# **工學學是正學學可能**

# 大学英语六级考试

封文和 柳瑾 刘国恒 编著



# 大学英语六级考试词汇、语法与改错

封文和 柳瑾 刘国恒 编著

## 西北工业大学出版社

1997年4月 西安

#### (陜)新登字 009 号

【内容简介】 本书是参照(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,适应(大学英语教学大纲)的修订趋势(增加词汇量);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,并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、研究生、EPT 考生,也可供英语爱好者自学之用。

#### 大学英语六级者试铜汇、语法与改错 封文和 柳瑾 刘国恒 编著 责任编辑 雷 军 责任校对 季 强

©1997 西北工业大学出版社出版发行 (710072 西安市友谊西路 127号 电话 8493844) 全国各地新华名詹经销 西北工业大学出版社印刷厂印装 ISBN 7-5612-0950-9/H·67

购买本社出版的图书,如有缺页、错页的,本社发行部负责调换。

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 1997 年 1 月的六级考试最新考题(词汇题多达 30 个),我们用了大量的篇幅对 95%以上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。

本书编写分工如下:第一部分中第一节到第四节由刘国恒编写,第五节由三人共同编写(名词——封文和,动词——

刘国恒,形容词和副词——柳瑾);第二部分由封文和编写;第 三部分由柳瑾编写。

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 1997 年 3 月于西安电子科技大学

• 2 •

### 目 录

第一部分	词汇······	•••••••	•••••••	1
一、概	述	••••••	•••••••	1
二、题	<b>型分析 ••••••</b>		•••••••	··· 3
三、词	汇分类简析 …	••••••	••••••	• 17
四、词	义选择、词语辨	析和词的搭配	***************************************	161
五、词	汇综合练习及智	案字	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	191
第二部分	语法结构	•••••••	••••••••	236
一、名	词	••••••		236
二、形	容词	•••••	•••••••	244
三、副	词	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	247
四、限	定词的位置	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	248
五、不	定式	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	251
六、独	立非谓语结构:	••••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	256
七、虚	拟语气		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	257
八、倒	装		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	260
九、某	些特殊的状语:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	262
十、引	导定语从句的关	<b>E系代词的选择</b>	***************	265
+-,	there 复合结构	****************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	268

十二、as 的用法·······	269
十三、must 的意义及用法	271
十四、练习题及答案 ·······	273
第三部分 改错	307
一、简介 ·······	307
二、题型分析 ·······	308
三、做题要求 ·········	323
四、改错练习题 ••••••	324
五、改错练习题答案及分析	350

,

#### 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 5 300 个,其中有 2 700 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 <u>tip</u> 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 <u>tip</u>? 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 <u>tip</u>. 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 <u>rank</u> the books on a shelf. 请<u>把</u>这些新书<u>排</u> 列在书架上。
- 3) That was a garden <u>rank</u> 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: • 2 •

- 1) The machine <u>consists of</u> 500 parts. 这台机器<u>由</u> 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 <u>make use of</u> comes in the beginning from the sun. 几乎生物<u>利用</u>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 perfor-
	mance.	
	A. by accident	B) at random D. on average
`	C. on occasion	D. on average
2.	Despite their good service, m	ost 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 abo	ut them.
	A. violently	B. enthusiastically
	C. sincerely	(D) delibrately
4.	There is no easy solution to	
		B. vacancy
	C. rarity	D. shortage
5.	I left for the office earlier tha	in 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.	
	At 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	By turned down
	• 1 •	~

