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*Guide To College English
Test Band Six*

大学英语六级应试指要

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第一章

听力理解

§ 1.1 测试要旨

大学英语 CET—6 听力理解部分是应试者普遍感到头痛的部分。历届考试的统计数据表明：听力理解部分始终是多数考生的薄弱环节，因而较大程度地影响了考生考试的成绩。

大学英语 CET—6 考试中听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

听力理解能力是语言实用能力的一个组成部分，听不仅有助于说、读、写、译能力的相应提高和巩固，而且和阅读一样是汲取语言营养不可缺少的渠道之一。随着国际交往的日益频繁，科学技术的突飞猛进，诸多交流手段如：卫星广播电视节目接收，计算机上 Inter 网，多媒体的广泛运用等都已涉及当今社会生活的各个角落。因此，培养借助有声语言来获取各种信息的能力已显得更为迫切。按照教学大纲的要求，学生在修完基础阶段六级后应具有一定听的能力，对题材熟悉，难度低于精读课文，基本上无生词，语速为每分钟 140 词的听力材料，听完一遍即可听懂，理解的正确率不低于 70%。

听懂是理解的前提。如果听的能力差，不能迅速捕捉信息，听不懂所听材料的内容，理解也就无从谈起。当然，这中间存在一个短期记忆的问题。短期记忆是从听懂到理解的过渡。因为只听懂了所听材料的内容，而不能在短期内将获取的信息储存于大脑之

中,以备理解时使用,理解也就无法进行。只有做到听出对话中的关键词、词组及句子,并且能在短期内记住,进行快速分析,正确地判断,逻辑推理,归纳概括,从而最终达到正确理解的目的。

§ 1.2 题型

(一)对话(Section A)

Section A 共有 10 题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个就对话内容提出的问题。对话内容涉及人们日常生活的衣、食、住、行及学习、工作等。对话的句子结构较为简单,大多为简单句,有少量的并列和主从复合句。时态以一般现在时和一般过去时为主,有少量的完成时态。主语多为人称代词。例如:

You will hear:

M: Could you tell me the time-table of the school bus?

W: Well, the bus leaves here for the campus every two hours from 7:00 a. m. But on Saturdays it starts half an hour later.

Q: When does the second bus leave on Saturdays?

You will read:

A. At 7:30.

B. At 8:30.

C. At 9:00.

D. At 9:30.

根据输入进脑海的内容,并主要根据对话中妇女所提供的“每两个小时”,“星期六晚开半小时”的内容,选择出正确的答案 D。

1. 改变说法

所谓改变说法是指选择项中的某一项跟对话中的某一部分内

容相同或相近,但说法不同,主要有以下几种形式。

(1)词的替代

词的替代是指在选择项中用同义词、近义词来代替对话中的某个词或用别的词语对其进行语义解释。例如:

M: Well, this is a pleasant surprise. It seems to me we ran into each other here last week too.

W: You and I must have the same idea. The only way to beat the crowds when you do the grocery shopping on Saturday is to be here when they open at 9:00 sharp!

Q: Why did both of them do grocery shopping at 9:00 sharp?

A. To run into each other. B. To get bargains.

C. To avoid the crowds. D. To join the crowds.

该题答案为选择项 C,在以上对话中,女声所说的 beat the crowds 可用选择项 C: To avoid the crowds 来解释。又如:

M: Excuse me, but I didn't hear clearly what you said. Did you say that your teaching assistant would mark the exam papers?

W: No. I said that he would collect the papers. I'll grade them myself.

Q: What did the woman say about the exam?

A. Her teaching assistant would grade the exam papers.

B. She would collect the exam papers herself.

C. She would mark the exam papers herself.

D. She would not give her students an exam.

此题答案为选择项 C,考生也许对 mark 和 grade 这两个动词在对话中的用法不甚熟悉。其实,mark 和 grade 都可作“(给卷子)

评分”解。

(2)词组替代

选择项对听力对话中出现的词组进行替代或解释。例如：

M: Your yard is always so beautiful, Cathy. You must have a gardener.

