



双博士系列

# 迎战六级

## 火速过关

# 36天

主 编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博  
执行主编 李春兰  
编 写 双博士大学英语课题组  
支 持 双博士网校 [www.bbdd.cc](http://www.bbdd.cc)  
总策划 胡东华

### ● 增加6级新题型

页 码 多 于 同 类 书

定 价 远 远 低 于 同 类 书

### ● 命题教授编写

历 年 命 中 率 高

## PASS CET 6



 科学技术文献出版社

双博士精品系列

# 迎战六级火速过关

(购本书将免费获赠3盒本书听力磁带)

主	编	北京大学英语系	李培	李博
执 行 主	编	李春兰		
编	委	李冰玉	孙屹	
编	写	双博士大学英语课题组		
支	持	双博士网校	<a href="http://www.bbdd.cc">www.bbdd.cc</a>	
总	策 划	胡东华		

科学技术文献出版社

Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House

北 京

声明:本书封面及封底均采用双博士品牌专用图标(见右图);该图标已由国家商标局注册。未经本策划人同意,禁止其他单位或个人使用。



出 版 者: 科学技术文献出版社

邮 购 部 电 话: (010) 82608021

图书发行部电话: (010) 82608022/82608013

门 市 部 电 话: (010) 62543201

图书发行部传真: (010) 82608039

E-mail: sbs@b added. cc

策 划 编 辑: 胡东华

责 任 编 辑: 张文娟

责 任 校 对: 郝峥嵘

封 面 设 计: 蒲菊祥

发 行 者: 科学技术文献出版社发行 新华书店北京发行所经销

印 刷 者: 北京拓瑞斯印务有限公司

版 ( 印 ) 次: 2005 年 1 月第 4 版 第 1 次印刷

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16

字 数: 450 千字

印 张: 19.5

定 价: 28.80 元(购本书将免费获赠 3 盒磁带)



©版权所有 违法必究

盗版举报电话: 010 - 82608021 (著作权者)

本书无数码防伪标识为盗版

本书贴有数码防伪标识(由 10 位数字组成的 ID 和 6 位组成的 PW)。凭数码防伪标识中的 ID 和 PW 可登录双博士网校([www. bb added. cc](http://www.bb added. cc)), 免费获得 30 积分。

凡购买本社图书, 如有字迹不清、缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部负责调换。

# 前言

本书由四、六级命题教授编写。

本书的页码多于同类书的页码,但定价却远远低于同类书,且免费赠送本书配套听力磁带。

据教育部最新通知,将对四六级考试进行改革并对考试题型进行调整。具体方案如下:

1. 听力题比例由 20% 增加到 30% ~ 40%。阅读理解题由 40 分减少到 30 分,题量不变,分值由每题 2 分降为 1.5 分。如此调整的目的是,由重阅读的教学模式转变为听说读写并重的教学模式。

2. 听力题型增加:新闻、长对话、真实场景下的对话、学术报告等。

3. 客观题比例仍不低于 80%。

4. 以上改革方案,2005 年为过渡期,将推出新题型样卷;且部分院校会采用新题型试卷。2006 年新题型试卷正式出台。

考虑到目前大部分考生仍会用旧题型及原分数结构考试,故本书仍以旧题型为主导,但同时将新出现题型呈现给广大读者,综合以上考虑:本书紧密结合改革趋势,在旧的题型基础之上,兼顾新的题型。带 \* 号的题皆为新题型。

本书听力材料聘外语专家 Paul Denman 及联合国某机构驻华代表 Cassie Biggs(他们均多次参加四、六级和考研听力部分录音工作)担纲录制。配有超长标准清晰磁带。

双博士奉献:

1. 本书均贴有数码防伪标识(由 10 位 ID 和 6 位 PW 组成),凭此 ID 和 PW 可登录双博士网校([www.bbdd.cc](http://www.bbdd.cc)),免费获得 30 积分。

2. 免费赠送本书配套听力磁带。对该磁带的音频文件,读者可凭本书上提供的防伪标识中的 ID 和 PW 到双博士网校([www.bbdd.cc](http://www.bbdd.cc))直接免费下载,这样,对有电脑或 MP3 机的读者,可在电脑或 MP3 机中播放,对一些习惯用磁带的读者,仍可用磁带在磁带机中播放。

3. 购书可获幸运奖:

具体方法为:刮开本书的数码防伪标识,如果您所购本书的 ID 数字最末 4 位幸运数字为 6688,可获 200 元现金回赠。操作方法为将该防伪标识及购书小票(盖有书店印章)一并邮至:北京海淀区苏州街 18 号长远天地大厦 B1 座 1206 双博士图书邮购部(邮编 100080),来信请注明您的太平洋卡或农行卡号及姓名。详情请登录[www.bbdd.cc](http://www.bbdd.cc)。

4. 全国有三分之一的大学生及考研的考生正在使用双博士图书,以上举措为双博士对全国大学生及考研考生的真情奉献!

