

全真考题引路 触类旁通过关
把握真题脉络 考试得心应手


大学英语六级考试 历年全真试题

透 视 导 考

词汇·改错




主编 马德高 殷向阳

 世界图书出版公司

大学英语六级考试 历年全真试题 透视导考

词汇·改错

主 编 马德高 殷向阳
副主编 李 玲 姜 立

 世界图书出版公司

西安·北京·广州·上海

(陕)新登字 014 号

**大学英语六级考试
历年全真试题透视导考**

丛书主编 马德高

责任编辑 康宏磊

世界图书出版公司出版发行

(西安市南大街 17 号 邮编:710001)

各地新华书店 外文书店经销

西安市德力彩印厂印刷

开本:850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张:38 字数:1158 千字

1999 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-2662-6/H·238

定价:40.00 元(共 4 册,每册 10.00 元)

前 言

《大学英语六级考试历年全真试题透视导考》系列丛书以全真试题为素材,进行全方位透视分析,旨在帮助学生全面了解全真试题的命题原则,熟悉题型特征,提高应试技巧。

本书为该丛书的词汇、改错分册。按照教育部1999年8月审订通过的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求,并根据编者多年大学英语教学经验,通过对相关全真试题的透彻分析,对大学英语六级词汇进行了精心的归纳和挑选,对改错部分作出详尽透视与解析。其特点是:

全真试题,典型规范 全真试题最能体现《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的精神,在语言难度、题型设置及选项设计等方面都较为准确、全面、充分地反映出大纲所规定的内容,具有一定的权威性。

释义透彻,覆盖面广 本书最先囊括新增六级词汇,按照新大纲对词汇的明确要求,贯彻精解多练原则,采用多种方式,对六级词汇进行轮番“轰炸”,针对性与覆盖面并重。近义词辨析简明扼要;自测练习信息量大,一举多得;附录分类明细,查阅方便。

经验之谈,易于接受 编者均为从事大学英语教学十多年的教师,了解学生在英语学习方面的薄弱环节。因此,书中内容具有针对性和启发性。相信同学们在反复通读本书后,一定会明显扩大词汇量,特别是六级词汇,增强应试信心与能力,并最终取得好成绩。

由于编者水平有限,错漏与不当之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。

编 者

1999年9月15日

目 录

上 篇 —— 词 汇 篇

第一部分 全真试题透视导考.....	1
第二部分 全真试题考点透视.....	2
一、短语与搭配	2
二、近义词辨析.....	18
三、形近易混词的区分.....	28
四、难词辨义.....	32
第三部分 考点触类旁通练习	68
触类旁通练习(1).....	68
触类旁通练习(2).....	78
触类旁通练习(3).....	83
触类旁通练习(4).....	93
触类旁通练习(5)	100
触类旁通练习(6)	105
触类旁通练习(7)	110
触类旁通练习(8)	116
触类旁通练习(9)	121
触类旁通练习(10).....	126
第四部分 六级词汇难词聚焦.....	138
密集强化训练.....	138
密集强化训练答案.....	171

下 篇 —— 综 合 改 错

1996 年 1 月全真试题	177
1995 年 6 月全真试题	181
1995 年 1 月全真试题	185
1994 年 1 月全真试题	189

1993 年 6 月全真试题	193
1991 年 6 月全真试题	197
1990 年 1 月全真试题	201
1989 年 1 月全真试题	205
综合改错模拟练习(1)	209
综合改错模拟练习(2)	213
综合改错模拟练习(3)	217
综合改错模拟练习(4)	221
综合改错模拟练习(5)	225
 附录一 新大纲六级新增词汇表	 229
附录二 大学英语常见搭配表	236

上篇 词汇篇

第一部分 全真试题透视导考

教育部 1999 年《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》要求英语六级领会式掌握 5,500 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 3,000),以及由这些词构成的常用词组 2,000 条(中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内),并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》新增 300 多六级单词,使六级词汇的难度又有所增加。新增六级词汇是以往某些大学英语词汇手册中不曾出现,多数词也是学生感到陌生的,本书特地悉数收录(详见附录),希望引起学生的注意。

