# 大学英语六级翻译高频词汇之社会篇5篇

来源：网络 作者：红叶飘零 更新时间：2025-08-03

*第一篇：大学英语六级翻译高频词汇之社会篇下面是大学英语六级翻译高频词汇之社会篇，请考生熟悉记忆这些易考到的六级翻译词汇。小康社会 a well-to-do society人民生活 people’s livelihood生活水平living...*

**第一篇：大学英语六级翻译高频词汇之社会篇**

下面是大学英语六级翻译高频词汇之社会篇，请考生熟悉记忆这些易考到的六级翻译词汇。小康社会 a well-to-do society

人民生活 people’s livelihood

生活水平living standards

生活质量 quality of life

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 population

人口分布 population distribution

流动人口 transient population

城市人口 urban population

农业人口 agriculture population

出生率 birth rate

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

民族 ethnic groups

少数民族 ethnic minorities/ minority peoples

中国共产党 Communist Party of China

**第二篇：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

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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

**第三篇：2025英语六级翻译常用词汇**

中国梦

中国梦 the Chinese dream 改革开放 reform and opening-up激励 inspire

包容性 inclusiveness 双赢合作 win-win cooperation 扩大 expand

民族复兴 national rejuvenation 强大(的)powerful繁荣的 prosperous

需要 entail稳定健康的 steady and healthy应对 respond to

外部发展 external development风险 risk挑战 challenge

文化篇

元旦New Year\'s Day情人节Valentine\'s Day国际妇女节International Women\' Day植树节Tree Planting Day愚人节April Fools\' Day国际劳动日International Labor Day中国青年节 Chinese Youth Day国际儿童节International Children\'s 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中华人民共和国国庆节National Day中国教师节Teacher\'s Day万圣节Halloween母亲节Mother\'s 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)农历七月初七乞巧节(中国情人节）(Double-Seventh Day)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)舞狮 lion dance舞龙 dragon dance灯笼 lantern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武术 martial arts 象征的 symbolic正直 honesty

京剧 Peking opera昆曲 Kunqu oper中国画 traditional Chinese painting人物 portrait山水 landscape花鸟 flower and bird草虫 grass and insect泼墨 paint-splashing style写意 impressionistic style工笔 elaborate style毛笔 writing brush书法 calligraphic art书法家 calligraphic artist楷体 formal script/regular script行书 running script

宋体 Song-dynasty script工艺品 handwork/handicrafts

手工艺品 articles of handcraft art

社会生活

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 economicperformance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发达国家 developed countries不发达国家 underdeveloped countries发展中国家 developing countries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版权 copyright专利patent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电子商务 e-business信用卡 credit card信息时代 information age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

旅游篇

文物 cultural relics/antiques国宝 national treasure人民大会堂 Great Hall of the People故宫博物馆 Imperial Palace Museum长城 Great Wall外滩 the Bund 华山 Huashan Mountain黄山 Yellow Mountain滇池 Dianchi Lake洱海 Erhai lake孔庙 Temple of Confucius故居 Former Residence庐山 Lushan Mountain 少林寺 Shaolin Temple长江三峡 Three Gorges along the Changjiang黄果树瀑布 Huangguoshu Waterfalls敦煌莫高窟 Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes大兴安岭 Greater Xing’an Mountains小兴安岭 Lesser Xing’an Mountains天池 Heaven’s Pool布达拉宫 Potala Palace日月潭 Lake Sun Moon发源地 the birthplace煮 poach/boiled蒸 steamed火锅 chafing dish煲；炖；焖 stewed煎 pan-fried 炒 stir-fried炸 deep-fried烘 baked熏 smoked泡辣菜 pickled hot vegetables北京烤鸭 roast Beijing duck炒饭 stir-fried rice油条 deep fried twisted dough stick饺子 jiaozi汤圆 tangyuan馄饨 hundun烧麦 shaomai 月饼 moon cake烧饼 sesame seed cake小笼包 steamed dumpling with pork红茶 black tea绿茶 green tea花茶 jasmine tea茶道 sado/ tea ceremony功夫茶 Gongfu tea陈酒 old wine/aged wine烧酒 arrack

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到达站 destination站台 platform地铁 subway加速 speed up减速 slow down超车 overtaking倒车 backing刹车

brake高速公路 highway十字路 crossroads酒后驾驶 driving under the influence of alcohol疲劳驾驶 fatigue driving

教育篇

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学院 college/institute/school普通高校 regular institution of higher learning重点大学 key university211工程 211Project减轻学生负担 reduce burden for students基础课 basic course专业课 course within one’s major必修课 required course选修课 elective course学分制 credit system入学考试 entrance examination入学资格 admission qualification择优录取 merit-based enrollment中考 middle examination高考 higher examination报名 application/sign up毕业设计 diploma-winning design/ graduation project毕业论文 graduation thesis毕业证书 graduation certificate同学 schoolmate/classmate校友 alumni

