



北京环球时代英语专业四八级考试点睛图书
Cracking Test For English Majors Grade Four & Eight

轻松应试

TEM ⑧

EasyTest



New Concept

一套全新理念的应试辅导书

如鱼得水 记单词

专业八级词汇语境记忆

上海外国语大学 蔡君梅 主审
茅风华 主编

最科学的选词法 电脑分频，从真题中精选 60 篇短文，总结出反复出现、必须掌握的 1600 个核心词和 3200 个重点词。

最独创的记忆法 学短文记单词、听短文记单词、背短文记单词、做真题记单词，在语境中记单词。

最丰厚的回报率 不只让你记住单词，同时还增强你阅读能力、提高你听力、教你作文句式，培养你翻译能力。

世界图书出版公司

轻松应试
EasyTest



New Concept 一套全新理念的应试辅导书

如鱼得水 记单词

专业八级词汇语境记忆

上海外国语大学 蔡君梅 主审

主 编 茅风华
副主编 方 岚
孙 晔
编 委 林汉文
陈洪波

世界图书出版公司
上海·西安·北京·广州

目 录

[前言 Preface](#)

[Lesson 1](#)

[Lesson 2](#)

[Lesson 3](#)

[Lesson 4](#)

[Lesson 5](#)

[Lesson 6](#)

[Lesson 7](#)

[Lesson 8](#)

[Lesson 9](#)

[Lesson 10](#)

[Lesson 11](#)

[Lesson 12](#)

[Lesson 13](#)

[Lesson 14](#)

[Lesson 15](#)

[Lesson 16](#)

[Lesson 17](#)

[Lesson 18](#)

[Lesson 19](#)

[Lesson 20](#)

[Lesson 21](#)

[Lesson 22](#)

[Lesson 23](#)

[Lesson 24](#)

[Lesson 25](#)

[Lesson 26](#)

[Lesson 27](#)

[Lesson 28](#)

[Lesson 29](#)

[Lesson 30](#)

[大纲领会式词汇](#)

[主要参考文献附](#)

[录](#)

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

如鱼得水记单词. 专业八级词汇语境记忆/茅风华主编. ——上海：
上海世界图书出版公司，2004.10（2011.12 重印）

ISBN 978-7-5062-6352-8

I. 如... II. 茅... III. 英语——词汇——高等学校——水平考试——自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2003）第 125231 号

如鱼得水记单词

——专业八级词汇语境记忆——

茅风华 主编

上海世界图书出版公司出版发行

上海市广中路 88 号

邮政编码 200083

广州市番禺时代文化印刷厂印刷

如发现印装质量问题，请与印刷厂联系调换

（质检科电话：020-84844132）

各地新华书店经销

开本：850X1168 1/32 印张：19 字数：650000

2011年12月第1版第13次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5062-6352-8/H•482

ISBN 978-7-88765-697-1 (MP3)

<http://www.wpcsh.com.cn>

<http://www.wpcsh.com>

前言 Preface

随着英语专业水平考试的不断普及和广大师生对专业英语八级考试的重视程度的提高，高等学校英语专业八级考试大纲修订小组于 2004 年重新修订了《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》，对专八考试提出了更高的要求。通过八级考试需要对语言的综合技能进行深层训练，但其最基础的还是对词汇的掌握和灵活运用，听、说、读、写、译等都离不开这个基础。

词汇在英语学习中的重要性，好比砖头之于大厦，“no bricks, no mansions”，词汇量的不足会严重制约听、说、读、写、译等诸多能力的提高，也使学生在考试中难以取得理想的成绩。在层出不穷的各类“秘籍”、“宝典”中，应试法宝比比皆是，而要得心应手挥舞法宝的关键，在编者看来，仍在于词汇这一根本。目前大学生的学习状况是：虽然熟记大纲词汇，但在学习生活中很少用到或者虽然常用却不熟悉同一单词在不同语境中的常规用法，同时，学生们在学习英语的过程中往往容易陷入单纯的应试旋涡中。背单词枯燥、乏味，背了忘，忘了背，还是记不住。本书改变了以往传统的训练模式，强调通过语境记单词！

许国璋先生曾说过：“最好的记生词的办法不能只是背单词，我认为最好的办法莫过于通过词句或文章来记，这样就学得活，就记得牢。因此，我向同学们建议：不要单凭生词去记生词，而要结合词句或文章

去记，这样学看起来费事些，但是真正把单词学到手，其实是最合算的。”

针对这样的学习规律，在搜集历年真题进行电脑分频统计的基础上，我们本书依照《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》（2004年新版）的有关规定、根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求、参照《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》编写了此书，本书具有如下特点：

词汇语境，多管齐下

本书共分30个单元，每一单元由词汇、例句、文章和经典考题构成。每一单元的前面设置为词汇部分。每一个单词不但均给出音标、中英文注释、短语搭配和例句，并对几百组难以把握的近音词进行了简明精辟的辨析。使学生先去除“生词”这个“拦路虎”。然后在不同环境中给出单词的用法，并且我们为单词配备的例句大部分来自英语专业教材中的课文原文及历年专业考试中的真题，使单词的例句语境更具权威性。同学们在学习的过程中不仅温习了课文也了解了考试的内容，可谓“一箭双雕”、“一举两得”！

紧扣考题，时文为盾

语言是有生命的，词汇、语法、结构只有在文章中才能体现其内涵与格调，以及存在的意义，只有具备了超强的阅读能力，你才能把握语言的生命，才能活学活用！本书精选的**60**篇文章均来自历年专业八级考试的真题，并且配备了准确的中文翻译，英汉对照，用以巩固第一部分的学习成果，使“死”的词汇成为活的语言，使之像盾牌一样，为你的词汇学习构筑坚硬的屏障！

外教配音，提高听说

心理学家指出，多种分析器的协同活动，是提高记忆效果的重要条件之一。

人的记忆中，25%来源于视觉，15%来源于听觉，两者结合则可以达到65%的效果。英语是一种有声语言，听在英语学习所获取的信息量中占有很大的比重，我们精心为本书配备了外教录音，让同学们在一边听录音的时候一边记单词，不仅可以很好地提高听说能力，还可以使同学们在不知不觉中记住单词，会说单词，双管齐下，事半功倍。

真题练习，加深记忆

熟练了词汇的听、说、读、写之后，怎样知道自己是否完全掌握了单词的真正含义呢？不用担心，在每个单元之后，我们精心安排了一些完全针对刚刚学过词汇的真题练习，并且给每一道题都提供了答案。

集词汇、阅读、听力、写作于一体

本书突破了以往词汇只是单纯记忆词条的特点，集词汇、阅读、听力于一体，在阅读中记单词，在练习中巩固复习单词，还可以边听边记，凸现立体化的特点，把各种有效手段科学地结合起来，可谓是词汇书籍一次重大的革新！本书不仅可以作为单词书使用，而且还可以作为听力、阅读和写作书使用，在不知不觉的情况下，轻松提高你的英语能力。我们由衷

地希望此书能为在英语学习的丛林中艰难跋涉的学子带来一些帮助，英语学习任重而道远，只有不畏艰难者，方能登到顶峰，一

览众山小！

鉴于编者能力有限，错误纰漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正！

编者

Lesson 1

词汇语境

fray [frei] *v.* ①(cause sth. to) become worn, so that there are loose threads, fibres or wires 磨损，磨破 ②(cause sth. to) become strained and irritated 使变得紧张（急躁） *n.* fight, contest or argument; lively or challenging action 打斗，争吵

例句 Her nerves were frayed by the noisy children. 孩子们的吵闹让她受不了。

搭配 fray the edge of a shirt sleeve 磨破衬衫的袖口

obsolete [obseli:t] *adj. n.* longer used; out of date 作废的；过时的

例句 “Reading and writing,” he suggested, “will become obsolete skills.”
“阅读和写作，”他说，“将成为过时的技能。”

搭配 an obsolete vessel 废舰； an obsolete word 已作废的词

辨析 antique 常指已十分古老的东西或因其年代久远而有价值的东西。
archaic 暗示遥远且原始的时期的过时或陈旧。obsolete 指已不再使用的事实。

slavish ['sleiviʃ] *adj.* ① slavish; needing or showing hard work, complete dependence on others, etc. 奴性的，拼命苦干的；完全依赖他人的 ② copying or copied very closely or exactly from something else; not fresh or changed 无创造性的，一味模仿的

例句 Her slavish devotion to her job ruled her life. 她对工作奴隶般的投入主宰了她的生活。

搭配 slavish devotion 绝对服从； a slavish imitation 毫无创见的模仿； a slavish translation 刻板的翻译

strained [streind] *adj.* ① not natural in behaviour; unfriendly 不自然的；勉强的；不友善的 ② nervous or tired 紧张的；疲惫的

例句 Her greeting was cold and strained. 她的问候冷淡而勉强。

搭配 a strained meaning 过分的含义； strained humor 牵强的幽默； strained relations 紧张的关系

groom [grum, gru:m] *n.* someone whose job is to feed, clean, and take care of horses 马夫 *vt.* ① to clean and brush an animal, especially a horse 给动物清洁 ② to prepare someone for an important job or position in society by training them over a long period 培养

例句 I had been chosen to be groomed as editor. 我被挑选出来培训做编辑。

groom a presidential candidate 培养总统候选人

shun [ʃʌn] *v.* to avoid with determination; keep away from 避免；躲闪

例句 Most medical graduates shun posts in geriatric medicine. 大多数医科大学毕业生不愿从事老年病方面的工作。

搭配 to shun society 避免社交

辨析 shun 指避免使人憎恶的东西，有较明确的避免意识。avoid 指对危险或困难作出预想并注意避开。evade 通常指用聪明的方法避开。

civility [si'viliti] *n.* (an act of) politeness and good manners 礼貌；（复数）礼貌的举止，礼仪

例句 I told him to have the civility next time to ask permission before walking through my garden. 我告诉他下次在穿过我的花园之前要有礼貌地征得我的同意。

搭配 show civility to a guest 对客人有礼貌

gentility [dʒen'tiliti] *n.* the quality of being genteel 假装上流；文雅

例句 The family had made a swift descent from gentility to near-poverty. 这个家庭从名门望族很快破败了。

搭配 shabby gentility 摆阔气；装体面

loutish ['laʊtɪʃ] *adj.* rough, rude 粗野的，无礼的；愚蠢的

例句 He had a scruffy appearance and loutish manners. 他的模样邋遢，举止粗鲁。

搭配 loutish behaviour 粗鄙的行为； be loutish to sb. 对某人粗鲁无礼

cumulative ['kju:mjulətiv] *adj.* increasing in amount by one addition after another 累积的，渐增的

例句 The cumulative effects of many illnesses made the old lady very weak. 多种顽疾使这位老太太极度虚弱。

搭配 cumulative knowledge 累积的知识； cumulative interest 累加利息

trivial ['trivial] *adj.* of little worth or importance 琐碎的，无价值的

例句 Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. 然而，那只是问题的次要方面。

搭配 trivial matters 无关重要的事情； the trivial round 日常琐事或职责

辨析 trivial 指无价值的、同真正重要的东西比较起来是琐碎的。petty 指小的、不重要的，有轻视或讥讽的含义。paltry 指渺小的、微不足道的、毫无价值的，暗指鄙视。

offensive [ə'fensiv] *adj.* ① causing offence; unpleasant 讨厌的，令人不快的，冒犯的 ② of or for attacking 进攻性的，攻击的

Oranges can also be eaten whole — rolled into a spongy mass and

punctured with a pencil, if you don't find this offensive. 橘子也可以整个吃：卷成一个松软有弹性的团，用铅笔穿着吃，如果你不在乎的话。

搭配 an offensive remark 一句冒犯的话； offensive manner 无礼的态度

manifest ['mænɪfɛst] *n.* a list of goods carried, esp. on a ship 载货单； 旅客名单 *adj.* very plain to see or clear to the mind 显然的，明白的 *v.* to show something plainly 显示，证明

例句 The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and in belief, and the very great varieties it may manifest. 最重要的事实是习俗对人的经历和信念有举足轻重的作用，它能呈现出多种形式。

搭配 vessel's manifest 船舶装货清单； manifest of cargo 舱单，货物清单； manifest of shipment 船货容量单

辨析 manifest 强调外部现象十分明显以至无须推理即可得出结论。distinct 侧重于物体的清晰度。apparent 常形容容易被看见或认识的东西。

resonance ['rezənəns] *n.* quality of being resonance 共鸣，回声； 反响

例句 His voice suddenly took on a new resonance. 他的声音突然又宏亮起来。

■

adjacent resonance 邻频道共振； amplitude resonance 振幅谐振；
antenna resonance 天线谐振

feminism ['feminiz(ə)m] ①belief in the social, political, and economic equality of the sexes 男女平等主义 ②the movement organized around this belief 女权运动

blur [blɜː] *n.* confused or indistinct effect 模糊不清的现象或事物 *v.* make or become unclear, confused in appearance 使模糊不清，变得模糊不清

例句 My memory of the devastating earthquake is only a blur. 我只是依稀记得那场摧毁一切的地震。

搭配 a blur on one's good name 一个名声上的污点

derision [di'riʒən] *n.* the act of deriding or the state of being derided 嘲笑，愚弄

例句 The proposal was held in derision by members of the board. 这项决议受到董事会成员们的讥笑。

搭配 an object of derision 嘲笑的对象；hold (或 have) sb. (sth.) in derision 以嘲笑的态度对待某人（某事物）

imbecile ['imbisail,-si:l] *n. & adj.* ①person with abnormally low intelligence 低能者（的） ②stupid or silly person: fool 傻瓜；低能的，愚笨的



an imbecile remark 愚蠢的言语： imbecile behaviour 愚笨的举止

parasite ['pærəsait] *n.* ①animal or plant living on or in another and getting its food from it 寄生动物，寄生虫 ②person supported by another and giving nothing in return 靠他人为生的人；食客

搭配 animal parasite 动物寄生物；blood parasite 血内寄生物；celozoic parasite 体腔寄生物

villainous ['vilənəs] *adj.* ①evil; like or fitting the character of a villain 邪恶的，恶毒的 ②of very bad quality 极坏的，遭透了的

例句 This is a villainous pair of shoes; they've ruined my feet. 这双鞋子遭透了，我的脚给弄得疼痛不堪。

搭配 villainous conduct 卑劣的行为；villainous weather 坏天气；villainous handwriting 蹩脚的书法

toff [tɒf] *n.* a rich and / or well-dressed person of high social class 花花公子，有钱人；名人；爱打扮的人

例句 Champagne was once a raffish drink suitable for toffs and weddings. 香槟曾是一种适于花花公子和婚礼的常见饮料。

constraint [kən'streint] *n.* ①a limitation, something that restricts one's actions or powers 约束力，束缚，限制 ②the holding back or tight controlling of natural feeling and desires 克制

The criminal should be put to death because he had given himself to

evil without constraint. 该犯纵情作恶应判死刑。

搭配 active constraint 主动约束； agent constraint 施事制约

failing ['feiliŋ] *n.* weakness or fault (of character); shortcoming 失败，过失，缺点 *prep.* if (sth.) does not happen; without (sth.) 如果没有，若无.....

例句 Failing instructions, I did what I thought best. 如果没有指示，我就按照自己认为最好的方法去做。

搭配 event's failing 事件不出现（概率论）； natural failing 自然过失

辨析 failing 通常是指小错或缺点。fault 指道德修养不完善、做的事不完美、个人习惯上有毛病等缺陷或不足。weakness 泛指弱点或不足之处，很少具有特殊的词义色彩。

trendy ['trendi] *n.* one who is drawn to and represents the latest trends 穿着时髦的人，新潮人物； *adj.* of or in accord with the latest fad or fashion 流行的

例句 Subtle propaganda has persuaded trendies that living in inner cities is the latest "in-thing". 巧妙的宣传使赶时髦的人相信：住在城里是最新的“风尚”。

搭配 trendy clothes 时髦服装； a trendy hairstyle 新潮的发型

bemoan [bi'məʊn] *v.* to express sadness or grief over 悲叹，哀泣，痛哭

例句 The farmer bemoaned his loss. 那农夫哀叹自己的损失。

搭配 bemoan sth. for sb. (sth.) 因为.....而为.....叹息； bemoan one's fate 哀叹某人的命运； bemoan the lack of money 悲叹缺钱

deliberate [di'libəreit] *adj.* ①carefully considered; thoroughly planned 深思熟虑的 ②intentional; on purpose 故意的 ③(of speech, thought, or movement) slow; careful; unhurried 从容不迫的 *vt. & vi.* to consider (important and difficult questions) carefully, often in formal meeting(s) with other people 思考，认真考虑；讨论，协商

例句 I deliberated with the director on the future plans of production. 我和厂长商讨了下一步的生产计划。

搭配 deliberate on / upon / over 考虑，商讨； deliberate with sb. on / upon / over a question 与某人商议问题； be deliberate in one's speeches 言论谨慎

辨析 deliberate 指集中注意力地且通常是缓慢地思考。meditate 暗指严肃

的思考，比如对于采取行动或执行计划所做的考虑。muse 指沉浸在自己的思想中，常含有一种抽象的性质。

sartorial [sɑ:tɔ:riəl] *adj.* of or concerning the making or wearing of men's formal clothes 裁缝的；缝制（尤其男服）的

例句 He was famous for his sartorial elegance. 他缝制的服装以优雅著

称。

搭配 sartorial elegance 服饰优雅

aspiration [ˌæspə'reɪjən] *n.* a strong desire, ambition 渴望，志向，抱负

例句 Different as they were — in background, in personality, in underlying aspiration — these two great soldiers had much in common. 尽管在背景、个性、内心的抱负方面存在的差异，但两位伟大的士兵也有很多共同之处。

搭配 aspiration for / after 希望，渴望，愿望

ubiquitous [ju:'bɪkwɪtəs] *adj.* appearing, happening, done, etc.

everywhere 无所不在的；普遍的

例句 The struggle between opposites is ubiquitous. 对立面的斗争无处不在。

搭配 an ubiquitous trend 普遍的倾向；an ubiquitous spook 无所不在的幽灵

utilitarian [ˌjuɪtɪli'tɛəriən] *adj.* ①concerned with practical use, not made for or interested in perfect forms, thoughts, etc. 功利的，实用的 ②believing in utilitarianism 功利主义的，实利主义的

例句 He had not entered science for ambitious or utilitarian purposes. 他不是怀着野心或功利心而从事科学研究。

plain and utilitarian kitchenware 简单实用的厨具

impoverishment [im'pɒvəriʃmənt] *n.* the poor situation 穷困；枯竭

例句 It leads to permanent impoverishment of huge land areas. 它会导致大面积土地永久贫瘠。

搭配 relative impoverishment 相对贫困

taboo [tə'bu:] *n.* a custom that says you must avoid a particular activity or subject, either because it is considered offensive or because your religion does not allow it (宗教) 禁忌、避讳 *adj.* subject, word, activity etc. is one that people avoid because it is extremely offensive or embarrassing 禁忌的，忌讳的

例句 The files of the Cross-Cultural Survey at Yale University are organized according to categories such as “marriage ceremonies,” “life crisis rites,” “incest taboos.” 耶鲁大学的跨文化调查研究是根据“婚姻礼节”“生活危机惯例”“伦理禁忌”等分类来组织的。

搭配 taboos and commandments 清规戒律； a taboo subject 一个忌讳的话题

erode [i'rəʊd] *vt.* to gradually reduce something such as someone's power or confidence 侵蚀，腐蚀，使变化

例句 The coast is being slowly eroded away. 海岸逐渐地被冲蚀。

orientation [ˌɔ:(:)'rien'teɪʃən] *n.* orientating or being orientated 朝向东

方；定方向，定方位；朝向；认识环境

例句 The school has an orientation towards practical skills. 这所学校重视培养学生的实用技能。

搭配 absolute orientation 绝对定向，对地定向；action orientation 面向行动；alternate orientation 选用方位

oxidize ['ɒksi.daɪz] *v.* (cause to) combine with oxygen; make or become rusty (使)氧化；(使)生锈

nectar ['nektə] *n.* the sweet liquid collected by bees from flowers [希腊]神酒，任何美味的饮料，花蜜，甘露 Bees gather nectar and

make it into honey. 蜜蜂采集花蜜酿成蜂蜜。

搭配 clam nectar 蛤汁；floral nectar 花蜜

flex [fleks] *n.* (length of) flexible insulated wire used for carrying an electric current to an appliance 皮线，花线 *v.* bend or move (a limb, joint or muscle), esp. in order to exercise one's body before an activity 弯曲，伸展

例句 The runners flexed their muscles as the preparatory activities for the race. 赛跑前，选手们伸屈四肢、放松肌肉为比赛准备活动。

搭配 flex one's muscles 显示或炫耀（某人的）力量，伸屈四肢

abyss [ə'bis] *n.* a deep bottomless hole 深渊

例句 I was in the pit, the abyss, the human cesspool, the shambles and charnel-house of our civilization. 我在深渊里，在污秽的场所，在我们文明最低劣的地方。

搭配 the abyss of despair 绝望的深渊； be lost in the vast abyss 迷失于无边深渊

crook [kruk] *n.* ①bend or curve 弯曲（处） ②(colloq) person who makes a living by dishonest or criminal means 小偷，贼，坏蛋


例句 You wouldn't crook a friend, would you? 你不会欺骗朋友，是吧？

搭配 on the crook 狡诈的（地）； in the crook of one's arm 在某人的臂弯处

aerosol [eərəsɔl] *n.* dispersion of fine solid or liquid particles by pressure from a container with compressed gas from a valve 雾状喷洒，喷雾剂；
[化] 气溶胶

搭配 atmospheric aerosol 大气气溶胶； combustion aerosol 燃烧气溶胶；
food aerosols 气溶胶状食品

proWess [prauis] *n.* bravery; unusual skill or ability 英勇，勇敢；超凡的技术或能力



The young student from the theatrical school showed great prowess at acting in the play. 戏剧学校年幼的学生在演出中表现出高超演技。

detest [di'test] *v.* to hate with very strong feeling 厌恶，憎恶，讨厌

例句 I detest cheese, so I can't eat it. 我讨厌奶酪，所以我不吃。

辨析 detest 指因人或物存在令人反感或不满之处而强烈厌恶。hate 系常用词，泛指因利害冲突而产生的厌恶或憎恨。abhor 指强烈而彻底的憎恨或厌恶，多为道德上的蔑视。

defraud [di'frɔ:d] *v.* to deceive so as to get or keep something wrongly and usu. illegally 诈取，诈骗

例句 He defrauded the immigrants by selling them worthless land deeds. 他通过把毫无价值的地契卖给移民来欺骗他们。

搭配 be defrauded of (one's estate) 被骗去（财产）；with intent to defraud 【律】蓄意诈骗

zest [zest] *n.* ① (a quality of) being pleasant and exciting 带劲，刺激性
②(a feeling of) being eager and excited 兴致，热心，热情

例句 He entered the work with zest which surprised us all. 这件事他做得很起劲，我们都感到很意外。

搭配 a zest for life 热爱生活（人生）；eat with zest 吃得津津有味；
add zest to sth. 增加某物的风味/兴趣

rigging ['rɪɡɪŋ] *n.* the system of ropes, chains, and tackle used to support and control the masts, sails, and yards of a sailing vessel 索具，绳索，传动

装置，装备

搭配 bell rigging 警钟装置； bell operating rigging 料钟开闭装置，料钟操纵装置； bogie brake rigging 转向架基础制动

swirl [swɜ:l] *v.* ①to move with twisting turns 旋转 ②to carry along while doing this 卷走 *n.* ①a swirling movement 旋转 ②a twisting mass (of water, dust, etc.); eddy (水的) 漩涡，滚滚 (尘埃)

例句 Snowflakes came swirling into the compound yard. 漫天雪花飞舞，飘落庭院。

搭配 swirls of smoke 烟雾袅袅； a swirl of white water 白色水漩涡

辨析 swirl 常表示优美的起伏、旋转或螺旋。eddy 通常指象旋涡一样的圆形运动。rotate 通常强调物体绕自己的轴或中心旋转的动作。

trudge [trʌdʒ] *v.* to walk with heavy steps, slowly and with effort 缓慢或吃力地走，跋涉

例句 The old man trudged through the deep snow back towards home. 老人吃力地在深厚的积雪中，一步一步地捱回家。

辨析 trudge 指某人疲劳或沉重而吃力地走。tramp 常指进行长距离地步行。stride 多指以长而有规律的步伐行走。stump 着重指以艰难而笨拙的步伐行走。

tributary [ˈtribjutəri] *n.* ① a stream or river that flows into a larger stream

or river 支流 ②a person, state, etc. that pays tribute to another 进贡者，纳贡国 *adj.* ①(of a stream or river) flowing into another 支流的 ②(of a person, country, etc.) paying tribute to another (指人、国家等向另一个人或国家) 进贡的，朝贡的

搭配 a tributary state 附属国； a tributary river 支流； a tributary colony 进贡的殖民地

stub [stʌb] *n.* ①a short end left when something has been used, esp. of a cigarette or pencil (尤指香烟或钢笔的) 残根，残段 ②the piece of a cheque or ticket left in a book of these as a record after use 支票的存根，票根 *v.* to hurt (one's toe) by hitting against something 碰(在硬物上) 伤了脚趾

例句 He quickly stubbed out his cigarette. 他迅速捻熄了香烟。

搭配 anode stub 阳极棒； bracing guy stub 紧线桩； broad band stub 宽频带短截线； a pencil stub 铅笔头； a cigarette stub 烟头

truce [tru:s] *n.* (an agreement between two enemies for) the stopping of fighting for a period 停战，休战

例句 Before the announcement of the truce, the commandos made another raid. 在宣布停战之前，再次袭击。

搭配 a general/special truce 全面/局部停战； an industrial truce 劳资和解

fetter ['fetə] *n.* chain put round the feet of a person or animal to limit

movement; thing that restricts or hinders 脚镣，桎梏，束缚 v. restrict or hinder (sb.) in any way 束缚，拘束

例句 No man loves his fetters, be they made of gold. [谚] 金铸的脚镣，也没人喜爱。

搭配 be in fetters 上着脚镣，被囚禁者； be fettered by sth. 受到某物的束缚

辨析 fetter 暗示像上了镣铐限制某人的自由。hamper 意指通过系紧或缠住而妨碍某人。

languish ['læŋgwɪʃ] v. ①lack or lose vitality 无生气 ②be or become weak and miserable because of unfulfilled longings; pine 因未实现理想而变得无精打采和烦恼，衰弱无力

例句 His interest in the poetry has languished recently. 最近他对诗歌的兴趣变淡了。

搭配 to languish for 为.....而憔悴； languish one's vigilance 放松警觉

经典美文

Passage One

The symbol of the times is blue jeans not just blue jeans in good condition but jeans that are frayed, torn, discolored. They don't get that way

naturally. No one wants blue Jeans that are crisply clean or spanking new. Manufacturers recognize a big market when they see it, and they compete

with one another to offer jeans that are made to look as though they've just been discarded by clumsy house painters after ten years of wear. The more faded and seemingly ancient the garment, the higher the cost. Dishevelment is in fashion; neatness is obsolete. Nothing is wrong with comfortable clothing. It's just that current usage is more reflective of a slavish conformity than a desire for ease. No generation has strained harder than ours to affect a casual, relaxed, cool look; none has succeeded more spectacularly in looking as though it had been stamped out by cookie cutters. The attempt to avoid any appearance of being well groomed or even neat has a quality of desperation about it and suggests a calculated and phony deprivation. We shun conventionality, but we put on a uniform to do it.

汉语语境

逃避世俗，追求“时尚”或是.....

牛仔裤不再是一副完好无损的模样，而是变得褪色，磨损，破烂不堪，这就是那个时代的特征。他们不再以寻常的方式行事。没有人想要那种干净的，崭新的牛仔裤。生产商家注意到这一情况，抓住了这一个大市场，并就此展开竞争，他们生产的牛仔裤看起来就像是笨拙的油漆匠穿了十年之后扔掉的似的。越是褪色的，看起来越旧的牛仔裤，价钱就越高。松散杂乱是一种时尚，而干净整洁却时光不再。舒适的穿着没有什么不对，这种普遍的做法反映更多的是一味地模仿性而不是这种熟练的设计。任何一代人没有我们这代人竭力表现出潇洒、悠闲同时还有点酷的样子，这代人非常成功地创造了这种相当特别的生活方式，虽然他们已经

被打上缺少阳刚之气男子汉的标签。这种逃避规矩的修饰甚至是整洁的尝试常带有一种自暴自弃的性质，并且暗示着一种故意虚

假的贫乏。我们逃避常规，但是却一窝蜂地跟随潮流地做着逃避世俗的事情。

经典美文

Passage Two

The decline of civility and good manners may be worrying people more than crime, according to *Gentility Recalled*, edited by Digby Anderson, which laments the breakdown of traditional codes that once regulated social conduct. It criticizes the fact that manners are scorned as repressive and outdated.

The result, according to Mr. Anderson — director of the Social Affairs Unit, an independent think-tank is a society characterized by rudeness: loutish behavior on the streets, jostling in crowds, impolite shop assistants and bad-tempered drivers.

Mr. Anderson says the cumulative effect of these - apparently trivial, but often offensive - is to make everyday life uneasy, unpredictable and unpleasant. As they are encountered far more often than crime, they can cause more anxiety than crime.

When people lament the disintegration of law and order, he argues, what they generally mean is order, as manifested by courteous forms of social contact. Meanwhile, attempts to re-establish restraint and self-control through “politically correct rules are artificial.”

The book has contributions from 12 academics in disciplines ranging

from medicine to sociology and charts what it calls the “coarsening of Britain” Old-fashioned terms such as “gentleman” and “lady” have lost all meaningful resonance and need to be re-evaluated, it says. Rachel Trickett, honorary fellow and former principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, says that the notion of a “lady” protects women rather than demeaning them.

Feminism and demands for equality have blurred the distinctions between the sexes, creating situations where men are able to dominate women because of their more aggressive and forceful natures, she says: “Women, without some code of deference or respect, become increasingly victims.”

Caroline Moore, the first woman fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, points out that “gentleman” is now used only with irony or derision.

"The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the imbecile parasite and the villainous one: between Woosteresque chinless wonders, and those heartless capitalist toffs who are..., the stock-in-trade of television."

She argues that the concept is neither class-bound nor rigid; conventions of gentlemanly behavior enable a man to act naturally as an individual within shared assumptions while taking his place in society.

“Politeness is no constraint, precisely because the manners - are no code but a language, rich, flexible, restrained and infinitely subtle.”

For Anthony O'Hear, professor of philosophy at the University of Bradford, manners are closely associated with the different forms of behavior

appropriate to age and status. They curb both the impetuosity of youth and the bitterness of old age.

Egalitarianism, he says, has led to people failing to act their age. “We have vice-chancellors with earrings, aristocrats as hippies... the trendy vicar on his motorbike.”

Dr. Athena Leoussi, sociology lecturer at Reading University, bemoans the deliberate neglect by people of their sartorial appearance.

Dress, she says, is the outward expression of attitudes and aspirations. The ubiquitousness of jeans displays a utilitarian attitude that has “led to the cultural impoverishment of everyday life.”

Dr. Leoussi says that while clothes used to be seen as a means of concealing taboo forces of sexuality and violence, certain fashions — such as leather jackets — have the opposite effect.

Dr. Bruce Charlton, a lecturer in public health medicine in Newcastle upon Tyne, takes issue with the excessive informality of relations between professionals such as doctors and bank managers, and their clients. He says this has eroded the distance and respect necessary in such relationships. For Tristram Engelhardt, professor of medicine in Houston, Texas, says manners are bound to morals.

“Manners express a particular set of values,” he says, “Good manners interpret and transform social reality. They provide social orientation.”

汉语语境

拜托：你们的礼貌哪里去了？

Digby Anderson 在《召唤文雅》中写道：端庄礼貌和友好礼仪的日趋不受重视甚至比犯罪更让人们忧心。文中对约束人们社会行为的传统道德的崩溃表示哀叹，并对礼貌被嘲弄为压抑和过时的说法提出了批评。

Anderson 先生是一个独立的智囊团“社会风俗协会”的主席，他说这样下去的结果会导致出现一个以粗蛮无礼为特征的社会：大街上充斥着粗暴的行为、人群中人们横冲直撞、无礼的店员和暴躁的司机到处可见。

Anderson 先生还说，随着这些微不足道但却令人讨厌的事实的累积，其后果会使我们的日常生活变得令人心神不定，不可预知，从而很不愉快。由于这些事比犯罪会更经常地碰到，因此也会带来比犯罪更大的焦虑。

他强调说，当人们哀叹法律和秩序已不起作用时，他们通常所说的秩序是指人们在交往过程中的礼节礼仪。同时，试图通过政治上合适的规范来重建自律和自控是一厢情愿的。

这本书引用了从药学到社会学等 12 种专业的论文，还有一个叫做“大不列颠成长”的图表。书中还说，许多旧名词比如“绅士”和“女士”都失去了所有有意义的解释，而且需要重新定义。牛津大学 St

Hugh's 的前任校长，名誉学者 Rachel Trickett 说，“女士”的说法没有贬抑
妇女，而是保护了她们。

女权主义和对平等的要求模糊了性别的区别，制造出这样一种情形：男人能统治女人是由于他们天生更好斗和更有力量。她说：“女人，如果没有了让人们尊重或敬重的规范，就会越来越沦为牺牲品。”

剑桥大学 Peterhouse 的第一位女性董事 Caroline Moore 指出：
“‘绅

士’，现在只用来讽刺或嘲弄。‘绅士’的普遍含义是在低能的寄生虫和恶棍们之间取得某种平衡，在那些武斯特般优柔寡断的大腕们和电视里搞股票交易的无情的富家公子之间的某种平衡。”

她强调说，这个概念既不受阶级约束，也不墨守成规。绅士行为习惯使一个男人在社会中扮演恰当角色的同时，也能够作为在共同理念中的个体一样自然行事。

“礼貌不是强制，准确的说礼貌不是准则而是一种语言，它内容丰富、灵活多变、有一定限制，而且永远微妙深奥。”

对于 Bradford 大学的哲学教授 Anthony O'Hear 而言，礼貌是与各年龄和阶层的不同行为方式紧密联系在一起的，它中和了年轻时的冲动和年老时的辛酸。他说，“平等主义使人们不能按照它们的年龄行事。我们有戴耳环的副主席，像嬉皮士似的贵族，还有骑着摩托车的时髦牧师。”

Reading 大学的社会学讲师 Athena Leoussi 博士哀叹人们缝制的外衣表现出的蓄意忽略。

她说，长裙是态度和热情的外在表现。无处不在的牛仔服展现了一种功利态度，它导致人们日常生活的文化贫瘠。

Leouss 博士说，虽然服装曾被视为是隐藏性和暴力禁忌的一种手

段，某些时尚，譬如皮夹克，却有着相反的含义。

泰恩河旁的纽卡斯尔的公共卫生医学讲师 Bruce Charlton 博士研究专业人士比如医生和银行管理人员与他们的当事人之间过分的非正式的关系。他说，这种非正式腐化了他们关系中应有的距离和尊重。德克萨斯的休斯顿大学的医学教授 Tristram Engelhard 说，礼貌深受道德水准的影响。

“礼貌传达出一种特殊的价值形式，“他说，”好的礼貌解释和改变社会现实，他们决定社会的方向。”

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

Radiation from the sun is _____ by the Earth's atmosphere.

- pricked
- distended
- attenuated
- oxidized

Their business was war, murder, _____ and rape.

- pillage
- audit
- bonanza

nectar

Sit down, straighten your legs and _____ you feet.

suffocate

flex

inflate

affront

The Grand _____ in the USA is 1900 metres deep 25 kilometres wide at its maximum.

Canyon

Ford

Abyss

Quarry

According to ancient Greek legend the _____ set a riddle which no one before Oedipus was able to answer.

sphinx

crook

duchess

truant

Have you seen the handy little ____? It's for separating egg yolks from white.

aerosol

crate

margarine

gadget

Although the resistance groups do not show great military _____ they frequently penetrate deep into the interior.

prowess

prowl

psalm

psyche

The referee _____ the goal, ruling that a player's hand had touched the ball.

nullified

accosted

cohered

detested

The scents of the flowers was _____ to us by the breeze.

intercepted

detested

saturated

wafted

I tried very hard to restrain my laughter, but tears started flowing down my cheeks and I began _____.

proffering

defrauding

guffawing

deflecting

The _____ is used by astrologers to help calculate the influence of the planets on people's lives.

zephyr

zodiac

zyme

zest

The actor amused the audience by _____ some well-known people.

embroidering

rigging

yelping

mimicking

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

A gust of wind swirled bits of paper down the street.

whirled

scatter

drove

chased

2. The losing team trudged wearily off the field.

plodded

plotted

plopped

plugged

The Ohio River is a tributary of the Mississippi river.

an inflowing river

a narrow river

a frozen river

a navigable river

I can't write with this pencil stub.

sharpener

mark

stump

eraser

The war ended when the armistice was signed.

nomination

charter

truce

contract

All the prisoners have fetters on.

watches

uniforms

chains

marks

The flowers languished from lack of water.

withered

flourished

vanished

stopped growing

考题答案

Part I

C

A

B

A

A

D

A

A

D

C

B

D

Part II

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. A

Lesson 2

词汇语境

inhibit [in'hɪbɪt] *v.* ①prevent sb. from doing sth. that should be natural or easy to do 禁止，阻止 ②hinder or prevent (a process or an action) 阻碍，抑制

例句 The medicine inhibited the spread of the disease. 药物抑制了疾病的蔓延。

搭配 inhibit sb. from sth. / doing sth. 阻止.....做某事

辨析 inhibit 常指对某人的行为、意愿、思想或感情的自我施加或非自愿的约束。bridle 常指压抑或控制自己的感情或激情。restrain 意指对人的行动自由进行约束和限制。

being ['bi:ɪŋ] *n.* ①the state or quality of having existence 存在 ②the totality of all things that exist 生命 ③one's basic or essential nature; personality 本质

例句 Before the railway came up into being, a four-horse coach was a popular means of transportation. 在铁路出现以前，四马拖曳的大马车是受欢迎的交通工具。

搭配 bring / call into being 使产生，使出现，建立，成立； come into being 产生，形成，成立； in being 现存的，活着的

merge [mə:dʒ] *v.* to combine or cause (two or more things) to combine, esp. gradually, so as to become a single thing 合并，结合，吞没，融合

例句 In the present situation, only by merging into one big company could the two small companies stay in business. 在目前的形势下，这两家小公司只有合并成一家大公司才能存活下来。

搭配 merge in / into 合并； imagery reverse merge 反向归并（并合）； sort merge 分类组合（合并）； merge of galaxy 星系吞食

辨析 merge 强调通过合并的各个成份无法加以辨别，或许指一事物把另一事物彻底吸收。 mix 意指把两种或更多种东西放在一起，制作成另一种东西，其中的各个成份也许可以辨别，也许不能辨别。 mingle 通常表示那些混和在一起的各个成份是可以区别开的。

subliminal [sʌb'liminl] *adj.* being perceived or affecting the mind without being aware of it 下意识的，潜意识的

搭配 subliminal memories 潜意识记忆； subliminal advertising （刺激观众潜意识的）速闪广告； subliminal self 阈下（潜在）自我

draught [dra:ft] ①a current of air, flowing through a room, a chimney, etc. 通风气流，通风装置 ②an act of swallowing liquid or the amount of liquid swallowed at one time 一次（服）的量，吃水（深度） ③dray 拖，

拉 ④ the drawing of a liquid from a large container such as a barrel (啤酒等) 汲取； 散装啤酒

搭配 sit in a draught 坐在通风处； on draught 从容器中汲取（尤指桶装的啤酒）

chimpanzee ['tʃɪmpən'zi:] *n.* African ape, smaller than a gorilla 非洲黑猩猩

generate ['dʒenə'reɪt] *v.* to cause (esp. feelings or ideas) to exist; produce 引起， 导致， 招来

例句 The accident generated a lot of public interest in the nuclear power issue. 这次事故引起公众对核电问题的广泛关注。

搭配 generate a discussion 引发一场争论； generate heat 产生热

subvert [səb'vɜ:t] *v.* ① to try to destroy the power and influence of (esp. a governing body) 颠覆， 推翻； 破坏 ②to make less loyal, esp. to a person in power 策反， 使离叛

例句 Worse, most state legislatures have helped subvert popular compliance with the federal 55 m.p.h. law. 更糟的是， 大部分州议会也参与反对联邦政府每小时 55 英里的限速规定。

subvert 强调彻底地破坏或推翻。overturn 强调推倒而使底部朝上，特指一个直立的东西被推倒。overthrow 尤指凭借力量或一致行动引起某人或事物等的垮台或毁坏。

cynic ['sinik] *n.* a person who shows or expresses a bitterly negative attitude, as by making hateful remarks about others 愤世嫉俗的人

filial ['filjəl] *adj.* of or expected from a son or daughter 子女（应做）的，孝顺的

例句 The young man keeps a filial piety. 这位年轻人有孝心。

搭配 filial respect (obedience) 对父母的孝敬（顺从）； filial love 子女的孝敬

legislate ['ledʒis,leit] *v.* to make a law or laws 立法，制定法律

搭配 legislate for / against sth. 为反对.....而立法

inexorable [in'eksərəbl] *adj.* continuing unstopably; relentless 一往无前的，不可阻挡的，坚持不懈的

例句 Facts are inexorable. 事实是无可更改的。

搭配 an inexorable opponent 一个冷漠的对手； a feeling of inexorable doom 一种注定灭亡的感觉

辨析 inexorable 意指难以说服，又不接受恳求。adamant 通常暗示对请求或呼吁无动于衷。obdurate 通常附加一种不近人情的、冷酷无情的含义。

tinge [ˈtɪŋdʒ] *v.* ①colour sth. slightly 使某物稍染颜色 ②affect sth. slightly 微染；轻微感染 *n.* slight colouring or trace 微染；少许，微量

例句 A certain tinge of the stand-up comedian colors the performance as the actor plays to the audience to register laughs big enough to drown out the lecturer droning on next door. 作为演员，给观众演出时的喜剧色彩，引起的大笑足以淹没隔壁讲师低沉的声音。

搭配 a tinge of regret 些许悔恨之意； a slight tinge of humor 些许幽默气息

辨析 tinge 通常指染以清淡的颜色。stain 指用能渗透的液体染料或色素对如玻璃等固体染色。dye 指人工染色，把物体放在液体的色素中煮或浸。

complacency [kəmˈpleɪsənsi] *n.* a feeling of satisfaction with oneself or with a situation without good reason 自满（情绪），沾沾自喜；满足，满意

例句 Complacency is a drawback to progress. 骄傲自满，使人落后。

destitute [ˈdestɪtjuːt] *adj.* ①without food, clothing, shelter, etc. or the money to buy them; very poor 贫困的，赤贫的 ② completely without 缺少
的，毫无.....的

be destitute of morality 无道德的； be destitute of good feeling 无同情心； be destitute and homeless 流离失所

辨析 destitute 指的是没有任何维持生计的手段的。poverty-stricken 意思是受贫穷折磨的或很不幸地贫穷的。impoverished 常形容某人或某地已陷于贫穷境地。

affluent [ˈæfluənt] *adj.* plentiful; abundant 丰富的，富裕的

例句 They both come from relatively affluent backgrounds. 他们两人都来自比较富裕的家庭。

搭配 the affluent society 富人的社会；land affluent in natural resources 自然资源丰富的土地；an affluent fountain 滔滔不断的泉水

deride [diˈraɪd] *v.* to laugh at or make fun of sb./sth. as of no value 嘲笑

例句 Anti-materialists tend to deride the importance of “things.” 唯心主义者否认物质的重要性。

搭配 deride one's ignorance 嘲笑某人无知

辨析 deride 指以轻蔑的笑容说话或对待，表明轻视和蔑视。ridicule 表示进行有意的贬损。taunt 常表示以一种嘲弄、侮辱或轻蔑的方式来指责。

reaffirm [ˈriːəˈfɜːm] *v.* affirm again; repeat an affirmation 重申，再肯定，再断定，再证实

例句 She reaffirmed that she would give evidence against him. 她再次声明自己将出示证据反对他。

shirk [ʃə:k] *v.* to avoid (unpleasant work) because of laziness, lack of determination, etc. (因偷懒、缺乏决心等) 逃避, 回避

例句 It is dishonorable to shirk military service. 逃避兵役是可耻的。

搭配 shirk school 逃学; shirk off/out 溜走, 逃避, 推辞

mediate [ˈmi:diət, -djət] *v.* to act as a peacemaker between opposing sides 仲裁, 调停, 作为引起.....的媒介

例句 The government tried to mediate between the workers and the employers during the strike. 在罢工期间, 政府斡旋于工人与雇主之间。

搭配 mediate between... and 在.....中间调解, 斡旋

conciliator [kən'silieitə(r)] *n.* a person helps move the anger of distrust 调和人, 调解人; 安抚者

例句 Not everyone agrees, however, that this indicates a conciliatory attitude. 然而, 并不是所有人都认为这种态度是中庸的。

amicable [ˈæmikəbl] *adj.* done in a friendly way, friendly 和睦的, 友好的

例句 An amicable settlement was reached. 已达成和解。

搭配 amicable relations 友好关系; amicable settlement 和解

recalcitrant [ri'kælsitrənt] *adj.* resisting authority or discipline; disobedient 反抗的，固执的

例句 When battling a recalcitrant problem, he worried it as an animal worries its prey. 着手解决一个棘手问题时，他的那种焦虑毫不亚于面对猎物的动物。

搭配 be recalcitrant to tradition 反抗传统

辨析 recalcitrant 含有强烈的主动、猛烈反抗的意思，常暗示对另一个人意志、命令、权威的挑战。unruly 强调缺乏约束或无法约束，常暗示混乱无序、喧闹等。petulant 常指暴躁的，爱闹脾气的；stolid 暗示某人迟钝，不易感动。

demographic [demə'græfik] *adj.* of or relating to demography 人口的；人口统计学的

例句 The trend to mosaic communication is reducing the meaningfulness of concern about whether or not demographic segments differ in their tolerance of periodicity. 拼花交流的趋势使人们减弱对人口统计段不同于周期数公差的关注。

affluence ['æfluəns] *n.* a plentiful supply of material goods; wealth 富裕，富足

invoke [in'vəuk] *n.* ①use sth. as a reason for one's action 援引 ②call upon (God, the power of the law, etc.) for help or protection 祈求（上帝或

法律等力量) 帮助或保护 ③summon sth. up (as if) by magic 祈求(似乎)以法术互换 ④ beg for sth. (as if) by praying 恳求, 乞求

例句 I met men who invoked the name of the Prince of Peace in their diatribes against wars. 我遇到呼吁人们加入名为宫廷和睦的激烈争论中反对战争的人。

搭配 invoke one's help / mercy 恳求某人帮助/宽恕

pervert [pə(:)'vɜ:t] v. ①turn (sth.) to a wrong use 误用; 滥用 ②cause (a person, his mind) to turn away from right behavior, beliefs, etc. 使(人、心智)堕落, 诱(人)入邪道 n. perverted person; person whose behaviour deviates from what is normal 堕落的人; 入邪道的人; 行为反常者

例句 A clever criminal perverts his talents. 一个精明的罪犯滥用了他的才智。

搭配 pervert the truth 颠倒是非; pervert sb. with sth. 用某物使某人堕落

mass [mæs] n. a unified body of matter with no specific shape 块, 大量 adj. done or carried out on a large scale 大规模的, 集中的 vt. to gather or be gathered into a mass 使集合

例句 The enemy are massing their forces for an attack. 敌人集中兵力发起进攻。

■

be a mass of 遍体是……；充满了……； in mass 全部，全体；整个地； in the mass 总体上，总的说来； the (great) mass of 大多数，大部分

inoculate [i'nɔkjuleit] v. inject sb. with a mild form of a disease so that he will not catch the disease itself 接种，打预防针

例句 A pedigree pup should have been inoculated against serious diseases before it's sold. 出售前纯种狗应该给注射预防严重疾病的疫苗。

搭配 inoculate sth. / sb. with 给（某人）接种；（喻）向某人灌输；inoculate... against 给.....注射

decipher [di'saifə] v. to read (something difficult, esp. a code) 译解难题（尤指密码），解开（疑团）

例句 Archaeologists laboured to decipher the clay tablets. 考古学家煞费苦心地辨识那些陶简上的文字。

gag [gæg] n. ①something put over or into the mouth to keep it still or esp. to prevent the person from talking or shouting （使不能讲话、叫喊）塞口物 ②a joke or funny story 笑话，插科打诨 v. to put a gag into the mouth of 将东西塞在.....的口中

例句 The guards tied up and gagged the prisoners. 警卫员把犯人捆起来，并堵住他们的嘴巴。

搭配 blue gag （美俚）低级下流的笑话

辨析 gag 主要指插科打诨的话或戏剧中老套的笑话、噱头。jest 通常表示一种闹着玩的幽默。joke 常指结尾处有一句妙语的有趣故事。

aerobics ['eə'rəʊbɪks] *n.* any of various exercises, as jogging and calisthenics, that stimulate and strengthen the heart 健身舞（操），有氧健身操

protocol ['prəʊtəkɔl] *n.* ①first or original draft of an agreement (esp. between states), signed by those making it, in preparation for a treaty 条约草案；草约；协定书 ②code of behavior; etiquette as practiced on diplomatic occasions 礼规，外交礼仪

例句 Beaton had to face a tricky problem of protocol. 比顿必须面对棘手的外交礼节问题。

搭配 additional / final protocol 附加/最后议定书； trade protocol 贸易议定书

辨析 protocol 着重指在国事活动中所遵从的官方礼仪。decency 通常指社交上或道德上的规矩或行为准则。etiquette 指的是文明社会中所规定的行为方式。decorum 主要指与已有的举止或行为标准一致。

quaver [kweɪvə] *v.* ①(of the voice or a sound) shake; tremble （指声音）颤抖，震颤 ②say or sing in a shaking voice 以震颤的声音说出或唱出 *n.* ① quavering sound 震颤的声音 ②musical note with one-half the time value of a crotchet 八分音符

例句 He quavered out folk songs. 他用颤声演唱了民歌。

purge [pə:ɔʒ] v. ① make clean or free (of physical or moral impurity) 使

洁净，消除；洗涤 ②empty (the bowels) of waste matter by means of medicine 以药物洗净；泻 ③clear (oneself, a person, of a charge, of suspicion); atone for (an offence, etc.) by submission 洗雪（自己或某人的罪名、嫌疑） ④get rid (a political party, etc.) of members who are considered undesirable 整肃；排除（政党等中的）异己分子 *n.* ①purging, clearing out or away 整肃；消除 ②medicine used for purging 泻药

例句 He purged his enemies from the Party. 他排除党内异己。

搭配 be purged of (from) sin 被昭雪

haphazard ['hæp'hæzəd] *adj.* without plan or order; random 无计划的，随意的，杂乱无章的

例句 It was done on a haphazard basis. 这件事做得一点章法都没有。

搭配 at/by haphazard 偶然地，碰巧地

辨析 haphazard 通常指说话或使用某物时不考虑效果，不考虑是否会造不良的后果。random 强调某事不是按计划发生的。

detour ['di:tʊə(r); (US) di'tʊər] *n.* a way round something 弯路，兜圈子，离题 *v.* to pass around but not through 绕道，绕过，使离题

例句 We had to make a detour round the floods. 我们为避开洪水得绕道而行。

搭配 to make a detour 绕道而行

辨析 **detour** 指一条迂回曲折的路，尤指一条代替主干道的临时使用的路径。**bypass** 指绕过一段交通阻塞区或交通不畅区的公路，即旁路。

infringe [in'frɪndʒ] *v.* ①break 违背 ②affect sth. so as to limit or restrict it; encroach on 施加影响以限制，侵占

例句 The increased workload infringed on his personal life. 工作负荷过重影响了他的私人生活。

搭配 infringe on / upon sth. 侵害他人的权利

fillet ['fɪlɪt] *n.* piece of meat or fish without bones 无骨的肉片 *v.* cut (meat or fish) into fillets 把.....切成片

搭配 boneless fillet 去骨里脊，去骨鱼片；cod fillet 鳕鱼片；corner fillet 圆角嵌条

辨析 fillet 与 filet 在拼写上相似，但读音不同，意思不同，fillet 读

['fɪlɪt] 而 filet 读 [fi'leɪt]。fillet 指无骨的肉片，而 filet 是指（牛的）里脊，二者相同的都是无骨的肉片。

tulip ['tju:lɪp] *n.* a type of garden plant that grows from a bulb and has large showy colourful cup-shaped flowers on top of tall stems 郁金香

maim [meɪm] *v.* to wound very severely and usu. lastingly 使残废；使不

能工作

例句 The young soldier was seriously maimed in the war and had to be sent back home. 这个年轻的战士在战争中受伤致残，不得已被遣送回家。

abject ['æbdʒekt] *adj.* ①miserable, wretched 悲惨的，可怜的 ②(of persons, their behavior) degraded (指人、行为) 下流的，下贱的

例句 They were living in such abject poverty that they could not even afford the bare necessities. 他们一贫如洗，连最起码的生活必需品都买不起。

搭配 abject poverty 赤贫； abject submission 奴颜婢膝

辨析 abject 暗含着“被贬低”的意思。mean 通常表示令人厌恶的反社会的各种特征，如心胸狭窄、气量小等。ignoble 通常形容人的思想境界，其确切的含义是缺少或没有高尚情操、崇高道德或完美智慧。

braid [breid] *n.* silk, linen etc. woven into a band, used for edging cloth or garments or for decoration 穗带，辫带 *v.* make into braid or trim with braid 编成辫带或饰以穗带

搭配 braid a rope 编绳； braid one's hair 编辫子； braid fact with fiction 把事实与虚构混淆起来

insomuch [,insəu'mʌtʃ] *adv.* because of the fact that...; to the degree or extent that...; inasmuch as... 由于，因为，到如此的程度

例句 He worked very fast and efficiently, insomuch that he was through in

an hour. 他工作效率很高，竟然一个小时就完成了。

搭配insomuch as 由于，因为； insomuch that 竟然到 的程度，以致.....

discreet [dis'kri:t] *adj.* (of people, their behavior, or speech) careful and polite, showing good sense and judgment (言行) 谨慎的，慎重的；不显眼的

例句 My secretary is very discreet. She never tells anyone unconcerned anything about the company's business. 我的秘书谨言慎行，她从不对任何无关的人谈公司的事。

impeccable [im'pekabl] *adj.* free from mistakes; faultless 没有错误的，无缺点的，极好的

例句 Your English is impeccable! 你的英语棒极了！

devious ['di:vjəs] *adj.* ①not going in the straightest or most direct way 迂回的，曲折的 ②not direct and probably, not completely honest 不坦率的，不太老实的

例句 It involves a study of the human heart which leads us through devious mazes of passion, out of which it is difficult to find our way. 这需要研究一下人心，它带领我们穿越迂回的情感迷宫，很难找到出路。

搭配 a devious person 一个不老实的人； a devious path 迂回曲折的小径

insolent [insələnt] *adj.* extremely rude, esp. in expressing on temper 粗野

的，无礼的，侮慢的

例句 I can not stand the boss's insolent attitude to his employees. 我无法容忍老板对员工傲慢无礼。

搭配 be insolent to / towards sb. 对某人无礼

bewitch [bi'witʃ] vt. ①put a magic spell on sb. 施魔法于，蛊惑；
②delight sb. very much 迷人

例句 We were all bewitched by the pretty dancer. 我们都为那位美貌舞蹈者所陶醉。

搭配 a bewitching smile 迷人的微笑； be bewitched by sth. 被某物深深吸引

经典美文

Passage One

It is evident that there is a close connection between the capacity to use language and the capacities covered by the verb "to think". Indeed, some writers have identified thinking with using words: Plato coined the saying, "In thinking the soul is talking to itself"; J. B. Watson reduced thinking to inhibited speech located in the minute movements or tensions of the physiological mechanisms involved in speaking; and although Ryle is careful to point out that there are many senses in which a person is said to think in which words are not in evidence, he has also said that saying something in a specific frame of mind is thinking a thought.

Is thinking reducible to, or dependent upon, language habits? It would seem that many thinking situations are hardly distinguishable from the skillful use of language, although there are some others-in which language is not involved. Thought cannot be simply identified with using language. It may be the case, of course, that the non-linguistic skills involved in thought can only be acquired and developed if the learner is able to use and understand language. However, this question is one which we cannot hope to answer in this book. Obviously being able to use language makes for a considerable development in all one's capacities but how precisely this comes about we cannot say.

At the common-sense level it appears that there is often a distinction between thought and the words we employ to communicate with other people. We often have to struggle hard to find words to capture what our thinking has already grasped, and when we do find words we sometimes feel that they fail to do their job properly. Again when we report or describe our thinking to other people we do not merely report unspoken words and sentences. Such sentences do not always occur in thinking, and when they do they are merged with vague imagery and the hint of unconscious or subliminal activities going on just out of range. Thinking, as it happens, is more like struggling, striving, or searching for something than it is like talking or reading. Words do play their part but they are rarely the only feature of thought. This observation is supported by the experiments of the Wurzburg psychologists reported in Chapter Eight who showed that intelligent adaptive responses can occur in problem-solving situations without the use of either words or images of any kind. "Set and" determining tendencies opens without the actual use of language in helping us to think

purposefully and intelligently.

Again the study of speech disorders due to brain injury disease suggest that patients can think without having adequate control over their language. Some patients, for example, fail to find the names of objects presented to them and are unable to describe simple events which they witness; they even find it difficult to interpret long written notices. But they succeed in playing games of chess or draughts. They can use the concepts needed for chess playing or draught playing but are unable to use many of the concepts in ordinary language. How they manage to do this we do not know. Yet animals such as Kohler's chimpanzees can solve problems by-working out strategies such as the invention of implements or climbing aids when such animals have no language beyond a few warning cries. Intelligent or insightful behavior is not dependent in the case of monkeys on language skills; presumably human beings have various capacities for thinking situations which are likewise independent of language.

汉语语境

语言与思想

显而易见，在使用语言的能力和动词“思考”所掩盖的能力之间有着密切的联系。的确，一些作家把思考和文字使用联为一体。柏拉图创造了一个说法：思考的时候，灵魂在和自己对话。J.B 沃森把思考简化为植根在片刻行动中的内在演说，或者是参与在演讲中的生理机制上的紧张，Ryle 很小心地指出：一个人在思考的时候会有很多感觉，而思考

时言语并不在场，但他又说，在某个具体思维框架下说的东西就是在思考。

思想是否可以简化为语言或者是由语言决定的呢？这似乎会认为许多思维情形很难与语言的技巧性使用分开，虽然还有其他一些语言并不参与的情况。思想不能被简单地认为是语言的使用。当然，也许存在这样的事实，就是如果学者能够使用和理解语言的话，思考中参与的非语言技巧就只能获得和发展。然而，这个问题也是我们不希望在这本书中回答的。显然，能够使用语言为所有人的能力迈出了一大步，但是到底能走多远我们还不得而知。

从普通意义上来说，似乎思想和我们使用的跟他人交流的语言之间有很大的差别。我们经常不得不努力寻找单词来抓住我们思维瞬间闪现的东西，而当我们找到这些词后，我们又觉得它们不能很好地完成任务。当我们再一次地告诉或把我们的思想描绘给他人的时候，我们不仅仅是在说出那未说出的单词和句子。这些句子并不总是出现在思想中，当它们出现的时候，它们又总是和模糊的意向还有疯狂的无意识和潜意识的暗示联系在一起。思考，正如它本身那样，更像是在挣扎、奋斗和寻找更甚于谈话和阅读的东西。语言的确起作用，但它不可能是思想的惟一特征。这种观测得到第八章报道的 Wurzburg 的心理学家们的实验支持。实验反映，在没有任何语言或图像的使用下，解决问题的情形中可以出现智力适应反应。

同样，对大脑受到伤害导致的言语失常进行的研究表明：病人可以无需充分控制他们的语言来进行思考。例如有些病人，他们不知道展现给他们的物体的名字，也不能描述出他们看到的简单的事情，他们甚至觉得解说一个长的书面通知都很难，但是他们能够玩象棋和国际跳棋，他们能够

理解玩象棋或国际跳棋所需要的概念，但是不能用平常语言来表达大部分的概念。他们怎么能做到这点我们还不得而知。但是有些动物比如 Kohler 研究的黑猩猩，当它们只有一些警告性的喊叫而没有语言

的时候，它们就会制定策略，比如制造工具或爬行的手段来解决问题。聪明伶俐的并且有深刻见解的行为并不只局限于关于语言技巧的猴子例子上，也许人类在思想中也有独立于语言之外的各种能力。

经典美文

Passage Two

This month Singapore passed a bill that would give legal teeth to the moral obligation to support one's parents. Called the Maintenance of Parents Bill, it received the backing of the Singapore Government.

