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## 百篇文章突破核心词汇 6000

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# 前 言

词汇和阅读一直是困扰六级考生的两大问题,然而纯粹的词汇书很容易让人觉得单调并且乏味,单纯做阅读理解题而不去记忆单词实际上也是在做无用功。本书将记忆单词和攻克阅读完美结合,通过阅读优美文章来记忆单词,既能提高阅读能力又可以记住核心词汇,一箭双雕。实际上,单词的记忆只有在实际运用中才能得到巩固,但随便一本阅读书并不能涵盖所有六级核心词汇,且往往涉及太多超纲词汇,这也给考生增加了不必要的负担,不但会打击到积极性,而且也起不到巩固学习的目的。

本书则为考生精选难度适宜的文章,通过百篇具有趣味性、可读性的精美文章贯穿六级核心单词,让考生既能感受阅读的氛围,又能牢记单词。

## 精选词汇 核心记忆

六级考试词汇往往很难界定,因为其中很多是四级已掌握的单词,所以市面上很多词汇书要么求全地将四、六级单词混在一起,要么将六级中的四级单词全部剔除做成薄薄一本,其实这样对考生复习来说都是很不科学的。本书以近20年真题为主要依据,与《大学英语教学大纲》结合起来进行选词,确保核心词汇囊括了六级考试中所有出现过的重点和常考词汇。

## 文章新颖 实用有趣

书中选用的所有文章的题材、体裁及难度均与考试中出现的文章类似,而且内容新颖有趣,可读性强。通过阅读这些文章,考生不仅能提高自己阅读理解的速度和能力,还能获得各类前沿新知。编者将所选文章按题材分为41个单元,考生可以单元为单位练习来阅读和记忆单词。

## 重点单词 强化记忆

根据艾宾浩斯记忆曲线,我们知道,熟记单词的一个很重要方法就是不断的重复。但是很多同学都不喜欢回头看以前的单词,大家更喜欢看新的单词,这样会比较有“成就感”,但往往是老的单词更需要反复记忆。针对这点,我们在编排文章的时候,有意让一些重点的核心单词反复在文章中出现,比如 available 这种经常出现在阅读中的词汇在本书文章中出现的频率也很高,这样的安排可以使考生对重点单词强化记忆,而且可以帮助大家掌握这个单词的不同用法,让大家在不知不觉中将重点词汇一一牢记。

## 相关词汇 归纳记忆

对于在文章中没有出现的其他六级词汇,我们按照每单元文章内容对其进行分类。这样考生不仅可以将所有重要词汇一网打尽,还可以按意群分类成串记忆相关的核心词汇。

在赏析美文、记忆单词之余我们还为考生精选了一些词汇练习,帮助考生巩固所学核心词汇。愿大家在感受到使用本书时的便利性及实用性的同时,能够在词汇量及阅读能力方面有突飞猛进的增长!

在本书的编辑过程中,世纪友好工作室的蒋志华老师以及王珂、展萍、刘晓光、王宏、王发明、张利辉等同事对本书的结构及编排提供了大量的帮助,在此特向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2007年1月

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# 核心词汇

## Unit 1

### Passage 1

It takes a special person to lead a rural school.

Like school leaders throughout the country, rural school principals must recruit teachers and deal with often lower funding than needed. But in rural areas, depending on the geographic location, there are other problems such as declining enrollments, and the threat of consolidation.

While many urban and suburban schools have enrollments increasing faster than they can hire teachers and build facilities, rural schools can have the opposite problem. Some rural schools have declining enrollments and, as a result, lose state funding.

Rural principals often take on many different types of responsibilities compared with principals of larger schools that have more administrative staff. "In larger schools, people are assigned to do many different tasks. In rural schools, principals do it all." says Donald Buckingham, principal of Sedgwick Elementary School in Sedgwick, Maine. As the leader of a consolidated school district that faces a steady decline in enrollment, school finance is a key concern for this rural administrator who must, by definition, "wear a lot of hats."

