

大学英语六级考试 活页模拟题集

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内 容 提 要

本书依据《大学英语六级考试大纲》精心编写了10套六级模拟试题,并提供了六级考试技巧指导与详尽的答案解析。在考试技巧指导中对实际六级考试常遇到的问题与应试对策和技巧作了战略性的阐述。在答案解析部分,我们提供了详尽的解释。相信读者通过对本书的训练,一定能取得很好的效果,突破六级难关。

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前 言

对于应考六级而言,在复习了一定单词及语法之后进行综合模拟训练是非常有效的途径之一。然而目前存在的问题不是没有模拟训练,而是没有有效的模拟训练。根据我们的调查,有 60% 左右的同学在购买完考试训练书之后,最多只做前面的十几页,后面大部分是空白,第二年却又重新购买同一本书的修订版。那么,怎样才算是有效的模拟训练呢?我们作了以下几点概括:1)通过训练,达到了熟悉考试题型特点及其应对的目的;2)通过训练,达到了对自己已有的语言知识查缺补漏的目的;3)通过训练,达到了把握六级考试方向,出题重点及应考难点的目的。

有鉴于此,编者从读者应考的立场出发,采用了全新的编排方式,即活页题解。编者采用此方式作了以下几点考虑:

1)活页题解方便携带,且只能使用一次,撕下来之后就无法再还原,迫使读者很好地使用每一次机会。

2)活页便于翻阅,也有利于读者在做完训练之后,再进行更正和总结。编者建议读者每做完一套训练题,都进行一次总结,尤其是不懂的地方勤查阅字典,最好写到试卷上。

3)活页训练可以增加读者的“成就感”。每做完一套题,在更正总结之后都可以根据读者意愿,自行再装订成书。这样可以避免一般书籍的不灵活性及总是做到一半就没有信心的缺陷,真正做到“脚踏实地,以一当十”。

4)根据编者经验,一般六级考生在熟悉了一定的单词及语法等语言知识之后,再认真做 10 套左右的模拟题,六级一般都通过。有些基础好的同学甚至都可以不去背单词手册,仅认真训练并总结 10 套模拟题就通过了六级。

本书正是基于这样的考虑,我们严格按照考纲要求,并根据近年来的六级考试的总体趋势,精心编写了 10 套模拟题。我们相信,读者只要认真做完并总结这 10 套题,完全可以在短期内突破六级。

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第一部分 六级考试技巧指导

大学英语四六级考试是目前全国统一的英语水平考试。要提高考试成绩,平时的准备、积累是最重要的,但与此同时掌握一些考试技巧也很重要。六级考试内容包括听力对话、短文听力、复合式听写、阅读理解、词汇语法、翻译、改错、简答题及作文几个部分。对不同的部分要运用不同的方法。

听力部分

考试前首先要调整自己的心态,不要太过激动,要知道卷子发下来,第一部分就是听力。做听力的时候,一旦过于激动或精力有一点不集中,往往会错过关键内容,掉进题目设计者的圈套。

在应试时,听力播放以前一定要抓紧时间浏览一下大概内容,对所涉及的试题内容有一个大概的了解。在听力播放过程中,如果可能的话,尽量把听到的关键词记下来,如时间、关键性的数字。相信考生都有这样的经验,就是常常听懂了内容,但把时间、数字忽略了,而在后面的考题中,有时候就涉及到时间和数字。当然,考生要量力而为,采取这种方法的前提是考生有能力掌握大概内容。20 分钟结束后,对于未听懂的句子,可依据某些信息推断,这也是一种应试方法。

听力部分包括听力对话、短文听力和复合式听写;其选材原则是:1) 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话;2) 短篇听力材料和复合式听写为题材熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等;3) 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表六级规定的范围。录音的语速为每分钟约 140 词,念一遍,每个问句后面有约 13 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择中选出一个最佳答案。复合式听写包括单词拼写和书面表达。三种题型一般选用其中的两种。

