

六级考试 核心技能技巧 诠释与演练

A Thorough Analysis of **CET-6**
Key Words Grammar and Skills in

基于2000年1月至2003年9月最新四六级考试真题

利用电脑精确统计，给您提供：

语言技能篇：介绍534个核心高频词汇，91条语法结构点

应试技巧篇：介绍高效应试方法

听力理解：联想法

阅读理解：高效寻找五信息点法

词汇：11种应试窍门，百发百中

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六级考试核心技能技巧诠释与演练

A thorough analysis of key words,
grammar and skills in CET 6

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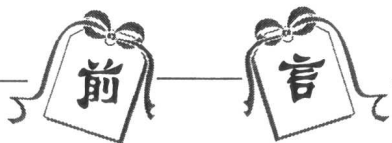
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大学英语六级考试是大学英语提高阶段的水平考试。考生在准备六级考试时,往往更为注重考试技能的获得,而忽略了对基础知识的扎实掌握。而所谓的基础知识和考试技能均来自于历年真题。因此笔者从分析 2000 年 1 月至 2003 年 9 月大学英语六级考试真题入手,归纳必须掌握的核心词汇和语法,提炼出题形式和命题规律,点拨应试技巧,并据此给出模拟训练。

本书分三篇:基础知识篇、应试技巧篇和实战模拟篇。基础知识篇分析 2000 年 1 月至 2003 年 9 月大学英语六级考试真题,归纳出核心词汇和核心语法结构;应试技巧篇揭示各部分考题规律和应试技巧;实战模拟篇精选四套模拟试题。其突出特点如下:

1. 基础知识篇

归纳真题核心词汇和语法。所谓核心词汇,是指这些词汇和语法是答题的关键,即考点。

共归纳出 534 个核心词汇。核心词汇来自四部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇和完形填空。核心词汇均有例句,并有译文。例句来自真题,真实可信。

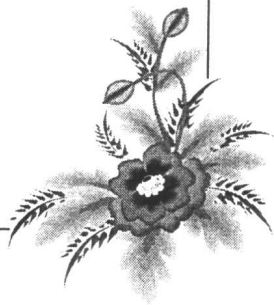
共归纳出 91 条语法结构点。核心语法结构来自四部分:听力理解、阅读理解、综合改错和完形填空。核心语法均有针对性的详解,以真题为例。

2. 应试技巧篇

听力理解部分推出“联想法”,新颖实用。

阅读理解部分推出“高效寻找五个信息点法”。

词汇部分推出“11 种应试对策”。





3. 实战模拟篇

精选四套模拟试题,并给出试题详解。

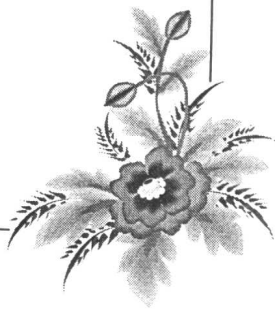
大学英语六级考试是一种语言的水平考试。考生应着重培养自己的语言能力。在此基础上如能掌握考试规律和应试技巧,定会锦上添花。

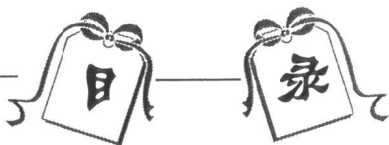
希望本书能对六级考生有所裨益。

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编 者

2004 年 2 月





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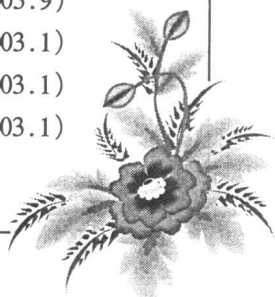
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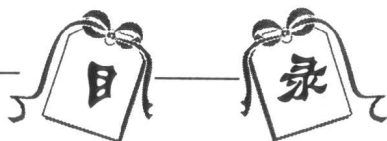
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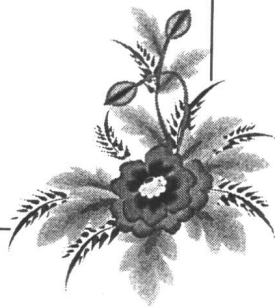
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第一篇 基础知识篇

