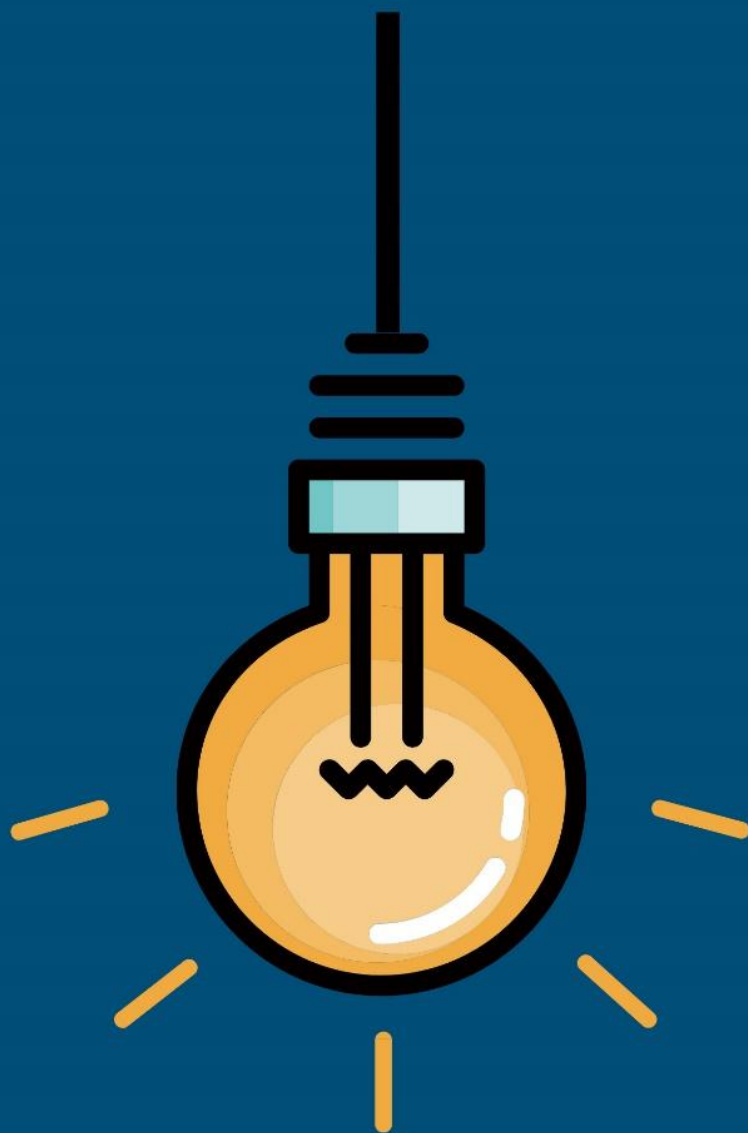


精准辅导



圆梦名校



六级高分手册

手册为后保研独家整理收集
严禁转载、盗用等行为出现



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Part I Writing (30 minutes)

一、篇章连贯

可以通过文章内容的内在联系来表现篇章的连贯性。

1、具体到一般：表现形式为先举例具体的事例进行分析、说明，进而得出论证或结论，在段末往往以主题句的形式表现出来。

2、一般到具体：表现为在文章段首以主题句的形式出现，然后通过具体的叙述、说明、举例使主题句变得具体、明白、易懂。

二、常用句型

1、开头

It's well known to us that...

Recently, ... has been brought to popular attention/has become the focus of public concern.

One of the universal issues we are faced with / that cause increasing concern is that...

People's view/opinions /ideas on ... vary from person to person. Some people think that ... they hold this opinion because... However, others hold that...

2、主要论述方法

A is to B what C is to D

According to ..., but there is no evidence whatsoever to show...

The example cited, while suggestive of these trends, is insufficient to warrant their truth because there is no reason to believe that the data drawn from ... is representative of...

As it stands, this argument suffers from three critical flaws.

In my opinion, it is more advisable to do ... than to do

Taking into account all these factors, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that...

It is time to take the advice of ... and to put special emphasis on the improvement of...

We should solve the problems that we are confronted/faced with

It is high time that we put an end to... Otherwise, ...

开篇句

Recently, sth./the problem of...has been brought to popular attention/ has become the focus of public concern. A

(e.g. Recently, the problem of unemployment has been brought to such popular attention that governments at all levels place it on the agenda as the first matter.)



One of the universal issues we are faced with/that cause increasing concern is that...
(e.g. One of the universal issues that draw (cause) growing concern is whether it is wise of man to have invented the automobile.)

It is a traditional practice to...in our society.

(e.g. It is a traditional practice for young people to be financially dependent on their parents for anything like marriage and housing.)

When it comes to... (sth.), most people (the public) maintain(s)/contend(s) that...

A public debate has arisen as to/over/concerning...

(e.g. A public debate has arisen as to whether one should step forward bravely in the event of crime.)

Once in a newspaper/magazine, I hit upon the report that... (e.g. Once in a newspaper, I hit upon the news that a quick witted policeman spotted a suspect's spittle in the street blotted it up and ran a DNA test on it which led to the man's arrest for a murder. This case best counts as a practical application of the DNA technique.)

高分作文标志

- 1: 是否长短句交叉;
- 2、是否会使用插入语;
- 3、用词是否多样, 准确, 形象, 尽量使用能够吸引阅卷老师眼球的闪光词;
- 4、关键词是否换用, 切勿老用重复词;
- 5、句型使用是否准确、地道。

适当用被动替换主动, 这样能更客观的反映事实, 句子开头不要总是用 we / I (比如写结尾时不用 we should pay attention to 而用 Attention should be paid to.) 举个经典结尾 2004 年六月六级作文的最后一段: It is, therefore, high time that some applicable approaches were implemented by the service industry like that. By doing so, its competitive edge will be sharpened effectively.

善于使用插入语, 比如说把副词、连接词等, 作插入语放在中间, 一般放在主语、动词或者助动词后, 两边分别加上逗号。

如 however / therefore /for example/I believe 做插入语放在中间, 一般放在动词, 助动词后, 两边分别加上逗号。

比如说: Other individuals, however, take the attitude that ...

一定要学会换词, 换形象, 具体的替换太宽泛的。(考试中一般不要出现 good, bad, many, thing, think,

people, opinion 等等)比如上面例子中, applicable 替换 proper, approaches 替换 ways, implement 替换 carry out, sharpen one's competitive edge 替换 enhance one's competitiveness(提高某物竞争力)

30 个最经典的替换词

1. individuals, characters, folks 替换 (people, persons)

2: positive, favorable, rosy (美好的), promising

(有希望的), perfect, pleasurable, excellent, outstanding, superior 替换 good

3:dreadful, unfavorable, poor, adverse, ill (有害的)替换 bad

如果 bad 做表语, 可以有 be less impressive 替换

eg. An army of college students indulge themselves in playing games, enjoying romance with girls/boys or killing time passively in their dorms. When it approaches to graduation, as a result, they find their academic records are less impressive. 沪江四六级

4. (an army of, an ocean of, a sea of, a multitude of, a host of, many, if not most) 替换 many.

注: 用 many, if not most 一定要小心, many 后一定要有词。

Eg. Many individuals, if not most, harbor the idea that... 同理 用 most, if not all, 替换 most.

5: a slice of, quite a few, several 替换 some

6:harbor the idea that, take the attitude that, hold the view that, it is widely shared that, it is universally acknowledged that) 替 think (因为是书面语, 所以要加 that)

7:affair, business, matter 替换 thing

8: shared 代 common

9.reap huge fruits 替换 get many benefits)

10:for my part, from my own perspective 替换 in my opinion

11:Increasing(ly), growing 替换 more and more(注意没有 growingly 这种形式。所以当修饰名词时用 increasing/growing. 修饰形容词, 副词用 increasingly.

Eg. sth has gained growing popularity.

Sth is increasingly popular with the advancement of sth.

12.little if anything, 或 little or nothing 替换 hardly

13...beneficial, rewarding 替换 helpful,

14. shopper, client, consumer, purchaser, 替换 customer

15.exceedingly, extremely, intensely 替换 very

16.hardly necessary, hardly inevitable ... 替换 unnecessary, avoidable

17.sth appeals to sb, sth exerts a tremendous fascination on sb 替换 sb take interest in / sb. be interested in

18.capture one's attention 替换 attract one's attention. 沪

19.facet, demension, sphere 代 aspect

20.be indicative of, be suggestive of, be fearful of 代 indicate, suggest, fear

21.give rise to, lead to, result in, trigger 替换 cause.

22. There are several reasons behind sth 替换...reasons for sth

23.desire 替换 want.

24.pour attention into 替换 pay attention to

25.bear in mind that 替换 remember

26. enjoy, possess 替换 have(注意 process 是过程的意思)

27. interaction 替换 communication

28.frown on sth 替换 be against, disagree with sth



29. to name only a few, as an example 替换 for example, for instance

30. next to / virtually impossible, 替换 nearly / almost impossible

常用优秀词组

随着经济的繁荣 with the booming of the economy

随着人民生活水平的显著提高 with the remarkable improvement of people's living standard

先进的科学技术 advanced science and technology

为我们日常生活增添了情趣 add much spice / flavor to our daily life

人们普遍认为 It is commonly believed that...

我同意前者(后者)观点 I give my vote to the former / latter opinion.

引起了广泛的公众关注 Sth. has aroused wide public concern. / Sth has drawn great public attention.

不可否认 It is undeniable that...

热烈的讨论/ 争论 a heated discussion / debate

有争议性的问题 a controversial issue

就我而言/ 就个人而言 As far as I am concerned, / Personally,

有充分的理由支持 be supported by sound reasons

双方的论点 argument on both sides

发挥日益重要作用 play an increasingly important role in...

对...必不可少 be indispensable to ...

正如谚语所说 As the proverb goes:

对...产生有利/不利的影响 exert positive / negative effects on...

利远远大于弊 The advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

导致, 引起 lead to / give rise to / contribute to / result in

复杂的社会现象 a complicated social phenomenon

责任感 / 成就感 sense of responsibility / achievement

竞争与合作精神 sense of competition and cooperation

开阔眼界 widen one's horizon / broaden one's vision

学习知识和技能 acquire knowledge and skills

经济/心理负担 financial burden / psychological burden

考虑到诸多因素 take many factors into consideration

从另一个角度 from another perspective

做出共同努力 make joint efforts

对...有益 be beneficial to / be conducive to...

为社会做贡献 make contributions to the society

打下坚实的基础 lay a solid foundation for...

