

CEET 6 VOCABULARY

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大学英语六级考试 词汇速成

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总 序

随着 21 世纪的到来,英语作为人们生活、工作、学习的有用工具已得到普遍认可和广泛重视。而大学英语四六级考试已成为检验、提高英语水平,衡量、评估个体素质的一种必不可少的手段。为了使广大英语学习者、英语应试者能在较短的时间里提高英语水平和应试能力,从而在日趋激烈的谋生、就业竞争中立于不败之地,我们在分析、总结日常教学及四六级考试辅导及历年考试真题的基础上,并按照最新的大学英语教学大纲精神编写了这套考辅丛书。

本丛书包括下列 8 个分册:

1. 大学英语四级考试词汇速成
2. 大学英语四级考试语法与词汇
3. 大学英语四级考试完形填空
4. 大学英语四级考试阅读、翻译与简答
5. 大学英语六级考试词汇速成
6. 大学英语六级考试语法与词汇
7. 大学英语六级考试改错与完形填空
8. 大学英语六级考试阅读与简答

本丛书的主要特点有:

1. 取材广泛实用、资料新颖权威

丛书按照考试大纲的要求,精选材料并突出广泛、新颖、权威、实用等特点。所用真题选自最近十余年的四六级全真考题。

2. 紧扣考点、精解精练

丛书在对往年考题进行有针对性的考点统计、分析的同时,给考生提供大量模拟练习,做到讲练结合。

3. 结构合理、使用方便

丛书的各分册基本上由两大部分内容组成:全真题考点统计、分析与考点突破模拟(扩展)练习,其中蕴含了大量实用的应试对策、学习指导和实战体验。

4. 自成一体、互为补充

丛书各分册突出体现了大学英语四六级考试的某一个侧面或应试层面;各分册的结合又为大学英语学习和应试提供了一个多维的立体网络。

5. 覆盖面广、预测性强

丛书基本囊括了大学英语四六级考试的主要方面及难点、要点。考生只要通过阅读考点分析、应试对策或考点指南并完成相应的配套练习,就能对未来的考试有

较大的把握，对未来考题及自己的水平作出较客观的考前预测。

本丛书由刘绍龙担任主编，张凤春、周志华担任副主编。主编负责全套书的策划、构思、组稿并担任其中六本书的统稿、审定工作。它们是：四级考试的《词汇速成》、《语法与词汇》，六级考试的《词汇速成》、《语法与词汇》、《改错与完形填空》和《阅读与简答》。两位副主编参与了部分策划工作及四级考试的《完形填空》和《阅读、翻译与简答》的审稿、统稿工作。

本丛书编委会由下列作者组成：王小海、刘绍龙、何恒幸、尚敏锐、何勇斌、周志华、肖武东、万宝林、侯香勤、郁婷婷、孟祥代、仇菁苗、沈献芹、陈叶、张凤春、张锦文、殷俊、滕传永。方建军曾参与六级考试的《阅读与简答》初稿材料的选编工作。

尽管我们在丛书的编撰过程中力求以严谨、负责的态度做到精耕细作、点点把关，但因时间仓促，疏忽、纰漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者和同行专家不吝指正。

本丛书在编写过程中得到中山大学出版社总编辑谭广洪女士的热情鼓励和支持，责任编辑刘学谦女士自始至终给予热情、具体的帮助和指导，在此一并谨致谢忱。

编 者

2000年8月

编者的话

《大学英语六级考试词汇速成》(以下简称《速成》)是根据最新大学英语考试大纲的要求,在分析、总结近十年六级考试(词汇部分)全真题的基础上编写而成的。无论是就内容,还是就编排体系而言,《速成》都具有信息量大、针对性强、结构新颖、使用方便等特点。

1. 主要特色

(1) 选词典型,辐射力强。所选的1000个单词(按电脑词频统计)包括大学英语常用词汇和次常用词汇。它们基本代表了大学英语5至6级的典型词汇,其辐射力强、相关性高,能准确地预测考生的词汇习得水平和运用能力。

(2) 结构新颖,理论依据充分。《速成》共设20个单元测试(Test 1—Test 20),每五课为一个单元测试;每课设有“水平预测”、“精解与指南”和“成果检测”三部分。每课自成一体。从“水平预测”到“成果检测”是一个记忆的小循环,至“单元测试”则进入记忆巩固、加深、发展的大循环。这种短时、长时记忆的交替循环有利于词汇信息的深加工,从而促使词汇知识的最终获得。

