

TOPWAY

淘金式突破

● 上海交通大学
钦寅 审订

英语词汇

6000

刘绍龙 主编

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TOPWAY

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英语词汇

6000

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He **laughs** best who **laughs** last.

谁**笑**到最后,谁**笑**得最甜



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前言

《淘金式突破英语词汇 6000》(以下简称《突破》)是依据国家教育部最新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《词汇表》(2000),由富有大学英语教学和考试研究经验的数位教师通力合作的又一成果。作为案头必备的实用工具书,《突破》不仅适合大学英语四、六级应试者,而且还是各类英语学习者及在职人士突破英语词汇的良师益友。

作为一本案头必备的工具书,《突破》具有以下突出特色:

1. 精心选词,合理编排

《突破》依据国家教育部 2000 年 7 月颁发的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》,精心选出约 6000 词条,所选词汇的难度范围和使用频率基本涵盖了英语常用词汇和常见考试(如大学英语四、六级考试、托福、专业英语四级考试和全国公共英语等级考试)中的主要词汇。这些词汇被分别融入“水平预测”、“词条精解”、“难点释疑”和“小测验”四部分中,不仅为学习者提供了丰富、实用的词汇语境,而且还为学习者模拟一个省时、高效的“演练”场所。

2. 取材权威,特色突出

《突破》除了选词依照权威的大纲词汇表,真题源于国家历届四、六级、考研试题之外,其所有词条的英文释义、典型例句主要选自权威的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》(第四版)和《朗文英汉双解词典》。词条取义、用法解析具有简明扼要、典型实用等特点。各词条所配例句突出了针对性、适用性、典型性和可学性等特色。例句所配译文不仅有助学习者准确理解原文,而且还有助于他们加深对重点词条词汇的理解记忆。

3. 层次分明,功能互补

《突破》的合理编排使之具有层次清晰、功能互补等特色。“水平预测”、“难点释疑”和每部分的“小测验”构成了一个从学前预评至成果检测的有机循环。每单元开篇五小题的“水平预测”有利于学习者了解自我,从而做到有的放矢;“词条精解”和“难点释疑”则构成了各单元的主体内容,学习者可通过单元预测成绩有选择地学习和记忆;每单元最后的“小测验”则是对词条主体内容学习效果的检验和评估,它给学习者提供了下一步学习的重要反馈信息。

4. 红片自测,效果立现

《突破》将例句、考点精心设计为测验题,将每个例句、考点里的关键词用红色印刷,只要善用所附红色透明片隐去关键词,便能随时检测学习成果。

总之,《突破》将凭借上述主要优势或特色,为各级、各类的英语学习者造就一个理想的词汇学习天地,并使学习者最终达到触类旁通、事半功倍的学习效果。

鉴于编写任务繁重、时间紧迫,书中错误实在难免。编者在此谨表歉意,并恳求广大读者和同仁不吝批评、指正。

编者

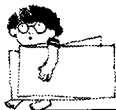
2002年7月

于广州白云山下

Contents

目

Contents



基础词汇

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	11
Unit 3	21
Unit 4	31
Unit 5	41
Unit 6	51
Unit 7	61
Unit 8	71
Unit 9	81



高频词汇

Unit 10	91
Unit 11	101
Unit 12	110
Unit 13	119
Unit 14	128
Unit 15	137
Unit 16	147



常用词汇

Unit 17	156
Unit 18	166
Unit 19	176
Unit 20	186
Unit 21	196
Unit 22	206
Unit 23	216
Unit 24	225



Contents

Unit 25 235

Unit 26 245



次常用词汇

Unit 27 255

Unit 28 266

Unit 29 276

Unit 30 286

Unit 31 297

Unit 32 307

Unit 33 318

Unit 34 328

Unit 35 338

Unit 36 348

Unit 37 358

Unit 38 368

Unit 39 378

Unit 40 388

Unit 41 399

Unit 42 410

Unit 43 420



低频词汇

Unit 44 430

Unit 45 440

Unit 46 450

Unit 47 460

Unit 48 470

Unit 49 481

Unit 50 491

Unit 51 502

Unit 52 513

UNIT 1

水平预测

1. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.
A. calls on B. calls for C. calls up D. calls off
2. In the _____ of the manager I shall be in charge.
A. abstract B. absolution C. absence D. accent
3. I _____ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.
A. express B. confess C. verify D. acknowledge
4. The chairman of the board _____ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
A. compelled B. posed C. pressed D. tempted
5. You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting _____ you don't mind taking the night train.
A. provided B. unless C. though D. until

四级真题
960632

考研试题
9634

考研试题
0115

考研试题
9319

Part 1



词条精解

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* 缺席; 不在某处

英文释义: being away; non-existence; lack

典型用法: His repeated absence (from school) is worrying. 他一再缺课使人担忧。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* 意外遭遇, 事故; 意外

英文释义: event that happens unexpectedly and causes damages, injury, etc.

