

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语六级考试 专项训练综合指导

★ 大学英语教学与考试命题研究室组编

★ 刘世同 董文秀 / 主编

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
Band 6

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大学英语教学与考试命题研究工作室组织编写

大学英语

六级考试专项训练综合指导

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前 言

根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会关于采用新题型的精神,我们精心策划并编写了《大学英语六级考试专项训练综合指导》一书。

本书主要特点:

1. 点面结合,提高综合应试能力。

科学详尽解析大学英语六级考试所有题型,特别是新题型,并在其后附有专项练习,其中每一题具有独自的语言测试点。集中进行专项训练,使考生熟悉题型,明确考路,熟练解题技巧,强化单项语言基础知识和语言运用能力。在此基础上,进行全面的大量的综合练习,既发挥单项应试能力又提高综合应试能力和素质。因此,点面结合,达到取得优异成绩的最终目的。

2. 巩固基础知识,强化语言运用能力,为应试创造先决条件。

大学英语六级考试重点考核语言基础知识和语言运用能力,因此,本书重点放在打好语言基础,对各项题型特别是词语用法、语法结构和写作等进行归纳、总结,力争使考生在头脑中形成系统的语言基础知识框架,明确并掌握常考的重点基础知识。与此同时,在听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉和简短回答等题型上进行大量练习,强化语言运用能力。本书所采取的双向措施为应试取得优异成绩创造了先决条件。

3. 明确命题规律,掌握解题技巧,科学应试。

根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求,结合对历年考试全真试题的分析及编者多年的教学实践,解析各种题型的考路并指出其命题规律,也帮助考生掌握各种题型的解题技巧。掌握科学应试方法使考生做到心中有数,胸有成竹,会使考生保持良好心态,提高解题速度和准确率,是取得优异成绩的有效途径和手段。

4. 简明扼要,突出重点,力争实用。

大学英语六级考试包括项目很多,所涉及的内容极为丰富,然而我们在具体编写过程中,重点突出常考的语法结构项目,重点介绍各种短语,重点讲解各种常考的基础知识。本书题型解析简明,解题技巧介绍扼要,专项练习侧重语言点和基础知识。这样做到:通读全书,重点突出,形成完整系统的知识体系,从而集中精力强化语言运用能力。

5. 仿真性强,信度高。

依据《大学英语六级考试大纲》和教材内容,特别是对历届六级考卷的分析,在编写专项练习和综合练习的过程中,侧重和突出常考的语言点,使练习贴近全真试题内容。因此,本书中的练习具有仿真性强和信度高的特点。

编 者

1999.4

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第一部分 题型解析及练习

第一章 听力理解

概 述

《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语六级听力的要求:对题材熟悉,浅于课文,基本上无生词,语速为每分钟150~170词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话和讲座,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、判断和综合概括。

《大学英语六级考试大纲》对听力测试规定如下:

听力理解(Listening Comprehension)共20题,考试时间20分钟。这一部分包括两节:A节(Section A)有10题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。B节(Section B)有10题,分别安排在三篇听力材料之后,每篇后有三至四道题,每题为一个问句。选材的原则是:

1. 对话部分为交际场合中的一般对话;
2. 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉的讲话、叙述、解说等;
3. 所用词语不超出教学大纲六级词汇表规定的范围。

1995年7月和1996年7月公布了听力考试的新题型,即:听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation),增加了听力考试的主观题。

第一节 对话

一、题型分析

1. 问题分类

对话一般是一男一女之间进行问答或交流观点,然后由第三者就对话内容进行提问。提问一般都是特殊疑问句,主要以 who, why, what, when, where, how many 等词开头。

1) what 用来提问“是什么”、“讨论什么”、“做什么”、“什么含义”、“什么结论”、“什么看法”等。例如:

(1) What can be concluded from this conversation?

(2) What did the woman suggest?

(3) What is their relationship?

(4) What does the woman mean?

(5) What is the woman's reply?

(6) What is implied by...?

