

大学英语六级突破

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和文 编著

词汇·改错

西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书是参照最新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》而编写的。全书共分三个部分:第一部分讲解了六级考试中应掌握的词汇的重点和难点,所列词汇全面;第二部分对大学英语中较难掌握的语法结构进行了分类讲解;第三部分分析了六级考试中的改错题型,总结了常见的错误类型及分析方法。全书的每一部分都附有适量的练习供学生自测。

本书适用于 CET-6 考生,也可作为研究生、WSK(EPT)、TOEFL 等考生的考前参考书。

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前 言

本书主要是为参加大学英语六级考试的同学而编写的,因此,无论是词汇(及词义)还是语法项目,我们都是以《大学英语教学大纲》为基准进行取舍的。

本书分三部分:词汇、语法结构和改错。根据六级考试的变化趋势,我们对大量的六级词汇和部分难以掌握的四级词汇作了详细讲解。大多数词汇给出了搭配和例子,部分词汇有同义词辨析。名词注明可数名词[C]、不可数名词[U]、单数名词[sing.]或复数名词[pl.]。动词注明及物动词(*vt.*)或不及物动词(*vi.*)。

语法是衡量学生英语水平的重要指标之一,也是阅读、翻译、写作经常涉及到的问题,因此我们对一些较难的语法项目也作了讲解。

改错是六级考题中一项综合性试题,既涉及到词汇、语法问题,还涉及到背景知识和利用上下文帮助找错、改错的技巧。这一部分以历届六级试题为例,分析了题型和错误类

型,对所提供的 22 套改错题中的全部题目,也逐一给出了答案分析。

本书主要适用于大学英语六级考试,同时也适用于硕士研究生入学考试以及 WSK (EPT), TOEFL 等英语水平考试。

由于我们水平有限,书中难免有错误之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 9 月

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第一部分 词汇

一、概述

词汇是语言的基础,要学好语言必须记忆和掌握足够的词汇量。大学英语教学大纲规定1~6级领会式掌握的词汇量为5300个,其中有2700个要求复用式掌握。领会式掌握就是看到英语单词能理解其词义。复用式掌握就是能正确拼写单词并掌握其基本词义和用法。本部分将完全按照大学英语教学大纲的规定进行阐述和分析。

大学英语六级统考试卷的第三部分是词汇和语法结构,共30道题,其中词汇题18~20道,约占该部分的60%,占整个试卷的9%。这些题主要是测试考生对大学英语教学大纲所规定的词的掌握程度。词汇题在整个卷面中所占比例并不大,但决不可掉以轻心。因为词汇量不够不仅做不好词汇题,而且还会给听力理解、阅读理解、语法结构、完形填空和短文写作等方面造成困难。

学习和记忆英语词汇是许多学生感到头疼的问题。要解决这个问题,须首先了解英语词汇的三大特点:一词多义、一词多词性以及词的搭配。

(一) 一词多义

即一个词具有两个或多个词义。例如：

1) They stood on the tip of a hill and looked down over the city. 他们站在山顶上向下俯瞰全城。

2) How much did he give the taxi driver for the tip? 他给出租车司机多少小费?

3) Take my tip and don't run the risk. 听我的告诫, 不要冒这个险。

4) She gave her boy friend the straight tip. 她把可靠的消息透露给她的男朋友了。

名词 tip 在以上四句中具有不同的词义。

(二) 一词多词性

即一个词具有多种词性。例如：

1) My brother is a painter of the first rank. 我兄弟是第一流的画家。

2) Please rank the books on a shelf. 请把这些新书排列在书架上。

3) That was a garden rank with weeds. 那是一个杂草丛生的庭院。

单词 rank 在第 1 句中是名词, 第 2 句中是动词, 第 3 句中是形容词。由于词性不同, 词义也发生了变化。

(三) 词的搭配

即两个或三个词结合成词组表达一种或几种意思。例如：

1) The machine consists of 500 parts. 这台机器由 500 个零件组成。

2) Jach has been working hard and has caught up with his classmates. 杰克一直在努力学习已经在学习上赶上了同班同学。

3) Great changes have taken place in my hometown. 我的家乡已经发生了巨大变化。

4) Almost all the energy that living things make use of comes in the beginning from the sun. 几乎生物利用的所有的能量都来源于太阳。

5) The boy is interested in picture books. 这男孩喜欢小人书。

学习和记忆英语词汇比较难主要是由其自身的三大特点所决定的。但是,如果掌握了其特点,就可动脑筋、想办法,抓本质,找规律,对其进行归纳总结,分类对比,联想分析,把死记硬背的被动局面转变为活记巧背的主动局面,从而达到事半功倍的效果。

二、题型分析

为了了解和掌握英语六级统考中词汇试题的形式、内容和特点,现将 1991 年 6 月和 1993 年 6 月英语六级统考中的词汇试题分析如下。

(一) 1991 年 6 月统考中的词汇试题(共 19 题)

1. The magician picked several persons from the

audience and asked them to help him with the performance.