附:

来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士:

您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过无数个考研岁月的日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会

二零零二年十二月

# 双博士网校 (www.bbdd.cc) 2005年精品课程



类别	班次		时间	形式	授课特色
考研 西医 综合	基础班		4-6	远程	按照西医综合考试大纲和不同时期复习的不同特点讲授课程。反映了大纲变化、思维记忆体系、重点难点内容、命题思路、答题技巧。
	夏季强化班		7-8	远程、面授	
	秋季强化班		10-11	远程、面授	
	冲刺班		12	远程、面授	
	模考班		06.1	面授	
	原北医考研辅导班核心教师如：张志文、毛泽斌、高冬霞、主鸿鹤、周立群、王为民。				
医生 执业 资格	中医医师实践技能考试		5-9	远程	按照国家权威部门对相关考试的规定和医师职业资格考试的特点以及参加考试群体的特殊性授课。授课把实践技能、知识体系和应试技巧融为一体，从而过关无忧
	中西医结合医师实践技能考试		5-9	远程	
	执业助理医师实践技能考试		5-9	远程	
	执业助理医师综合笔试考试		5-9	远程	
	执业医师综合笔试考试		5-9	远程	
	中医执业（助理）医师考试综合笔试考试		5-9	远程	
	中西医结合执业（助理）医师考试综合笔试考试		5-9	远程	
对相关考试的命题和阅卷有深入研究的资深医师和老师					
考研 专业 基础 课	经济学	金融学	9-11	远程	课程知识点全面，重点突出。课程在分析二十多年所考名校近五年的专业基础课考研真题的基础上，提炼出最有代表性的试题，总结出最常考、最易错、最难理解的知识点、在讲解知识点的过程中穿插这些考研专业课试题中的精华，从而帮助考生在理解和记忆该学科知识重难点时，掌握考研专业课答题技巧和方法。
	刑法学	民法学	9-11	远程	
	法理学	操作系统	9-11	远程	
	数据结构	诊断学	9-11	远程	
	生理学	病理学	9-11	远程	
	生物化学	英语语言文学	9-11	远程	
	北大、清华、复旦等高校相关专业对命题和阅卷有深入研究的资深老师				

● 有最便捷的网络技术、在众多领域的资深老师还有双博士网校的一流服务，从此医学考试还有考研专业课不再担心！

● 购买方式：在双博士网校免费注册，购买双博士网校充值卡充值即可听课。

更多详细情况登陆 [www.bbdd.cc](http://www.bbdd.cc) QQ群：3711483 3711201  
咨询电话：(010) - 82608053/82608052/82608035

# 目 录

---

第一课 (第 1 天)	(1)
第二课 (第 2 天)	(10)
第三课 (第 3 天)	(22)
第四课 (第 4 天)	(31)
第五课 (第 5 天)	(41)
第六课 (第 6 天)	(49)
第七课 (第 7 天)	(58)
第八课 (第 8 天)	(67)
第九课 (第 9 天)	(78)
第十课 (第 10 天)	(88)
第十一课 (第 11 天)	(97)
第十二课 (第 12 天)	(106)
第十三课 (第 13 天)	(113)
第十四课 (第 14 天)	(121)
第十五课 (第 15 天)	(132)
第十六课 (第 16 天)	(141)

第十七课 (第 17 天)	(150)
第十八课 (第 18 天)	(159)
第十九课 (第 19 天)	(167)
第二十课 (第 20 天)	(174)
第二十一课 (第 21 天)	(181)
第二十二课 (第 22 天)	(190)
第二十三课 (第 23 天)	(197)
第二十四课 (第 24 天)	(205)
第二十五课 (第 25 天)	(213)
第二十六课 (第 26 天)	(223)
第二十七课 (第 27 天)	(229)
第二十八课 (第 28 天)	(235)
第二十九课 (第 29 天)	(241)
第三十课 (第 30 天)	(246)
第三十一课 (第 31 天)	(254)
第三十二课 (第 32 天)	(265)
第三十三课 (第 33 天)	(270)
第三十四课 (第 34 天)	(282)
第三十五课 (第 35 天)	(287)
第三十六课 (第 36 天)	(299)



# 第一课

学习时间  
学习成果

Small opportunities are often the beginning of great enterprises.

