

最新

大学英语考试 词汇突破训练

● 主编 王建国



COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 6 A BREAKTHROUGH AND EXERCISE OF VOCABULARY

辽宁师范大学出版社

大学英语考试词汇突破训练

(6 级)

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前 言

本书是为了帮助参加大学英语六级考试的学生迅速、牢固地记忆掌握六级词汇和词组而精心编写的。

综观全书,它的特点如下:

1. 按单元排列生词,便于自学。书中将大学英语六级的1296个词汇分成了22个单元,每个单元又进一步分成了5个部分(第21和22单元各为4个部分)。这样的编排,有利于广大考生科学地安排学习进度,确立中长期的自学目标,进而通过循序渐进的学习,在较短的时间内牢固地掌握六级英语的全部词汇。

2. 编排方式多样,注重启发性和灵活性。为方便广大考生掌握词汇的意义和用法,编者将有共同特点的词汇尽量集中在一起,而不是按字母顺序排列。在各个部分里编排方式也不尽相同,例如有的是由四级词汇通过派生、合成等构词手段而构成的新词,有的是反义词,还有的部分是近形异义词等。总之,编者希望通过这些多种多样的组合方式,启发广大考生的学习思路,激发考生的创造性,从而变枯燥的学习为主动的求知。考生可以通过联想、分类、同义、反义的方法摸索出快捷的记忆秘诀。

3. 讲练结合,注重实效。在每个部分之后,编者都精心选编了针对性很强的同步练习题(分两种题型出现),以帮

助学生检查学习的效果,及时巩固所学的内容。

另外,编者还视不同的情况,列出了部分词汇的派生词、反义词或同义词等。这样,一方面可以增加词汇的复现率,提高记忆效果;另一方面可以复习部分四级词汇。

书中的例句语言规范,用法典型,取材于各类考题、时事新闻、科普知识、日常生活等方面,因而更具实用性和真实感。同时,所用词语尽量不超出六级词汇表。书末附有六级词汇索引,既能方便读者查找生词,又能帮助读者自我检查词汇的记忆情况。

长期在辽宁省外贸学校任教的美籍专家 Kenneth & Patricia Goss 夫妇审阅了全部例句和习题,并提出了许多宝贵的修改意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促等诸多原因,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年9月

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Unit 1

Part One

absorption [əb'sɒpʃən]

n. ① 专心致志, 全神贯注: Complete ~ in sports interfered with his studies. 全身心地投入体育运动影响了他的学习。

② 吸收, 吸收过程: The ~ of water by sponge is quick. 海绵吸水的过程很快。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns]

n. 大量, 丰富, 充足: There was an ~ of corn last year. 去年玉米丰收了。

acquisition [ækwi'zɪʃən]

n. ① 获得物, 增添的人(或物): The car is my latest ~. 此车是我最近新添置的。

② 取得, 获得: Frank devotes his time to the ~ of knowledge. 弗兰克把时间都用在求知上。

bearing [ˈbeərɪŋ]

n. ① 举止, 风度: The old lady is a woman of noble ~. 这位老太太举止尊贵。

② 方位, 方向感: He lost his ~s on the path to the hill. 他在通往

山上的路上迷路了。

③ 轴承: He needs to replace the ball ~ for the machine. 他需要给机器更换滚珠轴承。

commitment [kə'mɪtmənt]

n. ① 信奉, 献身: He has a sense of ~ to charities. 他对慈善事业有献身精神。

② 承担的义务: She doesn't want any family ~. 她不想承担任何家庭的义务。

③ 承诺, 许诺, 保证: He gave a clear ~ not to be late again. 他明确地保证不再迟到。

continuity [ˌkɒntɪ'njuɪti]

n. 连续(性), 持续(性): There is no ~ between the parts of his speech. 他的讲演中各部分之间没有关联。

correspondence [ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndəns]

n. ① 通信, 通信联系: Tom has been in ~ with me for 10 years. 汤姆和我通信已有十年了。

② 信件, 函件: He has a great deal of ~ to deal with. 他有大批信件需要处理。

③ 相当, 相似处: There is not much ~ between my ideals and yours. 我的理想与你的理想没有多少相似之处。

correspondent [ˌkɒrɪsˈpɒndənt]

n. 通讯员, 记者: Harry is our Paris ~. 哈里是我们驻巴黎的记者。

creation [kriˈeɪʃən]

n. ① 创造, 创建: The ~ of great works of art was the artist's life-long pursuit. 创作伟大的艺术品是这个艺术家的终生追求。

