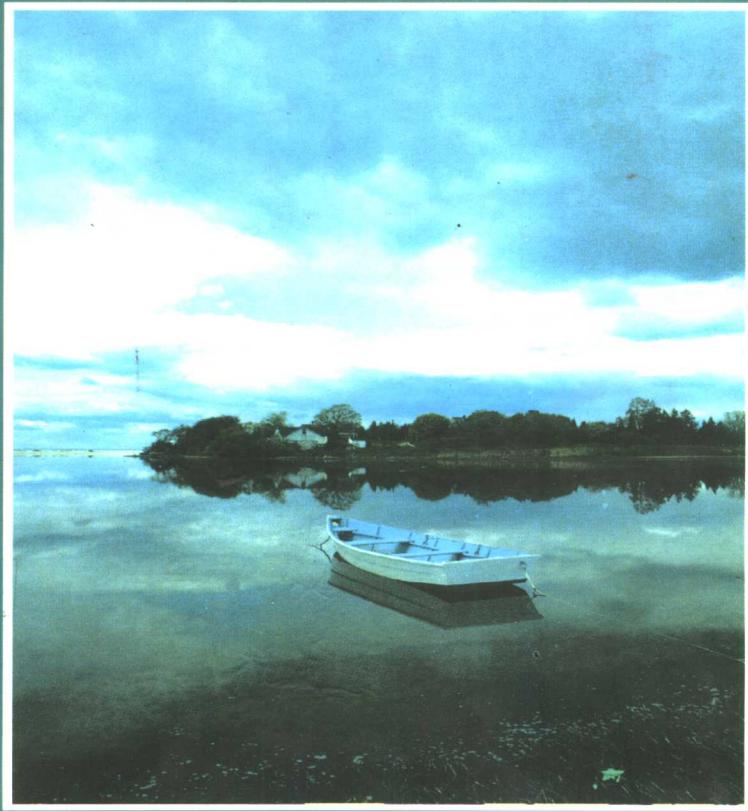


大学英语学习与考试辅导丛书

李延林 编著

# 大学英语 六级考试 词汇自测及详解



国防科技大学出版社

# 大学英语六级考试词汇自测及详解

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## 内 容 提 要

本书较全面地覆盖了从 1996 年 9 月至今一直在使用的大学英语最新六级词汇，并适当兼顾了研究生入学考试之所需，突出了大学英语六级水平考试中常见的各类词语的派生与搭配，特别注意了其中易错常考的部分。每题的详解能使考生与其他具有较高水平的自学者解决一个个难题，不断积累知识与应试经验，不断取得成功。本书具有较强的针对性、科学性、有效性及典型性，凡需者不受时间的局限，随时开卷即从中获益。

## 前　　言

大学英语六级水平考试是目前国家级水平考试中难度较大、水平较高的一种考试。从1996年9月起开始执行的大学英语最新六级词汇表可见其一斑。而目前大学英语本科教学立足于使学生通过全国大学英语四级水平考试，教师给学生过六级的课堂应试学习与辅导的时间就大大减少了，甚至有的院校教师完全无时间来辅导他们，即使在课外也是如此。这样学生在过六级前的一切学习活动几乎成了一种自学行为，这无疑增加了其过六级的难度。在这种情况下，考生手中就得有与应试实际相结合等方面的辅导书，利用业余时间加强学习，不断扩大词汇量，积累知识与应试经验，解决一个个疑难问题，以便在速成的学习与迎考中获得事半功倍的效果。笔者主编本书的目的即在此。

李延林

1999年8月8日于长沙铁道学院

2013.5.6.7

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# I 名词及其习惯搭配

**Choose the best answer to each of the following:**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ in point is Jack, who won the first place in the physics contest.

- A. case                            B. matter  
C. sample                        D. admiration

**析:**选A。(A)A case in point 意为“一个具有说服力的例子；一个恰当的例子”，与题意相符，跟 a bill of fare(菜单；节目单)一样，是习惯表达法；(B)matter 作不可数名词时，指物质。而说 a matter 时后跟 of，意为“(关于……)的问题”或“大约”，如:a matter of life and death;a matter of ten years. (C)sample 意为“标本，样品”，不合题意。其习惯搭配有:up to sample“(货物)与样品相符”；take samples(或 a sample)of (=to sample)“取……的样”；(D)admiration 意为“赞美，钦佩”。

