

根据最新《大纲》精心编写 ● 大学英语四、六级考试 词 汇 通

六级词汇 考点纸统



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六级词汇考点统览

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【内容简介】 本书是根据国家教育部考试中心最新公布的《大学英语六级 考试词汇表》而编写的一本精辟、实用的英语词汇学习参考书。编排方式采 用左右分档·左栏设置词义、同义、反义、派生·右栏设置考点精选、考题典 例、答案解析。

对于参加六级考试的学生,本书不失为一本有助于强化理解、联想记忆、扩大词汇量、提高应试水平的便捷的工具书。此外,本书也可作为高校 英语教师案头的非常实用的参考书。

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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阅读 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4000增加到了4200,1~6级领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的5300增加到了5500。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. 四级词汇智能测试
- 3. 四级词汇应试题典
- 4. 四级词汇考点统览
- 5. 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。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

- 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 好地掌握和精通词汇。
- 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 2000 年 3 月 《六级词汇考点统览》是根据国家教育部考试中心最新公布的《大学英语六级考试词汇表》,针对词汇学习中的重点和难点,考试中的要点和热点而编写的,其目的是帮助考生攻克词汇学习中遇到的难题,提高正确运用词汇的能力,从而提供一条快速掌握词汇的捷径。

本书与其他同类六级词汇考点手册 相比,有以下四个特色:

- 1. **全**:本书收集了从 1989--2000 年历年六级全真试题中的词汇考题。
- 2. 新:编排方式采用左、右分栏。左 栏中设置的同义、反义、派生词均控制 在六级词汇范围内·考生可以根据同义、 反义、派生形成记忆联想·起到举一反 三、事半功倍的效果。右栏中的考点、考 题、解析均是精选的·考生可以据此集 中加强记忆。
- 3. 精:集历年六级考试之精华,精 心遴选出的考点均为词汇学习中的重点 和难点。
 - 4. 准: 典型考题的解析透彻, 对考

生易混淆的同义词、近义词进行了详尽的说明。精选的 考题可以帮助考生准确掌握词义,以增强其应试能力。

本书在编写中参阅了大量的参考书和资料,限于篇幅,恕不逐一列出,在此谨向它们的作者致以谢意!

由于编者水平所限,书中不妥之处在所难免,诚请 广大读者及同仁不吝指正!

編 者 2000 年 9 月于西安

前言及致谢

写作本书的目的有二:一是期望能够为20世纪最后20年的中国经济变革作出一个有所启发的分析、特别是着重分析重新融入世界市场对经济发展和改革的诱导与制约;二是要以此介入有关摆脱苏联模式经济制度变革的讨论。本书的出发点,是基于这样一个信念,即以上述两者为目的的著作,必须立足于经验分析,而非先验概念。因此,贯穿全书的论断,都是提炼自现实观察或所谓风格化现实,而非任何经济理论的所谓第一定理。

这样的分析及其论断,确实隐含着欠缺理论深度的危险,或至少会欠缺形式化是中空的所变是,或诸相关的无论是中立还概要,对我们是一个人。但是,观诸相关的理论模型或域域,种种各个人。当然是一个人。当然是一个人。当然是一个人。当然是一个人。这个人,而是要强调理论的一个人。这个人,而是要强调理论,而是要强调理论,而是要否定理论,而是要强调理论的

限度,也即现实的开放性。理论的限度最能从比较中见出,本书的论述,就是从各种关于经济发展与经济体制的理论的比较开始,并且将这种比较放置于现实世界范围经济变革的背景中加以检验和综合。而贯穿全书,强调国际视野对认识中国的发展与改革经验的重要性,其理由也正在此。显然,这种强调意味着,对正统的或流行的经济研究规范,即先验地假定了概念化的所谓市场经济制度的可行性和合理性,既是知识意义上的批判也是取态上的否定。