That does not mean it hasn't generated discussion. Several members of the Parliament opposed the measure as un-Asian. Others who acknowledged the problem of the elderly poor believed it a disproportionate response. Still others believe it will subvert relations within the family: cynics dubbed it the "Sue Your Son law".

Those who say that the bill does not promote filial responsibility, of course, are right. It has nothing to do with filial responsibility. It kicks in where filial responsibility fails. The law cannot legislate filial responsibility any more than it can legislate love. All the law can do is to provide a safety net where this morality proves insufficient. Singapore needs this bill not to replace morality, but to provide incentives to shore it up.

Like many other developed nations, Singapore faces the problems of an increasing proportion of people over 60 years of age. Demography is inexorable. In 1980, 7.2% of the population was in this bracket. By the turn

of the century, that figure will grow to 11%. By 2030, the proportion is projected to be 26%. The problem is not old age per se. It is that the ratio of economically active people to economically inactive people will decline.

But no amount of government exhortation or paternalism will completely eliminate the problem of old people who have insufficient means to make ends meet. Some people will fall through the holes in any safety net.

Traditionally, a person's insurance against poverty in his old age was his family. This is not a revolutionary concept. Nor is it uniquely Asian. Care and support for one's parents is a universal value shared by all civilized societies.

The problem in Singapore is that the moral obligation to look after one's parents is unenforceable. A father can be compelled by law to maintain his children. A husband can be forced to support his wife. But, until now, a son or daughter had no legal obligation to support his or her parents.

In 1989, an Advisory Council was set up to look into the problems of the aged. Its report stated with a tinge of complacency that 95% of those who did not have their own income were receiving cash contributions from relations. But what about the 5% who aren't getting relatives support? They have several options: get a job and work until they die; apply for public assistance (you have to be destitute to apply); or starve quietly. None of these options is socially acceptable. And what if this 5 % figure grows, as it is likely to do, as society ages?

The Maintenance of Parents Bill was put forth to encourage the

traditional virtues that have so far kept Asian nations from some of the breakdowns encountered in other affluent societies. This legislation will allow a person to apply to the court for maintenance from any or all of his children. The court would have the discretion to refuse to make an order if it is unjust.

Those who deride the proposal for opening up the courts to family lawsuits miss the point. Only in extreme cases would any parent take his child to court. If it does indeed become law, the bill's effect would be far more subtle.

First, it will reaffirm the notion that it is each individual's - not society's - responsibility to look after his parents. Singapore is still conservative enough that most people will not object to this idea. It reinforces the traditional values and it doesn't hurt a society now and then to remind itself of its core values.

Second, and more important, it will make those who are inclined to shirk their responsibilities think twice. Until now, if a person asked family elders, clergymen or the Ministry of Community Development to help get financial support from his children, the most they could do was to mediate. But mediators have no teeth, and a child could simply ignore their pleas.

But to be sued by one's parents would be a massive loss of face. It would be a public disgrace. Few people would be so thick-skinned as to say: "Sue and be damned". The hand of the conciliator would be immeasurably strengthened. It is far more likely that some sort of amicable settlement would be reached if the recalcitrant son or daughter knows that the

alternative is a public trial.

It would be nice to think that Singapore doesn't need this kind of law. But that belief ignores the clear demographic trends and the effect of affluence itself on traditional bonds. Those of us who pushed for the bill will consider ourselves most successful if it acts as an incentive not to have it invoked in the first place.

汉语语境

家庭事务

这个月新加坡通过了一项法案，将赡养父母这一道德义务以法律形式加以约束。这个称作赡养父母的法案得到了新加坡政府的支持。

但这并不意味着它没有引起争议，国会的一些议员反对说这不是亚洲国家的处事方法。一些承认老年贫困问题的人相信这是比例不均的措施；还有一些人认为这会搅乱家庭内部的关系；愤世嫉俗者则抨击这个法案是“送你的儿子上法庭”。

当然，那些认为这个法案不能促进子女尽责任的人是正确的。这与子女的责任无关，它只指出了子女不能尽责任这一点的所在。法律不能约束子女尽责任，正如它不能约束爱情一样。法律所能做的就是在道德无力的地方提供一个安全网。新加坡需要这个法案，不是用来代替道德，而是提供一个契机来重振道德。

和其他的发达国家一样，新加坡正面临着 60 岁以上人群比例不断增长的问题。统计学是客观无情的。在 1980 年，总人口的 7.2% 属于这个人群；但到本世纪末，这个数字会增长到 11%；到 2030 年，这个比例会增

至 26%。问题不在于年老本身，而是经济主动的人群相对于经济被动的人群的比率将会下降。

但是没有什么政府训导或家长式作风可以完全消除老年人面临的没有足够手段使收支相抵这一问题，他们没有办法令收支相抵，总会有些人在安全网中漏掉。

传统上讲，一个人在年老时对付贫困的保障办法是其家庭。这不是一个革命性的提法，同样也不是独一无二的亚洲式作风。对父母的照顾和赡养是所有文明社会共有的普遍准则。

新加坡的问题在于赡养父母的道德义务是非强制性的，父亲会被法律强制要求抚养儿童，丈夫会被强制养活妻子。但迄今为止，儿子或女儿还没有法律义务去赡养他或她的父母。

1989 年成立了一个顾问委员会来考察老年人的问题，他们的报告带着一丝满足的意味，说那些自己没有收入的老年人中有 95% 从亲戚们那里得到现金支援。但是另外 5% 没得到亲戚支援的怎么办呢？他们有这样几种选择：（a）找一份工作，劳动至死；（b）申请一份国家补助（你必须足够贫困才能申请）；（c）平静地饿死。这些选择没有一个是社会可以接受的，而且随着社会的变化，这个 5% 的数字也很可能增长，怎么办呢？

赡养父母法案的提出弘扬了传统美德，正是这个传统美德目前仍把亚洲国家和其他富裕国家碰到的一些家庭破碎区别开来。这条立法会让

老人上诉到法院要求其孩子中的任何一个或全部孩子来赡养他，而如果要求不合理，法院也有根据来拒绝作出裁决。

那些嘲笑这个法案是为家庭诉讼打开了法院大门的人没有看到问题

所在。其实只有在很极端的情况下父母才会把儿女送上法庭。如果这的确成了法律，这个法案的意义将非常深远。

首先，它将再次肯定这一观点，就是赡养父母是个人的而非社会的责任。新加坡还是个很传统的国家，很多人不会反对这一点。法案加强了传统观念并且不伤害现在的社会，又提醒了它自己的核心价值观。

第二，更重要的是，它会使那些倾向于逃避责任的人反思。到目前为止，如果一个人请求家中的长辈、牧师或者社区发展部门来帮忙从其孩子那里获得经济援助，他人所做的至多是去调和。但是这些协调者没有强有力的强制手段，所以孩子简直可以不理睬他们的请求。

但是被其父母控告的人会非常丢脸面，这会是一个公开的耻辱。几乎没有人会这么厚脸皮地说：“告吧，说我不是好人好了。”抚慰者的手段会不断地加强。很可能叛逆的儿子或女儿知道了将要对簿公堂后会达成某种和解。

认为新加坡不需要这种法律的想法是好的，但是这种想法忽视了明确的统计数字和富裕本身带给传统束缚的影响。我们那些推动法案实行的人会认为我们是最成功的，如果法案是作为一个激励而非首先被采用来实施惩罚的话。

经典考题

Part I For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

1. Forcing everyone to vote for the dictator _____ the very idea of democracy.

perverts

masses

legislates

inoculates

People who _____ on their mortgage repayments may have their home repossessed.

deduct

decipher

default

defray

Her hands and feet were tied and a _____ placed over her mouth.

gal

gait

gander

gag

The Geneva _____ of 1925 prohibits the use in war of “asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and...all analogous liquids, materials or devices”.

Aerobics

Duet

Gist

Protocol

As a clergyman's son he'd _____ a set of mystical beliefs from the cradle.

imbibed
abashed
tampered
reposed

He's written a new book in which he _____ his vision of social reform.

quavers
propounds
purges
surges

It is a _____ timetable. Sometimes lessons happen, sometimes they don't.

haphazard
odious
haughty
handicapped

The speaker _____ us with tales of exotic lands and buried treasure.

detoured
offset
tantalized
ushered

No man was allowed to _____ on the livelihood of his neighbour.

wade
invoke

muffle
infringe

The hunter kept the lion's skin and head as _____.

trophies
fillet
tulip
clown

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The soldier was seriously maimed in the war.

crippled
abandoned
expanded
intended

The old couple lived in abject poverty.

honest
financial
complete
noble

3. The girls braided their hair with flowers.

plaited
combed
decorated
dressed

Her brazen contempt for authority angered the officials.

insolent
innocent
insomuch
isolated

The politician promised to be candid, but we wondered.

sweet
open and frank
casual
discreet

She is the most faultless person in the group.

impeccable
impartible
imminent
impellent

She is happy and there is always tinge of red in her cheeks.

touch

dot
speck
mark

He is skillful in handling machinery.

adroit
indolent
devious
cursory

I was taken to the headmaster's office for my insolent remarks about our math teacher.

rude
thoughtless
groundless
mischievous

Tim's utterly bewitched by that woman.

offended
hostile
hurt
enchanted

考题答案

Part I

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. A

Part II

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. D

Lesson 3

词汇语境

putrid ['pju:trɪd] *adj.* decomposed and foul-smelling; rotten 腐臭的；腐烂的；腐败的

例句 All the while scarlet thoughts, putrid fantasies, and no love. 自始至终都是淫荡的想法，堕落的想入非非，且毫无爱情可言。

搭配 putrid fever 斑疹伤寒； putrid sore throat 白喉；坏疽性咽炎

abhor [ab'hɔ:] *v.* think of with hatred and disgust 憎恨，厌恶

例句 Joyce abhorred finding spider webs in her rose bushes. 乔伊斯十分讨厌在她的玫瑰园里发现蜘蛛网。

辨析 abhor 指强烈而彻底的憎恨或厌恶，多为道德上的蔑视。hate 常用词，泛指因利害冲突而产生的厌恶或憎恨。detest 指因某人或物存在着令人反感或不满之处而强烈厌恶。

barter ['bɑ:tə] *v.* exchange (goods, property, etc.) for other goods 以物易物，以等价物作交换 *n.* exchange made in the way of goods for goods 以货易货，物物交换

例句 When money was scarce they simply bartered. 没钱时，他们就物物交换。

搭配 barter with sb. 或 barter for sth. 物物交换，（以货）易货

辨析 barter 多指国际贸易中的以物换物。swap 口语用词，多指以物换物。interchange 主要指双方之间或两物之间的交换。exchange 普通用词，可以用于交换人，泛指交换物或无形的东西。

banish ['bæniʃ] v. ①to send someone away 放逐，驱逐出境 ②to send or drive out from the mind 忘却，不去想

例句 Indeed, it may well be that those whose work is their pleasure are those who most need the means of banishing it at intervals from their minds. 实际上，那些把工作视为娱乐的人是最需要时不时放松的人。

搭配 banish from 放逐，（尤指）驱逐出境

辨析 banish 常指迫使某人离开某一国境。exile 指被迫离开祖国或居住地，含有“流放、放逐”的意思；deport 指驱逐某人离开他所寄居之地（非其祖国）。

belittle [bi'litl] vt. to represent or speak of as contemptibly small or unimportant; disparage 轻视，使渺小，使……显得渺小

例句 A poor but honest man is not to be belittled. 不要小看贫穷但诚实的人。

belittle 含有使某人或某物不那么重要的意思。depreciate 指给某人

或某物的评价低于惯常人们的评价。**decry** 含有公开谴责或批评的意思。**derogate** 含有带损伤性质的贬低的意思。

decency ['di:snsi] *n.* the quality of being decent 合宜，得体 (*pl.*) 礼仪，行为

例句 I accepted that up above me was all that was fine and noble and gracious, all that gave decency and dignity to life. 我承认，上流社会的生活是美好的，高贵的，优雅的，它给了生命的体面和尊严。

辨析 **decency** (的复数形式) 通常指社交上或道德上的规矩或行为准则。**decorum** 指与已有的举止或行为标准一致。**etiquette** 指的是文明社会中所规定的行为方式。

clone [kləun] *n.* group of organisms or plants produced nonsexually from one ancestor 无性繁殖系；纯种细胞 *v.* to cause to grow as a clone (使某物) 无性繁殖，克隆

搭配 **clone a frog** 无性生殖的青蛙；**clone a plant variety** 无性生殖的植物品种

辨析 **clone** 通常指遗传工程培育的 DNA 序列的复制品。**copy** 指一般物体原件的仿造物或翻版、摹本。

embryo ['embriəu] *n.* an animal or human that has not yet been born, and has just begun to develop 胚胎，胎儿，胚芽

搭配 in embryo 在酝酿（考虑，计划）中；初期，萌芽时期；

adventitious embryo 异位胚胎； adventive / antipodal / embryo 不定/反足/胚胎

ethical ['eθikəl] *adj.* of morals or moral questions 伦理的，道德的，合乎道德的

例句 It's a tricky ethical question, not just a matter of how brave anyone is feeling at the time. 这是一个两难的道德问题，而不只是要看一个人在当时有多少勇敢。

搭配 ethical culture 伦理教育； ethical standard 道德规范

辨析 ethical 强调与理想中的是非标准保持一致，如律师和医生们遵循的适当准则。virtuous 暗示高尚的道德和高贵的品质，狭义指节制性欲的。righteous 通常强调道德方面的正直而且尤指没有罪恶或犯罪的。moral 通常指与个人品质及行为有关、依照普遍正确的水准来测量。

controversy ['kɒntrəvɜːsi] *n.* a dispute, especially a public one, between sides holding opposing views 论争，辩论，论战

例句 The appointment of the new director aroused a lot of controversy. 新负责人的任命引起了激烈的争论。

搭配 beyond controversy / out of controversy / without controversy 无可争议，无疑；不消说

perverse [pə(:)'vɜ:s] *adj.* (of a person) unreasonably opposed to the wishes of other people; awkward and annoying 邪恶的，不正当的，堕落的

例句 It would be perverse to refuse to support this plea. 不支持这一请愿是有违常情。

辨析 *perverse* 暗示与别人预期或愿望相抵触的性格或决心；*wayward* 强调一种对权威的蔑视，从而导致古怪的、反复无常或应受指责的行为。

unscrupulous [ʌn'skru:pjuləs] *adj.* not caring about honesty and fairness in getting what one wants; completely without principles 肆无忌惮的，无道德的，不谨慎的

例句 He was equally unscrupulous in other ways. 在其他事情上他也是肆无忌惮。

hotly ['hɒtli] *adv.* ① passionately; excitedly; angrily 热烈地，激动地；愤怒地 ② closely and determinedly 紧紧地，坚决地

例句 The subject was hotly debated among the members of the committee. 这个问题曾经在委员中引起激烈的辩论。

搭配 a hotly contested will 引起激烈争论的遗嘱； answered hotly 愤怒地回答

infertile [in'fɜ:tail] *adj.* not fertile; unproductive or barren 不肥沃的，贫瘠的，不生育的，不结果实的

搭配 infertile soil 贫瘠的土壤； infertile eggs 未受精的卵； cross infertile

杂交不孕的； an infertile imagination 缺乏创新的想象力

conjure [ˈkʌndʒə] *v.* ①to make, produce, or cause to appear by or as if by magic (魔术般地) 变出, (变戏法般地) 使……呈现 ②to practice magic or tricks 变魔术, 耍戏法

例句 The magician conjured a bowl of fish out of his hat. 魔术师从帽子里变出一碗鱼来。

搭配 conjure up visions of the past 回忆过去的情景; conjure up 从虚无中显现; 使在脑中显现如画; 想象

futuristic [fju:tʃə'ristik] *adj.* ①looking suitable for the future or extremely modern; of or related to futurism 未来主义的, 未来派的 ②not traditional 极新潮的, 非传统的

搭配 futuristic decor 新潮的装饰; futuristic computer software 领先时代的电脑软件

unsettle [ˈʌn'setl] *v.* to make less calm, more dissatisfied, etc. 使人不安, 使心神不宁

例句 Nothing can unsettle his resolution. 什么也动摇不了他的决心。

implant [im'plɑ:nt] *v.* ① deliberately introduce or fix (ideas, etc.) into a person's mind 灌输 ②insert (tissue, etc.) into a part of the body 植入身体的某一部分



It's not necessary to implant religious beliefs in young children. 没有必要给小孩子灌输宗教信仰。

搭配 implant high ideals 灌输高尚思想； implant hope in the mind 使充满希望

womb [wu:m] *n.* organ in which offspring is carried and nourished while it develops before birth 子宫，发源地 *vt.* （如子宫般地）包含，容纳

搭配 from the womb to the tomb 从生到死，一生中； in the womb of time 尚未发生，在未来，在酝酿中

sibling ['sɪblɪŋ] *n.* a brother or sister 兄弟或姐妹

搭配 sibling rivalry 兄弟姐妹间竞争； a rift between siblings 兄弟姐妹间不和

bizarre [bi'zɑ:] *adj.* unusual in appearance, style, or character 古怪的，怪诞的

例句 This is one of the most bizarre murder cases we have ever dealt with. 这是我们经历的最奇特的谋杀案之一。

搭配 bizarre clothing 奇装异服

辨析 bizarre 强调通过强烈对比和不协调而突出的怪异东西。exotic 常形容在外表或印象上不平常或吸引人的。grotesque 主要指外观或外表畸形或变形达到了讽刺甚至荒谬的地步。

scenario [si'nɑ:riəu] *n.* ① a written description of the action to take place

in a film, play, etc. 剧情说明书；剧本 ② a description of possible course of action or events 计划书

例句 Scenario is an outline of the plot of a dramatic or literary work. 剧情说明是戏剧情景或文学作品的梗概。

搭配 a scenario writer 电影剧（脚）本作者

thorny ['θɔ:ni] *adj.* prickly; having thorns 棘手的，难处理的，伤脑筋的；多刺的；痛苦的

例句 The boys argued over the thorny points in the lesson. 孩子们争论功课中的难点。

搭配 a thorny situation 棘手的局面；thorny issues 棘手的问题

proceeding [prə'si:diŋ] *n.* ①course of action; (way of) behaving 动作之过程，进行；举止 ②sth. done; piece of conduct 做过之事；行为；行动 ③(pl.) take legal action 提出诉讼，控拆 ④(pl.) records (of the activities of a society, etc.); minutes (复) (社会等活动的) 记录；议事录

例句 With divorce and bankruptcy proceedings pending, his personal life was in a mess. 离婚和破产的官司使他的生活陷入一片混乱。

搭配 take (start) legal proceeding (against sb.) 控诉，起诉

oversight ['əʊvəsait] *n.* ①failure to notice sth. 失察，疏忽 ②watchful

care 小心照顾

例句 Even an oversight in the design might issue in heavy losses. 设计中那怕是一点点疏忽也可能造成重大的损失。

搭配 be under the oversight of 受.....的监督； by (an) oversight 出于疏忽

辨析 oversight 指由于不小心而导致的不经意的疏忽或失职。error 指理解或认识上不正确或错误的状态，常暗示与道德伦理观认为正确或适宜的事物相偏离。mistake 经常指由于有缺陷的判断，知识不足或粗心造成的失误或错误，语气比 error 弱。

scuttle ['skʌtl] v. ①to rush in short quick movements, esp. to escape; scurry 急忙地跑，仓促逃跑 ②to sink (a ship, esp. one's own) by making holes in the bottom 弄沉（船） n. ①an act of rushing away 急忙快跑，仓促逃跑 ②a small opening with a movable tight cover in the deck (upper floor), outside, or bottom of a ship 甲板（舱室）小孔，舷窗；船底小孔

例句 Ted scuttled after his brother. 特德慌慌张张地追赶着哥哥。

搭配 scuttle away (off) 慌慌张张跑开； scuttle off into the woods 窜入林中

diverge [dai'və:dʒ] v. to separate and go on in different directions 分叉，分歧，分开

例句 I'm afraid our opinions diverge from each other on the direction of investment. 恐怕我们在投资方向上的见解不同。

diverge 指在同一点向不同方向延伸分叉或观点或行为上的分歧。

detach 指组织或联盟中分开或移走某物。

magpie ['mægpai] *n.* a noisy bird with black and white feathers, which often picks up and takes to its nest small bright objects 鹊

mainstream ['meɪnstri:m] *n.* the main or most widely accepted way of thinking or acting in relation to a subject 主流

例句 The mainstream of their investments was lost in the war. 他们的大部分投资在战争中损失了。

搭配 mainstream morality 主流道德观

magnetism ['mægnɪtɪzəm] *n.* the science dealing with the qualities of magnets 磁, 磁力, 吸引力; 磁学

搭配 animal magnetism 动物磁性说; apparent magnetism 视在磁性; the magnetism of sb. / sth. 某人/某物的吸引力

safari [sə'fɑ:ri] *n.* ①a trip through wild country, esp. in east or central African and usu. for hunting big animals (尤指在东非或中非的) 狩猎旅行 ②the people, vehicles, animals, etc. making such a trip 狩猎旅行队 (包括人员、车辆、动物等)

例句 It is one safari to the river. 这真是跨越河流的一次探险。

Arctic safari 北极探险； a sightseeing safari 观光旅行

saga ['sɑ:gə] *n.* long story of heroic deeds 长篇英雄传奇

saffron ['sæfrən] *n.* a moderate or strong orange yellow to moderate orange 金黄色，桔黄色

搭配 iron saffron 铁藏红花； meadow saffron 秋水仙

deify ['di:ɪfaɪ] *v.* to make a god of; take as an object of worship 把.....神化，把.....奉若神明

例句 Some people deify power. 某些人崇拜权力如神。

搭配 deify a leader 崇拜领袖； to deify money 崇拜金钱

ooze [u:z] *n.* soft liquid mud, esp. on a riverbed, the bottom of a pond, lake, etc. 泥浆；（尤指河床、湖底等的）淤泥，软泥 *v.* ①(of moisture, thick liquids) pass slowly through small openings（指水份、浓液）慢慢地渗流 ②pass out; emit 流出，渗出

例句 The spring oozes out of a rock. 泉水从岩石中渗出。

例句 ooze out（美俚）偷偷溜走； heavy-metal ooze 重金属软泥；

simulate ['sɪmjuleɪt] *v.* to give the effect or appearance of; imitate 假装，伪装，模仿

例句 Actors and actresses simulate everything for our amusement. 演员们

装东扮西，都是为了逗我们开心。

搭配 simulate rain 人工降雨；simulate death 装死

辨析 simulate 强调假装某物的表象或特征；mitate 指按照其他人设立的方式或风格去做；copy 指的是尽可能精确地复制原作。

qualm [kwɑ:m, kwɔ:m] *n.* ①feeling of doubt; misgiving 疑虑，疑惑；不安 ② temporary feeling of sickness in the stomach 胃中不适，恶心

例句 He felt no qualms about borrowing money from friends. 从朋友那里借钱他没有一丝不安。

搭配 qualms of homesickness 思乡症；qualms of seasickness 晕船

辨析 qualm 指一种扰乱人心的，经常是不安和自我怀疑的感觉。scruple 指由对行为过程的是非、得体程度的道德或原则等方面引起的心神不安的感觉。misgiving 表示经常突然的一种怀疑、不信任或害怕的感情。

momentum [məu'mentəm] *n.* the quantity of movement in a body, measured by multiplying its mass by its speed 动力，要素

例句 A falling object gains momentum as it falls. 下落的物体落下时动量增加。

搭配 absolute momentum 绝对动量；aggregated momentum 总动量

remit [ri'mit] v. ①(of God) forgive (sins) (指上帝) 赦 (罪) ②excuse

(sb.) payment (of a debt, a punishment) 免除（某人之债）；赦免（某人之刑罚） ③send (money, etc.) by post 汇（钱等） ④make or become less 缓和，减轻 ⑤take or send (a question to be decided) (to some authority) 将（待决之问题）送呈（有关当局）

例句 The storm remitted its fury. 风暴的强度减弱了。

搭配 remit one's sins 赦免了某人的罪恶；remit the siege 解围

reimburse [ˌri:im'bɜ:s] v. pay back to sb. (money that he has spent, lost, etc.) refund sth. 偿还

例句 We will reimburse any expenses incurred. 我们会赔偿所有相关费用。

搭配 reimburse sb. for a loss 赔偿某人的损失

imbue [im'bjʊ:] v. fill or inspire sb. / sth. with (feelings, etc.) （用感情）充满或激起

例句 A President should be imbued with a sense of responsibility for the nation. 总统应该充满对国家的责任感。

搭配 imbue sb. / sth. with sth. 用某事（物）充满或激起。

fervor ['fɜ:və] n. strength or warmth of feeling; enthusiasm 热情，热忱

“She's marvelous,” said Mrs. Moffatt with fervor. “她真了不起，”莫

法特夫人激动地说。

辨析 fervor 着重指对感情的炽热；zeal 指对完成某事有强烈的感情和兴趣；passion 强调是一种深沉的、压倒一切的感情。

hamlet ['hæmlit] *n.* small village, esp. one without a church 小村庄

harp [hɑ:p] *n.* large upright musical instrument with strings stretched on a triangular frame and played with the fingers 竖琴

repel [ri'pel] *v.* ①to drive away (as if) by force 击退；抵制，拒绝，排斥 ②to cause strong feelings of dislikes in 使厌恶

例句 A plastic coating repels moisture. 塑料涂层能防潮。

搭配 repel an invasion 抵御侵略；repel a temptation 不受诱惑

辨析 repel 通常指带有厌恶性的拒绝；reject 多指拒绝不适当、不满意或所厌恶的东西。

fugitive [fju:ɔʒitiv] *n.* person who is running away or escaping 逃亡者，亡命者，逃犯 *adj.* ①escaping; running away 逃跑的，逃亡的 ②lasting only a short time; fleeting 短暂的，瞬间的

例句 Apart from some rare and fugitive visits, he did not live with us again. 除了偶尔来看看我们，他再没来和我们生活在一起。

搭配 a fugitive flower 昙花一现； a fugitive passion 一时感情

辨析 fugitive 专门用来形容躲避的或很快消失的事物；momentary 着重指某事物只是一瞬间那样短暂的。

fervent [fə:vənt] *adj.* showing warmth and sincerity of feeling; enthusiastic; passionate 热情的，热烈的，热忱的

例句 I have a fervent belief in God. 我十分信仰上帝热诚。

搭配 a fervent farewell speech 热情的告别演说；fervent love, hatred 强烈的爱、恨；a fervent admirer 痴心的倾慕者

ardent [ˈɑ:dənt] *adj.* showing strong or intense feeling, enthusiastic 炽热的，热情的

例句 The ardent hope for the future brought them through all the sufferings during the war. 对未来的向往引领他们度过了战争年代的种种苦难。

搭配 ardent supporter 热心的支持者；ardent passion 热情；an ardent protest 强烈的抗议

bicker [ˈbɪkə] *v.* to argue about something unimportant (为小事) 吵嘴，争吵

例句 The two boys were always bickering with each other over their toy guns. 这两个孩子总是为了玩具手枪而争吵不休。

搭配 bicker with sb. over / about sth. (为某事) 吵嘴，争吵

辨析 **bicker** 通常指含有尖刻，固执，心情不好的交谈或争吵。**squabble** 指令人不快的争论，常为一些小的或琐碎事。**quarrel** 强调敌意，常指友好关系的终止的争吵。**wrangle** 指大声的，极易引起争吵的争论。

clemency [ˈklemənsi] *n.* a disposition to show mercy, especially toward an offender or enemy 温和，仁慈，和蔼

搭配 the clemency of weather 温和的天气

辨析 参见本课的 leniency

leniency [ˈliːniənsi] *n.* the condition or quality of being lenient 宽大，仁慈，温和，慈悲宽厚行为

例句 She was grateful for his leniency. 她对他的仁慈充满感激。

辨析 **leniency** 暗指温和的、温柔的宽容，经常带有降低惩罚的严厉性倾向。**mercy** 通常表示同情性的宽容。**clemency** 尤指拥有审判权的人所表现出的慈悲。**charity** 暗示带有善心或善行，尤指在评判他人时所显示出的宽厚容忍。

经典美文

Passage One

I, by comparison, living in my overpriced city apartment, walking to work past putrid sacks of street garbage, paying usurious taxes to local and state governments I generally abhor, I am rated middle class. This causes me

to wonder, do the measurements make sense? Are we measuring only that which is easily measured the numbers on the money chart and ignoring values more central to good life?

For my sons there is of course the rural county of fresh-grown vegetables, line-caught fish and the shared riches of neighbors orchards and gardens. There is the unpaid baby-sitter for whose children my daughter-in-law baby-sits in return, and neighbors who barter their skills and labor. But more than that, how do you measure serenity? Sense of self?

I don't want to idealize life in small places. There are times when the outside would intrudes brutally, as when the cost of gasoline goes up or developers cast their eyes on untouched farmland. There are cruelties, there is intolerance, there are all the many vices and meannesses in small places that exist in large cities. Furthermore, it is harder to ignore them when they cannot be banished psychologically to another part of town or excused as the whims of alien groups - when they have to be acknowledged as "part of us".

Nor do I want to belittle the opportunities for small decencies in cities the eruptions of one-stranger-to-another caring that always surprise and delight. But these are, sadly, more exceptions than rules and are often overwhelmed by the awful corruptions and dangers that surround us.

汉语语境

城市生活

相比而言，我非常厌恶我被列为中产阶级住在我那套高价的城市公

寓里，步行去上班，穿过街道旁一袋袋腐臭的垃圾，付高额税款给地方和州政府。这使我怀疑：那些衡量标准有意义吗？我们是不是只是在衡量那些容易衡量的东西，比如支票的多少，而忽视了更接近美好生活的价值意义？

对于我的几个儿子来说，当然有农家的新鲜蔬菜，自钓的鱼和可以充分分享邻居的果园和花园里的瓜果。那里有不收报酬的看孩子的人，她们的孩子作为回报，也由我的儿媳轮流看管，还有邻居间相互切磋技艺和交换劳动。但是更重要的是，你怎样衡量平静的意义呢？是自我的感觉吗？

我并不想把小地方的生活理想化，的确有时外面的世界会残酷地侵入。比如汽油价格上涨，或者开发商瞄上了尚未染指的土地。小地方也有大城市所有的一切残酷、偏狭，所有的罪恶与吝啬。另外，当这些丑恶不能在心理上归咎到城镇的另一端，或者不能被开脱为外地人的怪行，而不得不承认是“我们的一部分”时，它们就很难被忽略不计了。

我也不想轻视这些城市里出现的些许善行——陌生人之间所给予的彼此关心，着实令人意想不到和感到高兴。但是这些，很遗憾，更多的是例外而非常见做法，并且通常被周围可怕的堕落和危机所包围。

经典美文

Passage Two

Scientists have made a breakthrough to clone a human being. That's how at least one television news anchor put it last week, and while his description was off the mark, the real news was almost as fantastic: researchers at George

Washington University Medical Center in Washington, D. C., split single human embryos into identical copies, a technology that opens a Pandora's box of ethical questions and has sparked a storm of controversy around the world.

Claiming they began the experiments to spur debate, the researchers got more than they bargained for. The Vatican condemned the technology as perverse; one German magazine called the research “unscrupulous”, and ethicists in this country disagreed hotly over whether or not the technology should be offered to infertile couples.

The news also left many people wondering what, precisely, the technology is all about. The headlines conjured up futuristic images of armies of clones, or human beings reconstructed from a few cells - a sort of Jurassic Park for humans. But what researchers Robert Stillman and Jerry Hall actually did was to extend a technique that has been used in livestock for more than decade. The physicians, who specialize in helping infertile couples conceive, used in vitro fertilization to create 17 human embryos in a laboratory dish. When the embryos had grown enough to contain two to eight cells. The researchers separated them into 48 individual cells. Two of the separated cells survived for a few days in the lab, developing into new human embryos smaller than the head of a pin and consisting of 32 cells each. Though no great technical feat, the procedure opens a range of unsettling possibilities. For example, parents could have one embryo implanted in the mother's womb and store its identical siblings indefinitely. The spare embryos could be implanted later, allowing parents to create an entire family of identical children of different ages. Spare embryos could also be sold to

other families, who would be able to see from an already born child how their embryo would turn out. Even more bizarre, a woman conceived from a split embryo could give birth to her own twin.

Issues to come. Such scenarios raise thorny issues about the rights of parents and the meaning of individuality. Some ethicists maintain that parents have the right to do with embryos what they will, including having twins born very apart. But others fear that the procedure unacceptably alters what it means to be a human being, especially when the younger twins are forced to see older versions of themselves. “Does looking at yourself violate some profound sense of self and individuality?” asks Dr. Mary Mathews, director of the infertility program at the University of California at San Francisco.

Amid the controversy, one thing seems certain: the experiments will continue. While cloning is forbidden, in Germany among other countries, fertility researchers proceeding in the United States, largely without federal funding or regulation. The researchers must obtain approval only from their hospitals or clinic's board. Without federal oversight, the highly competitive fertility business may soon use the new technology to attract clients. As Hall told the scientific journal Science last week, “It was just a matter of time.”

汉语语境

克隆技术的启示

科学家们在克隆人类方面已经取得了突破。上周至少有一家电视台的新闻播音员报道此事，同时他的陈述被传的神乎其神，真实的新闻几乎难以令人相信。位于华盛顿的乔治华盛顿大学医学中心的研究人员将

人类单胚胎分裂为两个同样的副本，这项技术打开了“潘多拉的盒子”，引发了一系列的伦理问题，激起了一场全球的论战风暴。

声称开始试验引发了极大的争论，这些远远超出研究人员的预料。梵蒂冈谴责说实验是有悖道德的。一家德国杂志评论，此项研究是不道德的，受到该国伦理学家的严厉谴责。除了可供不育夫妇参考使用之外，别的一无是处。

新闻还使许多人都感到好奇，准确地说，这项技术到底是关于什么的？大字标题引发了人们对于未来的克隆大军的想象，以及由一些新的细胞重建而来的人类，一种侏罗纪公园式的人类。然而研究人员——罗伯特斯蒂曼和杰瑞豪所作的就是将此技术扩展到应用于家庭的多代繁衍上，专门治疗不孕不育的外科专家，在实验室使用人工授精创造了 17 个人类胚胎。当此胚胎长的足够大时包括二到八个细胞时，研究人员将之分离为 48 个独立的细胞，其中两个细胞在数天之后存活下来，长成人类新的胚胎，每个胚胎比大头钉小一些，包括 32 枚细胞，纵然没有大的技术成就，这种试验开启了一系列的不确定性的可能性。例如：父母可以通过将胚胎植入母亲子宫的方式无限地存储他们的同胞兄妹，额外的胚胎可以稍后植入，允许父母创造由同样的孩子构建的不同年龄的家庭。其余的胚胎还可以出售给其他的家庭，可以从一个已经出生的孩子来观察此胚胎以后的变化。更为奇怪的是，一名妇女认为从胚胎分裂中可以让她的生出自己的双胞胎。

问题接踵而至，关于克隆人类的问题提出了关于父母的权利和个人意义的大量的棘手的事件。一些伦理学家认为父母有权随心所欲地处置胚胎，包括使双胞胎分开出生。然而，其他人恐惧的是，这些程序难以接受

地改变了一个人所具有的意义，特别是双胞胎中较小的那个被迫面对改变命运的子宫移位。“自我的看法是否违背自我和个体的深奥的意

识呢？”旧金山加州大学不孕不育项目研究主任，玛丽·马修博士问道。

在争论中，有一点是确定的，试验还要进行下去。在德国及其他一些国家，克隆技术是被禁止的。而美国的生育学研究在基本上没有任何联邦基金和法规的情形下步步推进，研究人员只须获得医院或诊所的同意，没有联邦政府的监督下，治疗不孕不育强大的行业竞争将会很快应用此项技术来吸引客户。正如在上周《科学周刊》上所说“是否克隆人类只是一个时间问题。”

经典考题

Part I, For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

If something _____ from the truth, a standard, a theory, etc, it does not conform to it or fit it.

broaches

scuttles

nudges

diverges

An electric current produces _____ in a conductor.

magpie

mainstream

mainframe

magnetism

For his winter vacation this year, he's decided to go on a _____.

safari

saga

saffron

sage

Little green patches of moss grew on the rock where water had _____ out.

oozed

dehumanized

deified

opted

The poor man's clothes were so _____ that they could not be repaired any more.

oozed

ragged

mopped

mocked

We saw the canoe _____, throwing its passengers into the water.

prostrate

overturn

simulate

brag

He has been drinking alcohol so heavily that his death severely affected

and got his _____ alcoholically.

quittance

qualm

quail

quietus

Government loans have been the _____ of several shaky business companies.

tornado

salvation

delinquency

momentum

The airline _____ me for the amount they had overcharged me.

bartered

remitted

reinstated

reimbursed

The governor was _____ for wrongful use of state money.

implanted

impended

imbued

impeached

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four

words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Huey Long's denunciations of the federal government were often inspired by the fervor of his listeners.

- size
- curiosity
- cheerfulness
- zeal

The police will make every effort to capture the fiend who murdered the children.

- foolish person
- wicked person
- hot-headed person
- suspected person

We found a hamlet in the deep forest with only six families.

- an empty space
- a cottage
- a small village
- a tribe

He is always harping on lack of opportunity.

- talking tiresomely about

talking rapidly about
talking loudly about
talking widely about

If Mr. Jones had known that she were a criminal, he would never have aided or helped her in any way.

curtailed
repelled
abetted
surfeited

He refused to see anyone and remained a hermit all his life.

heretic
fugitive
recluse
veteran

He is one of the young lady's fervent admirers.

ardent
first
young
unseen

The king banished the young prince.

disapproved of
exiled

silenced
restrained

I wish you two would stop bickering.

complaining
quarreling
bargaining
murmuring

The defendant is facing severe verdict despite the appeal for clemency by his lawyer.

forgiving
release
leniency
impartiality

考题答案

Part I

D
D
A
A
B
B
D

8. B

9. D

10. D

Part II

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. C

6. C

7. A

8. B

9. B

10. C

Lesson 4

词汇语境

whittle ['(h)witl] *v.* cut thin slices 切，削；削减，损害

例句 The number of employees is being whittled down in order to reduce costs. 为节省开支现正裁员。

搭配 whittle down expenses 削减费用； whittle away a fortune 耗费资财

benefactor ['benifæktə] *n.* one that gives aid, especially financial aid 捐助者，赠送者，赞助人

例句 We do know that his greatest benefactor gave him \$6000 to pay the most pressing of his debts in one city. 我们确实知道他最大的赞助人给他6000美元偿还他在一座城市最紧迫的欠款。

hangings ['hæŋɪŋz] *n.* curtain, draperies, etc. hung on walls 悬挂物（如窗帘、帷幔等）

manuscript ['mænjuskript] *n.* a book or piece of writing before it is printed 手稿，原稿

例句 Science fiction writer Ray Bradbury supposedly puts each manuscript away for a year to the day and then rereads it as a stranger. 科幻小说作家雷·布拉德伯里故意把自己的手稿放到一边，等到一年之后再以一个陌生人的眼光去重新审读。

搭配 authentic manuscript 真原稿；card manuscript 卡片底稿；color manuscript 彩色样图；extant manuscript 尚存的手稿

attest [ə'test] *v.* ①to give proof or evidence of 证明，证实；②to bear witness to 表明

例句 I can attest to the absolute truth of his story. 我可以证实他的话是千真万确的。

搭配 be abundantly attested by... 被.....充分证明

versatility [ˌvɛ:səʊtɪləti] *n.* multi-function 多功能性，多样性，万能

cursory ['kɔ:səri] *adj.* going rapidly over something, hasty 粗略的，匆促的，草率的

例句 He put aside the papers after a cursory study. 他把文件稍一过目就放到一边了。

搭配 a cursory glance at 草草地看一眼

cursory 通常指匆忙和缺少对细节的一丝不苟的注意。**shallow** 强调缺少智力或情感的深度。**superficial** 用于指人或其思想和行动，强调主

要关心明显或表面上的东西。

tumultuous [tju'mʌltjuəs] *adj.* disorderly; noisy 乱哄哄的，喧嚣的

例句 When the war was over, there was a tumultuous parade in London. 战争结束时，伦敦举行了欢腾喧闹的庆祝游行。

搭配 a tumultuous welcome 乱哄哄的欢迎场面；tumultuous applause 嘈杂的掌声

shuffle ['ʃʌfl] *v.* ①walk without lifting the feet completely clear of the ground 拖着脚走 ②slide (playing-cards) over one another to change their order 洗牌

例句 The crowd shuffled out of the theater. 人群曳步挪出剧院。

搭配 lose in the shuffle 在混乱中把.....遗漏掉；shuffle off 摆脱，把.....推开；shuffle up 匆忙地堆在一起

辨析 shuffle 指行走时没有把脚完全抬离地面而缓慢、疲惫的步行，而 shamble 指可能走得快些且更漫不经心；stagger 指一个人因携带重物或喝醉酒而摇摇晃晃地走；stumble 指双脚撞到未看到的物体时，人就会被绊倒；hobble 形容有人因腿受伤行走时的跛行。

partition [pɑ:'tiʃən] *n.* ① a thin wall that separates one part of a room from another 分割，划分，分开 ② the action of separating a country into two or more independent countries 隔离

例句 A small bathroom has been partitioned off from the original kitchen.
从原来的厨房隔出一间小浴室来。

搭配 automatic partition of letters 信件自动分拣；basilar partition 基底隔膜；cooled partition 冷却隔板；equidistant partition 等距划分

dynamic [dai'næmik] *adj.* the science that deals with objects or matter in movement 动力的，动力学的，动态的

例句 Corporate dynamics encourage the caution that breeds delay, says Richard Manderbach, Bank of America group vice president. 美国银行集团副总裁理查德·曼德巴赫说，企业动态鼓励小心谨慎，酿成延迟。

搭配 dynamic balance 动（力）平衡；dynamic curve 动态特性曲线；dynamic load 动力承载；动力载重；dynamic economics 动态经济学

undertow ['ʌndətəu] *n.* the current beneath the surface which pulls back towards the sea as a wave breaks on the shore （波浪冲击岸后返回去的）回浪，退浪

例句 The pull of the undertow can drag swimmers out to sea. 近岸回流的冲力能把游泳的人推到海里。

turmoil ['tɜ:mɔɪl] *n.* a state of confusion, excitement, and trouble 混乱，骚乱，动乱

Einstein's work, performed quietly with pencil and paper, seemed remote from the turmoil of everyday life. 爱因斯坦的工作都是用铅笔在纸

上安静地完成的，看上去远离尘嚣。

搭配 currency turmoil 货币混乱

辨析 turmoil 可以指形式上的，也可以指精神上完全失去平静和激动不已；commotion 指骚扰性的有时甚至是剧烈的忙乱或喧嚣。

reshape ['ri:'ʃeɪp] *vt.* make sth. become shape 改造，再成形，采用新方针

例句 The world situation is gradually reshaping itself. 世界形势在慢慢地发生变化。

gene [dʒi:n] *n.* a hereditary unit that occupies a specific location on a chromosome and determines a particular characteristic in an organism 基因

搭配 additive gene 加性基因；allelomorphic gene 等位基因

genetic [dʒi'netɪk] *adj.* of or relating to genetics or genes 遗传的，起源的

搭配 a genetic disorder 基因失调；genetic change 基因变化

rover ['rəʊvə] *n.* ①wanderer 漂泊者，流浪者 ②Venture Scout 高年级童子军

例句 She's always been a rover. 她一直到处流浪。

marker ['mɑ:kə] *n.* a tool for making marks 作记号的人，记分员，纪念碑，标记，里程碑； [军] 标兵

搭配 marker beacon 指点标，标志信标； marker light 标识灯光，信标灯光； marker bomb 标示炸弹； billiard marker 弹子记分员

intermingle [,intə(:)'miŋgl] *v.* (cause people, ideas, substances, etc. to) mix together 使（人、思想、物质等）混合

例句 They intermingled with the crowd in the hope that their pursuers would lose sight of them. 他们混进人群，想以此来甩掉跟踪者。

搭配 intermingle... with... 把.....与.....混合起来

niche [nitʃ] *n.* (usu. shallow) recess (often with a shelf) in a wall, for a statue or ornament （通常为浅的）壁龛（常用框架，用以放置塑像或装饰品等）

例句 Give nature an environment or situation and she will evolve a creature, adapting a toe here, an eye there, until the being fits the niche. 赐予大自然环境或条件，它使生物演化，这里改变一个脚趾，那里改变一只眼睛，直到适应小环境。

搭配 a niche in the temple of fame 流芳百世； find the right niche for oneself 适得其所

barbarian [bɑ:'bɛəriən] *n.* someone from a different tribe or land, who people believe to be wild 粗鲁无礼的人，野蛮人

例句 These distinctions between ourselves and the primitive, ourselves and the barbarian, ourselves and the pagan, held sway over people's minds. 人类自身和原始之间的分界线，人类自身和野蛮人之间的分界限，还有人类自身和异教徒之间的分界线划左右着人类的思想。

surge [sə:dʒ] *vt.* to suddenly move very quickly in a particular direction
使汹涌奔腾，奔放

例句 The fans surged forward to see the movie star. 影迷们汹涌地冲奔去看那个影星。

搭配 the surge of the sea 海浪澎湃； a surge of pity 油然而生的怜悯之心

辨析 surge 多指（波浪等的）激烈的上涨或沉重力量的释放。soar 常表示毫不费劲地上升到很高的高度。rise 表示“上升”的最广泛、最普通用词，可指客观或抽象物体的上升。

legendary [ˈledʒəndəri] *adj.* ①of or mentioned in legend 传说中的，传奇式的 ②very well known; famous 出名的，著名的

例句 Her patience and tact were legendary. 她的耐心和机智是众所周知的。

upheaval [ʌpˈhi:vəl] *n.* (a) great change and movement 动乱，大变动

例句 At that time great upheavals were taking place in the States. 那时，美

国发生了动乱。

搭配 campus upheaval 大学学潮； currency / economic upheaval 货币/经济震荡

innovation [ˌɪnəʊ'veɪʃən] *n.* ①innovating 改革，革新，创新 ②instance of this; new technique; idea, etc. 改革或创新的地方，新技术，新思想

例句 The mass movement for technical innovation is vigorously forging ahead in the factory. 群众性的技术革新运动正在该厂蓬勃开展。

搭配 educational innovation 教育革新； factor augmenting innovation 生产要素增大的技术革新； school innovation 学校革新

bedraggled [bi'dræg(ə)ld] *adj.* wet and limp or muddy (as if) after being out in the rain 衰败的，全身弄脏的

例句 She came in looking grubby and bedraggled. 她一身泥泞邋遢地走了进来。

记忆 bedraggled appearance 不修边幅的样子； bedraggled buildings 破旧的房子

apathy ['æpəθi] *n.* lack of emotion or feeling; impassiveness 冷淡；漠不关心

例句 Extreme poverty had reduced them to a state of apathy. 极端的贫困使他们万念俱灰。



have an apathy to 对.....冷淡

impotence [ˈɪmpətəns] *n.* being impotent 无力，无能力的

例句 Too much of anything — too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends — creates a kind of impotence of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. 任何东西过剩——太多的音乐、娱乐、幸福快餐，或和朋友一起度过的时间——就造成了一种生活上的无能，人们再也听不见，尝不出味，看不到，受不了，记不了。

schizophrenia [ˌskɪzəʊˈfriːniə] *n.* a disorder of the mind marked by a separation of a person's mind and feelings, causing at last a drawing away from other people into a life in the imagination only 精神分裂症

搭配 ambulatory schizophrenia 流动性精神分裂症； catatonic schizophrenia 紧张性精神分裂症； paranoid schizophrenia 妄想型精神分裂症

contraceptive [ˌkɒntrəˈseptɪv] *adj.* capable of preventing conception 避孕的 *n.* a device, drug, or chemical agent that prevents conception 避孕药，避孕用具

例句 You can get free contraceptives from the family planning clinic. 你可以从计划生育门诊部免费领取避孕用具。

satiate [ˈseɪʃieɪt] *v.* to satisfy fully or sometimes too fully （通常被动）

使饱足，使生厌腻

例句 She was so satiated with chocolates that she would not even look at one. 她对巧克力厌腻到连看都不愿意看。

辨析 satiate 仅仅指充分满足，但通常暗示超出自然欲望的满足。cloy 强调因过分沉迷而产生的厌恶或厌倦。satisfy 通常指满足某人的需要、欲望或期望等。

gripe [graɪp] v. to complain continually 不停地抱怨，发牢骚

例句 He didn't want his employees to have anything to gripe about. 他不想让雇员们有什么可抱怨的。

trespass ['trespəs] n. an intrusion or infringement on another 过失，罪过，侵入 v. to commit an offense or a sin; transgress or err 冒犯

搭配 trespass upon sb.'s property 非法侵入某人的土地；trespass on sb.'s hospitality 【律】叨扰某人

din [dɪn] n. a jumble of loud, usually discordant sounds 喧嚣 v. to instill by wearying repetition 絮絮不休地说，喧闹

例句 The shouts of the boys dinned (in) his ears. 孩子们的吵闹声在他耳边嗡嗡地响个不停。

搭配 make a din 发出喧闹声，发出嘈杂声；din sth. into sb. 再三叮嘱；三番五次地强调；din sth. into sb.'s ears 再三叮嘱；三番五次地强调

喧
din 指高声的，通常为刺耳的声音的混合。noise 普通用词，泛指

闹嘈杂声；hubbub 通常指商业性的、伴随着吵闹声的混乱的活动；clamor 指高声的，通常为不支持的声音，如公众不满的呼喊。

nutrient [ˈnju:triənt] *adj.* serving as or providing nourishment 营养的，滋养的

例句 Experiments are also under way growing vegetables in sterilized sand, irrigated with nutrient pack drips. 试验内容是在杀过菌的沙子上种植蔬菜，并浇灌营养液。

sultan [ˈsʌltən] *n.* a Muslim ruler, as formerly in Turkey 苏丹（伊斯兰国家的君主）

mermaid [ˈmɜ:mɛɪd] *n.* mythical creature having the body of a woman, but a fish's tail instead of legs 美人鱼

solace [ˈsɒləs] *n.* comfort in grief or anxiety; lessening of trouble in the mind 安慰，慰藉 *v.* to give comfort in mind to or for 安慰，慰藉

例句 They solaced their wretchedness, however, by duets after supper. 然而，在晚餐后的双人舞表演让他们忘掉了自己的悲伤。

搭配 solace oneself with 用.....来安慰自己

辨析 solace 着重指如在麻烦或者悲伤等使振奋或安慰；comfort 通常指对苦恼和忧伤的及时安慰。

capillary [kə'pɪləri] *n.* tube with a hair-like diameter (e.g. joining the arteries and veins) 毛细管，毛细血管

搭配 arterial capillary 动脉毛细管；bile capillary 胆小管；blood capillary 毛细血管，微血管；gall capillary 胆毛细管；glass capillary 玻璃毛细管

adulterate [ə'dʌltəreit] *v.* make impure, make poorer in quality by adding sth. of less value 掺杂，掺入（劣等或不纯的物质）

例句 The champagne had been adulterated. 这香槟掺过水。

搭配 adulterated goods 假货；milk adulterated with water 掺了水的牛奶；adulterate coin 伪币

predatory ['predətəri] *adj.* ①(of people) plundering and robbing（指人）抢劫的，掠夺的 ②(of animals) preying upon others（指动物）食肉的

搭配 a predatory attack 掠夺性的攻击；a predatory bird/mammal 食肉性鸟类/肉食性哺乳动物；a predatory insect 食肉昆虫

adorn [ə'dɔ:n] *v.* to lend beauty to; decorate 装饰，美化

例句 He tried to adorn his story with a lot of lies. 他添油加醋地虚构自己的经历。

搭配 adorn (a room) with (flowers) 用（花）装饰（屋子）；adorn

oneself with (jewels) 佩戴（宝石）

辨析 adorn 强调不仅被装饰的东西变美，而且用来装饰的东西本身也很完美。ornament 着重指在原物上添增特别适合于原物的东西，以增加效果和美丽。decorate 泛指以很多可用作装饰的东西，如花、图画之类来装饰，而被装饰的可以是屋子、街道、人等。

captivate ['kæptiveit] v. to charm or attract strongly 迷惑，吸引，使着迷

例句 The magazine was criticized for failing to captivate readers. 该杂志因为不能吸引读者而受到批评。

bonnet ['bɒnit] n. ①an automobile hood（机动车辆的）发动机器罩盖
②a hat tying under the chin and framing the face 女帽，无边小圆软帽

搭配 fill sb.'s bonnet 取而代之；与某人不相上下；gypsy bonnet 妇女、儿童戴的宽边帽；have a green bonnet 生意失败

boon [bu:n] n. request, favour 要求，恩赐，恩惠

例句 A bicycle is a real boon when you live in a small town. 在小城镇生活，有辆自行车确实极为方便。

搭配 ask a boon (of sb.) 请求（某人）；be / prove a great boon to /for

（成为）对.....极可感谢的/有用的东西； boon companion （男人之间）好友

rift [rift] *n.* ①split or crack 裂缝，裂隙 ②dissension (e. g. between two friends, friendly groups, parties, etc.) (两个朋友、友好团体等之间的) 失和

例句 A deep rift had started in their family life. 他们的家庭生活开始出现很深的裂痕。

搭配 little rift within the lute 最初的分歧； a rift between siblings 姐妹间的不和； a rift in the clouds 云缝； rift valley 地堑，裂谷

fondle ['fɒnd(ə)l] *v.* touch or stroke (sb. / sth.) gently and lovingly; caress 抚弄，抚摸，爱抚

例句 Mrs. Williams fondled her cat as it sat beside her. 威廉夫人抚摸着伏在身边的小猫。

cascade [kæs'keɪd] *n.* a waterfall descending over a steep, rocky surface 瀑布 *v.* to fall in or like a cascade 像瀑布般冲下或倾泻

例句 Her long hair fell over her shoulders in a cascade of curls. 她的长头发像瀑布一样跳跃在肩上。

辨析 cascade 指的是陡峭岩石上的一条瀑布或一系列小瀑布； cataract 指大瀑布或高瀑布

cavity ['kævɪti] *n.* empty space, small hole within a solid body (固体物

中的) 洞, 腔, 窝

搭配 a cavity in the earth 地下穴洞； the cavity in a tooth 齿洞； oral cavity 口腔

exult [ig'zʌlt] v. get great pleasure from sth.; rejoice greatly 狂喜，欢腾

例句 The people all over the country exulted in the success in launching a new satellite. 全国人民为成功地发射了一颗新的人造卫星而欢欣鼓舞。

搭配 exult at / in sth. 从.....中获得巨大快乐； exult over 为.....欢腾

conciliate [kən'silieit] v. to sooth, calm the anger of 安抚，抚慰

例句 She conciliated her crying little girl with some candy. 她拿糖果去哄哭闹的小女儿。

辨析 conciliate 通常暗指通过说理和互相迁就争取过来。mollify 强调敌对情绪的抚慰。pacify 强调使恢复平静或建立和平。placate 表示通过让步而使请求或要求得到满足或敌意得到调和。

glum [glʌm] adj. sad; in low spirits, esp. because of disappointment 阴郁的，闷闷不乐

例句 Why do you look so glum? 你怎么看上去闷闷不乐？

辨析 glum 指沉闷的沮丧或低沉；dour 特指严肃或毫无幽默感，有时指倔强呆板的性质；morose 多指某人脾气坏的，乖僻的或不愿交往的。



Passage One

Why should anyone buy the latest volume in the ever-expanding Dictionary of National Biography? I do not mean that it is bad, as the reviewers will agree. But it will cost you 65 pounds. And have you got the rest of volumes? You need the basic 22 plus the largely decennial supplements to bring the total to 31. Of course, it will be answered, public and academic libraries will want the new volume. After all, it adds 1,068 lives of people who escaped the net of the original compilers. Yet in 10 years time a revised version of the whole caboodle, called the New Dictionary of National Biography, will be published. Its editor, professor Colin Matthew, tells me that he will have room for about 50, 000 lives, some 13,000 more than in the current DNB. This rather puts the 1,068 in Missing Persons in the shade.

When Dr Nicholls wrote to The Spectator in 1989 asking for names of people whom readers had looked up in the DNB and had been disappointed not to find, she says that she received some 100,000 suggestions. (Well, she had written to “other quality newspapers too.) As soon as her committee had whittled the numbers down, the professional problems of an editor began. Contributors didn't file copy on time; some who did sent too much. 50,000 words instead of 500 is a record, according to Dr Nicholls.

There remains the dinner-party game of who's in, who's out. That is a game that the reviewers have played and will continue to play. Criminals were my initial worry. After all, the original edition of the DNB boasted. Malefactors whose crimes excite a permanent interest have received hardly less attention than benefactors. Mr. John Gross clearly had similar anxieties,

for he complains that, while the murderer Christie is in, Crippen is out. One might say in reply that the injustice of the hanging of Evans instead of Christies (entry in Missing Persons) notes. But then Crippen Was reputed as the first murderer to be caught by telegraphy (he had tried to escape by ship to America).

It is surprising to find Max Miller excluded when really not very memorable names get in. There has been a conscious effort to put in artists and architects from the Middle Ages. About their lives not much is always known.

Of Hugo of Bury St Edmunds, a 12th-century illuminator whose dates of birth and death are not recorded, his biographer comments. Whether or not Hugo was a wall-painter, the records of his activities as carver and manuscript painter attest to his versatility. Then there had to be more women, too (12 per cent, against the original DNB's 3), such as Roy Strong's subject, the Tudor painter Levina Teerlinc, of whom he remarks. Her most characteristic feature is a head attached to a too small, spindly body. Her technique remained awkward, thin and often cursory. "Doesn't seem to qualify her as a memorable artist. Yet it may be better than the record of the original DNB, which included lives of people who never existed (such as Merlin) and even managed to give thanks to J. W. Clerke as a contributor, though, as a later edition admits in a shamefaced footnote," except for the entry in the List of contributors there is no trace of J. W. Clerke.

汉语语境

国家传记词典

为什么人们要买销量一直很好的《国家传记词典》的最新一卷呢？我不是说它不好，因为评论家也认可它。但这会花费你 65 英镑；此外，你有其他几卷吗？你需要有基础版本 22 卷，再加上一大卷十年一次的附录，这样总额就达到 31 卷。当然，依然会有人要，公共图书馆和院校图书馆会买最新的一卷。毕竟，最新一卷增加了 1068 个从旧版本中漏掉的人，而且在 10 年内，整套书的修订版《国家传记新词典》将会出版。其编辑 Colin Matthew 教授告诉我，他有机会讲述 50,000 个人，这比目前的《国家传记词典》多了大约 13,000 个人，这其实还忽略了 1,068 个人。

Nicholls 博士在 1989 年写信给《观察家》，索要读者们在《国家传记词典》中查找但很失望没找到的人物名字。她说，她收到了大约 100,000 条建议。（顺便说一下，她同时也给其它的严肃类报纸写稿）她的委员会把这个数字削减下来后，一个编辑的职业问题便出现了。投稿者没有及时投寄存档文稿，投稿人发送的字数又太多。据 Nicholls 博士说，记录表明是 50,000 字而不是要求的 500 字。

编书存在着谁去谁留的晚宴游戏，这种游戏评论家已玩过而且还将继续玩下去，违法是我最担心的问题。毕竟，《国家传记词典》的原版本好评如潮。犯罪分子的罪行会激起长远的关注，它们得到的注意不比贡献人少。John Gross 先生明显也有相似的担心。因为他抱怨说，杀人犯 Christie 被编进去了，Crippen 却被排除。有人也许会回应说，不公平地绞死 Evans 而不是 Christies 也值得注意啊。（见目录“被遗漏的人”）但当时 Crippen 据说是被电信技术抓住的第一个杀人犯（他试图乘船逃往美国）。

我们很吃惊地发现在这本书中 Max Miller 被排除了，而没有特别有纪念意义的名字却被录入。编者有意识地把中世纪的艺术家和建筑家载入史册，关于他们的生活知道得并不多。

关于曾在 Bury St Edmunds 的生活过一位名叫 Hugo 的书籍花饰绘制编辑，只知其生于 12 世纪，他的生卒年月并没有记载，他的传记作者评论说，“无论 Hugo 是不是一个粉刷匠，对他作为雕刻家和撰稿人的活动记载都证明了他的多才多艺。”而且那里面还有更多的女性（和原版《国家传记词典》第三卷相比有 12%），比如有关于 Roy Strong 的主题，有他评论的都铎王朝的画家 Levina Teerlinc。她最大的特点是她的脑袋粘在一个微小细长的身子上，她的技术仍然笨拙、单薄，而且通常草率。“别想肯定她是个值得纪念的艺术家，然而那比原版的《国家传记词典》的记载要好，后者甚至录入了从来不存在的人物的生活（比如 Merlin），而且甚至致谢 J. W. Clerke 是个贡献人。虽然，在后来的版本注脚中不好意思地承认。”除了贡献人名单的条目中，其他任何地方都没有 J. W. Clerke 的痕迹。

经典美文

Passage Two

Human migration: the term is vague. What people usually think of is the permanent movement of people from one home to another: More broadly, though, migration means all the ways from the seasonal drift of agricultural workers within a country to the relocation of refugees from one country to another.

