(BAND SIX)

大学英语六级考试教程

庄起敏 吴远恒 编著

中国出版集团東方と版中心



(BAND SIX)

大学英语六级考试教程

庄起敏 吴远恒 编著

中国出版集团

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级考试教程/庄启敏,吴远恒编著.一上海:东方出版中心,2003.9

ISBN 7-80186-095-0

1.大... Ⅱ.①庄...②吴... Ⅲ.英语 - 高等学校

- 水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV.H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 058941 号

大学英语六级考试教程

出版发行: 东方出版中心

地 址: 上海市仙霞路 335 号

电话: 62417400

邮政编码: 200336

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

印 刷:上海望新印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168毫米 1/32

字 数: 370 千

印 张: 11.5 插页: 2

版 次: 2003 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80186-095-0 定 价: 17.00 元

前 言

《牛津英语词典》的编者罗伯特·伯奇菲尔德说:"如果世界上任何有文化的人不懂得英语,他将失去许多东西。"毋庸置疑,英语是世界上最接近于共同语的一种语言。科技文献、世界贸易、国际会议、大众文化,哪一种不是英语占主导地位?今天,不管你喜欢不喜欢,英语是"地球村"中不可或缺的最重要的交际工具。改革开放二十多年后的中国正以其惊人的辉煌成就昂首迈进21世纪,申奥的成功,WTO的加入,APEC会议的召开都进一步凸现了英语的不可替代的重要性。学习英语,掌握英语,运用英语正逢其时矣!而全国大学英语四、六级考试无疑是推动英语学习的最强大的动力之一。

全国大学英语四、六级考试分别始于 1987 年 9 月与 1989 年 1 月,至今已历十数载。由于全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会始终按照大规模标准化考试的要求精心组织和实施考试,努力提高命题的科学性、评分的一致性、组织的严密性、成绩的可比性,使这项考试日益趋于公平、公正、有效、可信,从而赢得了广泛的社会信誉。同时,大学英语四、六级考试对推动大学英语的教学改革,提高大学英语的教学质量,实属功不可没。时至今日,参加大学英语四、六级考试的考生已逾 300 万人。由于教材上的"百花齐放",所以,在这几百万的考生中有的潜心攻读《大学英语》,有的持久学习《大学核心英语》,有的欣赏研究《新编大学英语》,有的持久学习《大学核心英语》,有的欣赏研究《新编大学英语》等等。总之,不管你以一贯之地学习哪套教材,都能夯实英语的基础,提高英语的水平,顺理成章地通过大学英语四、六级考试。但是,"龙生九种,种种有别",人更是千差万别,各不相同。对于那



些第一次冲刺大学英语四、六级考试而未获得顺利通过的考生来说,再把教材重新学习一遍,个人兴趣显然不大,校方也不可能进行组织。这种局面的出现呼唤着一套既有别于学过的教材又与大学英语四、六级考试密切联系的教程出现,于是,我们研究编写了这套《大学英语四级考试教程》与《大学英语六级考试教程》、这两本书,既可以作为再次参加大学英语四、六级考试的考生们自学教材,也可以作考前辅导教材。

本套教材的新颖性、实用性、效益性和操作性是不言而喻、显 而易见的。

- 1. 新颗性。本套教材有别于以往任何一套大学英语教材,也有别于以往任何一套全真模拟试题集。以往的大学教材是根据编者的思路编写的,所有的练习形式都是为教材服务的,在题型形式上与大学英语四、六级考试严重脱钩。而以往的全真模拟试题集都是以试题为主,有的虽然辅以适量的解析,但没有上升到理论,缺乏理论性的指导。本套教材的与众不同之处就在于第一次将这两方面的内容有机地结合起来了。
- 2. 实用性。本套教材以与大学英语四、六级考试内容中的几大部分完全一致的形式出现,在每一部分中,我们首先精选历年真实考卷中的某一材料作为基础,进行针对性的分析,上升到一定的理论高度,归纳掌握一定的应试技巧,然后,再运用这些理论和技巧去实践一些类似的体裁。这种从实践中得出理论,再由理论去指导实践的作法,既能提高广大考生的英语实际水平,又能增加应试中屡试不爽的机率。
- 3. 效益性。本套教材的最终目的是以大学英语四、六级考试的形式为载体,将应试能力的提高与素质水平的培养水乳交融般地结合起来,最终达到应试能力与素质培养的双赢结果。
- 4. 操作性。本书是我们这套教材中的六级篇,考虑到很多学校对六级复习的时间投入较少,全书定为十个 Module,每一个

