

新编大学英语考试指导丛书

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英语六级 考试应试指导

上册

词汇辨析 · 阅读理解

大学英语考试指导丛书编写组编写

主编 杨意章

北京工业大学出版社

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(上册)

(词汇辨析、阅读理解)

大学英语考试指导丛书编写组编写

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前 言

在国家教育委员会对大学英语六级考试的题目类型进行调整后,对大学英语的教学以及教学方法的研究提出了新的要求,同时无疑也带来了推动提高的机会。如何使考生在复习过程中真正达到提高语言运用能力,提高应试水平是非常关键的。应该突破过去的以题目类型为复习导向的做法,提倡打破应试模式,从提高考生综合应用语言能力入手,是本书编写的出发点。全书分为词汇辨析与阅读理解部分,语法、写作部分,每部分的编写者都是从事教学和辅导工作多年的中青年教师,其中内容均为长期教学的经验之谈,对学生在复习过程中提高在各个单项方面的水平非常有帮助。

词汇是六级考试的一个重点和难点,尤其是词汇的用法更应注意掌握。本书从解答词汇题的技巧出发,指出应该掌握哪些比较重要的词汇以及它们的惯用法,尤其应该重视动词和形容词的复习。阅读理解部分着重讲解在阅读过程中应该注意的问题和解决这些问题的途径。在语法讲解中,做到重点突出,注意语言点的总结和提高,注重灵活运用这些语言点的能力。实行考试方法改革后,对作文的要求比以前提高了,考生应该在作文方面投入更大的精力。在写作部分,我们进行了比较详细的介绍,并且对常见的几种文体写法分别进行讲述并列举了较多的范文。

本书由杨意章主编,张红、宫小华、尚云、魏银才、李恩、陈小翼、吴爽、朱品编著,参加编写的还有孙军、梁予国、方伟、谭丁丁、金之燕、陶刚、韦革新、杨洁、韩飞飞、曾新、巢小兵、周元元、黄彪。

限于编者的学识与水平,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编者谨识

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词汇辨析篇

在六级英语考试中,词汇部分的难度往往要比语法部分的难度大一些。词汇部分的试题主要测试考生对六级基础阶段英语词汇和它们所构成的短语的熟练程度。由于词汇题所涉及的范围比较广,所以这方面的知识主要靠平时的总结和积累。学生尤其要注意从大量的阅读中掌握词汇的使用特点。词的意义是通过具体的文章和句子体现出来的,所以结合文章中的典型例句来记忆单词往往会收到事半功倍的效果。尤其是当学生进入较高阶段的词汇学习时,更应该在平时的学习过程中注意积累学习方法和经验,注意积累词汇,勤查词典,掌握一些解题技巧和一些重要词汇的典型用法。

解答词汇题,应充分分析及利用题干句本身所提供的各种线索,分析句子之间的内在联系,然后结合选择项,作出正确答案。我们在这一部分将重点讨论这些问题。

在解词汇试题时,应该在以下几个方面注意解题技巧的培养:

- ①根据词汇的固定搭配;
- ②根据句子的前后意思;
- ③根据同义词或者近义词;
- ④根据句子的语法结构;
- ⑤根据生活常识。

本篇主要内容:

- 固定搭配和惯用法
- 比较常用的解题技巧和解题方法
- 动词的固定搭配

第一章 词汇测试题的答题策略

1.1 固定搭配和惯用法

1.1.1 固定搭配举例

在考试中有许多题目是考察学生对一些词汇的搭配是否掌握,这主要包括各种词汇之间的相互搭配。对这些词汇搭配的掌握需要大量的阅读,良好的语感以及丰富的积累。在这里我们针对一些词汇列举一些比较重要的搭配,希望读者能够从中得到启发。

1. I must remind you that your new post _____ considerable responsibility with it.

- A. burdens B. carries C. supports D. sustains

在平时的学习中这几个词是经常遇到的,并不陌生,但是应该选择哪一个动词和后面的 considerable responsibility 搭配? burden 意思是“装载,使负担”,它的比较常见的用法是“burden somebody (oneself) with”,例如:I don't want to burden you with my troubles.(我不想拿我的麻烦事麻烦你)。carry 这个词的意思是非常丰富的,其中一个意思是“使负担,含有”,例如:Power carries responsibility with it.(权利本身含有责任);His promise carries weight.(他的承诺具有份量)。support 的意思也比较多,其基本意思是“支撑,支持,赡养”,例如:He has a large family to support.(他要养一大家人)。sustain 的基本意思是“承受得起;确认(法律)”,例如:The court sustained his claim.(法庭准许他的要求)。从上面的分析来看,在本题中应该选择 B。

