完全题,不要急于看其后的选项,要根据自己的语感来预测题目的答案,然后再看选项。一般说来,四个选项有自己预测的答案,那么,这个选项基本上就是答案了。

### 3. 充分利用题干

做题时,不要只是盯着题目的填空处,而是要充分利用题干所隐含的种种信息来做题,如题目所透露的句意,词性,句子之后的因果关系等。

## 四、综合改错应试技巧四法则

1. 做改错题时应先用快读的方法通读全文,对文章有个大致的了解。
2. 细读出现 10 个错误的所在行,看有没有出现语法错误和词汇错误。
3. 如果通过细读确认没有语法错误和词汇错误,那就把细读扩大到该行上下各二、三行,有时甚至要联系该行所在的自然段,这时的重点必须转移到对文章的理解上来,从上下文的关系找出连接关系和逻辑关系的前后矛盾的错误。
4. 一般来说,一份标准的改错题。从改错的三种方式来说应该是以改换原文的词为主,约占 60% ~ 70%,以去掉原文的词和加词为辅,约占 30% ~ 40%;从三种错误所占比例来看,语法和词汇为 7 ~ 8 个,而上下文逻辑错误为 2 ~ 3 个。

## 五、简短回答四种技巧

1. 首先用快读的方式浏览全文,对全文有个整体理解。
2. 然后看文章后的五个问题。看完一个问题后立即带着它有的放矢地去找答案,直到回答完五个问题。



3. 书面表达时不要照抄原文,要用所学过的同义词、短语和句型来回答;同时要注意尽量简洁,能用词表达的不要用短语;能用短语表达的,不要用句子。

4. 用句子回答问题时必须尽量避免语法错误,如时态,语态,人称,数的错误,句子结构错误等。

## 六、完形填空解题五要诀

1. 一般情况下完形填空题语篇的第一句话和最后一句话都是完整的。针对这个特点,考生应该重点阅读这一头一尾的两个句子。快速阅读全文,掌握全文的大意和主题。

2. 在阅读全文时千万不要急于看文章后每个题目的选项,应该对空格所在的上下文仔细阅读,预测可能出现的答案。

3. 充分理解全文和每个空格后再看选项。如果选项中某一个与预测的答案一致,那么答案十有八九是这个选项。

4. 对于难以确定答案的题,要根据上下文语境,运用语法和词汇知识,反复推敲以求得解答。对于同义词和近义词的选项,在充分考虑到上下文具体语境下特别注意这些同义词和近义词搭配。

5. 完成全部问题后应该将答案带入文章再通读全文,核查答案是否合适、正确、尽量少出错误。

## 七、(新题型预测) 汉译英四种方法

### 1. 选准句型

为了尽量避免英译汉出现多种答案的可能性,即将采用的汉译英新题型可能都会提供相关的英语上下文,有了这种上下文的限制,考生的答题就有可能在规定的范围中进行,换句话说,同学们答题就必须按照要求选准句型。

如: The harder you work, \_\_\_\_\_. (取得的进步就越大)

显然,此题要考查的是 the more ... the more ... 的句型,答案应为 the greater progress you will make.

### 2. 增减词汇

① He was thin and haggard and \_\_\_\_\_. (看上去一副可怜相)

此句应用增词法,增加代词 he, 答案是 he looked miserable.

② As he sat down and began talking, words \_\_\_\_\_. (滔滔不绝地讲个没完)

此句应用减词法,忽略“滔滔不绝地”这一副词成分,直接用 poured out 则可包含这一意思。

### 3. 正反转译

① The first bombs \_\_\_\_\_. (没有击中目标)

“没有击中”是否定的,翻译时,我们可以用肯定表达,用正译,译为 missed the target.

② All the articles are \_\_\_\_\_ (禁止触摸) in the museum.

汉语中的“禁止触摸”是肯定表达,英语若用否定词 untouchable 则更为合适。

### 4. 适当分合

① He \_\_\_\_\_. (为人单纯而坦率)

汉语是一句,英文若分为两句表达则更佳,译为 was very clean. His mind was open.

