

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
BAND SIX

大学英语 六级考试

语言要点详析与测试

DETAILED STUDY AND PRACTICE OF LANGUAGE POINTS

时启亮 张勇军 编著
方 贞 田一平

中国出版集团
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大学英语六级考试 语言要点详析与测试

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前 言

《大学英语六级考试语言要点详析与测试》(以下简称《详析与测试》)是《大学英语四级考试语言要点详析与测试》的姊妹篇。它不是一本模拟试题集,读者可以从它分门别类的详细分析中学习应试的最基本的语言知识和语言技能。书中选编了近年来大学英语六级考试中出现的部分典型试题,并对每一道试题给出正确答案,但这并不是问题的终结,而仅仅是问题的开始。对每一道试题所涉及的语言点作详细的分析,帮助读者掌握相关的语言知识,厚积而薄发,这才是本书的宗旨。

本书主要有五个特点:(1)注重试题的科学性、有效性。出现在书中的试题,都经过慎重的选择,力求贴近《大学英语教学大纲》的要求;(2)多用英语注释。书中出现的词汇和短语都用参加六级考试的学生所能接受的英语注释,其目的是帮助学生提高理解能力和用英语思维的能力,以弥补大部分学生在课堂教学中的缺憾;(3)标注语言陷阱。对选项进行辨异是考生的薄弱环节,书中对各类语言陷阱进行标注并作了较为详尽的解释,以期帮助应试者越过陷阱,奔向成功的彼岸;(4)分类详析。《详析与测试》并不是一本语法书,所以它不是按语法项目逐一地讲解、分析,而是按各个考试项目就试题由近及远、有重点地作归类分析;(5)分析出题意图。试卷上的每一道试题都不是随意的。考生若能熟练地推测试题设计者的意图,就能对试题应付自如。《详析与测试》分析中的一个侧重点,就是帮助读者分析出题意图,以求把握应试的重点。

《详析与测试》按照大学英语六级考试的常规项目由六部分组成:(1)听力理解—对话;(2)听力理解—短文;(3)阅读理解;(4)词汇;(5)改错;(6)短文写作。每一部分又分成“概述”、“语言要点详析”和“自测题”。读者可以从“概述”中了解各个部分的结构和需要掌握的重点,在宏观的层面上观察全貌;从“语言要点详析”中理解、记忆每一道试题,在微观的层面上作解剖刀式的分析。

书中没有对“复合式听写”、“完形填空”、“短句回答”等考试中出现的项目进行专门的论述,因为这些测试内容已经被包涵在上述六个部分之中。“复合式听写”实际上是听力理解的测试变形;“完形填空”的基本技能读者可以在词汇测试和大学英语四级考试的语法项目测试中揣摩;“短句回答”则应在“阅读理解”及“短文写作”的基础上进行操练。

本书的编著者时启亮、张勇军、方贞、田一平分别就职于上海理工大学、马鞍山高等师范专科学校、安徽工业大学和忻州师范学院,我们在大学英语的教学园地上勤奋耕耘了近二十年。我们曾经为学生偶尔的失误而痛心疾首,也一次次地为学生取得的优秀成绩而欣喜若狂。

我们衷心希望《详析与测试》能助广大六级考生一臂之力。

编 者

2004年6月

内 容 提 要

大学英语六级考试是由国家教育部组织实施的在全国有广泛影响的标准化考试。本书依据最新大纲与考纲的要求,由从事大学英语教学多年、具有丰富经验的教师执笔编写。全书分为六个部分:(1)听力理解—对话;(2)听力理解—短文;(3)阅读理解;(4)词汇;(5)改错;(6)短文写作。书中对六级考试中最基本的语言知识与语言技能作了分类评析,尤其注重标注试题中的语言陷阱与分析出题意图。为了便于读者自测,书中每节后均配有一定量的自测题,书末附有全部答案和听力材料原文。听力部分配有录音磁带,语音语调纯正,语速符合大纲要求。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是大学英语六级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

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第一部分 听力理解——对话

一、概 述

大学英语考试中的听力理解部分是测试英语学习者能否在短时间内对获取的口头信息进行分析、整理、归纳。根据 1999 年修订的《大学英语教学大纲》提出的要求,英语六级听力能力应达到:“对题材熟悉,句子结构不太复杂、基本没有生词、语速为每分钟 150 ~ 170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道或讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。”

