

CET-6
通

根据最新《大纲》精心编写 ● 大学英语四、六级考试



六级词汇 应试题典

CET-6



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【 试 题 】 【 详 解 】 【 辨 析 】

胡伟华 白 兵 编著

西北工业大学出版社

THE COLLECTION OF VOCABULARY TEST FOR CET - 6

大学英语四、六级考试词汇通

六级词汇应试题典

胡伟华 编著
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【内容简介】 本书根据 1999 年颁布的最新《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写,并参考了现今高校最流行的《21 世纪大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《大学英语》等英语教材。本书选词范围涵盖了“新大纲”所要求的 5 500 个词汇中六级考试反复出现的词汇 3 800 多个,并对所有测试题目及选项所涉及的词汇都做了详细解释,力争做到既精又泛,既准又全。

本书适合于大学英语六级考生、研究生考生、托福考生,对其他英语爱好者进行词汇训练也有帮助。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

六级词汇应试题典/胡伟华,闫兵编著. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,2001.1

(大学英语四、六级考试词汇通)

ISBN 7-5612-1282-8

I. 六... II. ①胡...②闫... III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H313-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 045629 号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号 邮编:710072 电话:029-8493844

网 址: <http://www.nwpup.com>

印刷者:西安市向阳印刷厂

开 本:787×960mm 1/32

印 张:9.25

字 数:254 千字

版 次:2001 年 8 月 第 1 版 2001 年 8 月 第 1 次印刷

印 数:1~5000

定 价:全套(共二册)20.00 元(本册 10.00 元)

词汇是构成语言三大“建筑”材料的重要因素,也是语言交际工具的一个关键要素。不掌握一定的词汇,就难以获取听、说、读、写、译的语言交际能力。事实表明,学生通过英语考试的最大障碍就是词汇量不够,没有准确掌握单词与词组的惯用法。具体表现在:考生在应试中往往对不求甚解;将看似简单的语法结构与词汇多项选择选错;句子翻译不准;写作中出现用词错误,不会用恰当的词汇表达自己的思想;听力中因词汇量不足而影响理解,在复合式听写中不会用单词填空,不会简要概括,等等,

在世纪相交之际,《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)又一次修订再版了,新修订的《大纲》对大学英语四、六级考试提出了更高的要求。其中,词汇方面有了新的变化,即1~4级领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的4 000增加到了4 200,

1~6级领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的 5 300 增加到了 5 500。为了适应新《大纲》的要求,帮助同学们打好大学英语词汇学习的基础,提高大学英语四、六级考试的应试能力,在深入调研的基础上,经过认真的分析、策划,我们精心推出了全新的“大学英语四、六级考试词汇通”丛书,具体书目如下:

1. 四级词汇全面记忆
2. 四级词汇精辨强记
3. 四级词汇智能测试
4. 四级词汇应试题典
5. 四级词汇考点统览
6. 六级词汇应试题典
6. 六级词汇考点统览

本套丛书具有以下鲜明的特点:

1. **紧扣大纲,严把尺度** 本套丛书根据最新《大纲》编写,详略得当,全而不繁,完全体现了新《大纲》的要求。

2. **门类齐全,针对性强** 针对四、六级两种考试,又从词汇记忆、词汇测试、应试题典、考点统览等不同角度来编写,考生既可以按此思路全面系统地学习、掌握英语词汇,又可以根据自身的具体情况为复习、应考打下坚实的基础。

3. **重视能力,提高技巧** 无论是词汇记忆还是词汇测试,丛书均基于科学、实用的出发点,力求以最少的时

间,帮助广大考生尽可能全面地掌握词汇的基本应用及灵活运用,以使考生能尽快地实现“词汇通”。

4. 作者队伍实力强大,编写严谨认真 本套丛书的作者都是重点高校具有多年教学经验的老师,他们具有从事四、六级考试辅导的过硬本领和丰富经验,写作严谨、认真、负责,能够将词汇与语言学习巧妙地结合起来,使广大考生更好的掌握和精通词汇。

5. 博采众长,兼收并蓄 目前有关四、六级英语词汇方面的图书汗牛充栋,本套丛书吸收了众多词汇书的优点与特点,摒弃了众多词汇书中不利于学生学习和掌握词汇的方面,同时采用了学生喜闻乐见的窄 32 开本,既精巧别致,又便于携带,真正做到了让广大学生满意。

本套丛书对于广大四、六级考生来说无疑是一个福音,对于帮助考生顺利通过四、六级考试定会起到很好的作用。我们欢迎广大考生选用并提出宝贵意见,我们也衷心祝愿考生朋友顺利过关,鹏程万里!

