



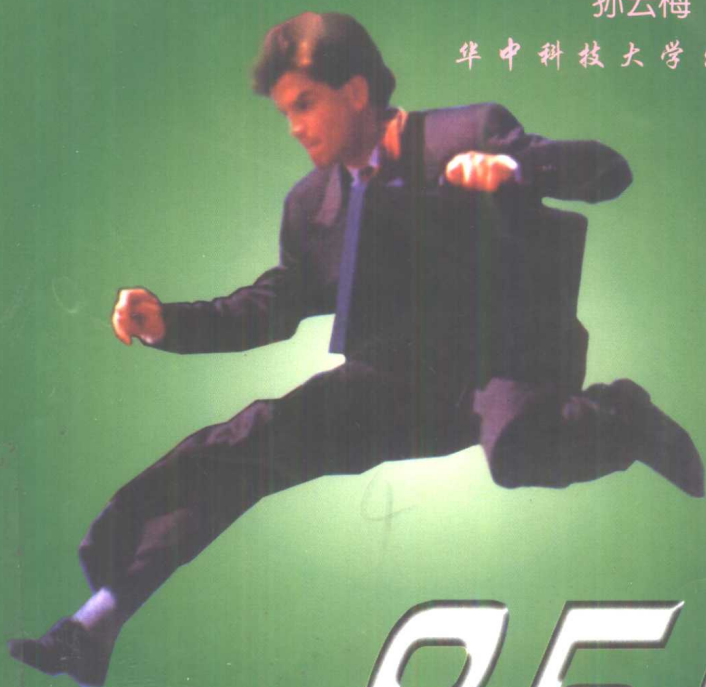
◆ 题题通, 让你考试好轻松!

# 英语 六级

## 800 典型题

孙云梅 张迎丰

华中科技大学出版社



编者辅导的班级  
一次性通过率

85% 以上

11310-42

17

新大纲

新考纲

新词表

高通过率

# 英语六级 800 典型题

孙云梅 张迎丰

华中科技大学出版社  
(华中科技大学出版社)

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语六级 800 典型题/孙云梅 张迎丰  
武汉:华中科技大学出版社, 2001 年 1 月  
ISBN 7-5609-2343-7

I. 英…

II. ①孙… ②张…

III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题

IV. H31

**英语六级 800 典型题**

孙云梅 张迎丰

责任编辑:周清涛  
责任校对:张兴田

封面设计:秦 茹  
责任监印:张正林

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87545012

经 销:新华书店湖北发行所

录 排:华中科技大学出版社照排室

印 刷:华中科技大学出版社印刷厂

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:11

字数:264 000

版次:2001 年 1 月第 1 版 印次:2001 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—8 000

ISBN 7-5609-2343-7/H·358

定价:12.00 元

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

## 内 容 提 要

本书是依据教育部 1999 年 9 月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》,以历年(包括 2000 年 1 月和 6 月)英语六级考试真题为原始材料编写而成。

全书共分五大部分:前四部分分别为“阅读理解”、“词汇”、“改错”和“简短回答题”,每一部分又包括“题型及考点分析与讲解”和相应的“综合练习”;第五部分为“综合练习题答案”,为帮助考试重点攻克词汇难关,特别对词汇综合练习答案进行讲解。

本书专供准备参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生进行强化训练。



本书是根据教育部 1999 年 9 月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求,为帮助参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生顺利通过考试而提供的一本针对性强、覆盖面广的复习题集,包括阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、词汇选择(Vocabulary)、改错(Error Correction)和简短回答(Short Answer Questions)四个部分。

本书以历年六级实考试题为例,对以上四种六级统考题型进行了深入细致地分析与研究,归纳和总结出考试大纲对六级各题型的要求,对六级各类题型的命题方式、常见的命题思路进行了分类和剖析,并提出了相应的考试指导。

本书的例题及练习题全部取自历年大学英语六级考试真题。以真题为例并用真题进行大量操练,不仅能使考生系统地、有效地掌握阅读理解、词汇、改错与简答这四种题型,还可使考生发现和紧跟这些题型的命题趋势,从而更有针对性地进行复习和备考。同时本书附全部题目的答案,并对词汇综合练习部分的答案进行解答,帮助考生理解答案,辨别其中的细微差别,对通过六级、夺得六级高分以及提高应用英语的能力十分有利。

本书专供准备参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生进行强化训练。

## 第一部分 阅读理解

- 一、题型及考点分析与讲解 ..... (1)
- 二、阅读理解综合练习 ..... (27)

