

新编大学英语六级与研考辅导教程



周开鑫 主编

新编

大学英语 六级与研考 辅导教程

**A COACHING COURSE
IN COLLEGE ENGLISH**

KEY TO SUCCESS IN CET-6 AND GEE

西南师范大学出版社

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新 编

大学英语六级与研考辅导教程

A Coaching Course in College English

—Key to Success in CET-6 &

GEE (Graduate Entrance Examination)

主 编：周开鑫

副主编：舒启全 罗世军

编 者：（按姓氏笔画为序）

尹明祥 毛明勇 肖福寿

张爱琳 张 叙 罗润田

罗益民 谢遐均 赖 丽



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责任编辑：张发钧

封面设计：王 煤

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周开鑫 主编

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编者的话

《新编大学英语六级考研考辅导教程》(以下简称《教程》)是献给那些希望通过大学英语六级考试的大学本科生和有志攻读高级学位的莘莘学子。它努力遵循英语学习的规律,紧扣教学和考试大纲的要求,结合中国学生的实际,突出大学英语六级与研究生入学考试中的重点和难点,着力于帮助学生打好语言基础,教给他们基本的知识和技能,使之在应试准备中获得事半功倍的效果。本《教程》把“六级”与“考研”辅导相结合,基于两点考虑:1. 两者属同一语言层次,对考生的语言能力的要求大致相同;2. 两种考试的题型也大同小异。将两者有机地结合,可使两类考生同样受益,有“一箭双雕”之妙用。

《教程》分两大部分。第一部分为“辅导”,共6章:语法、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作技巧。在全面打基础的同时,以“阅读理解”、“英译汉”和“写作技巧”为辅导的重点,尤其着重于阅读理解技巧的训练(共7节)。第二部分是8套模拟试题(4套“大学英语六级试题”,4套“硕士研究生入学考试试题”),引导学生熟悉考试的模式,预测自己的水平和实力,也为师生分析情况提供依据。

《教程》有以下特点:1. 有讲有练,讲练结合,而讲和练都突出重点和难点,力求有的放矢,针对性强。2. 解释文字简明扼要,画龙点睛地展示语言规律,有助于学生活学活用。3. 例题均有较权威的依据,文字标准地道。4. 练习量大(占全书90%以上),有利于提高学生的语言水平。值得特别指出的是:根据最新的“六级”和“考研”大纲的精神,本《教程》加大了阅读、翻译和作文的训练力度,以增强学生对主观题的应试能力。

《教程》可在教师的指导下以授课的方式使用,也可供在职人员自学之用。配给的时间可视具体情况而定。

本书由周开鑫教授担任主编,舒启全教授和罗世军教授担任副主编,还有西南师范大学、西南农业大学等高校富有教学经验的英语教师参加了编写。在编写过程中,我们参考了众多的英文书籍(包括历年“考研”的大纲和试题),引用了不少的英语作者,得到了外语界同行的热情关怀和支持,在此,我们一并表示谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不足和疏误,恳请广大读者和同行专家批评指正。

编者
1998年8月

几点说明

1. 考虑到研究生的报考者许多都是在职人员，缺乏系统的课堂学习和教师指导，为减小自学的难度，本书的解说用汉语进行。
2. 鉴于研究生入学考试没有“听力理解”，大学英语六级考试虽有“听力理解”，但并非特别重要部分，而且市上已有不少可用的“听力材料”，因而本《教程》略去了“听力”部分。
3. “六级”和“研考”都有改错题。语言错误通常出在语法、用词和逻辑思维上。本《教程》把改错练习包含在“语法”、“词汇”和“写作技巧”三章之中，未单列一章来作探讨。
4. 近年“研考”题的“完形填空”只提供 10 个空白，占 10 分，“六级”题没有“完形填空”。编者认为“完形填空”是培养和测试考生对语言的全面理解程度和综合运用能力的有效手段，有必要加强，因而给“研考”题的“完形填空”提供了 15 个空白，增加了一点练习量。

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第一章

语 法 (Grammar)

语法是对语言的总结,它包含语言所遵循的基本规律。掌握英语语法对于英语为非本族语的学生来说十分重要,它有助于学生了解英语语言的规律,从而指导语言实践。英语语法复杂,因而本章只能就其重点和难点,尤其是六级英语考试和研究生入学英语考试的重点和难点作简明扼要的讲解并提供大量的练习,以帮助考生提高大学英语六级考试和研究生入学考试的应试能力。

I、名词与代词

本节着重论述名词的可数与不可数性和数的形式变化,以及代词的特殊指代形式等。

1. 名词(Nouns)

- 1) 抽象名词和物质名词是不可数的,若要表示这两类名词的计量,可用 *some, little, much, no* 等词或用“计量名词 + of + 物质名词 / 抽象名词”来表示可数概念。例如:

It is very kind of you to supply me with so many items of information.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are so excited today, for they bought a lot of furniture yesterday.

