

大学英语六级考试**无笔训练**丛书

新大纲 新思路 新编排

简答题 改错题 完型填空

English

主 编：邢振华 律保英



天津大学出版社

TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



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新大纲

新思路

新编法

简答题

改错题

完型填空

主编：邢振华
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考生在准备六级考试中,往往有两大困惑:一是感到自己整体水平尚可,但总在某一两个方面相对薄弱,难觅攻克良方;二是由于学习和工作时间紧张,常常没有充裕的时间去认真准备,想把自己的时间积零为整,又难寻对路的备考资料。为了满足广大考生的迫切需要,针对这两个难题,我们精心策划和编写了这套“大学英语六级考试无笔训练丛书”,以期使您的困惑迎刃而解。

本丛书包括《词汇与翻译》、《简答题、改错题与完型填空》、《全真模拟题》及《阅读理解与写作》共四册,每册22元。

本丛书作者均是多年来一直从事大学英语教研工作、积累了丰富的教学和六级考试辅导经验的教师。他们想考生之所想,急考生之所急,潜心钻研,精心打造,使得本丛书与其他大学英语六级方面的书籍相比,有以下突出的特点。

1.独特的版式设计,使问题、难点及解决方法均在一页中得到全面解决。“只需你看,无须动笔”,哪怕是仅仅利用工作、学习之余的时间,坚持浏览与细细品味,也可快速获得学习效益。

2.精当的选材,是作者多年来对六级考试真题的潜心研究和辅导实践的结晶。其内容重点突出,命题的思路、难度、题量、题型也与真题保持高度一致。这样就能使考生在使用本丛书后对自己的水平有一个正确的评估。

3.释疑针对性强,难点讲解透彻,且覆盖面广。本书便于考生举一反三,在四级考试中真正做到以不变应万变。

在编写本丛书的过程中,作者所在高等院校的领导给予了特别鼓励和关心。天津易文图文设计有限公司的独特版式设计,使得本丛书表现形式更加完美。天津大学出版社在成书全过程中给予我们大力支持。在丛书付梓之际,特向他们表示衷心感谢。

由于编写水平和时间有限,书中错误在所难免,敬请同行专家及广大读者提出批评意见。

编者

2003年7月

我们许多学生掌握了一定数量的单词，也学过不少的语法知识，记过不少语法规则，但将这些知识结合在一起灵活运用，就会十分吃力。简答题、综合改错题和完型填空设置的目的是为了₁提高考生灵活运用相关知识的能力。《大学英语六级考试大纲》及《大学英语教学大纲》都对英语知识的运用进行了特别说明和要求，并在考试中占有相当的数量和比例。这也就要求考生欲顺利通过六级考试，必须跨越这三关。

本书是根据教学与考试大纲对简答题、综合改错题和完型填空的要求而编写的，目的在于通过典型试题的强化训练和讲解，进一步巩固学生的语言知识，提高学生的应试能力和运用技能，以帮助学生科学、省时、高效地跨越六级简答题、综合改错题和完型填空这三关。本书作者针对近年来六级英语测试所面临的具体情况，对《大纲》进行了全面的分析，精心编写，在内容上具有以下特点。

内容广泛。书中的简答题、综合改错题和完型填空题涉及词义辨析、词的搭配、介词短语、短语动词、习惯用法以及语法的实际运用等，其中包括英语词类及语法的各种变化，可谓面面俱到。

选材规范。书中题型完全符合实际考试，语言地道、文体规范、难度恰当，完全符合大纲要求。

指导性强。本书在给出答案的同时，还通过分析考生的解题心理特点，结合学生可能做出的选择和容易出现的错误，进行画龙点睛般的解释，既突出了重点和难点，又具有较强的针对性和指导性。

本书主编邢振华、律保英，副主编李桂媛、李伦，参加编写的还有刘倩、程佳琪、黄敏之、王国华、陈锦然、刘振江、吴海涛、张蓉、齐世红、宁淑琴、程江威、王云鹤、贾建民、王强。