**第四篇：大学英语六级翻译备考材料之传统节日**

大学英语六级翻译备考材料之传统节日

端午节翻译材料：

中文材料：

端午节是中国农历五月初五，千百年来，人们都以吃粽子和赛龙舟来纪念这个节日。端午节最出名的是赛龙舟，尤其是在有很多河流和湖泊的南方省份。赛舟会（regatta）是为了纪念传说投河自尽的正直大臣屈原。龙舟赛象征着人们抢救和追回屈原的努力，典型的龙舟长50至100英尺，宽5.5英尺，并排坐着两位划桨人。

参考译文：

The Dragon Boat Festivalis celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth month according to the Chinese calendar.For thousands of years, the festival has been marked by eating Zongzi and racing dragon boats.The festival is best known for its dragon-boat races, especially in the southern provinces where there are many rivers and lakes.This regattacommemorates the death of Qu Yuan, an honest minister who is said to have committed suicide by drowning himself in a river.The dragon-boat race symbolizes the many attempts to rescue and recover Qu\'s body.A typical dragon boat ranges from 50-100 feet in length, with a beam of about 5.5 feet, accommodating two paddlers seated side by side.元宵节翻译材料：

中文材料：

农历正月十五日是元宵节，紧随春节之后。古时候，人们提前二十天为“春节”做准备，然而，元宵节为春节画上了句号，元宵之后，一切归于平常。元宵节是家庭团聚的传统佳节，最隆重的活动就是展挂各种各样美丽的灯笼，故此，元宵节又叫“灯节”。

参考译文：

The Yuanxiao Festival is on the 15th day of the first Chinese lunar month.It is closely related to the Spring Festival.In the old days, people began to prepare for the Spring Festival about 20 days ahead.However, the Yuanxiao Festival marks the end of the New Year celebrations.And after the Yuanxiao Festival, everything returns to normal.It is traditionally a day for family reunion.The most prominent activity of the Yuanxiao Festival is the display of all types of beautiful lanterns.So the occasion is also called the Lantern Festival.以上就是有关节日的一些翻译复习参考资料，建议考生在复习时注重一些涉及中国传统节日的常用表述，如农历（Chinese lunar month）、纪念（commemorate）、象征（symbolize）、传说……（be said…）、家庭团聚（family reunion）、最隆重的活动（the most prominent activity）、一切归于平常（Everything returns to normal.）等，在练习时，先不要看译文，自己看中文试着译成英文，在自己翻译完之后对照参考译文看看有哪些表达是自己漏译或错译的，摘抄下来，每天复习一遍，只有平时多积累，才能在大学英语六级考场上在翻译部分取得高分。天道酬勤，祝各位考生备考顺利，最后取得自己理想的成绩！

2025年12月份的四六级考试是题型改革后的首次考试，依据这次题型的考试内容和特点，我们可以推断一下2025年6月的考试特点，从而为之后的复习找到侧重点。可以看出，本次翻译题材侧重考察与中国传统文化相关的内容，体裁一般为说明文或介绍类的文章。这种类型的短文还是比较好翻译的，不会有太多的生词或长难的句子。

特点一：文章倾向介绍类

2025年12月的翻译考查内容涉及的基本都是中国传统文化，例如：中国结（The Chinese knot），茶文化（Chinese tea），中餐（Chinese food）等。既然主题有关中国传统文化，那么肯定会涉及一些有关中国传统文化的专有词汇，比如说：团聚、祈求好运、帝王、瑰宝、造纸、火药、福、和、皇室成员、指南针、印刷术、瓷器等等。很多同学吐槽单词不会写，但也不能空着，一定要想到合适的表达。其实，这些词汇看似很难无从下手，但其实只有：帝王、造纸、火药、福、和、指南针、印刷术、瓷器这些的翻译比较固定，而其他的词或短语则可以灵活地变通。例如 “皇室成员”不仅可以说成：the royal family，也可以译成： the emperor\'s family, 或 the king\'s family。当然要想灵活自如，备战过程中背诵积累是必不可缺的。

特点二：相同表达反复出现

既然内容都是有关中国传统文化，尽管主题不一样，还是有很多表达会不可避免的反复出现，比如：“相传，中国的„„于五千年前发现了„„，在明清期间，遍布全国，在六世纪传到„„”、“„„常常作为礼物交换或作用饰品祈求好运和辟邪”、“„„在中国各地差别很大”、“在中文里意味着爱情丶婚姻和团聚”、“在古代，人们用它来„„，但现在主要是用于装饰的目的”。这些句子具有重复出现的特点，介绍中国各种传统习俗都频繁用到。所以我们可以把这些表达的英文变成模板句子进行背诵。

