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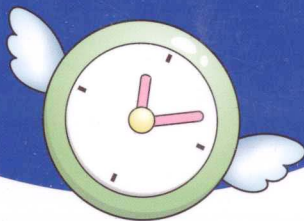
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英语四六级词汇 高效串联记忆

主 编◎王彦波



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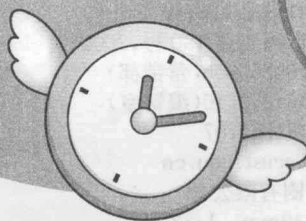
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前 言

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参考文献

前言

无论全国大学英语六级考试题型如何变化,对于考生来说,词汇永远是必须跨越的一道难关。若想掌握六级词汇,学习单词的时候不仅要注重数量,还要注重质量。本着这条原则,本书以全新的理念及思路,针对特定的单词,编写对应的阅读文章,以科学的方式进行编写和加工,以适应考生的迫切愿望。

本书共 10 个单元,每个单元 5 个部分,每部分提供 20—40 个六级词汇,根据这些词汇,选择合适的文章,将这些词汇串联起来,所选文章,内容新颖、通俗易懂,贴近生活,从而帮助读者实现在语境中记忆词汇的目的。同时,此书配有录音光盘,读者可以通过欣赏这些从浩瀚的知识宝库中选编的时尚美文、反复听其地道的录音,实现“耳听、眼观、脑记”三位一体的记忆模式。

通过词频统计和排序核查,对词汇量进行了统计,本书文章中出现的四级词汇未列入生词表,可参照译文进行记忆,重点收录六级考试词汇 719 个,练习收录 51 个,共收录 770 个,附录中补充了 2 112 个,最终达到“大学英语课程教学要求”三个层次的英语能力要求中较高要求和更高要求推荐的单词 2 882 个,其中较高要求推荐的单词为 1 601 个,更高要求推荐的单词为 1 281 个,供参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的学生使用。

本书特色鲜明,模式达到了多功能,在强化词汇的同时,又训练了听力和阅读两项技能;词表分成了多模块,为了便于记忆,将生词收录到词表中,分成六级词汇、参考词汇(超纲词)和常用词组,使读者在学六级词汇的同时,借助于参考词汇读懂文章,这样主次分明的编写方式起到了潜移默化的强化作用;练习面向多实践,旨在巩固本单元所学词汇。

本书提供了 10 个巩固练习,每个练习有三种题型,分别测验选择、翻译和听写能力,主要针对各个单元出现的生词和本书复现的生词而设置。

囿于编译者水平,书中不妥之处在所难免,诚请广大同行和读者不吝赐教,以便今后进一步完善。

编者

2013 年 6 月

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Unit 1

Part 1

Word Bank

六级词汇

intriguing [ɪn'trɪɡɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 迷人的, 有迷惑力的	panorama [ˌpænə'rɑ:mə] <i>n.</i> 全景; 全景画; 全景摄影
ancient ['eɪnfənt] <i>adj.</i> 远古的; 古老的; 古代的; 旧的	legend ['ledʒənd] <i>n.</i> 传说; 伟人传
shroud [ʃraʊd] <i>vt.</i> 用裹尸布裹; 遮蔽; 隐藏 <i>n.</i> 裹尸布, 寿衣	unification [ˌjʊnɪfɪ'keɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 统一, 合一; 一致
exquisite ['ekskwɪzɪt] <i>adj.</i> 高雅的; 精致的	ivory ['aɪvəri] <i>n.</i> 象牙
brutal ['brʊtəl] <i>adj.</i> 残忍的; 兽性的	arena [ə'reɪnə] <i>n.</i> 竞技场; 舞台
random ['rændəm] <i>adj.</i> 任意的; 胡乱的	wrestling ['reslɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 【体】摔跤