Migration is big, dangerous, compelling. It is 60 million Europeans leaving home from the 16th to the 20th centuries. It is some 15 million Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims swept up in a tumultuous shuffle of citizens between India and Pakistan after the partition of the subcontinent in 1947.

Migration is the dynamic undertow of population change: everyone's solution, everyone's conflict. As the century turns, migration, with its inevitable economic and political turmoil, has been called “one of the greatest challenges of the coming century”.

But it is much more than that. It is, as it has always been, the great adventure of human life. Migration helped create humans, drove us to conquer the planet, shaped our societies, and promises to reshape them again.

“You have a history book written in your genes”, said Spencer Wells. The book he's trying to read goes back to long before even the first word was written, and it is a story of migration.

Wells, a tall, blond geneticist at Stanford University, spent the summer of 1998 exploring remote parts of Transcaucasia and Central Asia with three colleagues in a Land Rover, looking for drops of blood. In the blood, donated by the people he met, he will search for the story that genetic markers can tell of the long paths human life has taken across the Earth.

Genetic studies are the latest technique in a long effort of modern humans to find out where they have come from. But however the paths are traced, the basic story is simple, people have been moving since they were people. If early humans hadn't moved and intermingled as much as they did, they probably would have continued to evolve into different species. From beginnings in Africa, most researchers agree, groups of hunter-gatherers spread out, driven to the ends of the Earth.

To demographer Kingsley Davis, two things made migration happen.

First, human beings, with their tools and language, could adapt to different conditions without having to wait for evolution to make them suitable for a new niche. Second, as populations grew, cultures began to differ, and inequalities developed between groups. The first factor gave us the keys to the door of any room on the planet; the other gave us reasons to use them.

Over the centuries, as agriculture spread across the planet, people moved toward places where metal was found and worked and to centers of commerce that then became cities. Those places were in turn, invaded and overrun by people later generations called barbarians.

In between these storm surges were steadier but similarly profound tides in which people moved out to colonize or were captured and brought in as slaves. For a while the population of Athens, that city of legendary enlightenment, was as much as 35 percent slaves.

“What strikes me is how important migration is as a cause and effect in the great world events”. Mark Miller, co-author of *The Age of Migration* and a professor of political science at the University of Delaware, told me recently.

It is difficult to think of any great events that did not involve migration. Religions spawned pilgrims or settlers; wars drove refugees before them and made new land available for the conquerors; political upheavals displaced thousands or millions; economic innovations drew workers and entrepreneurs like magnets; environmental disasters like famine or disease pushed their bedraggled survivors anywhere they could replant hope.

“It's part of our nature, this movement”, Miller said. “It's just a fact of the human condition.”

汉语语境

移民

移民：这个名词很模糊。人们通常的看法是人类从一个家园到另一块土地的永久迁移。更广泛地说，迁移包括从一个国家的农业工人的季节性漂移到难民们从一国到另一国的重新定居。

移民是大规模的，危险的，且迫不得已的。举例说 16 世纪到 20 世纪的 6 千万欧洲人背井离乡，再比如 1947 年次大陆被瓜分后，在印巴两国之间印度教徒、锡克教徒和穆斯林教徒们在城市间的大规模逃荒。

移民是人口变化的动态的暗流：全民的手段，全民的冲突。在这世纪之交，移民，伴随着它不可避免的经济和政治骚乱，已被称为“下个世纪最大的挑战之一”。

但其意义远不止于此。它是，并且一直是人类生活的大冒险。移民帮助创造人，带领我们去征服新的世界，去塑造我们的社会，并且一定能够再次改造它。

“你拥有一本用你们自己的遗传基因写的历史书。”Spencer Wells 说。他正努力读的这本书上可以溯到很久以前甚至到了第一个单词发明的时候，这本书就是移民的故事。

Wells 是斯坦福大学的一位身材高人、金发碧眼的遗传学家。1998 年，他和三个同事花了一个夏天在流浪岛上探索外高加索和中亚的偏僻

地带，寻找血迹。在他遇到的人们捐赠的血液中，他会寻找出携带基因的人所讲的人类生活穿越地球的长长的历程的故事。

基因研究是现代入寻找他们的来历的漫长努力过程中的最新技术。但无论怎样追寻这条道路，基本的情况都是简单明了，即人类从古以来就是在不断迁徙的。如果早期人类不尽可能地迁移、混合的话，它们很可能已经逐渐进化成不同的种类了。在非洲，从一开始，大多数学者都承认，成群结队的打猎者、采集者分散开来，遣散到地球的各个角落。

对人口统计学家 Kingsley Davis 而言，有两点促成了移民的发生。第一，人类拥有自己的工具和语言，他们能够适应各种不同的状况，而无需坐等进化来使他们适合新的环境；第二，随着人口的增长，文化开始出现差异，阶层之间的不平等加剧。第一个因素给了我们打开通往地球各个角落的人门钥匙，另一个则给我们使用这些钥匙提供了根据。

十几个世纪以来，随着农业向全球的扩展，人们移向各个地区，那里发现和加工了金属，并被运往商业中心，随后这些中心变成了城市。那些地区轮流交替，它们被后代称作野蛮人所侵略和颠覆的地区。

在这些惊涛骇浪的变化之间比较温和但也同样意义深远的潮流是人们出去开拓殖民地或者被捕获，然后被当作奴隶带回来。雅典，这个传奇式的启蒙城奴隶人数曾一度占该市总人口的 35%之多。

“让我们吃惊的是在世界大事件中，移民作为起因或结果竟有这么重要的作用。”Mark Miller，《移民时代》的合著作者，Delaware 大学的政治学教授最近这么告诉我。

很难想到有哪件大事没牵扯到移民。宗教繁殖了朝圣者和殖民者；战争还未开始便流放了难民，并且征服者开拓了新土地；政治动乱转移

了成千上万的人群；经济改革像磁铁般吸引了工人和企业家；环境灾难比如饥荒或疾病推动遍体鳞伤的幸存者到任何他们可以重树希望的地方。

“这种迁移正是我们本质的一部分，”Miller说，“它就是人类自身条件的一个事实。”

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

When you are suffering from _____ you have red spots on your skin and you feel as if you have a cold.

apathy

measles

impotence

schizophrenia

The guests, having eaten until they were _____, now listened inattentively to the speakers.

contracepted

satiated

griped

trespassed

They were unable to sleep because of the _____ coming from the bar.

travesty

din

nomad

nutrient

He was born in 1798, the _____ son of a country squire and his mistress.

barbarian

sultan

bastard

mermaid

Although her mind was in a _____, she tried to stay calm for the sake of her children.

solace

yew

capillary

turmoil

If you _____ something, such as food or drink, you reduce its quality or make it weaker, for example by adding water to it.

adulterate

moor

vaccinate

sue

The owl is a _____ bird which kills its prey with its claws.

predatory

aglow

cursory

petulant

To compound the medical _____, travel medicine has to rely on statistics that are patchy at best.

hierarchy

rank

list

catalogue

There is clearly a rigid dominance _____ analogous to a pecking order.

hierarchy

roll

listing

register

Human relations seem stubbornly set. Wars have not been abolished, labor troubles have not _____, and racial tensions are still with us.

limited

abated

solved

reduced

Gold was considered divine in ancient Greece and was used to _____

temples and as an offering to the gods.

adorn

decorate

embellish

garnish

The magazine was criticized for failing to _____ readers in their 50s.

captain

captivate

bewitch

capture

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

He bought a bonnet for his girlfriend yesterday.

wallet

handbag

hat

necklace

Parks are a great boon to people in big cities.

blooming

blessing

dressing

bleaching

The United Nations was asked to mediate the break between the two governments.

drift

rift

shift

lift

The child was caressed by his mother with her hand.

hit

embraced

fondled

slapped

After heavy rain the water formed many cascades down the hill.

rapids

ditches

brooks

rivers

Cavities in teeth are caused by decay.

Diseases

Dirts

Holes

Rots

The students exulted at the last day of school.

rejoiced

left sad

were free

shouted

The old man shuffles feebly along.

marches

strides

climbs

drags

The project is not compatible with the company's long-term aims.

agreeable

profitable

practical

feasible

After the argument, Mrs. Lee conciliated her cook with a present.

rewarded

compensated

bribed

appeased

Hey! Don't look so glum. Everything will be OK!

hopeless

gloomy

helpless

nervous

考题答案

Part I

B

B

B

C

D

A

A

A

A

B

A

B

Part II

C

B

B
C
A
C
A
D
A
D
B

Lesson 5

词汇语境

hegemony [hi(:)'geməni] *n.* leadership, esp. by one state in a group of states 霸权

例句 The final key to Europe's world hegemony was her military superiority. 欧洲称霸世界决定性问题的最终关键是其军事优势。

搭配 maritime hegemony 海上霸权

entwine [in'twain] *v.* to twist together, round, or in 盘绕，使缠绕，使交错

例句 The roots of the grapevine are inextricably entwined with our own. 我们的关系像葡萄藤一样盘根错节。

辨析 **entwine** 多指植物等缠在某物周围或自身缠在一起。**entangle** 常指物体卷在一起或缠卷成一大团。**embroil** 通常指人卷入争论、斗争或敌对行动。

pharmaceutical [,fɑ:mə'sju:tikəl] *adj.* of, engaged in pharmacy; of medicinal drugs 制药的，配药的；药物的，医药的

搭配 pharmaceutical botany 药用植物学； pharmaceutical chemistry 制药化学，药物化学

deliberation [dɪlɪbə'reɪʃ(ə)n] the act or process of deliberating 商讨；慎重考虑

例句 Her decision had been indicated in an instant, but it had been made after days and nights of anguished deliberation. 她很快做出了决定，但那是经过无数个日夜痛苦的考虑后才作出的。

搭配 after long deliberation 经过深思熟虑后； be taken into deliberation 被审议； under deliberation 在考虑中；在审议中； with deliberation 慎重地

辨析 deliberations 常指对一件事的所有方面做出的审议或评议；
counsel 指交换观点和想法的行为，即商讨。

attribute [ə'trɪbjʊ(:)t] *n.* ① quality looked upon as naturally or necessarily belonging to sb. or sth. 性质，属性，物质 ② material object recognized as a symbol of a person or his position (人或地位的) 象征 *v.* consider as a quality of, as being the result of 认为是.....的属性，归因于

例句 David attributed his company's success to the unity of all the staff and their persevering hard work. 大卫说他们公司之所以获得成功，主要是由于全体员工的团结和坚持不懈的努力。

alternative file attribute 选文件属性； character attribute 字符属性；
count attribute 计数属性； dimension attribute 维数表征

preeminent [pri:'eminənt] *adj.* superior to or notable above all others; outstanding 卓越的；杰出的；出类拔萃的

例句 For thirty years Bryce was the preeminent figure in Canadian economic policy. 30年来，布赖斯一直是加拿大经济政策方面的杰出人物。

辨析 preeminent 尤指广泛认可的优势；predominant 常带有在某一时候或暂时至高无上的意思；dominant 指行使最高统治或权威或者具有无可置疑的优势的。

impact ['impækt] *n.* the effect or influence that an event, situation etc. has on someone or something 碰撞，冲击 *vt.* to have an important or noticeable effect on someone or something 挤入，压紧，对.....发生影响

例句 The impact on you of an accident can be very serious. 一场事故对你的影响可能是非常严重的。

搭配 the tremendous impact of the shot 子弹的巨大冲击力；impact pressure 碰撞压力；stress under impact 冲击应力

hazel ['heɪzl] *n. & adj.* (esp. of eyes) reddish or light yellowish brown 浅褐色（的）

例句 She has hazel eyes. 她有一双淡褐色的眼睛。

sallow ['sæləu] *adj.* (of the skin) yellow and unhealthy-looking (指皮

肤) 病黄色的

例句 Malarial poison had sallowed his skin. 疟疾病毒使他的皮肤变成灰黄色。

murmur ['mɜ:mə] *n.* a low, indistinct, continuous sound 低沉连续的声音, 咕哝, 低语 *v.* to make a low, continuous, indistinct sound or succession of sounds 发低沉连续的声音, 低声说, 低语

例句 The child murmured in her sleep. 这个孩子在睡梦中喃喃自语。

搭配 the murmur of bees in the garden 花园中蜜蜂的嗡嗡声; a murmur of thanks 道谢的低语声; a murmur of voices 低声细语

辨析 murmur 暗示说得太轻或太低而听不清楚; mumble 指嘴唇半开半闭地说, 声音不太清楚; mutter 指低声呢喃, 好象不要让人听见, 特指抱怨或愤怒时的低语言。

exultant [ig'zʌltənt] *adj.* exulting 狂喜的; 欢腾的, 欢欣鼓舞的

例句 This made her mildly exultant. 这使得她稍有几分得意。

strand [strænd] *n.* a single piece or thread (of a material made up of many threads, wires, etc.) (绳索、缆线等的) 一股, 一缕

例句 A strand of hair fell over her eyes. 一缕头发垂落在她的眼睛上。

be stranded 搁浅；处于困境

wisp [wɪsp] *n.* ①a small twisted bunch (of hay) 一把，小束（稻草）
②a small separate untidy piece 把，束 ③a small thin twisting bit (of smoke or steam) 一缕（烟、蒸气）

例句 A thread of smoke was wisping out of the funnel. 一缕清烟从烟囱里袅袅而上。

搭配 a wisp of hay 一把干草； a wisp of hair 一束头发； a wisp of smoke 一缕轻烟； a wisp of smile 一丝微笑

fleece [fli:s] *n.* ①a sheep's woolly coat （未剪的）羊毛 ②fleece-like head of hair, cloud or snow 似羊毛的头发，白云、白雪等 *v.* ①cut sheep's woolly coat 剪下（羊的）毛 ②to rob by a trick; charge too much money 诈取；剥夺 ③ cover like fleece （羊毛般）盖满；点缀

例句 They fleeced us at that hotel. 那家旅馆敲了我们一笔钱。

搭配 fleece sb. of his money 骗取某人的钱； a sky fleeced with white clouds 白云如絮的天空

trot [trɒt] *v.* ①(of a horse or its rider) move at a pace faster than a walk but slower than a gallop （马或骑马的人）疾走，快步走，小跑 ②（of a person) run with short steps （指人）小跑 *n.* trotting pace 疾走，快步，小跑

例句 The child trotted along after his mother. 小孩跟在母亲后面小跑。

always on the trot 一刻不停，忙忙碌碌； go for a trot 去散步； keep

sb. on the trot 使之一刻不停地忙碌；ride a trot 乘马疾走

bedding ['bedɪŋ] *n.* things used as a bed 寝具

例句 This dried grass will make good bedding for the sheep. 这干草可用作羊的铺垫草。

搭配 air beddings when used 用后晾一晾被褥；summer bedding 夏天床上用品

ecstasy ['ekstəsi] *n.* a state of very strong feeling, esp. of joy and happiness 狂喜；入迷；强烈的感情，无法控制的情绪

例句 Speechless with ecstasy, the little boys gazed at the toys. 小孩注视着那些玩具，高兴得说不出话来。

搭配 in an ecstasy of delight 欣喜若狂；in an ecstasy of grief 悲痛欲绝

辨析 ecstasy 正式用语，通常指非常高兴、得意，以致心醉神迷。
bliss

指巨大的幸福、狂喜，含有天堂般的欢乐之意。

thrush [θrʌʃ] *n.* a singing bird with a brownish back and spotted breast; an infectious disease of the mouth and throat, esp. in children, and of the vagina in adult women 画眉；[医] 鹅口疮；[兽医]（马的）蹄叉腐疽

nestle ['nesl] *vt. & vi.* ①settle comfortably and warmly 舒适而温暖地安顿下来 ②press oneself lovingly to 偎依，挨靠

例句 The child nestled up to its mother. 那小孩偎依在母亲身边。

搭配 nestle down 舒适地躺着；nestle up / against to 偎依，挨靠

caress [kə'res] *n.* a light stroking gesture expressing affection or care 抚爱，轻吻 *v.* to touch or stroke lightly in or as if in affection 抚爱，轻轻拥抱

例句 Mother caressed his cheek lovingly before her son left for the front. 儿子上前线前妈妈亲吻了他的脸颊。

辨析 caress 通常表示喜爱，温柔或爱慕的轻柔接触或手势；pat 指轻轻的抚摸或拍打。

lament [lə'ment] *v.* feel or express great sorrow or regret for (sb. /sth.) 悲伤，哀悼，惋惜 *n.* ① strong expression of grief 悲伤，哀悼，惋惜 ② song or poem expressing grief; dirge 悲歌，哀乐，挽诗

例句 While some customers lamented the good old days of personal service, many liked the new system. 当然，有一些顾客怀恋以前店员服务的日子，但更多的人喜欢现在的样子。

搭配 lament for / over sb. / sth. 为……悲痛

辨析 lament 指的是向或为某人表述哀痛、哀悼；grieve 指某人经历或表现悲痛。

fret [fret] v. ①to (cause to) be continually worried or dissatisfied about

small or unnecessary things (使) 焦虑，烦恼 ②wear away by rubbing or biting at 磨损，侵蚀 *n.* an anxious complaining state of mind 焦急，忧虑，烦恼

例句 The stream from the mountain slope fretted a channel through the soft earth along the mountain foot. 山坡上下来的小溪流侵蚀着松软的土地，沿着山脚跟形成了一条沟渠。

搭配 to fret the skin 擦损皮肤； fret about sth. 为某事烦恼

stoop [stu:p] *v.* ①bend forward and down 俯身，弯腰 ②lower one's moral standards to do sth. 降格，卑屈 *n.* stooping position of the body 弯腰，驼背

例句 He tried to make me accept a bribe — hope I would never stoop so low. 他想让我接受贿赂——我想自己决不至于做出这种低级的事。

搭配 stoop to conquer 忍辱取胜；降低身分以达到目的； stoop down 弯腰

anguish ['æŋɡwiʃ] *n.* great suffering or pain 极度痛苦

例句 He quivered with anguish as one kick followed another. 他被踢了一脚又一脚，全身因剧痛而颤抖。



anguish 主要指精神上、心理上的剧烈痛苦，也可作烦恼解。**pang** 多指突然的、短暂的、剧烈的痛苦。**torment** 特指身体或精神上长期的痛苦。**distress** 强调精神上悲痛或造成痛苦的原因。

lamentation [ˌlæmənt'eɪʃən] *n.* deep sorrow 悲伤，哀悼

例句 Much lamentation followed the death of the old king. 老国王晏架，人们悲恸不已。

wail [weɪl] *v.* ①to make a usu. long cry or sound suggesting grief or pain 痛哭，嚎啕 ②to say, sing or cry out in a way that suggest grief or pain 悲哀地说或喊 ③ to complain 诉苦，哭诉 *n.* an act or sound of wailing 痛哭，嚎啕

例句 The wind wailed in the chimney all night. 风整夜在烟囱里呼叫。

搭配 Wailing Wall 哭墙（耶路撒冷犹太会堂的残壁，犹太人凭吊故国的地方）；（喻）安慰物，慰藉

squire ['skwaɪə] *n.* ①the main landowner in an English village or country place （英国乡下地区的）乡绅，大地主 ②used esp. by market shopkeepers, salesmen, etc. in addressing a man, sometimes not very respectfully 大老爷；客官

例句 He embodied a way of life that had come down through the age of knighthood and the English country squire. 他体现了沿袭下来的骑士精神和英国乡绅法官的生活方式。

搭配 a squire of the pad （俚）绿林好汉，拦路贼；squire it 作乡绅；当妇女的护卫；squire of dames 对妇女侍奉周到的男人

waistcoat ['weɪstkəʊt] *n.* a men's close-fitting garment without arms that reaches to the waist and is worn under the jacket (short coat) of a 3-piece suit
背心

搭配 A three suit consists of trousers, jacket and waistcoat. 三件套西装包括裤子、上衣和背心。

egotism ['i:gətɪz(ə)m] *n.* the quality of talking too much about oneself 自我为中心，自大，自负

例句 It was a piece of blatant egotism. 那是一种露骨的利己主义行为。

辨析 **egoism** 通常指对自己的安乐和利益过分的关注，通常伴随着极度的妄自尊大感，即自我主义或利己主义。**egotism** 强调过分吹嘘地谈及或写及自己的倾向，即自我中心或自我膨胀。

brevity ['brevɪti] *n.* shortness, briefness 简短，简洁，短暂

例句 Daniel delivered his message with telegraphic brevity. 丹尼尔以电报式的简洁表达了自己的意思。

搭配 the brevity of sb's life 某人短暂的生命

enviable ['enviəbl] *adj.* causing envy; very desirable 令人羡慕的

例句 You are in a position that many would consider enviable. 你处在一个

让很多人羡慕的位置。

搭配 an enviable man 招人妒忌的男士； an enviable job 令人羡慕的工作

gastric ['gæstri:k] *adj.* of or belonging to the stomach 胃的，胃部的

搭配 gastric juice 胃液； gastric ulcer 胃溃疡

torrid ['tɔ:ri:d] *adj.* ①(of a climate or country) very hot and dry （指天气或国家）很热的，很干燥的； 热带的 ②passionate; erotic 热情的； 色情的

搭配 torrid economic growth 快速的经济增长； the torrid noonday sun 炙热的午间太阳

negate [ni'geit] *v.* deny; nullify 否定，使无效

例句 It is a power that negates itself. 它是一种否定自身的力量。

辨析 negate 通常表示对效能、能量、用途、价值、结论或意义的废弃或推翻。neutralize 暗含一种无效、不起作用、不生效的状态。counteract 通常指需要或不需要的相反力量，暗示一种作为修正标准的行为。

deplete [di'pli:t] *v.* to lessen greatly in amount, contents etc. 使空虚，使消耗

例句 An unrelieved diet of eruptive news depletes the essential human energies a free society needs. 叫人忧心忡忡的爆发性新闻大餐大大削减了

一个自由社会所需的人类根本的能量。

搭配 deplete one's strength 竭尽全力； deplete the vessels of sb. 从血管放血

nurture ['nʊ:tʃə] *n.* care, training; education (of children) (儿童的) 养育, 教养; 训练, 教育 *v.* bring up; give nurture to 养育, 教养

例句 The result is that the Mediterranean, which nurtured so many civilizations, is gravely ill. 结果导致孕育众多文明的地中海周围环境极其恶劣。

搭配 nature and nurture 本性和教养, 遗传和环境; nurturing hopes 滋生希望

辨析 nurture 通常指对儿童的养育或教养; feed 着重指给予食物去喂养。

outgrow [aʊt'grəʊ] *v.* grow too large or too tall for, e. g. one's clothes; grow faster or taller than, e.g. one's brother; leave behind, as one grows older (bad habits, childish interests, opinions, etc.) 长得太大或太高而不适于 (原有的衣服等); 长得比 (本人的哥哥等) 更快或更高; 因长大而放弃 (坏习惯、儿时的兴趣、幼稚的意见等)

例句 The boy has outgrown this suit. 这个男孩已长大, 穿不下这套衣服了。

搭配 outgrow a bad habit (随着年龄增长而) 戒掉一个坏习惯

affiliate [ə'fɪleɪt] v. ①(of a society, or a member) enter into association

（指团体或会员）加盟，加入（联合） ②to attach or bring into close connection 附属于，使隶属 *n.* a subordinate, subsidiary, or member 成员，分支机构

例句 The World Bank has provided more than US \$12 billion through an affiliate the International Finance Corp. over the last 30 years. 世界银行通过其隶属机构，国际金融公司在过去 30 年间提供了约 12 亿美元的贷款。

搭配 be affiliated with 与.....有关系；affiliate sth. to its author 认定某事为某人所为；affiliate sth. upon its author 认定某事为某人所为；affiliate oneself with 加入

appraise [ə'preiz] *vt.* value, give sb. or sth. valuation 评估，鉴定

例句 No set of texts can be fully relied on; the information from the texts has been analyzed and appraised by a team of lexicographers. 不能完全信赖教科书，因为词典编撰者已对其中的信息进行分析、鉴定。

辨析 appraise 指内行人辨别某物的真伪和好坏，确定价格，或对某人、物的优缺点进行鉴别。evaluate 与 appraise 同义，但不及 appraise 正式，且不能用于评定物的价格。estimate 指凭经验做出大概的推断。

archive [ɑ:kɑiv] *n.* ①a place where public documents are preserved 档案馆（室） ②the documents and other materials preserved in such a place 档案，文献

例句 Moreover, put a lot of manuscripts together and you have an archive.

而且，把许多手稿集中起来，你就有了一个档案。

搭配 the archive of the mind 心灵的存放场所

benign [bi'nain] *adj.* ①having or showing a gentle nature 和蔼的，慈祥的 ②not malignant （肿瘤等）良性的

例句 A benign tumour will not cause you any fatal harm. 良性肿瘤不会对你构成致命的威胁。

搭配 a benign climate 温和的气候； a benign tumor 良性瘤

辨析 benign 暗示文雅和温和的仁慈或慈祥； benevolent 强调慈善和希望促使他人的幸福或快乐； kindhearted 特别暗指某人具有天生的仁慈个性。

bilateral [bai'lætərəl] *adj.* with two sides 两边的，在两边的

搭配 a bilateral agreement 双边协定； bilateral negotiations 双边谈判

browser [brauzə(r)] *n.* a device that is used to glance at parts of a book, magazine, etc. 浏览器

thatch [θætʃ] *n.* ①(roof or roof covering made of) dried straw, reeds, etc. 茅草； 芦苇； 茅草屋顶 ②thick growth of hair on the head 厚密的发头 *v.* cover (a roof) or roof (a house, etc.) with thatch 用茅草盖（屋顶）

例句 I can remember the first house I thatched on my own. 我还记得我用

茅草盖的第一幢房子。

mirth [mɜːθ] *n.* merriment or happiness, laughter 欢笑，高兴

例句 Her funny costume caused much mirth among the guests. 她那滑稽的服装引得客人哄堂大笑。

辨析 mirth 强调的是心情轻松和欢愉，它通常暗示着轻松的笑声。glee 特指由某一特定情景导致的欢腾中的快乐，如赢得胜利等。joy 暗示强烈的尤其是欣喜若狂或狂喜的状态。gaiety 与 merriment 同义，都指一种情绪很高的快乐和欢愉（状态）。

clutter ['klʌtə] *v.* to fill with things in a disorderly manner 弄乱，把……弄得杂乱 *n.* a disorderly heap 零乱，杂乱

例句 The room was cluttered up with old furniture. 房间里乱七八糟地堆着旧家具。

搭配 in a clutter 乱七八糟；a room full of clutter 乱七八糟的房间

辨析 clutter 指乱糟糟地堆满、布满或堆集；litter 指随意弃置垃圾导致零乱。

clatter ['klætə] *vt. & vi.* make a long, continuous noise 发出长而连续的回响声

例句 In vain they rush frantically round from place to place, trying to escape from avenging boredom by mere clatter and motion. 他们到处疯狂乱跑，试

图通过不停的走动和身体的忙碌来驱赶走无聊感，却徒劳无功。

搭配 clatter along 骑马飞跑；clatter down 哗啦啦地落下

fidelity [fi'delɪti] *n.* how much a film, a piece of written work etc. remains unchanged from an earlier piece of work, or the facts that are known 忠实，保真度，（收音机，录音设备等的）逼真度

例句 Each man had, to begin with, the great virtue of utter tenacity and fidelity. 每个人从一开始就有完全坚忍不拔与忠诚的优秀品质。

搭配 acoustic fidelity 声音逼真度；audio fidelity 声频保真度，音频保真度

辨析 fidelity 意为一丝不苟地履行自己的职责与义务，言而有信或忠于誓言。fealty 曾用来指臣仆对封建主绝对顺从、忠诚，现在特指对自己支持的事物或人忠诚。allegiance 指对自己的国家或政府忠心，被看作是一种义务。

chastity ['tʃæstɪti] *n.* the state of quality of being chaste 贞洁，贞节，纯洁

例句 Many a businessman would feel naked without one and hides behind it gratefully every day, wearing it like a vast, wooden chastity-belt. 许多商人觉得赤裸裸，每日很感激地坐在其后，像佩带的巨大木制贞节带。

miscellaneous [mɪsɪ'leɪnjəs, -niəs] *adj.* ① of various kinds 混杂的，各种各样杂在一起的 ② of mixed composition or character 有多种成分或特点

的

搭配 a miscellaneous editions 多种版本；miscellaneous goods 杂货；a miscellaneous artist 一位多才多艺的艺术家

辨析 miscellaneous 暗示着一种不同的，经常是事物随意的组合。heterogeneous 强调的是差异和不相同性。mixed 暗示着一种由不同但不一定是互相对立的因素构成的组合。motley 强调差别已大到不和谐、不协调的地步，常含贬义。

corroborate [kə'rɒbəreit] v. give support or certainty to (a statement, belief, theory, etc.) 证实，支持（某种说法、信仰、理论等）

例句 A claimed witness of the accident corroborated the driver's statement. 事故的一位自称的目击者证实了驾驶员的说法属实。

辨析 corroborate 指用另一个证据来加强或支持某事，例如通过引用别人的话来做证据。substantiate 指用实质性的可触摸到的事实来确定某事。verify 表示通过和原件或一已确定的事实比较而得到证实。

dauntless ['dɔ:ntlis] adj. that cannot be daunted or intimidated, fearless 勇敢的，无畏的

例句 Danger didn't scare the dauntless hero. 危险并没有吓住那英雄。

辨析 dauntless 指拒绝臣服或威胁的勇气。courageous 暗示调动积蓄的内在力量而有意识地挺身而出面对某种考验的行为。intrepid 常指某人不为惧怕所动。valiant 主要指说明英雄或女英雄的勇敢。fearless 强调无所畏惧和绝对冷静。

invigorate [in'vigəreit] v. make sb. feel more lively and healthy 使充满活力，使更健壮，使振奋精神

例句 A few whiffs of the raw, strong scent of phlox invigorated her. 福禄考花的缕缕新鲜、浓重的香味使她充满活力。

搭配 invigorate the national spirit 振奋民族精神

辨析 invigorate 暗示给予精力、力量或活力。encourage 通常指以希望、勇气或信心等鼓舞。inspire 强调使人充满活力或令人兴奋的感情。

经典美文

Passage One

It is nothing new that English use is on the rise around the world, especially in business circles. This also happens in France, the headquarters of the global battle against American cultural hegemony. If French guys are giving in to English, something really big must be going on. And something big is going on.

Partly, it's that American hegemony. Didier Benchimol, CEO of a French e-commerce software company, feels compelled to speak English perfectly because the Internet software business is dominated by Americans. He and other French businessmen also have to speak English because they want to get their message out to American investors, possessors of the world's deepest pockets.

The triumph of English in France and elsewhere in Europe, however,

may rest on something more enduring. As they become entwined with each other politically and economically, Europeans need a way to talk to one another and to the rest of the world. And for a number of reasons, they've decided upon English as their common tongue.

So when German chemical and pharmaceutical company Hoechst merged with French competitor Rhone-Poulenc last year, the companies chose the vaguely latinate Aventis as the new company name and settled on English as the company's common language. When monetary policymakers from around Europe began meeting at the European Central Bank in Frankfurt last year to set interest rates for the new Euroland, they held their deliberations in English. Even the European Commission, with 11 official languages and a traditionally French-speaking bureaucracy, effectively switched over to English as its working language last year.

How did this happen? One school attributes English's great success to the sheer weight of its merit. It's a Germanic language, brought to Britain around the fifth century A.D. During the four centuries of French-speaking rule that followed-Norman Conquest of 1066, the language morphed into something else entirely. French words were added wholesale, and most of the complications of Germanic grammar were shed while few of the complications of French were added. The result is a language with a huge vocabulary and a simple grammar that can express most things more efficiently than either of its parents. What's more, English has remained ungoverned and open to change foreign words, coinages, and grammatical shifts in a way that French, ruled by the purist Academia Francaise, has not.

So it's a swell language, especially for business. But the rise of English

over the past few centuries clearly owes at least as much to history and economics as to the language's ability to economically express the concept win-win. What happened is that the competition first Latin, then French, then, briefly, German faded with the waning of the political, economic, and military fortunes of, respectively, the Catholic Church, France, and Germany. All along, English was increasing in importance: Britain was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, and London the world's most important financial centre, which made English a key language for business. England's colonies around the World also made it the language with the most global reach. And as that former colony the U.S. rose to the status of the world's preeminent political, economic, military, and cultural power, English became the obvious second language to learn.

In the 1990s more and more Europeans found themselves forced to use English. The last generation of business and government leaders who hadn't studied English in school was leaving the stage. The European Community was adding new members and evolving from a paper-shuffling club into a serious regional government that would need a single common language if it were ever to get anything done. Meanwhile, economic barriers between European nations have been disappearing, meaning that more and more companies are beginning to look at the whole continent as their domestic market. And then the Internet came along.

The Net had two big impacts. One was that it was an exciting, potentially lucrative new industry that had its roots in the U. S., so if you wanted to get in on it, you had to speak some English. The other was that by surfing the Web, Europeans who had previously encountered English only in

school and in pop songs were now coming into contact with it daily.

None of this means English has taken over European life. According to the European Union, 47% of Western Europeans(including the British and Irish) speak English well enough to canyon a conversation. That's a lot more than those who can speak German(32%) or French (28%), but it still means more Europeans don't speak the language. If you want to sell shampoo or cell phones, you have to do it in French or German or Spanish or Greek. Even the U.S. and British media companies that stand to benefit most from the spread of English have been hedging their bets CNN broadcasts in Spanish; the Financial. Times has recently launched a daily German-language edition.

But just look at who speaks English. 77% of Western European college students, 69% of managers, and 65% of those aged 15 to 24. In the secondary schools of the European Union's on-English-speaking countries, 91% of students study English, all of which means that the transition to English as the language of European business hasn't been all that traumatic, and it's only going to get easier in the future.

汉语语境

英语的力量

毫不新鲜，英语的使用在全世界正呈上升趋势，特别是在商界。在法国，这个对抗美国文化霸权的全球斗争中心，情况亦是如此。如果法国人在拒学英语方面有所让步的话，一些真正起眼的事情一定在发生，的确有起眼的事情在发生。

片面地说，这就是美国霸权。Didier Benchimol，一家法国电子商务软件公司的执行总裁，感到他不得不流利地说英语，因为网络软件生意是由美国人控制的。他和其他法国商人也不得不说英语，因为他们想让他们信息传达到美国投资者那里，他们是这个世界最大钱袋的持有人。

然而，英语在法国还有欧洲其它地方的胜利也许靠的是更持久的一些东西。由于他们在政治、经济上越来越彼此依靠，欧洲人需要一种方式来和对方以及世界上的其他国家对话。而且由于种种原因，他们决定把英语作为他们的共同语言。

因此当去年德国的化工和医药公司 Hoechst 与法国的同行对手 Rhone-Poulenc 合并时，新公司采用了模糊含义的拉丁文衍生的文字 Aventis 作为其名字，并决定把英语作为公司的通用语言。当欧洲各地的货币政策的决策者们去年在法兰克福的欧洲中央银行召开会议来决定新欧洲的利率时，他们都用英语进行讨论。甚至拥有 11 种官方语言和一直都说法语的行政机构的欧洲理事会，也在去年把英语转为他们的工作语言。

事情为什么会这样呢？一家学院把英语的巨大成功归功于它优点的绝对力量。它是公元 5 世纪时传播到大不列颠的日耳曼语言。在 1066 年的法国诺曼王朝征服英国后，有四个世纪都由法语统治。英语完全变成了另一种形式，法语单词大量地掺杂进来，日尔曼语法中的复杂的东西都被摒弃，而法语中少数的语法融合进来。结果是一种有着巨大词汇量和简单语法的能比其它任何一种母体语言都更有效地表达大多事物的新语言。另

外，英语一直是不受约束，易于改变外国单词和新造字，而且转换语法是以一种纯粹的学院派法语都不能做到的方式进行。

因此，英语是一种无限膨胀的语言、特别是对商业而言。但是在过去的几个世纪里，英语的崛起至少像归功于历史和经济那样归功于该语言对有效表达双赢概念的能力。事实是，先是对拉丁语的竞争，然后法语，再然后简单地说是德语，都随着天主教会，法国、和德国的政治、经济和军事财富的衰弱而消逝。一直以来，英语的重要性都在增长。英国是工业革命的诞生地，而伦敦又是世界上最重要的金融中心，这都使英语成为一种关键的商务语言。英格兰遍布世界的殖民地也使这个语言伸向世界的各个角落。而且作为其前殖民地的美国，其在政治、经济、军事和文化力量上的地位无与伦比，英语便明显的成为要学习的第二外语。

在 20 世纪 90 年代，越来越多的欧洲人发觉他们不得不使用英语。那些没在学校学过英语的商界和政府的最后一届领导即将逐步离任。欧共体正在增加新成员，而且正在从一个文化混乱的俱乐部演变为一个严肃认真的区域政府，如果它打算做成什么事的话，就需要一个共同的语言。同时，欧洲国家之间的经济壁垒正在消失，这意味着越来越多的企业开始把整个欧洲大陆看作是他们的国内市场，然后因特网同时取得进展。

网络有两个巨大的影响。一个是，它是一个令人兴奋的、潜在的、有利的新兴产业，并且植根于美国，所以如果你想驾驭它，你就非得会说一些英语。另一个影响是通过网上冲浪，以前只在学校学习或者流行歌曲里才会碰到的英语现在在日常就和它接触了。

但所有这些并不意味着英语已经颠覆了欧洲人的生活。据欧盟说，47%的西欧人（包括英国人和爱尔兰人）能够很好的用英语对话。这比能说德语（32%）或者法语（28%）要多多了，但这仍意味着更多的欧洲人不会说这个语言。如果你想卖洗发水或者手机，你还得使用法语，

或德语，或西班牙语，或希腊语。甚至那些从英语的传播中一直受益的美国和英国媒体也一直回避承诺是否用西班牙语播 CNN 广播，《金融时报》最近启动了每天的德语版。

但是还看看那些说英语的人吧。有 77% 的西欧大学生，69% 的经理人，还有 65% 的 15 到 24 岁的人。在欧盟，正在说英语国家的中学中，有 91% 的学生学习英语。所有这些都说明英语作为欧洲商务语言的转折并不是那么令人难以接受，而且它将来只会变得更加容易。

经典美文

Passage Two

They decided to bury him in our churchyard at Greymede under the beeches; the widow would have it so, and nothing might be denied her in her state.

It was magnificent morning in early spring when I watched among the trees to see the procession come down the hillside. The upper air was woven with the music of the larks, and my whole world thrilled with the conception of summer. The young pale windflowers had arisen by the wood-gale, and under the hazels, when perchance the hot sun pushed his way; new little suns dawned, and blazed with the real light. There was a certain thrill and quickening everywhere, as a woman must feel when she has conceived. A willow-tree in a favored spot looked like a pale gold cloud of summer dawn; nearer it had poised a golden, fairy bushy on every twig, and was voiced with

a hum of bees, like any sacred golden bush, uttering its gladness in the thrilling murmur of bees, and in warm scent. Birds called and flashed on

every hand; they made off exultant with streaming strands of grass, or wisps of fleece, plunging into the dark spaces of the wood, and out again into the blue.

A lad moved across the field from the farm below with a dog trotting behind him—a dog, no, a fussy, blacklegged lamb trotting along on its toes, with its tail swinging behind. They were going to the mothers on the common, who moved like little gray clouds among the dark gorse.

I cannot help forgetting, and sharing the spink's triumph, when he flashed past with a fleece from a bramble bush. It will cover the bedded moss; it will weave among the soft red cow-hair beautifully. It is a prize; it is an ecstasy to have captured it at the right moment, and the nest is nearly ready.

Ah, but the thrush is scornful, ringing out his voice from the hedge! He sets his breast against the mud, models it warm for the turquoise eggs—blue, blue, bluest of eggs, which cluster so close and round against the breast, which round up beneath the breast, nestling content. You should see the bright ecstasy in the eyes of a nesting thrush, because of the rounded caress of the eggs against her breast.

Till the heralds come- till the heralds wave like shadows in the bright air, crying, lamenting, fretting forever. Rising and falling and circling round and round, the slow-waving pewits cry and complain, and lift their broad wings in sorrow. They stoop anguish and protest, they swing up again, offering a glistening white breast to the sunlight, to deny it in black shadow, then a glisten of green, and all the time crying and crying in despair.

The pleasants are frightened into cover, they run and dart through the hedge. The old cock must fly in his haste, spread himself on his streaming plumes, and sail into the wood's security.

There is a cry in answer to the pewits, echoing louder and stronger the lamentation of the lapwings, a wail which hushes the birds. The men came over the brow of the hill, slowly, with the old squire walking tail and straight in front; six bowed men bearing the coffin on another shoulder, treading heavily and cautiously, under the great weight of the glistening white coffin, six men following behind, ill at ease, waiting their turn for the burden. You can see the red handkerchief knotted round their throats, and their shirt fronts blue and white between the open waistcoats. The coffin is of new unpolished wood, gleaming and glistening in the sunlight; the men who carry it remember all their lives after the smell of new, warm wood.

汉语语境

春天的葬礼

他们决定把他埋葬在 Greymede 教堂墓地里的山毛榉树下，他的妻子也会这么做的，而且在她看来没有什么能动摇她。

那是早春的一个美丽的早晨，穿过树林，我看到整个队伍走下山坡。天空中弥漫着百灵鸟的歌声，而我的整个世界也因为夏天的气息而充满生机。当骄阳退去，年幼的白头翁已经从树头飞起，落在榛子树下；新的小恒星开始现身，闪耀着真实的光辉。四处充满了生机和活力，正如一个女

人怀上新生命所感觉到的那样。沃土中的一棵青色树看起来像夏天黎明中淡金色的云彩；更近一些，可以看到树枝末梢上长满

了浓密的嫩芽，并听到蜜蜂的嗡嗡声，就像任何神圣的金色灌木那样在惊栗的蜜蜂低叫中和温和的气味中表达它的喜悦之情。鸟儿在各个方向上鸣叫、飞翔；它们在草堆和羊毛堆间欢快地飞驰，然后突然扎进森林的黑暗中，突然又冲进蓝天。

一位少年带着一只狗从下面的农场穿过田地走来，不对，是一只调皮的、机灵的小羊羔，踮着脚尖，尾巴不停地摇摆着快跑，像穿梭在金雀花间的烟云中，他们可能是要去母亲那里。

在他们从一株荆棘树前闪过的那一幕，使我禁不住忘却了自我，且体会到 spink 的胜利。这种感觉能驱散阴云，能理清思绪，这是一种鼓励。在适当的时候抓住这种感觉是一份惊喜，而且这正是我一直期待的。

啊，但对面的画眉似乎非常轻蔑，它在树篱那边大声叫喊！他把胸膛埋在泥中，设想着来孵化那些绿松石卵。那些蓝色的蛋紧密地簇拥在它的胸前。它孵化着满足。你可以看到它痴迷的眼神，因为爱抚着它胸前的那些蛋。

直到传令官的到来——传令官挥手时像是明亮天空下的阴影，一边哭着，嚎着，不断吵闹着。慢悠悠的田凫飞上去，又落下来，不断地盘旋着哭喊和抱怨，然后又哀怨地展开它宽大的双翼。它们俯身以示痛苦和不满。它们再次盘旋起来，把亮白的胸膛暴露在阳光下，以躲避黑暗的阴影，然后又是一道绿光，接着不停绝望地哀嚎。

所有的欢乐都受到了惊吓而躲藏起来，它们奔跑跳跃过一道道树篱。那只老公鸡一定是疾驰而去的，浑身的羽毛全部展开，划向森林的安全之处。

突然有一声哭喊来回应田鳧的叫声，回应得比田鳧的哀嚎更大更强，这声嚎叫让其它鸟儿都安静下来。原来是那群人慢慢地从山腰下来，一个年老的绅士径直走在前面，6个弓着背的男人扛着一副棺材在肩上，它们在沉重的亮白色的棺材下迟缓地小心地挪着步伐。另外6个男人跟在后面，不安地等着轮流来抬棺材。你可以看到他们颈间系着的红色手帕，敞开的马甲间露出的蓝白衬衫。那副棺材是崭新的未抛光的木头制成的，在阳光下闪耀着光辉。在闻过这崭新的温暖的木头气味后，所有抬过它的人永远都会记住它。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

_____ is, in almost everything, a virtue.

Egotism

Brevity

Hegemony

Travesty

The decayed gentleman was at last reduced to _____ labor.

enviable

servile

gastric

torrid

We must be careful as we _____ our stocks of non-renewable resources.

negate
deplete
nurture
outgrow

The World Bank has provided more than US \$ 12 billion through an _____, the International Finance Corp. over the last 30 years.

association
organization
group
affiliate

No set of texts can be fully relied on; the information from the texts has been analyzed and _____ by a team of lexicographers.

appraised
apprised
appreciated
apprehended

Nutter, Charles Louis Etienne, French writer of music, was custodian of the _____ of the Paris Opera.

archives
archetype
archdiocese
contrivance

People choose to follow the herd for more complex reasons, yet we are still too often the unwitting victims often _____ appeal.

wagon

camion

bandwagon

coach

We have vice- chancellors with earrings, aristocrats as hippies... the trendy vicar on his motorbike, sociology lecturer Dr Arthena Leoussi _____ the deliberate neglect by people of their sartorial appearance.

laments

deplores

bemoans

bewail

Scientists succeeded in transmitting a skin wart from a wild rabbit to domestic rabbits. Moreover, in the domestic rabbits the warts were no longer _____, but malignant.

benign

philanthropic

sluggish

ineffable

The World Bank and organizations with which it collaborates _____ and international agencies and non-governmental organizations have played a valuable role in this progress.

unilateral
garrulous
bilateral
bilingual

Feminism and demands for equality have _____ the distinctions between the sexes, creating situations where man are able to dominate women because of their more aggressive and forceful natures and women become increasingly victim.

blurred
beleaguered
bequeathed
bellowed

Mosaic, introduced in 1992, has been replaced by much more powerful Internet _____ such as its successor Netscape or Microsoft's Internet Explorer.

browser
machine
calculator
toaster

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

She wants to hitch her trailer to your car.

wreck
hatch
connect
thatch

His joke caused mirth in the audience.

misunderstanding
confusion
laughter
reaction

Pick up that mess of dirty clothes and have them washed.

clutter
cluster
clatter
cloister

Fidelity is a quality of character that is admired by most people.

Generosity
Chastity
Faithfulness
Wisdom

A person's miscellaneous expenses include stamps and haircuts.

food
varied minor
additional
annual

Witnesses corroborated the policeman's statement that the suspect was seen together with the murdered victim in a nightclub at around 10:00 p.m.

contradicted
confirmed
challenged
evaluated

What impressed us most was the leader's dauntless optimism, which was the source of strength in time of adversity.

restless
fearless
spiritless
endless

The patient had been so debilitated by the fever that he lacked the strength to sit up.

enervated
invigorated
impaired
corrupted

考题答案

Part I

B
B
B
D
A
A
C
C
A
C
A
A

Part II

C
C
A
C
B
B
B
A

Lesson 6

词汇语境

premium ['prɪmjəm] *n.* the cost of insurance, especially the amount that you pay each year 保险费

例句 Work paid according to the amount done puts a premium on speed and not on quality. 按件付酬是导致重速度、轻质量的原因。

搭配 an additional amount of money 额外费用，奖金，奖赏；
accelerating premium（超额生产的）累积性奖金；additional premium 附加保险费

辨析 premium 多指为鼓励某种行为或行动所给予的奖金；dividend 通常指业内公司对股东的债款，每股利润定期支付的利息。

woe [wəʊ] *n.* ① great sorrow 悲痛，忧伤 ② a trouble 困难，苦难

例句 His distraught wife poured out her tale of woe. 他那极度激动的妻子倾诉了自己不幸的遭遇。

搭配 woe beside sb. 某人将要倒霉（或遭殃）；weal and woe 祸福，甘苦，幸或不幸；woe worth... 真该诅咒.....

woe 指剧烈、经常是漫长的不幸或悲惨；heartbreak 强调极度的悲

痛、悲伤或失望；grief 通常指深切、尖锐的个人痛苦，如由于不能弥补丧失而造成的痛苦；anguish 着重指令人难以忍受、折磨人的精神痛苦。

allergic [ə'le:dʒɪk] *adj.* of or relating to allergy 过敏性的

例句 She is allergic to pollens. 她对花粉过敏。

搭配 allergic children 过敏的儿童；highly allergic to penicillin 对青霉素高度过敏

nuptial ['nʌpʃəl] *n.* a wedding ceremony 婚礼 *adj.* of or relating to marriage or the wedding ceremony 婚姻的，婚礼的

例句 Marine biologists believe that this nuptial begins when the eggs first hatch and there are many for of both sexes. 海洋生物学家们认为，这种婚姻首先开始于鱼卵孵化，并且有许多双性的小鱼。

搭配 the nuptial day 结婚之日；a nuptial flight （蜂等的）婚飞；nuptial plumage （某些鸟）在交配期所长的羽毛

impediment [im'pedimənt] *n.* ① person or thing that hinders or obstructs the progress or movement of sth. 妨碍人（物） ②physical disability of a specified type 身体的某种缺陷

例句 The youngsters should strive to get ahead despite all impediment in their

paths. 年轻人应该克服一切艰难险阻，勇往直前。

搭配 a speech impediment 语言障碍；impediment in elevation 高地阻

碍； **impediment in plane** 平面障碍； **impediment of listening** 收听干扰

辨析 **impediment** 与 **hindrance** 同义，通常指干涉或使通道进步延缓的障碍。**obstacle** 指挡在路中，必须被搬走或绕行或被克服的事物。**block** 暗示有效地堵塞所有通道的阻碍物。**snag** 指没有被预见到的或隐蔽的，常为暂时或短暂的阻碍物。

venue ['venju:] *n.* meeting place arranged for some purpose or activity 全场；集会或比赛之地点

例句 The venue of the big match is the football ground at Wembley. 大赛的地点是温布莱的足球场。

nicely ['naisli] *adv.* in a nice manner 美好地，宜人地；讲究地；谨慎地
adj. well; in a good, pleasant, or kind way 很好，相宜

例句 That will suit me nicely. 那刚好适合我。

millennium [mi'leniəm] *n.* a span of one thousand years 太平盛世，一千年

unleash ['ʌn'li:ʃ] *v.* ①to remove (a dog) from a lead 把（狗）的皮带解开，放开（狗） ②to set free from control (feeling, forces, etc.); release 把（情绪、力量等）宣泄出来

例句 All his anger was unleashed upon us. 他把愤怒发泄到我们身上。

搭配 unleash sth. (against / on / upon sb. / sth.) 宣泄，释放；unleash a war 发动战争；unleash one's temper 发脾气

perception [pə'sepʃən] *n.* ①a result of perceiving, something noticed and understood 感觉，察觉，观念，观念，概念 ②the ability to perceive, been natural understanding 了解，理会，洞察力，直觉

例句 His perception of change came in a flash. 他一瞬间察觉到了变化。

搭配 acoustic perception 听觉；aesthetic perception 美感；审美观念；artificial perception 人工识别/知觉；auditory perception 听知觉

anew [ə'nju:] *adv.* again 重新，再度

例句 The process of conflict and destruction would begin anew. 冲突和破坏的过程将再度开始。

protagonist [prəʊ'tæɡənɪst] ① the leader or a noticeable supporter of some new idea or purpose (新主张) 倡导者，拥护者 ②the chief character in a play or story 主要人物，主角

例句 Mrs. Pankhurst was one of the chief protagonists of women's rights. 潘克赫斯特太太是女权主义的主要倡导者之一。

搭配 the protagonists of big business 大企业的首脑人物

onslaught ['ɒnslɔ:t] *n.* furious attack (on) 猛攻，突击

例句 Conservatives criticized the bill for its onslaught on family values. 保守党人批评这一议案会对家庭价值观造成冲击。

搭配 an onslaught of third-class mail 大批三级邮件

辨析 onslaught 通常指猛烈而大规模的攻击；assail 意指反复不断地打

击；attack 泛指对身体上或言辞上的进攻行为，尤指有计划地发动进攻；assault 通常指突发的集中的暴力行为。

mutant ['mju:tənt] *n.* living thing that differs basically from its parents as a result of genetic change; mutation 变种，（遗传变化导致的）变体 *adj.* differing as a result of genetic change （遗传变化引起的）变化的，变异的

搭配 natural mutant 自然突变体；reversible mutant 回复突变型；visible mutant 可见突变型，形态突变型

trigger ['trigə] *vt.* to make something happen very quickly, especially a series of events 引发，引起，触发 *n.* the part of a gun that you pull with your finger to fire it 扳机

例句 In 1973-1974 the oil squeeze triggered by the Arab embargo sent gasoline prices soaring. 1973 至 1974 年间，由阿拉伯发起的石油限制事件导致石油价格迅速增长。

easy on the trigger （美）易怒的，性急的，容易冲动的； hair trigger 一触即发的（动作迅速的）； pull the trigger 射击；使发动起来； quick on the trigger 行动迅速的；机灵的； trigger off （口）触发；引起

integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] *adj.* forming a necessary part of something 完整的，构成整体所需要的

例句 The arms and legs are integral parts of the human body; they are integral to the human body. 手臂和腿是人体的组成部分，是构成完整人体必不可少的。

搭配 integral number 整数； integral cast handle 固定手把

encompass [ɪn'kʌmpəs] *v.* to form a circle about; enclose, envelop 包含，包括，涉及

例句 The course will encompass physics, chemistry and biology. 课程将包括物理、化学和生物学。

搭配 a reservoir encompassed by mountains 群山环绕的水库

辨析 encompass 强调围于一定范围内的包含、包括； contain 着重指包含或拥有（某物）以作为一部分或一组分。

axis ['æksɪs] *n.* imaginary line through the center of a rotating object 轴

例句 The earth's axis is the line between the North and South Poles. 地轴是南北极之间的线。

搭配 abscissa axis 横坐标轴； aerodynamic axis of an air foil 空气动力轴； aerodynamic center axis 气动力中心轴，焦点轴（线）； aiming axis

对准轴，觜（瞄准）轴，引导轴； airplane pitch axis 飞机横轴，飞机俯

仰轴

mesh [meʃ] *n.* ①(piece of) material made of a network of wire, thread etc. 铁丝、线织成的网状物 ②network, esp. for trapping sth. 网状组织, 网状物 (尤指用于设陷阱、圈套用网进行捕捉) *v.* ①(of toothed gears) engage; interlock (with others) (指齿轮) (与其它齿轮) 相啮合 ②harmonize; be compatible; fit in 调和, 和谐, 吻合

例句 Our future plans must mesh with existing practices. 我们未来的规划一定要与目前的实践相一致。

搭配 be caught in sb.'s meshes 堕入某人的圈套, 上某人的当; be caught in the meshes of the law 陷入法网; be in mesh (齿轮) 互相啮合; go into mesh with 与.....啮合; out of mesh (齿轮等) 不相啮合

disparity [dis'pærɪti] *n.* (an example of) difference or inequality 不同, 差异

例句 People came to realize that there was (a) great disparity between the amount of work that they did and what they got paid for it. 人们开始认识到他们所做的工作和他们所得到的报酬很不相称。

搭配disparity in position 地位悬殊; disparity between...and...与间的差别; interfield disparity 场间差异/不平衡

harness [ˈhɑːnis] *n.* equipment consisting of leather straps and saddle and metal fittings by which a horse is controlled and fastened to the cart, plough,

etc. that it pulls 马具，挽具，挽具状带子 v. ①put a harness on (a horse, etc.); attach (a horse, etc.) by a harness 给.....上马具，套马，扣上带子 ②control and use (a natural force) to produce electrical power, etc. 利用（自然界的力量）以产生电能等

例句 Some scientists are working hard at how tide can be harnessed to produce electricity. 有些科学家正在努力研究怎样利用潮汐发电。

搭配 die in harness 在工作期间死去，死于岗位； in double harness 两人一起；夫妻一起； in harness 在日常工作中

maximize ['mæksmaiz] vt. to increase or make as great as possible 取.....最大值，最佳化

例句 The ideal of maximizing opportunity through the equalizing of educational opportunity. 通过均等受教育机会来最大限度地扩大机会的理想。

搭配 maximize efficiency 最大限度地提高效率

minimize ['minimaiz] v. to reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, size, or degree 将.....减到最少，最小化

例句 One of the effective measures to minimize the dangers of driving is to teach people to obey all the rules of the road. 将车祸发生率降到最低的有效措施之一就是教育人们遵守一切交通规则。



minimize the magnitude of the crisis 使危机程度最小化

AIDS [eidz] *abbr.* Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 爱滋病，获得性免疫功能缺损综合症

mythology [mi'θɔlədʒi] *n.* ① study or science of myths 神话学，神话研究 ② body or collection of myths 神论集

例句 The women's stack is less than a half inch high and most of them came from Greek mythology. 有关女人的那一叠不到半英寸高，大部分源于希腊神话。

搭配 Greek mythology 希腊神话

onset ['ɔnset] *n.* attack; vigorous start 进攻，有力的开始

搭配 the onset of a cold 感冒初起 at very onset 刚开始

euphemism ['ju:fimizəm] *n.* (example of the) use of pleasant, mild or indirect words or phrases in place of more accurate or direct ones 婉言，委婉的说法

例句 His euphemism is laughable only if we think that he is not deserving of such notice or respect. 他的委婉语很可笑，只是我们认为他不值得这样注意或讲究。

pal [pæl] friend 朋友 *v.* become friendly (与某人) 要好起来，(与某人) 结交

例句 Now look here, pal, you're asking for trouble! 我说，兄弟，你是自找麻烦啊！

obituary [ə'bitjuəri] *n.* a published notice of a death, sometimes with a brief biography of the deceased 讣告

liaison [li(:)'eizɑ:n, -zən] *n.* communication and cooperation between units of an organization (组织内、各单位间的) 联系，联络

例句 Liaison with academic staff is also very important. 和学术界保持联系也很重要。

搭配 liaison officer 联络官；serve as sb.'s liaison with sb. 作某人之间的联系员

hunk [hʌŋk] *n.* large piece (esp. of food) cut from a larger piece 大块，大片

例句 I would rather have a hunk of aluminum silicate than a diamond necklace. 我宁要一大块硅酸铝，也不要一条钻石项链。

搭配 a hunk of bread/cheese/meat 一大块面包/干酪/肉

arsenal ['ɑ:sɪnəl] *n.* building(s) where weapons and ammunition are made or stored 军械库，兵工厂

例句 I could go on quoting examples from various fields — every

profession has its growing arsenal of jargon to fire at the layman. 我可以继续从不同领域列举事例—每行都有自己增长的行话武器，向外行开火。

搭配 a naval arsenal 海军军工厂（军械库）； the theoretical arsenal 理论宝库

arson ['ɑ:sn] *n.* the crime of deliberately setting fire to property 纵火（罪）

例句 Fighting, plundering and arson have erupted all over the city. 战斗、抢劫及纵火已在整个城市发生。

artifact [ɑ:tɪfækt] *n.* artificial product, something made by human beings 人工制品

例句 Artifacts may be of simple, even primitive design, and yet be built to serve their intended purpose in a reliable manner during a lifetime of use. 那些古器物虽然很简单，甚至还是非常原始的设计，但是由于特殊的用途，它们的制作方法很可靠，以至于可以终身使用。

ladle ['leɪdl] *n.* long-handled cup shaped spoon for serving or transferring liquids 长柄勺子 *v.* serve (food) with a ladle or in large quantities. （用勺）舀，盛

搭配 ladle in 舀进，插入； ladle out 舀（端）出，提供；颁（分）发； to ladle soup into plates 把汤舀到盘里

hackneyed ['hæknɪd] *adj.* (of a phrase, saying, etc.) used so often that it has become trite and dull 陈腐的，老生常谈的，陈年旧套的

搭配 a hackneyed phrase 陈腐之词

辨析 hackneyed 暗示曾一度强有力的东西已经变成了空洞无味的套式或陈词滥调。stereotyped 指的是某些东西极端缺乏新意或创造性，简直就象是机械的再生产。stale 强调某物因过分使用或因为时间久远已失去了新奇感或兴趣。

curt [kɜ:t] *adj.* rudely brief in speech, or too quick in manner (言词) 简短的，草率无礼的

例句 The father gave a curt reply to his son's questions. 父亲草草回答了儿子的问题。

辨析 curt 着重指简短无礼，言语生硬的意思。brusque 强调某人无礼的粗暴。gruff 有举止粗鲁或暴躁、言语严厉的含义，但不一定意味着无礼。

posture ['pɒstʃə] *n.* ① attitude of, way of holding, the body 姿势；体态 ② state or condition 状态，情况 ③ frame of mind; attitude 心境；态度 *v.* ① put or arrange in a posture 摆出某种姿势 ② adopt a vain, pretentious posture 摆姿势，装模作样

例句 So a more composed posture is needed. 因此更需要沉着的人体姿

势。

搭配 a change in posture 姿势的变换； in the present posture of 在目前.....的情况下； good posture 愉快的心境

snigger ['snɪgə] *v.* to laugh in a disrespectful more or less secret way 暗笑，窃笑

例句 What are you sniggering at? 你偷偷笑什么呢？

ramble ['ræmbəl] *v. & n.* to walk about casually or for pleasure 漫游

例句 They spent the morning rambling woodland paths. 他们整个上午都在林中小径上漫步。

搭配 on / upon the ramble 在散步； ramble on 长谈

辨析 ramble 着重指没有固定路线或目标地行走； meander 表示轻闲地，通常无目标地漫步走过一条不规则的或曲折的路线； rove 强调行动的自由性，通常指在一片广阔的土地上漫游。

showpiece ['ʃəʊpi:s] *n.* a fine example fit to be admired by everyone 展览品，展览样品

记忆 show 构成的合成词： showplace 名胜，值得游览的地方； showroom 货品陈列室

excerpt ['eksə:pt] *n.* passage extract, from a book, film, piece of music

etc. 摘录，摘要

搭配 excerpt from sth... ..的摘录，片段

decoy [di'kɔɪ] *n.* something which is used for getting a person or bird into a trap 用作诱饵的人（物） *v.* to get a person or bird into a trap by using something attractive 用诱饵诱骗，使落入圈套

例句 He was decoyed by a false message into entering enemy territory. 他被假情报诱骗进入敌区。

搭配 missile decoy 诱惑导弹； optical decoy 光假目标

辨析 decoy 意为通过狡诈或欺骗手段陷害或诱捕； tempt 暗指一个诱惑物作用于某人，诱使其做某事，尤指做不道德、不明智、与其正常判断相反的事情； inveigle 暗指通过哄骗、奉承或花言巧语而达到目的。

assent [ə'sent] *n.* agreement e.g. to a suggestion or idea 赞同，同意

例句 Some misguided notion of amiability make me assent to opinions I don't really share. 某些误导的和蔼可亲的概念使我赞同并非同意的意见。

搭配 assent to 认可，准，同意； with one assent 一致同意地，无异议地

辨析 assent 指同意一个声明或建议等，尤指有意得到的结果； accede 指由于另一方的坚持而做了让步的同意； acquiesce 指被动地同意而默认，通常有保留意见，因为不能够或不愿意反对。

obese [əu'bi:s] *adj.* (of persons) very fat (指人) 肥胖的

例句 Obese patients are advised to change their diet. 建议肥胖病人改变饮食。

辨析 fat 最常用和最广泛用词，更具体和直接，可分出肥胖的程度。obese 则用于过度超重的体态，比 fat 正式得多，它是临床用语，用以对肥胖状况进行医学角度描述，尤指在健康的危害方面。

obesity [əu'bisiti] *n.* being obese 过度肥胖

例句 Obesity is a problem for many people in western countries. 西方国家很多人都有过度肥胖的问题。

搭配 endocrine obesity 内分泌肥胖；alimentary obesity 食饵性肥胖

fiscal ['fiskəl] *adj.* of or related to government money or public money, usu. taxes 财政的，国家收入的

搭配 the government's fiscal policy 政府的财政政策；fiscal resources 财源

辨析 fiscal 指国库岁入以及政府、公司的财政的，如：a fiscal year 财政年度。financial 指金融事务的，如：a financial centre 金融中心。monetary 仅指关于货币和金钱的。

fishery [ˈfɪʃəri] *n.* part of the sea where fish are caught commercially; the industry or occupation devoted to the catching, processing, or selling of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic animals 渔场；渔业，水产业

搭配 abalone fishery 鲍鱼业； domestic fishery 国内渔业； drift (net) fishery 漂网捕鱼/捕鱼业； high-sea fishery 公海/深海渔业

allusion [ə'l(j)u:ʒən] *n.* indirect reference to 暗指，间接提及

例句 Her poetry is full of obscure literary allusions. 她的诗里用了很多晦涩的文学典故。

搭配 in allusion to 针对……而言，暗指； make (an) allusion to 间接提到，暗指

gush [gʌʃ] *v.* (of liquids) to flow or pour out in large quantities, as from a hole or cut 涌出，流出，喷出 *n.* a (sudden) flow (of liquid) 涌出，流出

例句 Clear water gushed into the irrigational channel. 清澈的水涌进了灌溉渠道。

搭配 a gush of tears 泪如泉涌； a gush of enthusiasm 热情迸发

辨析 gush 常指液体以大流量迅速喷涌； gust 指一阵突发的强风或情感爆发。

hither ['hiðə] *adv.* to or towards this place 到此处，向此处

例句 She ran hither and thither in the orchard. 她在果园里这跑那跑。

搭配 hither and thither(=[美]hither and yon) 到处，向各处，忽东忽西

ascribe [əs'kraɪb] v. to believe sth. or sb. to be the cause or source of sth. 把.....归因于； to believe that sth. was made or done by someone 认为.....是某人所做

例句 No one knows who wrote that play, but it is often ascribed to me. 没人知道那个剧本是谁写的，但一般都认为是我写的。

搭配 ascribe to 归功于；认为是.....的作品

辨析 ascribe 泛指归结于某一具体原因，来源或根源；impute 通常指对他人他物的罪恶或错误的归咎。

embed [im'bed] v. to fix (something) firmly and deeply 把.....嵌入，埋入，埋置

例句 These facts lie embedded in his mind. 这些事实牢牢铭记在他的心中。

搭配 embed a post in concrete 把柱子嵌在水泥中；fossils embedded in shale 牢牢嵌在页岩中的化石

经典美文

Passage One

Paris: Thanks to a French insurance company, brides and bridegrooms with cold feet no longer face financial disaster from a canceled wedding.