丛书编委会

2001 年 3 月

词汇是培养英语学习者听、说、读、写、译等各项英语运用能力的基础。因此,不论哪种英语水平测试,词汇部分不仅是不可或缺的,而且占有相当的比重。考生词汇量的大小和重点词汇掌握的熟练程度,直接影响着他们的考试成绩。

国家教育部 1999 年公布的新《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》,把大学英语六级词汇由原来的 5 000~5 300 个扩大到 5 500 个。同时六级考试的词汇测试部分也由原来的“Vocabulary and Structure”改为“Vocabulary”,这样就使词汇测试点的范围和难度都有所加大。但是我们发现,虽然词汇要求总量有所扩大,可是有许多六级重点词汇在历年六级考试中却反复出现。那么,如何让学生在平时学习和复习备考时既抓住词汇测试的重点,又能扩大词汇量,为六级考试中的听力、阅读、翻译、改错和写作等项目打下

坚实的基础,是高校英语教学工作关注的问题。

本书正是在这种思想的指导下,以词汇选择填空的形式,严格按照新大纲的词汇范围和要求,并参考了多种当今高校最流行的大学英语教材,详解了六级重点词汇多达 3 800 个。所编测试题涉及了几乎所有六级词汇考试中反复出现或极易出现的词汇,并对所有测试题及选项所涉及的词汇都做了详细解释。本书共有 30 个单元(其中有 10 个单元为历年考试真题),共 900 道题目,详解中配有大量的相近词和短语以及 3 000 个例句。

本书编著者长期从事大学英语教学,并对历年四、六级考试、托福考试、研究生考试等有深入的研究。在编写过程中编著者还参考了大量相关资料和书籍,在此谨向原作者表示衷心感谢。另外,本书在编写和定稿过程中得到了西安工程科技学院(原西北纺织工学院)人文学院包崇德院长的大力支持与帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,错误之处在所难免,敬请广大同行和读者批评指正。

编著者

2001 年 6 月于西安



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Test One

1. The boys treated John with more respect when they learned that his father was a _____ general.
A. accustomed B. hesitant
C. prestigious D. revival
2. They _____ the general of the enemy and declared that they would kill him if he would not make the enemy's force retreating.
A. subdued B. forced
C. kidnapped D. stuffed
3. I suffered a lot from a _____ arm because of the disastrous accident.
A. fragile B. fractured
C. fragrant D. fractious
4. Every student should apply to the _____ rules of school conduct.
A. important B. available
C. urgent D. elementary
5. The boxer _____ and almost fell over when his competitor hit him.
A. staggered B. scrambled
C. swaggered D. stretched
6. You'd better _____ the total expense if you are planning a summer abroad. It would cost a lot of money.
A. bring to mind B. take into account
C. bear in mind D. see to it
7. The patient and his family have been _____ of the safety of the operation.

- A. entrusted B. confirmed
C. guaranteed D. assured
8. When many people _____ together to make a conversation, each individual expresses his position in the group by where he stands.
A. squeeze B. cluster
C. hold D. drag
9. Chinese factories are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to _____ enterprises.
A. flexible B. available
C. movable D. shrinking
10. You are _____ to carrying out the plan as it is too late to change your mind.
A. obliged B. engaged
C. committed D. devoted
11. Stressful environments led to unhealthy behaviors such as panic, which _____ increase the risk of heart disease.
A. in return B. by accident
C. in turn D. by turns
12. By evacuating the city people in the densely populated areas and setting up a large number of shelters, the city _____ itself for a possible new quake.
A. trapped B. braced
C. retained D. forced
13. If you want a "pop" music _____ for a long time, you should compose it with some quality that was inspired by genius.
A. endure B. stay
C. withstand D. flavour
14. Anyone who are to contribute himself to the ~~sacred~~ cause should have the ability to _____ good and evil.
A. distinguish B. detect

