

六级词汇专项训练

30天完全突破方案

★ 每天半小时 突破词汇关 ★

大学英语六级考试

最后一搏

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一举突破词汇大关



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题型分析

备考指南与解题技巧

大学英语六级考试有听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、综合改错、短文写作等题型。其中,词汇和语法结构部分(Vocabulary and Structure)已从1997年1月的考试中正式改为只考词汇(Vocabulary)而去掉了语法结构(Structure)的考题。虽然不排除在该部分再次涉及语法结构题目,但毫无疑问,对于已经通过英语四级的大学生来讲,准备六级考试面临的障碍正是词汇问题。基于这一点,我们将主要针对词汇学习的重难点及做题技巧进行分析讲解,语法结构部分则主要在第二、三部分精选部分题目及详细解答供广大学生练习来掌握题型特点和解题技巧,使大家在考试时取得更为理想的成绩。

一、题型分析

大学英语六级考试反映大学英语教学的较高要求。它对词汇的要求为:领会式掌握5,500个单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为3,000个),以及由这些词构成的常用词组2,000条(中学所掌握的单词和词组均包括在内),并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。复用式词汇指词义,用法都必须掌握的单词,是考查的重点。《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》新增300多六级单词,使六级词汇的难度又有所增加,希望读者注意。

词语用法部分主要测试学生对词和短语的意义、搭配和用法的掌握程度,语法结构部分则主要测试正确使用语法结构的能力。词语用法和语法结构题在六级中各占一定比例,但都不应超出教学大纲规定的范围。根据研究分析大学英语六级考试历年真题我们发现六级考试词汇和语法部分具体考查内容如下:

1. 词汇考试的测试内容:运用上下文选择正确的词、词组或习惯用语;判断及正确地运用各种搭配。
2. 语法结构考试的测试内容:动词(时态、语态、用法、省略、一致性等)、非谓语动词、情态动词、虚拟语气、主语、宾语的补足语、名词(数、格)、冠词、形容词和形容词的补足语、代词、介词、连词、从句(尤其是名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句)、比较级和最高级、否定、倒装、强调和词序等知识点。

只有熟悉了测试的类型,才能使考生在备考过程中突出重点,有的放矢,提高应试水平。因此我们对1997年至2002年的11套实考题进行了详细的统计分析,从中发现了六级考试词汇部分的出题趋势和重点:



考 点 考 题	单词辨义	近义词	形(音) 近 词	短语及固 定搭配	合计 题数
1997 - 1	41, 42, 45, 47, 50, 53, 57, 61, 63, 68,	43, 44, 51, 52, 58, 59, 69,	60, 62, 70	46, 48, 55, 56, 49, 54, 64, 65, 67,	30
1997 - 6	48, 51, 52, 59, 60, 61, 66, 69, 70,	41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64,	42, 68,	43, 54, 55, 65,	30
1998 - 1	42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63,	41, 44, 45, 51, 58, 62,	43, 46, 68,	60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70,	30
1998 - 6	41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 62, 67, 68,	44, 45, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 66,	46, 47, 50, 56, 60, 61, 63,	53, 54, 55, 69, 70,	30
1999 - 1	43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70,	41, 46, 47, 48, 54, 60, 61, 67,	44, 56, 59, 63, 69,	42, 65,	30
1999 - 6	31, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 60,	35, 36, 46, 48, 52, 59,	34, 42, 43, 51, 58,	32, 54, 56, 57, 55,	30
2000 - 1	41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65, 67,	46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 60, 66, 70,	43, 55, 63,	64, 68, 69,	30
2000 - 6	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70,	52, 53, 54, 55, 56,	50, 51, 61, 62,	67, 68, 48, 63,	30
2001 - 1	31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56,	36, 53,	33, 37, 39, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60	49, 57, 51, 52,	30
2001 - 6	41, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70,	42, 44,	43, 45, 54, 57, 58, 62, 64,	61, 48, 51,	30
2002 - 1	41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70,	45, 50,	51, 54, 61, 64, 69,		30
合计	156	73	52	49	330
比例	47.3%	22.1%	15.8%	14.8%	100%