Module 的内容教授时间为 2 节课,以每周 1 次计,共需 10 周,每五个 Module 有 1 份 Test Paper,Test Paper 的题型和深度与大学英语六级考试完全一致,需 2 小时。这样,十个 Module 加上 2 份Test Paper,所需时间为 12 周,正符合考前辅导三个月的一般计

本书编者具体分工为: 庄起敏: 听力理解,阅读理解, Test Paper One; 吴远恒: 词语与语法结构,改错,作文, Test Paper Two。

划。须说明的是.每个 Module 中有各种若干不同的 Exercise.可充

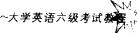
当家庭作业,授课教师可视具体情况择而析之。

本套教材在编写过程中,参考了有关资料,在此对原作者表示感谢。

本套教材的编者都是长期从事大学英语教学的教师,虽然在编写过程中,人人都殚精竭虑,兢兢业业,但总不免会有这样或那样的不足与差错,我们恳请读者见谅,并竭诚欢迎殷切期待任何批评和建议。

编者





Contents

Module	One	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••••]
Module	Two ·	•••••	•••••	• · • • • • • • • •	•••••			•••••	. 30
Module	Three	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 58
Module	Four ·		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••		•••••	. 84
Module	Five		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	115
Test Pa	per On	æ	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		144
Module	Six ··	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		157
Module	Seven		•••••					· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	182
Module	Eight		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••				209
Module	Nine		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	238
Module	Ten ··	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••••			263
Test Pa	per Tw	70	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					288
Key to	Exercis	es	•••••		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		303
•									332
_	_		_	-					



Module One

第一部分 听力理解 Listening Comprehension

I. 听力技巧提示 Listening Skill Hints

首先要打好扎实的语音基础

大学英语考试中的听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。 按照大学英语教学大纲的要求,学生在学完大学英语六级后应具有相 当水平的听的能力,对题材熟悉、难度略浅于精读课文、基本上无生词、语速 为每分钟 140 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%。

要达到这一目标是一项相当艰巨的任务。要求学生在全面提高读、写、说、译等能力的同时,首先打好扎实的语音基础。没有一定的语音基础,听力是难以提高的。有不少学生英语语法很好,词汇量也不小,但发音很糟糕,从而严重影响了自己听的能力。虽然花了很多时间听了不少听力材料,但收获不大。究其原因,在很大程度上,是语音不过关。脑子里没有相应的语音知识有意识地对照指导,而只是盲目听音,机械模仿,收效当然不会很理想。因此,要提高听力,首先必须做好下苦功、在老师的帮助下学好基础语音知识的准备。

语音知识和技能内容很多,就大学英语四、六级听力考试而言,最基本的有以下几个方面:

1) 正确辨别不同的元音和辅音

正确辨别元音和辅音音素是突破听力理解的第一关,不能正确辨音,就会导致听力理解上的错误。有这么一个笑话很能说明问题。某电影院已经客满,但有一美国人还想进去,守门的懂一些英语,便对那美国人说:Full(已客满)。但他发音太差,把 full 中的元音 /u/ 念成了/u:/,成了 fool。当然引起外宾的不愉快。又比如:

The professor collected the papers himself.



The professor corrected the papers himself.

只有一音之差,所提供的信息却完全不同。

因此,要练好听力,就一定要下苦功,克服乡音的影响,在老师的帮助下,把国际音标中的 48 个音,尤其是其中的 20 个元音的音练习发准确,并能正确辨别。

2) 熟悉常见的字母组合的特殊发音以及不发音的字母

英语中有些字母组合的发音较特殊,例如:ph 发成 / f /, nephew, physical, philosophy; 另外,还有些字母在单词的一定位置时不发音,例如:bomb 中的第二个 b; knowledge 中的 k; particle 中的 e; 而有些字母在单词中的位置不同,发音不同:gh 在单词中间一般不发音:freight,fright,但在单词结尾处往往发/f/:rough,tough; 等等 还有一点要在这里顺便指出的是:有些词美国人和英国人发音不同,最有价值的一个例子是 either 这个词。英国人读/atðov/,美国人读/itðo(r)/。在 He can't, either 这样一个句子中,由于 can't 是缩略形式,读得很快,往往很难听出否定,either 理应是一个很好的否定提示,但如果有的学生只知道英国发音,而句子中恰恰发成美国音,就会给理解带来困难。而这些都需要在老师的帮助下认真学习掌握,便于在单词听写时正确拼写。

3) 特别注意缩略形式的发音

口语中经常有缩略形式出现,读得快,很难听清,如:isn't,can't,aren't,等等;有的需要上下文才能区别,如:He's...,是 He is...还是 He has... 这些都要在平时有所了解并熟悉,这样才能在有时间限制的听力考试中做到胸中有数,正确辨别.