由于水平和时间有限，书中错误在所难免，敬请同行专家及广大读者提出批评意见。

编者

2003年7月

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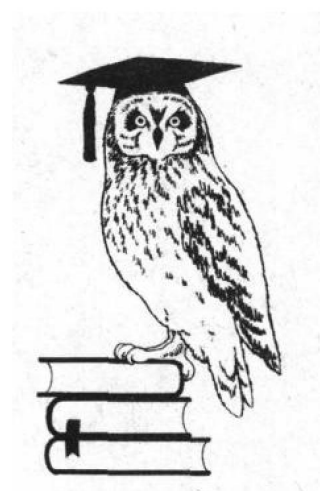
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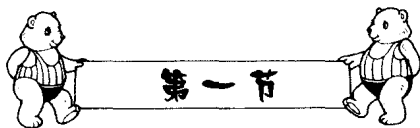
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简答题部分





简答题的必备能力

简短回答问题(以下简称“简答题”)是1996年7月经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的又一新考试题型。根据考试委员会《关于公布全国大学英语四、六级考试第二批新题型的通知》精神,采用新题型的目的是“进一步改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反馈作用;促使各校把精力放在正常的课堂教学上,扎实提高学生的实际英语能力。”简答题以其“简短”且“达意”的答题形式,将阅读与写作和概括的能力结合起来,克服了以往在考试中阅读与写作孤立存在的现象。

简答题安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试为一篇短文,篇幅长短与“阅读理解”题中的短文长短相近,400词左右,短文后附5个问题或不完整的句子。考生需在阅读短文之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或词组)回答所提出的问题或补足不完整的句子,考试时间为15分钟。

简答题,即是在认知的基础上,对所提问题进行简短回答。在考试中,它要求考生在理解全文的基础上,言简意赅地回答问题。这要求考生必须具备下面三种基本能力:(1)确切的阅读能力;(2)准确的书面表达能力;(3)较强的概括能力。只有具备上述三种能力,才能对所提的问题进行正确回答。

实践证明,阅读能力强、写作水平高的学生,简答题的正确率也高;反之,则表现为或是“所答非所问”,或是答题内容不连贯,逻辑性不强,语言错误多,或是不加以总结概括,只是照搬照抄原文的句子。这三种情况在学生答题过程中相当普遍,而解决的关键就是注重学生阅读、写作及概括能力的培养。

一、阅读能力

读懂文章是做简答题的基础。读懂文章,只要有足够的词汇量,掌握必要的语法知识和一定的阅读技巧就不难办到。有时文章读懂了,但答题未必正确,这就需要掌握一些一般的答题技巧。

二、写作能力

针对简答题要求简短回答的特点,这里的写作能力是指写词、短词及句子的能力。准确的书面表达必须具备以下特点:拼写正确,标点符号使用正确,词语搭配准确,语法正确,句法结构完整,书写意思确切,表达连贯,逻辑性强。



三、概括能力

概括既是对事物特点的总结，又是对文章内容的简明扼要的表达。在回答简答题时，它是良好的阅读理解能力及书面表达能力的综合。在阅读能力方面，它体现了对所阅读内容分析理解后的总括能力；在表达能力方面，它体现了简明扼要的语言特点。因此，培养概括能力的基础是培养确切的阅读理解能力，而其表现形式则是“简洁”的语言表达。

如何才能做到语言“简洁”呢？这需要较高的语言能力，如较大的词汇量（包括短语、习用语及搭配），熟练掌握的语法结构等。通常，可以用以下四种方法将繁句简化：(1)用单个的词（包括合成词）代替短语；(2)用短语代替句子；(3)用单个句子代替几个单句；(4)适当运用省略。



简答题测试题目类型

简答题测试题目的类型多种多样,归纳起来,主要可分为六种。

一、文章主旨大意(main idea)

这种问题在简答题中最常见,提问方式一般有以下几种:

What is the main idea of the passage?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

What is the topic/theme/subject of the passage?

What is the main purpose of the passage?

Select a sentence which best summarizes the main idea of the passage.

In the (first) paragraph we are told that _____.

This passage tells us _____.

