

710分

NC 新航道  
NEW CHANNEL

# 读真题记单词

## 大学英语 六级词汇

李立新 主编

在语境中记单词 从容应对新六级

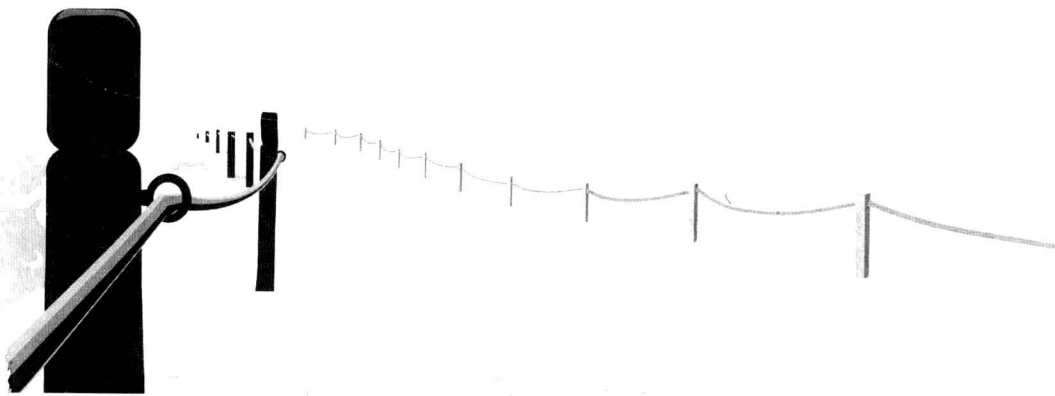
- 涵盖历年真题词汇
- 注释精准重点突出
- 全面扩充核心词汇
- 囊括同义反义同根词组

# 读真题记单词

## 大学英语 六级词汇

李立新 主编

王彦琳 刘敏 于丹 编著



中国  广播电视出版社  
CHINA RADIO & TELEVISION PRESS

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级词汇 / 李立新主编. —北京: 中国广播电视出版社, 2007. 2

(读真题记单词)

ISBN 978-7-5043-5227-9

I. 大… II. 李… III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第013635号

## 读真题记单词大学英语六级词汇

主 编	李立新
编 著	王彦琳 刘 敏 于 丹
特约编辑	周 壮
责任编辑	臧 博 于 莉
监 印	赵 宁
监 制	张曲波
出版发行	中国广播电视出版社
电 话	86093580 86093583
社 址	北京市西城区真武庙二条9号(邮政编码 100045)
经 销	各地新华书店和外文书店
印 刷	北京汇林印务有限公司
开 本	880 毫米×1230 毫米 1/32
字 数	278(千) 字
印 张	12
版 次	2007 年 2 月第 1 版 2007 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5043-5227-9
定 价	15.00 元

(版权所有 翻印必究·印装有误 负责调换)

## 新航道图书编委会

主 任     胡 敏

副主任     John A Gordon(美)

委 员     (按姓氏笔画为序)

刘洪波     李传伟     李 鑫

陈采霞     张建宇     张 皓

张曲波     郑俊斌     胡 敏

John A Gordon (美)     Pierce Harding (英)

# 前 言

突破六级并不难,关键要过词汇关。众所周知,熟练掌握大纲要求的词汇是顺利通过六级考试的基石,所以选择一本最有效的词汇参考书至关重要。对于备考六级的同学来说,大纲和真题是最权威的复习资料。真题除了用来熟悉出题思路,提高解题技巧之外,还是记单词的经典蓝本,因为真题几乎涵盖了大纲词汇,而且体现了高频词汇,所以在真题中记单词使得备考更有针对性。此外,把单词放在真题语境中,记单词就会更高效。因此读真题记单词无疑是一种非常有效的方法。

本书具备以下特色:

## 一、涵盖历年真题词汇,注释精准重点突出

本书收录了 2003 - 2006 年(包括一套新题型)的大学英语六级考试真题。所有词条的选择和注释都既严格按照大纲的要求,又考虑到考生的需求。所注词条包括真题中所有疑难词汇和词组,以及读写常用搭配,而且重点高频单词、词组在不同的篇章重复出现,便于读者巩固记忆。

