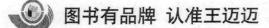
710分新题型王迈迈英语

最新六级考试预测试卷与详解

原子能出版社



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\$) 最新大学英语 710分新题型

六级等现命题观律与数项突破



I. 写作命题规律与技巧突破

六级考试改革之后,写作成了新六级考卷的第一大题。从传统六级的最后一题一跃成为第一道题,新老六级考试写作大题位置的转换,让我们再次感受到写作在六级考试中的沉甸甸的分量。教育部颁发的最新《大学英语课程教学要求》明确指出,大学英语的教学目的就是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力。在六级考试的诸多题型之中,考查学生的英语综合应用能力的题型有好几种,然而没有哪一种题型能像写作那样,能如此充分地反映考生的英语综合应用能力。

按照最新《大学英语课程教学要求》对六级写作设置的目标:能就一般性的主题基本表达个人观点,能写所学专业论文的英文摘要,能撰写所学专业的英语小论文,能描述各种图表,能在半小时内写出 160 词的短文,内容完整,条理清楚,文理通顺。为了帮助六级考生实现这一目标,掌握行之有效的应试方法与技巧,本章将从如下三个方面进行介绍。



A 写作的六大题型与应试对策

1. 提纲作文

提纲作文是六级考试采用得最频繁的写作测试模式。提纲作文是一种控制性作文。此类作文是控制和约束学生漫无边际展开说明议论的一种命题方式。考生应根据所提供的题目和提纲要点对文章主题的内容和规定进行拓展,形成一篇充分表达提纲中心思想的短文,这类作文多采用议论文体。

短文提纲不仅清楚地显示了短文的段落层次,而且还明确地提出了各段的段落的依据,为写作提供了一个很好的框架。由于有了命题提纲的提示,考生不易偏题,但千万不能把所给的提纲(有时是短语,有时是句子)照搬到文章中去或把汉语提纲译成英文,因此这种题型更易于检查学生的英语表达能力。注意,近年来六级考试中的这类作文题,超过了所有考试的二分之一。

写好提纲作文要注意以下几点:



- 仔细审题,细致推敲,根据提纲确定主题。
- · 写好每段的主题句,扣住主题,言之有物。
- · 段落扩展必须紧扣主题句。
- · 切忌不可逐字逐句地翻译提纲,或把提纲照搬到文章中。

(例:P ctions: For this part your are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Have a Better Command of Chinese** according to the following outline given below (given in Chinese) your composition should be no less than 150 words.

大学生的语文水平普遍不高

-) 造成这种情况的原因
- 3)如何提高文化水平

通过认真阅读作文要求,写作者知道这是一篇提纲作文。作文标题及所给的提纲比较明确地规定了短文的主题及扩展方向。根据提纲,我们可确定短文写成三段。

- 1)语文水平不高的现状
- 2)造成水平不高的原因
- 3)解决措施方法

参考范文:

Have a Better Command of Chinese

Nowadays the phenomenon has aroused wide concern that more and more university students have much trouble using good Chinese, either orally or in paper work. Many employers complain that many college graduates are not good at written work-some even can't write a note properly. The public can't help wondering what has happened in our education.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

The answer involves many factors. The major one lies in our elementary and secondary schooling. Now a vast majority of schools adopt standard tests involving a uniform pattern-multiple choices. The consequence is serious: many students become too passive in their study. Worst of all, teachers place too much emphasis on mechanic memorizing, so that the language learning becomes a dead thing. Another factor is that our schooling neglects the application aspect. So students find it hard to put book knowledge to practical use. And our media often appear many wrong uses of Chinese, which also have a misleading effect on the young.

It is time for society to do something to correct the situation. A larger-scale reform should be carried out in our schools different levels. Teaching theories and methods should be up-dated to meet the needs of a new age. Most important of all, students must be aware of the importance of learning Chinese well. It should be borne in mind that a good command of Chinese is of vital importance to both individuals and the future of our nation.

