

大学英语 六级词汇复习概要

An Outline of Reviewing CEB-6 Vocabulary

朱晓慧 编著

中国石化出版社



H313
1651

大学英语六级词汇复习概要

朱晓慧 编著

中国石化出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级词汇复习概要/朱晓慧编著.
—北京:中国石化出版社, 1999
ISBN 7-80043-789-2

I. 大… II. 朱… III. 英语-词汇-高等学校-自学
参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 12920 号

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京金剑照排厂排版

北京京丰印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

*

850 × 1168 毫米 32 开本 3.75 印张 134 千字 印 1—10000

1999 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

定价:6.00 元

前 言

本书是《大学英语六级词汇 100 天》的姊妹篇，既浓缩前书精华，又增加了新的练习。尽管受篇幅所限，不可能像前书那样从鲜活的英文原文和试题中全方位地覆盖 100% 的六级词汇，但本书的要点分析和复习测试，却可以供那些六级词汇基础较好的读者提纲挈领式地快速扫描，以便找到薄弱点进行突破。显然，前书适合于全面打基础，本书则线条简明，便于短期复习。实际上，本书正是作者近几年来在北京的多期培训班上讲义(10 课时)的汇编与精选。主要内容有：

1. “铺天盖地法”——猜题猜不到，万变不离其宗，六级词汇要 100% 地认知；“旋转立体式”——在有语言上下文(句子、文章)的语境中反复认词、“嚼”词，最终才能记得这些词。

2. 10 年前，六级词汇书寥寥无几，现在已不计其数。如何选择，应有一些方法，读者不妨一试。

3. 在阅读中初识词、再现词、记牢词，永远是最可靠的途经；但阅读中能见到大纲中的所有六级词吗？不可能！那么，对于在阅读中见不到的词怎么复习，此问题也值得探讨。

4. 六级词汇考试中一多半是考中学和四级词汇。对这部分词汇目前掌握得如何，书中有 200 道题帮助

提个醒。

5. 六级词汇的难点、重点，通过分类一清二楚。

6. 选两套样题，知道“标准”难度；选 100 道六级词汇模拟题做做，找到真正的感觉；再加上教育部最新考试大纲调整范围词汇 100 题预习，算是迎接新大纲的“见面礼”。

亲爱的读者，书小，书薄，孰轻孰重，您自会明辨。诚恳地希望得到您的批评和建议，以便修订时进一步完善。

朱 晓 慧

1998 年 12 月 1 日夜

北京·海淀·蓼溪居

目 录

1	大学英语六级词汇复习的几个观点	1
1.1	“铺天盖地法”、“旋转立体式”	1
1.2	如何选用相关词汇参考书	1
1.3	如何通过阅读复习词汇	4
1.4	好马要吃“回头草”: 大学英语四级词汇回眸	16
2	大学英语六级词汇复习的主要内容	35
2.1	几种分类词	36
2.2	近形/音词 50 组	41
2.3	难/偏义词 250 个	43
2.4	样题与自测题	46
2.5	最新考试大纲调整范围词汇练习	62
3	附录	71
3.1	大学英语六级词汇表	71
3.2	主要参考书目	109

1 大学英语六级词汇复习的几个观点

1.1 “铺天盖地法”、“旋转立体式”

作者曾在《大学英语六级词汇指南》一书中写到：学习英语的人，谁都知道词汇的重要，只是觉得学习的方法各有千秋。依照教学大纲组织的大学阶段的词汇学习，一是宜用“铺天盖地法”，因为教学大纲所列词汇均为常用词，从“领会式掌握”的角度而言，不能偏废，而要个个落到实处，换句话说，覆盖面宜为100%；二是宜用“旋转立体式”，即学习词汇，至少要在词组或句子以上的语言单位里，反复操练，多次重现（旋转），同时尽量多地在语篇——文章整体的语境中，使其在理解和运用上（复用式掌握）达到饱满、准确、细腻、融汇贯通（立体）的程度。

现在，我仍然坚持上述观点，故引用于此。

此外，在这里还想补充一点：读者在考前应既当“将军”，又要当“士兵”。此话怎讲？当“将军”，就是要站得高，看得远，摸清六级词汇总的走向，然后统筹兼顾，调兵遣将，各个击破；当“士兵”就是要真刀实枪地干，一个一个地把六级词汇“消灭掉”。

1.2 如何选用相关词汇参考书

10年前，大学英语六级刚刚开考，书市上只见到一些六级的模拟题集，专题的六级词汇书几乎没有。当时，我正帮助同学们复习六级，具体负责词汇补习部分。有感于资料的缺乏，于是我按照上补习班的思路——“铺天盖地法”、“旋转立体式”——尝

