



CET-6 考试命题研究组 策划

大学英语六级 简答  
College English 改错

考易通

刘五宁 编著

College English

● 集应试功能精华

● 融学习策略思想

● 教动手动脑方法



中国社会科学出版社

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## 图书在版目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级简答·改错考易通/刘五宁编著. —北京: 中国社会出版社, 2001. 11

ISBN 7-80146-548-2

I. 大... II. 刘... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 076886 号

丛 书 名: 大学英语考易通丛书

书 名: 大学英语六级简答·改错考易通

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编 著 者: 刘五宁

责任编辑: 缪传忠

出版发行: 中国社会出版社 邮政编码: 100032

通联方法: 北京西城区二龙路甲 33 号新龙大厦

电话: 66051698 电传: 66051713

经 销: 各地新华书店

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印刷装订: 保定市大丰彩印厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 10.75

字 数: 267 千字

版 次: 2001 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次: 2001 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1-10000 册

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书 号: ISBN 7-80146-548-2/H·21

定 价: 13.80 元

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(凡中国社会版图书有缺漏页、残破等质量问题, 本社负责调换)

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# 前 言

本书参照《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》的标准,根据《全国大学英语六级新题型》的要求,参考了多部同类书籍资料,对“简短回答问题”和“综合改错”做了深入浅出的分析、注释,为准备参加六级考试的考生提供了充足的练习资料。

本书分为两部分。第一部分是简答题备考策略;第二部分是改错备考策略。各部分又分为应试技巧篇、知识归纳篇和考前实战篇。书中附有往年和最近两次六级考试真题及分析。

本书的编写原则:

一、反映大学英语六级考试的动态及发展趋势,适应题型变化后新形势的严格要求。书中列举六级考试真题和评分实例,对于现有六级复习、考试的想法包容各家观点之长,汇集各类考题例句、练习句。这样做的目的是使考生广泛接触、适应新变化、迅速提高应试水平。

二、针对性强,重点突出,难度合理。简答题选题时考虑了大学生的兴趣特点和考题难度要求。改错题选择时,对于语法,重点放在与考点相关和学生常见错误项目上。练习中选用了一些略高于考纲的题目,旨在突破考生学习极限,发挥考生学习潜能,帮助考生稳操胜券。

三、选材覆盖面广,内容丰富多样,资料时代感强,信息新。习题中有最近的国际会议发言,最新的新闻时事:有广告、发言稿、论文,还有幽默故事;有军事、经济、文化、科技、社会、思想等。因此,本书既是考生参考用书,也可作爱好者和自学者的消遣、学习之用。

因为时间仓促,作者水平受限,疏忽谬误在所难免。恳请各位专家、读者给以批评指正。

在此,向所有直接、间接给我热忱帮助的各位教授、老师、朋友及我的家人,真诚致谢!

编著者

2001年10月

# 致 读 者

## 开心一笑闯难关

### ——与读者共享

前几天,我们接到一篇来自美国的短小趣文,文章令人忍俊不禁。现将它呈现给读者,愿这篇小短文的轻松、风趣调动起同学们的饱满情绪,在艰苦的备考中既充实、紧张,又放松、自然,在考场上取得自己满意的成绩。

该文用计算机网络语言,以一问一答的书信形式,以幽默的口吻,讲述了一位年轻男子的新婚家庭生活。

信息技术的飞跃发展,给我们的经济、社会生活和文化艺术都带来不小的影响。这篇短文就是生动地反映了这种科技、语言和文化的美妙结合。

中国的汉语是世界文化遗产,5000年的文明发展史造就了她的博大精深和绚丽繁华。学习了英语以后,我们也可以体会到她特有的语言表现力和语言美感。

信息通讯技术的发展、普及,把我们与世界各地都密切联系在一起。各种语言的人都在互相了解、学习、进步。

同学们现在已经具备了一定的语言水平。当你为短文会心一笑时,你一定会感受到这种语言的感人力量,感到世界的飞速进步,感到学习英语的紧迫感,感到提高英语能力的必要性。而这些,正是本书作者的真切希望。

Dear Tech Support,

Last year I upgraded from Girlfriend 7.0 to Wife 1.0 and noticed that the new program began unexpected child processing that took up a lot of new space and valuable resources. No mention of this phenomenon was included in the product brochure.

In addition, Wife 1.0 installs itself into all other programs and launches during system initialization, where it monitors all other system activity. Applications such as Poker Night 10.3, Drunken Boys Night 2.5 and Saturday Football 5.0 no longer run, crashing the system whenever selected.

