

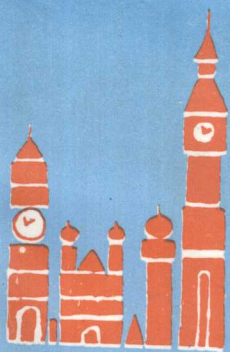
最新版
最新题型
最简明实用

主编 廖 译

大学英语四、六级考试对策

——重点、难点、疑点及测试精解

A GUIDE TO COLLEGE
ENGLISH TEST



武汉工业大学出版社

大学英语四、六级考试对策

—— 重点、难点、疑点及测试精解

A GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

主 编 廖 译

副 主 编 钱永德 陈汉全 袁惠兰 杨存汝

编 委 彭 玫 王天锡 冯 玲 冯惠信

陆 凯 关 绮 陶菊香

特约编辑 丁 静

武汉工业大学出版社

(鄂) 新登字 13 号

大学英语四、六级考试对策

主 编 廖 译

责任编辑 徐秋林

武汉工业大学出版社出版发行

花神科技文化发展公司激光照排

武汉工业大学出版社印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 18 字数: 360 千字

1995 年 2 月第 1 版 1995 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—8000 册

ISBN7-5629-0896-6/H·183

定价: 14.40 元

内容提要

本书内容涵盖了大学英语四、六级考试的最新必考范围。严格按照国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、1994年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲1—4级通用词汇表》和国家有关四、六级考试改革的指示和精神，并根据四、六级考试的疑、难、重点分析归类，每一单元均附有典型试题以供自测。

语法篇：详解考试的重点、难点、疑点。

结构篇：分析考试中已出现及可能出现的结构趋势及题型。

词汇篇：汇集大学英语四、六级考试的常考单词及短语，并附精解。

指南篇：提供考试对策——如何提高听力、阅读水平、完形填空、改错应试能力及写作技巧。

测试篇：精选十套模拟试题，经计算机测试，难度与四、六级考试相当。

答案、精解篇：提供各单元及测试篇的答案及注释。注释准确、简洁。

前 言

近年来，大学英语四、六级考试得到了社会的广泛承认，随着形势的发展，四、六级考试将进行重大改革，内容包括：减少多项选择题，适当增加主观题，即：听力部分增加听写项目；阅读部分一些试题要求考生用几个词或一句话回答问题。此外，改革记分制度，采用节点分，即在各部分规定最低分。如何适应新的题型，顺利地通过考试和如何取得优良成绩是高校学生最为关注的问题，为在短期内尽快提高考生的英语水平及应试技巧，我们几位长期从事大学英语教学的教师本着实用原则，依据《大学英语教学大纲》的核心内容、1994年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲 1—4 级通用词汇表》和全国大学英语四、六级考试中心有关四、六级考试改革的指示和精神，并根据考试的疑、难、重点进行归类，进而编写了这本四、六级考试对策一书，奉献给广大考生和从事大学英语教学的同仁。

本书分为：语法篇，详解四、六级考试的重点、难点、疑点；结构篇，分析四、六级考试中已出现及今后可能出现的结构趋势及题型；词汇篇，汇集大学英语四、六级考试的常考单词及短语，并附精解；指南篇，提供考试对策，帮助考生提高听力、阅读水平、完形填空、改错应试能力及写作技巧；测试篇，编写十套四、六级模拟试题；答案、精解篇，为考生提供各单元及自测篇准确、简洁的注释。本书所有试题均经计算机检验，难度与四、六级考试相当，各单元后附典型试题。

本书内容曾供部分高校的考生试用，反映极佳，此次正式出版，根据同行和考生的意见作了适当的修改和补充，数易其稿，使之更趋完善。其中语法篇、词汇篇、指南篇中听力和写作部分由廖译执笔。测试篇及答案、精解篇中一部分由陈汉全、袁惠兰、杨存汝、彭玫四位同志执笔。结构篇、指南篇中阅读、完形填空、改错部分及答案、精解篇一部分由钱永德、王天锡、冯玲、冯惠信、陆凯、关绮、陶菊香七位同志执笔。全书由丁静策划定稿，由廖译总纂编辑。本书所有试题难度检验由张小虎同志承担，在此谨示谢忱。

本书所作的一些尝试，以及全书的各个方面限于水平，讹误难免，敬请专家及广大读者教正！

编 者

1994.10.