(注:比例为该题型占总题数 330 的比例。)

通过分析,我们可以发现,六级考试词汇部分的测试重点为:单词辨义;近义词辨析;形(音)近易混词辨析;短语辨析及固定搭配的选用。尤其是抽象名词、活用动词的用法,搭配及其构成的短语,形容词和副词等。

下面,我们就以上常考题型进行具体分析。

1. 单词辨义:

这类题是对考生对大纲词汇掌握情况的量化考查,在考试中所占比例最大,各选项无论在拼写还是意义及用法上都没有太大的联系,正确选项词多为次常用词,其目的在于考查考生的词汇量。如:

- (1) The insurance company paid him \$10,000 in _____ after his accident.
(CET-6, 1997 年 6 月)

A) compensation B) installment C) substitution D) commission

【分析】本句意为“保险公司在他出事后,赔给他 1 万美元”,答案为 A)。

4 个选项之间意义毫不相干。A) 意为“赔偿”,B) 意为“分期付款中每一次所付的款项”,C) 意为“代替(物)”,D) 意为“委员会;佣金”。根据题干中的 insurance company(保险公司)可确定,保险公司在事故发生后赔了他 1 万美元。显然,只有 A) 符合句意。

- (2) It is _____ that women should be paid less than men for doing the same kind of work. (CET-6, 2002 年 1 月)

A) abrupt B) absurd C) adverse D) addictive

【分析】本句意为:“妇女与男子做同样的工作,却得到较少的报酬,这是不合理的”,答案为 B)。4 个选项之间意义毫不相干。A) 意为“突然的,陡峭的;粗鲁的”;B) 意为“不合理的,荒谬的,可笑的”;C) 意为“相反的;敌对的;不知的”;D) 意为“使成瘾的;上瘾的”。只有 B) 符合题意。

2. 近义词辨析:

此类题型考查近义词含义、用法的区别,考查多结合不同的语境进行,是词汇题的又一重点和难点。各选项意思上很接近,只在用法或其它方面存在细小的差别,从而很容易造成判断上的偏差。如:

- (1) The two most important _____ in making a cake are flour and sugar.
(CET-6, 2000 年 12 月)

A) elements B) components C) ingredients D) constituents

【分析】全句意为“蛋糕最重要的两样配料是面粉和食糖”,答案为 C)。ingredient 意为“(混合物的)组成部分,配料;(构成事物的)要素,成分”。element 通常指一个整体中基本的,不可缺少的或固有的成分,它所强调的常常是一个复杂的整体中简单的或基本的成分;component 和 constituent 多指机械装置的(组)成(部)分。

- (2) They had a fierce _____ as to whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago. (CET-6, 1997 年 1 月)

A) debate B) clash C) disagreement D) contest

【分析】4 个选项均含“冲突”之意,意义、用法却不尽相同。debate 意为“争论;辩论”,多指以此得到一个结论。显然,他们就是否恢复前几年中断的贸易关系进行辩论,是有着作出结论的目的。clash 意为“碰撞;冲突”,强调意见的分歧。显然,题干句不在突出他们之间的分歧。disagreement 意为“意见上的分歧;不同意;不符”。作“不同意;不符”讲时,disagreement 是不可数名词,表示“意见上的分歧”时为可数名词。根据上

下文,他们不可能只有一项分歧。contest 意为“竞争,比赛”,强调以取得优势或控制权为目的。因此,D)也不符合题意。从而判断出答案为 A)。

3. 形(音)近易混词辨析:

这类词拼写(或读音)相似,甚至相同,但词义不同。这类题目旨在考查考生对易混淆词的辨别能力。

- (1) Cultural _____ indicates that human beings hand their languages down from one generation to another. (CET-6, 2000 年 12 月)

A) translation B) transition C) transmission D) transaction

[分析]本句意为“文化传播意味着人类将其文字一代传一代”。transmission 为动词 transmit 的名词形式,意为“播送,发射;传播,传递”,与本题中的短语 hand down from one generation to another 意义相符。transaction 意为“交易,业务”;transition 意为“转交;过渡”;而 translation(翻译)不能与 culture 搭配使用。所以答案为 C)。

