# 新东方英语六级阅读高频词汇

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*第一篇：新东方英语六级阅读高频词汇英语六级阅读理解高频词一览一.高频词：经济类文章commerce n.贸易，商业commercial adj.商业的；营利的 n.商业广告 industry n.产业，工业，勤勉industrial ad...*

**第一篇：新东方英语六级阅读高频词汇**

英语六级阅读理解高频词一览

一.高频词：经济类文章

commerce n.贸易，商业

commercial adj.商业的；营利的 n.商业广告 industry n.产业，工业，勤勉

industrial adj.工业的，产业的；从事工业的；供工业用的 n.工业股票，工业工人

industrialization n.工业化

corporation n.公司；法人（团体）；社团；大腹便便；市政当局 enterprise n.企业；事业；进取心；事业心

employer n.雇主，老板

employee n.雇员；从业员工 unemployment n.失业；失业率；失业人数 retailer n.零售商；传播的人

wholesale adj.批发的；大规模的adv.大规模地；以批发方式n.批发vt.批发

contractor n.承包人；立契约者 production n.成果；产品；生产；作品 productivity n.生产力；生产率；生产能力 competition n.竞争；比赛，竞赛

management n.管理；管理人员；管理部门；经营手段

executive adj.行政的；经营的；执行的，经营管理的n.总经理；执行者

finance

n.财政，财政学；金融vt.负担经费，供给…经费vi.筹措资金 investment n.投资；投入；封锁

stock n.股份，股票；库存adj.存货的，常备的vt.进货；备有vi.囤积

fund n.基金；资金；存款 vt.投资；资助

bond n.债券；结合；约定；粘合剂vi.结合，vt.使结合；以…作保 consumption n.消费；消耗；肺痨 accountant n.会计师；会计人员

inflation n.膨胀；通货膨胀；夸张；自命不凡

deflation n.通货紧缩；放气 recession n.衰退；不景气；后退；凹处 stagnation n.停滞；滞止

bubble n.气泡，泡沫，圆形顶vi.沸腾，冒泡；vt.使冒泡；滔滔不绝地说 peak n.山峰；最高点；顶点vt.使达到最高点vi.消瘦，变憔悴adj.最高的bottom n.底部；末端；尽头adj.底部的vt.装底vi.到达底部；建立基础 boom vt.使兴旺；发隆隆声vi.急速发展；发隆隆声n.繁荣；吊杆；隆隆声 prosperity n.繁荣，成功 thrive vi.繁荣，兴旺；茁壮成长

flourish n.兴旺；茂盛；挥舞；炫耀vt.夸耀；挥舞vi.繁荣，兴旺；茂盛 depression n.沮丧；洼地；不景气；忧愁 tendency n.倾向，趋势；癖好 fluctuation n.起伏，波动

ascend vi.上升；登高；追溯vt.攀登，上升

descend vi.下降；下去；下来；遗传；屈尊vt.下去；沿…向下 monopoly n.垄断；垄断者；专卖权

rate n.比率，率；速度；价格；等级vt.认为；估价；责骂vi.责骂；被评价 relief n.救济；减轻，解除；安慰；浮雕 parachute n.降落伞vi.跳伞 retiree n.（美）退休人员；歇业者 downscale vt.缩减…规模vi.缩减规模 slowdown n.减速；怠工；降低速度 real estate n.房地产；不动产 crude oil原油

barrel vt.把……装入桶内n.桶；枪管，炮管vi.快速移动 indicator n.指示器；指示剂；指示符；压力计

council n.委员会；会议；理事会；地方议会；顾问班子 insurance n.保险；保险费；保险契约；赔偿金 bonus n.奖金；红利；额外津贴 subsidy n.补贴；津贴；补助金

pidend n.红利；股息；[数] 被除数；奖金 fiscal deficit财政赤字

surplus n.剩余；[贸易] 顺差；盈余；过剩adj.剩余的；过剩的 intellectual property 知识产权；著作权

venture investment风险投资 mortgage vt.抵押n.抵押

capital n.首都，省会；资金；大写字母；资本家adj.首都的；重要的；大写的 monetary policy货币政策

overbid vt.报谎价；出价较…为高vi.过高出价n.高价；谎价 entrepreneur n.企业家；承包人；主办者 shareholder n.股东；股票持有人

security n.安全；保证；证券；抵押品adj.安全的；保安的；保密的 bankruptcy n.破产

transparency n.透明，透明度；幻灯片；有图案的玻璃 budget shortage 经费不足

belt-tightening n.强制性节约adj.节省开支的，节约的v.实行紧缩政策

loan n.贷款；借款vi.借出vt.借；借给

pension n.退休金，抚恤金；津贴；膳宿费vt.发给养老金或抚恤金 auction vt.拍卖；竞卖n.拍卖

rent n.租金vt.出租；租用；租借vi.租；出租

revenue

n.税收，国家的收入；收益

二、高频词：法律类文章 attorney n.律师；代理人 legislation n.立法；法律

prosecute vt.检举；贯彻；从事；依法进行vi.起诉；告发；作检察官 sentence n.句子，命题；宣判，判决vt.判决，宣判 plaintiff n.原告

defendant adj.辩护的；为自己辩护的n.被告 accuse vt.控告，指控；谴责；归咎于vi.指责；控告 penalty n.罚款，罚金；处罚

trial n.试验；审讯；努力；磨炼adj.试验的；审讯的 preliminary trial初步试验

provision n.规定；条款；准备； 供应品vt.供给…食物及必需品 prohibit vt.阻止，禁止

impartial adj.公平的，公正的；不偏不倚 [ɪm\'pɑrʃəl]

offender n.罪犯；冒犯者；违法者 detain vt.拘留；留住；耽搁

jury n.陪审团；评判委员会adj.应急的shield law新闻保障法

bypass vt.绕开；忽视；设旁路；迂回n.旁路；[公路] 支路 amendment n.修正案；改善；改正 [ə\'mɛndmənt] apprehension n.理解；恐惧；逮捕；忧惧

confess

vt.承认；坦白；忏悔；供认vi.承认；坦白；忏悔；供认 sinful adj.有罪的

convict vt.证明…有罪；宣告…有罪 n.罪犯 set term of / life imprisonment设置期限/无期徒刑

deprive vt.使丧失，剥夺 [dɪ\'praɪv] capital punishment死刑

corporal punishment 体罚；肉刑

criminal n.罪犯adj.刑事的；犯罪的；罪恶的 victim n.受害人；牺牲品；牺牲者

lawsuit n.诉讼（尤指非刑事案件）；诉讼案件 fraud n.欺骗；骗子；诡计 money laundry 洗钱罪

plagiarism n.剽窃；剽窃物 [\'pledʒə\'rɪzəm]

bribe vt.贿赂，收买vi.行贿n.贿赂

scandal n.丑闻；流言蜚语；诽谤；公愤 [\'skændl]

三、高频词：管理类文章

mission n.使命，任务；代表团vt.派遣

objective adj.客观的；目标的 n.目的；目标

priority n.优先；优先权；优先次序；优先考虑的事 director n.主任，主管；导演；人事助理

assessment n.评定；估价

prejudice n.偏见；侵害vt.损害；使有偏见 motivation n.动机；积极性；推动

tactic n.策略，战略adj.按顺序的，依次排列的

aggressive adj.侵略性的；好斗的；有进取心的；有闯劲的 arrogant adj.自大的，傲慢的 [\'ærəɡənt] inspire vt.激发；鼓舞；启示；产生；使生灵感 impetus n.动力；促进；冲力 [\'ɪmpɪtəs] democracy n.民主，民主主义；民主政治 [də\'mɑkrəsi] notorious

adj.声名狼藉的，臭名昭著的 [no\'tɔrɪəs] appraisal n.评价；估价（尤指估价财产，以便征税）；估计 [ə\'prezl] bureaucracy n.官僚主义；官僚机构；官僚政治 [bjʊ\'rɑkrəsi] domain n.领域；域名；产业；地产

supervisor n.监督人，[管理] 管理人；检查员 [\'supɚvaɪzɚ] invoice n.发票；货物；发货单vt.开发票；记清单 receipt n.收到；收据；收入vt.收到[rɪ\'sit] merger n.（企业等的）合并；并购；吸收 [\'mɝdʒɚ] negotiate vt.谈判，商议；转让；越过vi.谈判，交涉 promotion n.提升，晋升；推销，促销；促进；发扬，振兴 tariff n.关税表；收费表vt.定税率；征收关税 [\'tærɪf] discount n.折扣；贴现率 vt.打折扣；将…贴现；贬损；低估；忽视 affiliation n.友好关系；加入；联盟；从属关系 [ə,fɪlɪ\'eʃən] branch vt./vi.分支；出现分歧n.树枝，分枝；分部；支流 [bræntʃ] subordinate n.下属，部属adj.从属的；次要的vt.使…居下位；使…服从[sə\'bɔdɪnet] resentment n.愤恨，怨恨 [rɪ\'zɛntmənt]

evaluation n.评价；[审计] 评估；估价；求值 representative adj.典型的，有代表性的n.代表；典型 [\'rɛprɪ\'zɛntətɪv] receptionist n.接待员；传达员 [rɪ\'sɛpʃənɪst] auditor n.审计员；听者；旁听生

dimensional adj.空间的；尺寸的 [dɪ\'menʃənəl] interpreter n.解释者；口译者；注释器

liability n.责任；债务；倾向；可能性；不利因素 facilitate vt.促进；帮助；使容易[fə\'sɪlə\'tet] status quo n.现状[\'kwəu] pros and cons正反两方面；赞成者和反对者