2) when 多用来提问“什么时间、日期”,有时也用 what time 替换。例如:

(1) What time did the man arrive?

(2) When will the woman sleep?

(3) When does this conversation take place?

(4) When is the store open on weekdays?

(5) What time does the man start work today?

3) where 用来提问“对话可能发生的场所”或“某人将要去的地方”。例如:

(1) Where does the conversation most likely take place?

(2) Where is the man working?

(3) Where does the woman want to go?

(4) Where is the man now?

4) why 用来提问“原因”或“目的”。例如:

(1) Why did the woman have to talk?

(2) Why did the man win?

(3) Why didn't he attend the meeting?

(4) Why did the woman lose weight?

(5) Why is the man surprised?

(6) Why is the woman tired?

5) which 多用来提问“哪一句陈述是正确的或错误的”;“哪种东西被提到或没有被提到”。例如:

(1) Which of the statements about the conversation is true?

(2) Which class is the woman looking for?

(3) Which of the following is not mentioned?

(4) Which did he prefer?

6) who (whom) 多用来提问对话者某一方的身份, 对话双方之间的关系及对话中涉及到的其他人的情况。例如:

(1) Who is the man?

(2) Who is the woman likely to be?

(3) Who works the hardest?

(4) Who does the man want to see?

(5) Who was injured?

(6) Whom are they talking about?

7) how 多用来提问“做某事的方式、方法或交通工具; 对某事的观点、感受”。例如:

(1) How was the woman doing in the course?

(2) How did the man feel?

(3) How did the man go to Canada?

(4) How can the man get there?

8) how many, how much 用来提问“多少”, 包括“多少人/物”、“多少钱”、“多少+单位词”等。例如:

(1) How much do the jackets cost?

(2) How much more did the woman pay for her suitcase?

(3) How many people are mentioned?

除上述八类以外, 偶尔也可能有一般疑问句出现, 或以 whose, whom 开头的特殊疑问句, 但出现的可能性较小。

据统计, 对话中的问题以 what 提问的情况为最多, 约占 40%~50%; 以其他疑问词开头的情形相对较少。

2. 命题基本规律及解题技巧

1) 数字与计算 (Numbers and Calculation)

数字与计算是听力测试中最常出现的题型, 几乎每次考试都有这方面的内容。在这类题的书面选择项中常常排出 4 个表示各种数的选择项, 例如表示时间长短的数, 表示价格高低的数, 年、月、日, 街道、房间的编号, 电话号码等。考生要根据所听材料提供的数据来辨认其中的某一项, 或通过快速心算来确定正确的选项。

从命题规律和出题形式来看, 它们又大致可以分为加减法计算型, 乘除法计算型, 混合运算法计算型, 近形、近音数字辨认型等。

(1) 加减法计算型

在需要通过简单的加减法计算的题型中,听音材料中至少会出现两个数字,听清这些数字和它们之间的关系是解题的关键。而这些数字之间的关系往往是用多少(more,less)、迟早(late,early)、快慢(fast,slow)、前后(before,after)之类的形容词、副词或介词短语来表示,计算时用加法还是用减法就取决于这些词。考生能否对数字做出正确的选择就看能否捕捉到录音中的数字及表示它们之间关系的信息词。

例 1

W:I waited until 9:20 for you.

M:I must have arrived six minutes after you left.

Q:What time did the man arrive?

- A. 9:20. B. 9:14. C. 9:26. D. 9:06.

这段对话给出了两个时间,只需听音时捕捉到“9:20”和“6分钟”这两个关键信息,再根据 after 所表示的两个时间之间的关系进行加法运算,便可以很快选出 C 这个答案。

在计算中用加法还是用减法,主要看表示和差关系的形容词、副词和介词等。一般说来表示增加、向前意义的用加法,而表示减少、向后意义的用减法。但这也不是绝对的,在一些情况下还要根据对话的语义和问题作出判断。下面一例就说明了这一点:

例 2

W:What time did you get to the station?