2. His behaviour is a far \_\_\_\_\_ from his words.

- A. sob                            B. cry  
C. shout                        D. weep

**析:**选B。(A)sob 意为“哽咽，抽噎(声)”，不与 a far 连用；(B)cry 可与 a far 连用构成 a far，后跟介词 from，意为“与……迥然不同”，与题意相符，(C)shout 意为“呼喊，叫喊”，可有 give a shout of(warning)(大喊危险)之类说法；(D)weep 意为“哭泣；流泪”。

3. The tidings of the death of her husband was like a \_\_\_\_\_ from the blue.

- A. handle                        B. door  
C. bolt                            D. gate

**析:**选C。(A)handle 意为“把手；把柄；口实”，不合题意；(B)

door 不与题中相关部分连用,但有如此搭配:answer (=go to)the door(应门,去开门),at death's door(命在旦夕,处在死亡边缘),out of doors(在户外),show sb to the door(驱逐某人)。比较:see sb to the door(送客);(D)gate 不与题中相关部分连用;但有如此搭配:crash the door(擅自入场);at the gate of death(奄奄一息),open a gate(或 door)to(或 for)(为……大开方便之门,给……机会);(C)bolt 可与题中相关部分构成 like a bolt from the blue(意外的事件,晴天霹雳),也可说 like a bolt out of the blue。

4. The woman is a hard \_\_\_\_\_ to crack(难对付的人);I think she will refuse us to visit her garden.

- A. hut                          B. trouble  
C. bandage                      D. nut

析:选 D。(A)hut 意为“小屋,茅舍”,与(B)trouble 一样不与题中相关部分连用。注意 trouble 的几则惯用语:go to the trouble of...ing(特意……,不辞劳苦),be in trouble(s)with(和……闹纠纷),与 have a trouble with 同义。句子结构:May I trouble you to do sth? (麻烦您做某事好吗?)(C)bandage 意为“绷带”,不合题意,但几则相关搭配值得注意:wrap bandage round(one's legs)(包扎腿),put a bandage over(或 on)(用绷带把……缠上),with one's head in bandage(头上缠着绷带);(D)nut 可与题中相关部分连用构成 a hard nut (to crack)(难对付的人),与 a tough nut (to crack)同义,该惯用语也指“棘手的问题”。

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of digging a tunnel under the river was beyond imagination.

- A. toughness                    B. roughness  
C. hardness                     D. loneliness

析:选 A。(A)toughness 意为“艰难”,与题意相符。其形容词为 tough,如 have a tough time(of it)(日子不好过);(B)rough-

ness 意为“粗糙；粗暴；刺耳，难听”，其形容词为 rough, have a rough time(of it)(吃苦头)，但在 in the rough(未加工的；大体上)中 rough 为名词，该短语极常考；(C)hardness 意为“硬度；坚固”，不合题意，其形容词 hard 的搭配值得注意：as hard as bone(极硬), as hard as iron(坚如铁石，很残酷), have a hard time(of it) (受苦，难受)；(D)loneliness 意为“孤独，寂寞”，不合题意。

6. The developing country has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of skilled workers, but not enough jobs.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. wealth   | B. abundance |
| C. majority | D. riches    |

析：选 B。(A)wealth 与 a 连用后跟 of 时构成 a wealth of, 意为“丰富的……”，不合题意；(B)an abundance of 意为“大量的……”，如：an abundance of trees(大量的树)，与 trees in abundance(或 in plenty 或 in large numbers)同义；(C)majority 意为“大多数”，不合题意，但注意 join the majority(=pass away)之类搭配；(D)riches 意为“财宝，财富，宝库”，如 the riches of knowledge(知识宝库)。

7. It is cheaper to watch a football match from the \_\_\_\_\_ than from the stand.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. territory | B. terrain |
| C. terraces  | D. terror  |

析：选 C。本题关键在根据题意找出恰当的与 the stand 相关的名词，以构成一种合乎逻辑的比较。(A)territory 意为“领土，版图；领域”，不合题意，但注意：in the territory of(在……领域)，与 in the way of, in the field of, in the domain of, in the sphere of 同义。比较：in all respects(在各个方面)，与 in every respect 同义；(B)terrain 意为“地形，地势”，不合题意；(C)terraces 意为“露天阶梯看台”，与 (the)stand“一般看台”形成对比，合题意。另注意：on

the terrace 与 on the meadow 同义, fields, terrace above terrace (层层梯田)。(D)terror 意为“恐怖”,不合题意,但注意:be a terror to sb. (对某人是一个恐怖,使某人害怕), be in terror of(害怕)。

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a huge group of stars and planets that extends over many millions of miles.

