

新东方国内英语考试培训教材

# 大学英语六级考试 改错完型与词汇结构

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定

# CET-6



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



# 大学英语六级考试

## 改错完型与词汇结构

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定



林蝶版部知考英内国式京海



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试辅导 / 新东方教材决策委员会编.  
西安:西安交通大学出版社,2005.6  
新东方英语综合能力培训教材  
ISBN 7-5605-2019-7

I. 大... II. 新... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考  
试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 056724 号

# 大学英语六级考试辅导

## 新东方教材决策委员会编

宝申会员委策书林蝶式京海

- 书 名 大学英语六级考试辅导·词汇与结构  
编 者 新东方教材决策委员会  
责任编辑 陈丽 窦中川  
封面设计 寻嘉乐  
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社  
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 25 号(邮编:710049)  
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行部)  
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)  
印 刷 北京飞达印刷有限责任公司  
字 数 131 千字  
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16  
印 张 7.5  
版 次 2006 年 5 月第 2 版 2006 年 5 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 7-5605-2019-7/H·496  
定 价 8.00 元(全套共三册,总价 31.00 元)

版权所有 侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请拨打服务热线:010-62605166。

西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



# 目 录

## 第一部分

录

望一:

(CC)

# I

E

### David R.

## RE

## R

## R

**F**

## R

after **H**

## R

## R

## IN SALT

F

F

第一

C

and c

C

miles C

YoC

C

C



### 第三部分 词汇与结构全真试题 ..... (26)

Unit 1 ..... (26)

Unit 2 ..... (29)

Unit 3 ..... (33)

Unit 4 ..... (37)

Unit 5 ..... (40)

Unit 6 ..... (44)

Unit 7 ..... (48)

Unit 8 ..... (51)

Unit 9 ..... (55)

Unit 10 ..... (58)

Unit 11 ..... (62)

Unit 12 ..... (66)

Unit 13 ..... (69)

Unit 14 ..... (73)

Unit 15 ..... (77)

Unit 16 ..... (80)

Unit 17 ..... (84)

Unit 18 ..... (87)

Unit 19 ..... (91)

Unit 20 ..... (94)

Unit 21 ..... (98)

Unit 22 ..... (102)

Unit 23 ..... (105)

答 案 ..... (108)

## 第一部分 综合改错模拟练习

**Directions:** In each passage there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you cross out a word, put a slash (/) in the blank.

**Example:** Television is rapidly becoming the literature

of our periods. Many of the arguments 1 time/times/age

having used for the study for literature as a 2 /

school subject are valid for a study of television. 3 the

be composed of 由...组成  
The United States is composed of 50 states.

be essential to 必不可少的  
Water is essential to fish.

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people-the

Learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize

a population or society, include the expression of these

patters in material things. Culture is compose of non-material

culture-abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs

and institutional arrangements and material culture-

physical object like cooking pots, computers and bathtubs.

In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or everything

we make. In ordinary speech, a person of culture is

the individual can speak another language-the person who

is unfamiliar with the arts, music, literature, philosophy, or

history. But to sociologists, to be human is to be cultured,

because of culture is the common world of experience we

share with other members of our group.

Culture is(essentially) our humanness. It provides a

kind of map for relating to others. Consider how you find

your way about social life. How do you know how to act in a

classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who

smiles or laugh at you?

Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized,

ready-made answers for dealing with each of these situations.

Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can understand

even predict a good deal of his behavior.

S1. 代替

S2. to

S3. objects

S4. and

S5. to

S6. familiar

S7. of 代替

S8. for

S9. laughs

S10. supply

including  
composed

to who

essential  
essential to  
必不可少的, 不可或缺的。

with

supply sb with sth  
Sun supplies us with warmth.



Passage 2

Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" almost 200 years ago. Ever since then, forecasters have being warning that worldwide famine was just around the next corner. The fast-growing population's demand for food, they warned, would soon exceed their supply, leading to widespread food shortages and starvation.