不起眼的机会往往是伟大事业的开端。

——按摩斯样尼,古希腊雄辩家(Demosthenes)

## Part I practice in listening 听力快速突破

### 命题分析: 对话部分

对话部分包括 10 组简短对话(平均每组字数约 40 个),时间为 5 分钟(每组 30 秒,含停顿时间),分值是 10 分,由一男一女进行对话,然后第一个说话人就对话内容提出一个问题,每个问题约有 15 秒钟的停顿,要求考生利用这段时间从四个选项中选出正确答案。

通过对近几年六级真题题型的分析,我们归纳出以下两种常考题型:

#### 1. 推理判断题(65%)

近年的考试中,这类试题的比例呈上升趋势,这恰巧是多数考生比较惧怕的一类,即其选项常常是完整的句子。但是事实上恰恰是这类试题考生既可猜出问题亦可推测出答案,因为其类别和提问方式比较有限,如原因、态度、建议以及综合理解等,选项中的正确答案也较容易辨别。

#### 2. 细节题(35%)

这类试题在原文中都有明确的答案,难度不大,考生只要听清原文就可做对。此种题型涉及到判断人物关系、数字(时间、价格)运算、原因、行为方式、身份等。



**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.

- A) In a kitchen garden.                      B) At a picnic.  
C) In a garden.                                D) In an orchard.
- A) Jim will buy the car as soon as he has the money.  
B) Jim can't afford the car.  
C) Jim has already made the down payment on the car.  
D) Someone else will buy the car for him.
- A) It will last for two weeks.                B) It will probably continue.  
C) It will end before long.                    D) It has come to a halt.
- A) The woman has troubled the headmaster.

### 测评栏

得分

\_\_\_\_\_/20  
最低标准:12/20

问题  
分析

你的问题是:  
A. 生词太多  
B. 语速太快  
C. 没时间选题  
D. 抓不住重点

学  
习  
建  
议

如果你在“问题分析”中选 A,请反复朗读、熟记下列词汇;如果选 B,说明平时的练习量不足;如果选 C 说明你还没有养成提前审题的习惯;如果选 D,说明你还没有掌握重读技巧,课后应培养语感。如果你的得分低于 50%,请到网上下载更多的听力练习(网址:www.bbddd.cc)

### 词语注释

- kitchen *n.* 厨房,炊具,炊事人员
- orchard *n.* 果园,果园里的全部果树
- afford *vt.* 承担
- bitten *v.* 咬
- identification *n.* 辨认,鉴定
- immigration *n.* 外来的移民
- ripe *adj.* 熟的 *v.* 成熟
- drift *n.* 冲洗 *v.* (使)漂流
- freezing *adj.* 冰冻的,严寒的



- B) The woman has not troubled the headmaster.  
 C) The headmaster has not been busy this month.  
 D) The man has troubled the headmaster very much.
5. A) Talking about winters in Chicago.  
 B) Talking about someone who has been bitten by a mad dog.  
 C) Discussing the height of a mad dog.  
 D) Waiting for a bus.
6. A) 12.                      B) 48.                      C) 36.                      D) 24.
7. A) A plumber.                      B) An electrician.  
 C) A salesman.                      D) A telephone repairman.
8. A) A new restaurant.                      B) A new hotel.  
 C) A new hospital.                      D) A new airport.
9. A) He wants to use it as an identification to cash a check.  
 B) He wants to prove he is a foreign visitor.  
 C) The woman is an immigration official.  
 D) He wants to obtain a visa.
10. A) He was fined.                      B) He bought a ticket.  
 C) He had a car accident.                      D) He had a lesson.
- \* 10. A) play with Tim                      B) go to a concert with him  
 C) play the piano for him                      D) compete with Tim in a game

### NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. W: These tomatoes are huge! You must have watered them a lot!  
 M: Yes, I did. They ought to be ripe enough to pick by next Saturday when we have our picnic.  
 Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?  
 [A] 地点与方向题型。信息中的 tomatoes 非常重要。既然谈论的话题是浇灌采摘 tomatoes, 可以将 C (花园) D (果园) 排除掉, 同时从男士的话中可知野餐下个星期六才有, 故将 B 排除。
2. W: Jim, are you planning to buy that nice blue Ford car you looked at last week?  
 M: I'm afraid that's impossible because I haven't been able to come up with the cash, and someone else has already made down payment on it.  
 Q: What do we know about Jim?  
 [B] 事件与情景题型。题中谈到 Jim 原本打算买车, 但无法凑足钱, 而且别人已经捷足先登, 付了首付款, 由此判断他买不起车。come up with 设法弄到; down payment 定金, (分期付款的) 首付款。
3. W: The strike at the port has held unexpectedly for 2 weeks. Do you think it will end soon?  
 M: So far as I know, the managing man said he has made an improved pay offer, but the union is holding out for the original demands.  
 Q: What does the man think of the strike?  
 [B] 观点态度与反应题型。男士提到, 管理层已做出了提高工资的提议, 但工会还是坚持原来的要求。说明劳资双方并未达成一致意见, 罢工还会继续下去。
4. M: Our headmaster has been busy since last month. He never stops working until twelve o'clock at night as far as I know.  
 W: I should never have troubled him so much, had I known he was so busy.  
 Q: What do we learn from this conversation?  
 [A] 虚拟语气题型。女士话中出现虚拟语气的倒装, ...had I known he was so busy. 即...if I had known he was so