词汇和语法知识是大学英语六级考试各部分的基础,无论考生的应试技能有多高,都离不开一定的词汇和语法知识。因此,该篇分析了9套六级考试真题(2000年1月—2003年9月),归纳了9次考试各部分所有核心词汇和语法。所谓核心,是指这些词汇和语法是答题的关键,即考点。该部分所有例句均来自六级考试真题,以保证分析的真实可信。

Chapter on E 第一章 核心词汇 Vocabulary

该部分主要分析2000年1月—2003年9月各部分考题中所涉及的核心词汇:听力理解,阅读理解,词汇和完形填空。各部分侧重的词汇不同,对词汇掌握程度的要求也不同。具体要求如下:

	语音	含义	用法	考点
听力理解部分	熟练掌握	熟练掌握	熟练掌握	反应敏捷
阅读理解部分	一般掌握	熟练掌握	一般掌握	借助上下文确认词义
词汇部分	一般掌握	熟练掌握	熟练掌握	辨认词义和用法
完形填空部分	一般掌握	熟练掌握	熟练掌握	根据上下文选择合适的词

第一节 听力理解部分(2000.1~2003.9)

总述(2000.1~2003.9)

现将2000年1月—2003年9月听力部分核心词汇归纳如下。复习重点在名词和动词,以及常用短语。考生在复习时一定要熟练掌握该部分词汇,尤其要确保正确掌握单词的语音。

	名词	动词	形容词	副词	短语	总数
2000.1	contrast hotdog postcard school sausage trap	afford feed install prefer quit	faint scenic	halfway	wake-up call	15

(续表)

	名词	动词	形容词	副词	短语	总数
2000.6	editorial bias counterpart host	contact identify pessimistic skip	forgetful optimistic		make difference run into	12
2001.1	complaint discount identity mechanism	assign maintain	overall		at ease	8
2001.6	brake interview response	attend survive			cope with do the dishes	7
2002.1	alternative loan negotiator nitrogen overcrowding shuttle territory	estimate persuade	due	overall	fall short of figure out lose weight	14
2002.6	deadline impact interview risk studio	adapt contribute erupt limit	frustrated overwhelmed		run up against participate in	13
2003.1	consultant credit luxury	afford annoy convince remind	available casual		come up with	10
2003.6	destruction discount emergency panic wildlife	bother drop migrate pose schedule shatter subscribe			in the red	13
2003.9	decline discrimination immigrant maintenance presentation stack	budget lack restrict tame	exhausted steep		a fish out of water house-warming party	14
总数	43	34	12	2	15	106

词汇详解(2000.1~2003.9)

该部分词汇以字母顺序排列,所有例句均来自真题。例句前的数字表明其出处。如:2003910 表明该例句出自于 2003 年 9 月第 10 题。下同。

a fish out of water 英雄无用武之地

(2003910) I feel like a **fish out of water** doing that new job. 做新工作我感觉英雄无用武之地。

adapt v. 适应

(2002613) Bill failed to **adapt** to the new situation. 比尔没能适应新生活。

afford v. 负担得起

(2003113) The factories cannot **afford** to finance chemical treatment plans by themselves. 工厂没钱实施化学处理计划。

afford v. 买得起

(2000106) I'm looking forward to the day when I can **afford** to get my own computer. 我盼望着有一天我能买得起电脑。

alternative n. 可选择的东西(方案等)

(2002112) They made lots of suggestions and considered twice the number of the **alternatives**. 他们做出许多建议,两次考虑可选择方案的数量。

annoy v. 使烦恼

(2003117) Greatly **annoyed** with his selfish relatives, Doctor Wagner wrote an unusual will. 对他这些自私的亲戚感到气愤,Wagner 医生立了一份不同寻常的遗嘱。

assign v. 分派

(20011S10) The primary cause of this concern is the value that American society in general **assigned** to physical appearance. 对此关注的主要原因在于美国社会大体上都看重人的外表。

at ease 舒适的

(2001101) I'm never **at ease** when taking a flight. 我一乘飞机就焦虑不安。

attend v. 参加

(2001620) They **attend** a regular school, and each does her own school work. 她们去一所普通学校上学,各自作自己的作业。

available a. 可见到的

(2003104) She is not **available** right now. Would you like to try round three? 她现在没空,你三点钟来好吗?