试着编著了早期的、覆盖面较大的(70%左右)词汇专题书《大学英语六级词汇指南》。该书于1990年2月出版发行,后于1994年1月再版,今年年底将另由北京大学出版社全面修订后出第三版。尽管读者给予肯定的评价,我自己是完全自知知明的:拙著仅是引玉之粗石,“高手”在后头。此话绝不是谦词,现在看来,该书至少有几个不足的方面需要修订:

1. 覆盖面宜为100%(义项覆盖面最好能在90%以上);
2. 要加强同、近义词和搭配的练习与讲解,这是最易出错的部分,考试的份量也很大;
3. 书中例句的超六级词很少注释汉语,增加了读者的负担。

书市早已今非昔比,六级词汇这一个专题书就有几十种。十年后的今天,书市已由过去少得没有选择余地(拙书应属其例),变为今日“繁花似锦”而不知如何选择。

这又是一种困惑。我谨以读者的朋友身份提点建议。

1. 首先要看书的收词级别。如该书说是六级词汇,而收了不少超六级词汇在书中练习,虽然并无坏处,但对读者来说仍是一种负担。除非特别说明,该书不仅为六级,也为其他什么级的,这样让读者在“知情”的前提下作出选择。当然,在六级词汇书中收入一部分四级词汇应属正常,但比例最大不应超过1/2,最好是六级词汇占2/3以上甚至90%以上。因为考六级时即使要复习四级词汇,也完全可以再看一部较全的四级词汇书,这样效果更好些。

2. 有了一定的“级别意识”(如中学词汇,四级词汇,六级词汇,研究生词汇,但又不可过于拘泥成法),下一步就看该书的覆盖面。一般,在书的“前言”、“后记”,作者都会予以说明,如果读者随身带有大纲,对照一下,自可估算出个大概。虽然覆盖面100%更好,但没有覆盖100%的未必不好。如某书只覆盖20%、50%什么的,但书中主要讨论的是同/近词、易混词或综合复习等,这就看读者当时的需要而定。只要它是读者正在备考的那个级别,

又能具体帮助解决某个急需解决的问题，就是合适的。在此原则上，当然覆盖面越大越好。覆盖面有广义、狭义之分。广义的指大纲的所有六级词；狭义的可分为各种类别，如“常有固定搭配的动词词组”。大书、厚书，广义上的覆盖面应大些；小书、薄书应在具体类别的覆盖面上做文章。但不管怎样，只要提出某一类，就要尽可能“一网打尽”（如动词词组），并尽可能选出一些典型的、难度较大的题目练习。有些词大纲中未有标识，也不可能“一网打尽”（如同/近义词），自然另当别论。

3. 有了“级别意识”，有了某种具体的覆盖面，下一步就看选题的内容。前二步是外观，这一步才是本质。在尽可能大地体现某级词汇的“千姿百态”的前提下，又能通过知识面广，信息量大，哲理隽永，语法多变，即有“嚼头”的例句、题句来烘托出立意解释或考查的某词某义，这才是越嚼越出味的词汇“槟榔”。这也是具有语言上下文（Linguistic context）的例句、题句甚至文章的词汇书，比哪些单词单记的词汇书，更容易让人实现“记单词”目标的根本原因。

正如“人无完人”，书亦无“完书”。一个与读者同呼吸的作者，必然在教学中了解读者的困难。因解决这些困难而去寻找更好的学习观点、方法和资料，最后又把这些观点、方法和资料用尽可能小的篇幅，尽可能大的信息量发表出来，这就是我们需要在茫茫书海中找到并用好的“那”本书，“那些”书。

1.3 如何通过阅读复习词汇

阅读永远是最可靠、最细腻、最生动地积累词汇的方法。为此，William Morris 写道：“But the sure way to increase your vocabulary — and, say the experts, the only real, workable way — is to read.... Vocabulary building is a process of mental absorption. You soak up words automatically if you see or hear them frequently enough. Their meaning becomes clear through context, and your mind retains them.”但是，因对付考试而通过阅读突击词汇，却要面临如下一些问题：

1. 我们应首先找到一本或几本六级（其他级别以此类推）阅读的书，这很容易。难的是到目前为止，还没有一本阅读的书明确告诉我们，读完，读懂这本或这些书后，我们是否可以认知了大部分六级词汇？

2. 这些阅读材料，我们读懂了，理解了，题也做对了，词也认识了，但今后考试时，却很有可能未出现我们读过的、记过的阅读材料中的词汇。由于大纲中的词个个被出题人认定为“考你没商量”的词，要想找到覆盖如此大的词汇义项范围的阅读材料，究竟量有多大？它们在哪里？