1) 听力理解

在这部分,答题时应注意以下几个方面的问题:(1) 注意对话的语境以及交流的主要信息。例如:在邮局,顾客与工作人员之间的对话一般会提到,信件或包裹寄往某地、邮资等。了解对话的环境及抓住主要的话题,则可以比较准确地选择正确的答案。(2) 判断对话者的意图。多数对话反映一方对某件事情表示同意、拒绝、生气、高兴等。例如:一方建议周末去看电影,而另一方要去看望父母。显然,后者是不能去电影院了。准确判断对话者的意图需要听清关键词,通过对话的语境、语调及有关词语推断说话人的真实意图。(3) 熟悉 W 问题形式。多数对话及短文的提出是以 W 开头的特殊疑问词。如:what, why, where, when, which, who 等。这些特殊疑问词表示了提问的方面,包括时间、地点、人物、原因等。因此,在听清对话及短文的同时,还应该听清问句的特殊疑问词。(4) 培养预期问题的能力。答题纸上的四个选择项可为考生缩小听力范围,有的放矢地听懂对话或短文内容提供重要的信息。因此,在听对话或短文前如能快速地浏览一下四个选择项,预测对话或短文的主题以及可能提出的问题等,则对正确答题是有很大帮助的。(5) 掌握好这段答题时间。在两个题之间有 13 秒的选择答题时间,掌握好时间是非常重要的。有时会出现这样的情况,前道题中的某句话或某个词没有听明白,一直放心不下,总在回想。结果,后面连续几道题都受到影响。所以,考生在答完上题后,尽可能留出几秒钟的时间浏览下道题的书面选择项。万一上道题听不下来,千万不要使自己处于烦恼和困惑之中。(6) 可采取排除办法答题。在基本听懂对话或短文的前提下,有时不直接作出选择时,可采用排除法。一般情况下,可从最不可能的答案开始

排除,再将剩下的选项与听懂的内容作比较,确定正确答案。例如:

M: There's Peter in his car. Did he take it to the garage to be fixed?

W: Don't be silly! That would have been a waste of money.

Q: What conclusion can be drawn from the conversation?

- A) Peter paid to have his garage fixed.
- B) Peter now works in a garage.
- C) Peter wasted his money in a garage.
- D) Peter repaired his car himself.

从上面的对话中可以得知 Peter 没有把车送到修理厂,而是他自己修了车。因此,首先可排除掉 A 和 B。这两个干扰项中都有 garage 一词,但与原意相差较远;再将 C 和 D 比较,可得出 D 是正确答案。(7)作必要的记录。在听对话和短文时,可作一些记录,以便帮助做出正确的选择。可以记录下时间,地点,人名,数字等。

除了答题时应注意以上事项外,还应该熟悉基本的命题形式。听力测试中常出现的题型有以下几种:

(1) 计算题

这类题常常包括数字、日期、年龄、时间等;计算方式一般是加、减、乘、除。例如:

M: How many students passed the test?

W: Well, 900 students took the test, but two - thirds passed.

Q: How many students passed the test?

- A) 900
- B) 600
- C) 300
- D) 500

(2) 职业题

这类题主要涉及日常生活中所遇到的各种职业,如教师、律师、医生、司机、裁缝等。如:

M: What's wrong with your TV?

W: It only has sound, but no picture.

Q: What is the man's probable occupation?

- A) Weatherman.
- B) Salesman.
- C) Landlord.
- D) Repairman.

(3) 地点题

这类题常指对话双方直接或间接提到的某个地点。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。这些场所包括饭店、邮局、学校、车站、机场、图书馆等。例如:

M: I'd like to reserve a single room with a bath.

W: Just go to the front desk and they'll help you.

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

- A) In front of a desk.
- B) In a classroom.
- C) In a hotel.
- D) In a restaurant.

(4) 对话者关系题

这类题要求考生通过对话内容识别出说话人之间的关系。这种关系包括夫妻、母子、师生、或医生和病人、店主和顾客、老板和职员、经理和秘书等。例如:

W: I have to go now. Look after yourself while I'm away. Good - bye, darling.

W: You will write to me every day, won't you, dear?

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

A) Salesman and customer.

B) Mother and son.

C) Husband and wife.

D) Father and daughter.

(5) 因果关系题

这种题型要求考生能够听懂事情的“原因”与“结果”。在这类题中常出现的有疑问代词 what 和疑问副词 why。例如:

M: I'm a little tired, so I want to go to the student's lounge and have a rest. Will you join me?

W: I'd love to, but I have to go to the library to read the book reserved.

Q: Why can't the woman go with the man?

A) She's little tired.

B) She is going to study.

C) She wants to go home.

D) She'll make a reservation.

