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透析六级历年真题

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透析六级历年真题

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Preface

前言

《透析六级历年真题》以全真试题为素材进行全方位的透析,旨在帮助学生在语言知识积累的基础上,在较短时间内正确、高效地把握全真试题的命题原则、题型特征和应试策略,使自己的语言能力和知识能力在考试中得以充分发挥,做到游刃有余,得心应手。

之所以透析全真题,原因不外有二:一是效度(*validity*),二是信度(*reliability*)。所谓效度是指一套试题测试我们要测试、考查的内容或能力的程度,程度越高,则其效度就越高。就六级测试而言,无论从题型设计、出题难度及覆盖面等方面都较为准确、充分、全面地反映了大纲规定的内容。所谓信度,也就是可靠性,即一套题的测试结果是否较为稳定。接触过六级考试的师生对全真题的感受大致是一致的:难度适中、稳定,题型设置与搭配相对固定。这对于一种全国性的语言测试来说,是其价值的真正体现。

基于以上两点,本套丛书以最近几年真题为素材进行详尽分析与解释,以使学生的备考工作更具针对性和时效性,做到有的放矢,事半功倍。

本书特点——

全真试题,典型规范。全真试题最能体现《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的精神,在材料的语言难度、题型设置、选项设计等各方面都较为准确、全面、充分地反映了大纲的要求,具有很高的权威性,与仿真题不可同日而语,是备考过程中不可多得的材料。

答案准确,解析精当。本书中的所有参考答案皆由有着多年辅导考试经验的数位老师多方查阅、请教大方并反复推敲论证后确定的。解析精辟,抓住要点,触类旁通,注重总结命题规律,使考生轻松掌握应试之技巧,了解备考之方略。

经验集成,易于接受。本书的编者均为大学英语一线教师,对大纲要求及六级试题耳熟能详,对学生的学习特点了如指掌,因此,试题的解析既紧扣考题特点,又照顾到学生的吸收情况,具有较强的针对性和启发性。

本书的内容符合英语教学实践及规律,相信会得到广大师生的首肯,但由于编者水平有限,又受时间的限制,书中难免纰漏,望读者和同行不吝指正。

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Contents

目录

上篇 全真试题透析

听力理解	1
阅读理解	9
词汇	20
综合改错	24
英译汉	27
简答题	30
写作	35

下篇 全真试题与精解

2003年6月真题与精解	43
2002年12月真题与精解	63
2002年6月真题与精解	82
2002年1月真题与精解	102
2001年6月真题与精解	120
2000年12月真题与精解	138
2000年6月真题与精解	155
2000年1月真题与精解	173
1999年6月真题与精解	194
1999年1月真题与精解	212

上篇 全真试题透析

听力理解

一、考试内容及题型分析

六级听力理解放在考试第一部分,共有四个题型:对话部分,短文,听写填空和复合式听写。考试出题原则是每次从四种题型中任选两种,每种题型10分,共20分。

// 对话部分

对话就是交际,因此离不开一定的语言环境。在做对话部分的听力理解时,如果我们能够注意对话的语言环境,了解对话交流的主要信息,那么做这部分题时,准确率就会大大提高。现就对话部分经常出现的一些语境总结归纳如下:

对话者的关系	地点背景	内容	关键词
学生—教师	学校、教室	作业,考试	homework, marks, assignment, grades
学生—图书管理员	图书馆	借(还)书	borrow, return, fine, renew, due, overdue
顾客—售货员	商店	购物	how much, price tag, expensive, cheap
顾客—工作人员	邮局	邮寄信件、包裹	letter, address, postage
住客—服务员	宾馆	住宿	room, reservation, check in, check out
司机—交通警察	马路	违反交通规则	break the rule, fine, policeman
乘客—机场人员	机场	航班、登机	take off, flight, stewardess

对话者的关系	地点背景	内容	关键词
病人—医生	医院、诊所	看病	headache, pain. What's the matter?
乘客—售票员	公共汽车	问路	Excuse me, please. how can I... Will you tell me...?

上面只是常见的一些对话情景,此外还有同事之间,夫妻之间,父母子女之间,经理和秘书之间,邻居之间等等的对话。从对历年全真试题的分析来看,对话部分中的许多考题都是根据这一原则设置的,听力测试中常出现的题型有以下几种:

① 计算题

计算题的特点是要求考生回答对话中有关数字的一些问题,如数字、日期、年龄、时间、速度等。计算方式一般是加、减、乘、除。

例: W: It's awfully dark for 4 o'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?