四、高频词：教育类文章

diploma n.毕业证书，学位证书；公文，文书；奖状vt.发给…毕业文凭[dɪ\'plomə] curriculum n.课程 [kə\'rɪkjələm] scholarship n.奖学金；学识，学问

compulsory courses必修课

optional courses 选修课

extracurricular activity课外活动 bachelor n.学士；单身汉；

master vt.控制；精通n.硕士；主人；大师adj.主人的；主要的；熟练的 graduate vt.授予…学位；分等级vi.毕业n.研究生；毕业生adj.毕业的；研究生的

undergraduate n.大学生；大学肄业生adj.大学生的 lecturer n.讲师，演讲者 associate professor

副教授

tutor vt.辅导；约束n.导师；家庭教师；助教vi.当家庭教师

liberal art文科

offspring n.后代，子孙；产物

descendant adj.下降的；祖传的n.后裔；子孙 nursery / infant / elementary school semester n.学期；半年

seminar n.讨论会，研讨班 [\'sɛmɪnɑr] symposium n.讨论会，座谈会；酒宴，宴会 [sɪm\'pozɪəm] credit n.信用，信誉；贷款；学分；信任；声望vt.信任；把…归给

internship n.实习生；实习期；实习医师职位 faculty n.科，系；能力；全体教员 [\'fæklti] certificate vt.发给证明书；用证书批准n.证书；执照，文凭 [sɚ\'tɪfɪkət] qualification n.资格；条件；限制；赋予资格 enrollment

n.登记；入伍 dropout n.中途退学；辍学学生 syllabus

n.教学大纲，摘要；课程表 questionnaire n.问卷；调查表 thesis n.论文；论点 [\'θisɪs] hypothesis n.假设 [haɪ\'pɑθəsɪs]

adolescent adj.青春期的；未成熟的n.青少年[,ædə\'lɛsnt]

附：常考长词

administration n.管理；行政；实施；行政机构

appropriate adj.适当的；恰当的；合适的vt.占用，拨出 consequence n.结果；重要性；推论

circumstance n.环境，情况；事件；境遇 conservation n.保存，保持；保护

accommodation n.住处，膳宿；调节；和解；预订铺位 fluctuation n.起伏，波动[,flʌktʃʊ\'eʃən] infrastructure n.基础设施；公共建设；下部构造[\'ɪnfrə\'strʌktʃɚ] compensation n.补偿；报酬；赔偿金

contemporary n.同时代的人或东西adj.当代的；同时代的 controversy n.争论；论战；辩论

deliberate adj.故意的；深思熟虑的；从容的vt.仔细考虑；商议 equivalent adj.等价的，相等的；同意义的n.等价物，相等物 interference n.干扰，冲突；干涉

inevitable adj.必然的，不可避免的[ɪn\'ɛvɪtəbl] indispensable adj.不可缺少的；必要的；责无旁贷的n.不可缺少的物或人

incompatible adj.不相容的；矛盾的；不能同时成立的n.互不相容的人或事物 approximate vt./vi.近似；接近；粗略估计adj.近似的；大概的[ə\'prɑksɪmət] superficial adj.表面的；肤浅的 ；表面文章的；外表的；（人）浅薄的[,supɚ\'fɪʃl] subscription n.捐献；订阅；订金；签署[səb\'skrɪpʃən] supplement vt.增补，补充n.增补，补充；补充物；增刊，副刊[\'sʌplɪmənt]

subsequent adj.后来的，随后的 [\'sʌbsɪkwənt] discrimination n.歧视；区别，辨别；识别力

compromise vt.妥协；危害vi.妥协；让步n.妥协，和解；折衷 intervention n.介入；调停；妨碍

alternative adj.供选择的；选择性的；交替的n.二中择一；供替代的选择 distinction n.区别；差别；特性；荣誉、勋章

predominant adj.主要的；卓越的；支配的；有力的；有影响的[prɪ\'dɑmənənt] investigation n.调查；调查研究

permanent adj.永久的，永恒的；不变的n.烫发

orthodox adj.正统的；传统的；惯常的；n.正统的人；正统的事[\'ɔrθədɑks] unprecedented adj.空前的；无前例的 stimulation n.刺激；激励，鼓舞 simultaneous adj.同时的；联立的；同时发生的 [,saɪml\'tenɪəs] institution n.制度；建立；（社会或宗教等）公共机构；习俗 constitution n.宪法；体质；章程；构造；建立，组成；体格 substitution n.代替；[数] 置换；代替物

mechanism n.机制；原理，途径；进程；机械装置；技巧[\'mɛkənɪzəm] fabricate vt.制造；伪造；装配 [\'fæbrɪket] guarantee n.保证；担保；保证人；保证书；抵押品vt.保证；担保 disproportionate adj.不成比例的,不成比例地

**第二篇：新东方,2024英语六级**

2024年春六级1写作范文听力原文及答案

Part I Writing 写作范文

A saying goes that “Forgiveness is the key to action and freedom”.Simple as it sounds, it has an instructive meaning to us all.Without doubt, forgiveness is of much value to both the person who gives it and the person who receives it.As a matter of fact, we human beings are doomed to commit mistakes big or small, now and then.We may be offended by others, and vice versa.The key or the first step you should take is to forgive others.There’re numerous examples to illustrate the significance of forgiveness at work or in study.For example, if one of your friends did something wrongly and offended you, you’d better forgive him or her.Only after forgiving him can you be relieved of the bad feelings between you two and feel free to taste the sweetness of friendship.Based on what’s been analyzed above, forgive others in due time and you’ll have the freedom to go forward and take action to create a more beautiful life for yourself and the people around you.Therefore, every one of us should keep this in mind: forgiveness is the first step for us to get over something unpleasant happening to us and move on in our life.Part II Listening Comprehension 听力原文

Section A Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations.At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions.Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once.After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C)and D).Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.Conversation One

M: It was my birthday yesterday, and it caused me to reflect on what I’ve learned about life.W: What’s the result?

M: Nothing of much significance.But I asked people on my Facebook page what they’ve thought about life on their birthdays.I got a wonderfully long list of wise and inspiring responses.W: I want to know what they told you.M: Their responses are very helpful if you long to create a happier and healthier life.W: I think a happy life is what every one of us long for.1 / 8

M: Sure.I myself find they’re very useful.The first tip is about stress management.W: Living in a fast-paced society, like everyone else, I constantly feel under stress.I want to know how to handle it.M: Ok, stress may cause a shocking number of health problems.It causes us to age faster, and makes us feel anxious, fearful and irritable.First, you’re supposed to recognize the signs of stress in your own body and mind.W: I’m afraid it’s hard for me to do that.And then?

M: Then, you can take actions to fight against stress.Such as, you can do physical exercise, play whatever ball games you like, or just go out for a long walk.W: Very good.I decided to pick up jogging first thing tomorrow.M: The next tip is “Don’t try to be someone else”.W: That sounds philosophical!M: Many of us grew up focusing on what other people thought we should do.So, in some sense, we live on others’ will.W: I myself am such a person, always trying to live up to my parents’ expectations.M: Many people just feel desperate about their present careers.But, they have to stick to the job in order to put food on the table.It’s high time that they think about their own wishes and take steps to change it.W: Yes, only after we know what we really want in life, may we feel better.Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.1.How did the man get a list of tips on living a happier life? 2.What might stress lead up to? 3.What will the woman most probably do to relieve her stress? 4.Why do some people feel hopeless about their present careers?

Conversation Two

W: Finding employment is crucial in this highly competitive society.So, as we can see, our high school students choose their ideal university with an eye on getting employment after graduation from college.It sounds a pragmatic strategy in my eyes.M: I think it’s beyond criticism.After all, after high school students enter college and finish college in four years, almost all of them will have to enter the real world, work, establish a family, support the family, and live in the real world.W: Yeah, no doubt about that.But, good news is that, more often than not, people who have graduated from college are more likely to be employed than those who have not.It’s the same result reached by many researches and many surveys.M: Yes, I read a report stating that the unemployment rate for those with a four-year bachelor’s degree is just 2.7%, much lower than the national unemployment rate of 4.9% for all workers.2 / 8

W: Yes, that’s true.In contrast to college graduates, the unemployment rate for people with a regular high school diploma is a great deal higher, reaching 5.2%.M: I believe there’re some college graduates who can’t find employment.It’s common sense that not all college students can get well equipped with necessary skills when in college.How about the unemployment rate of college graduates? W: Among college graduates, the unemployment rate varies greatly depending on major.The unemployment rate for those who majored in certain subjects such as public policy and social psychology is higher than the national jobless rate.However, the rate is 1% less than the figure for others who majored in nuclear technology.M: So, it’ll be better for college students to major in fields which have a broader prospect for employment.Even before entering college, choosing a major is of much significance.They should pay special attention to that.Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.5.What do high school students have in mind when choosing an ideal university? 6.What’s mentioned of people with a bachelor’s degree? 7.What’s said of people with a high school diploma? 8.Which major sees its graduates facing the highest unemployment rate?

Section B Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages.At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions.Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once.After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C)and D).Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.Passage One

Parents are often just as guilty of spending too much time checking smartphones and e-mail—and the consequences for their children can be troubling.Face-to-face interactions are the primary way children learn.And if that’s not happening, children are missing out on important development milestones.When parents focus on their digital world first, ahead of their children, there can be deep emotional consequences for the child, psychologist Catherine Steiner says.“We are behaving in ways that certainly tell children they don’t matter, they’re not interesting to us, they’re not as compelling as anybody, anything that may interrupt our time with them,” she says.In her research, she interviewed 1,000 children between the ages of 4 and 18, asking them about their parents’ use of mobile devices.The language that came up over and over and over again, she says, was “sad, mad, angry and lonely.” One 4-year-old boy called his dad’s smartphone a “stupid phone.” Others recalled joyfully throwing their parent’s phone into the

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toilet, putting it in the oven or hiding it.There was one girl who said, “I feel like I’m just boring.I’m boring my dad because he will take any text, any call, anytime!”

Steiner says we don’t know exactly how much these mini moments of disconnect between a parent and child affect the child in the long term.But based on the stories she hears, she suggests that parents think twice before picking up a mobile device when they’re with their kids.Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.9.According to Catherine Steiner, what’s the consequence of parents’ overusing smartphones? 10.Why did the 4-year-old boy call his dad’s smartphone a “stupid phone”? 11.What’s Steiner’s suggestion for parents?