- A. distance                      B. system  
C. longitude                      D. galaxy

析:选 D。(A)distance 意为“距离”,不合题意;(B)system 意为“制度,系统”,也不合题意;(C)longitude 意为“经度”,而 latitude 意为“纬度”,(D)galaxy 意为“星系,银河系”,注意它还可指“一群杰出或著名的人物,引人注目的东西”,如 a galaxy of film stars(一群电影明星),a galaxy of lights(一片灯光).

9. Political \_\_\_\_\_ often represent the United States as a tall man with chin whiskers called Uncle Sam.

- A. cartoons                      B. category  
C. cannons                        D. canvas

析:选 A。(A)cartoons 意为“漫画,幽默画”,是 cartoon 的复数形式,其派生词为 cartoonist。易混词 carton 意为“纸板箱”; (B) category 意为“种类;类别;范畴”,常考搭配有:set up/establish a category(分门别类),(sth)falls (comes)under (within) the category of[(某事/物)属于或归入]。categorize(分门别类)是派生动词。(C)cannon 意为“大炮”; (D)canvas 意为“帆布”,spend a night under canvas(=in a tent)(在帐篷里过夜)。

10. He never lives up to his parents' expectation, so his promise to them isn't worth a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. devil                        B. damn  
C. deuce                        D. hell

析:选 B。(A)devil 意为“魔鬼,恶鬼”,the devil 意为“究竟”,

置于 who, how, why, where, what 等之后, 与 in the world, on earth, the deuce, the dickens 等同义。(B)damn 意为“丝毫”, 常与 not 连用。如 be not worth a damn(毫无价值), 与题意一致。(C) deuce 意为“不幸; 魔鬼”, 不合题意。常见搭配有: go to the deuce (灭亡),(在祈使句中意为“滚!”)(=Go to hell!)。(D)意为“地狱, 苦境”, 不合题意。

11. Many business provide a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ which is paid until the death of the former employees.

- A. bargain                      B. mortage  
C. pension                      D. patent

析: 选 C。(A)bargain 意为“买卖, 便宜货”, 不合题意。(B) mortage 意为“抵押(借款)”, 如 pay off the mortages(还清这些抵押款), buy sth on mortage(用抵押借款购物)。(C)pension 意为“抚恤金”, 合题意, 该词也作“养老金”解, 如: people on pension (靠养老金生活的人), grant a pension to sb. (同意向某人提供养老金), draw one's pension(领取养老金)。(D)patent 意为“专利(权)”。常见搭配有: apply for a patent for(或 on) one's invention (申请发明专利), take out/get a patent on one's invention(得到发明专利)。

12. Considering the nature of his offense, the \_\_\_\_\_ is exceedingly light.

- A. criticism                      B. blame  
C. scolding                      D. penalty

析: 选 D。(A)criticism 意为“批评, 批判”, 如: be beyond(或 above)criticism(无可批评), be open to criticism(待批评)。(B) blame 意为“责备, 谴责”, 如: lay/cast the blame on sb. for sth(因……把……推在某人身上)。(C)scolding 意为“责骂, 斥责”, 如: get(或 receive)a good scolding(挨一顿大骂), give sb. a good

scolding(把某人大骂一顿)。(D)penalty 意为“处罚,惩罚”或“罚金”,如:death penalty(=capital penalty)(死刑),pay the penalty for sth(因……而受惩罚)。

13. Understanding is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of a happy marriage.

- A. ingredients                  B. practice  
C. theory                        D. share

析:选 A。(A)ingredient(s),意为“要素,因素”,还意为“(混合物的)组成部分,成分,(烹调的)原料”。(B)practice(实际,实践)与theory(理论)对应。(D)share 意为“一份”,如:go shares with(与……平分;共同负责),have(或 take)a(或 one's)share in(分担,参加)。

14. It took the Young Pioneers several hours to reach the \_\_\_\_\_ of the high mountain.

- A. tariff                        B. summit  
C. grease                      D. deduction