- (2) Your story about the frog turning into a prince is _____ nonsense. (CET-6, 1997 年 6 月)

A) sheer B) shear C) shield D) sheet

[分析]4 个选项词不仅形式上很接近,而且读音也较相似。答案应选 A)。

4. 短语辨析及固定搭配:

这类题型考查考生对大纲规定的动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语的掌握程度,也是考生普遍感到困难的题型(尤其是动词短语,数量多又不能顾名思义)。一般而言,短语的含义与短语中的介词或副词有着密切关系。如:常见于表示“服从;遭受”意义的短语,如:be subordinate to(服从的;从属于...的),yield to(投降;听从;屈服),submit to(使服从;使受到;甘受),bend to(使服从),conform to(遵守,遵照)等。如:

- (1) The wood was so rotten that when we pulled, it _____ into fragments. (CET-6, 2000 年 1 月)

A) broke away B) broke off C) broke up D) broke through

[分析]本句意为“木头已经是如此的腐朽,以至于我们一拉,它就变成了碎片”,答案为 C)。C) break up 意为“打碎,破裂,分裂”。A) break away 意为“逃跑”,尤指“突然的”行为。B) break off 意为“中止”,也含“突然”之意。D) break through 意为“穿越”。

介词、副词与动词、名词、形容词的结合也是固定搭配的一部分,由于这部分内容有自己的特点,数量又很大,故单列出短语辨析一项。此外,固定搭配还指一些类似成语的固定表达法。如:

- (2) The political future of the president is now hang by a _____. (CET-6, 1997 年 6 月)

A) thread B) cord C) string D) rope

[分析]4 个选项的词都表示“绳或线”,但只有 A) 对,因为 hang by a thread 是个成语,意为“岌岌可危;摇摇欲坠;千钧一发”。

二、备考指南

《大学英语教学大纲》规定六级考试对词汇的要求是记忆 5500 个单词以

及由这些词构成的常用词组。要想在六级考试尤其是词汇部分取得好成绩,首要前提当然是要掌握这些词汇。而对于已经通过英语四级的大学生来讲,准备六级考试面临的障碍正是词汇问题。要克服这个问题,从宏观上来讲,应注意下面几点:

- (1) 树立坚定信念,攻克词汇难关。
- (2) 打好基本功,把握语法核心问题。
- (3) 注意对常考语言难点的重点掌握,如极易混淆的非谓语、独立主格、虚拟语气、时态等等。
- (4) 多分析英语结构和汉语结构的差异,捷径之一是大量背诵精典句型及篇章。

下面我们还特别介绍几种方法,以帮助广大考生扩大词汇量,做到有备无患。

1. 词根词缀记忆法:

本方法是充分利用单词的构词规律,通过掌握一组单词的共同词根或词缀,达到成串记忆单词的目的。

比如知道了 part 相当于 to separate,意思是“分离,分开”,便可以记住一长串单词:parcel, park, partly, partial, partner, party, participate, participant, particle, particular, apart, apartment, department, compartment, depart, part, portion;知道 able 的意思相当于 capable,就可以知道 able, enable, unable, ability, capable 等都是和“能力和才干”有关系的;如果知道 act 相当于 to do, to drive,有“做,干,驱动”的意思,那么记忆 act, action, actor, actress, active, activity, activate, actual, exact, reactor, interact, transaction 等就非常简单的了。

较常见的词根还有:advan = forward,意为“在前,向前”;add = to put to,意为“加上”;aer = air, space,意为“空气,天空,太空”;ag = to do, to move, to conduct,意为“做,搅动,引导”;alter = to change,意为“改变”;ann, enn = year,意为“年”;art = skill,意为“技艺”;dic = to speak,意为“讲,说”;form, forma, format = shape, figure,意为“形成,模式”等等。

