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丛书主编
上海交通大学 赵晓红

专项能力提高系列

大学英语6级

完形/改错周周练

本册主编 陈慧莲 庄起敏 李晓霞



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内 容 提 要

本书是“考试桥丛书”中“专项能力提高系列”之一,是针对大学英语六级考试中完形填空和改错题编写。内容科学合理地安排在一个学期 16 周内,既有对考试命题的简要概括的总结,也有对考试方法和技巧的深入分析,更有全方位、由浅入深的足量练习,帮助读者从容应对六级考试。

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丛书总序

大学英语四、六级考试是目前国内规模最大的标准化考试,2009年参加考试的人数达到1700万。在这个庞大的人数背后,一方面是高校和社会对学生外语能力的要求在不断提高;一方面是大学英语教学的形式和内容也发生了很大的变化:教学不再只着重语言知识的传授,还要培养学生的各种应用能力。《大学英语课程教学要求》提出:大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。在这个前提下,各高校积极开设实用性强的各类英语选修课程,以此有效地培养学生用英语进行工作、沟通和学术交流的能力。同样,四、六级考试也进行了一系列的改革:增加听说环节、加强主观题考查力度、写作题材转向应用文等。

大学英语教学改革的目标是切实提高广大学生的英语实际运用能力,而大学英语四、六级考试改革则旨在科学、有效地评估广大考生的英语水平及其实际运用能力。考试和教学从来就不是一对矛盾,而是相互促进、相互依存的。作为从事大学英语教学的一线教师有必要、也有责任帮助学生掌握“大学英语教学基本要求”规定的教学内容,达到考试大纲所规定的目标,最终顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。这也是本套丛书编写的根本目的。

根据参加考试同学的水平,本丛书分为三个系列,从低到高依次为:基础备考知识系列、专项能力提高系列、考前冲刺热身系列。三个系列间既彼此独立,又相互关联,每个系列按照知识内容分若干册,针对学生在学习和考试中的难点作出分析和指点,使用者可结合自身情况,从低系列到高系列选择使用,有针对性地提高自身知识薄弱的环节。

本套丛书由上海交通大学外国语学院的教师领衔编写,参编教师均为在大学英语教学一线从事多年教学的骨干教师,编写中参照了“大学英语教学基本要求”,认真分析了大学英语考试大纲所规定的各项考试要点及样题,根据我国英语学习者英语学习中犯错的特点以及母语对英语学习可能造成的负面影响,在精讲的基础上设计了大量的练习。整套丛书具有较强的实用性和针对性,希望广大同学通过大量的操练、实践,达到学习掌握这些语言点和语言技能的目的。

作为正常课堂教学的补充,希望本丛书能有助于大学英语学习者打好语言基础,在学习语言,了解文化的同时,达到考纲要求,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

上海交通大学外国语学院
王同顺

前 言

本书紧紧围绕最新《大学英语六级考试大纲》的精神,针对六级考试中的完形填空和改错题型编写,既有对考试方法和技巧的简要概括和总结,更有全方位、由浅入深的练习,使读者合理安排一学期的学习计划,循序渐进地了解、熟悉、和掌握六级完形填空和改错的题型特点和基本解题技巧。

本书的基本结构是将大学英语六级完形填空和改错的内容分布到一个学期的16周,1到8周的内容集中在完形填空题型技巧的解析和训练中。该部分包括题型特点剖析、重要考点透析以及解题技巧和解题方法的点拨。9到16周则侧重短文改错题型的特点、考点、解题技巧以及解题步骤。每周设计5到7篇短文改错练习题和1个单元测试。练习题提供参考答案,单元测试代表了典型的考题,因而提供了详细的解析,方便读者研究学习。练习编排上由浅入深、由易到难。读者在大量的有针对性的练习中,提高语言水平和解题能力,减少和避免考试中该部分的失分。

本书的作者都是多年来在大学英语教学和考试辅导第一线上工作的中青年大学英语老师,教学经验丰富,教学资料详尽,态度严谨,教学科研能力较强。这是本书质量的最可靠保证。我们希望借此书帮助更多的同学提高语言能力、顺利通过考试,取得理想的成绩。