- A. by accident B. at random
C. on occasion D. on average
2. Despite their good service, most inns are less costly than hotels of _____ standards.
- A. equivalent B. alike
C. uniform D. likely
3. Some people either _____ avoid questions of right and wrong or remain neutral about them.
- A. violently B. enthusiastically
C. sincerely D. deliberately
4. There is no easy solution to Japan's labour _____.
- A. decline B. vacancy
C. rarity D. shortage
5. I left for the office earlier than usual this morning _____ traffic jam.
- A. in line with B. for the sake of
C. in case of D. at the risk of
6. Some areas, _____ their severe weather conditions, are hardly populated.
- A. due to B. inspite of
C. but for D. with regard to
7. The new washing machines are _____ at the rate of fifty a day.
- A. turned up B. turned down

- C. turned out D. turned in
8. On turning the corner, we saw the road _____ steeply.
A. departing B. descending
C. decreasing D. depressing
9. The managing director took the _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
A. guilt B. blame
C. charge D. accusation
10. The shop-assistant was straight with his customers. If an article was of _____ quality he'd tell them so.
A. humble B. inferior
C. minor D. awkward
11. His tastes and habits _____ with those of his wife.
A. combine B. compete
C. coincide D. compromise
12. The branches could hardly _____ the weight of the fruit.
A. retain B. sustain
C. maintain D. remain
13. With all its advantages, the computer is by no means without its _____.
A. boundaries B. restraints
C. confinements D. limitations
14. Visitors are asked to _____ with the regulations.
A. contrast B. consult

- C. comply D. conflict
15. He _____ so much work that he couldn't really do it efficiently.
- A. put on B. turned on
C. brought on D. took on
16. _____ should any money be given a small child.
- A. On no account B. From all accounts
C. Of no account D. By all accounts
17. The microscope can _____ the object 100 times in diameter.
- A. magnify B. increase
C. develop D. multiply
18. We _____ Edison's success to his intelligence and hard work.
- A. subject B. attribute
C. owe D. refer
19. She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it.
- A. withdraw B. diminish
C. abandon D. eliminate

(二) 1993 年 6 月统考中的词汇试题(共 20 题)

1. The doctor was asked to go back to the hospital because of _____ case.
- A. an operation B. an emergency
C. a treatment D. an incident

2. Mrs. Lackey was awakened by the ringing of the bedside phone 12 hours after her husband's boat had been _____.
A. wrecked B. collapsed
C. decayed D. fired
3. No one needs to feel awkward in _____ his own customs.
A. pursuing B. following
C. chasing D. seeking
4. When they had finished playing, the children were made to _____ all the toys they had taken out.
A. put off B. put out
C. put up D. put away
5. There is an undesirable _____ nowadays to make films showing violence.
A. direction B. tradition
C. phenomenon D. trend
6. Most people who travel in the course of their work are given travelling _____.
A. income B. allowances
C. wages D. pay
7. He failed to supply the facts relevant _____ the case in question.
A. for B. with
C. to D. of
8. Young people's social environment has a _____ effect

- on their academic progress.
- A. gross B. solid
C. complete D. profound
9. In Britain and on the Continent too, the Japanese are sometimes viewed _____ a threat of domestic industries.
- A. like B. with
C. for D. as
10. The service operates 36 libraries throughout the country, while six _____ libraries specially serve the country side.
- A. mobile B. drifting
C. shifting D. rotating
11. Before he started work, I asked the builder to give me an _____ of cost to repairing the roof.
- A. assessment B. estimate
C. announcement D. evaluation
12. When Jack was eighteen he _____ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.
- A. took to B. took for
C. took up D. took on
13. Although not an economist himself, Dr. Smith has long been a severe critic of the government's _____ policies.
- A. economical B. economy
C. economic D. economics

14. It is rather _____ that we still do not know how many species there are in the world today.
A. misleading B. embarrassing
C. boring D. demanding
15. A friendship may be _____, casual, situational or deep and lasting.
A. identical B. original
C. superficial D. critical
16. A good teacher must know how to _____ his ideas.
A. convey B. display
C. consult D. confront
17. To call the music of another music-culture "primitive" is _____ one's own standards on a group that does not recognise them.
A. putting B. emphasizing
C. forcing D. imposing
18. The prisoner has been _____ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.
A. ensured B. informed
C. deprived D. convinced
19. Every camera we sell comes with a two-year _____.
A. guarantee B. safty
C. confirmation D. conversation
20. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ the nurse Florence Nightingale.
A. in line with B. in favour of

C. in honour of

D. in place of

(三) 1991 年 6 月统考中的词汇试题解析

1. B 本题的四个选项都是介词短语。by accident 偶然; at random 随便, 任意; on occasion 间或, 有时; on average 平均。at random 符合该句的原意, 即: “魔术师从观众中任意挑选了几个人并要求他们帮助他表演魔术”。

2. A 本题的四个选项皆为形容词。equivalent 相同(等, 当)的; alike 相同(像)的; uniform 统一的, 一致的; likely 可能的。从词义上看 equivalent 和 alike 都可以, 但是 alike 是表语形容词不能作定语, 所以答案只能是 equivalent。

3. D 该题的四个选项为副词。violently 激烈地, 强烈地; enthusiastically 热情地; sincerely 诚恳地; deliberately 故意地, 有意地。deliberately 符合本句的原意。即: “有的人对区别正确与错误的问题或者是故意回避或者是保持中立”。

4. D decline 下降; vacancy 空缺; rarity 稀有, 罕见; shortage 不足, 缺乏。labour shortage 劳动力不足符合本句的原意, 所以答案为 D。

5. C 该题中的四个介词短语: in line with 按照, 与...一致; for the sake of 为了, 看在...的份上; in case of 以免, 以防; at the risk of 冒着...危险。in case of 符合本句的意思, 所以答案是 C。

6. A due to 因为, 由于; in spite of 不管, 不顾; but for 倘没有, 要不是; with regard to 关于。due to 符合本句的原意。即: “有些地区由于天气严寒很少有人居住”。

7. C 本题的四个选项都是与动词 turn 的搭配。turn up