析:选 B。(A)tariff 意为“关税,税率”或“(旅馆、饭店等)价目表,收费表”。(B)summit 意为“顶点,最高点,峰顶”,还有“最高级会议”之义,或“顶峰,极点”之义,如:be at the summit of one's wrath(正在气头上)。(C)grease 意为“油脂,润滑脂”。(D)deduction 意为“扣除,折扣”或“推论”。

15. At the \_\_\_\_\_ of his wrath, she beat her little daughter of two years old.

- A. chase                        B. breath  
C. summit                      D. presence

析:选 C。(A)chase 意为“追赶,追求”,如:have(或 hold)in chase(在追求/追赶中),in chase of(追赶,追踪,追求)。(B)breath(呼吸)。(C)summit 之意(参见上题)与题意一致。(D)presence 意

为“到场,参加”等,如 during/in one's presence(某人在场时)与 in/during one's absence 意义相反。

16. She sat with her \_\_\_\_\_ on the table, talking with her man.

- A. prominence                  B. distinction  
C. identity                  D. elbows

**析:**选 D。(A)prominence 意为“显著,杰出;著名”,不合题意;(B)distinction 意为“差别;优越;荣誉”,也不合题意;(C)identity 意为“身份”,如:identity card,conceal one's identity(隐瞒身份),find out the identity of sb.(查明某人身份);(D)elbow 意为“肘”,合题意。注意 elbow 的习语:at one's elbow(在身边,在手边),elbow one's way(推着,挤着)。

17. Many people went to the front. As a result the battle resulted in a frightful \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. slaughter                  B. assassination  
C. murder                  D. contract

**析:**选 A。(A)slaughter 意为“屠杀;杀戮”,合题意;(B)assassination 意为“暗杀”,不合题意;(C)murder 意为“谋杀,误杀”; (D)contract 意为“契约”,不合题意。习语:make(enter into)a contract with(与……订约),contract a marriage with(与……订婚)。

18. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ but to accept the book sent by her.

- A. option                  B. choice  
C. election                  D. both A and B

**析:**选 D。(A)option 与题中相关部分,构成 have option but to (accept),与含 choice(B)的 have no choice but to (accept)同义,意为“不得不(接受)”(=have alternative but to accept),所以最佳答案是 D。含 option 的常考习语:make one's option between(进行选择),at one's option(随意),have the option of…ing(有……的选择权),have no(little)option(无选择余地),it is at your

option to do sth or... (是选择……还是……随你的便)。

19. \_\_\_\_\_ at the concerts went down after the price of tickets increased.

- A. Presence                      B. Attention  
C. Attendance                    D. Consent

析:选 C。(A)presence 意为“到场,出席”,不合题意;(B)attention 意为“注意”,不合题意;(C)attendance 意为“出席人数,听众人数”,合题意。常见习语:in attendance(on/upon)(侍候,看护,照料)。比较:attendant 意为“值班员,服务员;侍从,随从人员(常用复数形式)”。(D)consent 意为“同意”。常考习语:give one's consent(答应),with one consent(异口同声)。

20. A businessman, to be successful, should act with perfect \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. assurance                    B. absence  
C. insurance                    D. competence

析:选 A。(A)assurance 意为“信心,把握”,合题意。其他搭配有:lack assurance, with assurance(自信地), have the assurance of(对……满怀信心)。(B)absence 意为“缺席”,不合题意;(C)insurance 意为“保险”,不合题意;(D)competence 意为“能力,胜任”。习惯说法:have/show competence(有……的才能/才干), with competence(娴熟地)。

21. Since last month, he has made great \_\_\_\_\_ in all the subjects.

- A. strolls                        B. strides  
C. saunters                     D. progresses

析:选 B。(A)stroll 意为“散步,溜达;流浪”,不合题意。其常见搭配有:go for a stroll(闲逛,散步,漫步),与 take(或 have)a stroll 同义。stroll 用作动词时有如此搭配:stroll away(游荡),与

stroll over, stroll off, stroll about, stroll through, stroll along 同义。(B)strides 意为“进步,进展”,与题中相关部分构成 make great strides in,合题意;注意另一则搭配,即 take in(one's)stride (一跨过,轻而易举地做)。(C)saunter 意为“闲逛,闲荡”,不合题意;(D)progress 无复数形式,因为它是不可数名词。

22. Heavy rain is no \_\_\_\_\_ to people from tropical countries.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| A. new     | B. games |
| C. novelty | D. toys  |