-
- C. abstain D. discern
15. We have greatly increased our vocabulary in the past three decades, which _____ all dictionaries to make full use of the space.
- A. guarantees B. repels
C. sneaks D. compels
16. I couldn't make sense of his lecture because the _____ of his statement was ambiguous, so I asked him to retell it.
- A. import B. hypothesis
C. interpretation D. uproar
17. It was reported that the Indian tribe had been divided into 10 _____ in the light of the diversity of family names.
- A. folks B. clans
C. descents D. branches
18. There is strong public _____ on the bad working conditions in some developing countries.
- A. sympathy B. sentiment
C. response D. reaction
19. On May 29, 1660, Charles II entered London to receive the _____ of his faithful subjects.
- A. homage B. pray
C. survival D. proclaim
20. The accused was told he would be _____ from severe punishment if he stated what he witnessed in the accident.
- A. independent B. ignorant
C. immune D. ingenuous
21. When Samuel Colt was very young, he discovered a _____ telling him how to make gunpowder.
- A. recipe B. receipt
C. acclaim D. reclaim
22. Advanced computer technology has _____ an answer to accurate weather forecasting.

- A. filled in B. faced up to
C. set up D. come up with
23. You are the only person that could make him talk, and then to _____ the secret.
A. unhook B. unlock
C. unpack D. unscrew
24. Some doors have locks which _____ lock the doors when we close them.
A. appropriately B. suspiciously
C. automatically D. voluntarily
25. The box was so old that it just _____ when he picked it up.
A. disintegrated B. dissatisfied
C. disordered D. distended
26. The study found many _____ that the present financial situation in Southeast Asia was taking a turn for the better.
A. occurrences B. extinctions
C. detections D. indications
27. What a _____ day for an outing! There isn't a cloud in the sky.
~~A.~~ dictate B. superb
C. veteran D. provoke
28. When a(n) _____ saw his team lose the game again, he shouted: "The coach should resign."
A. audience B. volunteer
C. spectator D. witness
29. The young man bought a color TV set and some suits in _____ of the wedding ceremony.
A. anticipation B. participation
C. proportion D. application
30. This country has greatly undermined its development of science for large numbers of scientific _____ were ejected

from their motherland since the dictator came into power.

A. swarm

B. elite

C. personnel

D. galaxy

答案与详解

1. C. “当男孩们得知约翰的父亲是位有名望的将军时，他们对他更尊敬了”。A项 accustomed 意为“通常的，惯常的”，短语为 be accustomed to...，意为“习惯于……”。B项 hesitant 意为“犹豫的，踌躇的”。C项 prestigious 意为“带来声望的，有声望的”。如：We are all influenced by the prestigious teacher's devotion to the cause of education. D项 revival 意为“复活的，再兴的”。
2. C. “他们绑架了敌人的首领，并威胁说如果他不命令自己的部队撤退，他们将杀了他”。A项 subdue 意为“镇压，征服”。如：Americans are highly characterized by their desire to subdue nature as reflected in many literary characters. C项 kidnap 意为“诱拐，绑架”。D项 stuff 意为“填充，填满”。
3. B. “那次灾难性的事故使我深受断臂之苦”。A项 fragile 意为“易受伤害的，易碎的，易毁坏的”。B项 fractured 意为“折断的，断裂的，破碎的”。C项 fragrant 意为“芳香的，芬芳的”。D项 fractious 意为“易怒的，脾气坏的”。如：We can't put up with the dictatorship of the fractious king.
4. D. “每位学生都应遵守学校的基本行为准则”。B项 available 意为“有效的，可获得的”，其动词形式为 avail 意为“使对某人有利；有利于……”。如：You should avail yourself of the vacation to learn some French. 你应利用假期学点法语。C项 urgent 意为“急迫的，需要立即行动的”。D项 elementary 意为“基本的，根本的”。
5. A. “那位拳击手受到对手重击摇摆了几下几乎摔倒”。A项 stagger 意为“蹒跚，(因衰弱、负重、酒醉等)摇摆”。B项 scramble 意为“攀爬，爬行”。C项 swagger 意为“装模作样地走，摆架子”。如：The general swaggered into the restaurant with a fine