这个题目中的几个动词在平时都是比较容易碰到的。一般来说,这些动词在英语中是非常活跃的,它们的意思也比较丰富,掌握起来比较困难。在对这些词汇进行复习时,应该重点掌握它们的各种搭配和固定用法。

2. I shall _____ an eye over these figures before you type them.

- A. throw B. fling C. cast D. toss

throw 的基本意思是“扔,抛”,它可以和许多词构成搭配;fling 的意思是“使劲投出”,强调动作的剧烈;cast 的意思是“抛,转向”,“cast one's eye over something”(看看某物);toss 的意思是“投,掷”。在这四个意义相似的动词中,只有 cast 可以和后面的名词搭配,所以只有 C 正确。

3. There are several beautiful gardens in the _____ of our school.

- A. vicinity B. dimension C. inclination D. threshold

在所提供的四个答案中, vicinity 可以和句子中的结构搭配构成“in the vicinity of”,它的意思是“在……附近”;dimension 的意思是“度量”;inclination 的意思是“倾斜,爱好”;threshold 的意思是“门槛,门栏”,它的比较常用的搭配是 on (at) the threshold of(从……开始)。所以从全句来看, A 正确。

4. He is not satisfied with the current situation, so he is always finding _____ with his colleagues.

- A. blame B. lack C. fault D. mistake

C 对。在所提供的四个答案中,只有 fault 能和句子的前后搭配,“find fault with”的意思是“挑剔,挑……毛病”;blame 的意思是“过失”,它比较常用的搭配是“bear(take) the blame for something”(对……负责)和“put (lay) the blame on somebody for something”(将某事归咎于某人);lack 的意思是“缺乏,不足”;mistake 的意思是“错误”,它常见的搭配是“by mistake”(由于错误)。

5. All the evidence I have collected _____ to the fact that he is a shop lifter.

- A. boils up B. boils off C. boils on D. boils down

D 对。这四个选择项都是和 boil 搭配的组合,boil down to 的意思是“概括起来是……”。像这样的固定搭配需要记忆。而 boil down 的意思是“压缩,精简”,例如:Read through the passage of prose and then boil it down. (先读完这段散文,然后把它尽量压缩)。boil up(煮开)。boil 和 as short as possible, off 以及 on 一般不搭配。

1.1.2 动词的固定搭配

下面我们列举一些经常出现的动词的固定搭配。

1. absent oneself from(缺席,不在)

Why did you absent yourself from the meeting yesterday?

2. accommodate oneself to(使自己适应)

The immigrants had to accommodate themselves to hard work.

3. give (render) an account of (叙述,说明)

The delegation leader gave an account of the progresses in the project construction.

4. acquaint oneself with(熟悉,通晓)

I must acquaint myself with the regulations.

5. address oneself to (对……说,致力于)

There are two questions to which I will address myself in this lecture.

6. take advantage of (利用)

He took advantage of the good weather to do some gardening.

7. make an appeal to somebody(向某人提出呼吁,对某人有吸引力)

The magazine made its appeal to a popular rather than purely literary audience.

8. put on the appearance of (装出……的样子)

She put on the appearance of innocence.

9. apply oneself to(致力于,集中精力去做)

He applies himself with zeal to his study.

10. make an attempt to do 试图做

He made an attempt to finish his research work.

11. on behalf of somebody(以某人的名义)

On behalf of my colleagues, I thank you.

12. make a boast of (夸耀)

He often makes a boast of his son's talents.

13. do business with(与……做生意)

We are ready to do business with all countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

14. take chance(碰碰运气)

He had his chance once. I don't know why he didn't take it.

15. under no circumstances(无论如何不)

Under no circumstances must a employee leave his post.

16. in comparison with(与……比较)

In comparison with the United States, Japan is not far from China.

17. concern oneself about(in, with)(从事,忙于)

Chinese women now concern themselves with affairs of states and of the events.

18. make contribution to(对……作出贡献)

China ought to have made greater contribution to humanity.

19. bring under control(控制住)

Four fire engines brought the blaze under control in just over an hour.