从历年的六级听力考题来看,听力测试分多项选择和听写两种模式,共四种题型,即对话、短文、听写填空和复合式听写。多项选择模式主要出现在对话和短文中。它要求考生对所听材料进行快速理解分析,选出与问题相关的选项。听写模式则是出现在听短文填空和复合式听写题型中。它要求考生除了正确理解所听到的内容外,还要书面表达所听到的信息。听写填空和复合式听写题是 1996 年 7 月大学英语考试委员会推出的新题型。新题型的出现对英语听力能力提出了更高的要求,它更清楚地说明了听力是一种集口语、词汇、语法和语言文化知识为一体的综合能力。所以为达到这种真正意义上的能力水平,我们不能光靠做题,还要加强语言基本功的综合训练。

对话部分是 Section A 的内容,也是听力部分必考的项目。该部分测试重点是从说话人的用词、语气、态度等方面来正确理解说话人表达的基本意思,判断说话人的真实意图。这部分内容主要包括日常生活、工作、学习等等。与四级听力题相比,六级听力理解题具有信息量大、干扰信息多、句子结构复杂、答案选项较长等特点。从提问方式来看,要求考生推理判断,归纳总结的题明显增多。从历年实考试题中,我们不难看出题型的规律、重点和难点。就听力对话部分测试考点而言,归纳起来大致分为词汇和短语、判断推理、综合分析、数字计算、地点、职业和人物关系等。

(一) 词汇和短语

词汇和短语是构成对话信息的基本成分。以理解对话中重要词汇或短语作为考点是对话部分常考的内容。对于这类题目,考生只要理解了对话中的关键词或关键短语就能正确地回答所提的问题。为了增加考题难度,六级词汇和短语听力测试常通过同音异义词、同音词或近音词设置干扰信息。所以,理解词义要注意句子的整体意思,根据语境和语义的关系来确定正确答案,而不能孤立地就某个单词来作决定。例如:

M: I'm terribly sorry. Anna, I lost the magazine you lent me the other day.

W: It doesn't matter. It was a back number anyway.

Q: Why doesn't the woman care about the lost magazine?

- (A) She is a generous woman by nature.
- (B) It doesn't have a back cover.
- (C) She feels the man's apology is enough.
- (D) It is no longer of any use to her.

这段对话语言表现形式简单,意思也很清楚。理解 a back number 的含义是解题的关键。a back number 的意思为 a newspaper, magazine...etc, earlier than the most recent one。选项(D) It is no longer of any use to her 与 a back number 意思基本相同,所以为正确答案。选项(B)中的 a back cover 显然是对 a back number 的干扰信息。

(二) 判断推理

推理判断是指利用对话中暗示信息判断出说话人讲话的真正意图或推断出导致事件结果的原因。所谓暗示信息是指听力材料中有隐含的重要信息,需要考生在理解的基础上作出正确的选择。六级对话听力测试中,一般借助于暗示信息、否定信息、虚拟语气、问句作答和因果关系信息等进行判断推理。例如:

M: I have noticed that you get letters from Canada from time to time. Would you mind saving the stamps for me? My sister collects them.

W: My roommates already asked for them.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- (A) She will save the stamps for the man's sister.
- (B) She will no longer get letters from Canada.
- (C) She can't give the stamps to the man's sister.
- (D) She has given the stamps to the man's roommates.

乍一听,女士的回答 My roommates already asked for them 与男士提出的问题 Would you mind saving the stamps for me 是答非所问。但将前后句联系起来思考,就发现了它们之间存在一定的逻辑关系。My roommates already asked for them 是暗示信息,隐含地表达了女士无法满足男士要求的原因。因此,(C) She can't give the stamps to the man's sister 为正确答案。

(三) 综合分析

对听力材料中的各种信息进行综合、归纳,然后在选项中作出正确的选择。这就对考生的听力理解能力提出了较高的要求。考生需要对所获取的信息进行辨认,判断是否存在语气的转折,是否能排除次要细节干扰以便判断出主要信息,是否能根据已知信息进行推理,判断出事情的来龙去脉,是否能对多个信息进行归纳总结,概括出谈话主题等等。例如:

W: The report says that all departments are making a profit except the Asian Department.