本书的注释不求全面,但求精准、重点突出。每个单词和词组的第一个义项都是在对应的真题语境中的意义,随后是常用义项。考生掌握后就能轻松应对六级考试中的熟词生义、一词多义现象。附加的选项词汇注释更是为读者扫清了解题时的一切障碍。

## 二、全面扩充核心词汇,囊括同义反义同根词组

笔者根据大纲的要求,考虑到实战需要,根据各类词汇的不同特点,对核心词汇进行了全面扩充,附有常用的同义词、反义词、同根词及词组,方便考生通过联想扩大词汇量。

## 三、在语境中记单词,从容应对新六级

虽然新六级不再有词汇题,但词汇测试渗透到了每个题型中,而且大

纲要求更加注重在语篇中综合运用词汇的能力,这从2006年新六级真题的仔细阅读、改错以及翻译题中可见一斑。在真题语境中记住的单词和词组才可以灵活运用,才可以在考试中以不变应万变。

愿此书伴您走向成功!

编 者

2007 年 2 月

# 目 录

## Reading Comprehension

2003.6 .....	1
2003.9 .....	16
2004.1 .....	36
2004.6 .....	57
2005.1 .....	79
2005.6 .....	99
2005.12 .....	119
2006.6 .....	139
2006.12 .....	159
2006.12 (新题型) .....	174

## Vocabulary

2003.6 .....	195
2003.9 .....	211
2004.1 .....	229
2004.6 .....	246
2005.1 .....	262

2005.6 .....	279
--------------	-----

2005.12 .....	295
---------------	-----

2006.6 .....	311
--------------	-----

2006.12 .....	330
---------------	-----

## Error Correction

2003.6 .....	346
--------------	-----

2003.9 .....	349
--------------	-----

2004.1 .....	350
--------------	-----

2004.6 .....	352
--------------	-----

2005.1 .....	354
--------------	-----

2005.12 .....	356
---------------	-----

2006.6 .....	358
--------------	-----

2006.12 .....	361
---------------	-----

2006.12 (新题型) .....	363
---------------------	-----

## Cloze

2005.6 .....	367
--------------	-----

**Reading Comprehension** 2003. 6**Passage One**

In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the **good old days** when no one **bothered to** lock their doors. There simply wasn't any crime to worry about.

**Amazingly**, these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community. A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an **automated** investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors.

SATAN can **try out a variety of** well-known *hacking* (黑客的) **tricks** on an Internet site without actually breaking in. Farmer has made the program publicly **available**, amid much **criticism**. A person **with evil intent** could use it to **hunt down** sites that are easy to *burgle* (闯入...行窃).

But Farmer is very concerned about the need to **alert** the public to poor **security** and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder.

So is the Net becoming more secure? **Far from** it. In the early days, when you visited a Web site your **browser** simply looked at the **content**. Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. These programs could, if their authors wished, do all kinds of **nasty** things to your computer.

At the same time, the Net is **increasingly populated** with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to **penetrate** the sites and **seek out** and **classify** information. All these make wonderful tools for antisocial people who want to **invade** weak sites and cause damage.

But let's **look on the bright side**. **Given** the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. Maybe that is because hackers are **fundamentally** honest. Or that there currently isn't much to steal. Or because *vandalism* (恶意破坏) isn't much fun unless you have a **peculiar** dislike for someone.



Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most **influential inhabitants** of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for.

## 文章词汇注释

**good old days** 美好的往日

**bother to do...** 费心做...

**amazingly** [ə'meɪzɪŋli] *ad.* 令人惊讶地, 惊人地

[同根] **amaze** [ə'meɪz] *v.* 使吃惊, 使惊鄂, 使惊异

**amazed** [ə'meɪzd] *a.* 吃惊的, 惊奇的

**amazing** [ə'meɪzɪŋ] *a.* 令人惊异的, 惊人的

**amazement** [ə'meɪzmənt] *n.* 惊愕, 惊异

**automated** [ˈɔ:təmeɪtɪd] *a.* 自动的, 自动化的

[同根] **automate** [ˈɔ:təmeɪt] *v.* 使自动化  
**automatic** [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk] *a.* ①自动的 ②习惯性的, 机械的 *n.* 自动机械

