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# 6 级词汇

# 强化阅读

三友工作室



西安交通大学出版社

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# 6级词汇 强化阅读

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2



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西安

## 内 容 提 要

但凡学习英语的人,都有这样的体会,即当语法掌握到一定的程度后,词汇量便成为进一步学习的最大障碍。如何灵活、牢固地掌握6级词汇就成为学生面临的一大难题。为此编者以1999年新颁布的大学英语教学大纲(5~6级)通用词汇为选材依据,编成该套书。该套书采用了最新的电脑与人工查询相结合的方法,确保词汇的覆盖率及重复率。另外,还有精心编写的词汇练习题供阅读后加强对词汇的掌握,再辅以超纲词及难点解释。

本套丛书共包括3册。

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# 前 言

我们几个编者是大学同窗 4 年的好友,现又在不同的学校从事英语教学。因此我们相聚一起时,常谈到教学中的体会及对教学法、现行教材等等的一些思考。去年早春恰巧交大出版社有意出版一套旨在通过阅读扩大词汇的丛书,于是我们几个便欣然答应下来。因为我们一直认为,在充分的语言环境中扩大词汇,培养语感是最为有效的一条学习语言的途径。尽管眼下市场上云集着各类四、六级阅读和词汇的书籍,但我们相信这套丛书能够拥有自己的一席之地,因为它遵循的原则是上下文中的词汇学习,不同语境的多次重复以及对 5~6 级词汇的全方位覆盖。

整套丛书的立体结构编排如下:每课由一篇文章及相应的词汇练习组成。文章选材广泛,内容丰富,题材新颖,并兼顾了知识性与趣味性。练习题的形式主要有三种:第一是多项选择,使读者在内涵丰富的句子中掌握大纲要求词汇并能区分同义词、近义词、反义词及干扰项。第二为词性转换练习,目的在于通过对同根词的不同词性的了解做到对词汇的灵活运用。第三是英文释义练习。此题罗列了该文中出现的所有 5~6 级词汇,在方便查阅的同时使读者通过英文解释,从而加强对词汇的理解和记忆。另外一点需要说明的是在许多文章后面我们还对一些专有名词、超纲词汇,难句及背景加以注释,以帮助读者对文章准确理解。丛书分为 3 册,每册由 50 到 60 篇体裁各异的文章组成。我们在编书过程中始终强调的是阅读中的词汇积累和活学活用。

从着手收集文章,筛选文章到设计习题,再到反复斟酌定下稿

子,中间经历了两番寒暑。我们力争编出一套有自己风格的把词汇学习与阅读相结合的书籍。但凡事难以做到尽善尽美,因此书中疏漏之处还请读者及同行指正。在编写过程中,我们参阅了大量有关书籍和报刊,对有关作者,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。同时我们也希望此套丛书能够成为广大英语学习者掌握学习 5~6 级词汇的一条捷径,这将是我们的最大欣慰。

编者

于 1999 年隆冬

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# Beauty

For the Greeks, beauty was a virtue: a kind of excellence. Persons then were **assumed** to be what we now have to call – **lame**ly, enviously – whole persons. If it did occur to the Greeks to distinguish between a Person's "inside" and "outside," they still expected that inner beauty would be matched by beauty of the other kind. The well-born young Athenians who gathered around Socrates found it quite **paradoxical**<sup>①</sup> that their hero was so intelligent, so brave, so honorable, so seductive – and so ugly. One of Socrates' main pedagogical acts was to be ugly – and teach those innocent, no doubt splendid-looking disciples of his how full of **paradoxes** life really was.

They may have resisted Socrates' lesson. We do not. Several thousand years later, we are more wary of the enchantments of beauty. We not only split off – with the greatest facility – the "inside" (character, intellect) from the "outside" (looks); but we are actually surprised when someone who is beautiful is also intelligent, talented, good.

It was principally the influence of Christianity that deprived beauty of the central place it had in classical ideals of human excellence. By limiting excellence (virtues in Latin) to **moral** virtue only, Christianity set beauty adrift – as an **alienated**, arbitrary, superficial enchantment. And beauty has continued to lose **prestige**. For close to two centuries it has become a convention to attribute beauty

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①黑体字为6级大学英语词汇。



to only one of the two sexes: the sex which, however Fair, is always Second. Associating beauty with women has put beauty even further on the defensive, morally.

A beautiful woman, we say in English. But a handsome man. "Handsome" is the **masculine** equivalent of – and refusal of – a **compliment** which has accumulated certain demeaning overtones, by being **reserved** for women only. That one can call a man "beautiful" in French and in Italian suggests that **Catholic** countries – unlike those countries shaped by the Protestant version of Christianity – still retain some vestiges of the pagan admiration for beauty. But the difference, if one exists, is of degree only. In every modern country that is Christian or post-Christian, women are the beautiful sex – to the detriment of the notion of beauty as well as of women.

