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# 应试

高分诀窍

——新编大学英语  
六级考试

词汇、语法及综合技巧

0001

主编 王 华

上海外语教育出版社

# 应试高分诀窍 ——新编大学英语六级考试

词汇、语法及综合技巧

主编 李宁波

中央民族大学出版社

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## 前 言

本书是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写的,所选的材料时事性强、新颖。它不但能直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四级考试,也可作为大学英语六级考试、TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和研究生入学考试等的应试参考书。本教程含有大量和全面的英语知识与学习技巧,每一位英语学习者都能通过本教程全面地学习英语,大幅度地提高英语水平。英语教学工作也可以从中获取丰富的教学资料。

本书包括词汇、语法、完形填空和改错等题型。众所周知,词汇与语法是英语学习的基础,但是,在日常的英语学习和准备大学英语四级考试过程中,词汇与语法却是广大英语学习者的老大难问题。通过本书词汇语法练习,学习者能达到“柳暗花明又一村”的境界。同时,新题型 Cloze(完形填空)考察考生对词汇、语法的准确运用及对全文的综合理解,要求比较高,也有一定难度。改错是外语教学中一种常见的考试形式,它能有效地检测学生掌握基础知识的程度和运用语言的能力。为此,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写了此书。

希望广大读者在阅读本书的过程中,对书中的不足或错误之处不吝指正。

编 者

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## Unit 1

## Part I Vocabulary & Grammar

- I don't know if the story is true, but I'll try to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. verify                      B. conform  
C. identify                    D. reaffirm
- The new designs of the Chinese New Year stamps are always waited for with keen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. irritation                  B. prediction  
C. reception                  D. anticipation
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of finding gold in California were good in the 1840's.  
A. promises                  B. prospects  
C. proposals                 D. privileges
- He is the \_\_\_\_\_ holder of the world 5000-meter world record, but there is no guarantee that he will win in the next Olympic Games.  
A. current                      B. predominant  
C. prevailing                  D. decisive
- That such a \_\_\_\_\_ crime could occur to such a good man shocked everybody.  
A. trivial                        B. benevolent  
C. lenient                       D. monstrous
- Tom bought his house on the \_\_\_\_\_ plan, paying a certain amount of money each month.  
A. piecemeal                  B. monthly

- ☒ C. installment                      D. share  
 7. My camera can be \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.  
     A. treated                              B. adjusted  
     C. adopted                            D. remedied  
 8. Handle this instrument with care. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to rough handling.  
     A. keep up                            B. put up  
     C. hold up                            D. stand up  
 9. It costs about thirty dollars to have a tooth \_\_\_\_\_.  
     A. to be filled                        B. to fill  
     ☒ C. filled                                  D. fill  
 10. Sorry I didn't turn up — I \_\_\_\_\_ forgot.  
     A. clean                                B. clearly  
     C. cleanly                              D. clear  
 11. The bomb will \_\_\_\_\_ the moment it is touched.  
     ☒ A. go on                                  B. go out  
     C. go off                                D. go over  
 12. We consider a financial \_\_\_\_\_ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.  
     A. option                                B. duty  
     C. obligation                            D. penalty  
 13. It's pay-day, and we're waiting \_\_\_\_\_.  
     A. for paying                          B. to be paying  
     ☒ C. to be paid                            D. to have paid  
 14. Two \_\_\_\_\_ six is twelve.  
     A. and                                    B. subtracts  
     C. times                                  D. besides  
 15. \_\_\_\_\_ hardiness, day lilies can be cultivated particularly easily.



- A. Their  
C. It is their  
B. Since their  
D. Because of their

16. \_\_\_\_\_ man can now create radioactive elements, there is nothing he can do to reduce their radioactivity.

- A. As  
C. While  
B. Whether  
D. Now that

17. Have you anything to say \_\_\_\_\_ the suggestion?

- A. with regard to  
C. in contrast to  
B. on behalf of  
D. for the purpose of

18. I took \_\_\_\_\_ for granted that you would come to the show, so I bought you a ticket.

- A. that  
C. it  
B. this  
D. anything

19. \_\_\_\_\_ fire, please ring the fire alarm.

- A. In case of  
C. If the case to be  
B. If case to be  
D. In the case of

20. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ that they are innocent until we have evidence of their guilty.

- A. predict  
C. consider  
B. imagine  
D. presume

21. \_\_\_\_\_ makes up 20 percent of the Earth's atmosphere, the gaseous mass surrounding the planet.