除了词根以外,英语单词当中还有很多词缀(包括前缀,后缀),这些前缀和后缀都具有特定的含义,可以根据此含义较容易地判断出含该词缀的单词的意思。它们在单词当中出现得非常频繁。后缀通常使所附词词性发生转化,意思上变化不大。如 -er, -or, -or 常加在动词后表“做该动作的人”; -ment, -(a)tion 加在动词后使该词变为名词等等。前缀则主要使所附词意思发生转化。比如:re - 意为“重新”;mis - 意为“错误的”;co - 意为“共同的”;ex - 意为“前”等等。记住了这些单词的前缀和后缀再加上词根的帮助,记忆单词绝不是一件无序的事情,而是一件有众多规律可循的事情。也就是说,掌握了词根、词缀记忆法之后,我们所记忆的单词量不仅仅是 5500 个了。这种记忆方法的优点是,可以充分利用单词之间的形式和意义联系,对大量的词汇进行模糊记忆,这里的模糊是指,只要知道某个单词中包含有某个认识的词根或词缀,就可以大致知道该词的大致意义或词性,在结合题目的上下文,从而大大提高解题能力。

2. 解析记忆法:

本方法即解析词的构成,分析它是否由所学的词汇合成,派生或转类而来,通过分析比较来学习单词,方能起到事半功倍的效果。如在学 psychology(心理技术学)时,分析出它是由 psycho(心灵) + technology(技术)组成的,还可触类旁通学习到 psychophysiology(心理生理学)、psychosurgery



(心理外科学)等;我们还可由 folksong(民歌);folk(民间的)+song(歌),联系到 folklore(民间传说)、folkmedicine(土法治疗)、folkmusic(民间音乐)和 folkstory 或 folktale(民间故事)等。在学习过程中只有善于发现词的构成规律,并把符合某一规律的词加以总结、归纳,才能既巩固所学的四级词汇,又能比较牢靠的掌握新的六级词汇。

3. 比较记忆法:

学习一个单词时,要善于联系它的同义词和形似词一起加以比较,串联掌握。如 salary, wage, pay 是同义词,在一定的场合可以替换使用,但每个词都有一定区别。再如词形相近的词:effect 和 affect, confine 和 confront, conform, stick 和 stock, stack 等等。

同时多归纳与所学词同类的词汇,这样进行单词的串连,巩固已学单词,带动记忆新单词也是大有裨益的。如归纳总结下义词:profession 一词的下义词有 attorney, architect, electrician, historian, 等等。

4. 基本义联想记忆法:

这种方法利用多义单词的意义扩展规律,首先抓住单词最基本的意思,然后根据其他词义与基本义的联系来轻松地记忆单词。比如:我们知道 immediate(ly)的基本意思是“中间没有间隔地”就可以较容易地记住它的三个意思:1)(时间)立刻;2)(空间)紧挨,紧接,紧跟;3)(关系)直接。

5. 共同成分记忆法:

本方法指巧用单词之间的共同成分,由熟悉的单词记忆新单词。这种方法类似于词根记忆法,却比该方法所包含范围更为广泛。如:由 complain 可以扩展记忆 company, accompany 等;由 east 我们可以扩展记忆 beast, feast;由 obtain 可以扩展记忆 contain, maintain, sustain, retain。

6. 趣味造句法:

此方法是用一个有趣的句子将一组看似无关的词串连起来。比如 baby, bachelor, bacon, bad, badly, bacteria, balance 等几个词在拼写和意义上都没有什么联系,我们可以通过一个例子将它们贯穿:A bachelor without a baby lost his balance and fell ill badly because he has some bad bacon with bacteria, and was awarded a badge. (一个没有孩子的单身汉子失去了平衡,结果病得很厉害,因为他吃了一些带菌的熏肉,并被授予一枚勋章)。这个句子荒诞离奇,但却巧妙地将所有词连在一起,而且它还体现了各个单词的用法,由于单词大多以同一个字母开头,因此具有头韵的效果,读起来朗朗上口。通过造这个句子,我们就能掌握这七个生词。

以上是六级词汇学习中加以采用的一些方法,只要大家在平时的学习中做有心人,通过日积月累一定能有效地掌握所学单词。其实,只要有利于单词的记忆,大家可以想尽一切办法来记忆,有时,甚至可以忽略它们有无科学道理。我们要善于在学习单词当中,自己已有意识地总结,探索出对自己来说行之有效的单词记忆方法。