M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says 7.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

- 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.

[0206, 07]*

[答案] B)。计算题。听到“4点”和“7点”,以及男士说的:你的表一定是几小时前就停了,应快速反应,选择B)。

② 地点题

地点题指针对对话双方直接或间接提到的某个地点提问的问题。该类试题要求考生根据对话内容辨别和推断出对话的场所或对话中提到的场所。这些场所包括学校、图书馆、商店、邮局、医院、机场等等。常见的提问形式有:

- a. Where does this conversation probably take place?
- b. Where did it happen?
- c. Where is...?
- d. What kind of store is she going to?

例: M: Good morning, What can I do for you?

W: I'd like to have my emergency brake fixed. The car rolls when I park it on the hill.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A) At a gas station.
- B) In a park.
- C) In an emergency room.
- D) At a garage.

[0106, 10]

* 括号内数字表示本题为2002年6月考试真题中的第7题。下同

[答案] D)。推断题。女士说得让男士修理一下她的紧急刹车。车子停在山上时自己就滑动。另外根据男士的职业用语我们可知对话应是在修理厂进行的,故选 D)。

例: W: I have a complaint to make, sir. I waited 10 minutes at the table before the waiter showed up, and when I finally got served, I found it was not what I ordered.

M: I'm terribly sorry, Ma'am. It has been unusually busy tonight. As a compensation, your meal will be free.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A) At the information desk B) In an office.
C) In a restaurant. D) At a railway station. [0012, 02]

[答案] C)。本题是地点题,要求考生根据对话内容辨别和推断出对话的场所或对话中提到的场所。根据对话中的关键词 waiter, serve, order, meal, free 等可看出,这是发生在饭店的一段对话,故选 C)。

③ 中 BUT 题型

中 BUT 题型的特征为第一说话人所言无关紧要;第二说话人的答话由两部分组成:先是一个简单的短句,后接一个较长的句子,并且短句与长句子之间用 but 连接。也就是说,第二说话人的两句话中间的 but 是本类题型的最根本的标志。因此,称这类题型为“中 BUT 题型”。全真试题中出现的提问方式有:

- a. What do we learn from this conversation?
b. How does the man feel about his job?
c. What did the man do last night?
d. Why can't Professor Hill answer her questions now?

例: W: I thought the librarian said we could check out as many books as we need without a library card.

M: That's right, but not those reference books.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) Students with a library card can check any book out.
B) Reference books are not allowed to be checked out.
C) Only students with a library card can check out reference books.
D) The number of books a student can check out is unlimited. [0006, 10]

[答案] C)。男士说,他认为图书管理员说过,不用图书证就可以借阅所需的图书。女士说,对,但不是说可借阅参考书。一听到这个对话,马上就该判断这是个中 BUT 题型。不难判断出,只有有图书证的学生才可借阅参考书。

④ 对话者关系题

该类题要求考生通过对话内容识别出对话者之间的关系。这种关系包括师生关系,母子关系,夫妻关系,医生和病人的关系,乘客与售票员的关系,司机和警察的关系等等。常见的提问形式是:

What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

例: W: Sorry I didn't come yesterday, because I had a temperature. Could you tell me your requirements for my term paper?

M: The theme of your paper can be about business management or touring resources in China.

and the length of your paper should be no less than 15 pages.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A) Manager and employee. B) Salesman and customer
C) Guide and tourist. D) Professor and student. [0012, 09]

[答案]D)。本题是对话者关系题。女士说她昨天由于发烧而没能来,问男士对其学期论文有何要求。男士对其论文主题、长度做了要求。由此可见,两者是师生关系。

⑤ 推理判断题

推理判断题是针对对话的内容出题。该类题要求考生根据对话的内含意义推断说话者的态度、观点、目的、意图等。常采用的问句形式是:

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. What does the man/woman mean?
b. What do we learn from the conversation?
c. What conclusion can we draw from the conversation?</p> |
|--|

例: M: When we are supposed to submit our project proposals, Jane?

W: They'll do by the end of the week. We've only 2 days left. We'll just have to hurry.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) The deadline is drawing near. B) She can't meet the deadline.
C) She turned in the proposals today. D) They are two days ahead of time. [0201, 07]

[答案]A)。本题是推理判断题。女士说,我们还剩下两天,得快点儿,由此可知:最后期限快到了,故选A)。

例: W: We are informed that the 1130 train is late again.