**automation** [ˌɔ:tə'meɪʃən] *n.* 自动化

**automatically** [ˌɔ:tə'mætɪkli] *ad.* 自动地, 机械地

**try out** 试, 试用, 试验, 考验

**a variety of** 各种各样的

**trick** [trɪk] *n.* ①诡计, 计谋, 花招, 欺诈 ②技巧, 窍门 *v.* 欺诈, 哄骗, 愚弄 *a.* 骗人的

[同根] **tricker** ['trɪkə(r)] *n.* 施诡计的人, 骗子

**trickery** ['trɪkəri] *n.* 欺骗, 诡计, 圈套

**trickish** ['trɪkɪʃ] *a.* 诡计多端的, 狡猾的, 复杂的

[词组] **trick with** 戏弄

**available** [ə'veɪləbəl] *a.* ①可利用的, 在手边的 ②可获得的 ③可取得联系的, 有空的

[同义] convenient, obtainable, ready, handy

[反义] unavailable

[同根] **avail** [ə'veɪl] *v.* 有用于, 有助于  
*n.* [一般用于否定句或疑问句中] 效用, 利益, 帮助

**availability** [ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 利用 (或获得) 的可能性, 有效性

**criticism** ['krɪtɪsɪzəm] *n.* ①批评, 评判, 责备, 非难 ②评论文章, 评论

[同根] **critic** ['krɪtɪk] *n.* ①批评家, 评论家 ②吹毛求疵者

**critique** [kri'ti:k] *n.* ①(关于文艺作品、哲学思想的) 评论文章 ②评论

**criticize** ['krɪtɪsaɪz] *v.* ①批评, 评判, 责备, 非难 ②评论, 评价

**critical** ['krɪtɪkəl] *a.* ①吹毛求疵的 ②批评的, 评判的 ③决定性的, 关键性的, 重大的

**critically** ['krɪtɪkəli] *ad.* ①吹毛求疵地 ②批评地, 评判地 ③决定性地, 关键性地

**with evil intent** 恶意地

**hunt... down** 搜寻...直至找到

**alert** [ə'lɜ:t] *v.* 向...报警, 使警惕 (to)

*a.* ①留神的, 注意的 ②警觉的, 警惕的

*n.* ①警觉 (状态), 戒备 (状态) ②警报

[同根] **alertly** [ə'lɜ:tli] *ad.* 提高警觉地, 留意地

**alertness** [ə'lɜ:tnɪs] *n.* 警戒, 机敏

[词组] **alert sb. to sth.** 使某人警惕某物

**on (the) alert** 警戒着, 随时准备着, 密切注意着

alert to do... 留心做...