Despite the workload, educators choose to become school leaders for several reasons. Sara Johnson, principal at Henry L. Slater Elementary School in Burns, Oregon, was inspired. She once overheard a woman administrator colleague say: "If you believe you could go into administration to make a difference, you have a moral obligation to do it."

Johnson took those words to heart and knew she had a calling to become a principal , who would face unique challenges every day.

(字数 251)

## Passage 2

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education , many of us believe , is an unfortunate victim of adverse circumstances deprived of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Convinced of the importance of education , modern states “ invest ” in institutions of learning to get back “ interest ” , in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders. Education , with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out , interrupted by textbooks—those purchasable wells of information—what would civilization be like without its benefits ?

So much is certain : that we would have doctors and preachers , lawyers and defendants , marriages and births—but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on “ facts and figures ” and more on a good memory , on applied psychology , and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow citizens. If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past , we would have the most democratic form of “ college ” imaginable. Among the people whom we like to call savages all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all ; it is taught to every member of the tribe so that in this respect everybody is equally equipped for life.

It is the ideal condition of the “ equal start ” which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to regain(恢复). In primitive cultures the obligation to seek and to receive the traditional instruction is binding to all. There are no “ illiterates ”—if the term can be applied to peoples without a script—while our own compulsory school attendance became law in Germany in 1642 , in France in 1806 , and in England in



1876 , and is still non-existent in a number of “civilized” nations. This shows how long it was before we deemed it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in the knowledge accumulated by the “happy few” during the past centuries.

Education in the wilderness is not a matter of monetary means. All are entitled to an equal start. There is none of the hurry which , in our society , often hampers the full development of a growing personality. There , a child grows up under the ever-present attention of his parent , therefore , the jungles and the grassland know of no “juvenile delinquency(行为不良 犯罪)”. No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children , and no father is confronted with his inability to “buy” an education for his child.

(字数 415)

### 核心词库

rural [ 'ruərəl ] a. 乡村的 农村的 田园的

☞ 例句 :The children brought up in cities had few opportunities for enjoying the rural scenery of the village. 在城市长大的孩子们很少有机会能欣赏到农村的田园风光。

geographic [ dʒiə'græfɪk ] a. 地理的 地理学的

☞ 例句 :Planes shortened the geographic distances. 飞机缩短了地域上的距离。

location [ ləu'keɪʃən ] n. 位置 场所 地点 (电影的)外景拍摄地

☞ 例句 :Have you decided on the location of the new building yet ? 你们确定新建筑的位置了吗 ?

consolidate [ kən'sɒlɪdeɪt ] vt. 巩固 加强 团结 统一 vi. 联合 合并 , 统一

☞ 例句 :This new company was consolidated by three firms. 这家新公司是由三家商号合并而成的。

☞ 派生 :consolidation(n. 巩固 ,合并)

facility [fə'siləti] n. 容易,方便 [常 pl.] 设施,设备

☞ 例句 :The school has excellent sporting facilities. 该学校拥有非常好的体育设施。

administrative [əd'ministrətiv] a. 行政的,管理的

☞ 例句 :The new policy faces political and administrative objections. 这项新政策面临政治和行政上的反对。

staff [stɑ:f ;stæf] n. 全体职工,工作人员;杖,棒;参谋部 vt. /vi. 配备工作人员,为……配备人员。

☞ 例句 :Many factories and shops have a large number of women staff, many of them married. 许多工厂和商店都有大量女工,而她们中很多人都已结婚。

assign [ə'sain] vt. 分配,给予,布置(作业);委派;指定(时间、地点等)