M: Why did the railway company even bother to print a schedule?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The company has trouble printing a schedule.
B) The speakers arrived at the station late.
C) The train seldom arrives on time.
D) the schedule has been misprinted. [0306, 05]

[答案]C)。推理判断题。女士说到火车会再次晚点。男士满腹牢骚地说:印那个时刻表有什么用,由此可推断火车经常晚点。该类题型是目前六级听力题的出题趋势,即考查考生的综合理解能力。每套听力题中大约有60%~70%的题属于推理判断题。

// 短文部分

以上简单地介绍了6种常见的题型。这6种题型不仅适应于对话听力部分,而且适应于短文听力部分。除了以上题型外,短文部分的问题通常还会涉及到中心思想、作者或说话者对所论述的问题的观点和看法、短文中的一些具体事实或过程的因果关系。从对历届全真题的分析来看,短文听力部分对考生而言难度较大。主要是由于这部分的听力材料较长,一些考生在听的过程中抓不住主要内容,只听懂一些单词或几个句子,或跟不上录音的速度等。解决这些问题需要考生在考试之前有计划地、比较系统地听上十几套模拟题或听力练习题,在听的过程中进行归纳总结,使自己逐渐适应外国人的语音和语调,熟悉对话的语速。

例: On 15th, Feb, 1989 an instant survey was carried out among 18 overseas postgraduate students. 11 students were male and 7 were female. The purpose of the survey was to discover the views of the

students on a number of matters of personal concern. The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the students to complete. There were five questions. The first question concerned favorite color and the second favorite number. The next 3 questions were all concerned with aspects of marriage. No. 3 looked at the ideal age to get married, No. 4 examined the qualities looked for in a partner and No. 5 asked about the ideal number of children. The main findings were as follows: Blue was the most popular color. This was followed by Green and Purple. There was no real significance in the choice of lucky number. About one third of the students said that they had none. Sixty-one percent of the students selected the age group 26 to 30 years as ideal for marriage, followed by 21 to 25 year. In looking at the most important qualities in an ideal partner, some hoped the person to be Intelligent, others chose Natural, still others indicated Attractive and Honest. The ideal number of children was 2, followed by 3. It is not easy to reach any definite conclusion based upon such a small sample of students from such widely different backgrounds. However, it is clear that majority favorite of 26 to 30 is the ideal age to get married with an intelligent partner, and producing 2 children. [9801, P3]

17. A) 18 American undergraduates. B) 18 American postgraduates.
 C) 18 overseas undergraduates. D) 18 overseas postgraduates.
18. A) Family relations. B) Social problems C) Family planning. D) Personal matters.
19. A) Red B) Blue C) Green D) Purple
20. A) The five questions were not well designed.
 B) Not all the questionnaires were returned.
 C) Only a small number of students were surveyed.
 D) Some of the answers to the questions were not valid.

【解析】该篇短文篇幅简短,语言流畅,没有超纲的词语,并无障碍可言,但如果在做题的过程中漏听了某些具体的事实或细节,或虽然留意到了这些具体事实或细节,但拿得不准,似是而非,那样就很难找出正确的答案。

短文中的第17题:“Who were involved in this instant survey?”就是一个细节题。如果考生把握住第一句:On 15th Feb, 1989 an instant survey was carried out among 18 overseas postgraduate students, 11 students were male and 7 were female.”并留意到该句中的关键词 overseas postgraduates, 那么这道题就迎刃而解了。

【小结】从该题可以看出,把握关键词,准确获取重要细节信息的能力在做短文理解题中是十分重要的。

短文中的第18题:“What do the 5 questions to be answered focus on?”是一个推断型的题,主要是测试考生获取明示信息的能力及由此进行推理判断的能力。该题要求考生回答调查表中的5个问题集中于哪个方面。短文的前半部分对5个问题进行了详细阐述,而且在详细阐述之前明确指出:“The purpose of the survey was to discover the views of the students on a number of matter of personal concern.”,该句可以说是五个问题的主题句。5个问题中,第一个问题是关于“喜欢的颜色”;第二个问题是关于“喜欢的数字”;第三个问题是关于“婚姻”方面的问题,如:结婚年龄,怎样才能找到一个好的伴侣,婚后要几个孩子等。从这5个要回答的问题来看,都属于个人问题,因此,正确的答案应是D)。

