

大学英语六级考试 指南与训练

(答案部分)

于艳英 主编



西北工业大学出版社

大学英语六级考试 指导与训练

主 编 于艳英

GF151/15

编

者

于艳英

祖延秀

闫传海

范新德

刘博华

袁 森

张梅娟

施文霞

王凤菊

西北工业大学出版社

1996年5月 西安

前 言

《大学英语六级考试指导与训练》是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求而编写的。在编写过程中,我们参照了1995年几次全国性大学英语研讨会会议精神以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会1995年7月颁发的“关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知。”重点放在以下几个方面:

1. 语言基础训练。六级考试反馈的信息表明:考生中普遍存在词汇量低,基础语法知识模糊不清的现象。考生的语言基础很不扎实。为此,我们以《教学大纲》中的词汇表及功能意念表为依据,对包括四、六级考试公布试卷在内的各种试题中的重点语言现象及词汇进行了分析,并在此基础上精心设计、选编了大量词汇和语法练习题,以便能使学生在大量练习的基础上,巩固《教学大纲》中所规定的词汇及语法知识。

2. 语言应用能力的提高。《教学大纲》明确规定:“理工科大学英语教学的目的是:培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写和说的能力。”由于种种原因,六级考试中一直不包括说和译两方面的内容。为培养学生的语言实际运用能力,本书力求使读、听、写三个方面系统化,并为此精心设计、选编了例题和练习题。同时,我们还增加了阅读翻译题,以适应六级考试的发展趋势,提高学

生的阅读准确性。

3. 应试能力的提高。在准备六级考试时,许多学生不能科学地参照《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的要求进行复习应试,从而影响了英语水平的正常发挥。为此,我们对听力、阅读、词汇、语法、改错、写作等各种考试项目进行了分析,并为学生提供了简明的做题方法及思路,以便于学生在进行系统、重点复习的同时,改进应试方法,提高应试能力。

本书听力部分配有外籍教师朗读的录音磁带。语速为每分钟140~150单词。录音部分文字稿、练习题注释及模拟题答案单独装订,既便于教师组织课堂教学,又便于学生自学、自测。

参加本书各章练习题、模拟题及注释部分编写工作的作者如下:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 听力理解: | 刘博华、于艳英、王凤菊 |
| 2. 阅读理解: | 祖延秀、范新德 |
| 3. 词汇、结构: | 闫传海、张梅娟、施文霞 |
| 4. 改错: | 袁 森、施文霞 |
| 5. 写作: | 于艳英、王凤菊 |

本书由于艳英主编,负责全书的统稿和考题分析、文字说明、前言撰写等工作。

我们希望本书能对广大读者、特别是使用本书的教师和同学们有所帮助。同时也希望读者对本书的不足及错误之处提出批评指正。

编 者

1996年1月

第七章 参考答案及解析

一、听力练习文字稿及答案

I. 听力练习答案

Section 1

Directions: *In this part, you'll hear 3 short passages. Each passage will be read twice. As you listen, fill in the blanks with function words.*

Passage 1

If you have only just started teaching, you may feel that the activities are rather complicated and difficult to handle. In actual fact, once the activity is running, the task of the teacher is very small; it is the students who do most of the work. Your real work is before the activity begins. Make sure that you understand exactly what the situation is and what the students will have to do. Read through the teacher's notes for the activity and make your own notes of what you have to do and the sequence of the role card num-

bers. Have the notes near you during the lesson. The most important thing is to make sure that the students understand what they have to do. If this is clear and you tell the students their next card numbers as they finish each letter, the activity should run without any problems.

The first time you do one of the activities you may find that it does not go entirely as planned. Don't worry. This does not mean that the students have wasted their time. They can benefit from the experience of having to work out what to do. Don't give up! The next one you do will be better as you and the students get more practice and you will soon find that the activities become a very valuable part of your course.

Passage 2

Metals market analysts are keeping a careful watch on statistics emerging from China because some believe that the country might well return as a big buyer this year.

Persistent rumours already suggest that the Chinese are looking for between, 50,000 and 100,000 tonnes of copper in 1992. That would have a substantial impact on the predicted supply surplus-forecast to be between 100,000 and 200,000 tonnes.

China's total copper imports were only 40,251 tonnes last year, but Codelco, Chile's state-owned producer, said it sold 15,000 tonnes to China in February.

Traders suggest that imports are not, however, confined to refined metal. The Chinese have also bought copper scrap, bister and concentrates.

Copper has been in short supply in China for a number of years now as none of its mines are very substantial.

Geologists have recently discovered six large copper deposits but some observers believe that the country will not be self-sufficient in copper until—the end of the decade and could become increasingly important as an importer.

Other metals are also likely to feel the impact of China's recent dramatic economic growth.