busy, 是对已发生的事实的后悔, 言外之意是暗示自己不该这样做。

5. W: I wish the bus would come. I am so cold. Look at all those snow drifts over there. They are taller than I am.

M: And the wind is biting into my skin like a mad dog.

Q: What are the two people doing?

[D] 计划与行动题型。女士第一句话就已清楚地说明了二人是在等公共汽车, 至于后面提到的雪、风、狗等都在说明天气的恶劣, 与问题无关。

6. M: I'm in charge of buying the fruits for the children at our church. I'm so happy to find that apples and plums are in season. Give me two dozens of each.

W: I hope that they're as good as they look.

Q: How many apples did the man buy?

[D] 数字题型。对话中男士提到苹果、李子正当时节, 要各买 two dozen (24 个), 由此可知, 他买了 24 个苹果。

7. M: This is Mr. Jones. My heater is not getting any power and the temperature is going to get down below freezing. Could you come over and fix it?

W: This is our busiest time of the year, but I'll speak to one of our men about getting over there sometime today.

Q: Who has Mr. Jones called to come over?

[B] 职业与身份题型。Mr. Jones 谈到自己家的电热器不通电, 而且温度已降到冰点以下, 需找人来修理了。根据常识, 这项工作只有 electrician (电器技术员、电工) 才能完成。

8. M: They may be proud of their new facility, but frankly I'm disappointed. The nurses are friendly, but everything seems to be running behind schedule.

W: Not to mention the fact that it's noisy because no one observes visiting hours.

Q: What are the people in the dialogue discussing?

[C] 地点与方向题型。根据对话中出现的关键词 nurses, observe visiting hours (遵守探视时间) 可知, 二人正在谈论医院。behind schedule 迟延, 落后于计划, 类似词组还有: ahead of schedule 提前, on schedule 准时。

9. W: I can't cash your traveler's check without some identification like a driver's license.

M: Since I have just arrived in the United States, I have only my passport. Will that do?

Q: Why does the man offer the woman his passport?

[A] 原因与结果题型。对话中女士要求男士出示驾照以作身份证明, 否则她无法兑现他的旅行支票, 男士只有护照, 问 Will that do? (护照可以吗?), 由此可判断男士想用护照作为身份证明。traveler's check, 旅行支票。

10. M: George got a ticket last week for speeding.

W: That should teach him a lesson. If he doesn't start driving more slowly and carefully, he's bound to have an accident.

Q: What happened to George last week?

[A] 事件与情景题型。本题关键信息在男士话中。根据上下文, ticket 应理解为“违反交通规则的罚款单、通知单”, George 因超速而被罚款, 故选 A。teach sb. a lesson 教训某人, be bound to 注定、必然。

- \* 10. M: I'd like to have Angela accompany my singing. What's your opinion?

W: Well, to be frank, she doesn't play as well as Tim.

M: But Tim is busy preparing for a concert.

W: I see.

Q: What does the man want Angela to do?

[D] 细节题。关键信息是 accompany my singing. Accompany 意为伴奏。

## Part II practice in Reading 阅读练习

Reading skills:

### 命题分析

阅读理解在六级考试中所占分数比重最大,是过关乃至得高分的关键。这部分要求考生有较强的阅读能力。所谓较强的阅读能力,包括阅读速度和阅读理解两个方面。在阅读速度方面,教学大纲规定六级要求每分钟阅读70个英语单词。这样的阅读速度意味着每小时能读约10—12页原版书,具有相当的实用价值。大学英语考试的试卷构成中阅读部分占时35分钟。根据上述阅读速度的要求,六级的阅读材料篇幅约为1400词。部分学生不具备这样的阅读速度,常常来不及在规定的时间内读完全部材料,当然会影响阅读部分的得分。