## 第二部分 词汇

- 一、题型及考点分析与讲解 ..... (154)
- 二、词汇综合练习 ..... (168)

## 第三部分 综合改错

- 一、题型及考点分析与讲解 ..... (222)
- 二、改错综合练习 ..... (226)

## 第四部分 简短回答

- 一、题型及考点分析与讲解 ..... (240)
- 二、简短回答综合练习 ..... (244)

## 第五部分 综合练习题答案

- 一、阅读理解综合练习 ..... (265)
- 二、词汇综合练习 ..... (267)
- 三、改错综合练习 ..... (269)

四、简短回答综合练习 .....	(273)
五、词汇综合练习详解 .....	(275)

## 一、题型及考点分析与讲解

国家教育部颁布的最新《大学英语教学大纲》指出,“大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译的能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息。”所谓较强的阅读能力,包括阅读速度和阅读理解两方面。大纲对六级英语的具体要求是能顺利阅读并正确理解语言难度较高、题材广泛的一般性文章,掌握中心大意,理解有关的事实和细节,能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,了解作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 个词,在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总数 3% 的材料时,能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节,阅读速度达到每分钟 120 词。

根据以上大纲对英语较高阅读能力的要求,在大学英语六级考试的试卷构成中阅读部分占时 35 分钟,阅读材料篇幅为 1 400 词,分为四篇文章,每篇文章有 5 个多项选择题。这些题目主要分为以下几大类型。

### (一)主旨和大意题

了解文章的主旨和大意是阅读理解的一个非常重要的目的。它要求考生要具有概括、归纳和总结的能力。一般来说,作者展示中心思想的方法都是由文章中的主题句的综合信息来提示给读



者,也有用含蓄手法把主题思想综合于全文,这就要求考生既要会找主题句,又要能够从整篇上把握中心,综合每一段的信息,最后归纳出全文的主题思想。

六级试题段落主旨大意题分为考查考生对某一段中心思想的总结和全文中心思想的总结,命题时具体的提问方式如下:

1. What's the subject of the passage?
2. The main idea (point) of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
5. The theme (central idea) of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The main point the author makes in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The purpose of writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The author writes the passage to \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The main idea of paragraph... is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Paragraph... mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

### 1. 段落主旨题

如果考题是考查考生总结、概括段落的中心大意,考生就要注意这一段落的第一句或最后一句,因为段落的主旨句常出现在段首或段尾,有时也在段落的中间,极少时是几句话的综合,并不直接在某一句中体现。

**例 1** (1991 年 6 月第 1 篇第 22 题)

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less

justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant that they do not want their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems... and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationship.

Q: The first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the teenagers' criticism of their parents
- B) misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
- C) the dominance of the parents over their children
- D) the teenagers' ability to deal with crisis

正确答案是 A)。本题考查学生对文章第一段中心思想的把握。首句即是本段主题句,即年轻人有时批评和责备他们的父母,认为他们的父母应对他们之间的误解负责,这是很正常的事。后面几行是对他们父母不满的原因,形容他们父母的关键词有: possessive (私有的), dominant (统治的), do not trust (不信任), talk too much about problems (对问题谈得太多), no sense of humor (无幽默感), 等等。

**例 2** (1995 年 6 月第 3 篇第 31 题)

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the "how to" aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its content, and implications. Much of the "how to" material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from

which broad generalized principles can be developed.

Q: The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalism
- B) importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewing
- C) concepts and contextual implications of secondary importance to journalistic interviewing
- D) personal experiences and general impressions should be excluded from journalistic interviews

正确答案是B)。文章的中心思想在某一句中是找不到的,需要综合全文的意思。本文开头告诉我们关于新闻采访的书很多,其重要性也在这些书中反映出来。本文最后又告诉我们系统的研究行家的实践,新闻采访会让人有所收益的,因为这样的研究可使人在大量材料的基础上总结出普遍适用的原则。A)只是本段的一部分内容;C)、D)的内容文中没有提到。

**例 3** (1990 年 1 月第 4 篇第 37 题第 2 段)

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a. m., one week, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. the next, and 4 p. m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is

spent on neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

Q: The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the inconveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
- B) the disturbance of the daily life cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
- C) the fact that people working at night are often less effective
- D) the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers

正确答案是 B)。本题要求考生抓住第二段的中心大意, 正确回答 24 小时轮班工作的主要问题在哪里。第二段最后一句说, 工人“刚刚习惯了某一班次的时间安排, 却又要倒班了。这样, 他在大部分时间里工作和睡眠效率都不高”。所以关键在于工人的日常生活周期规律被打乱了。

## 2. 全篇主旨题

这种考题主要考查考生对全篇文章中心大意的概括能力。作者展示中心思想的方法也不尽相同, 有时是在首段, 用主题句等方式表达出来; 有时是在中段或尾段。有主题句的, 作者总是使其他各部分紧密围绕其主题句, 然后层层展开, 细致进行阐述, 有时会用例证等帮助主题进一步明了化。因此考生应快速扫视每篇文章的首段(常为 introduction)和尾段落(常为 conclusion), 以及每一段的首句和尾句, 这对于解答全篇中心大意题极有帮助。

**例 1** (首段主题句) (1995 年 6 月第 30 题)

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable

occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the unattractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups of photographs of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the

order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive man, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

Q: The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
- B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
- C) demand equal rights for women
- D) emphasize the importance of appearance

正确答案是 A)。第一段结尾说到 beauty can become a liability(美可能是不利的),然后在后面几段中分别详细阐述了美不利的种种情况,如在行政管理工作、在政治方向等方面带来的不利情况。

**例 2** (尾段主题句)(1991 年 6 月第 40 题)

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present, it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the base of a closely reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspace in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-

county planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time, which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

Q: The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) better use of greenspace facilities should be made so as to improve the quality of our life
- B) attention must be directed to the improvement of recreative possibilities
- C) the urban environment is providing more recreation activities than it did many years ago
- D) Priority must be given to the development of obligatory activities

正确答案是 A)。本题考查考生把握文章中心思想的能力。文

章第一段的第一句告诉我们绿化对城市生活环境的质量高低起着很重要的作用。第一段的最后一句又专门探讨绿化地带的娱乐功能,即 I shall, within the scope of this lecture,... namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities。这在第二段的第三和第四句以及最后一段中都得到了进一步的强调。

## (二)阐述说明主旨和大意的细节题

细节是阅读理解考题中比重较大的一部分。它要求考生在浏览文章时,准确地把握文章所阐述的一些事实和细节。这类题考查考生在了解全文大意的同时,对作者所阐述的某些观点的论述,以及对一些表示事实的情节有一定的把握。一般来说,这类考题中,题干+正确选项=原文中一句或几句的信息值。因此在做此类考题时,考生应该注意以下两点。

1. 要在原文中找到与题干相关联的关键词语或惯用法,仔细阅读它出现的语境,然后再在选项中找到与其意思相近的语句。
2. 有些细节问题,并不是基于某一词语的替换,而是基于一句或几句话所表达的内容的综合。因此,考生要在了解全文大意的基础上,综合各种信息,进行推理,得出作者要表达的真实思想。其常见的提问方式如下:
  - 1) According to the passage, it is... that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) The author describes... as... because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ... is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) ... People have to admit that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) During the years from... to..., the... of... \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6) What influences... most in... is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7) A chief factor in... in the 19th century is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 8) According to the passage, the problem of... partly arise



from... \_\_\_\_\_.

9) According to the passage, the best solution to... is \_\_\_\_\_.

10) Which of the following statements is true/not true?

**例 1** (1989 年 1 月第 27—29 题)

To say that child learns by imitation and that the way to teach is to set a good example oversimplifies. No child imitates every action he sees. Sometimes, the example the parent wants him to follow is ignored while he takes over contrary patterns from some other example. Therefore we must turn to a more subtle theory than “Monkey see, monkey do.”

Look at it from the child's point of view. Here he is in a new situation, lacking a ready response. He is seeking a response which will gain certain ends. If he lacks a ready response for the situation, and cannot reason out what to do, he observes a model that seems able to get the right result. The child looks for an authority or expert who can show what to do.

There is a second element at work in this situation. The child may be able to attain his immediate goal only to find that his method brings criticism from people who observe him. When shouting across the house achieves his immediate end of delivering a message, he is told emphatically that such a *racket* (叫嚷) is unpleasant, that he should walk into the next room and say his say quietly. Thus, the desire to solve any objective situation is overlaid with the desire to solve it properly. One of the early things the child learns is that he gets more affection and approval when his parents like his response. Then other adults reward some actions and criticize others. If one is to maintain the support of others and his own self-respect, he must adopt