M:Ten-thirty. But I was ten minutes late.

Q:What time should the man get to the station?

- A. 10:40 B. 10:20 C. 10:13 D. 10:30

或许有些考生听到 late 这个词,就将听到的一个数据 10:30,减去第二个数据 10 分钟,选出 10:20 这个答案,这是错误的。原因在于对对话的含义和提问的问题没有弄清。这里需要用加法才能得出正确的答案,因为问的是正确时间。

Exercise 1

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. 15 minutes. | B. 20 minutes. | C. 41 minutes. | D. 35 minutes. |
| 2. A. 9:20. | B. 9:14. | C. 9:26. | D. 9:06. |
| 3. A. At 10:00. | B. At 9:00. | C. At 9:15. | D. At 9:30. |
| 4. A. It is a little after 1:15. | | B. It is 15 minutes faster. | |
| | C. It is exactly 1:15. | D. It is a little before 1:15. | |
| 5. A. At 10:00. | B. At 2:00. | C. At 12:00. | D. At 8:00. |
| 6. A. Ten o'clock. | B. Nine-thirty. | C. Nine o'clock. | D. Five o'clock. |
| 7. A. 12:15. | B. 1:00. | C. 1:10. | D. 12:30. |
| 8. A. 7:10. | B. 8:15. | C. 7:45. | D. 8:00. |
| 9. A. At 8:35. | B. At 8:05. | C. At 9:10. | D. At 8:20. |
| 10. A. 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. | B. 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. | C. Closed. | D. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. |

(2)乘除法计算型

在数字与计算型试题中,大多数采用加减运算方法,但也有的要应用乘除法。不过乘除的数字一般比较简单,不超出能够心算和速算的范围。

例 1

M:I'm responsible for buying the fruit for the children. I'm delighted to find that oranges are in season.

Give me eight couples, please.

W:I hope that they taste as good as they look.

Q:How many oranges did the man buy?

- A. 8. B. 10. C. 16. D. 14.

乘除法计算型解题的关键和加减法相同,主要是听清录音材料中的有关数字和它们之间的关系。不同之处是这种数字之间的关系是用具有倍数(百分数)意义的名词、形容词、副词或动词来表示的。常用的词或词组有:times,twice,couple,percentage,pair,a pair of, half, half of, double, quarter, one-third/sixth... of 等。我们可以根据这些词(词组)来确定对话中所提供数字的乘、除。如例 1 中的 eight couples,就是 $8 \times 2 = 16$ 。

例 2

M: How many people showed up for the meeting yesterday?

W: Twenty were expected to come, but the number was doubled.

Q: What's the actual number of people who attended the meeting?

- A. 25. B. 20. C. 40. D. 35.

答案为 C. (20 的 2 倍(double)=40)

Exercise 2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. 3 times. | B. 8 times. | C. 6 times. | D. 5 times. |
| 2. A. About 40. | | B. More than 40. | |
| | C. Half of the student body. | D. About 20. | |
| 3. A. Six. | B. Eight. | C. Four. | D. Five. |
| 4. A. \$ 8. | B. \$ 7. | C. \$ 4. | D. \$ 3.50. |
| 5. A. \$ 50. | B. \$ 200. | C. \$ 150. | D. \$ 250. |
| 6. A. \$ 240. | B. \$ 200. | C. \$ 300. | D. \$ 120. |
| 7. A. One. | B. Two. | C. Three. | D. Four. |
| 8. A. \$ 16. | B. \$ 8. | C. \$ 32. | D. \$ 64. |
| 9. A. \$ 40. | B. \$ 80. | C. \$ 14. | D. \$ 28. |
| 10. A. 6. | B. 2. | C. 4. | D. 10. |

(3)混合运算法计算型

这是一种比较复杂的计算题型,通常出现在计算价格的问题上。对话中数字之间的关系比较灵活,与小学数学四则运算的应用题类似。听录音时对于对话中的数字,哪些是直接已知条件,哪些是间接已知条件,通过何种步骤求得要问的结果,要有一个清醒的数学头脑。

例 1

W: They wanted you to pay \$ 500 for such an old car. Oh, My!