I cannot seem to keep Wife 1.0 in the background while attempting to run some of my other favorite applications. I am thinking about going back to Girlfriend 7.0, but the uninstall does not work on this program.

Can you please help me !!!???

Thanks,

A TROUBLED USER

Dear TROUBLED USER,

This is a very common problem men complain about, but is mostly due to a primary misconception. Many people upgrade from Girlfriend 7.0 to Wife 1.0 with the idea that Wife 1.0 is merely a UTILITIES & ENTERTAINMENT program. Wife 1.0 is an OPERATING SYSTEM and designed by it's creator to run everything.

It is unlikely you would be able to purge Wife 1.0 and still convert back to Girlfriend 7.0. Hidden operating files within your system would cause Girlfriend 7.0 to emulate Wife 1.0 so nothing is gained. It is impossible to uninstall, delete, or purge the program

files from the system once installed. You cannot go back to Girlfriend 7.0 because Wife 1.0 is not designed to do this.

Some have tried to install Girlfriend 8.0 or Wife 2.0 but end up with more problems than the original system. Look in your manual under “Warnings-Alimony / Child support”. I recommend you keep Wife 1.0 and deal with the situation.

I suggest installing background application program C: \ YES DEAR to alleviate software augmentation. Having installed Wife 1.0 myself, I might also suggest you read the entire section regarding General Partnership Faults (GPFs). You must assume all responsibility for faults and problems that might occur, regardless of their cause. The best course of action will be to enter the command C: \ APOLOGIZE. In any case avoid excessive use of C: \ YES DEAR because ultimately you may have to give the C: \ APOLOGIZE command before the operating system will return to normal. The system will run smoothly as long as you take the blame for all the GPFs.

Wife 1.0 is a great program, but very high-maintenance. Consider buying additional software to improve the performance of Wife 1.0. I recommend Flowers 3.1 and Diamonds 2K. Do not, under any circumstances install Secretary with Short Skirt 3.3. This is not a supported application for Wife 1.0 and is likely to cause irreversible damage to the operating system.

(译文见附录二)

编著者

2001年10月



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# 第一部分 简答题备考策略

## 第一章 应试技巧篇

### 第一节 教纲与考纲的要求

从1997年开始,大学英语四、六级考试(CET—4和CET—6)都增设了“简短回答题”的新题型。简答题是考核学生阅读能力、分析概括能力、书面表达能力的一种难度较高的考试题型。在历年的大学英语四、六级考试中,是考生得分率最低的题型之一。然而,只要我们了解《大学英语教学大纲》与《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求,系统学习、复习相关语言知识,掌握一定考试技巧,我们完全有可能在“简短回答题”中取得理想的成绩。

1998年底审定通过的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本),对于大学高级英语(六级阶段)阅读能力的要求是,“能顺利阅读语言难度较高、内容广泛、体裁多样的文章,掌握中心大意及事实细节,领会作者的观点和态度,能就文章的内容进行预测、分析、推理、判断和综合概括,能分析篇章结构,阅读速度达到每分钟100词。在阅读篇章幅度较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数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150词。”大纲对于大学高级英语(六级阶段)写作能力的要求是“能在阅读难度与课文难度相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题、写提纲和摘要……,内容完整,文理通顺,表达意思清楚。”

在《大学英语六级考试大纲》中,具体要求是,阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系;
2. 既能理解字面的意义,也能理解隐含的意义;

3. 既能理解事实和细节,也能理解所读材料的主旨和大意;
4. 能对文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。

阅读理解部分的目的是,测试学生通常阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。在《考纲》中,对于写作的要求是“切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,文理通顺”。

《教纲》和《考纲》对我们的要求是十分明确和具体的。简单地说,简答题是基于阅读与写作之上的。它是一种变相的阅读题,压缩的写作题;是既要求准确,也要求速度的试题;是一种综合能力考查的主观类题型。这要求考生在考前有大量、充分的阅读和语言表达练习。希望同学们严格按照教纲和考纲的要求,注意阅读与书面表达的难度、题材、体裁,扩大词汇量,开阔知识面,提高阅读与表达的准确度和速度,争取六级考试考出好成绩。

## 第二节 简答题考试题型与评分实例

1997年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了第二批新题型。“简短回答题”安排在“阅读理解”之后。每次考试为一篇文章,约300词左右,文章后有5个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为15分钟,满分为10分。“简短回答题”主要是考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力和简洁语言书面表达能力。

“简短回答题”的评分原则和标准如下:

一、简答题要求学生在读懂文章的基础上,用准确简洁的语言回答问题。在评分时同时考虑内容和语言。每题满分为2分,最低分为0分。

二、给分标准:

2分——答出全部内容,语言正确。

1分——答出部分内容,语言正确。

0分——没有答对问题。

三、扣分标准:

1. 语言错误扣 0.5 分, 每题语言错误扣分不超过 0.5 分(标点符号和大小写错误忽略不计)

2. 涉及无关内容者扣 0.5 分; 若答案中有相互矛盾的内容, 则相互矛盾的内容皆不得分;

3. 整句原封不动照搬应扣分, 照搬一句扣 0.5 分, 照搬两句及两句以上不得分(使用相同标点符号, 字母大小写, 人称或时态变化, 使用相同的单词和短语不算照搬);

4. 考生所给答案超过 10 个单词扣 0.5 分。

### 简答题评分实例

#### (SAQ6-9901)

*Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

Many parents who welcome the idea of turning off the TV and spending more time with the family are still worried that without TV they would constantly be on call as entertainers for their children. They remember thinking up all sorts of things to do when they were kids. But their kids seem different, less resourceful, somehow. When there is nothing to do, these parents observe regretfully. Their kids seem unable to come up with anything to do besides turning on the TV.

One father, for example, says, "When I was a kid, we were always thinking up things to do projects and games. We certainly never complained in an annoying way to our parents, 'I have nothing to do!'" He compares this with his own children today: "They're simply lazy. If someone doesn't entertain them, they will happily sit there watching TV all day."

There is one word for this father's disappointment: unfair. It is as if he were disappointed in them for not reading Greek though

they have never studied the language. He deplores (哀叹) his children's lack of inventiveness, as if the ability to play were something innate (天生的) that his children are missing. In fact, while the tendency to play is built into human species, the actual ability to play, to imagine, to invent, to elaborate on reality in a playful way, and the ability to gain fulfillment from it, these are skills they have to be learned and developed. Such disappointment, however, is not only unjust, it is also destructive. Sensing their parents' disappointment, children come to believe that they are, indeed, lacking something, and that this makes them less worthy of admiration and respect. Giving children the opportunity to develop new resources, to enlarge their horizons and discover the pleasure of doing things on their own is, on the other hand, a way to help children to develop a confident feeling about themselves as capable and interesting people.

**Questions:**

S1. According to many parents, without TV, their children would like them to \_\_\_\_\_.

S2. Many parents know that, instead of watching a lot of TV, their children should \_\_\_\_\_.

S3. The father often blames his children for not being able to entertain themselves. This is unfair because they \_\_\_\_\_.

S4. When parents show constant disappointment in their children, the destructive effect is that the children will \_\_\_\_\_.

S5. Developing children's self-confidence helps bring them up to be \_\_\_\_\_.

说明:

1. 如内容正确,有语言错误,同时词数超过,得1分;如内容

正确,词数超过,同时有无关信息,得 1 分。

2. 如内容正确,有语言错误,同时词数超过,又有无关信息,得 0.5 分。

3. 答题与问题无关,得 0 分。

参考答案

S1. be their entertainers.

S2. think up things to do / come up with things to do

S3. haven't had the chance to develop the ability to play

haven't developed the ability to play

haven't learned or developed the ability to play

S4. lose their self-confidence

become less self-confident

be uncertain about themselves

S5. capable and interesting people

其他为分别可获 2 分、1.5 分、1 分、0.5 分或 0 分的各组情况。

关于 S1

2 分

1. be on call as entertainers

2. play with them

3. be entertainers

4. entertain them

5. serve as entertainers

6. spend more time with them

1.5 分

1. be entertained by their parents

2. constantly be on call as entertainers for their children

3. join them and provide all sorts of games



4. look on their parents as their entertainers and play with them
5. entertain with them
6. supply entertain ment for them

1分

1. be entertained by their parents or anyone else
2. spend more time with the family
3. entertain their kids seem unable to do anything without TV
4. think up many things for them
5. entertain them constantly, have more talk with them

0.5分

1. enjoy lives with them, talking or playing together
2. spending more time with the family
3. provide more entertainments than now

0分

1. come up with nothing to do
2. have nothing to do with them
3. something to entertain them instead of TV
4. seem unable to come up with anything
5. talk about things they did when they were kids

关于 S2

2分

1. think up all sorts of things to do
2. think up things to do such as projects and games
3. think up things to do on their own
4. study, play or do something valuable
5. always have their own things to do