Passage Two

Even though a huge amount of research was carried out on brain activity during sleep, researchers say much less is known about the moments just before we enter sleep.“Some people fall asleep very quickly, others take a long, long time,” says Charles Burgerman, one of Cambridge’s Gates Scholars, funded by a foundation set up by Bill Gates.He has the unusual task of watching people fall asleep for a living.This “transition” usually lasts between five and 20 minutes, he says.But the behaviour within this time can be very different.For some, going into sleep is a smooth, uninterrupted descent.But others have more turbulence in the journey.“Others begin to get sleepy and then come back to alertness,” he says.They seem to “go back and forth” between the urges to sleep and stay awake, in a much more fitful, stop-start entry into sleep.His research focuses how this pre-sleep phase might be linked to accidents and people making dangerous mistakes.This could happen during the day while someone is working.They might appear to be awake and functioning, but if they begin to cross the threshold of sleep there are going to be significant risks.“If you’re doing some boring tasks, you might not really go into deep sleep.But you’d be in this sleepy period.You would know you’re not alert, that you’re drifting off,” says Mr Burgerman, “It’s not only a safety concern for tasks such as driving, but for anything where concentration and decision-making are important.”

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.12.What is mentioned of the time just before people enter sleep? 13.If people have problems with sleep, what will they probably do? 14.What’s the goal of Burgerman’s research?

15.If people are in the sleepy period, what should they avoid doing?

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Section C Directions: In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions.The recordings will be played only once.After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C)and D).Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.I recently took my daughter to see the recently released Disney film The Good Dinosaur, a computer-animated adventure, which used to be known as a cartoon.It is rated as a parent-guided film, but my daughter loves that movie.At first glance, I thought the film was beautifully animated with a likable main character, the young dinosaur Arlo, and his human, but lively Spot, a child who has lost his family.Settling in for a 3-D experience of a coming of age story, I was most shocked to see these awful scenes: death of a beloved parent, fierce and wild creatures, and the violence of nature in the form of landslides, hurricanes, and lightning, all of which gave me pause that I’d made the right decision to take my child.I was further shocked to find my six-year-old daughter in tears halfway through the movie, the liquid drops of her sorrow sliding down underneath her thick-rimmed viewing glasses.What were the filmmakers thinking in making this emotional violence of a movie and promoting it to young kids? I love most Disney films, but why do they feel the need to start each of their recent films with death scenes that create tears of the young moviegoers.A small child secure in her parent or guardian’s love, should never see a prolonged, intense scene of a man, mouse, girl, or dinosaur losing a parent—and in this case, being responsible for a parent’s death—without a warning and notes for discussion.Watching my daughter repeatedly sob, “Daddy, he lost his daddy,” while I stroked her shoulders and said, “I know sweetie.I know,” broke my heart.The father doesn’t even die for a good reason.He perishes pushing his son to be brave by going out into the wilderness in the midst of a storm.The filmmakers then cruelly bring him back in a dream sequence only to have him disappear.If the idea is meant to intentionally tell our kids, “Buck up, it’s a tough world out there,” I think that’s the wrong message.Our kids will learn that all too soon.In the meantime, any movie that has a high level of intensity when it comes to death scenes, bullying, loneliness, and violence, should be considered very unsuitable for young ones.I hate the feeling of being manipulated to tears and fight it at every turn, but children are the most susceptible.So, here’s my plea to filmmakers: Please don’t make our children cry with your filmmaking tricks.16.Who is the main character of the film concerned in the recording? 17.What was the speaker most shocked to see in the film? 18.What does the speaker think Disney fails to do?

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19.Why does the speaker think it’s wrong for a film to tell kids the cruelty of the real world?

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.Scientists say there needs to be more research into the impact of plastic pollution on whale sharks, and whales.A study, in the journal Trends in Ecology and Evolution, says the creatures may be swallowing hundreds of tiny bits of plastic a day.Microplastic pollution has the potential to further reduce the population sizes of the large sea creatures, they say.Yet, there is very little research being carried out into the risks.Researchers from the US, Australia and Italy looked at data on threats to large sea creatures from microplastics.These small plastic pieces less than five millimetres long can be harmful to the ocean and aquatic life.“The full magnitude of risks of ingesting microplastics are yet to be fully investigated,” said Elitza Germanov, one of the researchers.Possible risks include reduced nutritional uptake and damage to the digestive system when microplastics are taken in, she said.In addition, toxin exposure through plastic intake could affect many biological processes, such as growth and reproduction, putting sea creature populations “under even more strain”, she added.The study argues that large whale sharks or whales, many of which are “beautiful and economically important species”, should be given the priority for further research into risks from microplastics.Sharks or whales swallow hundreds of cubic metres of water a day to capture their food from water, and may take in microplastics during the process.Studies have shown chemicals associated with plastics in the bodies of whale sharks and fin whales.“Our studies on whales confirmed exposure to toxic chemicals, indicating that these big sea creatures are taking up microplastics in their feeding grounds,” said co-researcher Professor Maria Fossi.“Exposure to these plastic-associated toxins poses a major threat to the health of these animals since it can alter the hormones, which regulate the body’s growth and development, metabolism, and reproductive functions, among other things.”

Whale sharks feeding in the Sea of Cortez are estimated to ingest under 200 pieces of plastic per day.Fin whales in the Mediterranean Sea are thought to be swallowing closer to 2,000 microplastic particles per day.The researchers say there have been reports of 800kg of plastic found in the dead body of a stranded whale in France and another in Australia contained six square metres of plastic sheeting as well as 30 whole plastic carrier bags.“It is worth highlighting that utilising these magnificent species, such as whale sharks, and whales to gain the attention of and engage with communities, policy makers and managers will go far to enhance management of entire marine ecosystems,” said Ms Germanov.20.According to Elitza Germanov, what’s the purpose of her research?

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21.According to Maria Fossi, how does microplastic pollution affect the health of large sea animals? 22.How much plastic was found in the dead body of a whale in France?

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.Enrolling in online college does offer a variety of significant advantages over attending traditional campuses.The convenience of learning at home has been a major selling point for studying online.You can roll out of bed and go to class in your pajamas without any funny looks to others’ eyes.You can attend class anywhere a computer can go—at home, a library, internet cafe or while traveling internationally.Online college classes are designed to fit your needs, while allowing you to continue working and keeping an eye on your other obligations.The idea is to easily blend education into your routine life, no matter what circumstances you are in.In fact, the majority of students at online colleges are working professionals, young and old, looking for a way to switch fields, advance their careers or broaden their education.Online schools also give you the option of part-time or full-time learning, as well as a flexible schedule and reasonable demands.Although there are still deadlines and you must submit work online, you can attend class and do your schoolwork anytime, anywhere.The quality of education at online colleges has continued to improve, and they have become an increasingly popular option.In the current economic recession, an increasing number of students are turning to online education.Higher fuel costs and rising unemployment have pushed more people to go after online education.Stronger demand for online education has resulted in better quality offerings.In a 2024 study by the National Survey of Student Engagement, freshmen and senior online students were more likely than classroom-based students to take part in course activities that challenged them intellectually.They have more chances to participate in discussions about different cultures.They also have deeper approaches to learning in their course work.On top of what’s been discussed above, another benefit of online education is affordability.In some cases, you can get the same quality education for a lot less money than from traditional colleges.Online students save thousands of dollars every semester in housing fees, commuting costs and other campus expenses that people who are enrolled in traditional colleges have to pay.Besides that, online courses have competitive tuition rates, and numerous scholarships, grants and student loans are available to help meet the cost for college education.According to an article in U.S.News & World Report, increased competition among online colleges has prompted a rise in the quality of programs offered and a significant drop in tuition prices.23.What’s the selling point for studying online?

24.What’s mentioned of the majority of students at online colleges? 25.What has pushed more people to choose online education?

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听力部分

1.D

2.B

3.A

4.B 11.B

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A 26.I 27.M 28.H 29.B 30.C

31.N 32.E 33.F 34.D 35.L Section B 36.F 37.E 38.N 39.G 40.L 41.H 42.J 43.K 44.I 45.B

Section C 46.A 47.C 48.B 49.B 50.D 51.C 52.C 53.A 54.B 55.D

Part IV Translation

China’s craze for personal live-streaming runs far deeper, into third-tier cities and remote rural areas where the internet is the one and only fun and cheap place to hang out.These personal broadcasts are not simply videos that fans watch, but more interactive experiences.The fans make requests, chat with their idols and give them virtual gifts.Many of those watching are small-time live-streamers themselves.They are turning each other into mass entertainment.It is a big and growing business.China’s live-streaming industry more than doubled in size last year, with revenues of around $3 billion.More than 100 companies now offer the service and provide the platform for performers in exchange for a handsome share of their earnings.5.D

6.A

7.B

8.C 9.B

10.A

20.D 12.C

13.B

14.D

15.C 16.B

17.D

18.A

19.B 21.A

22.B 23.D

24.A

25.B

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**第三篇：新东方英语六级听**

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/

（一）概述：

一。六级词汇：

六级词汇题为30分钟内15分，平均30秒/1道题，正确率如果要达到80%，则错题个数要控制

在6道之内。六级考查词汇中包括30%的四级词汇。六级比四级多出的1226个词汇中，常考

词汇有约500个，每次再加20%的新词作为出题的新范围。那么，历年试题中总会有一些重

复出现的词语，复习时可按历年试题的词汇部分，找寻规律，记忆单词和词组。

二。考试时间分布：9：15—9：35 ：听力；9：35—10：10 ：阅读；

10：10—10：25 ：词汇；10：25—10：40 ：改错/简

短回答问题/完形填空；

10：40—10：50 ：涂卡；10：50—11：20 ：作文。

其中词汇部分的时间依个人情况而定，标准30分钟，可在15~30之内调节；若词汇很有把握，不如将剩余时间分给阅读，争取阅读的高分，或者给作文。合理调整时间分配也是必要的考试技巧。