W: Oh, no. It would cost at least \$ 50 a month to hire someone to do the work, so I do most of it myself. I enjoy taking care of the flowers, but I have to force myself to do the weeding and cut the grass.

Q: What does Cathy like to do?

- A. To clean the yard.
- B. To weed the garden.
- C. To hire a gardener.
- D. To work in the flower beds.

答案为选择项 D。对话中的 enjoy taking care of the flowers 实际上等于 like doing (或 to do) sth 之意。又如：

W: Can you get off the phone? I have to make a call.

M: Just a minute. I'm talking to my sister.

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Get off the floor.
- B. Stand up.
- C. Go out.
- D. Hang up.

该题答案为选择项 D。对话中的 to get off the phone 与选择项中的 hang up 意思相同。

(3)句子替换

主要是指对句子的同义解释,也包括一些句型转换。

M: Last night, Jack left his car parked in front of his girlfriend's house and when he came out to go home, it

was gone.

W: Wow! That's really tough. He just bought it last month, didn't he?

Q: What do you think happened?

A. Jack's car was stolen.

B. Jack sold his car.

C. Jack bought a new car.

D. Jack had a car accident.

答案是选择项 A, 对话中第一位男士所说的 it was gone(……车不见了)与 Jack's car was stolen 同义, 只是表达方式不同。又如:

W: Let's talk about the preparations for the party.

M: Right. We really need to plan better this time. Remember what a mess it was at the last party!

Q: What do we know about the last party?

A. It was pretty good.

B. It was rather dull.

C. It was not well organized.

D. It was attended by many people.

答案为选择项 C。这里 mess 表示 confusion 或 disorder 之意, What a mess it was...表达的即是 It was not well organized.

2. 时间和价格

听力理解测试中常会出现涉及日期、时间、价格的题型。如果所听数字涉及价格、时间时, 应注意听清相关数字与单位, 以备换算。例如:

M: How much is the rent of the apartment on the second floor of that building?

W: It's two hundred dollars a month unfurnished or two hundred and fifty dollars furnished. Utilities are forty dollars extra.

Q: How much will it cost the man to rent a furnished apartment including utilities?

A. \$ 240

B. \$ 250

C. \$ 290

D. \$ 200

这里首先要能听出 two hundred, unfurnished; two hundred and fifty, furnished; utilities, forty 这三组数字及其相关的关键词。然后听出单位 dollars, 通过阅读选择项便可得知。针对问题, 理解时进行计算, 用 a furnished apartment 的价钱 \$ 250 加上 utilities 的价钱 \$ 40, 便可知道选择 C 项为正确答案。又如:

W: Hi, Bill. Glad to meet you. I guess you've been busy lately. What's the wedding date?

M: June 10th, two weeks from tomorrow. I hope you can be there, if you're in town that long.

Q: What's the date when the conversation takes place?

A. July 4th.

B. May 26th.

C. June 10th.

D. June 24th.

该题答案是选择项 B。女方谈话中问及 wedding date, 男方即答 June 10th, two weeks from tomorrow。这就清楚地告诉了应试者谈话的日子, 即以 June 10th 为起始时间向后倒计 15 天, 即 May 26th。听这类题时, 一要听出有关数字, 尤其是音近的数字, 要能辨别清楚; 二要知道其表达方式如用 fortnight 表示两星期, decade 表示十年, score 代表二十, dozen 代表一打(十二个)等。

3. 地点和动向

地点主要涉及谈话的地点或事件发生的地点。这些地点有些

是谈话过程中直接提及的,有些则要应试者根据对话的内容判断或推测来确定。动向类题和地点类题密切相关,主要涉及谈话者一方或双方,或者第三方的活动方向。例如:

W: When do you think that I can go home, Dr. Smith?

M: Well, you came in on Monday and today is Friday. I'd say that you could probably leave tomorrow, but I don't want you to go back to work for several days.

Q: Where is the woman in the conversation?

- A. At home.
- B. In a hospital.
- C. In the doctor's office.
- D. At a hotel.