② They seemed \_\_\_\_\_ proud of their economic achievements. (这是合乎情理的)

要完成的汉语部分似乎应用一个系表结构的句子来完成,实际上,只需用一个词 justifiably 就可表达此意,汉语中应用两句表达的意思,在英语中合为一句了。

## 八、写作应试五种技巧

### 1. 紧扣主题,写好主题句

考生阐述主题要清晰、完整,观点要正确。主题句一般放在段落的开头,也可以放在段尾。

### 2. 短文通顺,前后一致

在确定了主题句后就应该从多个方面来阐述主题。要把主题的多个方面有机地连在一起就必须用关联词把它们串连起来,形成一个整体,这样,短文就会通顺、前后一致。考生可以使用下列五种关联词。

#### ①顺连词

and, what is more, furthermore, moreover, likewise, more than that, in addition, besides, for example

#### ②转折词

though, however, but, nevertheless, otherwise, yet, despite, in spite of, on the other hand, on the contrary

#### ③次序词

first, second, third, finally, after, before, next, last, then, and so on

#### ④因果词

because, because of, on account of, what with, therefore, as a result, for this reason, thus, consequently

#### ⑤概括词

to sum up, in short, in brief, in a word, so, finally, accordingly, in conclusion, thus, generally speaking

### 3. 句型多样化,多用同义词

考生在写作每个句子时尽量使用不同的句型,在表达相近概念时应多用同义词或近义词。

### 4. 通读短文,检查错误

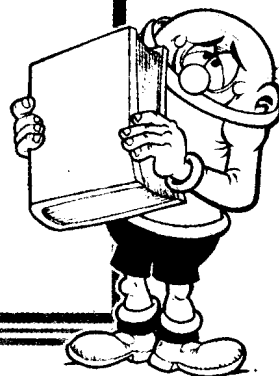
考生在写完短文后一定要花几分钟时间把全文看一遍,检查一下,看看是否存在句型结构、语法和用词等方面的错误。

### 5. 注意字迹工整,卷面整洁

考生在写作时一定要注意这一点,在写每个句子之前最好要考虑其句型和用词,一气呵成。如果写错了某个词,最好用橡皮擦小心将其擦掉,千万不要用钢笔随手乱涂。字迹工整、卷面整洁的作文会给阅卷老师一个好的印象,会直接给考生增加分数。

## Part II 大学英语六级考试

# 实战模拟试卷



## 大学英语六级考试实战模拟试卷(1)

(平均难度系数:0.4)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

#### 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 questions 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation, we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

- |   |  |                                  |   |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. A) In an office.                                 | B) In a hotel.                                   | C) At a dinner table.            | D) At the man's house.                    |
| 2. A) At 1:00.                                      | B) After 1:15.                                   | C) After 12:15.                  | D) Before 12:00.                          |
| 3. A) \$ 1 million.                                 | B) \$ $\frac{1}{4}$ million.                     | C) \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ million.     | D) \$ 2 million.                          |
| 4. A) He is hostile.                                | B) He is indifferent.                            | C) He is snobbish.               | D) He is helpful.                         |
| 5. A) House painter.                                | B) Salesman.                                     | C) Mailman.                      | D) Milkman.                               |
| 6. A) Father and daughter.                          | B) Mother and son.                               | C) Teacher and pupil.            | D) Doctor and patient.                    |
| 7. A) It is too noisy.                              | B) She enjoys speaking loudly.                   | C) She is very angry.            | D) She is deaf.                           |
| 8. A) The woman is making a withdrawal from a bank. | B) The woman is admitting the man to a hospital. | C) The woman is robbing the man. | D) The woman is ordering the man to stop. |
| 9. A) He doesn't need the job.                      | B) He has a good job.                            |                                  |   |

- C) He hasn't got a job yet.  
 10. A) Get medical help immediately.  
 C) Take some medicine right away.  
 D) He is going to start work soon.  
 B) Go to class at once.  
 D) Go to see a doctor soon.

## 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.

### Passage One

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

11. A) There is an office furniture show.  
 C) There is a modern art contest.  
 12. A) Quite impressive.  
 C) Absolutely childish.  
 13. A) His painting is a mess.  
 C) He feels terrible while painting his picture.  
 B) There is a painting exhibition.  
 D) There is an off-season sale.  
 B) Rather meaningless.  
 D) Extremely funny.  
 B) His painting does not belong to art.  
 D) George's mother has made the same comment.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage you have just heard:

14. A) A significant earthquake occurs in the United States.  
 B) A significant earthquake occurs in the ocean.  
 C) A significant earthquake does not kill anybody.  
 D) A significant earthquake usually measures over 6.5 on the Richter scale.  
 15. A) 75 quakes. B) 64 quakes. C) 119 quakes. D) 70 quakes.  
 16. A) Off the Big Island. B) Near Challis. C) In Coalinga. D) Off the southern coast.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage you have just heard:

17. A) Going to college in the past was more stressful than it is today.  
 B) Going to college in the past was less stressful than it is today.  
 C) Going to college in the past was as stressful as it is today.  
 D) Going to college was not stressful in the past, neither is it today.  
 18. A) She wants to earn more money.  
 C) She feels lonely sometimes.  
 19. A) Headache. B) Fear. C) Depression. D) Homesickness.  
 20. A) Fifty percent higher than that of the non-students of the same age.  
 B) One-quarter of that of the non-students of the same age.  
 C) Half million.  
 D) Less than that in the past.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are four 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:**

The United States court system, as part of the federal system of government, is characterized by dual hierarchies. There are both state and federal courts. Each state has its own system of courts, composed of civil and criminal trial courts, sometimes intermediate courts of appeal, and a state supreme court. The federal court system consists of a series of trial courts (called district courts) serving relatively small geographic regions, (is at least one for every state), a circuit court of appeals that hears appeals from many district courts in a particular geographic region, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The two court systems are to some extent overlapping, in that certain kinds of disputes (such as a claim that a state law is in violation of the Constitution) may be initiated in either system. They are also to some extent hierarchical, for the federal system stands above the state system in that litigants (persons engaged in lawsuits) who lose their cases in the state supreme court may appeal their cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thus, the typical court case begins in a trial court — a court of general jurisdiction — in the state or federal system. Most cases go no further than the trial court. For example, the criminal defendant is convicted (by a trial or a guilty plea) and sentenced by the court and the case ends; the personal injury suit results in a judgement by a trial court (or an out-of-court settlement by the parties while the court suit is pending) and the parties leave the court system. But sometimes the losing party at the trial court cares enough about the cause that the matter does not end there. In these cases, the “loser” at the trial court may appeal to the next higher court.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) Civil and criminal trial courts.
- B) Typical court cases.
- C) The court system in the United States.
- D) The appeal court process.

22. According to the passage, district courts are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) circuit courts
- B) supreme courts
- C) intermediate courts
- D) trial courts

23. The passage indicates that litigants who lose their cases in the state trial court may take them to a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) different trial court in the same state
- B) court in a different geographic region
- C) federal trial court
- D) state supreme court

24. It can be inferred from the passage that typical court cases are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) always appealed
- B) usually solved in the district courts
- C) always overlapping
- D) usually settled by the Supreme Court

25. Which of the following is most likely to be the subject of the paragraph following this passage?

- A) The process of an appeal.
- B) Out-of-court settlements.
- C) The state court structure.
- D) Sentencing procedures.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

From Dr. R. S. Scorer of Britain's Imperial College of Science comes the latest theory about the cause of lightning flashes. Dr. Scorer believes the cause is hail falling through supercooled clouds. Ice particles bouncing off the falling hail acquired a positive charge and rise to the top of the cloud while the hail carries a negative charge to the bottom of the cloud.

According to Dr. Scorer, Benjamin Franklin first proved thunder-clouds are charged with electricity. Later investigation showed that the tops of the clouds have a great positive charge and the bottoms a great negative charge.

When the charges become great enough to break down the insulating properties of the air, lightning flashes carry the electricity within the cloud, or from cloud to cloud, or from cloud to earth. But the question remained; how do the charges develop within the cloud?

To seek the cause, Dr. Scorer and his colleagues at the college first duplicated thundercloud currents in a liquid tank. They found that mixture takes place only at the tops of the clouds.

Next a study of thunderclouds over the North Atlantic showed that lightning occurs only when the air temperature around the cloud is below freezing. Particles at the top of the cloud begin to freeze but those in the remainder of the cloud stay unfrozen although below freezing temperature.

To measure moisture the scientists sent planes equipped with external refrigerated rods into the clouds. The idea was that moisture would freeze on the rods and could later be measured. The men found, however, that some of the moisture particles bounced off the rods. His accidental discovery set the scientists on a new course of action.

In the laboratory, S. E. Reynolds whirled a refrigerated rod through ice particles and found that the particles which bounced off the rod acquired a positive charge. This was the missing link. Without hail and supercooled clouds, he concluded, there could be no lightning.

26. This passage is about a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) law                      B) hypothesis                      C) guess                      D) theory

27. According to Dr. Scorer, lightning is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rain falling through clouds                      B) hail falling through supercooled clouds  
C) hail falling through superheated clouds                      D) ice particles falling through any clouds

28. According to the passage, Benjamin Franklin was the first to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) lightning is caused by hail through supercooled clouds  
B) thunderclouds are not charged with electricity  
C) thunderclouds are charged with electricity  
D) lightning was not an invention of the devil

29. A study of thunderclouds over the North Atlantic showed that lightning occurred only when the air temperature \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) around the cloud was below freezing  
B) around the cloud was above freezing  
C) about the cloud was lower than the temperature below the cloud  
D) of the cloud was above freezing

30. Ice particles bouncing off hail falling through a cloud acquire \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a negative charge      B) no electric charge at all      C) a positive charge      D) Both A and C.