本书的编写出版过程中,承蒙上海电力学院、上海大学、上海交通大学以及上海外国语大学的多位老师的大力支持,在此表示感谢。

编 者

目 录

Week 1	六级完形填空的命题特点	1
Week 2	六级完形填空的主要考点(1)	10
Week 3	六级完形填空的主要考点(2)	19
Week 4	六级完形填空的主要考点(3)	28
Week 5	六级完形填空的主要考点(4)	37
Week 6	六级完形填空的一般解题步骤	46
Week 7	六级完形填空的解题技巧(1)	55
Week 8	六级完形填空的解题技巧(2)	64
Week 9	六级短文改错的命题特点	73
Week 10	六级短文改错的主要考点(1)	79
Week 11	六级短文改错的主要考点(2)	86
Week 12	六级短文改错的主要考点(3)	95
Week 13	六级短文改错的主要考点(4)	103
Week 14	六级短文改错的解题技巧(1)	111
Week 15	六级短文改错的解题技巧(2)	118
Week 16	六级短文改错的解题步骤	125



Week 1

六级完形填空的命题特点

指点迷津

完形填空通常为大学英语六级考试的第四部分,占总分 710 分的 10%,即 71 分,考生达到 42.6 分及格,答题时间为 15 分钟。其考试特点是:

- 文章大部分为说明文,题材涉及生活、科技、教育、文化、历史等内容。
- 在一篇难度适中,240~300 词左右的短文中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题给出的四个选项选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。
- 首句一般是整篇文章的中心句或引导句,为了使考生尽快抓住文章主旨,一般首句不设空。
- 主要考查考生对不同语境中规范语言要素(包括词汇、逻辑、语法结构、文化历史背景等)的掌握程度以及考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力。
- 旨在测试考生运用所学过的语法、词汇知识以及通过上下文的逻辑关系进行综合填空的能力,要求考生既要有扎实的语法知识基础和丰富的词汇量,又要有较强的阅读能力。

预测训练

Exercise 1

Man is a land animal, but he is also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has 1 the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food and a 2 way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, experts 3 that nearly two-thirds of the world's 4 live within eighty kilometers of the sea coast.

In the modern 5 world the sea offers many resources to help mankind 6. Resources on land are beginning to grow 7. The sea, however, still offers hope to supply many of man's needs in the future.

The riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology are 8. Oil and gas 9 has existed for nearly thirty years. 10 amounts of minerals such as iron, nickel and copper exist on the ocean 11, are ready to be 12. Fish farming promises to be a good way to 13 large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish is an 14

skill practiced in the past mainly by Oriental peoples.

15 oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way 16 to that of the steam in a steamship. Ocean 17 and waves offer possible use as a source of hydroelectric power.

Technology is enabling man to explore even 18 under the sea. New undersea technology is providing divers with diving suits and undersea chambers that are kept 19 sea-level pressure. The development of strong, new materials has 20 this possible.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A) served | B) fed | C) called | D) demanded |
| 2. A) agreeable | B) convenient | C) pleasant | D) awkward |
| 3. A) examine | B) research | C) estimate | D) study |
| 4. A) personage | B) plants | C) animals | D) population |
| 5. A) technological | B) cultural | C) commercial | D) industrial |
| 6. A) revive | B) survive | C) live | D) develop |
| 7. A) more | B) greater | C) less | D) fewer |
| 8. A) adorable | B) inevitable | C) sensitive | D) impressive |
| 9. A) exploration | B) usage | C) production | D) waste |
| 10. A) Avoidable | B) Valuable | C) Cherished | D) Small |
| 11. A) ground | B) basin | C) floor | D) base |
| 12. A) destroyed | B) mimed | C) buried | D) mined |
| 13. A) produce | B) manufacture | C) extract | D) take |
| 14. A) ideal | B) ancient | C) anticipated | D) uncommon |
| 15. A) Except | B) Except for | C) Besides | D) Beside |
| 16. A) like | B) peculiar | C) different | D) similar |
| 17. A) minerals | B) plants | C) currents | D) animals |
| 18. A) narrower | B) deeper | C) larger | D) stronger |
| 19. A) over | B) with | C) in | D) at |
| 20. A) made | B) did | C) performed | D) operated |

Exercise 2

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12~15 points above the 10 value of