M: Yes. But finally they agreed to knock 10% off the price. So I bought it.

Q: How much did the man pay for the car?

- A. \$ 500. B. \$ 550. C. \$ 450. D. \$ 50.

考生在听音中,只要记下前后两个数字,以及弄清 knock off“从价格中减去”的含义,即可算出结果:
 $\$ 500 - \$ 500 \times 10\% = \$ 450$ 。

例 2

M: We'd like two rooms with a bath between, and a large room with a double bed.

W: Very good, sir. The two rooms are twenty dollars a day, and the large room is sixteen dollars a day.

Q: How much would the man pay for the rooms if he and his family stay for three days?

- A. \$ 108. B. \$ 100. C. \$ 40. D. \$ 36.

听完录音,考生可能会不知所措。但如能简要记下如下关系式,解题就容易了:

two rooms: $\$ 20 \times 3 = \$ 60$

a large room: $\$ 16 \times 3 = \$ 48$

two rooms and a large room = $\$ 60 + \$ 48 = \$ 108$

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Ten dollars. | B. Twenty dollars. | C. Thirty dollars. | D. Forty dollars. |
| 2. A. \$ 4.30. | B. \$ 1.40. | C. \$ 8.60. | D. \$ 4.60. |
| 3. A. \$ 300. | B. \$ 200. | C. \$ 450. | D. \$ 1800. |
| 4. A. \$ 27. | B. \$ 50. | C. \$ 25. | D. \$ 30. |
| 5. A. One dollar and seventy-five cents. | | B. Two dollars and fifty cents. | |
| | C. One dollar and fifty cents. | D. One dollar and fifteen cents. | |
| 6. A. \$ 60.60. | B. \$ 84.00. | C. \$ 66.00. | D. \$ 66.66. |
| 7. A. \$ 4.00. | B. \$ 6.00. | C. \$ 8.00. | D. \$ 12.00. |
| 8. A. \$ 16.00. | B. \$ 12.00. | C. \$ 4.00. | D. \$ 6.00. |
| 9. A. 9 yuan. | B. 12 yuan. | C. 18 yuan. | D. 36 yuan. |

10. A. \$ 30. B. \$ 90. C. \$ 60. D. \$ 20.

(4)近音、近形数字的辨认

在数字与计算题型中,也不是所有正确的答案都要通过计算才能求得。有些试题中的书面选择项排列出几个与听音材料近音、近形的数字,用以迷惑考生。

例 1

M: Is that 555—3578.

W: No, It's 555—5387.

Q: Which number is the man calling?

- A. 555—3578. B. 555—5387. C. 555—3587. D. 555—5378.

这组对话虽然简单,但听音材料中的两组数字及选项中的四组数字会使考生迷惑。解决这类试题的办法是边听边记录,排除干扰项。即听到与选项相同的数字时,在该选项旁做记号,最后根据问题作出判断。如例题,听到第一组数字 555—3578 时,可在 A 旁注上 M。听到第二组数字 555—5387 时,可在 B 旁注上 W,这样就把记录中没有出现的 C、D 排除,最后再根据问题,选出答案 A。

例 2

M: Do you live in Room 213?

W: No. I live in 230.

Q: Which room does the woman live in?

- A. 312. B. 213. C. 321. D. 230.

根据上例,可选出 D 项。此项练习要求考生掌握各种数据的读法,这是辨清数字、进行数字计算的基础。

2)人物与事件(People and Event)

在听力理解测试中,涉及人物和事件的题目占有相当比例。在关于人物的试题中,人物的职业、特征、年龄、服饰的颜色、与他人的关系、对某事的态度等是经常问及的。听这类题时,如果某人的职业、特征、年龄、服饰等是直接叙述的,就应特别注意其和他人之间的关系或对某事的态度。如果上述情况没有直接说出,则非常可能是问题所在。此时要十分注意其在干什么、说什么或怎么干,根据这些情况进行判断。另外,在这类题中,代词是非常活跃的,听时要予以重视,搞清楚其指代的对象。

例 1

W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Yes. Do you have this coat in a larger size?