But in reality, the world's total grain harvest has risen steadily over the years. Except for relative isolated trouble spots like present-day Somalia, and occasional years of good harvests, the world's food crisis has remained just around the corner. Most experts believe this can continue even as if the population doubles by the mid-21st century, although feeding 10 billion people will not be easy for politics, economic and environmental reasons. Optimists point to concrete examples of continued improvements in yield. In Africa, by instance, improved seed, more fertilizer and advanced growing practices have more than double corn and wheat yields in an experiment. Elsewhere, rice experts in the Philippines are producing a plant with few stems and more seeds. There is no guarantee that plant breeders can continue to develop new, higher-yielding crop, but most researchers see their success to date as reason for hope.

food crisis  
食物危机

S1 warned

S2 supplies

S3 relatively

S4 bad

S5 there

S6 economic

S7 for

S8 doubled

S9 fewer

S10 a the

### Passage 3

西雅图

The Seattle Times Company is one newspaper firm that has recognized the need for change and done something about it. In the newspaper industry, papers must reflect the diversity of the communities to which they provide information.

It must reflect that diversity with their news coverage or risk losing their readers' interest and their advertisers' support.

Operating within Seattle, which has 20 percents racial minorities, the paper has put into place policies and procedures for hiring and maintain a diverse workforce. The underlying reason for the change is that for information to be fair, appropriate, and subjective, it should be reported by the same kind of population that reads it.

A diversity committee composed of reporters, editors, and photographers meets regularly to value the Seattle Times' content and to educate the rest of the newsroom staff about diversity issues. In an addition, the paper instituted a content audit (审查) that evaluates the frequency and manner of representation of woman and people of color in photographs.

Early audits showed that minorities were pictured far too infrequently and were pictured with a disproportionate number of negative articles. The audit results from improvement in the frequency of majority representation and their portrayal in neutral or positive situations. And, with a result, the Seattle Times has improved as a newspaper.

The diversity training and content audits helped the Seattle Times Company to win the Personnel Journal Optimal Award for excellence in managing change.

S1. and They

S2. operation percent

S3. hire maintaining

S4. objective (主观)

S5. regular need

S6. intran

S7. in women

S8. in

S9. representations minority

S10. AS

result in 结果. 导致



Passage 4

A great many cities are experiencing difficulties which are nothing new in the history of cities, except in their scale.

Some cities have lost their original purpose and have not found new one.

And any large or rich city is going to attract poor immigrants, who flood in, filling with hopes of prosperity,

which are then often disappointing. There are backward towns

on the edge of Bombay or Brasilia, just as though there were

on the edge of seventeenth-century London or early nine-

teenth-century Paris. (This is new is the scale.)

Descriptions written by eighteenth-century travelers of the poor of Mexico

City, and the enormous contrast that was to be found there,

are very dissimilar to descriptions of Mexico City today — the

poor can still be numbered in millions.

The whole monstrous growth rests on economic prosperity,

but behind it lies two myths: the myth of the city as a

promised land, that attracts immigrants from rural poverty

and brings it flooding into city centers, and the myth of the

country as a Garden of Eden, which, a few generations late,

sends them flooding out again to the suburbs.

1. a

2. filled

3. backward

4. what

5. were

6. similar

7. lie

8. which

9. them

10. later

this short

Passage 5

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behavior. Viewing biologically, the modern footballer is revealed as a member of a disguised hunting pack. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey into a goal-mouth. If his aim is inaccurate and he scores a goal, enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look up at our ancient ancestors. They spent over a million year evolving as co-operative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even if their bodies, became radically changed. They became

chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They co-operate as skillful male-group attackers. Then about ten thousand years ago, when this immensely long formative period of hunting for food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, were put to a new use — that of penning (把...关在圈中), controlling and domesticating their prey. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of farming were no longer essential for survival.

essential 为/for 至关重要的, 必需的

• look after = take care of 照顾, 照料, 照看

• look down on 轻视, 看不起

• look for = try to find 寻找

• looking glass 镜子

• look into 调查 (investigate)

• look on 旁观

• look out 警惕, 注意

• look up 改善, 好转; 向上看 look up the sky

• look someone/thing up 查阅, 查找

• look up to 尊敬, 崇拜

down on

look up the words in the dictionary  
consult the dictionary

domestic 国内的 domestic affairs 国内的事情

笔记区



Passage 6

for a while

From now on 从现在开始

From then on 从那时起

More people die of tuberculosis (结核病) than of any other disease (caused by a single agent). This has probably been the case in (quite) a while. During the early stages of the industrial revolution, perhaps one in every seventh deaths in Europe's crowded cities were caused by the disease. From now on, though, western eyes, missing the global picture, saw the trouble going into decline. With occasional breaks for war, the rates of death and infection in the Europe and America dropped steadily through the 19th and 20th centuries. In the 1950s, the introduction of antibiotics (抗菌素) strengthened the trend in rich countries, and the antibiotics were allowed to be imported to poor countries. Medical researchers declared victory and withdrew.