该题所涉及的地点在谈话中有所暗示,但不很明确,需要进行判断和推测。从对话中得知,男士是一位医生,他谈话中的 don't want you to go back to work 表示女方不适合马上上班工作,由此可见女方是男方的病人。这样,选项 A 和 D 就可以排除。C 项虽也有可能,但相对于 B 项,很难断定医生和病人的谈话就一定会发生在“医生办公室”,而这类谈话发生在医院这个大范围却是可以肯定的,故选择 B 项为正确答案。又如:

W: Will Micheal be coming to the party tomorrow night?

M: He will be supposed to, but in fact he won't be back from the business trip till the day after tomorrow.

Q: Where will Micheal be tomorrow?

- A. At the party. B. Back at home.
C. Back from the trip. D. Still on his trip.

该对话是关于 Micheal 明后天动向的。Micheal 明天的处所, 要靠判断或推测来确定。由于他后天之前不会回来(或后天才会回来), 这一信息便把 A、B 和 C 三项的可能性全部排除了, 只有选择 D 项 Still on his trip 为正确答案。

4. 人物判断

此类题目往往由对话提供一个情节,然后要求应试者确定对话人之间的关系或者对话者的身份。从所给出的四个选择项中就可以看出题目问的是人物关系,但要想做出正确的选择仍需透彻体会对话的含义,捕捉关键词语。例如:

M: Could you please tell me at which stop I should get off for the Metropolitan Museum? Also, how much is the fare?

W: Of course. I'll tell you when we get there. The fare is sixty cents. Just put it in the fare box.

Q: What is the probable relationship between these two people?

- A. Doctor and patient.
- B. Passenger and bus driver.
- C. Daughter and father.
- D. Customer and merchant.

该题的关键信息词是 stop, get off 和 fare。借助于四个选择项,一般要交费(fare)并在某个站(stop)要下(get off)的人只能是 passenger,而他所问的对象由于没有 conductor 只能是 bus driver,故选择 B 项为正确答案。又如:

W: Good morning. This is Dr. Allen's office.

M: Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Allen to have my teeth cleaned and checked. I'd like to have it done this week if possible.

Q: Who is the woman?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. A dentist. | B. A secretary. |
| C. A patient. | D. A receptionist. |

该对话的核心内容是一位男性病人要与牙医预约检查并洁牙。既然对病人说话的人没有说自己是××医生,而是说这是××医生的诊所,根据提问,A、C两项即可排除,因此,B项和D项成了选择的重点,通常,牙医诊所不会有 secretary 而有 receptionist (接待员),故选择D项为正确答案。

5. 情景推测

情景和背景是指谈话所叙述的情况或对话所涉及背景。人们在日常生活中常借助于对情景的描述使听话人了解事件的真相,借助于对背景的说明为做某事找寻理由。在听力理解中,应试者应根据对话所给情景和所描述的背景涉及的人或事,产生的影响或结果回答问题。这些问题大多属推断型题,要求一定的推理判断能力,例如:

M: I am sorry, Madam. The train is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat and I will tell you as soon as we know something in definite.

W: Thank you, I'll just sit here and read a magazine in the meantime.

Q: What can you conclude about the train from the conversation?

A. It's late.

B. It's empty.

C. It's crowded.

D. It's on time.

该对话的背景是车站候车室。对话的情景是:火车到点而没有到站,女方向男方询问。问题要求应试者从对话中推测火车的情况。听出关键词 train, behind schedule, 在理解过程中不要被后面的内容所干扰。由于问题所问的火车晚点了,故选择A项为正确答案。又如:

W: It's said you're moving to a new apartment soon.

M: Yes, I have to do so although it'll be more expensive. My present roommate plays his tape recorder all night long and I can't sleep.

Q: Why does the man want to change his living place?

- A. His roommate stays awake all night.
- B. He wants to play his recorder at night.
- C. The present room is too expensive.
- D. He needs a quieter place to live in.

