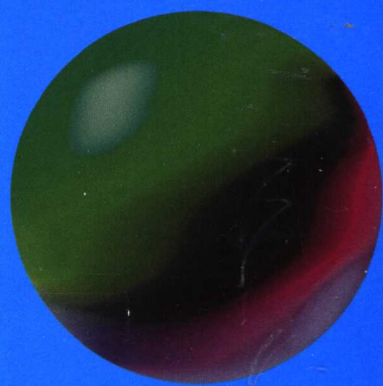


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新大纲



大学英语四、六级 词汇试题解析 500例

孙雨萍 吴伟 编著

考研适用

山东科学技术出版社
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前 言

这本书是为大学英语四、六级考生编写的词汇试题集。

本书选编了 400 道模拟题,50 道四级真题和 50 道六级真题,共计 500 题。

按照大学英语教学大纲和考试大纲的规定,根据四、六级考生词汇考试的实际需求,本书编者对历年四、六级真题中的词汇试题进行了认真地分析和归纳,总结出了考试中常考词汇和它们在考试中的复现率。在此基础上,还对以往考试中没有出现的,但今后有可能考到的词汇进行了合理的挑选和整理。因此,这 500 道题是编者研究词汇教学和词汇考题的结果,具有一定的信度和效度。

本书在编写过程中,做了如下尝试:

一、书中试题均选自当代英语图书和报刊,语言规范实用,内容新颖,富有时代感。

二、所选试题和例句极具教学价值。这 500 道试题和例句都力求准确无误地诠释目标单词,有较高的交际频率和命题参考价值。

三、扩大词汇量,提高例句难度。全书共收录了 2 000 个单词,涵盖了大纲规定词汇的 70%,全书选用了大约 3 900 个例句,这些例句力求摆脱类似出版物中的重复内容,体现词汇考题的最新趋势,加大词汇训练的难度。

四、用形近词、近义词、易混词设计选项,目的是体现选项的干扰度和相关度,起到词义辨析的作用。

五、试题和例句翻译采用直译的方法,但以不违背汉语规范为限。这样的译文或许有助于读者对原文的理解。

上述编写意图不知能否得到读者的认同。如果本试题集有什么不当或不足之处,切望读者和同仁赐教。编者期待着来自各方的反馈信息,以便有机会再版时予以修正。

编 者

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Test One

1. The genius of nature is that ecosystem can absorb shocks, ____ damage and still rebound.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A maintain | B obtain |
| C retain | D sustain |

2. In order to fully tap the human resources, the rational flow of high-level scientific ____ should not only be allowed but also be encouraged.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A personage | B personnel |
| C personal | D staff |

3. Dolly shakes our ethical foundations and social ____, even our religious beliefs.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A format | B formality |
| C norm | D normality |

4. Most European countries have ____ human cloning, but other countries, like the U. S. , have not.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A confined | B forbidden |
| C prohibited | D restricted |

5. The phone that is within easy reach of most consumers is about ____ a dramatic transformation.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A to endure | B to subject |
| C to bear | D to undergo |

6. Only those who are already highly ____ in English should apply for admission.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A competitive | B compatible |
| C competent | D capable |



7. Soap operas normally _____ to daytime TV dramas watched by housewives.
- A refer B prefer
C piont D ralate
8. The American economy is so big and resilient that while it might _____, it could absorb the blow of the event.
- A shake B stagger
C wave D fluctuate
9. When it comes to the status of women, it has long been an open secret that Japan _____ other countries.
- A drops out of B falls under
C falls behind D falls behind with
10. The sentiment of pity _____ the feelings of sympathy and a desire to help and protect.
- A is made from B is made of
C is made up of D consists of
11. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence _____, their social existence determines their consciousness.
- A to the contrary B on the contrary
C by contraries D in reverse
12. The bones serve as a calcium storage tank for the body to _____.
- A draw up B draw into
C draw out D draw on
13. It is _____ to advocate that young people quit tobacco addiction and try to settle for a healthier life style.
- A high time B exact time
C right time D full time
14. U.S. _____ energy consumption is 250 times greater than many developing countries.
- A average B available
C per capita D everybody's



