



Vocabulary

最新

题解

大学英语

六级词汇

杨廷君 李跃平 © 主编

- ★ 全真试题
- ★ 详细解析
- ★ 真题衔接
- ★ 诊断测试



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最新题解大学英语六级词汇

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前 言

词汇是英语学习的起点和基础,词汇掌握的扎实与否直接影响到听力、阅读、写作、口头表达等。因此。如何在较短的时间里掌握考试所需的词汇,突破词汇关,自然成为报考大学英语六级和广大英语学习者关注的焦点。

教育部 2004 年 6 月颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》,对“较高要求”的词汇量规定为“掌握的词汇量应达到 5500 个单词和 1200 个词组(包括中学和一般要求应掌握的词汇),其中 2200 个单词(包括中学和一般要求应掌握的积极词汇)为积极词汇,即要求学生能够在认知的基础上学会熟练运用”;而改革后实施的大学英语六级考试新题型更强调和注重应用能力,将增加直接测量英语应用能力的题型,词语的准确掌握和运用就显得更加重要。

《最新题解大学英语六级词汇》以新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“较高要求”为依据,以全真的大学英语六级考试题为素材,以词性分类的形式进行全方位的透视和解析,并配以更多的例句及练习,旨在帮助学习大学英语和欲参加大学英语六级考试的人员突破考试所需的核心词汇,为迅速掌握词汇打下坚实的基础。

本书定名为《最新题解大学英语六级词汇》,它的内容既不同于传统意义上的各类英语词汇书籍,也不同于流行于市的各类大学英语历年考试题解。编者根据多年大学英语教学和六级考试的复习辅导的经验,按照《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“较高要求”的规定,通过对历年全真试题词汇题的透彻分析,对大学英语六级考试中的词汇题进行了详尽的解析和精心的归纳和分类。

本书的题解内容由【全真试题】、【题解】、【答案】、【真题衔接】和【诊断测试】等内容构成;按照词组、名词、动词、介词、形容词、连词和副词的分类编排。

本书的特点在于:

选材典型,可信度高。大学英语六级考试的全真试题最能够

体现《大学英语课程教学要求(词汇表)》“较高要求”和《大学英语考试大纲》的精神和要求,可信度是不容置疑的,在语言难度、题型设置和答案选项设计等诸方面都较为准确、全面,并能够充分地体现和反映出《教学要求》和《考试大纲》所规定的内容。

题解详实,针对性强。该书选材全面,覆盖面广,对各项词类考点分类明细,解析详尽,浅显易懂,易于掌握,实用性强。

经验总结,指导性强。编者均为从事大学英语教学十多年的的一线骨干教师,具有丰富的教学及指导大学英语六级复习考试的经验,既熟悉《教学要求》和《考试大纲》及大学英语六级考试的重点和难点,又了解学生学习英语的薄弱环节,题解注重理论联系实际,举一反三,因而极具针对性和启发性。

本书由杨廷君、李跃平主编;熊艳、邬蔚群任副主编。具体编写分工如下:名词部分由邓金莲编写、动词与介词部分由邬蔚群和熊艳编写、形容词部分由李梦莉编写、连词和副词部分由杨廷君与李跃平编写、词组部分由官丽编写;全书由李跃平负责统稿、杨廷君审校。外文出版社王蕊老师为本书的付梓付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于编者水平的局限,难免有错漏和不当之处,热忱欢迎广大专家、学者和读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 词组

【全真试题 1】 Both parties promised to _____ the contract to be signed the following day. (CET6-9806)

A) keep with B) tangle with C) adhere to D) devote to

【题解】 keep 不与 with 单独搭配使用,但可以构成词组 keep up with,意为“跟上;不落后;赶上”,如:Don't run—I can't keep up with you. 别跑了,我赶不上你了。// Are wages keeping up with inflation? 工资跟得上通货膨胀吗?

tangle with (sb.)意为“与某人吵架;争论”,如:// We tangled heatedly with them over the question. 我们与他们在这个问题上激烈地争论起来。

adhere to 意为“坚持,遵守”,如:adhere to original plan 坚持原来的计划// adhere to one's opinions/ promise 坚持自己的意见、坚守承诺// adhere to one's principles / a treaty / a schedule / the rules 坚持自己的原则、遵守一条约、遵照一时间表、依照规则。

devote... to 意为“献身于;把...献给;把...专用于”,如:devote one's life to a cause 把生命献给事业// He devoted his life to literature. 他专心致志于文学。// He devoted a great sum of money to books. 他们花了一大笔钱买书。