综合素质 comprehensive quality

致力于/ 投身于 be committed / devoted to...

应当承认 Admittedly,

不可推卸的义务 unshakable duty

满足需求 satisfy / meet the needs of...

可靠的信息源 a reliable source of information



宝贵的自然资源 valuable natural resources
因特网 the Internet (一定要由冠词, 字母 I 大写)
方便快捷 convenient and efficient
在人类生活的方方面面 in all aspects of human life
环保的材料 environmentally friendly materials
社会进步的体现 a symbol of society progress
大大方便了人们的生活 Sth has greatly facilitated people's lives.
对这一问题持有不同态度 hold different attitudes towards this issue
在一定程度上 to some extent
理论和实践相结合 integrate theory with practice
...必然趋势 an irresistible trend of...
日益激烈的社会竞争 the increasingly keen social competition
眼前利益 immediate interest/ short-term interest
长远利益 long-term interest
...有其自身的优缺点 ... has its own merits and demerits / pros and cons
对...有害 do harm to / be harmful to / be detrimental to
交流思想/ 情感/ 信息 exchange ideas / emotions / information
跟上...的最新发展 keep pace with / keep abreast with the latest development of...
...的健康发展 the healthy development of...
重视 attach great importance to...
社会地位 social status
把时间和精力放在...上 focus one's time and energy on...
扩大知识面 expand one's scope of knowledge
身心两方面 both physically and mentally
有直接/间接关系 be directly / indirectly related to...
导致很多问题 give rise to / lead to / spell various problems
可以替代 think 的词 believe, claim, maintain, argue, insist, hold the opinion / belief / view that
缓解压力/ 减轻负担 relieve stress / burden
优先考虑/发展... give (top) priority to sth.
与...比较 compared with.../ in comparison with
可降解的/可分解的材料 degradable / decomposable material
代替 replace / substitute / take the place of
提供就业机会 offer job opportunities
反映了社会进步的 mirror the social progress/advance
增进相互了解 enhance / promote mutual understanding
充分利用 make full use of / take advantage of
承受更大的工作压力 suffer from heavier work pressure
保障社会稳定和繁荣 guarantee the stability and prosperity of our society
更多地强调 put more emphasis on...
适应社会发展 adapt oneself to the social development
实现梦想 realize one's dream
主要理由列举如下 The main / leading reasons are listed as follows:
我们还有很长的路要走 We still have a long way to go.

文章主体段落三大杀手锏

一、举实例

思维短路，举实例！提出一个观点，举实例！提出一个方案，举实例！而且者也是我们揭示一个观点最好的方式，任何情况下，只要我们无法继续文章，不管三七二十一，尽管举例子！

In order to attract more customers, advertisers have adopted every possible stimulative factor in making ads, such as sound, light, colours, cartoon films and human performance. For instance, to advertise a certain food, advertisers will ask an actor or actress to sit at a table and devour the seemingly delicious food while they film him or her.

更多句型：

To take ... as an example, One example is..., Another example is..., for example

二、做比较

方法：写完一个要点，比较与之相似的；又写完一个要点，再比较与之相反的；世界上没有同样的指纹，没有相同的树叶，文章亦同，只有通过比较，你才会发现二者的相同点（through comparison）和不同点（through contrast）。下面是一些短语：

相似的比较：

in comparison, likewise, similarly, in the same manner

相反的比较：

on the other hand, conversely, whereas, while, instead, nevertheless, in contrast, on the contrary, compared with ..., ...

三、换言之

没话说了，可以换一句话再说，让你的文章在多一些字，或者文邹邹地说，是让读者更充分的理解你的观点。

实际就是重复重复再重复！下面的句子实际上就三个字 I love you!

I am enthusiastic about you. That is to say, I love you.

I am wild about you. In other words, I have fallen in love with you.

或者上面我们举过的例子：

I cannot bear it.

可以用短语表达：I cannot put up with it.

因此可以这样说：I cannot bear it. That is to say, I cannot put up with it or I am fed up with it.

更多短语：in more difficult language, in simpler words, put it more simply

世博会英语作文 2010 年我的世博会

The World Expo is a large-scale, global, non-commercial Expo. The hosting of the World Expo must be applied for by a country and approved by the international World Expo committee. Expo aims to promote the exchange of ideas and development of the world economy, culture, science and technology, to allow exhibitors to publicise and display their achievements and improve international relationships. Accordingly, the World Expo with its 150-year history is regarded as the Olympic Games of the economy, science and technology. Shanghai will host the 2010 World Expo. The World



Expo has a long history but it has never been held in Asia. So the 2010 World Expo is an honor for all of the Asians. Our government has promised that it will be the best one. And Shanghai, as a host city, will have more chances to develop quickly. As a student in Shanghai, I should learn English well so that I can be a volunteer in the Expo to help foreigners know more.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)



Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

1. 六级快速阅读的命题特征。

六级快速阅读的文章篇幅约为 1200 单词，通常是略多一些的，整个题目的给定时间为 15 分钟。文章之后是十道题目，这十题可以会出现两种组合：一种为 4 道是非判断题（也就是大家所熟悉的 Y/N/NG 题）加上 6 道句子填空题（也可称补全句子）；另一种为 7 道选择题加上 3 道句子填空题。

至于考试最终会以哪种形式出题，在考纲中是没有明确说明的，从改革之后的几次实考情况来看，06 年 12 月六级开始使用新题型，到 09 年 6 月的六级考试中，第一种题目组合形式考了两次，分别是 06 年 12 月和 07 年 6 月；第二种题目组合形式考了之后的四次。大家可以从以上的信息中来分配自己对于每种题型的复习时间。

2. 六级快速阅读的做题步骤。

由于整个快速阅读部分总体时间为 15 分钟，如果不进行合理的规划，这样的时间是绝对不够用的。很多考生朋友会问到底应该以一种什么样的顺序来做题？我们先来了解一下在考试大纲中的说法：

“要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力，阅读速度约为每分钟 120 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示，如数字、大字单词、段首或句首词等，快速查找特定信息的能力。”

从考纲中我们发现，这里有三个重点信息：略读、查读、速度为 120 词/分钟。从这三点上我们基本上可以确实施体的步骤了，那就是选定信息+回到文章查找信息+对比解题。而且我们应该是看一题，做一题。这就是所谓的略读、查读。其实这正是我们平时所使用的从题干中找关键词，回文章定位的办法。快速阅读其实就是考定位。

而另外一个信息，阅读速度问题，表面上看到这个 120 词/分钟，很考生都望而却步，这绝对是一个无法企及的速度，但笔者提醒大家看它前面的文字，这样读的目的是为了获取文章主旨大意，而不是精细分析，于是结合大家以往所掌握的英语阅读知识应该知道，在英语中主旨的位置往往是相对固定的，想要把握 1200 个单词的文章的主旨根本不需要全文阅读，只需要看几个位置就可以了，如标题、首段、小标题。所以说这里的阅读速度应该更确切的讲是平均速度。

建议做题步骤：

- 1) 看题干，划出关键词。
- 2) 看一题，定位一题。

3) 对比原文与题干，找出异同或丢失信息，解题。

3. 六级快速阅读的解题方法。

对历年真题比较熟悉的考生也会发现，在快速阅读中往往会出现以下三条小原则：

1) 题目的顺序与文章的顺序高度一致。

不论是哪种题目组合，这十道题都是严格的按照行文的顺序，依次出现，所以大家完全可以好好利用这一条小规律，按照顺序去查找，并且坚决不走“回头路”。

如果在做题中出现某道题的关键词不够明确，也可以通过这个小规律，采用“迂回”战术来解决，那就是先放着无法定位的题目不做，而去做下一道能够明确定位的题目，再利用题目与文章顺序一致，大概确定上题的范围，再做查找，范围缩小，也就意味着难度降低了。

2) 解题句几乎是将文章等分。

做完一篇快速阅读之后，再重新审视全文，看看定位点，大概也会发现这个小规律，当然这只是大致的一个认识，十个解题句(定位点)几乎就是将全文十等分，这一点认识对我们快速定位也会有一定的帮助，每次找到一个解题句之后，下一道题基本上可以直接在下一段，或者大约隔十行去寻找了，这样会节省少许的时间。

3) 正确答案基本是原文再现。

这一点无需多讲，一如前面关于考纲的分析所讲过的，旨在考察考生快速查找信息的能力，所以重在找，而非转述或分析，只要找到信息就可以了，那么在答案中往往是以原文原词再现。如：2009年6月20日六级考试快速阅读中的第一题：



Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

大学英语六级考试听力复习四大技巧

(一)调整心理状态

心理状态就是一个人的心情。心情的好坏，会直接地影响我们工作、学习的效果。你也能看到，在体育比赛中，由于心理状态的起伏，参赛选手的发挥会跟着有较大的起伏。同样的道理，心理状态的正常与否对参加听力考试的同学来说也至关重要。心理方面的任何失衡都会使你手忙脚乱，得分率降低，平时掌握的内容也有可能发挥不出来；相反，保持良好的心态，则会使你如虎添翼，发挥出最佳水平。

(二)注意辨别近音

同音、近音词句一样，在英语语言中也有许多单词读音很接近。它们在被读出时，很容易对考生造成干扰，使你产生多余的联想。另外，在对所提问题设定的选项中，通常会出现与听力材料中读音接近的单词，作为对原句中音或义的干扰。比如：

原文：W: I've got to buy a new car.

M: Really?

Q: What does the woman mean?

选项：A) She purchased a car recently.

B) She knew the car was in the lot.

C) She always forgets to clean her car.

D) She really needs a new car.

可以看出，B)项中的 knew 是对原文中 new 的近音干扰，C)项中的 forget 是对 have got to 的近音干扰。

因此，在遇到这类题时，要求考生要仔细，不要一看到干扰项就立即作出选择，从而中了题设陷阱。

此外，还要注意语音、语调的问题。中国考生对英语中以语调、语气表意的句子不熟悉，从而难以领会说话者要表达的真实意图，结果造成失分。因此，应试者应对这一项加以研究，并加强训练。以陈述句为表达形式而句末用升调，表示说话人的怀疑，不同意或不完全同意对方的观点。句子结构是陈述形式，但句末用的是降调或低升调，表示说话人的无所谓或乐观的态度，不表示怀疑。

感叹句用升调结尾，表怀疑。疑问句句末用升调表示怀疑，而用降调不表怀疑。如 Is he honest? 用降调表示说话者认为他是诚实的。同学们对连续和弱读的现象也应有所了解。(三)要做必要记录

同学们对于记忆的培养很重要。记有两种形式，一是用脑记，二是用手记。人的脑力是有时间局限的，超出一定的时间，信息就会弱化，甚至消失。因此，训练作笔录能力大有好处。在听较长的信息时，一边脑记并理解，一边还要做笔录，只有这样，才能有效地理解和判断。如果没有记住关键内容，所做的判断当然无凭无据，正确性就会大打折扣。



在四级考试中，听力两部分都要求考生具有迅速而准确地记录有效信息的能力。

在 Section A 中，有关于时间，数量推算之类的题目。做这类题目时，考生要记下有关数字，并作简单计算。否则，等听完之后，脑中暂歇的信息一经消退，你就可能无法得到正确答案，亦或出现混乱而出错。

例如：

W: I only have ten dollars, is it enough for three tickets?