To be called beautiful is thought to name something essential to women's character and concerns. (In contrast to men – whose essence is to be strong, or effective, or **competent**.) It does not take someone in the throes of advanced **feminist** awareness to **perceive** that the way women are taught to be involved with beauty encourages narcissism, reinforces dependence and immaturity. Everybody (women and men) knows that. For it is "everybody", a whole society, that has identified being **feminine** with caring about how one looks. (In contrast to being masculine – which is identified with caring about what one is and does and only secondarily, if at all, about how one looks.) **Given** these **stereotypes**, it is no wonder that beauty enjoys, at best, a rather mixed reputation.

It is not, of course, the desire to be beautiful that is wrong but the obligation to be – or to try. What is accepted by most women as a **flattering** idealization of their sex is a way of making women feel inferior to what they actually are – or normally grow to be. For the

ideal of beauty is **administered** as a form of self-oppression. Women are taught to see their bodies in parts, and to evaluate each part separately. Breasts, feet, hips, waistline, neck, eyes, nose, **complexion**, hair, and so on – each in turn is submitted to an anxious, fretful, often despairing **scrutiny**. Even if some pass muster, some will always be found wanting. Nothing less than perfection will do.

In men, good looks is a whole, something taken in at a glance. It does not need to be confirmed by giving measurements of different regions of the body, nobody encourages a man to dissect his appearance, feature by feature. As for perfection, that is considered **trivial** – almost unmanly. Indeed, in the ideally good-looking man a small imperfection or blemish is considered positively desirable. According to one movie critic (a woman) who is a declared Robert Redford fan, it is having that **cluster** of skin-colored moles on one cheek that saves Redford from being merely a “pretty face.” Think of the depreciation of women – as well as of beauty – that is implied in that judgment.

“The privileges of beauty are immense,” said Cocteau. To be sure, beauty is a form of power. And deservedly so. What is lamentable is that it is the only form of power that most women are encouraged to seek. This power is always **conceived** in relation to men; it is not the power to do but the power to attract. It is a power that negates itself. For this power is not one that can be chosen freely – at least, not by women – or renounced without social censure.

To preen, for a woman, can never be just pleasure. It is also a duty. It is her work. If a woman does real work – and even if she has clambered up to a leading position in politics, law, medicine, business, or whatever – she is always under pressure to confess that

she still works at being attractive. But in so far as she is keeping up as one of the Fair Sex, she brings under **suspicion** her very capacity to be objective, professional, **authoritative**, thoughtful. **Damned** if they do – women are. And damned if they don't.

One could hardly ask for more important evidence of the dangers of considering persons as split between what is “inside” and what is “outside” than that interminable half-**comic** half-tragic tale, the **oppression** of women. How easy it is to start off by defining women as caretakers of their surfaces, and then to disparage them (or find them adorable) for being “superficial.” It is a crude trap, and it has worked for too long. But to get out of the trap requires that women get some critical distance from that excellence and **privilege** which is beauty, enough distance to see how much beauty itself has been abridged in order to prop up the mythology of the “feminine.” There should be a way of saving beauty from women – and for them.

## Notes

1. Athenians 亚典人
2. Socrates 苏格拉底(470~399B.C.), 希腊哲学家
3. seductive a. 引诱的; 有魅力的
4. pedagogical a. 教学法的
5. Christianity 基督教
6. Fair (旧用法)美丽的, the fair sex 指女性, 妇女
7. vestige n. 痕迹; 形踪
8. It does not take someone in the throes of advanced feminist awareness to perceive that ... encourages narcissism, reinforces dependence and immaturity. : (文中第5段)此句可解释为“无需具有先进女性意识的人都能看得出来, 在教导女性美的自我陶

醉方面,强调的是依附和幼稚”。作者的本意可理解为“任何人都可以看出……”

9. pass muster 被认为满意;合格
10. preen vt. (指人)打扮
11. But in so far as she is keeping up as one of the Fair sex, she brings under suspicion her ... thoughtful. : (文中第 9 段)in so far as, “只要”;bring under suspicion, “受到怀疑”。此句可理解为“只要她是女性的一员,她客观、专业、权威、深思的能力就受到怀疑”
12. disparage vt. 贬抑;藐视
13. Damned if they do - women are. And dammed if they don't (第 9 段最后一句),可理解“女性受到指责。如果她们具备了能力,她们应受到指责;如果她们不具备能力,她们也应受到指责”。此句是一个省略句,可补充为“Dammed if they have capacity”
14. One could hardly ask for more important evidence of the dangers ... the oppression of women. (文中第 10 段即最后一段第一句),可理解为“人们几乎不能要求有比这种永无休止的半喜剧半悲剧的女性受压迫的故事更有力的根据(证据)来说明把一个人的“内在”与“外在”当成分裂的两部分的危险所在。”

## **Exercises**

**I. Choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.**

1. A basic assumption of physics is that all celestial objects have gravitational fields.
  - a. explanation
  - b. proposition
  - c. locomotive
  - d. expectation
2. Paralysis has deprived him of the use of his right arm.