典型用法: I had a slight accident at home and broke some crockery. 我在家出了点小事, 打碎了些瓷器。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 陪伴; 与某事物同时存在或发生

英文释义: walk or travel with (sb.) as a companion or helper; be present or occur with sth.

典型用法: I must ask you to accompany me to the police station. 我得要求你



陪我去一趟警察局。

call

[kɔ:l] *vt.* 打电话给; 喊; 呼唤

英文释义: speak to by telephone; shout, cry

典型用法: I called him this morning but he was out. 我早晨打电话给他,但他出去了。

chance

[tʃɑ:ns] *n.* 机会, 偶然的事; *v.* (正式) 拿...碰运气; 冒...险

英文释义: way in which things happen without any cause that can be seen or understood; luck; fortune; formal take a chance with; risk

典型用法: It was pure chance our meeting in Paris. 我们在巴黎相遇纯属巧合。

close

[kləuz] *v.* 关; 结束, 终止; *adj.* 亲密的; 近的

英文释义: near in space or time

典型用法: The church is close to our school. 我们教堂离学校很近。

complex

['kɒmpleks] *adj.* 复合的; 复杂的, 难懂的

英文释义: made up of closely connected parts; difficult to understand or explain because there are many different parts

典型用法: It is a complex argument. 这是一个很复杂的论证。

cut

[kʌt] *vt.* 切, 割, 剪; 减少, 削减;

英文释义: make an opening, slit or wound in (sth.) with a sharp-edged tool

典型用法: She cut her fingers on a piece of broken glass. 她被一块碎玻璃划伤了手指。

deal

[di:l] *vt.* 分发; *n.* 交易, 协议

英文释义: distribute in a game; agreement, esp. in business, on certain terms for buying or doing sth.

典型用法: She dealt me four cards. 她发给我四张牌。

decision

[di'si:ʒən] *n.* 决定, 决心; 果断

英文释义: deciding; making up one's mind

典型用法: It's a matter for personal decision. 这是须由个人作决定的问题。

demand

[di'mɑ:nd] *n.* 要求; *vt.* 要求, 强令

英文释义: command, or sth. which is given as if it was a command



基础词汇

典型用法: It is impossible to satisfy all your demands. 满足你所有的要求是不可能的。

desert [di'zɜ:t] *n.* 沙漠, 不毛之地

英文释义: (large area of) barren land, with very little water and vegetation, often sand-covered

典型用法: Vast areas of land have become desert. 广大的地区均已变成沙漠。

难点释疑

absence 短语: absence of mind 心不在焉

accident ①辨析: accident, event, incident

三个词都是可数名词, 都指业已发生的事情。accident多指意外事故, 常含不幸的意味; event侧重公众关心的大事、要闻; incident常用于表示令人不快的变故, 特指与政治有关的变故。

②短语: by accident 偶然; by accident of 凭着…机遇; without accident 胜利而安全地, 安然无恙地

accompany 短语: fever accompanied with delirium 发烧而说胡话; strong winds accompanied by heavy rain 狂风夹着暴雨

call 短语: call back 回电话; call for 叫(某人)来, 要求, 需要; call in 叫…进来, 招来; call off 取消; call on (upon) 访问, 拜访, 号召, 要求; call up 打电话(给), 召集, 使人想起

chance ①辨析: chance, opportunity

opportunity指有利于达到目的的好机会或良好时机, 肯定性较强; chance也有opportunity的含义, 此时可互换使用。但chance还含有“可能性”的意思, 而opportunity无此义, 故此时不能互换使用。另外, chance还含有(可能坏事的)“风险”“险运”的意思, 而opportunity则无。

