



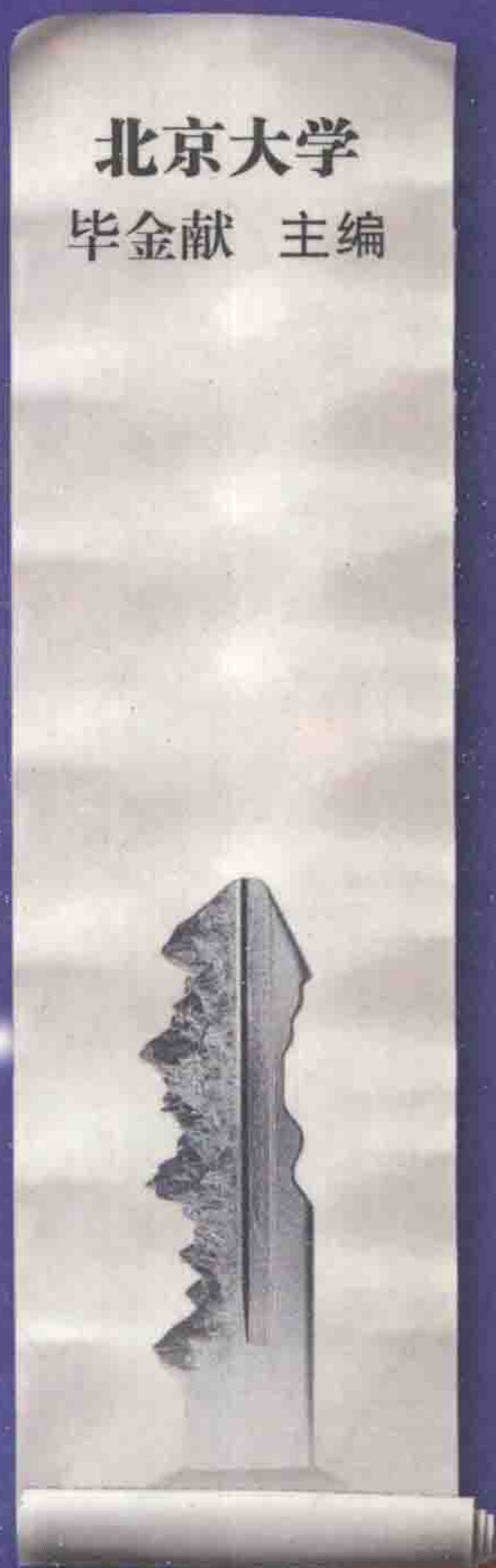
恩波英语

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# 大学英语6级词汇 高频速记

北京大学

毕金献 主编

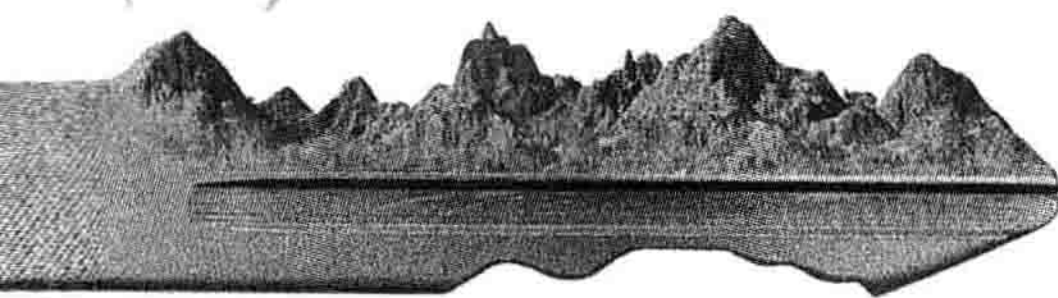


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# 大学英语 6 级词汇 高频速记

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# 前言

学习外语的基础是词汇,词汇在各类外语考试中起关键作用。基于此,我们根据最新《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》(2000版)编写成本书。

与同类辅导书相比,本书具有以下特点:

## ① 分类选编,有的放矢

根据多年来的教学经验,记忆单词的最好方法是:在拿到词汇表之后,先将所有的词汇审视一遍,将重点、难点单词勾划出来,这些词一般在考试中出现频率较高,需做多角度的重点记忆,其余熟识的单词做一般处理,即在熟练掌握重点词汇的前提下,再去复习基础词汇。根据这一规律,结合最新教学大纲的要求,本书收录了新大纲中所有常考的、难记的词汇,并作了多角度的重点讲解;而一些不在六级词汇掌握之列,只需熟识的词汇只给出重点释义、常用词组,集中列于书末;初中即学的一部分简单词汇则不再收录。这样就避免了一般词汇辅导书对所有词汇皆作泛泛解释、重点不突出之弊端。

## ② 高频词汇,重点分析

本书对词汇从多个角度进行了详细分析与诠释,以使读者牢固地掌握该词汇。每一词条大致含有以下几项内容:

**【双解】**本书对词汇的英文释义与众不同,采用了 Collins Cobuild Essential English Dictionary (《柯林斯精选英语词典》)的“if 释义法”。就是说,每个单词的释义既是英文释义,又是一个很好的例句,一举两得,突显词汇的应用语境,加深读者对词汇用法的理解,巩固了记忆。比如:abide 作“坚持,遵守”解时,它的英文释义是 “If you abide by a law, agreement, or decision, you do what it says you should do.” 在这里,既可了解到 abide 的英文解释,又说明了 abide 在实际应用中的语境,表明

abide后惯用的介词是 by; abide 惯用的宾语可有 law, agreement, decision 等。由此, 可以组成三个常用搭配: abide by a law; abide by an agreement; abide by a decision。可以看出, “if 释义法”所包含的信息量大, 很有参考价值。

**【构词法】**对词汇作了构词法方面的分析, 即对多数单词进行词根、前缀、后缀、甚至词源的分析, 以使读者不仅能记住该词, 还可以举一反三, 用所学的构词法轻松地扩充词汇, 猜测词义。

**【搭配】**在该部分, 本书避免了通常用句子举例的方法, 而采用短小精悍的常用搭配词组或短语来说明单词的不同词性和义项, 既体现了用法, 又节省了读者的时间, 且便于记忆,

解决学生“背了单词不会用”的问题, 真正达到记住并掌握的终极目的。另外, 大纲词表中列出的惯用短语亦归纳于此部分。

**【辨异】**本书将大纲词汇表中出现的同义词或近义词, 归纳在其中先出现的词条之下, 用汉语说明它们在一般意义上的相同之处和各自含义上、用法上的差异, 并给出英语示例; 同时在后出现的词条“辨异”项下注明参见词条。英语词汇的辨异能力是许多考生的薄弱环节, 此项内容可以弥补这一缺陷, 切实提高读者对词汇的理解和应用水平。

**【真题】**在真题部分, 自 1989 年以来四、六级考试中考查过本级词汇的真题, 本书大都予以选编, 以便于考生把握相应词汇的出题方式和命题规律。在真题测试语境中掌握单词的典型用法, 考点命中率高, 减少了复习备考的盲目性, 提高了单词的应试和应试能力, 同时, 做一做真题, 也有利于考生对词汇的自测、巩固和提高, 以适应实际考试的要求。

限于水平和时间, 书中疏漏、错误之处在所难免。读者如发现书中有不当之处, 敬请不吝赐教, 我们将予以修正与完善, 预致谢意!

编 者



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# PART 1

高频词汇



双构词搭辨真  
解法配异题







## abide [ə'baɪd]

**双解** *vt.* If you can't abide something, you dislike it very much. 容忍, 忍受; || *vi.* If you abide by a law, agreement, or decision, you do what it says you should do. (by) 遵守, 坚持

**搭配** abide rude people 容忍粗鲁之人 // abide by one's promise 遵守诺言 // abide by one's opinion 固执己见 // abide by the referee's decision 遵从裁判决定

## abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl]

**双解** *a.* Someone or something that is abnormal is unusual, especially in a way that is worrying. 反常的, 异常的

**构词法** ab- (= away from 离开) + normal (正常的)

**搭配** abnormal weather conditions 反常的天气 // abnormal behaviour 变态的行为 // abnormal specimens 异常的样品 // be physically/mentally abnormal 身体/精神上不正常

