

大学英语六级应试题典

# 词汇9000题

马建军  
编著

- 紧扣大纲/难易适度/适用性强
- 设题科学/注释详细/信息量大
- 最新题型/最新跟踪/权威性高

大连理工大学出版社



\* 大学英语六级应试题典 \*

# 词汇 900 题

GF-40/07

马建军 编著

大连理工大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级应试题典:词汇900题/马建军编  
著. 大连:大连理工大学出版社,1998.3

ISBN 7-5611-1398-6

I. 大… II. 马 III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-教学  
参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 00284 号

大连理工大学出版社出版发行  
大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024  
电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4708898  
E-mail:pdut@pub.dl.lnpta.net.cn  
大连业发印刷厂印刷

---

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 字数:265 千字 印张:10  
印数:60001—65000 册  
1998 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 7 次印刷

---

责任编辑:逄东敏

责任校对:琴 声

封面设计:孙宝福

---

定价:10.00 元

对词汇的掌握与运用,既是英语学习的难点,又是英语测试的重点。这不仅因为词汇量的多少能衡量英语学习者水平与程度的高低,更因为扎实的词汇基础是听、说、读、写、译诸方面能力提高与发展的根本。

全国统一命题、一年两次的大学英语六级考试也在不断加大对词汇的测试题量。针对于此,笔者从教学与考试的实际出发,根据最新公布的“大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(5~6级)”,以目前大学英语全国统编教材为基础,采取多项选择题形式,精选了900个精典例句、难句及重点句,分成30个单元,系统编成此书,希望能对读者提高英语词汇综合运用能力和应试能力有所裨益。

本书收入的900道词汇多项选择题除部分选自已经曝光的六级统考试题、历届研究生入学考试和近年托福考题外,绝大部分练习题都以“大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(5~6级)”为依据,结合日常教学实际和考试命题特点精心设计的。其中前三单元均由曝光的六级考试词汇部分的真题组成,读者可藉此了解六级词汇考试的难易程度,也可对自己的词汇掌握程度进行检验;其他单元则基本囊括了大纲词汇表中的重点词汇。本书既适合参加六级考试的读者,对于参加研究生入学考试、TOEFL及EPT考试的读者,也同样适用。

本书的另一特点是,除在每单元后附有答案外,对各

单元逐题进行了解答和注释,并注重对常用词汇的基本用法、习惯用法、形近词、近义词的区别等加以重点辨析及归纳概括,以加深读者对单词的理解,做到举一反三、灵活运用。

此外,书后附有各单元测试的单词与短语的索引,便于读者快速、准确地查阅。

本书在编纂过程中得到了马光华、吴玺坤、刘冰等同志的帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏、错误之处,敬请读者批评指正。

**编 者**

1997年12月

# Contents

---

1	<b>Test 1</b> (六级真题:95.6 & 93.6)
4	Answers
5	Notes
12	<b>Test 2</b> (六级真题:93.6 & 91.6)
15	Answers
16	Notes
23	<b>Test 3</b> (六级真题:91.1,样题)
26	Answers
26	Notes
35	<b>Test 4</b>
38	Answers
38	Notes
47	<b>Test 5</b>
50	Answers
50	Notes
58	<b>Test 6</b>
61	Answers
61	Notes
68	<b>Test 7</b>
71	Answers
71	Notes
78	<b>Test 8</b>
81	Answers
81	Notes

87	<b>Test 9</b>
90	Answers
90	Notes
96	<b>Test 10</b>
99	Answers
99	Notes
105	<b>Test 11</b>
108	Answers
108	Notes
114	<b>Test 12</b>
117	Answers
117	Notes
123	<b>Test 13</b>
126	Answers
126	Notes
132	<b>Test 14</b>
135	Answers
135	Notes
141	<b>Test 15</b>
144	Answers
144	Notes
150	<b>Test 16</b>
153	Answers
153	Notes
160	<b>Test 17</b>
163	Answers
163	Notes

169	<b>Test 18</b>
172	Answers
172	Notes
179	<b>Test 19</b>
182	Answers
182	Notes
189	<b>Test 20</b>
192	Answers
192	Notes
199	<b>Test 21</b>
202	Answers
202	Notes
208	<b>Test 22</b>
211	Answers
211	Notes
217	<b>Test 23</b>
220	Answers
220	Notes
226	<b>Test 24</b>
229	Answers
229	Notes
236	<b>Test 25</b>
239	Answers
239	Notes
245	<b>Test 26</b>
248	Answers
248	Notes

255	<b>Test 27</b>
258	Answers
258	Notes
265	<b>Test 28</b>
268	Answers
268	Notes
274	<b>Test 29</b>
277	Answers
277	Notes
283	<b>Test 30</b>
286	Answers
286	Notes
293	<b>Index</b>
293	Words
304	Phrases