(a lot of 既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词)

表示这类词的计量单位很多,如: a piece of advice 一条意见, an item of information 一则消息, a fit of anger 一顿脾气, a large sum of money 一大笔钱, a loaf of bread 一块面包, a grain of rice 一粒米, a lump of sugar 一块方糖, two cakes of soap 两块肥皂。

- 2) 集体名词指同类的人或物的物体,如: *people, crew, cattle, poultry, youth, police* 等,它们虽然在形式上是单数,但在一般情况下要作复数用。例如:

The police have not arrested the murderer yet.

The clergy were opposed to the plan.

family, class, audience, committee, company, crowd, team, jury 等集合名词指整体时用单数,表示整体的各个组成部分或成员时则用复数,例如:

A team which is full of enthusiasm is more likely to win.

The football team are having baths now.

The association has the right to decide upon it.

The association are all present.

- 3) 有些不可数名词以复数形式出现时, 其含义发生了变化, 例如:

brain 脑 brains 智力; communication 通讯 communications 通讯系统(工具); content 内容 contents 目录; convenience 便利 conveniences 便利设施; hair 头发 hairs 若干根毛发; humanity 人类 humanities 人文科学; damage 损坏 damages 损失赔偿费; necessity 需要 necessities 必需品; pain 疼痛 pains 辛苦; ruin 毁灭 ruins 废墟, 遗迹; sand 沙 sands 沙地; wood 木材 woods 树林; circumstance 事情 circumstances 环境; water 水 waters 海洋, 水 authority 权威 authorities 当局等等。

The insurance company paid \$ 10 000 in damages for the accident.

Ten years had elapsed. I found she had a few white hairs.

- 4) 有的名词单复数同形。这类名词有: aircraft, hovercraft, buffalo, deer, fish, fowl, sheep, shark, Chinese, Swiss, series, means 等。但 buffalo, fowl 也可分别加-es 和-s 变为复数。例如:

Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary means of private transportation.

- 5) 由两部分组成的物体名词如 compasses, glasses, spectacles, scissors, gloves, shorts, trousers, pants, socks, shoes, pincers, scales, tongs 和以-ing 结尾的名词如 beginnings, earnings, surroundings 以及以-s 结尾的名词如 clothes, contents, fireworks, goods, wages, arms, minutes, stairs, thanks 一般作复数用, 连用的动词和代词也用复数。例如:

Try to find me some scissors.

His contention is that clothes do not make the man: consequently I don't see how you can convince him to buy that new suit.

- 6) 以-s 结尾的学科名词和疾病名词常用单数。如 electronics, mathematics, mechanics, statistics, acoustics, measles, shingles(带状疱疹), 例如:

Acoustics is one of the oldest physical sciences.

注: 上述学科名词若当作人们的实践活动和其它解释时, 也可用复数。例如: His mathematics are quite correct. 他的计算很正确。

- 7) 复合词的复数形式一般是在主体名词后加-s 如: looker-on – lookers-on; father-in-law – fathers-in-law; post-master-general – post-masters-general; fellow-student – fellow-students; student-teacher – student-teachers。如果没有主体名词, 就在最后一个词加-s, 如 take-off – take-offs; grown-up – grown-ups; forget-me-not – forget-me-nots。如果前面是 man, woman, gentleman 等, 则两个词都要变成复数形式。例如:

There are about fifty women-teachers in our institute.

- 8) hundred, thousand, million 等数词作定语时, 只能用单数形式; 用作名词, 后接 of 短语时, 则可用复数形式。例如:

There used to be five thousand students in this college.

In the 20th century chemists have learned to make thousands of new compounds that never existed before.