（二）考点：

一。主要考点：

1。难词辨意。找题目中的关键词。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 2。短语搭配。

3。近义词辨析。许多英文词汇的中文解释相差不多，可联系其英文解释，或者看中文解释

中括号里面的内容。

4。形近易混词。一般四个选项中有最为相象的两个词，答案就在这两个词中间。但是也有

例外。

二。词汇的记忆：

1。正确的读音；看其英文解释及其典型例句。

2。词根词缀记忆法，与形象化相结合。

3。在语境当中记忆；生活中学英文。

4。在阅读当中达到反复和熟练。

5。个性化记忆方法。发展自己的想象力，结合读音，词形来记忆。例如：bride，“b”读

音“不”，“ride”义为“骑”，不骑就是坐轿子，为新娘；groom，“g”读音“给”，“room”义为“房子”，则提供房子的为新郎。

三。词根词缀：

soph（wise智慧）：sophism 诡辩，sophomore 大二学生，philosophy 哲学，zoophilis t 动物保护者

con—com（together一起）：coincidence con（together/ fully）：contact；

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ tact（touch）：contact lens隐形眼镜；intact 未开化；

clude（close关上）：exclude 排除，除去；include 包括；exclusive 独占的，排他的，仅仅的；preclude 阻止，排除；

sub（under在下面）：subscribe 同意/付款，捐助/订阅；subway 地铁；submit 提交；

scribe（write写）：subscribe；describe 描述；ascribe；prescribe 开处方；

cur（to run）：excursion 远足，游览；recur 重现，再发生；precursor 前驱，前辈；

incursion入侵，侵犯；

duce（lead）：produce；reduce；introduce；seduce；

cide（cut）：decide；pesticide；suicide 自杀；

nov（new）：lenovo 联想；novel 新意的/小说；innovation 革新，创新；

inter（相互的）：interchange；interview；review；preview；

volv（）：revolve 围绕；evolve 演化；

liter（letter）：literal；

verge（incline）：perge；converge；

seque（to follow）：subsequent；consequence；

duplicate；dual；du——two

pel（drive赶）：repel 抗御，击退，驱除；compel 迫使，强迫；expel 逐出去，开除；

impel 推进；propel 驱动；

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ verse（turn）：reverse 颠倒，反转；adverse 不利的，有害的；inverse相反的，对立 的；subvert颠覆，破坏；introvert 内向的；extrovert 外向的；anniversary 周年；

trans（across跨越）：transmit（病）传播，传送，发送（信号）；transaction 交易，业务；transition 过渡，转变；transform 改革，改造；transfer 调动，移动，转会

；transient 短暂的，瞬间的；

scend（）：ascend；descend；

fect（do）：defect 缺陷；affect ；infect ；perfect ；

press（压）：impress 留有印象；express 表达；depress 沮丧；compress 压缩，受压

迫；

ject（jet喷射）：projector 投影仪；eject 弹射；inject 注射；objection 反对；

lect（chose）：collect 收集；elect 选择；select 选项；recollect 回忆；

fess（说）：confess 坦言，倾诉；professor 教授；convince（vin：win）使信服；

pose（put）：compose 合成；expose 姿势；impose 施加；dispose 处理；

dis（分散）：dispose；dismiss；disappear；

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ rupt（break）：interrupt 中断；abrupt 突然的；erupt 喷发；corrupt 腐败；（cor：

完全的）

mit（send）：emit；transmit；

ob（against）；e（out）；de（down/out）；re（again/back）；pre（before）；ex（out）；in（in/into）；

四。重要词汇。

1，adhere to [坚持（观点，信仰）；粘住stick sth.by glue ；遵守（法律，法规）；

]，conform to（遵守；适应适合），comply with（遵守）；

appropriately（适当，恰当），toss（抛，扔：toss a coin），2，glance（扫一眼，看一眼）/glimpse（扫一眼）/peer（由于近视，看不清而凝视）/g

aze（由于感兴趣而盯着看）/scan（浏览，快读；细看，审视，扫描）/glare（瞪眼，怒

目而视）/gape（瞪着看，由于吃惊或惊吓）/peep（偷窥）；

obscure（晦涩的，模糊的），reproduction，decline[（国力）的衰落；（数字，指标，比率）下降，下跌；婉拒；]，deprive（deprive sb.of sth.），exclusive，shrink（缩水，比原来少），More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 3，介词+名词+介词（词组意义在于名词）：with the exception of（除了）/with the

purpose of（目的是）/with reference to（谈及，提及，关于）/with a view to（为了，以„为目的）；

hamper =hinder（妨碍，阻碍），propel（驱动），4，以trans为词根的词，总会放在一起考形近易混词，不会单个考。

5，resort（依靠，依赖，求助于；+to：resort to arms/force使用武力）/grant（同意，给予；grant sth）/afford（买得起；afford to经受得住，承担得起）/entitle [（法

律方面）赋予„权利资格；be entitled to/intodoing sth.]；

conspicuous（杰出的，明显的），gloomy（阴暗的，忧郁的；take a gloomy view of s

th.），authentic（真的，可靠的，真迹的），in terms of（从„方面来说，根据„，在

某方面），contaminate（污染，毒害），trivial（不重要的；琐屑的），compliant =

obedient（顺从的），vulnerable（脆弱的，易受攻击的），indignation（愤怒，愤慨），in case（万一），at a loss（不知所措的），scratch（抓；擦；乱写乱画），ascri

be = attribute to（归因于），dilemma（困境；prisoner dilemma囚徒困境），profou

nd（深奥的，深远的；profound effect），formidable（难以对付的，可怕的），More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ incre

asingly（逐渐地，与日俱增地），deteriorate（变质，恶化），fluctuate（价格等波动），coincide（时间，空间上巧合），6，advocate（提倡；鼓吹）/ allege（声称；硬说）/ address（演说；向„致辞）/ an

nounce（宣布，宣告）

7，模版题。有几个大词作为选项：spontaneously（自发地，无意识地），simultaneous

ly（同时地，同步地），homogeneously（同性地；同类地），instantaneously（瞬间地，即刻地），contemporarily（同时代地，同代地），anonymous（匿名地），一般会在前

三个选项中出题，D选项会掉换，但不作为答案。

六级听力理解：

（一）题型：

1，小对话。分数10\*1=10；

2，短文。与四级相比文章长，涉及范围广，难度加深；

3，听写。分为两种：A spot题型，考的机率很小；B compond题型，常考。

（二）十种小对话题型：

1，人物态度意图题。其中“中but”题型尤为重要。例如：一般会提问：What „„mean？

How does sb.feel？对话中：“A：„„。B：„„，but„X„。”则在but

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 之后的X部分大

多会出题，应注意。

2，异义解释题。联系在第六部分的词组，记住其实际代表的意义。例如：burn the midn

ight oil不能理解为“烧午夜的油”，而是“熬夜”的意思；geta smell of midnight

oil不是“闻到午夜的油的味道”而是形容文章等写的不好；chase rainbows表面上看是

“追彩虹”，其实是“走神”的意思。

3，对话场景。

4，人物关系。

5，人物职业。

6，细节列举。一般考后一个细节，记笔记由为重要。

7，中心思想题。头重题。

8，数字价格运算题。一般是在shopping场景中出现。涉及加减运算，extra，plus，save，spare；又如discount 30%意为“打七折”。

9，时间加减运算。例如，开车时，计算频率，首发车时间，特殊日期发车时间；有关手表 的问题，手表永远不会准。

10，人物动作题。如问What happened to sb.？则涉及动作的执行者及其结果；还会有新

闻出现，一般会是灾难性的事件，问题中常含有what，when，where，who，8

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ why，how等。

（三）十种对话场景：

一。CAMPUS校园：

1，选课。作业多：heaveyassignment书单（永远读不完）：readinglist学分：

credit学分时：credithour

讨论课：lesson—seminar必修课：requiredcourse

2，考试。期末考（总决赛）：finals期中：mid-terms小考，随堂测验：quiz 及格

分数：passingscore

aceit = get a full score（满分）

3，论文。论文（总）：paper 包括：A小论文：essay B 中型论文（研究生毕业）：th

esis C 大论文（博士）：dissertation最后期限：deadline拖延：putoff

熬夜：burnthemidnightoil申请延期：askforextension

4，学生。大学生：undergraduate 大一：freshmen 大二：sophomore 大三：juni

or 大四：senior

研究生学位：Masterdegree 博士：Doctor 文凭：diploma

5，学费。学费：tuition 奖学金：scholarship 全额奖学金：fullscholarship 失去资格：disquality 助教：teachingassistant 贷款：loan 6，打工。part-timejob 刷盘人：dishwasher busboy人手： hands 7，住宿。宿舍：dorm 存在问题：neighbor，noisy 公寓（贵，要合租）：

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ apart

ment 问题： roommate，smoker，non-smoker房子（带有花园和泳池的，很贵）

：house 健身房：gym，workout inthegym 自助食堂：cafeteria 二。WORKPLACE工作。

1，找工作。jobapplicant 拒绝：turn„down 理由：lackofexperience 面

试：jobinterview 旅行社：

travelagency

2，开除。sached /You\'re sacked/fired/dismissed。下岗：You\'relaidoff。辞职

：resignone\'spost(大词)撤职：removesb.from „position / replacesb.3，提升。promotion 顶头上司：immediateboss 加薪：raise / get araise 三。餐馆。

1，点单，投诉。点单：order — menu甜品，甜点：dessert特价菜，特色菜：s

pecial甜圈：doughnut凉菜：salad 调味汁：dressing投诉：makeacom plaint

2，付帐。当桌分帐：goDutch（荷兰）分帐单：let\'ssplitit/thecheck/bil l.请客：onone\'streat小费：tip(补充：tips：建议；贴士，士多)

3，人物。新郎，贴身男仆，车夫：groom 伴郎：bestman 伴娘：bride\'smaid 新

婚夫妇：newly-weds 四。图书馆。

1，借书。保留：putonreserve书面许可：writtenpermission外借（放出

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 去）：let„out

2，杂志：magzine 过期杂志：backnumber 最新一期：latestnumber 3，还书。过期：overdue 到期：due 罚款：fine ：chargesb.afine 五。医院。

骨折的病人：fracturedankle 急诊室：emergency 集中特护病房：ICU：intensiv

ecareunit 感冒：flu发烧：fever 咳嗽：cough 心脏病：heartattack

治疗手段：treatment 六。BANK银行。

银行：bank— 旅行支票：traveller\'scheck —护照：passport对帐单：statemen t 赤字，透支：inthered开户：opena „account存款：deposit存折：

bankbook 七。电话场景。

1，电话。phonebox 投币： coin，slotmachine

2，服务。在服务区：inservice占线：busy/engaged别挂断：holdthel ine挂断某人的电话：hang uponsb.切断（线路）：cutoff 3，打进来：in-coming打出去电话：out-going 八。机场场景。