- 真题 1. \_\_\_\_\_ human behavior may be caused by eating substances that upset the delicate chemical balance in the brain. (95-1-42)
- A) Deliberate                      B) Consistent  
C) Primitive                      D) Abnormal                      【D】
2. His body temperature has been \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 days, the highest point reaching 40.5 degrees centigrade. (98-1-58)
- A) uncommon                      B) disordered  
C) abnormal                      D) extraordinary                      【C】

## abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ]

**双解** *vt.* If you abolish a system or practice, you formally put an end to it. 彻底废除, 废止, 取消

**搭配** abolish old custom/slavery 废除旧习俗/奴隶制度 //  
abolish the death penalty 废除死刑 // abolish abuses of  
power 铲除滥用权力现象 // abolish the examination  
取消考试

**辨析** ▼ abolish, eliminate——abolish 通常指用暴力或法律手段废除旧制度,旧风俗等,如: They abolished the old rules. 他们取消了旧规章。而 eliminate 是指淘汰或消除不需要的东西,如: We must eliminate any possibility of error. 我们必须消除任何出错的可能性。



**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt]

**双解** a. ① If an action is abrupt, it is very sudden and often unpleasant. 突然的,意外的; ② Someone who is abrupt is rather rude and unfriendly. (举止、言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的

**构词法** ab-(=off 离开) + rupt(=break)(断开)

**搭配** an abrupt ending 突如其来的终止 // an abrupt departure 突然离去 // an abrupt change 骤然的变化 // an abrupt manner 粗鲁的举止

**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d]

**双解** a. Something that is absurd is ridiculous. 荒谬的,荒唐的

**搭配** an absurd attitude 荒谬的态度 // an absurd suggestion 荒唐的建议 // be totally absurd 荒谬绝伦

**辨析** ▼ absurd, foolish, silly, ridiculous——这四个形容词都含有“不合情理”、“荒唐可笑”、“愚蠢”等意思。absurd 意为显然不合常理或人之常情,因而荒唐可笑。如: an absurd hypothesis 荒诞的假设。foolish 指人缺乏良好的判断力或常识。如: It was very foolish of you to park the car in the middle of the road. 你真愚蠢,竟把汽车停在马路当中。silly 和 ridiculous 表示愚蠢得惹人发笑或令人瞧不起,其中 silly 的含义可重可轻。如: You were very silly to trust him. 你真蠢,竟会相信他。a silly question 好笑的问题(表示不该问,应该懂得)。She looks ridiculous in those tight trousers. 她穿着那条紧身裤,样子很滑稽。



**真题** 3. There was once an \_\_\_\_\_ idea that the earth was flat and motionless. (99-6-39)

- A) absurd                      B) intrinsic  
C) eternal                      D) offensive

**[A]**

4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that women should be paid less than men for doing the same kind of work. (02 - 1 - 64)  
 A) abrupt B) absurd  
 C) adverse D) addictive 【B】
5. Even sensible men do \_\_\_\_\_ things sometimes. (02 - 6 - 52)  
 A) abrupt B) absurd  
 C) acute D) apt 【B】

## abundance [ə'bʌndəns]

**双解** *n.* An abundance of something is a large quantity of it.  
 大量, 丰富, 充足

**构词法** abundan(t) (大量) + -ce(名词后缀)

**派** abundant *a.*

**搭配** in abundance 充足, 丰富 // live in abundance 过着富足的生活 // a year of abundance 丰年 // a life of abundance 优裕的生活 // abundance of the heart 热情洋溢 // an abundance of water power 充足的水力

- 真题** 6. Texas, the second largest state of America, is \_\_\_\_\_ in natural resources. (89 - 1 - 36)  
 A) wealthy B) abundant  
 C) scattered D) deposited 【B】

## accessory [ək'sesəri]

**双解** *n.* ① Accessories are extra parts added to a machine or tool in order to make it more efficient or able to perform extra jobs. 附件, 零件, 配件; ② Accessories are articles, such as belts and handbags, which you wear or carry but which are not part of your main clothing. [常 *pl.*] (妇女的手提包等) 装饰品; ③ A person who is an accessory to a crime knows that someone has committed the crime but does not tell the police. 同谋, 帮凶, 包庇犯