M: Well, Mr. Smith seems to be the wrong person to head that department. One more wrong step and he will be removed from that office.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- (A) Mr. Smith will be replaced if he makes another mistake.
- (B) Mr. Smith is an admirable chief of the Asian Department.
- (C) Mr. Smith's department is more successful than all the others.
- (D) Mr. Smith is seldom in his office.

根据选项共同的主语,我们预测到谈话的中心人物是 Mr. Smith,并且要对他进行评述。听力材料中女士用 The report says that all departments are making a profit except the Asian

Department 陈述了一个事实。接着男士谈到 Mr. Smith seems to be the wrong person to head that department. 综合分析这两条重要信息,可推理出: Mr. Smith is head in the Asian department. And the Asian department doesn't make profits partly because of Mr. Smith's misleading. 由此可见选项(B)、(C)都不正确。由于存在已分析的原因,One more wrong step and he will be removed from that office 应理解为 Mr. Smith will be replaced by someone else if he makes one more mistake. 所以选项(A) Mr. Smith will be replaced if he makes another mistake 为正确答案。

(四) 其他类型

历年六年级听力考试还包括数字计算、回答人物关系、地点、职业等问题。这类题型题目较简单,一般都是针对某一具体问题提问。提问的方式也较固定,这类题常见的提问方式有:

Where does the conversation probably take place?

Where does the man / woman prefer to go / live?

Who do you think the man / woman is?

What most probably is...?

What's the relationship between the two speakers?

How much does the man / woman have to pay?

由于这类题型出题方式较固定,考生在考前作些必要的强化训练是可以掌握其答题技巧的。

1. 数字计算

这类试题要求考生根据对话提供的数字信息进行简单的加、减、乘、除计算。计算的对象有时间、价格、年龄、号码、距离、重量等。数字计算的关键是要迅速地从听力材料上捕捉一至两个数字,再根据某些关键词确定它们的运算关系,然后进行快速计算。例如:

M: Could you tell me the timetable of the school bus?

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

Q: When does the second bus leave on Saturday?

(A) At 7:00 (B) At 9:30 (C) At 9:00 (D) At 8:00

这是关于时间计算题。听力材料中 the bus leaves... every two hours from 7:00 am. 和 on Saturdays it starts half an hour later 等信息是我们计算或判断的重要依据。得知校车星期六比平时迟开半小时,那么星期六第二班校车发车时间为 9:30 分。选项(B) At 9:30 是正确答案。

2. 回答关于人物关系、地点、职业问题

这类题型的特点是考生能从所给四个选项中一眼就可以预测到对话的内容。所以,确定了对话主题以后,集中精力听清对话中出现的地点、职业、称呼等关键词,然后从四个选项中辨认出与对话语境相关的正确选项。例如:

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 probably take place?

- (A) At the information desk. (B) In an office
(C) In a restaurant. (D) At a railway station

四个选项都表示地点,我们可以预测问题是以 where 开头的特殊问句。从整个对话中我们捕捉了 waiter, serve, order, meal 等词,它们表达了与选项(C) in a restaurant 相关的信息,说明谈话是在餐厅进行的。所以,正确答案是(C)。又如:

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

四个选项帮助我们确定了该题是判断人物关系问题。听力材料中谈到的 theme of your paper, length of your paper, 和 no less than 15 pages 等内容都是对该题作判断的关键信息。它们使我们联想到老师给学生布置作业的情景。所以(D) Professor and student 为正确答案。

二、语言要点详析与测试

(一) 词汇和短语

【试题1】

M: I think we should move on to the next item.

W: Ok. But I'd like to take this matter up again at the end of the meeting.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- (A) They should put the meeting to an end.
(B) They should hold another meeting to discuss the matter.
(C) She would like to discuss another item.
(D) She wants to discuss the issue again later.

【分析】

该题的考点是理解 move on 和 take up 两个短语的意思。move on 意思是 change to a new topic or stop talking the same topic all the time; take up 意思是 continue what they are talking. 例如:

I think we've talked enough about that subject. Let's move on.

我想那个话题我们已经谈得够多了,谈点别的吧。

I'll take up the story where I finished yesterday.

我接着讲昨天没讲完的故事。

对话中男士提出讨论下一项内容的建议,女士同意了男士的建议,并表示在会议结束之

前还会再讨论这个问题。显然,选项(D) She wants to discuss the issue again later 符合了女士说话的意思,为正确答案。

【试题2】

W: Let's talk about the preparation 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.