(3) 例句典型、权威,解释简明扼要。《速成》所编例句主要指分布在“水平预测”、“精解与指南”、“成果检测”和“单元测试”栏目中的练习单句或实例。这些例句能体现相关词的典型用法或重要含义。另外,凡是标有“试题”的句子(如:[试题:9901])都是历年考题中的实例,因此具有权威性和真实性。同时,为减轻考生的记忆负担和经济负担,《速成》的“精解与指南”部分的内容力求做到简明扼要,点到即止。

(4) 课文信息量大,内容针对性强。《速成》尽管只收编1000词条,但每个词条及相关练习所涉及的词汇却达数千之多。“单词释义”、“同义辨析”力求精选、精释;“考点指南”侧重短语、结构及习惯表达等常考项目,因此具有较强的针对性和实用性。

(5) 练习丰富,测试面广。《速成》的练习不仅典型、权威,其题量也高达2400道之多。所测内容主要包括词义理解、同义、反义、派生、搭配、习惯表达等方面,因此覆盖面宽、应试性强。其中丰富的全真考题为考生预测和把握考试趋势、评介和提高自我水平起了画龙点睛的作用。

2. 体例说明

(1) 全真考题的编排。《速成》所收录的全真试题都置于方括号内,例如:[试题:9601]指的是1996年1月考卷的词汇部分(其余类推)。少数考题在考点和题型上作了调整,以便让考生从不同的角度感受真题中的相关词汇。

(2) 词条的选排。《速成》每课所选词条按其字母顺序依次排列。

(3) 词条的内容。每个词条的必含项目是词性、释义和实例;可选项目是同义辨析和考点指南。

(4) 练习答案的排列。每部分练习题的参考答案放在该题之后。

3. 符号说明

(1) 词条用黑体标出。

(2) “实例”中的斜体加黑单词突出该词条单词在句中的位置；该词在句中的含义被置于实例后的圆括号内。

(3) [复] 表示复数；[谚] 表示谚语；[口] 表示口语；等等。

(4) “考点指南”中圆括号内的斜体单词表示可用于“同义”替换的单词。如 take (*bear*) the blame, put (*lay*) the blame on。而圆括号内的正体单词表示：a) 可以省略。如：find fault (with), choose between (the two)。b) 选择关系。如：at high (low) pressure。

(5) “考点指南”等栏目中的并列短语或不同用法用符号“/”隔开。

(6) “同义辨析”中的辨析词用黑体标出，逗号隔开。

本《速成》经过一年的策划和编写终于能呈献给广大的大学英语六级备考者、各类中高级英语参试者及中高级英语学习者。其编写过程得到中山大学出版社领导的极大鼓舞、支持及刘学谦女士的具体指导和帮助，编者在此致以衷心的感谢。

本《速成》由周志华、仇菁苗、张锦文担任编写工作；全书统稿、审订由刘绍龙负责。

由于编者时间仓促，书中缺点和错误在所难免，恳切希望广大读者和同行不吝指正，以便继续修订，使之日臻完善。

编者

2000年8月

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Unit 1

Lesson 1

水平预测

请选择最佳答案

1. When people are asked what kind of housing they need or want, the question _____ a variety of answers. [试题: 9906]
A. defies B. magnifies C. mediates D. evokes
2. She dreamed that terrible _____ with flaming eyes and sharp teeth were chasing her through the woods.
A. dreams B. disasters C. monsters D. hurricanes
3. Although there are occasional outbreaks of gunfire, we can report that the rebellion has in the main been _____. [试题: 9906]
A. canceled B. destroyed C. suppressed D. restrained
4. Thousands of people _____ the country during the civil war.
A. flew B. ran C. fled D. escaped
5. The chair is comfortable because it _____ its shape to a person's position.
A. accommodates B. holds C. commands D. admits

(Key: DCCCA)

精解与指南

请阅读下列词汇及其释义和用法, 然后完成本课第三部分的“成果检测”:

accommodate *v.* ①使…适应 ②容纳 ③适应

【实例】We must **accommodate** ourselves to new circumstances. (适应)

【考点指南】常用短语: accommodate to sth. 适应某事

analogy *n.* 类似, 类比, 相似的地方

【实例】The **analogy** between winter and death is exhausted by many a poet. (类似)

caution *v. & n.* ①警告, 告诫 ②令人有点吃惊的人

【实例】That boy is a **caution**! (令人吃惊的人)

ecology *n.* 生态学, 生态环境

【实例】**Ecology** is the scientific study of the pattern of relations of plants, animals, and people to each other and to their surroundings. (生态学)

evoke *v.* ①在脑海中引起 ②引发 ③唤来

【实例】He was said to be able to **evoke** spirits of the dead. (唤来)