特点三：题材贴近生活，翻译灵活性强

改革后的四六级翻译题材多贴近生活实际，容易引起学生的兴趣。体裁多倾向于说明文或介绍性的文章，有时近似散文性质，所以不会太难。另外，四六级考的是中译英，特别是介绍性文章，有它固定的技巧，比如切分句子，添加主语，主语为“我们人们”直接变被动，定语的三类翻译方法，四六级翻译不求“雅”，抓住这些基本的技巧，做到“信” 和“达”就可以了。

总之，如前文所述，改革后的四级考试翻译侧重考查中国传统文化内容，体裁多倾向于说明文或介绍性的文章，不会太难，容易让学生产生兴趣与共鸣。鉴于中国传统文化的题材已经考过，所以今年应该不会重复考查，但是题材易变，题材不会发生太大变化，还望大家多多练习相应体裁的文段翻译，如此才能得到切实的长进。最后，希望大家做好充分准备，积极备考，一举通关！

**第五篇：大学英语六级写作翻译必背句子及词汇**

英语四六级翻译高频词汇

1.theory [.θi.ri]n.理论，原理;学说;意见，看法 2.supposed [s..p.uzd]a.想象的;假定的

3.promote [pr..m.ut]vt.促进，增进，发扬;提升;宣传，推销 4.abandon [..b.nd.n]vt.离弃，丢弃;遗弃，抛弃;放弃 5.comparison [k.m.p.ris.n]n.比较，对照;比拟，比喻 6.instinctively [in.sti.ktivli]ad.本能地

7.passionate [.p...nit]a.多情的;充满激情的;热切的，强烈的 8.creative [kri:.eitiv]a.创造(性)的，有创造力的 9.appetitive adj.食欲的, 有食欲的;促进食欲的 10.confront [k.n.fr.nt]vt.遭遇;勇敢地面对，正视;使对质 11.secure [si.kju.]a.安全的;牢固的 vt.得到;保卫;缚牢 12.combination [.k.mbi.nei..n]n.结合(体)，联合(体)，化合 13.application [..pli.kei.(.)n]n.申请(表,书);应用;敷用

14.demonstrate [.dem.nstreit]vt.论证;说明;显示 vi.示威游行(或集会)15.confess [k.n.fes]v.坦白，供认;承认

16.neglect [ni.glekt]vt.忽视，忽略;疏忽，玩忽 n.疏忽，玩忽 17.addicted [..diktid]沉迷的

18.quarrel [.kw.r.l]n.争吵;失和的原因 vi.争吵;反对，挑剔 19.indulge [in.d.ld.]vt.沉溺(于);纵容，迁就，肆意从事 20.suspension [s..spen..n]n.暂停;暂时剥夺;悬架;悬浮液;悬挂 21.interfere [.int..fi.]vi.(with，in)干涉，介入;妨碍，干扰 22.reunite [r..ju.\'na.t]v.使再结合;使重聚;使再联合;再结合;重聚;再联合 23.candidate [.k.ndideit]n.申请求职者;投考者;候选人 24.via [.vai.]prep.经由，经过，通过 25.terrorist [.ter.rist]n.恐怖分子

26.frontier [.fr.nti.]n.边境;[the～]边缘，边远地区[ pl.]前沿 27.deprive [di.praiv]vt.(of)剥夺，使丧失 28.regret [ri.gret]n.懊悔，遗憾，抱歉

29.breach [bri:t.]n.破坏;不和;缺口 vt.攻破;破坏 30.considerable [k.n.sid.r.b.l]a.相当大(或多)的 31.resist [ri.zist]v.抵(反)抗，抵制;抗，耐;拒受…的影响 32.impulsive [im.p.lsiv]a.推进的;冲动的 33.prosperity [pr..speriti]n.兴旺，繁荣

