

大学英语六级应试题典

语法·改错·综合技能 1500题

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姜欣
编著

- 紧扣大纲/难易适度/适用性强
- 设题科学/注释详细/信息量大
- 最新题型/最新跟踪/权威性高

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前言

本书是为参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生提供的一本针对性强、覆盖面广的复习题集,包括句子改错(Sentence Error Correction)、语法多项选择(Grammatical Structure)、篇章改错(Passage Error Corrections)及简答题(Short Answer Questions)四项内容。全集共设 15 套试题,每套有 100 道小题,便于读者按百分制自我检测。在每套题后都设有答案及详细的注释,以方便读者学习和掌握该章内容。

为强调本书各个章节的不同内容与特色,在语法部分我们特地选用了简单常用的词汇,以使读者的注意力集中在语法关系上。在短文篇章改错中我们则尽量将语法、词汇、惯用法的使用与上、下文融为一体,引导读者摆脱句子层次的束缚,将目光和思维转移到篇章层次上。另外,为了适应六级考试题型的变化,我们还增加了简答题这一新题型,以满足读者的多方面的要求。

本书内容丰富、难易适中,每套题的测试都较清晰、较全面地反映应试者的英语总体状况。它既能切实提高读者的应试水平,亦可培养读者的实际英语应用能力。因此,本书可供参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生强化训练及有关人员自学、考研、出国培训之用。

愿本书能为已经通过大学英语四级考试,意欲攀登六级高峰的有志青年实现走向世界的理想助一臂之力。祝您成功!

编著者

1997 年 12 月

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Test 1

Part I, Sentence Error Correction

Directions: *There are 25 sentences in this part. Each of them contains an error. Point out the error and then correct it.*

1. The professor at the Modern Language Department, helped by
A
his assistants, are designing a test for the postgraduate students
B C
at the end of the term.
D
- ✓ 2. I would like to tell you again that my request is that these
A B C
innocent people are set free immediately.
D
- ✓ 3. When well fit, hearing aid can help most of the patients correct
A B C
their hearing defects.
D
4. He was only one of the victims who were cheated into believing
A B C
that the herb would eventually cure him of the disease.
D
- ✓ 5. Since there is no enough evidence, the lawyer asked that the case
A B
is postponed for one month.
C D

6. A series of debates between the two colleges are going to be held
A B C
on TV by the end of this week.

7. By the time you get up, I shall have done my shopping in the
A B C
morning market and have my breakfast.

8. At its last meeting, the city council was decided to build
A B
three more libraries to satisfy the urgent need.
C D

9. Although the civil engineer has been excellently trained, he felt
A B
unequal to the task when he arrived at the construction site.
C D

10. Either the father or the mother are coming to the meeting, but
A B C
one of them has to stay at home to look after the children.
D

11. Despite its lack of physicians, the small town has the least
A B C
mortality rate of any town of comparable size in the country.
D

12. Before the film had been over, some of us had already foreseen
A B C
the ending of the story.
D

13. Through devotedly work on and observation to the patients, the
A B
doctor had found out the cause of the disease.
C D

14. In my opinion the kind of books an author writes depend
A B
mainly on what kind of man he is.
C D

15. The foreign tourist said that he was lucky because that was the second time he visited the Samen Gorge.

16. He is such an indecisive person that till now he hasn't made up his mind whether to travel by plane or if he should take the train.

17. The sportsmen were already to begin the match long before their coach arrived at the court.

18. Because of her sympathy for this poor old man, the shop girl took lesser money than the actual charge for the cake.

19. Little have scientists known how normal cells develop cancer, nor did they know how to cure the patients suffering from cancer.

20. He was an eighteenth-century novelist who influenced British literature just so much as he did other British writers.

21. Unfortunately, on the very day he was to give his speech, Paul was suffering from the worst cold he had ever had.

22. The old grandmother, dressed in her finest clothes and accompanied by lots of grandsons and granddaughters, were

smiling happily in the living room.

23. Often we asked him not to be lazy in school, but the words get

A ~~into~~ B

into one of his ear and out of the other.

C D

24. I teach when I enjoy finding ways of getting myself and my

A B C

students out of the ivory tower and into the real world.

D

25. I intended to have found a reference book on computer in that

A B

library, but the library I went to didn't have none.

C D

Part II Grammar

Directions: There are 15 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.

