

六级词汇应试要点：如何应对词型题 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/121/2021_2022_E5_85_AD_E7_BA_A7_E8_AF_8D_E6_c84_121375.htm 六级考试词汇题从词性角度看主要涉及动词、名词、形容词和少量副词、短语介词和连接词。词汇题的应试应从词的词性及其搭配入手，在较长的题干中找到决定正确答案的线索和依据，从而提高命中率，缩短答题时间。动词题对于选择项为动词的词汇题，我们主要应从以下几个角度确定答题的切入点：1. 如果动词为不及物动词或被动语态，寻找句中该动词的主语，根据主谓的意义搭配关系确定答案。2. 如果动词为主动语态的及物动词，则主要应寻找句中该动词的宾语，根据动宾的语义搭配关系，一般也能非常有效地确定正确答案。3. 对于通过“主-谓”，“动-宾”关系的判断尚无法确定答案的，如是及物动词，可同时根据其主语及宾语的特点来进行判断。4. 如是不及物动词，则可同时根据其主语及状语修饰语来进行判断。5. 除了动词与主、宾及状语的搭配之外，六级考题中还有相当一部分动词词汇题可通过空档后与动词搭配的介词来确定。6. 还有一类动词题，如考生对某些动词的句型搭配(Verb Pattern)比较熟悉的话，则也可以非常容易地根据其常用句型搭配来选取答案。例1. Mike just discovered that his passport had _____ three months ago. A. abolished B. expired C. ended D. constrained 本题根据选择项动词的主语passport(护照)，可立即确定答案为B(过期)。2. Although there are occasional outbreaks of gunfire, we can report that the rebellion has in the main been _____. A. canceled B. destroyed C. suppressed D. restrained 本

题找到了主语“the rebellion”(起义、暴动)，即可知答案为C(被镇压)。3. Since the two countries couldnt _____ their differences , they decided to stop their negotiations. A. rectify B. oblige C. reconcile D. obscure 本例中，由宾语their differences(分歧)，即可知答案为 C. reconcile (调和、调解)。4. When people are asked what kind of housing they need or want, the question_____a variety of answers. A. defies B. magnifies C. mediates D. evokes 本题中，仅根据宾语a variety of answers或主语the question，则无法确定该选哪个动词，但三者结合起来考虑，答案 D. evokes 便显而易见。5. On turning the corner, we saw the road_____steeply. A. departing B. depressing C. decreasing D. descending 例中，由主语road,再加上后续副词steeply即可明确答案为 D. descending. 6. All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their governments. A. obey B. conform C. comply D. observe 本题中虽然四个选择项均有“服从、遵守”之意，但根据后续介词to,即可找到答案为B。7. His argument does not suggest that mankind can_____to be wasteful in the utilization of these resources. A. resort B. grant C. afford D. entitle 题中四个动词的常用句型分别是：resort to (doing) sth.. grant(同意给予) sb. sth.或grant(承认) sb. that 从句；afford (to do) sth. 和entitle sb. to (do) sth.由此可知答案必然为C。8. He would it that his son took a livelier interest in politics. A. see into B. see through C. see about D. see to 根据题干空缺后的it that...，考生立刻就能想到有关动词see 有see (to it) that这一句型搭配，故答案为D。名词题对于选择项为名词的词汇题，我们同样可从其与句中其它成分的搭配关系入手，迅速确定答案。只是对于名词来说，它主

要有与前面动词的搭配即动宾关系，与后面动词的搭配即主谓关系、与前后作定语的修饰成分的搭配及与后续修饰短语的搭配等。 1. 根据前面的动词来确定需选的名词。 2. 如果选择项的名词在句中处于主语的位置，则可根据后面的谓语动词来判断正确答案。 3. 如果空档处的名词前有定语修饰，则常可仅根据该修饰搭配关系确定正确答案。 4. 有时，也可根据所选名词的后续修饰搭配关系来确定正确答案，这类后续修饰成分包括一般的介词短语或定语从句等。 5. 有时，后续的介词是与名词的固定搭配。这时确定哪个是正确答案就更为容易。 6. 还有的时候，名词的后续修饰成份是某些名词特有的动词不定式短语或同位语从句。 7. 有些名词题涉及与该名词有关的成语，是某一固定成语的一部分，考生只要熟悉该成语，选取答案非常简单。

例1.I think that I committed a_____in asking her because she seemed very upset by my question.

A. blunder B. revenge C. reproach D. scandal 本题的四个选项中

，只有 A. blunder能与动词commit搭配。又如下例中与动

词make搭配的只有 D. distinction。 2.We should make a

clear_____between the two scientific terms for the purpose of our

discussion. A. separation B. discrimination C. deviation D.

distinction 3.The West is traditionally the land of the pioneers and

the cowboys where_____could be easily made in cattle or land. A.

fortunes B. property C. opportunities D. treasure 本例中，正确答

案为 A. fortunes与作谓语的could be made构成搭配，意为“发大财，赚大钱”。 4.Stop shouting. I cant hear the football_____.

A. judgement B. interpretation C. commentary D. explanation 本题中，根据football即可选 C. commentary,意为“足球比赛的解说

”。 5.In the Spring Export Commodities Fair the ____ of fine china attracted much attention of customers from all over the world. A. succession B. array C. string D. procession 题中，根据of fine china(瓷器)，当选 B. array为正确答案，表示“一大批排放整齐的精制瓷器”；而 A. succession表示“一个紧跟着一个的一列”；C. string表示“一串”；D. procession则表示“队伍的一列”。 6.Some fish have a greater ____ for acid water than others. A. tolerance B. resistance C. dependence D. persistence 题中四个名词分别有各自特定的介词搭配：tolerance for、 resistance to、 dependence on和persistence in，由此即可知答案为A。 7.It is very strange but I had an ____ that the plane would crash. A. inspiration B. intuition C. imagination D. incentive 题中，只有intuition(直觉)，能接同位语从句，故答案自然是B。

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