

最新大学英语 四·六级考试

一点通

• 主编 杨存汝 王晓军

海天出版社

赠送听力·全真试题光盘

最新大学英语 四·六级考试 一点通

主 编	杨存汝	王晓军	
副主编	张小玫	李文华	
	陆 凯	邹 燕	
	蒋 岚	杨 莉	
编 者	张海琳	邢占廷	邢长祺
	李洁麟	林 薇	杜俐吾
	温向红	陈燕芬	邢慧子
	吴 铿	林弓强	杨璧吟
	丁 丹	林琪云	李玉娇

海 天 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语四六级考试一点通/杨存汝等主编. - 深圳:
海天出版社, 2005

ISBN 7 - 80697 - 540 - 3

I .最... II .杨... 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(2005)第 067574 号

海天出版社出版发行

(深圳市彩田南路海天大厦 518033)

<http://www.htph.com.cn>

责任编辑:廖 译 封面设计:李建清

责任技编:卢志贵

海天电子图书开发公司排版制作 电话:(0755)83460900

深圳市希望印刷有限公司印刷 海天出版社经销

2006 年 2 月第 1 版 2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

开本:889mm × 1194mm 1/32 印张:22

字数:300 千字 印数:1 - 6000 册

定价:29.00 元

海天版图书版权所有,侵权必究。

海天版图书凡有印装质量问题,请随时向承印厂调换。



PREFACE

前言

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要，2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。《教学要求》规定，大学英语课程的教学目标是：培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。1999年9月正式颁布实行的《大学英语(本科生用)教学大纲(修订本)》明确规定：本科学生在毕业前必须通过四级考试，否则不能授予学士学位。目前，部分高校虽然四六级考试与学位脱钩，但是在公司招聘以及专业职称晋级中，其科学性和权威性也得到社会普遍认同。2005年10月全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了新的试卷样题。新试题与旧试题相比变化较大，难度加大，新题型增多，且为学生从未见过。目前图书市场上出现的所谓新题型考试书籍实际是徒有虚名。为了使學生更快更好地通过新四、六级考试，我们这些长期担任四、六级阅卷中心的阅卷教师编写了这本实用性强的考试指导书籍。

如何在尽可能短的时间内有针对性的提高学生的应试水平，使学生在学习和考试中事半功倍，围绕教学大纲和考试范围，我们参阅历年实考试卷，分析了命题的规律，解剖阅卷中考生出现的问题，力图破解高分的秘密从而最终考取理想的分数，是此书的出发点和落脚点。本书突出展示以下特点：

1. 严格按照教育部考试大纲规定的内容编写，避免内容与考纲要求不符的现象，使考生的时间利用得更好、更有效。
2. 明确目的性。本书引导学生对考试要点、重点、难点的把握。
3. 配套练习题的难度与四六级相当。



最

新

大学英语四·六级考试一点通

4. 突出重点, 针对考试技巧与考点, 尽量做到文字解释言简意赅, 又代表性, 使考生能够透彻了解和应用。

5. 本书使用的例句和习题大都选自历年的四六级真题, 有很强的实战性, 可以引导学生把握难度。

6. 附送内有历届四、六级考试真题及答案、语法重点提示与练习、重点词汇指点与练习、新四、六级考试成绩报告单样本、长达五小时的五套最新题型听力训练的光盘。

7. 按语言考试点编排, 系统性强, 使考生复习又针对性, 可全面掌握相关要点, 有利于调整思路, 提高应试能力。

本辞典适用于各类在校大学生, 英语自学者, 各类英语过级培训班, 也可供从事英语教学工作者使用。

在编写本书的过程中, 我们参考了国内外多种相关和考试辅导用书, 因资料烦琐, 此不一一列出, 谨向作者致以衷心的感谢。虽然对本书内容反复推敲、修改、仔细斟酌, 但疏漏不当之处也在所难免, 欢迎使用本书者不吝指正, 以便我们在再版时改进。

编 者

2006年1月

目
录**CONTENTS**

指南篇	1
一 如何提高听力能力	2
二 如何提高快速阅读能力和简短问答、是非判断、句子填空解题技巧 ..	18
三 如何提高翻译水平	97
四 改错应试技巧	123
五 如何提高完形填空应试能力	128
六 如何提高写作能力	155