4) 掌握一些语音学知识

必要的语音学知识对于提高听力是有帮助的。首先要了解快速语 流中的音变现象。所谓音变是指:语音在受到邻音或前后环境影响时 所发生的发音变化。与四、六级考试听音关系较大的主要有下列几种:

a. 同化

同化是指一个音受了邻音的影响,变为与邻音相似的音。同化会对理解产生影响。例如: the pen he used to write with 中的 used to 同化成 / justta / ,意思是"他过去常用来写字的那支笔"。但如果 used to 不同化,读成 / juzd /,稍加停顿



后再接着读 / to /,那这句话的意思就成了"他用来写过字的那支笔"。

b. 异化

异化是指一个单词中有两个或以上同样的音,读起来有些绕口,把其中一个去掉,或者改读成另一个音。例如: environment 中有三个 n,读起来不方便,不少美国人就不发第二个 n 的音。fulfil 中的第一个 1 不发音。但我们在听写这些单词时,就不能受异化的影响,漏写 n 和 1。

c. 连读

连读是口语中经常出现的音变现象。一般辅音结尾的单词与后面紧跟的以元音开头的单词会发生连读。例如: There is an art exhibition this afternoon. 连读后成了 / dea ri za no: te ksi'bifan di sa: fta'num/,如果不了解连读,其中 an art exhibition 较难听清。又如: He would have come but for the weather. 句中 would have 连读成 / wodv /,不了解这是连读,就听不清这是虚拟语气。

d. 弱读

英语句子中除了有重要意义的词要重读之外,其他词往往 弱读,例如:助动词、连接词、介词、冠词、人称代词等。学生 必须熟悉这种语音现象,不能指望考试录音或讲话人会用 同样的长度和力度读出每一个词。

e. 句子重音

句子重音是讲话者表达意思的一种语音手段,因此也是听话者理解话语的重要依据。例如:

A: Bob didn't come yesterday.

B: Did he? But he should have.

should 作为情态动词一般可不重读,但这里却带有句子重音,因为 B 想表示一种抱怨的意思。又如,在美国英语中can't 读成/kænt/,如果后面紧跟以爆破音为首的词,如 go时,can't 中的 t 就失去爆破,听起来与 can 完全一样 区别 I can go 与 I can't go 的惟一依据就是 can't 带有句子重音,表示否定。

3

f. 语调

一般来说,表示疑问、客气时往往用升调;表示肯定、命令时 则用降调。

出

Ⅱ.课堂听力练习	Classroom Li	istening Pr	ractice	
1. Write out words a	ccording to th	e given pl	nonetic alphab	ets.(根据音标写
单词)				
1) /kas/		2)	/ˈæksənt/	
3) /'ælfəbit/		4)	/ˈænsestə(r)	1
5) /'begə(r)/_		6)	/kæmˈpeɪn/_	
7)/kəum/		8)	/det/	
9) /fə m ıljə(r)	1	10)	/fjʊəl/	
11) /gəvst/		12)	/'mægəzi:n/_	
13) /ˈdʒænjuərɪ/		14)	/məˈskiːtəʊ/_	
15) /ˈsiɪnərɪ/	15) /ˈsiɪnərɪ/			
17) /ˈvækjuəm/		18)	/səˈsaɪətɪ/	
19) /'mfloans/_		20)	/nit/	
2. Write out phoneti	c alphabets fo	or the give	en words.(根	据单词写出音标)
1) corps/	/	2)	aisle/	/
3) chorus/	/	4)	dairy/	/
5) bathe/	/	6)	bowl/	/
7) garage/	/	8)	heir/	/
9) naive/	/	10)	tough/	/
11) vague/	/	12)	freight/	/
13) guy /	/	14)	recognize/	/

Phrase dictation.(短语听写)

15) course/

17) advice/

19) esthetic/

Directions: You are going to hear 20 phrases. Each of them will be read twice.

16) advise/

18) bald/

20) genius/

4. Sentence dictation.(句子听写)

Directions: You are going to hear five sentences. Each of them will be read three times. Repeat each sentence you hear for the first time. Then listen again and write the sentence down. Check your answer when you hear the sentence for the third time.