Q: What is the woman?

- A. A tailor. B. A shopper. C. A sales clerk. D. A student.

读完四个选项后,我们便可得知这道题肯定要问对话人中的一位是从事什么职业的;在听到问者说出 Can I help you, sir? 之后,我们便大概可以猜出这一对话是发生在顾客和售货员之间的,因而排除 A 和 D 选项。然后根据问题,选出 C。

例 2

M: You were absent from class yesterday, Sandy. Where were you?

W: I couldn't come, Mr. Hart. I hurt my foot and my mother took me to the doctor's.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student. C. Father and daughter. D. Classmates.

从前者所提的“class”及后者所提的“Mr. Hart”可以推断选择出答案 B。

Exercise 4

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A. Winter is his favorite time for sports. | B. Sports are quite important to him. |
| C. He should be more enthusiastic. | D. He plays better than he used to. |
| 2. A. Look for another seat. | B. Repeat the question. |
| C. Remain standing. | D. Sit down. |
| 3. A. A dentist. | B. A dietician. |
| C. A cook. | D. A tailor. |
| 4. A. Don't subscribe to the journal. | B. Read a different journal. |
| C. Have a good journey. | D. Find a better engineer. |
| 5. A. He hadn't finished his sketches. | B. He had finished his house. |

- C. He could draw beautifully.
 6. A. Repair the other door.
 C. Have an outdoor party.
 7. A. Eat cabbage.
 C. Throw out the rubbish.
 8. A. Where Sally lost her money last week.
 C. How Sally is feeling.
 9. A. Finish putting her book away.
 C. Finish her work elsewhere.
 10. A. He enjoys watching people dance.
 C. He dances very well.

- D. He wasn't really dreaming.
 B. Visit some ruins.
 D. Catch a Saturday train.
 B. Put the car in the garage.
 D. Don't take out anything.
 B. What Sally had done to break her arm.
 D. What Sally's job is.
 B. Stop what she is doing.
 D. Help the man a little later.
 B. He doesn't think dancing is very hard.
 D. He might not really like dancing.

3) 提供与请求 (Offer and Request)

测试题中,常出现提供与请求这一类的题目。这一类试题的特点是,对话的一方表示提供帮助,另一方则表示感谢、接受或拒绝。有时一方表示请求帮助,另一方则表示同意或拒绝。

例 1

M: Hello, can you tell me how to read this word?

W: I'm not certain. Let's look it up in the dictionary.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She knows. B. She has a dictionary. C. She is not sure. D. She has seen it.

答案: C

例 2

M: Let me get you some tea or coffee, but what would you prefer?

W: Just a glass of soda will be OK.

Q: What does the woman want to have?

- A. Tea. B. Wine. C. Soft drink. D. Coffee.

答案: C

做好这类试题的关键是要辨清对话中的请求和提供部分,因为问句中的问题无非是对对话的一方做了什么、提出什么和要求什么进行提问。怎样才能辨别“请求”与“提供”呢? 下面介绍一些有关的句型:

Would you tell me...?

Would you like me to...?

Would you mind...?

Will you...?

Can you...?

Why not...?

How about...?

Do you want me to...?

Exercise 5

1. A. The woman. B. The man. C. The daughter. D. The helper.
 2. A. To water the garden. B. To water the flowers. C. To fetch water. D. Nothing.
 3. A. To paint the room. B. To sell the house.
 C. To change the furniture. D. To paint the furniture.
 4. A. A film. B. A play. C. A seat. D. A boyfriend.
 5. A. To make an arrangement for dealing with the problems.
 B. To help her solve the problems.
 C. To deal with the hardest problem.
 D. To deal with the most important problem.
 6. A. Her native place. B. His hometown. C. The summer resort. D. The hills.
 7. A. The pop music is preferable. B. The pop music is not preferable.
 C. The classical music is not preferable. D. Neither of the two is preferable.
 8. A. The woman was buying some jam and sardines.
 B. The man was offering to give his seat to the woman.
 C. The man and the woman were offering seats to each other.

