

# 英语

6 级考试

College English Test  
Band 6 Structure  
Vocabulary Error Correction

语法结构

词汇

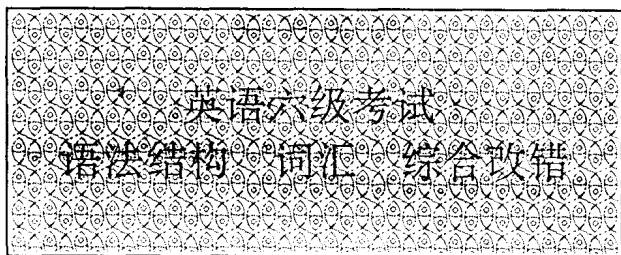
综合改错

汪火焰

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华中理工大学出版社



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### 英语六级考试

### 语法结构 词汇 综合改错

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# 前

# 言

本书为参加大学英语六级考试的考生而撰写。编撰此书的原则为通过指导、实践、再实践的过程使考生熟悉和掌握六级考试的题型、常用常见结构,提高词汇记忆,词汇辨异以及改错能力。通过大量的做题实践,考生将掌握做各类题的技巧。从而为取得较好的考试成绩打下一定的基础。

本书题量大、题目新。所有题目均以国外报刊、书籍和教科书为材料而设计。全书共收有 500 道语法结构题、500 道词汇测试题和 30 篇综合改错练习。共分为“语法结构篇”、“词汇篇”、“综合改错篇”和“实践篇”四大部分。其中在语法结构和词汇篇的做题指导后,各附有 100 道习题以及详细的注释。综合改错篇亦附有 10 篇改错和详注。期望通过注释中的分析使考生熟悉各种做题的思路及技巧。另外在实践篇内共收有语法和词汇各 400 题和改错 20 篇供考生自己练习。书中提供有参考答案。

本书除适合于参加英语六级考试的考生外,对其他参加中高级考试,如:TOEFL、WSK、研究生入学考试等的考生也能有很大的帮助。

由于水平有限,不足之处恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1996 年 8 月

## 内 容 提 要

本书是按全国大学英语六级考试大纲编写的,侧重点在语法结构、词汇及综合改错上。书中既有对各部分的应试指导,又有大量的实践。读者可以通过使用此书来提高应试技巧及英语基本能力。

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## 第一部分 语法结构篇

### I. 语法结构题应试指导

根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求,英语六级考试“主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。”而“语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用语法结构的能力。”为了能在英语六级考试中充分发挥水平,掌握一定的技巧是很有必要的。特别是对于语法结构题来讲,做题技巧从很大程度上影响考试的结果。纵观历年的考卷,语法结构题大体包含以下几种类型:时态与语态、主谓一致、语序、非谓语动词、肯定与否定的一致、虚拟语气及其他。如果在做题时能首先判定某一道题属于哪一种类型,然后再按有关的规则来做出选择,这样就能做到有的放矢、事半功倍。关于上述各类型的最基本的知识在课本及语法书上都能找到,这里仅就做上述几种类型题时考生必须注意的问题进行简要指导,以助考生去取得最好的成绩。

#### 1. 时态与语态

##### 时态

时态题有个很突出的特征,即选择项多为同一动词的不同形式,或原形、或过去时、或现在时。确定某一题目的考点为时态后,紧接着就是要找出其时间状语而确定时间的先后。往往最具决定性的词都是该句中的时间状语。

例 All the machines \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the following

week.

- A. were repaired                      B. would be repaired  
C. will have been repaired      D. were being repaired

(所有的机器到下周末都能修好。)

此句中 by the end of the following week 表示的是“到下周末为止”。将来完成时表示的是到将来某个时间动作已经完成。所以此句应用将来完成时,选 C。诸如此类的时间状语很多,重要的是要领会某一时间状语在一定的上下文里所表示的具体含义。

除了含有时间状语的句子外,还有很多没有时间提示词的句子。究竟用什么时态就要根据上下文来推断了。不过此类题并不是太难解答的,因为句中总会有一些提示。

例 Look at Jack! What \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. does he                      B. he is doing  
C. is he doing                  D. does he do

(你看杰克!他在做什么?)