1. It is well known that ebb and flow _____ the moon.

A) is caused with

B) are caused by

C) are caused with

D) is caused by

2. If you are sea-sick, we _____ go there by train.

A) as just well

B) may very well to

C) may just as well

D) just well may

3. The small town is no longer what _____ five years ago.

A) it has been

B) it had been

C) it was

D) it used being

4. They spoke at such a low voice for fear that _____.

A) I should hear them

B) they will be heard by me

the way must be clear to share
the town

- C) I may hear them D) they were heard by me
5. Early to bed and early rise _____ healthy, wealthy and wise.
 A) makes a man B) makes the man
 C) make a man D) make the man
6. The boys and girls each have their own preference for books.
 A) has their own B) have his own
 C) has her own D) have their own
7. The old and the young each _____ advantages and disadvantages in this respect.
 A) have his own B) has his own
 C) have their own D) has their own
8. The surgeon with his assistant both well prepared, _____ for the operation.
 A) was all ready B) were all ready
 C) was already D) were already
9. He is an expert in biology, but he would be challenged _____ about the cause of cancer.
 A) when asking B) when he asked
 C) when he asked D) when asked
10. The dog was hit by a car when it _____ the street.
 A) crossed B) was crossing
 C) crossing D) was across
11. The grandparents _____ when they saw the gold medal their grandson had got at the Olympic Games.
 A) couldn't help to smile B) couldn't help smiling
 C) couldn't help but smiled D) couldn't help from smiling
12. To the energetic boy, three hours' play in the garden _____.

- A) mean nothing special ~~B) means nothing special~~
 C) means anything special D) mean anything special
13. The black swan, together with some ducks and sea-gulls,
 _____ fish.
 A) are fed on ~~B) is fed on~~
 C) is feeding with D) are feeding with
14. When she insisted on _____ the invitation, I felt difficult to
 decline.
~~A) my accepting~~ B) me accept
 C) me to accept D) that I accept
15. It is health, not wealth, _____.
~~A) which is decisive~~ ~~B) that is decisive~~
 C) that decide D) are decisive

Part III Short Answer Questions

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

As noted earlier, youngsters who break laws are not the only concern of juvenile authorities. Some children need the protection of the state just to fulfill the most basic needs of life. Such youngsters—referred to as dependent children—often come to the attention of the juvenile or family court because their parents have died and they can not receive adequate support from other family members. In other cases, children have to be taken away from

parents or relatives for their own protection and welfare. For example, children may be subjected to sexual or physical abuse—the typical circumstances of the battered child. These neglected children (as they are referred to by the juvenile court) usually become the concern of authorities as a result of reports from neighbors, friends, or relatives. Even when they are severely abused, children tend to remain loyal to their parents; thus, neglect is seldom reported by the children themselves.

Delinquency itself takes two different patterns. The first type of delinquency includes those offenses that would be considered crimes if they were committed by adults. Burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft are examples of property crimes that fall into this category. The second category is status offenses—violations of status that apply exclusively to juveniles.

Juvenile justice authorities are sharply divided on the issue of who should have jurisdiction (管辖权, 司法权) over status offenses. Those who wish to leave jurisdiction with the juvenile court argue that today's status offender is tomorrow's adult criminal, and that further acts of delinquency can not be prevented unless such juveniles are discovered. Their opponents maintain that "the processing of juveniles in the formal authoritarian agencies is likely to reinforce the pattern of delinquency which the system proposes to eradicate". These critics emphasize that the social services usually required to deal effectively with the problems of the status offender can be made available without formal adjudication.

Questions:

1. What do dependent children need according to the passage?

protection and care

2. Why do some neglected children have to be taken away from their family?
3. Why do the majority of such children seldom report their cases to the authorities?
4. Burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft would be considered property crimes if _____.
5. What is the reason of those who don't wish to leave jurisdiction with the juvenile court?

Part IV Passage Error Correction

Directions: *There are five short passages in this part. 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*

<i>of our <u>periods</u>. Many of the arguments</i>	1 <u>time/times/age</u>
<i><u>having</u> used for the study for literature as a</i>	2 <u>/</u>
<i>school subject are valid for ^ study of television.</i>	3 <u>the</u>

Passage 1

The year his son turned fourteen, Maguire noticed that the boy was getting dumber. This kid who ~~had~~ learned to talk at fourteen month and could ① _____ read when he was four, was an A student for his first six years in school. The boy was bright, active,

and imaginable. And then, slowly, the boy's brain began to deteriorate. 2. _____

"He started to slur (含糊不清地说) words," Maguire told me. "He couldn't finish sentences. He usually didn't hear ~~of~~ me when I talked to him and couldn't answer me clearly when he did. In school, the A's became B's, and the B's became C's. I thought maybe it was anything physical, and I had a doctor checked him out. He was perfectly normal. Then the C's started to become D's. Finally, he started failing everything. Worse, the two young kids were repeating the pattern. From bright to dumb in a few ~~long~~ years." 3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Maguire was then an account executive in a major advertising agency; his hours were irregular, and the pace of his business life ~~is~~ often frantic (狂乱的). But when he would get home at night and talk to this wife about the kids, she would shake her head in a puzzled way and ~~explained~~ ^{explained} that she was doing her the best. Hustling from (使劲赶完) the office of one account to another, Maguire pondered the creeping stupidity of his children. Then he took an afternoon off from work and visited his oldest boy's school. 8. W 2/3
9. _____
10. _____

Passage 2

One of the things ^{to} which most visitors from ^{to} the United States notice at once is custom of chewing 1. to
2. _____