**构词法** ac-(=ad-, to) + cess(=go) + -ory(名词后缀)

**搭配** the accessories of a car/bicycle 汽车/自行车的附件 // the accessories of a woman's dress 女装的配件 // accessories to the costume 服装的附属装饰物 // an accessory to the crime 从犯

## accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt]

**双解** *vt.* ① If you accommodate someone, you provide them with a place where they can stay, live, or work. 向...提供住处(或膳宿); ② If you accommodate someone, you do something to help them. 使配合, 提供方便; ③ If a place or building can accommodate a number of people or things, it has enough room for them. 容纳; ④ to make suitable; adapt 使适应, 顺应

**搭配** accommodate a party 为一个聚会提供膳宿 // be accommodated at/in this hotel 安排在这家旅馆住宿 // accommodate sb. for the night 留某人过夜 // accommodate sb. with a loan 给某人提供贷款 // accommodate 5,000 people 容纳五千人 // accommodate one's plan to ...调整某人的计划以适应...

**辨析** ▼ accommodate, hold——这两个词均含有“容纳”、“装、盛”的意思。hold 表示具有包含或容纳若干人或物的能力。如: This paper bag will hold buns but it won't hold icecream. 这纸袋可以装面包, 但不可以装冰淇淋。accommodate 暗示容纳人, 如旅客或乘客, 而且是不拥挤, 很舒适地容纳。如: This hotel can accommodate 500 guests. 这家旅馆可容纳 500 位客人。



## accountable [ə'kauntəbl]

**双解** *a.* If you are accountable to someone for something that you do, you are responsible for it and must be prepared to justify your actions to that person. (to sb., for sth.) 对...负有责任的, 应负责作出解释的

**构词法** ac-(表示加强) + count(计数) + -able(形容词后缀)

**搭配** be accountable for one's own work 对自己的工作负责 // be accountable to the customers 对顾客负责

**辨析** ▼ be accountable to, be accountable for——两者都有“负有责任的, 有解释义务的”意思, 但 be accountable to 表示对人, be accountable for 表示对事, 句子的主语应是人而非事物。如: He is accountable to us for his action. 他在行动上对我们负责。They are held accountable for what they did. 人们认为他们对他们的所作所为负有责任。



## acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ]

**双解** *vt.* ① If you acknowledge a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. 承认, 承认…的权威(或主张); ② If you acknowledge a message, letter, or parcel, you tell the person who sent it that you have received it. 告知收到, 确认; ③ If you acknowledge applause, compliments, or something which is done for you, you show your appreciation. 对…表示谢忱, 报偿

**构词法** ac-(=ad 趋向) + know(知道, 了解) + -ledge

**派** acknowledged *a.* || acknowledgeable *a.* || acknowledgment *n.*

**搭配** acknowledge one's belief 承认信仰 // acknowledge defeat 承认失败 // acknowledge one's fault 认错, 赔不是 // acknowledge one's mistake 认错 // acknowledge the receipt of a letter 告知来函收悉 // acknowledge sb.'s right to vote 承认某人有选举权 // acknowledge sb.'s services 感谢某人的服务 // acknowledge one's politeness 向…鞠躬还礼

**辨异** ▼ acknowledge, confess, admit——都有“承认”的意思。acknowledge 常指公开或乐意地自认某事的真实情况和过错。如: He acknowledged his fault. 他承认他的过失。confess 常指对自己的罪恶、错误等的承认。也含“公开”的意味。有时含“忏悔”之意。如: He confessed himself guilty. 他自认有罪。admit 一般说来, 指被迫或不乐意的承认。如: The boy admitted breaking the glass. 这男孩承认杯子是他打破的。



**真题** 7. Professor Hawking is \_\_\_\_\_ as one of the world's greatest living physicists. (02-6-44)

- A) dignified                      B) clarified  
C) acknowledged              D) illustrated                      **【C】**

8. Despite almost universal \_\_\_\_\_ of the vital importance of women's literacy, education remains a dream for far too many women in far too many countries of the world. (01-6-69)

- A) identification              B) compliment  
C) confession                      D) acknowledgement              **【D】**



**acute**

[ə'kju:t]