- 9) brace(一队), dozen(一打), gross(十二打), head(头), score(二十)等名词在表示确定的数字后一般不用复数形式。如: three dozen of those handkerchiefs; 200-head of cattle.
- 10) 形容词加定冠词则名词化, 若该形容词指人, 通常看作复数。若指物或思维活动, 通常看作单数。例如:
The famous are photopgraphed often.
The young are usually very active.
The beautiful gives pleasure to all of us.
The latest is that he is going to run for election.
- 11) 可数名词在泛指时要加不定冠词 a/an。例如:
“I considered it an honour to be invited to address the meeting of world-famous scientists” said Professor Leacock.
The union and the management are having such a difficult time agreeing on a contract for the forthcoming year that the workers may go on strike.
- 12) 许多外来词的单复数形式有特殊变化, 例如 crisis—crises, analysis—analyses, hypothesis—hypotheses, thesis—theses, datum—data, medium—media, curriculum—curricula, auditorium—auditoria, erratum—errata, phenonenon—phenomena 等。

2. 代词(Pronouns)

- 1) 人称代词的主格作主语, 宾格作宾语, 但作表语时要注意主宾格的一致性。例如:
It is he that is a genius.
Let us, you and me, try to reach an agreement.
The best singer may be he.
The author was believed to be he.
I believe the author to be her.
- 2) 反身代词作直接宾语、间接宾语或介词宾语需和主语表示的是同一人或物。在 behave, enjoy, exert, hurt, strain, injure 等动词后常用反身代词作宾语。例如:
Various animals have shells that keep themselves from growing beyond a certain size.
Make sure you behave yourselves, boys.
Plants rid themselves of excess water through transpiration, the evaporation of extra moisture from their leaves.
- 3) 形容词性的物主代词在句中作定语, 但要避免人称和数的误用。例如:
The group is waiting on its plane to Beijing.
Neither of the two women wants her office decorated.
- 4) 不定代词 another 与 other 都可作定语, 其区别是 another 后接单数可数名词表示另一个, 而 other 后接不可数名词或可数名词复数形式泛指“另外的人或物”, the other 后接单数可数名词、不可数名词或复数名词特指“另外的人或物”。the other 作代词表示两个中的“另一个人或物”, the others 表示“其余的人或物”, others 泛指“别的人或物”。例如:

I don't like this pair of shoes. Would you give me another(pair)?

There are two books on the desk. One is an English book, the other is a Chinese book.

Paul went on the first bus with some of the children, but Betty waited to go with the others.

This chemical is poisonous. Others are poisonous, too.

- 5) one 用作支撑词(或代替词)代替上下文出现的单数可数名词以避免重复, ones 代替复数名词。支撑词 that 代替单数名词或不可数名词, those 代替复数名词。例如:

I'll take the seat next to the one by the window.

Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, the ones at the other store.

The area of the sea is about two and one half times that of the land.

These books are more interesting than those you bought yesterday.

- 6) every 指全体, 作限定词; each 强调具体的每个, 既可作限定词又可作代词, 可作主语、同位语、定语, 位置也较灵活。例如:

They were each praised for their suggestion.

Every student has a dictionary.

- 7) no 作定语, none 可作主语、宾语、表语和同位语。例如:

No words can describe the scene.

None of the passengers were/was aware of the danger.

Many men have several votes; others have none.

We are none of us under any obligation to do it.

That is none of your business.

- 8) 不定代词有许多习惯性搭配, 较重要的有: nothing but(只不过, 就是, 只有), anything but(根本不, 并不), something of(略有), none other than(正是)等。

Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt anything but lonely.

He is something of an actor.

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer for each blank in the following sentences.

1. The traveller has left two _____ in the hotel.
[A] baggage [B] baggages
[C] pieces of baggages [D] pieces of baggage
2. It is _____ to stare at people.
[A] a bad manner [B] bad manner [C] poor manners [D] bad manners
3. To meet the needs of providing live international television coverage more and more _____ have been launched.
[A] communications satellites [B] communication satellites