☞ 例句 :I should assign you a separate task. 我应该给你分配一项单独的任务。

district ['distrikt] n. 地区,区域,行政区

☞ 例句 :Government took actions to reduce the difference between rural and urban districts. 政府采取措施来缩小城乡差距。

workload ['wɜ:kləud] n. 工作量,作业量,工作负担

☞ 例句 :I had a pretty heavy workload this month. 这个月我的工作很繁重。

overhear [ˌəʊvə'hiə] vt. 偷听到,无意中听到

☞ 例句 :I overheard part of the conversation between you and her when I walked by. 我路过时无意中听到了你和她谈话的部分内容。

victim ['viktɪm] n. 牺牲者,受害者

☞ 例句 :The head of that factory was ordered to compensate all of the victims of the fire and pay a heavy fine. 那家工厂的厂长被勒令赔偿所有火灾受害者并被处以巨额罚款。

adverse [ˈædvə:s] a. 有害的,不利的,相反的,敌对的

☞ 例句 :Drugs have adverse effects on human beings. 毒品对人体



有害。

circumstance [ˈsə:kəmstəns] n. 情况 条件 境遇 [pl. ]境况 经济情况

☞ 用法 :under no circumstances 无论如何都不 ,决不 ;in/under the circumstances 在这种情况下 ,(情况)既然如此

☞ 例句 :As soon as circumstances permit , we'll begin to work. 一旦条件允许 ,我们就开始工作。

Under no circumstances can we betray our country. 无论如何我们都不能背叛自己的祖国。

Under the circumstance , I were to deny the ridiculous request flat. 在这种情况下 ,我会断然拒绝这种荒谬的请求。

invest [inˈvest] vt. /vi. 投资

☞ 例句 :Ask the producer if he wants to invest his money in our movie. 问问那个制片人 ,看他是不是想把钱投资在我们的电影上。

☞ 派生 :investment (n. 投资) ;investor (n. 投资者) ;disinvestment (n. 撤资)

instruct [inˈstrʌkt] vt. 教 教授 命令 指示

☞ 用法 :instruct sb. in sth. /doing sth. 教某人某种技巧

☞ 例句 :They instruct us on what is justice. 他们教导我们什么是正义。

Mum instructed Susan in cooking after her marriage. 苏珊婚后 ,妈妈教她做饭。

☞ 派生 :instruction (n. 教育 ,指导) ;instructive (a. 有教育意义的) ;instructor (n. 教师)

preach [pri:tʃ] vt. 宣讲(教义) ;竭力鼓吹 ,宣传 ,说教 vi. 讲道 ,布道

☞ 例句 :The missionary traveled around from place to place and preached. 传教士四处游历传教。

☞ 派生 :preacher (n. 传教士)

defend [di'fend] vt. 防卫 ;为……辩护

☞ 例句 :The famous lawyer volunteered to defend the prisoner. 那位著名的律师自愿为那个囚犯辩护。

☞ 派生 :defendant(n. 被告 a. 处于被告地位的) ;defense(n. 防御 辩护) ;defensive(a. 防御用的)

savage ['sævidʒ] n. 野蛮人 ,粗鲁的人 a. 残暴的 ,粗鲁的 ;野蛮的 vt. (狗等)乱咬 激烈抨击

☞ 例句 :I wish I were a girl again , half savage and half hardy , and free. 我希望我又成了一个小姑娘 ,一半疯野 ,一半坚强 还自由自在的。

inherit [in'herit] vt. 继承

☞ 例句 :Jim has been living in the lap of luxury since he inherited his father's money. 自从继承了父亲的遗产 ,吉姆就过着极其奢华的生活。

ideal [ai'diəl] a. 理想的 ,完美的 n. 完美典型 ,理想

☞ 用法 :be ideal for sb. /sth. 适合……

☞ 例句 :It seems quite ideal to take some photos here. 这里似乎是拍照最理想的地方。

Chengde Resort is ideal for those who have poor health condition. 承德避暑山庄对那些身体欠佳的人来说是个理想的去处。