**双 解**

*a.* ① An acute situation, feeling is very severe or intense. 严重的, 激烈的; ② If your sight, hearing, or sense of smell is acute, it is sensitive and powerful. 敏锐的; ③ (of an illness) Coming quickly to the most severe or critical stage. (疾病) 急性的; ④ In geometry, an acute angle is less than  $90^\circ$ . 尖的, 锐的



acutely *ad.* || acuteness *n.*

**搭 配**

acute pain 剧烈的疼痛 // acute embarrassment 极度的尴尬 // acute observer 敏锐的观察家 // acute disease 急性病 // acute angle 锐角 // an acute shortage of electricity 严重缺电

**辨 异**

▼ acute, sharp, keen——acute 用于物时常指科学术语中的角很尖锐; 指人时则表示对事物有洞察力, 有分辨力, 也指五官的敏锐。sharp 指刀刃物器的锋利, 指人精明或感官灵敏。如: He has sharp ears. 他耳朵灵敏。acute 作“敏锐的”解, 同义词是 keen。两者有时可以互换, 如: She has an acute/a keen mind. 她思维敏捷。但在多数场合, acute 指观察入微, 分辨细致, 如: an acute observer 细致入微的观察家; keen 则侧重于敏捷或锐利, 如: She has keen eyesight. 她有敏锐的视力。



**真题** 9. A human's eyesight is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as that of an eagle. (02-1-63)

A) eccentric

B) acute

C) sensible

D) sensitive

**[B]****addict**[ 'ædɪkt ] *n.* ; [ ə'dɪkt ] *vt.***双 解**

*n.* ① An addict is someone who takes harmful drugs and cannot stop taking them. 吸毒成瘾的人; ② An addict is someone who is very fond of something or very interested in it. 入迷的人 || *vt.* ① to cause to become compulsively and physiologically dependent on a habit-forming substance 使成瘾; ② to devote or give (one-self) habitually or compulsively 使(自己)入迷

**搭 配**

a drug addict 吸毒成瘾的人 // a baseball addict 棒球迷 // a TV addict 电视迷 // be addicted to gambling 赌博成瘾 // be addicted to poetry 醉心于诗歌

## adhere

[əd'hɪə]

**双 解** *vi.* ① If something adheres to something else, it sticks firmly to it. (to) 粘附, 附着; ② If you adhere to a rule or agreement, you act in the way that it says you should. 坚持, 遵守; ③ If you adhere to an opinion or belief, you support or hold it. 追随, 支持

**构词法** ad-(=to) + her(e) (=stick 粘, 粘附) → 粘附 → 坚持

**搭 配** adhere to any surface 附着在任何表面上 // adhere to neutrality 严守中立 // adhere to a promise 信守诺言 // adhere to the old ways 墨守成规 // adhere to the original plan 坚持原计划

**辨异** ▼ adhere, stick——都可表示“坚持”, 如果坚持的是意见、计划、决定、原则, 两个都可用, 但 **adhere** 语气较强。如: He adheres to his own opinion. 他固执己见。若坚持一种活动, 表示不断做下去, 宜用 **stick to**, 而不用 **adhere to**。



**真题** 10. Both parties promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract to be signed the following day. (98-6-70)

- A) keep with                      B) tangle with  
C) adhere to                      D) devote to                      **[C]**

11. More than 85 percent of French Canada's population speaks French as a mother tongue and \_\_\_\_\_ to the Roman Catholic faith. (02-12-61)

- A) caters                              B) adheres  
C) ascribes                              D) subscribes                      **[B]**

## adjacent

[ə'dʒeɪsənt]

**双 解** *a.* If one thing is adjacent to another, the two things are next to each other. (to) 邻近的, 毗邻的

**构词法** ad-(to) + jac(=join) + -ent(=of)

**搭 配** adjacent to 靠近(接近)…的, 与…邻接的 // be adjacent to the park 紧靠公园 // a house adjacent to the highway 公路边的房子 // adjacent towns and villages 附近的城镇与村庄 // the adjacent suburbs 近郊