100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a(an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) selected | B) prepared | C) obliged | D) pleased |
| 2. A) unique | B) particular | C) special | D) rare |
| 3. A) of | B) with | C) in | D) against |
| 4. A) subsequently | B) presently | C) previously | D) lately |
| 5. A) Only | B) So | C) Even | D) Hence |
| 6. A) thought | B) sight | C) cost | D) risk |
| 7. A) advises | B) suggests | C) protests | D) objects |
| 8. A) progress | B) fact | C) need | D) question |
| 9. A) attaining | B) scoring | C) reaching | D) calculating |
| 10. A) normal | B) common | C) mean | D) total |
| 11. A) unconsciously | B) disproportionately | C) indefinitely | D) unaccountably |
| 12. A) missions | B) fortunes | C) interests | D) careers |
| 13. A) affirm | B) witness | C) observe | D) approve |
| 14. A) moreover | B) therefore | C) however | D) meanwhile |
| 15. A) given up | B) got over | C) carried on | D) put down |
| 16. A) assessing | B) supervising | C) administering | D) valuing |
| 17. A) development | B) origin | C) consequence | D) instrument |
| 18. A) linked | B) integrated | C) woven | D) combined |
| 19. A) limited | B) subjected | C) converted | D) directed |
| 20. A) paradoxical | B) incompatible | C) inevitable | D) continuous |

Exercise 3

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest instruments. It is the result of many centuries of development. 1 it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are 2 tubes. They are all blown. And they all use the player's 3 to produce the basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to 4 its design, size, shape, material, and method of 5. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive 6, enable the 7 to play all the notes of the scale, 8 the range higher and lower, make it 9 to play more difficult music and, in 10, be easier to play well. The remarkable way 11 which the modern trumpet 12 these goals is a measure of the success of all those who struggled to 13 this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of 14 instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different 15. There are cornets, bugles, and a number of 16 that are all similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that can 17 one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal 18 of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many 19. From the use of trumpets in ancient religious ceremonies to the part they play in modern rock bands, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about 20 and its development.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A) Because | B) Although | C) While | D) However |
| 2. A) empty | B) narrow | C) hollow | D) vacant |
| 3. A) arms | B) feet | C) hands | D) lips |
| 4. A) improve | B) produce | C) generate | D) make |
| 5. A) preservation | B) construction | C) conservation | D) destruction |
| 6. A) tune | B) rhyme | C) tone | D) rhythm |
| 7. A) operator | B) singer | C) actor | D) performer |
| 8. A) expand | B) enlarge | C) extend | D) strengthen |
| 9. A) difficult | B) possible | C) available | D) accessible |
| 10. A) general | B) detail | C) a whole | D) a part |
| 11. A) in | B) at | C) by | D) through |
| 12. A) sets | B) receives | C) obtains | D) achieves |
| 13. A) predict | B) infect | C) perfect | D) detect |
| 14. A) relating | B) related | C) relevant | D) relative |
| 15. A) shapes | B) chains | C) holes | D) styles |
| 16. A) other | B) the other | C) another | D) others |
| 17. A) swirl | B) stir | C) split | D) swell |
| 18. A) responsible | B) qualified | C) capable | D) available |
| 19. A) cultures | B) religions | C) positions | D) interests |
| 20. A) innovation | B) civilization | C) socialization | D) revolution |

Exercise 4

During the 1980s, unemployment and underemployment in some countries was as high as 90 percent. Some countries did not 1 enough food; basic needs in housing and clothing were not 2. Many of these countries 3 the industrial processes of the developed nations for solutions.

However, problems cannot always be solved by copying the 4 nations. Industry in the developed nations is highly automated and very 5. It provides fewer jobs than labor-intensive industrial processes, and highly 6 workers are needed to 7 and repair the equipment. These workers must be trained, 8 many nations do not have the necessary

training institutions. Thus, the 9 of importing industry becomes higher. Students must be sent abroad to receive 10 and professional training. 11, just to begin training, the students must 12 learn English, French, German, or Japanese. These countries always invest much 13 the abroad education, but some students do not return home.