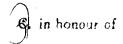
C. turned out	D. turned in	
8. On turning the corner,	we saw the road	
steeply.	6	
A. departing	B descending	
C. decreasing	D. depressing	
	ook the for the acci-	
dent, although it was no		
A. guilt	B. blame	
C. charge	D. accusation	
	straight with his customers. If	
an article was of	quality he'd tell them so.	
A. humble	D. awkward	
C. minor	D. awkward	
44 777		
II. His tastes and habits _	with those of his wife.	
	B. compete	
A. combine		
A. combine coincide	B. compete	
A. combine coincide	B. compete D. compromise rdly the weight of the	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit.	B. compete D. compromise	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit.	B. compete D. compromise  rdly the weight of the	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit. A. retain C. maintain	B. compete D. compromise rdly the weight of the B. sustain	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit. A. retain C. maintain  13. With all its advantages	B. compete D. compromise  rdly the weight of the  B. sustain D. remain s, the computer is by no means	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit. A. retain C. maintain  13. With all its advantages	B. compete D. compromise  rdly the weight of the  B. sustain D. remain s, the computer is by no means	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit. A. retain C. maintain  13. With all its advantages without its A. boundaries C. confinements	B. compete D. compromise  rdly the weight of the  B. sustain D. remain s, the computer is by no means  B. restraints D. limitations	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit. A. retain C. maintain  13. With all its advantages without its A. boundaries C. confinements	B. compete D. compromise  rdly the weight of the  B. sustain D. remain s, the computer is by no means  B. restraints D. limitations	
A. combine C coincide  12. The branches could have fruit. A. retain C. maintain  13. With all its advantages without its A. boundaries	B. compete D. compromise  rdly the weight of the  B. sustain D. remain s, the computer is by no means  B. restraints D. limitations	

,		
(	comply	D. conflict
15.	He so much work	that he couldn't really do it
	efficiently.	
Z	put on	B. turned on
(	C. brought on	D./took on
16.	should any mone	y be given a small child.
4	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 di-
á	ameter.	7 m <b>4</b> 1
	A. magnify	B. increase
ď	Ć. develop	D. multiply
18.	We Edison's su	access to his intelligence and
	hard work.	
	A. subject	B. attribute
	C. owe	D. refer
19.	She once again went throu	gh her composition carefully
,	to all spelling mi	stakes from it.
	A. withdraw	B. diminish
(	C. abandon	De eliminate
	(二) 1993 年 6 月统考中的	词汇试题(共 20 题)
1. T	he doctor was asked to go	back to the hospital because
of	case.	_
	. an operation	By an emergency
	. a treatment	D. an incident

2.	. Mrs. Lackey was awakened by the ringing of the bedsic		
	phone 12 hours after her he	usband's boat had been	
,	A wrecked	B. collapsed	
-	gayed	D. fired	
3.	No one needs to feel awkwa	ard in his own cus-	
	toms.		
	A. pursuing	B. following	
	C. chasing	D. seeking	
4.	When they had finished pla	ying, the children were made	
	to all the toys the	y 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  D trend	
	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 fact	s relevant the case	
. "	in question.	,	
	A. for	B with	
Ź	to `	D. of	
8.	Young people's social enviro	onment has a effect	
		• 7 •	

C	on their academic progress.	
Å	A. gross	B. solid
(	C. complete	D profound
9.	In Britain and on the Cont	inent too, the Japanese are
:	sometimes viewed	a threat of domestic fidus-
	tries.	
	A. like	B. with
1	C. for	D. as
10.		oraries throughout the coun-
	try, 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 repa	airing 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
	Č. took up	D. took on
13.	Although not an economist	himself, Dr. Smith has long
	been a severe critic of the g	government's poli-
	cies.	
	A. economical	B. economy
•	S: 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 k	now how to his ideas.
_	A. convey	<b>⅓B.</b> display
	C. consult	D. confront
17.	To call the music of an	other music-culture "primitive" is
	one's own s	andards 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. emsured	B. informed
- 1	C. deprived	D, convinced
19.		omes with a two-year
	A. guarantee	B. safty
	C. confirmation	D. conversation
20.	While in London, we p	aid a visit to the hospital founded
		orence Nightingale.
	A. in line with	B. in favour of
	•	• 9 •



#### (三) 1991年 5 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;delibrately 故意地,有意地。delibrately 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 10 •