M: Well, you can buy three \$ 2 tickets and three \$ 3 tickets, whichever you like.

W: I'll like the cheaper seats, please.

Q: How much money will the woman have after she buys the tickets?

作这个题时，最好记下几个数字：10，3，2，3，分别代表有 10 元钱，买 3 张票，有 2 元一张和 3 元一张的，当你听到买票者要便宜的一种，你立即可得出她还剩四元钱。

在 section B 中，一篇短文被连续地读出来，这时记录关键信息就显得尤为重要。只有你准确地记下了有关信息，才能顺利地完成后面的题目。

怎样记？记什么？我们说速记，简记；记要点，记关键词。简单到什么程度，只要是自己能看懂，能为做题服务就足够了，记的要点包括中心思想、主要人物、主要情节，有关的地点、时间、数字（要准确）等。（四）快速浏览选项

考生要切记，对付一切听力考试都行之有效的做法是快速浏览选择项并提炼信息点，再找出选项间的联系点。当录音人在即将开始读 Directions 时，这就是你阅读选择项的最佳时机。应充分抓住这段时间，速读选项，预测内容，从而做到心中有数。通过阅读，应明确以下信息：

- a) 题目所涉及到的主要人物，地点等，如是场景类考题，应迅速联想起与该场景有关的词汇，全神贯注地倾听相关信息。
- b) 一般四个选择项的设计都会和录音内容或多或少地有点关系，以使能够造成干扰。这时，你就要比较它们之间的联系点，大胆地进行猜想，事先得到一个印象，再与听力材料结合，就会迅速找出答案。

这一技巧是建立在考生有较强的阅读能力的基础上。当考生具有这一能力时，通过在播放录音前的短暂时间里对问题所设的选择项的涉及内容快速地通览一下，掌握其大意。这样，你就会有针对性的，目的性地去注意听力材料中提供的信息。从而迅速地找出有效词句来，作出正确判断。

例如：选项：A) The doctor is busy tomorrow.

B) The doctor won't see her tomorrow.

C) The doctor is busy all day today.

D) The doctor will see her today.

当你阅读了这四个选项后，你就会联想到这是关于医生的活动安排的内容。这时，你就要集中注意力在医生的日程上。请看原文：

W: When can the doctor see me?

M: He won't be free until tomorrow.

Q: What does the man mean?

你听到医生直到明天才会有空时，答案就很明显了。A)、B)、D) 项都与原文所表达的意思不符。只有 C) 贴切。从这一点也可以看出，听力技巧的提高跟你阅读能力高低有很大关系，

因此，平时还要加强阅读训练，以期能迅速理解选项意思。

大学英语六级听力考试要注意的七类关键词

六级考试听力部分的短对话、长对话和短文听力其实考察的都是对听力材料的要点和信息的把握。什么是要听懂并且记下来的信息呢，要把握吨化和短文中的七种关键词，KEY WORD，后面一般都是考点，尤其是对话部分，要学会听小词。Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

一、转折性词汇：

课堂上强调了很多的涵义发生 180 度转弯的 BUT 转折题，要学会听 BUT，还有 yet, however, though, whereas, unfortunately, unexpectedly, instead, rather than, other than, to be frank, frankly speaking, to tell you the truth, etc. Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

二、逻辑类词汇：

就是因为所以不但而且这一类的词，表原因的 because, because of, for, as, due to, owing to, in that, now that, according to, 表结果的 therefor, so, as a result, consequently, eventually, 表递进的 apart from, in addition, furthermore, what ' s more, moreover, etc. Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

三、最高级词汇：

形容词和副词的最高级永远是最需要关注的，most importantly, the most popular... the biggest of... Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

四、事实罗列词汇：

在这些词汇后就是关键和重要的事实性息，actually, in fact, as a matter of fact, etc. Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

五、序数词后面

，最重要的是 the first, firstly and finally. Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

六、情态动词：

sb. has got to, can, could, may, might, need, should, ought to, etc. Ym5 大学英语四级考试网

七、重要形容词：

表示重要的词，important, crucial, chief, major, significant, the only, unique, essential, necessary, vital, etc.

六级传统阅读的解题方法

传统阅读的解题方法其实就两条，一是细节题的解题方法，二是主旨题的解题方法。其它题目则可以通过这两种办法来解决。

1) 细节题解法。

通过前文关于命题规律的介绍，六级阅读的考察重点就是查找加对应，这其实就是细节题的



解题思路了。

首先定位，建议有三种办法：

第一，关键词定位法。关键词的选择可以是专有名词(如人名，地名，著作名，公司名，组织名等等)，时间数字，极端词(如 all, only, most 等等)，当然这些词也不一定每篇文章的题目中都有，笔者建议考生朋友可以做一点调整，如果有上述词就用上述词，如果没有，刚按照名词、动词、形容词的顺序选定关键词，这样一来总是会有定位的依据。

第二，顺序法。即题目顺序与文章顺序基本一致。当然这只能是对大部分有效，属于辅助的办法。

第三，语言特征法。如果发现前两种办法还不能做到精确定位，则需要考虑此办法了，这种办法需要考生在顺序法确定的大概范围中，再进一步确定可能出题的句子，以达到缩小范围，精确定位的目的。三种办法中关键词定位法是主要的办法。

然后比对文章和选项。此时要做的事情就是找到题干与原文相比，丢失的信息，这个丢失的信息就是正确选项应该表达的意思了，一般来说，正确选项会具体表现出四种特征：一，是原文的完全再现(可能性较小)；二，是原文的结构，个别名词或动词进行同义替换(最常出现)；三，是原文的主宾颠倒(较常出现)；四，是原文的全文同义替换(较少出现)。这里需要考生注意的就是第二种情况，个别词的同义替换，也就是希望考生朋友们在平时背单词的时候多积累一些同义词，这对阅读题的解题是最有帮助的。

请看 2009 年 6 月 20 日真题，第 61 题：

61. What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?

- A) Their employment prospects after graduation.
- B) A satisfying experience within their budgets.
- C) Its facilities and learning environment.
- D) Its ranking among similar institutions.

通过以上划线关键词，考生一般可以查找到如下的句子作为解题句。

As with automobiles, consumers in today's college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets.

这两处划线对应到了原文的关键词，说明此句与题干的对应，接下来把多余信息去除后，剩下这样一个说法，即加粗显示的部分，而选项 B, A satisfying experience within their budgets. 正是该句的同义替换，结构基本一致，把 In line with 改成了一个单词 within。

2) 主旨题解法。

相比之下，主旨题的解法则要明确得多。由于英文写作的特点，主旨通常都会几个位置出现，在考生中流传着一句口诀：“主旨常在首末段，首句末句转折句，如果不灵找重复。”那么一旦确定是主旨题就到这几个位置去查找就基本上能够确定主旨，也就可以解题了。

当然需要提醒大家的是，主旨题可以依据出题的位置决定大概的查找次序，通常来说五道题的第一题是主旨题，一般在首段中寻找；第五题是主旨题，则建议先从最后一段中查找，如



果不够明确再回到首段中查找。如果是第二、三、四题出了主旨题，则一般来说，往往问段落主旨，通常会给出明确的段落，不会让考生盲目查找。

在这里试举一例，出自 2008 年 12 月 22 日真题，请看：

56. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A) To remind people of the need of sustainable development.
- B) To suggest ways of ensuring sustainable food production.
- C) To advance new criteria for measuring farming progress.
- D) To urge people to rethink what sustainable agriculture is.

由于此题是五道题中的第五题，所以回到原文的最后一段：

What is crucial is recognizing that sustainable agriculture is not just about sustainable food production.

仅此一句，而这就是解题的线索，原文说重要的是意识到 sustainable agriculture 不是 sustainable food production，在选项中只有一项与此句说法相近，那就是 D 项，让人们重新思考什么是 sustainable agriculture。与原文相对应，即为正确答案。

大学英语六级阅读中的蒙题技巧

一、答案中有绝对语气词的一般不是正确答案项。

这些语气词有：must, always, never, the most, all, only, have to, any, no, very completely, none, hardly 等。

二、选项中有不十分肯定的语气词一般是正确答案项。

这些语气词有：can, could, may, should, usually, might, most (大多数), more or less, relatively, be likely to, possible, whether or, not necessarily 等。

三、选项中照抄原文的一般不是答案项，而同义替换的一般是选项
这个是出题者为了迷惑考生的常用出题策略，所以大家做阅读题的时候一定要倍加小心。

四、选项中表达意义较具体的、肤浅的（字面意思）一般不是答案项，而概括性的、抽象的、含义深刻的是答案项。

对了，比较具体的、肤浅的选项都是比较容易判断出来的，如果在原文中有很容易就看出来的选项这时候就要考虑是不是陷阱了！

五、选项中较符合常识的，易明白的一般不是选项；而似乎不太合理，一时较难理解的往往是正确选项。

【PS】以上技巧仅为在通过正常阅读不能确切确定答案或者时间不允许的条件下使用。注意分情况使用，不能滥用！



Part V Cloze(15 minutes)

英语六级考试完形填空技巧点拨

一般而言，解答完形填空遵循如下步骤：

1、通读全文，明确主旨

做题之前，首先要快速通读全文，从语篇角度掌握文章的基本内容。切忌读一句填一句，望文生义，盲目猜测，以致造成判断失误。阅读时尤其要注意全文的第一句话。第一句一般不留空，它既能让考生了解文章的主题，又是对下文的重要提示。

2、先整体，后局部

由于完形填空的题目是以语篇为基础精心设计出来的，因此应先准确把握整篇短文的含义以及上下文的逻辑关系，而不要先将注意力集中在四个选项上，这会阻碍对全句、全文的理解，延误答题时间，降低答题效率。