② 宇宙, 天地万物: Man is the lord of ~. 人为万物的主宰。

③ 创造的作品, (智力, 想象力的) 产物: This is a ~ of a famous sculptor. 这是位著名雕塑家的作品。

denial [diˈnaɪəl]

n. ① 否认: The police didn't believe his ~ of the robbery. 警方不相信

他对那次抢劫的否认。

② 拒绝, 拒绝给予: The doctor didn't agree with her ~ of food when she was ill. 医生不同意她在生病时不吃饭。

depression [diˈpreʃən]

n. ① 抑制, 沮丧: His ~ came to an end when his wife kissed him. 他妻子吻了他后, 他便不再沮丧了。

② 不景气, 萧条(期): Many people still remember the great ~ in the 1930s. 许多人仍记得 30 年代时的大萧条时期。

[反义] boom

③ 凹地, 凹陷: The rain collected in several ~s on the ground. 地面上好几处洼地积了雨水。

detective [diˈtektɪv]

n. 侦探, 私人侦探: Mary hired a ~ to follow her husband. 玛丽雇了私人侦探跟踪她丈夫。

Exercise 1.1 Choose the one that best completes the following sentences.

- The Prime Minister asked the newspaper to print a _____ of the untrue story.
A. delegation B. deficit C. denial D. clip
- Mr. Blake will be a valuable _____ to the teaching staff.
A. acquisition B. acquaintance C. agenda D. affiliate
- There is such an _____ of apples this year that many are still on the trees.
A. enough B. array C. assault D. abundance
- The library bought all the _____ between Einstein and other scientists.
A. doom B. correspondents C. domain D. correspondence

5. In the _____ of light rays by black objects, light energy is changed to heat energy.

A. conception

B. absorption

C. time

D. course

Key: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B

Part Two

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ]

vt. 彻底废除, 废止: Slavery was

~ed in America in 1865. 美国于 1865 年废除了奴隶制度。

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə]

vt. ①掌管, 料理……的事务: That vice-premier ~s foreign affairs. 那位副总理掌管外交事务。

②实施, 执行: The courts ~ the law. 法院依法办事。

③给予, 投(药): The nurse ~ed the medicine to the old man. 护士给那位老人下药。

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt]

vt. 拥护, 提倡, 主张: The opposition party ~s increasing exportation and creating more jobs. 反对党主张增加出口, 创造更多的就业机会。

betray [bi'trei]

vt. ①背叛, 出卖: The traitor ~ed his wife to the enemy. 叛徒把老婆出卖给了敌人。

②失信于, 辜负: You shouldn't ~ your friend's confidence. 你不该辜负朋友的信任。

③泄露(秘密等): The hero suffered death rather than ~ the secret. 那个英雄宁死也没有泄露秘密。

④(非故意地)显露, 暴露: His accent ~ed that he came from Sichuan. 他的口音暴露了他四川人。

bribe [braɪb]

vt. 向……行贿, 买通: The driver ~d the policeman to let him go free. 司机贿赂警察放了他。

Bill was ~d into silence. 比尔被买通保持沉默。

n. 贿赂: The former mayor was charged with taking ~s from some businessmen. 那位前市长被控告接受了一些商人的贿赂。

cite [saɪt]

vt. ①引用, 引证: The author ~d an

example to support his hypothesis. 作者引用了个例子来支持他的假说。

[派生] citation *n.*

②传唤, 传讯: The driver was ~d for contempt of court. 那位司机因蔑视法庭而被传讯。

③表彰, 嘉奖: Some soldiers were ~d by the general for their bravery. 一些士兵因为作战勇敢而受到了将军的嘉奖。

cling[kliŋ]

vi. (to) ①紧紧抓住(或抱住): The child clung to his mother's skirt. 那孩子紧紧抓住他母亲的裙子。

②粘着, 挨近: Wet clothes always ~ to the body. 湿衣服总是贴在身上。

③依恋, 依附: The vine clung to its support. 这根藤缠着它的支撑物。

④坚持, 墨守, 忠实于: They still ~ to the old custom. 他们依旧固守那个旧习俗。

dedicate['dedikeit]

vt. ①(to)把(自己, 一生等)献给, 把(时间, 精力等)用于: The old professor ~d his life to teaching. 老教授把自己的一生献给了教学工作。

②(题词)将(著作等)献给: He ~d his first book to his mother.