测试篇	173
-----------	-----

-Band Four-

Test One	174
Text Two	183
Test Three	191
Test Four	200
Test Five	209



Test Six	217
Test Seven	226
Test Eight	235

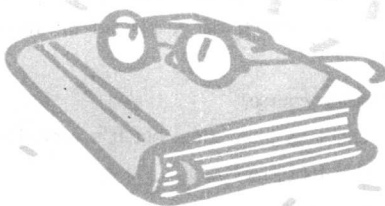
-Band Six-

Test Nine	244
Test Ten	254
Test Eleven	264
Test Twelve	274
答案、精解篇	285
Keys	286
Notes	314
光盘答案	330

附赠光盘

- 第一部分 重点词汇提示与解答
- 第二部分 语法篇
- 第三部分 历届四级考试全真试题及答案
- 第四部分 历届六级考试全真试题及答案
- 第五部分 最新大学英语四级考试成级报告单样本
- 第六部分 最新大学英语四六级新题型听力训练

指南篇



本篇着重介绍改革后的大学英语四、六级考试听力、阅读中出现的规律以及如何提高听力、阅读、简短问答、翻译、改错应试技巧和写作的能力。



最

新

大学英语四·六级考试一点通

一、如何提高听力能力

改革后的四六级考试听力部分共分为3个部分。第一部分由8个小对话和2个长对话组成。第二部分是3篇小文章。第三部分是复合式听写。主要的变化来自第一部分。由原来的10个小对话减少至8个,同时增加了2个长对话,每个长对话之后有3~4道题。听力测试时间从原来20分钟增加到35分钟。分值由原来20分增至35分,与阅读平分秋色。因此考生务必加强听力训练。

从难度上讲,难度较改革前有较大提高,要小考生多听勤练。

1. 克服对话的语义障碍

在大学英语听力考试十个对话中,常出现一些表示否定的句子,具体分为:

(1) 完全否定: no, none, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, neither, not any, never或cross out(取消), cancel, dislike, fail, miss, reject, deny, instead of, rather than, beyond出现于对话中,该句应为完全否定。

例: —What about the history course?

—I think the history course is interesting, but it's very difficult. I'll never get through the reading list(书目单上列了的书)。

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He must read a lot of books.
- B. He doesn't like the history.
- C. He can't get the books he needs.
- D. He has lost his watch.

答案为A,“永远读不完”的含义是“要读的书太多了”。

△(2) 部分否定: seldom, hardly, scarcely, little, few, not+表示“全体”意义的代词或副词,以及not与always, entirely, every, both连和出现于对话中,表示“不全”、“不都”。

例: —what about the window?

—Both the windows are not closed.

△(3) 双重否定: 对话中出现两次否定,但意思为肯定,目的是加强语气。常用的结构有: not/no...not/no/without..., no...but..., can't but, can't help but, not/never/no...unless, not+含否定意义词缀的词,其中第一种和最后一种为四级中常出现的,其他为六级中出现的。

例: —You speak English very well.

—No pains, no gains,(一份耕耘,一分收获。)

(4) 强调否定,在四、六级听力考试中,常见的结构为不定词+at all/certainly/definitely/absolutely/really, not...the last+名词+形容词从句/修饰语, not the least, not the slightest。

例: —Did you eat a piece of Jane's cake?

—I didn't want to take the last one on the table.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He tasted the last cake she made.



B. He took the very last piece of cake.

C. He didn't have any cake.

D. He didn't like the cake.

答案为C.

2.提高对话的识别能力

大学英语听力考试中,十个对话的范围是:

(1) 表关系:包括所属关系、因果关系、被动关系、同意与不同意关系、身份、谁使谁做……关系。

所属关系包括物主代词、名词所有格、形容词从句和介词短语所表示的所属关系。

例:—What do you think of the man?

—The man who has the building must be very rich.

因果关系,除了用because, since, now that, for, so…that, such…that外,还有些而通过上下文来表达。

例:—You seem very tired.

—It's my new job. It's hard work and the hours are long.

被动关系:常通过被动语态表示。

例:—Why did the teacher go there?

—He was interviewed by the president.