For a small premium, they can take out a policy protecting them from

love gone away or anything else that threatens to ruin on their big day.

Despite France's economic woes, the amount of money spent on weddings is rising 5-10 per cent a year. And people in the Paris region now dish out an average of 60,000 francs on tying the knot.

But life is unpredictable and non-refundable, so French insurers have stepped in to ease the risk, finding their own little niche in the business of love.

They join colleagues in Britain, where insurers say wedding cancellation policies have been around for about a decade. About 5 per cent of insured weddings there never make it to the altar. Indeed, better safe than sorry.

“Obviously there are some who are superstitious, but in general people like the idea,” said Jacqueline Loeb, head of a Parisian insurance company.

In the past six weeks, she has sold 15 policies at a premium of about 3 per cent of the amount a client wants to be insured for.

These careful customers, she said, have included a man who was worried his fiancée would have an allergic attack on her wedding day and a woman whose future mother-in-law was gravely ill.

The policy covers those and other nuptial impediments: an accident that forces a cancellation of a wedding, an unexpected change of venue for the reception, damage caused at it, and even honeymoons that don't happen.

As for the ultimate deal-breaker, cold feet, they are also insured-but only until eight days before the ceremony.

British insurers, however, said they wouldn't touch that clause with a stick. Steve Warner, sales director of Insure Expo-Sure in London, says the six policies he sells each week in the wedding season protect against things like damaged wedding dresses, illness and death, but not changes of heart.

“Disinclination to marry is not covered,” he said.

Ms Loed, who says hers is the only French agency offering wedding policies, said she started the service last December.

A chateau outside Paris that hosts receptions was taking a beating from last-minute cancellations, and approached Ms Loed to see if there wasn't some way of protecting itself.

She obliged, then started advertising with caterers and wedding departments in large department stores, and the idea has taken off nicely. “We respond to a need,” she said.

汉语语境

婚礼保险

巴黎：多亏了法国保险公司，胆战心惊的新郎新娘不用再面对来自因取消婚礼而带来的经济灾难了。

交付少量的保险费，他们可以采取保护措施保护自己免受爱情消失的伤害，或者任何其它破坏他们好日子的事。

尽管法国经济不景气，每年花在婚礼上的钱还是增长 5%-10%。而

且现在巴黎人平均花掉 60,000 法郎。

但生活是无法预知且不能重来的，因此法国保险公司涉足来缓和这种危险，他们在爱情生意中寻找他们自己的一小块天地。

他们联手英国的同行，那里的保险公司说他们在这一领域已经有 10 年了。但那儿有 5% 被保险的婚礼从来不会到神坛。的确，不要遗憾，宁愿安全。

“很明显，是有一些迷信的人，但是总体上人们都喜欢这个主意。”巴黎保险公司的负责人 Jacqueline Loeb 这么说。

在过去的 6 个星期中，她已经卖了 15 份保险，且每份是以投保人所保金额的 3% 作为佣金。

她说，这些谨慎的顾客中有担心他新娘会在婚礼当天过敏的人，还有其未来婆婆病危的人。

保单涵盖了那一类还有其他婚礼意外：比如一场事故迫使婚礼取消，结婚地点的意外改变，以及由此造成的损失，甚至错过了蜜月。

至于最后的逃婚，胆怯退场，这也是被保险的，但是只有到婚礼的前八天之前才可以投保。

然而英国保险公司说，他们不会去碰这个烫手的山芋。Steve Warner，伦敦 Expo-Sure 保险公司的销售经理说，他在婚礼季每个星期卖的保单只针对保险像破损了婚礼礼服，疾病和死亡，但是不包括地点的改变。

“不愿结婚的不包含在内。”他说。

Loed 女士，称她的公司是唯一提供婚礼保险的法国保险公司，她说她是去年 12 月开始这项服务的。

巴黎一个负责接待的城堡正在最后一分钟的撤消中计算损失，然后走近 Loed 女士来看是不是没有什么方式来自保。

她强制他们，然后让广告从大百货商店的伙食部门和婚礼部门开始，而且这个主意实施得很漂亮。“我们按需而动。”她说。

经典美文

Passage Two

As humankind moves into the third millennium, it can rightfully claim to have broken new ground in its age-old quest to master the environment. The fantastic achievements of modern technology and the speed at which scientific discoveries are translated into technological applications attest to the triumph of human endeavor.

At the same time, however, some of these applications threaten to unleash forces over which we have no control. In other words, the new technology Man now believes allows him to dominate this wider cosmos could well be a Frankenstein monster waiting to turn on its master.

This is an entirely new situation that promises to change many of the perceptions governing life on the planet. The most acute challenges facing the future are likely to be not only those pitting man against his fellow man,

but those involving humankind's struggle to preserve the environment and ensure the sustainability of life on earth.

A conflict waged to ensure the survival of the human species is bound to bring humans closer together. Technological progress has thus proved to be a double-edged sword, giving rise to a new form of conflict: a clash between Man and Nature.

The new conflict is more dangerous than the traditional one between man and his fellowman, where the protagonists at least shared a common language. But when it comes to the reactions of the ecosystems to the onslaught of modern technology, there is no common language.

Nature reacts with weather disturbances, with storms and earthquakes, with mutant viruses and bacteria that is, with phenomena having no apparent cause and effect relationship with the modern technology that supposedly triggers them.

As technology becomes ever more potent and Nature reacts ever more violently, there is an urgent need to rethink how best to deal with the growing contradictions between Man and Nature.

For a start, the planet, and hence all its inhabitants, must be perceived as an integral whole, not as a dichotomous mass divided geographically into the rich and developed and the poor and underdeveloped.

Today, globalization encompasses the whole world and deals with it as an integral unit. It is no longer possible to say that conflict has shifted from its traditional east-west axis to a north-south axis. The real divide today is between summit and base, between the higher echelons of the international political structure and its grassroots level, between governments and NGOs,

between state and civil society, between public and private enterprise.

The mesh structure is particularly obvious on the Internet. While it is true that to date the Internet seems to be favouring the most developed sectors of the international community over the less developed, this need not always be the case. Indeed, it could eventually overcome the disparities between the privileged and the underdeveloped.

On the other hand, the macro-world in which we live is exposed to distortions because of the unpredictable side-effects of a micro-world we do not and cannot totally control.

This raises the need for a global system of checks and balances, for mandatory rules and constraints in our dealings with Nature, in short, for a new type of veto designed to manage what is increasingly becoming a main contradiction of our time, the one between technology and ecology.

A new type of international machinery must be set in place to cope with the new challenges. We need a new look at the harnessing of scientific discoveries, to maximize their positive effects for the promotion of humanity as a whole and to minimize their negative effects. We need an authority with veto powers to forbid practices conducive to decreasing the ozone hole, the propagation of AIDS, global warming, desertification an authority that will tackle such global problems.

There should be no discontinuity in the global machinery responsible for world order. The UN in its present form may fall far short of what is required of it, and it may be undemocratic and detrimental to most citizens in the

world, but its absence would be worse. And so we have to hold on to the international organization even as we push forward for its complete restructuring.

Our best hope would be that the functions of the present United Nations are gradually taken over by the new machinery of veto power representing genuine democratic globalization.

汉语语境

人与自然

在人类进入第三个千年之际，它能够正当地宣称已打破旧的探索来掌握环境。现代技术的骄人成就和科学发现转化成使人类可以快速应用新技术，这都证明了人类努力取得了成功。

然而与此同时，一些技术的应用有可能产生我们不能控制的力量。换言之，现在人类相信能使他驾驭这个广袤宇宙的新技术也可能是需要有人来控制的、毁灭创造者自己的怪兽！

这是一个肯定能改变控制地球生命的许多原理的全新情形。面临未来的最严峻的挑战可能不是那同类人之间的相互竞争，而是人类为保护环境和确保地球生命的稳定性而要作出的斗争。

为确保人类生存而开展的斗争必定会把人类联系得更紧密。技术进步因此成为一把双刃剑，赋予斗争以全新的形式：人与自然之间的较量。

新斗争比起传统的人与人之间的斗争要更加危险，后者中敌手至少

还有共同的语言。但是在生态系统对现代技术破坏的报复中是没有共同语言的。

大自然用恶劣的天气来报复，用风暴地震来报复，用变种的病毒和细菌，也就是用和原以为是触发它们的却没有明显因果关系的现代技术产生的现象来报复。

随着技术正变得前所未有的有力，而大自然也报复得前所未有的疯狂，我们迫切需要，也有必要重新思考怎样巧妙处理人与自然之间日益频繁的冲突。

首先，这个星球，然后是所有在上面的居住者，必须被看作是一个整体，不是地理上被分为穷国和富国，发达国家和不发达国家。

今天，全球化无所不在，并且是作为一个整体的。认为斗争从传统的东西轴到南北轴是不可能的了。今天真正的划分是在高层和基层间，在国际政治梯阵的更高端和它的基础部分之间，在政府和非政府组织间，在国家和民间团体间，在公共和私人企业之间了。

因特网上的网状结构尤为明显。尽管确定网络的日期好像是在偏袒国际社会中的最发达的部门，这点没错，但是这种需要也不总是如此。的确，这最终能够解决发达国家和不发达国家之间的悬殊差别。

另外，我们生存的宏观世界由于我们不能完全控制的微观世界不可预知的副作用而易被歪曲。

这就越发需要一个能制约和平衡的全球体制，一个与大自然打交道时的强制措施和约束。简言之，就是需要新的禁令来应付日益变成我们时代的主要矛盾的情况，即技术和生态之间的矛盾。

必须建立新型的国际机制来对付新的挑战。我们需要重新审视对科学发明的驾驭，要把它们对人类整体促进作用最大化，把它们的消极作用最小化。我们需要一个有否决权的权威机构来禁止会使臭氧层减少，艾滋病扩散，全球变暖以及土地沙漠化的行径，需要这样的权威机构来解决这类全球问题。

负责世界秩序的全球机制不该有中断。目前形式的联合国可能远没有做到它应该做的，而且它可能对世界上大多数公民都不民主，都没帮助。但是没有它情况会更糟糕。所以我们非得全力推动国际组织的全面重组。

我们最大的希望就是现在联合国的作用会逐渐由代表真正民主的全球化的有否决权的新机制来控制。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

"Senior citizen" is a (n) _____ for "old person".

mythology

onset

euphemism

pal

_____ between police forces and the art world is vital to combat art crime.

Obituary

Headway

Liaison

Hunk

A cinema was burnt out in north London last night. Police suspect _____.

armpit

arsenal

arson

artifact

Barry held the bowls while Liz _____ soup into them.

hissed

ladled

bawled

crunched

The plot of the film is just a _____ boy-meets-girl scenario.

hackneyed

curt

wan

triple

The meeting took on a different _____ after his moving speech.

presage

posture

travesty

trauma

While she had the fever, she _____ for hours.

raved

sniggered

tittered

perforated

The mice _____ when the cat came.

rambled

lingered

sauntered

scampered

Their houses are in traditional style of clay over a _____ of bamboo.

lattice

showpiece

accretion

excerpt

The king, as the "symbol of the nation", duly gave the Constitution his _____.

bass

candor

decoy

assent

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Sandy thought she was fat, so she went on a crash diet.

- obese
- obeseness
- greasy
- obesity

There is concern about whether the budget will be ready for the new fiscal year.

- previous
- school
- calendar
- financial

The golden age of whale fishery is over.

- eating
- catching
- selling
- storage

People said those guesses were probably correct.

contradictions

allusions

conjectures

suggestions

A gush of water came out when the pump started.

drip

stream

bucket

pool

The enemy soldiers were on the hither side of the river.

this

the other

both

neither

The police ascribed the automobile accident to fast driving.

attributed

added

contributed

classified

That eventful day will be forever embedded in my memory.

consumed

erased

fixed
arranged

考题答案

Part I

C
C
C
B
A
B
A
D
A
D

Part II

A
D
B
C
B
A
A
C

Lesson 7

词汇语境

zenith ['zeniθ] *n.* ①the point in the heavens directly above a person on earth 天顶 ②the highest point, as of hope or fortune (希望、命运等) 顶点, 极点

例句 He was at the zenith of his fortunes. 他正处在事业的顶峰时期。

搭配 at the zenith of one's fame 在某人名望极盛时; geocentric zenith 地心天顶; geodetic zenith 大地天顶

辨析 zenith 指最大的成就, 最完善的发展或最强大的力量; apex 指事物的最高点、绝顶; acme 通常指抽象事物的极点, 如完美的极至; summit 指可达到的最高水平。

abjure [əb'ɔʒuə] *vt.* to renounce under oath; forswear 发誓放弃, 避免, 公开放弃

搭配 to abjure a belief 放弃信仰; abjure one's religion 发誓放弃宗教信仰

hamper ['hæmpə] *v.* prevent the free movement or activity of (sb.); hinder (sb./sth.) 阻碍, 妨碍

例句 Our progress was hampered by the bad weather. 我们前进途中受到了恶劣天气的阻碍。

搭配 be hampered by sth. 为某事物所困累

辨析 hamper 暗示通过系紧或缠住而妨碍；hinder 多指通过延迟的方法加以妨碍；obstruct 表示有干扰或阻止前进的障碍的存在；fetter 暗示像上了镣铐限制某人的自由。

peremptory [pə'remptəri] *adj.* putting an end to all debate or action 断然的，专横的，强制的

例句 With a peremptory note in his voice he told the officer in charge to fetch the papers. 他用一种咄咄逼人的语气让负责的官员去把文件拿来。

搭配 peremptory order/command 严令；in a peremptory manner 态度专横地

imminent ['iminənt] *adj.* which is going to happen very soon 即将发生的，临近的；危凶的

例句 We were in imminent danger of being swamped by the whitecaps. 我们随时都可能被水浪掀翻。

搭配 in imminent danger 濒临危险

■

impending 表示即将来临的，强调较长时间地存在着不祥之兆，使人悬心吊胆。**imminent** 词义更强，常暗示立即来临的危险或不幸的事。

pernicious [pə:'niʃəs] *adj.* harmful, injurious 有害的，致伤的

例句 The government's policy is indistinguishable from that of its Labour rival, and equally pernicious. 政府的政策与其对手工党的政策难以区别，而且都同样有害。

搭配 a pernicious habit 有害的习惯；pernicious anemia 【医】恶性贫血；pernicious rumors. 恶毒的谣言

undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *v.* ①to wear away the earth beneath, removing support 破坏（地基）；损坏，损毁 ②to weaken or destroy by stages 逐渐损坏

例句 I don't, of course, mean rumor-mongering, outright slander, willful fabrication meant to damage and undermine. 当然，我不指造谣、公然诽谤，故意捏造意味着损害和中伤。

搭配 undermine a wall 挖墙角；undermine sb.'s reputation 诋毁某人的名誉

ingenious [in'dʒi:njəs] *adj.* an ingenious plan, idea, or object works well and is the result of clever thinking and new ideas 机灵的，有独创性的，精制的，具有创造才能

例句 And the ingenious way in which oranges come packed into their globes! 橘子机灵地塞满自己的世界！



an ingenious scheme 一个巧妙的计划； an ingenious author 有创造

力的作家； an ingenious device 精巧的装置

enact [i'nækt] vt. ①to make a proposal into a law 制定法律 ②to act in a play, story etc. 颁布，扮演

例句 I know that tomorrow I must be re-enacting the same small round of ritualistic deeds; and they arise, moreover, from practical necessities, not from poetic flights. 我知道，明天我必须再做同样的日常小事；此外，它们是出于实际的需要，而不是诗情画意。

搭配 enact the part of sb. 扮演某人的角色

eject [i'dʒekt] v. ①to throw out with force 驱逐，逐出 ②expel, oust 喷出，投出，弹出

例句 It's annoying that the chimneys of those plants in the city ejected a lot of smoke every day. 城里工厂的烟囱每天都排出大量的烟尘，很是讨厌。

辨析 eject 常指从内部扔出、赶出或喷出； expel 指赶出或赶走，意味着永久驱逐； reject 指拒绝不适当、不满意或厌恶的东西； evict 通常指通过法律程序将某人从地盘上逐出，如当此人不能达到租约上条件时。

contrive [kən'traiv] v. invent, design, find a way of doing (sth.) 发明，设计； 没法做到

I am not suggesting that “positive” news be contrived as an antidote to the disasters on page one. 我并不是暗示“积极”的新闻可以抵挡前面提到

的那些灾难。

搭配 contrive treachery 图谋不轨； contrive a new engine 设计新发动机

predilection [ˌpri:di'lekʃən] *n.* a partiality or disposition in favor of something; a preference 爱好，偏袒

例句 It would be difficult, if not impossible, to predict on the basis of my limited information as to the predilections of the public. 就预计公众的喜好而论，以我有限的信息，即便有可能也将是十分困难的。

搭配 have a predilection for opera 特别爱好歌剧； a predilection for classical composers 对古典音乐家的偏爱

unfailing [ʌn'feiliŋ] *adj.* (esp. of something good) never causing to be (so) (尤指优良的特性) 无尽的，无穷的，永久的

例句 I could never have carried on without the unfailing support of the teaching staff. 要不是全体教师始终如一的支持，我无论如何也坚持不下去的。

搭配 an unfailing source of good stories 好故事的无穷尽源泉； unfailing loyalty 坚定的忠诚/永远忠诚

symptom ['sɪmptəm] *n.* ①a change in body or mind which shows disease or disorder 症状 ②sign of the existence of sth. bad 征兆

It's a symptom of a deeper-rooted problem, sure. But it would help

them all to get rid of the set. 当然上述描述只是症状，在这一症状背后还有更深层次的问题。摆脱电视也许能够帮助他们。

搭配 cardinal symptom 主要症状；clinical symptom 临床症状；deficiency symptom 营养缺乏；initial symptom 最初症状

recur [ri'kə:] v. ①to happen again, or more than once 再发生，（病）复发 ②return in thought or discourse 重新提起，（往事等）重新浮现

例句 Economic crises recur periodically to capitalist society. 在资本主义社会，经济危机周期性地发生。

搭配 recur to 重新提起；（往事等）重新浮现

rebuff [ri'bʌf] n. a blunt or abrupt repulse or refusal, as to an offer 回绝 v. to reject bluntly, often disdainfully; snub 断然拒绝

例句 Her kindness to him was met with a cruel rebuff. 她的一片好心却遭到他冷酷的拒绝。

搭配 rebuff an invitation from sb. 回绝某人的邀请

辨析 rebuff 指粗鲁的且常带蔑视的拒绝；reject 表示因为不令人满意、有缺陷或无用而抛弃，暗示无条件的拒绝；refuse 通常指暗示决心且常带有粗鲁地拒绝；decline 意为有礼貌地拒绝。

sardonic [sɑ:'dɒnik] adj. using or marked by a claim or feeling of being too

good or important to consider a matter, person, etc. seriously; scornful;

cynical 讽刺的，嘲笑的，讥讽的

例句 He uttered a sardonic chuckle. 他嘿地发出一声讥讽的冷笑。

搭配 sardonic 通常强调蔑视、嘲笑和讽刺，常暗示愤世嫉俗；sarcastic 通常表示苛刻伤人的讽刺和嘲笑；satirical 含有暴露某种东西，尤其是邪恶或愚蠢的讽刺之意；ironic 意味着一种微妙的间接表达出来的讽刺。

optical ['ɒptɪkəl] *adj.* ①of the sense of sight 视觉的 ②for looking through; to help eyesight 用以使人看得清楚的，帮助视力的

例句 My first job was with an optical company in Jackson, Mississippi. 我的第一份工作是在密西西比杰克逊的一家眼镜店。

搭配 optical instruments 光学仪器；an optical defect 视觉缺陷；optical astronomy 光学天文学

string [striŋ] *n.* a cord usually made of fiber, used for fastening, tying, or lacing 线，细绳，一串，一行 *v.* to arrange in a string or series 排成一列

例句 Now and again they would string themselves out in hunting formation at some hint of further prey. 它们随时排成列队，注视猎物迹象。

搭配 a second string to one's bow 加一种手段，第二套办法；another string to one's bow 两手准备；be in leading strings 处于幼稚阶段；象幼儿一样受着管教；by the string rather than the bow (口) 直接了当地

incongruous [in'kɒŋgruəs] *adj.* lacking in harmony; incompatible 不调和的，不适宜的

辨析 There must be some authentic tendency or drift in the culture to lend support to the change, or the name will remain incongruous and may even appear ridiculous. 文化中必定出现某种真正的倾向或推动力，支持改变，或者名字会不合适，甚至荒谬可笑。

搭配 incongruous mixtures 不协调的混合物； incongruous behavior 不当行为

shatter ['ʃætə] *v.* ①to break suddenly into small pieces; smash (使) 粉碎，(使) 破碎 ②to damage badly; ruin; wreck 损害，(使) 破灭，毁坏

例句 The infatuated man couldn't entirely recovered from the fact of his wife's death that shattered all his dreams. 这个痴情男人无法从他妻子的死亡中完全恢复过来，这粉碎了他所有的梦想。

搭配 shatter a window 打破窗户； shatter sb.'s fond dream 打破某人的美梦

thaw [θɔ:] *n.* if ice or snow thaws, or if the sun thaws it, it turns into water 解冻

例句 The sun thawed the ice and melted the snow. 阳光下冰消雪融。

thaw out (使) 解冻/融化

辨析 **thaw** 用于指某物，例如固体冰，其部分或全部地融解。**melt** 主要指通过热力引起的液化。**fuse** 通常表示通过热作用将不同成分融合，例如两种矿物质的融合。

derail [di'reil] *v.* to (cause to) run off the railway line 使（火车等）出轨

搭配 split-switch derail 尖轨式脱轨器；be/get derailed 出轨

falsify ['fɔ:lsɪ, faɪ] *v.* alter (e.g. a document) falsely 篡改，伪造

例句 Her speech in Parliament was falsified by the newspapers. 她在议会的发言被报纸歪曲了。

搭配 falsify records, accounts 伪造记录、帐目；falsify certificates 伪造执照

append [ə'pend] *v.* to add as a piece at the end of a writing; fix to; attach 添加，附加（指加于信末文后）；贴上，系上

例句 I append a list of those institutions where you may get necessary information. 我附上一张你可以获得必要信息的机构的名单。

搭配 notes appended to a chapter 章末的附注；append a tag on a suitcase 加标签于衣箱上；append a seal to a contract 在合同上盖章

exhort [ɪg'zɔ:t] *n.* advise sb. strongly or earnestly; urge sb. 劝告，劝规，

告诫

例句 The preacher exhorts, cajoles, pleads with a congregation often so benighted as to exist in a state of somnolence. 传教士规劝，哄骗，恳求集合在一起蒙昧得似睡的群众。

搭配 exhort sb. to do sth. 规劝或告诫某人做某事

辨析 exhort 强调用于恳切的、迫近的并通常令人激动的劝说、意见或请求；urge 常指有强大的压力或说服力地力劝。

omelette (omelet) ['ɔmlit, -let] *n.* eggs beaten together and fried, often flavoured with cheese or containing herbs, etc. or jam, sugar 煎蛋卷

ointment ['ɔɪntmənt] *n.* (sorts of) medicinal paste made from oil or fat and used on the skin (to heal injuries or roughness, or as a cosmetic) (各种) 药膏，油膏

搭配 antidimming ointment 抗朦软膏；blue ointment 水银蓝油膏；burn ointment 烧伤油膏；flower ointment 花香软膏/油膏；petrol ointment 石油软膏；petrolatum ointment 凡士林；矿脂；ointment of zinc oxide 氧化锌软膏

mastermind ['mɑ:stəmaɪnd] *n.* person who is unusually; intelligent, esp. one who plans the work of others 异常聪明人，具有超凡才智的人 *v.* plan and/or direct (a scheme, etc.) 策划

例句 The advertising manager is the mastermind of our new marketing

policy. 广告制作商是我们新市场政策的策划人。

bustle ['bʌsl] *v.* move quickly and excitedly 匆忙，奔忙 *n.* excited, noisy activity 热闹的活动

例句 I have been doing chores, being for a brief spell alone in a house that recently was a stir with bustle and echoed with the voices of a gathered family. 我做的是杂活，独自一人在房子里干了一会儿，房子里近来热热闹闹，到处是家庭聚会的声音。

搭配 the bustle of the big city 大都市的熙熙攘攘

hew [hju:] *v.* chop or cut (sth./sb.) with an axe, sword, etc. 砍，劈

例句 With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. 有了这个信念，我们就能从绝望之山开采出希望之石。

搭配 hew sth. down 砍倒或劈倒某物； hew sth. across, through, etc. (sth.) 开辟……； hew sth. out 努力做成某事

pike [paik] *n.* ①long wooden shaft with a spearhead, formerly used by soldiers fighting on foot 矛；枪 ②large, fierce, freshwater fish 梭子鱼 ③turnpile road 收费的公路 ④toll-bar toll 收通行费的关卡；通行费

搭配 trail a pike 当兵，服役； come down the pike 出人头地，显出头角

vagabond ['vægəbənd, -,bɔnd] *n.* a person who lives an irregular or wandering life, esp. one who is thought to be lazy or worthless 浪荡了、无

赖；流浪者

辨析 **vagabond** 通常指没有固定家园并从一个地方流浪到另一个地方的人或徒步旅行者。**vagrant** 多指从一地到另一地不断漂泊的人，没有固定的生活方式的无业者。

sabotage [ˈsæbətɑːʒ, -tɪʒ] *n.* intentional usu. secretly carried-out damage to machines, buildings, etc., esp. to weaken a business or a country in wartime 阴谋破坏（通常指以破坏机器、建筑物等来打击某企业或战时之国家）*v.* to practise sabotage on 破坏，妨害

例句 The alienation from the company and its product are likely to increase along with the neglect or even purposeful sabotage of quality standards. 随着员工对质量的忽视甚至蓄意破坏，公司和其产品之间的关系也越加疏远。

搭配 engage in sabotage 从事破坏； sabotage peace/an agreement 破坏和平/协定（合同）

辨析 sabotage 指任何恶意的破坏； havoc 指大面积的损坏，如： the terrible havoc caused by an earthquake 一次地震造成的可怕破坏。

orphanage [ˈɔːfənɪdʒ] *n.* home for orphans; the condition of being a child without parents 孤儿院； 孤儿身份

例句 He was orphaned at an early age. 他早年丧失双亲。

philanthropic [fɪlənˈθrɒpɪk] *adj.* of philanthropy; benevolent; kind and

helpful 博爱的；慈善的，助人的

例句 a philanthropic society 慈善机构； philanthropic contributions 慈善捐献

unassuming [ˈʌnə'sjuːmɪŋ] *adj.* not showing a wish to be noticed; quiet in manner 不摆架子的，谦逊的

uncouth [ʌn'kuːθ] *adj.* not having good manners; rough in speech and ways 无教养的，粗鲁的

sanctuary ['sæŋktjuəri] *n.* ①the part of religious building considered most holy, as in a Christian church（如基督教教堂的）圣坛 ②(a place of protection or safety from harm, esp. for a person escaping from officers of the law 避难（所），庇护（所） ③an area for birds or other kinds of animals where they may not be hunted and their animal enemies are controlled 鸟类（或其它兽类之）禁猎保护区

搭配 seek sanctuary 寻求庇护； take sanctuary 逃入庇护所（请求保护），避难

辨析 sanctuary 指神圣的或不可侵犯的避难场所，如教堂等； refuge 暗指逃离追踪或摆脱重重困难的场所； shelter 通常指提供暂时的保护、免受伤害或攻击而被覆盖或包围的区域。

mire ['maɪə] *n.* swampy ground or bog; soft deep mud 淤泥，泥潭

例句 He mired his car and had to go for help. 他的车陷进泥泞，不得不请

人帮忙。

搭配 drag sb. (sb.'s name) through the mire 使某人丢丑，把某人搞臭，使某人的名声受到玷污； find oneself (be, stick) in the mire 陷在泥淖里，陷入困境，弄得一筹莫展

shunt [ʃʌnt] *v.* ①to turn (a railway train or carriage) from one track to another, esp. to a siding 使（火车）转到另一轨道 ②to (cause to) go to one side, or out of action （使）退居一边；（使）被冷落一旁

例句 The children are effectively shunted away and rendered untroublesome, while their parents enjoy a life as undemanding as that of any childless couple. 当某些父母把孩子放到一边，不让孩子捣乱时，他们自己就可以像没有孩子的夫妇一样享受自由自在的生活。

expedient [iks'pi:diənt] *adj.* ①suited to one's end or purpose 方便的，适当的 ②(of an action) useful, helpful or advisable for a particular purpose, though not necessarily fair or moral （行动）有用的，有利的，可取的 *n.* means of achieving an aim, which may not be fair or moral 权宜之计，应急的办法。

例句 I It is expedient that he should retire at once. 他最好还是立刻退休。

搭配 a temporary expedient 权宜手段； go to every expedient 不择手段

extricate ['ekstrikeit] *v.* set sb./sth. free; release sb./sth. 解救，使摆脱，释放

The meeting seemed to be endless, but I extricated myself by saying I

had to catch a plane. 会议好像没完没了，不过我说我得赶飞机，才得以脱身。

搭配 extricate oneself from/extricate oneself out of/extricate itself from/extricate itself out of 从.....中脱离，摆脱

辨析 extricate 强调使免除纠缠或困难，使之得以解脱；liberate 暗示从压迫下、囚禁中或外国统治下释放使之获得自由；release 多指从限制、约束或束缚中把某人释放出来。

flirt [flɔ:t] *v.* behave (towards sb.) in a romantic or suggestive way but without serious intentions 调情 *n.* person who flirts with many people 调情者

例句 She flirts with every handsome man she meets. 她和所遇到的每个美男子调情。

搭配 flirt with 不认真地考虑或对待；举动轻率

gruff [grʌf] *adj.* ①(of the human voice) deep and rough, sometimes because bad-tempered 声音粗哑的 ②(of behaviour) rough; unfriendly or impatient, esp. in one's manner of speaking 态度粗暴的，不友善的

例句 Her answer was gruff, but her eyes twinkled. 她的回答很粗鲁，但她眨了眨眼睛。

搭配 a gruff reply 生硬的答复；a gruff voice 粗哑的噪音

horrid ['hɒrɪd] *adj.* terrible; frightful; horrible 恐怖的，可怕的

例句 I find it a subject for meditation that within my limited career of animal-watching, the two images most horrid and sublime were separated by little over sixty seconds. 我沉思着这个问题，在我有限的观察动物的工作中，两种最可怕而又最崇高的形象不到一分钟就分开了。

搭配 horrid cruelty/crimes 骇人听闻的残暴行为/罪行

impartial [im'pɑ:ʃəl] *adj.* not favouring one person or thing more than another 不偏袒的，公平的，中立的

例句 He was subject to no guidance or influence but that of the aforementioned impartial and incorruptible chance. 他没有受到任何指引或影响，除了上述的那种不持偏见、不可收买的天意的影响。

辨析 impartial 强调毫不偏袒、不偏不倚；disinterested 着重指无偏见和私欲的公正不阿；equitable 强调由理智、良心和在通盘考虑后自然得出的公正；unprejudiced 通常表示没有预先形成偏好或厌恶的想法或评判。

genesis ['dʒenɪsɪs] the beginning or origin 创始；发生；起源

搭配 the genesis of space travel 太空旅行的创始；oil (petroleum) genesis 石油成因（生成，起源）

hassle ['hæsl] *n.* ①difficulty; struggle 麻烦，困难，斗争 ②argument,

quarrel 争吵，争辩 v. ①argue; quarrel 争辩 ②harass (sb.); bother 不断打
扰，烦扰，搅扰

例句 He didn't want to go through all that divorce hassle again. 他不想再经
受一次离婚的麻烦。

经典美文

Passage One

The river-boat pilot was a man considered omnipotent by all. Mark Twain once held that high position. He writes that he felt at the zenith of his life at that time. Starting out as a fledgling pilot's apprentice, he could not abjure dreams of the time he would become, "the only unfettered and entirely independent human being that lived on earth." Kings, parliaments, and newspaper editors, Twain comments, are hampered and restricted. The river pilot issued peremptory commands as absolute monarch. The captain was powerless to interfere. Even though the pilot was much younger than the captain, and the steamer seemed to be in imminent danger, the older man was helpless. The captain had to behave impeccably, for any criticism of the pilot would establish a pernicious precedent that would have undermined the pilot's limitless authority.

汉语语境

水手

轮船水手被所有人都认为是无所不能的。马克·吐温曾做过轮船水

手。他说他那时感到在他人生的颠峰时期。出师于一个乳臭未干的水手学徒，他不可避免地梦想他将来会成为什么样的人，“水手是活在世上的唯一不受约束又完全独立的人。”马克·吐温评论说，国王、议会还有报纸编辑都会受到羁绊和限制。只有水手能像真正的君主那样发布专横的命令，船长无权干涉。即使水手比船长年轻得多，在大船濒临危险的时候，船长也会很无助。船长不得不装作若无其事，因为对水手的任何责备都会产生不良的影响，从而破坏了水手无限的权威性。

经典美文

Passage Two

The year which preceded my father's death made great change in my life. I had been living in New Jersey, working in defense plants, working and living among southerners, white and black. I knew about the south, of course, and about how southerners treated Negroes and how they expected them to behave, but it had never entered my mind that anyone would look at me and expect me to behave that way. I learned in New Jersey that to be a Negro meant, precisely, that one was never looked at but was simply at the mercy of the reflexes the color of one's skin caused in other people. I acted in New Jersey as I had always acted, that is — as though I thought a great deal of myself — I had to act that way — with results that were, simply, unbelievable. I had scarcely arrived before I had earned the enmity, which was extraordinarily ingenious, of all my superiors and nearly all my co-workers. In the beginning, to make matters worse, I simply did not know

what was happening. I did not know what had done, and I shortly began to wonder what anyone could possibly do, to bring about such unanimous,

active, and unbearably vocal hostility. I knew about jim-crow but I had never experienced it. I went to the same self-service restaurant three times and stood with all the Princeton boys before the counter, waiting for a hamburger and coffee. It was always an extraordinarily long time before anything was set before me: I had simply picked something up. Negroes were not served there, I was told, and they had been waiting for me to realize that I was always the only Negro present. Once I was told this, I determined to go there all the time. But now they were ready for me and, though some dreadful scenes were subsequently enacted in that restaurant, I never ate there again.

It was same story all over New Jersey, in bars, bowling alleys, diners, places to live. I was always being forced to leave, silently, or with mutual imprecations. I very shortly became notorious and children giggled behind me when I passed and their elders whispered or shouted — they really believed that I was mad. And it did begin to work on my mind, of course. I began to be afraid to go anywhere and to compensate for this I went places to which I really should not have gone and where, God knows, I had no desire to be. My reputation in town naturally enhanced my reputation at work and my working day became one long series of acrobatics designed to keep me out of trouble. I cannot say that these acrobatics night, with but one aim: to eject me. I was fired once, and contrived, with the aid of a friend from New York, to get back on the payroll; was fired again, and bounced back again. It took a while to fire me for the third time, but the third time took me. There were no loopholes anywhere. There was not even any way of getting back inside the gates.

That year in New Jersey lives in my mind as though it were the year

during which, having an unsuspected predilection for it, I first contracted some dread, chronic disease, the unfailing symptom of which is a kind of blind fever, a pounding in the skull and fire in the bowels. Once this disease is contracted, one can never be really carefree again, for the fever, without an instant's warning, can recur at any moment. It can wreck more important race relations. There is not a Negro alive who does not have this rage in his blood — one has the choice, merely, of living with it consciously or surrendering to it. As for me, this fever has recurred in me, and does, and will until the day I die.

My last night in New Jersey, a white friend from New York took me to the nearest big town, Trenton, to go to the movies and have a few drinks. As it turned out, he also saved me from, at the very least, a violent whipping. Almost every detail of that night stands out very clearly in my memory. I even remember the name of the movie we saw because its title impressed me as being so partly ironical. It was a movie about the German occupation of France, starring Maureen O'Hara and Charles Laughton and called *This Land Is Mine*. I remember the name of the diner we walked into when the movie ended: It was the "American Diner." When we walked in the counterman asked what we wanted and I remember answering with the casual sharpness which had become my habit: "We want a hamburger and a cup of coffee, what do you think we want?" I do not know why, after a year of such rebuffs, I so completely failed to anticipate his answer, which was, of course, "We don't serve Negroes here." This reply failed to discompose me, at least for the moment. I made some sardonic comment about the name of the diner and we walked out into the streets.

This was the time of what was called the “brown-out”, when the lights in all American cities were very dim. When we re-entered the streets something happened to me which had the force of an optical illusion, or a nightmare. The streets were very crowded and I was facing north. People were moving in every direction but it seemed to me, in that instant, that all of the people I could see, and many more than that, were moving toward me, against me, and that everyone was white. I remember how their faces string connecting my head to my body had been cut. I began to walk. I heard my friend call after me, but I ignored him. Heaven only knows what was going on in his mind, but he had the good sense not to touch me — I don't know what would have happened if he had — and to keep me in sight. I don't know what was going on in my mind, either; I certainly had no conscious plan. I wanted to do something to crush these white faces, which were crushing me. I walked for perhaps a block or two until I came to an enormous, glittering, and fashionable restaurant in which I knew not even the intercession of the Virgin would cause me to be served. I pushed through the doors and took the first vacant seat I saw, at a table or two, and waited.

I do not know how long I rather wonder, until today, what I could possibly have looked like. Whatever I looked towards her. I hated her for her white face, and for her great, astounded, frightened eyes. I felt that if she found a black man so frightening I would make her fright worthwhile.

She did not ask me what I wanted, but repeated, as though she had learned it somewhere, “We don't serve Negroes here.” She did not say it with the blunt, derisive hostility to which I had grown so accustomed, but, rather, with a note of apology in her voice, and fear. This made me colder and more

murderous than ever. I felt I had to do something with my hands. I wanted her to come close enough for me to get her neck between my hands.

So I pretended not to have understood her, hoping to draw her closer. And she did step a very short step closer, with her pencil poised incongruously over pad, and repeated the formula: "... don't serve Negroes herd."

Somehow, with the repetition of that phrase, which was already ringing in my head like a thousand bells of a nightmare, I realized that she would never come any closer and that I would have to strike from a distance. There was nothing on the table but an ordinary water-mug half full of water, and I picked this up and hurled it with all my strength at her. She ducked and it missed her and shattered against the mirror behind the bar. And with that sound, my frozen blood abruptly thawed. I returned from wherever I had been, I rose and began running for the door. A round, pot-bellied man grabbed me by the nape of the neck just as I reached the doors and began to beat me about the face. I kicked him and got loose and ran into the streets. My friend whispered, "Run!" and I ran.

My friend stayed outside the restaurant long enough to misdirect my pursuers and the police, who arrive, he told me, at once. I do not know what I said to him when he came to my room that night. I could not have said much, I felt, in the oddest, most awful way, that I had somehow betrayed him, I lived it over and over and over again, the way one relives an automobile accident after it has happened and one finds oneself alone and safe. I could not get over two facts, both equally difficult for the imagination to grasp, and one was that I could have been murdered. But the other was that I had been ready

to commit murder. I saw nothing clearly but I did see this: that my life, my real life, was in danger, and not from anything other people might do but from the hatred I carried in my own heart.

汉语语境

黑人的生活世界

我父亲去世的前一年我的生活发生了巨大的变化。我一直生活在新泽西州，在军工厂工作，在南方人、黑人和白人中间工作和生活。我当然了解南方，了解南方人怎样对待黑人，了解他们希望黑人怎么做，但我绝对没有想到谁会把我看作黑人并希望我像黑人那样生活。在新泽西我认识到，作为一个黑人意味着，确切地说，这个人决不会被正眼看待，而是简单地以别人眼中的肤色来做人。在新泽西我像正常情况那样生活——好像我把自己考虑了很多——我不得不那样生活，结果绝对是难以置信的。在我碰到敌意之前我完全没有想到，那是在我所有的上司和同事之间都不可能遇到的。一开始更糟糕的是，我简直不知道发生了什么。我不知道我做了什么。我只是开始疑惑所有人都可能带来的完全一致的、积极主动的、难以忍受的敌意。我听说过对黑人的种族歧视但还从未经历过。我三次去了同一家自助餐馆，和所有的普林斯顿男生一起站在柜台前，等着汉堡包和咖啡。在任何东西放在我面前之前总是会有奇长的一段时间等待：我只是机械地捡起一点东西。我听说，黑人在那里是不被招待的，而且他们一直在等待我意识到我总是出现在那里的唯一的黑人。有一次我听说了这个，我就决定一直去那儿，但是现在他

们等着为我服务，后来有些可怕的场面发生在那家餐厅，我也再没去那儿吃过了。

在整个新泽西情况都是一样的，在酒吧、保龄球馆、餐馆，任何居

住的地方都是这样。我总是被迫离开，默默地，或者是带着对彼此的诅咒。很快我变得臭名昭著，我走路时小孩会在我背后傻笑，他们的长辈会窃窃私语或大声叫喊——他们的确相信我是疯了。而且这当然也让我自己这么想。我开始害怕去什么地方，而且作为补偿，我去那些我根本不该去的，而且，哦老天，也是我本不想去的地方。我在镇上的名声自然而然影响了我在工作中的名声，我每天的工作成了一系列为了躲避麻烦而进行的杂技表演。我得说这些表演杂技的夜晚只有一个目的，就是把我撵走。我曾被解雇过，后来又在纽约一个朋友的帮助下重新回到工作岗位；后来又被解雇，然后又回来。第三次解雇我花了点时间，但是第三次我没能再回去。到处都是枪眼。在这个圈子内没有任何机会东山再起。

我对生活在新泽西的那一年记忆深刻，好像在那一年，对其深信不疑的偏爱一样，我第一次患了某种可怕的慢性病，似乎是某种说不清的不停的发热症状，是对大脑的一记重击和五脏六腑的燃烧。一旦缠上这种病，这个人就再也不可能轻松愉快起来，因为这种发热症状会在任何时候让人毫无防备地卷土重来。它能够破坏更为重要的种族关系。没有一个活着的黑人骨子里没有这种愤怒——我们只有一种选择，要么带着这种病清醒地活着，要么向它投降，自暴自弃。至于我，这种狂热过去曾有过，现在也有，而且直至我死去的那一天还会有。

我在新泽西的最后一个晚上，我从纽约来的一个白人朋友把我带到了最近的一个大城市特伦顿去看电影并喝上几杯。然而结果是，他也把我从一场至少可以说是暴力酷刑中救了出来。那天晚上的每一个细节都

非常清晰地印在我的脑海里。我甚至记得我们看的那部电影的名字，因为那名字太讽刺了让我印象深刻。那是一部关于德国占领法国的电影，有星光闪耀的演员 Maureen O'Hara 和 Charles Laughton，影名叫做“这片

土地属于我”。我还记得电影放完后我们去的那家餐馆的名字：是“美国餐馆”。我们走进去时服务员问我们想要什么，我记得我用已习惯的不经意的尖锐口气回答说：“我们想要一个汉堡包和一杯咖啡，你以为我们想要什么？”我不知道为什么，在经历了一年的这种回绝后，我竟不能料想到他的回答，当然是“我们这儿不招待黑人。”这种回答不会让我不安，至少当时不会。我对这个餐馆的名字讽刺了几句后离开走到大街上。

这是我们称作“黑人出去”的时代，那时全美城市的灯光那么昏暗。当我们重新走在街上时，有什么事发生了，这有一种幻觉的感觉，或是一场梦魇。大街上挤满了人，我正面朝北。人们从四面八方涌来，但是对我来说，好像在那一刻，我能看到的所有人，甚至更多人正在朝我奔来，撞来，而且他们每一个人都是白人。我开始走开。我听到我朋友在后面叫我，但是我不理会他。上帝才知道他在想什么，但他非常清楚不能碰我——我不知道如果他碰我的话会发生什么事——但他始终看着我。我也不知道我在想什么；我当然没有什么确定计划。我只想做什么来压扁这些白色脸庞，它们也在压扁着我。我走了大概一两个街区，直到我来到一个宽阔的，灯壁辉煌的时尚餐厅，在那里我知道甚至那个纯洁的侍女也不会来招待我。我推开门，看到一两个餐桌旁的空位便坐下来，等待。

直到今天我还不知道我当时是什么样子。无论我怎样看着她，我都憎恨她的白色面庞，憎恨她大大的惊惧的眼神。我觉得她如果能让一个黑人如此恐惧，那么我也会让她同样恐惧。

她没有问我想要点什么，只是重复，好像她在哪儿学过的一句话：“我们这儿不招待黑人。”她说这句话时不是带着那种生硬的嘲弄味的敌意，就像我长这么大一直习惯的那样，而是声音里带着一丝歉意，

还有恐惧。这让我更加寒冷更加难受。我觉得我非得亲手做点什么了。我想让她靠近我些再把她的头放在我的手间。

所以我假装没明白她的意思，希望吸引她靠近些。而她的确走近了一小步，同时把铅笔不协调地放在便签簿上，并重复着那句公式：“……这里不招待黑人。”

不知何故，随着那句话的重复——那句像千百下恶梦钟声一样总在我脑中敲响的话语的重复，我意识到她不会再靠近我了，而且我必须远距离反击。餐桌上除了一个普通的装有半杯水的水杯外什么也没有，然后我拿起这个杯子全力向她掷去。她急忙蹲下，杯子没撞着她，而打碎了后面的镜子。听到这破碎的声音，我冰冷的血液突然解冻了。不管我从哪儿来我都要回去，我站起来并跑向门口。正在我跑到门口的时候，一个肥胖滚圆大腹便便的男人抓住了我的后领然后准备掴我嘴巴。我踢开他然后跑到大街上。我朋友轻轻说：“跑！”我就跑了。

我朋友在那个餐厅外面呆了很久以引开我的追击者及警察，他说他们立马就赶到了。那天晚上他来到我房间时我对他说了什么，我不知道。我不会说很多，我觉得我是以一种最龌龊的方式告诉他我似乎背叛了他，我一遍又一遍地说，就像一个人在发生车祸后发现自己还独自安全一样又重温车祸。我说不清两个事实，这两个对我的想象力来说都难把握。个是我被谋杀了，但另一个是我准备要杀别人。我没看清什么但却实在看清了这点：就是我的生活，我的真实生活是危机四伏的，而这危机不是来自别人可能做的什么事情，而是来自我自己内心所有的仇恨。



Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

It's a pity that she mars the account of what happened by _____ her own views too much.

- derailing
- falsifying
- cowering
- obtruding

The announcement will _____ the rumours of a takeover that have plagued the company for the past 18 months.

- append
- scotch
- exhort
- exhale

The hospital gave him some _____ to stop the cut from becoming infected.

- omelette
- olive
- ohm
- ointment

The monument was _____ out of the side of a mountain.