- [C] communication-satellites [D] communication-satellite
4. Why is there _____ traffic on the streets in February than in May?
[A] less [B] Fewer [C] few [D] little
 5. Eggs, though nourishing, have _____ of fat content.
[A] large number [B] a large number [C] the high amount [D] a high amount
 6. Nothing but some personal belongings _____ in her suitcase.
[A] has found [B] were found [C] have found [D] was found
 7. _____ deeply moved by his speech.
[A] Everyone of us were [B] Every one of us was
[C] Everyone of us was [D] Every one of us were
 8. There were many _____ on the scene of the accident.
[A] looker-ons [B] lookers-on [C] lookers-ons [D] looker-on
 9. _____ travels faster when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.
[A] One mail [B] Mails [C] A piece of mail [D] Pieces of mail
 10. All coral reefs provide a great deal of limestone _____.
[A] in one of another form [B] in one form or another
[C] in another form than one [D] in a form of other
 11. The culture and customs of America are more like _____ of England than of any other country.
[A] that [B] what [C] one [D] those
 12. Therapeutics _____ the branch of medicine that deals with the treatment and cure of diseases.
[A] was [B] were [C] are [D] is
 13. The primary responsibility in managing a dormitory tests with students _____.
[A] by itself [B] theirs only [C] only itself [D] themselves
 14. _____ of the women did her best to improve the education of her children.
[A] Each [B] Every [C] All [D] which
 15. It was such a dangerous scene: the girl was _____ drowned in the river just now.
[A] all but [B] nothing but [C] anything but [D] none but
 16. If you can swim reasonably well and use good equipment, a whole new world of adventure and underwater beauty can be _____ to explore.
[A] what [B] yours [C] those [D] something
 17. The children soon forgot that it was _____, their parents, who encouraged them to continue their education.
[A] them [B] that [C] they [D] those
 18. Some new forms of art _____ at the meeting.
[A] was discussed [B] were discussed [C] have discussed [D] has discussed
 19. My father asked _____ to help.

- [A] me and John [B] John and me [C] I and John [D] John and I
20. Taken together, these factors enabled the working class to exist but allowed _____ no sense of security.
- [A] it [B] them [C] that [D] those

II. Error correction.

1. Jane used to put on air when there were young men around.
A B C D
2. Their overseas purchases were regarded with much curiosity and suspicion, as a result of which they were held up at the custom.
A B C D
3. In their own way, mathematics can be as creative and exciting as poetry.
A B C D
4. The principal went from one classroom to other, requesting the pupils in each room to help keep the school grounds clean.
A B C D
5. Our class has elected our League Secretary Li Ming representative to attend the meeting.
A B C D
6. More room will have to be made on the programme for these performers.
A B C D
7. Each of the delegates at the International Conference for women read a statement of policy from his country.
A B C D
8. The old lady always takes an umbrella with herself wherever and whenever she goes.
A B C D
9. Many of the science fiction publications by Ray Bradbury display a desire to rebel against society's depend on machines.
A B C D
10. You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something left.
A B C D
11. A man cannot be really happy if that he enjoys doing is ignored by society as of no value or importance.
A B C D
12. We found that most of the other passengers were friendly and interesting, but there was the man, a Mr. James, who annoyed us, and not just us but all the others who shared our table at
A B C D

dinner.

13. Because we live in a democratic nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation. Large
A B C
number of us must be educated to understand, to support, and when necessary, to judge the
D
work of experts.
14. The beluga whale in fact makes a great variety of squeaking, whistling, and clicking sounds
A B
which have earned one the name of sea canary.
C D
15. When we were playing bridge at the club last night some man seated beside us and began to
A B C D
talk politics.
16. I doubt whether I shall have some more cocker spaniel puppies for sale next year.
A B C D
17. The roads are so bad in this region that a few cars can go anywhere with any comfort for the
A B C D
passengers.
18. The parcel you post must be well packed. Inadequate packing can mean delay, damage or loss
A B C
at your expenses
D
19. Only 20% of the production process was mechanized, which reflects light industry's
A B C
difficulties on the one hand and the spirit of self-reliance on another
D
20. Each furniture in this room is on sale for half price.
A B C D

II、时态与语态

本节主要讲动词各时态和语态的特殊用法。

1. 一般时态的特殊用法

- 1) 在以连接词 if, when, as soon as, before, after, until, the minute, whenever, immediately 等后引出的时间、条件状语从句中用一般时态表示将来。例如：

Come and see me whenever it is convenient to you.

He promised to call me as soon as he got there.

We'll do it if time permits.

- 2) 在 be, go, come, start, leave, depart, return, begin, get off 等动词后可用一般现在时表按计划或安排将要发生的动作。例如：

I am in my office from three to six this afternoon.

Their delegation arrives here tomorrow.

2. 关于进行时（体）的问题

- 1) 瞬间动词和表感觉、思维、态度、情感以及状态（包括占有和从属）的动词不能用进行时，而用一般现在时或一般过去时代替。这类动词有：join, take off, die, buy, sell, begin, see, hear, smell, recognize, think, believe, know, remember, realize, understand, mean, suppose, like, dislike, belong, mind, contain, consist of 等。但一些表示方向及瞬间变化的动词可用进行时表示将要发生的动作。这类词有 leave, come, go, start, arrive, return 等。例如：

What do you think of this plan?

How many of you are coming to the party?