为使考生在复习中能够突出重点,有的放矢,提高应试水平,我们对历年六级试题中的词汇部分进行了透视分析。

大学英语六级试题词汇测试主要采用如下题型:

(1) 以测试难词辨义为主。

这部分词汇在六级考试中所占比例最大,词多为次常用词,在各选择项中彼此无论在形状上或是意义上都没有太大的联系,其目的在于考查考生掌握难度较大词的词汇量。考生应当依据题干的逻辑意义,作出合理选择。

(2) 测试对短语和搭配的辨认与运用能力的掌握。

这类题型检验考生对大纲规定的常用动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语的掌握程度。这是考生普遍感到困难的题型。做好这类题的关键一是平时多记各种搭配,二是掌握正确的解题思路。

(3) 测试近义词辨析。

此类题型考查近义词内涵、用法的区别。学生在平时学习过程中,通常把这类词误认为是同义词,忽略它们之间的差异,从而造成判断上的偏差。事实上,考生应当有这样一种认识:没有真正意义上的同义词,单词不同,其内涵和用法肯定不同。

(4) 测试形近易混词的辨析

此类词拼写或发音有相同或相似的部分,但词义不同。这类题型的目的是考查考生对易混淆词汇的辨别能力。

- day be _____ by insects.
 A)broken in C)taken over
 B)run over D)filled in CET-6(1995.6)
11. Advanced computer technology has _____ an answer to accurate weather forecasting.
 A)set up C)filled in
 B)come up with D)faced up to CET-6(1994.1)
12. When they had finished playing, the children were made to _____ all the toys they had taken out.
 A)put off C)put up
 B)put out D)put away CET-6(1993.6)
13. When I said goodbye to her, she _____ the door.
 A)saw me at C)sent me to
 B)set me off D)showed me to CET-6(1997.1)
14. John said that he didn't quite _____ and asked me to repeat what I had said.
 A)snatch up C)catch on
 B)summon up D)watch out CET-6(1999.1)
15. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
 A)go in for C)go through with
 B)go back on D)go along with CET-6(1997.6)
16. Jack was about to announce our plan but I _____.
 A)put him through C)gave him up
 B)turned him out D)cut him short CET-6(1997.6)
17. The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.
 A)prey on C)get at
 B)take on D)see to CET-6(1997.1)
18. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
 A)take off C)get off
 B)keep off D)set off CET-6(1997.1)

[答案·译文·注释]

1. [答案] A) take to 喜欢上

[译文] 杰克18岁时愿意跟一帮怪里怪气的人混在一起,常常在外面呆到很晚才回来。

[注释] B) take for 认为, 误以为(例: What do you take him for? 你把他当做什么人了?)

C) take up 占据(时间、空间、注意力等)(例: It must be something really important if it's taking up all his time like that. 这件事如此占用他所有的时间, 一定是非常重要的。)

D) take on ①承担(例: We took on extra hours in order to finish the work ahead of schedule. 我们加班加点, 以便提前完成工作。) ②呈现(面貌), 具有(特征)(例: Worded like that, the sentence takes on rhetorical flavour. 那样措词后, 句子就带有修辞色彩了。)

2. [答案] C) turn out 生产出

[译文] 新洗衣机以每天50台的速度生产出来。

[注释] A) turn up 开大(收音机、煤气等)

B) turn down 把...调低, 拒绝(例: The proposal was turned down at the meeting of the committee. 在委员会会议上这个建议遭到拒绝。)

D) turn in 上交(例: The students turned in their books at the end of the term. 学期结束后, 学生交还了图书。)

3. [答案] D) take on 承担

[译文] 他承担的工作太多, 以至于无法真正有效地进行。

[注释] B) turn on 开(电灯、水源、煤气等), 刺激(例: What kind of music turns you on? 你爱听什么音乐?)