在此或许有必要提及个人取态对本书中的研究和论断的影响 这个问题。作为一个社会主义者 (至少是就道德意义而言), 笔 者坚信市场机制对经济以至社会发展的作用有其限度、因而其运 作必须受到来自社会各个层面的严格制约和规范。尤其在生产领 城即所有制问题上, 笔者坚信, 公有制就其潜质而言远较私有制 更加符合人道主义. 因为公有制使得劳动者有可能免于任由非人 化的市场机制决定他们的生活状态以至长远命运。自不用说、从 这种取态得出的对学术研究方法的结论、不应该是不加分析地否 定市场机制、或扬揭市场机制的经济理论、而是应该追求在分析 层面上揭示公有制的可行性和合理性。就此而言, 西方经济学文 献中,一系列从现实观察中发展出来的关于经济增长、技术创 新、后进发展等等的理论、特别是关于现实中的利害相关者问责 制度和民主企业制度的解说,为摆脱正统经济研究规范的束缚。 提供了很有意义的启示。而正如本书将详尽论述的, 20 世纪最 后20年的中国经济发展和体制改革经验、展现了创建超越市场 经济逻辑、促进更加符合人道主义的后进发展体制的丰富可能 性。

本书的原型,是笔者 1991~1994 年在英国利兹大学写成的

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博士论文,其中的部分关注课题和意念,更可以追溯至较早之前的认识和体验。笔者自大学本科后期开始认真观察现实中国的治和经济发展,在毕业后的3年新闻记者生涯中更是以此的情感取态有法,正是在这种背景中形成的当时之经过大幅度改写,于1997年在英国和美国出版,当时下程已经在伦敦大学亚非学院工作3年了,修改的过程也就介明出处资学过程中的探索。这本书的形成,又再经过的基础了实化,在此期间陆续发表的一些相关论文是重新修改的基础了,对于博士论文以至1997年那本,本书已是面貌完全不同对张、本书已是面貌完全不同时,然对于博士论文以至1997年那本,本书已是面貌完全不同时,然对于博士论文以至1997年那本,本书已是面貌完全可以辨认有对于博士论文以至1997年那本,本书已是面貌完全可以辨认有就是一种社会或者望这种循环往复中推进的学术道路能够坚持下去,是能够由此对于相关文献和现实关注作出力所能及的贡献。

在此应该向所有给我以支持帮助的人们表示衷心感谢。Malcolm Sawyer作为我的博士论文导师,在我的知识发展过程中,特别是从新闻记者向学术研究人员过渡的关键阶段中起到了无可替代的作用,而他为我提供的研究员职位,更是这种过渡的必不可少的物质基础,毕竟,从事学术研究是一种代价高昂的奢侈品。Hugo Radice 作为我的另一个导师,不仅在博士研究阶段给我以富有成效的指导,而且在随后的岁月中还给予种种无私的帮助,对此我只能铭感于心。本书的不少篇章或其原型论文都在亚非学院的研讨会中宣读过,由此获得来自众同事的善意而尖锐的批评或建议,下列诸位对我的帮助尤其不容省略不提:Anne Booth、Ben Fine、Christopher Howe、Costas Lapavitsas。剑桥大学的 Peter Nolan 对我的帮助同样必须在这里提及,他既是我1997年那本书的学术编辑,又是我谋求学术职位的推荐人,另

外还在不同阶段对我的研究路向给予热情的鼓励。在香港的朋友们,包括郑毓盛、陈文鸿、曾澍基等,始终是支持着我的研究探索的知识上和感情上的源泉,在此特别感谢他们长期以来的帮助和友谊。张宇、孟捷等在北京的朋友们,对于本书的写作、出版多有鼓励和帮助、特此深表谢意。

正如上述,本书的相当部分章节,是在已经发表的论文的基础上修改而成的,其中第2章综合了卢荻(1995)、Russell Smyth和卢荻(1999),第4章出自卢荻和陈文鸿(1998),第5章是与郑毓盛合写的,第6章出自卢荻(1999b),第8章出自卢荻(1999a),第9章出自卢荻(1994)、卢荻和 Hugo Radice (1998)。感谢上述合作者以及各篇论文的出版者,允许我在本书中大幅引用以至干脆直接翻译了有关章节。

谨将本书献给我的父母、妻子和两个孩子。

卢 萩 2001年3月于伦敦

Abstract

Viewed from a world-wide perspective, China's record of economic development over the last two decades of the twentieth century could be regarded as rather unique. The country has survived well the three waves of catastrophes that beset the non-Western world during this period. These catastrophes, namely, are: first, the 'lost decades of development' in most parts of the Third World since the early 1980s, second, the total crisis in countries of the former Soviet bloc since the mid-1980s, and, finally, the financial and economic disaster that engulfed most parts of East Asia in the closing years of the century. In this context, China's record is indeed unique, as well as paradoxical. For, the country's economic institutions have long been dismissed by the world orthodox establishment as by nature seiously deviating from the canonical free market economy, and being akin to the crisis-causing factors of the three entities indicated above. How, then, has this

'China paradox' come about?