☞ 派生 :idealist(n. 理想主义者)

progress ['prəʊgres ,'prɒgres] n. 前进 ,进步 ,发展 vi. 前进 ,进步 ,进行

☞ 例句 :I hope you will maintain your recent progress. 我希望你能保持最近取得的进步。

☞ 派生 :progressive(a. 进步的 ,先进的) ;progressively(ad. 日益增多地)

obligation [ɔ'bli'geɪʃən] n. 义务 ,责任

☞ 例句 :I have felt bound by an obligation to adopt the baby. 我得是一种责任感促使我收养了这个婴儿。



compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] a. 必须做的 强制性的 (课程)必修的

☞ 例句 :The central government decided to expand the compulsory education program. 中央政府决定扩大义务教育计划的范围。

attendant [ə'tendənt] n. 服务员,值班员;护理人员 a. 伴随的,随之而生的

☞ 例句 :These thoughts, with their attendant visions occupied her. 这些想法,以及随之而生的幻影占据了她的头脑。

☞ 派生 :attendance(n. 到场,出席) ;attende(e)(n. 出席者,参加者)

deem [di:m] vt. 认为 相信

☞ 例句 :The groom deemed himself a favored and happy man. 新郎官认为自己是一个幸运并且幸福的人。

monetary ['mʌnitəri] a. 金融的,货币的

☞ 例句 :Japan's central bank decided to keep its monetary policy unchanged. 日本中央银行决定保持货币政策不变。

juvenile ['dʒu:vənaɪl] a. 少年的,少年特有的;幼稚的,不成熟的 n. 未成年人,少年

☞ 例句 :The lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. 缺乏家长的监护被认为是影响青少年犯罪率的一个因素。

confront [kən'frʌnt] vt. 面对(危险等);使面临,使遭遇

☞ 例句 :NATO countries have been forced to confront fundamental moral questions. 北约国家已经不得不面对一些基本的道德问题。

☞ 派生 :confrontation(n. 面对,面临)



### 词汇练习

1. His successful negotiations with the Americans helped him to \_\_\_\_\_ his position in the government. (02.1)

A) contrive

B) consolidate





- couldn't reach an agreement. (02.6)  
 A) collided      B) savaged      C) crumbled      D) hampered
11. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ dreams were likely to be highly respected. (95.6)  
 A) interpret      B) intervene      C) inherit      D) impart
12. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ noise of traffic, I couldn't get to sleep last night. (03.6)  
 A) prevalent      B) perpetual  
 C) provocative      D) progressive
13. Eleven nations took part in the \_\_\_\_\_ union.  
 A) monetary      B) money      C) momentary      D) moment
14. The study aims to collect information about senior administrative \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) stuff      B) staff      C) characters      D) figures
15. We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ you to London.  
 A) place      B) ascribe      C) attribute      D) assign



## 答案速查

BDADD      CDBCD      ABABD



## 相关词汇

- bully      ['buli] n. 恃强欺弱者 vt. 威吓, 欺负
- chancellor      ['tʃɑ:nsələ] n. (英国某些大学的)名誉校长, (美国的)大学校长
- courtesy      ['kɔ:tisi] n. 谦恭有礼, 有礼貌的举止(或言词)
- disorder      [dis'ɔ:də] n. 混乱, 杂乱, 骚乱
- dreadful      ['dredfʊl] a. 糟透了的, 极不合意的, 极端的, 极其大的, 可怕的
- exclaim      [ik'skleim] vi. 呼喊, 惊叫