此句中虽没有时间提示词,但讲话者问的是“杰克正在做什么?”所以用 C。

例 James Watt \_\_\_\_\_ the steam engine.

- A. was inventing                  B. invented  
C. had invented                  D. has invented

(詹姆士·瓦特发明了蒸汽机。)

此句中 James Watt 为历史人物。既为历史人物,必定是讲过去发生的事。所以应该为一般过去时,选 B。

### 语态

语态主要是指被动语态。考生应该注意的是含义为无生命的东西的词不能作动作的执行者,它们只能是“被……”。

例 My pictures \_\_\_\_\_ until tomorrow.

- A. won't develop                  B. aren't developing



C. don't develop

D. won't be developed

(我的照片明天才能冲扩出来。)

此句中 pictures 显然为无生命的东西。其本身不可能执行任何动作,所以要用被动语态,选 D。

被动语态中值得注意的是当感官动词以被动语态形式出现时,其后一定要接带 to 的不定式。

例 The old man was seen to have **been** frightened by a dog. (大家都看到那个老人被狗吓了一跳。)

## 2. 主谓一致

主谓一致问题是经常出现的考题类型。对于这类题考生需要掌握的是诸如 each, every, either... or, or, not only... but also..., none, neither... nor..., as well as 等词的用法。在不同的语境中怎样使用这些词是必须得弄清楚。

例 The teacher as well as the students \_\_\_\_\_ pulling weeds in the fields.

A. is B. are C. were D. be

(老师和学生一起在田里除草。)

此句中由于 the teacher 为主语,是单数,所以用 A。

除了以上列出的词外,有的实义词如 means, furniture, news, staff, ... dollars 等应以单数或复数对待也是必须得弄清楚的。

例 Every means \_\_\_\_\_ been tried since then.

A. has B. have C. are D. is

(从那时起各种方法都试过了。)

由于 means 意为“方法”,为单数名词,故此处选 A。

## 3. 语序

语序题主要的出现形式为倒装句。倒装句的要求很简单。考

生应搞清楚哪些词用在句首的时候应倒装。最常见的为 No sooner..., Hardly..., So..., Nor..., Neither..., Scarcely..., 形容词 + as + sb. + be..., Not once do..., Only..., Not until..., Never..., Often..., Little..., Not only... 等等。

例 Not once \_\_\_\_\_ his view of life.

- A. did the gentleman mention
- B. the gentleman mentioned that
- C. the gentleman mentioned
- D. does the gentleman mentioned

(那位绅士不止一次地谈论他的人生观。)

此句以 not once 开头,全句应为倒装语序。所以只有 A 合乎标准。

例 \_\_\_\_\_, he is still very healthy.

- A. Old although the man is
- B. Old as the old man is
- C. As the man is old
- D. How old as the man

(虽然年迈,那老人仍很健康。)

此句为形容词 + as 结构,因此选 B。

语序题还有一个值得注意的现象就是在一些复合句中,不论主句为疑问或是肯定句,从句虽有特殊疑问词引导,仍用肯定句而不用一般疑问句。

例 He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ there.

- A. how long time I had been
- B. how long had I been
- C. how long time had I been
- D. how long I had been

(他想知道我在那里有多久了。)

此句中从句虽有 how long 引导,但因它是从句,所以仍然用肯定句,选 D。

- 例 Did you ask him how much \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. did it cost                      B. cost it  
C. it cost                          D. it costed

(你问了他这要花多少钱吗?)

此句主句虽为一般疑问句,从句仍然用肯定语序,所以选 C。

#### 4. 非谓语动词

非谓语动词主要是指动词不定式和动词的-ing 形式。它们在句中可以充当主语、定语、宾语、补足语、状语、表语等。关于这两种形式的最基本的知识考生应该说已经具备了。考生要注意的是某些词的特殊要求。如: It's no use doing sth. ; look forward to doing sth. ; feel like doing sth. ; remember to do sth. ; remember doing sth. ; can't help doing sth. ... 等等。这些都是固定的表达方式。考生平时应多留心去观察发现各种不同的词对非谓语动词的不同要求。

值得注意的是-ing 形式出现时,从句的逻辑主语与主句的主语不相符。这只在几种情况下是允许的。如 Time permitting... ; Weather permitting... ; It being a fine day... 等等。考生对这些例外的用法一定要牢记在心。

#### 5. 肯定与否定的一致

肯定与否定的一致主要是指在对反意问句的回答中经常出现的问题。

- 例 We had to wait a long time to get our visas, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. don't we                      B. didn't we  
C. couldn't we                  D. shouldn't we

(我们得等好久才能得到签证,是吗?)