他把第一本书献给自己的母亲。

deliberate[di'libəreit]

v. 仔细考虑, 思考: Henry is deliberating about what to do next. 亨利正在考虑下一步将做什么。

[di'libərit]

a. ①故意的, 蓄意的: The shooting was a ~ murder. 这次枪击事件是蓄意谋杀。

[同义] intentional

②深思熟虑的, 慎重的: He made a ~ decision. 他做了慎重的决定。

elevate['eliveit]

vt. ①(地位, 形象)抬高, 拔高: The speaker ~d his voice slightly. 发言人稍稍提高了嗓门。

②提高, 举起, 使上升: He ~d the blind to air the room. 他拉起百叶窗, 给房间换气。

escort[is'kɔ:t]

vt. 护送, 护卫: Harry ~ed his girlfriend to school. 哈里护送其女友去上学。

mock[mɒk]

v. 嘲笑, 讥笑, 嘲弄: The naughty boys ~ed that fat student. 顽皮的男孩子们讥笑那个胖学生。

negotiate[ni'gəʊʃieit]

vt. ①谈判达成, 洽谈, 协商: The trade union ~d a contract with the owner. 工会与财东协商订立

了合同。

②顺利通过, 成功越过: The travellers ~d rugged mountains and turbulent rivers. 旅行者们越过险峰, 穿过激流。

vi. 协商, 谈判: We've ~d with them on the copyright several times. 我们与他们就版权问题已进行了多次谈判。
[派生] negotiation *n.*

Exercise 1.2 Choose the one that best completes the following sentences.

- This statue is _____ to the memory of soldiers killed in the defense of our country.
A. dedicated B. deliberated C. compacted D. detected
- The young couple _____ together wherever they go.
A. duplicate B. hug C. cling D. fling
- He _____ a paragraph from the book to prove his statement.
A. elicited B. embarked C. elapsed D. cited
- The vice-president was _____ to president of the company.
A. named B. elevated C. appointed D. criticized
- They have the right to _____ their own internal affairs.
A. adjoin B. administer C. activate D. bribe

Key: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

Part Three

adolescent [ˈædəʊˈlesənt]

n. 青少年: There are not many films aimed at ~s. 为青少年而拍摄的电影不多。

a. 青春期的, 青少年的: Parents should pay attention to the ~ rebellion of their children. 父母应注意子女的青春期的叛逆行为。

advocate [ˈædʒəvəkit]

n. ①拥护者, 提倡者: We are ~s of free trade. 我们是自由贸易的拥护者。

②辩护人, 律师: Tom hired the best ~ to plead his case. 汤姆雇了最好的律师为他的案子辩护。

alien [ˈeɪljən]

n. ①外国人: Many of the ~s in

Japan are Chinese. 侨居日本的外国人中,很多是中国人。

②外星人: Some novelists created imaginary ~s from other planets in their works. 一些小说家在其作品中塑造了虚构的外星人。

ally[ə'laɪ]

n. ①同盟国, 同盟者: France and Great Britain were allies in World War II. 第二次世界大战时, 法国和英国是盟国。

②支持者: The manager had no allies. 那个经理没有支持者。

amateur['æmətɔː]

n. (艺术, 科学等的) 业余爱好者: I am an ~ in astronomy. 我是个天文学爱好者。

a. ①业余的, 非职业的: He's an ~ tennis player. 他是个业余网球选手。

[反义] professional

②外行的: His method of teaching math is ~. 他教数学的方法很外行。

angel['eɪndʒəl]

n. ①天使: An ~ is a messenger of God. 天使是上帝的使者。

②可爱的人: Jack is an ~ of a boy. 杰克是个天使般的少年。

architect['ɑːkɪtekt]

n. ①建筑师: Who is the ~ of the splendid building? 谁是这富丽堂

皇大楼的建筑师?