【答案】 C

【真题衔接】 More than 85 percent of French Canada's population speaks French as a mother tongue and _____ to the Roman Catholic faith. (CET6-0301)

A) caters B) adheres C) ascribes D) subscribes

【全真试题 2】 The high school my daughter studies in is _____ our university. (CET6-0309)

A) linked by B) relevant to C) mingled with D) affiliated with

【题解】 link 意为“将人或物连接或联系起来”,如:link arms to form a barrier 挽着臂组成人墙// a new road to link the two motorways 连接两条高速公路的新路// The new bridge will link the island to the mainland. 新的桥梁将把该岛与大陆连接在一起。

relevant (to) 意为“有关的,切题的”,如:supply the facts relevant to the case 提供与该案有关的事实。

mingle (with) 意为“将一物与另一物混合;将事物结合在一起”,如:truth mingled with falsehood 搀杂虚假成分的事实 // mingle the water and wine together 把水和酒混在一起。

affiliate (with) 意为“加入;联合”,如:Our club is affiliated to a national organization of similar clubs. 我们的俱乐部加入了同类俱乐部的全国性组织。

// The College is affiliated to the University. 该学院附属于这所大学。

【答案】D

【全真试题 3】The bond of true affection had pulled us — six very different men from six very different countries — across Antarctica; we proved in the end that we weren't very different _____. (CET6-9801)

A) for all B) as usual C) in particular D) after all

【题解】for all 意为“尽管”,如:for all I care. 与我何干,我才不管呢 // for all I know 据我所知;说不定,也未可知 // for all me 就我来说 // for all one is worth 尽全力,拚命地;最大限度地 // for all that / this 尽管如此。

as usual 意为“和往常一样,照例”,如:He arrived late as usual. 他照常迟到。

in particular 意为“特别地”,如:in that particular way 以那种特殊的方式 // He stressed that point in particular. 他特别强调那一点。

after all 意为“终究;毕竟要记着”,如:It has turned out to be a nice day after all. 天气终于转晴了。 // I know he hasn't finished the work, but after all, he's done his best. 我知道他未完成这项工作,但是要记住,他还是尽力了。

【答案】D

【全真试题 4】The magician picked several persons _____ from the audience and asked them to help. (CET6-9106)

A) by accident

B) at random

C) on occasion

D) on average

【题解】by accident 意为“意外地;偶然,碰巧”,如:I met him by accident on the street. 我在街上偶然与他相遇。 // I found the things quite by accident. 我非常偶然地找到了这些东西。

at random 意为“漫无目标地,任意地”,如:collect books at random 毫无目的地收集书籍// shot at random 胡乱射击// samples at random 随意取样。

on occasion 意为“有时”,如:He visits the city on occasion. 他有时进城去。

on average 意为“平均地,平均而言”,如:On average, he received about fifty inquiries a week. 他平均每周接受 50 次询问。// A new car costs, on average, about \$ 5000. 一辆新车平均价在 5000 美元。

【答案】B

【真题衔接】When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and ask them questions. (CET6-9701)

A) at length

B) at random

C) in essence

D) in bulk

【全真试题 5】The car accident was _____ to the driver's violation of the traffic regulations. (CET6-9301)

A) assigned B) contributed C) attributed D) transferred

【题解】assign ... (to) 意为“把... 分配给;委派,指派”,如:assign two rooms to sb. 把两间房子分给某人// assign sb to do a difficult task 派某人去完成一项艰巨的任务// He has been assigned to a new post. 他被派到新的工作岗位。

contribute ... (to) 意为“出一份力;捐出,投稿”,如:contribute a poem to a newspaper 向报社投一篇诗稿// contribute two stories to the summer issue 投两篇故事给夏季版// The Song Dynasty contributed three great inventions to world civilization. 宋朝为世界文明贡献出三大发明。

attribute ... (to) 意为“归功于,归因于”,如:We attribute our success to their support. 我们把我们的成功归功于他们的支持。// He attributed his being late to the traffic jam. 他把他的迟到归因于交通堵塞。

transfer ... (to) 意为“转移,转学,调动”,如:transfer from the army to the navy 从陆军转到海军// transfer him to another college 把他转到另一所学校// He has been transferred from Shanghai to Beijing. 他已从上海调到北京。

【答案】C

【真题衔接】We _____ Edison's success to his intelligence and

hard work. (CET6-9106)