按照对反意疑问句的回答的要求,需要首先找出主句中的谓语动词,然后在从句里挑选对应的肯定或否定疑问句。此句中主句的谓语动词为肯定的 had,所以在从句中应用助动词 did 来否定反问,因此应该选 B。

例 Let's go swimming, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. will we

B. don't we

C. are we

D. shall we

(我们去游泳好吗?)

此句型应引起考生的高度重视。此句为祈使句。肯定的陈述部分与疑问部分没有反意关系,后面加上一简短的问句,只是为了使口气变得客气些。所以不是反意疑问句,不能按反意疑问句的要求来回答。由 let 引导的祈使句,其简短疑问后通常为 shall we?, 所以选 D。由动词原形开头的祈使句,其简短问句为 will you?

## 6. 虚拟语气

虚拟语气是每次考试必有的一种题型。考生一般已经熟悉了虚拟语气的最基本的句型搭配,这里要提醒考生注意以下两点。

a. 如果表示虚拟的条件状语从句省略了连词 if,那么从句应使用倒装语序。

例 \_\_\_\_\_ arrived earlier, we would not have missed the party.

A. The invitation had

B. If had the invitation

C. Had the invitation

D. If the invitation

(如果早收到邀请,我们就不会错过那场晚会了。)

根据规则,只有 C 能用,因为带有 if 的两个选择项都不能用。

例 The experiment is expensive. But \_\_\_\_\_ succeed, we would be able to make production more efficient.

A. should we

B. if we

C. if should we

D. we should

(实验是昂贵的,但如果我们成功了,将会大幅度地提高产量。)

经过分析,可通过主句中 would be able 判断此句为虚拟语气。而 should we 这一选择符合虚拟语气的要求,所以应选 A。

b. 在表示主观判断、推测和表示要求、建议、命令的动词引导的宾语从句中和在相应的名词的表语从句及同位语从句中,一般用虚拟语气,而且虚拟语气的谓语仅由动词原形担任,不论它的逻辑主语为单数或复数。如: suggest, demand, insist, order, propose 等。

例 The proposal that the old building be demolished was made by the city planners.

(市里的设计规划者们提出了拆除这幢旧建筑的提议。)

The committee members proposed that the affairs be decided by ballot.

(委员们提议投票表决这件事。)

## 7. 其他

a. 对代词中的 other, another, any, one, that 等应引起注意。

例 “Do you have a recorder?” “Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.”

A. I have

B. I have it

C. I have one

D. I certain have

(“你有录音机吗?” “有”。)

问句中出现了 recorder 一词,而答句中为了避免重复,就可以用 one 来代替,所以用 C。“I have”只表明“我有”,但没表明“我有一台录音机。”

b. 对于冠词、应该注意的是 the 与身体某部位连用时的用法。

例 He grabbed me \_\_\_\_\_ and pulled me onto the bus.

A. an arm

B. by my arm

C. the arm

D. by the arm

(他抓住我的手臂把我拉到了汽车上。)

当用来指人体的任何一部位时,都用 the, 所以此选择为 D。

c. 形容词的比较如表示倍数、相等的关系等有时会引起麻烦。考生应注意,做到能举一反三。

例 I would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for my car if the salesman had insisted, because I really liked it.