- D. The man suggested the woman get off the bus.
9. A. The man believes the soft drinks are different from soda.
B. The man likes to have soda.
C. The man would rather have Coca-Cola.
D. The man declined the offer by the woman.
10. A. The man suggests the baby be taken to the next room.
B. The man suggests the woman take the baby out of door.
C. The man suggests the woman be quiet.
D. The man suggests the woman shut the door.

4)地点与方向(Place and Direction)

六级听力测试中的地点与方向类型题也占有一定比例。地点主要涉及谈话的地点或事件发生的地点。这些地点有些是谈话过程中直接提及的,有些则要应试者根据对话的内容判断或推测来确定。

一般情况下,地点类型题可通过阅读选项判断出来。因为这些选择项大多由介词短语引导或是一些代表国家或地区等的专有名词。

例 1

W: How long have you known Susan?

M: I've known her about three years. I met her in the library where we used to read, but now I can only see her on the campus occasionally.

Q: Where did Susan often go to read?

- A. The library. B. The college. C. The campus. D. The classroom.

答案: A

第一问句只是个干扰句,但是考生可能因此把注意力集中在男人的答语上,而忽略了以下的谈话内容,而这些内容又恰恰是答题时不可缺少的。

例 2

W: Why didn't your wife come here together with you for dinner yesterday?

M: Oh, she was just back home from Korea yesterday and was too tired to come. She also visited Japan, Singapore and Malaysia.

Q: Which country did the woman visit last?

- A. Korea. B. Japan. C. Singapore. D. Malaysia.

答案: A

这是一个顺序干扰题。男方列举了他妻子访问过的国家,同时还提到他妻子刚从朝鲜回来,所以最后一站应该是朝鲜。

Exercise 6

1. A. At a library. B. At a university class. C. At a bank. D. At a store.
2. A. At a newspaper office. B. At a dry cleaner. C. At a dentist's office. D. At a hospital.
3. A. At work. B. At a bank. C. At a restaurant. D. At an apartment building.
4. A. At a laundry. B. At a car wash. C. At a beauty shop. D. At a garage.
5. A. At a gas station. B. At a bank. C. At a hospital. D. At a school.
6. A. At home. B. In a hospital. C. In the doctor's office. D. At a hotel.
7. A. In a bakery. B. In a taxi. C. In France. D. In a post office.
8. A. At a hospital. B. At a political convention. C. At a graduation. D. At a funeral.
9. A. At a wedding. B. On a honeymoon. C. In Florida. D. At an airport.
10. A. They are going to their house which is air-conditioned.
B. They are going to the cinema.
C. They are going to buy an air-conditioner.
D. They are going to watch a play.

5)情景和背景(Situation and Background)

情景和背景是指谈话所叙述的情况或对话所涉及的背景。人们在日常生活中常借助于对情景的描述使听话人了解事件的真相,借助于对背景的说明为作某事找寻原由。在听力理解中,对话双方常围绕某个主题进行议论,给出情景或描述某一环境。应试者应根据所给情景或所描述背景就情景所涉及的人或事或环境所产生的影响、所引出的结果回答问题。这些问题大多属推断型题,要求一定的判断推理能力。

例 1

M: Laura is getting a part-time job next week.

W: Shouldn't she concentrate on doing her school work instead?

Q: What does the woman suggest?

- A. Laura really needs a full-time job.
- B. Laura already has a job working for the school.
- C. Laura needs to spend her time studying.
- D. Laura should think about becoming a teacher.