**security** [si'kjʊəriti] *n.* 安全, 平安, 安全感

[同根] **secure** [si'kjʊə] *a.* 安全的, 无危险的 *v.* ①使安全, 掩护, 保卫 ②保证

**securely** [si'kjʊəli] *ad.* 安全地

**far from** 决非, 决没有, 远远不

**browser** ['braʊzə(r)] *n.* 浏览器

[同根] **browse** [braʊz] *v. & n.* 浏览

**content** ['kɒntent] *n.* ①(常作~s)内容, 目录 ②(常作~s)所容纳的东西 ③容量, 容积

[kən'tent] *v.* 使满意, 使满足 *a.* 满意的, 满足的

**nasty** ['næsti] *a.* ①令人讨厌的 ②难弄的 ③严重的, 凶险的

[同义] disgusting, repulsive, unpleasant

**increasingly** [in'kri:siŋli] *ad.* 越来越多地, 逐渐增加地, 日益地

[同根] **increase** [in'kri:s] *v.* 增加, 加大 [in'kri:s] *n.* 增加, 增大, 增长

**increasing** [in'kri:siŋ] *a.* 越来越多的, 增加的

**increased** [in'kri:st] *a.* 增加的, 增强的, 增多的

**increasedly** [in'kri:sidli] *ad.* 增多地, 增加地

**populate** ['pɒpjuleit] *v.* ①构成...的人口(或动植物的总和) ②(大批地)居住于

[同根] **populous** ['pɒpjuləs] *a.* 人口多的, 人口稠密的

**population** [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口

**penetrate** ['penitreit] *v.* ①透入, 渗入, 透过 ②刺入, 戳入, 穿透

[同根] **penetration** [peni'treɪʃən] *n.* 刺穿, 穿透, 穿透力

**penetrative** ['penitretiv] *a.* 有穿透力的, 尖锐的, 强烈的

**penetrating** ['penitreitɪŋ] *a.* 有穿透力的, 尖锐的, 强烈的

[词组] **penetrate into** 刺入

**seek out** 找出, 搜出, 挑出

**classify** ['klæsɪfaɪ] *v.* 分类, 归类

[同义] categorize, sort

[同根] **class** [klɑ:s] *n.* ①种, 类, 等级 ②阶级, 社会等级 ③班级, (一节)课

*v.* 把...分类, 归类

**classification** [ˌklæsɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 分类, 门类, 种类

**classified** ['klæsɪfaɪd] *a.* 按种类分列的, 类别的

**classifiable** ['klæsɪfaɪəbl] *a.* 可分类的, 可归类的

**invade** [in'veɪd] *v.* ①侵略, 侵略, 攻击 ②侵犯, 侵害, 干扰

[同根] **invader** [in'veɪdə] *n.* 侵略者

**invasion** [in'veɪʒən] *n.* ①侵略, 侵略, 攻击 ②侵犯, 侵害, 干扰

**invasive** [in'veɪsɪv] *a.* 入侵的, 侵略的

**look on the bright side** 看事物有利的一面, 抱乐观态度

**given** ['gɪvn] *prep.* 考虑到

**fundamentally** [ˌfʌndə'mentəli] *ad.* 基础上, 根本地

[同义] basically, essentially, primarily

[同根] **fundament** [ˌfʌndə'ment] *n.* 基础, 基本原理

**fundamental** [ˌfʌndə'mentl] *a.* 基础的, 基本的

**peculiar** [pi'kju:liə] *a.* ①特有的, 独具的 ②奇怪的, 不寻常的

[同义] odd, queer, unusual, strange

[反义] common, general, normal, ordinary

[同根] **peculiarly** [pi'kju:liəli] *ad.* 特异地, 特别地

**influential** [ˌɪnfluˈenʃəl] *a.* 有影响的, 有势力的

[同根] **influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] *n.* ①影响, 势力, 有影响的人(或事) ②势力, 权利 *v.* 影响, 改变