C) bring on 引起, 导致(例: This kind of discussion will certainly bring on still greater differences between the two parties. 这样的讨论, 必将导致双方更大的分歧。)

A) put on 开(灯等), 穿上(衣服), 增加(体重), 装出(例: The murderer put on an air of innocence, but he could deceive nobody. 那个凶手装出一副无辜的样子, 但他谁也骗不了。)

4. [答案] B) look into 检查, 调查

[译文] 经理答应对我的投诉进行调查。

[注释] A) look through 温习, 浏览(例: I looked through the catalogue, but did not find the book I wanted. 我曾把书目从头到尾翻了一遍, 但没有找到我要的那本书。)

C) look over 审查(账目), 端详(例: After looking him over, she saw

that he was the man who had stolen her purse three days before.
她对他打量了一番,发觉他正是三天前偷她钱包的人。)

D) look after 关心,照应(例:The children are well looked after in the kindergarten. 孩子们在幼儿园得到很好照顾。)

5. [答案] C) go off 爆炸

[译文] 恐怖分子可能在雅典把炸弹安放在飞机上,定在飞机到达纽约时爆炸。

[注释] A) get off 下(车,马等),发出(信件等),使(某人)免受处罚(或被从宽处理)(例:It was his youth and inexperience that got him off. 他因年幼无知而受到从宽处理。)

B) carry off 夺得(比赛名次),夺去(生命),巧妙地应付(例:It was an embarrassing situation, but he carried it off well. 场面很尴尬,但是他却巧妙地应付过去了。)

D) come off 从...掉下来(例:A button has come off my coat. 我上衣的一个纽扣掉了。) 完成,做完(例:I always come off the shift at 6 o'clock. 我总是六点下班。)

6. [答案] C) result in 导致,结果是。

[译文] 有些国家由于与外界缺少联系,导致其贫困。

[注释] A) fall into 开始(谈话,讨论等)(例:Over breakfast at my hotel, I fell into conversation with the owner of a shop. 我在饭店吃早饭时,和一家商店老板攀谈了起来。)

B) consist in 在于

D) come up to 接近(例:It's just coming up to ten minutes past eleven now. 现在快到11点10分了。)

9. [答案] A) come up with 提出,提供,想出

[译文] 没有几位科学家能对世界性的问题提出全新的答案。

[注释] B) come out 结果是(如:These figures have come out wrong! 这些数字结果是错的!)

C) come round 来,前来。

D) come up to 达到,比得上

10. [答案] C) take over 接管,接替。

[译文] 许多科学幻想故事有一个常见的主题:地球有朝一日要被昆虫接管。

[注释] A) break in/into 强行进入

B) run over 在...上驶过,辗过

D) fill in 填充,填满。

11. [答案] B) come up with 提供,提出(如: come up with a resolution/suggestion/idea/response)

[译文] 先进的计算机技术为精确进行天气预报提供了方法。

[注释] A) set up 开办,创立

C) fill in 填写(表格等),填满

D) face up to 勇敢面对

12. [答案] D) put away 放好,放起来

[译文] 孩子们玩过玩具后,便要他们把拿出来玩具都收好。

[注释] A) put off 推迟

B) put out 熄灭

C) put up 建造

13. [答案] D) show somebody to the door 是个固定说法,把某人送到门口

[译文] 我向她告别时,她把我送到门口。

不要与 show somebody the door “要人离开,将某人逐出门外”混同。

[注释] B) set somebody off 使某人开始(后接动名词。如: Don't set him off talking philosophy or he'll go on all evening. 不要让他开头谈论哲学,否则他会整个晚上谈下去。)

C) send sb. to 打发,派遣

A) see somebody at the door 在门口看到某人。

14. [答案] C) catch on 固定词组,意为“理解,了解,明白”

[译文] 约翰说他不大明白要我再说一遍。

[注释] A) snatch up 抓住某物

B) summon up 鼓起(勇气等)