(6) 内涵与推理题

答这种题时考生需要根据对话的内涵意义推断说话人的意向、态度、观点等。常采用的问句形式有 What does the man/woman mean? What do we learn from the conversation? 等。

以上简单地介绍了六种常见的题型,除了听力对话外,还有短文听力,应该说这部分对考生而言难度比较大。其原因是,一些考生的听力基础较弱,他们在听音时抓不住主要内容,只听懂几个词或几个句子,或跟不上录音的语速等。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相类似的听力练习题,在听的过程中进行归纳总结,使自己能够适应外国人的语音和语调,熟悉那些词汇的发音及对话的语速。

2) 复合式听写

复合式听写安排在听力理解部分之后,用来考察考生的听力、笔记、拼写等方面的综合能力。全文是一篇 250 字左右的短文,由两部分组成:第一部分是听写单词;第二部分之后停顿五分钟,考生需根据听懂的内容写出段落大意。第三遍同第一遍朗读一样。考试时间是 15 分钟。复合式听写主要考核学生听的能力、拼写能力和书面表达能力。在答题时,可以一面读试题的文字材料,一面听录音。第一部分重点应放在听懂每个重点词和与其相联系的上下文内容上。在听的过程中,需要确定应填入词的词性、词意以及拼写形式。注意不要将动词的分词形式写成原形:如 felt 写成 feel。也不要将拼写相近的词搞混,如 economic(经济的)写成 economical(节俭的)。听第二部分时,重点应放在听懂段落的大意上,尽可能记住该段的主要内容,以及某些表达方式,以便听完后能够以书面的形式表达出来。

附: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.

阅读理解部分

阅读是一种书面交际形式,是六级英语统考的重要内容,占总分数的30%。它既考查阅读速度,又考查理解能力。要求考生能综合运用英语知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。一般而言,阅读理解的出题形式主要有完成句子(Sentence Completion)和回答问题(Questions),主要内容包括:1)大意题,考查学生对文章的中心思想,作者的写作目的和意图以及文章主题的理解;2)细节题,考查某句或某段落部分细节性信息的理解;3)暗示推理题,考查学生根据给出的信息进行综合分析,推理,然后作出合乎逻辑推断的能力;4)排除题,考查学生理解文章内容细节的能力,与判断原文所述事实具有直接或间接关系;5)语义或词汇题,考查学生推测某个词或短语在句中的特定含义。

在做阅读理解题时,考生可根据以上命题的方式注意以下几点:

1) 把握阅读与做题的速度。

阅读与答题速度是很重要的。答题前应先将短文快读一遍,了解全文大意、主题及主要内容的排列顺序。正式答题时应找出问题与选择中的几个关键词为参照,在短文中找出与此题相对应的句子查读,搞清上下文之间的联系,尤其要注意表示转折、结果、递进等关系的引导词在短文中的作用。这样可以提高答题的速度。如果时间有限,可以选择一种较为省时的方式,即直接阅读分析答题,再用答题中的关键词在文章中找出相对应的句子,两相对照,判断答案选择。例如,在做选择题时 When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will _____ 时,可以利用关键词 Lloyd Nickson, 在文章中扫描这个名字出现的句子,再将此句对比四种选择,正确答案就比较容易判断出来了。

2) 确定文章的主题句和总结句,抓住文章中相关的细节。

做阅读理解题时,应首先分析这道题是属于大意题还是细节题。做大意题要找出文章的主题句和总结句。根据篇章结构模式,文章的主题句和总结句一般在文章的开头和结尾处。所以,在回答此类问题时只需参照文章的开头和结尾,一般来说内容过于具体的选择不会是正确答案。而做细节题时,可利用题或选择中的关键提示词在文章中找出相对应的细节性句子与四个选择项相对照之后确定正确答案。

3) 暗示推理题要把握好作者的观点和意图。

这类题要求考生体会出作者在文章中未直接表达的意思,进行推理猜测。有时还需运用一下自己的知识和某些常识。如果是推理题,那么文章中直接正面涉及到的内容一般作为干扰项。同时过于绝对的选择项(例如用了 all, any, every 等词)一般也不太可能是正确答案。

4) 排除题通常涉及对常识的运用

这类题型中,常出现 Which of the following is true? 的提问。在回答此类问题时可以先运用常识排除太绝对或不可能的选择。但最重要的一点仍然是要在文章中找出正确选择的对应句子。在这方面,可利用选项中的一些关键词作参照,在文章中找出相对应的内容。

5) 语义题的重点在于对上下文的理解

对于认识的词,应判断此词在文中的“特定含义”。对不认识的词,可以根据上下文猜测词义或者运用已有的知识和经验来猜测,或者根据构词法规则分析词根、前缀或后缀来猜测词义。

