

Band
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College
English
Band 6

语法题型测试

大学英语六级考试备考用书

孙继红\编著



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前言

本书是按照国家教育部高教司 1999 年公布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》编写的“大学英语六级考试备考用书”丛书中的一个分册。本分册集中解决语法改错问题,综合单词改错,语法与结构改错、篇章改错三部分为一体,形成了 24 套试题,每套含 100 道小题,供读者训练并按百分制自我检测。每道试题均有答案及详细注解。

新的教学大纲和考试大纲对大学英语六级教学内容及考试范围都作了相应的调整,本书力图准确地体现最新考试大纲的要求,帮助和指导考生顺利地通过大学英语六级考试。本书对各套试题都进行了精心选材和编排,使之覆盖面大,难易适中。单词改错(Words Error Correction)部分精选《大学英语六级考试大纲》中的重点词汇组题,以便考生直接把握和训练词汇的重点;语法与结构改错(Grammatical and Structure Error Correction)部分着眼于六级备考的语法与结构知识点,使考生熟练掌握正确运用英语结构;篇章改错(Passage Error Correction)部分尽量将词汇语法结构及惯用法的知识融为一体,选择切题率高的国外英文刊物中的原始材料来组织篇章改错试题。试题所配答案准确,并有详尽的注释,并能帮助读者知其所以然。

本书以培养和提高学生的英语语言综合运用能力和六级应试能力为主旨,重点训练综合改错技能,适合于参加大学英语六级考试的

考生,同时对参加高级英语水平考试的考生的考研、TOFEL和 GRE等人士也有较高的参考价值。

由于编写时间紧迫,加之本人水平有限,如有不妥之处,恳请广大同学批评指正。

编著者

2000年10月

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Test One

I. Words Error Correction:

1. At our request he began to centillate his opinions, which we found valuable.
A B C D
2. This big project seems unable to be carried on through lack of capital.
A B C D
3. An utterly unpleasant experience in the childhood may result in a life-long shadow or urgony.
A B C D
4. Partly because of the increased awareness the coincidence of AIDS has dropped in many U. S. cities.
A B C D
5. The murderer threatened the witness into keeping silent with a gun in his hand.
A B C D
6. She didn't speak any English, but we contributed to communicate using sign language.
A B C D
7. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to verify the situation.
A B C D
8. Hudson said he could not kill a living thing except for the purpose of hunger.
A B C D
9. One of the responsibilities of the partrol is to make sure that all vehicles obediently follow traffic rules.
C D
10. Chinese contains a latitude of words which are relatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
A B C D

11. The box was very large and heavy; in fact, it was so excessive that it could not be moved.
A B C D
12. This book contains an important information which will probably be useful in your research.
A B C D
13. People strongly urge the country to draw lessons from the past and restrain from intensifying conflicts.
A B C D
14. Because the company was doing more business, it was necessary to broaden the factory.
A B C D
15. Much of the equipment was lying vacant because of a lack of spare parts.
A B C D
16. When you come to a foreign country you must comply the social customs there.
A B C D
17. They had confirmed with each other before they made the announcement.
A B C D
18. I should have returned the book last Thursday, it is now five days postponed.
A B C D
19. He thinks about nothing but playing golf. He's completely tempted to it.
A B C D
20. I just have some household chore to cope with, and then I'll be free to go to the cinema with you.
A B C D
21. The company has made the usual tentatively preliminary offer to the workers, but they won't accept it unless there is a clear statement of the new wage rates.
A B C D
22. The ten years from now to the beginning of next century are critical for our country's reform.
A B C D
23. We've been friends for years and that's why I couldn't understand his hospitality towards me at the party yesterday evening.
A B C D
24. Young John showed no consistent when he did excellent work the first part of
A B C

the year and very poor work after that.

D

25. With an eighty-hour week and little change or enjoyment, life must have been
A B C
very deary for the nineteenth-century worker.

D

II. Grammar and Structure Error Correction:

26. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds,

A

the largest of which could go penniless by next year.

B

C

D

27. Nowhere in nature is aluminium found free, owing to its always combined with
A B C
other elements, most commonly with oxygen.

D

28. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic more to the
A C
family's disappointment.

D

29. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I
A B
had been fully occupied the whole of the word.

C

D

30. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates
A B
or a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.

C

D

31. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant
A
on the subject. So little he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.

B

C

D

32. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become
A
reconciled on the decision made by our fellow countrymen.

B

C

D

33. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone
A
adding to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with
B C
each program that turns out.

D

34. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American
A

English are so trivial and few as hardly to notice.

B

C

D

35. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than

A

B

exist in the public mind today.

C

D

36. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds which to base on his argument in favour of the new theory.

A

B

C

D

37. How many of us attended, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?

A

B

C

D

38. Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe provided that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

A

B

C

D

39. We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style other than in a personal one.

A

B

C

D

40. It is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production.

A

B

C

D

41. It is believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force on stimulating the thinking of its listeners.

A

B

C

D

42. In spite of the wide range of reading material specially written or adopted for language learning purpose there is get no comprehensive systematic programme for the reading skills.