2. 命题作文

命题作文也称标题作文,是一种常见的传统命题方法。命题作文就是出题者只给出一道作文题目,要求考生根据所给题目运用恰当文体,在规定时间内写出切题、流畅、无语法错误的文章。由于命题作文只提供题目,既没有提供主题句或关键词,也没有情景规定,因而命题作文给考生的思考空间大些,考生可以发挥想象力和独创性,运用多种文体进行写作,如议论文、说明文、描写文等。但是考生必须按照题目指定的内容和范围,确定好全文的主题思想。

Firecrackers Be Banned? You should

写好命题作文要注意以下几点:



- · 注意审题,充分理解题目要求,确定中心思想。
- 决定写作文体:记叙文、说明文、描写文还是议论文。

例:Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words based on the following title: How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic?

参考范文:

How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic? I shap out smooth black

Today, heavy traffic has been a headache in big cities. It makes people waste much time on the way home or to office. What's more, according to a recent survey, millions of dollars are also wasted in traffic each year. So it is necessary to solve this problem.

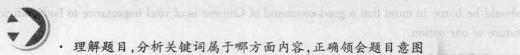
There are a few solutions to this problem. But the most important one is to lay down more roads so that it is able to relieve the traffic density and accelerate the flow of traffic. Secondly, more bus lines should be opened up. If there are enough roads and bus lines available, more people will take the bus and fewer will drive cars or take taxi. Then the traffic problem will certainly be alleviated. Thirdly, I think, people should be encouraged to ride bicycles. Riding bicycles cannot only help solve the traffic problem but also does good to our health. Besides, riding bicycles has no bad effect on environment.

Traffic problem will continue to exist as more and more people can afford private cars. But with your help, it may not be so serious any more.

3. 关键词作文

关键词作文是六级考试大纲中规定的备考题型之一。关键词作文的命题形式是给出标题和关键词(key words),要求考生根据所提供的题目和关键词语的提示进行写作。这类作文需要考生根据关键词提供的实际上并不连贯的信息片断通过联想来构造短文的主题及提纲,并要求将全部关键词恰到好处地运用在整个文章中,所以这类作文较难把握,写起来有一定难度。

写关键词作文时必须注意以下几点:



- · 理解题目,分析关键词属于哪方面内容,正确领会题目意图 及写作要求。
- · 推敲关键词,将关键词合理分段分层。
- · 正确运用关键词,切忌不可遗漏,并注意文章的合理性、连贯性和切题性。

例:Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Should Firecrackers Be Banned? You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

- 1)有人认为放鞭炮是好事,为什么?
- 2)有人认为放鞭炮是坏事,为什么?
- 3)我的看法。

[Suggested key words: firecrackers 鞭炮: set off/let off 放(鞭炮)]

Remember to write your composition neatly.

参考范文:

Should Fire Crackers Be Banned

Opinions about whether **firecrackers** should be banned vary from person to person. Some people say that it is a good thing to **set off firecrackers**. To them, **setting off firecrackers** is a traditional means to celebrate our special days, particularly the Spring Festival. If **firecrackers** were banned, our festivals would become too quiet to enjoy.

Others think firecrackers should be banned. In support of their argument, they list many facts to show that fires are caused by **firecrackers**, which bring so much damage to people. At the same time, they say, **firecrackers** make noise and cause air pollution.

Personally, I am on the side of the latter argument. It is true that **firecrackers** make our festivals more enjoyable, but, I think, we can find other forms of entertainment. And also, we can enjoy the sound of **firecrackers** by listening to a tape recorder instead of setting them off. In a word, **firecrackers** should be banned for the benefit of most people!

4. 情景作文

情景作文(Situational Writing)顾名思义就是要求考生根据所给定的某一特定情景进行写作,情景作文的命题形式是给出英文作文标题后,再用英文或汉语给出短文写作内容的提示,要求考生根据短文标题及所给特定的提示展开作文。考生必须注意所给的情景不是以主题句或关键词形式出现,情景是对事实的陈述,千万不要把提示当成提纲,或者简单地把中文译成英文。

情景作文的命题形式分为两种:一种是主题式情景作文,即给出标题;另一种是内容式情景作文,即不给出标题,而是给出一定的情景。对于主题式情景作文,要求考生根据标题和给定情景,发挥想象,组织内容。而内容式情景作文不给标题,考生必须善于从所提供的情景中找出中心思想,明确写作目的,确定文章的标题和层次。一般来说,情景作文比提纲作文和段首句作文有更大的发挥余地。

写好情景作文要注意以下几点:



- · 认真阅读情景,明确中心思想,确定文章标题和层次,按情景规定的范围和条件来写文章。
- 注意切情切景,不要自由发挥过头,或者与情景相差万里。
- 注意文章的逻辑性和连贯性。
- · 情景可用英文或中文提供。切忌不可将情景提示中的句子照搬抄袭或逐字翻译。
- · 情景作文的特点是文章的中心思想和信息都在提供的情景中得到暗示。

例: Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition according to the situation given below in English. Your composition should be no less than 150 words.