3、先易后难，捕捉信息词

在阅读段落、了解基本内容的前提下，自上而下逐一选择，是正确的解题思路。但有时考生会遇到很难确定的选择，这时可先跳过此题，将易选之项选出，提高文章的完整性，减少缺失信息的空格数；待阅读到下文获取更多信息时，再回过头来处理未选之项。

对某些选项把握不大时，尤其要注意捕捉信息词作为解题线索，利用已知线索推出未知信息。完形填空的题目都可或多或少地从上下文中找到或隐或现的线索或提示。

4、检查核对

20个选项全部完成后，要认真仔细检查。有必要快速通读已选填好的全文，将答案带入文中，根据语汇词义、语法结构、语篇逻辑三条线索检查选项是否符合上下文含义，与作者观点是否一致，语法关系(包括人称、搭配、时态、语态、单复数等等)是否正确。

以上所介绍的是完形填空的命题特点及解题技巧，只是一般的原则和方法；要想将这些方法熟练地应用于解题过程中，还要经过大量的实践和不断的总结。

大学英语六级完形填空/翻译常考固定搭配

固定搭配是大学英语四级完形填空和翻译中的常考点，因此我们在备考的过程中，应该有针对性的背诵一些常考的固定搭配。以下是历年考试中常考的部分固定搭配，建议各位备考的同学全部背诵。

名词与介词的搭配

influence on 对……的影响

impact on 对……的影响

nothing but 只有; 只不过(=only)

access to 通往……的路

answer to ……的答案; ……的解决办法

solution to ……的解决办法

barrier to ……的障碍(=obstacle to)

comment on 对……的评论

thanks to 由于

形容词与介词的搭配

形容词与介词 with 的搭配

be busy with 忙于……

be content with 对……满意

be in sympathy with 赞同, 同情

be satisfied with 对……感到满意

be disappointed with sth. 对……感到失望

be popular with sb. 受到某人的欢迎或喜欢

be patient with sb. 对某人有耐心

be fed up with sth. 对……极其厌倦(=be tired of sth.)

介词短语和短语介词

according to 根据……所说; 按照

as for 至于, 就……方面说

as to 至于, 关于

at all costs 不惜任何代价

at any cost 不惜任何代价

at the cost of 以……为代价

at large 完全地; 详尽地

ahead of 在……前面, 先于; 胜过

at all events 无论如何

at the expense of 归……付费

at ease 自由自在; 舒适, 舒坦

with ease 容易地

at any rate 无论如何; 至少

at a speed of 以……的速度

at full speed 以全速

at heart 在内心里; 实质上

动词短语

account for 说明(原因等); 解释

take into account 考虑; 重视

accuse sb. of sth. 控告(某人某事)(=charge sb. with sth.)

accustom sb. to sth. 使某人适应某件事情(=be accustomed to sth.; adapt sb. to sth.)

act on 按照……而行动

take advantage of 趁……之机, 利用(=make use of)

afford to (买)得起(某物); 负担得起

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)



英语六级备考指南：翻译题应对策略

1) 分句法

把原文中一个单词或短语译成句子，使原文的一个句子分译成两个或两个以上的句子。或干脆把原文的一个句子拆开，译成两个或两个以上的句子。

例1 八月中旬，修理组人员在骄阳下工作。

译文: It was in mid-August, and the repair section operated under the blazing sun. (一个单句拆分成了一个并列复合句)

例2 他为人单纯而坦率。

译文: He was very clean. His mind was open. (一个单句拆分成两个简单句了)

例3 The mother might have spoken with understandable pride of her child.

译文: 母亲谈到她的孩子时，也许有自豪感，这是可以理解的。(形容词被拆开)

例4 I wrote four books in the first three years, a record never touched before.

译文: 我头三年写了四本书，打破了以往的记录。(名词短语拆开)

2) 合句法

把原文中两个或以上的简单句，主从复合句或并列复合句等译成一个单句。

例5 她已试了好几次，要帮他们另找一所出租的房子，结果并未成功。

译文: She had made several attempts to help them find other rental quarters without success. (多个简单句合成一个单句)

例6 他们有遵守交通规则，机器出了故障。

译文: His failure to observe the safety regulations resulted in an accident to the machinery. (并列复合句合成一个单句)

例7 When we praise the Chinese leadership and the people, we are not merely being polite.

译文: 我们对中国领导人和中国人民的赞扬不仅仅是出于礼貌。(主从复合句合成一个单句)

3) 正译法

就汉译英而言，就是把句子按照与汉语相同的表达方式译成英语。

例1 我们强烈反对公司的新政策。

译文: We strongly object the company's new policy.

例2 人不可貌相。

译文: We cannot judge a person by his appearance.

4) 反译法

就汉译英而言，就是把句子按照与汉语相反的表达方式译成英语。

例3 酒吧间只有五个顾客还没有走。

译文: Only five consumers remained in the bar.

例4 这台机器一点儿也不复杂。

译文: This machine is far from being complicated.

由上可见，正译法和反译法主要体现在汉语里是否使用“不”、“非”、“无”、“没有”、“未”、“否”等字眼，或是在英语里是否使用 no, not 等词或带有 dis-, im-, in-, un-, -less 等带否定含义的词缀。读者也可将例1, 例2 试着用反译法表达出来。结果就是: We strongly disapprove the company's new policy. 和 Appearances are deceptive. 至于两种译法得出的两个译文究竟哪一个更好，就要看译文是否准确规范，简练精辟，是否符合该语言使用者的表达习惯了。

5) 顺序法

顺序法翻译不改变原文表达语序，不会影响对原文内容的理解。

例1 即使在我们关掉床头灯甜甜地进入梦乡时，电仍然为我们工作：开动电冰箱，把水加热，或使室内空调机继续运转。

译文: Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned.

在句子中，句子前半部分是一个让步状语从句，后半句的“开动”，“加热”，“使……运转”都是“电在为我们工作”的具体内容。因而在译文中，译者将这三个并行动作处理成了 V-ing 形式，补充说明 working 的内容。译文按照原句的语序完全传达了原文的意思，采用顺序法翻译，达到了“精确，通顺”的目的。

例2 It was a Saturday evening, when Tom was lying on the bench of the school listening to a blackbird and composing a lyric, that he saw the girls running among the trees, with the red-cheeked Joe in swift pursuit.

译文: 那是周六的傍晚，汤姆正躺在学校的长凳上，一面听画眉鸟唱歌，一面写一首抒情诗，忽然看见女孩子们在树林里奔跑，后面紧跟着那红脸的乔。

原句里一连串出现了一系列的动词如: lying, listening, composing, saw, 这是按汤姆进行这些动作的先后顺序来描述的，如果在译文中打乱这些顺序，就反而会显得凌乱，没有逻辑。

6) 逆序法

逆序法根据目标语使用者表达习惯与目标语读者的认知能力，按原文语序反向翻译，以便更好地传达原文的内容。

例3 他经常做礼拜的时候，总坐在固定的座位上，可是那天他们发现他不坐在老地方。



请读者比较下面两句译文，你认为哪一句较好？

译文 1: When he attended worship, he always took a certain seat, but they found that he took a different one that day.

译文 2: They remarked how he took a different seat from that which he usually occupied when he chose to attend worship.

两种译文都忠实传达了原文内容。第一种为顺序翻译，第二种为逆序翻译。第一种显得有些冗长拖沓，且前后简单句主语不一致(前半句主语为 he，后半句主语是 they)，给人表述混乱之感。第二种由于采用了逆序法将原句意思用一个复合句表达出来，内容清晰，结构紧凑。顺序法和逆序法主要是针对翻译长句而言，六级新题型汉译英题不会涉及此类译法，但作为翻译策略之一，应有所了解。



英语六级常考词组

of 词组

accuse...of...指控, 控告

近义词组: charge...with;

blame sb. for sth.;

blame sth. on sb.;

complain about

be ashamed of 以...为羞耻

assure sb. of sth. 向...保证, 使...确信

get the better of 打败, 胜过 (=defeat sb.)

on behalf of 以...名义 (=as the representative of)

take advantage of 利用 (=make the best of, make use of, profit from)

be capable of 能够, 有能的

be capable of being +过去分词 是能够被...的

deprive sb. of sth. 剥夺某人某物

dispose of 处理掉

近义词组: get rid of

in terms of 按照, 根据, 在...方面

近义词组: with regard to

be aware of 意识到, 知道

近义词组: be conscious of

in view of 考虑到 (=considering)

in the view of 按...的意思

be cautious of 谨防

in charge of 负责(某事) (=responsible for)

in the charge of ...由...管

take charge of 负责管理(照顾)

近义词组: be / become responsible for

convince sb. of 使某人确信

近义词组: persuade sb. to do sth. 劝说某人做...

at the expense of 在损害...情况下, 以...为牺牲

in favour of 赞成

in ignorance of 不知道...

be ignorant of 对...不了解, 不知道

inform sb. of sth. 通知, 告诉

be innocent of 无辜的, 无辜的

in the interests of 符合...的利益

be interested in 对...感兴趣

be of the opinion 持有...的看法

to 词组

amount to 总计, 等于

近义词组: to be equal to

apply to 与...有关;适用



attach(to) 缚, 系, 结

attend to 注意, 照顾

attend on(upon) 侍候, 照料

近义词组: wait upon, look after, take care of

adapt oneself to 使自己适应于

近义词组: adjust oneself to

be accustomed to 习惯于

近义词组: be in the habit of, be used to

in addition to 除...外 (还有)

近义词组: as well as, besides, other than

adhere to 粘附; 坚持, 遵循

近义词组: abide by

conform to

comply with

cling to

insist on

persist in

attribute...to...把...归因于..., 认为...是...的结果

contribute to 有助于

be entitled to 有权..., 有资格...

expose...to...使暴露于..., 使...受(危险, 风险)

be indifferent to 对...漠不关心, 冷淡, 不在乎

be inferior to 比...差

be superior to 比...好

owe...to 把...归于...

stick to 粘着, 坚持

subject...to 使受...到

be subject (adj.) to 易受到...的

submit...to 提交

take a fancy to 喜欢

近义词组: become fond of

yield to 对...屈服, 投降, 让步, 顺从

in 词组

believe in 相信, 依赖, 信仰

近义词组: have faith in; have trust in

delight in 喜欢, 取乐

take (a) delight in 喜欢干..., 以...为乐(=take great pleasure in doing sth.)