# Test 1

## (六级真题:95. 6 & 93. 6)

1. (95. 6-46) He might have been killed \_\_\_\_\_ the arrival of the police.  
A. except for    B. but for    C. with    D. for
2. (95. 6-47) These figures are not consistent \_\_\_\_\_ results obtained in previous experiments.  
A. to    B. with    C. for    D. in
3. (95. 6-53) All the parts of these washing machines are \_\_\_\_\_, so that it is very convenient to replace them.  
A. normalized    B. modernized  
C. mechanized    D. standardized
4. (95. 6-54) I was \_\_\_\_\_ by their kindness and moved to tears.  
A. preoccupied    B. embarrassed    C. overwhelmed    D. counselled
5. (95. 6-55) In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ dreams were likely to be highly respected.  
A. interpret    B. intervene    C. inherit    D. impart
6. (95. 6-56) The person who \_\_\_\_\_ this type of research deserves our praise.  
A. originated    B. manufactured  
C. generated    D. estimated
7. (95. 6-57) All students in this university are requested to \_\_\_\_\_ with the regulations.  
A. yield    B. comply    C. submit    D. consent
8. (95. 6-58) My boss has always attended to the \_\_\_\_\_ of

important business himself.

~~A.~~ transaction    B. stimulation    C. transition    D. solution

9. (95. 6-59) When he applied for a \_\_\_\_\_ in the office of the local newspaper he was told to see the manager.

A. location    B. profession    C. career    D. position

10. (95. 6-60) Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, whereas the behavior of an animal depends mainly on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. consciousness

B. impulse

~~C.~~ instinct

D. response

11. (95. 6-61) There's a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of bills waiting to be paid.

A. stock

~~B.~~ stack

C. number

D. sequence

12. (95. 6-62) To be an inventor, one needs profound knowledge as well as a very \_\_\_\_\_ imagination.

A. vivid

B. bright

C. living

~~D.~~ colorful

13. (95. 6-63) In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, \_\_\_\_\_ schooling begins at age 5 and ends at age 16.

A. compelling

B. forced

~~C.~~ obliged

D. compulsory

14. (95. 6-64) It is a common theme in many science fiction stories that the world may one day be \_\_\_\_\_ by insects.

A. broken in

~~B.~~ run over

C. taken over

D. filled in

15. (95. 6-65) A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is \_\_\_\_\_ condition or events.

A. in response to

~~B.~~ in favour of

C. in contrast to

D. in excess of

16. (95. 6-66) David likes country life and has decided to \_\_\_\_\_

farming.

A. get along with

B. go back on

C. get hold of

☒ D. go in for

17. (95. 6-67) We are \_\_\_\_\_ faced with the necessity to recognize that having more people implies a lower standard of living.

A. readily

B. smoothly

☒ C. inevitably

D. deliberately

18. (95. 6-68) Some people criticize family doctors for \_\_\_\_\_ too many medicines for minor illnesses.

☒ A. prescribing

B. ordering

C. advising

D. delivering

19. (95. 6-69) Communication is the process of \_\_\_\_\_ a message from a source to an audience via a channel.

A. transmitting

B. submitting

☒ C. transforming

D. switching

20. (95. 6-70) Dogs are often praised for their \_\_\_\_\_; they almost never abandon their masters.

A. faith

☒ B. loyalty

C. trust

D. truthfulness

21. (93. 6-42) The doctor was asked to go back to the hospital because of \_\_\_\_\_ case.

A. an operation

☒ B. an emergency

C. a treatment

D. an incident

22. (93. 6-44) Mrs. Lacky was awakened by the ringing of the bedside phone 12 hours after her husband's boat had been \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wrecked

B. decayed

☒ C. collapsed

D. fired

23. (93. 6-45) No one needs to feel awkward in \_\_\_\_\_ his own

customs.

A. pursuing      B. following      C. chasing      D. seeking

24. (93. 6-47) When they had finished playing, the children were made to \_\_\_\_\_ all the toys they had taken out.

A. put off      B. put out      C. put up      D. put away

25. (93. 6-48) There is an undesirable \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays to make films showing violence.

A. direction      B. tradition      C. phenomenon      D. trend

26. (93. 6-50) Most people who travel in the course of their work are given travelling \_\_\_\_\_.

A. income      B. allowances      C. wages      D. pay

27. (93. 6-51) He failed to supply the facts relevant \_\_\_\_\_ the case in question.

A. for      B. with      C. to      D. of

28. (93. 6-52) Young people's social environment has a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on their academic progress.

A. gross      B. solid      C. complete      D. profound

29. (93. 6-53) In Britain, and on the Continent too, the Japanese are sometimes viewed \_\_\_\_\_ a threat to domestic industries.