15. NATO was originally _____ as a military organization to counterweigh the Soviet military presence in postwar Eastern Europe.
- A established B erected
C formulated D constructed
16. China will never _____ privatization, though it supports the development of private economic sectors.
- A go after B go in for
C go for D go along with
17. The Buddha temple is _____ with valuable paintings, gold statues and other precious objects.
- A littered B adorned
C stuffed D filled
18. China's economic _____ will certainly become a positive force contributing to the growth of world economy.
- A burst B boost
C booth D boom
19. The performance capabilities of computers should not be _____ only in terms of speed but also of the function they provide to the user.
- A surveyed B calculated
C determined D measured
20. A glance through my office windows offers a view that _____ of Japanese-made cars are running on American highways.
- A variety B variation
C variance D difference
21. China is expected to achieve a 7 percent economic growth next year _____ the current global recession.
- A despise B despite
C respite D instead
22. The American government has no _____ of withdrawing, but it will reduce intrusiveness and make the situation more acceptable.
- A idea B aim
C intention D intent



23. China's joining into WTO _____ that the country has entered a new phase of opening up to the outside world.
- A represents B reveals
C profess D displays
24. You need experience to get a job but without a job you can't get experience; it's a _____ circle.
- A wicked B evil
C vicious D malicious
25. People may _____ the environment so effectively that the earth will no longer be a suitable place to live in.
- A destroy B exterminate
C break D ruin
26. If in 2050 artificial intelligence reaches human level, from then on there will be two intelligent _____ on earth.
- A races B sorts
C creations D creatures
27. In most countries, employers are required by law to pay _____ to their workers for injuries.
- A subsidy B allowance
C complement D compensation
28. I _____ Helen because she loved what she was doing—serving people—and nobody could do it better.
- A looked up to B looked up
C looked to D looked on
29. O'Neal _____ 34 points and 17 rebounds per game in the NBA finals.
- A scored B averaged
C obtained D amount
30. Life on earth depends on water and there is no _____ for it.
- A substance B substitute
C substitution D constitution



31. The Chinese government viewed the ____ of the Olympic Games as an international affirmation of the country's social and economic reforms.
- A decision B agreement
C awarding D rewarding
32. Beijing will organize an excellent Games in 2008 and the Games will leave a unique ____ in China and sports.
- A heredity B heritage
C legacy D remains
33. Bank of China is speeding up the establishment of a corporate governance ____ to meet the challenges brought about by the country's accession to WTO.
- A mechanism B mechanics
C means D measures
34. The twin towers were one of New York's best-known landmarks, ____ the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building.
- A contrasting B competing
C rivaling D comparing
35. The twin 110-story World Trade Center towers, which drew as many as 40,000 workers a day, lay ____ and in ruin.
- A crashed B subsided
C sunk D toppled
36. The post of the sales manager fell ____, and I intend to compete for it.
- A empty B vacant
C hollow D devoid
37. A section of the pentagon, collapsed and burned, sending gray smoke ____ over Washington.
- A billowing B bellowing
C tumbling D surging
38. Satellites have ____ the power of communication to report events at the instant of occurrence.
- A extended B intended
C contended D stretched



39. Everything he said then was _____ by what happened later.
- A signified B identified
 C checked D verified
40. The value of a scientific theory is its ability to _____ later research and further thinking about a particular topic.
- A evoke B seduce
 C stimulate D advocate
41. Scattered around the globe are more than 100 regions of volcanic activity, known to geologists as hot _____.
- A district B site
 C area D spot
42. Artificial flowers are made so skillfully that they can scarcely be _____ from natural ones.
- A distinguished B separated
 C divided D classified
43. If this disease spreads in the country, there will be a high _____ rate.
- A fatality B mortality
 C morality D casualty
44. Dawn was breaking, but a million _____ stars are still visible.
- A flashing B glittering
 C twinkling D sparkling
45. Every citizen should _____ his country from the calumnies of prejudiced foreigners.
- A safeguard B uphold
 C justify D vindicate
46. The old Roman Walls may still be seen but not in their _____.
- A integrity B integration
 C perfection D completion