英语四六级翻译题100个常考词组

1.at the thought of一想到…? 2.as a whole(=in general)就整体而论? 3.at will 随心所欲? 4.(be)abundant in(be rich in;be well supplied with)富于，富有? 5.access(to)(不可数名词)能接近，进入，了解? 6.by accident(=by chance, accidentally)偶然地，意外.Without accident(=safely)安全地，? 7.of one\'s own accord(=without being asked;willingly;freely)自愿地 ,主动地? 8.in accord with 与…一致.out of one\'s accord with 同…。不一致? 9.with one accord(=with everybody agreeing)一致地? 10.in accordance with(=in agreement with)依照，根据? 11.on one\'s own account? 2)(=at one\'s own risk)自行负责? 3)(=by oneself)依靠自己? 12.take…into account(=consider)把..。考虑进去? 13.give sb.an account of 说明，解释(理由)? 14.account for(=give an explanation or reason for)解释，说明。? 15.on account of(=because of)由于，因为。? 16.on no account(=in no case, for no reason)绝不要，无论如何不要(放句首时句子要倒装)? 17.accuse…of…(=charge…with;blame sb.for sth.;blame sth.on sb.;complain about)指控，控告? 18.be accustomed to(=be in the habit of, be used to)习惯于。? 19.be acquainted with(=to have knowledge of)了解;(=to have met socially)熟悉? 20.act on 奉行，按照…行动;act as 扮演;act for 代理? 21.adapt oneself to(=adjust oneself to)使自己适应于? 22.adapt…(for)(=make sth.Suitable for a new need)改编，改写(以适应新的需要)? 23.in addition(=besides)此外，又，加之? 24.in addition to(=as well as, besides, other than)除…外? 25.adhere to(=abide by, conform to, comply with, cling to, insist on, persist in, observe, opinion, belief)粘附;坚持，遵循? 26.adjacent(=next to, close to)毗邻的，临近的? 27.adjust..(to)(=change slightly)调节;适应;? 28.admit of(=be capable of, leave room for)…的可能，留有…的余地。? 29.in advance(before in time)预告，事先? 30.to advantage 有利的，使优点更加突出地? 31.have an advantage over 胜过? have the advantage of 由于…处于有利条件? have the advantage of sb。知道某人所不知道的事? 32.take advantage of(=make the best of, utilize, make use of, profit from, harness)利用? 33.agree with 赞同(某人意见)agree to 同意? 34.in agreement(with)同意，一致? 35.ahead of 在…之前，超过…;…………….ahead of time 提前? 36.in the air 1)不肯定，不具体.2)在谣传中? 37.above all(=especially, most important of all)尤其是，最重要的? 38.in all(=counting everyone or everything, altogether)总共，总计? 39.after all 毕竟，到底;(not)at all 一点也不;? all at once(=suddenly)突然;once and for all 只此一次;above all 最重要的;first of all 首先;all in all 大体上说;be all in 累极了;all but 几乎? 40.allow for(=take into consideration, take into account)考虑到，估计到? 41.amount to(=to be equal to)总计，等于。? 42.answer for(undertake responsibility for, be liable for, take charge for)对…负责。? 43.answer to(=conform to)适合，符合。? 44.be anxious about 为…焦急不安;或anxious for? 45.apologize to sb.for sth.为…向…道歉? 46.appeal to sb.for sth.为某事向某人呼吁.appeal to sb.对某人有吸引力? 47.apply to sb.for sth.为…向…申请;apply for申请;apply to 适用。? 48.apply to 与…有关;适用? 49.approve of(=consent to, be in favor of, favor, agree to, consider good, right)赞成，approve vt.批准? 50.arise from(=be caused by)由…引起。? 51.arrange for sb./sth.to do sth.安排…做…? 52.arrive on 到达;arrive at 到达某地(小地方);得出，作出;arrive in 到达某地(大地方);? 53.be ashamed of(=feel shame, guilt or sorrow because of sth.done)以…为羞耻? 54.assure sb.of sth.(=try to cause to believe or trust in sth.)向…保证，使…确信。? 55.attach(to)(=to fix, fasten;join)缚，系 ,结? 56.make an attempt at doing sth.(to do sth.)试图做…? 57.attend to(=give one\'s attention, care and thought)注意，照顾;attend on(upon)(=wait upon, serve, look after)侍候，照料? 58.attitude to/ toward …对…的态度。看法? 59.attribute…to…(=to believe sth.to be the result of…)把.。归因于.., 认为.。是.。的结果? 60.on the average(=on average, on an average)平均? 61.(be)aware of(=be conscious of , having knowledge or consciousness)意识到，知道。? 62.at the back of(=behind)在…后面? 63.in the back of 在…后部(里面);on the back of 在…后部(外面);be on one\'s back(=be ill in bed)卧病不起。? 64.at one\'s back(=supporting or favoring sb.)支持，维护;have sb.at one\'s back 有…支持，有…作后台? 65.turn one\'s back on sb.(=turn away from sb.in an impolite way)不理睬(某人),背弃，抛弃? 66.behind one\'s back 背着某人(说坏话)? 67.be based on / upon 基于? 68.on the basis of 根据…, 在…基础上? 69.beat…at 在…运动项目上打赢? 70.begin with 以…开始.to begin with(=first of all)首先，第一(经常用于开始语)? 71.on behalf of(=as the representative of)以…名义? 72.believe in(=have faith or trust in;consider sth./sb.to be true)相信，依赖，信仰。? 73.benefit(from)受益，得到好处。? 74.for the benefit of 为了…的利益(好处)? 75.for the better 好转? 76.get the better of(=defeat sb.)打败，胜过。? 77.by birth 在出生上，论出身，按血统 at birth 在出生时;give birth to 出生? 78.blame sb.for sth.因…责备某人.blame sth.on sb.把…推在某人身上? 79.in blossom开花(指树木)be in blossom开花(强调状态)come into blossom开花(强调动作)? 80.on board 到船上，在船上，上火车或飞机? 81.boast of(or about)吹嘘? 82.out of breath 喘不过气来? 83.in brief(=in as few words as possible)简言之? 84.in bulk 成批地，不散装的? 85.take the floor 起立发言? 86.on business 出差办事。? 87.be busy with sth。于某事。be busy doing sth.忙于做某事? 88.last but one 倒数第二。? 89.but for(=without)要不是.表示假设? 90.buy sth.for…money 用多少钱买? 91.be capable of 能够，有能力? be capable of being +过去分词：是能够被…的? 92.in any case(=for love or money, at any rate, at any price, at any cost, whatever happens;anyhow)无论如何 93.in case(=for fear that)万一;? 94.in case of(=in the event of)如果发生…万一?in the case of 至于…, 就…而言? 95.in no case在任何情况下都不(放句首倒装句)? 96.be cautious of 谨防? 97.center one\'s attention on(=focus one\'s attention on)把某人的注意力集中在…上? 98.be certain of(=be sure of)有把握，一定。? 99.for certain of(=for sure)肯定地，有把握地?100.by chance(=accidentally, by accident)偶然