【分析】

此题的测试重点在 mess 这个单词上。mess 的意思是 a state of disorder, untidiness, 这里指 The last party was not well organized。选项(C) It was not well organized 符合了男士对上次晚会的看法。

选用考点单词的同义词或英文解释句作为选项是词汇测试中的一大特点。就此题而言,选项(C)实际是对 mess 所处的具体语境作出的解释。因此,考生不仿边听边审视选项,快速捕捉对话中的关键词或短语,及时勾划出与原句意思最相符的选项。

选项(D)中的 many people 是语言陷阱,若考生把 mess 与 mass 的意思听错了,又未顾及上下文的逻辑关系,可能会错选(D)。

【试题3】

W: John told me he had got a second-hand car. Do you know how much he paid for it?

M: Well, he said he paid 800 dollars for it. I think he got a real bargain.

Q: What does the man think of the price of the car?

(A) It's quite normal.

(B) It's too high

(C) It's cheap indeed.

(D) It could be cheaper.

【分析】

从听力材料上得知对话内容是谈论买车的价格。根据男士说话内容中的 a real bargain, 可以判断车的价格的确不贵。bargain 的意思为: something that has been bought for less than its real value(廉价买到的东西)。例如:

These good shoes are a real bargain.

这些鞋真是价廉物美。

The computer I bought at the fair is a real bargain.

我在展销会上买的计算机的确便宜。

理解了 bargain 的意思就完全排除(A)和(B)选项,选项(C)实际是对 a real bargain 作出的解释,所以(C) It's cheap indeed 是正确答案。选项(D)虽然也有便宜的意思,但情态动词 could, 表示了一种推断,“本可以更便宜”,而原句中没有包含这些隐含信息。

【试题4】

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 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.

【分析】

该题测试考生对单词 mark 和 grade 的理解。mark 和 grade 既可作动词又可作名词使用。它们作名词用时,mark 有“记号,分数”等意思;grade 表示“年级,等级,成绩”。作动词用时,mark (to correct mistakes in and give points to a piece of work) 与 grade (to judge and separate into groups according to quality) 同义,表示“评分”。在 Did you say that your teaching assistant would mark the exam papers 这句话中,mark 的语法功能告诉我们它作动词。选项 (A) Her teaching assistant would grade the exam papers 中的 grade 也作动词使用,因此选项 (A) 只是重述了男士提问的意思。该题另一考点是判断近音词。对话中女士说 I said he would collect the papers, 其中 collect 发音与 correct 相近,加上 he 和 she 一对近音词的干扰,考生一不小心就误选了 (A) 或 (B)。根据女士说话的明示信息 I'll grade them myself, 正确答案应为 (C) She would mark the exam papers herself。

【试题 5】

W: We have to face the fact that it is a little hard to get fuel for the car.

M: Between you and me, I think there is always a way to get around this problem.

Q: What does the man mean?

- (A) He doesn't think it necessary to refuel the car.
- (B) He can manage to get the gasoline they need.
- (C) He hopes the woman will help him select a fuel.
- (D) He thinks it is difficult to get fuel for the car.

【分析】

理解男士说话的意思的关键在正确理解短语 get around 的意思。get around 表示 find a way to deal with something to one's advantage。例如:

We must get around this difficulty as soon as we can.

我们一定得尽快克服这个困难。

I believe your persistent effort will eventually help you get around the current crisis.

我相信你不懈的努力最终会帮助你度过目前的危机。

四个选项中,虽然选项 (D) He thinks it is difficult to get fuel for the car 表达了对话陈述的事实,但它并非是男士说话的意思。选项 (C) 是针对对话中 between you and me 部分设的干扰选项,男士全句意思是:“总有办法解决这个困难的,不过你别对别人说”,并没表示希望对方想办法解决。句中的 between you and me 是一个固定表达形式,意为 an expression used to tell someone that what you are about to say should be kept secret。例如:

Between you and me, I think she's been telling lies.

我觉得她一直都在撒谎,可你别往外说。

Don't tell this to anyone else—it's just between you and me.