Suppose you, a girl, are going to have an interview with the head of a company, you want to make a good impression on the manager. So you go to a shop and select a dress carefully, you should start with the opening sentence:

I am going to have an interview with the manager of an insurance (保险) company. 参考范文:

Preparing for an Interview

I was going to have an interview with the manager of an insurance company. I had been thinking how to make a good impression on him. I know I was a qualified secretary. In other words, I could type well and fast. But of course, appearance was also important. So I believed that I need something to look smart in the office.

On Sunday morning I went into a shop which sold women's clothes. I told the salesman what I wanted and the man picked out a coat for me to try on. I stood in front of a mirror and wanted to find out if it suited me. I was pleased with the coat and I felt satisfied with myself, too. Because I did look smart. I turned round to take another look. After that I made up my mind to buy it.

With the dress under my arm, I stepped out of the shop. I was confident that I would be the right one to be chosen as a secretary in the insurance company.

5. 看图作文

看图作文实质上就是给一幅画或一组图像或一篇解说词,属于说明文性质。包括叙述一个故 事,描述一幅图画情景,或通过一幅或几幅相关的图画说明某个问题或得出某种解说。

就内容而言,可以写直接观察到的情景,也可以根据合理想象补充一些其他内容。就表达方式 而言,可以单纯地解释、说明,也可以在说明中夹以描写、叙述和评论。看图作文要求考生仔细观察 图画,结合题目及文字提示,体会出题者的意图和要求,组织提纲,确定中心意思,看图作文也要注 意审题、立意和选材。

写好看图作文要注意以下几点:



- · 仔细观察画面,揣摩图中每一个细节,弄清关系。
- 以画面为基础,体会出题者的意图及要求。
- 必须把题目、提示和画图三方面结合起来,说明同一个主题。
- 考虑表达内容的方式,如按时间先后或原因的主次顺序列出 短文提纲。
- 思考图中内容给人的启示,对之加以评论。

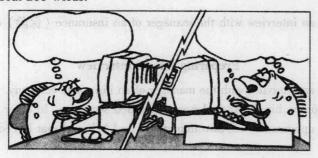
看图作文在近年六级考试中尚未出现过,但由于近几年的全国攻读硕士研究生人学考试英语 试题中写作题都是看图作文,我们预测六级考试将来也会有考看图作文的可能。

例: Directions: Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled Chat with friends on OICO

In the essay, you should

- 1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning
- 2. give your comment on the phenomenon

You should write about 200 words.



bed and the man picked out a cost for me to try on. I stood in front of a mirror and wanted to:文范考念

frame should bit I saughed story less Chat with friends on OICQ and this best line in the less if

As can been seen from the picture, nowadays, more and more young people follow and swarm into the tide of "e-age". Today, it is increasingly common for Net surfers (the two fish in the picture) to chat on OICQ. They even have a new phrase—to "Q" somebody—meaning to contact someone on on Changes in People's Diet. Sudy the following table carefully and your composition must be ba QDIO

The prevalence of OICQ resulted from its absolute advantage over the traditional public chat rooms which are often chaotic and it is difficult to conduct a focused conversation. What's more, OICQ is favored for one-to-one chat, though it also offers public chat rooms. Compared with other daily communication tool such as a e-mail and phone, it's quick, simple and cheaper. A good case in point is that teenagers sometimes can't find anyone in their real life to talk with. There is a generation gap with parents and teachers and it is not always right to confess to close friends. While chatting on OICQ, no one knows who you are, and you can conduct concentrated talk without interruptions by other chatters.

However, there are voices against OICQ. Some think it wastes time and energy. Chatting online can be meaningless if one is addicted to OICQ. You don't know the guy at the other end of the net, so in most cases you only talk about things skin-deep: age, sex, location and hobbies etc. Some complain that they receive too many junk messages on OICQ. I believe we should not blame OICQ. Self-discipline is indispensable in every aspect of our life.