同意与不同意关系:考生对这类考题要格外小心,有些不能从字面去理解。

例:—I think the movie last night was good.

—I wouldn't say that.(我可不那么看)

—Shall we go to see Mr Wang?

—I couldn't agree more.(我完全同意)

身份:问句常为What's probable relationship between the two speakers?

例:—Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?

—Not yet. I'm still examining. I'll let you know the result next week.

谁使谁做…关系:

例:—Did John paint the whole house himself?

—He had Tom paint.

(2) 表建议、请示、提供:

表建议的常用语有Let's, you'd better, Why don't you, why not, maybe, perhaps, what about, how about, shall we.

例:—The air condition in the classroom building(教学楼)is broken and I can't study.

—Why not go to the library?

表请求,其常用语为will you, can you, how about, would you, could you, would you mind.

例:—Could you lend me your pen? Mine has just gone out of ink.

—I'm afraid I don't have an extra one. Would a pencil do?

表提供,其常用语为can I, do you want me to, how about, shall I, would you like.

例:—Can I use your new car, Auntie?

—Yes, of course, if you drive it carefully.



(3) 表地点、职业:

问句常为Where is the conversation probably taking place? Where does the conversation most take place? This conversation takes place..., What's the man/woman? What's the man's job? What's the man's occupation? What job does the man/woman have?

在这类对话中,常出现下列单词: lavatory, porter, tip, catalogue, renew, registered letter, parcel, book(预定), reservation, soft drink(饮料), menu, clinic, gym, haircut, blood-pressure, dormitory, scholarship, pills, tuition(学费), requirement(必修), optional(选修), band(乐队), homecoming(校友聚会), periodical(期刊), pharmacy(药店), drugstore(药店), steaks, pork chops(猪排), TV dinner(家庭快餐), a book of stamps, postcard, surface mail(平信), luggage, duty free(免税), plumber, cashier, teller(出纳), laundry, cafeteria

例: —I need to cash this check.

—Will you step over to the teller's window, please?

(4) 数字与计算:

有这几种情况,一是表近似,二是加减乘除,三是倍数,四是间接计算。

例: —The novel is \$8.00 and dictionary is a 3 dollars more.

—The tape—recorder is 3 times as much as the dictionary.

Question: How much is the tape recorder?

—You'd better hurry, Tom. There isn't much time left. The meeting is to begin at 8.

—Don't worry. We still have half an hour to go any way.

Question: What time was it when the conversation took place?

(5) 表比较和选择:

其常用语和结构为favourite, perfect, excellent, unique, prefer...to, would rather than..., as...as..., not so...as..., more than.四级多为两者的比较,六级多为两者以上的比较。问句常为: What conclusion can be drawn from the conversation? Which of the following is not true? What do you learn from the conversation?

例: —If I were you, I'd live in the city instead of going to work by train.

—But the country is so beautiful in spring and fall.

Question: Where does the woman prefer to live?

—Where does the woman prefer to live?

—What's your favourite pastime?

—I like many things such as reading, sports and music, But I like nothing better than to go to the film.

Question: What do we learn from the conversation?

考试中常出现这样的对话,即一方提出一个计划或行动,另一方先表示愿意,紧接着提出要去完成另一件事。

例: —Can you stay for tea?

—I'd like to, but I have to pick up some groceries before my children get home from school.

Question: Where's the woman going now?



(6) 表动作的细节: 考试中有时把一个动作分解成若干个具体的小动作, 要求考生将这些动作串联起来, 作出判断, 通常听懂了前一两个动作, 就可作正确判断。

例: —May I watch what you're doing?

—Sure, You dig a hole, put in the seed, cover it with dirt and then water it.

Question: What's the woman doing?

- A. Looking for water.
- B. Planting something
- C. Looking for something.
- D. Getting dirty.

答案为B

3. 听写题型、内容及技巧

改革后的四、六级听力部分增加听写内容, 听写有两种题型, 一是“听写填写”(spot dictation)安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试卷上给出一段120词左右的短文, 其中有10个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子, 或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读, 没有停顿, 供考生听懂全文内容; 第二遍在空格后有停顿, 要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格; 第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿, 供考生进行核对。

“听写填空”所用短文的题材、体裁和难度与“听力理解”部分的听力篇章相同。“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move.(1)_____.
_____.How often (2)_____ moving vans on the road?(3)_____.
Are so many people actually (4)_____? Yes, people in the United States are indeed
on the move. (5)_____, about one third of the population(6)_____.