词汇部分

词汇部分的考试内容主要体现在两个方面。一是考生的词汇量;二是考生对词义的掌握。就词汇量来讲,考生应该至少具备《大学英语教学大纲六级词汇表》所规定的词汇量;对词义的掌握意味着对词的确切含义要理解透彻,其中包括基本含义、引伸含义等。

词汇题的测试重点是对名词、动词、形容词、短语及固定搭配的判断和理解,其中包括区分同义词、近义词等。考生在备考时,应尽快地增加词汇量,达到《大纲》所规定的词汇要求;还应注意收集整理同义词、近义词、常用搭配以及掌握词类和构词等方面知识的应用。考试之前,考生应有意识地通过阅读或做练习的方式不断增加词汇并能够熟练地运用一部分常用词语,这是考生急需解决的一个问题。

词汇部分考试时,可注意以下三点:(1) 正确理解题干内容,确定划线词或填空处需填入词的词性,如名词、动词、形容词等。同时要考虑与所选词或所填词类有关的辨异因素,例如名词前有无冠词、形容词等;名词、动词与介词的搭配关系等。这些因素可以提醒你选择正确的答案。(2) 在理解题干的基础上,根据上下文,排除在词性和词义上与题干内容不符的选择项。(3) 答案确定后,从语义和语法的角度检查所选项与题干内容是否相同。

1) 难词辨义

这类题是对考生的词汇量的考察,各选项在拼写及意义用法上可能并没有联系,选项多为次常用词。

The insurance company paid him \$ 10 000 in _____ after his accident. (CET-6, 1997 年 6 月)

A) compensation

B) instalment

C) substitution

D) commission

答案为 A)。4 个选项之间意义毫不相干。A) 意为“赔偿”,B) 意为“分期付款中每一次所付的款项”,C) 意为“代替(物)”,D) 意为“委员会;佣金”。根据题干中的 insurance company(保险公司)可确定,保险公司在事故发生后赔了他 1 万美元。显然,只有 A) 符合句意。

2) 近义词辨析

此类题用来考察考生对近义词的意义差别的掌握情况。

The two most important _____ in making a cake are flour and sugar. (CET-6, 2000 年 12 月)

A) elements

B) components

C) ingredients

D) constituents

答案为 C)。ingredient 意为“(混合物的)组成部分,配料;(构成事物的)要素,成分”。element

通常指一个整体中基本的,不可缺少的或固有的成分,它所强调的常常是一个复杂的整体中简单的或基本的成分;component 和 constituent 多指机械装置的(组)成(部)分。本句中面粉和糖是指做蛋糕的两种最为重要的配料。

3) 词汇题还考察动词、名词、形容词等的常用搭配。

A) 动词搭配关系

The police stopped him because he _____ the traffic regulation.

- A) damaged B) destroyed C) broke D) corrupted

选 C。违反交通规则,需用动词与搭配。这道题就是动词与名词的搭配使用关系。六级考试中,在一定的语境中考查学生掌握这种搭配关系的题是经常出现的。类似的还有:开饭;履行义务;承诺。

B) 形容词搭配关系

He is very worried _____ the examination.

- A) on B) with C) about D) for

答案是 C。worried about 是形容词搭配。类似的还有:be excited about, be anxious about, be responsible for 等。

C) 介词搭配关系

He became happy _____ a big apple on the table.

- A) in the sight of B) at the sight of
C) on the sight of D) with the sight of

正确答案是 A。in the sight of 是介词词组,常见的还有:on a large scale(大规模),on behalf of(代表……),with regard to(关于……),on purpose(有意地)等。

改错部分

综合改错涉及到语言表达的各个方面,题中的错误通常有:

1. 错用、多用或漏掉有关词语,如:代词、连词、介词等;
2. 动词时态、非限定动词的错误;
3. 主谓不一致;
4. 单复数错误;
5. 词性使用错误;
6. 短文中意思上的错误等

下面的几个句子都是有错误的。

1. It is no good to have the computers without the right computer programs to put into them. (非限定动词的错误。应用 no good having)

2. The police warned people to be under guard against pickpockets in a crowded shop. (介词用错, on guard 是词组)。

3. It is an accepted custom in their country for men to remove their hats when a woman entered the room. (时态错误,应将 entered 改成 enters)。