【辨析】**evoke, cause** 前者指引起某种记忆、反响或感情; 后者指由于某种原因引起的结果

flee *v.* ①逃跑 ②避开

【实例】The customers **fled** from the bank when the alarm sounded. (逃跑)

【考点指南】短语: flee the country 出国避难

flush *v. & n.* ①脸色变红, 激动, 兴奋 ②冲洗 ③突然涌出

【实例】He **was flushed with** success. (激动)

【考点指南】常用短语: a flush of anger (joy/enthusiasm) 突然一阵愤怒 (高兴/热情)

monster *adj. & n.* ①怪物, 恶魔 ②巨大之物, 奇形怪状之物 ③巨大的, 异常大的

【实例】That dog's a real **monster**; I've never seen such a big one. (巨大之物)

【考点指南】短语: a monster vegetable 巨大的蔬菜 / the green-eyed monster (喻) 嫉妒心

suffice *v.* ①足够, 足以, 使满足 ②足够, 足以

【实例】Let it **suffice** you; speak no more to me of this matter. (满足)

【辨析】**suffice, satisfy** 前者指数量上足够或食物方面的满足; 后者用途较广, 可指满足一切需要

【考点指南】常用结构: suffice it to say that... 我只想说... (就够了)

suppress *v.* ①镇压 ②抑制 ③隐瞒, 隐藏

【实例】He couldn't **suppress** his grin. (隐藏)

成果检测

I. 请选择最佳答案:

- There is a(n) _____ between winter and death.
A. likeness B. difference C. analogy
- Just to _____ my curiosity, how much is this car?
A. suffice B. supply C. satisfy
- This apartment _____ four people comfortably.
A. accommodates B. accumulates C. conforms
- We _____ him not to run for president.
A. proposed B. recommended C. cautioned
- His teaching _____ his students' creativity.

- A. defies B. magnifies C. evokes
6. Please _____ the toilet after you use it.
A. wash B. flush C. water
7. Some modern aircraft are _____ compared with those of 50 years ago.
A. monsters B. devils C. demons
8. The police tried to _____ the evidence
A. stifle B. depress C. suppress

(Key: CCACC BAC)

II. 请用适当的单词填空 (该词的第一个字母已给出):

1. The eruption of the volcano changed the e _____ of the island.
2. These supplies will s _____ us.
3. You c _____ me against their charms.
4. We did not easily a _____ to the new surroundings.
5. Have you ever seen such m _____ potatoes as those growing here?
6. The music e _____ images of a drowsy summer day.
7. Mary f _____ crimson with embarrassment.

(Key: ecology suffice cautioned accommodate monster evokes flushed)

Lesson 2

水平预测

请选择最佳答案:

1. Since the two countries couldn't _____ their differences, they decided to stop their negotiations. [试题: 9906]
A. rectify B. oblige C. reconcile D. obscure
2. He _____ it too great a risk to swim in an unfamiliar lake.
A. deemed B. thought C. believed D. looked
3. The presidential candidate _____ his position by winning several primary election [试题: 9906]
A. enforced B. enriched C. intensified D. consolidated
4. I _____ you to give me one good reason for believing you.
A. deny B. defy C. disregard D. defend
5. She _____ over the unfamiliar word but then continued.
A. stumbled B. fell C. staggered D. stopped

(Key: CADBA)

精解与指南

请阅读下列词汇及其释义和用法, 然后完成本课第三部分的“成果检测”:

consolidate *v.* ① 使成一体, 合并 ② 巩固, 加强

【实例】Several small businesses **consolidated** to form a large powerful company. (合并)

【辨析】**consolidate, enforce, enrich, intensify** consolidate 指在现有的基础上强化、巩固; enforce 指加强说明一个论点或建议、声明; enrich 指通过增加一些东西去充实、改进; intensify 指使一种感觉或品质强烈、强化

correlate *v.* ① 相互关联 ② 使联系起来

【实例】He tried to **correlate** natural phenomena. (使联系起来)

【考点指南】常用短语: correlate A with B 把 A 和 B 联系起来

deem *v.* 认为, 推想

【实例】For never can I **deem** him less than god. (我将永远把他敬若神明。)