这事你知我知,别往外说。

选项(A)不符合题意,只有(B)He can manage to get the gasoline they need 是正确答案。

【试题6】

M: This machine has so many buttons. I can't figure out which one makes it run.

W: You'd better read the instructions first. Pressing the buttons randomly may cause the machine to break down.

Q: According to the woman, what shall the man do first?

- (A) Read the operation manual. (B) Try the button one by one.
(C) Ask the shop assistant for advice. (D) Make the machine run slowly.

【分析】

此题考点是正确理解特定语境中的词义。一般来说,对 button 一词作出最快的反应是“衣服上的纽扣”(a small usually circular object used to fasten a shirt, coat, etc.)。但在对话中,button 被设置在 This machine has so many buttons 这样特定的语境中,所以对它的正确理解应该为“机器上的按钮”(a small sometimes circular object that you press to operate a device or a machine)。run 与 machine 搭配在一起,run 表示的是“运行”的意思。此外,听懂 instruction(说明书)和 randomly(done by chance rather than according to a plan)两个单词也很关键。选项(A)Read the operation manual 基本符合对话中女士说话意思,所以为正确选项。

【自测题1】

1. (A) It will take about one month to repair the watch.
(B) The woman should have saved more money.
(C) It is a good idea to keep the old watch.
(D) The watch is no longer worth repairing.
2. (A) He is curious. (B) He is impatient.
(C) He is exhausted. (D) He is satisfied.
3. (A) Doing business. (B) Taking pictures.
(C) Buying cameras. (D) Making movies.
4. (A) She'll go to her uncle's. (B) She has an appointment with her friend.
(C) She'll attend a meeting. (D) She'll have a visitor.
5. (A) They spent three hundred dollars on their vacation.
(B) They drew money more than they should have from the bank.
(C) They lost their bankbook.
(D) They had only three hundred dollars in the bank.
6. (A) He is surprised. (B) He feels very happy.
(C) He is indifferent. (D) He feels very angry.

(二) 判断推理

1. 利用暗示信息判断

【试题1】

M: I think I'm going to give up playing tennis. I lost again today.

W: Just because you lost. Is that the reason to quit?

Q: What does the woman mean?

- (A) The man should stick to what he is doing.
- (B) The man should take up new hobby.
- (C) The man should stop playing tennis.
- (D) The man should find the cause for his failure.

【分析】

对于男士提出放弃打球的想法,女士既没赞同,也没反对,而是问到“失败是你放弃的理由吗?”很显然这句话的语义功能不是寻求问题的答案,而是表达了这样一个隐含语义:It should not be the reason to quit just because you lost“不要因为失败而气馁,你要坚持努力下去”。由此可见,(A)The man should stick to what he is doing 选项符合了女士说话的真正含义。

【试题2】

W: I thought Tom said he got A's in all his tests.

M: Mary, you should know better than to take Tom's words too seriously.

Q: What does the man imply?

- (A) Tom is very responsible.
- (B) Tom's words are not reliable.
- (C) What Tom said is true.
- (D) Tom is not humorous at all.

【分析】

理解 You should know better than to take Tom's words too seriously 信息是回答问题的关键。其中 know better than 短语的意思是 be wise enough or well trained not to do...例如:

She should know better than to spend all her money on clothes.

她该懂得不要把所有的钱都花在买衣服上。

His life experience makes him know better than to blindly accept what he is told.

他的生活阅历使他足以清楚认识到不能盲目相信别人。

由此可见,男士的弦外之音是 Tom 的话不可靠,提醒女士不要把 Tom 的话太当真。选项(B)Tom's words are not reliable 符合了男士表达的真实含义,故为正确答案。

【试题3】

W: It is a pity you missed the concert yesterday evening. It was wonderful.

M: I didn't want to miss the football game. Well, I'm not classical music fan anyway.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- (A) The man attended the concert, but didn't like it.
- (B) The man was sorry to miss the football game.
- (C) The man is more interested in football than in classical music.
- (D) The man was sorry that he didn't attend the concert.

【分析】

选项的主语都是 he,提醒我们听题的时候要特别留心男士说话内容,这是解题技巧。表面上看 I didn't want to miss the football game 和 I'm not a classical music fan anyway 两句话与女士谈到的音乐会没有关系,但仔细分析就发现,男士第一句话的潜台词是:他昨天晚

上去看足球赛了。第二句话暗示了选择看足球赛的理由,并不后悔错过听音乐会。选项(C)The man is more interested in football than in classical music 正确地表达了这两句的言外之意,所以为正确答案。

2. 利用否定信息判断

【试题1】

W: How did your interview go?