bias n. 偏爱

(2000613) Aged between 5 and 7 show no **bias** in choosing musical instruments, but their tastes become clearer between the ages of 8 and 10. 5 到 7 岁的孩子在选择乐器方面没有偏爱,但是到了 8 到 10 岁时他们的爱好开始明朗。

bother v. 麻烦

(2003605) If the train is always late like this, why did the railway company even **bother** to print the schedule? 如果火车总是这么晚点,那么铁路公司还麻烦印时刻表干什么?

brake n. 刹车

(2001610) I'd like to have my emergency **brake** fixed. 我得修修紧急刹车间。

budget v. 安排开支, 做预算

(2003902) If you had **budgeted** your money better, you would be able to buy the fur coat now. 如果你把钱好好计划计划, 你如今就能买貂皮大衣了。

casual a. 随便的

(2003119) Since so many people have begun to take a more **casual** view of marriage, it is interesting to note that the costs of getting a divorce are lower. 因为许多人开始对婚姻采取了较随便的态度, 所以有意思的是离婚的花销降低了。

come up with 想出, 找出

(2003101) I spent a whole week searching on the net, but **came up with** nothing valuable. 我花了整整一个星期在网上搜索, 但是一点有价值的东西都没找到。

complaint n. 投诉

(2001102) I have a **complaint** to make, Sir. I had waited ten minutes at the table before the waiter showed up, and I finally got served. And I found it was not what I ordered. 先生, 我要投诉。我等了10分钟服务员才过来, 我点了菜, 可菜终于端来时我发现却不是我点的。

consultant n. 顾问

(2003111) The local Chamber of Commerce hired me as a **consultant** to do a one-year study on fishing in the river and write a report for them. 当地的商会聘我当顾问研究在这条河里捕鱼的情况, 为期一年, 并给他们写份报告。

contact v. 联系

(2000605) I **contacted** his office, but his secretary said he would be out for lunch until two. 我给他办公室打了电话, 但他的秘书说他要出去吃午饭, 两点钟才能回来。

contrast n. 对比

(2000119) The tourist to Hong Kong will never forget the **contrasts**—the straight vertical lines of the tall modern buildings and the moving lines of boats that people live in. 去过香港的游客绝不会忘记这些对比: 一面是高楼大厦笔直的线条, 一面却是人们居住的渔船在水面上摇曳。

contribute v. 贡献

(2002611) She felt that she should **contribute** to the household finances. 她觉得她应该给家里赚点钱。

convince v. 使确信

(2003110) I am **convinced** I am the best candidate for the chairman of the Student Union. 我使大家相信我是学生会主席的最佳人选。

cope with 处理

(2001615) Many scientists believe that crying somehow helps us **cope with** emotional situations. 许多科学家认为哭泣某种程度有助于应付情感问题。

counterpart n. 相当的人

(2000617) Students from Australia earned higher marks in maths than their **counterparts** in England, who in turn did better than American students. 澳大利亚的学生数学成绩比英国学生高, 而英国学生又比美国学生高。

credit n. 学分

(2003106) Prof. Smith, I really need the **credits** to graduate this summer. 史密斯教授, 我确实需要这些学分使我今年夏天毕业。

deadline n. 最后期限

(2002601) The **deadline** for the sociology and computer courses is the day after tomorrow. 社会学和计算机课程选课期限是后天。

decline n. 下降

(2003916) The major reason for the **decline** of Asian elephants is the harm to their forests. 亚洲象数目减少的主要原因就是对他们所在森林的破坏。

destruction n. 毁灭

(2003616) The **destruction** of their natural homes could be the next DDT causing eagle numbers to drop quickly. 自然环境的毁灭可能是下一个引起秃鹰数目急剧减少的滴滴涕(杀虫药)。

discount n. 折扣

(2001104) The shop has the latest styles and gives a 30% **discount** to the husbands who shop alone. 这家商店有最新款的衣服,而且对独自购物的丈夫们打7折。

(2003607) With our student **discount**, the tickets will be real cheap. 有了学生折扣,这票会很便宜。

discrimination n. 歧视

(2003911) Women's liberation groups in Britain have used graffiti to show their anger at the sex **discrimination** of many advertisements where women's bodies are used to sell goods. 英国的妇女解放组织已经使用在墙上涂鸦这种形式来表达她们对许多有性别歧视的广告的愤慨,这些广告通过女性的身体来推销产品。

do the dishes 洗碗

(2001601) I can **do the dishes** before the machine starts to work. 机器运转之前,我可以来洗碗。

drop v. 中断

(2003608) Can't you **drop** one course and pick it up next semester? 你能不能中断这门课,下学期再学?