**inhabitant** [ɪnˈhæbɪtənt] *n.* 居民, 居住者  
[同义] dweller, resident

[同根] **inhabit** [ɪnˈhæbɪt] *v.* ①居住于, 栖息于 ②占据, 留住

**inhabited** [ɪnˈhæbɪtɪd] *a.* 有人居住的

**inhabitable** [ɪnˈhæbɪtəbəl] *a.* 可居住的

**inhabitation** [ɪnˈhæbɪteɪʃən] *n.* 居住, 有人居住的状态

## 选项词汇注释

**enthusiastic** [ɪnˌθjuːzɪˈæstɪk] *a.* 满腔热情的, 热心的, 极感兴趣的

[同根] **enthuse** [ɪnˈθjuːz] *v.* <口>(使) 热心, (使) 充满热情, (使) 感兴趣

**enthusiastically** [ɪnˌθjuːzɪˈæstɪkəli] *ad.* 热心地, 狂热地

**enthusiast** [ɪnˈθjuːziæst] *n.* 热心家, 狂热者

**enthusiasm** [ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm] *n.* ①热忱, 热心, 巨大兴趣 ②激发热情的事物

[词组] be enthusiastic for/about sth. 对某事热心

**critical** [ˈkrɪtɪkəl] *a.* ①批评的, 评判的 ②吹毛求疵的 ③决定性的, 关键性的, 重大的紧要的, 关键性的

[同根] **critic** [ˈkrɪtɪk] *n.* ①批评家, 评论家 ②吹毛求疵者

**critique** [ˈkrɪtiːk] *n.* ①(关于文艺作品、哲学思想的)评论文章 ②评论

**criticize** [ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz] *v.* ①批评, 评判, 责备, 非难 ②评论, 评价

**criticism** [ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm] *n.* ①批评, 评判, 责备, 非难 ②评论文章

**critically** [ˈkrɪtɪkəli] *ad.* ①吹毛求疵地 ②批评地, 评判地 ③决定性地, 关键性地

**positive** [ˈpɒzətɪv] *a.* ①积极的, 建设性的 ②确定的, 确实的 ③有把握的, 确信的, 肯定的

[同义] absolute, assured, convinced, defi-

nite

[反义] negative

**indifferent** [ɪnˈdɪfrənt] *a.* 不感兴趣的, 不关心的, 冷漠的, 冷淡的

[同义] unconcerned

[反义] concerned, interested

[同根] **differ** [ˈdɪfə] *v.* 不一致, 不同

**different** [ˈdɪfrənt] *a.* 不同的

**indifference** [ɪnˈdɪfrəns] *n.* 不感兴趣, 不关心, 冷漠, 冷淡

**indifferently** [ɪnˈdɪfrəntli] *ad.* 冷淡地, 不关心地

[词组] be indifferent to 对…漠不关心

**security measures** 安全措施

**strengthen** [ˈstreŋθən] *v.* ①加强, 巩固, 使强壮 ②勉励, 激励 ③增加…的艺术效果

[同义] confirm, consolidate, fortify, intensify, reinforce

[反义] weaken

[同根] **strength** [streŋθ] *n.* 力, 力量, 力气, 实力, 兵力

**strengthening** [ˈstreŋθənɪŋ] *n.* 加固

**priority** [praɪˈɒrɪti] *n.* ①优先, 重点, 优先权 ②在先, 居先 ③优先考虑的事

[同根] **prior** [ˈpraɪə] *a.* ①优先的 ②较早的, 在前的 ③优先的, 更重要的

[词组] place/put high priority on 最优先

考虑...

attach high priority to 最优先考虑...

give first priority to 最优先考虑...

net inhabitants 网民

surfing ['sɜ:fɪŋ] *n.* ①网络冲浪 ②冲浪运动

[同根] surf [sɜ:f] *n.* 海浪 *v.* 作冲浪运动

## Passage Two

I came away from my years of teaching on the college and university level with a **conviction** that *enactment* (扮演角色), performance, **dramatization** are the most successful forms of teaching. Students must be **incorporated**, made, **so far as possible**, an **integral** part of the **learning process**. The **notion** that learning should have in it an element of **inspired** play would seem to the **greater part of the academic establishment** merely silly, but that is **nonetheless** the case. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his **onetime** student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her students "glad they were there".

Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all **instruction** in the typical university is by the lecture method, we should give close attention to this form of education. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans. It is perfectly all right, now and then, for a human to be **possessed** by the **urge** to speak, and to speak while others remain silent. But to do this regularly, one hour and 15 minutes at a time... for one person to **drag on** while others sit in silence? ... I do not believe that this is what the Creator... designed humans to do."

The strange, almost **incomprehensible** fact is that many professors, just as they **feel obliged** to write **dully**, believe that they should lecture dully. To show **enthusiasm** is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective, it is to **appeal to** the students' emotions rather than their **intellect**. Thus the **ideal** lecture is one filled with facts and read in an unchanged **monotone**.

The *cult* (推崇) of lecturing dully, like the cult of writing dully, goes back, of course, some years. Edward Shils, professor of **sociology**, recalls the professors he **encountered** at the University of Pennsylvania in his youth. They seemed “a priesthood, rather uneven in their **merits** but **uniform** in their **bearing**, they never **referred to** anything personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then **haltingly** explained the **thumb-worn** last lines. Others lectured from cards that had served for years, to judge by the worn edges . . . . The teachers began on time, ended on time, and left the room without saying a word more to their students, very seldom being **detained** by questioners. . . . The classes were not large, yet there was no discussion. No questions were raised in class, and there were no office hours.”

### 文章词汇注释

**came away** 离开,脱离

**conviction** [kən'vikʃən] *n.* 深信,确信  
[同根] convince [kən'vins] *v.* 使确信,使信服

convincing [kən'vinsɪŋ] *a.* 令人信服的,有说服力的

convincible [kən'vinsəbl] *a.* 可被说服的  
convinced [kən'vinst] *a.* 确信的,深信的

**dramatization** [ˌdræmətaɪ'zeɪʃən, -ə'z-]  
*n.* 戏剧化,改编成戏剧

[同根] drama ['drɑ:mə] *n.* (在舞台上演的)戏剧,戏剧艺术

dramatic [drə'mætɪk], dramatical [drə'mætɪkəl]  
*a.* ①戏剧的,有关戏剧的 ②戏剧般的,戏剧性的 ③引人注目的,给人深刻印象的

dramatize ['dræmətaɪz] *v.* ①戏剧性描述,使引人注目 ②改编成剧本,使戏剧化  
dramatist ['dræmətɪst] *n.* 剧作家

dramatics [drə'mætɪks] *n.* 戏剧表演艺术

dramatically [drə'mætɪkəli] *ad.* 戏剧地,引人注目地

**incorporate** [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] *v.* ①把...合

并,使并入,使混合 ②包含,加上

[同根] incorporable [ɪn'kɔ:pərəbl] *a.* 可结合的,可包含的

incorporated [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪtɪd] *a.* ①合并的,合成一体的 ②组成公司的,股份有限公司  
incorporation [ɪn'kɔ:pə'reɪʃən] *n.* ①结合,合并,包含 ②公司 ③混合