From what has been discussed above we know OICQ is new media of communication in e-age, as well as a e-mail and mobile phone. Chat with your friends on OICQ and don't be trapped by OICQ addiction.

6. 图表作文

写好图表作文要注意以下几点: drawing at posts grown as that every world aw and mornibuses



- · 仔细研究分析图表,分析图表中的文字说明和数字表述,准确 地条理分明地进行描述、分析、归纳和概括。
- ·图表中的数据、事实一般都很多,考生不必列出所有数据,主要 抓住有代表性、有规律的数据进行分析。
- ·写图表作文的文体一般是说明文和议论文两种体裁。考生做这一类型的命题作文时,应遵循三段式作文的写法。

第一段,叙述图表内容,对图表作简要的概述。

第二段,分析原因或后果。

第三段,提出建议,或做出评论或得出结论。

on Changes in People's Diet. Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the table. In your composition, you should (1) state the changes in people's diet in the past five years, (2) give possible reasons for the changes, and (3) draw your own conclusions. You should quote as few figures as possible.

tood case in	heamer. A	1987	1988	1989	1990
Food	1986	1967	1900	7 01202	001770
Grain	49%	47%	46.5%	45%	45%
Milk	10%	11%	11%	12%	13%
Meat	17%	20%	22.5%	23%	21%
Fruit and Vegetables	24%	22%	20%	20%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

参考范文:

Changes in Peoples' Diet

There have been some changes in the diet of the Chinese. Grain, the main food of most people in China, is now playing a less important role. On the other hand, the consumption of highly nutritious food such as milk and meat has increased.

The changes in diet can be accounted for by a number of factors. First, people are much wealthier than before. With a higher income, they can afford to buy good foods which, in the past, were rarely seen on the dinner tables of ordinary families. Another factor is that people have realized the importance of a balanced diet to their health. Lack of certain amount of meat or milk, for example, will result in poor health. Finally, owing to the economic reform, meat and milk, which were scarce in the past, are produced in large quantities. For all those reasons, what was formerly called "the basket of vegetables" has become that of varied foods.

To sum up, insignificant as those changes may seem, they are the signs of the improved economic condition in China. We believe that as more effort is put into the modernization, there will be greater changes in people's diet in the future.

B 写作的高分模式与技巧突破

一篇好的作文应该是主题明确,思路清晰,论述有力、准确,语言正确,文字简洁、流畅、连贯,结构严谨。这不仅要求考生要有较坚实的语言功底,具有一定的英语短文写作知识,而且也要求考生具备一定的写作技巧,考生在短文写作中要想取得好成绩,必须掌握一定的写作方法,我们在这里向考生推荐介绍"三段十句作文法"。

三段十句作文法基本模式

六级考试作文要求考生在 30 分钟写出一篇不少于 150 词的英语作文,而这些文章的结构基本上都是议论文,即单一的说明、阐述、比较或驳斥。考生可以采用写三段的结构方式围绕主题进行写作,即短文由引言段(introduction)、正文段(body)和结论段(conclusion)三段组成。第一段:引言段,解释介绍短文的主旨,引起读者注意,并说明短文主要讨论的主题。第二段:正文也叫主体段,

对引言段中提出的主题,从不同的角度,运用举例、对比、排列顺序、因果等手段展开讨论或说明。第三段:在结论段中,考生以简洁的语言概括前面短文的中心内容,并作进一步说明,阐明作者的观点、态度或评论。这就是我们所说的"三段作文结构",实际上,这是绝大多数作文的结构要求。

同时三段结构的作文完全可以运用由蔡基刚创造的十句作文法来进行,"十句作文法"并非一定写 10 句,从六级考试高分作文(150 词左右)来分析,句子数量分布在 10 句至 15 句范围(依句子长短和结构不同而句子数量有所不同)。考生便能用 10 到 15 句完成一篇六级考试要求 150~180 词的作文,我们把这种三段式十句作文方法称之为"三段十句作文法"。大量考生获高分作文的实践证明,"三段十句作文法"符合 CET-6 级考试命题写作结构规律,是一种高分作文方法。考生经过短期训练之后就可将作文成绩较大幅度提高,因此在这里向考生加以推荐和介绍。掌握三段十句作文法,对六级考生写出一篇满意的高分作文是十分重要的。