- perforated
- masterminded

bustled

hewn

The _____ warned the sleeping troops that the enemy was creeping near.

pickpocket

picket

pike

pickup

The machinery had been wrecked so efficiently that the police were sure it was a case of _____.

vagabond

sabotage

paradox

tachyon

The orphanage is just one of her _____ causes.

phonetic

philanthropic

prevalent

lunatic

Despite his wealth and position, he has an _____ personality.

unassuming

unprecedented

undermining

uncouth

The island is maintained as a _____ for endangered species.

wetlands

sanctuary

mire

heath

If you spill hot liquid on your skin it will _____ you.

scale

scald

shun

shunt

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Bicyclists often find it expedient to ignore stop signs.

urgent

convenient

understandable

expensive

2. The tiny part was difficult to extricate.

remove

design

manufacture

locate

Tom has got nothing to do with Mary now because she flirts with every man in her office.

plays on words

plays at love

plays high

plays a trick on

The drunken father always gave a gruff answer to his wife's questions.

thoughtless

unwilling

dubious

stern

Some people regard a gambling house as a heavenly spot while others regard it as a horrid hell.

terrific

pitch dark

hollow

horrible

I don't think it is impartial for the professor to flunk my Chemistry test.

unbiased
compatible
exonerative
effusive

He has written many erudite works on the history of the Roman Empire.

significant
learned
enlightening
thrilling

According to legend, the Trojan War had its genesis in a dispute between the Greek goddesses.

origin
record
location
depiction

Oh, God, she's back to again hassle me.

attack
distract
persuade
annoy

考题答案

Part I

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B

Part II

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. D

Lesson 8

词汇语境

relentless [ri'lentlis] *adj.* without pity 无悲哀的，不怜悯的

例句 The tiger-cages of the kingdom were searched for the most savage and relentless beasts. 该国的老虎笼里关着最野蛮最残忍的野兽。

搭配 relentless persecution 无情的迫害

disprove [dis'pru:v] *v.* to prove (something) to be false 证明……不能成立，反证

例句 This is perhaps too absolute, but it is not easy to disprove. 这也许过于绝对，但是很难驳倒。

ghetto ['getəu] *n.* a part of a city where people of a particular race or class, especially people who are poor, live separately from the rest of the people in the city. This word is sometimes considered offensive (城市中的) 少数民族聚居区，犹太人聚居区，(某些阶层、集体的) 聚居区

例句 We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. 只要黑人的基本活动范围只限于从狭小的黑

人居住区到较大的黑人居住区，我们就绝不会满意。

norm [nɔ:m] *n.* ①standard; pattern; type (as representative of a group when judging either examples) 标准，典型；模范 ②(in some industries, etc.) amount of work required or expected in a working day (在某些工业中) 每一个工作日所要求或预期的工作量

例句 Far superior to the “Gentleman's C” that served as the norm a couple of generations ago. 这可比几代人以前，把“把体面的 C”作为衡量成绩的标准要强多了。

搭配 fundamental norm(s) 基本规范；above norm 限额（标准）以上；below norm 限额（标准）以下；fulfill one's norm 达到工作量

endorse [in'dɔ:s] *v.* ①to write, esp. one's name, on the back of (esp. a cheque) 背书，（在票据等）背面签字，在（驾驶执照上）记录违章事项 ②to establish as true or genuine 赞同，认可 ③to affix one's signature to, to write on the back of 在……背面写评论，批注（公文）

例句 The application was endorsed by the governors' board. 申请书已由董事会批准。

搭配 endorse one's opinions 同意某人的意见；endorse off 支取一部分票面金额

辨析 endorse 指含有支持的表示的赞同或认可，常用于公开声明；sanction 通常指公众的赞同或官方的认可；ratify 强调通过官方认可使之具有合法权威。

exhortation [,egzɔ:'teɪʃən, ,eksɔ:-] *n.* a speech or discourse that encourages, incites, or earnestly advises 劝告，讲道词，训词

搭配 exhortation from sb. 来自某人的劝告或训词

sanction ['sæŋkʃən] *n.* official orders or laws stopping trade, communication etc. with another country, as a way of forcing its leaders to make political changes 批准，支持，制裁

例句 We received sanction to proceed with our plans. 我们获准继续进行我们的计划。

搭配 give sanction to 批准，同意； suffer the last sanction of the law 被处死刑； take sanctions against 对.....采取制裁手段

辨析 （参见本课的 endorse）

flyer ['flaɪə] *n.* (=flier) one, such as an insect or a bird, that flies with wings 飞行者，快车，快船

例句 The flier is flying a new-type jet plane on trial. 飞行员正驾驶一架新式喷气机作试验飞行。

搭配 take a flier（滑雪赛中）从跳板上飞跃；（喻）冒险；贸然尝试

conspiracy [kən'spɪrəsi] *n.* a plan made in secret by two or more persons to

commit an unlawful or illegal act 阴谋，秘密策划

例句 The conspiracy of the assassination of the president was brought to light in time. 刺杀总统的阴谋被及时揭露了。

搭配 get scent/wind of a conspiracy 发觉阴谋； a conspiracy of silence 保守秘密的约定

辨析 conspiracy 指由群体意图产生的通常为了背叛目的这样一种计划。collusion 指为叛逆、非法或欺骗目的而双方或多方达成的秘密协议。intrigue 通常暗示自私而且不重要的行动，而不是犯罪目的。

marketing ['mɑ:kɪtɪŋ] *n.* the branch of business concerned with advertising 行销，买卖

例句 We did a marketing study for them and found the resistance too strong. 我们对她们作市场调查，却发现她们的抵制情绪很强。

搭配 go marketing 上市场买东西； marketing mix 销售组合； marketing research 销售调查； agricultural marketing 农业品运销

hype [haɪp] *v.* publicize sth. in a wildly exaggerated way 言过其实地宣传
n. (piece of) misleading and exaggerated publicity 天花乱坠的宣传报道

例句 The public were not fooled by all the hype the press gave the event. 新闻界言过其实的种种报道并不能愚弄公众。

搭配 hype up 强行刺激；使……热烈起来

unrelenting [ˈʌnriˈlentɪŋ] *adj.* continuous, without decreasing in power 持

续不断的；未曾松懈的

例句 At that time it was not uncommon or startling to me with no running water, no refrigerator, no toilet and the unrelenting stench of decaying insects. 那时这里没有自来水，没有冰箱，没有厕所，腐烂的虫子发出阵阵恶臭，挥之不去，这对我来说很平常，也没有什么可惊讶的。

搭配 an unrelenting ice storm 仍然凛冽的冰雪风景；an unrelenting human rights worker 一位不屈不挠的人权工作者

ferocious [fə'rouʃəs] *adj.* fierce, cruel, and violent 凶猛的，残暴的

例句 This had produced a ferocious atmosphere of competition. 这已造成了一种激烈的竞争氛围。

搭配 ferocious heat 酷热；ferocious animals 凶猛的野兽；a ferocious look 凶恶的相貌；a ferocious bore 非常讨厌的家伙

辨析 fierce 意指野生动物的残暴的侵犯；ferocious 比 fierce 更进一步，有暴怒和极度残忍的含义；inhuman 强调明显缺乏适宜于人类的诸如仁慈和同情之类的那些素质；cruel 意指伤害他人以及在他人的痛苦中得到满足或对他人的受苦无动于衷这两种倾向。

utopian [ju:'təʊpjən] *adj.* excellent or ideal but impracticable; visionary 乌托邦的，理想化的

搭配 a Utopian island 乌托邦式的岛屿；Utopian novels 乌托邦小说

itinerary [ai'tinərəri, i't-] *n.* a route or proposed route of a journey 路线

adj. traveling from place to place; itinerant. 巡回的；旅行的；巡回中的

搭配 an itinerary pillar 路标； an itinerary judge 巡回法官

tout [taut] *v.* try to get people to buy (one's goods or service), esp. in an

annoyingly insistent way 招徕顾客购买，兜售； *n.* person who touts things

招徕顾客的人，兜售的人

搭配 touting for custom 招揽生意； tout one's wares 兜售某人的货品

rationalize ['ræʃənəlaiz] *v.* ①bring into conformity with reason; (attempt to) treat or explain in a rational manner 使合理，（试图）以合理态度处理

解释 ②recognize (an) industry. etc. so as to lessen or get rid of waste (in time, labour, material, etc.) 改组（工业等）以减少或消除（时间、人工、材料等）浪费；使合理化

例句 Moses pleaded a speech defect to rationalize his reluctance to deliver Jehovah's edict to Pharaoh. 摩西以语言缺陷为理由，使自己不愿意向法老发布耶和华的法合理化。

ado [ə'du:] *n.* bustle; fuss; trouble; bother 纷扰，忙乱

例句 We are willing to adjust to another's program without more ado. 我们愿意不费周折地调整到另一计划。

make much ado 大费周折，费尽力气； have much ado 大费周折，

费尽力气； make much ado about sth.; 为某事而费尽力气，紧张忙乱；
much ado about nothing 无事空忙； 小题大作； 庸人自扰； once for ado 只
一次，一劳永逸； with much ado 煞费苦心，费尽心血

gimmick ['gimik] *n.* a trick object or part of an object which is used to
draw attention 骗人的玩意，花招

例句 The pretty girl on the cover of the pictorial is just a sales gimmick. 画
报的封面美女不过是吸引顾客的一种小伎俩。

搭配 an advertising gimmick 一则广告伎俩

coordinate [kəu'ɔdinit] *n.* one that is equal in importance, rank, or degree
同等者，同等物，坐标（用复数） *adj.* of equal importance, rank, or
degree 同等的，并列的 *vt.* to harmonize in a common action or effort 调
整，整理

例句 Our efforts need to be further coordinated for higher efficiency. 为了
提高效率，我们的工作需要进一步协调。

搭配 absolute coordinates 绝对坐标； biangular coordinates 容许坐标； angular
coordinates 双角坐标； air

coordinates 空中坐标系； allowable coordinates

coordinates 角坐标； area coordinates 面积坐标

elite [ei'li:t] *n.* the most powerful or cleverest people in a group 精华，中

坚

例句 Yet know many athletes regard themselves as part of an elite? 是不是

那些运动员认为自己是精英？

搭配 the football team's elite 足球队主力； the elites in the society 社会精英

perk [pə:k] *n.* perquisite 额外津贴 *v.* ①perk up, (of a person) become lively and active (after depression, illness, etc.) (指人) (在愁苦、疾病等之后) 活泼起来，振作起来 ②perk sb./sth. up, smarten; raise (head); make (sb.) lively 打扮起来；举（首）；使（某人）活泼 ③percolate (coffee) 过滤（咖啡）

例句 He looked depressed but perked up when his friends arrived. 他看上去无精打采的，但朋友一来就精神起来了。

搭配 perk it 傲慢，摆架子，逞能； perk oneself up 快活起来，振作起来

duet [dju:'et; (US) du:'et] *n.* a piece of music for two performers 二重唱，二重奏

例句 We used to play duets, he on the violin, I at the piano. 我们曾一起演出二重奏，他拉小提琴，我弹钢琴。

fag [fæg] *n.* tedious and tiring job 苦工，苦差事 *v.* ①使疲劳 ②辛苦地工作

例句 This sort of work fagged me out. 这种工作使我疲惫不堪。

fag away/at 辛辛苦苦地做； be fagged out 疲倦极了

tonic ['tɒnik] *n.* medicine that gives strength or energy, taken after illness or when tired; the first note of a diatonic scale; the keynote (病后或疲劳时服用以增强力量或振作精神的) 滋补药; (音乐) 主音

例句 The good news acted as a tonic on us all. 那个好消息使我们大家欢欣鼓舞。

搭配 a tonic chord 【音】主和音; tonic accent 重读音; tonic medicine 补药

cerebral ['seribrəl] *adj.* ①of or connected with the brain 脑的, 大脑的
②appealing to or requiring the use of the intellect; intellectual rather than emotional 要运用智力的, 诉诸理性的

例句 His poetry is very cerebral. 他的诗很有理性。

搭配 cerebral haemorrhage 脑溢血; cerebral hyperaemia 脑充血

imperious [im'piəriəs] *adj.* proud and arrogant; domineering; expecting obedience 傲慢的, 盛气凌人的; 专断强横的

例句 This semi-barbaric king had a daughter as blooming as his most florid fancies, and with a soul as fervent and imperious as his own. 这个半野蛮的国王有个正当青春年少的女儿, 就像他的想象一样绚烂, 她的性情既热烈又专横, 跟国王本人如出一辙。



an imperious manner 高傲的态度； an imperious voice 命令式的口气

辨析 imperious 暗示使人联想到习惯发号施令的人的傲慢态度；authoritarian 意指期望绝对的服从；dictatorial 强调了那种爱国、独裁者行使权力时特有的傲慢专横的方式；overbearing 暗示专横跋扈盛气凌人的倾向。

rueful ['ru:fəl] *adj.* causing, feeling, or expressing sorrow or regret 悔恨的

例句 She managed a rueful little smile. 她勉强露出一丝悔恨的笑容。

jubilant ['dʒu:bilənt] *adj.* showing great happiness, esp. because of a success 欢欣的，喜悦的

例句 Manchester were in a jubilant mood after their cup victory. 赢得奖杯后曼彻斯特全城一片欢腾。

搭配 be jubilant about sth. 为.....而欢

quizzical ['kwizik(ə)l] *adj.* questioning and teasing 探询的；嘲弄的，揶揄的

例句 His face wore a somewhat quizzical almost impertinent air. 他的脸上露出几分嘲弄甚至傲慢的表情。

ultrasonic ['ʌltrə'sɒnik] *adj.* (of sound waves) beyond the range of human hearing 超声波的

ultrasonic vibrations 超声震动； ultrasonic-surface-wave 超声表面波

amnesty ['æmnesti] *n.* a general act of forgiveness, esp. as allowed by a government to political criminals (指对政治犯人的) 大赦, 特赦

例句 They pressed for the release of all political prisoners and for a total amnesty. 他们要求释放所有的政治犯并实行全面大赦。

jolt [dʒəʊlt] *v.* ①(cause sb./sth. to) move with sudden jerky movements (使) 颠簸而行 ②make sb. act by giving him a sudden shock 使震惊

例句 She was jolted out of her lethargy and into action when she realized she had only a short time to finish the article. 当她认识到只有短短的时间来完成那篇文章时, 她从懒散中惊醒并行动起来。

搭配 be jolted by sth. 被某事所震惊

extradite ['ekstrədait] *v.* give up or send back (sb. accused or convicted of a crime) to the country where the crime was (said to be) committed 引渡 (罪犯)

例句 They have refused to extradite the terrorists. 他们拒绝引渡那些恐怖分子。

extrapolate [eks'træpəleɪt] *v.* calculate (an unknown quantity) approximately from known values or measurements; estimate (sth. unknown) from facts than are already known 推断, 推知, 推测

例句 To assess future needs, the Department simply extrapolated past demand trends. 为了评估未来的需求，该部只对过去的需求趋势进行了推断。

搭配 extrapolate sth. from sth. (从已知的值或量) 推算出 (未知的量)

tongs [tɒŋz] *n.* instrument with two movable arms joined at one end, used for picking up and holding things 夹子，镊子，夹具

例句 He picked up the hot metal with a pair of tongs. 他用一把钳子夹起这块热金属。

搭配 be/go at it/each other hammer and tongs (指两人) 激烈争吵；打闹

pro [prəʊ] *n.* (pl.) 赞成的理由；赞成者 *adj.* approved 赞成的；正面的

例句 We weighed up the pros and cons. 我们权衡了利弊得失。

搭配 the pros and cons (of sth.) 正反双方的理由；pro and con 赞成与反对；a pro vote 赞成票

quip [kwɪp] *n.* clever, witty or sarcastic remark or saying; quibble 妙语；警句；讽刺语；双关语；遁辞 *v.* make quips 讥讽；作妙语

例句 “Who overslept this morning?” She quipped. “今天早晨谁睡过头了？”她风趣地问。

binge [ˈbɪŋdʒ] *n.* a time in which one eats or drinks a great deal 狂饮，纵饮

例句 They went on a binge last night. 他们昨夜出去狂饮作乐。

搭配 a shopping binge 抢购； be on the binge (俚) 饮酒作乐，闹酒

forcible [ˈfɔːsəbl] *adj.* ①done by or involving the use of physical force 用暴力的，强行的 ②convincing and effective; forceful 有说服力的，强有力的

搭配 forcible detention 强行扣留； a forcible speaker 有说服力的演讲家； a forcible entry into 强行闯入，非法侵入； forcible execution 强制执行

辨析 forcible 最常用来指由体能的应用而完成的动作； forceful 通常用来表示具有或充满了力量的某人或某物，可能涉及或可能不涉及到具体物质力量的使用。

treacherous [ˈtreɪʃərəs] *adj.* ①behaving with or showing treachery 叛逆的，不忠的 ②dangerous, esp. when seeming to be safe 危险的（尤指看起来好像安全的）

例句 In the near distance wound that deep, treacherous, golden river, the Yangtse, and some of the most terrifying and sinister, as well as the most delightful and exciting moments of that child's life, were spent beside the river. 在不远处是一条深深的变幻莫测的金色河流——长江，那个小孩在江边度过了一生中最可怕最凶险的日子，也在那里度过了一生中最快乐最兴奋的时光。

搭配 a treacherous action 背叛行为； treacherous weather 变化莫测的天气

辨析 **treacherous** 泛指任何倾向于背信弃义的事；**traitorous** 通常指对国家或民族的不忠；**disloyal** 强调对人或事业缺乏忠心和忠诚；**unfaithful** 暗示对誓言、义务或联盟的失信。

bout [baʊt] *n.* ①period of exercise, work or other activity 一回，一次 ②a contest, as of boxing match 拳击，比赛

例句 She has bouts of hard work followed by long periods of inactivity. 她总是努力干上一阵，然后停歇很长时间。

搭配 a bout of fighting 打一回合； a bout at boxing 比拳

flaccid ['flæksɪd] *adj.* soft and weak; loose and limp; not firm (肌肉等) 松软的，软弱无力的

搭配 flaccid management 软弱无力的手段； a flaccid character 软弱的性格； a flaccid skin 松弛的皮肤

lucid ['luːsɪd] *adj.* ①clearly expressed; easy to understand 清楚的，容易了解的 ②clear in one's mind; sane 神志清醒的

例句 She does have occasional lucid moments. 她只是偶尔清醒一会儿。

搭配 a lucid thinker 头脑清楚的人； lucid intervals (精神病患者) 神志间歇清醒期； a lucid literary style 明了的文体

juggle ['dʒʌɡl] v. ①throw (a number of objects, usu. balls) up into the air,

catch them and throw them into the air again and again, keeping one or more in the air at the same time (用球) 耍把戏, 玩杂耍 ②change the arrangement of sth. constantly in order to achieve a satisfactory result or to deceive people 耍把戏, 耍花招

例句 If you juggle with your accounts, you'll get into trouble. 你如果是在帐目上做手脚, 你可要遇到麻烦了。

搭配 to juggle with balls 用球玩把戏; juggle figures in a ledger 篡改分类账上的数字

boisterous [ˈbɔɪstərəs] *adj.* rough, violent 狂暴的, 喧闹的

搭配 boisterous mirth. 喧闹的欢笑; boisterous weather 狂暴的天气

辨析 boisterous 暗含有发自兴奋神情的难以抑制的噪音、骚乱和吵闹; vociferous 指吵闹的叫喊, 如猛烈的抗议; clamorous 通常表示叫嚣着的和持续的吵闹。

accede [æk'si:d] *vt.* ①to agree to a suggestion, plan, demand, etc., often after first disagreeing 同意 ②to take a high post or position after someone has left it 就职

例句 The prince acceded to the throne when the king died. 国王死后, 王子继承了王位。



accede 指由于另一方的坚持而做了让步的同意；**assent** 指同意一个声明或建议等，尤指有意得到的结果；**acquiesce** 指被动地同意而默

认，通常有保留意见而不能够或不愿意反对。

ledge [ledʒ] *n.* narrow horizontal shelf coming out from a wall, cliff, etc.

（墙壁、悬壁）突出的狭长部分

搭配 fault ledge（地质）断层崖；guide ledge 导板；stone ledge 石坡，岩边礁

silt [sɪlt] *n.* a sedimentary material consisting of very fine particles intermediate in size between sand and clay 淤泥，残渣，煤粉，泥沙 *v.* to become filled with silt（使）淤塞，充塞

例句 The harbor is now entirely silted up. 那港口现在已完全被淤泥所塞。

搭配 abrasive silt 腐蚀淤泥；clayey silt 粘质粉土；coal silt 煤泥滓；industrial silt 工业淤泥/粉沙；river silt 河流泥沙

silos ['saɪləʊ] *n.* ①a usu. round tower-like enclosure on a farm for storing silage 青贮塔 ②an underground base from which a guided missile may be fired（地下导弹）发射井

搭配 beet silo 甜菜贮窖；compartment silo 分隔式料仓；concrete silo 混凝土贮仓；cylindrical silo 柱（形贮）仓，筒仓；digester silo 锅顶料仓；grain silo（塔式）粮仓



Passage One

TV relentlessly touts immediate gratification. The APA says that children see roughly 20,000 commercials a year. Not surprisingly, social scientists are unable to conclusively prove or disprove that the upsurge in violence, idleness and broken families in ghettos stems from TV's fare or a decline in social mores. Those who claim that there is a link, like the liberal sociologist Christopher Jencks, argue largely by a process of elimination. In this new book *Rethinking Social Policy*, he points out that none of the conventional explanations for the rise in unwed motherhood such as a lack of jobs for inner-city males or the spread of welfare benefits explains why illegitimacy has also mushroomed among middle-class whites. However, polls show that Americans today are far less willing than earlier generations to commit to marriage or stick out a bad marriage for their children's sake. As norms have loosened in society at large, Jencks suggests, leaders in poor neighborhoods have lost moral authority. "The preachers, the grandmothers in poor communities no longer find that the mass media and political establishment endorse their exhortations to people to behave in traditional ways," says Jencks. And it is OK for white middle-class people to have babies out of wedlock, it's very hard to impose social sanctions on poor people who do the same.

汉语语境

反思社会道德

电视带来了短暂的满足。澳洲通讯报道，孩子们每年大概要看20,000个商业广告。因此一点也不惊讶社会学家们不能最终证明或反驳

贫民区的暴力、空虚和家庭破碎是根源于电视的费用还是世风堕落。那些声称它们之间有联系的，比如自由社会学家 Christopher Jencks，很大程度是通过排除的过程来辩驳的。在他的新书《反思社会政策》中，他指出，没有哪个传统解释可以用来说明未婚母亲现象的加剧，比如城里的男人缺少工作，或者福利的增加来解释为什么白人中产家庭中的私生现象迅速增加得不行。然而，民意测验显示，今天的美国人与前几辈人相比已越来越不愿意只是为了孩子来对婚姻负责或者坚持不和的婚姻了。Jencks 提示说，由于总体上社会的标准已放松，穷困地区的领导人已失去了道德权威。“贫困地区的传教士，祖母等不再支持人众媒体和政治机构所劝告的人们要按照传统方式做事”，Jencks 如是说。既然白人中产家庭有非婚生子是可以的，所以穷人家庭那样做就很难用社会道德这条准绳来对其进行惩罚。

经典美文

Passage Two

Cooperative competition. Competitive cooperation. Confused? Airline alliances have travellers scratching their heads over what's going on in the skies. Some folks view alliances as a blessing to travellers, offering seamless travel, reduced fares and enhanced frequent-flyer benefits. Others see a conspiracy of big businesses, causing decreased competition, increased fares and fewer choices. Whatever your opinion, there's no escaping airline alliances: the marketing hype is unrelenting, with each of the two mega-groupings, One world and Star Alliance, promoting itself as the best choice

for all travellers. And, even if you turn away from their ads, chances are they will figure in any of your travel plans. By the end of the year, One world and

Star Alliance will between them control more than 40% of the traffic in the sky. Some pundits predict that figure will be more like 75% in 10 years.

But why, after years of often ferocious competition, have airlines decided to band together? Let's just say the timing is mutually convenient. North American airlines, having exhausted all means of earning customer loyalty at home, have been looking for ways to reach out to foreign flyers. Asian carriers are still hurting from the region-wide economic downturn that began two years ago just when some of the airlines were taking delivery of new aircraft. Alliances also allow carriers to cut costs and increase profits by pooling manpower resources on the ground (rather than each airline maintaining its own ground crew) and code-sharing the practice of two partners selling tickets and operating only one aircraft.

So alliances are terrific for airlines but are they good for the passenger? Absolutely, say the airlines: think of the lounges, the joint FFP (frequent flyer programme) benefits, the round-the-world fares, and the global service networks. Then there's the promise of "seamless travel": the ability to, say, travel from Singapore to Rome to New York to Rio de Janeiro, all on one ticket, without having to wait hours for connections or worry about your bags. Sounds Utopian? Peter Buecking, Cathay Pacific's director of sales and marketing, thinks that seamless travel is still evolving. "It's fair to say that these links are only in their infancy. The key to shamelessness rests in infrastructure and information sharing. We're working on this." Henry Ma, spokes person for Star Alliance in Hong Kong, lists some of the other benefits for consumers. "Global travelers have an easier time making connections and planning their itineraries". Ma claims alliances also assure

passengers consistent service standards.

Critics of alliances say the much-touted benefits to the consumer are mostly pie in the sky, that alliances are all about reducing costs for the airlines, rationalizing services and running joint marketing programmes. Jeff Blyskal, associate editor of Consumer Reports magazine, says the promotional ballyhoo over alliances is much ado about nothing. I don't see much of a gain for consumers: alliances are just a marketing gimmick. And as far as seamless travel goes, I'll believe it when I see it. Most airlines can't even get their own connections under control, let alone coordinate with another airline.

Blyskal believes alliances will ultimately result in decreased flight choices and increased costs for consumers. Instead of two airlines competing and each operating a flight on the same route at 70% capacity, the allied pair will share the route and run one full flight. Since fewer seats will be available, passengers will be obliged to pay more for tickets.

The truth about alliances and their merits probably lies somewhere between the travel Utopia presented by the players and the evil empires portrayed by their critics. And how much they affect you depends on what kind of traveller you are.

Those who've already made the elite grade in the FFP of a major airline stand to benefit the most when it joins an alliance: then they enjoy the FFP perks and advantages on any and all of the member carriers. For example, if you're a Marco Polo Club gold member of Catha Pacific's Asia Miles FFP, you will automatically be treated as a valuable customer by all member, of

one world, of which Cathay Pacific is a member even if you've never flown with them before.

For those who haven't made the top grade in any FFP, alliances might be a way of simplifying the earning of frequent flyer miles. For example, I belong to United Airline's Mileage Plus and generally fly less than 25, 000 miles a year. But I earn miles with every flight I take on Star Alliance member All Nippon Airways and Thai Airways.

If you fly less than I do, you might be smarter to stay out of the FFP game altogether. Hunt for bargains when booking flights and you might be able to save enough to take that extra trip any way. The only real benefit infrequent flyers can draw from an alliance is an inexpensive round-the-world fare.

The bottom line: for all the marketing hype, alliances aren't all things to all people-but everybody can get some benefit out of them.

汉语语境

航空公司联盟浅谈

合作的竞争，竞争的合作。糊涂了吧？航空公司联盟让旅客们抓耳挠腮搞不清楚天空中发生了什么事。一些人把联盟看作是旅客们的福音，提供完美的旅行，降低费用，还增加经常旅行的人的优惠。另外一些人把联盟看作是大企业的阴谋，它使竞争减少，费用增加，可选择的范围也变小。无论你的看法怎样，航空公司联盟都在所难免。大公司间的市场竞争是残酷无情的。整体世界和星球联盟公司，把它自己升级为

所有旅客的最好选择。而且，即使你拒绝它们的宣传广告，一有机会他们就会算进你的任何旅行计划。到年底的时候，整体世界和星球联盟公司之间会控制空中交通的 40%。一些学者还预计这个数字在十年内会超过 75%。

但是为什么在多年的残酷竞争后，航空公司决定联手呢？就让我们认为这个时间表是彼此都方便的吧。北美航空公司，在使尽浑身解数赢得国内消费者的忠诚后，又开始寻找吸引国外旅客的方法。亚洲航空公司仍在从两年前地区性的经济低迷中蒙受损失，而同时一些航空公司正在接受新的飞机。联盟也允许航空公司通过发掘地面人力资源来降低开支和增加利润（而不是每个航空公司保住它自己的地面工作人员）并借鉴这样的做法即两家合作者一起售票并操作同一架飞机。

所以联盟对航空公司来说是很棒的，但它们对乘客也同样有利吗？绝对如此，航空公司这么说。想想那些候机大厅吧，还有 FFP（频繁旅行者项目）的福利，环球旅行的费用，还有全球服务网络。另外还有这样的承诺：完美旅行，即能够只用一张票旅行从新加坡到罗马到纽约等，而且不用等几个小时来转机或者担心你的旅行包。听起来太理想化了？亚太地区的销售和市场经理 Peter Buecking 认为“完美旅行”还在发展中。“公平点说，建立这些联系都还在初级阶段。完美的秘诀在于基础设施和信息共享。我们正在努力实现这一点。”香港明星联盟公司的发言人 Henry Ma 列出了对消费者有利的其它实惠。“环球旅行者更容易转机和设计他们的路线。”Ma 认为联盟公司也可以保障乘客们有一致的服务标准。

对联盟公司持批评态度的人则认为过分吹捧对消费者的实惠很大程度上是天上掉馅饼，他们认为联盟公司都是要减少航班的开支，合理服务并开展合作销售计划的。《消费报告》杂志的副主编 Jeff Blyskal 说对

联盟公司的大肆宣传其实是毫无结果的忙乱。“我不觉得消费者有很大实惠”。联盟公司只是一个暗中买卖的机关。至于完美旅行计划，我看到了才会相信。大多数航空公司甚至不能很好控制他们自己的航线，更不用说和另一个航空公司合作了。

Blyskal 则相信联盟公司最终会导致航班选择的减少和乘客费用的增加。以前是两个航空公司竞争然后每个公司在同一条线路以 70% 的客流量来操作航班，现在联盟的两个公司则会共享一条线路并操作满员的航班。既然客位变少了，乘客们就被迫得花更多的钱来买机票。

联盟公司的真相和他们的优点很可能在当事者展示的旅行理想和他们的批评者描绘的邪恶帝国之间。而且这两种说法如何影响你取决于你是哪种类型的旅客。

那些已经是一个大型航空公司 FFP 的高级会员的人，当公司加入联盟后他可以受益很多，他们可以享有会员公司提供的很多有利条件。比如，如果你是亚太航空公司的金卡会员，你会自动被其所有会员公司认做是有价值的顾客，即使你以前从来没有坐过他们的航班，你也会被世界公司和亚太公司等会员公司这么看待。

对于那些还没有在任何 FFP 中取得高级资格的人，联盟公司可能是把频繁旅行的顾客的英里数节省起来的一种简单方式。比如，我属于联合航空公司的“附加英里数”计划，而且基本上每年飞行不到 25,000 英里，但是我乘坐每一个明星航空联盟的会员航班都会赚得英里数，所有的日本航班，泰国航班等。

如果你比我飞行得还少，你不加入 FFP 计划也许比较明智。预订航班时努力讲价，你可能会节省很多，可以到任何地方再旅行一次。不常

旅行的人能从联盟公司得到的真正唯一的实惠是并不贵的环球旅行费。

底线是：关于任何销售宣传，联盟公司对所有人并不是一切——但是每个人都能够从中获利。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

A _____ is a grill on which meat, fish, and other foods are cooked over hot charcoal, usually out of doors.

duet

fag

tonic

barbecue

Many animals display _____ instincts only while their offspring are young and helpless.

cerebral

imperious

rueful

maternal

It is _____ of the young senator to challenge the leadership so soon.

presumptuous

jubilant

quizzical
ultrasonic

On August 18th the president announced a general _____ for political exiles.

ado
yoga
quartet
amnesty

We mustn't get impatient; if we _____ our time the chance will come.

bide
jolt
jut
bode

To assess future needs, the Department simply _____ past demand trends.

whooped
wiggled
extradited
extrapolated

She was putting lumps of sugar into her tea with a pair of silver _____.

tongs
toads

tits

tonsillitis

John was admitted to the sixth grade on _____.

progeny

probity

pro

probation

_____ are clever tricks that people use to persuade other people to do something.

Quips

Wiles

Binges

Flicks

A _____ person is one whom you trust, but who harms you secretly.

profuse

bland

forcible

treacherous

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

I have just had a long bout of house cleaning.

hour

brush

period

fight

After the storm the lake returned to its usual calm state.

flaccid

placid

lucid

acid

The manager juggled his figures to make it seem that the company was prosperous.

played tricks with

played fast and loose with

played a double game with

played into the hands of

The children became boisterous when their mother left the room.

quiet

wild

well-behaved

sad

My wife didn't accede with what you suggested to us.

agree to

believe in

listen to

argue about

Potted plants lined the window ledge.

silt

silo

sill

side

考题答案

Part I

D

D

A

D

A

D

A

D

B

D

Part II

C
B
A
B
A
C

Lesson 9

词汇语境

incessant [in'sesnt] *adj.* not stopping; continual 不停的，不断的

例句 He tired of her incessant complaining. 他对她没完没了的抱怨感到厌烦。

搭配 a week of incessant rains 连续下了一个星期的雨

辨析 incessant 指不停的、持续不断的；continual 常指一段时间内多次或连续发生的；consecutive 多指一个跟一个不中断的。

devoid [di'vɔɪd] *adj.* empty (of), lacking (of) 缺少.....的，没有.....的

例句 The article is devoid of substantial matter. 这篇文章缺乏实质性的内容。

搭配 a well devoid of water 没水的井；a criminal utterly devoid of conscience 丧尽天良的罪犯

foul [faul] *adj.* ①having a bad smell or taste 难闻的，恶臭的，腐败的
②evil or wicked 下流的，邪恶的，不正当的 ③dirty and disgusting 污浊的，肮脏的 ④(of an action) against the rules; unfair 违反规则的 *v.* ①make

sth. dirty 弄脏，污染 ②bring disgrace, etc. to one's home, family, profession, country, etc. 玷污，败坏 ③commit a foul against (another player) 犯规 *n.* 犯规

例句 It's a foul night tonight; it's pouring with rain with thundering and lightning. 今夜大雨倾盆，电闪雷鸣，天气坏极了。

搭配 foul one's (own) nest (给自己的家庭、家人、职业、国家等) 带来耻辱等; foul sth. up 弄乱某事物 (通常因粗心或愚蠢的行为所致)

辨析 foul 指因脏物、不卫生的东西或腐烂物引起强烈憎恶反应的; dirty 是常用词，泛指脏的或弄脏的。

lest [lest] *conj.* for fear that 唯恐，以免，免得，(用于 fear, be afraid 之后，等于 that)

例句 I was afraid lest he might come too late. 我怕他来得太晚。

erie ['iəri] *adj.* inspiring inexplicable fear, dread, or uneasiness; strange and frightening 怪诞的，可怕的，不安的，奇异的

例句 The eerie feeling that someone was watching me. 似乎有人在监视我的那种怪异的感觉。

incentive [in'sentiv] *n.* something that encourages you to work harder, start a new activity etc. 动机

Money is still a major incentive in most occupations. 在许多职业中，

钱仍是主要的激励因素。

搭配 group incentive 集体奖励； job incentive 就业的动力； price incentive 价格刺激； tax incentive 税收鼓励

辨析 incentive 指引起行动或激发努力的某事； impetus 常指对刺激物反应增加的活力。

foster ['fɒstə] *vt.* to bring up; nurture 养育，抚育，培养，鼓励，抱（希望）

例句 Not enough time or trouble is taken in introducing foster children to their new families. 在把收养的孩子引入他们的家庭这项工作上，花的时间不够多，下的工夫也不够深。

搭配 foster home 寄养别人孩子的家庭； foster earth 培养土壤； foster parent 养父，养母； foster children 养子女

辨析 foster 着重指培育成长的意思； nourish 指给予食物使其成长，如：Milk nourishes a baby. 牛奶给婴儿营养。cherish 含有慈爱并溺爱的意思。

weird [wiəd] *adj.* ①strange; unnatural 古怪的，奇异的 ②unusual and not sensible or acceptable 不可思议的；怪诞的，荒谬的

例句 The witches moved in a weird dance. 女巫们装神弄鬼地手舞足蹈。

weird clothes 奇装异服； weird ideas 怪诞的念头

budget [ˈbʌdʒɪt] *n.* estimate of probable future income and payments 预算
v. make a budget 编制，预算

例句 I fully understand the opposition expressed by my colleagues to the reduction in the university budget. 我完全理解我的同事们对削减大学预算的反对意见。

搭配 a family budget 家庭预算； a government budget 政府预算； budget meals 合乎预算的晚宴； trim a budget. 削减预算

bombard [ˈbɒmbɑːd] *v.* attack with shells from big guns 炮轰，轰击

例句 The spokesman was bombarded with questions on the press conference. 新闻发布会上那位发言人遭到了连珠炮般的发问。

搭配 bombard ... with ... 以.....进行攻击； bombard sb. with questions 像连珠炮似的（某人）提出问题

egalitarianism [ɪgæliˈtɛəriənɪzəm] *n.* 平等主义（主张在社会、政治、经济权利方面的人人平等）

madame [ˈmædəm] *n.* used as a courtesy title before the surname or full name of a married woman in a French-speaking area <法>太太，夫人

搭配 Madame Cartier 卡蒂埃夫人； Madame Jacqueline Cartier 杰奎琳·卡蒂埃夫人

brochure [brəu'ʃjuə] *n.* a thin book giving information or advertising something 小册子

搭配 a holiday brochure 假日指南； sales brochure 推广小册子，宣传品； manufacturer's brochures 制造厂样本（小册子）

sleazy ['sli:zi] *adj.* cheap and poor looking; disreputable; shabby 价廉而质劣的； 破烂的，破旧的

例句 Sleazy storefronts with torn industrial carpeting and dirt on the walls. 店面破烂不堪，墙上满是撕破的工业铺设物和泥土。

搭配 a sleazy piece of cloth 一块质地不好的薄布； a sleazy rooming house 破旧的公寓； sleazy spy stories 低级的间谍故事

graffito [grə'fi:təu] *n.* drawings or writing on a wall, esp. of a rude or political nature（墙壁上的）乱涂，乱画

例句 The school is free of graffiti and vandalism. 该校已无乱涂墙壁和破坏公物的现象。

nonetheless [ˌnʌnðə'les] *adv.* in spite of that; nevertheless 然而，虽然如此，依然

例句 She was very tired, nonetheless she kept on working. 她虽然很疲倦，可仍在继续工作。

jaywalker [ˈdʒeɪwɔːkər] *n.* the person who walk carelessly across or along town streets without paying enough attention to traffic or traffic signals 不遵守交通规则乱穿马路的人

spirited [ˈspɪrɪtɪd] *adj.* full of spirit; forceful; animated 精神焕发的，生气勃勃的

搭配 a spirited attack 猛烈的； a spirited debate 热烈的辩论

broker [ˈbrəʊkə] *n.* ① person who buys and sells (esp. stocks and shares, etc.) 经纪人，掮客 ② one who acts as an intermediary in marriages, negotiating agreements 中间人；红娘，媒人

搭配 arbitrage broker 套利掮客； authorized broker 核准经纪人； bill broker 票据经纪人

feud [fjuːd] *n. & v.* long and bitter quarrel between two people, families or groups; carry on a feud 宿怨，世仇，长期不和

例句 There was a long-standing feud between Kurt and Fullarton. 库尔特和富拉顿两人长期不和。

搭配 feud with sb./sth. 长期争斗；结世仇； be at feud with sb. 与人不和，与.....有仇

alcoholism [ˈælkəhɒlɪzəm] *n.* diseased condition caused by alcoholic drink;

addiction to alcoholic drink 酒精中毒，酗酒

搭配 acute alcoholism 急性醇中毒；chronic alcoholism 慢性醇中毒；
periodic alcoholism 间发性酒狂，间歇性酒精中毒

exempt [ig'zempt] *adj.* freed from a duty, service, payment 免除，豁免 *vt.*
make someone or something exempt 免除，豁免

例句 They are lucky to be exempt from the strains and tensions of the
middle class. 他们得以幸运的免除中产阶级的紧张和压力。

搭配 exempt sb. from an examination 准某人免考；a man exempted from
military service 免服兵役的人

sprint [sprɪnt] *v.* to run at one's fastest speed, esp. for a short distance 以全
速奔跑，疾跑

例句 We should finish the job with a sprint of very hard work. 我们必须努
力来完成工作。

搭配 a sprint at the finish 近终点时的冲刺；win the sprint 抢得中线球；
wind sprint 训练呼吸的冲刺

interlock [,ɪntə'lɒk] *v.* fit (things which are joined together) firmly so they
do not come apart 连锁，互锁，连接

例句 They walked along holding hands, their fingers interlocked. 他们手挽

手地往前走，彼此的手指交插在一起。

搭配 dynamic interlock 动力制动联锁； gate interlock 门联锁； gear lever interlock 变速杆联锁装置； hold interlock 保持联锁，保持连结

fend [fend] *v.* take care of or look after oneself; support oneself 照顾自己，自谋生路

例句 The children had to fend for themselves while their parents worked. 孩子们在父母工作的时候不得不自己照料自己。

搭配 fend for oneself 照顾自己，独立生活； fend sb./sth. off 抵御或抵挡某人/某事物

fester ['festə] *v.* (of a cut or wound) become infected and filled with pus (伤口) 化脓，溃烂

例句 It's lucky that the wound did not fester. 幸好伤口没有化脓。

feint [feint] *v. & n.* (in war, boxing, fencing, etc.) pretended attack to distract an opponent's attention from the main attack 佯攻，虚晃

例句 The fighter feinted with his right hand and struck with his left. 拳击手用右手虚晃一下而用左手打出去。

搭配 by way of feint 用声东击西的策略； make a feint of 装作

辨析 feint 意味着欺骗行为的目的是转移人们对其真正目的注意力。

artifice 指为达到某理想结果或制造某预期效果而特别策划的东西。
trick 指含有故意成分的欺骗，常常有不体面的动机。

exodus [ˈeksədəs] *n.* departure of many people at one time 成群离去，大批离开

例句 Every fine weekend there is a general exodus of cars from the city to the country. 每逢晴朗的周末，就有大批汽车离开城市去郊外。

搭配 capital exodus 资本逃避； rural exodus 农村迁离

blob [blɒb] *n.* drop of liquid, spot of colour 一滴，小斑点

搭配 a blob of honey 一滴蜜； a blob of glue 一滴胶水； a mass of blobs 一堆圆块的东西； on the blob (俚) 在口头上，用谈话方式

alms [ɑ:mz] *n.* money, food, or other donations given to the needy 施舍物，救济金

例句 He scatters alms about as if he were rich. 他到处布施，俨然像个富翁。

搭配 (live)at fortune's alms 听任命运摆布； live on the alms-basket 靠别人的周济过活

retribution [ˌretriˈbju:ʃən] *n.* deserved punishment 应得的惩罚，报应

搭配 the day of retribution 最后的审判日； 因果报应的时候

faction ['fækʃən] *n.* small united group within a larger one, esp. in

politics (政党、组织等内部的) 派别, 宗派

例句 Our own beloved country is now afflicted with faction and civil war.
我们亲爱的祖国, 现在正受着内讧和内战的折磨。(亚伯拉罕·林肯)

搭配 rival factions within the party 党内对立的派别

辨析 faction 指政党、宗教、政府内部的宗派、小团体; gang 指以不良企图或罪恶目的而聚集在一起的团体

rector ['rektə] *n.* ①clergyman in charge of parish, the titles of which were not withdrawn, at or after the time when the English church separated from the Church of Rome (英国教会) 仍保留什一税的教区之区长 ②head of certain universities, colleges, schools or religious institutions 某些大学、学院、学校、宗教机构之首长; 校长; 院长

serf [sə:f] *n.* a person (not quite a slave) forced to stay and work on his master's land, esp. in a feudal system or in the 17th and 18th centuries in eastern Europe 农奴

marksman ['mɑ:ksmən] *n.* a person who can shoot well with a gun 射手, 神射手

例句 A good marksman may miss. [谚] 神射手也有射不中的时候; 智者千虑, 必有一失。

ulcer [ˈʌlsə] *n.* a rough place on the skin inside or outside the body which

may bleed or produce poisonous matter 溃疡

搭配 a mouth ulcer 口腔溃疡； a stomach ulcer 胃溃疡； the ulcer of the society 社会弊病

underdog [ˈʌndədɔːg] *n.* a person, country, etc. which is treated badly by or gets the worst deal in any activity 受欺压、蹂躏的人或国家； 弱者

搭配 underdog effect 失败效应

palpable [ˈpælpəbl] *adj.* ①that can be felt or touched 可触知的，摸得出的 ②clear to the mind 明显的，明白的

例句 Anger rushed out in a palpable wave through his arms and legs. 从他手臂和腿的挥动中可感觉到的愤怒。

搭配 a palpable mistake 明显的错误； palpable results 具体可见的成果

辨析 palpable 既可表示通过触觉感受到的事物，也可表示已通过意识感知到的事物。perceptible 表示的感知程度最不具体。noticeable 强调很容易被观察到的。discernible 意为通过视觉或理智可区别或可辨别的。

allay [əˈleɪ] *v.* to relieve or lessen (pain; fears ect.) 消除或减轻（疼痛、恐惧等）

例句 This medicine is widely used in our community to allay pains. 这种药在我们村镇广泛用来镇痛。

搭配 allay back pains 减轻背痛；allay the fears of sb. 减轻某人的恐惧

辨析 allay 意味着至少是暂时从造成负担或痛苦的事物中解脱出来；lighten 指使变得不太沉重或不太压抑；mitigate 暗示着减弱造成痛苦的事物严重性、力量或强度。

foist [fɔɪst] *n.* force sb. into accepting sth. not wanted 把.....强加于

例句 They didn't invite John to go out with them, but he foisted himself on them. 他们并未邀请约翰一同出游，可是他硬跟着他们。

搭配 foist sth. on sb. 迫使某人接受不想要的事物；foist oneself on sb. 硬缠着某人（而不肯离开）

potency ['pəʊtənsi] *n.* the quality of being potent; power 力量

例句 The play conjures up the potency of evil in all its frightening seductiveness. 这出戏用魔法招来了各式各样可怕而诱人的邪恶力量。

perjury ['pɜːdʒəri] *n.* act of perjuring oneself; willful false statement 做伪证；伪证罪

例句 She was subsequently charged with perjury and sentenced to nine month's imprisonment. 后来他被控犯有伪证罪，被判了9个月监禁。

搭配 commit perjury 犯伪证罪，发假誓

transitory ['trænsitəri] *adj.* lasting for only a short time; transient 短暂

的，仅持续片刻的

例句 These feelings tend to be transitory. 这些感觉多是暂时的。

搭配 the transitory loves 转瞬即逝的爱情； a transitory illness 短暂的疾病

辨析 transitory 更多地指人或事物生来短命或不长久； ephemeral 原意指只存活或延续一天的，现常暗指生存或延续时间非常短的意思； transient 通常指只停留很短一段时间的人或事物。

momentary ['məʊməntəri] *adj.* lasting for a very short time 片刻的，瞬间的

例句 He was momentarily unable to speak with excitement. 他激动得一时说不出话来了。

搭配 momentary joy 瞬息的喜悦； a momentary delay 暂时的耽搁

辨析 momentary 特指一瞬或象一瞬那样短暂的事物； evanescent 意指象蒸气一样很快消失的事物； fleeting 多用于形容迅速溜走的事物，暗示消逝得比我们希望得要快。

subside [səb'saɪd] *v.* ①(of a building) to sink bit by bit further into the ground (指建筑物) 下陷，凹陷 ② (of land) to fall away suddenly, because of lack of support (指土地) 塌陷，凹陷 ③(of bad weather or other violent conditions) to go back to the usual level 平息，平静；消退 ④to sink down; settle (四肢无力地) 坐下

例句 The wild enthusiasm the team's victory aroused did not subside. 那支

球队的胜利所激起的狂热之情没有消退。

dislodge [dis'lɒdʒ] *v.* to force or knock out of a position 逐出，用力移出

例句 He dislodged the rock and it rolled down the hill. 他摇动了那块岩石，岩石便从小山上滚了下去。

搭配 dislodge the enemy from their fortifications 把敌人从碉堡中逐出；
dislodge the rock with a shovel 用铲子把石头移开

辨析 dislodge 指从先前占有的位置或住处移走或强行驱逐；deport 指由政府下令将某外国人驱逐出境的行为。

surly ['sɜ:li] *adj.* Sullenly ill-humored; gruff 粗暴的，乖戾的，阴沉的，无礼的，板面孔的

例句 Because of his surly attitude, many people avoid his company. 由于他的态度乖戾，许多人都回避他。

搭配 a surly answer 莽撞无礼的答复；surly weather 阴沉的天气

flimsy ['flimzi] *adj.* (of cloth or material) light and thin; not strong or solid enough for the purpose for which it is used 轻而薄的，脆弱的，易损坏的

例句 This kind of paper is flimsy. 这种纸很薄。

a flimsy excuse 站不住脚的辩解； a flimsy table 易损坏的桌子； a flimsy fabric 轻薄的织物

engross [in'grəʊs] v. to occupy the full attention of; to make busy 使全神贯注，使埋首于

例句 Newton was so engrossed in his laboratory work that he often forgot to eat. 牛顿在实验室全神贯注地工作，常常连吃饭都忘了。

搭配 be engrossed in sth. 全神贯注于某事；热心于

enliven [in'laivən] v. to make (people or events more active, spirited, or cheerful) 使活泼，使有生气

例句 Tea was a hilarious meal, much enlivened by Malcolm. 所谓茶会其实是欢乐的一餐，马尔科姆在场使其气氛大为活跃。

agitate ['ædʒɪteɪt] v. ①take part in a campaign for 鼓动，煽动 ②disturb, cause anxiety to 使焦虑，扰乱

例句 They are agitating to assert their autonomy. 他们正在鼓吹实行自治。

搭配 agitate for a tax reduction 鼓动减免税收； agitate for a strike 鼓动罢工

perturb [pə'tɜ:b] v. ①to cause to worry 使不安，烦扰 ②put into a state of disorder 使紊乱，扰乱

例句 Mother was much perturbed by my illness. 母亲为我的病甚感烦恼不

安。

经典美文

Passage One

Violence in language has become almost as casual as the possession of handguns. The curious notion has taken hold that emphasis in communication is impossible without the incessant use of four-letter words. Some screenwriters openly admit that they are careful not to turn in scripts that are devoid of foul language lest the classification office impose the curse of a G (general) rating. Motion-picture exhibitors have a strong preference for the R (restricted) rating, probably on the theory of forbidden fruit. Hence writers and producers have very incentive to employ tasteless language and gory scenes. The effect is to foster attitudes of casualness toward violence and brutality not just in entertainment but in everyday life.

汉语语境

语言暴力

语言上的暴力已经变得几乎和拥有枪支一样随意了。有一种奇怪的看法，即交流的重点如果没有使用四个字母的粗俗下流词就不可能进行。一些剧作家公开承认他们十分小心地不让他们的剧本漏掉脏话，唯恐分级单位把他们的作品列为 G 级（大众级）。动作片展览人对 R 级（限制级）有强烈的偏爱，很可能是由于禁果的说法。因此作家和制片人对使用没有品位的语言和血淋淋的场景有着奇怪的偏爱。结果便是助长了对暴力和野蛮行为的随意态度，不仅仅是在娱乐圈，而且是在日常生活中。

经典美文

Passage Two

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess, its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say “Denmark is a great country. You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programs, job seminars — Danes love seminars: three days at a study center hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs — there is no Danish Academy to defend against-it — old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, “Few have too much and fewer have too little, and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It's a nation of recyclers — about 55G of Danish garbage gets made into something new — and no nuclear power plants. It's a nation of tireless planners. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers — a brochure from the Ministry of

Business and Industry says, “Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern Hemisphere. So, of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleazy: skinhead graffiti on buildings (“Foreigners Out of Denmark!), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jaywalkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a.m. and there's not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a waiting-at-2-a.m.-for-the-green-light people — that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, banker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feuds and the sorrows of alcoholism and about

perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society cannot exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're entitled to, you're as good as anyone else. The rules of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

汉语语境

丹麦

尽管丹麦这个国家有着突出的优势，但是丹麦人却从不引以为荣。这句话听起来可能有点怪。当丹麦人向外国人谈及自己的国家时，他们常常抱怨自己国家的狭小，地位不重要语言难交流，国民意志薄弱，自我放任。任何丹麦人都不会对你说：“丹麦是一个伟大的国家”。你应该自己去看看个究竟。

这里有着完备的保险福利，国家预算的一半就是由此支出的，也有足够的资金为学校，托儿所，再就业工程，工作研究所等支出。丹麦人很喜欢这种研讨会，在研究中心听三天关于管理不当的报告，也像滑雪旅行一样刺激。英国人通过广告、流行音乐和因特网，对丹麦所吸收的一切英文进行攻击，却没有一个研究院去防御抵抗。只有少数几个哥本哈根人勉

强能明白保留再日德兰半岛的方言。谚语“有福同享，有难同当”也是出自这里。外国人也会被这里流行的平等主义所吸引，下层

职业者对你平等相待，先生小姐甚至绅士太太都会被平等的对待。丹麦是一个废物再利用的很好的国家，大约有 55%的垃圾被制成新产品了。在其境内没有核电站。同时丹麦也是一个很优秀的规划者，火车准时出发，一切事务总体上运行正常。

丹麦工商部长说，丹麦是世界上最干净，最有组织的国家之一，她没有污染，没有犯罪，或贫困等问题，也是北半球社会风气最好的国家。但是，令人心神不安的是：建筑物上有秃头画（表示外国人滚出丹麦），排水沟里有了破碎的酒瓶，公园里有了酗酒跌倒的青少年。

尽管如此，这里秩序井然，你开车穿过丹麦的小镇，来到石墙的尽头，在对面，你会看到一片大麦地和一条清晰的城乡分界线。丹麦人很遵守交通规则，尽管在凌晨两点，路上没有一辆汽车，他们仍然在边栏处等待红灯。然而，他们并不认为跟在凌晨两点等红灯的德国和瑞典人一样。他们认为自己比瑞典人更花哨，能即兴表演，精神更自由。但事实上，丹麦人确实是很像德国人和瑞典人，秩序好是其一个特点。丹麦几乎没有自然资源，这也就限制了其生产能力，在欧洲，她将来只能成为经纪人，银行家或商品的分发者。你通过船只把商品运到哥本哈根，然后那些聪明，年轻说英语而又绝对诚实守信的人把你的货物转运到斯堪地纳维亚半岛，波罗的海，俄罗斯。机场海港，高速路，铁路都是超现代化的而且保持良好。

秩序井然并不是意味着丹麦人的生活比我们或你们少些混乱肮脏，或少些孤独，丹麦人也不会这么说。你能听说到很多家庭激烈的吵架，

酒精中毒的悲痛，明智的人自杀——再有秩序的社会也不能免除生活中的许多偶然情况。

丹麦人在成长过程中一直有权利和安全意识伴随，你能通过自己的

国籍得到特别的福利，对于自己所有的权利感觉良好。福利体系的章程每个人都很清楚，如果下岗了，你可以按程序再就业，社会秩序良好使一个国家在高失业率和社会动乱方面没有危机感。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

The troops _____ the city, killing and injuring hundreds.

- adverted
- bombarded
- sprinted
- interlocked

She knew that her efforts to _____ cheerfulness weren't convincing.

- ferment
- fend
- fester
- feint

When the river Nile overflows, it leaves _____ on the surrounding fields.

- sediment
- exodus
- blob
- primrose

_____ are gifts of money, clothes, food, etc. to poor people.

Hypnoses

Quid

Quinines

Alms

Two months later a _____ calling itself the “New Opposition” issued a circular to all members.

screenplay

retribution

contraception

faction

In ancient times, a _____ was forced to work on his lord's land, almost as a slave.

rector

serf

marksman

gal

He gave me an _____: either Mary has to leave, or me.

ulcer

ultimatum

underdog

underworld

The losing candidate spent a _____ night listening to the election returns.

- musty
- obsequious
- palpable
- tortuous

To _____ fact, figures, etc., is to write them in columns.

- allay
- tabulate
- foist
- trespass

In order to receive the degree she had to present a _____.

- potency
- perjury
- dissemination
- dissertation

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

She felt sad for a while, but fortunately, the feeling was transitory.

- momentary
- short-sighted

shiftless

transcendent

The outcry against the government's policies will subside only if a compromise is reached in the assembly.

die down

succeed

proceed

be dislodged

His arrogant manner has kept him from being very popular.

waxy

sleazy

surly

flimsy

Larry was so absorbed in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven.

engrossed

enlivened

obliged

excelled

He was extremely agitated by the illness of his daughter.

perturbed

composed

pacified
aroused

考题答案

Part I

B
D
A
D
D
B
B
D
B
D

Part II

A
A
C
A
A

Lesson 10

词汇语境

wane [weɪn] *v.* ①to grow gradually smaller or less after being full or complete 减少，衰微；（月）盈亏 ②to lose power, wealth, or influence 失去势力，财富或影响力 *n.* gradually decreasing 转弱，减少；没落

例句 The tide was near the turn and already the day was on the wane. 潮水即将退去，白昼已在衰减。

搭配 on the wane 转弱；减少；没落； wax and wane（月的）盈亏 [圆缺]； [喻] 盛衰

ruling ['ru:lɪŋ] *adj.* that rules; predominating; prevalent 统治的，支配的；流行的 *n.* decision made by sb. in authority, e.g. a judge 裁决，判决

搭配 the ruling spirit 首脑； the ruling party 执政党； the ruling principle 主导原则； a court ruling 法庭裁决

etiquette [eti'ket, 'etiket] *n.* formal rules of correct and polite behavior in society or among members of a profession 礼节，礼仪

The visiting prime minister, dispensing with etiquette, exchanged informal reminiscences with her neighbor at the table. 来访的总理不拘礼节

地与其邻座叙旧。

辨析 *etiquette* 指的是文明社会中所规定的行为方式；*decorum* 指与已有的举止或行为标准一致；*decency* 通常指社交或道德上的规矩或行为准则。

chivalry [ˈʃivəlri] *n.* ①the qualities expected of a knight 骑士风度 ②the institution of knighthood in the Middle Ages (中世纪) 骑士制度，骑士精神 ③(of man's) quality of being refined and courteous (to a woman) (男士对女性) 彬彬有礼，男士风度

搭配 *laws of chivalry* 骑士制度的条例；*the flower of chivalry* 骑士（制度）的典范

profess [prəˈfes] *v.* ①declare that one has (beliefs, likes, ignorance, interests, etc.) 公开承认；公言 ②affirm one's faith in, allegiance to. (a religion, Christ) 表白信仰 ③have as one's profession or business 以……为业；执业 ④claim; represent oneself 声称；自称

例句 I profess both to learn and to teach anatomy, not from books but from dissections. 我确信在学习和讲授解剖学时不能靠书本，而应靠解剖标本。

搭配 *profess chemistry* 教授化学；*profess ignorance* 假称不知；*profess medicine* 行医；*profess Catholicism* 宣称信仰天主教

debase [di'beis] v. to lower in quality, esp. in the opinion of others 使贬

值，降低……的身份，贬低

例句 We should not debase ourselves for money. 我们不能为金钱而卑躬屈膝。

搭配 debase the value of the dollar 使美元贬值； to debase the coinage 降低铸币的成色

辨析 debase 含有在质量或价值方面的降低的意思；如：debase the moral currency 降低普遍的道德规范。abase 主要指级别或威望的丧失。demean 暗含有社会地位上的下降

ceremonial [ˌseri'məʊnjəl] *n.* used in a ceremony or done as part of a ceremony 特殊的礼仪，礼仪

搭配 ceremonial usage 礼仪上的惯例； ceremonial dress ; maritime ceremonial 海上礼节； the ceremonials of religion 宗教礼仪

hostility [hɒs'tɪlɪti] *n.* a state of extreme unfriendliness; enmity 敌意，敌对状态

例句 We place greater reliance upon the control of human hostility, not so much by physical barriers, as by the conventions of law and social practice. 我们更依仗于控制人类敌意，不是通过有形屏障，而是更加依靠法律惯例和社会行为。

搭配 feelings of hostility 敌意； open [suspend] hostilities 开 [停] 战

hostility 通常指以积极的对立或攻击表现出的敌意； antagonism 指

人们之间的相互敌意或对立；**enmity** 多指强烈的、永久的憎恨或敌意。

mercenary ['mɜːsɪnəri] *adj.* interested only in making money, etc.; done from this motive 唯利是图的，图利的 *n.* soldier hired to fight in a foreign army 雇佣兵

例句 Mercenaries did much of the fighting. 许多仗都是由雇佣兵打的。

搭配 mercenary politicians 唯利是图的政客；a mercenary marriage 买卖式婚姻；mercenary motives 出于贪财的动机

clap [klæp] *vt. & vi.* ①strike or slap lightly with the open hand, usu. in a friendly way 轻拍 ②show approval, applaud, by striking the hands together 鼓掌；拍手 *n.* loud, explosive noise 轰隆声

例句 When I arrived at the meeting, the first speaker had finished speaking, and the audience were clapping. 我到会时，第一个演讲者已经演讲完毕，观众们正在鼓掌。

搭配 clap eyes on 看见；clap on 很快地戴上；clap sb. on the shoulder 轻拍某人的肩膀；a clap of thunder 雷声轰响

unify ['juːnɪfaɪ] *v.* ①to make all the same 使一致 ②to make (parts) into one (whole) 将（若干部分）合为（一体），统一

例句 We need to agree on a unified basic price. 我们需要商定一个统一的基本价格。

搭配 to unify the country 统一国家

enmity ['enmɪti] *n.* the state or feeling of being an enemy or enemies 仇恨，敌意

例句 The wartime enmity of the two nations subsided into mutual distrust when peace finally came. 当和平最终来临时，这两个民族间战时的敌意消退为彼此的不信任。

搭配 be at enmity with 与……不和； have an enmity against sb. 对某人存敌意； harbour an enmity against sb. 对某人存敌意

辨析 （参见本课的 hostility）

telling ['teliŋ] *adj.* have a noticeable effect; impressive 有效的，有力的；显著的

例句 History is the most telling witness. 历史是最有力的见证人。

搭配 a telling speech 有力的演讲； with telling effect 有显著效验

辨析 telling 意指惊人的有力量并产生突出效果的； convincing 着重指消除疑虑或克服抵制或反对的力量； sound 强调事物是反应免于逻辑缺陷或建立在站得住的推理上的； valid 暗示事物是建立在或产生于真理或事实上或具有法律效应。

ethnic ['eθnik] *adj.* of or related to a racial national, or tribal group 种族

的，部族的，少数民族的

搭配 ethnic restaurants 民族风味的饭馆；ethnic art 民族艺术；ethnic group 同种族同文化的民族

perish ['periʃ] ①to die, esp. in a terrible or sudden way; be completely destroyed 死亡，灭亡，毁灭 ②to decay or lose natural qualities 枯萎，腐烂，腐蚀

例句 Must then a Christ perish in torment in every age to save those who have no imagination? 基督必须每年为拯救那些缺乏想象力的人们而受一次死亡折磨吗？

搭配 be perished with cold 冻得要死

holocaust ['hɒləkɔ:st] *n.* large-scale destruction, esp. by fire; great loss of human life 大规模的毁坏，大批的人死亡

例句 Israel emerged from the Holocaust and is defined in relation to that catastrophe. 以色列是在大屠杀中诞生并与那次灾难有关。

辨析 holocaust 特指人类之间大规模的杀害或指火灾等造成的巨大和完全的毁坏。disaster 指一般暗示巨大的破坏、困难或丧失生命的天灾。cataclysm 通常指巨大的劫乱，从而带来根本性的改变。

sterilize ['sterilaiz] *v.* to make sterile 使不能生育，使不孕；消毒

例句 All surgical instruments must be sterilized before use. 所有的外科器械在使用之前都必须进行消毒。

confounded [kən'faundɪd] *adj.* confused; befuddled 糊涂的，困惑的，讨厌的（轻微的诅咒用语）

例句 A crowd of confounded bystanders stared at the appalling wreckage.
一群困惑的旁观者瞪视着可怕的残骸。

profile ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* a representation of an object or a structure seen from the side 剖面，侧面，外形，轮廓

例句 Kept a low profile until the controversy had abated. 保持低调直到争议减少。

搭配 draw in profile 画侧面像 [轮廓]；soil profile 土壤剖面图；a profile of the new prime minister 新首相传略

辨析 profile 指在某背景之下显现出的轮廓，尤指人的侧面像；contour 多指一个立体物的轮廓；form 指相对于一个物体本质而言的某物的外形和构造。

bureaucracy [bjʊə'rɔ:kɹəsi] *n.* a complicated official system which is annoying or confusing because it has a lot of rules, processes etc. 官僚，官僚作风，官僚机构

例句 Knew something about bureaucracy and those nameless, faceless forces that can crush the life's blood from the individual. 了解一些关于官僚

主义和那些无名的、无特征的，并能够将生命的原动力从个体中挤压出来的力量的情况。

搭配 reorganize the federal bureaucracy 整顿联邦官僚作风

holly ['hɒli] *n.* evergreen shrub with hard shiny sharp-pointed leaves and, in winter, red berries 冬青（树枝）

oracle ['ɔrəkl] *n.* ①(in ancient Greece) (answer given at) place where questions about the future were asked of the gods; priest (esp.) giving the answers（古希腊）神谕；诉求神谕的庙；传神谕的祭司（女祭司）
②person considered able to give reliable guidance 被认为能给予可靠指导的人

例句 All the tickets for the concert had been sold. Fortunately, I knew one of the actors, and by working the oracle we were able to see it. 音乐会票已全部售完。幸亏，我认识一个演员，通过关系才入了场。

neurosis [njuə'reʊsɪs] *n.* functional derangement caused by disorder of the nervous system or by something in the subconscious mind 神经机能症，精神病

搭配 obsessive-compulsive neurosis 强迫性神经病；vegetative neurosis 植物性神经官能症

alight [ə'laɪt] *v.* to climb down from a horse, descend from a vehicle to the ground（从马背、车上）下来，下车 *adj.* having light; lighted up 燃着的，亮着的

Susan's eyes were alight with excitement. 苏珊的眼里闪烁着兴奋的

光。

搭配 (be) alight with 给……而照亮；因……而发光； catch alight 着火，燃烧； set alight 使着火，使燃烧

allude [ə'ljʊ:d] *v.* refer indirectly to 间接提及，暗指

例句 Try not to allude to this matter in his presence because it annoys him to hear of it. 他在的时候千万别提及这件事，他听了要生气的。

搭配 allude to 提到，暗指……说的

allure [ə'ljʊə] *v.* to attract or tempt by something flattering or desirable 引诱，诱惑

例句 Promises of quick profits allure the unwary investor. 能很快赚取利润的承诺吸引了心存侥幸的投资者。

搭配 allure sb. from 诱使（某人）离开； allure (sb.) into [to] 把（某人）诱入，骗进

inmate ['inmeɪt] *n.* one of a number of people living together, esp. in a hospital, prison or some other institution（尤指监狱、医院等机构中）同住的人

搭配 be the inmate of 同住在； be the inmate of sb.'s heart 留在某人心中

recline [ri'kleɪn] v. place oneself, be in a position of rest; put (one's arms

etc.) in a resting position; lie back or down 处于休息位置，躲（避）于休息位置，躲卧；斜倚

例句 The tired girl reclined on the couch. 这个疲倦的女孩斜躺在长沙发上。

搭配 recline one's head on/upon 将头斜靠于……上

recoup [ri'ku:p] v. ①compensate (sb., oneself, for a loss, etc.); make up for. 赔偿，补偿（某人、自己之损失等）②regain 重获

例句 He recouped his extravagance at the racecourse by embezzling funds from his band. 他靠从乐队盗窃现款来弥补在赛马场上的挥霍。

搭配 recoup sb. (for) his loss (=recoup sb.'s loss) 赔偿某人损失

辨析 recoup 通常指收回新损失的事物的等价物；regain 指的是成功地将被夺走的事物收回；retrieve 强调努力地恢复或重新获得某事物。

recount [ri'kaunt] v. give an account of; tell 叙述，讲述

例句 He recounted all the happenings of the day. 他详细叙述那天发生的一切。

misconduct [mis'kɒndʌkt] n. improper behaviour, esp. of a sexual or professional kind 行为不端（尤指性行为或职业行为）v. to behave (oneself) improperly 举止不端

例句 She sued for divorce on the grounds of her husband's alleged misconduct with his secretary. 她上诉离婚，理由是她丈夫与他的秘书通奸。

搭配 misconduct oneself 行为不端； misconduct oneself with sb. 与某人通奸

induction [in'dʌkʃən] *n.* ①inducting or being inducted; initiation 正式就职，入会 ②inducing 用药物催生 ③method of logical reasoning which obtains or discovers general laws from particular facts or examples 归纳法

搭配 induction into the presidency 总统就任仪式； induction principle 归纳法原则； air induction 吸（进）气

cobble ['kɒbl] *n.* stone worn round and smooth by water and used for paving（铺路的）鹅卵石 *v.* ①to mend (shoes, etc.) 修补（鞋子等） ②to put together roughly or clumsily 粗制滥造

搭配 cobble a plan together at the last minute 最后时刻拼凑计划

pacify ['pæsɪfaɪ] *v.* calm and quieted; end violence in 使平静，抚慰；平定；绥靖

例句 The explanation was merely an invention framed to pacify his guests. 这种解释纯粹是为了安抚他的客人而编出的谎言。

pacify 强调使恢复平静或建立和平；**conciliate** 通常暗指通过说理和互相迁就争取过来；**mollify** 强调敌对情绪的抚慰；**placate** 表示通过

让步而使请求或要求得到满足或敌意得到调和。

pounce [paʊns] *v.* to jump suddenly in order to take hold of something firmly, esp. so as to kill and eat it 突袭 *n.* an attack made by pouncing 突袭

例句 The teacher pounced on the pupil's mistake. 教师抓住了学生的错误。

搭配 pounce on an opportunity 掌握机会； make a pounce up (on) 猛扑向； on the pounce 正要扑过去

convulse [kən'vʌls] *v.* ①to shake violently, to cause to shake violently with emotion (使) 震动，使震撼 ②(cause to) suffer violent, sudden movements of the muscles 使抽筋

搭配 convulse the nation 震撼整个国家； be convulsed 惊厥； (小儿) 惊风； convulse sb. with laughter 令人捧腹大笑

coerce [kəʊ'ə:s] *v.* use force to make sb. obedient, etc.; compel sb. 强制 (胁迫) 某人做某事

例句 The defendant claimed he had been coerced into making a confession. 被告声称他以前的供词是被迫做出的。

搭配 coerce sb. into (doing) 强迫某人 (做)

coerce 特指使用武力或粗暴手段来胁迫服从；**force** 最为普遍，通常指力量的使用，尤其体力上，或指不允许任何替代屈从的环境的进

行；**constrain** 指某人受体力或道德约束或被所处环境胁迫必须做某事。

protrude [prə'tru:d] *v.* (cause to) stick out or project 伸出，突出

例句 The policeman saw a gun protruding from the man's pocket. 警察看到一支枪从那男人的口袋里凸出来。

搭配 protrude one's tongue 吐舌头

pedestal ['pedistl] *n.* an architectural support or base, as for a column or statue 基架，底座，基础

例句 He desired not to be pedestalled, but to sink into the crowd. 他不愿高高在上，而愿意深入到民众当中去。

搭配 knock sb. off his pedestal 使某人不再受尊重，使某人威信扫地；
put sb. upon a pedestal 崇敬某人，把某人当做了不起的人物；把某人当做理想人物

buttock ['bʌtək] *n.* ①either side of that part of the body on which a person sits (半边) 屁股 ②the rump 臀部 *v.* wrestle 背摔

例句 He buttocked his opponent onto the mat. 他把对手背摔在垫子上。

molest [məu'lest] *v.* trouble or annoy (sb.) in a hostile way or in a way that causes injury 蓄意干扰，使烦恼，妨害



You are fortunate you did not sexually molest that poor girl or I'd put

you behind bars for life. 你幸好没有对那个穷苦女孩进行性骚扰，否则我要判你终生监禁。

mound [maund] *n. & vt.* a pile of earth, gravel, sand, rocks, or debris heaped for protection or concealment 土墩，护堤，垛，筑堤，堆起

例句 There's a mound of business letters on my desk for me to deal with.
(喻) 我的办公桌上放了一大堆的商务信函要我处理。

搭配 organic mound 有机物岩岗；frost mound 冻丘；pimple mound 小残丘

negligent ['neglidʒənt] *adj.* taking too little care, guilty of neglect 不注意的，疏忽的；随便的

例句 The report said the doctor had been negligent in not giving the woman a full examination. 报告称该医生粗心大意，没给这位妇女做全面身体检查。

搭配 be negligent in one's work 工作马虎；be negligent of one's duties 玩忽职守；to dress with negligent grace 穿着典雅

辨析 negligible 指某物或某人如此渺小、无足轻重，以致可以忽视；negligent 表示不注意的、粗心大意的或疏忽的。

strenuous ['strenjuəs] *adj.* ①taking great effort 费力的，艰辛的
②showing great activity 发奋的，努力

例句 She is a strenuous supporter of women's rights. 她是妇女权利的积极支持者。

搭配 make strenuous efforts 竭尽全力； a long strenuous march 艰苦的长途行军； strenuous examination 紧张的考试

辨析 strenuous 通常指某事需用全部力量才能完成的； arduous 着重指需用很大的精力才能完成的事。

adjourn [ə'dʒɔ:n] v. break off, e.g. proceedings of a meeting for a time 使休会，中止（开会、行动等）

例句 The meeting will be adjourned till next Wednesday. 会议暂停，下星期三继续举行。

affable [ˈæfəbl] adj. friendly, showing warmth and friendliness, pleasant 友善的，和蔼可亲的

例句 He is on affable terms with his neighbors. 他和邻居的关系很好。

辨析 affable 常形容一个容易接近、不易生气的人； amiable 暗指某人友好并和蔼可亲； good-natured 指性情宽厚，容易相处；有时也指性情温顺。

closure [ˈkləʊʒə] n. act of shutting 关闭，终止，结束

搭配 Today the government announced the closure of Bart's Hospital in

London. 今天政府宣布关闭伦敦的巴特医院。

homage [ˈhɒmɪdʒ] *n.* thing said or done to show great respect; tribute to a person or his qualities 尊敬，崇敬，敬意

例句 Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. 禁食是对食欲权威表示敬意的行为。

搭配 in silent homage 默哀； pay homage to 对.....表示敬仰

辨析 homage 指表达很高的评价和尊敬，常采用表达效忠的正式颂辞；honor 是常用词，它既适用于情感也适用于表达类似感情的方式；reverence 暗示深沉的敬意与奉献情感。

impel [imˈpel] *v.* force or urge sb. to do sth. 迫使或驱使做

例句 I hope there will be a finer incentive to impel men to action than the incentive of today. 我期待将来有比今天更高级的因素激励人类前进。

搭配 be impelled by necessity 迫不得已； feel impelled to speak 觉得不得不说

经典美文

Passage One

In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, waning prosperity and increasing social unrest led the ruling families to try to

preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community, on the other hand,

polite society soon absorbs the newly rich and in England there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching them the manners appropriate to their new way of life.