【小结】从本题可以看出,把握短文中的具体细节固然重要,但利用细节进行逻辑推理的能力不可缺少。同时,把握主题句也是做对题的关键。

短文中第19题“What colour was chosen as the most popular in the survey?”与第18题相同,属于具体细节题。短文中第20题“Why is it difficult to reach any definite conclusion from the survey?”是一个推断型的题。该题要求考生根据具体的细节(调查的人数较少,被调查者的背景各不相同)推断

出正确的答案。实质上短文结尾部分“*It is not easy to reach any definite conclusion based upon such a small sample of students from such widely different backgrounds*”(该句是整个调查结果的总结句)一句已经明确地给出了答案。但大部分考生未能做对这道题,究其原因是该句较长。在听的过程中,大部分考生只获取了只言片语的信息,只好凭主观臆测。

【小结】从本题可以看出:把握总结句,准确地理解较复杂的长句是做好短文听力的重要技能之一。

听写填空

试卷上给出一篇约 200 字的短文,其中有 10 个左右的空格。几乎每个空都要设置一个陷阱,或是高难度单词、或是连读与爆破音弱化现象、或是大小写、单复数、过去时的种种干扰。全文朗读 3 遍,第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,目的是让考生了解全文内容;第二遍在空格处停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格处;第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,目的是供考生进行核对、校改。由于历年考试中尚未出现此题型,例解从略。

复合式听写

“复合式听写”虽然是一道独立的大题,但实质上由两部分组成:第一部分是单词听写,要求考生在空格处填入所缺的单词;第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

“复合式听写”通常是一篇约 250 个词左右的短文,朗读 3 遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,目的是让考生了解全文内容。第二遍朗读时,在第一部分的每个空格处略有停顿,要求考生填入所缺的单词;在第二部分之后停顿 5 分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出要点。第三遍朗读与第一遍一样,没有停顿,目的是供考生进行核对、校改。

“复合式听写”部分的题材、体裁和难度等与听力理解部分的短文大致相同,朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

例:2000 年 12 月份 Section B

The human body is a remarkable food processor. As an adult, you may consume(S1) _____ a ton of food per year and still not gain or lose a pound of body weight. You are(S2) _____ harnessing and consuming energy through the intricate(S3) _____ of your body in order to remain in energy balance. To(S4) _____ a given body weight, your energy input must balance your energy output. However, sometimes the(S5) _____ energy balance is upset, and your(S6) _____ body weight will either fall or(S7) _____.

The term body image refers to the mental image we have of our own physical appearance, and(S8) _____. Research has revealed that about 40 percent of adult men and 55 percent of adult women are dissatisfied with their current body weight. (S9) _____. At the college level, a study found that 85 percent of both male and female first-year students desired to change their body weight. (S10) _____. Thinness is currently an attribute that females desire highly. Males generally desire muscularity. The vast majority of individuals who want to change their body weight do it for the sake of appearance; most want to lose excess body fat, while a smaller percentage of individuals actually want to gain weight.

【答案】

S1 over S2 constantly S3 mechanism S4 maintain S5 overall S6 normal S7 increase

S8 It can be influenced by a variety of factors, including how much we weigh, or how that weight is distributed

S9 Similar findings have also been reported at the high school level, mainly with female students

S10 The primary cause of this concern is the value that American society in general assigns to physical appearance

二、技能训练及应试技巧

听力理解测试是衡量考生语言基本技能的一种重要手段,大学英语六级考试就把听力理解作为考试的重要项目之一,共 20 道题,20 分,占整个卷面分数的 1/5。

一般说来,考生在听力测试部分遇到的问题是:(1)大脑的思维跟不上语速;(2)漏听某些关键词;(3)由于发音不准,不容易听准;(4)对全文的内容印象模糊,不能做出正确的推断。因此,笔者认为考生首先应就听力基础和听力理解两个方面加强训练。

/// 听力基础训练

在语言的基本技能中,听力属于接受型技能,这就决定了听力技能的提高必须通过进行大量的听力实践训练来实现。听力基础训练可以从以下几步进行:

1. 训练听力速度有两种方法

第一种方法是循序渐进,由慢速到快速,逐步提高,这样可以使学生逐渐适应听力速度,树立起听的信心。

第二种方法是一开始就以听力测试的正常语速进行训练,起初会出现“听不懂,跟不上”的现象,但由于在这种语速的不断冲击下,听力会逐渐敏感。久而久之,从开始只听懂只言片语,到能接受一个句子,以后是几个连续的句子,直至一个段落。这时,大脑已完全适应了这种语速,接下来便是增强记忆与理解的能力了。

我们在教学实践中体会到,第二种方法更有效。在听力速度的训练中,采用结构简单、词汇浅显,但语速正常的听力材料,经过一段时间的训练之后,语速保持不变,但逐渐加大语法与词汇的难度,直至达到听力测试的要求。这种方法往往会使学生在规定时间内有较大提高。

2. 基本素质训练

听力基本素质是对音素识别、连续爆破、句子重读、语音语调等英语语音基本知识的掌握,也包括熟悉英国音和美国音的发音特点。

在正常的连贯性说话中会出现一些音的变化,如音的同化、合成、不完全爆破、连读、略读等,掌握这些基本的语音规则,有利于在听力测试中听得准。

3. 记忆力的训练

听力记忆是听力测试中的一个重要环节。在教学实践中我们体会到,听力记忆训练可分 3 步进行:

① 填空。这一阶段的主要任务是训练听关键词的能力,如主语、谓语动词、表示时间或地点的名词、否定副词、转折连词、主从连词等。

② 听写。听写是训练记忆的有效方法。听写训练应从单句开始,逐步向段落过渡,应选用结构简单、词汇通俗的短文。听写短文时,应听完几句后,按内容的先后顺序,写出主要内容即可。

③ 复述。听完一个句子或段落,不是逐字逐句地去背诵,而是抓住关键词,用自己的话复述原

文的意思。应当注意,无论听什么短文,都应全神贯注,全力以赴,听完后立刻在大脑里重播,如此反复训练,记忆力会大大提高。

// 应试技巧

1. 做好考前准备,快速浏览卷面的选择项

记住携带必备物品,熟悉考场规则和程序,熟悉考题形式、做法要求。每部分的开始都有一段 Directions,介绍该部分考题的形式、做法及要求,Section A 还给了一个对话实例。如果考生能提前熟悉 Directions,那么就可以利用这段时间快速浏览卷面的选择项,从中预测对话的主题和可能提出的问题,从而带着问题去听,浏览选择项对提高做题的准确率有很大的帮助。

2. 弄清提问是做好听力题的关键

解题成功与否,很大程度上取决于能否听清楚提问的问题,这一点不仅适应于对话部分,而且(尤其)适应于短文听力部分。

从对历届全真试题的分析来看,对话部分的提问大都是以 wh-开头的特殊疑问句(what, where, when, why, who, which, whose, how 等)。1999 年 1 月份听力考题对话部分 10 道题中,7 道题以 what 提问,2 道题以 how 提问,1 道题以 why 提问。此外,对话部分的大多数问题都是围绕着第二个人的话语提出的,所以听清第二个人的对话内容至关重要。在 1999 年 1 月份的听力对话 10 个考题中,直接围绕第二个人的说话内容进行提问的共有②,④,⑤,⑥,⑦,⑧,⑨七道题。

就短文部分来讲,虽然短文的内容多种多样,但问题都是有规律的,概括起来有以下几点:

- ①主题和中心思想;
- ②事实和理由;
- ③人物之间的关系;
- ④事件的时间和观点;
- ⑤观点和态度。

3. 捕捉关键词,关键句,弄清说话人的言外之意

语言的目的就是交际,对话人使用它就是为了表达他的思想、意图和目的。对话的一方可能请求另一方的帮助,征求对方的意见,而另一方可能赞同,也可能反对,拒绝或者提出建议、意见,或者作出相应的解释说明。有时说话人的语气可能十分委婉,含蓄,很客气,有时可能很气愤,这就要求考生通过不同的语言环境、语意,甚至于语调来推断说话人的态度和真正意图。因此,听音时一定要注意听力材料的背景,对话人之间的关系,以及对整体意义的理解,留意短文听力中的关键句(如主题句、总结句等),只有这样,才能把握主题,听出说话人的言外之意。