- A. The oxygen  
C. Oxygen  
B. A oxygen  
D. Oxygens

22. Last night she \_\_\_\_\_ a stranger stealing into Miss Tingle's house through their backyard gate.

- A. saw  
C. had seen  
B. was seeing  
D. has been seeing

23. According to some critics, his novels demonstrate the main hazard of absurd literature, \_\_\_\_\_ tendency toward incoherence.  
 A. which B. besides its  
 C. so D. its
24. Although she wrote a lot of short stories and poems when she was very young, \_\_\_\_\_ she was twenty - five.  
 A. her first real success did not come until  
 B. her real first success came until not  
 C. since her first real success did not come until  
 D. not until her first real success
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is impossible because he is so busy.  
 A. A president will come to our university  
 B. The president will not com to our university  
 C. The president will come to our university  
 D. That the president come to our university
26. I can't believe that the girl \_\_\_\_\_ now is a movie star.  
 A. I sat next to at school  
 B. I sat next at school  
 C. I sat next to her at school  
 D. I next to her sat at school
27. It is high time that I \_\_\_\_\_ for the railway station.  
 A. left B. should leave  
 C. leave D. will leave
28. I'd rather we \_\_\_\_\_ our lesson now.  
 A. have B. had  
 C. should have D. shall have
29. A panda's primary activity is sleep, \_\_\_\_\_ its waking hours looking for food.

A. that it spends

B. for spending

C. and it spends

D. to spend

30. The wealthy man is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
broad daylight yesterday.

A. to be robbed

B. robbed

C. to have been robbed

D. it was robbed

## Part II Cloze

More people who travel long distances complain of jet lag(喷气飞行  
时差反应). Jet lag makes business travelers less productive and more  
prone 1 making mistakes. It is actually caused by 2 of your  
"body clock"—a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of  
biological 3. The body clock is designed for a 4 rhythm of  
daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it 5  
daylight and darkness at the "wrong" times in a new time zone. The 6  
of jet lag often persist for days 7 the internal body clock slowly  
adjusts to the new time zone.

Now a new anti-jet lag system is 8 that is based on proven 9  
pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore-Ede had 10 a  
practical strategy to adjust the body clock much sooner to the new time  
zone 11 controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is  
easy to accomplish and eliminates 12 of the discomfort of jet lag.

A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact times to  
either 13 or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time  
can actually make jet lag worse. The proper schedule 14 light  
exposure depends a great deal on 15 travel plans.

Data on a specific flight itinerary(旅行路线) and the individuals

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sleep 16 are used to produce a Trip Guide with 17 on exactly when to be exposed to bright light.

When the Trip Guide calls 18 bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, 19 you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light 20 for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

- |                    |                 |                   |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) from         | B) of           | C) for            | D) to           |
| 2. A) eruption     | B) disruption   | C) rupture        | D) corruption   |
| 3. A) actions      | B) functions    | C) behavior       | D) reflection   |
| 4. A) formal       | B) continual    | C) regular        | D) circular     |
| 5. A) experiences  | B) possesses    | C) encounters     | D) retains      |
| 6. A) signs        | B) defects      | C) diseases       | D) symptoms     |
| 7. A) if           | B) whereas      | C) while          | D) although     |
| 8. A) agreeable    | B) available    | C) adaptable      | D) approachable |
| 9. A) extensive    | B) tentative    | C) broad          | D) inclusive    |
| 10. A) devised     | B) scrutinized  | C) visualized     | D) recognised   |
| 11. A) in          | B) as           | C) at             | D) through      |
| 12. A) more        | B) little       | C) most           | D) least        |
| 13. A) shed        | B) retrieve     | C) seek           | D) attain       |
| 14. A) in          | B) for          | C) on             | D) with         |
| 15. A) specific    | B) complicated  | C) unique         | D) peculiar     |
| 16. A) mode        | B) style        | C) norm           | D) pattern      |
| 17. A) directories | B) commentaries |                   |                 |
|                    | C) instructions | D) specifications |                 |
| 18. A) up          | B) off          | C) on             | D) for          |
| 19. A) or          | B) but          | C) and            | D) while        |
| 20. A) spur        | B) stimulus     | C) agitation      | D) acceleration |

## Part III Error Correction

### Passage 1

Paper is one of the most important product ever 1. products  
 invented by man. Wide spread use of written language  
 would not have been possible with some cheap and 2. any  
 practical material to write on. The invention of paper  
 meant that more people could be educated because more  
 books could be printed and distributed. Together with the  
 printing press, paper provided a extremely important way 3. extreme  
 to communicate knowledge.

How many paper do you use every year? Probably 4. much  
 you cannot answer that question quickly. In 1990 the  
 world's use of paper was about one kilogram each person 5. per  
 a year. Now some countries use as much as 50 kilograms  
 of paper for each person a year. Countries like the United  
 States, England and Sweden use more paper than other  
 countries.