M: I couldn't feel better about it. The questions were very fair and I seemed to find answers for all of them.

Q: How does the man feel about the interview?

(A) He is confident.

(B) He is worried.

(C) He is bored.

(D) He is angry.

【分析】

听力测试中常遇到以否定句设置的语言陷阱。粗心的考生往往听到一个否定词就草率地作出了判断。其实,这些否定句在句子整体意思上并不含否定意思,否定只是一个形式。该题的听力材料中,男士用 The questions were very fair and I seemed to find answers for all of them 表现出他对面试结果充满信心,I couldn't feel better about it 应理解为 I felt much satisfied with my interview。正确答案是(A)He is confident。

【试题2】

W: You know the Browns have invested all their money in stocks.

M: They may think that's a wise move but that's the last thing I'd do.

Q: What's the man's opinion about the Browns' investment?

(A) He believes the Browns have done a sensible thing.

(B) He doesn't think the Browns should move to another place.

(C) He doesn't think the Browns' investment is a wise move.

(D) He believes it is better for the Browns to invest later.

【分析】

听力材料上没有明确地表达出男士对 Brown 一家投资的想法,但 That's the last thing I'd do 一句的言外之意是:我决不会做那样的事。所以说,对 Brown 一家的投资,男士的看法是 He doesn't think the Browns' investment is a wise move。选项(C)为正确答案。last 含有“最不愿意的”意思,用在句中表达了含蓄的否定。例如:

M: Philip may be able to help me figure out this computer program.

W: Philip is about the last person I'd ask if I were you.

我要是你,我最不愿意找的大概是菲利浦。(言外之意菲利浦不懂计算机。)

3. 利用虚拟语气信息判断

【试题1】

W: What an accident! If you had been careful, things would not be as they are.

M: What do you mean? It was my fault? If it were, surely I would take all responsibility for it.

Q: What does the man mean?

(A) He is not to blame.

(B) He will accept all responsibility.

(C) It was his fault.

(D) He will be more careful next time.

【分析】

虚拟语气是对话部分最为常见的题型,也是考生最易丢分的题。这除了虚拟语气表现形式多种多样,更重要的是理解虚拟语气需要作逆向思维,即从句子表达意思的反向进行理解。根据逆向思维原则,If you had been careful, things would not be as they are,应理解为Because of your carelessness, you should be responsible for it。同理,男士的辩解 If it were, surely I would take all responsibility for it 所表达的意思是 It isn't my fault. In fact I will not take any responsibility for it。所以(A)He is not to blame 为正确答案。

【试题2】

M: I'm sorry I missed the football game. But I had a terrible cold.

W: You didn't miss anything. We couldn't have played worse.

Q: What does the woman mean?

(A) She's never watched a better game. (B) Football is her favorite pastime.

(C) The game has been canceled. (D) Their team played very badly.

【分析】

We couldn't have played worse 是女士对那场球赛的评价,也是理解女士说话含义的关键句。该句的真正含义是 we played very badly,或者 we had never played as badly as we did。这是委婉表述(understatement)的一种较为典型的例子。例如:

You could not have been more fortunate. (You were very fortunate.)

You could not have come across people more friendly as these young men. (These young men behaved really friendly.)

由此可见,选项(D)Their team played very badly 符合女士说话的意思,为正确答案。另外,分清 cancel 和 miss 的意思也很重要。miss 的意思是 fail to see, find, hear, meet...听力材料中 You didn't miss anything 意思为 It's worthless of watching the game,而 cancel 的解释是 to give up or call off a planned activity。例如:

Please be quiet, I don't want to miss a word of the news on the radio.

The football has been cancelled for the heavy rain.

4. 判断因果关系

【试题1】

M: Congratulations. You certainly did quite well and I must say you deserve that grade.

W: Well, I really studied hard for that exam. I've been preparing for it for more than a month. Now, I can relax for a while.

Q: Why is the woman so happy?

(A) She's going away for a while.

(B) She did well on the test.

(C) She worked hard and earned a lot of money.

(D) She didn't have to work hard for the exam.

【分析】