晚点了：behindtheschedule 准时：onschedule取消掉了：flightis canceled 推迟：delay订光了：bebooked 坠机：aircrash失物招领

处：lost-and-found行李寄存处：left-luggage 九。租房。

租约：lease 漏水：leak建筑公司：roofingcompany寒流：coldspell

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 电暖气：heater电工：electracian停电：blackout 盗窃：theft闯

入：breakinto搬家公司：movingcompany 十。POSTOFFICE邮局。

发电报：sendacable超重：overweight ——extrapostage

（四）听写的重要性：

一。分类：A.spot（不常考）：250—300字短文听写填空，10\*1=10。

B.compound（常考）：7个单词空+3个长句，0.5\*7+2\*2+2.5\*1=1 0。

二。看，猜，听，记。看：scan，浏览短文；猜：联系空前后单词词组猜测所填词的词性

；听：精听，认真；记：速记，通常记单词的前四个字母。最后检查，尤为重要的是语法

错误。

三。听音时注意：

1，介词。连读对象 in：comein / getin；on：workon / geton；at：goodat / endat；of：kindof。

2，冠词。易漏掉

3，代词。连读对象，失去爆破：it：get it back—get i（t）back；them：beat

them，likehim。

4，近音异形词。often—orphen

5，同音。用语法检查：two—to—too，know—no，cell—sell。

6，特殊。连读中加音现象：justdoit，seeit

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 同化：couldyou，getyou，略读：Goodday！—G\'day！

7，单词拼写。

8，名词单复数。

9，单词的大小写。

10，动词的时态，语态。

四。可用做听写材料的Passage短文：

90.1.Passage1，91.1.Passage2，94.1.P3，95.6.P3，96.1.P2，96.6.P2，97.1.P1，97.6.P2，98.1.P1，98.6.P2，99.1.P1，00.1.P1，00.6.P3，01.6.P3，02.1.P3，02.6.P2，02.12.P3。

（五）PASSAGE：

一。题型。

1，主旨题。一般占30% A。在短文开头：例如在第一句出现topicidea/ theme等；

B。在短文末尾：例如末句有learn/convey/As

a result„/On the whole„/In conclusion„/All in all„/Last but not least„等短

语。此时应注意，而且答案一般不为陈述句，而带有must，should等说教意味。

2，细节题。一般占到60%左右。

一般围绕人物，事件，时间等有如下关系：

人 事

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 时间

职业地点

而其中仍包括：A偏于主旨细节题：例如出现according to„X/due to„X/result in„X/

„X„result from/等一般问原因细节题，则答案关键在于文章中的X部分。

B目的细节题：有如：to X/in order to X/the perpo se is X„等

C 异义解释题：有些词组出现时，并不代表其表面意义，短文中一般会接着给出解释。

若无，则须背记带有异义的词组。

二。解题小技巧。

1，negative thinking

2，含有change的一般为正确答案：（一般只有一个选项含有该词义）：/ alter/ postpo

ne/ put off/ turn…into / convert/ transform/ modifye

3，概括的是答案，具体的不是（适用于passage中的主旨题）；去一，三选一。

4，片尾主旨题，一般深刻的结论是答案，肤浅的不是。

5，对于相似或相反选项：A小对话中，正确答案为其中之一；B短文当中，都不是正确答案。

6，带有感情能够色彩的，有肯定和否定的，涉及范围方面的，选少数项。适用于小对话中

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 的人物主旨态度题，但是切记慎用！

7，找主线。短文都会有一个文章主旨，注意找寻其主题语言。

（六）异义词组。

A。accompany（隐含乐器 piano）appeal to（与a pill的读音类似，而意为“吸引”）a

far cry from（与„相差甚远）a must（必需的事物）all ears（形容听的很仔细）

as„as„：as fit as a fiddle（像小提琴一样健康）and how！（表示同意）at a loss

（不知所措）aroundthecorner（某事情要来了）a phone call away（随叫随到，表

示非常愿意帮忙）

B。beside oneself（几乎疯狂，表狂喜或大悲）break out in a rash（出麻疹）by and

large=in general（总体来说）be done/through with=finish（完成）be in the dark（在黑暗中，蒙在鼓里，完全不知情）behind the schedule（）bent on sth.=be suppo

sed to do sth.（下决心做某事）believe it or not（信不信由你，一般否定）book up（订光了）

C。call it a day（）cut down on sth.（削减，例如面包/开支）come down with（病倒

了）come over（过来，到某人家里）cost sb.an arm and a leg（形容某事物特别的昂

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 贵）cut it out（闭嘴）

D。die out（灭绝）drop sb.off（踩一脚）drop in on sb.（顺路拜访某人）drop at

some place（顺路去某地）do with（用„凑合）do without（没有„也能凑合）dont lo

ok at me！（别指望我！）dont tell me！（你还说呢！形容情况更糟）drop sb up the

wall（使某人发疯）

E。every so often（偶尔，偶然）=every once in a while

F。fall back on sb.（转而求助某人）fall flat（泡汤，告吹）be fed up with（对某

事极度厌倦）finish up（吃光，完成，以„结束）for nothing（免费的）

G。get away with sth.（做某事（坏事）不受惩罚）get back to sb.（在和某人联系）

get nowhere with（一筹莫展，毫无进展）get out of the wrong side of one\'s bed（形容心情糟糕，不顺利）go about sth.（开始做某事）go ahead with（继续）

H。have a way with（擅长某事）have the finally say（有最终决定权）have had it

with sth.（处境好/糟）have one\'s hands full（某人总是很忙）head and shoulders（比别人高一筹）hold out for sth.（坚持要某物）hold up（耽搁了某事物）

I。I have seen worse.（表示同情）in shape（有型）out of shape（没型）in good/b lack/blue/nomood（有好/不好/忧郁/没心情）„in commen（共同的）in

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ themiddle

of sth.（正在做某事）in vain（徒劳，白白）

K。keep an eye on sb.（监视，留意某人）see eye to eye with sb.on sth（在某问题

上完全同意某人）keep to oneself（闷在心里）kill time=fool around=trainspotting（消磨时间）

L。lay off（裁员，解雇）light schedule（日程安排宽松）look sharp！（赶快！）lo

ok up to sb.（尊敬。尊重某人）

M。make ends meet（收支相抵）make it to（完成某事）make difference（有影响，有

关系）make up one\'s mind（下决心）meet each other half way（妥协，互让一步）mi

ght as well do sth（倒不如做某事好了）move on to（进一步讨论某事）

N。now that=since

O。on earth（究竟）on edge（紧张）on short notice（一经通知就„）on top of（一

清二楚，完全掌握）

P。place the call（打电话）play it by ear（见机行事，随机应变）put up with sb.（忍受某人）

R。reguardless of（不管，不顾）raise the roof（吵翻天）hit the ceiling（非常生

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 气，暴跳如雷）rule out（排除）resign one\'s post（辞职）run out of（用完了，用光

了）

S。see to（关照某事）slip one\'s mind（忘的一干二净）should know better than to

do sth.（应该知道不去做某事）stick to（忠于„；坚持„）

T。take a rain check（改期进行）take one\'s time（慢慢来）take one\'s place（替代

某人）the reverse is also true=vice versa（反之亦然）take sth.up（从事某事）

U。under the weather（身体不舒服，生病了）up in the air（悬而未决）up to sb.（由某人决定）

W。without fail（无一例外）

Y。You\'re telling me？（还用你说吗？）

（七）总结：

9月20号考试的同学，每周的听力练习为2套六级+3套TOEFL，并记忆其中的单词和词组；听

写每周两次；每天保持听音1~1.5—2小时；距离考试一周时，看错题，泛听六级真题。可

根据自己的情况，在考试前做预热，以达到在考试中的最好状态。

六级阅读与简答题：

（一）阅读：

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 一。与四级阅读的区别：

1。词汇量不同。六级比四级要多出1226个单词。

2。阅读速度不同。四级为50个词/1分钟，六级为70个词/1分钟。阅读要保证至多在45分钟

之内完成，才有可能拿取高分。

3。提问方式不同。六级的文章注重是的是上下文之间的逻辑，其逻辑性比较强，但是一

般会九曲十八弯，尤其是在有转折的地方会出题。阅读时应把握好上下文的前后联系及其

有转折的地方，弄清其逻辑关系，问题也就迎刃而解了。

4。难句的不同。六级的句子要长，难，要理解句子，就要找准其谓语。六级难句主要有五

种，易出题。

五种难句类型：1，双重否定句；2，有言外之意的句子；3，结尾有转折关系的句子；

4，有矛盾关系的句子；5，有类比关系的句子。

五种题型：1，主旨题；2，细节题；3，推断题；4，词汇题；5，态度题。

二。做题步骤：1，扫描题干，找关键词，30秒；

2，浏览文章，5分钟；浏览文章时应注意：A 段落主旨，全文主旨

；

B 细节要标号，人物，年代要标注；在some,several,a number of出现后的句子多为并列句

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ C 关注文章中的转折连词，代词。把握文章的逻辑结构，转折处易出题。

3，细节定位，答主旨，态度题；

4，用感觉和技巧排除错误选项。

三。五种题型：

1。细节题。1，题干和原文同义词转化，为正确答案特征。

2，定位词所在句是首选句子；若不是，则再继续向下找1~2句。

3，题目与原文有很大联系。

4，有几个非常好或者难词的同义转化，则为答案所具特征。

5，词性的转化也是正确答案的特征。

对应题目：89年6 月40题；90年1月21题；91.6.，36题；95.1.，27题；96.6.，32题；

97.6.，26题。

2。主旨题。1，首段第一句为首选句；若无，则看首段末句，尤其带有的句子，可能为新

老观点交替。

2，若首段没有，则找全文最后一句。

3，若首末段都无，则看每一段段落主旨叠加。

4，若文章是提出，分析问题，则主旨是把问题罗列上去。97.1.，25题；

5，若文章是提出，分析，解决问题，则住址为解决问题。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 对应题目：A，文章中有主旨句的：89.6.21题；91.6.，40题；94.1.，40题；95.1.，30题