Talking about a 'China paradox', of course, would imply a challenge to the free market doctrines, and the orthodox establishment has been outspoken in rejecting it. A recurring proposition has it that China's reformed institutions are a mix of market-conforming and market-supplanting elements, that its developmental achievements so far have been ascribable to the conforming elements whereas the accumulated problems ascribable to the supplanting elements, and that the problems have tended to outweigh the achievements as the country's economic transition progressing from the allegedly easy phase to the difficult phase. It is clear that what underpins this proposition is the notion that economic development is somehow easy or mormal—the notion of the so-called 'natural path of development'.

At stake, however, is the source of demand that has sustained China's industry-led economic growth. For, on the world scale, a major factor that has impeded late development in the 1980s and 1990s comes precisely from demand-side constraints. One answer from the orthodox establishment is to emphasise China's fast export expansion during this period. It is posited that China has followed the path of labour-intensive, export-oriented industrialisation on the basis of its (endowment-determined) international comparative advantage, which is in turn posited to be manifestation of the 'natural path of development'. The problem with this view, however, is that it begs the question as to why such a presumably easy process has not occurred in the wider developing world. Nor — as will be documented in details in the book — can China's export performance be easily explained by its 'given' comparative advantage.

An alternative approach to the all-important demand issue is to focus on income distribution. The starting point concerns a phenomenal development over the reform era that has been felt by virtually

the entire Chinese population: the 'consumption revolution', singnified by the explosive growth of a wide range of consumer durables. These new, nassproduction industries are typically characterised by rapid technological change, extensive backward and forward linkages and high income elasticity of demand. Their explosive growth has thus been sustained by the existence of mass consumption in the domestic market, and with it an even pattern of income distribution particularly in the urban areas. More generally, it could be argued that China's economic growth has been based on the following nexus of causal relationships: consumption induces investment and thus overall demand expansion, thereby making it possible to absorb labour transfer from agriculture and to improve industrial productivity via dynamic increasing returns. A virtuous circle between consumption and production, and between industry and the economy, has thus been at work. And the even pattern of income distribution, upon which the virtuous circle is based, has been, in turn, based on its specific political economy: the hitherto predominance of public ownership.

A central issue of Chinese political economy concerns state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The observation is widely agreed: that the institutions of these firms have contradicted the principles of the canonical market economy, especially of individualistic property rights. It is noted that China's enterprise reform has taken place in a context where various stake-holders of enterprises – local governments, workers, local communities, the banks and other business partners – have been involved to form a complex web of check-and-balance that governs the operation and development of enterprises. The crucial question is: what are the implications of this rigidity-infused, long-term-oriented systemic feature of Chinese industri-

al enterprises with respect to economic development?

Scholarly debates over the performance of China's industrial enterprises first center around the assessment of productivity change of SOEs in the reform era. There have been very different estimation results of total factor productivity growth obtained by different studies. Hence, and against the background of the East Asian financial and economic crisis, economists have shifted their attention to the assessment of the financial performance of SOEs. It is often claimed that the observed trend of declining enterprise profitability, together with the increasing ratio of non-performing loans of state-owned banks, are both symptoms of the same ill: the gross inefficiency of SOEs. It is further claimed that this must be treated as a matter of urgency, as otherwise and East Asian-type crisis is most likely to occur in China.

But, it is a gross exaggeration to assert that the nexus of SOEs, state-owned banks and the state itself as a whole is anything on the verge of a financial crisis. To the extent that this nexus has indeed accumulated serious financial problems, they are largely a result of the fiscal difficulty of the state rather than enterprise inefficiency. For, over the reform era, SOEs have paid most of the social costs that should have been the responsibility of state finance. Meanwhile, the observed decline of enterprise profitability reflects more a macroeconomic issue than microeconomic inefficiency. The pre-tax profit rate of SOEs has been very close to the average of all enterprises: slightly higher in the 1980s and slightly lower in the 1990s, while both exhibiting a tendency of secular decline. And, throughout the reform era, the profit rate of large scale enterprises has been much higher than the industrial average. Given that the vast majority of large scale enterprises are in fact SOEs, the indicated performance, once again, presents a paradox that needs to be made sense of. What is