阅读理解材料题材广泛,包括一般科技、社会、文化、政治、经济、史地、人物介绍等,体裁则可以是说明文、记叙文、议论文等。从历年命题来看,阅读理解题的选材多为议论文和说明文,内容偏向社会和人文科学(包括心理学、社会学、语言学、经济学、政治学等)方面,考题提问的焦点也集中在考生的判断推理能力以及把握主旨的能力。从题干设计来看,大致可分为事实细节题、判断词汇和短语的意义题、推理判断题、主旨题以及观点态度题五种。



### Passage

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

Spanning the oceanic divide between the U. S. and Russia, it is one of the richest and most commercially productive marine environments on earth, teeming with pollack and halibut, fur seals and Steller's sea lions, horn puffins and murre. The seals and seabirds depend on catching fish, and so do humans. More than 2,000 boats from the U. S., Russia, Japan, Norway, China, Poland and the Korea haul in an annual catch worth roughly \$1 billion. The portion taken off the shores of Alaska alone amounts to one-half the sea life caught by commercial fishing vessels in U. S. waters.

But will the bounty last? Since the majority of the world's fisheries are in a state of collapse, as too many boats chase too few fish, conservationists fear the same fate for the Bering Sea, the last great refuge of marine abundance. Competition among countries for the rights to fish certain sectors of the sea is already fierce and could turn violent, as it has elsewhere in the world. The Russians have severely depleted fish stocks in their zone, and the international area open to all boats, called the Doughnut Hole, has been nearly stripped of commercial fish.

No species is more important to man and beast than pollack, the No. 1 ingredient of frozen fish sticks and the fish items served by chains like Burger King and Long John Silver. Each year the Bering Sea yields two billion kilogram of this bottom-dwelling creature, making the pollack business the biggest fish harvest in the world.

On the surface, that business is healthy: the pollack catch has stayed near record levels. But signs of overfishing and an ailing ecosystem can be seen higher up in the food chain. The fur-seal population has not increased despite a long-standing ban on commercial hunting. The number of Steller's sea lions, which feed mostly on pollack, has plunged 80% since the 1970s, and seabirds such as the red-legged kittiwake are also in trouble.

1. **pollack** *n.* [鱼] 绿鳕, 青鳕
2. **murre** 海鸬
3. **annual** *n.* 年刊, 年鉴
4. **bounty** *n.* 慷慨, 奖励金
5. **fierce** *adj.* 凶猛的, 猛烈的
6. **deplete** *vt.* 耗尽, 使衰竭
7. **strip** 剥裂、剥夺
8. **output** 产量、输出
9. **ingredient** *n.* 成分, 因素
10. **ailing** *adj.* 生病的, 境况不佳的
11. **ecosystem** *n.* 生态系统
12. **insecticide** *n.* 杀虫剂
13. **Inuit** *adj.* 因纽特人的
14. **seal** *n.* 海豹

Even if fishing is brought under control, the Bering Sea faces threats that originate thousands of miles away. Wind currents from industrial areas far to the south bring in pollutants like insecticides and heavy metals, which collect in the tissues of wildlife and the local Inuit people. At the same time the region has been warming up, and part of the reason may be the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Whatever the cause, sea ice has been retreating farther to the north, making life harder for polar bears and other ice-dwelling animals.

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this Passage?
  - A. Ocean Ecosystem Endangered
  - B. Wildlife Protection: A Never-ending Battle
  - C. Pollution Remains the Major Threat to Sea-life Species
  - D. Fisheries that Bring in the Largest Harvest
2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the Passage?
  - A. Fish in the international sea has nearly been depleted.
  - B. Most of the world's major fisheries are on the verge of bankruptcy.
  - C. Pollack used to be the biggest fish harvest of the world but no longer is.
  - D. Many seabirds are starving because of the unrestricted harvesting of fish by human beings.
3. Why does the author mention fur seal in the fourth paragraph?
  - A. To show that they are also affected by the worsening ecosystem.
  - B. To prove that their population has taken a downward turn due to the ineffective ban on commercial hunting.
  - C. To show that they also feed on pollack.
  - D. To illustrate that their population is relatively large compared to that of the sea lions.
4. What does the author tell us in the last paragraph?
  - A. It is no use controlling fishing.
  - B. There are threats from all directions.
  - C. Greenhouse gases are poisonous.
  - D. Sea ice retracting to the north do not threat all animals.
5. What is the author most probably going to discuss in the following Passage?
  - A. other bad effects of overfishing on ecologically vulnerable sea areas
  - B. animals that have become extinct due to the upset of food chain
  - C. industrial pollution that has posed a grave threat to sea-dwelling creatures
  - D. other possible effects of excessive greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