[词组] incorporate with 混合,合并

**so far as possible** 尽可能

**integral** ['ɪntɪgrəl] *a.* ①构成整体所需要的 ②完整的,整体的

[同根] integrate ['ɪntɪgreɪt] *v.* ①使成整体,使完整 ②使结合,使合并,使一体化  
integration [ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃən] *n.* 结合,合而为一,整和,融合

integrity [ɪn'tegreɪti] *n.* ①正直,诚实 ②完整,完全,完善

**learning process** 学习过程

**notion** ['nəʊʃən] *n.* 概念,感知

[同义] belief, idea, opinion, thought, view

[同根] notional [ˈnəʊʃənəl] *a.* 概念的, 感知的

**inspired** [ˈɪnˈspaɪəd] *a.* 得到灵感的, 在灵感支配下的

[同义] encouraged, motivated, stimulated, influenced

[同根] inspire [ˈɪnˈspaɪə] *v.* ①鼓舞, 激励 ②(在心中)激起, 唤起(某种思想情感) ③驱使, 促使 ④赋予灵感

inspiration [ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃən] *n.* ①灵感 ②鼓舞人心的人(或事物) ③妙计, 好办法

inspiring [ˈɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ] *a.* 启发灵感的, 鼓舞人心的

inspiratory [ˈɪnˈspaɪərətəri] *a.* 吸气的, 吸入的

[词组] inspire confidence (hope, enthusiasm, distrust) in sb. 激发某人的信心(希望, 热情, 疑虑)

inspire sb. with admiration 使某人产生钦羡之情

**to the greater part of the academic**

**establishment** 对更多的学术机构来说

**nonetheless** [ˌnʌnðəˈles] (= nevertheless) *ad.* 仍然, 不过

**onetime** [ˈwʌntaɪm] *a.* 过去的, 从前的

**instruction** [ˈɪnˈstrʌkʃən] *n.* ①教育, 讲授, 教学 ②教诲, 教导 ③用法说明

[同根] instruct [ˈɪnˈstrʌkt] *v.* ①教, 讲授, 训练, 指导 ②命令, 指示

instructor [ˈɪnˈstrʌktə] *n.* 教员, 教练, 指导者

instructive [ˈɪnˈstrʌktɪv] *a.* 有启发的, 有教育意义的

instructively [ˈɪnˈstrʌktɪvli] *ad.* 启发地, 有益地

[词组] give instructions to do sth. 指挥/命令(做某事)

**possess** [pəˈzes] *v.* ①(想法、感情等)影

响, 控制, 缠住, 迷住 ②具有(品质等) ③拥有 ④懂得, 掌握

[同根] possessor [pəˈzeseɪ] *n.* 持有人, 所有人

possessive [pəˈzeseɪv] *a.* 所有的, 物主的, 占有的 *n.* 所有格

possession [pəˈzeʃən] *n.* ①持有, 私藏 ②拥有, 所有权, 所有物 ③财产(常用复数)

**urge** [ɜːdʒ] *n.* 强烈欲望, 迫切要求

*v.* ①催促, 力劝 ②驱策, 推动

[同根] urgent [ˈɜːdʒənt] *a.* 急迫的, 紧急的

urgency [ˈɜːdʒənsi] *n.* 紧急, 急迫

**drag on** 拖延, 使拖延

**incomprehensible** [ˌɪnkəmˈpriːhensəbəl] *a.* 不能理解的, 晦涩难懂的

[同根] comprehend [ˌkəmˈpriːhend] *v.* 领会, 理解

comprehensible [ˌkəmˈpriːhensəbəl] *a.* 可理解的, 易于了解的

incomprehension [ˌɪnkəmˈpriːhənʃən]