4. 善于排除干扰

卷面的正确答案通常在意思上与原文相同或相似,很少采用和原文完全一致的形式。而另外 3 个选择项往往在音、形上与听力原文一致,目的在于迷惑考生、干扰考生的选择思路。因此在正确理解听力材料和选择项的基础上,考生应“坚持己见”,不受干扰。

5. 保持良好的精神状态

首先考生应做到情绪稳定,头脑清醒。听音时,要集中精力,全力以赴。如果个别词汇或句子听不懂,千万不要中断思路,停顿下来,应冷静地继续听下去。如果对某题的答案无把握,不必反复推敲,应迅速转向下一题,要有全局观念。

总之,听力技能是一种综合的语言技能。因此,提高听力技能,必须打好扎实的语言基本功,在此基础上,熟悉不同的语言环境,了解各种测试题型,掌握听力技巧,才能在测试中取得事半功倍的效果。

阅 读 理 解

一、概 说

阅读是大学英语课的主要培养目标,又是生活和工作中获取知识和信息的主要手段,因而对阅读能力的测试就成了各类英语考试的重头戏,大学英语六级考试也不例外。阅读理解实质上就是阅读文字、理解意思的信息处理过程。而且,在这一过程中,文字与意思在特定的篇章中构成了形式与内容的辩证关系。换言之,意思寓于文字中,必须依据文字线索理解意思;同时,单个的词或句的意思又受制于通篇的意思,不可作片面孤立的理解。

较强的阅读能力来自:(1)丰富的词汇知识。要有一定的词汇量(《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定六级要求掌握 5 500 单词及一定数量的短语),并正确掌握词义、词的搭配关系、用法。(2)扎实的语法知识。语法是语言中的结构关系,表示一定的意义。熟练掌握语法也是理解的基础。(3)充分的语篇知识。如把握整篇的结构、段落与句子的逻辑关系、语体色彩、作者的风格、思路及观点态度等。总之,词、句、篇三者可谓文章的点、线、面,相辅相成,辩证统一。此外,宽广的知识面也是很重要的。

当然,就应试而言,一定的阅读技巧是不容忽视的。阅读技巧可在较短时间内训练、提高,因此,考生备考过程中,应在具备一定的语言能力的基础上训练实用有效的阅读技巧。

阅读理解的测试内容包括理解与速度两方面。速度方面,教学大纲规定六级要求每分钟阅读 70 个英语单词,因此六级的阅读材料篇幅约为 1 400 词(共 4 篇文章,每篇篇幅约为 350 词)。倘达不到此速度,则无法在规定时间内读完全部材料,当然影响阅读理解部分的得分。

从实际情况来看,很多考生考前只顾拼命背单词,速度的问题退居“被遗忘的角落”,结果却是没有时间读完所有的文章,损失同样惨重。

需要指出的是,语言基础与应试技巧并不矛盾。语言基础越好,技巧运用越容易,不能走入离开语言基础单纯追求技巧的误区,那无异于建造空中楼阁。因此,平时的学习中,应扎扎实实练好语言基本功,拓展知识面与思维视野;备考过程中,也不应忽视有针对性地掌握一些有实用价值的应试技巧。

二、真题透视

军家要言:“知彼知己,百战不殆。”考场如战场,只有将试题的方方面面了然于胸,才能胜券在握。

/// 关于阅读材料

六级的阅读文章以议论文、说明文为主,叙述文罕见。议论文论证某一观点的正误,由论点、论据、结论构成;说明文对事物或现象进行说明或解释;叙述文讲述事件的发生、发展、结局或人物的生平经历,或者描述人或事件以及相关的情景。

文章的题材广泛,大致可分为人文类(包括历史、地理、文化、教育、语言、文学、风俗习惯等)、社科类(如社会学、心理学、经济学等)、自然科学(包括物理、化学、数学、计算机等)和生命科学(如生物学、医学等)。

测试重点

- (1)掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- (2)把握与主旨和大意有关的事实和细节;
- (3)既理解单句的意思,又理解上下文的逻辑关系;
- (4)既读懂字面意思,又能推断隐含之意;
- (5)根据上下文判断词汇、短语、句子的特定含义;
- (6)领会作者的观点、态度、意图。