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

In 1781 twelve families trooped north from Mexico to California. On a stream along the desert's edge, they built a settlement called Los Angeles. For many years it was a market town, where nearby farmers and ranchers met to trade.

Then in 1876 a railroad linked Los Angeles to San Francisco and, through San Francisco, to the rest of the country. The next year farmers sent their first trainload of oranges east. By 1885 a new railroad provided a direct route between Los Angeles and Chicago.

Then in the 1890's oil was discovered in the city. As derricks went up, workers built many highways and pipe lines. Digging began on a harbor that would make Los Angeles not only an ocean port but also a fishing center. The harbor was completed in 1914. That year the Panama Canal opened. Suddenly Los Angeles was the busiest port on the Pacific Coast.

Today the city is the main industrial center in the West. It produces goods not only for other West Coast communities but also for those in other parts of the country. It leads the nation in making airplanes and equipment for exploring outer space. Many motion pictures and television programs are filmed in Los Angeles. The city is also the business center for states in the West. Improvements in transportation are the main reason for Los Angeles' growth.

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) The Growth of Los Angeles.                      B) The Future of Los Angeles.  
C) The Mexican Heritage of Los Angeles.                      D) The Film Industry in Los Angeles.



32. What was the main commercial activity of Los Angeles during the years directly following its settlement according to the passage?
- A) Fruit growing.      B) Oil drilling.      C) Fishing.      D) Trading.
33. According to the passage, in which year were oranges first shipped from Los Angeles to the East Coast by train?
- A) 1781.      B) 1876.      C) 1877.      D) 1890.
34. For which of the following reasons is San Francisco mentioned in the passage?
- A) The settlers who founded Los Angeles came from San Francisco.  
 B) San Francisco linked Los Angeles with the rest of the country.  
 C) San Francisco was a market town where farmers came to trade.  
 D) Oil was discovered in San Francisco in the 1890's.
35. As it is used in the passage, the word "derricks" (Paragraph 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) structure and equipment for drilling oil, esp. in the seabed  
 B) holes drilled into the ground or seabed to obtain petroleum  
 C) frameworks over an oil well or borehole, to hold the drilling machinery, etc.  
 D) tools or machines with a detachable pointed end for making holes

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Inertia and gravity are two of the unique forces that make life as we know it possible on our planet earth. Much of what is understood about inertia by contemporary scientists is based on Newton's Law of Inertia, which was proposed in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This law states that an object in motion has a tendency to remain in motion with the same velocity and in the same direction. The effects of inertia can be graphically illustrated in several peculiar ways, one of which is caused by the tremendous force of the winds that accompany a tornado or hurricane. For example, straws have been driven through planks of wood because of the inertia caused by these tornadic winds. As another example, a bullet appears to be a harmless piece of metal when it is examined but becomes a deadly missile when it is fired from a gun because of its inertia at extremely high velocity.

Gravity is also an exceedingly important force in life on earth because without it, inertia would cause everything to be propelled into space as the earth rotates. Gravity is the force which pulls all objects toward the center of the earth. It also has caused the earth to develop a rounded shape. If one supposes that the earth originally consisted of a mass of loose rocks and that each other rock was attracting every other rock because of gravity, the rocks on higher places were pulled to lower places. Even the mountains on our earth, which appear so high, are really insignificantly tall when one considers that the tallest mountain is about five miles high, while the center of the earth is about 4,000 miles underground anywhere on the earth's surface.

If one were to attempt to exist in a place having zero gravity, life would be significantly different than it is on earth. For example, water could not run out of a faucet because no gravity would exist to pull it down. Even were it possible to fill a glass with water under those conditions, it would be virtually impossible to drink it without gravity since the water would splash up and outward and keep moving because of inertia.

36. The force of inertia is greatest in a car travelling at \_\_\_\_\_ mph.
- A) 60      B) 80      C) 90      D) 100
37. Because inertia and gravity are unique forces, they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) essentially the same force      B) mostly the same force  
 C) essentially different force      D) mostly not the same force
38. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Gravity causes tornadic winds.      B) Gravity keeps water in a glass.  
 C) Gravity holds planets where they are.      D) Gravity keeps mountains relatively low.