47. Information is being conveyed in a new way : a format blending words with recorded sounds and images _____ black letters printed on a white page.
- A at the cost of B instead of
C in spite of D on account of
48. Modern market economy is itself the product of long course of development in the modes of production and change.
- A modes B models
C modems D moulds
49. The home team won the game by two goals, which sent football fans into a _____ of excitement.
- A fever B belief
C devotion D zeal
50. Taxes, crime, education and the environment are all _____ issues worth airing in the political forum.
- A salient B sole
C saline D solemn

答案解析

1. 答案:D

译文:大自然的神奇在于它的生态系统能吸收对它的冲击,承受住对它的损坏并重新恢复活力。

解析:(D)sustain 承受得住;支撑得住;挺得住 (keep from falling)

例如:Hopes alone *sustained* him in his misery. 他在遭受苦难时,只有希望支撑着他。

During serious illness he was *sustained* by willpower and optimism. 在重病期间毅力和乐观精神支撑了他。

(A)maintain 维持;持续;保持 (keep up; continue)

例如:*maintain* friendly relations 保持友好关系

maintain law and order 维持治安

maintain a speed of 60 miles an hour 保持每小时 60 英里的速度

The gold price has been consistently *maintained* for many years. 黄金价格已多年始终保持不变。



The research laboratory is *maintained* out of public money. 这个研究室由公款提供经费。

(B) *obtain* 买到; 获得; 借到 (get; buy; have lent)

例如: Where can I *obtain* the picture-phone? 在什么地方我可以买到这种可视电话机?

People *obtain* knowledge mainly through practice. 人们主要是从实践中获得知识。

(C) *retain* 保持; 保留; 挡住 (continue to have; keep in place)

例如: The dike should be rebuilt, or it can not *retain* the coming flood water. 这座堤坝需要重修, 否则挡不住即将来临的洪水。

My grandfather is 90 but still *retain* the use of all his faculties. 我祖父已九十高龄, 但各种官能仍未衰退。

2. 答案: B

译文: 为了充分挖掘人才潜力, 不仅应该允许高水平科技人才流动, 而且要鼓励合理的流动。

解析: (B) *personnel* 人员; 职员 (people employed in the armed forces, firms or public offices)

例如: All *personnel* will receive an extra week's vacation. 全体员工都有一周的额外假期。

Airline *personnel* can purchase flight tickets at reduced prices. 航空公司的职员可以按优惠价购买机票。

(A) *personage* 要人; 名人 (important or distinguished person)

例如: Political and royal *personages* from many countries attended the funeral of the old king. 许多国家的政界要人和皇族名人参加了老国王的葬礼。

(C) *personal* 个人的; 私人的

例如: *personal* affairs 私事

personal life 私生活

The old lady made a *personal* donation to the welfare fund.

这位老太太以个人名义向福利基金捐款。

(D) *staff* (某一单位的) 全体职工; 全体员工; 全体雇员 (group of assistants working together in a business, etc responsible to a person in authority)

例如: We need more *staff* in the office. 我们办公室需要增加人手。

The college has a faculty *staff* of two thousand. 这个学院有两千名教职工。

Personnel 和 *staff* 的区别在于前者泛指职工、人员, 而后者指某一单位雇用的员工。因此, 选项 B 切合题意。

3. 答案: C

译文: 克隆羊多利动摇了我们的道德基础和社会行为准则, 甚至宗教信仰。

解析: (C) *norm* 规范; 标准; 定额 (typical standard; amount of work required in a working day)

例如: You must adapt to the *norms* of the society you live in. 在社会中生活你必须



遵循社会行为准则。

There is a production *norm* below which each worker must not fail. 每个工人的产量不得低于定额。

(A) *format* 书的版式; 总体安排 (shape, size, binding of a book; general arrangement of sth.)