Every code of etiquette has contained three elements; basic moral duties; practical rules which promote efficiency; and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments to, say, women on their beauty or superiors on their generosity and importance.

In the first category are considerations for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of older people. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the young men bow as they pass the huts of the elders. In England, until about a century ago, young children did not sit in their parents presence without asking permission.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of the fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible; before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that after spitting, a person should rub the spit inconspicuously underfoot.

Extremely refined behavior, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been characteristic only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of men. After the fall of Rome, the first European society to regulate behavior in private life in accordance with a complicated code of etiquette was twelfth-century Provence, in France.

Province had become wealthy. The lords had returned to their castle from the crusades, and there the ideals of chivalry grew up, which emphasized the virtue and gentleness of women and demanded that a knight should profess a pure and dedicated love to a lady who would be his inspiration, and to whom he would dedicate his valiant deeds, though he would never come physically close to her. This was the introduction of the concept of romantic love, which was to influence literature for many hundreds of years and which still lives on in a debased form in simple popular songs and cheap novels today.

In renaissance Italy too, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely complex code of manners, but the rules of behavior of fashionable society had little influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed many of the rules, such as how to enter a banquet room, or how to use a sword or handkerchief for ceremonial purposes, were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spent most of his life outdoors or in his own poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly not a sword, to his name.

Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels from the highest to the lowest.

汉语语境

礼仪

16世纪的意大利和18世纪的法国，在经过苍白的繁荣和持续增长的社会动乱后，希望通过繁琐的礼仪拒中下层民众于门外，继续保持他们的繁荣。另一方面在繁荣的国家，上流社会将会吸收那些近来很有钱的暴发户。在英国从来不缺少礼仪方面的书籍，这些书教会了我们各种场合中的礼节，使他们与新的生活方式更加融洽地融合在一起。

每一部礼仪法典都包含3个因素：基本的道德职责，促进效率的实用性法则和施于人的恩惠，例如在礼节上的称赞；说女人漂亮，地位尊贵，慷慨豁达和他们的重要性。

在最初的法典范畴，主要考虑到对老年人的尊敬问题，在古埃及，年轻人总是站在老年人的面前显示年轻人的风采，在坦桑尼亚，年轻人经过老年人的小屋时，总爱拉弓以显示强壮。在英国，直到大约一个世纪以前，小孩子们没有得到父母的许可之前是不能坐在父母前面的。

实用性法则把这样的平常事例归档，对于人们是有帮助的。例如在聚会或者其他的社交集会上，做恰当的自我介绍，大家就可以相互理解。在出席西餐之前，礼仪要求就餐者的手指要尽可能的保持干净；在手帕没有用之前，礼仪要求用餐叉叉完食物之后，应该在桌子下面或不显眼的地方将其擦干净。

非常高雅的举止成为上流社会生活方式的一门艺术，显示着富有的闲暇的社会独有的特征。在这样的社会，妇女享有的社会权利和男士所享有的是一样的。罗马衰落之后，在法国12世纪的教会管区，最初的欧洲社会管制私人生活中的举止行为，使其与复杂的礼仪法典相一致。

教会管区开始变得富有。国王从圣战返回了城堡。完美理想的骑士团开始成长，壮大，他们强调妇女的贞洁，美德和行为优雅，要求每一

个骑士都应该坦白率直并且把爱献给一个给予他们鼓励的女士，当她陷入困境要挺身而出，他决不可能接近她，占有她的身体。这是对于浪漫爱情概念的介绍和解释。这个观念影响了文学界达数百年，并且仍旧在今天简单流行的歌曲里和低价小说以贬抑的形式生存着。

在 14~15 世纪文艺复兴时期的意大利，一个富有而闲暇的社会成就了一部非常错综复杂的礼节法典，但是上流社会中举止行为规范对于下等社会阶层的日常生活几乎没有产生什么影响。实际上很多这样的行为规则与劳动阶层的人们生活状况是不相符的。比如出于礼仪怎么样进入举办宴会的屋子，如何用剑或者手帕。劳动阶层的人们的大部分的时间都在外工作或者仅仅限于他们破旧的小屋里，他们根本不可能有西餐手帕，就更不可能有剑了。

所有这些好的礼节中最基本的东西仍旧没有改变。对于老年人和弱者，要尽量使他们避免伤害，给予他们周到的考虑和关怀，对于他人避免不必要的无礼行为等成了衡量整个社会和从最高社会阶层一直到最低社会阶层的各个阶层的水平线的一个特征。

经典美文

Passage Two

Hostility to Gypsies has existed almost from the time they first appeared in Europe in the 14th century. The origins of the Gypsies, with little written history, were shrouded in mystery. What is known now from clues in the various dialects of their language, Romany, is that they came from northern

India to the Middle East a thousand years ago, working as minstrels and mercenaries, metal-smiths and servants. Europeans misnamed them

Egyptians, soon shortened to Gypsies. A clan system, based mostly on their traditional crafts and geography, has made them a deeply fragmented and fractious people, only really unifying in the face of enmity from non-Gypsies, whom they call gadje. Today many Gypsy activists prefer to be called “Roma”, which comes from the Romany word for “man”. But on my travels among them most still referred to themselves as Gypsies.

In Europe their persecution by the gadje began quickly, with the church seeing heresy in their fortune-telling and the state seeing anti-social behavior in their nomadism. At various times they have been forbidden to wear their distinctive bright clothes, to speak their own language, to travel, to marry one another, or to ply their traditional crafts. In some countries they were reduced to slavery — it wasn't until the mid-1800s that Gypsy slaves were freed in Romania. In more recent times the Gypsies were caught up in Nazi ethnic hysteria, and perhaps half a million perished in the Holocaust. Their horses have been shot and the wheels removed from their wagons, their names have been changed, their women have been sterilized, and their children have been forcibly given for adoption to non-Gypsy families.

But the Gypsies have confounded predictions of their disappearance as a distinct ethnic group, and their numbers have burgeoned. Today there are an estimated 8 to 12 million Gypsies scattered across Europe, making them the continent's largest minority. The exact number is hard to pin down. Gypsies have regularly been undercounted, both by regimes anxious to downplay their profile and by Gypsies themselves, seeking to avoid bureaucracies. Attempting to remedy past inequities, activist groups may overcoat. Hundreds of thousands more have emigrated to the Americas and elsewhere.

With very few exceptions Gypsies have expressed no great desire for a country to call their own — unlike the Jews, to whom the Gypsy experience is often compared. “Romanestan”, said Ronald Lee, the Canadian Gypsy writer, “is where my two feet stand.”

汉语语境

吉普赛人

对吉普赛人的敌意从他们 14 世纪首次出现在欧洲时就一直存在着。吉普赛人的血统渊源没有多少书面记载，至今还是个谜。现在从他们各种不同的方言中知道，吉普赛人是一千年前从北印度到中东来的人，他们靠做吟游诗人，打短工，做金属匠和佣人为生。欧洲人错称他们是埃及人，不久又简称为吉普赛人。这是个很大程度上建立在他们的传统手艺和地理位置基础之上的氏族体系，这使得他们变成严重分裂和脾气暴躁的人群，只在碰到非吉普赛人——即他们称作 *gadje* 的人时才会团结一致。现在许多吉普赛活动家更喜欢被称作“Roma”，这是吉普赛语中男人的意思。但是通过我和他们的交往发现，大多数人仍喜欢被称作吉普赛人。

在欧洲，很快他们便遭到了非吉普赛人即 *gadje* 的迫害。教堂把他们视为异端，政府把他们的游牧生活视为反社会行为。在各个不同时期，他们都被禁止穿他们独有的鲜艳服装、说他们自己的语言、到处旅行、通婚和不让使用他们的传统手艺。在有些国家他们被降格为奴隶，直到 19 世纪中期吉普赛奴隶才被释放到罗马尼亚。更近些时候，吉普赛人遭到纳粹党人的种族迫害，可能有五十万人在大屠杀中丧生。他们

的马被射杀，车轮从车上卸下来，妇女被绝育，小孩被强制送往非吉普赛人的家收养。

但是作为一个独特的种族群体，吉普赛人糊涂地预见他们会消失，实际上他们的人数已经壮大起来。现在分散在欧洲各处有大约 800 万到 1200 万吉普赛人，这使他们成为欧洲大陆人数最多的少数民族。准确数字很难确定，吉普赛人数习惯会被少计，既是因为当局不想重视他们的存在，也是因为吉普赛人本身也在努力避免与政治扯上关系。为了努力补救过去的不公平，激进组织也会发挥作用。成千上万甚至更多的吉普赛人已经移民到了美洲和其它地方。很少有吉普赛人表现出极大的热情来把一个国家称为他们自己的国家——不像犹太人，他们的经历通常和吉普赛人来比较。加拿大籍吉普赛作家 Ronald Lee 说：“Romanestan 才是我立足的地方。”

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

A nuclear _____ would leave few survivors.

- hoof
- holly
- hood
- holocaust

Court life was governed by the most precise form of _____.

- oracle
- moratorium
- etiquette

neurosis

If you _____ to something, you mention it in a very indirect way.

alight

allude

allure

allot

The artistic _____ Smards devoted his life to the completion of a great masterpiece.

inmate

kinsman

hypocrite

zealot

The invalid was _____ lazily on the couch.

reclining

recoiling

recouping

recounting

Next month there will be the ceremony of _____ of the new chancellor.

misconduct

prescience

presidency

induction

The theatre had semicircular _____ of seats.

pouts

tiers

cobs

cobbles

By now John was _____ with indignation and we gathered round trying to pacify him.

pouncing

convulsing

harking

seething

Nails _____ from the board and had to be removed for safety.

procured

coerced

protruded

cohered

At the top of the steps was a _____ of Shakespeare on a pedestal.

butt

bunk

buttock

bust

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The Roman Empire rapidly waned in power in the 5th century.

- accelerated
- declined
- speeded
- rose

There was a sign on the gate which read: "Do not molest the dog."

- feed
- disturb
- frighten
- touch

The boy built a castle on a mound of sand.

- pile
- basket
- ditch
- load

The court judged him sane and responsible for his acts.

- sound-minded

guilty
fanatic
negligent

In the chocolate factory we work under very sanitary conditions.

strict
hygienic
favorable
strenuous

The chairman wanted to adjourn the meeting.

dissolve
finish
admit
adjoin

His employer appeared to be in such an affable mood that Tom decided to ask for a raise.

absurd
irresponsible
agreeable
uncertain

The foreign countries' attempt at a blockade of the port was unsuccessful.

expedition
landing

opening

closure

The young soldiers gathered to pay homage to the new heroes.

honor

obedience

love

gratitude

I feel impelled to express grave doubts about the projects.

obliged

reluctant

impulsive

assertive

考题答案

Part I

D

C

B

D

A

D

B

D

9. C

10. D

Part II

1. B

2. B

3. A

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. C

8. D

9. A

10. A

Lesson 11

词汇语境

enigma [i'nigmə] *n.* a mysterious person, thing, or event that is hard to understand 谜，神秘莫测的人或事物

例句 No one could explain how the ship had suddenly disappeared — it was all a bit of an enigma. 没人能说清楚那艘船怎么突然失踪，那真是个不解之谜。

ignominious [ignə'miniəs] *adj.* bringing or deserving strong (esp. public) disapproval; damaging to one's pride 可耻的，不光彩的，卑鄙的

例句 It was an ignominious end...as a desperate mutiny by a handful of soldiers blossomed into full-scale revolt. 当一小部份士兵铤而走险的骚乱发展成大规模的叛乱时，结局就不光彩了。

搭配 ignominious behaviour 不光彩的行为； an ignominious treaty 屈辱条约

antipathy [æn'tipəθi] a deep dislike 憎恶，憎恨

例句 Some people have an antipathy to cats. 有的人讨厌猫。

搭配 antipathy to/towards/against/for 反感，厌恶

辨析 antipathy 通常指根深蒂固的厌恶及强烈的反感；animosity 指一种常引发采取恶毒或惩罚行为的愤怒的恶意；enmity 常指诸如对敌人所怀有的憎恨；rancor 暗示可追溯到已过去的哀伤而引出复仇的渴望。

servile ['sə:vail] *adj.* behaving like a slave; allowing complete control by another 卑屈的，奴性的

例句 Parents have no right to demand servile obedience from their children. 父母无权要求子女对自己百依百顺。

搭配 servile labour 奴隶劳动；servile condition 被奴役的状态；servile flattery 奴颜婢膝的谄媚

extraneous [eks'treinjəs] *adj.* not belonging to or directly connected with the subject or matter being dealt with; coming from outside 非直接关联的，与正题无关的，外来的

例句 His account of the fire accident includes a lot of extraneous details. 他对失火事件的描述含有大量离题的细节。

搭配 extraneous element 第三元素，外来元素；extraneous force 外力；extraneous locus 额外轨迹

extraneous 强调与某事物无本质联系或无关的；**extrinsic** 暗指某物外面的或来自于某物外面而无关的；**foreign** 着重暗示与所谈的事物明显不同的和相互矛盾的。

sojourn ['sɔdʒə(:)n, 'səʊdʒə:n] *v.* to reside temporarily 逗留 *n.* 旅居，逗留

例句 His sojourn in France had provided him with a number of stories. 他在法国的旅居生活给他提供了一些故事的素材。

辨析 sojourn 强调在一处暂住或暂时停留；tarry 和 linger 都暗指延误地离开，但 linger 有更强的不愿离开的意味；stay 暗示所指的人常是客人或访问者，但意义最不具体；remain 经常暗示别人走后继续或留住。

penury ['penjuri, -juəri] *n.* extreme want or poverty; destitution 贫困，贫穷

搭配 penury of thought 思想贫乏；penury of table 食物缺乏

epitome [i'pitəmi] *n.* ①a thing or person that shows, to a very great degree, a quality 缩影，梗概 ②a short statement of the main points; abstract, summary, abridgment 典型，摘要

例句 The bank manager epitomizes all the good qualities of his family. 这位银行经理的身上集中体现了他家族的一切优秀品质。

inherent [in'hiərənt] *adj.* a quality that is inherent in something is a natural part of it and cannot be separated from it 固有的，内在的，与生俱来的

例句 Some people question whether it is always possible to be clear; after all, certain ideas are inherently complicated and inescapably difficult. 一些人

询问是否总可能做到清楚；毕竟某些思想天生复杂，和不可避免的棘

手。

搭配 inherent contradictions 内在矛盾； inherent grain size 本质晶粒度；
inherent laws 内在规律； inherent regulations 自动调节

confer [kən'fə:] v. ①to discuss something together 商讨 ②to give as a gift, honor, etc. to someone 授予，颁赠（学位、头衔等）

例句 The engineers and technicians are still conferring on the unexpected accident. 工程师和技术员们还在讨论此次意外事故。

搭配 confer sth. on/upon 授予； confer with sb. on/about sth. 商议，讨论

辨析 confer 常指经批准授予学位、勋章等； present 指正式地把某物给某人，即赠给； grant 多指上级对下级的赐予或答应给什么。

autonomy [ɔ:'tɒnəmi] n. freedom that a place or an organization has to govern or control itself 自治

例句 They are the only major US native group without some degree of autonomy. 他们是美国主要土著居民惟一没有一定自治权的。

搭配 financial autonomy 财政独立； intellectual autonomy 学术独立；
regional autonomy for nationalities 民族区域自治； tariff autonomy 关税自主

feasible ['fi:zəbl] *adj.* capable of being accomplished or brought about;
possible 可行的，切实可行的

例句 His story sounds feasible. 他讲的似乎有理。

搭配 a feasible plan 可行的计划；feasible new sources of energy 可用的新能源；a feasible explanation 讲得通的解释

degrading [di'greidiŋ] *adj.* tending or intended to degrade 丧失体面的，可耻的，不名誉的

例句 There is nothing so degrading as the constant anxiety about one's means of livelihood. 没有什么比总是忧虑自己如何谋生更丢脸的事了。

meager ['mi:gə(r)] *adj.* ①small in quantity and poor in quality 贫乏的，量少质劣的 ②thin; lacking in flesh 瘦的，皮包骨的

例句 But the life that was in me demanded more than a meager existence of scraping and scrimping. 但是生活向我索取的远远不止一点点，我周围的一切仍旧是痛苦和不幸。

搭配 a meager meal 粗茶淡饭；meager pay 薪水微薄；meager fare 费用不足

increment ['inkrɪmənt] *n.* an increase in money or value 增额，增值，利润

例句 A force swelled by increments from allied armies. 从盟军那里得到增援而壮大起来的部队。

increment of value duties 增值税； increment of a function 函数之增

量

steroid ['stiərɔɪd] *n.* a type of substance in the body related to fats, each of which had a certain effect 类固醇

搭配 adrenal steroid 肾上腺甾类化合物，肾上腺类固醇；anabolic steroid 促蛋白合成甾类（类固醇）；phenolic steroid 酚类甾族化合物

predicament [pri'dikəmənt] *n.* difficult or unpleasant situation from which escape seems difficult 苦境，困境，穷境；险境

例句 Werner finds himself suddenly in a most awkward predicament. 华纳突然发现自己处于一种最为尴尬的境地。

搭配 be in an awkward predicament 处于困境中

spleen [spli:n] *n.* ①a small organ near the upper end of the stomach that controls the quality of the blood supply and produces certain blood cells 脾脏
②violent anger, esp. expressed suddenly 发脾气

搭配 vent one's spleen 排泄怒气；bear (have, take) a spleen against 恨，怨恨；filled with spleen 充满怨气（怒气）

churlish ['tʃɜ:liʃ] *adj.* bad-tempered and rude 脾气坏的，粗暴的

例句 That man was as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear. 这个人勇猛

如狮，粗暴如熊。

reprisal [ri'praizəl] *n.* ①paying back injury with injury 以牙还牙，报复
②(pl.) acts of retaliation, esp. of one country on another during a war (复)
报复行为（尤指在战时一国对他国所做者）

例句 I am confident that we are ready for any reprisals the rivals may undertake. 我自信我们已作好了准备对付对手可能采取的任何报复行动。

搭配 letters of reprisal 报复性拘捕证； take reprisal(s) 报复，采取报复手段

dissolving [di'zɒlvɪŋ] *adj.* of causing to pass into solution 毁灭性的，消溶的

例句 Morality has finally been dissolved in pity. 道德的概念最后模糊成同情。

dilemma [di'lemə,dai-] *n.* a situation in which one has to make a difficult choice between two courses of action 进退两难的局面，困难的选择

例句 The ideas of how to help their company get out of dilemma occupied the proscenium of his mind. 他首先想到的是怎样帮助他们的公司走出困境。

搭配 be in a dilemma 左右为难； be on the horns of a dilemma 左右为难； place sb. in a dilemma 使某人处于进退两难的境地

辨析 dilemma 指处于进退两难的境地，两者均所不欲，但必须选择其

一；plight 指不愉快、不良的甚至绝望的状况

problematic [pɒblə'mætɪk] *adj.* (esp. of a result) doubtful; that cannot be seen or foretold (尤指结果) 有疑问的；不能预知的

例句 The future of the talks on the technical cooperation between the two companies is problematic. 两家公司间有关技术合作谈判的前景尚有疑问。

搭配 a problematic future 茫然未知的未来

lethal ['li:θəl] *adj.* ①causing or able to cause death 致死的，致命的

②damaging; harmful 损害性的，有害的

搭配 accusations lethal to sth. 对某事物有害；a lethal dose 致死（药）量

inflated [ɪn'fleɪtɪd] *adj.* filled or expanded by or as if by gas or air 膨胀的，夸张的，通货膨胀的

搭配 an inflated estimate 夸大的估计；an inflated ego 得意自满；an inflated economy 膨胀过热的经济；inflated wages 过高的工资

salutary ['sæljʊtəri] *adj.* favourable; causing improvement or a good effect, as to health 有益的，有益于健康的

例句 It was a salutary experience for him to be forced to work hard. 对他来

说，被迫努力工作是一种有益的经历。

搭配 salutary exercises 有益健康的运动； salutary advice 有益的建议； a salutary climate 有益健康的气候

tensile ['tensail] *adj.* ①of tension 拉力的，张力的 ②that can be stretched 能伸长的，能拉长的

搭配 tensile failure 拉断； tensile force 拉力，张力； tensile strain 拉伸应变

makeshift ['meikʃɪft] *n.* something made or used in the case of a sudden or urgent need, because there is nothing better 将就，凑合，权宜之计 *adj.* 权宜之计的，凑合的

例句 Lacked a cane but used a stick as a makeshift. 没有拐杖，就用一根棍子作临时代用品。

搭配 use sth. as a makeshift 以某物作临时替用品； 将就着用某物

tantrum ['tæntɾəm] *n.* outburst of bad temper, esp. in a child 发脾气（尤指小孩）

搭配 have/throw a tantrum 发脾气； be in/get in (to) a tantrum 在发脾气

respite ['respait] *n.* ①time of relief or rest (from toil, suffering, anything un-pleasant) 暂止； 休息（与 from 连用，后接辛苦、痛苦、任何不愉快之

事物) ②postponement or delay permitted in the suffering of a penalty or the discharge of an obligation; reprieve (刑罚或义务之) 展延; 暂缓; 暂

缓行刑 *n.* gives a respite to 给予展延；缓期处决

例句 The drug brought a brief respite from the pain. 药物暂时缓解了疼痛。

搭配 grand a respite to a condemned man 对判刑的人宣布缓刑；brief respite from one's work 工作后的稍事休息；respite a sentence 缓期执行

avid ['ævid] *adj.* very desirous, eager 渴望的，热切的

例句 They listened avidly as witness to the murder told what they had seen. 当凶杀案的目击者们讲述自己所看到的情况时，他们都急切地听着。

搭配 avid for 渴望，贪求；have an avid ambition to 野心勃勃地期望

awesome ['ɔ:səm] *adj.* causing fear 可怕的，令人敬畏的

例句 Stand in awesome silence before the ancient ruins. 充满敬畏地默立在古代遗迹前。

搭配 an awesome thunderstorm 令人恐惧的暴风雨

juvenile ['dʒu:vinail] *adj.* ①of or for young people, no longer babies but not yet fully grown (适合于) 少年的 ②childish and foolish 幼稚的，年少无知的

■

The problem of juvenile delinquency presented itself for the attention from the whole society. 少年犯罪问题引起了全社会的关注。

搭配 juvenile books 少年读物；juvenile fashions 青少年的时装；juvenile behavior 幼稚的行为；juvenile literature 儿童文学

辨析 juvenile 表示不成熟，常常是孩子气；young 最普通的表年轻的用词；youthful 暗示着与青春有关的特性（热情、朝气等）；adolescent 特指具有处于儿童和成熟期之间的那些人的特征。

quarantine ['kwɔrənti:n] *n.* (period of) separation from others until it is known that there is no danger of spreading disease 隔离；检疫；检疫期 *v.* put in quarantine 使受隔离

例句 James was quarantined for three weeks when he had scarlet fever. 詹姆士患猩红热后被隔离了三周。

搭配 export/import quarantine 出口/进口检疫；internal quarantine 国内检疫；international quarantine 国内检疫

muddle ['mʌdl] *n.* state of untidiness or confusion 混乱，不整齐 *v.* ①put sth. into disorder; mix sth. up 使混乱 ②confuse sb. mentally 使糊涂

例句 She was in a muddle; she couldn't even remember what day it was. 她糊里糊涂，甚至记不起哪一天。

搭配 get into a muddle 陷入困境，把事情搞糟；in a muddle 杂乱无章，一塌糊涂；make a muddle of 弄得一团糟

indent [in'dent] v. ①start (a line of print or writing) further in from the margin than the other lines (排印或书写时) 在一行的开头地方留空档

②make an official order for goods or stores 正式订费 ③make a mark or set of marks (as if) by cutting into the edge or surface of (sth.)使成锯齿状

例句 You must indent the first line of a new paragraph. 新起段落的首行你必须缩格书写。

搭配 indent (on sb.) for sth. 向某人订某物； an indent for goods 订货单

tenet ['ti:net, 'tenit] *n.* principle; belief; doctrine 原则，信条；教义

搭配 basic tenets 基本原则； the tenets of the physical sciences 物理学的原则

辨析 tenet 尤指一个人或一个组织所坚信的信念、理念或原则； principle 通常指基本的真理、法则或论断； doctrine 常指由宗教、政治或哲学团体提出来要人接受或信仰的原理或教理。

transcribe [træns'kraib] *v.* ①copy sth. in writing 抄写，誊写 ②represent (a sound) by means of a phonetic symbol 用音标标注语音 ③rewrite (music) so that it can be played on a different instrument, sung by a different voice, etc. 改编（乐曲） ④copy recorded sound using a different recording medium 复制，转录

例句 Piano music which they transcribe for orchestra. 他们为管弦乐队演奏改编的钢琴乐曲。

extol [iks'tɔl] *v.* praise (sb./sth.) highly 颂扬，赞美

例句 Songs of extolling the motherland are ringing far and near. 颂扬祖国的歌声响彻四方。

搭配 extol sb. as hero 把某人当作英雄来歌颂

辨析 extol 强调高度赞扬、赞扬和赞颂的意思；laud 意指尊敬、崇高的或常为过度的赞美；commend 表示如上级所给予的温和而有节制的赞扬。

electrode [i'lektroʊd] *n.* either of the two points at which the current enters and leaves a battery, or other electrical apparatus 电极

记忆 同根词 electric *adj.* 电的，导电的；electrical *adj.* 与电有关的；electrician *n.* 电气专家

mayhem ['meihem] ①violent disorder or confusion; havoc 大混乱，大灾害 ②crime of maiming a person 伤人肢体罪

搭配 children committing mayhem in the flower beds 在花坛里肆虐的孩子们

tab [tæb] *n.* a bill or check, such as one for a meal in a restaurant, a ablator on a typewriter 制表，标号，TAB 键，标签，制表符，小报，帐单，短小突出部

例句 Let's keep tabs on expenditures. 让我们密切注意开支情况。

keep tabs on 盯紧；监视

dreg [dreg] *n.* bitter bits of matter in a liquid that sink to the bottom and are thrown away 渣滓，残渣，糟粕

例句 After pouring the tea, she rinsed the dregs out of the tea pot. 倒完茶后，她涮清了茶壶里的残渣。

搭配 lard dregs 猪油渣； oil dregs 油料沉淀； the dregs of society 社会渣滓； drain/drink to the dregs 喝干； 享尽（快乐等）， 受尽（痛苦等）

shambles [ˈʃæmblz] *n.* a scene or condition of complete disorder or ruin 肉店（市）， 屠宰场， 混乱的地方， 废墟

例句 The economy was in a shambles at present. 目前经济处于混乱状态。

搭配 in (a) complete shambles 一片混乱； 大混乱， 毁坏景象

navel [ˈneivəl] *n.* the small sunken place in the middle of a person's stomach, left when the umbilical cord was cut at birth [解] 脐， 肚脐； 中央， 中心点

搭配 navel orange 脐橙（一端有脐状凹陷的无核大橙子）； the navel string 脐带

frill [fril] *n.* ①ornamental border on a garment or curtain, gathered or pleated at one edge 饰边， 褶边， 皱边 ②additional item that is not essential

for something but makes it more decorative 不必要的装饰，（华而不实

的) 附加物

例句 There are no frills about him. 他不摆架子。

搭配 put on frills [口] 装腔作势，摆架子，大言不惭，大事宣扬；take the frills out of sb. 打下某人的架子，杀某人的威风

bountiful ['bauntiful] *adj.* generous 慷慨的，大方的

例句 They are always ready to provide bountifully assistance. 他们总是乐意提供慷慨的帮助。

搭配 a bountiful giver 慷慨解囊的人；a bountiful harvest 丰收

acclaim [ə'kleim] *v.* welcome with shouts of approval 欢呼喝彩 *n.*

applause, approvals 欢呼彩，称赞

例句 Mary clearly enjoyed every minute of the acclaim she received. 很显然玛丽陶醉于她所受到的欢呼声中。

记忆 acclaim 指公开且热情地欢呼喝彩或称赞；laud 意指尊敬或崇高的或常为过度的赞美；eulogize 指口头或书面地赞扬或颂扬。

bog [bɒg] *n.* (area of) soft, wet, spongy ground 沼泽，泥塘，沼泽地区 *v.* cause to be stuck fast, unable to make progress (使) 陷入泥沼

例句 The talks with the labourers got bogged down on the question of the

pay rise. (喻) 关于增加工资的问题同工人们进行的谈判陷入了僵局。

搭配 bog down 使陷于泥沼，使陷入困境； bog off 滚开，走开

celestial [si'lestjəl, si'lestʃəl] *adj.* of, relating to, or guided by the visible heaven 天上的，天空的，天国的

例句 The sun, the stars, and the moon are celestial bodies. 太阳、星星、月亮都是天体。

搭配 celestial beings 天国的神仙； celestial happiness 无比的幸福

entail [in'teɪl] *v.* to make (an event or action) necessary 使成为必要，需要

例句 Producing a series TV play entails a lot of work. 拍摄一部电视连续剧需要做大量的工作。

搭配 entail ... on sb. 使某人负担.....

muzzle ['mʌzl] *n.* ①nose and mouth of an animal 动物的口鼻部分
②guard of straps or wires placed over this part of an animal's head to prevent it biting, etc. 动物的口套 *v.* put a muzzle on 给.....戴口罩

搭配 a muzzle cover 枪口罩； muzzle velocity (枪弹的) 初速； 速度；
muzzle a dog 给狗戴上口套

girdle ['gɜːdl] *n.* ①an undergarment for women meant to hold the flesh firm; sort of light corset 紧身褙； 束腹 ②a cord tied round the waist to hold

loose clothes in 腰带

搭配 cast/put a girdle round 绕.....一周；围绕； under sb.'s girdle 在某人控制之下； within the girdle of 被.....环绕着

经典美文

Passage One

Henry Thoreau attempted to confront the problem and solve the enigma of how one might earn a living and yet not become an ignominious slave to the task. He viewed the industrial revolution with antipathy. Man in a servile role to extraneous possessions was a main target of his writings. He believed that one could attain genuine wealth not by accumulating objects or money, but through enjoyment and perusal of nature. By his own volition he gave up friends and comforts for a two-year sojourn by himself at Walden Pond. What others might judge as penury, was seen by Thoreau as the epitome of wealth.

汉语语境

财富新说

亨利·梭罗面临一个难题，并且试图去解决它，那就是一个人怎么去赚钱而不变成工作的奴隶。他对工业革命持厌恶的观点。梭罗书中的主要对象是对于非重要的物质财产扮演奴隶角色的人。他相信一个人不需要积累物质产品或者是钱就可以得到极好的健康，而是通过享受和体验自然。梭罗靠自己的毅力，放弃了朋友并独自在沃尔登塘享受了两年的寄居生活。其他人认为的贫困在梭罗看来正是真正的财富。

经典美文

Passage Two

Medical consumerism - like all sorts of consumerism, only more menacingly - is designed to be unsatisfying. The prolongation of life and the search for perfect health (beauty, youth, happiness) are inherently self-defeating. The law of diminishing returns necessarily applies.

You can make higher percentages of people survive into their eighties and nineties. But, as any geriatric ward shows, that is not the same as to confer enduring mobility, awareness and autonomy. Extending life grows medically feasible, but it is often a life deprived of everything, and one exposed to degrading neglect as resources grow over-stretched and politics turn mean.

What an ignominious destiny for medicine if its future turned into one of bestowing meagre increments of unenjoyed life! It would mirror the fate of athletics, in which disproportionate energies and resources - not least medical ones, like illegal steroids - are now invested to shave records by milliseconds. And, it goes without saying; the logical extension of longevism - the “abolition of death” - would not be a solution but only an exacerbation. To air these predicaments is not anti-medical spleen - a churlish reprisal against medicine for its victories - but simply to face the growing reality of medical power not exactly without responsibility but with dissolving goals.

Hence medicine's finest hour becomes the dawn of its dilemmas. For centuries, medicine was impotent and hence unproblematic. From the Greeks

to the Great War, its job was simple: to struggle with lethal diseases and gross disabilities, to ensure live births, and to manage pain. It performed these uncontroversial tasks by and large with meagre success. Today, with mission accomplished, medicine's triumphs are dissolving in disorientation. Medicine has led to vastly inflated expectations, which the public has eagerly swallowed. Yet as these expectations grow unlimited, they become unfulfillable. The task facing medicine in the twenty-first century will be to redefine its limits even as it extends its capacities.

汉语语境

药品与生命

医疗消费——像其它任何种类的消费一样，只是更加迫不得已——其实并不令人满意。寿命的延长和对完美健康的追求（美丽，青春，快乐）本身就是自毁性的。生命会不断萎缩，这条法则始终适用。

你可以认为有更高比例的人会活到八九十岁。但是正如任何老人院里看到的那样，那并不代表同样会拥有持久的活力，清醒和自理。延长寿命在医学上越来越可行，但这通常是被剥夺了一切的生命，而且是由于资源越来越分散，制度变得吝啬，这些人会更加不受重视。

如果药品的未来使本来就不健康的生命变得更加贫瘠，那会是多么悲惨的命运啊！那会折射出运动的命运，即不成比例的能量和资源——不仅是在医药量上，像违法的类固醇——现在都被使用来通过毫秒刷新纪录。但毋庸置疑，逻辑上的延长寿命，即“废除死亡”不会是一种解决办法，而

只会恶化形势。说出这些劣势并不是要反医学，并不是对医学胜利的无情批判，而只是面对日益明显的医学现实，即不是那么有责任

感，而是带有毁灭性的目的。

因此医学的黄金时期成为它两难状况的起点。几个世纪以来，医学都是孱弱无力而无法解决问题。从古希腊到现代战争，医学的任务都很简单：与致命的疾病和大众的残疾做斗争，保证人口出生和减轻痛苦。但它处理这些理所当然的任务却总是收效甚微。而今，随着任务的完成，医学的成功却溶解于迷失方向中。医学已经导致了广泛膨胀的期望，人民大众已经热切地盼望它。然而随着这些期望变得无限制，它们也会变得无法实现。21世纪医学面临的问题是，在它扩展自己的能力 的同时重新确定它的极限。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

The mine exploded, sending _____ fragments flying in all directions.

salutary

tensile

wan

lethal

She is hoping to get a loan from her bank to help her out of her financial _____.

makeshift

predicament

tantrum

respite

If you are _____ to something, you feel strongly that you are not willing to do it or that you don't like it.

averse

avid

awesome

azure

The social workers tried to _____ the juvenile delinquents.

quarantine

muddle

rehabilitate

indent

_____ is a science in which control system in electronic and mechanical devices are studied and compared to biological systems.

Satans

Tenets

Cybernetics

Witchcraft

She made shorthand notes which she later _____.

inscribes

describes

prescribes

transcribes

The rider _____ his horse to make it go faster.

lashes

extols

fulminates

hisses

An _____ is a bed covering, placed on top of sheets and blankets, that is filled with small soft feathers or warm material.

alkali

eiderdown

alga

electrode

_____ show ships and boats where they can go, and warn them of danger.

Buoys

Reefs

Mayhem

Nebulas

He hammered a _____ into the wall and hung a small picture from it.

tab

tally

tachyon

tack

The conference was held under the _____ of the United Nations.

dregs

vibes

shambles

auspices

A lady wears a _____ over her shoulders to keep her warm.

shawl

navel

frill

lace

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The meal he served was rather meager.

scanty

dull

dingy

lifeless

She distributed gifts in a bountiful and gracious manner.

modest

stingy
generous
sparing

He received world-wide acclaim for landing on the moon.

success
award
praise
complaint

Walking is difficult in the bog.

rough, stony land
marsh land
thick-timbered land
waste land

A celestial map shows the positions of the planets.

An astronomical
An automobile road
An up-to-the-minute
A world

The new job entails selling and setting up sales conference.

excludes
relates to
studies

involves

The horse has a muzzle over its mouth.

bone

mark

girdle

harness

考题答案

Part I

D

B

A

C

C

D

A

8.B

A

D

D

A

Part II

1. A

C
C
B
A
D
D

Lesson 12

词汇语境

provocative [prə'vɒkətɪv] *adj.* behaviour, remarks etc. are intended to make people angry or upset, or to cause a lot of discussion 煽动的

搭配 a provocative speech 煽动性的演说； be provocative of mirth 引人发笑

highlight ['hailaɪt] *n.* the most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something 加亮区，最显著（重要）部分 *vt.* to make a problem or subject easy to notice so that people pay attention to it 加亮，使显著

例句 The highlights of the match will be shown on TV tonight. 比赛最精彩的场面将在今晚的电视节目中播放。

reverie ['revəri] *n.* ①condition of being in dreamy, pleasant thoughts 沉湎于梦幻或快乐的思想的情况，幻想 ②piece of dreamy music 幻想曲

例句 How in her grievous reveries had she gnashed her teeth, and torn her hair, when she saw his start of rapturous delight as he opened the door of the lady! 当她看到他打开少女呆的那扇门后欣喜若狂的惊喜时，悲伤的幻

想令她咬牙切齿，拽扯自己的头发！

搭配 be lost in (a) reverie 想得出神，正在做白日梦

intricate ['intrikit] *adj.* containing many small parts or details that all work or fit together 复杂的，错综的，难以理解的

搭配 an intricate instrument 复杂的仪器；an intricate plot 情节复杂，错综复杂的情节；an intricate design 难懂的设计

辨析 intricate 着重于各部分交织在一起很难区分或分析；complicated 强调各部分之间的细微关系；complex 暗指许多关联部分的组合。

withstand [wið'stænd] *v.* ①to oppose without yielding 抵抗，抵挡 ②to continue in good condition in spite of 禁得起，耐得住

例句 They have to make the walls strong enough to withstand the high winds. 他们必须把墙筑得非常牢固以经受住大风。

搭配 withstand the storm 顶得住暴风雨；withstand severe tests 经得起严峻的考验；withstand earthquake 耐震；withstand fire 耐火

mores ['mɔ:ri:z] *n.* customs or conventions considered typical of or essential to a group or community (某群体或社会的) 传统习俗

bearing ['bɛəriŋ] *n.* ①the manner in which one-behaves 举止，风度 ②the part of a machine that supports and guides a moving part 轴承 ③direction or relative position 方向，方向感

例句 What they have done has no bearing on the promotion of sales. 他们所干的事情与这次促销活动毫无联系。

搭配 past all bearing 难以容忍，忍无可忍；bring sb. to his bearings 使安分，使清醒；使恢复理智；使明白自己所处的地位；find one's bearings 判明方位，认清自己所处的地位

辨析 bearing 含义最广，适用于身体形态和一般行为；manner 指一个人富有个性的行为和举止；demeanor 指向其他人表明其个性和态度的行为。

polemic [pɒ'lemik] *n.* dispute; argument; (pl.) art or practice of carrying on arguments 争论，辩论；（复）辩论法 *adj.* of polemics 引起争论的；好辩论的；辩论法的

例句 Williams wrote a splendid polemic in my favour. 威廉姆斯为我写了一篇出色的辩护文章。

literacy ['lɪtərəsi] *n.* ability to read or write 识字，读写能力

搭配 a literacy campaign 扫盲运动；a literacy class 扫盲班；visual literacy 视觉认识能力，直观力

辨析 literacy 指读写能力、识字，尤指会读写的状态或性质。knowledge 指知识、学问，即被理解、发现、知道的事物的总和或范围。

impede [im'pi:d] v. hinder or obstruct the progress or movement of

(sb./sth.) 妨碍，阻碍

例句 The development of economy was seriously impeded by the war. 经济的发展受到战争的严重阻碍。

辨析 impede 指行动或行为因某物的束缚或损害而受阻。obstruct 通常指由于设置障碍物而妨碍通行。

impoverished [im'pɒvəriʃt] *adj.* reduced to poverty; poverty-stricken 穷困的，无力的，用尽了的

搭配 an impoverished writer 穷困潦倒的作家；impoverish natural resources 耗尽自然资源；a region impoverished by drought 因干旱而贫瘠的地区

辨析 destitute 指的是没有任何维持生计的手段的；poverty-stricken 强调受贫穷折磨的或不幸地贫穷的；impoverished 常形容一个人或地区已陷于贫穷境地

extinct [iks'tɪŋkt] *adj.* no longer burning, active; dead, no longer in existence, having died out 熄灭的，绝灭的（生物等），绝种的（习惯、制度等），废除的

例句 Some of the species of birds are extinct. 有几种鸟类已经灭绝了。

搭配 an extinct title 一个失效的头衔；an extinct species 已灭绝的物种；an extinct volcano 死火山

empirical [em'pirikəl] *adj.* relying on or derived from observation or experiment 完全根据经验的，经验主义的，[化]实验式

搭配 empirical results that supported the hypothesis 证明假设成立的经验性结论；empirical laws 约定俗成的法律；empirical formula 【化】实验式

mean [mi:n, min] *adj.* selfish in a petty way; unkind, common or poor in appearance; shabby 低劣的，卑鄙的，普通的，吝啬的，简陋的，平均的，惭愧的，不舒服的

例句 The rowhouses had been darkened by the rain and looked meaner and grimmer than ever. (Anne Tyler) 一排排房屋被雨水浇湿，看上去比以前更加破旧阴暗了。（安妮·泰勒）

搭配 mean much (a great deal) to sb. 对某人很重要；对某人很可贵；mean sb. for 准备让某人干某工作；mean well by (towards, to) sb. 对某人怀好意；mean what one says 说的真心话，是认真说的

adverse ['ædvə:s] *adj.* being in an opposite direction, unfavorable 相反的，不利的，敌对的

例句 Adverse circumstances compelled him to close his business. 生意不景气，迫使他不得不停业。



an adverse decision 相反的决定； adverse criticism 敌对的批评；
adverse circumstances 不利情况； adverse currents 逆流

offset [ˈɔːfset] *vt.* make up for; balance 抵销，补偿

例句 The related drop in revenues is to be offset by changes of the rules governing tax breaks. 减税制度的变化导致了收入的降低。

搭配 offset debits against credits 进行借方贷方冲帐结算； offset the loss 弥补损失

redundant [riˈdʌndənt] *adj.* superfluous; not needed 过多的，多余的，不需要的

例句 Skills which have been made redundant by technology advance. 由于工业技术的进步而无用武之地的熟练技术。

辨析 redundant 适用于指口头和书面语，尤其指说话时那种不必要的重复或哆哆嗦嗦的语言。superfluous 指任何多余的，不必要的东西。

innate [ˈineɪt] *adj.* (of a quality, feeling, etc.) in one's nature; possessed from birth (品质、感情) 天生的，先天的，与生俱来的

例句 Correct ideas are not innate in the mind but come from social practice. 正确的思想不是头脑中固有的，而是来源于社会实践。

搭配 innate honesty 天生的诚实； an innate defect 固有的缺点

innate 含有对性格、特性和体质的形成非常重要的意思。**inborn** 表示与生俱来的事物方面语气最强，如：**inborn intelligence** 天生的智慧。**congenital** 主要用来修饰特征，尤指在胎儿成长过程中形成的缺

陷。

wean [wi:n] *v.* to accustom (a young child, baby, or animal) to food, instead of mother's milk 使（小孩）断奶

例句 He was sent away to school to wean him from bad companions. 送他上学，以使他与狐朋狗友斯绝来往。

搭配 wean from 逐渐使（人）放弃，戒掉

formative ['fɔ:mətiv] *adj.* having an important and lasting influence on the development of sb.'s character 形成的，成长的

搭配 a child's formative years 孩子个性形成时期； the formative stages of a plot 情节的发展阶段

motivate ['məutiveit] *vt.* be the motive of; give a motive or incentive to; act as an incentive 引起动机，给予刺激，激发

例句 The ingenious teacher can ferret out a thousand methods of motivating the child to learn new words. 有创意的教师能够找到数以千计的方法去激发孩子学习生词。

辨析 motivate 通常指激发积极性或学习兴趣。inspire 指精神上鼓舞某人，使之振奋精神、增强信心、希望、勇气等。stimulate 指外界因素刺激某人或某物，使之改变惰性、迟钝等状态，发挥出更大的能。

reciprocate [ri'siprəkeit] *v.* ①give in return; give and receive, each to and from each 回报，报答；互惠 ②(of parts of a machine.) (cause to) move backwards and forwards in a straight line (e.g. the piston of an engine.) 指（机件）（使）沿直线来回移动（如引擎的活塞）

例句 He reciprocated my good wishes. 他答谢了我的祝福。

搭配 reciprocate favors 互相帮助；reciprocate sb.'s good wishes 报答某人好意

remiss [ri'mis] *adj.* lax in attending to duty; negligent 玩忽职守的

例句 You have been very remiss in fulfilling your obligations. 你一向不负责任。

搭配 be remiss in one's duties 玩忽职守

randy ['rændi] *adj.* ①boisterous; aggressively noisy 吵闹的，喧嚣的 ②full of sexual lust 淫荡的；好色的

hale [heil] *adj.* (esp. of an old person) strong and healthy （老年人）健壮的，矍铄的

例句 Old as he is, he is hale and hearty. 他虽年老，身体却很强健。

搭配 a hale old man 健壮的老人；hale and hearty 老当益壮的，矍铄的

hale 强调的是老年人的健壮。**healthy** 通常指体力和精力正常的，

强调能力和力量，如：He was healthy. 他身体健康。wholesome 常指饮料或食物等有益于健康的。

alias ['eiliæs, 'eiliəs] *n.* name by which a person is called on other occasions 别名，假名，（尤指罪犯使用的）化名 *adv.* also called 又名，别名

例句 His real name was Johnson, but he often went by the alias of Smith. 他的真名是约翰逊，但是他常使用化名史密斯。

hallucination [həlu:si'neiʃən] *n.* illusion of seeing or hearing sth. when no such thing is actually present 幻觉

commentate ['kɒmən,teɪt] *vt.* give a commentary on a sports match 评论，解说 *vi.* 评论时事

搭配 commentate on football matches for television 在电视上实况报道球赛

sag [sæg] *v.* to sink, droop, or settle from pressure or weight 松弛，下陷，下垂，（物价）下跌，漂流 *n.* a temporary decline in monetary value 下跌

例句 My spirits sagged after I had been rejected for the job. 申请工作遭到拒绝后我精神不振。

搭配 a sag in the price 价格下降

drape [dreɪp] v. ①to cause to hang or stretch out loosely or carelessly 使随便地悬挂，任意地伸出 ②to cover as if with clothes 将（衣物、帘等）悬挂，披

例句 The other teachers examined the flag (which was draped stage right) or their notes, or the windows which opened on our now-famous playing diamond. 其他的老师在检查旗子，和我们正玩着的菱形上方的窗子。

辨析 drape 指的是用褶皱的布盖上、装饰或披上；如：drape the coffin with a flag 用一面旗盖住灵柩。clothe 暗示用衣服或好像用衣服覆盖住；如：clothe the hill with light 以光线覆照在小山上。

shove [ʃʌv] v. to push, esp. in a rough or careless way 推，推挤；推撞 n. a strong push 猛推

例句 We gave the car a good shove and moved it out of the mud. 我们用力把汽车推一下，把它从泥中推了出来。

搭配 shove off 离岸；离开；动身；shove sb. aside 将某人推到一边；shove around 摆布；盛气凌人地对待；shove it 离开；洗手不干

辨析 shove 指粗暴地或费力地推开挡住路的人或东西。push 系常用词，泛指用力推动接触的人、物。thrust 指突然用力地推，使透过某物。

dice [dais] *n.* a small six-sided block of wood, plastic, etc. with a different number of spots from 1-6 on the various sides, used in games of chance 骰

子，色子 *v.* ①to play with dice 用骰子赌博 ②to cut (food) into small square pieces 把（肉、蔬菜等）切成丁

例句 Arther diced himself into debt. 亚瑟因掷骰子而负了债。

搭配 to throw the dice 掷骰子； a pair of dice 一对骰子； dice with death: to take a great risk 冒巨大危险，玩命

terry ['teri] *n.* cotton fabric used for towels, etc. with raised loops of thread left uncut（制造毛巾用的）起毛毛圈，毛圈织物

plummet ['plʌmit] *n.* weight attached to a plumb-line; weight attached 垂球，测锤 *v.* fall, plunge, steeply 垂直落下，笔直下坠

例句 The damaged aircraft plummeted down to earth. 损坏的飞机垂直坠落于地上。

辨析 plummet 强调垂直地从高处落下来； fall 通常指因重力作用而自由下降或下落； drop 泛指从较高地方或位置落到较低地方或位置。

pervade [pə(:)'veid] *v.* spread through every part of 蔓延，遍及，弥漫，充满；渗透

例句 The air is pervaded by a smell. 空气中弥散着一种气味。

horoscope [ˈhɔːrəskəʊp] *n.* forecast of a person's future based on a diagram showing the relative positions of the planets, etc. at a particular time, e.g. the

time of his birth 星相，占星术

搭配 cast a horoscope 以占星术算命；推算八字

horticulture [ˈhɔːtɪkʌltʃə] *n.* art of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables; gardening 园艺，园艺学

avalanche [ˈævəˌlɑːnʃ] *n.* great mass of snow and ice at a high altitude, caused by its own weight to slide down a mountain side, often carrying with it thousands of tons of rock, sometimes destroying forests, houses, etc. in its path 雪崩

搭配 received an avalanche of mail. 收到大量的信件；with the momentum (force) of an avalanche 以排山倒海之势

slab [slæb] *n.* a thick flat usu. 4-sided piece of metal, stone, wood, food, etc. 块板，厚板（金属、石头、木材、食物等四边形厚块）

搭配 a slab of stone 一块石板

replica [ˈreplɪkə, rɪˈpli:kə] *n.* exact copy (esp. one made by an artist of one of his own pictures) 复制品，摹写品（尤指艺术家对自己作品的复制）

搭配 make a replica of a painting 照一幅画临摹；a replica of her mother 和母亲长得一模一样的女儿；partial replica 部分复制；surface replica 表面复形，表面复本（电子显微镜术）

farce [fɑ:s] *n.* funny play for the theater based on unlikely situations and events 闹剧，滑稽戏，胡闹，愚蠢可笑的事

例句 The trials were a mere farce since no judges were present at all. 这些审判简直是胡闹，因为根本没有法官出席。

mockery ['mɒkəri] *n.* action of mocking sb./sth.; scorn or ridicule 嘲笑，讥讽，挖苦

例句 The medical examination was a mockery; the doctor hardly looked at the child. 这健康检查是骗人的，医生几乎没看过小孩一眼。

搭配 hold sb. (sth.) up to mockery 嘲笑某人（某事）； make a mockery of 嘲弄，把……作笑料；糟踏

husky ['hʌski] *adj.* (of a person or voice) dry in the throat; sounding slightly hoarse 喉咙发干的，沙哑的

搭配 a voice husky with emotion 因感情波动而沙哑的声音

rapt [ræpt] *adj.* so deep in thought, so carried away by feeling, that one is unaway of other things; enraptured 全神贯注的，着迷的；狂喜的

例句 The very precariousness of the situation necessitates keen focus and rapt attention; slackness, misjudgment, or laziness can bring doom. 在非常危

险的形势时，必须慎之又慎；马马虎虎，判断失误，或者，懒惰怠慢，会带来厄运。

搭配 be rapt in one's work 专心地工作着；be rapt in wonder 惊异得目瞪口呆；listen with rapt attention 入迷地听；rapt to the seventh heaven 欢天喜地

sleek [sli:k] *adj.* ①(esp. of hair, of fur) smooth and shining, as from good health and care (尤指头发或皮毛) 因健康整洁而光滑 ②neat, fashionable, or stylish in appearance 整洁的；时髦的，讲究的

例句 One summer in Maine I saw a sleek mother horned grebe herding her three bobbing young to supper among the green pickerelweed. 在缅因的一个夏天，我看到一只光滑整洁的角母辟鹈看管上下跳动的三只幼儿，在绿色菜园中给它们喂晚餐。

辨析 sleek 指由于注意修饰和保持体形而显得皮肤光滑。slick 指特别光滑而导致不安全或表面滑溜。

chaste [tʃeɪst] *adj.* virtuous in word, thought and deed, (esp.) abstaining from promiscuous or all sexual intercourse (文笔) 有德行的，纯洁的，贞节的

例句 He wrote in a chaste style. 他文笔朴实。

censure ['senʃə] *v.* to criticize in a harsh manner 严厉批评某人，正式责备某人

辨析 Whether the Senate will censure one of its members for conflict of

interest. 参议院是否会以利益冲突为由公开指责一名议员。

搭配 censure sb. for (为某事) 批评某人，责难，责备

reprimand ['reprima:nd] *v.* rebuke (sb.) severely and officially for (a fault, etc.) 申斥；惩戒（某人） *n.* official rebuke (当局的) 申斥；惩戒

例句 He was reprimanded for playing truant. 他因逃学而受严斥。

辨析 reprimand 表示刻薄的且通常是愤怒的训诫，常暗示正式的或官方的责难。admonish 暗含提出建议或警告以便改正错误或避免危险的责备。reprove 通常暗示温和的批评及有建设性意图的责备。

entangle [in'tæŋgl] *v.* to cause (something) to become twisted or mixed (with something else) 缠住，使牵连，使复杂

例句 I saw stars, and fell backwards from the speeding car into the dust of the road, my feet becoming entangled in the steel spokes of my bicycle. 我两眼直冒金光，我从疾驰的汽车落到满是灰尘的地上，我的脚卡在车轮中间。

搭配 be entangled in/with 陷入（困境）

辨析 entangle 常指物体卷在一起或缠卷成一大团。embroil 通常指人卷入争论、斗争或敌对行动。entwine 多指植物缠在某物周围或自身缠绕。

mundane ['mʌndeɪn] *adj.* ordinary and typically unexciting 普通的，平庸

的，碌碌无为的

例句 Gossip, the juicier the better, was her heritage, her birthright; that town, with its social life freakish enough to make Chang and Eng's seem mundane, was part of who she was. 小镇的社会生活非同凡响，相比较而言，塞厄梅斯胞兄弟的婚姻生活显得平凡。街谈巷议是这个镇生活的一部分。

nibble ['nɪbl] *n.* to eat with small repeated bites 半位元组；细咬，轻咬，啃 *v.* 一点一点地咬，细咬；吹毛求疵

例句 If you start compromising too early, they nibble you to death. 如果你过早妥协，他们会一点一点地把你吞噬。

搭配 tactics of nibbling away 蚕食政策

gobble ['gɒbl] *v.* ①to eat very quickly, and sometimes noisily 狼吞虎咽地吃 ②to make the sound a turkey makes 咯咯地叫，发出似火鸡的叫声

例句 The children gobbled up their food and rushed out to play. 孩子们急急忙忙吞下食物，便跑出去玩了。

nimble ['nɪmbl] *adj.* ①quick-moving 敏捷的，迅速的 ②(of the mind) sharp; quick to understand (指头脑) 敏锐的，聪明的

搭配 nimble fingers 灵巧的手指；a nimble imagination 想象力敏捷

nimble 通常指体力或脑力运行快捷；如：nimble feet 敏捷的脚步。adroit 暗示自在、自然和巧妙，尤指处理引起争议的局面。dexterous 指身手或头脑敏捷的。deft 多表示动作或头脑的快捷，果敢，

熟练，轻巧。agile 指具有迅速、轻巧和易动特点的

经典美文

Passage One

Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the “poetic” novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was a realist as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary: literary critics' cavalier dismissal of Woolf's social vision will not withstand scrutiny. Woolf's own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since for her, fiction is a contemplative, not an active art. As a moralist, Woolf works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: hers is the satirist's art. Like Chaucer, Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch — a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than polemic.