They are wrong. In the mid-1980s the frequency of infections and deaths started to pick up again around the world. Where tuberculosis vanished, it came back; in many places where it had never been away, it grew better. The World Health Organization estimates that 1.7 billion people (a third of the earth's population) suffer from tuberculosis. Even when the infection rate was falling, population growth kept the number of clinical cases more or less constantly at 8 million a year. Around 3 million of those people died, nearly all of them in poor countries.

1. for

2. seven

3. crowding

4. then

5. 去掉了

6. exported

7. were

8. had

9. worse

10. constant

- pick up ①挑选 ②提起、捡起  
③采摘(果实) ④好转、增长
- pick at ①(用指甲)反复地挑 ②吃一点
- pick a fight 寻衅打架
- pick holes in criticize 挑...的毛病、找...岔子
- pick a lock 撬锁
- pick on ①跟...找别扭 ②欺负
- pick someone's pockets 扒窃(某人)
- pick someone/sthing up 接(某人)

Passage 9  
Passage 7

Most people work to earn a living and they  
When you start talking about good and bad manners  
you immediately start meeting difficulties. Many  
people just cannot agree what they mean. We asked a  
lady, who replied that she thought you could tell a  
well-mannered person on the way they occupied the  
space around them — for example, when such a person  
walks down a street he or she is constantly unaware of  
others. Such people never bump into other people.

However, a second person thought that this was  
more a question of civilized behavior as good manners.  
Instead, this other person told us a story, it he  
said was quite well known, about an American who  
had been invited to an Arab meal at one of the countries  
of the Middle East. The American hasn't been  
told very much about the kind of food he might  
expect. If he had known about American food, he  
might have behaved better.

Immediately before him was a very flat piece of  
bread that looked, to him, very much as a napkin (餐  
巾). Picking it up, he put it into his collar, so that it  
falls across his shirt. His Arab host, who had been  
watching, said of nothing, but immediately copied  
the action of his guest. say 是动词

And that, said this second person, was a fine  
example of good manners.

by the way 表示“根据、根据、附带”

ill-mannered

by the way

1. well-manner

2. aware

more ... than  
与 ... 比 ... 多

3. about them

4. which

5. in

6. hadn't

7. Arab

8. like

9. down

10. fell

fall 过去式为 fell



Passage 8

Until the very latest moment of his existence, man has been bound to the planet on which he originated and developed. Now he had the capability to leave that planet and move out into the universe to those worlds which he has known previously only directly. Men have explored parts of the moon, put spaceships in orbit around another planet and possibly within the decade will land into another planet and explore it. Can we be too bold as to suggest that we may be able to colonize other planet within the not-too-distant future? Some have advocated such a procedure as a solution to the population problem: ship the excess people off to the moon. But we must keep in head the billions of dollars we might spend in carrying out the project. To maintain the earth's population at its present level, we would have to blast off into space 7,500 people every hour of every day of the year.

Why are we spending so little money on space exploration? Consider the great need for improving many aspects of the global environment, one is surely justified in his concern for the money and resources that they are poured into the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should look at both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions.

1. has

2. indirectly

3. possible

4. so

5. planets

6. in

7. much

8. considering

9. to

10. at

## Passage 9

Most people work to earn a living and they produce goods and services. Goods are either agricultural (like maize) or manufactured (like cars). Services are such things like education, medicine, and commerce. These people provide goods; some provide services. Other people provide both goods or services. For example, in the same garage a man may buy a car or some service which helps him maintain his car.