目 录

语法篇	(1)
一、名词	(2)
二、代词	(7)
三、冠词	(14)
四、数词	(18)
五、一致	(22)
六、动词的时和体	(26)
七、语态	(30)
八、情态动词	(33)
九、虚拟语气	(37)
十、从句	(42)
十一、不定式	(50)
十二、-ING 分词和-ED 分词	(55)
十三、介词	(66)
十四、形容词和副词	(73)
十五、附加疑问句和倒装	(84)
十六、替代、省略、否定、强调、句子变换	(88)
结构篇	(93)
一、对称法	(94)
二、简洁法	(97)
三、修饰语位置	(100)
四、层次法	(102)
五、惯用法及句型	(104)

六、比较法	(106)
词汇篇	(143)
指南篇	(268)
一、如何提高听力能力	(269)
二、如何提高阅读能力	(275)
三、完形填空应试技巧	(310)
四、改错应试技巧	(321)
五、如何提高写作能力	(325)
测试篇	(331)
Test One	(332)
Test Two	(349)
Test Three	(365)
Test Four	(381)
Test Five	(397)
Test Six	(414)
Test Seven	(431)
Test Eight	(444)
Test Nine	(458)
Test Ten	(472)
答案、精解篇	(485)
注释	(506)
听力原文	(545)

语 法 篇

本篇主要着重于大学英语教学大纲的重点、难点及疑点，另外，一些虽未列入大纲重点，在四、六级考试中已出现过或可能出现的内容，也一并纳入（△符号为六级内容）。

一 名词

1. 有些名词形式上是复数但其意义为单数:

(1) 疾病名称 (2) 学科名称 (3) 比赛名称 (4) 专有名词

例: measles (麻疹), politics, mathematics, billiards (台球),
Athens, the United Nations

△2. 名词的转换:

(1) 专有名词作普通名词用.

例: His wife is a Gordon. (= a member of the Gordon family)

(2) 许多蔬菜、动物等名词, 一般为可数, 但用来表示餐桌上的食品时, 转化为不可数名词.

例: They grow their own carrots. 胡萝卜 'kærot'
Good stew (炖菜) must contain carrot.

(3) 物质名词或抽象名词一般为不可数, 但用来表示具体、个别事物时, 往往为可数.

例: Rich men live in luxury (奢侈).

A refrigerator is a luxury (奢侈品) here.

(4) 当抽象名词前后有修饰语表示“某一种”或“某一方面”概念时, 前面可加不定冠词.

例: Geography gives us a knowledge of other countries.

△3. 抽象名词的惯用法:

(1) of+抽象名词=形容词

例: of use = useful

a thing of value = a valuable thing

(2) 抽象名词+itself = all+抽象名词 = very+形容词

例: She is kindness itself.

4. 名词所有格:

(1) 无生命名词的所有格一般不加's, 而用 of 表示.

例: the roof of the cottage

the bottom of the glass

但表时间、距离、长度、重量、价格的名词、拟人化名词、sake 之前的名词以及其他惯用语的所有格常用's 表示.

例: a week's holidays

ten miles' walk

a stone's throw (近在咫尺)

Fortune's cruelty (悲惨的命运)

heaven's will,

the sun's heat

for God's sake (务必)

for godness' sake (务必)

at one's wits' end (不知所措, 智穷才竭)

two pounds' worth (价值两英镑)

a yard's distance (近在咫尺)

注意: a three-day journey, a five-minute rest 与 three days' journey, five minutes' rest 意思相同, 但表达形式不同。

(2) 被所有格修饰的名词是 house, shop, church, home, store, palace 等词时, 所有格后面名词常常省略。

例: I'm going to the barber's (shop) .