参考词汇

Hercules ['hɜ:kju:lɪz] <i>n.</i> 大力英雄; 力士	sacred ['seɪkrɪd] <i>adj.</i> 宗教的; 庄严的; 神圣的
chariot ['tʃæriət] <i>n.</i> 战车	mythological [mɪθə'lɒdʒɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 神话学的, 神话的; 虚构的
participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] <i>n.</i> 参与者; 共享者	initially [ɪ'nɪʃəlɪ] <i>adv.</i> 最初; 开头
aristocratic [æ'rɪstə'kræɪtɪk] <i>adj.</i> 贵族的; 贵族政治的	sponsorship ['spɒnsəʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 赞助; 资助

hamate ['heɪmət] <i>n.</i> 钩骨 <i>adj.</i> 钩状的	hoplite ['hɒplɪt] <i>n.</i> (古希腊的)重甲步兵
pentathlon [pen'tæθlən] <i>n.</i> 五项全能运动(赛跑、骑马、游泳、射击、击剑)	

常用词组

in honor of 纪念;向……表示敬意,为祝贺	trace back to 追溯到,追究到,追查到底
be responsible for 对……负责	on the whole 总的来说;大体上
point out to 显示	roll on (时间)消逝;流逝

Origin of Olympic Games

The Origin of Olympic Games is easily one of the most intriguing mysteries in the vast panorama of time. It is said that the Olympic Games in the ancient times were basically a part of the religious festival which was held in honor of Zeus, the father of Greek gods. The festival was held in the Olympia, in the western Peloponnesus. According to the various historical sources it is believed that the Origin of Olympic Games can be traced back to the year 776 BC. Legend has it that the games were established by Heracles (Hercules) who was responsible for bringing the sacred olive tree to Olympia. Another source reveals that hero Pelops established the festival after he defeated King Oenomaus in an ancient chariot race.

So though the exact Origin of Olympic Games is shrouded in mystery, the games on the whole became the central spark of the Greek culture very early and an important factor that controlled the unification of the Greeks with an exception of the language and the mythological problem.

With the passage of time, the Olympian site became very popular for its exquisite group of temples and monuments. The gold and the ivory statue of Zeus is considered one of the seven wonders of the world. The Olympic Games were held every fourth year. Some of the sources point out to some of the startling facts regarding the idea of the Origin of Olympic Games, which is in the initial phase of the game, was a brutal one where the main emphasis was made on the strength of the players and the women were completely prohibited to enter the playing arena of the Olympics. It is said that participants or even officials who cheated were



heavily fined and the money collected was used to build statues of Zeus.

Initially most of the participants who took part in the games came from rich and wealthy background and aristocratic Greek class. Now as the years rolled on and the centuries too, Olympics narrowed down and became comparatively less exclusive and thus the poor athletes got some sponsorship and were able to compete in the games.

One of the most interesting features in relation with the Origin of Olympic Games comprises the fact that not all the events of the modern Olympic today were part of the ancient Olympics as well. Some of the main events that were found their entry in the ancient Olympics were boxing, which existed without rounds until one side was either knocked out or acknowledged defeat. No such weight divisions existed in that time and the opponents were selected by random lot. Boxers did not wear boxing gloves. Instead, they wore hamates which were pieces of leather tied round the hands and wrists leaving free the fingers. Another favorite event was the chariot racing. This was a sport in which only the wealthiest contestants took part. Some of the other important events that worth mentioning are, horse racing, pancratium (combination of boxing, wrestling and judo), running, hoplite race, wrestling, pentathlon.



奥运会的起源

在浩瀚的时间全景图中,奥运会的起源是其中最耐人寻味的一个谜。据说,在远古时代,奥运会基本上是为纪念宙斯(希腊神话中的上帝)而举行的宗教节日的一部分内容。这个盛典在奥林匹亚举行,即伯罗奔尼撒半岛的西部。根据多方面的历史资料显示,人们认为奥运会的起源可追溯至公元前 776 年。传说认为,竞赛是由负责把神圣的橄榄树带到奥林匹亚的海格力斯(大力神)创立的。还有资料表明,是珀罗普斯这位英雄在古代的战车竞赛中战胜了国王俄诺玛俄斯之后开创了这个盛典。

因此,虽然奥运会真正的起源笼罩着神秘的面纱,但是总的来说,竞赛很早就成了希腊文化的星星之火,也成为除语言和神话问题外控制希腊人民团结的重要因素。

随着时间的推移,奥运会遗址里那群辉煌的庙宇和纪念碑广受欢迎。用黄金和象牙雕刻的宙斯神像被认为是世界七大奇观之一。奥运会每四年举办一次。也有一些资料显示在奥运会起源的概念中有一些令人惊讶的事实。在初期很残忍,竞赛强调运动员身强体壮,严格禁止妇女进入奥运会竞技场。据说,作