in any case 无论如何

近义词组: at any rate

at any price

at any cost

in case 万一(=for fear that);

in case of 如果发生...万一(=in the event of)

in the case of 至于..., 就...而言



in no case 在任何情况下都不(放句首倒装句)

in excess of 超过(=more than)

participate in 参加(=take part in)

in the red 亏损, 负债, 赤字

(be) get out of red 不再亏损

in search of 寻找

in honor of 为了...表示敬意

in memory of 为纪念...

in hopes of 为期待...

in pursuit of 为追求...

in behalf of 为...的利益

in favor of 为赞成...

in support of 为支持...

specialize in 专门研究, 专攻

in step 步伐一致

out of step 步伐不齐

with 词组

comply with 遵守, 依从

(考察该词组与 abide by, be faithful to, apply to 的用法)

近义词组: act in accordance with (a demand, order, rule etc.)

in accordance with 依照, 根据

近义词组: in agreement with

be acquainted with 了解(=to have knowledge of);

be acquainted with 熟悉

do away with 除去, 废除, 取消

近义词组: get rid of; abolish

do away with (=kill) 杀掉, 镇压

be in sympathy with 赞同, 同情

keep company with 和...要好

be in touch with 与...有接触, 有联系

be out of touch with 与...没有联系或接触

cope with 应付, 处理

近义词组: deal with

with ease 容易, 不费力(=easily)

be fed up with 厌烦, 腻了

be identified with 被视为与...等同

keep pace with 跟...齐步前进

part with 舍弃, 卖掉(=give up, sell)

for 词组

allow for 考虑到, 估计到

近义词组: take into consideration;

take into account

answer for 对...负责

近义词组: undertake responsibility for;

be liable for;

take charge for

have an ear for 对…有鉴赏力

近义词组: have keen recognition of
exchange…for 以…交换

on 词组

on one's own account

为了某人的缘故, 为了某人自己的利益

自行负责 =at one's own risk

依靠自己 =by oneself

on account 赊账

on account of 因为

on no account 不论什么原因也不(置于句首, 要求主谓倒装)

act on 奉行, 按照…行动

act as 扮演

act for 代理

from 词组

arise from 由…引起(=be caused by)

demand sth. from sb. 向某人要求(物质的)东西

deviate from 偏离, 不按…办

be distinct from 与…截然不同

近义词组: be different from

其他动介词组, 重在辨析

abide by 忠于;遵守

近义词组: be faithful to

apply to sb. for sth. 为…向…申请

apply for 申请

apply to 适用.

arrive on 到达

arrive at 到达某地(小地方);得出, 作出;

arrive in 到达某地(大地方);

of …account 有……重要性.

take…into account 把…考虑进去

account for 解释, 说明.

on account of 由于, 因为. (=because of)

adapt…(for) 改编, 改写(以适应新的需要)

in addition (=besides) 此外, 又, 加之

have an advantage over 胜过

have the advantage of 由于…处于有利条件

have the advantage of sb. 知道某人所不知道的事

begin with 以…开始

to begin with 首先, 第一(经常用于开始语) (=first of all)

by birth 在出生上, 论出身, 按血统

at birth 在出生时;
give birth to 出生
blame sb. for sth. 因...责备某人
blame sth. on sb. 把...推在某人身上
in blossom 开花(指树木)
be in blossom 开花(强调状态)
come into blossom 开花(强调动作)
compare...with ... 把...与...比较
compare...to... 把...比作...
complain of (or about) 抱怨;诉苦;控告;
complain about 抱怨某人或事情;
complain to sb. about sth. (or sb.) 向某人抱怨...
complain (抱怨);
complement (补充);
compliment (恭维)
beyond dispute 不容争议的,无可争议
in dispute 在争议中
distinguish between 辨别
distinguish...from 把...与...区别开
behind the times (思想,看法)落后于时代
behind time 迟到, 晚点
for the time being 暂时
as a whole 就整体而论(=in general)
on the whole 大体上说(=generally, for the most part)
against one's will 违心地, 违背意愿地
at will 随心所欲
with a will 有决心地
charge...for 因...索取(费用)
charge sb. with sth. 控告某人犯有...
in contrast to/with 和...形成对比
by contrast 对比之下
under control (被)控制住
out of control 无法控制
at one's convenience 在方便的时间或地点
be convenient to for 对...方便
correspond to 与...相符合, 相当于
correspond with 符合, 一致
at all costs 不惜任何代价
at the cost of 以...为代价
on credit 赊购;
with credit 以优异成绩
to one's credit 使某人感到光荣
do sb. credit 使...感到光荣
on the decline 在衰退中, 在减少中

in decline 下降
on the increase 在增加
to one' s delight 令某人感到高兴
to one' s regret 遗憾
to one' s sorrow 悲痛
to one' s relief 安心
to one' s distress 苦恼
to one' s shame 羞愧
to one' s surprise 惊奇
to one' s astonishment 惊奇
with ease 轻松地(=easily)
at (one' s) ease 自在,不拘束
go into effect 生效
近义词组: come into effect; take effect; be brought into effect)
enter for 报名参加
enter into 开始(谈话, 谈判等)
except for (=apart from) 除...以外
(an) exception to ...的例外
with the exception of 除去..., 除...以外(=except, apart from)
keep an eye on 照看, 监视(=keep a watch on)
in the eyes of in one' s eyes 在某人看来, 在某人眼里
近义词组= in the judgment of
keep faith with 对...守信用
lose faith in 对...失去信心
find fault with(=complain about; criticize)找毛病, 对...吹毛求疵
fear for 为...担心
for fear of 以防, 由于怕(=in case of; because of anxiety about)
feel like 想要(=have a desire for)
head for (=move towards) 向...方向前进
hear of (=know about) 听人说起, 听说过
interfere in 干涉
interfere with 打搅, 干扰
be liable to 易于...的, 应受(罚) (=be subject to)
be liable for 对...应负责任的
for the most part 多半, 大多数, 一般来说
make the most of 充分利用
be qualified in 在某种科目或学科上合格
be qualified for 在某种职业上合格
call...in question 对...表示怀疑
beyond (all) question (=without question) 毫无疑问
out of the question (=impossible) 不可能的
in question (=under discussion) 所谈及的;
without question 毫无疑问
at random 随便地, 任意地, 胡乱地(=without aim or purpose)



refer to...as 把...称做...

result in (=cause) 导致

with the result that 其结果是

on schedule 按时, 准时

ahead of schedule 提前

in advance 预先

behind schedule 落后于计划进度, 晚于规定时间

be schedule for 定在某时(进行)

speak ill of 说...的坏话

speak well of 说...的好话

at large

=at liberty, free 在逃, 逍遥法外

=in general 一般来说, 大体上

=at full length; with details 详细地



六级常考词汇及其词频

constrain 11 vt. 强迫, 抑制, 拘束
obscure 8 adj. 暗的, 朦胧的, 模糊的, 晦涩的 vt. 使暗, 使不明显
comply 6 vi. 顺从, 答应, 遵守
confirm 6 vt. 确定, 批准, 使巩固, 使有效 v. 确认, (基督教中)给...行按手礼
magnify 6 vt. 放大, 扩大, 赞美, 夸大, 夸张 vi. 有放大能力
transition 6 n. 转变, 转换, 跃迁, 过渡, 变调
conform 5 vt. 使一致, 使遵守, 使顺从 vi. 符合, 相似, 适应环境 adj. 一致的, 顺从的
extinct 5 adj. 熄灭的, 灭绝的, 耗尽的
incompatible 5 adj. 性质相反的, 矛盾的, 不调和的
scrape 5 n. 刮, 擦, 擦痕, 刮擦声, 困境 vi. 刮掉, 擦掉, 刮出刺耳声 vt. 刮, 擦, 擦伤
transaction 5 n. 办理, 处理, 会报, 学报, 交易, 事务, 处理事务
transmission 5 n. 播送, 发射, 传动, 传送, 传输, 转播
trivial 5 adj. 琐细的, 价值不高的, 微不足道的
ambiguous 4 adj. 暧昧的, 不明确的
coincide 4 vi. 一致, 符合
confront 4 vt. 使面临, 对抗
conspicuous 4 adj. 显著的
deprive 4 vt. 剥夺, 使丧失
descend 4 vi. 下来, 下降, 遗传(指财产, 气质, 权利), 突击, 出其不意的拜访 v. 下去
excessive 4 adj. 过多的, 过分的, 额外
inspire 4 vt. 吸(气), 鼓舞, 感动, 激发, 启示, 使生灵感, 产生 vi. 吸入, 赋予灵感
obligation 4 n. 义务, 职责, 债务
reservation 4 n. 保留, (旅馆房间等)预定, 预约
subordinate 4 adj. 次要的, 从属的, 下级的 n. 下属 v. 服从
suppress 4 vt. 镇压, 抑制, 查禁, 使止住
sustain 4 vt. 支撑, 撑住, 维持, 持续
transformation 4 n. 变化, 转化, 改适, 改革, 转换
acknowledge 3 vt. 承认, 答谢, 报偿
acute 3 adj. 敏锐的, [医]急性的, 剧烈
appropriate 3 adj. 适当的
ascribe 3 vt. 归因于, 归咎于
bewilder 3 vt. 使迷惑, 使不知所措, 使昏乱
blunder 3 v. 跌跌撞撞地走, 犯大错, 做错 n. 大错, 失误
capability 3 n. (实际)能力, 性能, 容量, 接受力
claim 3 n. (根据权利提出)要求, 要求权, 主张, 要求而得到的东西
vt. (根据权利)要求, 认领, 声称, 主张, 需要
collide 3 vi. 碰撞, 抵触
commence 3 v. 开始, 着手
compete 3 vi. 比赛, 竞争
compromise 3 n. 妥协, 折衷 v. 妥协, 折衷, 危及...的安全
confidential 3 adj. 秘密的, 机密的
confine 3 vt. 限制, 禁闭 n. 界限, 边界