**辨异** ▼ adjacent, neighbouring, adjoining——**adjacent** 可以是邻近的, 也可以是相连的。如: adjacent lots 相邻的地皮, 指相连的; adjacent houses 相邻的房屋, 可能指相连, 也可能不相连。**neighbouring** 是这三个词中最普通的一个, 它仅指东西彼此邻近, 不一定互相接触。**adjoining** 所指的“邻近”, 比前两者



所指的更为密切,凡是 adjoining 的东西必在某一点上或一条线上互相连接。如: two adjoining rooms with a door between them 有门相通的两个房间。



## adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn]

**双解** *vt., vi.* If one room, place, or object adjoins another, they are next to each other. 临近, 贴近, 与...毗连

**构词法** ad-(=to) + join

**搭配** adjoin the school 紧靠着学校 // the adjoining room 邻屋 // three adjoining rooms 相邻的三个房间

**辨析** ▼ adjoin, adjourn——这两个词词形相近,但意思不同。adjoin 的意思是“靠近,毗邻”,如: The two countries adjoin. 这两个国家毗邻。而 adjourn 的意思是“使中止;休会”。如: adjourn a meeting for two days 休会两天。



## administer [əd'mɪnɪstə]

**双解** *vt.* ① To administer a country, company, or institution means to be responsible for organizing and supervising it. 管理, 料理...的事务, 经营; ② If you administer the law, a punishment, or a test, you organize it and make sure everything is done correctly. 施行, 实施; ③ If you administer a drug to someone, you give it to them to swallow. 给...服药, 投药; ④ to hand out; give 给予, 派给

**构词法** ad-(=to) + minister(=servant 公仆, 官员)

**搭配** administer a government department 管理一个政府部门 // administer a country 治理国家 // administer the estate of the deceased person 管理死者遗产 // administer a charity/an estate 经营慈善事业/地产 // administer the law (法庭) 执法 // administer the medicine to the sick woman 给病妇服药

**辨析** ▼ administer, manage, govern——三词都含有“管理”的意思。administer 指政府或官员行使行政职权或管理权, 用于法律时指遗嘱执行者处理或管理遗产。如: The funds are administered by the head of the government. 资金由政府首脑支配。manage 指进行管理或处理特定事物。如: manage a company/two children 管理公司/两个孩子。govern 指运用权力或通过宪法进行管理。如: govern a nation/city 治理国家/管理城市。



**admiration** [ˌædmi'reɪʃn]

**双 解** *n.* a feeling of pleasure, wonder, and approval 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕

**搭 配** express/have great admiration for 对... 深表钦佩 // have great admiration for one's courage 十分钦佩某人的勇气 // a deep admiration for 对... 的由衷钦佩 // in silent admiration 默默地欣赏着 // be lost in admiration of... 倾心赞赏... // arouse/win one's admiration 引起/获得某人赞美 // fill sb. with admiration 使某人赞叹不已

**真题** 12. He obviously displays a great \_\_\_\_\_ for some of your poems. (94 - 1 - 52)

- A) consent                      B) admiration  
C) respect                      D) pleasure                      **[B]**

**adore** [ə'dɔː]

**双 解** *vt.* ① If you adore someone, you feel great admiration and love for them. 崇拜, 敬慕, 爱慕; ② If you adore something, you like it very much. 非常喜欢

**搭 配** adore sb. for sth. 因某事而敬慕某人 // adore God with true devotion 虔诚地崇拜上帝 // adore going to the cinema 非常喜欢看电影 // adore being praised 极喜欢受表扬

**adverse** [ˈædvərs]

**双 解** *a.* Adverse decisions, conditions, or effects are unfavourable to you. 不利的, 有害的

**构词法** ad-(向, 到) + -verse(=turn 反对, 相反)

**搭 配** adverse winds 逆风 // adverse circumstances 逆境 // adverse weather conditions 恶劣的天气 // the adverse effects of drugs 药物有害的副作用

**affiliate** [ə'fɪliɪt] *vt.*; [ə'fɪliət] *n.*

**双 解** *vt.* If you are affiliated with an organization, you are accepted or adopted as a subordinate member of it. (to/with) 使隶属(或附属)于 // *n.* An affiliate is a person or organization associated with another in subordinate relationship. 会员; 附属机构, 分公司

**构词法** af-(=ad-) + fili(=son) + -ate→收养