；95.6.，25题

B，各段段主旨叠加的：90.1.，24题；91.6.，22题；94.1.，23题

；95.6.，25，31题；96.1.，25题；96.6.，25题；97.1.，35，40题。

3。词汇题。1，上下文找关系。

2，四个选项依次代入题目作比较。

3，根据词根，词缀辨别其意。

对应题目：89.6.30题；90.1.，33题；93.6.，24，37题；94.1.，24，33题；95.1.，2

7，31题；95.6.，26题；96.1.，28题；96.6.，38题；97.1.，33题；98.1.，31题。

4。带有conclude推断题。有2/3问因果关系，且一般问原因。1/3为infer，imply，题联系

五种句型。

1，若为前两题，则看首段的首，末句。

2，若为后三题，则看末段的首，末句。

3，若是从类比关系的句子中推断，则要从整体考虑，而不是从某一

条中推出来。95.1.，23题；95.6.，23题；

对应题目：93.6.，35题；94.1.，30，38题；98.1.，40题。

5。态度题。观点有正负两面，positive，negative，neutral，但要注意有中庸观点的。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/

不作为答案的有：overenthusiastic过分狂热的；suspicious怀疑的；cautious警惕的；

indifferent漠不关心的；tolerant忍受的；

对应题目：89.6.25题；91.6.，34题；93.6.，26题；94.1.，37题；95.1.，40题；97.1.，36，39题。

四。五种句子：

1，双重否定句。对应句子与题目：1，年月第4篇首段二行However开始的句子，36题；

2，91.6.第3篇末段第2句There are„，35题；

3，93.6.第3篇首段第2句I can\'t think of„，32题；

4，96.1.第2篇末段末句it cannot be said„，29题；

5，96.6.第1篇第3段中间because the latter does not „，22题；

2，结尾有转折关系的句子。对应：1，90.1.第4篇末句，40题；2，90.1.第1篇末句，23题

；

3，90.1.第2篇末句，29题； 4，93.6.第1篇末句，25题；

5，97.1.第2篇末句，30题；6，More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 94.1.第1篇末句，25题。

3，有言外之意的句子。对应：1，91.6.第3篇第2段It would have„the way ahead.，32 题；

2，95.1.第1篇首段末句Furthermore„，22题；

3，97.1.第1篇第3段But it\'s disturbin g „procedures.，22题；

4，96.6.第2篇第5段Having made „evid ence.，28题；

5，年月第4篇第2段第3句From costing „

expensive.，38题；

6，93.6.第2篇末段倒数第2句We need to know„the earth.，30题。

4，有类比关系的句子。大于50%出题。

对应：1，95.6.第1篇第2段前5行We have only„drama tic changes.，23题；

2，96.6.第3篇第3段中间Yet when we as k„至段末+末段首句，33题；

3，94.1.第1篇首段整段，21题；

4，95.1.第1篇第2段首We try to „self-disclosures,and so on.（中间），23题；

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 5，93.6.第2篇末段整段，28题。

5，有矛盾关系的句子。对应： 1，91.6.第2篇首段Yet, instead of joy,„more food a bout？，26题；

2，98.6.第4篇倒数第2段末句But„and s tarvation.，37，38题；

3，97.1.第1篇首段末句Even worse,„wi thout punishment.，24题；

4，98.1.第1篇第3段第2句Once again„j ust the contrary.，23题。

五。其他：

1。中庸题目：易为答案

中庸选项的特点：A正反两面论述某事情；95.1.，24题；99.1.，25题；

B存在让步关系；91.6.，26，30，34题；97.6.，31题

；98.6.，38题；

2。并列不是解。A文章中并列位置的句子，在选项中罗列出来，都不是解。93.6.，27题；

B几个选项内部相似，同时排除。90.1.，39题；

3。A因果关系一般问原因。90.1.，37题；

B若单问原因，则为根本原因。93.6.，31题；98.1.，34题；

4。选项中出现between，among，mutural时，有A对B，B对A；若文章中为单方面，则为错

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 误选项。

91.6.，22题；96.8.，22题；

5。文章中模糊不确定的，选项中确定的，则为错误选项。90.1.，21，37题；

6。否定转移。96.1.，34，38题；

7。两个干扰选项。A看在文章中有无对应句子；B若都有对应句，则难句为答案。97.1.，22题；

8。新老观点交替。文章首段中或第2段首有转折含义的多为新老观点交替，转折前为老，后为新。

90.1.第2篇；94.1.第4篇；95.6.第2篇；97.1.第2篇；

（二）简答题：

一。概述：简答题的文章一般都为记叙文，问题为细节题，对应前面的阅读，作简答要一

边读文章一边做题。

二。扣分标准：（画线部分为注意的地方或对策）

1）语言有错误扣0.5分（不包括引起歧义的，可以辨识的拼写错误；包括大小写，用短语回答首字母必大写），每题由于语言错误扣分不能超过0.5分。

2）涉及无关内容者扣0.5分；其答案中有相互矛盾的内容，则内容矛盾的部分均不

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 得分。

3）整句原封不动照搬应扣分；照搬一句扣0.5分；照搬两句及两句以上者扣2分。

则可适当地用同义词改动单词或词组，例如should—would—may等。

4）考生所给答案超过10个单词扣0.5分。答案单词尽量少。

三。答题中常见错误：

1，主谓不一致；2，时态不对应；3，连词或起连接作用的副词或短语使用不当；

4，介词使用不当；

5，代词，冠词及其他的限定词使用不当；6，动名词，分词及动词不定式使用不当

；

7，虚拟语气使用不正确；8，否定形式使用不正确；9，强调，倒装，省略等句型

使用不当；

10，搭配不当；11，逻辑关系混乱。

六级作文与综合改错：

（一）作文：

一。作文要求。

出题方式：命题作文，看图画或图表作文，根据所给文章（英文或中文）写出文章摘要或

大意，给出关键词作文等。其中命题作文一般为提纲式，即给出提纲。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 可以用VIP来概括要求： P：practice，平时练习很重要，至少要包括10篇比较典型的作

文例文；

I：input，写作与听，读，说密切相

连，能在其中积累素材；

V：vary，即flexible，思维要灵活开

阔。

作文涉及内容：A关于某人的信息，例如生活方面的；B常见的社会，文化话题。

不涉及知识面过广，专业性太强的内容。

时间分配：A，审题，列提纲，5分钟；B，写作文，20分钟；C，改错误，5分钟。

写作时注意：先主后次，纲举目张，字迹清楚。文章分为三段为最佳，每段的形式为：To

pic Sentence+Supportina Ideas。而且要注意使用连接词，加强上下文的联系。

常见作文错误：1，词性；2，单复数一致；3，冠词错误；4，代词一致；5，时态一致。

高分作文具备条件：A，用词的准确化；B，句式的多样化。

平时注意收集好的词组类型：1）动词+名词：acquire knowledge，commit a crim；

2）形容词+名词： a sharp increase；dramatic increase；

3）动词+大副词：shake violently；

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 4）动词+ 介词 /小副词：break through。

二。作文题型：

1，正反阐释题。对应题目：95年6月Should Firecrackers Be Bann ed？，96.1.Why I Take College English Test Band 6？，97.6.My View on job-hoppi

ng，98.6.Do “Lucky Numbers”Really Bring Good Luck？，99.6.Reading Selectivel

y or Extensively？，00.6.Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary？；

2，阐释原因，方法，描述危害题。对应：98.1.My View on Fake Commodities，99.1.Dont Hesitate to say “No”，00.1.How I Finance My College E

ducation，03.1.It Pays to Be Honest；

3，永恒话题。对应：97.1.Haste Makes Waste；

4，图表题。对应：91.6.，92.1.，96.6.，02.6.；

5，书信题。对应01.6.，02.1.。

三。技巧。

1）正反阐释题。大多数这一类型的题目一般都会给出提纲，且一般为3部分，第1为某一种

观点，第2为与之相反的观点，第3为“我的看法”。若题目明确给出三部分，则写作时就

要注意一定分为三段。若给出两部分，则可以适当做调整，写两段或者自己添加一段为三

段文章。

例如：99.6.题目的提纲为：1，有些人分为读书要有选择；2，有些人认为

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 应当博览群书；

3，我的看法。

则可以按其要求分为三段；而98.6.提纲为：1，有些人认为某些数字会带来好运；2，我认

为数字和运气无关„„。可以按提纲所列条目写，也可以再加一段内容为“有些人认为数

字和运气无关”，而“我”则同意这一观点。

注意：A作文中有可能要求写出原因如97.6.题，则一定要写出原因，若只描述问题而缺少

原因则属于偏 题，分数自然降低。如果没有明确要求也可补充，增加内容。

B一般第3部分“我的看法”中，可以赞同某一种观点反对另一种，也可以结

合两者优点，或持中庸态度等，作出结论。

常用句型：起：When asked about / it comes to„，many people claim/ believe/ ar

gue/ say that…

There is a general/ public/ heated/ muchdiscussion / debate taday about…

Thereis much disagreement / are some controversiesover„

转：Others，however，think differently.As opposed to these widely-held views，someone argues that„

Despite the popular belief that„，a current survey indicate

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ s that„

2）阐释原因，方法，描述危害题。这一类型多为社会问题及现象。提纲一般也分为2~3部

分，而相应地，写作时也要明确三部分：1，提出问题；2，分析问题；3，解决问题。在

“提出”中，主要描述所要说的问题；“分析”要分析问题所在或阐述出现这种问题的原

因；“解决”中提出解决的方法。

例如：98.1.题纲：1，假冒伪劣商品的危害；2，怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品。可以在第1段提

出假冒伪劣商品这种现象描述其危害，在第2段可以阐述其出现的原因，第3段提出解决问

题的办法。再如00.1.提纲：1，上大学的费用可以通过多种途径解决；2，哪种途径适合我

（说明理由）。则可在首段简要提出上学费用对于我们学生是一个不小的问题，然后阐述

解决费用的途径，最后说明自己的方法并说明原因。

常用句型：起：Recently，there has been a widespreadconcern / feeling / belie f / attitude that…

Now it is widely / commonly/ generallythought/ believed/ holdthat„

Now people in increasing number are beginning / comingto realize/ accept/ understandthat„

承：The opinion may be supported by the following facts.More: http://dream520.ys168.com/