20. make demand of (on)(对……提出要求)

I think I ought not to make demands on him because he has no money.

21. devote oneself to(献身于)

The students devoted most of his free time to studying books about electronics because they wanted to do their experiments better.

22. make no difference(无关紧要,没有影响)

It makes no difference to me when we shall hold the meeting.

23. make efforts(作出努力)

The workers are making efforts to fulfill this year's plan.

24. come to an end(结束,告终)

We enjoyed the performance so much that we regretted it came to an end so quickly.

25. make an impression on(给……留下印象)

The right kind of impression was made on the visiting delegation.

26. have a high opinion of(对……评价很高)

We have a high opinion of his work.

27. as yet(到现在为止)

As yet we have not made any plans for the holidays.

28. in the wrong(不正当,犯错误)

He admitted that he was in the wrong.

29. set about one's work(开始自己的工作)

You are not setting about your work in the right way.

30. at one's wit's end(不知所措)

Only after the problem emerged did he realize that he was at his wit's end.

31. of one's own free will(自愿,心甘情愿)

Nobody let me do that. I did it of my own free will completely.

32. do something with one's whole heart(全心全力做某事)

All the workers in this company are doing their work with their whole hearts.

33. once in a while(偶尔, 不时)

Father is very busy, he goes to the theater once in a while.

34. be just as well (不妨, 无需后悔)

It's just as well I did not lend him the money.

35. carry weight (具有重要性)

It is said that a man that carries weight is going to visit the new project.

36. the thin end of the wedge (可能引起重大后果的小事)

Several minor border conflicts may become the thin end of the wedge between the two countries.

37. out of the way(奇特的, 不寻常的)

He has done nothing out of the way yet.

38. with a view to(of)(打算)

They had bought a set of equipment with a view to facilitating the research work.

39. make oneself understood(使别人明白自己的意思)

Can he make himself understood in Russian?

40. turn a deaf ear to(不听, 拒绝听)

They turned a deaf ear to my request for help.

41. get into trouble(陷入困境)

If you continue to do that, you will get into trouble.

42. lose touch with(失去联系)

If we had corresponded regularly, we wouldn't have lost touch with each other.

43. on second thought(经过进一步考虑)

We decided to investigate the difficult problem on second thought.

44. be on good term with somebody(与某人关系良好)

I really didn't know that you were on such good terms with Jane.

45. tell the time(能够看表说出时间)

Can you Mary tell the time yet?

46. take somebody's fancy(使某人高兴, 使某人愉快)

The new dance has really taken the public's fancy.

47. all of a sudden(突然, 出乎意料地)

All of a sudden, he saw a dog was looking at him viciously.

48. on the subject of (关于, 论及)

While we are on the subject of money, may I ask when you will repay that loan?

49. in style(高雅脱俗)

Our director is very learned about the current trend, he always does things in style.

50. at full stretch(竭尽全力)

- The workers in this factory is at full stretch in order to finish the production plan.
51. within a stone's throw(很接近, 在短距离内)
It is said that the newly-built company is within a stone's throw.
52. step by step(逐渐地)
The President guaranteed that the new measures will be taken step by step.
53. on the square(诚实地)
Can we trust them to act on the square?
54. pure and simple(绝对地, 无疑地)
It's a case of being robbed on purpose, pure and simple.
55. at first sight(乍看, 未加仔细研究)
At first sight the problem seemed very difficult to solve.
56. be on somebody's side(支持某人)
Both countries claimed that God was on his side.
57. fall short of(不足, 没有达到希望)
The receipts fell short of the manager's expectations.
58. shift for oneself(自谋生计)
When their father died the children had to shift for themselves.
59. take shape in(使具体化, 体现在)
His original intention took shape in his recent action.
60. put somebody in the shade(使相形见拙)
You are so clever and brilliant that my poor efforts are put into the shade.
61. make sense(有意义)
I think what you have just said makes no sense.
区别: make sense of something(懂得, 了解其含意)
Can you make sense of the new poem which was published on last day's newspaper?
62. keep a secret(保守机密)
Our plans here are completely confidential. Can you keep a secret?
63. be(come, bring) somebody up to scratch(让某人准备好做某事)
Will your teacher manage to bring you up to scratch before you take the final examination?
64. on(behind) schedule(准时/延迟)
We waited only several minutes and the train arrived on schedule.
65. on a large scale(大规模地)
They are preparing for a war on a large scale.
66. go without saying(不用说)
It goes without saying that country life is much healthier than town life.
67. one and the same(完全相同的)
Dr Jack and Mr Henry were one and the same person.
68. for the sake of(看在……的份上, 为……着想)
We must be patient for the sake of peace which is obtained through years of struggle.

