

CET

Quiz Kids

新大纲·新题型·新思路·710分

You can be quiz kids

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

We help you learn English better

**英语六级
考试专家**

综合

主 编 吴耀武

A quiz kid is a kid who is able to make a very good performance, especially during exams.
He/she is always active and energetic.
He/she always gets the highest marks.

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【内容简介】 本书精选了六级短文改错、完型填空和句子翻译模拟题各 20 套,许多材料都选自新近出版的外国期刊,其题材广泛、题型多样、信息量大、内容新颖、难易适度。本书的读者对象为大学英语六级考试(CET-6)备考考生及其他英语爱好者。

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前言

大学英语六级考试新大纲中最大变化之一即取消了对词汇和语法的直接测试项目,但是在综合测试中涉及了新旧两种完型填空、改错和翻译等题型,对考生在上下文中灵活运用所学英语知识的能力提出了更高的要求。为了帮助广大考生适应这一新的试题变化、更好地备考六级,我们携西安外国语大学、上海外国语大学等近十所高校长期在四、六级教学第一线工作的十几位教师,精心编写了这本《英语六级考试专家——综合》。

本书的设计完全体现了新大纲指导下英语六级考试真题的风格,针对六级考试中综合测试部分的各类题型,进行了精心的编写。本书具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

1. 每类题型与新大纲要求保持一致,难度接近真题水平;
2. 对于综合测试涉及的各类题型的应试技巧均进行了深入淺出的分析与讲解,能让同学们很快融会贯通;
3. 取材新颖,紧扣时代节拍,本书的许多材料都是从新近出版的外国期刊上,经过精心挑选摘录的。

吴老师特别提示:英语综合部分的测试内容,其实都是我们英语学习过程中早已司空见惯的题型,重在考查考生的英语语言基本功。请大家按照《英语六级考试专家——综合》中的指导进行训练,相信一定会取得满意的成绩。在学习过程中如有任何疑问,欢迎访问吴耀武英语教学网<http://www.515english.net>与我们交流。

吴耀武

第一章 短文改错(Error Correction)

第一节 题型介绍

短文改错(Error Correction)属主观题型,要求考生在 15 分钟内找出并改正一篇短文中的 10 处错误。不论是错词、缺词还是多词,考生在改错时只能动一个词。改错形式有以下三类:

(1)错词(words mistaken)。在标有题号的一行中有一个词在词法、搭配或词义等方面有错误,要求考生找出错误并更正为正确的词(change a word),这类错误在所有错误中占绝大多数。

(2)缺词(words missing)。在标有题号的一行的任何位置——包括行首词前和行末词后——缺了一个词,要求考生按语法、搭配或上下文语义的需要找出缺词的位置并补上所缺的词(insert a word)。

(3)多词(words redundant)。在标有题号的一行中有一个词按语法、搭配或上下文语义要求纯属多余,要求考生认定该多余的词并划去(cross out a word)。

具体答题方法如下:

(1)改正:将文中错词用斜线(/)划去,在后面横线上填入正确的词,表示替换该错词。

(2)删去:在文中将错词用斜线(/)划去,在后面横线上也划一斜线(/),表示该错词是多余的。

(3)增添:在文中两词间加“^”号,表示有遗漏,然后在横线上添入遗漏的词的正确形式。

短文中共有 10 处错误,但究竟哪一行多一个词,哪一行缺一个词或错一个词,则没有任何规律和标记。历年考题的统计资料表明,绝大多数改错设计为错词类,其原因除了命题因素外,主要由于这类错误形式难度较大,更能考查考生的实际语言驾驭能力。

第二节 短文改错题型的主要错误类型

一般来说,做题时千万不要拿起来就改。先花几分钟从头到尾通读全文,对文章大致内容有所了解,做到心中有数。

然后把重点放在有错误项的标有题号行,寻找比较容易辨认的语法错误,如主谓不一致、时态、语态使用错误、非谓动词词错误等等。

如果错行中不存在上述明显错误,则应查看是否有词语搭配错误,易混词错误、词性错误等等细节错误。

如果错行中既不存在语法错误,也不存在词汇错误,则从整体上查看上下文意思是否连贯,连接词是否使用正确,是否有逻辑混乱的现象,如否定句误用成肯定句造成句意不通等。注意:有时没有错项的行对改错很有帮助。

找到错误项之后,按要求进行改正、删去或增添,并设法找到一个正确项使句子在语法、语义和逻辑上都成立。

找寻错误点时,应主要从以下方面考虑:

一、上下文语义方面的错误

1. 反义词。这是短文改错中出现频率较高也是短文改错中最具特色的一种错误类型,这类错误必须在透彻理解上下文语义的基础上才能发现并更正。常见的这类错误有:① 派生反义词。如:encourage—discourage, load—unload, satisfy—dissatisfy 等。② 互补性反义词。如:dead—alive, boy—girl, man—woman, male—female, brother—sister, married—single 等。③ 换位性反义词。