D) watch out 当心,监视,注意。

15. [答案] A) go in for 爱好,从事

[译文] 戴维喜爱乡村生活,决心从事农业。

[注释] B) go back on 违背(如: He's not the sort of man who would go back on his word. 他不是那种言而无信的人。)

C) go through with 将...进行到底

D) go along with 赞同,支持

16. [答案] D) cut sb. short 打断某人讲话

[译文] 杰克正准备宣布我们的计划时,我打断了他。

[注释] A) put someone through 为某人接通电话

B) turn someone out 驱逐某人,使某人离开

C) give someone up 把某人交给,招供出某人,如: We gave him up to the police. 我们把他交给了警方。

17. [答案] D) see to 注意,照料

[译文] 这位政治家说他将保证人民享有的福利。

[注释] A) prey on 捕食,折磨

B) take on 承担,后接表示“任务”之类的词。

C) get at 意指,意思是

18. [答案] B) keep off 不接近,不吃(如: Keep off the grass. 勿踩草坪。)

[译文] 如果你戒烟戒酒,你的身体就会好多了。

[注释] A) take off 起飞

C) get off (从汽车,火车等交通工具)下来

D) set off 激起,引起,动身,启程。

考点透视 (2)

[全真考题实例]

—— 介词短语 (1)

1. The magician picked several persons _____ from the audience and asked them to help him with the performance.
A) by accident C) on occasion
B) at random D) on average CET-6 (1991. 6)
2. _____ should any money be given to a small child.
A) On no account C) Of no account
B) From all accounts D) By all accounts CET-6 (1991. 6)
3. This is _____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
A) by rights C) by oneself
B) by itself D) by far CET-6 (1989. 1)
4. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
A) out of work C) out of stock
B) out of reach D) out of practice CET-6 (1989. 1)
5. Attempts to persuade her to stay after she felt insulted were _____.
A) of no avail C) at a loss
B) on the contrary D) in no way CET-6 (1999. 6)

6. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.

A) at length

C) in essence

B) at random

D) in bulk

CET-6(1997.1)

7. We are writing to the manager _____ the repairs recently carried out at the above address.

A) with the exception of

C) with reference to

B) with the purpose of

D) with a view to

CET-6(1997.1)

[答案·译文·注释]

1. [答案] B) at random 任意地, 随便地

[译文] 魔术师从观众中任意挑选了几个人, 要他们协助表演。

[注释] A) by accident 偶然地

C) on occasion 有时

D) on average 平均

2. [答案] A) on no account 决不

[译文] 绝不应该给小孩子钱。

[注释] B) from all accounts 和 D) by all accounts 意思是“根据各种说法”, 并非固定搭配, 而 C) of no account “丝毫不重要”是从成语 of ... account (有...重要性) 演化而来的, account 可加 some, great, little, small 限定词进行修饰, 表示程度。(例, His achievement's in art were of no account 他在艺术上的成就微不足道。)

3. [答案] D) by far ...得多, 显然(主要用于形容词最高级之前)

[译文] 这是我所干得最困难的工作。

[注释] A) by rights 按理

B)、C) 意思均为: “单独地, 独自的”, 前者指动物或东西, 后者指人。

4. [答案] C) out of stock 缺货

[译文] 我们遗憾地通知你们, 你们订购的材料缺货。

[注释] A) out of work 失业

B) out of reach 够不到

D) out of practice 久不练习, 荒疏

5. [答案] A) of no avail 徒劳的, 无效的

[译文] 她受了一肚子气, 再怎么劝她留下来也是白费口舌。

[注释] B) on the contrary 相反地

C) at a loss 困惑, 不知所措

D) in no way 决不,一点也不

6. [答案] B) at random 任意地

[译文] 心理学家进行人脑的一般试验时,通常随机选择对象然后向他们提出问题。

[注释] A) at length 最终,终于

C) in essence 实质上

D) in bulk 散装地(的)(例: Tankers carry petrol in bulk. 油轮运载散装石油)

7. [答案] C) with reference to 关于

[译文] 我们正给经理写信,内容是关于近期在上述地点进行修理的事。

[注释] A) with the exception of 除...之外

B) with the purpose of 目的是

D) with a view to 目的是,为了(后跟动名词);企图,有(某种)打算(后跟名词)(例: He's started walking to work with a view to cutting down expenses. 为了省钱,他已经步行去上班。They were negotiating with each other with a view to united action. 为了采取联合行动,他们正在进行谈判)。

考点透视 (3)

[全真考题实测]

——介词短语(2)

1. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions or events.