5. 名词修饰另一名词, 通常为单数形式, 但 sports, arms (武器), accounts (会计), clothes, customs (海关), sales 修饰另一名词时, 表示复数的 s 不能省略。

例: shoe repairer

sports car (赛车)

arms production

customs duties (关税)

6. 有些有 and 连接的名词, 其顺序是固定的, 不能改变。

例: knife and fork

hands and knees (扒在地上)

men, women and children

bread and butter

fish and chips

7. 单位名词, 常用的有: a piece of, Δ a bit of, a bolt of (一阵), an army of (一大群), a bunch of, a gang of (一帮), a school of (一群), a crew of (一帮), a fleet of (一队), a flash of (一闪, 一

亮), a bouquet of (一束), a pack of (一捆, 一群), a packet of (一盒), a cake of (一块), a bar of (一条), a pile of (一堆), a troop of (一队), a set of (一套), △ a shower of (一阵), △ a company of (一团, 一班, 一队), a lump of (一块), a drop of (一滴), △ a grain of (一粒), △ a batch of (一批), a bundle of (一捆), a slice of (一片), a handful of (一小撮), a heap of (一堆), a herd of (一群), a loaf of (一条), a roll of (一卷), a sheet of (一张, 一块, 一片), a stick of (一条, 一支), a ray of (一线), a flock of (一群), △ a mountain of (……如山), △ a sea of (……如海), a pair of, ---head of (多少头……)

注意: (1) a fleet of 用于车、船、飞机; a pack of 表示“一群”时用于猎犬、野兽、飞禽; a herd of 用于牛、马、猪、象等; a flock of 用于羊、鸟、鹅; a bolt of 用于雷声; a sheet of 表示“一块”、“一片”时常与 glass, tin, iron 等连用; ---head of 中 head 不管是单数, 还是复数, 均不加 s.

(2) 单位名词+另一名词结构中若有形容词时, 测试中形容词应放在单位名词前。

例: a good piece of advice
a good pair of shoes

Drill 1

1. I saw my at the barber's.

A. my sister's boy friend

C. my sister boy friend

B. boy friend of my sister

D. a boy friend of my sister's

2. "What on earth is that?" "Don't you know? That's a whale, C."

A. largest world's mammal

B. a largest mammal in the world

C. the world's largest mammal

D. largest mammal of the world

3. "Is he determined to drift through life?" "Maybe. By Q."

A. cruelty Fortune

C. cruelty of Fortune

B. cruelty's Fortune

D. Fortune's cruelty

4. "Where's my cup?" "It's on the A."
- A. kitchen counter C. counter of the kitchen
B. kitchen's counter D. counter of the kitchen's
5. I'm going to the ____.
- A. book's stores C. books store
B. book's store D. book store
6. Her house is within ____ from the police station.
- A. a stone's throw C. stone's throw
B. a throw of a stone D. the stone's throw
7. He works in a A.
- A. accounts department C. accounts' department
B. account department D. account's department
8. We saw D police there.
- A. many C. little
B. much D. the
9. "What's the trouble?" "The family never agree about ____ shares of the property."
- A. her C. their
B. its D. his
10. There they were greeted by a woman called Zenobia, ____.
- A. being a beautiful woman of wealth and position
B. who is beautiful woman of wealth and position
C. a beautiful woman of wealth and position
D. and a beautiful woman of wealth and position
11. I heard ____ thunder.
- A. a bolt of C. one of
B. a flash D. a piece of
12. He was frightened by ____ of lightning.
- A. a bolt C. a flash
B. a piece D. great one
13. I need ____ and some cheese.
- A. only a French bread loaf

B.a French bread loaf only

C.only a loaf of French bread

D.a loaf of French bread only

14. I bought a loaf of bread and_____.

A.a quart milk

B.a quart of milk

C.some quart of milk

D.two quart of milk

15. I've bought three_____of land.

A.acres

B.farmes

C.places

D.bushels

二 代词

1. 动词-ing 分词作主语或宾语时, 其前的代词在测试中应用所有格, 避免用宾格。

例: I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible.

2. 在 "it's...that" 结构中, 测试中避免用宾格代替主格。

例: It's he whom the committee has named.