合：It ishoped / suggested / recommendedthat„

It is high time that weput and end to the„/ take measur es to …

3）永恒话题。97.1.题目出了一句谚语Haste Makes Waste，类似的还可以有Practice Ma

kes Perfect，Where There\'s a Will There\'s a Way，Unity Means Strength，God Hel

ps Those Who Help Themselves等。对于这一类的题目也要把握三点：1，解释含义；2，举例说明；3，总结发挥。前两点可以作为前两段，最后可以根据自己的心得体会总结，比

如我们应该怎样避免或怎样去做等。

常用句型：举例：History abounds with the example of„

I can think of no better illuestration of thepoint / view than thefact that„/example of„

总结发挥：Both history and common sense suggest that„

All these examplesgoes to show / point to the fact / pile s up to showthat„

Judging from all evidence offered，we maysafely say / com e to the conclusionthat„

4）图表题。图表作文三步骤：1，描述变化；2，解释原因；3，A若是好的现象则对其进行

预测；B若是坏的现象则提出解决办法；C不好不坏的情况阐述自己的观点。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 注意：图表题一定不要大量机械地罗列数据，而要挖掘图表的内涵，如写出上升或下降的趋势或比率。

常用句型：描述变化：It can be seen / we can see from the gragh that„/ Accordi

ng to the gragh，„

The number has nearly doubled that of last year.The number was„，less / morethanhalf / a third / a qu arterof the 2024 total.指出原因：The change in„mainlyresults / arisesfrom„

One may attribute thistrend / change/problemto„，but it doesn\'t answer the question.A number of factors couldaccount for / lead tothe chan ge in…

5）书信题。一般会给出信的开头与结尾，中间部分自己作答。内容多为求职，申请，邀请

等，需表达清楚，求职要列出自己的优势言辞恳切，邀请可说明原因，时间地点也要叙述

完整。

6）关联词。举例exemplification：for example，for instance，as an example，as a

n illustration，such as；

比较comparision：similarly，likewise，in the same way，equally important，in c

ommon；对照contrast：on the contrary，on the other hand，otherwise，unlike，in

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ contrast，whereas，conversely，by contrast；让步coocession：although，neverth eless，however，but，admittedly，even though，in spite of；原因cause：because，because of，as，since，for，owing to，due to，on account of，as a result of„结

果result：thus，so，consequently，hence，therefore，accordingly，as a result，as a consequence，on that account；强调emphasis：chiefly，especially，indeed，in fact，certainly，particularly，actually；列举enumeration：first，second，in

the first place，first of all，to befin with，in the second place，furthermor e，moreover，for one thing，for another，what\'s more，what\'s worse；总结summar

y：in conclusion，in short，in brief，in summary，on the whole，to sum up，to conclude。

四。短期速成应考方针：

1）多读范文。范文是活生生的例子，写起文章来得心应手。

2）多写。即使离考期再短，也应多写几篇，写多了自然能灵活运用词汇，句型，修正常犯的错误。

3）熟背启承转合语，从而将文章顺畅地连贯起来，避免单调乏味。

五。作文常见问题及对策：

1）单字少，不知该用何字，不知句子是否和语法，汉语翻译

。对策：记忆单词在句子中的用法，尽量用现成的句子。

2）不知如何开头，如何结尾。对策：该种文章乃八股文，有

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 现成的格式，套用即可，颇省去不少麻烦。

3）不知该写什么。对策：练习Topic Sentence + Supportin

g Ideas即中心句加扩充观点的写法可以协助你解决这一问题，使你轻松面对。

（二）综合改错：

不会考的错误：1，标点符号；2，拼写错误；3，词义的细微差异。

错误类别：

1，语法错误，一般占70%：

主要五种：1）时态一致。主要涉及谓语的时态，且考点比较简单，例如一般是由现在完

成改为过去完成，由一般现在改为一般过去，由一般过去改为过去完成，由一般过去改为

一般现在。

对应：00.1.第1小题，00.6.第6，9小题，01.6.第7，8小题，02.1.第7小题。

2）单复数一致。主要为名词的单复数以及动词的单复数。

对应：00.1.第5小题，01.6.第3小题，02.1.第5，9小题，02.6.第5，7，9小题。

3）关系词（定语从句）。例如非限定性定语从句只用which（人物

用whom），用于介词后，如：in which，with which，with whom，而不用that，但是有一

例外就是介词in后面如in that意为“因为，原因在于”。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 对应：00.1.第9小题，00.6.第4小题，02.6.第4，8小题。

4）冠词。与专有名词联系：A，典型专有名词，前面不加the，如

China，India；B，非典型专有名词：含有普通名词的专有名词，前面要加the，如the P

eoples Republic of China含有普通名词people；也有例外：大学，公园，广场，道路前

面不加the：Beijing University of Chemical Technology。

对应：01.6.第5小题，02.6.第1小题。

5）分词。动词做非谓语时，有动名词，不定式和分词等形式。

对应：00.1.第8小题，02.1.第1小题，02.6.第2小题。

6）此外还有动词的及物与不及物，形容词副词的比较级与修饰作

用，序数基数词及分数的表达，连词的使用等等语法要点。

2，搭配错误，10%~20%：一般为动词词组短语，惯用词组搭配等。

3，逻辑错误，10%~20%：逻辑错误通常是正反错误，而且往往是有没有否定前缀的问题。

对应：00.1.第2，7小题，00.6.第2小题，01.6.第6，9小题，02.1.第2小题，02.6.第6小

题。

可考错误：1）并列结构一致。是并列连词前后两个成分在词性，动词形式和语言单位上一

致。

More: http://dream520.ys168.com/ 2）代词一致。包括名词，代词的人称和数。00.6.第7小题。

3）连词。02.1.第8小题。

4）词性。与语法联系。

（三）完形填空：

相对来说，完形填空比较简单，考的机率较小。

一般要联系上下文，找准信息，思维要连贯，坚持先易后难的原则。36

**第四篇：英语六级作文常用词汇**

1、欣赏大自然的风景 to appreciate the scenery of nature 2 培养公德心 to cultivate the public mindedness 3 维护健康 to maintain health 4 保护环境 to protect the environment 5 开拓视野 to broaden the horizon 6 开拓心胸 to broaden the mind 7 调剂生活 to make life pleasant 8 松散身心 to relax oneself 9 启迪心灵 to enlighten the mind 10 灌输知识 to impart knowledge into someone 11 追求理想 to seek after the ideal 12 实现抱负 to realize one\'s ambition 13 守信用 to keep one\'s promise 14 跟上时代 to keep up with the times 15 欣赏古典文学 to appreciate the classical literature 16 学习吉他 to learn guitar 17 陶冶品德 to cultivate the character 18 贡献国家 to contribute oneself to the country 19 锻炼身体 to strengthen,exercise the body 20 缺乏休闲活动 to lack recreations 21 作笔记 to take notes 22 使用参考书 to use reference books 23 关心社会 to be concerned about the society 24 服从校规 to follow the rules of the school 25 尽身为学生的责任 to fulfill one\'sduty as a student 26 克

服困难 to overcome the difficulty 27 面临困难 to be confronted with the difficulty 28 渡过困境 to weather the storm 29 走快捷方式 to cut the corner 30 量脉搏 to feel the pulse 31 开药方 to prescribe the medicine 32 坚守原则 to stick to the principle 33 注意卫生 to emphasize the importance of hygiene 34 乱丢垃圾 to litter;to scatter garbage 35 美化环境 to beautify the environment 36 种植树木 to grow trees 37 防止污染 to prevent the pollution 38 提升生活质量 to promote the qualities of life 39 造成损害 to do damage to 40 对．．．有益 to benefit;tobe beneficial to 41 对．．．有害 to be harmful to;to do harm to 42 任意停车 to park the carat random 43 制造噪音 to make noises 44 占用人行道 to occupy the sidewalk 45 妨碍交通 to hinder the traffic 46 排放污烟、废气 to belch smoke, exhaust, fume 47 造成不便 to cause inconvenience 48 造成混乱 to bring about the disorder 49 闯红灯 to run through the red light 50 利用天桥 to make use ofthe overpass 51 查字典 to consult the dictionary 52 屏息 to hold one\'sbreath 53 流泪 to shed tears 54 符合需要 to meet the demand 55 生根 to take root 56 产生结果 to bear fruit 57 打破沉默 to break the ice 58 气馁 to lose heart;to get discouraged 59 振作 to pull oneself together;to take heart 60 采取步骤 to take steps;to take measures 61 缓和悲伤 to ease(alleviate)the sorrow 62 承受负担 to bear the responsibility 63 考虑到 to make allowance for 64 把握机会 to seize the opportunity 65 跑腿 to run an errand 66 树立楷模 to set a good example 67 接受教育 to receive education 68 提升生活的水平to raise the standard of living 69 告辞 to take one\'s leave 70 有很深的了解 to have a deep understanding of 71 跟随流行 to follow the fashion 72 提钱 to withdraw money 73 存钱 to deposit money 74 良心不安 the conscience stirs 75 自立 to be independent;to stand on one\'s own 76 英文很好 to have a good command of English 77 有广泛的知识 to have a wide range of knowledge 78 喜爱艺术 to have a great liking for arts 79 扮演重要角色 to play an important role in 80 聊天 to have a chat with 101 尽己所能 to do what one can 102 擅长网球 to be at home intennis 103 郊游 to go on an outing 104 消磨时间 to kill time 105 增加生活的情趣 to increase the pleasures of life 106 精神抖擞 to be(feel)refreshed 107 解除紧张和焦虑 to relieve the tension and anxiety 108 宣泄久积的情绪 to release the pent-up feelings 109 游手好闲 to fool around 110 准备考试 to prepare for the examination 111 参加课外活动 to take partin the club activities 112 无精打采的 to be listless 113 精力充沛的 to be vigorous,energetic 114 防台 to guard against the typhoon 115 逃避现实 to escape the reality 116 达到目标 to achieve the aim 117 五育并重 to lay equal emphasis on the Five Disciplines 118 感到无聊 to feel(be)bored 119 感到剌激 to be excited 120 感到满意 to be pleased,satisfied 121 感到失望 to be disappointed 122 感到振奋 to be encouraged, inspired 123 感到气馁 to be discouraged, frustrated 124 感到疲倦的 to be exhausted 125 感到烦恼 to be worried,upset, disturbed, bothered 126 放弃理想 to abandon the ideal 127 奠定基础 to lay the foundation 128 失去耐心 to lose patience 129 进步 to make progress 130 失去联络 to lose track of 131 保持联络 to keep in touch with 132 误入歧途 to go astray 133 养成．．．的习惯 to make it arule to;to cultivate the habit 134 统一中国 to reunify China 135 光复大陆 to recover the Mainland China 136 遇到交通阻塞 to be caught in a traffic jam 137 给．．．教训 to teach someone a lesson 138 改过自新 to turn over anew leaf 139 引以为乐 to take delight in 140 予．．．以打击 to deal a heavy blow to