- a. taken . . . away from                      b. taken up  
c. taken to    d. taken down
3. Travel can be an excellent complement to one's education.  
a. counterpart                                      b. supplement  
c. tribute    d. courtesy
4. He was an author of international prestige.  
a. achievement                                      b. prospect  
c. distinction                                        d. reputation
5. Men can have feminine qualities, and women can have masculine ones.  
a. womanish                                        b. manly  
c. sheepish                                         d. tender
6. The belief that the husband should "rule the roost" is an old-fashioned stereotype.  
a. standardized belief                              c. misunderstood idea  
b. distorted conception                            d. established doctrine
7. Taxes are an obligation which may fall on everybody.  
A. an accommodation                              c. a gratification  
b. a duty    d. a warehouse
8. The suspect's movements were under the scrutiny of the police.  
A. penetration                                      b. interrogation  
c. examination                                        d. research
9. This matter is too trivial to worry about.  
a. futile    b. petty  
c. timely    d. slim
10. Who first conceived the idea of filling bags with gas to make balloons?  
a. formed    b. created  
c. held    d. accepted

11. We want a dictionary that will be an authoritative record of modern English.
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. reliable      | b. edible     |
| c. indispensable | d. commanding |

**II . Fill in the blank with the proper form of the given word. Make changes where necessary.**

1. flatter, flattering, flattery
- She thought it could do no harm to \_\_\_\_\_ her escort a bit, at least on his taste in wines.
  - The newspapers wrote about his performance in very \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
  - Don't be deceived by her \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ has turned his head.
2. administer, administrative, administration
- An executive should be experienced in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They had the right to \_\_\_\_\_ their own internal affairs.
  - How best to expand the factory is an \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
  - The Red Cross \_\_\_\_\_ aid in disaster areas.
3. assume, assumption
- His \_\_\_\_\_ of power was not liked by many.
  - Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ that there is no animal life on Mars.
  - They rented the old house on the \_\_\_\_\_ that the landlord would paint it.
4. oppress, oppressive, oppression
- It is possible to organize human life without the \_\_\_\_\_ and exploitation of man by man.
  - The rich \_\_\_\_\_ the masses by their control of the political and judicial systems.

- c. A sense of trouble ahead \_\_\_\_\_ my spirits.
- d. The occupation by foreign troops was extremely \_\_\_\_\_.
5. suspect, suspicious, suspicion, suspect(n.)
- a. They were always very \_\_\_\_\_ about their neighbors.
- b. The cashier was under \_\_\_\_\_ of having appropriated some of the firm's money.
- c. The \_\_\_\_\_ is being held at police headquarters for questioning.
- d. He was \_\_\_\_\_, and accused, of selling state secrets.

**III. Match the words in Column ( I ) with the corresponding explanations in column ( II ).**

A.

( I )

( II )

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. assume     | a. statement which seems to be foolish or impossible, but which has some truth in it |
| 2. lame       | b. of the church that has the Pope as its chief bishop                               |
| 3. paradox    | c. respect that results from the good reputation                                     |
| 4. alien      | d. take as true before there is proof  |
| 5. moral      | e. take away from  |
| 6. deprive    | f. that which makes something complete   |
| 7. prestige   | g. foreign, contrary or opposed to   |
| 8. masculine  | h. not able to walk normally because of an injury or defect                          |
| 9. compliment | i. of, like the male sex   |

10. Catholic

j. containing principles of right and wrong

B.

( I )

( II )

1. feminine

a. become aware of

2. competent

b. promise, duty or condition that indicates what action ought to be taken

3. perceive

c. thorough and detailed examination

4. stereotype

d. control, manage, look after business affairs, a household, etc.

5. obligation

e. having ability, power, authority

6. flatter

f. fixed, formalized or standardized (and therefore perhaps false) phrase, idea, belief

7. administer

g. of, like, suitable for, woman

8. oppression

h. excellent quality or example

9. scrutiny

i. praise too much or insincerely

10. perfection

j. the condition of being ruled unjustly or cruelly

C.

( I )

( II )

1. trivial

a. feeling that something is wrong

2. cluster

b. of very sad event, action, experience, etc. in real life

3. conceive

c. number of things of the same kind growing closely together



- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 4. suspicion     | d. condemned                                   |
| 5. authoritative | e. commonplace; of small value or importance   |
| 6. damned        | f. form ( an idea, plan, etc ) in the mind     |
| 7. tragic        | g. having power or right to give orders        |
| 8. complexion    | h. causing people to laugh                     |
| 9. comic         | i. natural color of the skin, esp. of the face |