A) subject B) attribute C) owe D) refer

【全真试题 6】 Attempts to persuade her to stay after she felt insulted were _____. (CET6-9906)

A) in no way

B) on the contrary

C) at a loss

D) of no avail

【题解】 in no way 意为“决不,无论如何不”,如: Teaching in school can in no way be separated from practice. 学校教学决不能脱离实践。// In no way is such a thing to be permitted. 这种事情是决不允许的。

on the contrary 意为“与此相反”,如: It doesn't seem ugly to me; on the contrary, I think it's rather beautiful. 我觉得它并不丑,相反,我认为它很美。// We thought it would be bad weather, but on the contrary we had fine sunshine. 我们原以为天气很糟,结果却相反,那天阳光灿烂。

at a loss 意为“不知所措,困惑”,如: We were at a loss about what we should do next. 我们不知道下一步该怎么办。

of no avail 意为“不起作用,没有用”,如: His effort to pass the exam was of no avail. 他想通过考试的努力未能奏效。

【答案】 D

【全真试题 7】 The fire must have _____ after the staff had gone home. (CET6-9401)

A) broken down

B) broken up

C) broken out

D) broken off

【题解】 break down 意为“损坏;(健康等)垮掉,崩溃”,如: break down old conventions 打破旧框框 // The peace talks are said to have broken down. 据说和谈破裂了。// Our truck broke down outside the town. 我们的卡车在城外抛锚了。// Their opposition broke down. 他们的反对意见打消了。

break up 意为“打碎,粉碎;散开,驱散;终止,结束”,如: Their marriage broke up after a year. 他们的婚姻一年后破裂了。// The crowd started to break up when the night fell. 天快黑时人群开始散开了。// The conference broke up on Oct. 4. 会议于十月四日闭幕。

break out 意为“爆发,突然出现;逃脱,逃走”,如: break out of prison 越狱而逃 // Fire broke out in the kitchen. 厨房突然发生了火灾。//

第一部分 词汇

World War II broke out in 1939. 第二次世界大战在 1939 年爆发的。
break off 意为“中断,突然停止”,如:break off the conversation 中断会谈//
He broke off in the middle of a sentence. 他一句话说到一半就停住了。

【答案】C

【全真试题 8】The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it
_____ into fragments. (CET6-0001)

A) broke off

B) broke away

C) broke through

D) broke up

【题解】break off 意为“中断,突然停止”,如:Their engagement has broken off. 他们的婚约被废止。//I suggest we break off now and meet again at three o'clock. 我建议我们现在休会,三点再开。

break away 意为“逃走;逃脱;断裂;开裂”,如:The robbery suspect broke away from the lockup. 抢劫嫌疑犯从拘留所逃脱了。//Modern music like jazz has broken away from the old traditional rules. 现代音乐如爵士乐摆脱了旧的传统规则。//A large piece of ice broke away from the main block. 一大块冰从整个大冰块上断裂开来。

break through 意为“突围,冲破;取得突破性成就”,如:After the storm the sun broke through the clouds. 风暴过后阳光冲破了云层。//The guerrillas soon broke through. 游击队很快就突围了。//At last, those physicians and specialists broke through in their fight against heart disease. 那些内科医生和专家们终于在同心脏病的斗争中取得了突破。

break up 意为“打碎,粉碎;散开,驱散;终止,结束”,如:The ship broke up on the rock. 船在岩石上撞碎了。//The workers broke up the pavement to dig up the pipes under it. 工人们撬开路面,挖出下面的管子。//The meeting was broken up by the police. 集会被警察冲散。//When does your school break up for the summer holidays? 你们学校什么时候放暑假?

【答案】D

【全真试题 9】Though _____ rich, he was better off than at any other period in his life. (CET6-9606)

A) by any means

B) by some means

C) by all means

D) by no means

【题解】by any means 意为“无论如何”,如:You must get in touch with

him immediately by any means. 你无论如何要及时与他联系上。

by some means 意为“想个办法；以某种方法”，如：We must get it finished by some means. 我们总得想个办法把它完成。

by all means 意为“必定，务必”，如：You should finish your work by all means. 你无论如何也要完成你的工作。// This plan must be realized by all means. 这个计划一定要实现。

by no means 意为“决不，一点也不”，如：Competition is by no means over. 竞争决没有结束。// I will go there by no means. 我决不去那儿。

【答案】D

【全真试题 10】 John said that he didn't quite _____ and asked me to repeat what I had said. (CET6-9901)