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was  
 first made by China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 very common used before the year 1400. The Egyptians 7. writing  
 wrote on a kind of material made of a water plant.  
 Europeans used parchment for many hundred of years. 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parchment was very strong, it was made from the skin of 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 certain young animals. We have learnt of the most  
 important facts of European history from records that kept 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 on parchment.

## Passage 2

Animals can do many useful and entertaining jobs.

Dogs are particular valuable in guiding the blind, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ protecting property, finding lost people, and hunting criminals. Horses are used in guarding herds, carrying men in lands where there are no roads, and help farmers work 2. \_\_\_\_\_ their land. Pigeons have long been used to carry messages. People realize that, although animals may not have the same intelligence like human beings, they are 3. \_\_\_\_\_ smart enough to learn certain things. Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results. Some dogs 4. \_\_\_\_\_ quickly learn the difference between unwanted people and friends. This is because their masters welcome friends and invite him into their houses. Some dogs will always attack 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the postman who comes to deliver letters. One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, but he never enters the house. Therefore, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted, but keeps coming back anyway.

Masters of dogs who attack postmen can easy show 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the dog that the postman is a friend and that the dog does not need to treat him as an unwanted person. A dog is quite ready to do that his master wishes. And a dog is 8. \_\_\_\_\_ always happy when he is praised for understanding correctly.

Dogs can be taught to obey commands when the sound of a word is connected to a certain act. Two 9. \_\_\_\_\_

important factors in teaching a dog to obey commands are:  
using the same word each time for the same act, and  
teaching only one act at a time. Dogs can learn not only to  
sit, lie down, come, and staying in place when their 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
masters go away, but also to jump, carry, and fetch.

## Keys and Notes 1

### Part I Vocabulary & Grammar

1. A. 证实    B. 使一致,符合    C. 辨认出    D. 再次肯定
2. D. 期望    A. 激怒    B. 预言    C. 接待,接收
3. B. 前景,前途    A. 许诺    C. 建议    D. 特权
4. A. 当前的    B. 主要的,占重要地位的    C. 流行的    D. 决定的
5. D. 恐怖的    A. 细小的,琐碎的    B. 慈善的    C. 宽厚的
6. C. 分期付款    属于固定搭配
7. B. 调节    A. 处理,对待    C. 采用    D. 补救
8. D. 承受    B. put up with 表示忍受
9. C. have sth. done 是固定用语,表示自己不亲自做,请别人做
10. A. 完全,彻底的    B. D. 清晰的(地)    C. 清洁、干净地
11. C. 爆炸    题义为“炸弹一触即发”。
12. D. 惩罚    A. 选择    B 责任    C. 职责
13. C. 表被动
14. C. times 在这里表示“乘”
15. D 与 hardiness 构成原因状语,解释主句,since 是用来引导从句的,若选 C,则出现两个主语
16. C. 原题意:虽然人类现在可以制造出放射性元素,但对减少放射性则无能为力
17. A. 关于    B. 代表    C. 与……相反    D. 为了
18. C. it 作为形式主语,真正主语为后面 that 引导的句子
19. A. 一旦,万一    D. 就……而言



20. D. 先假定            A. 预测        B. 想象        C. 认为,都不合题意
21. C. oxygen 为不可数物质名词,且此处非特指
22. A. see sb. do/doing sth.
23. D. 空格部分与前一部分为并列关系,故应填修饰词
24. A. not...until 之前加表示动作的词或句子,序数词一般置于几个形容词之首
25. D. 主语从句由 that 引导,且 president 为特指
26. A. 定语后置,相当于 who I sat next to
27. A. 虚拟语气
28. B. 虚拟语气
29. C. 前后两分句为并列关系的句子,不存在主从或因果关系
30. C. 在 say, report, suppose, believe, consider, find 等动词后跟动词不定式的完成时态时,所跟动词用被动语态形式

## Part II Cloze

1. D. be prone to 是易于……的,有……的倾向的意思。本题涉及到词的固定搭配。句中 prone 作宾补,其后应接 to。其余三项均不适合。
2. B. 本题涉及到词义选择。根据句意:这实际上是由于你的生物钟遭到破坏引起的。所以选择 B 项。
3. D. 依据题意,人体生物钟指的就是一束控制生物定时反射作用的脑细胞。故选择 D。其它三项含义为:action 作用;behavior 行为;function 功能。
4. C. 依据题意,应选 C。regular rhythm 指的是白天与黑夜的规则的节律。其它词义为:formal 正式的;circular 循环的,环形的;continual 不断的,连续的。
5. C. 依据题意:at the wrong time in a new time zone(在一个新时区