All nations agree that science and technology 14 be shared. The point is, countries 15 the industrial processes of the developed nations need to look carefully 16 the costs, because many of these costs are 17. Students from these nations should 18 the problems of the industrialized countries closely. 19 care, they will take home not the problems of science and technology, 20 the benefits.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) generate | B) raise | C) produce | D) manufacture |
| 2. A) answered | B) met | C) appeased | D) matched |
| 3. A) looked to | B) looked after | C) looked into | D) looked about |
| 4. A) industrious | B) industrial | C) industry | D) industrialized |
| 5. A) extortionate | B) mechanical | C) flourishing | D) complicated |
| 6. A) gifted | B) skilled | C) trained | D) paid |
| 7. A) keep | B) maintain | C) retain | D) protect |
| 8. A) since | B) so | C) and | D) yet |
| 9. A) charge | B) price | C) cost | D) value |
| 10. A) vocative | B) vocabulary | C) vocational | D) vocal |
| 11. A) Frequently | B) Incidentally | C) Occasionally | D) Eventually |
| 12. A) soon | B) quickly | C) immediately | D) first |
| 13. A) in | B) on | C) for | D) with |
| 14. A) might | B) should | C) would | D) will |
| 15. A) adopting | B) conducting | C) adapting | D) adjusting |
| 16. A) to | B) at | C) on | D) about |
| 17. A) dormant | B) quiescent | C) obvious | D) latent |
| 18. A) tackle | B) learn | C) study | D) deal |
| 19. A) In | B) Through | C) With | D) Under |
| 20. A) except | B) nor | C) or | D) but |

Exercise 5

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they 1 at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of 2, they are always taken 3 of by designers and big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put 4 because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is 5 of standing in front of a wardrobe 6 full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are 7 more than the 8 creation waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to 9 clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time 10 the

dresses they have. Skirts are 11 or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry 12 anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely 13 with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in 14 appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will 15 any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman 16 in a thin dress on a winter day, or 17 picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When 18 men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the 19 changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be 20 by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) shake | B) tremble | C) shave | D) triple |
| 2. A) design | B) style | C) current | D) fashion |
| 3. A) advantage | B) courage | C) clothes | D) strength |
| 4. A) down | B) away | C) aside | D) through |
| 5. A) understandable | B) reasonable | C) reliable | D) capable |
| 6. A) watched | B) packed | C) stolen | D) brought |
| 7. A) nothing | B) something | C) everything | D) anything |
| 8. A) rational | B) intentional | C) conventional | D) international |
| 9. A) reuse | B) redesign | C) replace | D) recycle |
| 10. A) sending | B) throwing | C) altering | D) selling |
| 11. A) lengthened | B) widened | C) strengthened | D) broadened |
| 12. A) distributes | B) attributes | C) contributes | D) combines |
| 13. A) concerned | B) interested | C) related | D) compared |
| 14. A) inward | B) outward | C) upward | D) downward |
| 15. A) live up with | B) come up with | C) put up with | D) give up with |
| 16. A) moving | B) running | C) shaking | D) sharing |
| 17. A) desperately | B) definitely | C) deliberately | D) delicately |
| 18. A) comparing | B) combining | C) classifying | D) distinguishing |
| 19. A) rarely | B) hardly | C) occasionally | D) constantly |
| 20. A) hated | B) changed | C) cheated | D) smiled |

🔊 参考答案

Exercise 1

- 1-5 A B C D A 6-10 B C D A B
11-15 C D A B C 16-20 D C B D A

Exercise 2

- 1-5 B D A C C
- 11-15 B D A C D
- 6-10 A B D B C
- 16-20 D C A B A

Exercise 3

- 1-5 B C D A B
- 11-15 A D C B A
- 6-10 C D C B A
- 16-20 D B C A B

Exercise 4

- 1-5 C B A D A
- 11-15 A D A B A
- 6-10 B B D C C
- 16-20 B D C C D

Exercise 5

- 1-5 B D A C D
- 11-15 A C A B C
- 6-10 B A B C C
- 16-20 C D A D C

Exercises 自主测试

Some historians say that the most important contribution of Dwight Eisenhower's presidency (总统任期) in the 1950s was the U. S. interstate highway system. It was a 1 project, easily surpassing the scale of such previous human 2 as the Panama Canal. Eisenhower's interstate highways 3 the nation together in new ways and 4 major economic growth by making commerce less 5. Today, an information superhighway has been built—an electronic network that 6 libraries, corporations, government agencies and 7. This electronic superhighway is called the Internet, 8 it is the backbone (主干) of the World Wide Web.