*n.* 不理解, 不懂

incomprehensive [ˌɪnkəmˈpriːhensɪv] *a.* 不能理解的, 缺乏理解力的

**feel obliged to** 感到不得不做(某事)

**dully** [dʌli] *ad.* ①乏味地, 单调地 ②愚钝地, 笨地 ③迟钝地, 麻木地

[同根] dull [dʌl] *a.* ①乏味的, 单调的 ②愚钝的, 笨的 ③迟钝的, 麻木的 *v.* 使迟钝, 使麻木

**enthusiasm** [ˈɪnθjuːzɪəzəm] *n.* ①热忱, 热心, 巨大兴趣 ②激发热情的事物

[同义] passion, warmth, zeal

[同根] enthuse [ˈɪnθjuːz] *v.* <口>(使)热心, (使)充满热情, (使)感兴趣

enthusiastic [ˌɪnθjuːzɪˈæstɪk] *a.* 满腔热情

的,热心的,极感兴趣的

enthusiast [in'θju:ziæst] *n.* 热心家,狂热者

[词组] enthusiasm for 热爱..., 热心于  
lack of enthusiasm 缺乏热情

appeal to ①投合...的心意,引起...的兴趣 ②向...呼吁,请求

intellect ['intilekt] *n.* 智力,才智,理解力

[同根] intellectual [intilektʃuəl] *a.* 知识的,智力的,用脑力的 *n.* 知识分子,脑力劳动者

intelligent [in'telidʒənt] *a.* 聪明的,伶俐的,有才智的,[计]智能的

intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力,才智,聪明,智能

ideal [ai'diəl] *a.* 理想的,完美的,典范的 *n.* ①理想 ②完美典型,典范

[同根] idealism [ai'diəlizəm] *n.* ①理想主义 ②唯心主义

idealist [ai'diəlist] *n.* 理想主义者,唯心主义者

idealize [ai'diəlaiz] *v.* 把...理想化,把...视为理想的人(或物)

idealistic [ai'diəlistik] *a.* 理想主义的,空想的,唯心主义者的

monotone ['mɒnətu:n] *n.* ①单调的语调 ②单调,无变化 *a.* 单调的,无变化的

[同根] monotony [mə'nɒtəni] *n.* ①(声音的)单调 ②缺乏变化

monotonize [mə'nɒtənaiz] *v.* 使单调

monotonous [mə'nɒtənəs] *a.* 单调的,无变化的

sociology [ˌsəʊsi'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 社会学

[同根] sociologist [ˌsəʊsiə'lɒdʒist] *n.* 社会学家

sociological [ˌsəʊsiə'lɒdʒikəl] *a.* 社会学的

encounter [in'kauntə] *v.* ①遭遇,遇到 ②意外遇见 ③迎(战,敌) *n.* ①遭遇,冲突 ②偶然/短暂的相见

[同义] confront, meet, battle, collide, come across

[词组] encounter with 遭遇...,遇到...

merit ['merit] *n.* ①长处,优点,价值 ②功绩,功劳 *v.* 值得,应受

[同义] virtue, value, goodness, excellence

[反义] demerit, fault, defect

uniform ['ju:nifo:m] *a.* ①(不同物)全部相同的,一律的,同一标准的 ②(同一物)始终如一的,一贯的,不变的 *n.* 制服 *v.* 使成一样,使穿制服

[同根] form [fɔ:m] *n.* ①形状,形态,外形 ②表格,形式 *v.* 形成,构成

uniformity [ˌju:nifɔ:miti] *n.* 无差异,无变化,一致

uniformed [ˌju:nifo:md] *a.* 穿制服的

uniformless [ˌju:nifɔ:mlis] *a.* 无制服的,不穿制服的

[词组] be uniform with... (在形状、外表等方面)与...相同

bearing ['bɛəriŋ] *n.* ①举止,风度 ②关系,关联 ③意义,意思 ④方面

[同根] bear [beə] *v.* bore, borne, bearing ①具有,显示 ②忍受,忍受 ③承担,负担 ④经得起(考验等) ⑤写有,刻有 ⑥生(孩子),结(果实) *n.* 熊

bearable ['bɛərəbl] *a.* 可忍受的,支持得住的

[词组] have a bearing on (upon) 关系到...,影响到...