在回答这类问题时,一定要善于抓主题句(topic sentence)。为使读者能直接了解语篇的主旨大意,作者通常采取主题句的写作手法,即用一句或几句话来直接表达主题。这一主题句在意义上具有概括性,在句法上简洁明了,全篇文章的各个部分都要紧紧围绕主题展开。在内容安排上层层铺陈,逐渐深入,直到把某一观点或事物论述得透彻明晰。

主题句常位于段首或段尾,有时也出现在段落中间。与此相同,一篇短文的中心思想也往往在首段或者尾段。因此,我们在阅读中要特别注意短文的开头和结尾部分。

例 1

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the market-place for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumer, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.



An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller — producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

Question: What is the passage mainly about?

文章的首段首句点明主题: 美国经济体制的构成基础是私营企业与市场经济, 在市场中消费者花钱购买自己最需要的商品或服务, 他们的需要在很大程度上决定了产品的生产。文章第二、三段都是围绕“美国经济的这一特征及其如何运行”展开的。其中第二段的首句“An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers”既是该段落的核心, 又是围绕首段主题展开的议论, 指出“以市场为经济的重要因素是消费者能够表达其需求; 生产者能够对这些需求做出反应”。同样, 第三段围绕本文的主题, 阐述私营企业的一个重要因素——允许私人拥有生产资料, 雇用劳动力等。纵观全文, 我们不难看出此题答案应为: The passage is mainly about how American economic system works.

二、作者的观点或态度(Author's opinion or attitude)

这也是简答题中常见的一种问题。其提问方式一般有以下几种:

What does the author think about ...?

What is the author's opinion/attitude?

What is the tone/mood of the passage?

在回答这类问题时, 应细心注意作者在描述事实和表达观点时所用的词汇。在表明态度时, 作者往往要用一些带个人感情色彩或有褒贬之分的词汇。



例 2

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establish a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices ...

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declared that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade. If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive—advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

Question: What's the writer's attitude toward advertising?

文中那位著名的电视工作者反对广告,理由是广告“persuades rather than informs”,而作者认为这位著名的电视工作者“was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade”,因此看来,“广告对购物者无可厚非”就是作者的态度。所以此题参考答案为“The author thinks there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer.”

三、辨认重要事实和有关细节(Identification of facts)

一篇文章除了有主题思想以外,还必须有一些具体的内容用来说明、理解或分析文章的主题,这些具体的内容就是文章的细节,其排列方式通常采用因果关系、对比关系、简单列举、时间顺序或依据事件之重要性等。对文章细节提问是简答问题中最常见的。其提问形式多种多样,可以提问 what, why, which, who, where, how 等,也可对代词指代对象提问。

一般说来,文章所含细节虽比较零散,但大部分都能直接找到,不过,对于有些细节,必须要细心地逐个搜索,才能准确地把握所要回答的问题。

例 3

The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C, which houses the largest collection of books in the world is fighting a battle against paper deterioration. The pages of the old books, often yellowed and torn, sometimes crumble when they are touched. The main culprit in the battle is the acidic paper that



has been used for making books since the nineteenth century.

Air pollution and moisture have added to the problem. Strangely, the books that are most in danger of destruction are not the oldest books. The paper in books produced before the last century was made from cotton and linen rags, which are naturally low in acid. And the Gutenberg Bible, printed five centuries ago, was "made of thin calfskin, and is in remarkably good shape. But in the nineteenth century, with widespread literacy bringing a demand for a cheaper and more plentiful supply of paper, the industry began using chemically treated wood pulp for making paper. It is the chemical in this paper that is causing today's problem.

This problem of paper deterioration is one of global concern. France, Canada and Austria are all doing research into the new methods of de-acidification. A new technology has been developed recently, in fact, that allows for mass de-acidification of thousands of books at the same time. It costs less than microfilming and still preserves books in their original form. It is hoped there will soon be treatment facilities all over the world to preserve and de-acidify library book collections.

1. What are many libraries all over the world doing research for?

To find new ways to stop paper deterioration (the problem of de-acidification).

细节题。既然问题是 paper deterioration 而且又是 global concern, 世界各国的图书馆研究的肯定是解决这个问题的方法。

2. What seems to have caused and added to the problem of paper deterioration?

Acid paper, air pollution, moisture and using.