【辨析】**deem, consider** 前者用于正式文体; 后者使用范围较广

defy *v.* ① 藐视, 公然反抗, 挑衅 ② 使不能, 使落空

【实例】Who dares to **defy** public opinion? (公然反抗)

【考点指南】常用短语: defy all attempts 无论怎样都不能…

edit *v. & n.* ① 编辑 ② 删除

【实例】He is **editing** a friend's book. (编辑)

【考点指南】常用短语: to edit sth. out 在编辑过程中删除

feminine *adj.* ① 女性化的, 妇女的 ② 阴性的

【实例】He has a **feminine** voice. (女性化的)

【考点指南】常用短语: feminine beauty 女性美

reconcile *v.* ① 使和解, 使和谐 ② 使一致 ③ 勉强接受

【实例】He **reconciled** to his fate. (勉强接受)

【考点指南】常用短语: reconcile A with B 把 A 和 B 协调起来 / reconcile sb. to sth. 使某人接受某事

streamline *v. & adj.* ① 流线型的 ② 使呈流线型 ③ 使更有效, 改组

【实例】A fish or a bird is more **streamlined** than a ship or a plane can ever be. (流线型的)

stumble *v. & n.* ① 摔倒 ② 支吾, 结巴 ③ 偶然遇到, 发现 ④ 大错

【实例】She **stumbled** over the tree root. (摔倒)

【考点指南】1) 常用短语: stumble about (along/around/over) sth. (somewhere) 摔倒或绊倒在某处 / stumble across (on/upon) sth. (sb.) 偶然遇到或发现某物 (某人); 2) 参见第 83 课 stagger “辨析”

sue *v.* ① 控告, 提出诉讼 ② 请求, 请愿

【实例】If you spoil his property you will be **sued**.

【考点指南】常用短语: sue sb. for sth. 控告某人以得到某物 / to sue for sth. 恳求某物

成果检测

I. 请选择最佳答案:

- The baby _____ about in the room.
A. plunges B. stumbles C. tumbles
- Arbitration _____ the warring factions.
A. recommenced B. recollected C. reconciled
- If you don't complete the work, I will _____ you for damages.
A. scold B. sue C. compensate
- Doctrine and worship _____ as theory and practice.
A. combine B. join C. correlate
- The embattled nation _____ for peace.
A. suited B. sued C. sewed
- The high salary _____ me _____ living abroad.
A. reconciled... with B. reconciled... to C. reconciled... for
- Researchers find it hard to _____ the two sets of figures.
A. correlate B. correspond C. associate
- _____ you are a millionaire, what kind of lifestyle will you choose?
A. Deem B. Suppose C. Guess

(Key: BCBCB BAB)

II. 请选择适当的单词并用其正确形式填空:

defy consolidate reconcile stumble edit feminine streamline

- Her letters are remarkably deficient in _____ ease and grace.
- We _____ out all of the obscenities in his book.
- He is _____ several small unions.
- She _____ the bank statement and her checkbook.
- That puzzle _____ solution; no one knows how to solve it yet.
- We _____ our filing system to make it more efficient.
- I _____ across a long-lost cousin last night in a restaurant.

(Key: feminine edited consolidating reconciled defies streamlined stumbled)

Lesson 3

水平预测

请选择最佳答案:

1. Mike just discovered that his passport had _____ three months ago. [试题: 9906]
A. abolished B. expired C. amended D. constrained
2. He avoided his old _____ and sought company elsewhere.
A. fears B. torments C. haunts D. troubles
3. There was once an _____ idea that the earth was flat and motionless. [试题: 9906]
A. absurd B. intrinsic C. eternal D. offensive
4. After the rain, a very different _____ awaited us.
A. spectacle B. exhibition C. scenery D. display
5. The general _____ territory from the neighboring country.
A. grabbed B. snatched C. clutched D. grasped

(Key: BCAA)

精解与指南

请阅读下列词汇及其释义和用法, 然后完成本课第三部分的“成果检测”:

absurd *adj.* ①荒谬的, 不合理的 ②愚蠢的, 可笑的

【实例】This argument is **absurd** and reasonless. (荒谬的)

【考点指南】常用短语: sink into absurdity 做荒唐的事

expire *v.* ①期满, 结束, 失效 ②去世

【实例】He **expired** calmly. (去世)

【考点指南】常用短语: expire with sth. 因…死去活来

gossip *v. & n.* ①闲话, 闲谈 ②饶舌者 ③饶舌

【实例】Don't believe all the **gossip** you hear. (闲话)