第一段(开头段):主旨句(句1)、扩展句(句2) 第二段(中间段):主题句(句3)、扩展句(句4)、扩展句(句5)、 扩展句(句6)、扩展句(句7)、扩展句(句8)、 小结句(句9)

第三段(结尾段):结尾句(句10)

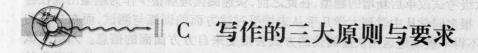
具体说明:图章 图大企为设置的大部分。从过参的角度者, 新大级考验的六个大图; 有引, 明说种具

第一段,即开头段,主题段,包括二句(有时还可能是三句或者更多)。第一句为主旨句,通过简洁概括的语言,写出文章所要围绕的大致内容,使阅卷老师了解文章主旨;第二句为扩展句,用来说明和支持主题句。扩展的方式可以举例、对比、罗列事实、数据等。

第二段中间段即主体段,共七句。第一句(句3)为主题句,提出本文体现的主题,它在主题上与第一段相关和一致。第二句至第七句(句4—句9)为扩展句,说明和支持本段的主题。句与句之间要注意衔接过渡。

第三段结尾段,也是全文的总结句,有时也可为2句、3句,与文章主题相呼应,强化主题。

根据论说文的几种功能,也是英语六级写作作文中常出现的几种结构,三段十句作文模式也可有其他文体。另外,三段式作文法可以是三个段落,也可以是四个段落。



英语六级作文考试要求考生在规定的时间内写出语法正确、意思连贯的一篇短文,考生不仅要掌握短文的三段式模式,还必须了解短文的内在要求,短文的基本特征,即:思想的统一性、内容的连贯性和结构的完整性。

1. 思想的统一性

短文思想的统一性,即要求每一段只能有一个主题思想,说明某一件事或某一个问题,段落内每个句子,短文内的所有段落都必须围绕中心思想或主题,所有细节都要与主题句紧密相连,所有

段落必须和中心思想或主题有关,要有利于说明中心思想。这也就是通常所说的切题(relevance),要保持一个段落,短文的统一性,就必须舍弃任何与主题无关的,或者说服力不强的内容。否则会使读者迷惑不解,而有损于作者意图的表达。

2. 内容的连贯性

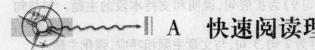
短文的连贯性要求段落中的句子之间衔接要自然、流畅,层次安排要清晰,合乎逻辑。也就是说短文要条理清楚,层次分明。而为了达到连贯的效果,我们必须使用一些过渡词语,这些过渡词语也叫做"启、承、转、合"语。其目的就是将各句之间各段之间的逻辑关系清楚地展示在读者面前。

3. 结构的完整性

结构的完整性,顾名思义,指段落或短文要对所提出的问题进行分析、解释、说明和议论。也就是说一个段落或一篇短文必须有头有尾,有始有终,不能缺少任何成分。

→ Ⅱ. 阅读理解命题规律与技巧突破

新六级考试的阅读理解大题,是六级考试改革的重点题型。首先,此题从概念上被一分为二,分为快速阅读与仔细阅读两大部分。从试卷的角度看,新六级考卷的六个大题,有两个大题是阅读题,第二大题是快速阅读理解,第四大题是仔细阅读理解。从题型的角度看,快速阅读理解采用了正误辨认和完成句子两种题目形式,10个小题,前面4个题为正误辨认题,后面6个题为补充句子题;仔细阅读理解在保留两篇传统阅读理解文章的基础上,又增加了选词填空和短句回答的新题型。



A 快速阅读理解命题规律与技巧突破

1. 命题规律

快速阅读理解是六级考试改革后新增的题型,在此之前,快速阅读理解很少作为题型出现在各级各类正式考卷之中。很多同学从中学到大学几乎从未接受过这方面的训练与测试,而在日常的生活和工作中,我们却不得不被动地运用快速阅读的方式去接受来自方方面面的信息。六级考试增加快速阅读理解大题,既是落实最新《大学英语课程教学要求》,贯彻新的教学思想,培养学生的英语综合运用能力的必然结果,也的确抓住了英语阅读技能培养的薄弱环节。