The Internet had its 9 in a 1969 U. S. Defense Department computer network called ARPA net, which 10 Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. The Pentagon built the network for military contractors and universities doing military research to 11 information. In 1983 the National Science Foundation (NSF), 12 mission is to promote science, took over.

This new NSF network 13 more and more institutional users, many of 14 had their own internal networks. For example, most universities that 15 the NSF network had intracampus computer networks. The NSF network 16 became a connector for thousands of other networks. 17 a backbone system that interconnects networks, internet was a name that fit.

So we can see that the Internet is the wired infrastructure (基础设施) on which web 18 move. It began as a military communication system, which expanded into a government-funded 19 research network.

Today, the Internet is a user-financed system tying institutions of many sorts together 20 an "information superhighway."

- 1. A) concise B) radical C) massive D) trivial
- 2. A) behaviors B) endeavors C) inventions D) elements
- 3. A) packed B) stuck C) suppressed D) bound

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|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 4. A) facilitated | B) modified | C) mobilized | D) terminated |
| 5. A) competitive | B) comparative | C) exclusive | D) expensive |
| 6. A) merges | B) connects | C) relays | D) unifies |
| 7. A) figures | B) personalities | C) individuals | D) humans |
| 8. A) and | B) yet | C) or | D) while |
| 9. A) samples | B) sources | C) origins | D) precedents |
| 10. A) stood by | B) stood for | C) stood against | D) stood over |
| 11. A) exchange | B) bypass | C) switch | D) interact |
| 12. A) their | B) that | C) when | D) whose |
| 13. A) expanded | B) contracted | C) attracted | D) extended |
| 14. A) what | B) which | C) these | D) them |
| 15. A) joined | B) attached | C) participated | D) involved |
| 16. A) moreover | B) however | C) likewise | D) then |
| 17. A) With | B) By | C) In | D) As |
| 18. A) contexts | B) signs | C) messages | D) leaflets |
| 19. A) citizen | B) civilian | C) amateur | D) resident |
| 20. A) into | B) amid | C) over | D) toward |

🔗 参考答案及解析

1. C) 形容词辨析题。massive 意为“巨大的,大规模的”。从后面的 scale 一词可以判断出此处比较的是规模,只能用 massive。本句意为:这是一项巨大的工程,在规模上轻松地超越了之前人们为修建巴拿马运河所做的努力。concise 意为“简明的”;radical 意为“激进的”;trivial 意为“琐碎的”。
2. B) 名词辨析题。endeavor 意为“艰苦的努力”。此处句意为:人类建设巴拿马运河所做的艰苦努力。
3. D) 固定搭配题。bind... together 意为“把……捆绑在一起,联系在一起”。
4. A) 动词辨析题。facilitate 意为“促进,有助于”。此处意为“促进经济增长”。
5. D) 逻辑判断题。本句意为:信息高速公路使商业活动变得不再那么昂贵,以此促进经济增长。注意前面是 less。
6. B) 动词辨析题。connect 意为“把……联系起来”。merge 意为“合并,融合”。
7. C) 逻辑判断题。与“图书馆”、“公司”、“政府机构”并列的只能是“个人”。
8. A) 逻辑判断题。此处需要填入表示并列顺接关系的连词,只能是 and。本句意为:这个电子高速公路被称为互联网,而且它也是万维网的主干。
9. C) 名词辨析题。origin 意为“起源,源头,前身”。此处意为“互联网的前身”。
10. B) 动词短语辨析题。stand for 意为“代表”。
11. A) 动词辨析题。exchange 意为“交换”,此处指交换信息。
12. D) 语法结构题。非限制性定语从句,whose 指代 NSF,此处意为“NSF 的使命是……”。

13. C) 逻辑判断题。本句意为:这种新的 NSF 网络吸引了越来越多的机构使用者。
14. B) 语法结构题。非限制性定语从句,which 是关系代词,指代 institutional users。本句意为:他们中的许多单位都有自己的内部网络。
15. A) 动词辨析题。join 意为“加入”; attach 意为“附加”; participate 意为“参加,参与”; involve 意为“卷入”。
16. D) 逻辑判断题。此处表示顺接,只能用 then。
17. D) 介词辨析题。as 意为“作为……”。
18. C) 名词辨析题。message 意为“信息”。此处意为:网络信息可以在互联网上流通。
19. B) 词义辨析题。civilian 意为“平民的,民用的”。civilian research network 意为“民用搜索网络”。
20. A) 介词辨析题。此句意为:如今,互联网是一种用户付费系统,它把许多不同种类的机构集合起来放到信息高速公路上。



