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词汇与结构通关 800 题

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前言

全国大学英语考试是由国家教委高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,是针对广大英语爱好者,尤其是大学生的一种水平测试。为了帮助大家掌握六级考试大纲所要求的词汇与结构,并提供实战演习的机会,我们编写了这本《大学英语六级词汇与结构通关800题》。

本书分为三个部分:

第一部分分析总结历年六级考题中词汇结构部分的题型、考点、重点、难点,并用具体考题加以说明。

第二部分是六级考题词汇结构部分的高效仿真题:15套高质量的模拟题,每一道考题后紧跟“考点分析”和“通关诀窍”两项内容。“考点分析”里给出正确答案,明确指出了该道题

的题型、考点,并分析解题思路;“通关诀窍”里给出了相关知识点的延伸,便于读者举一反三。

第三部分是六级考题词汇结构部分的绝对全真题,包括1996年1月到2002年1月的13套全真考试中相应的真题,以及考点分析和通关诀窍,可以满足考生实际考试的需要。

王军编写第一和第三部分;李霞、郭丽君、金琳编写第二部分;陈艳编写第三部分。本书编写人员是从事多年大学英语和研究生英语教学的教师,具有丰富的教学经验和较强的研究能力,本书即是他们经验和能力的结晶。

本书的出版,得到中国国际广播出版社李卉编辑的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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对历年词汇考题的分析总结

第一部分



一、从结构和词汇到词汇的变化

1997 年以前这部分考试的标题是 Vocabulary and Structure, 从 1997 年 1 月的考试开始, 标题改成 Vocabulary。标题是内容的体现。语法结构, 主要是时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、从句等方面的题目不再出现。例如, 1996 年 1 月试题中, 非谓语动词考了 two 题:

41. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.

A. to be
B. to have been
C. having been
D. be

61. Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains _____.

A. to be shown
B. to have shown
C. to have been shown
D. being shown

虚拟语气也有 two 题:

44. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.

A. is heated
B. will be heated
C. be heated
D. would be heated

64. Rebecca _____ me earlier if she did not like her house she bought last month.

A. told
B. would tell
C. had told
D. would have told

从句考了三个题 (第 49、52、68 题):

52. _____ your opinions are worth considering, the committee finds it unwise to place too much importance on them.

A. As B. Since C. Provided D. While *

从 1997 年 1 月开始, 取消语法结构部分, 但保留了较多的短语搭配题, 有介词短语搭配 (1997 年 1 月试题中第 49、64、65 题):

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

A. at length B. at random * C. in essence D. in bulk

64. Sometimes patients suffering from severe pain can be helped by "drugs" that aren't really drugs at all _____ sugar pills that contain no active chemical elements.

A. or rather B. rather than
C. but rather * D. other than

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

A. with the exception of B. with the purpose of
C. with reference to * D. with a view to

和动词短语搭配 (1997 年 1 月试题中第 55、56、66 题):

55. The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.

A. prey on B. take on C. get at D. see to *

56. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.

A. take off B. keep off * C. get off D. set off

66. When I said good-bye to her, she _____ the door.

A. saw me at B. set me off

C. sent me to

D. showed me to*

1997年6月以后,以词组形式出现的选择项一般只有一两个,其它题目中的选择项一律以单个的词出现。单个词的选择项使题目的形式更为简洁,而且实际上更具科学性,因为单个的词只有运用在句子中才有意义,考单个的词实际上仍然包含了对搭配、语法结构、逻辑理解等方面的测试。

二、词汇测试的内容和形式分析

通过对1996年1月至2001年6月等十二套考试真题的研究,我们认为,在词汇方面,测试的内容和形式的选择至少包括以下几个方面:

1. 语义问题,包括多义词、同义词、近义词、反义词等。试题中供选择的四个词可以相近、相反、或词义完全不相关。从近年来的试题看,词义完全不同的词作为选项在词汇题中所占的比例越来越大。词义完全不同的词作为选择项的,以2001年两次考试的考题为例:

名词(1月第31,6月第41题):

31. Starting with the _____ that here is life on the planet Mars, the scientist went on to develop his argument.

A. premise*

B. pretext

C. foundation

D. presentation

41. If you want this painkiller, you'll have to ask the doctor for a _____.

A. transaction

B. permit

C. settlement

D. prescription*

形容词 (1 月第 44、45 题, 6 月第 56、59 题):

44. Having had her as a professor and adviser, I can tell you that she is
an _____ force who pushes her students to excel far beyond their
own expectation.
- A. inspirational * B. educational
- C. excessive D. instantaneous
45. Some researchers feel that certain people have nervous systems par-
ticularly _____ to hot, dry winds. They are what we call weather-
sensitive people.
- A. subjective B. subordinate
- C. liable D. vulnerable *
56. A visitor to a museum today would notice _____ changes in the way
museums are operated.
- A. cognitive B. rigorous
- C. conspicuous * D. exclusive
59. For a particular reason, he wanted the information to be treated as
_____.
- A. assured B. reserved
- C. intimate D. confidential *

副词 (1月第50题, 6月第63、68题):

50. The international situation has been growing _____ difficult for the last few years .
A. invariably
B. presumably
C. increasingly *
D. dominantly
63. He said that they had _____ been obliged to give up the scheme for lack of support .