consent 3 vi. 同意, 赞成, 答应 n. 同意, 赞成, 允诺
considerate 3 adj. 考虑周到的
consistent 3 adj. 一致的, 调和的, 坚固的, [数、统]相容的
contrive 3 v. 发明, 设计, 图谋
convey 3 vt. 搬运, 传达, 转让
cumulative 3 adj. 累积的
decline 3 vi. 下倾, 下降, 下垂 v. 拒绝, 衰落
n. 下倾, 下降, 下垂, 斜面, 斜坡, 衰败, 衰落
degrade 3 v. (使)降级, (使)堕落, (使)退化
deliberately 3 adv. 故意地
depress 3 vt. 使沮丧, 使消沉, 压下, 压低, 使不活泼, 使萧条 v. 压下
display 3 v. 张开
dominate 3 v. 支配, 占优势
elicit 3 vt. 得出, 引出, 抽出, 引起
enhance 3 vt. 提高, 增强 v. 提高
eternal 3 adj. 永恒的, 永远的, 不灭的, 没完没了的
expand 3 vt. 使膨胀, 详述, 扩张 vi. 张开, 发展
expire 3 v. 期满, 终止, 呼气, 断气, 届满
feeble 3 adj. 虚弱的, 衰弱的, 无力的, 微弱的, 薄弱的
guarantee 3 n. 保证, 保证书, 担保, 抵押品 vt. 保证, 担保
heave 3 v. 举起 n. 举起
homogeneously 3 homogeneous adj. 同种的, 同类的, 相似的 纯一的, 均质的; 均匀的
identify 3 vt. 识别, 鉴别, 把...和...看成一样 v. 确定
impose 3 vt. 征税, 强加, 以...欺骗 vi. 利用, 欺骗, 施影响
impulse 3 n. 推动, 刺激, 冲动, 推动力 vt. 推动
inaccessible 3 adj. 达不到的, 难以接近
incredible 3 adj. <口>难以置信的
ingenious 3 adj. 机灵的, 有独创性的, 精制的, 具有创造才能
inspiration 3 n. 灵感
intervene 3 vi. 干涉, 干预, 插入, 介入, (指时间)介于其间 v. 干涉
intrinsic 3 adj. (指价值、性质)固有的, 内在的, 本质的
maintain 3 vt. 维持, 维修, 继续, 供养, 主张
penalty 3 n. 处罚, 罚款
persistent 3 adj. 持久稳固的
preclude 3 n. 排除
presentation 3 n. 介绍, 陈述, 赠送, 表达
presumably 3 adv. 推测起来, 大概
pretext 3 n. 借口, 托辞 v. 借口
prolong 3 vt. 延长, 拖延
recreation 3 n. 消遣, 娱乐
rectify 3 vt. 矫正, 调整, [化]精馏
remedy 3 n. 药物, 治疗法, 补救, 赔偿 vt. 治疗, 补救, 矫正, 修缮, 修补
renew 3 vt. 使更新, 使恢复, 重申, 补充, 续借, 复兴 vi. 更新, 重新开始
scratch 3 n. 乱写, 刮擦声, 抓痕, 擦伤 vt. 乱涂, 勾抹掉, 擦, 刮, 搔, 抓, 挖出



vi. 发刮擦声, 搔, 抓 adj. 打草稿用的, 凑合的
sensitive 3 adj. 敏感的, 灵敏的, 感光的
simultaneously 3 adv. 同时地
spontaneously 3 adv. 自然地, 本能地
superiority 3 superior 优越的; 较上的 + -ity 名词后缀 n 优势, 优越性
surplus 3 n. 剩余, 过剩, [会计] 盈余 adj. 过剩的, 剩余的 vt. 转让, 卖掉
suspicious 3 adj. (~ of) 可疑的, 怀疑的
temperament 3 n. 气质, 性情, 易激动, 急躁
transfer 3 n. 迁移, 移动, 传递, 转移, 调任, 转帐, 过户, 转让
vt. 转移, 调转, 调任, 传递, 转让, 改变
vi. 转移, 转学, 换车
versatile 3 adj. 通用的, 万能的, 多才多艺的, 多面手的
vulnerable 3 adj. 易受攻击的, 易受...的攻击
abnormal 2 adj. 反常的, 变态的
abolish 2 vt. 废止, 废除(法律、制度、习俗等)
absorb 2 vt. 吸收, 吸引
absurd 2 adj. 荒谬的, 可笑的
accommodation 2 n. 住处, 膳宿, (车, 船, 飞机等的) 预定铺位, (眼睛等的) 适应性调节, (社会集团间的) 迁就融合
acquaint 2 vt. 使熟知, 通知
adhere 2 vi. 粘附, 胶着, 坚持 v. 坚持
admiration 2 n. 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕
advocate 2 n. 提倡者, 鼓吹者 vt. 提倡, 鼓吹
aggressive 2 adj. 好斗的, 敢作敢为的, 有闯劲的, 侵略性的
allowance 2 n. 津贴, 补助, 宽容, 允许 vt. 定量供应
alternative 2 n. 二中择一, 可供选择的办法, 事物
adj. 选择性的, 二中择一的
ambitious 2 adj. 有雄心的, 野心勃勃的
appreciation 2 n. 感谢, 感激, 正确评价, 欣赏, 增值
ascend 2 v. 攀登, 上升
assemble 2 vt. 集合, 聚集, 装配 vi. 集合
assurance 2 n. 确信, 断言, 保证, 担保
attribute 2 n. 属性, 品质, 特征, 加于, 归结于
budget 2 n. 预算 vi. 做预算, 编入预算
capacity 2 n. 容量, 生产量, 容量, 智能, 才能, 能力, 接受力, 地位
charge 2 n. 负荷, 电荷, 费用, 主管, 掌管, 充电, 充气, 装料 v. 装满, 控诉, 责令, 告诫, 指示, 加罪于, 冲锋, 收费
coincidence 2 n. 一致, 相合, 同时发生或同时存在(尤指偶然)的事
commission 2 n. 委任, 委托, 代办(权), 代理(权), 犯(罪), 佣金
vt. 委任, 任命, 委托, 委托制作, 使服役
compel 2 vt. 强迫, 迫使
compensate 2 v. 偿还, 补偿, 付报酬
compensation 2 n. 补偿, 赔偿
competitive 2 adj. 竞争的



compliment 2 n. 称赞, 恭维, 致意, 问候, 道贺 vt. 称赞, 褒扬, 恭维
comprehension 2 n. 理解, 包含
comprehensive 2 adj. 全面的, 广泛的, 能充分理解的, 包容的
conceive 2 vt. 构思, 以为, 持有 vi. 怀孕, 考虑, 设想
conduct 2 n. 行为, 操行 v. 引导, 管理, 为人, 传导
confinement 2 n. (被)限制, (被)禁闭, 产期, 分娩
conflict 2 n. 斗争, 冲突 vi. 抵触, 冲突
conscientious 2 adj. 尽责的
conservation 2 n. 保存, 保持, 守恒
conserve 2 vt. 保存, 保藏
consolidate 2 v. 巩固
consult 2 v. 商量, 商议, 请教, 参考, 考虑
contamination 2 n. 玷污, 污染, 污染物
contemplate 2 v. 凝视, 沉思, 预期, 企图
contest 2 n. 论争, 竞赛 v. 争论, 争辩, 竞赛, 争夺
converge 2 v. 聚合, 集中于一点 vt. 会聚
convince 2 vt. 使确信, 使信服
crash 2 n. 碰撞, 坠落, 坠毁, 撞击声, 爆裂声
v. 碰撞, 坠落, 坠毁, (指商业公司, 政府等)破产, 垮台
crude 2 adj. 天然的, 未加工的, 粗糙的, 拙劣的, 粗鲁的
n. 天然物质
decent 2 adj. 正派的, 端庄的, 有分寸的, (服装)得体的, 大方的
adj. <口>相当好的、象样的
decorate 2 v. 装饰, 为...做室内装修
decrease 2 n. 减少, 减少之量 v. 减少
dedicate 2 vt. 献(身), 致力, 题献(一部著作给某人)
defy 2 vt. 不服从, 公然反抗, 藐视, 挑衅, 违抗, 使...难于 n. 挑战
deliberate 2 adj. 深思熟虑的, 故意的, 预有准备的 v. 商讨
delicate 2 adj. 精巧的, 精致的, 病弱的, 脆弱的, 微妙的, 棘手的, 灵敏的, 精密的
demanding 2 adj. 过分要求的, 苛求的
demonstration 2 n. 示范, 实证
denial 2 n. 否认, 否定, 谢绝, 拒绝
destruction 2 n. 破坏, 毁灭
deteriorate 2 v. (使)恶化
deviation 2 n. 背离
dilemma 2 n. 进退两难的局面, 困难的选择
diminish 2 v. (使)减少, (使)变小
discrimination 2 n. 辨别, 区别, 识别力, 辨别力, 歧视
disperse 2 v. (使)分散, (使)散开, 疏散
distinction 2 n. 区别, 差别, 级别, 特性, 声望, 显赫
distort 2 vt. 弄歪(嘴脸等), 扭曲, 歪曲(真理、事实等), 误报
distract 2 v. 转移
divert 2 v. 转移, 转向, 使高兴
drive 2 n. 驾车, 驱动器, 快车道, 推进力, 驱使, 动力, 干劲, 击球



vt. 开车, 驱赶, 推动、发动(机器等), 驾驶(马车, 汽车等)
vi. 开车, 猛击, 飞跑 n. [计] 驱动器
economy 2 n. 经济, 节约, 节约措施, 经济实惠, 系统, 机体, 经济制度的状况
embarrass 2 vt. 使困窘, 使局促不安, 阻碍, 麻烦
enforce 2 vt. 强迫, 执行, 坚持, 加强
engagement 2 n. 约会, 婚约, 诺言, 交战, 接站, 雇拥, [机] 接合
disengagement n. 解开, 脱离 解约; 解雇 闲暇, 自由
enroll 2 v. [亦作 enrol] 登记, 招收, 使入伍(或入会、入学等), 参加, 成为成员 ensure
2 vt. 保证, 担保, 使安全, 保证得到 v. 确保, 确保, 保证
estimate 2 v. 估计, 估价, 评估 n. 估计, 估价, 评估
evaluation 2 n. 估价, 评价, 赋值
evoke 2 vt. 唤起, 引起, 博得
exaggerate 2 v. 夸大, 夸张
excite 2 vt. 刺激, 使兴奋, 使激动 vi. <口> 兴奋, 激动
exclude 2 vt. 拒绝接纳, 把...排除在外, 排斥
exclusive 2 adj. 排外的, 孤高的, 唯我独尊的, 独占的, 唯一的, 高级的
exhibit 2 vt. 展出, 陈列 n. 展览品, 陈列品, 展品 v. 展示
explore 2 v. 探险, 探测, 探究
extend 2 v. 扩充, 延伸, 伸展, 扩大[军]使疏开, 给予, 提供, 演化出的全文,
fabricate 2 vt. 制作, 构成, 捏造, 伪造, 虚构
fake 2 n. 假货, 欺骗 adj. 假的 vt. 伪造, 赝造, 捏造, 假造, 仿造 vi. 伪装
fatal 2 adj. 致命的, 重大的, 命运注定的, 不幸的, 致命的, 毁灭性的
feasible 2 adj. 可行的, 切实可行的
fire 2
force 2
furnish 2 vt. 供应, 提供, 装备, 布置 v. 供给
generate 2 vt. 产生, 发生
gloomy 2 adj. 黑暗的, 阴沉的, 令人沮丧的, 阴郁的
grade 2 n. 等级, 级别 vt. 评分, 评级 v. 分等级
grant 2 vt. 同意, 准予, 承认(某事为真)~
guilt 2 n. 罪行, 内疚
hamper 2 v. 妨碍, 牵制
hoist 2 n. 提升间, 升起
hostile 2 adj. 敌对的, 敌方的 n. 敌对
humble 2 adj. 卑下的, 微贱的, 谦逊的, 粗陋的 vt. 使...卑下, 挫, 贬抑
identical 2 adj. 同一的, 同样的
identification 2 n. 辨认, 鉴定, 证明, 视为同一
ignite 2 v. 点火, 点燃
immerse 2 vt. 沉浸, 使陷入
impart 2 vt. 给予(尤指抽象事物), 传授, 告知, 透露
inadequate 2 adj. 不充分的, 不适当的
increase 2 n. 增加, 增大, 增长 vt. 增加, 加大 vi. 增加, 繁殖
increasingly 2 adv. 日益, 愈加
indignant 2 adj. 愤怒的, 愤慨的