due a. 到期的

(2002107) Our project proposals are **due** by the end of the week. 我们的项目计划周末交。

editorial n. 社论

(2000607) I'm responsible for the **editorials**. 我负责社论栏目。

emergency n. 紧急情况

(2003611) This was Exercise Floodcall, to prepare people for a flood **emergency**. 这是预防洪水演习,让人们预防洪水紧急情况。

erupt v. 火山喷发

(2002619) The volcano **erupts** frequently, but those eruptions are usually minor. 火山频繁喷发,但是通常很轻微。

estimate v. 估计

(2002120) Scientists **estimate** that this will take one hundred thousand years. 科学家估计这得10万年后才发生。

exhausted a. 精疲力竭的

(2003906) I am completely **exhausted**. Why don't we dine out tonight? 我已经精疲力竭了。我们今晚出去吃好吗?

faint a. 微弱的

(2000114) In very hot, dry weather, plants also make **faint** sounds as if they were crying out for help.

在非常干热的天气里,植物也发出微弱的声音,好像它们在求救。

fall short of 未达到

(2002101) The results of the exam **fell short of** her expectations. 考试结果辜负了她的期望。

feed v. 喂养

(2000112) One man had the job of **feeding** the crowds in baseball games. 这个人的工作就是在棒球比赛场卖食物。

figure out 想出

(2002104) What I can't **figure out** is how to make it work in our program. 我想不出怎么把它应用到程序中。

forgetful a. 健忘的

(2000602) We've been introduced about three times. He seems a little **forgetful**. 我们已经被介绍过三次了。他好像有点健忘。

frustrated a. 失望的

(2002612) Jean also felt bored and **frustrated** in her role as a homemaker. Jean 也对家庭主妇的角色感到厌烦和失望。

halfway ad. 半路上

(2000105) You should try to meet each other **halfway**. 你们应该相互折衷一下。

host n. 主人

(2000615) In most World Cups, the home team, or the team from the **host** country usually plays better than most people expect. 在大多数世界杯比赛中,主队或东道国队通常踢得比预料的好。

hotdog n. 热狗

(2000113) Some people really thought a **hotdog** contained dog meat. 有些人认为热狗里真的有狗肉。

house-warming party 庆祝乔迁之喜的宴会

(2003907) Shall we go to John's **house-warming party** this weekend? Everyone is invited. 我们这周末去约翰家参加乔迁之喜的宴会吗? 每个人都接到了邀请。

identify v. 辨认,识别

(2000611) They asked them to **identify** 4 musical instruments and then to say which they would like to play most and which they would least like to play. 他们让他们辨认四种乐器,然后让他们说最喜欢演奏哪种乐器,最不喜欢演奏哪种乐器。

identity n. 身份

(2001106) Mr. Li speaks English with a strong accent. But he is proud of it and says it is a part of his **identity**. 李先生说英语口语音很重,但他为此很自豪,说这是证明他身份的一部分。

immigrant n. 移民者

(2003918) This made other workers afraid that the **immigrants** with the lower wage level would take away jobs from them. 这使其他工人害怕工资水平低的移民者会从他们那里抢走工作。

impact n. 影响

(2002615) The decade for natural disaster reduction is a program designed to reduce the **impact** of natural disasters throughout the world. 减少自然灾害的十年主要致力于减少全球自然灾害的影响。

in the red 有赤字,负债

(2003609) Renting a conference room at the hotel will cost us too much. We are already running **in the**

red. 在旅店租个会议室太贵了。我们已经负债了。

install v. 安装

(2000102) Next, shouldn't we get a telephone **installed** in the hall? 下一步,我们是否在大厅里装部电话?

interview n. 面试

(2002610) I'm both excited and nervous about the job **interview** this afternoon. 今天下午我有个求职面试,我又兴奋又紧张。