The work people do is called as economic activity. All economic activities taken together make up the economic system of a town, a city, a country, or the world. Such economic system is the sum-total of what people do and what they want. The work people do either provides what they need or provides the money with that they can buy essential commodities. Of course, most people hope to have enough money to buy commodities and services which are essential but which provide some particular personal satisfaction, such as toys for children, visits the cinema, and books.

The science of economics is basic upon the facts of our everyday lives. Economists study our everyday lives and the general life of our communities in order to understand the whole economic system of which we are a part. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live, and to explain how it works. The economist methods should of course be strictly objective and scientific.

1. ~~such~~ as

2. ~~Some~~

3. ~~and~~

4. ~~as~~

5. ~~an~~

6. ~~which~~

7. ~~essential~~

8. ~~person~~ visits to 表访问

9. ~~based~~

10. ~~economist's~~



Passage 9

Passage 10

Parents can be supportive of suspicions. They can be helpful to the teacher, or are in need of help themselves. Sometimes, I think parents are too hard to their children. I have seen many parents of this kind. I often have the problem of parents coming in and telling me what they really treat their kids. They tell me that they usually stand over their kids when they do their homework. They check their work and make big fuss over the grades. They criticize the kids over everything having to do with school. My response usually is: "well, you know, he is really a good kid. He is fine in my class. Maybe you should not be too strict with them."

We want parents to realize the fact that teachers are professors at working with children. They have observed many children and many parents. Because of this, and because of their specialized training, teachers can be realistic about children. Teachers know whether parents want their children to do well and to behave well. But teachers know less what children should be able to do at different ages and stages. They don't expect the 8-year-olds to do the work that can only be done by the 12-year-olds. Parents, in the contrary, often expect their children to do what is usually beyond their age and ability. Obviously, this may make great harm to the children's development.

stand over 监督 监视

be hard on 对...苛刻

make a fuss 大惊小怪

be professional at sth  
"是专门干...的"

on the contrary 恰恰相反

do harm to  
对...有害

1. be

2. see

3. how

4. to a

5. that

6. professionals

7. what

8. less

9. on

10. do

# Passage 11

1. in result in 导致

Closure is the positive feeling you get when you finish a task. Lack of closure results from the panicked feeling that you still have a million things to do.

One way to obtain closure is to divide a task into manageable goals, list them, and check them off your list as you finish them. For example, suppose your historic teacher assigns three chapters to be read. If your goal is to read all three chapters, you may feel discouraged if you don't complete the reading at one time. A more effective way to complete the assignment is to divide the reading into smaller goals by thinking each chapter as a separate goal. Thus you experience success as you complete each chapter. While you have completed the overall goal, you know you have progressed toward it.

A second block to obtaining closure is unfinished business. You may have several tasks with the same deadline. If changing from one task to another serves as a break, changing tasks too often waste time. Each time you switch, you lose momentum. You may be unable to change mental gears fast enough. You may find yourself thinking about the old project when you should be concentrating in the new one. In addition, when you return to your first task, you have to review where you are and what steps were left for you to finish.

Often you solve this problem by determining how much time you have free to work. If the time available is short (i.e., an hour or less), you need to work on only one task. Alternate tasks when you have more time. Completing one task or a large portion of a task attributes to the feeling of closure.

“归纳” “总结”

contribute to 贡献, 起作用

8. concentrated on  
9. were be concentrating on  
10. where 在哪里

10. contribute



Passage 12

booming 繁荣增加 飞速发展

Oral health care is, these days, a big, boom business. According to Ralph Nader, American spend some \$5 billion on dental care each year. Yet, although the tremendous amounts of money, time and energy giving over to oral health, dental literature indicates that about half the population in this country has lost all of his natural teeth by age 65. Nearly half of all people over age 20 wear a

bridge or denture, and more than 30 percent have complete upper and lower dentures. By age 50, one out of every two persons have gum disease.

The dental profession blames neglectful Americans themselves. About half the population, it claims, fails in visit the dentist regularly and some 30 million never did. Critics, on the other hand, slam the profession. It can be conservatively estimated that at least 15 percent of United States dentists are incompetent, honest, or both, says a former Pennsylvania Commissioner of Insurance. Some have set the figure as high as 50 percent.

1. booming
2. The
3. despite
4. given
5. its
6. person
7. regular
8. do
9. A
10. is honest

fail to do sth  
未能做某事