弊的参赛者包括官员都会被重罚,收取的罚金用来修建宙斯雕像。

起初,大多数参赛的选手都是有钱人和希腊的贵族。如今,随着岁月的消逝和几个世纪的变迁,奥运会减少了限制,变得相对而言不那么排外了,因此穷运动员得到了赞助,能够参赛。

在奥运会的起源中最有趣的特点之一是,并非所有现代奥运会的项目在古代奥运会里都有。一些在古代奥运会中有的项目如拳击,当时没有“局”的概念,比赛以一方被击倒或认输为止。也没有重量级的划分,对手是随机挑选的。拳击手们不戴拳套,而是将皮带的钩具缠在手和腕上,把手指露在外面。另一种比较受欢迎的项目是战车竞赛,这是一项只有最富有的竞争者才可以参加的运动。还有一些值得一提的项目是赛马、格斗(拳击、摔跤和柔道的组合)、赛跑、持盾跑、摔跤、五项全能运动。

Part 2

Word Bank

六级词汇

groom [gru:m] <i>n.</i> 马夫,新郎	synthesis ['sɪnθɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 综合,合成
incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] <i>vt.</i> 使具体化,体现 <i>vi.</i> 合并	accessory [ək'sesəri] <i>n.</i> 附件;附加物 <i>adj.</i> 附属的;补充的
reckless ['reklɪs] <i>adj.</i> 不计后果的;鲁莽的	robe [rəʊb] <i>n.</i> 长袍
dealer ['di:lə(r)] <i>n.</i> 经销商;商人	ensemble [ɒŋ'sɒblə] <i>n.</i> 全体;合奏演员
affirm [ə'fɜ:m] <i>v.</i> 断言,确认;使(法律等)生效;批准	heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 遗产,继承权,传统
garment ['gɑ:mənt] <i>n.</i> 衣服,外衣	

参考词汇

rite [raɪt] <i>n.</i> 仪式,典礼,习俗	migration [maɪ'greɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 移民,移植
-----------------------------------	---



colonization [ˌkɒlənaɪˈzeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 殖民地化, 殖民	entirely [ɪnˈtaɪəli] <i>adv.</i> 全然, 一概
apparel [əˈpæərəl] <i>n.</i> 衣服 <i>v.</i> 给……穿衣	attire [əˈtaɪə(r)] <i>n.</i> 服装 <i>v.</i> 给……穿衣; 打扮
rebirth [ˌrɪˈbɜːθ] <i>n.</i> 新生; 复兴; 轮回	resurgence [ˌrɪˈsɜːdʒəns] <i>n.</i> 苏醒; 复兴
auspicious [ɔːsˈpɪʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 吉兆的; 幸运的	mourning [ˈmɔːnɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 悲恸, 服丧
symbolize [ˈsɪmbəlaɪz] <i>vt.</i> 象征 <i>vi.</i> 作为……的象征	clientele [ˌkliːənˈtel] <i>n.</i> 诉讼委托人; 客户
bridal [ˈbraɪdl] <i>adj.</i> 新娘的; 新婚的	dynastic [dɪˈnæstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 朝代的, 王朝的
semblance [ˈseɪbləns] <i>n.</i> 外表, 伪装	

常用词组

enter into 进入	fall out of use 逐渐废弃
in favor of 赞成; 支持	be made up of 由……组成



Cultural Wedding Traditions

Weddings are a universal rite of passage, a process which requires one to separate from the old, pass from the old to the new, and finally, become a part of the new. The rituals and traditions for this process vary from country to country. The changes of clothing often represent the change in social status of the bride or groom. Sometimes the clothing changes reveal traditions and practices adapted from other cultures via trade, migration, or colonization.

Western fashion has influenced the style of dress of many non-western cultures, in some areas replacing the traditional dress entirely. Wedding celebrations are sometimes the only places where a semblance of a culture's traditional dress survives. Several countries incorporated the white wedding gown into their wedding traditions during the early and mid twentieth century. One can

find a synthesis of western fashion and traditional dress in wedding attire, either through the style of dress, type of fabric, or style of accessories. Although the white wedding dress tradition of Western culture can be found among the wedding traditions of several places where Europeans and Americans had influence, there has been a rebirth in cultural identity and a resurgence of interest in traditional wedding dress.