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**第五篇：英语六级翻译常用词汇**

中国文化词汇

风水：Fengshui;geomantic omen

闰年：leap year

十二生肖：zodiac

清明节：the Tomb-sweeping Day

端午节：the Dragon-boat Festival

重阳节：the Double-ninth Day

春联：spring couplets

春运：the Spring Festival travel

把中国的汉字“福”字倒贴在门上(听起来像是福到)预示新年有好运：turn the Chinese character for luck(fu)upside down to make “dao”(which sounds like arrival)and put it on your door to bring in good fortune for the new year

庙会：temple fair

爆竹：firecracker

年画：(traditional)New Year pictures

压岁钱：New Year gift-money

元宵：sweet sticky rice dumplings

花灯：festival lantern

灯谜：lantern riddle

食物对于中国佳节来说至关重要，但甜食对于农历新年特别重要，因为他们能让新的一年更加甜蜜。

Food is central to all Chines festivals, but sugary snacks are especially important for Lunar New Year, since they sweetne up prospects for the coming year.传统的佳节食物包括年糕、八宝饭、饺子、果脯和瓜子。

Traditional holiday treats include nian gao(rice pudding), ba bao fan(eight treasure rice), jiao zi(crispy dumplings), candied fruits and seeds.四合院：Siheyuan/ Quadrangle 亭/阁：pavilion/attic 刺绣：Embroider 书法：Calligraphy 针灸：Acupuncture 象形文字：Pictograms/Pictographic Characters 偏旁：radical 战国：Warring States 铁饭碗：Iron Bowl 黄土高原：Loess Plateau 红白喜事：Weddings and Funerals 儒家文化：Confucian Culture 孟子：Mencius 《诗经》：the Book of Songs 《史记》：Historical Records/ Records of the Grand Historian 《西游记》：The Journey to the West 唐三彩：Tri-color Pottery of the Tang Dynasty/ The Tang Tri-colored Pottery

火药：gunpowder

印/玺：Seal/Stamp

秦腔：Crying of Qin People/Qin Opera

相声：Cross-talk/ Comic Dialogue

电视小品：TV Sketches/TV Skit

太极拳：Tai Chi

天坛：Altar of Heaven in Beijing

故宫博物馆：The Palace Museum

敦煌莫高窟：Mogao Caves

小吃摊：Snack Bar/Snack Stand

春卷：Spring Roll(s)

莲藕：Lotus Root

北京烤鸭：Beijing Roast Duck

门当户对：Perfect Match/ Exact Match

《水浒》：Water Margin/Outlaws of the Marsh

文房四宝(笔墨纸砚)：”The Four Treasure of the Study”/ “Brush, Ink-stick, Paper, and Ink-stone”

兵马俑：Cotta Warriour/ Terracotta Army

经济词汇

宏观经济 macro economy

社会主义市场经济 socialist market economy

知识经济 knowledge economy

网络经济 Internet-based economy

经济规律 law of economy

大规模生产 mass production

生产力 productive forces

生产关系 relations of production

公有制 public ownership

私有制 private ownership

国有企业 state-owned enterprises(SOEs)

私营企业 private business

民营企业 privately-run business

中小企业 small and medium enterprises(SMEs)

连锁企业 franchise / chain business

国民生产总值 Gross National Product(GNP)

国内生产总值 Gross Domestic Product(GDP)

实际增长率 growth rate in real terms

年均增长率 average growth rate per annum

可持续增长 sustainable growth

经济效益 economic returns

投资回报率 rate of return on investment

衰退 recession

宏观调控 macro control

提高经济效益 enhance economic performance 扭亏为盈 turn a loss-making business into a profitable one 优化经济结构 optimize economic structure 扩大内需 expand domestic demand 国计民生 national interest and people’s livelihood 经济特区 special economic zones

“十二五规划“ the 12th Five-Year Plan for National and Economic and Social Development 风险投资 venture investment 经济繁荣 economic boom 经济交流 economic exchange 跨国公司 multinational corporation 利用外资 utilization of foreign capital 知识产权 intellectual property rights 商标 trademark 互通有无 mutual exchange of needed products 法治 rule of law平等互利 equality and mutual benefit 科教兴国 rejuvenate the country through science and education 研究开发 research and development 高新技术 innovative and high technology 创新 innovation 尖端科技 state-of-the-art technology 普及率 popularizing rate

社会词汇

小康社会 a well-to-do society

人民生活 people’s livelihood

住房条件 housing conditions

文化程度 educational level

就业率 employment rate

人均收入 average income per capita

年平均工资 average annual pay

奖金 bonus

生活费用 cost of living

消费价格指数 consumer price index

环境污染指数 environment pollution index

衣食住行 food, clothing, sheltering and means of traveling

购买力 purchasing power

贫困家庭 the needy family

贫困地区 poverty-stricken region

下岗 be laid off

小康 relative affluence

安居乐业 live a good life

共同富裕 shared prosperity

社会保险 social insurance 助学金 grant-in-aid 赈灾救济金 disaster relief funds 人口分布 population distribution 流动人口 transient population 自然增长率 natural growth rate 负增长率 negative growth rate 普查 census 户口册 household register 计划生育 family planning/planned parenthood 优生优育 ensure good prenatal and postnatal care 自治区 autonomous region 少数民族 ethnic minorities/ minority peoples 中国共产党 Communist Party of China

节日词汇

中国青年节 Chinese Youth Day 中国共产党成立纪念日 Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China 中国人民解放军建军节Army Day 农历正月初一春节(the Spring Festival)农历正月十五元宵节(Lantern Festival)农历五月初五端午节(the Dragon-Boat Festival)农历八月十五中秋节(the Mid-Autumn Festival)农历九月初九重阳节(the Double Ninth Festival)农历腊月初八腊八节(the laba Rice Porridge Festival)春联 Spring Festival couplets 年画 New Year pictures 剪纸paper-cuts 除夕 the eve of the lunar New Year 守岁 stay up late on the New Year’s Eve 放爆竹 let off firecrackers 拜年 pay a New Year visit 团圆饭 family reunion dinner 敬酒 propose a toast 红包 red packets(cash wrapped up in red paper)灯谜 riddles written on lanterns 灯会 exhibit of lanterns 禁忌 taboo 压岁钱 gift money;money given to children as a lunar new year gift 祭祖宗 offer sacrifices to one’s ancestors 元宵 rice dumpling 踩高跷 stilt walking 扭秧歌 yangge dance

扫墓 sweep graves of one’s ancestors or loved ones 赛龙舟 dragon-boat racing 粽子zongzi(sticky rice dumpling wrapped in reed or bamboo leaves)月饼 moon cake 赏月 appreciate the glorious full moon 赏菊 admire the beauty of chrysanthemum 登高 climb mountain

历史词汇

孔子 Confucius

孟子 Mencius

老子 Lao Zi

儒学 Confucian School

论语 Analects of Confucius

发明纸和瓷器 invented paper and porcelain

发明火药 invention of gunpowder

发明印刷术 block printing was invented

科举制 Imperial Examination for recruiting civil servants

丝绸之路 Silk Route

长征 Long March

解放战争 War of Liberation

改革开放 reform and opening up

地理词汇

长江 Yangtze River 珠江 Pearl River 太湖 Lake Tai 鄱阳湖 Lake Poyang 洞庭湖 Lake Dongting 青藏高原 Tibet Plateau 东北平原 Northeast China Plain 华北平原 North China Plain 长江中下游平原 Plain of Middle and Lower Reaches of Changjiang River 南沙群岛 Nansha Island

教育词汇

素质教育 education for all-round development

应试教育 exam-oriented education system

义务教育 compulsory education

初等教育 elementary education

中等教育 secondary education

高等教育 higher education

职业教育 vocational education

普通高校 regular institution of higher learning

重点大学 key university 211工程 211Project 基础课 basic course 专业课 course within one’s major 学分制 credit system 入学资格 admission qualification 择优录取 merit-based enrollment 中考 middle examination 高考 higher examination 毕业设计 diploma-winning design/ graduation project 毕业论文 graduation thesis 毕业证书 graduation certificate 校友 alumni

交通词汇

航班号 flight number

头等舱 first class

商务舱 business class

经济舱 economy class

登机牌 boarding card

口岸 customs port

客船 passenger liner

慢车 stopping train

普快 express

直快 through express

直达列车 through train

特快 special express

高速火车 high-speed train

卧铺车厢 sleeping coach

中铺 middle berth

下铺 lower berth

出发站 departure station

中转站 transfer station

终点站 terminus

超车 overtaking

倒车 backing

刹车 brake

酒后驾驶 driving under the influence of alcohol 疲劳驾驶 fatigue driving

来自考试真题的补充

远洋航船 ocean ship 为..付出代价 pay a price for 长袍 gown 起源于 stem form 世界级 world-class 以人为本 people-oriented 资源节约型环境友好型社会 a resource-saving and environment-friendly society 商业化 commercialize 企业家 entrepreneur 传统的待客之道 traditional hospitality 凉菜 cold dishes 农业现代化 agricultural modernization 医疗保健 health care 屈服于 surrender to 器皿 vessel 原材料 ingredient 三国时代 Three Kingdom Period 魏文帝 Emperor Wendi of Wei 一带一路 Belt and Road 经济走廊 economic corridors 蒙古 Mongolia 俄罗斯 Russia 新亚欧大陆桥 New Eurasian Land Bridge 巴基斯坦 Brazil

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