②设计师, 缔造者: We should be ~s of our own happiness. 我们应是自己幸福的缔造者。

athlete['æθli:t]

n. 运动员: The woman ~ won a gold medal. 那位女运动员获得一枚金牌。

attendance[ə'tendəns]

n. ①出席人数, [总称] 出席者: There was a large ~ at the meeting. 出席会议的人数挺多。

②出席, 参加: Bill missed 6 ~s last term. 比尔上学期缺席六次。

attendant[ə'tendənt]

n. 服务员, 侍者: Mary has found a job as a museum ~. 玛丽找了个博物馆接待员的工作。

a. 伴随的, 随之而产生的: One of the ~ difficulties during the flood was lack of food. 洪灾随之而来的困难之一就是食品缺乏。

attorney[ə'tɔːni]

n. [美] 律师: The court appointed an ~ for the accused man. 法庭为被告指定了一名律师。

bachelor['bætʃələ]

n. ①单身男子, 单身汉: Adam is still a ~. 亚当仍是个单身汉。

②学士, 学士学位: I'm doing my ~'s degree. 我正在攻读学士学位。

Exercise 1.3 Choose the one that best completes the following sentences.

- The young _____ was much admired for his speed.
A. athlete B. amateur C. aid D. peer
- _____ at the football matches went down after the price of tickets rose.
A. Assurance B. Attendance C. Watching D. Coming
- The tennis tournament was open only to _____, not to professionals.
A. badges B. missionary C. correspondent D. amateurs
- He is an _____ of equal pay for equal work.
A. accessory B. accord C. advocate D. acquisition
- They employed an _____ to design their new summer house.
A. ancestor B. architect C. alien D. editor

Key: 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B

Part Four

cluster['klʌstə]

n. 串, 簇, 群, 组: A ~ of bees was flying overhead. 头顶上有一群蜜蜂在飞。

vi. 群集, 丛生: The children ~ed round their teacher. 孩子们聚集在他们的老师周围。

clutch['klʌtʃ]

vt. 抓紧, 紧握: My little son ~ed my hand. 我的小儿子紧握着我的手。

vi. (at) 企图抓住: He ~ed at the frog. 他想抓住那只青蛙。

n. ①(pl.) 掌握, 控制: They were in

the ~es of the hijackers. 他们落在了劫机犯的手里。

② 离合器: The worker withdrew the ~. 那位工人退离了离合器。

grab['græb]

vt. ① 抓取, 攫取: He ~bed the girl's arm and pulled her out of the road in front of the car. 他抓住小女孩的胳膊, 把她从汽车前面的路上拉开了。

[同义] seize, catch

② 赶, 匆忙地做: She ~bed a bite to eat before the show. 开演前, 她急忙找口吃的。

③ 抓住(机会): He eagerly ~

bed the chance to travel. 他急切地抓住了这个旅行的机会。

- vi.* (at) 抓(住), 夺得: He ~bed at the butterfly, but missed. 他想去抓那只蝴蝶, 但没抓住。
- n.* 抓, 夺: He made a ~ at the dragonfly. 他向那只蜻蜓抓去。

snatch[snætʃ]

- vt.* ① 夺, 夺走: The thief ~ed her handbag and ran away. 小偷夺过她的手提包就跑了。
- ② 一下子拉, 一把抓住: He ~ed the photos out of my hand. 他一把从我手中抢过了照片。
- ③ 抓住机会做: Tom ~ed a kiss on her face when no one was looking. 趁没有人注意时, 汤姆吻了她脸一下。
- vi.* (at) 一把抓住: She ~ed at her hat as the wind carried it away. 风把她的帽子刮走时, 她一把就抓住了。
- n.* 片断: He overheard ~es of our conversation. 他偷听到了我们谈话的部分内容。

[同义] fragment, portion

gasp[gɔ:sp]

- n. / vi.* 喘气, 倒抽气: The coach was ~ing with rage. 教练气得直喘粗气。
- He was at his ~. 他已奄奄一息。

composite[ˈkɒmpəzɪt]

- a.* 混合成的, 综合成的: Bronze is a ~ metal made of copper and tin. 青铜是铜和锡构成的合金。
- n.* 合成物, 复合材料: Water is a ~ of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是氢和氧的化合物。

duplicate[ˈdʒʊplikeɪt]

- vt.* ① 复制, 复写, 复印: The secretary ~d the document. 秘书把文件复印了。
- ② 重复: The student ~d his former mistakes. 那名學生重犯了以前的错误。