按照六级考试委员会公布的样题,新六级考试的快速阅读理解大题是一篇 1000 余词的英语文章(样卷为 1349 词),紧随第一大题写作之后。题目要求考生用 15分钟时间阅读全文并完成文章后面的 10 道题目。如果考生考前没有思想准备,没有进行过相关的快速阅读理解训练,根本无法在题目限定的时间之内完成此题。最新《大学英语课程教学要求》对六级的一般阅读速度规定为每分钟 70 词。若按此速度,阅读新六级考试的样题 1349 词就需将近 20分钟,阅读一遍的时间都没有,哪里还有时间完成 4个正误辨认题,更不用说 6个要求动笔拼写的完成句子题了。

2. 技巧突破

新六级考试对快速阅读理解的时间要求非常严格,此题为第二大题,紧随写作之后。按照考场要求,考试开始后,先只发作文题,30分钟作文完成后,才能打开试题册做快速阅读理解,15分钟时间一到,快速阅读理解的答题卡连同作文一起就会被监考老师收去,换句话说,做此大题的时间只有15分钟,多一分钟也不可能。由此可见,要想取得快速阅读理解的好成绩,就必须提高阅读速度,要想提高阅读速度,就一定要掌握正确的方法。一般说来,快速阅读理解的方法有两种,一是略读(Skimming),二是查读(Scanning)。

1) 略读

略读又称浏览阅读或跳读。这是一种非常实用的快速阅读技巧。略读的目的就是把握全文的大意,包括文章的中心思想,以及从几个方面来说明和讨论这一中心思想。在略读的过程中,考生应该把重点放在文章的首段和尾段,对中间的几段,可以根据情况只读第一句话,快速浏览句子中的关键词语,完全可以把文章的细节忽略不计。略读技能主要用来解决有关文章主旨,中心思想和标题的问题。

节分布情况。表达方面,一般地能用一个词充分表达某一个意思,决不用一个短语,能用载查(2

查读又称寻读,和略读一样,查读也是一种快速阅读技巧。与略读相比,查读并不要求考生了解整篇文章的中心思想,查读的主要目的是找到所需要的信息,只需通过搜寻以了解某一特定的细节,例如:数字、人物、原因、年代、方式等。这种方法主要用于回答快速阅读理解文章后面的问题,特别是那些有关细节的问题。考生通过查读,迅速地从文章中准确地找到某个问题的答案出处,然后仔细研读该部分,辨认正误或把未完成的句子补充完整。

新六级考试的快速阅读理解大题总共只有 15 分钟。考生答题时,最好先用略读的技巧,用 4 分钟左右的时间略读全文,阅读速度应该在每分钟 300 词左右,然后用一分钟左右研读 10 个考题,再带着这 10 个考题,用查读的技巧确定每道考题的答案,查读所需的时间也是 4 分钟左右。最后答题,每道考题应该都在 30 秒之内完成。题目全部答完之后,最后还有一分钟时间,把全部的答案校对一遍,看是否有漏答、错答或拼写错误。

B 短句回答命题规律与技巧突破

1. 短句回答的四大命题规律

新六级考试的短句回答题是第 4 大题仔细阅读理解的 Section A,这是一篇 400 词左右的英语文章。文后有 5 个问题或未完成的句子,题目要求考生在仔细阅读短文后,回答问题或将未完成的句子补充完整,答案用词越少越好。

短句回答的文章、题材、体裁和难度应该和仔细阅读理解大题中的其他几种题型——选词填空和多项选择阅读理解相同,涉及政治、经济、文化、生活等大学生可能接触或关心的领域。

短句回答的命题规律归纳起来主要有以下4种形式:

1) **主旨题**。对文章进行归纳总结,说明文章的主题思想或段落的中心内容,常见的提问方式有: What's the main idea of the passage?

What's the appropriate title for this passage?

2)细节题。一般可从原文找到答案信息,经过提炼后可用自己的语言进行表达,细节题的提问方式有:

What is the author's reason for?	
In the author's opinion, results from	
According to the passage, the is mainly due to	k as tal fin

3)推断题。需仔细阅读,琢磨上下文,进行合理推断,该题型常用如下提问方式:

What is emplied, but not directly stated?

What can you assume / conclude from the passage?

4) 词汇题。需要寻找原词在文章中的同义代换词,也可根据构词法或上下文的语境来推测。这类题型的提问方式有:

What does the word "..." mean?

The word "..." could be best replaced by _____?