A. gravely

B. regrettably*

C. triumphantly

D. explicitly

68. Mary became _____ homesick and critical of the United States, so she fled from her home in west Bloomfield to her hometown in Austria.

A. completely

B. sincerely

C. absolutely

D. increasingly*

动词 (1 月第 52 题, 6 月第 53 题):

52. Small farms and the lack of modern technology have _____ agricultural production.

A. blundered

B. tangled

C. bewildered

D. hampered*

53. The automatic doors in supermarkets _____ the entry and exit of customers with shopping carts.

A. furnish

B. induce

C. facilitate*

D. allocate

2. 形近词的辨义, 包括名词、形容词、动词和副词等形近词的辨义。以 2001 年两次考试的考题为例:

形近名词 (1 月第 37 题):

37. Cultural _____ indicates that human beings hand their languages down from one generation to another.

A. translation

B. tranition

C. transmission*

D. transaction

形近形容词 (1 月第 39、60 题, 6 月第 57 题):

39. No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really

a criminal.

A. respective

B. respectable *

C. respectful

D. realistic

60. In _____ times human beings did not travel for pleasure but to find a more favorable climate.

A. prime

B. primitive *

C. primary

D. preliminary

57. Many people tend to think they are so efficient at their job that they are _____.

A. inaccessible

B. irreversible

C. immovable

D. irreplaceable *

形近副词 (6 月第 62、64 题):

62. The winners of the football championship ran off the field carrying the silver cup _____.

A. turbulently

B. tremendously

C. triumphantly *

D. tentatively

64. The law on drinking and driving is _____ stated.

A. extravagantly

B. empirically

C. exceptionally

D. explicitly *

形近动词 (1 月第 54、58 题):

54. All the students have to _____ to the rules and regulations of the school.

A. confirm

B. confront

C. confine

D. conform *

58. To _____ is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment.

A. conserve B. conceive C. convert D. contrive

另外，形近词与近义词、形近词与反义词、形近词与词义完全不相关的词等混合组成选择项的题目也很多，而且有越来越多的趋势。请看例子：

形近词与近义词（6月第52、55题）：

52. You should _____ to one or more weekly magazines such as *time*, or *Newsweek*.

A. ascribe B. order C. reclaim D. subscribe *

55. The little girl was _____ by the death of her dog since her affection for the pet had been real and deep.

A. grieved * B. suppressed
C. oppressed D. sustained

形近词与反义词（6月第44题）：

44. His use of color, light and form quickly departed from the conventional style of his _____ as he developed his own technique.

A. descendants B. predecessors *
C. successors D. ancestors

形近词与词义完全不相关的词（1月第33、40题）：

33. Their diplomatic principles completely laid bare their _____ for world conquest.

A. admiration B. ambition *
C. administration D. orientation

40. If nothing is done to protect the environment, millions of species that are alive today will have become _____.

A. deteriorated B. degenerated

C. suppressed

D. extinct *

3. 语境问题, 即特定的语境规定的恰当的词。例如 2001 年 6 月第 69、70 题:

69. Despite almost universal _____ of the vital importance of women's literacy, education remains a dream for far too many women in far too many countries of the world.

A. identification

B. compliment

C. confession

D. acknowledgement *

70. In today's medical field, little agreement exists on the _____ for defining mental illness.

A. legislation

B. requirement

C. criteria *

D. measures

另外, 上述两个问题的解决的关键, 都有赖于认识语境、理解上下文、明白单句以及句子之间的逻辑关系。

三、提醒和建议

应该注意的是, 有些往年试题中选错率较高的题目, 其选择项中的词还会在以后的考题中出现。例如 respectful, respected, respective, respectable 等近义词, 在 2000 年 1 月第 43 题考过, 但可能由于这几个词的辨异很难, 这几个词又很常用, 因此 2001 年 1 月又出现在第 39 题的选择项中:

43. The old gentleman was a very _____ looking person, with gray hair and gold spectacles.

A. respectful

B. respected

C. respective

D. respectable *