A) snatch up B) summon up C) catch on D) watch out

【题解】 snatch up 意为“抓住”，如：We should snatch up every chance to improve our work. 我们应该抓住一切机会改进我们的工作。

summon up 意为“鼓起（勇气、力量）”，如：She had to summon up all her courage before talking to her boss. 她不得不鼓起勇气去和她的老板谈话。

catch on 意为“听懂，理解，明白；流行”，如：Jack's always the last to catch on my joke. 杰克总是最后一个听懂我的笑话。// I don't quite catch on. 我不很理解。// The new folk song caught on really quickly. 这首新民歌流行得真快。

watch out 意为“密切注视，当心，提防”，如：I told you to watch out for ice on the road ahead. 我告诉你要当心前面路上的冰。

【答案】C

【全真试题 11】 At the party we found the shy girl _____ her mother all the time. (CET6-9701)

A) depending on B) coinciding with
C) adhering to D) clinging to

【题解】 depend on 意为“依靠，依赖；信赖，相信；决定于，视...而定”，如：All living things depend on the sun for their growth. 万物生长靠太阳。// We can depend on his arriving here on time. 我们可以相信他会准时到来。// He is a man to be depended on. 他这人靠得住。

coincide with 意为“与...相符”，如：Her taste in music coincides with

her father's. 她的音乐品位与她的父亲相同。// My free time doesn't coincide with yours. 我和你不是同时有空。

adhere to 意为“坚持,遵守”,如:adhere to the regulations 遵守纪律// adhere to your principles 坚持原则。

cling to 意为“紧紧抓住(或抱住)”,如:cling to the hope that 始终抱着...希望 // cling to one's own view 坚持己见 // The sick woman clung to the idea that she would be well again. 那位生病的女人坚持认为她的病会好起来。

【答案】D

【全真试题 12】Very few scientists _____ completely new answers to the world's problems. (CET6-9601)

A) come up with

B) come out

C) come round

D) come up to

【题解】come up with 意为“提出,想出,提供”,如:come up with a proposal 提出建议 // come up with a response 作出反应 // He couldn't come up with an answer. 他答不上来。

come out 意为“出现,显露;出版,发表;结果是”,如:My sister came out well in that photograph. 那张照片中我妹妹照得很好。// The stars came out as soon as darkness fell. 天一黑,星星就出来了。// When does John's book come out? 约翰的书什么时候出版?

come round 意为“前来;绕道而来;改变主意,回心转意”,如:He'll come round to our way of thinking. 他会改变立场而支持我们的。// May Day will soon come round. 五一节就要到了。// Leave him alone and he'll soon come round. 不要理他,他的气很快就会消的。

come up to 意为“比得上,达到(标准等)”,如:come up to standard 合乎标准 // come up to parents's expectations 不辜负家长的希望。

【答案】A

【真题衔接】Advanced computer technology has _____ an answer to accurate weather forecasting. (CET6-9401)

A) set up

B) come up with

C) filled in

D) faced up to

【全真试题 13】All students in this university are requested to _____ with the regulations. (CET6-9506)

A) yield

B) comply

C) submit

D) consent

【题解】yield (to) 表示“放弃;投降;让步”,如:yield to demands 对要求让步。// We yield to nobody in love of freedom. 我们对于自由的热爱不亚于任何人。

comply with 意为“应允,遵守”,如:He readily complied with my request. 他欣然同意我的要求。// You must comply with the library rules. 你必须遵守图书馆的规则。

submit to 表示“屈服,听从;呈送,提交”,如:I submitted my papers to the examiner. 我把试卷交给主考老师。// submit a case to the court 向法院提出诉讼 // I submit to your superior judgement. 我接受你的明智判断。

consent to 表示“同意;答应;允许”,如:Has the minister consented to have his speech printed? 部长已同意印发他的讲话了吗? // My father would not consent to my leaving school. 父亲不会答应我辍学。

【答案】B

【真题衔接 1】If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities. (CET6-9906)

A) comply B) adhere C) confirm D) accord

【真题衔接 2】People who refuse to _____ with the law will be punished. (CET6-9001)

A) obey B) consent C) conceal D) comply

【真题衔接 3】Visitors are asked to _____ with the regulations. (CET6-9106)

A) contrast B) consult C) comply D) conflict

【真题衔接 4】All visitors are requested to _____ with the regulations. (CET6-9801)

A) comply B) agree C) assist D) consent

【全真试题 14】Scientists first _____ the idea of the atom bomb in the 1930s. (CET6-9606)