)	
3)	
()	
()	

5. Paragraph dictation. (短文听写)

Directions: You are going to hear a short passage. The passage will be read three times. Listen carefully and try to get the main idea of the passage when you hear it the first time. Then listen again and write the passage down. Check your answer when you hear the passage the third time.

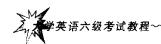
第二部分 阅读理解 Reading Comprehension

I. 课堂阅读练习 Classroom Reading Practice

Directions: There are two reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by



5



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.

Passage One

6

Our culture has caused most American to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying German after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our *linguistic* (语言上的) and cultural blindness and casualness with which we take notice of the developed taste, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, **are losing us friends**, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we **make few concessions to** needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not *multilingual* (多语的) guided tours. Very few restaurants menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives—usually the richer—who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many tears, America and Americans could **get by with** cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are



slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be **the upper hand**.

ext	century, even though it may not always be une upper mand.
1.	It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle East-
	erners would most probably
	A) stand still B) jump aside C) step forward D) draw back
2.	The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their
	A) cultural self-centeredness
	B) casual manners
	C) indifference towards foreign visitors
	D) arrogance towards other cultures
3.	In countries other than their own most American
	A) are isolated by the local people
	B) are not well informed due to the language barrier
	C) tend to get along with other natives
	D) need interpreters in hotels and restaurants
4.	According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance
	will
	A) affect their image in the new era
	B) cut themselves off from the outside world
	C) limit their role in world affairs
	D) weaken the position of US dollars
5.	The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that

	A) it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends
	B) it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs
	C) it is necessary to use several languages in public places

Passage Two

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their out-

D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures



7

ward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels—a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in **posing short as well as long term hardships.** Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aerating (使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high hells is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist (足病医生), and you will hear that majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a high heel wearer than for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grate (阴沟栅) and being thrown to the ground—possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

- 6. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?
 - A) The multi-functional use of high heels.
 - B) Their attempt to show off their status.
 - C) The rich variety of high heel styles.
 - D) Their wish to improve their appearance.
- 7. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant _____



	A) to be ironic B) to poke fun at women
	C) be to fair to the fashion industry D) to make his point convincing
8.	The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 4, Para. 2) to refer to high
	heels
	A) to show their fragile characteristics
	B) to indicate their feminine features
	C) to show women's affection for them
	D) to emphasize their small size
9.	The author's chief argument against high heels is that
	A) they pose a threat to lawns
	B) they are injurious to women's health
	C) they don't necessarily make women beautiful
	D) they are ineffective as a weapon of defense
0.	It can be inferred from the passage that women should
	A) see through the very nature of fashion myths
	R) haveatt the products of the fashion industry

Ⅱ. 语言点分析超级链接 Language Points Super-link

C) go to a podiatrist regularly for adviceD) avoid following fashion too closely

Passage One

- Para.1: 1) We do not realize 带有两个 that 引导的宾语从句,用 or 连接起来。
 - 2) summon a person from the Philippines to one's side 中 from the Philippines 修饰 a person, summon 与后面 to one's side 呼应:将一个菲律宾人召唤到自己的身边。
 - 3) curling the finger to oneself:将手指朝自己方向弯曲。
- Para.2: Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying German after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German 这句话中 occupying German after World War [[修饰 our troops, them 指代 packages, duty payments: 支付关税,



not bother to find out:不愿费心去了解。

Para.3: ... are losing us friends...:正在让我们失去朋友……。

Para.4: ... make few concessions to:对……作出让步。

Para.5: ...are conditioned by ...:受制于,受……的影响。

Para.6: ...get by with ...;即使……勉强过去。

Para.7: ...the upper hand:占上风,处于有利地位。

Passage Two

Para.1: ...posing short as well as long term hardships:引起长期以及短期的痛苦。

Para.2: A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. 句中 babies 是指高跟鞋", the perfect-sized holes 是指高跟鞋在草地上留下的"标准大小的洞", all those messy chunks of dirt lying around 是指 如果请人松土给草坪通气时会在四周翻开的土块。这句话是作者 的幽默所在:穿高跟鞋在草坪上走一圈,鞋跟留下的洞等于是给草坪松了土。

Ⅲ. 练习 Exercises

Directions: There are four reading 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.

Passage One

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology—meaning prices should eventually dropand the market does seem to be growing.



10

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions ... spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.