问题还会提出很多，这是现实的反映。遗憾的是，到目前为止，还没有既覆盖某级词汇 100%，又是有血肉，见树见林的文章的阅读书出现。

在本书之前出版的《大学英语六级词汇 100 天》，虽然在覆盖面上达到 100%，而且有 150 篇左右的文章，但毕竟有一半多的词汇义项是通过例句和题句来实现其覆盖面的。这较之“单词单记”或“单句单记”进了一步，然较之全部的自然的原文文章阅读学习某级词汇，显然还有一长段路要走。

看来，通过阅读积累或复习词汇，方法是好，但还要自己动手查漏补缺。怎么做？如下建议供参考。

1. 看点浅的，文字优美的，不受“答题”限制的欣赏类阅读文章，着重提高“语感”，激发兴趣。因为学习任何一门语言的目的是应用，而会欣赏，是达到会应用的途径之一。

2. “阅读理解”作为一种题型，是欣赏与做题“联姻”的后代。我们似乎更重视做题的“对与否”，而不太在意文章欣赏是否“懂透”(thorough understanding)。让很多既可做题，更可欣赏的好文章从我们眼皮底下溜走，很少去回味，这实在是阅读“资源”的极大浪费。

3. 在不断的阅读欣赏或做题中，阶段性地(如一周后，一月后，但不要一年后)，汇总上述过程中遇到的生词——对照大纲加以标记。这样，大纲中没见过面的生词会越来越少。当少到阅读时见不到几个大纲生词，而有些生词又几乎不可能在阅读材料中碰到时，我们就有必要把这部分生词，通过覆盖面大的词汇书或字典，集中一段时间背诵。这样，我们将不仅获得词汇的认知覆盖面和应试能力，更重要的是，我们在此之前已经具有了较强的英语应用的素质。

下面我们选出十篇优美的，或感人的，或信息量大的英语原文(诗歌)，并随后列出其中的六级词汇，请读者欣赏。

1. The Flight of Youth

There are gains for all our losses.
There are balms (安慰) for all our pain:
But when youth, the dream, departs
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign:
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth, with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sign for it in vain;
We behold (看到) it everywhere.
On the earth, and in the air,
But it never comes again!

Richard Henry Stoddard

stern reign

2. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake (柔软雪花).

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promise to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
And miles to go before I sleep.

Robert Frost

queer

3. The English Countryside

Most Englishmen, if only because of the natural formation of their island, are essentially more at home in the lowlands than on the heights. The popular idea of an English village is of one in a valley, where it can be overlooked from the hills, clustered about its ancient church; and similarly, the general conception of a farm in this country is of a more or less commodious homestead (宽敞的宅地) in a valley, sheltered by ample trees, with broad fields like open hands stretched out to receive the sun, and a river flowing not far away. There is always a river not far away, in England; and although, judged by Continental standards, our rivers may for the most part be small and insignificant, they are perhaps the more intimately known for that. Certainly they are not the kind about which national songs are composed, as in the case of the Rhine or the Danube or the Volga; but at least they are the kind in which a boy can bathe and in which (even today) a farm-hand can tickle (抓) an occasional trout (鳟鱼, 鲑鱼). They permit of such homely occupations as the gathering of watercress (水田芹) or the growing of osiers (柳树) for basket weaving; and although the mill-wheels they once turned are silent now and weedclogged (塞满了草), men still lean over the weirs (坎, 坝, 堰) on summer evenings and watch the swallows cross the clear water under the bridges. Such rivers, insignificant as they may be, influence the lives of those who live near them in the most subtle and sensuous way.

For some time I lived in a cottage on the western edge of the Cotswolds. In front of my garden a meadow — itself a garden of cowslips (立金花) in spring and a haunt of bee-orchises (红门兰花) that fell with the swaths (一行行) of grass in summer — dipped down to the Severn Valley. Standing at my door I could see across the lowland orchards and pastures to the Malverns on the one hand and to the Welsh mountains on the other. Those far blue ridges might be hidden by mist or cloud from time to time; but seldom was there a day when I could not clearly follow the course of the river down to its wide muddy estuary (河湾). Year in, year out, the Severn was part of my view; it was even part of my consciousness.

C. Henry Warren

cluster

conception

ample

subtle

meadow

haunt

pasture

muddy

4. A Day in the Country

There is no countryside like the English countryside for those who have learned to love it; its firm yet gentle line of hill and dale (山谷), its ordered confusion of features, its deer parks and downland, its castles and stately houses, its hamlets (小村庄) and old churches, its farms and ricks (干草堆) and great barns (谷仓) and ancient trees, its pools and ponds and shining threads of rivers, its flower-starred hedgerows, its orchards (果园) and woodland patches, its village greens and kindly inns.