A. as much twice

B. much twice

B. twice as much

D. times two

(如果那个车商坚持的话,我会付双倍的价钱的。因为我确实喜欢这辆车。)

twice 表承倍、次、乘

twice as ... as 是……的两倍

increase two times (twice) 增加了两倍

increase to two times (twice) 增加到两倍

increase by two times (twice) 增加到两倍

原句中表示的是付两倍的钱,也就是比现付的多一倍,所以用 C。

## II. 语法结构题(100 题)

- Alexander Gramham Bell once told his family that he \_\_\_\_\_ as a teacher of the deaf than as the inventor of telephone.  
A. would rather have been remembered  
B. would rather be remembered  
C. would rather to have been remembered  
D. would rather to be remembered
- \_\_\_\_\_ the bitter wind and cold, we left the shelter of the press dome for the grandstand.  
A. To ignore  
B. After ignoring

- C. Ignoring D. After having ignored
3. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ something positive from the disasters encountered by the heroic characters on stage .  
A. learning B. learned  
C. learns D. is learning
4. Mark Twain, one of the greatest American novelists, began his career on a newspaper and \_\_\_\_\_ to be a journalist.  
A. himself long considered  
B. long considered himself  
C. long considering himself  
D. was long himself considered
5. Doctors are currently using mental imagery in the hope that it might prove \_\_\_\_\_ in the treatment of cancer.  
A. helpful B. for help  
C. helpfully D. with the help
6. \_\_\_\_\_ stone tools and animal remains found with the human fossils, anthropologists have determined that Neanderthal Man was a successful hunter.  
A. When the B. The C. Both the D. From the
7. \_\_\_\_\_ its outstanding hardness, the less valuable forms of the diamond are used by industry in the manufacture of cutting tools.  
A. Beyond B. Such as  
C. In spite of D. Because of
8. Prior to our conference, the executive director had requested that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ well prepared.  
A. is B. be C. was D. will be
9. \_\_\_\_\_ tornadoes occur in many regions of the world, they are most prevalent in the United States.

A. As B. Yet C. Although D. Since

10. Many animals use odours (气味) for identification, \_\_\_\_\_, sexual attraction, alarm, and a variety of other purposes.

A. the territorial marking B. they mark territory

C. territorial marking D. mark territory

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ the match on the Saturday before and I was looking forward to the next one.

A. had watched

B. watched

C. have watched

D. did watch

12. \_\_\_\_\_ dates from the end of the eighteenth century.

A. The modern circus

B. That the modern circus

C. While the modern circus

D. The modern circus that

13. The bite of most varieties of poisonous spider is \_\_\_\_\_ the sting of a bee.

A. more no deadly than B. no deadly more than

C. no more deadly than D. more deadly than not

14. Technological advances aid in teaching, \_\_\_\_\_ the basic role of teachers stays the same.

A. with B. because C. despite D. but

15. Tea has to steep in hot water before the best taste \_\_\_\_\_.

A. achieves

B. is achieved

C. has achieved

D. is achieving

16. Although the members of the faculty seem inflexible, \_\_\_\_\_ to suggestions.

A. they are always open

B. always they are open

C. are they always open

D. they are open always

17. National Park conservationists think \_\_\_\_\_ concession



- stands spoil the natural beauty of the park.
- A. of    B. about    C. that    D. a lot
18. Little is known about platinum \_\_\_\_\_ so little of it exists.  
A. but    B. why    C. because    D. although
19. The life span of the average American male is 71 years,  
\_\_\_\_\_ that of the female is 78 years.  
A. because    B. otherwise  
C. while    D. not only
20. Automobiles \_\_\_\_\_ gas emit fewer dangerous pollutants  
into the atmosphere.  
A. using    B. use    C. that using    D. can use
21. The mayor felt that the police, in spite of the reports, had  
done \_\_\_\_\_ best in a difficult situation.  
A. its    B. their    C. his    D. our
22. Had the damage been worse, the insurance company \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would pay    B. paid  
C. would have paid    D. had paid
23. \_\_\_\_\_ 1895 did Cornell University begin to offer a degree in  
ornithology.  
A. Not until    B. Not since  
C. Until    D. It was in
24. The cubists (立体派艺术家) were concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ a  
given subject from different points of view simultaneously.  
A. how had they represented  
B. how did they represent  
C. how to represent  
D. how to represent it
25. A biologist does not merely describe organisms, but tries to  
learn \_\_\_\_\_ act as they do.