in all its bearings 从各方面

refer to ①提到,谈到 ②查阅,打听

haltingly [ˈhɔ:ltɪŋli] *ad.* ①犹豫地,迟疑

不决地,结结巴巴地 ②跛地,蹒跚地

[同根] halt [hɔ:lt] *n.* 停止,暂停 *v.* ①蹒跚 ②犹豫 ③使停止,使中止

halting ['hɔ:ltɪŋ] *a.* ①犹豫的 ②跛的,蹒跚的

### 选项词汇注释

**aspect** ['æspekt] *n.* ①方面 ②样子,外表,面貌,神态

**conform** [kən'fɔ:m] *v.* ①符合,一致,相似(to, with) ②遵照,适应(to, with) ③顺从

[同义] comply, agree, obey, submit

[反义] oppose

[同根] conformity [kən'fɔ:məti] *n.* ①遵照 ②相似,一致,符合

[词组] conform to/with 符合,遵照,与相配

conform... to... 使...适合...

**in a way** 在某种程度上,在某种意义上

**in a manner** 在某种程度上

**present** ['pri:znt] *v.* ①呈现,出示,提出 ②引见 ③给,赠送 ④上演

['preznt] *n.* 礼物,现在 *a.* 现在的,出席的

[同根] presentation [ˌprezən'teɪʃən]

*n.* 介绍,陈述,赠送,表演

**recommend** [ˌrekə'mend] *v.* ①建议,推荐 ②劝告,忠告 ③使人喜欢,使诱人

[同义] advise, advocate, instruct, suggest

[同根] recommendation [ˌrekəmen'deɪʃən]

*n.* 推荐,介绍(信),劝告,建议

**thumb-worn** 用拇指翻破的

**detain** [di'tein] *v.* ①留住,耽搁 ②拘留,扣留

[同义] hold, capture, confine

**recommendable** [ˌrekə'mendəbl] *a.* 值得推荐的,可取的

**recommendatory** [ˌrekə'mendətəri] *a.* 推荐的,劝告的

**radical measures** 激进措施

**interaction** [ˌɪntər'ækʃən] *n.* 互动,互相作用,互相影响

[同根] reaction [ri(:)'ækʃən] *n.* ①反应 ②看法,意见,态度 ③[化学]反应,作用

interact [ˌɪntər'ækt] *v.* 互相作用,互相影响

interactive [ˌɪntər'æktɪv] *a.* 相互影响的,相互作用的

**fundamental** [ˌfʌndə'mentəl] *a.* 基本的,根本的,主要的 *n.* [常作~s] 基本原则(或原理)

[反义] superficial

[同根] found [faʊnd] *v.* 建立,创立

**commend** [kə'mend] *v.* ①表扬,称赞 ②推荐

[同义] approve, compliment, praise

[同根] commendable [kə'mendəbəl]

*a.* 值得表扬的

commendation [ˌkɒmen'deɪʃən] *n.* ①赞扬,称赞 ②推荐



## Passage Three

**Take the case of** public education alone. The **principal** difficulty faced by the schools has been the **tremendous** increase in the number of pupils. This has been caused by the advance of the **legal age** for going into industry and the impossibility of finding a job even when the legal age has been reached. **In view of** the technological improvements in the last few years, business will require in the future **proportionately** fewer workers than ever before. The result will be still further raising of the legal age for going into employment, and still further difficulty in finding employment when that age has been attained. If we cannot put our children to work, we must put them in school.

We may also be quite **confident** that the present trend toward a shorter day and a shorter week will be **maintained**. We have developed and shall continue to have a new **leisure class**. Already the public **agencies** for adult education are **swamped** by the **tide** that has **swept** over them since the **depression** began. They will be little **better off** when it is over. Their support must come from the taxpayer.

It is surely too much to hope that these increases in the cost of public education can be **borne** by the local communities. They cannot care for the present restricted and inadequate system. The local communities have failed in their efforts to **cope with** unemployment. They cannot expect to cope with public education on the scale on which we must attempt it. The answer to the problem of unemployment has been Federal **relief**. The answer to the problem of public education may have to be much the same, and properly so. If there is one thing in which the citizens of all parts of the country have an interest, it is in the **decent** education of the citizens of all parts of the country. Our **income tax** now goes in part to keep our neighbors alive. It may have to go in part as well to make our neighbors intelligent. We are now attempting to preserve the present generation through Federal relief of the *destitute* (贫民). Only a people determined to **ruin** the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require.