69. rush to conclusion(匆忙下结论)
Don't rush to any conclusion before you look into the problem.
70. in the long run(最终的,从长远来看)
It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality.
71. according to rule(依照规则)
It is stipulated that we do the job according to rule.
72. go the round(s) of(传遍)
The news quickly went the rounds of the whole country.
73. run(take) the risk of doing something(冒险做某事)
He was ready to run the risk of being taken prisoner by the enemy.
74. give rise to(引起,招致)
Such unusual conduct might have given rise to misunderstanding.
75. respect oneself(自重)
If you don't respect yourself, how can you expect others to respect you?
76. in reserve(储藏,保留)
The old man has hold a little money in reserve for use.
77. live up to one's reputation(不负威名,名副其实)
He didn't live up to his reputation.
78. refresh one's memory(唤起记忆)
These old photographs refreshed his memory about the war years.
79. reconcile oneself to(顺从于,安于)
We must reconcile ourselves to a life of hardship and poverty.
80. read between lines(找出字里行间的言外之意)
There are so many ironies in these paper, you should read it between lines.
81. out of the question(不可能)
We can't go out in this weather, it's out of the question.
区别:out of question(没有问题的)
His honesty is out of question, we can count on him to finish the work.
82. to the purpose(合乎目的的)
The replay was so little to the purpose that it was not worth our consideration.
83. in process of(在……期间)
The building that is in process of construction is said to be the largest in out city.
区别:in process(在进行中)
84. on principle(根据原则)
He refused on principle to understate his income for taxation purpose.
区别:in principle(大体上)与 in detail 相对。
85. pretty well (几乎)
We have pretty well finished the work.
86. be(come) under pressure(受到压力)

- He is under strong pressure to vote with the government on this issue.
87. for the present(目前,暂且)
That will be enough for the present.
区别:at present(现在)
88. put a premium on something(诱发某事,鼓励某事)
Does high taxation put a premium on business dishonesty?
89. have(take) precedence over(优于,在……之上)
Today's meeting will only deal with those problems which take precedence over all others.
90. be possessed of(拥有)
He is possessed of great natural ability.
91. get(see) the point of something(抓住要点)
I don't quite get the point of the problem, so I have to study it again.
比较:miss the point of(抓不住要点)
92. take the place of(代替,取代……位置)
Plastics have taken the place of many materials.
区别:take place(发生)
93. for one's part(就……而言)
For my part, I am quite happy about the division of the money.
94. take pains to do something(over something)(煞费苦心做某事)
Jack is taking great pains to please his lover now.
95. in one's opinion(某人的意见认为)
In the opinion of most people, the scheme is not feasible.
96. come into operation(使生效)
When will the regulation come into operation?
97. to the minute(准确地,一分不差)
The train arrived at 5 o'clock to the minute.
比较:in a minute(立刻)
98. by no means(决不,一点也不)
These new products are by no means of satisfactory.
比较:by all means(当然,必然)
99. come to life(苏醒)
We all thought that he was drowned, but after an hour's artificial respiration he came to life.
100. be liable to do something(有做某事的倾向)
We are all liable to make mistakes.
比较:be liable to (易于……的), liable for(对……应负责任)
If you drive a car to the danger of the public, you are liable to a heavy fine, or even to imprisonment.
Is a man liable for his wife's debt in your country?
101. in the least(一点也不,毫不)

I don't understand in the least what the author is trying to say.

102. in as(so) far as(就……而言)

He is a Russian in so far as he was born in Russia, but he became a French citizen in 1920.

103. on (an) impulse(没有经过仔细考虑靠冲动而进行的)

He phoned Jane on impulse but regretted very soon.

104. be under the impression that (认为)

It was under the impression that several important persons are going to give important lectures at the meeting.

105. be under an illusion (产生错觉, 误以为)

All the people in this town were under an illusion that the war was going to be over.

106. hold out some (no/little/not much) hope of something(对某事抱无/一些希望)

The doctors could hold out no hope of recovery.

107. bring something home to somebody(使某人彻底明白)

The stupidity of his behavior was brought home to him.