Passage 3

Do you hate commuting to work? Perhaps you won't always have to. A study of 521 American corporations says that telecommuting is one of the flexible work arrangements these companies are most likely to consider in the future. At present 26.8 million people—about 20 per cent of the American labour force—work at least part of the time at home.

Computers, fax machines and electronic mail services mean many tasks can be done outside the office, either at home, on the road, or in the field. Telecommuting allows both corporate employees and self-employed contract workers to more flexible about where they work. Now people can keep in contact with the business world without going to the office every day.

Management can use these flexible workplace arrangements to solve a number of problems in the business world. Companies can compete for employees by offering them workplace alternatives. Management can hire workers who live too far away to commute. Executives can work at home when tasks demand concentration. Travelling employees can obtain support from their offices. Baby boomers can be with their families and still do overtime by using home offices. Corporations can contribute to clean air goals by using telecommuting to help cut down on commuter traffic.

Section 2

Directions: *In this part, you'll hear 3 short talks. Each talk will be read twice. As you listen, please fill in the blanks with information words.*

Passage 1

From the very beginning Ford paid his workers higher wages than any other automobile manufacturer. He reduced the working day from nine to eight hours, paid his workers at least five dollars a day (the average wage in the automobile industry at that time was \$2.40 for a nine hour day) and distributed ten million dollars a year to them in extra payments for good work or suggestions for improvements in methods of production. Workers came to his factories from all over the country. Newspaper writers asked Ford to ex-

plain his methods of organization to them. Businessmen and experts in the field of economics were afraid that Ford's high wages and short working hours would ruin other factory owners who could not follow his example. But Ford continued his plans, saying it was better to make millions of families happy with a new car than to use profits to make only a very few stockholders rich.

Passage 2

What's the best way to carry money safely while you're traveling? There are three possibilities-personal checks from your country, travelers checks and credit cards. Some American banks accept foreign checks such as Eurocheques; the problem is that only those banks that are used to dealing with foreigners will know what Eurocheques are.

It may be more convenient to carry travelers checks, which are insured against loss. They should be in dollars, because only a few banks do much business in foreign currencies. If your checks aren't in dollars, it may take you a long time to find a bank that will exchange them. You can use travelers checks almost anywhere-in restaurants, stores or ticket offices-without having to go to a bank.

Americans would say the best way to carry money is to have a major credit card like Visa, Master Card or American Express.

Of course you can't get along without cash, but you don't need to carry much with you.

Passage 3

Many Americans are worried about their public schools. They see serious problems of violence, and failure. They see too many children who never learn to read or write properly, too few college graduates who can speak a foreign language, and too many teachers who cannot spell.

But it is easy to forget the great successes of American education. Its best universities are among the best anywhere. American philosophers and economists are world famous, and American scientists win more than their share of Nobel prizes. But perhaps most important of all is that American education never stops. If seventy-two-year-old Myra Katzman wants to learn creative story-writing, or Italian art, or chess, she can go to her nearest college and take a course in it. And millions of Mysar are doing just that.

Section 3

Directions: *In this part, you'll hear 4 passages. Each passage will be read 3 times. Listen to it for the first time and try to get the main idea. Then, try to write down the key words on a piece of paper when you listen to it for the second time. At last, you'll have a chance to listen to the passage a-*

gain and check your notes.

Passage 1

There are two main kinds of long distance calls: dial-direct and operator-assisted. You can direct dial calls in most parts of the U. S. . Look in the white pages directory for long distance rates or for more information on making long distance calls. Or you can call the operator for help. If you need a phone number that's not in your phone book, call Directory Assistance.

To make a long distance call, you'll need to know the three-digit area code. Dial 1 plus the area code plus the number, and an operator or a computer voice will tell you how much money to deposit. On operator-assisted calls, the operator will ask you to deposit more money before your time is up. On dial-direct calls, you'll be cut off at the end of the time you paid for unless you put more money in the slot.

Passage 2

Gershwin was born in New York City in 1898, the second of four children. His father had come to America in 1895 from St. Petersburg, the old capital of Russia. During Gershwin's childhood his father tried many different businesses. Some of these were successful and some were not. The family moved more than twenty-five times during

George's childhood, but they always had a comfortable place to live. In spite of the father's business troubles, the Gershwins always seemed to have what they needed, and they were even able to enjoy such luxuries as music lessons. As a boy George was restless, energetic and *stubborn. He did not particularly like school and he was often in trouble. He enjoyed street games instead. He pretended to agree with his friends that music was silly, but he really loved to hear it. His interest in Negro's spirituals and *jazz began when he was a young boy. He particularly liked to listen to the jazz music of a man named Jim Europe, who had a band.

Passage 3

The story of Franklin's *kite is known everywhere. he had been experimenting with electricity, and in 1751 had published a paper saying that electricity and lightning were the same thing. Both were bright, both were the same yellow color, both made a noise, both made *crooked flashes, and both would pass through metal.