如: buy—sell, give—receive, lend—borrow, husband—wife, parent—child, left—right 等。④ 相对性反义词。如: easy—hard, big—small, cold—hot, old—young, wide—narrow, love—hate 等。⑤ 按上下文语义,行中多用了 not 或 no,或必须添上 not 或 no。

2. 连接性词语。连接性词语虽属传统的语法题,但其用法主要依据上下文语义上的逻辑关系,即对上下文的理解。短文改错设计中的连接性词语的错误包括:① 并列连词。如:and, but, for, or 等。② 主从连词。这类词较多,如: because, (al) though, if, unless, before, after, until, as, while, whereas 等。③ 连接性副词。如: however, moreover, besides, nevertheless, then, thus 等。④ 连接性介词。如: because of, despite, besides, instead of 等。

二、用法搭配方面的错误

1. 介词。介词主要涉及用法与搭配,是短文改错中出现频率最高,也是考生最易失分的一类改错题型,要在这类改错题型的辨错改错上有所突破,考生必须注意平时介词用法知识的积累。在改错中,请注意从以下几个方面辨认:① 介词与动词的搭配。如:accuse sb. of, charge sb. with, prevent sb. from, prohibit sb. from, differ from, contribute to 等。② 介词与名词的搭配。如: count on, influence on, improve on, belief in, confidence in, advantage over, preference over, attitude to, solution to 等。③ 介词与形容词的搭配。如: different from, indifferent to, dependent on, independent of, guilty of, innocent of, persistent in, proficient in 等。④ 由介词引起的短语。如: in contrast, in turn, in the long run, by means of, in terms of, on good/bad terms with, on the contrary, by chance, by turns 等。

2. 成语。短文改错的命题标的也常对准各类成语,尤其是成语中的介词、冠词和名词的单复数形式等。这类错误的出现频率也较



高。① 介词错误。如：take pride for(→in), abide to(→by), persist on(→in), have no ear to(→for)等。② 冠词错误。如：in the contrast(in contrast), all of sudden(all of a sudden), keep a pace with(keep pace with)等。③ 名词单复数。如：take turn(take turns), make friend with(make friends with), keep/break one's words(keep/ break one's word)等。

三、动词方面的错误

1. 分词。主要是现在分词和过去分词的误用。如：a puzzled question → a puzzling question, an exciting girl → an excited girl。

2. 系动词。① be 以外的其他系动词被误用做行为动词，后面应该接形容词做表语，但接了副词。如：The meal smells badly. → The meal smells bad. ② 系动词 be 在某些形容词前常受汉语影响而被遗漏。这些形容词有 afraid, alive, aware, conscious, guilty, worth 等。

3. 动词的及物与不及物。改错中常有不及物动词被误用做及物动词(缺介词)，或及物动词被误用做不及物动词(多介词)。前者如：complain the bad service there (应加 of) 后者如：consider of his suggestion(应删 of)。

4. 短语动词。主要是带介词或副词的短语动词，常设计成介词或副词小品词的错误。

5. 句型。这类错误主要涉及：① 动词句型。主要是带复杂宾语的动词的固定搭配模式。如：find it necessary to do sth. / spend sometime (in) doing sth. / make sb. do sth. / leave sth. to sb. 等。② 传统句型。即传统语法概念上与动词有关的句子模式。主要有以下几类：a) 省略句型。如：While watch TV, they heard someone upstairs shout "Fire! Fire!" (watch → watching); b) 动词非谓语形式做主语、宾语。有时用 it 做形式主语或形式宾语。如：



This is no good arguing with him. (This → It); We think that necessary to have the bridge built first. (that → it)。在复合宾语中,有时可直接用动名词做宾语;动名词或动词不定式可以做主语,但动词原形则不能直接充当句子主语。如: The new policy made to make our ends meet possible. (to make → making); Know only the rules is not enough. (Knows → Knowing 或 To know)。

6. 语气、语态、时态。这类错误在数量上所占比例极少,主要是虚拟语气的用法错误、被动语态的误用及过去时与现在时的混用。

第三节 模拟练习 20 篇

Test 1

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our ~~periods~~.

1. period

Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

2. /

3. the



注意:此部分请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Like the paragraph, a composition must have S1 _____
 unity. All the facts and all the ideas in an essay
 should contribute for the presentation of its thesis S2 _____
 or central thought. Irrelevant things, however
 interesting they are, should be included. A S3 _____
 speaker may be allowed to digressing from his main S4 _____
 subject for a little while, but a writer is not giving S5 _____
 such freedom.

A composition consists of several paragraphs,
 every of which has one central thought. They must S6 _____
 be arranged in some kind of order, and together
 they form an organic whole. What the order
 should be depends of the nature of the subject, or S7 _____
 the type of the essay to be written. One possible
 method is to arrange the paragraphs according to
 the importance of the ideas they are expressed, S8 _____
 putting the more important after the most
 important, and the most important at the end of S9 _____
 the essay, so as to bring up a climax. S10 _____

Test 2

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If



you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.