三、解题技巧

前面我们已讲到了六级词汇部分怎样扩大词汇量,为考出好成绩打下良好的基础。但如何游刃有余地运用它们,也对考试成绩起着至关重要的作用。所以,考生还必须掌握有效的解题技巧,做到事半功倍。下面我们就针

对题型特点,介绍几种行之有效的解题方法。

解题技巧:

1. 利用句子内部关系进行推导:

六级考试词汇部分的题干很少是简单句,多以复合句的形式出现。所以题干内部各个部分之间存在着各种各样的关系,只要充分理解这些关系,答案就较容易显现出来了。

(1) 利用句中的释义推导

Parents often faced the _____ between doing what they felt was good for the development of the child and what they could stand by way of undisciplined noise and destructiveness. (CET-6 2000 年 1 月)

- A) paradox B) junction C) dilemma D) premise

全句意为“既要去做那些自认为对孩子成长有益的事,又要对孩子的吵闹和破坏性尽可能容忍,父母常在这两者间陷入进退维谷的境地”。本题中所填词后 between 引导的介词短语实际上是对它的说明,关键是要弄清楚后半部分两个由 what 引导的宾语从句所述内容表明的是父母的两难境地,因此不难判断出答案应为 C) dilemma。

(2) 利用句中的因果关系推导

Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of _____ at people. (CET-6 1997 年 1 月)

- A) glancing B) peering C) gazing D) scanning

全句意为“因为有些近视,她有盯着人看的习惯”。前后两个分句为因果关系,也就是说 short-sighted 是所填词所表动作的原因。因此,可推断出正确选项为 C)。

(3) 利用句中的转折关系推导

这种方法的依据是题干中存在的转折关系。做题时可以通过转折词来确定选项:

Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____. (CET-6 1997 年 6 月)

- A) scarcity B) minority C) minimum D) shortage

全句意为“尽管大多数护士都是女性,但从事更高层次的医疗职业的女性却是少数”。通过 but 可确定本句为转折关系,所填词应与 most 相对,故正确选项为 B) minority。

当然,如果我们能通过上下文推断出句子为转折关系,也可以确定选项中的转折词。

2. 利用句中的反义或对比词推导:

此种方法是通过句中的转折词、或反义词、或对比词来确定选项。

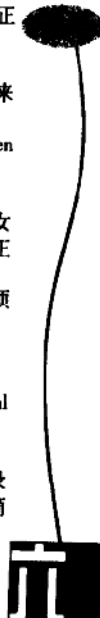
Why should anyone want to read _____ of books by great authors when the real pleasure comes from reading the originals? (CET-6 1997 年 6 月)

- A) themes B) insights C) digests D) leaflets

全句意为“既然真正的乐趣来自于阅读原著,怎么会有人想读名著摘录呢”?根据题意,这里 originals(原著)与所填词意思相对,应当有“文摘、摘录”的意思。显然,只有 C) 项为正确选择。又如:

I think she hurt my feelings _____ rather than by accident as she claimed. (CET-6 1997 年 1 月)

- A) virtually B) deliberately C) literally D) appropriately



全句意为“我想她是故意伤害了我,而不是她说的那样无意的”。rather than 表明了 by accident 与空格处意思相对。by accident 的意思是“偶然地,不经心地”,与此相对的应当是 deliberately,“故意地”。正确选项为 B)。

3. 利用句中的语意环境推导:

这里指的是完全根据题干的上下文来确定选项,也就是说主要通过句意和四个选项的意义来确定正确选项。

I am sure I can _____ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.

(CET-6 1997 年 6 月)

- A) speak B) say C) talk D) tell

句子意为“我肯定能说服他让我们在旅馆过夜”。因此所填词应能和 into doing sth. 构成固定搭配,表示“说服”之意。只有 talk 可以这样,所以答案为 C)。

4. 利用动词词组中的介词或副词确定正确选项:

六级词汇题常在设计四个选项时,把一个动词出现在四个选项中,只是后边的介词或副词不一样。这类题主要考查考生是否掌握了某一动词词组的用法。当然,在做这一类题时,如果我们认识某一词组,根据自己的判断毫不犹豫地选择你认为是正确的选项。但如果不认识或拿不准他们的意义时,我们则可以根据上下文并以动词后边的介词或副词进行推导,如:

Oil company in the US are already beginning to feel the pressure. Refinery workers and petroleum - equipment - manufacturing employees are being _____.