4. It is the interaction between people, rather than the events that occur in their lives that are the main focus of social psychology. (主谓不一致。interaction 是主语,谓语需用 is)

以上是综合改错的几个例子。这部分题与语法知识有较大的联系。因此,考生到了六级阶段

同样需要复习好语法基础知识。

英译汉部分

英译汉的过程通常可分为三个主要阶段:1) 理解准备阶段。正确理解翻译的句子,分析其结构,确定词义。2) 表达阶段。在正确理解的基础上,将思考好的中文意思表达出来。在表达阶段须注意的是,不要一对一的死译或望文生译的乱译,尽可能使表达的文字通顺和流畅。3) 校对阶段。在这个阶段,首先应检查译文是否正确地转述了原文的内容;其次,译文是否通顺,符合汉语的表达习惯。

英译汉的关键在于对原文的正确完整的理解上。在翻译时,应准确无误地理解句子本身,这包括单词、短语的中文意思以及它们之间的相互关系。如遇到生词,可根据上下文、构词知识进行分析和推测。凡能直译的尽量直译,假如不行再采用意译的办法。在保证不偏离原文意思的前提下,可使用各种翻译技巧。如,可改变句子结构,转换此类,分译,增词或减词等。

英译汉题共计10分,每题2分,其中句子结构0.5分,3处难点各0.5分。因此,对一些难点决不可以“忽略不计”,避而不译。因为从评分标准来看,这些难点正是得分点。如果避而不译难点,其他地方译得再好,也只能得整个结构所占的0.5分。

总而言之,翻译虽属难事,但做好也不无可能。平时学习中应多了解一些翻译基本知识,掌握一些基本技巧,多动笔练习,达到“忠实、通顺”的基本要求是完全可能的。

简答题部分

简答题在阅读理解之后。每次考试为一篇篇幅在300-350词左右的短文,文章后有5个问题或不完整的句子。要求考生阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是短句,也可以是单词或短语,但一般要求不超过10个词)回答问题或完成句子。每题2分,共计10分。在做这部分题目时,首先要掌握文章的主题思想,各段的大意。简答题的答题要点是用简短正确的语言回答问题,不要长篇大论或面面俱到。一般情况下简答题有字数的限定,考生须按要求回答。答案通常需要概括、总结或推理,不要照搬原文。

写作部分

写作部分要求考生在30分钟内根据题目及提纲或图表等写出120词以上的英语短文。短文写作的基本思路应沿着一条直线发展:仔细审题→草拟提纲→落笔成文→重点修改。审题时要看清题目的意思,所给提纲内容以及各点之间的相互关系。这样就能了解和掌握短文写作的主旨大意,以及围绕着什么样的中心去写。草拟提纲时可利用考题所给的精线条 Outline,按其思路,顺其发展,再细点分即可成为良好的提纲;落笔成文时首先是写好句子,然后善于组句成段,最后组段成章。当然,每一层次句子要有严格的排列组合,每一段落之间要解决好连贯过渡问题,使整体文章自由流畅,同时应注意文章的表达多样化(Variety)。重点修改是写作过程中必不可少的一个环节。一般而言,修改重点应放在语法用词方面。对每一位考生来讲,自己对作文的修改可以在很大程度上使自己发挥出最佳水平而避免一些不必要的失误或损失。

短文写作的基本方法在于对段落结构和篇章结构的了解。一般而言,段落结构模式可分为主题句(Topic sentence)、支持句(Supporting sentences)和总结句(Conclusion)。对此进一步扩展即可使之变成篇章结构模式→主题→支持细节→总结。可以说,段落写作是短文写作的关键。在这方面首先应写好段的主题句。一般来讲,考试的写作都采用三段式的命题作文形式。在三段式命题

作文中,主题句的关键是要将所提供的主题词或短语扩展成一个完整的句子,而这个句子又应该能够很容易地引出下面的支持句。例如 The benefits the car has brought us 可扩展为 There are a lot of benefits the car has brought us. 在支持句的排列方面,可以采用一种递进层次排列法例举出不同的细节信息。在此方面,可用常用套词的词组引导不同的信息重点。例如 In the first place, Secondly, Thirdly, Lastly 或 First of all, In addition, Furthermore 等等。总结句起着归纳、总结、概括全文主题大意的作用,通过它,使文章形成完整的统一体。In conclusion, In my opinion, As has been noted, In brief 等等都是引导总结句十分必要和有益的常见套语。