这是个细节题。第一段最后一句说罪魁祸首是 acid paper; 第一段中的 touching 也就是 using; 第二段中的第一句说明了纸张变朽的另外两个原因。

四、词义释义(Definition/Explanation)

我们在阅读文章时,经常会遇到不熟悉或不认识的词或短语,有的即使熟悉,但在文章中有新的含义。因此解释词语也是简答题目中常出现的问题,其提问方式一般为:

What does the word "... " mean?

In line ..., the word "... " could be correctly replaced by

The phrase "... " means _____.

The expression "... " means _____.

一般说来,猜测词义可根据上下文提供的线索。通常这些线索有:



- (1) 对该词语的定义;
- (2) 利用破折号、冒号、引号等表示注释性的标点符号;
- (3) 利用同位语或说明词义的定语从句等;
- (4) 观察单词的构词法;
- (5) 利用上下文。

例 4.

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by “untaught minds” to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold(霉) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error. Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

Question: What does the author probably mean by “untaught mind” in this paragraph?

It means a person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.

大纲中没有“untaught”这个词,如果按照构词法,“taught”是“teach”的过去分词,前缀“un-”表示“不;未”,“untaught”就是“未受过教育的”。但是从该段来看,这里并非指未受过教育的人。第一句说的是“untaught minds”这些人“认为科学技术发明来自于一时闪现的念头或突然发生的事件”。但第二、三句表达相反的内容。“Alexander Fleming”可不是一看到奶酪上有霉就有青霉素的想法,他是实验了9年才发现的。所以发明和革新几乎都来自于辛劳的实践和失败。由于第一句与第二、三句的信息值相反,所以“untaught minds”与“laborious trial and error”格格不入。也就是说“untaught minds are against or ignorant of laborious trial and error”。

五、隐含之意(Implied meaning)

隐含之意是指未直接表达出来的“言下之意”。这类问题也是简答题目中常见的题型。其提问方式一般有以下几种:

What is implied in the sentence/passage?

What can be inferred from the passage?

The sentence “...” means _____.

By ..., the author means _____.

这类问题的回答一般比较困难。由于文章中没有现成的答案,这就需要考生仔细品味有关



的语句和上下文。

例 5

The invention of the incandescent light bulb by Thomas A. Edison in 1879 created a demand for a cheap, readily available fuel with which to generate large amounts of electric power. Coal seemed to fit the bill, and it fueled the earliest power stations (which were set up at the end of the 19th century by Edison himself). As more power plants were constructed throughout the country, the reliance on coal increased. Since the First World War, coal-fired power plants have accounted for about half of the electricity produced in the United States each year. In 1986 such plants had a combined generating capacity of 289,000 megawatts and consumed 83 percent of the nearly 900 million tons of coal mined in the country that year. Given the uncertainty in the future growth of nuclear and in the supply of oil and natural gas, coal-fired power plants could well provide up to 70 percent of the electric power in the United States by the end of the century.

Yet, in spite of the fact that coal has long been source of electricity and may remain one for many years (Coal represents about 80 percent of United States fossil-fuel reserves), it has actually never been the most desirable fossil fuel for power plants. (Coal contains less energy per unit of weight than natural gas or oil; it is difficult to transport, and it is associated with a host of environmental issues, among them acid rain.) Since the late 1960's problems of emission control and waste disposal have sharply reduced the appeal of coal-fired power plants. The cost of ameliorating these environmental problems, along with the rising cost of building a facility as large and complex as a coal-fired power plant, has also made such plants less attractive from a purely economic perspective.

Changes in the technological base of coal-fired power plants could restore their attractiveness, however, whereas some of these changes are evolutionary and are intended mainly to increase the productivity of existing plants, completely new technologies for burning coal cleanly are also being developed.

Question: It can be inferred from the passage that coal became the main source of electricity in the U.S. because _____.

it was comparatively plentiful and inexpensive

题干本身(infer)提示这是个推理归纳题。答案似乎在哪里都可以找到, 第一段的a cheap and readily available以及第一段的最后一句“Given the uncertainty in the future growth of nuclear and in the supply of oil and natural gas, coal-fired power plants could well provide up to 70 percent of the electric power in the United States by the end of the century”暗示了