exempt 的	[ig'zempt] vt. 免除, 豁免 a. 被免除(义务, 责任等)的
expel	[iks'pel] vt. 把.....除名, 把.....开除; 驱逐, 赶走, 放逐, 排出
infusion	[in'fju:ʒən] n. 灌输, 注入
intelligible	[in'telidʒəbl] a. 可理解的, 清楚的
metropolitan	[,metrə'pɒlitən] a. 大都市的, 大都会的
municipal	[mju:'nisipəl] a. 市的, 市政的
naive	[nɑ:'i:v] a. 幼稚的, 轻信的, 天真的
obstacle	['ɒbstəkl] n. 障碍, 障碍物, 妨害
paperback	['peipəbæk] n. 平装本, 简装本
proficiency	[prə'fiʃənsi] n. 熟练, 精通
proficient	[prə'fiʃənt] a. 熟练的 n. 精通
relish	['relif] vt. 享受, 从.....中获得乐趣 n. (美食等的)享受, 滋味, 乐趣
reproach	[ri'prəʊtʃ] n. /vt. 责备, 批评
salute	[sə'lu:t] vt. 向.....敬礼, 向.....致意; 赞扬, 颂扬 vi. 敬礼, 致意 n. 敬礼
vacancy	['veikənsi] n. 空白, 空缺
vacant	['veikənt] a. 空的; (职位、工作等)空缺的; (神情等)茫然的
vocational	[vəu'keiʃənəl] a. 职业的, 业务的



## Unit 2

### Passage 1

COCA-COLA , once a symbol of American youth but now retreating in the face of a childhood obesity epidemic (流行性肥胖) , signed up yesterday to a voluntary agreement that will end almost all sales of high-sugar fizzy drinks in US schools.

The deal between the American Heart Association and the beverage industry , brokered by the former President Bill Clinton , will allow only unsweetened juice , low-fat milk and water in elementary and middle school vending machines (自动贩卖机) and cafeterias. Low-calorie and sports drinks will still be available in high schools.

Mr. Clinton , who has suffered weight problems and had a heart bypass operation since leaving the White House , said : “ This is a bold step forward in the struggle to help 35 million young people lead healthier lives. This one policy can add years and years and years to the lives of a very large number of young people. ”

The agreement , signed yesterday by industry giants such as Cadbury Schweppes , Coca-Cola and Pepsi , follows a wave of regulation by school districts and state legislatures.

More than half of American schools have vending machine contracts with soft drinks firms , many of which offered a bigger share of profits for selling fizzy ( 嘶嘶冒泡的 ) drinks than for water or juice. But sales of sugary drinks fell by more than a quarter in schools between 2002 and 2004 as the health message began to get through. According to a recent report by Morgan Stanley , the investment bank , the proportion of Americans agreeing that cola is “ liked by everyone ” has shrunk from 56 per-

cent three years ago to 44 percent. Those who believe that the drink is too fattening increased from 48 to 59 percent.

Diana Garza , of Coca-Cola , said : “ These guidelines result in the shift to lower-calorie , more nutritious drinks. ”

On Tuesday a federal report called for new limits on the marketing of junk food to children. It noted that obesity has tripled among adolescents in the past 25 years. Similar moves have been made in Britain , though a study indicated this week that people in England are still far healthier than their US counterparts.

(字数 347)

## Passage 2

Happy birthday , my love. The cocktail turned 200 years old yesterday—the big two-double-oh—and all across New York City , and the greater republic , citizens celebrated its bicentennial the way they celebrate most adult birthdays : by drinking cocktails. Most of them , of course , did so unawares , far more adapted to today's holiday , Mother's Day , in which we pay respect to the women who gave us life , than with yesterday's , which was the ideal day to pay tribute to the glorious thing that makes that life (and some mothers ) bearable.

Two hundred years and a day ago , the term “ cocktail ” first popped into print ( so far as we know ) in The Balance and Columbian Repository of Hudson , N. Y. “ Cocktail , then , is a stimulating liquor composed of spirits of any kind , sugar , water , and bitters—it is vulgarly called a bittered sling and is supposed to be an excellent electioneering potion , ” went this inaugural mention. “ It is said also , to be of great use to a Democratic candidate : because , a person having swallowed a glass of it , is ready to swallow any thing else. ” A snarky ( 蛇鲨 ) birth , to be sure , but hallelujah ( 哈利路亚——表赞美、感谢等 ) for it.

What do you give a friend on its 200th birthday ? A museum is al-