双方就 Laura 做兼职工作进行议论,女方建议 Laura 应该集中精力学习,故答案为 C。

例 2

W: I don't imagine you have the interest in attending that lecture on sculpture.

M: I do now that you remind me of it.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

- A. He'd rather not go to the lecture.
- B. He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture.
- C. He wants to hear the lecture.
- D. He's heard the lecture before.

从选择项中可以推断出所要考察的是男方与所要听的课程之间的联系。对话中,女方说想象不出男方有兴趣去听课,而男方现在就去,因而选择 C 项。

Exercise 7

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---------|
| 1. A. He can't read. | B. He is in a great hurry. | | |
| C. His hands are dirty. | D. The letter is not for him. | | |
| 2. A. She is going to see the performance. | B. She is going to the East Auditorium. | | |
| C. She is going to a lecture. | D. She is going to the theatre. | | |
| 3. A. She likes it. | B. She disliked it. | | |
| C. She has no opinion. | D. She hadn't heard about it. | | |
| 4. A. A temporary job. | B. A permanent job. | | |
| C. Some money for the vacation. | D. Some money for the university fees. | | |
| 5. A. She has got a new job. | B. She has decided to work in the field. | | |
| C. She has decided to look for a job. | D. She thinks it is easy to get a job. | | |
| 6. A. Because Bob lived alone. | B. Because Bob was not wearing a ring. | | |
| C. Because Bob was a man of marriageable age. | D. Because Bob was unmarried. | | |
| 7. A. Mary. | B. Bob. | C. All the students. | D. Tom. |
| 8. A. Jim is older than Tom. | B. Tom is older than Jim. | | |
| C. They are of the same age. | D. They aren't in the same class. | | |
| 9. A. Borrow the typewriter. | B. Visit the woman. | | |
| C. Go home soon. | D. Read the woman's paper. | | |
| 10. A. He agrees with the woman about the cherries. | | | |
| B. The cherries aren't grown here. | | | |
| C. There aren't any cherries today. | | | |
| D. He wants to know if the cherries are really good. | | | |

6)比较与选择(Comparison and Choice)

在六级听力测试中,时常有比较与选择类题型出现。比较是对两个或两个以上的人或物在某方面进行的

比较;选择是在比较的基础上进行的。

比较的类型有同级比较、不同级比较、最高级形式。考生一般从选择项目中就可推断出此题属比较类。还有两种句型是需要考生格外注意的:一种是 prefer... to.../prefer(would like)... rather than.../would rather... than...;另一种是 the last 句型,考生往往误解其意思是“最后”,实际上其意思是“最不可能的”(the least likely)。

例 1

W: Jim dislikes the book he read last week. What do you think of the book?

M: Yes, and I dislike it no less than he.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

- A. The man likes the book more than Jim.
- B. Jim likes the book more than the man.
- C. Jim doesn't like the book, but the man does very much.
- D. Neither Jim nor the man likes the book.

解此题的关键在于弄清 no less than 的意思为“和……一样”,“不亚于”。这样就可以选出答案 D。

例 2

M: My baby is older than yours, but my sister's baby is younger than yours.

W: But Kate's baby is older than yours. Bringing up kids is a hard job, really.

Q: Whose baby is the youngest?

- A. Kate's baby is the youngest.
- B. The man's baby is the youngest.
- C. The woman's baby is the youngest.
- D. The man's sister's baby is the youngest.