析:选 C。(A)new 是形容词,no 不能修饰形容词;(B)games 与题意不符,(D)也是如此;(C)novelty 意为“新奇,新奇之事”,合题意。

23. He moved furniture to produce good conversation areas, create(辟出) corners of \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. solitude  | B. loneliness |
| C. isolation | D. privacy    |

析:选 D。(A)solitude 意为“独居,孤独”,不合题意。注意其一则习语:in solitude(独个儿,孤独地,寂寞地)。(B)loneliness 意为“寂寞,孤独,荒凉”,不合题意;(C)isolation 意为“隔离,分离,孤立”,不合题意。注意:fight in isolation(孤军作战)。(D)privacy 意为“(不受干扰地)独处,秘密,隐密性”,合题意。注意一则相关搭配:in(或 with) utmost privacy(极其秘密地)。

24. He came to the department store under the \_\_\_\_\_ of seeing the goods on display, but he really wanted to see the beautiful young lady he had fallen in love with.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. pretext  | B. excuse       |
| C. pretence | D. both A and C |

析:选 D。(A)pretext 意为“借口,托词”(与 excuse, pretence 同义,但搭配值得注意),合题意。注意有关搭配:find a pretext for

(找到……的借口),on the pretext of(以……为借口)(也说 on the pretext that-clause),under the pretext of。请比较:context(上下文,环境)。(B)excuse(辩解,理由;托辞,借口)与题中搭配不符。该词的常见搭配有:without excuse(无故),make some excuse for(找……的借口);be excused(v)from(免于……),excuse(v)one-self from(借口推托,婉言拒绝),excuse(v.)sb. for doing sth(为……辩解或辩白,原谅了某人做某事)。(C)pretence(为 pretend 的名词)意为“假装,借口,托辞”,可与题中相关部分构成 under the pretence of(=under the pretext of),因此该选项与(A)一样合题意与搭配要求,即最佳答案为(D)。

25. Based on the two \_\_\_\_\_ that every child needs to go to school and that not every village has a school, I would conclude that many children have to go a long way to reach school every day.

- A. presumptions                  B. premises  
C. pretenders                  D. promises

析:选 B。(A)presumption 意为“推测,猜测,臆断”,与题意不符;(B)premises(属于常用复数之名词)意为“假设,前提”,与题意一致。注意如此易在考试题中出现的习语:on the premises(在房屋内,在场所内),on the school premises(=on the campus),new business premises(新办公地点)。(C)pretender 意为“假装者,冒充者,冒牌学者”,不合题意;(D)promise 显然不合题意。

26. I have read Hamlet, which is known as one of Shakespeare's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. artistic works                  B. appliances  
C. masterpieces                  D. apparatuses

析:选 C。(A)artistic works 意为“美术著作”,不合题意;(B)appliance 意为“用具,设备”,不合题意;(C)masterpiece 意为“代

表作,杰作,名作”(=masterwork),与题意相符;(D)apparatus 意为“器具,设备;政治机构”等,但不合题意。

27. They are studying \_\_\_\_\_ which is taught by a famous Chinese scientist.

- A. mechanic                    B. mechanism  
C. machinery                   D. mechanics

析:选 D。(A)mechanic(技工,机械工人)不合题意;要防止把这个词视作形容词,实际上其形容词为 mechanical(机械的)。(B) mechanism(某物的机械装置)与 apparatus, appliance, instrument 同义, mechanism 也指“机体,机构”,不合题意。(C)machinery(机械)不可数,不合题意;(D)mechanics(机械学,力学)指一门学科,与题意一致。

28. The poverty(贫困) of the lower classes was on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increase                    B. addition  
C. boost                        D. encouragement

析:选 A。(A)increase 与题中相关部分构成 on the increase(不断增加,正在增加),与 (be)on the decrease 意义相反;(B)addition 不合题中搭配要求。其常见搭配则为:“in addition(另外,而且),in addition to(除……之外,还)。(C)boost(提高,增长,促进)不合搭配习惯。be a boost to……(对……是个促进)。(D)encouragement(鼓励)不合搭配习惯。

29. The two high officials were charged with taking \_\_\_\_\_ from people who wanted favour in return.

- A. gift                        B. bribes  
C. present                    D. broods

析:选 B。(A)与(C)同义时可指“礼物”,但不合题意。注意相关搭配:at present(也说 at the present time)(目前,现在)与 at the moment, right now, at this time 义相近;the gift of tongues