A) imagined B) conceived C) considered D) acknowledged

【题解】imagine 意为“想象;以为;假想”,如:Try to imagine a jet which is more than 70 meters long and more than 5 stories high at the tail. 试着想像下一架喷气式飞机长七十多米,尾部比五层楼还要高。

conceive 意为“(构)想出,认为;怀(胎)”,如:The baby was conceived in February and born in November. 孩子是二月里受孕,十一月出生的。

// Half a century ago it's difficult to conceive of travelling to the moon. 半个世纪前去月球旅行是难以想象的。// conceive of a plan to do sth. 提出做某事的计划 // I can't conceive of why he did such a stupid thing! 我无法想象他会做出这样的蠢事。

consider 意为“考虑, 细想; 把... 看作; 考虑到”, 常与 as/to be 连用, 如: I consider what he said as reasonable. 我认为他说的有道理。// We consider it (to be) true. 我们认为这是真实的。// We must consider the feelings of other people. 我们必须顾及他人的感情。

acknowledge 意为“承认; 告知收到; 报偿”, 如: acknowledge a favor 答谢所受到的关照 // acknowledge his letter 表明已收到他的来信 // I acknowledge the truth of his statement. 我承认他说的是事实。// It is universally acknowledged that dogs have an acute sense of smell. 大家都认为狗的嗅觉敏锐。// Joe is acknowledged as the best basketball player of the year. 乔被公认为是年度最佳篮球选手。

【答案】B

【真题衔接】 It is difficult to _____ of a plan to end poverty. (CET6-0001)

A) speculate B) conceive C) ponder D) reckon

【全真试题 15】 All the students have to _____ to the rules and regulations of the school. (CET6-0101)

A) confirm B) confront C) confine D) conform

【题解】 confirm 为及物动词, 意为“进一步证实; 确定; 支持”, 如: My employer will confirm that I was there on time. 我的雇主将会证实, 我是准时到达的。// The hotel confirmed our reservations by telegram. 旅馆给我们来电确认所订膳宿不作变动。

confront 为及物动词, 意为“遭遇; 正视; 使当面对证”, 如: A soldier has to confront danger and death. 军人必须面对危险和死亡。// She confronted the vital question of being bankrupt. 她面临要破产的重大问题。// I am confronted with many difficulties. 我面对很多困难。

confine ... to 意为“限制, 使局限; 使不外出, 禁闭”, 如: I shall confine myself to the subject of geography. 我将专攻地理学。// Please confine your remarks to the issues at hand. 请你把围绕手头的问题来谈。

conform to 意为“遵守, 适应, 顺从; 符合, 一致”, 如: conform to the customs of society 遵守社会习俗 // A coat must conform to the figure of

the wearer. 衣服必须与身材相配。// On the first day when a pupil enters school, he is asked to conform to the school rules. 从进校的第一天起,学校就要求学生遵守校规。

【答案】D

【真题衔接 1】All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their governments. (CET6-9901)

A) obey B) conform C) concede D) observe

【真题衔接 2】As visiting scholars, they willingly _____ to the customs of the country they live in. (CET6-0301)

A) submit B) conform C) subject D) commit

【真题衔接 3】E-mail is a convenient, highly democratic informal medium for conveying messages that _____ well to human needs. (CET6-0006)

A) adheres B) reflects C) conforms D) satisfies

【全真试题 16】The Chinese Red Cross _____ a generous sum to the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Turkey. (CET6-0309)

A) administered B) elevated C) assessed D) contributed

【题解】administer意为“管理,照料;给予,实施”,如:administer the country 管理国家// administer laws 执行法律// She was so kind that she came to administer the medicine to the lonely old sick woman. 她心地善良,每天都来给这位孤寡老人服药。

elevate意为“提高,改善;使情绪高昂;举起,使上升”,如:Reading good books elevate one's mind. 阅读好书可提高人的心灵修养。// He was elevated to the rank of major due to his wise command in the battle. 由于战斗中指挥英明,他被提升为少校。

assess意为“估定,评定”,如:assess sb's efforts 评价某人的工作// The annual income of school teachers in this place was assessed at \$ 900. 本地教师的收入为 900 美元。// Damages were assessed at 1000 RMB. 损失估计达 1000 人民币。

contribute to意为“有助于,促成”,如:Drink contributed to his ruin. 酗酒促使他毁灭。// She seldom contributes to the discussion. 她在讨论中很少发言。

【答案】D