【考点指南】短语: a gossip writer (columnist) 随笔作家 (专栏作家)

grab *v. & n.* ①抓住 ②占用, 非法占有

【实例】She **grabbed** for her gun. (抓住)

【辨析】**grab, grasp, snatch** grab 通常指为了某种自私的目的去急速地抓住, 掠夺;
grasp 指紧紧地抓住; snatch 指用暴力突然抢走

【考点指南】常用短语: make a grab at 抓取 / up for grabs 供人争取或赢得

handicap *v. & n.* ①障碍, 阻碍 ②不利条件

【实例】Though **handicapped** by poor health, he persisted in working. (阻碍)

haunt *v. & n.* ①经常出没 ②不断涌现在脑海里 ③经常去的地方 ④(疾病等)缠住

【实例】This is the place I used to **haunt**. (经常出现)

【考点指南】常用短语: a haunted look 困惑的表情

heal *v.* ①治愈 ②使和解 ③康复

【实例】He is **healing** quickly. (康复)

【辨析】**heal, cure, treat** heal 多用于治愈外伤; cure 多用于治愈疾病; treat 指“治疗”, 不一定治愈

jury *n.* ①(法律)陪审团 ②比赛评审团

【实例】The **jury** of the Miss World competition will give us the result five minutes later. (比赛陪审团)

【考点指南】固定短语: the jury of public opinion 舆论之裁判

spectacular *adj. & n.* ①引人入胜的, 壮观的 ②大型节目

【实例】The exhibition was really a **spectacular** display. (引人入胜的)

【考点指南】短语: a television spectacular 大型电视节目

spectacle *n.* ①奇观, (引人注目的)景象 ②眼镜(复数)

【实例】We felt very sad at the tragic **spectacle** of cripples trying to escape. (景象)

【辨析】**spectacle, scenery, view, scene** 四者都有“景色”之意, 但 **spectacle** 指“壮观的景象, 奇观”; **scenery** 一般指美丽的乡村风景; **view** 是 **scenery** 的一部分, 也就是从某处所看到的远景; **scene** 亦指某处所见之景色, 但多半包含人与动作

【考点指南】常用短语: make a spectacle of oneself 丢人现眼, 大出洋相

成果检测

I. 请选择最佳答案:

- He made the _____ excuse that the dog ate his homework when asked to hand it in.
A. impossible B. absurd C. rational
- The wounded is _____ his strength slowly.
A. recovering B. healing C. restoring
- The man _____ his hat and rushed out.
A. grabbed B. pounced at C. jumped at
- His shyness _____ him in meetings.
A. prevented B. tied up C. handicapped
- She is _____ by her fear of illness.
A. feared B. haunted C. troubled
- The poor fellow _____ in agony.
A. inspired B. expired C. exhausted
- I can't stop her _____ all day.
A. saying B. gossiping C. telling

8. The diver made such a _____ dive that the audience gave him a big applause.

- A. spectacle B. spectacular C. spectator

(Key: BAACB BBB)

II. 请用适当的单词填空 (该词的第一个字母已给出):

1. After the car accident, she was h _____ by fear of blood.
2. The flame e _____.
3. Their divorce caused much g _____.
4. The j _____ judged him "not guilty."
5. The doctor h _____ his wounds.
6. It is a _____ to try to persuade him.
7. Lack of money h _____ him badly.

(Key: haunted expired gossip jury healed absurd handicapped)

Lesson 4

水平预测

请选择最佳答案:

1. He is a central figure in American Indian _____.
A. story B. legend C. fairy tale D. fantasy
2. His _____ directions confused us; we did not know which of the two roads to take.
[试题: 9906]
A. ambiguous B. complicated C. arbitrary D. intricate
3. I _____ the truth of your statement.
A. accept B. acknowledge C. recognize D. realize
4. Franklin argued that the depression stemmed from the American economy's _____ flaws.
[试题: 9906]
A. underlining B. vulnerable C. vulgar D. underlying
5. She was _____ by anxiety and couldn't understand what I was talking about.
A. defied B. dissatisfied C. distracted D. dissolved

(Key: BABBC)

精解与指南

请阅读下列词汇及其释义和用法, 然后完成本课第三部分的“成果检测”:

abrupt adj. ①突然的, 猛然的 ②粗鲁, 没礼貌 ③(文章)不通顺的

【实例】The train came to an **abrupt** stop, making many passengers fall off their seats.