英语四六级翻译常考词汇

中国梦

中国梦 the Chinese dream 改革开放 reform and opening-up激励 inspire 包容性 inclusiveness 双赢合作 win-win cooperation 扩大 expand 民族复兴 national rejuvenation 强大(的)powerful繁荣的 prosperous 需要 entail稳定健康的 steady and healthy应对 respond to 外部发展 external development风险 risk挑战 challenge 文化篇

元旦New Year\'s Day

情人节Valentine\'s Day

国际妇女节International Women\' Day 植树节Tree Planting Day 愚人节April Fools\' Day 国际劳动日International Labor Day 中国青年节 Chinese Youth Day 国际儿童节International Children\'s 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 中华人民共和国国庆节National Day 中国教师节Teacher\'s Day 万圣节Halloween 母亲节Mother\'s 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)农历七月初七乞巧节(中国情人节）(Double-Seventh Day)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)舞狮 lion dance 舞龙 dragon dance 灯笼 lantern 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 武术 martial arts 象征的 symbolic正直 honesty 京剧 Peking opera 昆曲 Kunquoper 中国画 traditional Chinese painting 人物 portrait 山水 landscape 花鸟 flower and bird 草虫 grass and insect

泼墨 paint-splashing style

写意

impressionistic style

工笔 elaborate style

毛笔 writing brush 书法 calligraphic art

书法家 calligraphic artist

楷体 formal script/regular script 行书 running script 宋体 Song-dynasty script 工艺品 handwork/handicrafts 手工艺品 articles of handcraft art 社会生活

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

发达国家 developed countries 不发达国家 underdeveloped countries 发展中国家 developing countries 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 版权 copyright 专利patent 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 电子商务 e-business 信用卡 credit card 信息时代 information age 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 旅游篇

文物 cultural relics/antiques 国宝 national treasure 人民大会堂 Great Hall of the People 故宫博物馆 Imperial Palace Museum 长城 Great Wall

外滩 the Bund

华山 Huashan Mountain

黄山 Yellow Mountain

滇池 Dianchi Lake

洱海 Erhai lake

孔庙 Temple of Confucius

故居 Former Residence

庐山 Lushan Mountain 少林寺 Shaolin Temple 长江三峡 Three Gorges along the Changjiang 黄果树瀑布 Huangguoshu Waterfalls 敦煌莫高窟 DunhuangMogao Grottoes

大兴安岭 Greater Xing\'an Mountains 小兴安岭 Lesser Xing\'an Mountains 天池 Heaven\'s Pool 布达拉宫 Potala Palace 日月潭 Lake Sun Moon 发源地 the birthplace 煮 poach/boiled 蒸 steamed 火锅 chafing dish 煲；炖；焖 stewed 煎 pan-fried

炒 stir-fried

炸 deep-fried

烘 baked

熏 smoked 泡辣菜 pickled hot vegetables 北京烤鸭 roast Beijing duck 炒饭 stir-fried rice 油条 deep fried twisted dough stick 饺子 jiaozi 汤圆 tangyuan 馄饨 hundun 烧麦 shaomai 月饼 moon cake 烧饼 sesame seed cake 小笼包 steamed dumpling with pork 红茶 black tea 绿茶 green tea 花茶 jasmine tea 茶道 sado/ tea ceremony 功夫茶 Gongfu tea 陈酒 old wine/aged wine 烧酒 arrack 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

到达站 destination

站台 platform 地铁 subway 加速 speed up 减速 slow down 超车 overtaking 倒车 backing 刹车 brake 高速公路 highway 十字路 crossroads 酒后驾驶 driving under the influence of alcohol 疲劳驾驶 fatigue driving 教育篇