Every person who moves (7)_____ for making such a decision. Some people
may decide to move (8)_____.Some may wish(9)_____.And some
have many other reasons. (10)_____,the amount of movement in this country is
substantial.



最

新

“听写填空” 样题答案

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) Think for a moment. How often (2) do you see moving vans on the road? (3) They seem to be everywhere. Are so many people actually (4) changing their addresses? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) Within any five year period, about one third of the population (6) change their place of residence.

Every person who moves (7) has his or her own personal reasons for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8) because of employment opportunities. Some may wish (9) to live in a warmer or a colder climate. And some have many other reasons. (10) Regardless of the specific causes, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

另一种形式为“复合式听写”(compound dictation)安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试题由两个部分组成：第一部分是听写单词，要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词；第二部分是表达，要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇250词左右的短文，朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读，没有停顿，要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时，第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿，让考生填入所缺单词；第二部分之后停顿五分钟，让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样，没有停顿，供考生进行核对。考试时间为15分钟。

“复合式听写”旨在考核学生的听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

“复合式听写”所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同，朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will 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.

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to _____ some of the basic rules. _____ the age and sex and the _____ of your acquaintance



as well as the _____. You should know when it is all _____ to give a gift of money, and when it would be _____. In any case, when you _____ a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you _____ can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's of a party they have been invited to.

_____. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to. _____

_____. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

“复合式听写”样题参考答案

全文:

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to remember some of the basic rules. Consider the age and sex and the length of your acquaintance as well as the occasion. You should know when it is all right to give a gift of money, and when it would be improper. In any case, when you receive a present, don't forget to send a thank-you note as soon as you possibly can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been invited to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets or fruit, things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house overnight or for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing appreciation for their friendliness and their kindness. Again, you may choose something for the host's wife alone or for the entire family.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favour as you would like to. When this happens you may show your own thoughtfulness by giving a thank-you gift, especially if you can find something unusual. Weddings are times when gift of money are greatly appreciated and quite acceptable. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.



表达部分着重应写的内容要点:

1. Sweets and fruit are examples of the gift for the hostess or the party.
2. A weekend guest usually takes a gift to express his or her thanks
3. Money is an acceptable gift for weddings.
4. It is considered improper for a weekend guest to give a gift of money.

录音放三遍,第一遍用正常语速,第二遍用慢速,第三遍用正常语速。放第一遍时,考生应集中注意力,全身心地听、记住大意。放第二遍时,考生应抓紧时间记录,如果记不下来,可先记每个单词的前几个字母,利用第二遍与第三遍之间间隙填补单词,放第三遍时,抓紧校对。

4.短文的题开及内容:

听力短文通常为考生所熟悉的内容,分为一般知识性(节假日来历、历史事件、名胜古迹、气候变化)、社会问题(文化教育、住房、交通、污染、卫生、女权运动、就业、人口)、故事和传记。但有时是科普方面的内容,有些文科考生不太熟悉。1989年1月的全国统考曾有一篇有关地球层的短文,1990年1月有一篇有关水钟的短文。

短文的提问涉及短文的主题、中心思想或标题、主要事件及发生的原因、发生的时间、地点、人物间的关系、发生时、某人正在做什么、人物的观点和态度。

5.如何听对话和短文:

(1) 利用读directions时,迅速将选择项阅读一下,另外,利用每一间隔(约15秒钟)阅读下一题选择项,带着问题去听。听短文时第一句和最后一句常很重要,往往是主题句或中心思想。假如试题中的四个选择项很短,句型类同,考生用6~10秒时间迅速阅读四个选择项,然后留约5秒让大脑休息,然后听清、听懂、记清原文,从容地作出最佳判断,Section A部分十分适用于此法。相反,试题四个选择项较长而且句型又各不相同,在15秒内不可能阅读完,那么考生应先阅读前两个或前三个选择项,在听完原文后,再读第三或第四选择项,然后根据对原文的理解作出选择,此法适用于Section B部分。