(CET-6 2000 年 6 月)

- A) laid out B) laid off C) laid down D) laid aside

全句意为“美国的石油公司已经开始感受到了压力。精炼工人和生产石油设备的雇员正在被裁减”。这里需要填“裁减”的意思。从动词后的四个介词来说,只有 off 有表示“离开”的意思,所以 B) 为正确答案。

另外,恰恰相反,有些题的四个选项中的介词或副词一样,而动词则不一样,这时我们显然可以利用动词的区别来确定正确选项,如:

If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.

(CET-6 1997 年 1 月)

- A) take off B) keep off C) get off D) set off

本句意为“如果你不喝酒(这里 bottle 是替代,以名词 bottle 代动词喝酒)、吸烟,你就会更健康”。只有 keep 与 off 合在一起是“与……保持距离,远离……”的意思,根据句意,正确选项为 B)。

5. 利用固定词组和句中的语法结构与固定搭配确定答案:

(1) 句中的前面或后面的词与选项构成固定词组

When I said “goodbye” to her, she _____ the door. (CET-6 1997 年 1 月)

- A) saw me at B) set me off C) sent me to D) showed me to

全句意为“当我告别时,她送我到门口”。show sb. to the door 意思是“把某人送到门口”,其它三项均不符合习惯表达法,正确选项是 D)。

(2) 选项本身就是固定词组

The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.

(CET-6 1997 年 1 月)

- A) prey on B) take on C) get to D) see to

全句意为“这个政治家说它将为人们谋福利”。所给四个选项意思分别是:A)捕食,掠夺;B)从事,担任;C)到达,得到;D)注意,照料。可见只有 D)

项才符合题意。

(3) 根据语法结构推断

The problem of _____ to select as his successor was quickly disposed of.
(CET - 6 1995 年 6 月)

- A) what B) whom C) which D) how

全句意为“选举由谁来接替他这个问题很快就解决了”。所填词应该是 select 的宾语,指代 successor,只有 whom 能指人。因此答案应是 B)。

(4) 根据固定搭配确定

These figures are not consistent _____ the result obtained in previous experiments. (CET - 6 1995 年 6 月)

- A) to B) with C) for D) in

全句意为“这些数字与前几次试验所得到的结果不一致”。be consistent 是固定搭配,意为“与……一致”,符合题意。所以答案为 B)。

6. 根据常识确定答案:

有些试题表述的是一些常识性知识,只要我们了解该常识,问题就能迎刃而解。如:

Among all the changes resulting from the _____ entry of women into the work force, the transformation that has occurred in the women themselves is not the least important. (CET - 6 2000 年 6 月)

- A) massive B) quantitative C) surplus D) formidable

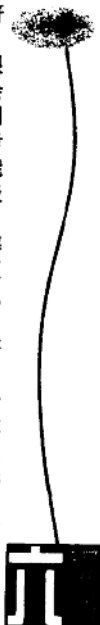
全句意为“在大量妇女加入劳动大军导致的变化中,妇女本身的变化也是很大的”。我们都知道,现在大量的妇女都在工作,所以填入 massive 符合常识。而决不会是 surplus“多余的”。答案只能是 A)。

以上就是六级考试词汇部分解题常见的几种方法,我们当然还能找到很多其它方法,例如根据词的同现确定答案(所谓同现就是指同一些词有时会出现在同一个语义场中,即同时出现在一个句子中),但在这里不可能一一列举。需要指出的是,任何事情都不是绝对的,我们不能在平时练习甚至是考试时,生搬硬套这些方法。一定要融会贯通,灵活运用,在掌握一般解题技能的同时,找到适合自己的方法。只要能从总体上把握以下几条思路,在六级考试尤其是词汇部分拿高分是完全可能的。