在写作过程中应尽可能排除中文的干扰。在平时,考生应多学习一些比较好的范文,多记多背常用英语名言和套语。另一个需要注意的问题是有些考生缺少对英文段落结构模式的了解,所以一篇文章中出现多个中心,其内容节外生枝,句子关系不明,层次不清。要解决此问题。需要平时有比较系统性的训练和实践的机会,自己要写、要修改,要请他人修改,要会用有关表示句子和段落关系的启、承、转、合等常用语(例如:First of all; In addition; Moreover, In conclusion)。

最后一点要讲的是考生所呈交出的作文应该是一篇书写清晰、结构严谨、内容切题、句子连贯、语言准确、表达方式多样的文章。做到了这一点,考生的短文写作无疑会是成功的。

我们通过编写这本书,试图为广大考生提供一个具有一定针对性、较强实践性和指导性的考前训练集,以期帮助考生能够顺利通过考试。

第二部分 活页模拟速成突破

Model Test 1

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 question 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 center.*

1. [A] At the information desk. [B] On the platform
[C] On the train. [D] Near the stairs.
2. [A] \$ 5.45 [B] \$ 1.00 [C] \$ 0.95 [D] \$ 2.05
3. [A] To help Joan study.
[B] To have some coffee by himself.
[C] To invite Joan to have some coffee with him.
[D] To study biology.
4. [A] He is going to teach a foreign student.
[B] He wants to golf.
[C] He teaches foreign students today.
[D] He is too tired.
5. [A] They were both busy doing their own work.
[B] They waited for each other at different places.
[C] They went to the street corner at different times.
[D] The man went to the concert but the woman did not.
6. [A] 1976 [B] 1982 [C] 1986 [D] 1989
7. [A] A house painter. [C] A carpenter.
[B] A postman. [D] A tax inspector.
8. [A] Airplane [B] Bus [C] Subway [D] Car
9. [A] Because he has too many dreams.
[B] Because he likes to sleep.
[C] Because he doesn't put his ideas into practice.
[D] Because he doesn't have many good ideas.
10. [A] He may be going to the meeting.
[B] He may take her to a movie.

C] Seeing his girlfriend.

[D] He may be driving at 3: 00.

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 1

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. [A] Textbooks. [B] Classmates.
[C] The enrollment. [D] The environment.
12. [A] Lack of funding. [B] A big fire.
[C] War. [D] Lack of students.
13. [A] It is one of the largest public universities.
[B] It is one of the least expensive universities.
[C] It is one of the most beautiful universities.
[D] It is one of the oldest universities.
14. [A] 1860. [B] 1814.
[C] 1804. [D] 1840.

Passage 2

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. [A] This week. [B] The next century.
[C] The next summer. [D] In three years.
16. [A] Opportunities for employment.
[B] Transfer system to other major colleges.
[C] Complete physical examination system.
[D] Information about difficult cases.
17. [A] At a closing ceremony of conference.
[B] At an opening ceremony of a medical center.
[C] At the emergency room.
[D] At the operation room of a hospital.

Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. [A] To make more money.
[B] To buy more gifts.
[C] To stay with them at home.
[D] To cook good food for them.
19. [A] They are trained to follow their father's occupation.
[B] They can earn as much as their fathers.
[C] They like to stay at home with their mothers.

- [D] They can decide what kind of job they like to take.
20. [A] A lot of things have already been done for them.
- [B] They don't like to do much for their children.
- [C] A lot of housework is done by children themselves.
- [D] They have become much lazier than before.

Section Compound Dictation

Directions: You are going to hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage, you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

When we think of communication, we normally think of using _____ face to face, writing messages and so on. But in fact we communicate far more in other ways. Our eyes and _____ expressions usually tell the truth even when our words do not.

Then there are _____, often unconscious; raising the _____, rubbing the nose, _____ the shoulders, tapping the fingers, nodding and shaking the head. There is also the even more _____ "body-language" of _____; are you sitting or standing with arms or legs crossed? Is that person standing with hands in pockets, held in front of the body or _____ behind? Even the way we dress and the colors we wear communicate things to others.

So, do animals communicate? Not in words. But, as we have learnt, there is more to communication. Take dogs for example, _____. These signals are surely the canine equivalent of the human body-language of facial expressions, gesture and posture.