In several Asian countries, wedding ceremonies share a common Confucian tradition, and common traditions regarding color. Many traditional wedding costumes incorporate the color red, since it is an auspicious and happy color. White, on the other hand, is the traditional color of death and mourning. In the past, Japanese brides would wear a white kimono on the first day of the marriage ceremony to symbolize their separation or "death" from their birth family.

In both Korea and Japan, weddings have become a prosperous business with a steady clientele. Both cultures view marriage as a necessity to enter into adult society. The marriage ceremony changes reckless youths into responsible adults.

Traditional Korean bridal dress is based on the costume of royal princesses. The red skirt and yellow jacket are worn over full pantaloons and a long slip, and under a red robe with wide rainbow stripe sleeves. The headdress consists of a beaded crown with a dragon head pin in lacquered hair. The groom wears a royal blue robe of a style worn by officials in dynastic times, with a black hat associated with scholars or officials. A western style shirt and tie are worn under the robe.

In Macedonia, many traditional forms of wedding apparel fell out of use in the 1930s, in favor of more modern forms of dress. They often ended up in shops and were bought by tourists. Many of the surviving traditional "folk" wedding dresses are made up of pieces of costumes from several different regions, sometimes put together by a dealer trying to create a complete ensemble. In an interest to reaffirm their cultural heritage, many Africa-Americans incorporate aspects from Western African cultures into their wedding traditions. This often includes items of dress, and can feature authentic garments and accessories from a West African country.



婚礼的文化传统

婚礼是人生进入一个重要的阶段而普遍举行的仪式。在这个过程中,要求人们脱离旧事物,推陈出新,最后成为新生事物的一部分。这个过程的仪式和传



统因国家而异。新郎和新娘服饰的变化通常可以体现其社会地位的改变。服饰的变化有时表明有些传统和习俗是经过商贸、移民或殖民化从其他文化演变而来的。

西方时装已经影响到了许多非西方文化地区服饰的风格,有些地区甚至完全取代了原来的传统。婚礼庆典是某种文化传统服饰特色唯一得以展示的地方。在 20 世纪早期及中期,很多国家都将白色的婚纱纳入自己的婚礼传统中。人们会发现,西方时尚和传统服饰的融合是通过婚礼礼服的风格、质地或饰物的款式体现出来的。尽管在几个受欧洲人和美国人影响的地方的婚礼传统中能够发现西方文化中的白色婚纱的传统,但仍然存在着文化个性复兴和传统婚礼服饰流行复苏的状况。

在很多亚洲国家,有些婚礼仪式都体现出儒家传统,而且是在颜色方面有所体现。很多传统婚礼服饰采用红色,因为它是吉祥和幸福的颜色。另一方面,白色则是死亡和哀悼的传统颜色。过去,日本新娘在婚礼的第一天习惯上穿白色的和服,象征着和娘家关系的分离或终结。

在韩国和日本,婚礼已经成为了一种有固定客户的红火的生意。这两种文化都把婚礼看成步入成人社会的必经之路。婚礼把鲁莽的年轻人变为有责任的成年人。

传统的韩国婚礼的礼服基于王室公主的礼服。红裙子和黄色的短上衣盖着长裤和一条长衬裙,外面罩着带彩色袖子的红礼服。乌黑的头发上戴着串有珠子的王冠,王冠上装饰着龙头发卡。新郎穿着古代官员制服风格的蓝礼服,戴着黑色帽子,这很容易让人联想到学者或官员。而礼服里面会穿西式的衬衫并打上领带。

在马其顿,很多传统的婚礼服饰在 20 世纪 30 年代就已经被淘汰了,他们更喜欢现代服饰。那些传统服饰常常被陈列在商店里,最终被游客买走。很多现存的传统“民间”结婚礼服由来自各地区一件件的服装组成,有时候经销商会搜集它们并做成完整的一套。出于对他们文化遗产重审考虑,很多非裔美国人把西非文化融入他们自己的婚礼传统中。这一般包括不同的服饰,它们代表了西非国家的地道的穿着和装饰风格。

Part 3

Word Bank

六级词汇

bishop ['bɪʃəp]

n. 主教

anonymously [ə'nonɪməslɪ]

adv. 匿名地