2. 短句回答四大解题技巧

1)速读全文,概括全文

速读全文的目的在于了解文章主旨大意,领悟文章中心思想,注意文章的发展方向和各细节分布情况。表达方面,一般地能用一个词充分表达某一个意思,决不用一个短语,能用一个短语表达一个意思,决不用一个句子。

2) 抓住关键词语

一篇文章的关键词语构成该文章的意义的主干。一般地,文章主题句,结论句的主语、宾语和表语以及其他与文章主要内容有关的词语都在关键词之列。正确选用原文中的关键词比自己现组织要准确简洁得多,也省时省力得多。实际上,很多题的正确答案都是原文中的关键词语或以关键词为基础的。

3) 注意提问方式和答案的协调性

不同类型的问题要求不同形式的回答。例如:问题是问目的,答案就应该用表示目的的用语。

4) 尽量避免语言错误

考生常见的语言错误有:

- ①语法错误,包括主谓不一致,时态混乱,搭配不当,句子结构不完整,用词不当等。
- ②语言形式错误,如拼写错误、大小写、标点符号等。



C 选词填空命题规律与技巧突破

1. 命题规律

按照六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会发布的信息,选词填空是短句回答的备用题型,和短句回答二选其一,交替出现在每次的考卷之中。该题是一篇300词左右的英语文章,题材为考生所熟悉,难度与短句回答和多项选择性阅读理解文章相同,文章中留出10处空白,题目要求考生仔细阅读短文后,从文后提供的15个单词中选择合适的词填空,每个空只能填一词,每个词只准用一次。

选词填空属于仔细阅读理解大题,考查的是在阅读环境中考生的篇章词汇理解能力。本题和完形填空题很有几分类似,都是在一篇英语文章中留空白填空。所不同的是,完形填空采用多顶选择的题目形式,20个小题每小题均提供 A,B,C,D 4 个选择项,从中选出一个最佳答案,而选词填空的 10 个小题,则须从 15 个单词中逐一选出。从题目的命题意图来看,完形填空考查考生的英语

综合运用能力,所以考查的范围涉及所有词汇,既考实词,也考虚词,而选词填空考查的主要是实词 (动词、名词、形容词、副词等)。一般不涉及虚词(介词、连词等)。

2. 技巧突破

做选词填空题切忌见空就填,边填边读,读完填空的错误做法。考生一定要先用1~2分钟略 读全文,对全文的主旨和中心思想有了一个大致的了解之后,再开始填空;要尽量运用自己的词汇 知识和语法知识,利用线索词填空,对于那些难填的空,可以先放在一边,等后面的空填好之后,利 用得到的最新信息再次填空;空填完之后,最后再用1~2分钟的时间将全部答案核对一遍。

多项选择阅读理解是六级考试的传统题型。六级考试改革之后,阅读类考题在增加了一篇 1000 多词的快速阅读理解,一篇 400 词左右的短句回答(或选词填空)的情况下,仍然保留了两篇 传统阅读理解文章(原为4篇350词左右的文章),而且文章的篇幅又有增长,样卷中的两篇文章 一篇为449词,一篇为444词。阅读理解大题的新增题型和饱和的题量是考生应尽快面对并解决 的课题。

多项选择阅读理解的命题,主要包括以下5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。

水体类型原不仅考查等生对文中数据的理解。而且还会考查对数字的计算

细节问题

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: 对国际第一本主要的制器设计文际主题的中枢接属出条件目录的

①The	major	advantage	of.			is	用數學。
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- (3) The word "liability" most probably means
- The reduction of the possible hazards in food ultimately depends on _____.
- (5) According to the passage, when and where . . .? zoroob 000 to glad and allow benegated troops and i

2) 抓住关键词语或短语。《If default bus tests reserved notice ones and to weight large murray of extended

To "live a completely sedentary life-style" in the passage means ________. I new life a U add ni education

A) to "live an inactive life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live an inactive life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and assume that B) to "live a decent life" and B)

C) to "live a life with complete freedom" D) to "live a life of vice" sound gambed with a sound of

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, sometimes called "The Graveyard of the Atalantic." This is an area of the western Atlantic between Bermuda and Florida, roughty 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 people 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 loses 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,这种情况是不符合实际情况的,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

此种类型题不仅考查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 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($^{\circ}$),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,文章中出现的是具体的年份,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,经过