Color can be an important means of communication for animals. _____

_____. And making itself is commonly preceded by a special dance in which both partners participate.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Between 1977 and 1981, three groups of American women, numbering 27 in all, between the ages of 35 and 65, were given month-long tests to determine how they would respond to conditions resembling those aboard the space shuttle.

Though carefully selected from among many applicants, the women were volunteers and pay was barely above the minimum wage. They were not allowed to smoke or drink alcohol during the tests, and they were expected to tolerate each other's company at close quarters for the entire period. Among other things, they had to stand pressure three times the force of gravity and carry out both physical and mental tasks while exhausted from strenuous physical exercise. At the end of ten days, they had to spend a further twenty days absolutely confined to bed, during which time they suffered backaches and other discomforts, and when they were finally allowed up, the more physically active women were especially subject to pains due to a slight calcium(钙) loss.

Results of the tests suggest that women will have significant advantages over men in space. They need less food and less oxygen and they stand up to radiation better. Men's advantages in terms of strength and stamina, meanwhile, are virtually wiped out by the zero-gravity condition in space.

21. For how long was each woman tested?
- [A] Four dates [B] Twenty-seven months
[C] Twenty days [D] One month
22. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- [A] The test were not carried out aboard the space shuttle.
[B] The woman involved had previous physical fitness training.
[C] The women were tested once a year from 1977 to 1981.
[D] The tests were carried out on women of all ages.
23. What can be said about the women who applied?
- [A] There were 27 in all.
[B] They were anxious to give up either smoking or drinking.
[C] They had previously earned the minimum wage.
[D] They chose to participate in tests.
24. According to the passage, physical and mental tasks were carried out by the women _____.
- [A] prior to strenuous exercise
[B] following strenuous exercise
[C] before they were subjected to unusual pressure
[D] after they were subjected to unusual pressure
25. The calcium loss particularly affected _____.
- [A] all the women tested
[B] those who had been particularly active in the previous ten days
[C] those who were generally very active
[D] those who had suffered backaches.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The long years of food shortage in this country have suddenly given way to apparent abundance. Stores and shops are choked with food. Rationing is virtually suspended, and overseas suppliers have been asked to hold back deliveries. Yet, instead of joy, there is wide-spread uneasiness and confusion. Why do food prices keep on rising, when there seems to be so much more food about? Is the abundance

only temporary, or has it come to stay? Does it mean that we need to think less now about producing more food at home? No one knows what to expect.

The recent growth of export surpluses on the world food market has certainly been unexpectedly great, partly because a strange sequence of two successful grain harvests in North America is now being followed by a third. Most of Britain's overseas suppliers of meat, too, are offering more this year and home production has also risen.

But the effect of all this on the food situation in this country has been made worse by a simultaneous rise in food prices, due chiefly to the gradual cutting down of government support for food. The shops are overstocked with food not only because there is more food available, but also because people, frightened by high prices, are buying less of it.

Moreover, the rise in domestic prices has come at a time when world prices have begun to fall, with the result that imported food, with the exception of grain, is often cheaper than the home-produced variety. And now grain prices, too, are falling. Consumers are beginning to ask why they should not be enabled to benefit from this trend.

The significance of these developments is not lost on farmers. The older generation have seen it all happen before. Despite the present price and market guarantees, farmers fear they are about to be squeezed between cheap food imports and a shrinking home market. Present production is running at 51 per cent above pre-war levels, and the government has called for an expansion to 60 per cent by 1956; but repeated Ministerial advice is carrying little weight and the expansion program is not working very well.

26. Why is there "wide-spread uneasiness and confusion" about the food situation in Britain?

- [A] The abundant food supply is not expected to last.
- [B] Despite the abundance, food prices keep rising.
- [C] Britain is importing less food.
- [D] Britain will cut back on its production of food.

27. The main reason for the rise in food prices is that _____.

- [A] people are buying less food
- [B] Imported food is driving prices higher
- [C] domestic food production has decreased
- [D] the government is providing less support for agriculture

28. Why didn't the government's expansion program work very well?

- [A] Because the farmers were uncertain about the financial support the government guarantee.
- [B] Because the farmers were uncertain about the benefits of expanding production.
- [C] Because the farmers were uncertain whether foreign markets could be found for their produce.
- [D] Because the older generation of farmers were strongly against the program.

29. The decrease in world food prices was a result of _____.

- [A] a sharp fall in the purchasing power of the consumers
- [B] a sharp fall in the cost of food production
- [C] the overproduction of food production
- [D] the overproduction on the part of the main food-exporting countries