In order to test his claim, he and his son took a kite made of silk (because it is stronger than paper), and added a long wire to the top and a piece of silk to the end of the string with which he controlled the kite. A metal key was hung where the silk and string met. They flew the kite up into a thunderstorm, keeping themselves dry under a roof. When the kite reached the storm clouds, Franklin noticed

that all the loose parts of his string began to stand up and shake. When the kite touched lightning, a spark ran down the string to the key; a rush of electric sparks began to appear on the key. As the string became wetter the sparks came faster. They were sparks of electricity. Lightning was indeed electricity.

Passage 4

You might expect people who work so hard to really relax when their work is done. But Americans take even their free time seriously. Almost everything they do, even on vacation, seems to have a goal. If they exercise, it is because they want to be healthier, or to get fit. If they go to a concert or to the theater. It is because they feel that culture and the arts are good for their minds. If they play a ballgame, it is because they want to win. "I used to think that winning was important. Now I think it's everything." said one well-known athlete.

Maybe this is the reason why Americans watch so much television. No one could say that most of the popular programs have serious goal. Perhaps it's a good thing. After all, everyone needs to relax sometime.

Section 4

Directions: *In this part, you'll hear 5 passages. Each of them will be read three times in order that you can (1) under-*

stand the passage, (2) fill in the missing parts and (3) check what you have written.

Passage 1

How do psychologists measure shyness? One way is by observation. They keep detailed records of people's actions, like how often these people speak to others, or how long it takes someone to say Hello to a stranger. Another way to measure shyness is to ask people questions. The test only takes about ten minutes. It asks question like: do you like going out a lot? and do you have many friends? People must answer either yes or no. These questions can predict how people actually behave in social situations. Suppose the test tells you that someone is shy, chances are good that that person will act shy. When scientists measure shyness, they are really comparing degrees of shyness. In other words, when researchers say people are shy, they really mean they are more shy than others.

Passage 2

How do you go about finding a place to stay? Well, plenty of hotels advertise at airports. If you arrive by train or car, probably the best thing to do is look in the Yellow Pages under Hotel, Motel or Lodging. You can start by comparing the services offered in their ads. In any case, you'll have to call them and see if they have the kind of

room you're looking for.

Places to stay may be called hotels, motels or motor motor hotel, inn, lodges or resorts. These are all similar. Motels have plenty of parking space and are usually near a freeway or highway. Inns are usually like motels. Lodges and resorts, or resort hotels, are in the mountains, on the coast, or near lakes.

Passage 3

When driving in the U. S, it's a good idea to have an international drivers' license if you don't have a state license. Each of the fifty states has its own traffic laws. Drivers are expected to know and understand the laws even if they don't live in state. Get information when you cross the border into a state at a tourist information center.

There is a national speed limit of 55 miles per hour, or about 80 kilometers per hour. Americans usually start and stop slowly and are generally polite about letting cars enter busy streets. They usually stop for people who are walking to let them cross the street. In many states you may turn right after stopping at a corner, even if there is a red light. On some roads there may be a minimum speed.

Passage 4

Americans are glad to know that they are there. They like to feel that their country is respected by the rest of the

world, and they are afraid of appearing weak. They like a President who takes strong action to protect Americans abroad. But at the same time, Americans do not like to see their soldiers actually fighting. The Vietnam War is still a painful memory for many people.

Some nations make heroes of their soldiers and sailors, and love to see them march in colorful uniforms. But American soldiers usually stay out of sight on great public occasions. The parades on the Fourth of July, the U. S. A. 's independence day, are organized by the town, not by the army. After all, life in the army is a serious business.

Passage 5

Americans talk with pride of their government and institutions. They seem certain that they have more freedom, better laws, stronger leaders, and more open, honest newspapers than anywhere else in the world. But even the most patriotic Americans have a few doubts. Education is one problem area and so is the law. There are not enough clever teachers, and too many clever lawyers.

Americans feel confident that they know what is going on, and that they can change things that don't work. A bad President can be voted out. A bad doctor can be taken to court A bad soldier can be punished. It may be this that gives them so much confidence in their system. Of course things go wrong, as they do everywhere else in the world,

but at least people feel that they can do something about it.

I 对话练习文字稿

Directions: *In this section you will hear 50 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

1. M: Hello, Mary, It's Tony Stevens here. How are things?

W: Not too bad. The meeting will be here in Birmingham at 11:15 on the 14th in the Rose Hotel. We still have six days.

Q: When did this conversation most probably take place?

(B)

2. M: Do you mean the Rose Hotel or the White Rose Restaurant opposite the park?

W: The one opposite the park. I've never heard of the Rose Hotel. Now you've got the time right; 7:30. Okay?

Q: Where will the two speakers meet? (D)

3. M: Sit down please. This is much more comfortable. I think women look terrible standing at the bar.

W: Really? I don't think so. Anyway, cheers!