首先是一定要从全局的角度来分析题目,任何时候都要把上下文作为解题的引路人。也就是说要先弄清题意,抓住题干提供的线索。词汇题旨在区别选项的意义及用法,因此题干必然提供一个可靠的上下文,从而埋下线索。我们应根据逻辑推理,弄清命题者的思路,紧扣线索,决定取舍。

其次是分析选项结构,合理推断。四个选项间的区别性特征如结构、搭配、构词法等都具有一定的提示作用。

最后要善于运用一些非常规的办法。“白猫黑猫,抓住老鼠的就是好猫”,只要能有助于我们提高成绩的解题方法,我们不妨多采用一些。象排除法就是一条很好的技巧,它有助于我们去掉干扰,缩小选择范围,突出答案。很多情况下,选项中若有两个完全反义词,答案可能就在这两者之间;如果选项中有一到两个距题意要求较远,则可以首先排除掉,以提高命中率。此外,在非近义词辨析题中,若有两个同义选项,则这两个选项往往可以首先排除掉。另外遇有陌生选项时,则先考虑其他选项是否正确,若可确定某一选项为正确答案或其他选项均不正确,则无须考虑陌生选项的意思,因此可以节约大量时间和精力。





模拟试题

Test One

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- If you want to _____ to the USA from this country, you will have to learn English.
A) migrate B) leave C) emigrate D) immigrate
- The beaver chews down trees to get food and material _____ its home.
A) builds B) it can build
C) which to build in D) with which to build
- Most people who travel in the course of their work are given traveling _____.
A) income B) allowances C) wages D) pay
- It is a good idea that we stay in London another day but we _____ change our plane reservation then.
A) would rather B) might well C) had better D) could then
- The impact of this well-known book might not have been so far-reaching, _____ for Mr. William, who dared to publish it.
A) is it not being B) it only having been
C) had it not been D) if had it not been
- Married couples can get a divorce if they find they are not _____.
A) compatible B) comparable C) comfortable D) considerable
- The Indian guide suddenly stopped because he _____ some danger ahead in the muddy road.
A) ignored B) predicted C) transformed D) foresaw
- A good teacher must know how to _____ his ideas.
A) convey B) display C) consult D) confront
- The government should _____ severe laws to fight against corruptions.
A) adopt B) obey C) adapt D) offset
- After the long illness my mother was too _____ to climb the steps.
A) fatal B) humble C) feeble D) relaxed
- In this country _____ schooling begins at age 6 and ends at 16.
A) compelling B) forced C) obliged D) compulsory
- Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, whereas the behavior of an animal depends mainly on _____.
A) consciousness B) impulse C) instinct D) response
- It is obvious that computers cannot completely _____ human errors.
A) transform B) reject C) neglect D) eliminate

14. All the people whose names are _____ have paid their subscription.
A) ticked by B) ticked down C) ticked off D) ticked away
15. When supply exceeds demand for any product, prices are _____ to fall.
A) timely B) liable C) simultaneous D) subject
16. The glass vessels should be handled most carefully since they are _____.
A) crisp B) intricate C) subtle D) fragile
17. He blew out the candle and _____ his way to the door.
A) converged B) wrenched C) groped D) strove
18. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
A) intrinsic B) intentional C) intermittent D) intense
19. This new printer is _____ with all leading software.
A) competitive B) cooperative C) compatible D) comparable
20. The person who _____ this type of approach for doing research deserves our praise.
A) generated B) originated C) speculated D) manufactured
21. With prices _____ so much, it is difficult for the school to plan a budget.
A) vibrating B) swinging C) fluctuating D) fluttering
22. We find that some birds _____ twice a year between hot and cold countries.
A) migrate B) emigrate C) transfer D) commute
23. Her jewelry _____ under the spotlights and she became the dominant figure at the ball.
A) blazed B) dazzled C) glared D) glittered
24. The Space Age _____ in October 1957 when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.
A) initiated B) originated C) embarked D) commenced
25. John said that he didn't quite _____ and asked me to repeat what I had said.
A) snatch up B) summon up C) catch on D) watch out
26. When he tried to make a _____, he found that the hotel that he wanted was completely filled because of a convention.
A) complaint B) claim C) reservation D) decision
27. A budget of five dollars a day is totally _____ for a trip round Europe.
A) inadequate B) incapable C) incompatible D) invalid
28. In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled workers is _____.
A) shrinking B) obscuring C) altering D) constraining
29. The fire has caused great losses, but the factory tried to _____ the consequences by saying that the damage was not as serious as reported.
A) decrease B) subtract C) minimize D) degrade
30. Satellite communication is so up-to-date that even when _____ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.
A) gliding B) cruising C) piloting D) patrolling