该对话的内容涉及男方的居住环境不太安静,使他无法睡觉,因而他要准备搬家。对话中的关键词是: moving, apartment, play recorder, night 和 can't sleep。应试者听出内容并加以理解不应该有太大问题,但在选择正确答案时应小心。A 项虽比较接近答案,而且从常识上判断不能算错。但相比较而言, D 项 He needs a quieter place to live in. 便能作为他搬房子的直接理由,故选择 D 项为正确答案。

6. 语法辨析

这里指的是通过一定的词法、句法形式和意义来辨认选择。

(1) 否定

否定概念是英语学习的一个难点。即使在笔试中,考生也应特别重视,在听力理解测试中更应如此。否定一般分为:一般否定,部分否定,全部否定,特指否定,双重否定和含蓄否定。考生应特别注意含蓄否定,因为这类测试题的问题不同于一般从正面提问的形式,而是从反意(否定)的角度来进行提问,对应试者具有极大的迷惑性。例如:

M: Jane, I missed Prof. Black's lecture yesterday. Could you tell me the homework he assigned us?

W: Don't worry. Prof. Black was ill and failed to give the lec-

ture. He will not give it till next Monday.

Q: What can't we learn from the conversation?

- A. The Professor failed to give the lecture.
- B. No homework was assigned to the students.
- C. The class will not be given until next Monday.
- D. The students didn't worry about the Professor.

该对话几处用到了否定概念,尤其用到了含蓄否定词 miss, fail, 考生听时应特别注意识别。此题中 A, B, C 三个选项均在对话中提及,只有 D 项是对话中唯一没有直接涉及的内容,而它却正是问题所指,故选择 D 项为正确答案。

(2) 虚拟条件句

虚拟条件句既是听力难点之一,也是听力训练的重点。虚拟条件句所表达的事情与事实相反。在听力理解过程中,应试者首先应判断 if 从句是虚拟条件句还是真实条件句。若为虚拟条件句,则要进一步确定其表达的时态。一般来说,大多 if 虚拟条件句所表达的内容属与过去事实相反和与现在事实相反,也有少数与将来事实相反。例如:

W: What kind of work would you like to do most if you had the chance?

M: If I were going to change my line of work I would probably make a dramatic change. I would not live in a city. I would move to the country, probably be more involved with nature and with animals.

Q: Which of the following would the man choose to be?

- A. A dramatist.
- B. An actor.
- C. A worker.
- D. A farmer.

对话中的句子均用了与现在事实相反的虚拟条件句,表明整

个对话是对一种不可能发生的情况进行的假设。应试者在听的过程中应注意两个 if 从句表达的虚拟条件及其作用于主句的结果。我们从男士说的最后一句里三个词 country, nature 和 animals 可以理解该男士要到乡间与大自然结伴, 与动物为伍的倾向。因此, 选择 D 项, 做一位 farmer 是最佳答案。

此外, 有时会出现主从句表示的动作发生的时间不一致的情况。主句动作与现在事实相反, 从句动作与过去事实相反, 这种情况在语法上称为错综时间条件句。听力理解过程中, 要求考生先辨别出主从句两个动词的形式, 再根据其不一致的时态来判断谈话的意思。例如:

W: Tom, they say you are quite successful in fulfilling the plan ahead of time.

M: Well, I would be on my way doing the job if it had not been for your help last year.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

A. The woman did her share in doing the job.

B. The man took for granted the woman's help.

C. The woman did not help fulfil the plan.

D. The man doesn't thank the woman for her help.

这段对话中的条件句是虚拟条件。事实上女方早于去年帮了男方的忙, 而且男方说要是没有女方去年的帮助, 男方现在可能还没有完成任务, 更谈不上提前了。男声中的主句动作与现在事实相反, 从句动作与过去事实相反。关键词语为 successful, fulfil, would be, had not been。要知道, The woman did her share in doing the job 对主句的影响, 从而避免了主句所表达的境况的发生, 故 A 项为正确答案。

有时还会出现从句为真实条件句, 而主句带有虚拟意味。此时