It was good for the three P's (三个名字以“P”字母开头的年青人) to walk through such a land and forget for a time that indeed they had no footing in it all, that they were doomed to toil (受累) behind counters in such places as Port Burdock for the better part of their lives. They would forget the customers and shopwalkers and department buyers and everything, and become just happy wanderers in a world of pleasant breezes and song-birds and shady trees.

The arrival at the inn was a great affair. No one, they were convinced, would take them for drapers (商人), and there might be a pretty serving-girl or a jolly (风趣的) old landlady, or what Parsons called a bit of a character drinking in the bar.

There would always be weighty inquiries as to what they could have, and it would work out always at cold beef and pickles, or fried ham (火腿) and eggs and shandygaff (混合饮料), two pints of beer and two bottles of ginger-beer (姜麦酒) foaming in a huge round-bellied jug (圆肚啤酒壶).

The glorious moment of standing lordly in the inn doorway and staring out at the world, the swinging sign, the geese upon the green, the duck-pond, a waiting wagon, the church tower, a sleepy cat, the blue heavens with the sizzle (滋滋声) of the frying audi-

ble behind one! The keen smell of the bacon (熏肉)! The trotting (慢跑声) of feet bearing the repast (美食佳肴); the click (喀喀声) and clatter (嚓嚓声) as the table-ware is finally arranged! A clean white cloth! "Ready Sir!" or "Ready, Gentlemen!" Better hearing that than "Forward, Polly! Look sharp!"

The going in! The sitting down! The falling to!

"Bread, O' Man?"

"Right-o! Don't bag all the crust, O' Man."

Once a simple-mannered girl in a pink print dress stayed and talked with them as they ate; led by the gallant (殷勤的) Parsons they professed to be all desperately in love with her, and courted (逗乐) her to say which she preferred of them, it was so manifest she did prefer one and so impossible to say which it was held her there, until a distant maternal voice called her away. Afterwards, as they left the inn, she way-laid them at the orchard corner and gave them, a little shyly, three yellow-green apples—and wished them to come again some day, and vanished, and reappeared looking after them as they turned the corner, waving a white handkerchief. All the rest of that day they disputed over the signs of her favour, and the next Sunday they went there again.

But she had vanished, and a mother of forbidding aspect afforded no explanations.

If Platt and Parsons and Mr. Polly live to be a hundred they will none of them forget that girl as she stood with a pink flush upon her, faintly smiling and yet earnest, parting the branches of the hedgerows and reaching down, apple in hand.

confusion

doom

pickle

foam

manifest

flush

5. Address at Gettysburg

Fourscore and seven years ago our father brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the

proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the grand battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate (圣化) —we cannot hallow (神化) —this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract (减少) .

The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

conceive

proposition

perish

6. Benjamin Franklin

Franklin's life is full of charming stories which all young men should know—how he peddled ballads (民歌唱本) in Boston, and stood, the guest of kings, in Europe; how he worked his passage as a stowaway (偷渡者) to Philadelphia, and rode in the queen's own litter (轿子) in France; how he walked the streets of Philadelphia, homeless and unknown, with three penny rolls for his breakfast, and dined at the tables of princess, and received his friends in a

palace; how he raised a kite from a cow shed, and was showered with all the high degrees the colleges of the world could give; how he was duped (受骗) by a false friend as a boy, and became the friend of all humanity as a man; how he was made Major General Franklin, only to resign because, as he said, he was no soldier, and yet helped to organize the army that stood before the trained troops of England and Germany.

This poor Boston boy, with scarcely a day's schooling, became master of six languages and never stopped studying; this neglected apprentice tamed the lightning, made his name famous, received degrees and diplomas from colleges in both hemispheres, and became forever remembered as "Doctor Franklin", philosopher, patriot, scientist, philanthropist (慈善家) and statesman.

Self-made, self-taught, self-reared, the candle maker's son gave light to all the world; the street ballad seller set all men singing of liberty; the runaway apprentice became the most soughtafter man of two continents, and brought his native land to praise and honour him.

He built America, —for what our Republic is today is largely due to the prudence, the forethought, the statesmanship, the enterprise, the wisdom, and the ability of Benjamin Franklin. He belongs to the world, but especially does he belong to America. As the nations honoured him while living, so the Republic glorifies him when dead, and has enshrined (安置在) him in the choicest of its niches (珍贵的壁龛) —the one he regarded as the loftiest, —the hearts of the common people, from whom he had sprung and in their hearts Franklin will live forever.

humanity
lofty

hemisphere

enterprise

7. Too Dear for the Whistle

When I was a child of seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pocket with coppers. I went at once to a shop where