②短语: by chance 偶然, 碰巧; by any chance 万一, 也许; chance on (upon) 偶然找到, 偶然遇到; stand a chance of 有…的希望; take a chance 冒险, 投机

close 短语: close by 在近旁, 在旁边; close down 关闭, 歇业; close in (on) 包围, 围住; close up 赌注, 关闭; come (draw) to a close 渐进结束

cut 短语: cut across 抄近路穿过, 对直穿过; cut back 急忙返回, 削减, 缩减; cut down 削减, 减少, 砍到, 杀死; cut in 插嘴, 打断, 超车抢



挡; cut off 切断, 阻断, 使分离, 使隔绝; cut out 切去, 删去, 戒除, 停止服用

deal

短语: a good (great) deal 大量, 非常, 极其; deal in 经营; deal with 处理, 对付, 论述, 涉及; make a big deal out of [口] 极端重视

decision

短语: come to (arrive at) a decision about sth. 就某事作出决定; make a decision 作决定; a draft decision 决议草案; act with decision 果断行事; a man of decision 有决断力的人

demand

短语: in demand 非常需要的, 受欢迎的; on demand 一经要求, 承索 (a bill payable on demand; 见票即付的汇票)

Part 1 小测验

- I _____ to see him sitting by himself on a bench when I was wandering.
A. chanced B. occurred C. called D. luck
- Each application should be _____ by a stamped and addressed envelope.
A. sent B. accompanied C. disguised D. accumulated
- He could remember every trivial _____ in great detail.
A. accident B. event C. incident D. happenings
- It happened in your _____.
A. away B. leave C. departure D. absence
- Don't _____ all your money on a game of cards.
A. give B. chance C. cut D. deal

Part 2**词条精解**

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *adv.* 按照已知的或所说的情形; 因此

英文释义: in a manner that is suggested by what is known or has been said; for that reason

典型用法: I've told you what the situation is; you must act accordingly. 我已经把情况告诉你了, 你得采取相应的行动。

excite [ik'sait] *vt.* 使激动, 使兴奋; 引起, 激起

英文释义: cause strong feelings for eagerness, happiness, nervousness, etc. in (a person or an animal)

基础词汇



典型用法: The children were excited by the pantomime. 孩子们看到童话剧非常兴奋。

fail [feɪl] *vt.* 失败; 不及格; *vt.* 不, 不能, 忘记

英文释义: be unsuccessful in (sth.)

典型用法: If you don't work hard, you may fail. 不努力就可能失败。

follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *vt.* 跟随, 接着; 遵照, 听从

英文释义: (cause sth. to) come, go or take place after (sb./sth. else) (in space, time or order)

典型用法: You go first and I will follow on later. 你先走, 我随后就到。

give [ɡɪv] *vt.* 给予; 供给, 提供(信息等)

英文释义: cause sb. to receive, hold, have or own sth.

典型用法: I gave each of the boys an apple. 我给男孩每人一个苹果。

halt [hɔːlt] *n.* 停住; *v.* (使) 停住, (使) 停止

英文释义: temporary stop; interruption of progress; (cause to) stop

典型用法: Work was brought to a halt when the machine broke down. 机器出了毛病, 工作就停顿下来。

hardly [ˈhɑːdli] *adv.* 几乎不

英文释义: almost not, almost not

典型用法: He hardly ever goes to bed before midnight. 他很少在午夜以前就寝。

health [helθ] *n.* 健康(状况); 卫生, 保健

英文释义: condition of a person's body or mind

典型用法: He retired early for health reasons. 他由于健康上的原因而提前退休。

information [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən] *n.* 信息, 消息, 情报

英文释义: facts told, heard or discovered (about sb./sth.)