### 文章导读与试题分析

本文主要讲的是海洋生态系统正在受到威胁。由于过度捕捞和海洋污染,使得鱼类、海鸟的生存环境恶化,一些鸟类已濒临灭绝(such as the red-legged kittiwake are also in trouble)。

文章第一段先介绍美国与俄国之间海域丰富的水产,以及大量的商业捕鱼状况,与下文产量减少作对比。第二、三、四段从过度捕捞角度说明海洋生物减少,海洋生态系统遭破坏。第五段从海洋污染角度阐述,列举了野生动物(wildlife)的生存环境恶化现象。

1. A 文章第二段中讲到, Since the majority of the world's fisheries are in a state of collapse, as too many boats chase too few fish, conservationists fear the same fate for the Bering Sea, the last great refuge of marine abundance. 文章主要讲的是海洋生态系统正在受到的威胁,而不是野生动物的保护,或是产量最大的渔场。文章在最后提到了污染正在对海洋生物造成的威胁,但是这不是文章的中心内容。
2. C 文章第二段的结尾提到, the international area open to all boats... has been nearly stripped of commercial fish. 这符合 A. 的内容。文章第二段的开头提到, ...the majority of the world's fisheries are in a state of collapse, as too

many boats chase too few fish. 这和 B. 的叙述吻合。C. 绿鳕过去是产量最大的鱼类,但是现在不是了,文章没有提到过这样的内容。D. 第四段的末尾提到, seabirds such as the red-legged kittiwake are also in trouble. 这说明由于人类的过度捕捞,海鸟的生存环境也在恶化。D 的叙述是正确的。

3. A 文章在第四段中提到海豹是为了说明 But signs of overfishing and an ailing ecosystem can be seen higher up in the food chain. 即,处于食物链顶端的生物的生存也受到了过度捕捞以及恶化的生态系统的影响。
4. D “Not...all”是部分否定,符合最后一段最后一句话,因此 D 正确。
5. D 文章在讲述了过度捕捞的危害之后,在最后一段简单地介绍了大气污染以及温室效应对海洋生物的影响。后面可能会继续就温室效应对海洋生物的影响进行具体介绍,而不太可能重新拾起过度捕捞或者是大气污染的话题。

### 临摹佳句练写作

No species is more important to man and beast than pollack. 对……来说没有……比……更重要。

临摹: No wealth is more important to man than life. 对人来说没有什么财富比生命更重要。

### Passage

Directions: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

Few people would defend the Victorian attitude to children but if you were a parent in those days, at least you knew where you stood; children were to be seen and not heard. Freud and company did away with all that and parents have been bewildered ever since. The child's happiness is all-important, the psychologists say, but what about the parents' happiness? Parents suffer constantly from fear and guilt while their children gaily romp about pulling the place apart. A good old-fashioned spanking is out of the question; no modern child-rearing manual would permit such barbarity. The trouble is you are not allowed even to shout. Who knows what deep psychological wounds you might inflict. The poor child may never recover from the dreadful traumatic experience. So it is that parents bend over backwards to avoid giving their children complexes which a hundred years ago hadn't even been heard of. Certainly a child needs love, and a lot of it. But the excessive permissiveness of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good.

Psychologists have succeeded in undermining parents' confidence in their own authority. And it hasn't taken children long to get wind of the fact. In addition to the great modern classics on child care, there are countless articles in magazines and newspapers. With so much unsolicited advice flying about, mum and dad just don't know what to do any more. In the end, they do nothing at all. So, from early childhood, the kids are in charge and parents' lives are regulated according to the needs of their offspring. When the little dears develop into teenagers, they take complete control. Lax authority over the years makes adolescent rebellion against parents all the more violent. If the young people are going to have a party, for instance, parents are asked to leave the house. Their presence merely spoils the fun. What else can the poor parents do but obey?

1. **bewilder** *vt.* 使迷惑, 使昏乱
2. **psychologist** *n.* 心理学者
3. **gaily** *adv.* 华丽地, 欢乐地
4. **romp** *n.* 蹦跳游戏, 顽皮的人
5. **spanking** *adj.* 强烈的, 疾行的
6. **inflict** *v.* 造成
7. **traumatic** *adj.* 外伤的, 创伤的
8. **unsolicited** *adj.* 未被恳求的, 主动提供的
9. **adolescent** *adj.* 青春期的, 青春的 *n.* 青少年
10. **rebellion** *n.* 谋反, 叛乱, 反抗, 不服从
11. **juvenile** *adj.* 青少年的 *n.* 青少年
12. **delinquency** *n.* 行为不良, 错失
13. **laxity** *n.* 松弛
14. **vigorous** *adj.* 精力旺盛的, 有力的, 健壮的
15. **surfeit** *n.* 过食 *vt.* 使饮食过度 *vi.* 饮食过度
16. **stodgy** *adj.* 油腻的, 乏味的

Children are hardy creatures (far harder than the psychologists would have us believe) and most of them survive the harmful influence of extreme permissiveness which is the normal condition in the modern household. But a great many do not. The spread of juvenile delinquency in our own age is largely due to parental laxity. Mother, believing that little Johnny can look after himself, is not at home when he returns from school, so little Johnny roams the streets. The dividing-line between permissiveness and sheer negligence is very fine indeed.