leather handbag in his hand. D 项 stretch 意为“伸展, 拉长, 张开”。

6. B. “如果你想出国度假, 你最好估算一下总的费用, 那是一笔不小的开支”。A 项 bring to mind 意为“回忆……”。B 项 take into account 意为“估计, 考虑, 价值”, 等于 take account of...。C 项 bear in mind 意为“记住……”。D 项 see to it 意为“确保, 考虑”。如: We should take measures to see to it that the river is not polluted.
7. D. “关于手术的安全, 病人及其家属已获(院方)保证”。A 项 entrust 意为“委托某事给某人, 委托某人做某事”, 短语为 entrust sth. to sb.; entrust sb. with sth.。B 项 confirm 意为“证实, 使更巩固或坚强”。如: The fact that he committed an offence has now been confirmed. C 项 guarantee 意为“保证, 担保, 许诺”。D 项 assure 意为“断然地说, 使……相信, 获得”, 短语为 assure sb. of sth.。
8. B. “当众人聚集谈话时, 每个人都根据自己的立场表明自己的态度”。A 项 squeeze 意为“压, 挤, 榨, 推挤”。B 项 cluster 意为“聚集, 绕在……四周”。C 项 hold 意为“抓住, 控制, 维持”, hold together 意为“成为一整体, 团结一起”。D 项 drag 意为“拖, 用力拉, 缓慢行动”。
9. A. “中国的工厂正由批量生产发展成为更灵活多变的企业”。A 项 flexible 意为“灵活可变的, 易弯曲的, 有弹性的”。B 项 available 意为“可获得的, 可拥有的, 有效的”。C 项 movable 意为“可移动的, 可变动的, (家具等财产)可搬动的”。D 项 shrinking 意为“收缩的, 使紧缩的”。
10. C. “你有责任把此计划付诸实施, 但现在改变主意为时已晚”。A 项 be obliged to do sth. 意为“强迫……”。B 项 be engaged to sb. 意为“与某人订婚”, 另一搭配 be engaged in sth. 意为“投身于……”。C 项 be committed to 意为“承诺, 使自己负有责任”。D 项 be devoted to 意为“致力于……, 专心于……”。如: He is devoted to his beloved career.
11. C. “紧张的环境会导致像恐慌这样的病态行为, 而这种行为

又增加了心脏病的危险”。A项 in return 意为“作为回报”。B项 by accident = by chance 意为“偶而,碰巧”。C项 in turn 意为“转而,回头又……,却又……”。D项 by turns 意为“轮流地,依次地”。如: The seriously injured patient went hot and cold by turns in hospital.

12. B. “把城市里人口密集区的人疏散开,并为其建造大量的房舍,这有可能使城市出现新的震动”。A项 trap 意为“诱捕,使落入圈套”。B项 brace 意为“支持,拉紧,使出现”。C项 retain 意为“保持,保有,挡住,雇用”。如: The old woman is about 100 but still retains the use of all her faculties. D项 force 意为“强迫,迫使”。
13. A. “要使一曲流行音乐具有生命力,它的创作应有创造性灵感”。A项 endure 意为“忍受,忍耐,持久,持续”。C项 withstand 意为“抵抗,抗拒,经得起”。如: Everyone wants to buy shoes that will withstand hard wear. D项 flavour 意为“调味,加风味于……”。
14. D. “任何献身宗教圣业的人都应能明辨好坏”。A项 distinguish 意为“辨别,区别,认明”,一般结构为 distinguish one thing from another; distinguish between two things. B项 detect 意为“查明,查出”。C项 abstain 意为“戒除,禁绝”,后跟 from, abstain from... = get rid of... D项 discern 意为“(用眼睛或用心)努力认清”。
15. D. “在过去 30 年里我们的词汇大大扩展,使得所有词典都加了页码”。A项 guarantee 意为“保证,担保,约定”。B项 repel 意为“逐退,厌恶,拒绝”。如: repel the enemy; repel the temptation 等。C项 sneak 意为“偷偷走,告密,打小报告”。D项 compel 意为“强迫,强使”,短语为: compel sb./sth. to do sth.。
16. A. “他的陈述意思含糊使我难以理解,因此我让他重复一下”。A项 import 意为“含意,意义”。B项 hypothesis 意为“假设,假说”。C项 interpretation 意为“解释,说明,翻译”。D项 uproar 意为“骚动,鼓噪,喧嚣”。如: As a result of the dis-