汉语语境

维吉尼亚·沃尔夫

自从《黛洛维夫人》集中体现了维吉尼亚·沃尔夫文学兴趣的一个方面后，她对写这篇文章意图的煽动性的言论就已经很自然被批评家们

遗忘了。她的文学兴趣十分不同于诗体小说家的传统描绘，他们注重审视幻想和想象的状态，注重理解个体意识的复杂层面。但是维吉尼亚·沃尔夫既是一个诗体小说家又是一个现实主义者，既是一个幻想家，又是一个社会批评家和讽刺学者。因此文学批评家不考虑沃尔夫的社会意义，这是经不起考验的。沃尔夫自己的社会批评理论体现在观察的语言中，而不是直接的评论中，因为对她而言，小说是需要沉思冥想的，而不是积极表露的艺术。作为一个伦理学者，沃尔夫是间接地写作，巧妙地破坏官方接受的道德标准，嘲弄，暗示，上升到问题本身，而不是带着证据来判断和倡议。她的作品是讽刺家的艺术。就像乔叟，沃尔夫选择去判断和理解，去了解她的社会根基和枝干，这是对生产艺术而非争论的很关键的决定。

经典美文

Passage Two

There is a great concern in Europe and North America about declining standards of literacy in schools. In Britain, the fact that 30 percent of 16 year olds have a reading age of 14 or less has helped to prompt massive educational changes. The development of literacy has far-reaching effects on general intellectual development and thus anything which impedes the development of literacy is a serious matter for us all. So the hunt is on for the cause of the decline in literacy. The search so far has forced on socioeconomic factors, or the effectiveness of “traditional” versus “modern” teaching techniques.

The fruitless search for the cause of the increase in illiteracy is a tragic example of the saying “They can't see the wood for the trees”. When teachers

use picture books, they are simply continuing a longestablished tradition that is accepted without question. And for the past two decades, illustrations in reading primers have become increasingly detailed and obtrusive, while language has become impoverished — sometimes to the point of extinction.

Amazingly, there is virtually no empirical evidence to support the use of illustrations in teaching reading. On the contrary, a great deal of empirical evidence shows that pictures interfere in a damaging way with all aspects of learning to read. Despite this, from North America to the Antipodes, the first books that many school children receive are totally without text.

A teacher's main concern is to help young beginner readers to develop not only the ability to recognize words, but the skills necessary to understand what these words mean. Even if a child is able to read aloud fluently, he or she may not be able to understand much of it: this is called “barking at text”. The teacher's takes of improving comprehension is made harder by influences outside the classroom. But the adverse effects of such things as television, video games, or limited language experiences at home, can be offset by experiencing “rich” language at school.

Instead, it is not unusual for a book of 30 or more pages to have only one sentence full of repetitive phrases. The artwork is often marvelous, but the pictures make the language redundant, and the children have no need to imagine anything when they read such books. Looking at a picture actively prevents children younger than nine from creating a mental image, and can make it difficult for older children. In order to learn how to comprehend, they need to practice making their own meaning in response to text. They need to have their innate powers of imagination trained.

As they grow older, many children turn aside from books without pictures, and it is a situation made more serious as our culture becomes more visual. It is hard to wean children off picture books when pictures have played a major part throughout their formative reading experiences, and when there is competition for their attention from so many other sources of entertainment. The least intelligent are most vulnerable, but tests show that even intelligent children are being affected. The response of educators has been to extend use of pictures in books and to simplify the language, even at senior levels. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge recently held joint conferences to discuss the noticeably rapid decline in literacy among their undergraduates.

Pictures are also used to help motivate children to read because they are beautiful and eye-catching. But motivation to read should be provided by listening to stories well read, where children imagine in response to the story. Then, as they start to read, they have this experience to help them understand the language. If we present pictures to save children the trouble of developing these creative skills, then I think we are making a great mistake.

Academic journals ranging from educational research, psychology, language learning, psycholinguistic, and so on cite experiments which demonstrate how detrimental picture are for beginner readers. Here is a brief selection:

The research results of the Canadian educationalist Dale Willows were clear and consistent pictures affected speed and accuracy and the closer the pictures were to the words, the slower and more inaccurate the child's reading became. She claims that when children come to a word they already know,

then the pictures are unnecessary and distracting. If they do not know a word and look to the pictures which are not closely related to the meaning of the word they are trying to understand.

Jay Samuels, an American psychologist, found that poor readers given no pictures learnt significantly more words than those learning to read with books with pictures. He examined the work of other researchers who reported problems with the use of pictures and who had found that a word without a picture was superior to a word plus a picture. When children were given words and pictures, those who seemed to ignore the pictures and pointed at the words than children who pointed at the pictures, but they still learnt fewer words than the children who had no illustrated stimuli at all.

汉语语境

提高读写能力

在欧洲和北美，学校里读写能力标准的下降引起了巨大的关注。在英国，16岁少年中有30%只有14岁的阅读能力，这个情况促使了大规模的教育改革。阅读能力的提高对总体智力的发展有着深远的影响，那么任何阻碍阅读能力提高的事情对于我们都是一个严肃的问题。因此由于阅读能力下降的原因我们还要继续努力。目前的研究集中在社会经济方面，或者是传统教学法和现代教学法的效率对比方面。

对文盲增多的原因研究结果，这是“只见树木不见森林”的悲观实例。老师们使用图片教材时，他们只是在继续一个根深蒂固的传统，即

毫无保留地接受。在过去的 20 年里，初级阅读课本中的图解变得越来越详尽甚至过分突出，而言语则变得贫乏乃至某种程度的消失。

让人吃惊的是，实际上没有什么经验证据支持阅读教学中图解的使用。相反，大量的经验证据表明图片以一种破坏性的方式干涉了学习阅读的各个方面。除此之外，从北美到澳大利亚，新西兰，许多学校学生接受的第一批书籍都是完全没有课文的。

一个老师主要关心的不仅仅是帮助年幼的阅读初学者发展认识单词的能力，还有发展对理解这些单词表达什么意思的必要的技巧。即使一个小孩能够大声流利地朗读出来，他或她也许不能理解其大部分的意思，这样就被称作“对着课文吼叫”。教师们改善孩子理解能力的任务在教室外的影响下越来越艰巨。但是这些诸如电视，电脑游戏，或者家中有限的言语经历的负面效果能够被学校中进行“丰富多彩的”言语所抵消。

相反，经常会有 30 或更多页数的书只有一个满是重复性短语的句子。艺术品通常是妙不可言的，但图片使语言变得多余，而且当孩子们读这类书时已没有必要想象什么东西。主动积极地看图片会阻止九岁以下的孩子在头脑中创造自己的图像，又给大一点的孩子理解时增加了困难。为了学习怎样理解，他们需要对应课文来表达他们自己的意思。他们需要有天生的经过训练的想象能力。

孩子们再长大些的时候，他们对没有图片的课本不闻不问，这种状况随着我们的文化变得更加视觉化而愈加严峻。当图片已经在他们的格式化阅读经验中发挥主要作用时，当这么多其它种类的娱乐对他们的注意力产生竞争的时候，就很难再让孩子们摒弃图片书籍。最不聪明的最容易受到诱惑，但是试验显示，即使聪明的孩子也正在受到影响。教育

家们的解决办法还是拓展书籍中图片的使用，简化语言，甚至对高年级也是这样。牛津大学和剑桥大学最近联手召开会议讨论他们大学生中阅读能力明显下降的情况。

图片也被用来激发孩子们阅读，因为图片很漂亮，很吸引眼球。但是激发阅读应该通过聆听读得悦耳的故事来进行，这种情况下孩子们是随着故事在想象。然后当他们开始阅读时，他们就有这样的经验来帮助他们理解语言。如果我们使用图片来帮助孩子们省去开发这些创造性技巧的麻烦，那么我认为我们在犯一个巨大的错误。

教育研究，心理学，语言学习，心理语言学等学术期刊引用了一些证明图片对初学者阅读带来危害的例子。这里是一则简短摘选。

加拿大教育学家 Dale Willows 的研究结果表明，清楚一致的图片影响速度和准确度，并且图片和文字的意思越接近，孩子的阅读水平会变得越来越不准确。她认为，当孩子们碰到他们已知道的单词时，图片就没有必要且会分散他们的注意力。如果他们不认识某个单词，然后去看跟这个单词意思不那么接近的图片，他们会尝试着去理解。

美国心理学家 Jay Samuels 发现阅读能力差的人在不给图片的情况下比起那些用图片书籍学习阅读的人可以学更多的单词。他考查了其他研究员的著作，它们指出了使用图片的问题，还发现没有图片的单词比有图片的单词更高级。当给孩子们单词和图片时，那些指着图片的孩子与完全没有图片指引的、看起来忽略图片的孩子相比，不用图片指导的孩子学得更多。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

1. She loves me and I _____ her affection.

rebuff

rebut

reciprocate

recapitulate

In the _____ test the student listens to spoken language but does not speak in response.

apathetic

remiss

randy

aural

In these stories of _____ life, we find an understanding of the daily tasks of country folk.

pastoral

hale

improvident

trenchant

The sky became suffused with a pale, milky _____.

alias

luminescence

hallucination

scroll

He swore that he would never steal again, but soon _____ into a life of

crime.

commentated

doused

sagged

relapsed

I'm sorry for bumping into you—somebody _____ me.

adulated

draped

ramified

shoved

They roll _____ each morning to see who will make the coffee.

alligator

chariot

dice

femur

The _____ on the road became soft and sticky in the heat.

terry

substrate

parasol

asphalt

The film is a reflection of the violence that _____ American culture.

pilfers

plummets

peculates

pervades

A potato _____ destroyed the main food supply of Irish peasants in 1840s, and hundreds of thousands starved to death.

hormone

blight

horoscope

horticulture

They have been working two pieces of metal together on the _____.

avalanche

filament

fern

anvil

We have just laid some paving _____ in our garden to make a path.

slabs

skiffs

skunks

skippers

Are you going to hang the _____ of the Declaration of Independence in the classroom or in the auditorium?

goddess

typhus

typhoid

replica

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Freedom of the press is a farce under a dictatorship.

a principle

an impossible task

an imagination

a mockery

Nelson's voice was so hoarse that he could hardly speak.

husky

rapt

sleek

chaste

The sleeping soldier received a strong censure from his commanding officer.

commendation

compliment

C. reprimand D. command

4. The manager was entangled in a web of difficulties as a result of severe business losses.

emerged

engaged

caught

free

Sometimes I think Maria's thoughts are wholly mundane.

spiritual

commercial

worldly

evil

The horse nibbled the sugar in the child's hand.

took little bites of

took rapid bites of

devoured

gobbled up

People with a nimble mind are always good at figures.

scientific

liberal

inquiring

quick

Part I

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. D

Part II

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. D

Lesson 13

词汇语境

prolific [prə'lɪfɪk] *adj.* producing much or many 多产的，大量生产的

例句 This means “to write” and has been a prolific source of words for us.
这意味着“去写”并且为我们提供了丰富的词汇资源。

搭配 a prolific author 多产作家； a prolific artist 多产艺术家； a family
prolific of children 多子女的家庭

copious ['kəʊpiəs] *adj.* yielding or containing plenty; affording ample
supply 很多的，广识的，丰富的

例句 I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules.
我发现我们的语言冗长而缺乏条理，有力但没有规范。

搭配 copious tears 泪如泉涌； a copious harvest 大丰收； a copious
vocabulary 丰富的词汇

candid ['kændɪd] *adj.* frank, straight forward 坦诚的，率直的，忠实的

例句 I will be quite candid with you, I think you acted foolishly. 我要坦率

地对你说，你表现得很愚蠢。

辨析 **candid** 强调开朗性和真诚性，经常指对困难或不愉快的问题不加回避。**frank** 意指言词直率，有时都达到鲁莽的程度。**outspoken** 通常指明显地缺乏含蓄。

repugnant [ri'pʌgnənt] *adj.* distasteful; causing a feeling of dislike or opposition 讨厌的，令人不悦或起反感的

例句 All food was repugnant to me during my illness. 生病时所有的食物都使我感到厌恶。

搭配 a repugnant character 令人讨厌的人； be repugnant to sth. 反对某事物

辨析 **repulsive** 指丑陋外表或由于残忍或不道德而应谴责的行为。**disgusting** 指被令人讨厌的事情引起的反感。**repugnant** 强调对事物不喜欢的反应，比 **disgusting** 正式，因为该词用在不太严格的夸张中，更显得有力。

vehement ['vi:imənt] *adj.* ①fiercely strong or eager in support of or esp. in opposition to someone or something（支持或反对）热烈的，强烈的
②coming with great, sudden, and unpleasant force; violent 狂烈的，激烈的，猛烈的

例句 He measures his success by the number of souls so stirred as either to commit themselves to his cause, or vehemently to reject it. 他被煽动得要么以投身他的事业，要么猛烈反对他的事业的灵魂数来测定自己的成功。

a vehement denial 激烈的否认； a vehement storm 猛烈的暴雨

misadventure ['misəd'ventʃə] *n.* ①bad luck; misfortune 恶运，不幸，灾祸 ②accidental cause of death not involving crime or negligence 意外事故

搭配 by misadventure 因意外事故，因过失；homicide (death) by misadventure 【律】过失杀害，误杀

sordid ['sɔ:did] *adj.* ①marked by unpleasantness and esp. shameful qualities; base; vile 卑鄙的，可耻的，下贱的 ②very dirty or poor 贫穷的，肮脏的

例句 Here life offered nothing but sordidness and wretchedness, both of the flesh and the spirit; for here flesh and spirit were alike starved and tormented. 这里的生命除了悲惨和下贱外，一文不值，因为这里的肉体和精神象饥饿和磨难一样。

搭配 a sordid hut 污秽的小屋；a sordid practice/desire 卑鄙的手段/欲望；

galvanize ['gælvənaiz] *v.* ①to put a covering of metal, esp. zinc, over (a sheet of another metal, esp. iron) by using electricity 电镀 ②to shock (someone) into action 使刺激，激励

例句 The fear of losing their freedom galvanized them into fighting back. 可能丧失自由的恐惧激发他们进行还击。

搭配 the galvanized iron 镀锌铁皮，白铁皮；be galvanized to (into) life

受刺激而活跃起来

mandatory ['mændətəri] *adj.* which must be done 命令的，强制的；托管的，必须履行的

例句 The newly invented device is mandatory for engines over 150 horsepower. 这个新发明的装置是 150 马力以上的发动机必备的。

搭配 mandatory administration (rule) 委托管理； a mandatory power 受托管理国

secretive [si'kri:tiv] *adj.* fond of keeping secrets; choosing to hide one's intentions or plans 隐藏的，保持神秘的；守口如瓶的

搭配 be secretive about ...对.....保守隐密

wizard ['wizəd] *n.* ①a man who has magic powers, esp. to cast spells 男巫，术士 ②a person with unusual, almost magical, abilities of a certain kind 鬼才，奇才

例句 She's a wizard at playing harp. 她是弹奏竖琴的奇才。

搭配 a wizard at sth./doing sth. 某方面的/做某事的天才

turbulent ['tɜ:bjulənt] *adj.* violently agitated or disturbed; tumultuous 狂暴的，吵闹的

搭配 turbulent rapids 汹涌的急流； a turbulent period in history 历史上的动荡时期； turbulent, revolutionary undercurrents 骚动的、革命的暗流

dossier ['dɔːsiː] *n.* a set of papers containing detailed information 卷宗，档案；材料汇编

搭配 a complete dossier on an individual 关于某人情况的全套档案

outfit ['aʊtfɪt] *n.* all the clothing or articles needed for a purpose 服装，装备；用具 *v.* fit out 装备

搭配 I owned a boat and a complete oyster-pirating outfit. I had begun to exploit my fellow-creatures. 我拥有了一艘小船和一身名副其实沉默海盗者的装束，我已经开始研究我的同类。

辨析 outfit 指为某目的（如旅游等）所需要的全部配备。kit 指士兵或水手除武器外的配备。equipment 泛指用来装备人、组织或事物的东西。

unsuspecting ['ʌnsəs'pektɪŋ] *adj.* 不怀疑的，无疑虑的，信任的

例句 He could take off his dog-collar and be taken by some unsuspecting stranger for the gardener. 他拿掉白色后开立领，被一些毫无猜忌心的陌生人认作园丁。

holding ['həʊldɪŋ] *n.* ①land held by tenant 佃户租种的地 ②(pl.) thing owned, such as land, stocks, shares, etc.; personal property 所有物，私有财产



holding attack 【军】牵制攻击； holding company 控股公司

cocaine [kə'keɪn] *n.* a crystallike substance made from cocoa leaves, used to kill pain and also be used as an illegal drug 可卡因

snort [snɔ:t] *v.* ①to make a rough noise by blowing air down the nose 从鼻孔喷气出声 ②to express (esp. impatience or anger, or sometimes amusement) (as) by this sound 哼着鼻子表示（尤指不耐烦、愤怒或高兴）*n.* an act or sound of snorting 喷鼻息；鼻息声

例句 She snorted at our plan. 她对我们的计划不以为然。

flip [flɪp] *v.* ①toss (sth.) with a sharp movement of the thumb and forefinger so that it turns over in the air, turn sth. over quickly 把.....抛向空中，捻，快速地翻转（猛然移动） ②become very angry, excited or enthusiastic 大怒，强烈地反应 *n.* quick light blow or movement, esp. one that tosses sth. 轻弹（打，抛）

辨析 I knew you'd flip when you saw my new house and furniture. 我知道要是你看见了我的新房子和家具，你准会激动。

搭配 flip sth. over 快速地翻转某物； flip one's mind 失去自制力，发疯

bum [bʌm] *n.* a tramp; a vagrant 游荡者，游民，闹饮

例句 The batter called the pitcher a bum. 打击手骂投手是个笨蛋。

搭配 bum sth off sb. 向某人乞讨某物； go on the bum 开始乞食过日； on

the bum 象流浪者似的生活；出毛病；坏掉

nonchalant [ˈnɒnʃələnt] *adj.* not having, not showing, interest or enthusiasm; deliberately casual 不感兴趣的，冷漠的，不热心的；故意漠不关心的

例句 He tried to sound cheerful and nonchalant. 他试图让自己的口气显得轻松愉快而又若无其事。

辨析 nonchalant 指一种可能带有缺乏兴趣或关心意味的不拘礼节的态度。cool 通常指暗示冷漠超然的一种高度的自我控制。detached 含有冷漠超然的意思，因不太关心或不愿介入感情纠葛。indifferent 表示不偏向性，没有成见、偏好，常指对事物没有特别兴趣或不关心。

hearth [hɑːθ] *n.* floor of a fireplace; area in front of this, family life; the home 炉边，家庭生活，家

例句 The soldiers longed for their own hearths. 战士们想家。

sanctum [ˈsæŋktəm] *n.* ①a holy place 圣地，圣所 ②a private place or room where one can be quiet and alone 私室，书房

asylum [əˈsaɪləm] *n.* ①a place of safety or refuge 庇护所，避难所 ②protection given to a person or group 庇护 ③institution where mentally sick people were cared for 疯人院，精神病院

辨析 asylum 指提供合法的保护地或政治庇护地。refuge 指躲藏危险的藏身之地、庇护或权宜之计。shelter 多指暂时躲避风雨或危险的地方。

hormone ['hɔ:məun] *n.* substance produced within the body of an animal and carried by the blood to an organ which it stimulates to assist growth, etc., similar substance produced by a plant and transported in the sap 荷尔蒙，激素

reinstate ['ri:in'steit] *v.* replace (sb.) (in a former position or condition.) 使（某人）恢复（原位或原状）

例句 He was four times sacked and four times reinstated. 他被解雇四次，又四次恢复原职。

搭配 be reinstated in an office (to lost privileges) 复职（恢复特权）

relapse [ri'læps] *v.* fall back again (into bad ways, errors, illness, silence etc.) 故态重萌，重犯（坏习惯、错误）；（疾病）复发；恢复（沉静等） *n.* falling back, esp. after recovering from illness 故态重萌、重犯；（尤指疾病之）复发

搭配 relapse into coma 再次昏迷；relapse into obscurity 变得默默无闻

relegate ['religeit] *n.* ①delegate 委托，付托；移送 ②dismiss to a lower position or condition 贬谪，贬黜；使归属于较低的地位或状况

例句 I have been relegated to the role of a mere assistant. 我已被降到当助手了。

rejuvenate [ri'dʒu:vineit] v. make or become young or vigorous again in

nature or appearance (使) 变得年轻, (使) 恢复活力

例句 He was rejuvenated by new hope. 新的希望又使他充满了活力。

lacquer [ˈlækə] *n.* ①varnish used on metal or wood to give a hard glossy surface 漆 ②liquid sprayed on the hair to keep it in place 发胶 *v.* coat (sth.) with lacquer 给……涂上漆, 给……喷上发胶

例句 He has planned to lacquer the old table. 他准备给旧桌子上一层漆。

搭配 acid-resisting lacquer 抗酸涂料, 耐酸漆; acrylic lacquer 丙烯酸清漆; acetyl cellulose lacquer 乙酸纤维素漆; aerosol lacquer 气溶胶漆

relinquish [riˈlɪŋkwɪʃ] *v.* ①give up 放弃 ②surrender 将某事物让与 (某人)

例句 The small dog relinquished his bone to the big dog. 小狗把它的骨头让给那只大狗。

搭配 relinquish one's hold of/over sb./sth. 放手不管 (某人、某事物)

辨析 relinquish 表示最不明确的放弃, 通常暗示着不愿意或后悔。cede 暗示着正式的转让, 如权力或领地的让渡等。waive 意味着自愿地放弃某事物的决定, 如权力或要求。yield 意味着让步, 如向压力或上级权威, 经常是希望这样的行动将是暂时性的。

retaliate [riˈtæliet] *v.* return the same of ill treatment that one has received

报复，报仇

例句 They retaliated by changing the venue for the meeting. 他们改变了集会地点以此进行报复。

搭配 to retaliate an insult 报复侮辱；retaliate upon one's enemy 向敌人报仇

reverend [ˈrevərənd] *adj.* ①deserving to be treated with respect (because of age, character, etc.) (因年龄、品德等) 应受尊敬的 ②the Reverend, used as a title of a clergyman 牧师（或神父等）之尊称 *n.* clergyman (复) 牧师

例句 A reverend gentleman is here to see you. 一位牧师先生来看你。

credulous [ˈkredjʊləs] *adj.* willing to believe or trust too readily 轻信的，易受骗的

例句 I couldn't believe that the wise manager was credulous of fabrications. 我无法相信那个明智的经理会轻信捏造的谎言。

retarded [riˈtɑːdɪd] *adj.* relatively slow in mental, emotional, or physical development 智力迟钝的，发展迟缓的

例句 Lack of science, education would be retarded. 缺乏科学，教育发展迟缓。

ulterior [ʌl'tiəriə] *adj.* ①later in time or more distant in space; beyond 较迟的，较晚的，较远的 ②hidden or kept secret, esp. because bad 不可告人

的，隐藏的

例句 I assure you there was no ulterior motive in my suggestion. 我向你保证，我的建议没有别的用心和动机。

搭配 an ulterior motive 不可告人的目的； an ulterior cause 未来的事业

antelope ['æntiləʊp] *n.* deer-like, fast-running animal with thin legs 羚羊

waive [weɪv] *v.* to give up willingly (a right, a rule, etc.) 放弃，不坚持（权利、规定等）

例句 We can't waive this rule except in case of illness. 我们一定要遵守这项规定，但生病的情况可另当别论。

搭配 waive one's right of appeal 放弃上诉权； waive sth. aside 把某事撇开不管

辨析 （参见本课的 relinquish）

wares [weəz] *n.* articles for sale, usu. not in a shop 货品，商品

例句 A brain seller was only at his prime when he was fifty or sixty years old, and his wares were fetching higher prices than ever. 大脑同样也是商品。它同体力也有区别。一个脑力劳动者在 50 岁至 60 岁时是人生的精华期。

small wares 小百货； spread one's wares 摊开某人的货物

iterate [ˈɪtəreɪt] *v.* say (sth.) again and again; make (an accusation, a demand, etc.) repeatedly 重复的说，反复的控诉（要求）

搭配 iterate a warning 反复予以警告； iterate an objection 再三表示反对

辨析 iterate 指一次或数次地重述或反复申说，如：iterate a warning 重述警告。repeat 泛指重说或重做，如：repeat the question 重述问题。

excise [ek'saɪz] *n.* government tax on certain goods manufactured, sold or used within a country（国产）货物税，消费税

搭配 the excise on beer/spirits/tobacco 啤酒/烈性酒/烟草消费税

verbatim [və:'beɪtɪm] *adj. & adv.* repetition the actual words (spoken or written) exactly 逐字的，一字不漏的；逐字地，一字不漏地

搭配 a verbatim account of the conversation 对谈话的逐字报道； a verbatim report of the conversation 对该谈话一字不差的汇报

fastidious [fæs'tɪdiəs] *adj.* excessively scrupulous or sensitive, especially in matters of taste or propriety 难取悦的，挑剔的，苛求的，（微生物等）需要复杂

搭配 a fastidious taste in literature 要求过高的文学鉴赏力； be fastidious about one's food 挑食

辨析 fastidious 着重表示出于品味要求的，通常是过分的关心。

meticulous 强调极度的，有时是过分的对于小细节的关心。

hilarious [hi'lɛəriəs] *adj.* characterized by or causing great merriment 欢闹的

搭配 a hilarious joke 轻松的笑话； a hilarious party 热闹的聚会

gregarious [gre'geəriəs] *adj.* ①(of people and animals) living in groups 群居的 ②(of people) liking the society and companionship of others 爱社交的；群居的

例句 Sheep and cattle are gregarious animals. 羊和牛是群居动物。

搭配 gregarious bird species 群居的鸟类

congenital [kɔn'dʒenɪtl] *adj.* (of disease) belonging to one from or before birth (疾病等) 先天的

例句 The congenital American optimism that denies conflicts and imagines all stories having happy endings. 天生的美国式的乐观主义拒绝冲突或认为所有事情都有好结局。

辨析 congenital 主要用来修饰疾病等的特征，尤指在胎儿成长过程中形成的缺陷；如：a congenital disease 先天的疾病。hereditary 暗指通过生物遗传方式流传给后代或因传统而流传下来。

concord ['kɔŋkɔ:d] *n.* agreement or harmony between persons, groups 一致，和睦

例句 The two tribes lived in concord. 两个部落和睦相处。

搭配 person concord 人称一致； concord of tenses 时态的一致； in concord 协和，和谐，一致； live in concord with sb. 与某人和睦相处

blatant ['bleitənt] *adj.* very obvious and noticeable in a bad way 极明显的，公然的，无耻的

例句 There are those who find the trombones blatant and the triangle silly, but both add effective color. 有人觉得长号太吵，三角铁挺傻，但这两样都增色不少。

搭配 a blatant lie 无耻的说言； blatant disobedience 无理取闹

blemish ['blemɪʃ] *n.* mark, etc. that spoils the beauty or perfection of sb. or sth. 污点，缺点，瑕疵 *v.* spoil the perfection of 玷污，损伤

例句 Indeed, in the ideally good-looking man a small imperfection or blemish is considered positively desirable. 的确，理想的美男子身上，一点缺陷或瑕疵绝对是无可厚非的。

搭配 a character without blemish 完美无缺的品格

辨析 blemish 适用于损坏表面或事物特征的某事物，如（皮肤上的）脓胞。foible 指易被忽视并有可能被人喜爱的性格上的小毛病。flaw 通常指小而往往是重要的不足之处。

blotter ['blɒtə] *n.* piece or pad of blotting-paper 吸墨纸；吸墨纸簿

搭配 a police blotter 警察记录本； cash blotter 现金出纳备查簿

slimy ['slaimi] *adj.* ①like, being or covered with slime; unpleasantly slippery 黏土（液）的，泥泞的，黏滑的 ②very unpleasant and offensive; disgusting 惹人讨厌的，令人不悦的

例句 The walls were black, cold and slimy. 墙又黑又冷，满是污迹。

搭配 a slimy road 泥泞的路； a slimy manner 令人不悦的态度

经典美文

Passage One

The movement towards realism in the English novel of the 19th century reached its acme with the works of Charles Dickens and William Makepeace Thackeray. Charles Dickens was a prolific writer. Among his copious works are *Oliver Twist*, a candid exposure of the repugnant poor laws; *Nicholas Nickleby*, in which the life of boys in a boarding school is vehemently attacked; *Hard Times*, in which the author wanted to depict the infamous life in a factory during an early period of the industrial revolution; *The Pickwick Papers*, about a naive gentleman who has numerous misadventures. The novels, aimed at exposing the sordid and pernicious elements of English life, were said to have helped galvanize people into action leading to improvement in these conditions.

汉语语境

查尔斯·狄更斯

在作家查尔斯·狄更斯和威廉·麦克皮斯·萨克雷的影响下，英国文学的现实主义运动在 19 世纪达到了顶峰。查尔斯狄更斯是位多产的作家，他的《雾都孤儿》无情地控诉了当时令人反感之至的法律制度；《尼古拉斯·尼克尔贝》一书中对于住宿学校孩子的生活令人极其震撼；《艰难时世》中作者描写了工业革命前不久工厂里的平凡生活；《匹克维克外传》讲述了一个坦诚的，多次遭遇不幸的绅士的故事，这些作品旨在揭露英国社会生活中的龌龊的，破坏性的方面，它们有助于唤醒人们投入到改善社会状况的斗争中去。

经典美文

Passage Two

The senior partner, Oliver Lambert, studied the resume for the hundredth time and again found nothing he disliked about Mitchell Y. McDeere, at least not on paper. He had the brains, the ambition, the good looks. And he was hungry; with his background, he had to be. He was married, and that was mandatory. The firm had never hired an unmarried lawyer, and it frowned heavily on divorce, as well as womanizing and drinking. Drug testing was in the contact. He had a degree in accounting, passed the CPA exam the first time he took it and wanted to be a tax lawyer, which of course was a requirement with a tax firm. He was white, and the firm had never hired a black. They managed this by being secretive and cubbish and never soliciting job applications. Other firms solicited, and hired

blacks. This firm recruited, and remained lily white. Plus, the firm was in Memphis, and the top blacks wanted New York or Washington or Chicago.

McDeere was a male, and there were no women in the firm. That mistake had been made in the mid-seventies when they recruited the number one grad from Harvard, who happened to be a she and a wizard at taxation. She lasted four turbulent years and was killed in a car wreck.

He looked good, on paper. He was their top choice. In fact, for this year there were no other prospects. The list was very short. It was McDeere, or no one.

The managing partner, Royce McKnight, studied a dossier labeled “Mitchell Y. McDeere - Harvard”. An inch thick with small print and a few photographs; it had been prepared by some ex- CIA agents in a private intelligence outfit in Bethesda. They were clients of the firm and each year did the investigating for no fee. It was easy work, they said, checking out unsuspecting law students. They learned, for instance, that he preferred to leave the Northeast, that he was holding three job offers, two in New York and one in Chicago, and that the highest offer was \$76, 000 and the lowest was \$68, 000. He was in demand. He had been given the opportunity to cheat on a securities exam during his second year. He declined, and made the highest grade in the class. Two months ago he had been offered cocaine at a law school party. He said no and left when everyone began snorting. He drank an occasional beer, but drinking was expensive and he had no money. He owed close to \$23, 000 in student loans. He was hungry.

Royce McKnight flipped through the dossier and smiled. McDeere was their man.

Lamar Quill was thirty-two and not yet a partner. He had been brought

along to look young and act young and project a youthful image for Bendini, Lambert & Locke, which in fact was a young firm, since most of the partners retired in their late forties or early fifties with money to burn. He would make partner in this firm. With a six-figure income guaranteed for the rest of his life, Lamar could enjoy the twelve-hundred-dollar tailored suits that hung so comfortably from his tall, athletic frame. He strolled nonchalantly across the thousand-dollar-a-day suite and poured another cup of decaf. He checked his watch. He glanced at the two partners sitting at the small conference table near the windows.

Precisely at two-thirty someone knocked on the door. Lamar looked at the partners, who slid the resume and dossier into an open briefcase. All three reached for their jackets. Lamar buttoned his top button and opened the door.

汉语语境

合适的合伙人

资深合伙人，奥里夫·蓝伯特多次审查了米歇尔·麦柯蒂尔的个人简历，但是没有找到任何令他不满意的地方。他睿智，富于进取心，而且外表英俊，特别是他很渴求这个工作。由于他的背景，他亦不得不如此。他结了婚，这是必要的条件。公司从来没有雇佣过未婚的律师，尤其排斥离了婚的，好色的和嗜酒的申请者。毒品检测也是合同中的一项。他有会计师的资格，第一次参加便通过 CPA 考试，而且他想成为税金律师，这当然许多会计师事务所都需要。他是一名白人，而且公司从来不招收黑人。通过了秘密的排他手段来执行这一政策，而且从来不接洽工作应聘者。其

他公司接洽并且雇佣黑人。而这家公司只招募地道的白人公司所在地是孟菲斯。较高级的黑人律师一般向往纽约和芝加哥。

麦柯蒂尔是一个男性，公司里没有女性。公司在 70 年代所犯的的错误就是招募了一名从耶鲁毕业的女生。事实证明她是税金管理的能手。在动荡不安的时期干了四年后，她在一场车祸中死去。

他看上去长得不错，他就是他们的最佳选择的职员了。实际上，今年也没有其他可以选择的对象了。应聘名单很短，对，就是他了，麦柯蒂尔。没其他选择。

管理合伙人，罗伊·麦柯奈特研究了标有“米歇尔·麦柯蒂尔，哈福大学”的卷宗。这大约一英寸厚的小写打印的卷宗，并配有大量的图片，是在毕士达的一家前中央情报局特工开设的私家侦探社里提供的。他们同样是公司的员工，每年做义务调查。他们认为只需找出这些可以信任的法律学生这一工作并不复杂。举例来说他们获知麦柯蒂尔打算离开东北大学，他有 3 种工作机会可以选择，其中二份在纽约，一份在芝加哥，薪水最高的是 7 万 6 千美金而最低时是 6 万 8 千美金，他是急需人才。在大学二年级，他在保险业课程考试中有机会作弊。他不但没有作弊，而且获得的分数是最高的。两个月前，在法律学校舞会上有人给他大麻，但是他拒绝了，并且不顾众人轻蔑的斥哼而毅然离开。他大约有 2 万 3 千美金的学生贷款，可是他仍然节衣缩食。

罗伊·麦克奈特轻弹这份卷宗，脸上露出微笑，没错，麦克迪尔就是他们想要的人。

拉玛·奎尔 32 岁，尚不是一个合伙人。他之所以被招募是因为看上去很年轻而且行动也很迅速。兰伯特和罗克公司实际上是个相当年轻的公司，由于大部分合伙人入股大概都在四十七八岁或是刚刚五十二三岁左右

时便退休领取退休金去旅游。他也想在此公司入股，可以在退休后享受 6 位数的收入保证金，他也可以拥有 1 万 2 千美金的专门设计师裁制

的服装。他的身形高大俊美，穿上那种服装一定精神奕奕。他在一天一千美金的高级套房中悠闲地踱过去并倒了一杯咖啡。他检查了一下手表，看到两个合伙人坐在窗子边的小会议桌那里。两点半的时候有人敲门，拉玛看到这些合伙人把简历和调查纪录放入到一个敞开的公文包里。3个人整理了一下上衣，拉玛按了一下最高处的按钮，打开了门。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

I am no longer fashionable to call a mental hospital _____.

- brewery
- hearth
- sanctum
- asylum

The old man tried to _____ himself by taking hormone shots.

- reinstate
- relapse
- relegate
- rejuvenate

Black tides of _____ flowed down the sides of the volcano.

- coupon
- lava

lacquer

muskrat

Edward VIII _____ his throne to marry Mrs. Simpson.

relinquished

reprehended

resiled

retaliated

His _____ speech and ways made him uncomfortable in the city school.

stocky

stolid

rustic

reverend

I feel rather _____ after that large meal.

replete

curt

credulous

retarded

Plants such as runner beans _____ round other things for support.

twine

trawl

traduce

trump

I assure you there was no _____ motive in my suggestion.

- ulterior
- stationary
- vulgar
- toxic

A _____ was a large reptile which lived in prehistoric times and which is now extinct.

- antelope
- earthworm
- dinosaur
- hound

After millenniums of absorbing minerals from water, the trees became _____.

- besmeared
- petrified
- unnerved
- waived

Some displayed their _____ on stalls, while others had just spread them out on the pavement.

- wares
- wiles
- wards

weirs

He _____ my hands for me when I'd finished building the snowman.

nagged

nonplussed

chafed

iterated

Government sources have said that the _____ on beer will probably be increased under the next budget.

excerpt

excise

exodus

antics

The length is due to its liberal resort to programme transcripts, which yield _____ exchanges with his many interviewees as well as detailed recall of the highs and lows.

verbatim

victim

wordy

verbal

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were

substituted for the underlined part:

A thorough housekeeper, she spent hours polishing the furniture and waxing the floors.

fastidious

hilarious

gregarious

loquacious

She is one of the most agreeable members of our class.

cogent

congenial

congenital

conventional

The agreement between them has been made.

contention

concord

conjunction

commune

Some of television's most annoying moments are during its blatant commercials.

soft

filthy

coarse

funny

Mrs. Brown bought the other table instead of this one, which has a blemish here in the corner.

smudge

bolster

blotter

blizzard

It is not a good business policy to cut costs by buying cheap materials.

sloppy

sleazy

slimy

slinky

His generosity toward the weak and the poor shows that chivalry isn't dead.

sympathy

good tradition

gallantry

loyalty

考题答案

Part I

D

D

- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. A
- 8. A
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. B
- 14. A

Part II

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. C

Lesson 14

词汇语境

infamous ['ɪnfəməs] *adj.* ①well-known as being wicked or immoral;
notorious 声名狼藉的，臭名昭著的 ②wicked; disgraceful 可耻的

例句 Steve's infamous for his practical jokes. 史蒂夫以其恶作剧声名狼藉。

搭配 be infamous for sth. 由.....事而声名狼藉; infamous behaviour 丑行; an infamous deed 一件无耻的事

vigilant ['vɪdʒɪlənt] *adj.* giving careful attention to what is happening, so that you will notice any danger or illegal activity 警惕的，警醒的

例句 The dog kept a vigilant guard over the house. 这只狗警惕地守护着这所房屋。

jostle ['dʒɒsl] *v.* ①push roughly against (sb.), usu. in a crowd 撞，挤
②compete with other people, in forceful manner in order to gain sth. 竞争，争夺

例句 Books written in all languages jostle each other on the shelf. 各种语言

写成的书紧挨着排在书架上。

辨析 jostle with sb. for sth. 与某人争夺某物；jostle sb. away 把某人推开

confederate [kən'fedərit] ①accomplice 共谋者，同党 ②person or state joined with another or others 同盟者，盟友

例句 To be sure, other armies had yet to surrender, and for a few days the fugitive Confederate government would struggle desperately. 确切地说，其他军队必须投降，几天来，逃亡的联邦政府垂死挣扎。

搭配 play confederate to 策应

辨析 confederate 指同盟、团体或联盟中的一员或一项可疑事件中的共谋者。ally 表示与另一方有联系的一方，至少在一项共同事业中暂时联合。partner 指参加到一种每个成员都处于平等地位的关系中的一员。

dupe [dju:p] *n.* a person who is tricked or deceived by someone else 受骗的人，上当者 *v.* to trick or deceive 欺骗，愚弄

例句 The people could see how they had been duped. 人民可以明白他们是如何受骗的。

搭配 dupe sb. into doing sth. 骗某人去做某事

辨析 dupe 意为利用他人的易动感情或幼稚进行欺骗。delude 指欺骗到一个程度，致使受骗人无法分辨真伪，或做出可靠地判断。beguile 含有通过友好的方法引诱、欺骗的意思。

incipient [in'sipiənt] *adj.* in its early stages; beginning happen 初期的，

早期的

搭配 detect incipient tumors 发现早期肿瘤； an incipient personnel problem 刚出现的个人问题； incipient decay of the teeth 牙齿刚开始被蛀蚀

inadvertent [ˌɪnəd'vɜ:tənt] *adj.* not duly attentive 不注意的，疏忽的，无意的

例句 She inadvertently telephoned the wrong number. 她无意中打错了电话。

辨析 inadvertent 通常指不谨慎的行为，而这不谨慎是无心的。careless 暗示着某人思想或行动上疏忽。thoughtless 着重指没经过充分的思考或考虑而采取的行动。heedless 常含有不顾后果的漫不经心的意思。

loathe [ləʊð] *v.* feel great hatred or disgust for (sb. /sth.) 厌恶

例句 You loathe the smell of greasy food when you are seasick. 当你晕船时，你会厌恶油腻的气味。

搭配 a loathing for sth. 对.....怀有强烈的反感

辨析 loathe 常指程度较深的厌恶憎恨。dislike 通常指程度较轻的不喜欢或厌恶地看待。hate 泛指对某事或人感到不喜欢或讨厌。despise 强调对憎恶的人或事物轻蔑、看不起。

conform [kən'fɔ:m] *vt. & vi.* ① be in agreement with, comply with 符

合，顺从；遵守 ②make similar to; adapt oneself to 使相似，适应

例句 On the first day when a pupil enters school, he is asked to conform to the school rules. 从进校的第一天起，学生就要遵守校规。

搭配 conform to 依照，遵守；conform with 符合，相符

辨析 conform 着重指本质或基本特点的一致，有时是由于符合已被确立标准的结果。coincide 强调地点、时间或思想等的完全一致。accord 暗示融洽的关系，统一或一致

comply [kəm'plai] vi. to act in accordance with another's command, request, rule, or wish 顺从，答应，遵守

例句 The patient complied with the physician's orders. 病人遵从医生的嘱咐

搭配 comply with the rules 遵守规则；comply with a formality 履行手续

contend [kən'tend] v. ①to struggle in competition, compete 争斗，竞争
②to declare, claim, to say earnestly 声称，主张

例句 As we all know, Britain contended for control of the seas in the 17th century. 众所周知，英国在 17 世纪争夺海上控制权。

搭配 contend with / against / for 奋斗，斗争，竞争

辨析 contend 强调努力不懈，奋力克敌地竞争。compete 竞争目的是为

了争得名次、奖品，不含有将对手征服的意思。

preposterous [pri'pɒstərəs] *adj.* ①completely unreasonable 荒谬的
②laughably foolish 荒谬可笑的

例句 It would be preposterous to shovel coal with a teaspoon. 用茶匙铲煤是荒谬的。

tatty ['tæti] *adj.* untidy or in bad condition 破旧的，褴褛的；不值钱的

搭配 a tatty old peasant skirt 农妇穿的拖沓的旧裙子

overhaul [ˌəʊvə'hɔ:l] *vt. & n.* to examine thoroughly and perhaps repair if necessary 仔细检查，检修，翻修，拆修

例句 I have to go to the doctor to be overhauled. 我必须去找医生检查身体。

搭配 annual overhaul 年度检修； assembly or unit overhaul 装配或部件大修； complete overhaul 全部拆卸检修，大修； in site overhaul 就地大检修

aesthetic [i:s'θetik] *adj.* of or concerning the appreciation of beauty or good taste 美学的，审美的，有审美感的

例句 This is the generous Age of Aquarius aesthetic that said that everything was art. 这是一种认为任何事物都是艺术的新纪元的美学标准。



the aesthetic faculties 审美能力

pier [piə] *n.* ①structure of wood, iron, etc. built out into the sea as a landing stage; similar structure for walking on for pleasure 码头 ②pillar supporting a span of a bridge, etc. 桥；桥台 ③wall between windows or other openings 窗间壁；户间壁

搭配 anchor(age) pier 锚墩；baffle pier 砥墩；barrel pier 筒形桥墩

beckoning ['bekəning] *adj.* be of tempting, luring 具有吸引力的，诱惑的

ken [ken] *n.* perception; understanding 视野，知识领域，见地

搭配 beyond one's ken 超出某人的知识范围

arcade [ɑ:'keid] *n.* covered passage, usu. with an arched roof, e.g. a passage with shops or market stalls along one or both sides 拱廊（一侧设有商店的）有盖通道

hiss [his] *v.* make a sound like that of a long 嘶嘶作声 *n.* hissing sound “嘶”声，嘘声

例句 The crowd hissed at the speaker when he said taxes should be increased. 当演讲者谈到应该加税的时候，人群发出了嘘声。

搭配 hiss at 对……发嘘声；hiss down 把……嘘下台；用嘘声使吵闹声静下来；hiss off 把……嘘出去（下去）

expectancy [ik'spektənsi] *n.* state of expecting or hoping 预料，期待，盼望

例句 Tense with expectancy, I waited for my name to be called. 我紧张而满怀期望地等着叫我的名字。

vie [vai] *v.* to strive for victory or superiority; contend 竞争

例句 They vie with one another for the first place. 他们互争第一。

辨析 vie 常强调隐含在竞争行为中的挑战。compete 通常指为了达到某一目标，如为取得优势、在竞赛中获奖等而与另一个人或其他人竞争。

shin [ʃain] *n.* the front part of the leg below the knee and above the ankle (解) 胫骨，攀，爬

搭配 bark one's shin [口]擦破小腿；graze the shins of sth. 沾某事的边，近乎某事物；shin up 爬上（树，竿等）

badger ['bædʒə] *n.* small, grey animal living in holes in the earth and going about at night 獾 *v.* to bother or annoy continuously 缠着，问个没完

例句 The children badgered me into taking them to the seaside. 孩子们纠缠不休，一定要我带他们去海滨玩。

搭配 draw the badger 迫使某人暴露自己，诱使某人吐露真情；badger sb. with questions / for sth. / into doing sth. 烦扰

辨析 badger 意为不断地唠叨或挑逗。pester 暗示不断地制造小麻烦。harass 和 harry 同义，意指通过反复的激怒、威胁、命令或不幸来包围而进行的有组织的困扰。

taint [teint; tent] *n.* trace of some bad quality or decay or infection 品质恶劣，腐败；污点 *v.* affect sth. with a taint 使腐败；感染，玷污

例句 Bad books will taint the young mind. 坏书会毒害年轻人的思想。

搭配 bacterial taint 细菌性腐坏（味）；caramel taint 焦糖色斑

辨析 taint 强调使某物受腐败或腐烂物影响而腐坏变质。contaminate 暗示通过接触或混合使某物不纯净或不洁净。

incriminate [in'krimi,neit] *v.* make sb. appear to be guilty of wrong doing 控告，牵连

例句 In his confession the thief incriminated two others who helped him steal. 这个盗窃犯在供词中供出了另外两个协助他偷窃的人。

consecrate ['kɒnsikreit] *v.* ①to make or declare (something) sacred 使圣化，奉……为神圣 ②set apart for a special purpose 奉献（作为特殊用途）

搭配 a custom consecrated by time 因历史悠久而被奉为神圣的习俗

辨析 consecrate 通常表示神圣的奉献行为；如：be consecrated to

science 献给了科学事业。devote 意指忠诚和忠心；如：devote

themselves to the care of the sick 他们致力于病人的护理事业。

perfunctory [pə'fʌŋktəri] *adj.* ①done as a duty or routine but without care or interest 敷衍的，草率的；马虎的 ②(of persons) doing things in this way (指人) 做事敷衍塞责的

例句 The operator answered the phone with a perfunctory greeting. 接线员接通电话，象征性地打了声招呼。

辨析 perfunctory 着重指做某事的冷漠、敷衍、没有兴趣。lax 暗示不紧、不严密、懒散或马虎。lazy 强调抑制工作或努力的或趋向悠闲的懒惰。

peripheral [pə'rɪfərəl] *adj.* of, on, forming, a periphery 外围的，表面的；在外国的；形成外围的

例句 Funding-raising is a peripheral to their main activities. 对他们的主要活动而言，筹集资金是次要的。

搭配 the peripheral nervous system 周围神经系统；peripheral pad 围肢垫；a peripheral war 【军】边缘战争；peripheral criticisms 肤浅的批评

temporal ['tempərəl] *adj.* ①of worldly affairs, i. e. not spiritual 世间的，世俗的 ②(grammar) of or denoting time (语法) (表示) 时间的 ③of the temple (s) of the head 太阳穴的

temporal matters 世俗的事物； temporal existence 短暂的存在；
temporal and spatial boundaries 时间和空间的界限

ail [eɪl] *vt.* to feel ill or have pain 折磨，使疼痛，使烦恼

例句 He will not concede what anything ails his business. 他不允许任何事情来干扰他的工作。

shred [ˈʃred] *n.* ①a small narrow piece torn or roughly cut off 碎片，细条 ②a smallest piece; bit 丝毫；一点点 *v.* to cut or tear into shreds 切成碎片，撕碎

例句 Two of the rioters had shirts torn almost into shreds. 暴徒中有两人的衬衣被撕成碎条。

搭配 tear to shreds 撕碎； shreds of paper 碎纸片

gloat [gləʊt] *v.* to look at something or think about it with satisfaction, often in an unpleasant way 幸灾乐祸地看

例句 He gloated over his fellow student's failure to win the prize. 他的同学未能获奖，他在一旁幸灾乐祸。

搭配 gloat over sb.'s misfortune 幸灾乐祸

cedar [ˈsiːdə] *n.* an evergreen, cone-bearing tree having wide, spreading branches and red wood 雪松，香柏（木）



cedar wood 雪松属木料，杉木；Alaska yellow cedar 阿拉斯加黄扁柏；Atlantic white cedar 大西洋花柏；Atlas cedar 北非雪松；canoe cedar

大侧柏

haze [heɪz] *n.* thin mist 薄雾，阴霾

搭配 a haze of misunderstanding 因不了解而认识不清；with one's minds in a haze 糊里糊涂地；in a haze 在雾中，渺茫；no haze of doubt 没有猜疑表现

辨析 haze 常指造成能见度降低的尘埃和烟雾；fog 多指空气中的尘土或水蒸汽等模糊的雾气。

impend [im'pend] *vi.* to be about to take place 即将发生

例句 I carried an umbrella because the rain impended. 天要下雨了，我带了把伞。

cartridge ['kɑ:trɪdʒ] *n.* ①detachable head of a pick-up, holding the stylus (电唱机) 唱头 ②cassette (美) 卡式录音带盒 ③case containing explosive for blasting, or explosive with bullet or shot 子弹，弹筒

搭配 air cleaner cartridge 滤气器滤筒；alarm weight cartridge 闹钟锤筒；battery cartridge 电池套管；ceramic cartridge 陶瓷拾音头

plumb [plʌm] *n.* ball or piece of lead tied to the end of a cord or rope for finding the depth of water or testing whether a wall is vertical 铜锤；测锤 *adv.* ①exactly 正确地，精确地 ②垂直地；正好地 *v.* get to the root of 追

根究底；查明

例句 Shallow ideas are plumbed and discarded. 浅薄思想经仔细推敲后被摒弃。

搭配 off/out of/plumb 不垂直，倾斜；不准确

veer [viə] v. ①(of a traveller, vehicle, or road) to turn or change direction 改变方向，转向 ②(of a person, or opinion, talk, etc.) to change from one intention, course, plan, or opinion to another (人、意见、谈话等) 改变，转换

例句 The car was out of control and suddenly veered across the road. 车子失去控制，突然横穿过路面。

搭配 veer and haul (把绳索) 一放一收； veer round (around) (风) 改变方向； (人) 改变主意； (谈话等) 转向.....

tinker ['tɪŋkə] vi. a clumsy repairer or worker; a meddler 做焊锅匠，笨拙的修补

例句 Please don't tinker with my car engine. 请不要乱弄我的汽车发动机。

搭配 have a tinker at 笨拙地修理； not care a tinker's damn / curse 一点不在乎； not worth a tinker's curse 毫无价值

credentials [kri'denʃəlz] *adj.* ①evidence of a person's identity, position, etc., usually in written form 证明书，证件 ②anything that provides the basis for confidence, as in one's qualifications 资格证书

搭配 The commissioner presented his credentials to the State Department.
委员向国务院递交了资格证书。

crescent [ˈkresnt] *n.* ①sth. shaped like the curve of the moon in the first quarter 新月形的物体 ②the figure of the moon in its first or last quarter 新月，弯月，上、下弦月

搭配 a crescent moon 弦月； the Cross and the Crescent 基督教和伊斯兰教

cleave [kli:v] *v.* to cut, to come apart, split 劈出，砍开

例句 The freighter carrying pig iron is cleaving through the water. 装着生铁的货船正在破浪前进。

辨析 cleave 常指用或好像用锋利工具劈。cut 常指用或者好像用有利刃的器具切割。rip 暗指经常沿分割线，例如裂缝或接合线，粗暴的或用力的撕开或锯掉。

hack [hæk] *n.* ①person paid to do hard and uninteresting work, esp. as a writer 蹩脚作家，雇佣文人 ②horse for ordinary riding or one that may be hired 供出租的马 *v.* ①strike heavy cutting blows at sth. / sb. 砍，乱劈 ②gain unauthorized access to (the contents of a computerized storage system, e.g. a database 私自存取（计算机化存储系统）

搭配 a Grubstreet hack [a hack writer] 雇佣文人； political hack 政治仆从

heckle [ˈhekl] *v.* interrupt and harass (a speaker) at a public meeting with troublesome questions and rude remarks 诘问，诘难

例句 She is accustomed to being heckled. 她习惯于受人诘难。

hoot [hu:t;hut] *n.* to make a loud raucous cry, especially of derision or contempt 猫头鹰的叫声，汽车喇叭声，表不满或轻蔑的叫器，嘲骂声，鸣响

搭配 not care a hoot 毫不在乎，丝毫不感兴趣；not give a hoot for 满不在乎，瞧不起，认为一钱不值；not matter a hoot 无关紧要，无足轻重

chuck [tʃʌk] *v.* ①to throw (something), esp. with a short movement of the arms 投，抛 ②stop or give up; leave 放弃，抛弃

例句 Don't be so noisy, or the driver will chuck us off the coach. 不要这样喧哗，要不驾驶员会把我们扔下车去的。

搭配 chuck up one's job 离职不干；chuck it (in) 住手；住口；停止

eddy [ˈedi] *n.* a circular movement of water, dust, smoke, etc. 旋涡，涡流 *v.* to move or cause to move like a rapid rotary current of liquid 旋转，回旋

例句 The motor car disappeared in eddy of dust. 汽车在一片扬尘的涡流中不见了。



air eddy 空气涡流； axial eddy 轴向涡流； gas eddy 气涡，气旋

辨析 eddy 通常暗含象旋涡一样的圆形运动。rotate 通常涉及物体绕自己的轴或中心旋转的动作。swirl 常表示优美的起伏、旋转或螺旋。

flounder [ˈflaʊndə] v. ①move or struggle helplessly or clumsily; move with difficulty, as through mud or deep snow (在水中) 挣扎, 肢体乱动
②hesitate or make mistakes when talking or when coming to a decision 错乱地说话 (行动)

例句 The boy floundered in the water till someone jumped in to save him.
男孩在水中拼命挣扎, 直到有人跳入水中把他救起。

fickle [ˈfɪkl] adj. often changing; not constant 易变的, 无常的, 不专一的

例句 It's the third time that he changed his mind; he's so fickle! 他已经第三次改变主意了, 他这人太反复无常了!

搭配 a fickle person/lover 出尔反尔的人/用情不专的情人; fickle weather/fortune 变化无常的天气/变幻莫测的命运

辨析 fickle 强调表现为无规律的变化或者不稳定性的, 尤指在感情或爱慕方面反复无常的。capricious 着重具有奇异念头的特征的或易产生这类念头的、易冲动和不可预料的反复无常。

frivolous [ˈfrɪvələs] adj. ①foolish and light-hearted 轻浮的, 妄为的
②not sensible or serious 漫不经心的, 轻率的 ③(of activities) silly or

wasteful 无聊的，浪费的

例句 She has a frivolous nature and won't take anything seriously. 她生性轻浮，什么事情都不肯认真对待。

搭配 frivolous behavior 轻浮的举动； a frivolous purchase 轻率购买的东西

facile ['fæsail;(US)'fæsl] *adj.* easily obtained or achieved (and not so highly valued); of speech or writing easily produced but superficial or of poor quality 简单的，肤浅的

例句 That is only a facile answer. 那只是一个很肤浅的回答。

搭配 a facile task 轻而易举的工作； a facile writing 肤浅的写作

经典美文

Passage One

Slippery Eddie, the infamous pickpocket, was back at work, and every detective had to be especially vigilant. Eddie's technique was to jostle a victim toward a confederate who would then slip the man's wallet out of his back pocket while Eddie was stammering an apology to the confused dupe. Within a week the incipient crime wave came to an end when Slippery Eddie inadvertently chose the chief of police for his victim. Although Eddie loathes Sing, it's his permanent address now.