inevitable 2 adj. 不可避免的, 必然的
inevitably 2 adv. 不可避免
infectious 2 adj. 有传染性的, 易传染的, 有感染力的
inferior 2 adj. 下等的, 下级的, 差的, 次的, 自卑的, 劣等的
inform 2 v. (~ of/about) 通知, 告诉, 获悉, 告知
inherent 2 adj. 固有的, 内在的, 与生俱来的
insight 2 n. 洞察力, 见识
instantaneous 2 adj. 瞬间的, 即刻的, 即时的
intensify 2 vt. 加强 vi. 强化
interpretation 2 n. 解释, 阐明, 口译, 通译
intimidate 2 v. 胁迫
intricate 2 adj. 复杂的, 错综的, 难以理解的
intuition 2 n. 直觉, 直觉的知识
invalid 2 n. 病人, 残废者 adj. 有病的, 残废的
irritate 2 vt. 激怒, 使急躁 v. 刺激
legislation 2 n. 立法, 法律的制定(或通过)
lessen 2 v. 减少, 减轻
literal 2 adj. 文字的, 照字面上的, 无夸张的
luxury 2 n. 奢侈, 华贵
manifestation 2 n. 显示, 表现, 示威运动
manipulate 2 vt. (熟练地)操作, 使用(机器等), 操纵(人或市价、市场), 利用, 应付, 假
造
vt. (熟练地)操作, 巧妙地处理
massive 2 adj. 厚重的, 大块的, 魁伟的, 结实的
mingle 2 v. (使)混合
minimize 2 vt. 将...减到最少 v. 最小化
minor 2 n. 未成年人, 副修科目
adj. 较小的, 次要的, 二流的, 未成年的
vi. 辅修 n. [乐]小调, 小音阶
mistake 2
monitor 2 n. 班长, 监听器, 监视器, 监控器 vt. 监控 v. 监控
multiply 2 v. 繁殖, 乘, 增加
nasty 2 adj. 污秽的, 肮脏的, 令人厌恶的, 淫秽的, 下流的, 凶相的, 威胁的
notorious 2 adj. 声名狼籍的
objective 2 n. 目标, 目的, (显微镜的)(接)物镜, [语法]宾格
adj. 客观的, [语法]宾格的
oblige 2 vt. 迫使, 责成
observation 2 n. 观察, 观测, 观察资料(或报告)
offensive 2 adj. 讨厌的, 无礼的, 攻击性的 n. 进攻, 攻势
option 2 n. 选项, 选择权, [经]买卖的特权
order 2 n. 次序, 顺序, 正常(工作)状态, 秩序, 会议规则, 命令, 订购, 定单
vt. 命令, 订购, 定制
original 2 adj. 最初的, 原始的, 独创的, 新颖的 n. 原物, 原作
originate 2 vt. 引起, 发明, 发起, 创办 vi. 起源, 发生



overwhelmed 2 vt. 淹没, 覆没, 受打击, 制服, 压倒
overwhelming 2 adj. 压倒性的, 无法抵抗的
payment 2 n. 付款, 支付, 报酬, 偿还, 报应, 惩罚
permanent 2 adj. 永久的, 持久的
permeate 2 vt. 弥漫, 渗透, 透过, 充满 vi. 透入
perpetual 2 adj. 永久的
persistence 2 n. 坚持, 持续
plunge 2 n. 跳进, 投入 vi. 投入, 跳进, 陷入
vt. 使投入, 使插入, 使陷入
potential 2 adj. 潜在的, 可能的, 势的, 位的
n. 潜能, 潜力, 电压
precious 2 adj. 宝贵的, 贵重的, 珍爱的, 过于精致的, 珍爱的
preliminary 2 adj. 预备的, 初步的
premise 2 n. [逻][法]前提, (企业, 机构等使用的)房屋连地基
vt. 提论, 预述, 假定
vi. 作出前提
prescription 2 n. 指示, 规定, 命令, 处方, 药方
prestige 2 n. 声望, 威望, 威信
prevalent 2 adj. 普遍的, 流行的
primitive 2 adj. 原始的, 远古的, 粗糙的, 简单的
priority 2 n. 先, 前, 优先, 优先权
profound 2 adj. 深刻的, 意义深远的, 渊博的, 造诣深的
prominent 2 adj. 卓越的, 显著的, 突出的
puzzle 2 n. 难题, 谜 v. (使)迷惑, (使)为难, 迷惑不解
reckon 2 vt. 计算, 总计, 估计, 猜想
vi. 数, 计算, 估计, 依赖, 料想
reclaim 2 vt. 要求归还, 收回, 开垦
recognize 2 vt. 认可, 承认, 公认, 赏识 vi. 具结
reconcile 2 vt. 使和解, 使和谐, 使顺从
reflection 2 n. 反射, 映象, 倒影, 反省, 沉思, 反映
refute 2 vt. 驳倒, 反驳
repel 2 vt. 击退, 抵制, 使厌恶, 使不愉快
reproduction 2 n. 繁殖, 再现, 复制品
reputation 2 n. 名誉, 名声
resort 2 vi. 求助, 诉诸, 采取(某种手段等), 常去
n. 凭借, 手段, 常去之地, 胜地
respectable 2 adj. 可敬的, 有名望的, 高尚的, 值得尊敬的
respectful 2 adj. 恭敬的, 尊敬的, 尊重人的, 有礼貌的
response 2 n. 回答, 响应, 反应
restrain 2 vt. 抑制, 制止
retain 2 vt. 保持, 保留
revelation 2 n. 显示, 揭露, 被揭露的事, 新发现, 启示, 揭示
revenge 2 n. 报仇, 复仇 vt. 替...报仇, 复仇
rigorous 2 adj. 严格的, 严厉的, 严酷的, 严峻的



scan 2 v. 细看, 审视, 浏览, 扫描 n. 扫描
sequence 2 n. 次序, 顺序, 序列
shear 2 v. 剪, 修剪, 剪切
sheer 2 adj. 全然的, 纯粹的, 绝对的, 彻底的, 透明的, 峻峭的
vi. 避开, 躲避, 偏航 vt. 使避开, 使偏航
adv. 完全, 全然, 峻峭 n. 偏航
shield 2 n. 防护物, 护罩, 盾, 盾状物 vt. (from) 保护, 防护 v. 遮蔽
shortage 2 n. 不足, 缺乏
sincerely 2 adv. 真诚地
skeptical 2 adj. 怀疑性的, 好怀疑的, <口>无神论的
smash 2 v. 打碎, 粉碎 n. 打碎, 粉碎 adj. 出色的
sophisticated 2 adj. 诡辩的, 久经世故的
specific 2 n. 特效药, 细节 adj. 详细而精确的, 明确的, 特殊的, 特效的, [生物]种的
specification 2 n. 详述, 规格, 说明书, 规范
speculate 2 vi. 推测, 思索, 做投机买卖
standardize 2 vt. 使符合标准, 使标准化
stationary 2 固定的
strengthen 2 v. 加强, 巩固
string 2 n. 线, 细绳, 一串, 一行 v. 排成一行
submit 2 v. (使)服从, (使)顺从 vt. 提交, 递交
subsidiary 2 adj. 辅助的, 补充的
sufficient 2 adj. 充分的, 足够的
superficial 2 adj. 表面的, 肤浅的, 浅薄的
tedious 2 adj. 单调乏味的, 沉闷的, 冗长乏味的
tempt 2 vt. 诱惑, 引诱, 吸引, 使感兴趣, 考验, 试探
terminate 2 v. 停止, 结束, 终止
texture 2 n. (织品的)质地, (木材, 岩石等的)纹理, (皮肤)肌理, (文艺作品)结构
threshold 2 n. 开始, 开端, 极限
toss 2 v. 投, 掷
total 2 n. 总数, 合计 adj. 总的, 全部的, 整个的 v. 合计, 总数达, 达到
tow 2 n. 拖, 拖曳所用之绳, 麻的粗纤维 vt. 拖, 曳, 牵引 vi. 拖行, 被拖带
transform 2 vt. 转换, 改变, 改造, 使...变形 vi. 改变, 转化, 变换 n. [数]变换(式), [语]转换
tumble 2 n. 跌倒, 摔跤, 翻斤斗
vi. 翻倒, 摔倒, 倒塌, 滚动, 翻筋斗, 仓惶地行动
vt. 使摔倒, 使滚翻, 弄乱
turbulent 2 adj. 狂暴的, 吵闹的
uniform 2 adj. 统一的, 相同的, 一致的, 始终如一的, 均衡的
n. 制服 vt. 使成一样, 使穿制服



六级必背句子

1. 经济的快速发展
the rapid development of economy
2. 人民生活高/稳步增长
the remarkable improvement/ steady growth of people's living standard
3. 先进的科学技术
advanced science and technology
4. 面临新的机遇和挑战
be faced with new opportunities and challenges
5. 人们普遍认为
It is commonly believed/ recognized that...
6. 社会发展的必然结果
the inevitable result of social development
7. 引起了广泛的公众关注
arouse wide public concern/ draw public attention
8. 不可否认
It .../ There is no denying that...
9. 热烈的讨论/争论
a heated discussion/ debate
10. 有争议性的问题
a controversial issue
11. 完全不同的观点
a totally different argument
12. 一些人...而另外一些人...
Some people...while others...
13. 就我而言/就个人而言
As far as I / Personally,
14. 就...达到绝对的一致
reach an absolute consensus on...
15. 有充分的理由支持
be supported by sound reasons
16. 双方的论点
arguments on both sides
17. 发挥着日益重要的作用
play an increasingly important role in...
18. 对...必不可少
be indispensable to...
19. 正如谚语所说
As the proverb goes:
20. ...也不例外
...be no exception
21. 对...产生有利/不利的影响
exert positive/ negative effects on...