A) in response to

C) in contrast to

B) in favour of

D) in excess of CET-6(1995. 6)

2. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ the nurse Florence Nightingale.

A) in line with

C) in honour of

B) in favour of

D) in place of CET-6(1993. 6)

3. I left for the office earlier than usual this morning _____ traffic jam.

A) in line with

C) in case of

B) for the sake of

D) at the risk of CET-6(1991. 6)

4. Some areas, _____ their severe weather conditions, are hardly populated.

A) due to

C) but for

- B)in spite of D)with regard to CET—6(1991.6)
5. Have you anything to say _____ the proposal?
A)with regard to C)on behalf of
B)in contrast to D)for the purpose of CET—6(1989.1)
6. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.
A) with respect to C)regardless of
B)in accord with D)in terms of CET—6(1999.1)
7. Many of the scientists and engineers are judged _____ how great their achievements are.
A)in spite of C)in favor of
B)in ways of D)in terms of CET—6(1998.1)

[答案·译文·注释]

1. [答案] A) in response to 反应

[译文] 大部分人类活动,特别是与周围环境有关的活动,是对各种情况或事件的反应。

[注释] B) in favour of 赞成, 主张

C) in contrast to 与...形成对照

D) in excess of 超过

2. [答案] C) in honour of 为纪念

[译文] 在伦敦时,我们访问了为纪念弗劳伦斯·南丁格尔护士而建立的医院。

〔注释〕 A) in line with 与…一致

D) in place of 代替

3. [答案] C) in case of 防备

〔译文〕今天早晨我上班比平常早，以防堵车。

〔注释〕 B) for the sake of 为了…(的利益)

D) at the risk of 冒...險

4. [答案] A) due to 应归于, 由于

〔译文〕有些地区因气候条件恶劣而人烟稀少。

〔注释〕B) in spite of 尽管

C) but for 要不是

D) with regard to 关于

5. [答案] A) with regard to 关于

[译文] 关于这项提议你有什么要说的吗?

[注释] C) on behalf of 代表

D) for the purpose 为了

6. [答案] C) regardless of 不顾, 不管

[译文] 目标就是: 让每个愿意并且有能力接受高等教育的人受到高等教育, 而不要顾忌他们的经济状况。

[注释] A) with respect to 关于, 就...而论

B) in accord with 和...一致

D) in terms of 根据, 就...来说

7. [答案] D) in terms of 根据

[译文] 人们往往从成就的大小来评价某些科学家和工程师。

[注释] in favor of 赞成, 支持

in ways of 无此搭配

考 点 透 视 (4)

[全真考题实测]

—— 搭配(1)

1. An obvious change of attitude at the top towards women's status in society will _____ through the current law system in Japan.

A) permeate

B) probe

C) violate

D) grope

CET-6(1999. 1)

2. Visitors are asked to _____ with the regulations.

A) contrast

C) comply

B) consult

D) conflict

CET-6(1991. 6)

3. We _____ Edison's success to his intelligence and hard work.

A) subject

C) owe

B) attribute

D) refer

CET-6(1991. 6)

4. His tastes and habits _____ with those of his wife.

A) combine

C) coincide

B) compete

D) compromise

CET-6(1991. 6)

5. The prisoner has been _____ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.

A) ensured

C) deprived

B) informed

D) convinced

CET-6(1993. 6)

6. To call the music of another music-culture "primitive" is _____ one's own