Test Two

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes



the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. The court considers a financial _____ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.
A) option B) duty C) obligation D) penalty
2. I think that I committed a _____ in asking her because she seemed very upset by my question.
A) blunder B) revenge C) reproach D) scandal
3. Even when textbooks are _____ through a school system, methods of teaching may vary greatly.
A) commonplace B) standardized C) competitive D) generalized
4. He will _____ resign in view of the complete failure of the research project.
A) doubtfully B) adequately C) presumably D) reasonably
5. All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their governments.
A) obey B) conform C) concede D) observe
6. The basic causes are unknown, although certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
A) identified B) guaranteed C) notified D) conveyed
7. It is very strange but I had an _____ that the plane would crash.
A) inspiration B) intuition C) imagination D) incentive
8. The kitchen was small and _____ so that the disabled could reach everything without difficulty.
A) conventional B) compact C) compatible D) concise
9. The town planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expect increased tax _____.
A) efficiency B) revenues C) privileges D) validity
10. Bill is an example of a severely disabled person who has become _____ at many survival skills.
A) proficient B) persistent C) consistent D) sufficient
11. The ties that bind us together in common activity are so _____ that they can disappear at any moment.
A) trivial B) fatal C) tentative D) feeble
12. During the construction of skyscrapers, cranes are used to _____ building materials to the upper floors.
A) toss B) tow C) hoist D) hurl
13. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
A) extinct B) permanent C) surplus D) intrinsic
14. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.
A) with respect to B) in accord with C) regardless of D) in terms of
15. The original elections were declared _____ by the former military ruler.
A) void B) vulgar C) surplus D) extravagant
16. They stood gazing at the happy _____ of children playing in the park.
A) perspective B) view C) landscape D) scene
17. When he realized he had been _____ to sign the contract by intrigue, he threatened to start legal proceedings to cancel the agreement.
A) elicited B) excited C) deduced D) induced

18. A most _____ argument about who should go and fetch the bread from the kitchen was going on when I came in.
A) trivial B) delicate C) minor D) miniature
19. The children cheered up when they saw hundreds of colorful balloons _____ slowly into the sky.
A) floating B) raising C) heaving D) ascending
20. Do you have any _____ about what living beings on other planets would be like?
A) ideal B) comprehension C) notion D) intelligence
21. It's a pleasure for him to _____ his energy and even his life to research work.
A) dedicate B) dictate C) decorate D) direct
22. They are well _____ with each other since they once studied in the same university.
A) identified B) recognized C) acknowledged D) acquainted
23. There is a _____ difference in meaning between the words "surroundings" and "environment".
A) gentle B) subtle C) feeble D) humble
24. Parents take a great interest in the _____ questions raised by their children.
A) nasty B) naive C) obscure D) offensive
25. Although it was his first experience as chairman, he _____ over the meeting with great skill.
A) presided B) administered C) mastered D) executed
26. His career was not noticeably _____ by the fact that he had never been to college.
A) prevented B) restrained C) hindered D) refrained
27. All visitors are requested to _____ with the regulations.
A) comply B) agree C) assist D) consent
28. The vast majority of people in any given culture will _____ to the established standards of that culture.
A) confine B) conform C) confront D) confirm
29. Some fish have a greater _____ for acid water than others.
A) tolerance B) resistance C) dependence D) persistence
30. There was once a town in this country where all life seemed to live in _____ with its surroundings.
A) coincidence B) harmony C) uniform D) alliance

Test Three

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. The government has devoted a larger slice of its national _____ to agriculture than most other countries.
A) resource B) potential C) budget D) economy
2. Some criminals were printing _____ dollar bills until they were arrested.
A) decent B) fake C) patent D) suspicious