A. like      B. with      C. for      D. as

30. (93. 6-54) The service operates 36 libraries throughout the country, while six \_\_\_\_\_ libraries specially serve the countryside.

A. mobile      B. drifting      C. shifting      D. rotating

### Answers

B B D C A

A B A D C

B A D C A

D C A A B

B A B D D

B C D D A

## Notes

1. 该句意思是“要不是警察来了,他本可能被杀死”。因此 B 项 *but for* 是答案。

B 项 *but for* 意为“要不是,倘没有”,常用于虚拟语气的句子中。例如: I could not have done it *but for* your help. 要不是有你的帮助,我不可能做成这件事。

2. 该句意思是“这些数字与前几次实验所得到的结果不一致”。因此 B 项 *with* 是答案。

B 项 *consistent* 为形容词,意为“和……一致”,后接 *with*。例如: New goals are not always *consistent with* the existing policies. 新目标并不总是与现行政策一致。*consistent* 的动词形式为 *consist*, *consist with* 意为“与……相一致”,*consist in* 意为“在于”,因此其他选项 *to*, *for*, *in* 均不符题意。

3. 该句意思是“这种洗衣机的全部部件都已经标准化了,因而更换部件非常方便”。因此 D 项 *standardized* 是答案。

D 项 *standardize* 意为“使标准化”。例如: *Standardized* products are usually cheaper than hand-made articles. 标准化的产品通常比手工制品便宜。A 项 *normalize* 意为“使正常化”。例如: Relations were slow to *normalize* after the war. 战后关系正常化进展缓慢。B 项 *modernize* 意为“使现代化”。例如: They succeeded in *modernizing* existing hospitals. 他们成功地实现了使现有医院现代化。C 项 *mechanize* 意为“使机械化”。例如: Housework will become highly *mechanized* in the near future. 在不久的将来,家务劳动将会变得高度机械化。

4. 该句意思是“我被他们的好意感动得流下泪来”。因此 C 项 *overwhelmed* 是答案。

C 项 *overwhelm* 意为“淹没,浸没,压倒”,后常接 *by* 或 *with*,常用于被动语态句子中。例如: She was *overwhelmed with/by* grief. 她悲痛欲绝。I was *overwhelmed with* gratitude. 我不胜感激。A 项 *preoccupied* 意为“全神贯注的”。例如: She became more and more *preoccupied with* children. 她越来越专注孩子们了。B 项 *embarrass* 意为“使窘迫,难为情”。D 项 *counsel* 意为“劝告,提议”。

5. 该句意思是“在许多文化群体中,那些被认为具有圆梦能力的人往往十分受到尊敬”。因此 A 项 *interpret* 是答案。

A 项 *interpret* 意为“解释,说明”。例如:He *interprets* Shakespear as no one has ever done before. 他对莎士比亚的作品做了前人从未做过的解释。B 项 *intervene* 意为“干涉,干预”。C 项 *inherit* 意为“继承”。D 项 *impart* 意为“传授”。

6. 该句意思是“开创这项研究的人值得我们称道”。因此 A 项 *originated* 是答案。

A 项 *originate* 意为“开创,创始”。例如:He is believed to have *originated* this plan. 大家认为是他发起了这项计划。B 项 *manufacture* 意为“生产,制造”。C 项 *generate* 意为“产生,引起”。D 项 *estimate* 意为“估计,估价”。

7. 该句意思是“要求这所大学的所有学生都遵守规则”。因此 B 项 *comply* 是答案。

B 项 *comply with* 意为“遵守,服从”。例如:Most people *comply with* the signs stating the speed limits. 大部分人都遵守车辆限速标志的规定。C 项 *submit* 意为“屈服,服从”,后常接介词 *to*。例如:They must *submit to* military discipline. 他们必须服从军纪。A 项 *yield* 后接介词 *to* 时,表示“屈服,服从”。D 项 *consent* 后接介词 *to*, 表示“同意,赞成”。

8. 该句意思是“我的老板总是亲自参加重要交易活动”。因此 A 项 *transaction* 是答案。

A 项 *transaction* 意为“交易”。例如:The *transaction* of the deal took much trouble and long time. 这次交易费了很大心血并用了很长时间。B 项 *stimulation* 意为“激励,鼓励”。C 项 *transition* 意为“过渡”。D 项 *solution* 意为“解决,解决方法”。

9. 该句意思是“当他向当地报纸办事处申请一职务时,人们要他去见经理”。因此 D 项 *position* 是答案。

D 项 *position* 意为“职位,职务”。例如:He left a career in teaching to take up a *position* with the Arts Council. 他离开了执教生涯,在艺术委员会谋得了一席职位。A 项 *location* 意为“位置,场所”,一般指物体的所在地。例如:The *location* of the factory is close to the railway. 这家工厂的位置靠近铁路。B 项 *profession* 意为“职业”,一般指需要业务知识或专业知识的职业。

