

六级词汇题高分法备战最后传统六级考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E5_85_AD_E7_BA_A7_E8_AF_8D_E6_c84_120950.htm 2006年12月，将举行历史上最后一次传统题型的六级考试（同时，180所试点院校的部分同学，将面对第一次新题型的六级考试）。此后，六级词汇选择题将完全退出广大考生的视线。在传统题型的六级考试中，如果准备充分，词汇选择题是最容易拿分的、最容易提高的一个部分，也是可以在做题时间上节约5-8分钟时间以缓解阅读时间压力的一部分。主要原因是这部分题目的考察点比较规范，题型比较容易把握，解题技巧简单，所考察词汇的重复率极高。考察点规范 考察的词汇百分之百全是大学英语教学大纲上列出的词汇及其与常见的前缀、后缀组合而成的词汇和大纲上规定要求掌握的短语。其中，4%左右的题目考察考四级词汇，60%的题目考察5-6级词汇。题型容易把握 历年来的六级词汇选择题可以分为四种题型，即近义词辨析、形近易混词辨析、词义识别、短语搭配。近义词辨析即选项词汇中有2-3个词汇的汉语含义比较接近，需要根据词汇的准确的英语解释和上下文的语言环境确定正确选项，这类题目难度较大，但比例并不很高，例如2006年1月第67题：67. They ' re going to build a big office block on that ___ piece of land. A) void B) blank C) vacant D) shallow A、 B、 C选项均有“空的”意思。形近易混词辨析题即选项词汇在字母组合上具有一定的相似性，但含义相距甚远。例如大多数字母相同（compliment/complement, irritate/irrigate）、词根相同（repel/compel/propel）、前缀或者后缀相同

(spontaneously/simultaneously/homogeneously/instantaneously)。词义识别题即选项词汇在形和义两方面均没有相似性，单纯考察词汇是否认识以及是否能够根据上下文选择最恰当的词汇。例如2006年1月第68题：68. It is my hope that everyone in this class should ___ their errors before it is too late. A) expel B) exclude C) refute D) rectify 短语搭配题即掌握大纲规定的各类短语的含义及用法，选项可能就是一个短语，也可能是短语的一部分已经在题干中。前者例如2006年1月第62题，后者诸如2006年1月第69、70题。62. While fashion is thought of usually ___ clothing, it is important to realize that it covers a much wider domain. A) in proportion to B) by means of C) in relation to D) on behalf of 69. Police and villagers unanimously ___ the forest fire to thunder and lightning. A) ascribed B) approached C) confined D) confirmed 考察ascribe...to和confine...to的用法。介词to已经在题干中，和选项词汇隔开。70. Without any hesitation, she took off her shoes, ___ up her skirt and splashed across the stream. A) twisted B) tucked C) curled D) revolved 考察tuck up和curl up的用法。介词up已经在题干中，和选项词汇隔开。解题技巧容易掌握 根据题干中确定的信息，寻找其与选项未知词汇的关系，进而根据具体的语言环境，确定答案，题干中的信息和选项的常见关系有：1. 并列或者解释关系，例如：41. As a _____ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments. A) flexible B) versatile C) sophisticated D) productive 58. Somewhat shortsighted, she had the habit of _____ at people. A) glancing B) peering C) gazing D) scanning 2. 转折/强对比关系，例如：44. Competition, they believe,

_____ the national character than corrupt it. A) enforces B) confirms C) intensifies D) strengthens

50. I think she hurt my feelings _____ rather than by accident as she claimed. A) virtually B) deliberately C) literally D) appropriately

3 . 条件/因果关系，例如：61. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references. A) obscure B) acute C) notable D) objective

62. The mayor was asked to _____ his speech in order to allow his audience to raise questions. A) constrain B) conduct C) condense D) converge

4 . 搭配关系，包括介词搭配和动宾搭配等，介词搭配又分为动词紧跟介词和动词遥控介词两种，例如：63. The morning news says a school bus _____ with a train at the junction and a group of policemen were sent there immediately. A) bumped B) collided C) crashed D) struck

动词遥控介词，例如：45. The accident _____ him of his sight and the use of his legs. A) excluded B) disabled C) deprived D) gripped

动宾搭配例如：46. On weekends my grandma usually _____ a glass of wine. A) subscribes to B) engages in C) hangs on D) indulges in

除此之外，中学所学过的词汇，除个别熟词僻义外，如果在选项中出现，对的可能性很小。例如：62. This is the _____ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works. A) true B) original C) real D) genuine

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