典型用法: For further information, please write to me. 欲知详情, 请写信给我。

marry [ˈmæri] *vt.* 娶, 嫁, 和...结婚

英文释义: take sb. as a husband or wife

典型用法: She didn't marry until she was over fifty. 她直到五十多岁才结婚。

**moment** ['məʊmənt] *n.* 片刻**英文释义:** very brief period of time**典型用法:** He thought for a moment and spoke. 他想了片刻, 然后说。

难点释疑

excite**辨析:** excite, inspire, stimulate, stir

excite的语气很强, 在激发兴趣方面, 比stimulate更正式; inspire指在精神方面的鼓舞, 激发思想、感情等, 也有“使感悟”之义。stimulate更多的是“刺激”的意思, 譬如刺激人潜伏的好奇心、上进心, 让人从懒散、冷淡或迟钝的状态中得到激励; stir (up) 本义为“拨动、搅拌”, 可用于指唤起人们深层的感情。另外, 这个短语还有“煽动”、“挑起”等意。

fail**短语:** fail of 不能获得(成功等); without fail 必定, 一定**follow****短语:** as follows 如下; follow through 把…进行到底, 完成; follow up 追究, 追查, (对…)采取进一步的行动**give****短语:** give away 赠送, 泄露; give back (归)还; give in 认输, 投降, 屈服, 交上, 呈上; give off 发出(光、声音等), 散发出(气味); give out 分发, 用完, 消耗尽; give over to 留作, 把…留作特定用途; give up 停止, 放弃, (oneself)自首**halt****短语:** bring to a halt (or: bring a halt to) 使停止; call a halt (命令)停止, 途中休息; cry halt 停止, 结束; grind to a halt 完全停止**hardly****①辨析:** hardly, scarcely

hardly 可放在句首与 not 或 without 连用, 表示肯定的意思; scarcely 侧无此用法, 另外 scarcely 的语气稍正式些。

②结构: hardly...when 一…就…**health****短语:** for one's health 为了获得(或保持)健康; (常用于否定句)无代价, 不取报酬地**information****短语:** a piece (bit) of information 一则消息; release information on (about/concerning) sth. 发表关于某事的消息; lay an information against sb. 控告某人**marry****短语:** marry above oneself 和社会地位比自己高的人结婚; marry in 结婚后成为家庭的一员; marry off [口]把…嫁出去; marry out 与不同宗教信仰的人结婚; marry up (使)结合, (使)配合

基础词汇



moment 短语: at the moment 此刻, 目前; for the moment 暂时, 目前; the moment (that) ... (就)

Part 2 小测验

1. The officer's courage _____ his soldiers' confidence.
A. excited B. inspired C. stimulated D. stirred
2. Choose your _____ carefully if you want to ask her for a pay rise.
A. patience B. information C. moment D. health
3. I _____ to temptation and had a cigarette.
A. gave away B. gave back C. gave in D. gave out
4. The little man was _____ more than one metre fifty tall.
A. nearly B. quite C. hardly D. almost
5. The villagers still _____ the customs of their grandfathers.
A. follow B. observe C. track D. listen to

四级真题
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Part 3



词条精解

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累; 增加

英文释义: gradually gather together an increasing number or quantity of (sth.); increase in number or quantity

典型用法: By investing wisely she accumulated a fortune. 她由于投资精明而积累了一笔财产。

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* 承认(某事物)属实; 供认(某事物)

英文释义: accept the truth of (sth.); recognize the fact

典型用法: He acknowledged it to be true. 他供认那是事实。

patient ['peɪʃənt] *adj.* 忍耐的, 有耐心的; *n.* 病人

英文释义: having or showing patience

典型用法: You'll have to be rather patient with my mother, she is going very deaf. 你对我母亲得有耐心, 她的耳朵越来越背了。



perfect ['pə:fɪkt] *adj.* 完美的; 完全的, 十足的;

英文释义: without fault, excellent

典型用法: He can speak perfect English. 他的英语说得很地道。

press [pres] *n.* 新闻界; 出版社; *v.* 压, 榨, 挤

英文释义: (journalists who work for) newspapers, periodicals and the news sections of radio and television; put weight onto (sth.) in order to crush, flatten, shape, pack tightly, or get liquid out

典型用法: The press were not allowed to attend the trial. 新闻界人士不得出席旁听。

provide [prə'vaɪd] *vt.* 供给, 提供

英文释义: make sth. available for sb. to use by giving, lending or supplying it

典型用法: The management will provide food and drink. 管理部门将供应饮食。

pull [pul] *v.* 拖; *n.* 拉, 拖

英文释义: use force on sth. in order to move it towards oneself; (an act of) pulling

典型用法: In a tug-of-war, the competitors pull as hard as they can. 在拔河比赛中, 双方队员都拼命地拉。

separate ['sepəreɪt] *adj.* 分离的; *vt.* 使分离, 使分

英文释义: forming a unit by itself; existing apart

典型用法: The children sleep in separate beds. 孩子都睡在自己的床上。

serve [sɜ:v] *vt.* 为...服务(服役); *vi.* 服务, 供职

英文释义: perform duties, e.g. in the armed forces.