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

学院 college/institute/school

普通高校 regular institution of higher learning 重点大学 key university 211工程 211Project 减轻学生负担 reduce burden for students 基础课 basic course 专业课 course within one\'s major 必修课 required course 选修课 elective course

学分制 credit system

入学考试 entrance examination 入学资格 admission qualification 择优录取 merit-based enrollment 中考 middle examination

高考 higher examination

报名

application/sign up 毕业设计 diploma-winning design/ graduation project

毕业论文 graduation thesis

毕业证书 graduation certificate 同学 schoolmate/classmate 校友 alumni 英语四六级写作25个加分句型及一百个高

级词汇

英语四六级写作加分句型

一、~~~ the + ~ est + 名词 +(that)+ 主词 + have ever + seen(known/heard/had/read, etc)~~~ the most + 形容词 + 名词 +(that)+ 主词 + have ever + seen(known/heard/had/read, etc)例句：Helen is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.海伦是我所看过最美丽的女孩。

Mr.Chang is the kindest teacher that I have ever had.张老师是我曾经遇到最仁慈的教师。

二、Nothing is + ~~~ er than to + V Nothing is + more + 形容词 + than to + V 例句：Nothing is more important than to receive education.没有比接受教育更重要的事。

三、~~~ cannot emphasize the importance of ~~~ too much.（再怎么强调...的重要性也不为过。）

例句：We cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much.我们再怎么强调保护眼睛的重要性也不为过。

四、There is no denying that + S + V...（不可否认的...）

例句：There is no denying that the qualities of our living have gone from bad to worse.不可否认的，我们的生活品质已经每况愈下。

五、It is universally acknowledged that + 句子~~（全世界都知道...）例句：It is universally acknowledged that trees are indispensable to us.全世界都知道树木对我们是不可或缺的。

六、There is no doubt that + 句子~~（毫无疑问的...）

例句：There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something to be desired.毫无疑问的我们的教育制度令人不满意。

七、An advantage of ~~~ is that + 句子（...的优点是...）

例句：An advantage of using the solar energy is that it won\'t create(produce)any pollution.使用太阳能的优点是它不会制造任何污染。

八、The reason why + 句子 ~~~ is that + 句子（...的原因是...）

例句：The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can provide us with fresh air./ The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can supply fresh air for us.我们必须种树的原因是它们能供应我们新鲜的空气。

九、So + 形容词 + be + 主词 + that + 句子（如此...以致于...）例句：So precious is time that we can\'t afford to waste it.时间是如此珍贵，我们经不起浪费它。

十、Adj + as + Subject（主词）+ be, S + V~~~（虽然...）

例句：Rich as our country is, the qualities of our living are by no means satisfactory.{by no means = in no way = on no account 一点也不} 虽然我们的国家富有，我们的生活品质绝对令人不满意。

十一、The + ~er + S + V, ~~~the + ~er + S + V ~~~ The + more + Adj + S + V, ~~~the + more + Adj + S + V~~~（愈...愈...）

例句：The harder you work, the more progress you make.你愈努力，你愈进步。

The more books we read, the more learned we become.我们书读愈多，我们愈有学问。

十二、By +Ving, ~~ can ~~（借着...，..能够..）例句：By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy.借着做运动，我们能够始终保持健康。

十三、~~~ enable + Object（受词）+ to + V（..使..能够..）例句：Listening to music enable us to feel relaxed.听音乐使我们能够感觉轻松。

十四、On no account can we + V ~~~（我们绝对不能...）例句：On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge.我们绝对不能忽略知识的价值。

十五、It is time + S + 过去式（该是...的时候了）

例句：It is time the authorities concerned took proper steps to solve the traffic problems.该是有关当局采取适当的措施来解决交通问题的时候了。

十六、Those who ~~~（...的人...）

例句：Those who violate traffic regulations should be punished.违反交通规定的人应该受处罚。

十七、There is no one but ~~~（没有人不...）例句：There is no one but longs to go to college.没有人不渴望上大学。

十八、be + forced/compelled/obliged + to + V（不得不...）

例句：Since the examination is around the corner, I am compelled to give up doing sports.既然考试迫在眉睫，我不得不放弃做运动。

十九、It is conceivable that + 句子（可想而知的）It is obvious that + 句子（明显的）It is apparent that + 句子（显然的）

例句：It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life.可想而知，知识在我们的一生中扮演一个重要的角色。

二十、That is the reason why ~~~（那就是...的原因）例句：Summer is sultry.That is the reason why I don\'t like it.夏天很燠热。那就是我不喜欢它的原因。

二十一、For the past + 时间，S + 现在完成式...（过去...年来，...一直...）例句：For the past two years, I have been busy preparing for the examination.过去两年来，我一直忙着准备考试。二