108. on the ground(s) of (因为)

He was excused finally on the ground of his ignorance of the recent development.

109. in excess of(多于, 超过)

Luggage in excess of 100 kg will be charged extra.

上面这些词的用法都是比较常见的而且是非常重要的。我们这里所列举的还远远不够, 目的只是让读者对一些词的固定搭配和固定用法引起足够的重视, 在复习中应该注意总结。另外, 动词短语也是一个非常重要的内容, 这个项目既丰富, 又难于掌握。比较好的方法是对一些重要的词汇所形成的词组进行整理, 然后从中选择出比较典型的句子, 按其意思进行记忆。

1.2 比较常用的解题技巧和解题方法

1.2.1 因果关系

句子的前后具有因果关系, 也就是说, 由于某种原因而造成某种结果, 这时应该从一般的逻辑关系和句子所提供的意义来确定所要填入的词汇应该具有什么样的意思。

这些句子一般由原因状语从句、分词短语, for, as, because, because of, due to, since, so ...that 等表示原因的词进行引导。

As it had not rained for several months, there was a _____ of water.

A. waste B. shortage C. drop D. loss

B 对。关联词引导的从句表示了原因: 好几个月没有下雨了, 主句便是表示由此而产生的后果——“缺水”, 而不会是其它方面的结果。从所提供的几个答案来看, B 是正确的。

因为有好几个月没有下雨了, 出现了水源短缺。

When the teacher gave the home assignment, the students felt confused, because the assignment was _____.

A. suspicious B. conspicuous C. ambiguous D. erroneous

C 对。suspicious(猜疑, 怀疑), conspicuous(显著的, 引人注目的), ambiguous(模糊的, 意思不清楚的), erroneous(错误的)。本句的结果是 the students felt confused, 那么是什么原因造成这种的结果呢? 从所提供的四个答案来看, C 是最合适的, 也就是由于作业不明确, 造成了学生们的迷惑不解。

当老师布置了家庭作业后, 学生们感到困惑, 因为作业并不明确。

The car won't start because the battery was _____.

A. run up B. run over C. run down D. run off

C 对。本句先给了“果”, 要求由此推断出原因。汽车发动不起来是由于“电池的电力减弱(run down)”。其它几个选择项都与本题的结果相违背: run up(增长), run over(溢出), run off(逃走)。

因为电池电力用完了, 汽车发动不起来了。

Because of the rapid technological progress, the computers being made today will be _____ in five years' time.

A. outdone B. extinct C. obsolete D. retired

前半句 Because of the rapid technological progress 是本句的原因, 因为技术的飞速发展, 所以现在的计算机才会在比较短的时间内变得过时。outdone(胜过, 优于), extinct(灭绝的), obsolete(过时的, 作废的), retired(退休的, 隐居的), 所以 C 是正确的。它的意思和前半句能够构成因果关系。

鉴于技术的飞速发展, 当今的计算机会在五年后变得过时。

The boy, wanting to be independent, _____ his father's offer of help.

A. turned down B. turned on C. turned off D. turned up

A 对。turn down(拒绝), turn on(打开), turn off(关闭), turn up(出席, 到达)。分词结构 wanting to be independent 含蓄地表示出原因, 由于孩子“想独立”, 即不想依赖别人的帮助, 因此“拒绝了父亲的帮助”便是自然而然的事了, 所以 A 是对的。

这位想独立的孩子拒绝了父亲的帮助。

Owing to the gloomy weather, the picnic was _____.

A. shut down B. done away with C. cried down D. called off

D 对。shut down(停工, 关闭), do away with(废除), cry down(轻视), call off(取消, 撤消)。这是一个因果关系句, owing to 表示原因, 由于“阴沉的天气”, 它引起的结果肯定是野餐被取消, 因此, D 项对。

由于天气阴沉, 野餐被取消了。

1.2.2 语义相反关系

有些词汇题通过转折连词把前后句义通过相反关系体现出来, 因此只要考生理解某一个句子的意思, 就能够预测、判断另一个句子的意思, 这有助于得出正确答案。往往所要求选择的词与句子已经提供的词的意思相反, 这类句子往往由 contrary to, unlike, but, although, despite, in spite of 等引导。

Unlike the simple machines of the early 1900s, today's automobiles are quite _____.

A. comprehensive B. sophisticated C. exquisite D. compact