典型用法: He used to serve on a committee. 他曾经担任过委员。

sore [sɔ:] *adj.* 疼痛的; 恼火的

英文释义: (of a part of the body) hurting when touched or used; tender and painful; aching

典型用法: My leg is still very sore. 我的腿还很疼。



spirit ['spirit] *n.* 精神; [pl.] 情绪, 心情;

英文释义: person's mind or feelings as distinct from his body; soul

典型用法: He is troubled in spirit. 他内心苦恼。

tip [tip] *n.* 末端, 尖端; 小费; 指点, 忠告

英文释义: pointed or thin end of sth.; a small amount of money given as a gift, usu. in addition to the official price, for a small service performed

典型用法: She walks on the tips of her toes. 她踮着脚走路。

难点释疑

accumulate 短语: accumulate enough evidence 搜集足够的证据; accumulate funds for 为...积累资金

acknowledge ① 短语: acknowledge the need for reform 承认改革的需要

② 结构: It is universally acknowledged that... 是大家所公认的

patient 短语: be patient of 能忍受...的, 容许...的

press 短语: press on 使紧迫, 加紧进行; press home 竭力使人理解(或接受); press towards 为...而坚持

provide 辨析: provide, supply

provide 强调事先预见并做好充分准备, 如贮存、配置等, 常以人为对象, 还有其他如“规定”之义; supply 强调补充或替换所需物品以满足需求。

pull 短语: pull apart 把...拉开(或拆开), 被拉开(拆开); pull away (把...)开走, (使)离开; pull down 拆毁; pull in (车)停下, (车)进站, (船)到岸; pull off (成功地)完成, 扯下, 脱去; pull out 拔出, 抽出, 取出, (车、船等)驶出, (使)摆脱困境; pull over 把(车)驶到(或)驶向路边; pull through (使)渡过危机(或难关), (使)恢复健康; pull together 齐心协力, 团结起来; pull up (使)停下

separate 辨析: separate, divide, split

它们主要的区别是“分开”的方式不同。separate 强调把原本在一起(真正连在一起或只结合、集合在一起)的人或物分开, 也指将一堆乱七八糟的东西分类, 它可暗示分开的原因是外来因素的干扰; divide 可以是“切割”、“打碎”, 分成一份一份; divide 强调由一个整



体分开后的各部分或各个人;如果是在两个人或两部分人之间分享,此词则有“平分”之义,且常有按比例“分配”、“分开”的含义;split在“平分”的意义上可与divide换用,但它更侧重用强力分开,有“劈开”、“割裂”、“撕裂”的意思。

serve

短语: serve out分发(食物、饮料等),做(或学)到满期; serve...right给...应得的惩罚; serve up端上(食物、饮料等)

spirit

短语: enter into the spirit of 进入...的精神境界; give up the spirit 死去; That's the spirit! (用以鼓励他人的勇气、决心等)那样才对!

tip

①辨析: tip, point

point 更强调尖状物,即物体形状方面一定要尖利;另外,它还表示“点”,虽然也呈尖状,但不一定在顶端。tip更加强调末端,不一定要呈尖状;也指附加在尖端的小件。

②短语: at the tips of sb.'s fingers 某人随时可用的; on the tip of sb.'s tongue 某人差一点说出口的,某人差一点就能想起来; to the tips of one's fingers 彻底地,完全地; tip off 事先给警告(或暗示),告密

Part 3 小测验

1. He jumped onto the bus just as it was _____.
A. pulling in B. pulling away C. pulling out D. pulling down
2. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure
that selling him the watch was a possibility.
A. of B. with C. for D. at
3. In an emergency _____ the cord to stop the train.
A. fail B. pull C. tip D. provide
4. She _____ tea and toast to us.
A. excited B. pressed C. separated D. served
5. Dust and dirt soon _____ if a house is not cleaned regularly.
A. increase B. accumulate C. add D. raise

Key: 水平预测: BCDCA; Part 1: ABCDB Part 2: BCCCA Part 3: BBBDB

四级真题
9801/32