命题特点

摸准六级阅读理解题的命题特点,并结合自己的语言知识娴熟运用,则省时省力,大有事半功倍之效。

★任何一道试题都紧扣原文的某些语句,或者说,都在原文有或隐或现的线索,考生应按图索骥。当然,考生应总结这些线索出现的规律,考试时才能又快又准地抓住它们。

★理解即由文字读出意思,通常要做合理推断或转换。因此,正确的选项往往只是意思上与原文相近,而用词或结构上与原文相似的选项则多为干扰项,是貌似而神离,不足取也。

备考时,倘能牢记命题规律,仔细体味之,才能将其运用于应试中。至于具体应用,本书将结合真题精解作详细说明,以指破迷津。

题型分析

六级阅读理解题尽管提问方式变化多样,题型却相对规范、稳定,主要有:主旨题(提问题目、大意、写作目的)、作者的观点或态度题、推断题、细节题、词汇题、语句释义题等。1996年1月到2003年6月的十六套试题的题型分布情况如下表:

考题 题型	2003		2002		2001		2000		1999		1998		1997		1996		总 数	所占 比例 (%)
	6	12	6	1	6	12	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1		
主旨题	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	22	6.8
观点、态度题	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	13	4
推断题	7	10	8	10	11	6	8	11	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	6	125	39.1
细节题	8	7	10	7	8	11	10	6	10	6	9	8	8	5	10	11	134	42
词汇题	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	3.1
语句释义题	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	16	5

① 主旨题

主旨题主要考查考生能否通过理解、分析全文,区别主要信息和次要信息,进而总结归纳文章的中心思想或主要内容。常见的提问方式有:

- a. What's the main idea of the passage?
- b. With what topic/theme/subject is the passage mainly concerned?
- c. What is the passage mainly about?
- d. The passage deals mainly with _____.
- e. Which of the following statements best sums up the whole passage?
- f. The best summary of the passage is _____.
- g. What is the best/most appropriate title for the passage?
- h. The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is _____.
- i. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

主旨是一篇文章或一个段落的核心,通常以主题句(topic sentence)的形式出现在文中。准确把握主题句是解答这类题的关键。主题句一般具有意思概括完整、形式简单的特点。一个段落一般围绕一个主题句展开,其他句子对主题句进行阐述、扩展或论证。而段落主题句又以文章主旨句为核心。

由于不同的文章要求不同,不同的作者手法各异,主题句的位置不尽相同。演绎性文章中,主题句一般位于篇章、段落的开头部分,开头就明确主题,然后展开讨论。归纳性文章中,主题句常出现于段末或篇末。有的作者喜欢开门见山,有的作者则喜欢作些铺叙,主题句也随之出现在开头或中间。从经验来看,篇章的主旨句多出现在文章段首,有时是第一句话,有时跟在 however, but 之类的转折连词后面;此外,第一段的开头或结尾倘出现问句,则对这个问句的回答往往就是文章的主旨大意。

应注意,这类题目的正确选择项决不会是原文主题句的简单重复,而是其意思的重新表达。

例: Americans are people obsessed with child-rearing. In their books, magazines, talk shows, parent training courses, White House conferences, and chats over the back fence, they endlessly debate the best ways to raise children. Moreover, Americans do more than debate their theories; they translate them into action. They erect playgrounds for the youngsters' pleasure, equip large schools for their education, and train skilled specialists for their welfare. Whole industries in America are devoted to making children happy, healthy and wise.

But this interest in childhood is relatively new. In fact, until very recently people considered childhood just a grief, unimportant prelude to adulthood and the real business of living. By and large, they either ignored children, beat them, or fondled(爱抚) them carelessly, much as we would amuse ourselves with some little dogs. When they gave serious thought to children at all, people either conceived of them as miniature adults or as peculiar, unformed animals.

Through the ages the experiences of childhood have been as varied as its duration. Actions that would have provoked a beating in one era elicit extra loving care in another. Babies who have been nurtured exclusively by their mothers in one generation are left with day-care workers in another. In some places children have been trained to get through dangerous mountain passes, and carry heavy objects on their heads. In other places they have been taught complicated piano concerto(协奏曲)。

But diverse as it has been, childhood has one common experience at its core and that is the social aspect of nurture. All children need adults to bring them up. Because human young take so long to become independent, we think that civilization may have grown up around the need to feed and protect them.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.

A) show that Americans are overworried about child-nurturing

- B) argue that children, though they are not adults, should be respected
 C) propose that our civilization should center on children problems
 D) call our attention to the social aspect of child-rearing
2. What is paragraph three mainly about?
 A) Children's experiences vary from place to place and from one period of time to another.
 B) Some children behaved badly but they received extra love.
 C) Children are treated differently in different areas.
 D) Children have quite dissimilar experiences in their childhood.