Week 2

六级完形填空的主要考点(1)

Tip 指点迷津

六级完形填空的考点主要集中在词汇、语法、固定搭配和语篇理解四个方面。

词汇

对词汇的考查是完形填空的主要任务,占完形填空 20 题的 50% 以上,其中对动词、名词、形容词、副词、介词以及连词的考查所占比例较高,一般包括以下几种考查形式:

- 通过近义词辨析、近形词辨析等形式,考查对动词、名词用法的掌握。例如:

【例】 Today, an information superhighway has been built—an electronic network that _____ libraries, corporations, government agencies and individuals.

A) merges B) connects C) relays D) unifies

上例考查的是动词近义词辨析。其中 A) merge 意为“合并,融合”;B) connect 意为“把……联系起来”;C) relay 作动词意为“传达,转告”;D) unify 意为“把……统一起来”。它们词义相近,但各自含义各不相同。根据词义辨析我们可以得出正确答案应该是 B。

- 通过近义词、反义词辨析以及词在句子中的位置等形式,考查对形容词、副词的掌握。例如:

【例】 “I am _____ to know whether you will take kindly to this new solution,” Einstein noted with a touch of defensiveness.

A) curious B) conscious C) ambitious D) ambiguous

上例考查的是形容词近形词辨析。A) curious 意为“好奇的,求知的”,常用结构为 be curious to do 和 be curious about;B) conscious 意为“有意识的,有知觉的”,常用结构为 be conscious of;C) ambitious 意为“有雄心的,野心勃勃的”;D) ambiguous 意为“含糊的,不确定的”。虽然这四个选项词形相近,但意思却千差万别。根据词义辨析及介词搭配我们可以得出正确答案是 A。

- 通过介词短语搭配、介词辨析等形式,考查对介词的掌握。例如:

【例】 Today, the Internet is a user-financed system tying institutions of many sorts together _____ an “information superhighway.”

A) into B) amid C) over D) toward

此处考查的是介词辨析。根据句意“如今,互联网是一种用户付费系统,它把许多不同种类

的机构集合起来放到信息高速公路上”，我们可以判断，此处要填入一个表示“把……集合起来然后放入……”之意的介词，所以正确答案是 A。

- 通过句法结构、上下文衔接等形式，考查对连词的掌握。例如：

【例】 _____ the number of nurseries in the U. S. also rose sharply, this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind.

- A) Because B) As C) Since D) Although

此处考查的是连词辨析。值得注意的是，连词的辨析一般与句法结构及逻辑判断密不可分，需要从全句的意思以及该句与文章上下文的逻辑关系中得出正确答案。结合上下文分析此句，这是一个让步状语从句，故应用连词 Although。

Exercises 预测训练

Exercise 1

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent, still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent time, unknown to man. It is a great land mass crisscrossed by mountain ranges 1 extent and 2 are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete 3 on our maps. A 1,000-mile 4 of the coastline has hardly been reached by any ship. Man has 5, on foot, less than one percent of its area.

The Antarctic differs 6 from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, 7 with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the landmasses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia 8, centered 9 on the South Pole and 10 by the most 11 water areas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The 12 ice sheet is more than two miles high at its center; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more 13 than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air cascades off the land with such 14 that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and 15 unlivable those regions whose 16 at the opposite end of the globe are 17. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that 18 most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia—a region 19 in forest and mining industries. 20 from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

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|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A) which | B) whose | C) those | D) that |
| 2. A) evacuation | B) animation | C) elevation | D) motivation |
| 3. A) vacancy | B) blank | C) empty | D) black |
| 4. A) stretch | B) scratch | C) sprawl | D) spread |
| 5. A) searched | B) detected | C) provided | D) explored |
| 6. A) fundamentally | B) generally | C) particularly | D) totally |
| 7. A) included | B) together | C) covered | D) confronted |
| 8. A) combined | B) separated | C) mixed | D) exchanged |