例如: It is the same book, but a new *format*. 还是那本书, 但这是新的版式。

The *format* of the meeting was such that everyone could ask questions. 这次会议的安排是每个与会者都可以提出问题。

(B) *formality* 礼节; 礼仪; 繁文缛节 (careful observance of conventions of language or behaviour)

例如: There is too much *formality* at official dinners. 在官方宴会上有太多的繁文缛节。

At board meetings you have to get used to the *formality* of language. 参加董事会必须习惯那种古板的语言。

(D) *normality* 常态 (state of being normal)

例如: The *normality* of water is a liquid. 水的常态是液体。

4. 答案: C

译文: 大多数欧洲国家明令禁止克隆人, 但另一些国家例如美国, 还没有这样的禁令。

解析: (C) *prohibit* (以法律和规章) 禁止(某事) (forbid sb./sth. from doing sth., esp by laws or regulations)

例如: Parking is *prohibited* in the city center. 市中心禁止停车。

The law *prohibits* tobacconists from selling cigarettes to children. 法律禁止烟商向儿童出售香烟。

(A) *confine* 将(某人、某事)限制在一定空间和范围之内 (keep sb./sth. within certain space or limits)

例如: *Confine* your remarks to matters you understand. 发表评论时不要超出你对事情了解的范围。

I hate to be *confined* in an office all day. 我讨厌整天关在办公室里。

(B) *forbid* 不准; 不允许 (order sb.; not to do sth.)

例如: Photography is strictly *forbidden* in the cathedral. 教堂内严禁拍照。

If you want to marry him, nobody can *forbid* you. 如果你想嫁给他任何人不能干涉。

(D) *restrict* 限制或约束(某人、某事) (put a limit on sb./sth.)

例如: Fog *restricted* visibility. 雾天能见度很低。

Speed is *restricted* to 30 mph in towns. 市内行车速度每小时不得超过 30 英里。

forbid 是不允许做某事, *prohibit* 是法律规章禁止做某事。禁止克隆人应是一种法律行为, 因此, (C) 是最佳选择。

5. 答案: D



译文:大多数用户使用便捷的电话即将经历一次戏剧性的改进。

解析:(D)undergo 经受;承受 (be subjected to)

例如:The ship successfully *underwent* sea trials in coastal water. 这条船在近海水域试航成功。

The explorers have to *undergo* much suffering. 探险者必然要经受许多困苦。

(A)endure 忍受;忍耐 (suffer patiently)

例如:Travellers in space have to *endure* many discomforts in their rockets. 宇宙航行者必须忍受乘坐火箭的诸多不便。

The woman can't *endure* her husband's rudeness. 这位妇女无法忍受丈夫的粗野。

(B)subject sb./sth. to sth. 使(某人某物)经历(某事) (cause sb./sth. experience sth.)

例如:As a test the metal is *subjected* to great heat. 这种金属经过了高温试验。

Japan *subjected* almost all neighboring countries to its rule. 日本几乎对所有邻国进行过统治。

(C)bear 忍受 (can endure;tolerate)

例如:She *bore* her sorrow without complaint. 她毫无怨言地忍受悲痛。

He can't *bear* being laughed at. 他不能忍受对他的嘲笑。

6. 答案:C

译文:只有精通英语的人才能申请入学。

解析:(C)competent 有能力;技能;知识等 (having the necessary ability, skill, knowledge, etc)

例如:He is *competent* in judging himself. 他本人有判断能力。

The graduate is *competent* in scientific work. 这位毕业生有从事科研工作的能力。

(A)competitive 不亚于;胜过;具有竞争力的 (able to do as well as or better than others)

例如:The firm is no longer *competitive* in world markets. 该公司在国际市场上也失去优势。

The shop offers *competitive* prices. 这家商店在价格上具有竞争力。

(B)compatible 适宜的;能共存的;兼容的 (suited; that can exist or be used together)

例如:The couple separated because they were not *compatible*. 这对夫妻因不合而分居。

This printer is *compatible* with most microcomputers. 这台打印机是与大多数微电脑兼容的。

(D)capable of (doing) sth. 有能力的;能胜任的 (having ability or power necessary for sth.)

例如:Napoleon is one of the most *capable* generals in history. 拿破仑是历史上最有才干的将军之一。

The old man is still *capable* of taking care of himself. 这位老人仍然能料理自己。

competent in sth. 指有某种知识或能力因而能胜任某项工作。



capable of sth. 指有做某事的能力。因此,选项 C 是正确答案。

7. 答案:A

译文:肥皂剧通常是指家庭主妇白天看的电视剧。

解析:(A) refer 指的是(某事物) (mention or speak of sb./sth.)