注：上述表感觉和思维的动词若用于进行时，其意义与通常的意义不同。

The headmaster is seeing a student. 校长正在接见一名学生。

He is appearing in the new play. 他要参加一个新剧的演出。

- 2) 一个反复发生的行为常伴有 always, forever, perpetually, continually 和 constantly 等副词，若用进行时则表示厌烦、抱怨等情绪。例如：

He was constantly asking silly questions and really got on my nerves.

My car is always breaking down just when I need it most.

- 3) be 动词用于进行时态表示一时的状况或者某种情绪。例如：

I'm glad you are being modest.

3. 将来的表示法

- 1) 能表示将来的动词短语有：

be going to（表即将发生的动作，具有事先考虑过的内在含义）

be to (表安排、命令或预定好要做的事情)

be about to (表立刻要做的事情, 不能和 soon 连用)

be bound/certain/sure to (表必定要做的事情)

be on the point of +v-ing (表即将要做的事情)

go, come, leave, arrive, fly 等动词用进行时态可表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作。例如:

He is leaving for Beijing tomorrow morning.

He was on the point of leaving when the telephone rang.

We are to perform a new experiment this afternoon.

在 make sure/see to it 之后的从名中谓语动词需用一般现在时表将来。例如:

Make sure he comes at once.

- 2) 将来完成时表示到将来某一时刻为止已经完成的动作, 一般要用 by, by the end of, before, when 等引导的表将来的时间状语。例如:

I hope her health will have improved greatly by the time we come back next year.

4. 关于完成时的特殊情况

- 1) 在 this/that/it is + the first/second time 等词+that...的句型中, 谓语动词要用现在完成时。例如:

This is the first time (that) I have felt really relaxed for months.

- 2) It is + 若干时间或 It has been + 若干时间 + since...的从句需用一般过去时。例如:

It is four years since John left school.

- 3) 过去完成时表示在过去某一时间之前或过去某一动作发生之前另一个动作已经完成。它强调“过去的过去”。例如:

After she has worked at the hospital for two years. She decided to give up the job.

By the time we got home, I had forgotten all about it.

5. 主动态与被动态的换用

- 1) 英语中只有及物动词才有被动语态, 主动态和被动态可酌情换用。例如:

The idea that learning is a lifting process has been expressed by philosophers and educationalists throughout the centuries.

To understand the situation completely requires more thought than as been given thus far.

If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are to survive.

- 2) wash, wear, write, read, blow, sell, fasten, pull, push, lock, install, kill, polish, open, cut, add, cook, build, iron, smell, sound, boil, finish 等不及物动词可表示被动意义。例如:

Does this cloth wash well? 这种布耐洗吗?

Your pen writes quite smoothly. 你的笔好写。

Flies don't kill easily in summer. 夏天灭苍蝇不容易。

My shoes have worn thin from too much walking. 由于走路太多我的鞋都磨薄了。

- 3) 使役动词 have/get + 宾语 + 过去分词的结构表被动、遭遇或经历。例如:

While playing football I got my leg injured.

He had his hair cut.

- 4) 有些及物动词一般不用于被动语态, 其中包括 have/own/possess(拥有), contain/hold/consist of(包含), become/fit/suit(适合), lack, cost, fail, befall, resemble, belong to, stand for 等。例如:

His heart failed him.

She lacks confidence.

What befell the woman?

这些句子都不能变成被动语态。

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Such new houses _____ (sell) well at present.
2. This is the first time I _____ (see) a refrigerator without door-catches.
3. How can I ever concentrate if they _____ (interrupt continually) me with their private affairs?
4. He _____ (know) her a long time before he _____ (marry) her.
5. I am not sure whom that house _____ (belong) to now but I do know that a few years ago it _____ (live) in by a singular old recluse.
6. I _____ (finish) the book in about twenty minutes's time, can't you wait until then?
7. Just as I _____ (luxuriate) in a really hot bath that telephone _____ (ring).
8. I was feeling very tired because I _____ (play) football in the playground all the afternoon.
9. I will hold the ladder if you _____ (try) to reach the cat.
10. A new cinema _____ (build) here. They hope to finish it next month.
11. The war that _____ (break out) between the North and the South in 1861 is known in history as the American Civil War.
12. Anne _____ (not go) to have to buy a new tennis racket. But Roger is: his racket is in a dreadful condition.
13. Why nothing _____ (do) to stop the blood from pouring out?
14. To understand this. We must know that in the past decades the earth _____ (go) through great changes.
15. Two days _____ (allow) them for making the necessary preparations.
16. Take the umbrella with you in case it _____ (rain).