The psychologists have much to answer for. They should keep their mouths shut and let parents get on with the job. And if children are knocked about a little bit in the process, it may not really matter too much. At least this will help them to develop vigorous views of their own and give them something positive to react against. Perhaps there's some truth in the idea that children who've had a surfeit of happiness in their childhood emerge like stodgy puddings and fail to make a success of life.

6. Which of the following can be inferred about children in Victorian Age?
- A. Children were told to be obedient to their parents and not to talk much.
  - B. Children often suffer from psychological trauma due to their parents' barbarity.
  - C. Children bewildered their parents by their disobedient behavior.
  - D. Children were rebellious and disrespectful toward their parents.
7. This article was written to \_\_\_\_.
- A. convince the reader that the Victorian attitude toward children is better.
  - B. prove that psychologists' advice on child-rearing is useless
  - C. show how children are treated by their parents nowadays
  - D. suggest that excessive permissiveness might be harmful to children
8. According to the author, what is the psychologists immediately accountable for?
- A. parents' permissiveness towards children
  - B. juvenile delinquency
  - C. children's violent rebellion toward their parents
  - D. failure of making a child-rearing manual
9. According to the psychologists, which of the opinion is true?
- A. Children shouldn't be beaten.
  - B. Children who had a surfeit of happiness in childhood wouldn't succeed.
  - C. A good beating will help children to develop vigorous views.
  - D. A good beating may give children something positive to react against.
10. Which of the following can be inferred from the Passage?
- A. Parents only give their children a good spanking when their children tear the place apart.
  - B. According to psychologists, battering of children results in their psychological trauma and a series of complexes.
  - C. Parents' confidence in their authority is undermined when their children take complete control.
  - D. Psychologists are writing too many articles to propound their theories.

### 文章导读与试题分析

本文主要讨论教育问题,第一段最后一句提出文章中心论点“*But the excessive permissiveness of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good*”(现代家长对孩子的溺爱绝对是有害无益的)。文章通过过去与现在家长对于孩子的教育方式的对比。(由严加管教到自由放任),指出 *children who've had a surfeit of happiness in their childhood emerge like stodgy puddings and fail to make a success of life*. 小孩子如果在童年得到过多的幸福就好像吃了一块难以消化的希丁,很难在人生道路上很难成功。

6. A 文章第一段说道, *children were to be seen and not heard*. 维多利亚时代的儿童受到的教育是“要安静,听话”。

虽然这句话提供的信息并不充足,但是从后面对内容的发展可以看出,自从弗洛伊德和他的支持者否定了当时的做法,家长就变得无所适从了。当前的情况是家长把自己孩子的幸福放在首位,宁可牺牲自己的幸福,造成了一些儿童的暴力和不守规矩的倾向。

7. D 这是一道主旨题。文章的主旨是在第一段的结尾提到的: But the excessive permissiveness of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good. 即,家长对孩子的过分溺爱对他们有害无益。
8. A 从文章内容可以推断,因为心理学家们不停发表文章,强调儿童如果受到家长的严格管教甚至是被家长打骂会造成他们心理的创伤,因此当今的家长不敢动辄打骂孩子,甚至对他们溺爱。B 和 C 都是心理学家们文章的间接影响。D 和文章内容不符。
9. A 可从最后一段推断出。第一、二句是说心理学家应该 keep their mouths shut. 第三句则是反驳他们的论点。所以正确答案应与之相反。
10. B 本题要求根据文章内容作出合理推断。文章第一段提到, A good old-fashioned spanking is out of the question: no modern child-rearing manual would permit such barbarity. The trouble is you are not allowed even to shout. Who knows what deep psychological wounds you might inflict. The poor child may never recover from the dreadful traumatic experience. 家长已经不能采用传统的打屁股的方式惩罚孩子了,因为心理学家们认为这会给孩子们带来心灵的创伤。家长甚至不能呵斥自己的孩子。根据心理学家们的理论,这也会给孩子的成长造成不好的影响。这和 B 的描述最吻合。