(2) 边听边速记,听Section B部分时,考生用铅笔在试题旁速记那些与选择项有关的内容,单词不必写完,可只写前两个字母或者中间几个字母或者考生自己熟悉的各种符号,如w/—with, betw—between, wo—woman。考生平时应训练此种方法,否则正式考试时,此方法很难奏效。此外,听故事和传记短文时,要注意时间、地点、人物、情节,听科普短文时,对时间、地点、数据要格外小心。

复合式听写评分原则及标准

一、复合式听写要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用听到的原文填写空缺的单词,以及用听到的原文或用自己的语言正确地回答问题。

二、给分标准:

1. S1至S7每题为0.5分。拼写完全正确的单词给0.5分,凡有错不给分;
2. S8满分为2.5分,答出第一部分和第三部分内容且语言正确各得1分,答出第二部分内容且语言正确得0.5分。
3. S9、S10满分各为2分,答出全部内容且语言正确得2分,答出部分内容且语言正确得1分



4. 没有答对问题得0分。

三、扣分标准:

1. S8至S10题中凡有语言错误扣0.5分, 每题语言错误扣分不超过0.5分;

2. S8至S10题中凡有与问题无关的内容扣0.5分;

3. 用汉语回答问题不给分。

现以下例复合式听写为例:

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no“(S1)_____”day for a police officer. Some days are (S2)_____ slow, and the job is (S3)_____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4)_____ police work in one word: (S5)_____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (S6)_____ clothes, not my police (S7)_____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8)_____. Another policeman arrived and together, we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9)_____. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10)_____.

S1至S7原答案:

S1 typical

S2 relatively

S3 bring

S4 describe

S5 variety

S6 normal

S7 uniform

第S8题原答案

seven bad men jumped out at me; one of them had a knife, and we got into a fight

其他参考答案:

2. 5分

1. seven bad men jumped out, one man had a knife and we got into a fight

2. seven bad men jumped at me, one of them had a knife and we got into a fight

3. seven bad men jumped out to/towards me, one had a knife and we began to fight



最

新

大学英语四·六级考试一点通

4. seven bad men appeared, one of them had a knife, we got into a fight
5. seven bad men jumped to me. One had a knife. I had to fight with them.
6. Seven bad men came up to me. One of them had a knife. And we got into a fight.
7. seven bad men jumped out at me, one of them with a knife, and we got into a fight
8. seven bad men jumped on to (onto) me, one of them had a knife and we got into a fight
9. seven bad men jumped out and fought with me, one of them had a knife
10. seven bad men threatened me with a knife and we got into a fight

2分

1. seven bad men jumped out me, one of them had a knife and we got into a fight
2. seven bad man jumped out at me, one of them had a knife, and we got into a fight.
3. seven bad men jumped out of me, one of them had a knife. I was going to fight with them.
4. I met seven bad men one of whom had a knife and we got into a fight.
5. seven bad men jumped around/in front of me and one had a knife, we got into a fight
6. seven had man attacked me, one of them had a knife and we got in fight.
7. seven had men jumped out at me, one of them had a knife and regarded into a fight
8. seven had men jumped out at me, one of them had a knife and we had got into a fight
9. seven bad men jumped out at me, one of them has a knife and we get into a fight
10. seven bad men jumped out. One of them had a knife. We got into the fight.
11. seven bad men came up, and one with a knife. Soon we got into a fight.
12. Seven bad men jumped out me. One of them had a knife. We got into a fight.
13. seven bad men stood in their way and one of them had a knife, We got into a fight.
14. seven bad men jumped out at me. We got into a fight.
15. seven bad men jumped out and one of them had a knife, we had to fight against them.
16. seven bad man jumped out of me, one had an knife and we got into a fight
17. seven bad men jumped out of me, one of them with a knife we got into fight.
18. seven bad men jumped out at me, then we went into fighting

1.5分

1. seven bad men jumped out at me. Each of them had a knives. We got into fight
2. seven bad men jumped out at me, one each of them has a knife. I fight with them.
3. seven bad men jumped out into me. One of them had a wife, we got into a fight.
4. ..., they have knife. then I fight with them.
5. I got into a fight with seven bad men, one of which took a knife.