(2001609) I just had an **interview** at the photo studio this morning. 今天早晨我在摄影室刚参加一次面试。

lack v. 缺少

(2003908) She **lacks** confidence in herself. 她对自己缺乏信心。

limit v. 限制

(2002616) These measures can help to **limit** the destruction by natural disasters. 这些措施可以有助于限制自然灾害的破坏程度。

loan n. 贷款

(2002105) She is in the campus bank, applying for a student **loan**. 她正在学校银行申请学生贷款。

lose weight 减肥

(2002108) I prefer to eat whatever I want, and then run regularly to **lose weight**. 我宁愿随便吃,然后定期跑步来减肥。

luxury n. 奢侈品

(2003118) Many people believed that getting a divorce was a **luxury** that only the rich could afford. 许多人认为离婚很奢侈,只有有钱人才负担得起。

maintain v. 保持,维持

(2001154) To **maintain** a given body weight, your energy input must balance your energy output. 如果要保持体重不变,能源摄入和能源消耗必须保存平衡。

maintenance n. 维修

(2003903) I'll have a **maintenance** man come over and fix the kitchen sink right away. 我叫个维修工过来,马上把厨房水槽修好。

make difference 有差别

(2000606) What **difference** does it make? They're both excellent artists. 谁做又有什么差别呢?他们俩都是优秀的艺术家。

mechanism n. 机构,结构

(2001153) You are constantly harnessing and consuming energy through the intricate **mechanism** of your body in order to remain in energy balance. 你得经常不断地通过身体的复杂机构来利用和消耗能源以维持能源平衡。

migrate v. 迁移

(2003618) Since the Ice Age ended 7000 ~ 12 000 years ago, and warmer temperatures returned to the northern latitudes, many species have **migrated** north. 自从 7000 ~ 12 000 年前冰川纪结束后,以及北纬开始变暖,许多物种开始向北迁移。

negotiator n. 协商者

(2002111) They compared them with another group of average **negotiator** and found that there was no dif-

ference in the time that the two groups spent on planning their strategy. 他们把和另一组一般的协商者进行比较,发现两组协商者在策略的计划上所用时间相差无几。

nitrogen *n.* 氮气

(2002119) Nitrogen is four fifths of the air we breathe. 我们呼吸的空气中 4/5 是氮气。

optimistic *a.* 乐观的

(2000619) Students in some countries, such as Columbia and Kuwait, had an overly optimistic view of their skills. 有些国家的学生,比如哥伦比亚和科威特,对他们自己的能力非常乐观。

overall *a.* 综合的

(2001155) Sometimes the overall energy balance is upset, and your normal body weight will either fall or increase. 有时总的能源平衡被打破,你的正常体重就会下降或增加。

ad. 总体上,总体来说

(2002109) Nothing specific in the book interested me most, but I like it overall. 这本书没有什么特别之处吸引我,但总体上我很喜欢这本书。

overcrowding *n.* 过度拥挤

(2002117) To live on the Mars might solve the problem of overcrowding on the earth. 居住在火星上或许可以解决地球上过度拥挤的问题。

overwhelmed *a.* 忙碌的

(2002608) You're looking a little overwhelmed. 你看起来很忙啊。

panic *n.* 恐慌

(2003613) This Exercise Floodcall didn't cause panic among Londoners. 这次洪水演习并没有给伦敦人带来恐慌。

participate in 参加

(2002606) The main difference is that you participate in a lesson whereas you just listen to a lecture. lesson 和 lecture 的主要区别在于前者需要学生参与,后者学生只需听讲。

persuade *v.* 说服,劝服

(2002113) The average negotiators tried to persuade by giving lots of reasons. 普通的谈判者试图通过讲原因来劝服对手。

pessimistic *a.* 悲观的

(2000619) Some of the best students from Japan and Korea were needlessly pessimistic even though they did far better in maths than almost all of other students. 日本和韩国有些好学生,尽管他们的数学比几乎所有其他的学生都好得多,他们却很悲观,这没有必要。

pose *v.* 摆姿势

(2003601) You look wonderful posing like that. 你摆这个姿势看起来好极了。

postcard *n.* 明信片

(2000104) I told the Brownings I'd send them a postcard. 我告诉布朗夫妇我会给他们寄明信片的。

prefer *v.* 宁愿,更喜欢

(2000115) Many insects prefer attacking dry plants rather than healthy plants. 许多昆虫更喜欢袭击干枯的植物,而不是健康的植物。

presentation *n.* 展示,表述

(2003901) Another presentation on the same topic is scheduled for the same time next Monday. 关于同一

个话题的另一个演讲安排在下周一同一时间。

quit v. 放弃

(2000109) Just because you lost? Is that the reason to **quit**? 就因为你输了? 这是你放弃的原因吗?