22. 利远远大于弊

the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

23. 导致, 引起

lead to/ give rise to/ contribute to/ result in 24. 复杂的社会现象
a complicated social phenomenon

25. 责任感/成就感

sense of responsibility/ sense of achievement

26. 竞争与合作精神

sense of competition and cooperation

27. 开阔眼界

widen one's horizon/ broaden one's vision

28.

acquire knowledge and skills

29. 经济/心理负担

financial burden / psychological burden

30. 考虑到诸多因素

take many factors into account/ consideration

31. 从另一个角度

from another perspective

32. 做出共同努力

make joint efforts

33. 对...有益

be beneficial / conducive to...

34. 为社会做贡献

make contributions to the society

35. 打下坚实的基础

lay a solid foundation for...

36. 综合素质

comprehensive quality

37. 无可非议

blameless / beyond reproach

39. 致力于/投身于

be committed / devoted to...

40. 应当承认

Admittedly,

41. 不可推卸的义务

unshakable duty

42. 满足需求

satisfy/ meet the needs of...

43. 可靠的信息源

a reliable source of information

44. 宝贵的自然资源

valuable natural resources

45. 因特网



the Internet (一定要由冠词, 字母 I 大写)

46. 方便快捷

convenient and efficient

47. 在人类生活的方方面面

in all aspects of human life

48. 环保(的)

environmental protection / environmentally friendly

49. 社会进步的体现

a symbol of society progress

uniquely 2 adv. 独特地, 唯一地, 珍奇地

validity 2 n. 有效性, 合法性, 正确性

vigorous 2 adj. 精力旺盛的, 有力的, 健壮的

virtually 2 adv. 事实上, 实质上

vivid 2 adj. 生动的, 鲜明的, 鲜艳的, 大胆的, 清晰的, 活泼的, 逼真的

void 2 n. 空间, 空旷, 空虚, 怅惘

adj. 空的, 无人的, 空闲的, 无效的, 无用的, 没有的

vulgar 2 adj. 粗俗的, 庸俗的, 普通的, 通俗的, 本土的

n. <古>平民, 百姓

warrant 2 n. 授权, 正当理由, 根据, 证明, 凭证, 委任状, 批准, 许可证

vt. 保证, 辩解, 担保, 批准, 使有正当理由



六级必背十类范文

一、求学信/求职信

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am a senior from the Department of Business Administration. I am writing the letter in purpose of applying for admission into your esteemed institution/your recently advertised position for a staff member.

I am sure that I am qualified for it. First, enclosed with this letter is my resume, which further details my previous academic qualifications and work experience. Second, not only do my qualifications and experience make me a perfect candidate for it, my cheerful personality is well suited to studying in your prestigious university/working as a staff member. Last, my hobbies include sports and music. Words fail me when I try to express my heartfelt gratitude to the help you render me. Your prompt and favorable attention to my inquiry would be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

二、开幕词

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Beijing! To begin with, I would like to make a brief introduction to myself. I am the president of Motorola (China) Electronics Ltd.

The following is my introduction to the conference. First, it is my great honor to be here with all of you and declare open the Conference of International Trade Cooperation. Second, on behalf of our company, I would like to express my heartfelt welcome to all the guests and delegates. Last, I believe our cooperative efforts are sure to be productive.

I wish all of you enjoy yourselves during this conference and hope the above information will help you. If you have any question for me, please feel free to ask at any time. Thank you for your attention.

三、个人简历

RESUME

Li Ming

P. O. Box 237, Beijing University
5, Yiheyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100871
Tel: 62768888 Email: Liming@163.com

Career Objective: A position with management potential in the banking business specializing in international corporate financing

Educational Background:

Sept 2003 to Beijing University



July 2007 Major in International Business Management

Main courses include English, Computer, Business Management, Accounting, International Commercial Law

Work Experience:

July 2006 to Bank of China

June 2007 Internship, Secretary to Deputy Manager of Marketing

Draft business correspondence

Schedule deputy manager's appointments

Qualifications: University graduation certificate and bachelor degree to be conferred upon graduation (2007)

College English Test Band 4 June 2005

Honors & Awards: Twice awarded scholarship by Beijing University 2005& 2006

Special Skills: Familiarity with Microsoft Word, Excel

Ability to work independently

Outstanding Organizational skills

Experience: President of Student Union 2003-present

Personal Data: Date of Birth: 9/17/1984

Gender: Female

Marital Status: Unmarried

四、通知

Directions:

The Students' Union of your department is planning a Chinese Speaking Contest. Write an announcement which covers the following information:

the purpose of the contest,
time and place of the contest,
what is required of the candidates,
details of the judges and awards.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use Department of Chinese Language and Literature at the end of the announcement.

Chinese Speaking Contest

February 3, 2007

To improve students' ability to speak Chinese and enrich after-class activities, the Students' Union of Department of Chinese Language and Literature is organizing a school-wide Chinese speaking contest to be held on Saturday next week (10 February) at the Students' Auditorium. Those who are interested in taking part in it may sign up with the monitor of their classes before Tuesday next week. Five professors will be invited to be judges. The first six winners will be given awards. Everybody is welcome to be present at the contest.

The Students' Union

Department of Chinese Language and Literature



五、邀请信

Directions: You want to invite some friends to a party. Write an invitation letter to them individually:

Invite them to the party,

Elaborate on the reason why such a party should be held,

What activities will be arranged for them.

Dear Snoopy,

I am greatly honored to formally invite you to participate in Mr. Guo Jing's wedding ceremony with Ms. Huang Rong to be held at Beijing Grand Hotel from 8 to 10 p.m. on April 1, 2007.

As you are a close friend of us, we would very much like you to attend the celebration and share our joy. The occasion will start at seven o'clock in the evening, with the showing of their wedding ceremony. This will be followed by a dinner party. At around ten, we will hold a small musical soiree, at which a band will perform some works by Bach and Strauss.

If you do not have any prior appointment on April 1, we look forward to the pleasure of your company.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

六、考试

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic My Views on Examinations. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、大学都用考试来衡量学生的成绩
- 2、考生可能带来的副作用
- 3、我对考试的看法

In most colleges and universities the examination is used as a chief means of deciding whether a student succeeds or fails in mastering a particular subject. Although it does the job quite efficiently, its side effects are also enormous.

To begin with, examinations lower the standards of teaching. Since teachers are often judged by examination results, they are reduced to training their students in exam techniques. No subjects can be taught successfully merely through being approached with intent to take examinations. In addition, the most undesirable effect is that examinations encourage bad study habits. As the examination score is the only criterion for his academic performance, a student is driven to memorize mechanically rather than to think creatively.

In fact, few of us admit that examinations can contribute anything really important to the students' academic development. If that is the case, why cannot we make a



change and devise something more efficient and reliable than examinations?

七、最难忘的人

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic The most unforgettable Person I ever Know. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、我生活中最难忘的人是.....
- 2、为什么他(或她)令我难以忘怀
- 3、结论

In my life I have met many people who are really worth recalling. But perhaps the most unforgettable person I ever know is my English teacher.

What frequently brings back memories of my school teacher is his special qualities. First of all, he gave us the greatest gift a teacher can offer—an awakening of a passion for learning. He not only led us to an appreciation of the beauty and perfection of English language and literature, but also aroused our great interest in exploring something deeper in this field. Second, I was attracted by his lively wit. I remember that we students always anticipated his class with great eagerness because his lecture were humorously delivered, never failing to provoke chuckles or loud laughs.

Although it is nearly two years since I attended his last class, he is the talk of our old classmates, and I know part of him has already stayed in my heart.

八、图表作文

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Statistics in People's Daily Expenses in Xi'an. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、Describe the changes indicated in the table.
- 2、The reasons for the change.
- 3、Make predictions about the future tendency.

What is shown in the table above indicates that dramatic changes have taken place in the daily expenses in Xi'an from 1995 to 1999. The expenses on food have declined by 30% while those on clothing and recreation have increased respectively by 9% and 7%.

There are two factors accounting for these changes. In the first place, the risen income resulting from economic growth plays a vital role in the less expense on food. In the second place, when food presents no worry to the average, people begin to focus more of their interest on handsome appearance and happy leisure time. As a result of such a shift, spending on clothing and recreation increases year by year. From the analyses made above, with the further growth in economy and more changes



in life style, the tendency indicated in the table will continue in the better direction.

九、压力

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Is Stress a Bad Thing? You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、 有人害怕压力
- 2、 有人认为压力并不是坏事
- 3、 我的看法

In the past few years, quite a number of men and women have chosen to do something less competitive. They are afraid that the stress and strains of work will rob them of joy and happiness and do them harm both physically and mentally.

In fact, however, stress isn't the bad thing it is often supposed to be. Above all, unless it gets out of control, a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and challenge, and to give purpose and significance to an otherwise meaningless, idle life. Furthermore, people under stress tend to express their full range of potential and to actualize their own personal worth—the very aim of a human life.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. What we can do is to develop our adaptive abilities to deal with it rather than to escape from it.

十、就业

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Jobs for Graduates. You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

- 1、 大学生难找工作
- 2、 原因很多
- 3、 解决的办法

Job hunting has always been a headache for college students. Though many graduates are employed right after graduation, some are not. Most serious of all, some still have no idea where to go working even a long time after graduation.

The reasons for this phenomenon are various. On the one hand, a few years ago colleges and universities enrolled so many students in popular majors, such as economy, finance and so on that the number of graduates was greater than the need in the market. On the other hand, most graduates would rather stay in large cities without suitable job to do than go to the country.

I reckon this problem can be solved if both colleges and students take measures. First, they should research the market and develop special skills to suit its need.



Second, students' attitude towards employment should be changed.