十二、Since + S + 过去式，S + 现在完成式。

例句：Since he went to senior high school, he has worked very hard.自从他上高中，他一直很用功。

二十三、It pays to + V ~~~（...是值得的。）例句：It pays to help others.帮助别人是值得的。

二十四、be based on（以...为基础）

例句：The progress of thee society is based on harmony.社会的进步是以和谐为基础的。

二十五、Spare no effort to + V（不遗余力的）

例句：We should spare no effort to beautify our environment.我们应该不遗余力的美化我们的环境。英语四六级写作高级词汇

有的时候一个很好的单词作用也是非常强大的哦~可以替换以下哈~这些都是传说中的big words~ 1.important =crucial(extremely important),significant(amount or effect large enough to be important)2.common=universal, ubiquitous(if something is ubiquitous, it seems to be everywhere)3.abundant=ample(enough and usually extra), plentiful(enough for people\'s needs and wants)1 4.stick=adhere, cling(hold on something tightly)1 5.neglect=ignore.(difference: neglect means someone has not paid enough attention to something;ignore means no attention.)6.near=adjacent(twothings next to each other), adjoin(the same as adjacent)\' 7.pursue=woo(man woos woman, old-fashioned), seek(if you seek sth, you try to obtain it.FORMAL)8.accurate=precise(precise is exact and accurate in all details), exact(correct in every detail)9.vague=obscure(unknown or known by only a few people)10.top=peak, summit 11.competitor=rival, opponent(especially in sports and politics)1 12.blame=condemn(if you condemn something, you say it is very bad and unacceptable)13.opinon=perspective, standpoint(means looking at an event or situation in a particular way)14.fame=prestige(describe those who are admired), reputation 15.build=erect(you can erect something as buildings, FORMAL), establish 16.insult=humiliate(do something or say something which makes people feel ashamed or stupid)17.complain=grumble(complain something in a bad-tempered way)18.primary=radical(very important and great in degree), fundamental 19.relieve=alleviate(alleviate means you make pain or sufferings less intense or severe)20.force=coerces into(coerce means you make someone do something s/he does not want to),compel 21.enlarge=magnify(magnify means make something larger than it really is)22.complex=intricate(if something is intricate, it often has many small parts and details)23.Lonely=solitary(if someone is solitary, there is no one near him/her 24.small=minuscule(very small), minute, V.A.B8 Q6 w, p$ S 25.praise=extol(stronger than praise), compliment(polite and political)26.hard-working=assiduous(someone who is assiduous works hard or does things very thoroughly 27.difficult=arduous(if something is arduous, it is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of efforts)28.poor(soil)=barren, infertile(used to describe the soil is so poor that plants cannot be planted on it)29.fragile=brittle, vulnerable(someone who is vulnerable is easily hurt emotionally or physically)+ 30.show=demonstrate(to demonstrate a fact means tp make it clear to people.)31.big=massive(large in size, quantity, or extent), colossal(use this word, you emphasize something\'s large), tremendous(INFORMAL)+ 32.avoid=shun(if someone shuns something, s/he deliberately avoid that something or keep away from it.)% [-?0 B/ X: V 33.fair=impartial(someone who is impartial is able to give a fair opinion or decision on something.)0 U!V0 e/ a“ h0 L8 ~ 34.attack=assault(physically attack someone), assail(attack violently 35.dislike=abhor(abhor means you hate something to a extreme extent for moral reasons), loathe(dislike very much)!36.ruin=devastate(it means damage something very badly, or utterly destroy it.)39.always=invariably(the same as always, but better than always)4 40.forever=perpetual(a perpetual state never changes), immutable(something immutable will never change or be changed)41.surprise=startle(it means surprise you slightly), astound(surprise you to a large degree),astonish(the same as astound)42.enthusiasm=zeal(a great enthusiasm), fervency(sincere and enthusiasm)# 43.quiet=tranquil(calm and peaceful), serene(calm and quiet)!44.expensive=exorbitant(it means too expensive that it should be)45.luxurious=lavish(impressive and very expensive), sumptuous(grand and very expensive 46.boring=tedious(if you describe something tedious, you mean it is boring and frustrating)47.respect=esteem(if you esteem someone, you respect and admire him/her.FORMAL)48.worry=fret(if you fret about something, you worry about it)49.cold=chilly(unpleasantly cold), icy(extremely cold)50.hot=boiling(very hot)51.dangerous=perilous(very dangerous, hazardous(dangerous, especially to people\'s safety and health)/ { 52.nowadays=currently 53.only=unique(the only one of its kind), distinctive;54.stop=cease(if something ceases, it stops happening or existing)55.part=component(the components of something are the parts that it is made of)(h 56.result=consequence(the results or effects of something)57.obvious=apparent, manifest 58.basedon=derived fromcan see or notice them very easily)60.quite=fairly 61.pathetic=lamentable(very uncomfortable and disappointing)62.field=domain(a particular field of thought, activities or interest)63.appear=emerge(come into existence)64.whole=entire(the whole of something)8 65.wet=moist(slightly wet), damp(slightly wet), humid(very damp and hot)!66.wrong=erroneous(incorrect or partly correct)67.difficult=formidable 68.change=convert(change into another form)69.typical=quintessential(this word means represent a typical example of something)70.careful=cautious(very careful in order to avoid danger), prudent(careful and sensible)71.ability=capacity, capability(the same as ability)72.strange=eccentric(if some one is eccentric, s/he behaves in a strange way, or his/her opinion is different from most people)73.rich=affluent(if you are affluent, you have a lot of money)74.use= utilize(the same as use)75.dubious=skeptical(if you are skeptical about something, you have doubts on it.)76.satisfy=gratify(if you are gratified by something, it gives you pleasure and satisfaction)77.short=fleeting, ephemeral(if something is ephemeral, it lasts a short time)78.scholarship=fellowship 79.angry=enraged(extremely angry)80.smelly=malodorous(used to describe an unpleasant smell)81.ugly=hideous(if something is hideous, it is very ugly or unattractive)# 82.attractive=appealing(pleasing absorbing can attract you a great deal)83.perse=miscellaneous(a miscellaneous groups consists of many different