remind v. 提醒

(2003109) Now that you **remind** of it, I'll attend the lecture on drawing. 既然你提醒了我,我去听绘画讲座。

response n. 回应

(2001617) Humans are the only animals that produce tears in **response** to emotions, and most people say a good cry makes them feel better. 人类是惟一的因为情感而哭的动物,而且大多数人说大哭一场让他们感觉好受些。

restrict v. 限制

(2003919) This opposition finally lead to the posting of immigration laws, which **restricted** further immigration. 这个反对最终导致了移民法的颁发,限制了后来的移民。

risk n. 风险

(2002618) People everywhere make decisions about risky situations this way, that is, by comparing the **risks** and the benefits. 各地的人们在有危险的情形下都这样做决定,即比较风险和收益。

run into 偶遇

(2000608) I **ran into** our friend Mark yesterday on the street, and he said he hadn't heard from you for two months. 我昨天在街上偶遇我们的朋友马克,他说他有两个月没有你的消息了。

run up against 遇到

(2002604) Have you **run up against** any problems in getting your passport renewed? 更新护照时你遇到问题了吗?

sausage n. 香肠

(2000111) The long red **sausage** which goes into a hotdog is called a Frankfurter. 热狗里夹着的那根红色的长香肠,叫做法兰克福香肠。

scenic a. 景色优美的

(2000118) What does a tourist learn who sees the art museums, and visits the historical palaces and other **scenic spots** in Paris? 游客在巴黎参观艺术博物馆、古老的宫殿还有其他景点,会学到什么呢?

schedule v. 安排

(2003610) I have **scheduled** an appointment with a client at dinner time. 我已经跟客户在晚饭时安排了约会。

school n. 学派

(2000107) That's because Dr. Johnson comes from an entirely different **school** of thought. 那是因为约翰逊博士来自一个完全不同的学派。

shatter v. 击碎

(2003614) The shells became so thin that they **shattered** before the babies hatched. 蛋壳变得很薄,小鹰还没孵出来蛋壳就碎了。

shuttle n. 航天飞机

(2002106) The space **shuttle** is taking off tomorrow. 航天飞机明天起飞。

skip v. 跳过,越过

(2000609) If I were you, I'd **skip** it. We both have to get up early tomorrow. 如果我是你,我就不看这个

节目。我们俩明天都得早起。

stack *n.* 一堆

(2003909) Tell that to the **stack** of papers on my desk. 跟我桌子上的一堆文件说吧。

steep *a.* 昂贵的

(2003904) I saw your advertisement in the morning paper concerning the XMO model. The lens seems to be excellent and the flash is not bad, but don't you think the price is a little **steep**? 我看见你在晨报上登的 XMO 广告了。镜头棒极了,闪光灯也不错,但是你不觉得价钱贵了点?

studio *n.* 播音室,演播室

(2002603) Well, tonight we have Professor Brown in the **studio** to talk about his recent book. 今晚我们邀请布朗教授来到我们的演播室谈论他的新书。

subscribe *v.* 订阅

(2003606) Maybe I ought to **subscribe** to the *Engineering Quarterly*. It contains a lot of useful information. 或许我应该订阅《工程学季刊》,这本杂志有很多有用的信息。

survive *v.* 生存

(2001619) Few **survive** as long as Betty and Abby. 没有人像 Betty 和 Abby 活那么长。

tame *v.* 驯养

(2003914) Asian elephants are easier to **tame** than African elephants. 亚洲象比非洲象更容易驯养。

territory *n.* 领土

(2002115) If you go into a shark's **territory** and threaten it, it might try to bite you. 如果你进入鲨鱼的领地并威胁到它,它就会尽力咬你。

trap *n.* 陷阱

(2000116) They could build **traps** that imitate crying plants. 他们模仿会喊叫的植物,来设陷阱。

wake-up call 唤醒呼叫

(2000101) If I were you, I'd request the **wake-up call** from the hotel reception. 如果我是你,我会要求旅馆前台提供唤醒服务。

wildlife *n.* 野生动物

(2003615) **Wildlife** biologists have reintroduced bald eagles from Canada to America. 野生动物学家已经重新从加拿大引入秃鹰到美国。

第一节 阅读理解部分 (2000.1~2003.9)

一 总述(2000.1~2003.9)

现将 2000 年 1 月—2003 年 9 月阅读理解部分核心词汇归纳如下。复习重点在名词、动词和形容词。考生在复习时一定要结合例句,熟练掌握单词的含义。