例如:When I said some people were stupid, I wasn't *referring* you. 我说有些人愚蠢并不是指你。

Both "can" and "could" in this sentence *refer* to a future possibility. 这句话中的“can”和“could”都是指未来的可能性。

(B) prefer 选择某事物;更喜欢某事物 (choose sth. rather than sth. else like; like sth. better)

例如:The old lady *prefers* to be alone. 这位老妇人愿意独处。

I *prefer* walking to cycling. 我愿意步行,不愿意骑自行车。

(C) point 指出(某事物)

例如:All the evidence *points* to his guilt. 所有的证据都表明他有罪。

All the signs at the moment *point* to the unbalancing of the world economy. 当前的一切迹象都表明世界经济失衡。

(D) relate 与(某人某事)有关;涉及(某人某事)

例如:Wealth is seldom *related* to happiness. 财富并不经常与幸福相关。

It is difficult to *relate* what he does to what he says. 很难把他说的和做的联系起来。

8. 答案:B

译文:美国经济非常强大,具有迅速恢复的能力,经过这一事件或许产生波动但它能挺过这次打击。

解析:(B) stagger 蹒跚;摇晃地移动;失去平衡 (walk or move unsteadily as if about to fall)

例如:The drunk man *staggered* across the road. 醉汉摇摇晃晃地穿过马路。

The heart-attack made him *stagger* about without the sense of direction. 心脏病发作使他步履蹒跚,不能辨别方向。

(A) shake 急速的摇动,颠簸 (move quickly from side to side or up and down)

例如:The earth is *shaking* under our feet. 大地在我们脚下颤抖。

The table *shook* when he banged his fist on it. 他用拳头把桌子敲得直颤。

(C) wave 有规律的起伏升降 (rise and fall regularly)

例如:The ship is *waving* and rolling on the waving sea. 这艘船颠簸起伏在波涛汹涌的海面上。

The chest *waves* with every breath. 胸部随着呼吸而起伏。

(D) fluctuate 涨落;波动 (rise and fall, change irregularly)

例如:The price of fruits *fluctuates* according to the season. 水果的价格随着季节不同涨落。



His feelings are *fluctuating* between excitement and fear. 他的情绪在兴奋与恐惧之间变化不定。

9. 答案:C

译文:在妇女地位方面,日本落后于其它国家,这早已是公开的秘密了。

解析:(C)fall behind 落后于 (fail to keep level with sb./sth.)

例如:France has *fallen behind* Germany in coal production. 法国在产煤方面落后于德国。

The major world powers are afraid of *falling behind* in arms race. 世界各主要强国均唯恐在军备竞赛上落后。

(A)drop out of 退出;辍学

例如:Teenagers, who *drop out of* high school, have trouble finding jobs. 十几岁的孩子中学辍学,很难找到工作。

(B)fall under 列入某项 (be classified among sth.)

例如:Which category dose this kind of books *fall under*? 这种书应归入哪一类?

This expenditure should not be *fallen under* cost. 这笔开销不应列入成本。

(D)fall behind with 逾期不付款;不做某事

例如:I've *fallen behind with* my correspondence. 我积压了许多信没回复。

Don't *fall behind with* the rent, or you will be evicted. 不要逾期不交房租,否则会被赶出。

10. 答案:C

译文:怜悯情怀是由同情心和予以帮助和保护的愿望构成的。

解析:(C)make up of 由……构成形成 (form, compose or constitute)

例如:Society is *made up of* people with widely different personalities. 社会是由个性迥异的人组成。

The human body is *made up of* cells. 人体是由细胞组成的。

(A)made from 由……材料制成

例如:Brandy is *made from* grapes. 白兰地是用葡萄酿成的。

The hand-bag is *made from* real leather. 这个手提包是真皮的。

(B)make of 理解某人某事的意义或任务

例如:Nothing could be *made of* the scribble in his notebooks. 他笔记本中潦草的字体无法看懂。

What do you *make of* the new manager? 你认为这位新经理怎么样?

(D)consist of 由某事物某人组成

例如:The House of Commons *consist of* 658 members. 众议院由 658 名议员组成。

Our dinner *consists of* three courses only. 我们的晚餐只有三道菜。

11. 答案:B

译文:不是人的意识决定社会存在,恰恰相反,是社会存在决定人的意识。