and

attractive)，absorbing(something kinds of things)84.disorder=disarray, chaos 85.crazily=frantically(used to describe someone who behaves in a wild and uncontrolled way)86.rapid=meteoric(ATTENTION: meteoric is only used to describe someone achieves success quickly)87.ordinary=mundane(very ordinary and not at interesting or unusual)88.despite=notwithstanding(FORMAL)89.best=optimal(used to describe the best level something can achieve)/ 90.sharp=acute(severe and intense)91.unbelievable=inconceivable(ifyou deem something inconceivable, you think it very unlike to happen ^ 92.puzzle=perplex(something perplex someone means it confuses and worries him/her because he/she does not understand it)93.method=avenue(away of getting something done)94.famous=distinguished(used to describe people who are successful in their career)95.ancient=archaic(extremely old and extremely old-fashioned)96.decorate=embellish(embellish means make something look more attractive via decorating it with something else)/ 97.possible=feasible(if something is feasible, it can be done, made or achieved)98.so=consequently, accordingly 99.rare=infrequent(doesn\'t happen often 100.greedy=rapacious(greedy and selfish)英语四六级作文开头句型6则写法

1)对立法——先引出其他人的不同看法，然后提出自己的看法或者偏向于某一看法，适用于有争议性的主题。

[1] When asked about..., the vast/overwhelming majority of people say that ….But I think/view a bit differently.[2] When it comes to...., some people believe that….Others argue/claim that the opposite/reverse is true.There is probably some truth in both arguments/statements, but I tend to the former/latter.[3] Now, it is commonly/generally/widely believed/held/acknowledged that.....They claim/ believe/argue that...But I wonder/doubt whether.....2)现象法——引出要剖析的现象或者问题，然后评论。

[1] Recently the rise in the problem/phenomenon of...has cause/aroused public/popular/wide/ worldwide concern.[2] Recently the issue of the problem/phenomenon of...has been brought into focus/into public attention.[3] Inflation/Corruption/Social inequality...is yet another of the new and bitter truth we have to learn to face now/constantly.3)观点法——开门见山，直接了当地提出自己对要讨论的问题的看法。

[1] Now people in growing/significant numbers are beginning/coming to realize/accept/(be aware)that...[2] Now there is a(n)growing awareness/recognition of the necessity to....[3] Now people become increasingly aware/conscious of the importance of....[4] Perhaps it is time to have a fresh look at the attitude/idea that....4)引用法——先引出名人名言或者有代表性的看法，来引出文章要展开论述的观点。

[1] ”Knowledge is power.“ This is the remark made by Bacon.This remark has been shared by more and more people.[2] ”Education is not complete with graduation.“ This is the opinion of a great American philosopher.Now more and more people share his opinion.[3] ”....“ We often hear statements/words like those/this.[4] We often hear such traditional complains as this ”....\".5)比较法——通过对过去、现在两种不同的倾向、观点的比较，引出文章要讨论的观点。

[1] For years,...had been viewed as....But people are taking a fresh look now.With the growing..., people....[2] People used to think that...(In the past,....)But people now share this new idea.6)故事法——先讲一个较短的故事来引发读者的兴趣，引出文章的主题。(建议少用)

[1] Once in(a newspaper), I read of/learnt.....The phenomenon of...has aroused public concern.[2] I have a friend who...Should he....? Such a dilemma we are often confronted with in our daily life.[3] Once upon a time, there lived a man who....This story may be(unbelievable), but it still has a realistic significance now.

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