3. 人称代词的顺序:

在连续使用两个以上人称代词时, 通常单数 you 放在第一位, I 放在最后, 复数 we 放在第一位, they 放在最后。

单 数

复 数

you / he and I

we and you / they

you and he

you and they

you, he and I

we, you and they

4. 不定代词 one(s) 前面可用 this, that, these, those, which, either, neither, the first, the last, the next, the former, the latter, the other 等修饰。它前面有形容词时, 可用不定冠词。序数词后面不可用 one 代替前面所说过的名词。one 不能代替不可数名词。that 相当于 the one, 只能指物, 它后面常有修饰语。those 相当于 the ones, 指人、物均可, 其后常有修饰语。

例: Neither one fits me, so they can't be mine.

I asked for a short essay, and you've written a long one.

Since we have finished the first chapter, now we'll read the second.

No bread eaten by man is so sweet as that earned by his own labour.

The results obtained agree approximately (大约) with those expected.

5. one, another, other, others 等用法:

(1) one...the other 用于二者。

例: Here are two books. One is for Mary and the other is for Tom.

(2) one...the others 用于三者及三者以上。

例: There are four students. One is a boy, the others are girls.

(3) the one...the other 用于个别指定的二者。

例: I have two good friends, Tom and Joe. The one (指 Tom) is fifteen. The other (指 Joe) is twenty.

(4) one...another “一, 又一”, 用于未指定的二者。

例: To know is one thing, to do is another.

(5) one...another...the other 用于三者, 并作分别说明。

例: I have three brothers; one is Tom, another is Henry, the other is Oliver.

(6) one...another...the others 用于四者及四者以上。

例: There are four books, one is red, another is green, the others are blue.

(7) some...the others 指在全体中分成两部分, 后部分指定。

例: Some of the students are absent, the others are present.

(8) some...others 或 some...some 用于均未指定的情景。

例: Some people drive carefully, others / some don't.

6. each 用于两个或两个以上中的每一个, every 用于三个以上。

7. everyone 与 every one 区别: 当后面有介词短语修饰时, 用 every one.

例: Every one in our class answered the question correctly.

8. 注意 other 与数词连用的语序, 另外 another 可与表时间、距离、金钱的复数名词连用。

例: Give me two other books.

Give me the two other / the other two books.

another ten miles

9. 英语中 the whole of 不与 people 或 night 连用, 也不说 all hour, all century.

10. 关系代词:

(1) 介词后面 whom, which 不能用 that 代替 (介词+which=关系副词)。

例: This is the house in which we live.

(2) the same+名词+as 用于同类之物。

the same+名词+that用于同一物。

例: I want to buy the same watch as I lost.

This is the very same watch that I lost.

(3) such+noun+as (not who) 结构。

例: Trust not such people as flatter you to your face (当着面)

△ (4) but 作关系代词意为 that not, who not, which not.

例: There is no one but errs. (人不可能不犯错误。)

There is no one who does not err.

(5) that 用法:

a. 先行词中有最高级形容词时用 that.

例: Newton was one of the greatest men that ever lived.

b. 先行词前有 the only, the same, the very, the first, the last, all, no, little, much, none, any, every 时, 常用 that.

例: He was the only man that I knew in my neighborhood.

c. 先行词有人亦有物时, 用 that.

例: Can you see a man and his horse that are across the bridge?

△ d. 前有 who 和 which 时, 为避免 who...who..., which...which, 用 that.

例: Who that has read his great novels can forget his name?

e. 有两个或两个以上先行词时, 用 that.

例: My father bought me some good records and some other things that I needed.

f. 先行词中有 that 或 those 时, 最好用 who 或 which.

例: That kite (风筝) which Tom made is very beautiful.

Heaven helps those who help themselves.

(6) of which 是所有格, 有时可用 whose 代替.

例: That's a book $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the cover of which} \\ \text{of which the cover} \\ \text{whose cover} \end{array} \right\}$ is blue.

(7) (and) what is / was+比较级 / 最高级意为“而且, 更有甚者”。

例: He is clever, and what is better, very brave.