[ˈdʒʊplɪkɪt] *n. / a.*

- n.* 复制品, 完全一样的东西: He mailed the letter but kept a ~. 他寄走了信, 但留了一份复印件。
- a.* 完全一样的, 复制的: We have ~ keys to the door of our office. 我们有办公室门的好几把钥匙。

fax[fæks]

- n.* ① 传真(机): We bought a ~ yesterday. 昨天我们买了台传真机。
- ② 传真件: The manager is reading the ~ of the contract. 经理正在读合同的传真件。
- vt.* 传真传输: They ~ed the prices of duplicating machines to us. 他们把复印机价格发传真告诉了我们。

ferry[ˈferi]

n. 渡船(= ferryboat): We can cross the river by ~, 我们可以乘渡船过河。

vt. 渡运: They ferried those visitors to the island. 他们把那些观光的人送到了那个岛上。

hose [həʊz]

n. 软管, 水龙头: They put some fire ~s in the building. 他们在大楼里放置了些救火水管。

vt. 用软管浇淋(或冲洗): The driv-

er is hosing the truck. 司机正在冲洗卡车。

intent [in'tent]

n. 意图, 目的: The man broke into the house with ~ to steal. 那人闯入这个房子企图偷窃。

[同义] purpose

quest [kwɛst]

n. 长时间的搜索, 探求: The ~ for gold was long and difficult. 寻找黄金是漫长和艰难的事情。

Exercise 1.4 Choose the one that best completes the following sentences.

- The criminal ran away from the village, but soon he fell into the _____ of the military police.
A. clutches B. clusters C. circus D. criterion
- The dying man finally _____ out the place where he had hidden the treasure.
A. grasped B. clipped C. clasped D. gasped
- The dog _____ the bone and ran off.
A. prevailed B. grabbed C. amused D. plotted
- She went to the library in _____ of something to read.
A. contest B. suspension C. quest D. chest
- Can you _____ the key for me?
A. imitate B. fit C. duplicate D. match

Key: 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

Part Five

caution [ˈkɔːʃən]

n. ①小心, 谨慎: His father told him to work with ~. 他父亲告诉他干

活时要小心。

②注意(事项),警告: Let this accident serve as a ~ to us. 让这次事故作为对我们的警告吧。

vt. 警告,劝……小心: The boss ~ed David against being late. 老板告诉大卫不要迟到。

cautious['kɔːʃəs]

a. 十分小心的,谨慎的: The manager is ~ of betraying any secret. 这位经理很谨慎,以防泄露秘密。

coincide[kəʊɪn'saɪd]

vi. ①同时发生: The two football matches ~d. 那两场足球赛同时举行。

②相符,相一致: His opinion didn't ~ with mine. 他的观点与我的不一致。

③位置重合,重叠: These two triangles ~. 这两个三角形重合。

coincidence[kəʊɪn'sɪdəns]

n. ①巧合,巧事: It was a pure ~. 这纯粹是个巧合。

②(意见,爱好等的)一致,符合: Is there any ~ between his hobby and yours? 他的业余爱好与你的有一致的地方吗?

conceive[kən'siːv]

vi. ①(of)构想出,设想: It's difficult to ~ of travelling to Mars. 很难设想去火星旅行的情景。

②怀孕: Daniel's wife has ~d. 丹尼尔的妻子怀孕了。

vt. ①认为: I ~ that we'll certainly win the match. 我认为,我们一定能赢这场比赛。

②构想出,设想: Charles ~d a new plan at yesterday's meeting. 在昨天的会议上,查尔斯想出一个新计划。

③怀(胎): Their second child was ~d in October, 1996. 他们的第二个孩子是在1996年十月受孕的。

conception[kən'sepʃən]

n. ①思想,观念,概念: Eric has no ~ of the time. 艾立克没有时间观念。

②构想,设想: This is an ambitious ~. 这是个大胆的构想。

③怀孕,怀胎: Unplanned ~ is not encouraged in our country. 我国不鼓励计划外怀孕。

controversial[kəntrə'vɜːʃəl]

a. 引起争论的,有争议的: The statesman is a ~ figure. 那位政治家是个有争议的人物。

controversy['kɒntrəvɜːsi]

n. (尤指文字形式的)争论,辩论: The new cabinet's appointment has caused much ~. 新内阁的任命引起了很大的争论。

convict[kən'vɪkt]