### 临摹佳句练写作

And it hasn't taken children long to get wind of the fact. 而且孩子们没有花费多长时间就得知了事实。

临摹: It hasn't taken John long to get used to the life in America. 约翰没有花费很长时间就习惯了美国的生活。

## Part III Practice in Grammar 语法训练

《大学英语教学大纲》1999 年版,要求六级考生掌握 5500 单词及常用词组 2000 条,并考查按构词法识别生词的能力。其中词义用法都必须掌握的单词 3000 个是考查的重点,另外新增 300 多六级单词,请多加注意。词汇部分是 CET-6 考试所有项目中唯一规定了命题范围的,所以对考生进行词汇复习很有帮助。考题形式为 30 道单项选择题填空题,要求考生从四个选项中选出最佳答案,使其成为意思完整且合乎逻辑的句子。六级考试没有像四级考试那样专门设题考语法,但会在各种题型中融入语法知识,因此考生的语法基础十分重要。对语法部分的详细讲解可见网上课堂四级相关内容。

题型分析:

常见的出题方式有以下几种:

1. 选项为异形近义词
2. 选项为近义词
3. 选项为形近词
4. 词组
5. 固定搭配

关于六级词汇复习的几点建议:

六级考生已经具有四级词汇的坚实基础,但如何实现一个质的飞跃呢?我们从历年考试的考点和难点出发,提出几项建议。

1. 词根和词缀。

历年考试(尤其是六级考试)都出现了许多单词加词缀构成的派生词,许多超出了大纲词汇表范围,但不作超纲词看待。所以考生应加强这方面的归纳和总结。

2. 注重词汇义项的增加,扩展。



对某些常用词,六级词汇表会有更多义项的要求,希望考生注意。

3. 进行大量的阅读。

对提高词汇能力也大有好处。对那些难以掌握的固定搭配尤为重要。

4. 复习单词不能不分主次,一把抓。

要突出动词(尤指动词词组的记忆和辨析)及形容词。另外还要注意平时不大熟悉的单词,单独记忆。

## 第二课

Nothing splendid had ever been achieved except by those who dared believe that something inside them was superior to circumstance.

只有那些敢于相信自己内心深处的事物要比外在环境更伟大的人才能实现光辉的事业。

——布鲁斯·巴顿 (Bruce Barton)

## Part 1 practice in listening 听力快速突破

### 命题分析: 短文理解部分

该部分一般由3篇短文及10道针对短文提出的问题组成。10道问题基本平均分配,两篇短文后跟3个问题,另一篇后跟4个问题,每个问题后约有13秒的间隙。短文由一个人朗读,语速约为每分钟140词。

短文理解的内容一般以知识性短文和人物故事为主,也有说明文和社会热门话题类短文。一般知识性短文在内容上介于科普知识和社会问题之间;人物故事的内容一般是历史上的名人轶事或普通人的生活经历;热门话题多为人们关注的热点问题,如交通、环境污染等。

在近年来的六级真题中常考的题型有以下几种:

#### 1. 主旨题和推理题

这类题的常见的提问方式有:

What's the main idea/topic of the passage? / what is mainly discussed in the passage? / What is best title for the passage? / What can be concluded/inferred from the passage? / What can we learn/infer from the passage? / What does the passage imply? / Which of the following is Not true? / Where do you think the passage is taken from? / What will the author discuss after the passage?

#### 2. 细节题

明示细节题: 隐含细节题和关键词(词义替换)题均属于细节题。此类题型的文章一般直接提供信息的出处,所问的内容涉及到人名、地名、时间、年代、数字、原因等方面。

3. 推理题: 推理题需要考生对文章主旨或细节有较深层次的理解,答案往往不在原文中。



**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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).

### 测评栏

得分

\_\_\_\_\_/20  
最低标准: 12/20

问题分析

你的问题是:  
A. 生词太多  
B. 语速太快  
C. 没时间选题  
D. 抓不住重点

学习建议

如果你在“问题分析”中选A,请反复朗读、熟记下列词汇;如果选B,说明平时的练习量不足;如果选C说明你还没有养成提前审题的习惯;如果选D,说明你还没有掌握重读技巧,课后应培养语感。如果你的得分低于50%,请到网上下载更多的听力练习  
(网址: www.bbdt.cc)

### 词语注释

1. primitive *adj.* 原始的, 粗糙的
2. herd *n.* 兽群, 牧群
3. hostile *adj.* 敌对的 *n.* 敌对
4. weapon *n.* 武器
5. domesticate *vt.* 驯养, 教化
6. security *n.* 安全
7. visa *n.* 签证
8. jogging *n.* 慢跑