此对话是一系列的比较级,只要考生不慌乱,逐个排除,不难选出答案 D。

Exercise 8

1. A. Tom's. B. The woman's. C. Bob's. D. The man's.
2. A. The prettier one. B. The new one.
C. The one that the man likes. D. The more comfortable one.
3. A. The man's living condition is very good actually.
B. The woman's living condition is better than the man's.
C. The woman's living condition is equally miserable.
D. Both of them are living in a very good condition.
4. A. The man has never seen his uncle being kind. B. Only the man's wife has found his uncle kind.
C. The man likes his uncle, but his wife doesn't. D. The man's uncle is the most kind man.
5. A. The man's sister doesn't study hard. B. The man's sister studies very hard.
C. The man's sister keeps a good record in study. D. The man's sister is now at middle school.
6. A. The woman didn't go dancing at college at all. B. The woman rarely went dancing at night.
C. The man was invited to dance at night. D. The man danced far deep into the night.
7. A. Mr. Black speaks Japanese best. B. Mr. Black speaks French best.
C. Mr. Black speaks Chinese best. D. Mr. Black speaks Spanish best.
8. A. The woman says a doctor must not be careful.
B. The man means most doctors are not serious enough.
C. The best hope is at the doctor's hands, says the woman.
D. As for the doctor, the woman means the more careful, the better.
9. A. Tom and Kate will be away from home tonight.
B. They'll ask in a babysitter.
C. Tom's talking on a phone.
D. They are going to a concert.
10. A. The nine-band radio can receive programmes clearly.
B. A two-band radio can receive programmes with jamming.
C. Both kinds of radios can receive short wave programmes.

D. The two-band radio is a world receiver.

7) 假设与条件 (Subjunctive and Conditional)

这里所指的假设与条件主要是指非真实性条件句,即虚拟语气。考生应掌握虚拟语气的结构,如:与现在事实相反、与过去事实相反、与将来事实相反及混合条件句等。这样才能做好这类题。

例 1

W: If I were you, I'd be more careful about locking the door at night.

M: Don't worry, no one will break in.

Q: What does the woman think will happen?

A. That the man will not be able to sleep.

B. That someone will enter the door while the man is sleeping.

C. That the lock on the door will break.

D. That the man will not be able to come back.

从女方假设的情况就可以推断出她担心的情况:夜间若不锁好门,就不能防止外人进入。所以选择 B。

例 2

M: If someone were trying to break into your house, what would your reaction be?

W: I would just have to sit by the telephone if he did.

Q: What would she do if someone was trying to break into her house?

A. Lock the door.

B. Call the police.

C. Hide behind the door.

D. Get out from the window.

女方说如果有人想闯入她家,她将坐在电话机旁。她的意思是给警察打电话,所以选择 B 项。

Exercise 9

1. A. They will buy a new house after they return from their vacation.

B. They will not buy a new house because they do not have enough money.

C. They will not buy a new house because they cannot find a smaller one.

D. They will buy a new house that they found while they were on vacation.

2. A. He was angry.

B. He wasn't angry.

C. He was worried.

D. He saved her face.

3. A. They fail to reach the party in time.

B. They are at the party now.

C. They can't turn around.

D. The party is over.

4. A. Looking for a new job.

B. Starting her vacation.

C. Quitting her job in a few days.

D. Complaining to her friend.

5. A. She hasn't been well lately.

B. She feels unhappy without the TV.

C. She wants an expert to repair it.

D. She wants him to fix it at once.

6. A. Mary works very hard.

B. The examination is too difficult for Mary.

C. Mary will pass the examination.

D. Mary will probably pass the examination.

7. A. The woman will cook.

B. He won't buy enough.

C. He'll get in a bad mood.

D. He will have to buy food for the dinner.

8. A. Overseas.

B. Travel agency.

C. To the bank.

D. Anywhere.

9. A. The man will come with her.

B. She has too much work.

C. She promised herself.

D. No work is due the next day.

10. A. A dramatist.

B. An actor.

C. A worker.

D. A farmer.

8) 原因与结果 (Cause and Effect)

因果关系类试题在听力理解测试中也占有相当比例。原因与结果是一种相辅相成的逻辑关系,考生在分析题型时,切不可将二者分裂开来,而应将它们有机地联系在一起。因果关系方面的问题主要集中在原因上,结果类的题目很少见到。由于对话中第二个人常常说出原因,因此考生应格外注意第二个人的答语。

例 1

W: This room is so stuffy that I can hardly breathe.

M: I think they should ban smoking, don't you think?

Q: Why is the woman complaining?