整体来看,上文以归纳的方式展开:首先描述美国人非常关心儿童成长的现状,接着将今昔进行对比指出今非昔比,最后总结问题的焦点在于儿童抚养问题的社会属性。因此,应到结论段(即最后一段)中找文章的主旨;也就是结论段的主题句“... childhood has one common experience at its core and that is the social aspect of nurture”,显然,D)项是第1题的正确答案。

第2题问第三段的大意。第三段是以演绎方式展开论述的,首先总说不同时期、不同地区的儿童待遇不同,然后分别论述。因此,这一段的主题句就是它的大意。选项A)是对主题句的转述,故应选A)。C)只是大意的一方面,失之偏颇。D)(不同孩子的童年经历不同)不是文章的观点。

有些文章中不出现明确的主题句,而将主旨隐含于论述之中。考生应发挥综合判断能力及逻辑推理能力,选择概括全面又不过于空泛的选项。作出选择后,应回头印证一下选项是否将主要内容都概括进去了。

② 作者的观点、态度题

作者往往并不直陈自己对某一事物或观点的态度和倾向。有时通过全文的叙述,考生可领悟作者的态度;有时可通过作者的用词(尤其是形容词和副词),推断作者的语气。常见的提问方式有:

- a. What is the author's opinion?
 b. What is the author's attitude toward _____?
 c. What does the author think of _____?
 d. How does the author feel about _____?
 e. Which of the following can best describe the tone/style of the passage?

例: Farewell, rutherfordium. So long, kurchatovium. All hail unnilquadrum! The bland and faceless scientists at the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) have decided that the names for all newly created elements will be equally bland. No more will the creators of a new element be able to name it after a famous scientist (lawrencium), city (berkelium), or state (californium). Instead, the names of new elements will be systematically based on their atomic numbers, beginning with element 104, which will henceforth be known as unnilquadium (un=1, nil=0, quad=4).

Some investigators are thankful that the committee has not been able to extend its influence into other areas of physics and biology. If it had, the quark might be simply particle. By the same token, Legionnaires' diseases might simply be infectious disease 203. Science might become orderly, but it would be a lot less interesting.

1. What is the author's attitude toward this new system for naming elements?
 A) Indifferent B) Apparently approving C) Hard to determine D) Slightly critical
2. How do investigators feel about the new system for naming elements?
 A) Insulted B) Disapproving C) shocked D) Grateful

3. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- A) Furious and indignant B) Neutral and formal
C) Humorously critical D) Cautiously optimistic

从最后一句话看出,作者认为新的命名方法有利(science might become orderly),但弊端很大(a lot less interesting),由此推断,作者对此虽不是讨厌至极,但还是不赞同。第1题的正确答案应是D)。由第三段首句知道,委员会未能将新命名法推广到物理、生物等其他学科,一些调查者对此感到谢天谢地(thankful)。显然调查者们对新命名法是不赞成的。第2题中B)为正确选项。作者一开头对一些化学元素名称说“Farewell”,“So long”,其语气是幽默的。再由最后一句推断出作者的不赞成态度,首尾一加,第3题正确答案D)就出来了。

③ 推断题

这是常见题型之一,且有相当的难度。推断题主要测试考生对所读材料进行判断、推理的能力。推理必须基于事实依据,不可主观臆断,但推理的结果不只是事实本身。考生应在准确把握全篇主旨或段落主题的基础上,分析句间关系,捕捉语言线索,揣测作者的意图。概括起来,考生应注意以下几点:

- a. 要从语篇层面上把握全文,做到全局在胸;
- b. 利用相关部分的背景知识,甚至常识推理;
- c. 逻辑推理要严密;
- d. 不死抠字面意思,也不可主观臆断;
- e. 区别事实和观点;
- f. 捕捉语言线索,按图索骥。

提问方式一般为:

- a. It can be inferred/concluded from the passage/paragraph that _____.
- b. We can infer/conclude/draw/see from the passage that _____.
- c. It is implied in the passage that _____.
- d. Implied but not stated: _____.
- e. Where would the passage most probably be found?

例: Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is “intelligent.” Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D. —Nervous Break Down.

“Intelligent” people do not have N. B. D. 's because they are in charge of themselves. They know how