A summary is a brief, concise restatement of the main facts or points of a passage or a book. It is different from a composition in which S1 _____ it does not express the writer's but someone else's ideas. Summary writing is very usefully S2 _____ practice. A student may have to writing S3 _____ summaries when he is preparing a research paper or a book report. It is a good method for checking comprehension, for a summary cannot be written with a thorough understanding of the S4 _____ original. Moreover, it helps to train them to S5 _____ write with clarity and exactness. The summary writer should bear mind the following S6 _____ requirement; his summary should not be longer S7 _____ than a three of the length of the original S8 _____ passage, it should be faithful to the original, with no change in facts or views, and no important points leaving out; and it should be S9 _____ written in continual prose, not in the form of an S10 _____ outline.



Test 3

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.

In taste and in theory Marxism criticism S1 _____
grows out of the realistic criticism of the nineteen S2 _____
century. It appeals for a few pronouncements S3 _____
made by Marx and Engels, but as a systematic
doctrine it cannot find before the last decade of S4 _____
the nineteenth century. In Germany Franz
Mehring (1846 - 1916) and Russia Georgi S5 _____
Plekhanov (1856 - 1918) were the first
practitioners of Marxist criticism, but they were
unorthodox at the point of view of later Soviet S6 _____
dogma. Both Mehring and Plekhanov recognizes S7 _____
a certain autonomy of art and think Marxist S8 _____
criticism rather as an objective science of the
social determinants of a literary work instead as S9 _____
a doctrine which decides aesthetic questions and
prescribe subject matter and style to authors. S10 _____



Test 4

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

A famous actor in a highly successful play was once cast in the role of an aristocrat had S1 _____ been imprisoned in the Bastille for twenty years. In the last act, a gaoler would always come to the stage with a letter which he would hand to a prisoner. Even though the noble was expected S2 _____ to reading the letter at each performance, he S3 _____ always insisted that it was written out in full. S4 _____

One night, the gaoler decided to play a joke with his colleague to find out that, after so many S5 _____ performances, he had managed to learning the S6 _____ contents of the letter by heart. The curtain went up on the final act and revealed the aristocrat sitting lonely behind the bars in his dark cell. S7 _____ Just then, the gaoler appeared with the precious letter in his hands. He entered the cell and



presented the letter to the aristocrat. But the copy he gave him had not been written out in full as usually. It was simply a blank sheet of paper. S8 _____
 The gaoler looked on eagerly, anxious to seeing S9 _____
 if his fellow actor had at last learnt his lines.
 The noble stared at the blank sheet of paper for a few seconds. Then, squinted his eyes, he S10 _____
 said, "The light is dim. Read the letter to me."

Test 5

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.

People tend to amass possessions, sometimes without being aware of doing such. S1 _____
 Indeed they can have a delighted surprise when S2 _____
 they find something useful which they did not know they owned. Those never have to change S3 _____
 houses become criminate collectors of what can only be described as clutter. They leave



unwanted objects in drawers, cupboards and attics for years, in the belief of they may one day S4 _____ need just those very things. As they grow old, people amass belongings for two another S5 _____ reasons; lack of physical and mental energy, neither of which are S6 _____ essentially in turning out and throwing away, S7 _____ and sentiment. Things owned for a long time are full with associations with the past, perhaps S8 _____ with the relatives who are death, and so they S9 _____ gradually acquire a value behind their true S10 _____ worth.

Test 6

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy. They often cooperated with governments in efforts to S1 _____ stable economy and to prevent inflation. They S2 _____



are specials in the business of providing capital, S3 _____
 and allocating funds on credit. Banks originated S4 _____
 as places which people took their valuables for S5 _____
 safe keeping, but today the great banks of the
 world have many functions in addition to acting
 as guardians of valued possessions. We can say S6 _____
 that the primarily function of a bank today is to S7 _____
 act as a mediator between depositors who wish S8 _____
 to make interest in their savings, and borrowers S9 _____
 who wish to obtain capital. The bank is a
 reservoir of loanable money, with streams of
 money flowing in and out of for this reason, S10 _____
 economists and financiers often talk of money
 being "liquid," or of the "liquidity" of money.

Test 7

Part Five Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it and put a slash (/) in the blank.



The American settlement was only partial S1 _____
 important to the Puritans as a way of improving
 their material fortunes. Its main importance was
 that here the covenanted church could be
 established and maintaining without challenge, S2 _____
 interference, and persecution by any outside S3 _____
 authority. It has argued often and for too long S4 _____
 that frontier conditions led to individualism. As S5 _____
 recently as 1961 we find Edwin T. Bowden
 connecting the theme of "human" isolation "in
 the American novel with" the frontier isolation,
 and vaguely confused both with the historical S6 _____
 force of individualism. As a matter of fact,
 which we shall see, the theme of the nineteenth S7 _____
 century novelists was not physical isolation but
 moral alienation, or, as Emerson saw it,
 solitude in the midst of society. The movement
 toward individual freedom, as it is scarce S8 _____
 necessary to insist at this late day, was older
 and extensive in origin. Like many other ideas S9 _____
 which later blossomed in America, like
 Puritanism itself, its roots were in Europe. The
 difference lay in the fact which on this continent S10 _____
 there was no older order, no constituted order at
 all, to hinder its growth.