A

B

C

D

43. Scientists generally agree that the Earth's climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100 years as well as it has warmed in the 20, 000 years since the Ice Age.

A

B

C

D

44. I don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the job since he has no experience, whatsoever.

A

B

C

D

45. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them after he had lost his hearing.
A
B C D
46. Mr. Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for the later discovered it was his own fault.
A B C
D
47. As for the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen the results more clearly than in the U. S., which really have surprised us all.
A B C D
48. At times, more care goes into the composition of newspaper and magazine advertisements than the writing of features and editorials.
A B C D
49. It is required by law that a husband have to play the debts of his wife until formal notice is given that he no longer has to pay her.
A B C D
50. Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.
A B C D

III. Passage Error Correction:

Passage One

Albert Einstein once attributed the creativity of a famous scientist to the fact that he "never went to school, and therefore reserved the rare gift of thinking freely". There is, undoubtedly true in Einstein's observation; many artists and geniuses seem to view their schooling as a disadvantage. But such a truth is not a criticist of schools. It is the function of schools to civilize, not train explorers. The explorer is always a alone individual whether his or her pioneering be in art, music, or technical. The creative explorer of unmapped lands shares with the genius what William James described the "faculty of perceiving in an unhabitual way". Insofar as schools

51. _____
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53. _____
54. _____
55. _____
56. _____
57. _____

teach perceptual patterns, they tend to destroy creativity and genius. And if schools could somewhat exist solely to cultivate genius, then society would break forth. For the social demands unity and widespread agreement, all traits that are destructive to creativity. There will always be conflict between the demands of society and the impulses of creativity and genius.

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

Passage Two

The earliest writings record the instinct of Man to look to the heavens for guidance. Stars guided explorers across charted seas and desert wastes. For Man the Sun rose and set, bestowing the warmth of its rays apparently according to some immutable will, while the Moon appeared to wax and wane with a perplexing inconstancy. Rain, snow, gales, or refreshing breezes all came from the sky, as did violent thunderstorms, the last usually taken to communicate the displeased of the gods. In a universe that contained so much beyond his understanding, it is small wonder that Man looked upward, seeking to identify and, if possible, placate his heaven masters. Religion has taught that God made Man in his own imagination but the reverse might also be said to be true. Primitive Mens' concept of intelligence was limited to himself and the animals around him. It followed, therefore, that his representations of the gods he worshipped depicted either a superior form of human, or some animal of exceptional strength or wisdom such as the bull, or the serpent. Man recognised his own nature and, vaguely conceived it as part divine, attributed to the celestial beings he venerated the same lusts and passions which he himself was subject.

61. _____ 62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

Passage Three

Grandma Moses is among the most celebrated twentieth-century painters of the United States, yet she had barely started painting before she was in her late seventy. As she once said of herself: "I would never sit in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me." No one could have had a more productive age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson in a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls. ("We came in bunches, like radishes.") At twelve she left home and was in domestic service until, at twenty-seven, she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery pictures as a hobby, but only switched oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff for sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drug store and at a fair, and were soon spotted by a dealer who bought everything she painted. There of the pictures exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930's and her death she produced some 2,000 pictures: detailed and lively portrayals of the rural life she had known for such long, with a marvelous sense of color and form. "I think really hard till I think of something real pretty, and then I paint it," she said.

71. _____

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80. _____

Passage Four

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped forms of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in generally began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, dedicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind our Western languages not in their sound patterns nor grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflects the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted; (1) All languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them to other languages and adapting them to their own system. (2) The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, and different from ours, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A Western language distinguishes merely among two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that"); some languages of the American Indians distinguish between that is close to the speaker, or to the person addressed, or removed from both, or out of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

This study of language, by turn, casts a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists that all cultures are to be viewed independently, and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

87. _____

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89. _____

90. _____

Passage Five

Anyone with a paycheck coming in every Friday knows that if his bank account runs low on Thursday, he will have more money the next day. This strips off the incentive to save. It did for me when I was in a regular job.

91. _____

92. _____

The free-lancer, on the other hand, lives in a state of constant uncertainty. He may get four checks in a week or none in a year. Only by having sufficient savings can he hope to avoid emotional and financial chaos. He must suppress consumption and saved during the fat years, because he knows lean ones are coming.

93. _____

94. _____

If the average American family knew the financial insecurity of the freelancer, our rate of savings would make that of the Japanese look like sinful profligacy.

95. _____

Most official workers are awash in a cornucopia of "free" office supplies and equipment. When a free-lancer walks into an office and sees all the pens, papers folders, etc., available to the lowliest worker at no charge, he feels like a kid in a candy store. The free-lancer must painfully account for every single one of these items.

96. _____

97. _____

When a fax machine, word processor or copier breaks down in an office, you just call the office manager. This does not exactly encourage carefully handling of sensitive equipment. The free-lancer treats his equipment as he would his own child. It is his liveblood.

98. _____

99. _____

100. _____