C项 career 意为“职业,事业”,强调长期以至终身的事业。例如:I chose teaching as my *career*. 我选择教书作为我的职业。

10. 该句意思是“人的行为主要是学习的结果,而动物的行为主要取决于本能”。因此 C 项 instinct 是答案。

C项 instinct 意为“本能”。例如:Birds learn to fly by *instinct*. 鸟学飞系出于本能。A项 consciousness 意为“意识;知觉”。例如:The blow caused him to lose *consciousness*. 那一击使他失去知觉。B项 impulse 意为“冲动”。D项 response 意为“反应”。

11. 该句意思是“有一大堆帐单等着付款”。因此 B 项 stack 是答案。

B项 stack 意为“堆,垛”,a stack of 相当于 a lot of。例如:I've got a *stack* of letters to write. 我有一大堆信要写。A项 stock 意为“库存,备料”,与题意不符。

12. 该句意思是“要想当发明家,就得有广博的学识和丰富的想象力”。因此 A 项 vivid 是答案。

A项 vivid 意为“生动活泼的”,可修饰 imagination。例如:be *vivid* with life 生气勃勃;a *vivid* description 生动的描写。其他可修饰 imagination 的还有:good, rich, strong, vigorous, active, lively。但 bright, living, colorful 都不能修饰 imagination。

13. 该句意思是“苏格兰跟英国其他地方一样,义务教育从5岁开始,16岁结束”。因此 D 项 compulsory 是答案。

D项 compulsory 意为“必修的,规定的,强迫的”,强调根据法律或命令必须执行的事。例如:Is military service *compulsory* in your country? 在贵国,服兵役是义务的吗? English is a *compulsory* subject in many universities. 在许多大学里英语是必修课。A项 compelling, B项 forced, C项 obliged 意为“迫使的,强制的”,均含有强制之意,因此不符题意。

14. 该句意思是“许多科幻故事都有一个常见的主题:世界有朝一日被昆虫所侵占”。因此 C 项 taken over 是答案。

C项 take over 意为“接管,接替”。例如:When he retired, his son *took over* the business from him. 他退休后,由他儿子接管他的生意。A项 break in 意为“强行进入”。B项 run over 意为“溢出”,相当于 overflow。D项 fill in 意为“填充,填满”。

15. 该句意思是“大部分人类活动,尤其是与周围环境有关的活动,是对情况或事件做出的反应”。因此 A 项 *in response to* 是答案。

A 项 *in response to* 意为“反应,回应”。例如: *Certainly, they did it in response to external pressures.* 他们这么做肯定是受到了外部压力。C 项 *in contrast to* 意为“与……形成对照”。例如: *His white hair was in sharp contrast to his dark skin.* 他的白发与他黝黑的皮肤形成鲜明对照。D 项 *in excess of* 意为“超过”。例如: *Never spend in excess of your income.* 花钱决不要超出你的收入。B 项 *in favor of* 意为“支持,赞同”。

16. 该句意思是“David 喜欢乡村生活,因此决定从事农业”。因此 D 项 *go in for* 是答案。

D 项 *go in for* 意为“从事”。例如: *He thought of going in for politics.* 他曾打算从政。B 项 *go back on* 意为“背弃,不守诺言”。例如: *We won't go back on my promise.* 我们绝不食言。A 项 *get along with* 意为“与……相处融洽;干某事得心应手”。C 项 *get hold of* 意为“抓住,把握住”。

17. 该句意思是“我们不可避免地要承认:人口增加意味着生活水平降低”。因此 C 项 *inevitably* 是答案。

C 项 *inevitably* 意为“不可避免地”。例如: *Death inevitably comes to everyone.* 人总是要死的。A 项 *readily* 意为“乐意地,容易地”。例如: *If you want me to help you, I will readily come.* 如果你要我帮忙,我乐意效劳。B 项 *smoothly* 意为“顺利地,平稳地”。D 项 *deliberately* 意为“故意地”。

18. 该句意思是“有些人批评家庭医生为一点小病就开许多药”。因此 A 项 *prescribing* 是答案。

A 项 *prescribe* 意为“开(药方)”。例如: *After an examination, the doctor prescribed cough medicine for me.* 检查以后,医生给我开了咳嗽药。B 项 *order* 意为“订购”,常指订货等。例如: *It's time we ordered dinner.* 订饭菜的时间到了。C 项 *advise* 意为“劝告,建议”。D 项 *deliver* 意为“投递,送交”。

19. 该句意思是“通讯是将信息通过某种渠道从来源处传送到听众的过程”。因此 A 项 *transmitting* 是答案。

A 项 *transmit* 意为“传送,传递”。例如: *transmit a message by radio* 由无线电传送信息; *transmit a disease* 传播疾病。B 项 *submit* 意为“提交,呈送”。