汉语语境

扒手的命运

一个臭名昭著的扒手 Slippery Eddie 重操旧业。每一个侦探都不得不提高警惕。Eddie 的伎俩是把一个受害者撞向他的一个同伴，然后这个伙伴就把钱包从受害者的后兜里掏出来。而后来 Eddie 再结结巴巴地向蒙在鼓里的受害者道歉。在一个星期里，当 Eddie 粗心地选择警察局局长作为欺骗对象时，这个没复出多长时间的扒窃活动遭到了厄运晃晃悠悠地走到了尽头，尽管 Eddie 厌恶辛格监狱，但是现在那里却成了他长久的住所。

经典美文

Passage Two

“Twenty years ago, Blackpool turned its back on the sea and tried to make itself into an entertainment center”, says Robin Wood, a local official. “Now the thinking is that we should try to refocus on the sea and make Blackpool a family destination again”. To say that Blackpool neglected the sea is to put it mildly. In 1976 the European Community, as it then was called, instructed member nations to make their beaches conform to certain minimum standards of cleanliness within ten years. Britain, rather than complying, took the novel strategy of contending that many of its most popular beaches were not swimming beaches at all. Because of Britain's climate the sea-bathing season is short, and most people don't go in above their knees anyway and hence can't really be said to be swimming. By averaging out the number of people actually swimming across 365 days of the year, the government was able to persuade itself, if no one else, that Britain had hardly any real swimming beaches.

As one environmentalist put it to me: “You had the ludicrous situation in

which Luxembourg had more listed public bathing beaches than the whole of the United Kingdom. It was preposterous.”

Meanwhile, Blackpool continued to discharge raw sewage straight into the sea. Finally, after much pressure from both environmental groups and the European Union, the local water authority built a new waste-treatment facility for the whole of Blackpool and neighboring communities. The facility came online in June 1996. For the first time since the industrial revolution Blackpool's waters are safe to swim in.

That done, the town is now turning its attention to making the seafront more visually attractive. The promenade, once a rather elegant place to stroll, had become increasingly tatty and neglected. “It was built in Victorian times and needed a thorough overhaul anyway”, says Wood, “so we decided to make aesthetic improvements at the same time, to try to draw people back to it”. Blackpool recently spent about \$1.4 million building new kiosks for vendors and improving seating around the Central Pier and plans to spend a further \$15 million on various amenity projects.

The most striking thing about Blackpool these days compared with 20 years ago is how empty its beaches are. When the tide is out, Blackpool's beaches are a vast plain of beckoning sand. They look spacious enough to accommodate comfortably the entire populace of northern England. Ken Welsby remembers days when, as he puts it, “you couldn't lay down a handkerchief on this beach, it was that crowded.”

Welsby comes from Preston, 20 miles down the road, and has been visiting Blackpool all his life. Now retired, he had come for the day with his

wife, Kitty, and their three young grandchildren, who were gravely absorbed in building a sandcastle. “Two hundred thousand people they'd have on this beach sometimes”, Welsby said. “You can't imagine it now, can you?”

Indeed I could not. Though it was a bright sunny day in the middle of summer, I counted just 13 people scattered along a half mile or so of open sand. Except for those rare times when hot weather and a public holiday coincide, it is like this nearly always now.

“You can't imagine how exciting it was to come here for the day when we were young”. Kitty said, “Even from Preston, it was a big treat.” Now children don't want the beach. They want arcade games and rides in helicopters and goodness knows what else. She stared out over the glittery water. “We'll never see those days again. It's sad really.”

“But your grandchildren seem to be enjoying it”, I pointed out.

“For the moment”, Ken said. “For the moment.”

Afterward I went for a long walk along the empty beach, then; went back to the town center and treated myself to a large portion of fish-and-chips wrapped in paper. The way they cook it in Blackpool, it isn't so much a meal as an invitation to a heart attack, but it was delicious. Far out over the sea the sun was setting with such splendor that I would almost have sworn I could hear the water hiss where it touched.

Behind me the lights of Blackpool Tower were just twinkling on, and the streets were beginning to fill with happy evening throngs. In the purple light of dusk the town looked peaceful and happy enchanting even and there

was an engaging air of expectancy, of fun about to happen. Somewhat to my surprise, I realized that this place was beginning to grow on me.

汉语语境

黑泽今昔谈

“20年前，黑泽城（英格兰西北部的一个城市）忽视了大海，试图把它自己变成一个娱乐中心，”一个地方官员 Robin Wood 这么说。“现在的想法是我们应该努力把注意力重新转向大海，再把黑泽变成一个家庭旅游地。说黑泽忽视了大海已经是非常委婉的了。”1976年，当时的欧共体要求其成员国在10年内使它们的海滩达到某种最低清洁标准。英国不仅没有遵守这个要求，而且采取了独特的斗争策略，即坚持说大部分人们喜欢光顾的海滩根本不适合游泳。由于英国的气候，海中游泳的季节较短，而且大多数人虽然下水，但只让水没到膝盖处，因此不能称为真正的游泳。通过平衡一年365天实际游泳的人数，政府能够说服它自己，如果不能说服别人的话，就是英国几乎没有什么真正的游泳海滩。

正如一个环境学家告诉我的那样：“你会看到一个滑稽的情形，即小国卢森堡比整个英国有更多的列出来的公用游泳海滩。这真是荒谬之极。”

同时，黑泽继续直接排放未处理的污物到大海。最终在环境组织和欧盟的巨大压力下，当地水利部门为黑泽和周围地区建了一个全新的水

处理设备。1996年6月该设备连线使用。自工业革命以来黑泽的水域首次可以供人安全游泳。

工程竣工后，这个城镇现在正在努力如何使海域在视觉上更加吸引

人。海滨人行道曾经是很适合散步的雅致没人护理。“这里始建于维多利亚时期，但是无论如何也需要一次彻底的整修，”Wood说，“因此我们决定将其好好美化一番，来吸引人们返回这里。”最近黑泽投入了140万美元为投资商建造新亭子和改善中心码头周围的座位，并打算再往不同的修葺工程上投入1500万美元。

与20年前相比，今天的黑泽最大的区别是它的海滩太空荡了。当潮汐退去，黑泽的海滩是一片广袤的让人心动的沙滩平原。它们大得足以舒适地容纳整个北英格兰的众多人口。Ken Welsby回忆以前，他说，“你在这个海滩上放不下一只手帕，那儿太拥挤了。”

Welsby来自普雷斯顿，沿着路朝下走20英里的地方，他一生都不断去黑泽。现在退休，他和他妻子Kitty来到这里，还有他们三个年幼的孙子，他们在全神贯注地建一个沙塔。“有一段时间曾有20万人在这个海滩，”Welsby说，“你现在想都不敢想，不是吗？”

的确我不能想象。尽管当时正值仲夏的一个阳光明媚的日子，我数了只有13个人零散地分布在大约只有半英里的沙滩上。除了有少有的炎热天气和公共假期碰在一起的时候，情况就很像现在这样。

“你无法想象我们年少的时候来这里玩是多么开心，”Kitty说，“就算从普雷斯顿来，这也是一个不错的待遇。现在的孩子们不喜欢沙滩了，他们喜欢街道游戏和驾驶直升飞机，还有其它东西。”她凝视着闪闪发光的水面，“我们再也回不到过去美好的时光了。真让人悲伤。”

“但你的孙子们好像很喜欢这儿，”我指出。

“暂时的，”Ken 说，“暂时的。”

然后我沿着空荡的沙滩走了很久，又回到市中心，自己买了一大份纸包的鱼和薯条。那是黑泽的烹调方式，这与其说是一顿饭，不如说是引发心脏病的东西，但的确很美味。在海的远处太阳如此光彩夺目，我简直可以发誓我能够听到水流过的嘶嘶声。

在我身后黑泽塔的光芒正闪烁着，街道上开始挤满了欢乐的人群。在黄昏微紫的光芒中，这个城镇看起来宁静祥和甚至妩媚迷人，而且有种充满期望的迷人还有即将发生的欢乐。某种程度上让我吃惊的是，我意识到这个地方的魅力，已越来越紧紧地吸引着我。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

If you _____ someone, you repeatedly tell them to do something or repeatedly ask them questions.

upbraid

vie

shin

badger

His mind was _____ from reading bad books.

tainted

incriminated

reshuffled

meted

A doctor's life is _____ to keeping people well.

discomposed

consecrated

dislocated

commiserated

The new nurse was _____; she didn't really care about her work.

perfunctory

peripheral

temporal

telltale

Mice will _____ things such as newspapers and make a terrible mess.

ail

shred

gloat

rape

_____ is a cluster of tiny plants that looks like moss and grows on rocks, trees, malls, etc.

Clover

Cedar

Lichen

Leech

The _____ drove the ship on the rock.

drizzle

tempest

haze

milieu

If the sun _____ something, especially the ground or plants, it makes it completely dry.

impends

lilts

parches

traduces

We'll need to have a new electric _____ fitted into the wall for the television plug.

schooner

socket

rudder

cartridge

The coronation of the new king was performed with great _____.

pomp

pump

plump

plumb

Three men were feared dead last night after a helicopter _____ off course

into an oil platform and ditched into the North Sea.

blandished

falsified

instigated

veered

The machine allows segments of the film to be viewed repeatedly and at a number of speeds, so the editor can cut and _____ the film.

amble

tinker

splice

adulate

The new ambassador will present his _____ to the Foreign Minister this morning.

crates

credentials

crayons

crescents

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

1. The smell was so bad that he turned away in disgust.

hatred

haste

loathing

disgrace

The enemy is just the enemy, regardless of how many nations he has been able to confederate.

cheat

conquer

ally

fight

We will meet you at the pier when you return from the voyage.

airport

station

terminal

quay

With one blow of his axe, he cleaved a block of wood in two.

hacked

heckled

hooted

hitched

The child was so lovely that I couldn't help chucking him under the chin.

tossing him carelessly

tapping him livingly
touching him cautiously
twisting him restlessly

The river is dangerous for swimmers because of its eddies.

polluted water
sharks
swift currents
rocks

When they tried to run in the deep snow, they floundered and fell.

stumbled
struck
jerked
bounced

Nowadays, the youngsters are averse to easy tasks.

fervent
fickle
frivolous
facile

考题答案

Part I

1. D

2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. B

Part II

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D

Lesson 15

词汇语境

congenial [kən'ɔːnjəl] *adj.* agreeable, suitable, pleasing 意气相投的，适意的，令人愉快的

例句 In this small village he found few persons congenial to him. 在这个小村子里很少有人与他志趣相投。

搭配 be congenial to 对……志趣相投的； in congenial society 与志趣相投的人们在一起； a congenial work 合意的工作

hoard [hɔːd] *n.* carefully collected and guarded store of money, food or other treasured objects 贮藏物，密封（物），存积 *v.* collect (sth. in quantity) and store it away 囤积，贮藏

例句 She hoards her money — she never spends it. 她积蓄钱，但从来不花钱。

搭配 a hoard of money 积蓄； hoard gold 积蓄黄金

conserve [kən'sə:v] *vt.* keep from being wasted, damaged, lost, or destroyed 保存，保护 *n.* fruit preserved by cooking in sugar 密饯

例句 People have to learn to conserve water anytime, especially during the drought. 大家必须学会节约用水，特别是在干旱期间。

搭配 conserve one's strength 保存力量

heed [hi:d] *v.* to give attention to; consider seriously 注意；认真考虑 *n.* close attention; notice 注意，留心

例句 In the bungalow were her parents, very busy, very, very busy, and when she had learned her lessons in the morning quickly, they were too busy to pay much heed to her. 在小屋里父母非常忙碌，她在早上迅速温习功课，他们忙得无法留意到她。

搭配 give (pay) heed to sb.'s advice 听某人的劝告；take heed 当心

sage [seɪdʒ] *adj.* having or exhibiting wisdom and calm judgment 贤明的，明智的，审慎的

搭配 sage advice 睿智的建议

aegis [ˈi:ɔːʒɪs] *n.* Protection, Sponsorship; patronage [希神]羊皮盾，保护，庇护，支持

例句 A child whose welfare is now under the aegis of the courts. 儿童福利现在处于法庭的保护之下。

搭配 under the aegis of 在……保佑[掩护]下；由……主办

imprudent [im'pru:dənt] *adj.* unwise or indiscreet; not prudent 轻率的，鲁莽的

例句 It's imprudent to take a thin coat in cold weather when you go out. 寒冷的天气外出时带上薄外套，这是不谨慎的做法。

detriment ['detrɪmənt] *n.* harm or damage 损害，损害物

例句 In every modern country that is Christian or post-Christian, women are the beautiful sex — to the detriment of the notion of beauty as well as of women. 在每一个信仰基督教和后基督教的现代化国家，女性是美丽的性别——有损于美以及女人的概念。

搭配 to the detriment of 有损于，对……不利； without detriment to 不损害 / 无损于

unreal ['ʌn'ri(:)əl] *adj.* (of an experience) (as if) imaginary or unlike reality, as when the mind is confused by tiredness and unusual change 虚幻的，幻想的

例句 “Let me do it,” he said in a unreal tone. “让我来做吧，”他假惺惺地说道。

rapist ['reɪpɪst] one who commits the crime of rape 强奸犯，强奸者

psychopath ['saikəpæθ] *n.* a person who has a serious disorder of

character that may cause violent or criminal behaviour 精神变态者

endorsement [in'dɔ:smənt] *n.* agreement, give sb. help 赞同，支持，认可

例句 The candidates competed for the union's endorsement. 候选者们为获得联盟的支持而竞争。

搭配 give sb. an endorsement 给某人以支持（认可）； announce one's endorsement of sb. 宣布自己对某人的支持

literally ['lɪtərəli] *adv.* ①in a literal manner; exactly 照字义，逐字地
②(used loosely), to intensify meaning （使用不严格），用以加强含义

例句 There are literally dozens of similar important developments in the world that are worthy of inclusion in any roundup of major news stories. 全世界还有许多类似的重要发展，值得任何重要的新闻集中综合报道。

搭配 to translate literally 逐字地翻译

convict ['kɒnvɪkt] *vt.* to find or prove (someone) guilty of an offense or crime, especially by the verdict of a court 证明……有罪，宣告……有罪

例句 We need those jurors who will not convict merely because they are suspicious。 我们需要那些不仅仅因为他们有嫌疑就判定他们有罪的陪审员。

instill [in'stil] *v.* cause sb. gradually to acquire 逐步灌输

例句 The nursery teacher instilled the need for kindness into my children. 幼儿园教师不断地向孩子们灌输仁慈的必要。

搭配 instill sth. in / into sb. 逐渐灌输某事给某人

humility [hju(:)'militi] *n.* humble attitude of mind; modesty 谦虚的态度，谦逊

例句 The girl had the great virtues of humility and kindness. 这位姑娘颇具谦逊和善良的美德。

psychic ['saikik] *adj.* person, esp. one who claims to receive messages from the dead 灵魂的，心灵的

搭配 psychic trauma 心理创伤； psychic energy 心理能量

boosterism ['bu:stərizəm] *n.* 对（某人、某种思想或作品的）积极支持，拥护；（对城市、休养地等创建的）赞助

例句 The civic pride and heady boosterism often accompany rising property values. 公民的自豪和鲁莽的支持态度经常伴随财产增值。

entrench [in'trentʃ] *v.* to establish oneself firmly in a particular place or position, so that one cannot easily be moved 确立，使处于牢固地位；用壕

沟围住

例句 He entrenched himself behind his newspaper. 他躲在报纸后面。

搭配 entrench oneself 使自己处于稳固地位

spurious ['spjuəriəs] *adj.* ①not really the product of the time, writer, etc. shown or claimed 假的，伪造的；假托的 ②bad in reasoning; wrong 似是而非的；谬误的

搭配 a spurious eye 假眼；spurious issue 私生子女；a spurious fruit 假果

detract [di'trækt] *v.* to take something away from; make less the value of 贬低，诋毁，减损

例句 All the decoration detracts from the beauty of the building's shape. 那座建筑物上的装饰减损了建筑物外形的美。

搭配 detract from 减损，贬低；to detract from sb.'s merit 贬低某人的功绩

instigate ['instigeit] *v.* cause (sth.) to begin or happen; initiate 怂恿，唆使，煽动

例句 He instigated the ending of a free working lunch in the company. 他煽动取消公司的免费工作午餐：

搭配 instigate sb. to do sth. 唆使某人去做某事

instigate 指构思或鼓励通常是罪恶或不合法的行动计划的实施。

incite 主要用以指挑起行动的欲望或精神。**stir** 意思是使活跃、引起强烈但令人愉快的情感或引起麻烦或骚动。

digress [dai'gres] v. (of a writer or speaker) to stop what one is saying and begin to talk about something else 离题

例句 The old professor used to digress from his subject for a moment to tell his students a funny story. 老教授过去常常暂时离开一下话题，给学生们讲一个有趣的故事。

搭配 digress from the subject 离开主题； digress from the point 离开要点

outnumber [aut'nʌmbə] v. be greater in number than 数量上胜过，比……多

例句 They outnumbered us three to one. 他们以三比一的人数超过我们（他们的人数比我们多两倍）。

disclaim [dis'kleim] v. to say that one does not own or accept 否认，拒绝承认，放弃

例句 The employer disclaimed all responsibility for the fire accident. 老板否认对那次火灾事故负有责任。

搭配 disclaim responsibility for sth. 否认对某事负有责任

disband [dis'bænd] v. to break up and separate 解散，遣散

例句 The army was disbanded when the war ended. 战争结束后，军队被解散了。

regent [ˈri:dʒənt] *n.* ① person appointed to perform the duties of a ruler who is too young, old, ill, etc. or who is absent 摄政者 ② member of a governing board (e.g. of a state university) (美) 董事；评议员 (如州立大学的) *adj.* performing the duties of a regent 摄政的

搭配 the prince Regent 摄政王

tweed [twi:d] *n.* ① a type of coarse woollen cloth woven from threads of several different colours 花呢 ② (pl.) (a suit of) tweed clothes (一套) 花呢衣服

搭配 in the (a) tweed of an eye 一眨眼，转眼间

flax [flæks] *n.* plant grown for its fibre and seeds; fibre from the stem of this plant, used to make linen 亚麻 (纤维)

搭配 flax brake (=flax breaker) 剥麻机，亚麻碎茎机； flax seed 亚麻籽； ground flax seeds 亚麻籽 (仁) 油粕

enrage [inˈreɪdʒ] *v.* to make very angry 激怒，使狂怒

搭配 be enraged at/by sb.'s conduct 因某人的行为而极为愤怒； be enraged with sb. 对某人勃然大怒

forebode [fɔ:'bəʊd] *v.* be a sign or a warning of (esp. trouble) 预示（尤指坏事）

例句 The dark clouds forebode a rainstorm. 乌云预示着暴风雨即将来临。

搭配 forebode disaster 预感不吉利的事

harrow ['hærəʊ] *n.* frame with metal spikes or discs dragged over ploughed land to break up lumps of earth, cover seeds, etc. 耙 *v.* ①pull a harrow over (land) 耙（地） ②distress (sb.) greatly （使）极其痛苦

例句 To see someone killed is a very harrowing experience. 目睹他人遇难是件令人痛苦的经历。

rinse [rins] *v.* ①wash with clean water in order to remove unwanted substances, etc. 以清水冲洗（以除去不要之物） ②help (food) down with a drink 以水或其他液体吞下（食物） *n.* ①act of rinsing 冲洗之动作，清洗 ②solution for tinting the hair 染发液

例句 I rinsed the clothes I had washed. 我漂清洗过的衣服。

搭配 rinse sth. out 用水冲洗污垢等； rinse sth. down 以水吞下

rum [rʌm] *n.* alcoholic drink made from suger-cane juice; (any kind of) alcoholic liquor 甘蔗汁制的糖酒；朗姆酒；（任何种的）酒 *adj.* queer; odd 古怪的；奇特的

搭配 a rum go 可疑的情况； a rum customer 怪家伙（尤指不好惹的人或动物）

rouge [ru:ʒ] *n.* fine red powder or other cosmetic substance for coloring the cheeks; powder for cleaning silver plate 红粉，胭脂；擦银器的粉末 *v.* use rouge 在（脸）上擦胭脂；用红粉擦；用粉末擦银器

例句 Their job is to rouge up the war to turn the horror into cheering press releases.(Richard Corliss) 他们的工作就是渲染战争.....把恐惧变成愉快的压力释放。（理查德·科尔里斯）

搭配 black rouge 黑红铁粉； mordant rouge 媒染剂红液； lip rouge 口红

seedy ['si:di] *adj.* ①having a poor, uncared for, worn-out appearance（外表）褴褛的，破旧的，不体面的 ②slightly unwell; under the weather 稍感不舒服的，精神不佳的

例句 He was soiled and seedy and fragrant with gin.(Mark Twain) 他满身污渍、衣衫褴褛浑身散发出杜松子酒的气味。（马克·吐温）

搭配 feel seedy 身体不舒服，呆在家里； look seedy [口]气色不好，面有病容，显出衣衫褴褛的样子

slurry ['slə:ri] *n.* a watery mixture, esp. of clay, mud, lime, of plaster 稀泥（尤指以黏土、泥浆、石灰或泥调成的混合物）



aqueous slurry 含水泥浆； black slurry 炭黑水分散体； 炭黑浆状液； carbon slurry 炭悬浮体， 炭泥； cement slurry 水泥渣

rapport [ræ'pɔ:t] *n.* sympathetic relationship 密切，融洽，和谐的关系

例句 The actor developed a close rapport with his audience. 该演员与观众建立了密切的关系。

搭配 be in rapport with 与.....关系密切或融洽

singe [sɪndʒ] *v.* to burn lightly on the surface; scorch 轻轻烧焦表面；烫焦 *n.* a slight burn; an act or mark of singeing 轻微的烧灼，烧焦

例句 If the iron is too hot you'll singe that nightdress. 如果熨斗过热，你会把睡衣烫焦。

搭配 have one's hair singed 烫头发

munition [mju(:)'niʃən] *n.* military supplies, esp. guns, shells, bombs etc. 军需品（尤指枪支、弹药、炸弹），军火

例句 The war was lost because of a shortage of munitions. 军火不足导致了这场战争的失败。

搭配 gas munitions 化学武器，毒气弹药；precision guided munition 精确制导的武器[弹药];special atomic demolition munition 【军】特种原子爆破弹药

glee [gli:] *n.* a feeling of joyful satisfaction at something which pleases one 欢喜，高兴

例句 She danced with glee when she saw the new toys. 她看到新玩具就高兴得手舞足蹈。

搭配 a glee club 合唱团； full of glee (=in high glee) 高兴之至

辨析 glee 特指由某一特定情景导致的欢腾中的快乐，如赢得胜利等。joy 暗示强烈的尤其是欣喜若狂或狂喜的状态。gaiety 与 merriment 同义，都指一种情绪很高的快乐和欢愉（状态）。mirth 强调的是心情轻松和欢愉，通常暗示着轻松的笑声。

pang [pæŋ] *n.* sharp, sudden feeling of pain, remorse, etc. 突然的剧痛、懊悔等；悲痛

搭配 the pangs of the toothache 一阵阵的牙痛； the pangs of conscience 良心的苦责

记忆 pang 通常指突然的、短暂的、剧烈的痛苦。anguish 主要指精神上、心理上的剧烈痛苦，也可作烦恼解，如：She suffered the anguish of despair. 她承受着失望的痛苦。torment 特指身体或精神上长期的痛苦。

partisan [pɑ:ti'zæn] *n.* ①person devoted to a party, group or cause 同党人，帮伙，党羽 ②member of an armed resistance movement in a country occupied by enemy forces 效忠的；献身的；盲目推崇的

例句 You must listen to both points of views and try not be partisan. 你必须兼听双方的观点，尽量做到不偏不倚。

■

partisan politics 党的派性政治

luscious [ˈlʌʃəs] *adj.* ①rich and sweet in taste or smell 甘美的，芬芳的
②(of art, music, etc.) very rich and suggesting sensual pleasures (音乐、艺术) 华丽的，绚丽的，引起快感的 ③sensually attractive; voluptuous 性感的，诱惑的

例句 From there, you can get a luscious views of the garden. 从那里，你可以看到令人赏心悦目的花园景色。

搭配 a luscious, vivid description 赏心悦目的生动描述； a luscious melon 甜美的瓜

bequeath [biˈkwiːð] *v.* arrange to give at death 遗赠，遗留

例句 Her collection of paintings was bequeathed to the National Gallery when she died. 她去世时，她的全部藏画遗赠给了国家美术馆。

搭配 bequeath sth. to a museum 把某物遗赠给博物馆

bungalow [ˈbʌŋɡələu] *n.* small house of only one storey 单层屋，平房

例句 First, you must picture to yourself that child, living quite solitary in a remote Chinese countryside, in a small mission bungalow perched upon a hill among the rice fields in the valleys below. 首先，你可以想象一下那个时候的孩子，在中国偏远的农村，稻田中一座小山丘上有一间小屋，小屋下面就是深深的峡谷，我就住在那个小屋里面。

搭配 instrument bungalow 仪器室，继电器室

rattling ['rætliŋ] *adj.* animated; brisk 卡嗒卡嗒的，活泼的，很好的

例句 The guiltless gust of a rattling good yarn.(Anthony Burgess) 听完一个笑话后发出善意的大笑。（安东尼·伯吉斯）

搭配 a rattling breeze 飒飒的威风； at a rattling pace 以快速； have a rattling time 过得极为愉快

cleanse [klenz] *v.* to make clean 使清洁，净化，使纯洁

例句 The nurse cleansed the wound for the injured before stitching it. 护士先把伤员的伤口弄干净后再缝合。

搭配 cleanse one's mouth 漱口； cleanse one's bosom of perilous stuff 清心寡欲； cleanse away sin 洗涤罪过

辨析 cleanse 特指用清除剂或其他方法使清洁，也用于比喻中，如：cleanse away sin 洗涤罪过。clean 系常用词，指用各种方式将污垢、脏物等清除掉，如：clean the window 擦窗子。

clump [klʌmp] *n.* a small group or cluster, esp. of trees or plants 树丛，草丛 *v.* to walk heavily and clumsily 用沉重的脚步行走

例句 The bacteria clumped together. 细菌聚集一团。

搭配 acetic clump 醋坯； bacterial clump 细菌菌落； sprout clump 丛生萌芽； clump of piles 群桩，集桩

docile ['dəusail] *adj.* quiet and easily taught or led 驯服的，易控制的，易教的

例句 The prisoners are grateful and docile. 这些囚犯心怀感激，也比较听话。

搭配 a docile horse 驯顺的马； a docile student 听话的学生

辨析 docile 常指易接受教导且愿意被别人领导、监督和指挥的人。compliant 指温顺地没有反抗地屈从于权力等的性情。obedient 暗示对权力、命令等的服从与接受。tractable 通常用于指可以，特别是很容易就可以被应付、对付或操纵的人。submissive 暗示一种毫无反抗的屈服，而且有时对他人的控制怀有敬意的屈服倾向或意愿。

tractable ['træktəbl] *adj.* easily controlled, worked, or persuaded 易驾驭的，驯良的，易管教的；易处理的

例句 Gold and silver are tractable metals. 金和银是容易加工的金属。

搭配 a tractable child 听话的孩子； a tractable horse 驯服的马

辨析 （参见本课的 docile）

经典美文

Passage One

The presence of an ever-flowing supply of fresh, clean water is taken for granted. Unfortunately, this congenial condition is fast disappearing. As our

population increases, as industry consumes more water each year, the level of our underground water supply sinks measurably. There is no way to hoard water; there are many ways to conserve it. During a particularly dry spell, New York City found its reservoirs going dry. Only then did the residents begin to heed the sage advice to limit the wasteful uses of water. Under the aegis of the Water Commissioner, citizens were encouraged to develop habits that would save water. The continued imprudent waste by each of us of this most basic resource will work to the detriment of all.

汉语语境

节约用水

人们普遍认为新鲜干净的水是永远取之不竭的。不幸的是这种合人意的状况正在迅速消失。随着人口的增长和年工业耗水量的增加，地下水位显著下降。尽管我们有很多方法来储存水，有时候这些方法是无用的。在天气非常干旱的一段时间中，纽约市发现它的水库就要干涸了，只有到了这个时候，居民才会意识到节约用水是一种明智的选择，在水利委员会的指导下，居民被鼓励使用节水法。人们如果继续毫无顾忌地浪费水资源的话，将会为这种行为付出沉重的代价。

经典美文

Passage Two

Low self-esteem pops up regularly in academic reports as an explanation for all sorts of violence, from hate crimes and street crimes to terrorism. But despite the popularity of the explanation, not much evidence backs it up. In a

recent issue of *Psychological Review*, three researchers examine this literature at length and conclude that a much stronger link connects high self-esteem to violence. “It is difficult to maintain belief in the low self-esteem view after seeing that the more violent groups are generally the ones with higher self-esteem,” write Roy Baumeister of Case Western Reserve University and Laura Smart and Joseph Boden of the University of Virginia.

The conventional view is that people without self-esteem try to gain it by hurting others. The researchers find that violence is much more often the work of people with unrealistically high self-esteem attacking others who challenge their self-image. Under this umbrella come bullies, rapists, racists, psychopaths and members of street gangs and organized crime.

The study concludes: “Certain forms of high self-esteem seem to increase one's proneness to violence. An uncritical endorsement of the cultural value of self-esteem may therefore be counterproductive and even dangerous. The societal pursuit of high self-esteem for everyone may literally end up doing considerable harm.”

As for prison programs intended to make violent convicts feel better about themselves, perhaps it would be better to try instilling modesty and humility, the researchers write.

In an interview with the *Boston Globe*, Baumeister said he believes the “self-promoting establishment is starting to crumble”. “What would work better for the country is to forget about self-esteem and concentrate on self-control”, he said.

In the schools, this would mean turning away from psychic boosterism and emphasizing self-esteem as a by-product of real achievement, not as an end in itself. The self-esteem movement, still entrenched in schools of education, is deeply implicated in the dumbing down of our schools, and in the spurious equality behind the idea that it is a terrible psychic blow if one student does any better or any worse than another. Let's hope it is indeed crumbling.

汉语语境

论社会

学术报告中都把缺乏自尊心作为解释各种暴力的理由，从仇恨犯罪，街头犯罪到恐怖主义无不如此。尽管这种解释很流行，但是并没有多少证据可以支持。在最新一期《心理评论》里，三位研究员详细地考证了这个文献，并下结论说有个更为有力的因素把自尊心强和暴力联系在一起。“在发现有更多的暴力组织基本上是那些自尊心强的人组成的，就很难再坚持对缺乏自尊心的人的观点看法了。”西部大学的 Roy Baumeister 和弗吉尼亚大学的 Laura Smart, Joseph Boden 这么写道。

传统的观点认为，没有自尊的人会通过伤害他人来获得自尊。研究者们发现暴力通常是那些有着不合实际的超自尊的人通过伤害，挑战他们的自我形象的人发生的。在这个框架下出现欺凌弱小者，强奸犯，种族主义分子，精神病患者还有街头犯罪和有组织犯罪的成员。

研究的结论是：某种形式的超自尊似乎会增加一个人暴力的倾向。不加任何批判地认同自尊的文化价值可能会因此适得其反，甚至危险至极。社会对每个人有强烈自尊的追求可能会结束大量的伤害。

对于监狱计划通过让暴力罪犯对他们自己感觉良好来改造他们的这一做法，研究员们写道：“可能努力给他们灌输虚心和谦卑的心理会更好。”

在与 Boston Globe 的一次访谈中，Baumeister 谈到，他相信“自我促进的组织正在走向崩溃。”他说：“对这个国家来说更有效的是忘却自尊，而注意自控。”

在学校里，这个就意味着防止把精神崇拜和强调自尊作为真正成就的副产品，不是把它当作它本身的完成。鼓励自尊的行为仍然在学校教育中根深蒂固，论社会这充分显示了学校的束手无策，而且在虚伪的平等下，如果一个学生比另一个做得更好或更差，这真是一个可怕的精神打击。我们希望这种自尊的风气真正烟消云散。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

He _____ the sand from the bottom of the river, hoping to find pieces of gold.

- detracted
- instigated
- instilled
- sieved

Some people believe that meditation or magic will help them to _____.

levitate

disparage

digress

outnumber

The best beer will be the stuff you _____ from the malt you have made yourself.

disclaim

brew

disband

brawl

A _____ is a person whose job is to buy and sell shares, foreign money, or goods for other people.

chauffeur

truant

broker

regent

_____ is something made of wool and cotton and usually has two or more colours.

Jean

Tweed

Shawl

Flax

Once you've _____ to the heat you won't feel so tired.

enraged

acclimatized

foreboded

gargled

After washing them in soapy water, _____ the clothes thoroughly.

leer

harrow

maculate

rinse

_____ is a red powder which people, especially women and actors, put on their cheeks in order to give them more color.

Pip

Rum

Yogurt

Rouge

She describes him as _____, kindly, generous and charming.

caustic

seedy

testy

urbane

Tony seems to know a lot about music, but sometimes I think he's only

_____.

- slurring
- smearing
- bluffing
- blurring

After working with Jane for many years, we had developed a close

_____.

- rapport
- raven
- rap
- rape

I started to _____ when I lost my front teeth in an accident.

- singe
- tamp
- tamper
- lisp

The army used precision-guided _____ to blow up enemy targets.

- approbation
- munitions
- exigencies
- trepidation

The band are doing the last _____ on their world-tour later this week in

Sydney.

gin

gig

glee

glen

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

He felt a pang at the thought of his missing child.

thrust

sharp pain

shiver

shock

Even after the government troops were defeated partisans continued to fight the invaders in the hills.

citizens

local people

regular armies

guerrillas

Everybody in our class likes her shining eyes.

ludicrous

luscious

licentious

lustrous

In his will he bequeathed his estate to his son.

handed in

handed over

handed up

handed down

He has a house in the town and a bungalow in the country.

rest house

one-storied house

guest house

summer house

When he came home, he heard the clatter of pots and pans in the kitchen.

breaking

rioting

falling

rattling

Milk is cleansed by heating it at 60°C for thirty minutes.

purified

scoured

tidied

straightened

Some flowers always grow in clusters.

hillsides

spring

clumps

meadows

The sheepdog was very docile.

stubborn

tractable

dumb

clever

考题答案

Part I

D

A

B

C

B

B

D

D

D

10. C

11. A

12. D

13. B

14. B

Part II

1. B

2. D

3. D

4. D

5. B

6. D

7. A

8. C

9. B

Lesson 16

词汇语境

permeate ['pɜːmieɪt] *v.* pass, flow or spread into every part of 弥漫，散布，普及；渗透

例句 Our thinking is permeated by our historical myths. 我们的历史神话渗透着我们的思想。

alleviate [ə'liːviːt] *v.* make (pain or suffering) less 减轻痛苦，缓和

例句 Heat often alleviates pain. 热常常能减缓疼痛。

辨析 **alleviate** 指短暂的减轻压抑而没有解决其根源。**relieve** 指缓解或使造成不快或压抑的某事变得可以忍受。**allay** 暗示至少是暂时从造成负担或痛苦的事物中解脱出来。**mitigate** 意味着减弱造成痛苦的事物严重性、力量或强度。

prodigious [prə'dɪdʒɪəs] *adj.* impressively great in size, force, or extent; enormous 巨大的

例句 That boxer is a prodigious feed. 那个拳击家是个大肚汉。

a prodigious storm 暴风骤雨； a prodigious opportunity 绝好的机会

inundate ['inʌndeɪt] v. cover sth. with water by over flowing; flood 淹没，泛滥

例句 The company office was inundated with telegrams of congratulations on the tenth anniversary of its foundation. 公司成立十周年纪念时，贺电像潮水般地涌到公司办公室。

搭配 inundate the whole district 淹没了整个地区； inundate a person with letters / questions 信件/问题如雪片飞至某人处

encumber [in'kʌmbə] v. ①to make free action or movement difficult 妨碍某人（某物）自由活动，拖累 ②to place a burden or heavy load on 塞满，堆满

例句 The police operation was encumbered by crowds of reporters. 警方的行动被成群的记者所妨碍。

搭配 be encumbered with a heavy pack 为沉重背包所累； to be encumbered with debts 负债

expedite ['ekspɪdaɪt] v. help the progress of (work, business, etc.); fasten or speed up 使（计划等）加快实施，加速（行动等），促进

例句 The builders promised to expedite the repairs. 建筑商答应加速修理。

辨析 expedite 多用于形容正式事务，意为赶快处理或多花心思以节省

时间。hasten 含有匆忙或过快地达到结果的意思。

pertinent ['pɜːtɪnənt] *adj.* connected directly with something that is being considered 贴切的，中肯的；所指的；和.....有关的

例句 His speech is full of remarks which are not pertinent to the subject under discussion. 他的发言尽是些与讨论题目无关的话。

celerity [si'leriti] *n.* swiftness of action or motion; speed 敏捷，快速

例句 Celerity is the soul of warfare. 兵贵神速。

搭配 atmospheric celerity 空气波速；instantaneous celerity 瞬时波速；wave celerity 【物】波速（度）

doddering ['dɒdəriŋ] *adj.* infirm, feeble, and often senile 震颤的，蹒跚的

例句 She was doddering and frail. 她步履蹒跚，身体虚弱。

chancellor [ˈtʃɑːnsələ] *n.* the person who officially represents a British university on special occasions 大学校长，大臣

例句 In Britain the Chancellor of the Exchequer deals with taxes and government spending. 英国的财政大臣负责税务和政府的开支。

搭配 the Lord Chancellor 大法官

centrist ['sentrist] *n.* a person with moderate political views 支持中间派

的人，温和派，执行中间路线者 *v.* having moderate political views 支持中间派，政见居中

例句 The deep pool of centrist opinion in the country, that essential guarantee against violent political upheavals, is being dangerously shaken. (New York Times) 这个国家根深蒂固的温和派立场、那种反对剧烈政治动荡的根本保障现在正危险地发生动摇。（《纽约时报》）

tramp [træmp] *v.* travel across (an area) on foot, esp. for a long distance and often wearily 徒步旅行 *n.* ①a person with no home or job, who wanders from place to place begging for food or money 流浪者 ②sound of heavy footsteps 沉重的脚步声

例句 I became a tramp, begging my way from door to door, wandering over the United States and sweating bloody sweats in slums and prisons. 我成为一个流浪汉，挨家挨户乞讨，在美国到处流，在贫民窟和监狱里饱受心酸血泪。

搭配 go on a tramp 乘不定期货船去； on the tramp 到处流浪； take a long tramp to 长途跋涉到.....； tramp down 踏坏，踩碎

辨析 tramp 通常指长距离地步行。stride 指以长而有规律的步伐行走。stump 指以艰难而笨拙的步伐行走。trudge 指疲劳或沉重地走。

senile ['si:nail] *adj.* of or caused by old age; showing the weakness of body or esp. of mind connected with old age 年老的，因年老而身心衰弱的

例句 I may be senescent, but I'm not yet senile. 我有点显老了，但还没有

老得不中用。

搭配 senile disease 老年病； senile dementia 老年痴呆

辨析 senile 表现老年的特征的，如记忆力损伤或不能完成特定的智力工作的。elderly 形容一个人通常指他处于中年和老年之间。old 往往表示一个人年迈的。aged 强调老龄，通常意味着体弱。

fractious ['frækʃəs] *adj.* (esp. of children) irritable; bad-tempered 暴躁的，易怒的，脾气坏的

例句 She was very fractious with other children. 她同其他孩子在一起时脾气很暴躁。

搭配 a fractious boy 一个倔强的男孩； a fractious horse 一匹难驾驭的马

regret [ri'gret] *n.* feeling of sadness at the loss of sth, or of annoyance or disappointment because sth. has or has not been done 悲悼；惋惜，懊悔；抱憾，抱歉 *v.* ①be sorry for the loss of; wish to have again 以丧失……为憾，悲悼，惋惜 ②feel sorry for; be sorry (to say, etc. that ...) 为……感到遗憾，懊悔；抱憾，抱歉（后接 to say 或 that...）

例句 He told me with regret that he could not come to the party. 他抱歉地告诉我他不能来参加聚会了。

搭配 express regret at (for, over) 对……表示可惜（遗憾），为……表示

抱歉；hear with regret of that 听到觉得后悔（惋惜，失望）；refuse with many regrets (much regret) 婉言谢绝；send regrets (a regret)（尤指对请

贴) 发出辞谢信

辨析 regret 暗示对错误或所做的坏事感到悔恨和难过。remorse 强调对于无法补救的错误行为所感到的精神痛苦和良心谴责。

breach [bri:tʃ] *n.* an action that breaks a law, rule, or agreement 违背, 破坏 *vt.* to break a law, rule, or agreement 打破, 突破

例句 Your company is in breach of the contract. 你们公司违反了合同。

搭配 heal the breach 调停; 使和解; make a breach in (the wall) 攻破(城墙); step into the breach 充当临时代理人

decree [di'kri:] *n.* order given by a ruler, etc. and having the force of a law; judgement or decision of some law courts 法令, 政令, 判决 *vt.* issue a decree; order by decree 颁布命令

例句 This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. 这项重要法令的颁布, 对于千百万处于水深火热, 不公平对待的黑奴, 犹如带来希望之光的硕大灯塔。

搭配 decree an amnesty 颁布大赦; decree a punishment 判刑

boycott ['bɔɪkət] *vt.* to refuse to buy something, use something, or take part in something as a way of protesting 联合抵制, 联合排斥某国货物

They're boycotting the shop because the people who work there are on

strike to boycott a meeting. 他们拒绝购买那家商店的货物，因为店员为了联合抵制一个会议而罢工。

搭配 boycott a nation 对某国实行抵制；boycott a commercial product 抵制某种商品；boycott sb. 一致不与某人往来

linger ['lɪŋə] *v.* to continue to exist, be noticeable etc. for longer than is usual or desirable 逗留，闲荡

例句 The paralytic lingered out several more years. 这个瘫痪病人又挨过了好几年。

搭配 an aftertaste that lingers 回味无穷；linger on (人) 苟延残喘；(习俗) 历久犹存

辨析 linger 通常指某人因不愿离去而拖延、徘徊。loiter 指没目的、缓慢地行动，也可指沿路停止或徘徊。

errand ['erənd] *n.* a short journey in order to do something for someone, for example delivering or collecting something for them 差事，差使，使命

例句 My mother asked me to go on an errand — she wanted me to buy some food. 我妈妈叫我跑一下腿去买点食物。

搭配 go on a fool's / sleeveless errand 白白受累，无谓奔走；go on an errand for sb. 为某人跑腿（办事）；make an errand (为某事) 跑一段路；send sb. on an errand 派某人出差

acquit [ə'kwɪt] *v.* ①give a legal decision that (sb.) is not guilty 宣判（某人）无罪 ②conduct 行为，履行

例句 All the new comers have acquitted themselves of various duties splendidly. 所有新来者都出色地完成了各项任务。

搭配 acquit oneself 表现得……；履行（诺言等）；完成（任务等）；
acquit sb. of 宣判某人（无罪）

circumvent [ˌsə:kəm'vent] *vt.* to avoid or defeat (as if) by passing round, esp. as the result of cleverness 围绕，包围，智取

例句 The king tried to circumvent his enemies. 国王企图智取故人。

辨析 circumvent 通常指的是用狡诈的策略避免或应付。evade 常指用聪明的方法或欺骗避免或逃脱。

parenthesis [pə'renθɪsɪs] *n.* sentence within another sentence, marked by commas, dashes or brackets; round brackets for this 插句；圆括弧

例句 This is one of the things I wasn't prepared for the amount of unfilled time, the long parenthesis of nothing. 这是我没作准备的事情之一——空闲时间的数量及无所事事的停顿。

搭配 by way of parenthesis 附带，顺便；in parenthesis 在圆括号内；附上

treatise ['tri:tiz] *n.* long written work dealing systematically with one subject (专题) 论文

搭配 advanced treatise 高深/高级论文； polemical treatise 论战文集，辩论集

辨析 treatise 指关于一个主题系统的，通常是比较长的书面论文。thesis 专指学位论文。paper 指就某些特殊问题写的书面答辩或学术会上宣读的未经发表的文章。essay 指短文或短小的论述某一专题的文章。

dismantle [dis'mæntl] *v.* to take (a machine or article) to pieces 拆开，拆卸

例句 This toy machine gun dismantles easily. 这种玩具机关枪很容易拆卸。

搭配 dismantle a car 拆掉汽车上的零件； dismantle a house 搬掉房内的家俱

devolve [di'vɒlv] *v.* (of power, work, etc.) to be passed to (another person or group) 把（权力、职责等）移交给

例句 While Mr White was ill, most of his work was devolved on his nephew. 怀特先生生病期间，他的大部分工作移交给了他的侄子。

搭配 devolve one's work on sb. 将工作交给别人

flak [flæk] *n.* ①guns shooting at enemy aircraft; fire from those guns 高射炮 ②severe criticism 抨击，谴责，强烈反对

搭配 flak jacket (衬有金属片的) 防护衣，避弹衣

fleck [flek] *n.* very small patch or spot of colour; small particle or grain of sth. 斑点，微粒 *v.* mark with flecks 有斑点，使成斑驳

例句 The bird's breast is flecked with red. 鸟的前胸有红斑点。

搭配 fleck sth. with sth. 使.....有斑点; flecks of dust 尘埃

furtive ['fɜ:tɪv] *adj.* ①done secretly and quietly so as not to be noticed 偷偷摸摸的，鬼鬼祟祟的 ②(of a person or his behaviour) sly or secretive, suggesting that one is guilty of sth. or does not want to be noticed 躲躲闪闪的，遮遮掩掩的

例句 The man's furtive manner gave rise to the suspicion of the theft among the policemen. 那个男人鬼鬼祟祟的样子，使警察怀疑他是盗窃贼。

搭配 a furtive glance 偷偷看一眼

辨析 furtive 通常强调盗贼般的狡滑、快捷和隐避；如：a furtive glance 偷偷看一眼。underhand 暗示不公正、欺骗或滑头及保密。

insidious [in'sidiəs] *adj.* spreading or acting gradually and unnoticed but with harmful effects 暗中为害的，隐伏的，阴险的，潜在的

搭配 an insidious disease 暗疾；insidious jealousy 暗中嫉妒；an insidious enemy 阴险的敌人

stark [stɑ:k] *adj.* ①hard, bare, or severe in appearance; not made soft or pleasant, as by ornament (外表上) 僵硬的；粗陋的 ②pure; complete; utter 纯的；完全的 *adv.* completely 完全地

例句 His language has become increasingly stark, to the point of sounding strident.(Robert Pear) 他的话愈加生硬，甚至有些刺耳。（罗伯特·派尔）

搭配 stark denial 彻底否认；stark nonsense 完全胡说

consortium [kən'sɔ:tjəm] *n.* a combination, as of corporations, for carrying out a business venture, an association, partnership 国际财团，联合，合伙

搭配 banking consortium 银行（财）团；container consortium 集装箱联合企业；consortium of underwriters 证券承受财团

parody ['pærədi] *n.* ①(piece of) writing intended to amuse by imitating the style of writing used by sb. else (模仿他人文体所作的) 游戏诗文；讽刺诗文 ②weak imitation 拙劣的仿造物 *v.* make a parody of 借模仿……而作游戏诗文；歪改；拙劣的模仿

例句 The trial was a parody of justice. 这次审判是一次公正拙劣模拟。

辨析

parody 通常指滑稽地模仿或者是严肃认真地模仿但往往是失败

的。mimic 指对他人的动作，话语或特殊习惯等作相近的模仿，经常是为了取笑。ape 暗示奴隶似的仿照别人的指导，但经常产生荒唐的结果。imitate 指象或按照其他人设立的方式或风格去做。

zoom [zu:m] *v.* ①(of an aircraft) to go quickly upward (指飞机) 陡升；(比喻)(物价) 飞涨 ②(of a driver or vehicle) to go quickly (指司机、车子) 飞驰 move a camera lens rapidly toward or away from a subject

摄影机迅速接近或离开被摄对象

例句 Film the whole building first, then zooms in on the door. 首先拍整个大楼，然后把镜头推向大门。

搭配 zoom in (on sb. / sth.) / out 用变焦距离镜头时景物放大或缩小

doom [du:m] *n.* ruin; death; sth. evil that is to come 死亡；毁灭；厄运 *vt.* (usu. passive) condemn (sb. to some fate / to do sth.) 判定，注定

例句 The prisoner was doomed to death. 囚犯被判死刑。

搭配 the day of doom = doomsday 最后审判日，世界末日；meet one's doom / go to one's doom; be sent to one doom / fall to one's doom 灭亡

clog [klɒg] *n.* shoe with a wooden sole 木底鞋，木屐 *v.* to obstruct movement on or in; block up 障碍，阻塞

There is something wrong with the pump. It must have been clogged up with dirt again. 泵打不动了，一定又是被污物堵塞住了。

搭配 clog-dance 木屐舞； wooden clogs 木拖鞋

clot [klɒt] *n.* half—solid lump formed from liquid, esp. blood 凝块，血块
v. to form into a clot or clots; coagulate 凝结成块

例句 Milk clots when it turns sour. 奶变酸就凝块。

fuzz [fʌz] *n.* mass of soft light particles, fluff 细毛，绒毛，轻柔的物质
v. to make blurred or indistinct 使模糊不清

例句 They are fuzzing the difference between the two candidates. 他们混淆清了两个候选人之间的不同点。

搭配 the fuzz on the peach 桃子上的毛

fuse [fju:z] *n.* a safety device that protects an electric circuit from excessive current, consisting of or containing a metal element that melts when current exceeds a specific amperage, thereby opening the circuit 保险丝，熔丝

例句 You'll blow a fuse if you put the electric heater and the cooker on at the same time. 如果你同时把电暖炉和电热锅都开着，保险丝会烧断的。

搭配 blow a fuse 使保险丝熔断；勃然大怒；暴跳如雷；have a short fuse (美口) 容易激动(发怒)，脾气暴躁；short fuse (美口) 急性子，坏脾气

squint [skwint] *v.* ①to look with almost closed eyes, as at a bright light or in aiming a gun 眯着眼睛看 ②to have a squint 斜视 *n.* ①患斜视 *n.* ①a disorder of the eye muscles causing the eyes to look in two different directions 斜视，斜视眼 ②an act of looking hard through nearly closed eyes 眯眼而视

例句 She was squinting against the glare of the sun. 她朝着耀眼光眯起了眼睛。

搭配 have / take a squint at 看，瞥，瞄

hike [haik] *n. & v.* ①long walk, esp. in the country, taken for pleasure or exercise 远足，（作）徒步旅行 ②rise in prices, costs, etc. 提高，增加

例句 After the hike to the river the soldiers camped for the night. 战士们行军到那条河后便支起帐篷过夜。

搭配 go on a hike （口）作徒步旅行； on the hike （美）流亡；流浪

辨析 hike 常指长途步行作为娱乐或锻炼。walk 多指为获得乐趣或锻炼而用脚行走、闲逛。

restitution [ˌresti'tju:ʃən] *n.* ①restoring (of sth. stolen, etc.) to its owner （赃物等之）归还原主 ②reparation 赔偿，补偿

例句 It is only fair that those who do the damage should make restitution. 搞破坏的人应该偿还损失，这样才是公正的。

搭配 make restitution 赔偿损失，归还；restitution of advance payment 退回预付金额；restitution of conjugal rights 夫妻同居权的恢复

hoary ['hɔ:ri, 'hɔəri] *adj.* (esp. of hair) grey or white with age; very old
(毛发) 年老变灰(白)的；古老的，陈旧的

搭配 a man with hoary hair 一位灰白头发的人；the hoary ruins 古老的遗迹

辨析 hoary 通常暗示因年老而引起尊敬或崇拜。archaic 暗示遥远且原始的时期的过时或陈旧。obsolete 强调已不再使用的事实。antique 不仅可指已十分古老的东西，还可指因其年代久远而有价值的东西。

gallant ['gælənt] *adj.* ①courageous 英勇的，勇敢的 ②(of men) attentive and polite to women (向女人) 献殷勤的

例句 They have put up a gallant fight over the years. 他们多年来一直在英勇斗争。

搭配 a gallant soldier 勇敢的战士；play the gallant 求爱，调戏

audacious [ɔ: 'deɪʃəs] *adj.* daring, often to a degree that is considered foolish; ready to take dangerous risks 大胆的，愚勇的

例句 Some scientists put forward audacious visions of the total conquest of space. 有些科学家提出彻底征服太空的大胆远见。

audacious behavior 无礼的行为

辨析 **bold** 暗示着一时冲动，肯去招惹危险，在紧要关头勇于探索或勇于应付成败未定、吉凶未卜之事。**audacious** 通常表示一种包含着鲁莽、不谨慎的胆大或勇敢，有时暗示着厚颜无耻。

callous ['kæləs] *adj.* unfeeling, indifferent 无同情心的，硬心肠的

例句 His behavior on that occasion was extremely callous. 他在那个场合的做法确属无情。

搭配 have a callous attitude toward sb. 对某人漠不关心的态度冷漠的

creak [kri:k] *n.* make the sound of a badly-oiled door when it opens 吱吱响声 *v.* 吱吱作响

例句 The door creaked as she opened it. 当她开门的时候，门嘎吱作响。

squeak [skwi:k] *v.* ①to make a short very high but not loud sound 吱吱声，机器声 ②to tell a secret to avoid punishment; squeal 招供，告密 ③to succeed, pass, or win narrowly 侥幸成功，险胜 *n.* a short very high soft nose 吱吱声

例句 We heard the squeaks of the rocking chair. 我们听见摇椅吱吱响。

搭配 a narrow squeak 幸免于难；squeak by / through 勉强通过；险胜

covet ['kʌvɪt] *v.* to desire improperly, to wish for strongly or eagerly 垂涎

涎，覬覦，贪图

例句 The boys coveted John's new hat. 孩子们都想戴一戴约翰的新帽子。

搭配 All covet, all lose. [谚]贪多必失。

辨析 covet 强调渴望，尤其是私下或不正当地希望得到自己无权得到的事物。begrudge 强调恶意和不愿承认别人的权力和要求。envy 较其它词具有更广的范围，包含不满、憎恶和渴望几个意思。

cramp [kræmp] *n.* a sudden and uncontrolled spasm of a muscle 痉挛 *v.*
①to prevent one from showing one's best abilities 妨碍某人充分发挥才能
②to feel a cramp 使痉挛 ③to restrict or hamper 束缚，约束，妨碍发展

例句 They were cramped in the tiny cubicle for a long time. 他们被关在这个小卧室里很久。

搭配 cramp out 抽取，挖掘；cramp one's style 限制或防止某人自由行动等

crater ['kreɪtə] *n.* ①mouth of a volcano 火山口 ②hole in the ground made by the explosion of a bomb 弹坑

搭配 adventive crater 寄生火山口；arc crater 电弧陷口

deadlock ['dedlɒk] *n.* a disagreement which cannot be settled 僵局，相持不下

The meeting deadlocked over the wage issue. 会议因工资问题而停顿

下来。

搭配 at a deadlock 处于僵局/停顿状态； break a deadlock 打破僵局；
come to a deadlock 陷入僵局/停顿状态，相持不下

impasse [æm'pɑ:s,im-] *n.* difficult position or situation from which there is no way out 绝境；僵局

例句 The negotiations had reached an impasse with both sides refusing to compromise. 谈判陷入僵局，双方都拒不妥协。

搭配 reach an impasse 陷入僵局

经典美文

Passage One

As automation permeates many new ideas of life, its effect upon us becomes concomitantly more profound. Information processing and communications machines are finding their way into libraries. Here they alleviate the burden of storing and bringing out to the reader the accumulation of information which is becoming more prodigious in this era of specialization and threatening to inundate our already encumbered library system. As a way to expedite the selection of pertinent information for the reader, the machine scans 5,000 words per minute. It is the celerity of machine reading that makes automation in the library so valuable.

汉语语境

自动化时代

随着自动化深入到生活新领域带来的新理念，它对我们生活的影响日益深入。图书馆里有日益进步的信息技术和交流沟通机器。在这个专业化的时代，这些设备极大的缓解了读者的储存和获取积累大量信息的负担，而这种负担已经越来越明显，几乎淹没将要饱和的图书馆系统。作为一种可以使读者快速选择相关信息的方式，此设备每分钟浏览 5000 词。正是机器阅读词汇的迅捷性使图书馆自动化具有价值。

经典美文

Passage Two

Quietly, almost unnoticed by a world sunk into the Great Depression, Germany on Jan. 30, 1933, was handed to a monster. Adolf Hitler arrived, not in jackboots at the head of his Nazi legions but on cat paws, creeping in the side door.

The president, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, 85 and doddering, hated Hitler and all he represented. In 1931, after their first meeting, Hindenburg said Hitler “might become minister of posts but never chancellor”. In 1932 Hitler challenged Hindenburg. The president — Protestant, Prussian, a conservative monarchist — won with the votes of Socialists, Unions, Centrist Catholics and Liberal Democrats. Hitler — Catholic, Austrian and a former tramp — carried upper-class Protestants, Prussian landowners and monarchists.

Nearly senile and desperate for any way to establish order in the

fractious environment, Hindenburg fell prey to intriguers. Papen began plotting to bring himself to power and his supposed friend Schleicher to the top of the army. Papen offered Hindenburg a government with Hitler's support but without Hitler in the cabinet. Hindenburg made Papen chancellor and Schleicher defense minister.

In the July 1932 parliamentary elections, the Nazis won 230 of 608 seats, and Hitler demanded the chancellorship; Hindenburg refused. Papen lost a confidence vote in August, and his government fell after losing in the fourth election in a year in November. Schleicher, whose very name means intriguer, turned on Papen, persuading Hindenburg to name him chancellor. Hitler's propagandist Joseph Goebbels noted: "He won't last long."

To get revenge, Papen proposed sharing power with Hitler in January 1933; Hitler agreed, but with Papen as vice chancellor. Ever eager for order, Hindenburg shifted once again and fired Schleicher. "I am sure ", the president said, "I shall not regret this action in heaven ". Schleicher replied bitterly, "After this breach of trust, sir, I am not sure you will go to heaven ". Schleicher would later say: "I stayed in power only 57 days, and on each and every one of them I was betrayed 57 times. Don't ever speak to me of German loyalty!"

At noon on Jan. 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler was sworn in as chancellor. Within one month, the Reichstag burned and civil liberties were suspended. Within two months, the Enabling Act stripped parliament of power and made Hitler dictator. On April 1, Hitler decreed a boycott of Jewish business. On April 4, he created the Reich Defense Council and began secretly rearming Germany. On July 14, Hitler made the Nazi Party "the only political party in

Germany”.

As they sowed, so they reaped. In the BloodPurge of 1934, a Nazi SS squad murdered Kurt von Schleicher in the doorway of his home. Franz von Papen lingered on, so powerless an errand boy for Hitler that he was acquitted at the Nuremberg trials.

汉语语境

希特勒小记

静静的世界几乎都没人注意到已陷入了巨大的萧条之中。1933年1月30日，一个穷凶极恶的人掌握了德国。阿道夫·希特勒来了，不是穿着长统靴，站在纳粹大军的面前，而是迈着猫样的轻轻的步子，潜入了边门。

85岁颤巍巍的兴登堡总统，讨厌希特勒以及他代表的一切，在1931年的第一次会面后，兴登堡对希特勒说：“你可能变成各部门的部长，但是永远不会是总理”，1932年，希特勒向兴登堡挑战。总统——一个基督徒，一个普鲁士人，85岁颤巍巍的兴登堡总统，讨厌希特勒以及他代表的一切，在1931年的第一次会面后，兴登堡对希特勒说：“你可能变成各部门的部长，但是永远不会是总理”，1932年，希特勒向兴登堡挑战。总统——一个基督徒，一个普鲁士人，一个保守君主制主义者，在社会党人、联邦政府、中立的天主教徒和自由民主派的选举中获胜。阿道夫·希特勒——一个天主教徒，一个奥地利人，一个以前的流浪汉——赢得了上流社会的基督徒，普鲁士的大地主和君主制主义者的支持。

几乎衰老和绝望的兴登堡想尽办法在这个派别纷争的乱世中确立自己的权威。他成了阴谋家的猎物。皮蓬开始为自己密谋获得最高权力，并让自己的所谓朋友兴登伯格执掌军队大权。皮蓬在希特勒的拥护下给兴登伯格组成了一个政府，但是希特勒却不在内阁中，兴登堡任命皮蓬为总理大臣，施来歇尔为国防部长。

在 1932 年 7 月的国会选举中，纳粹党赢得了 608 席位中的 230 个，希特勒因此提出出任总理大臣一职，而兴登伯格却坚决反对。皮蓬在 8 月在投票中失选了一张信任票，他的政府也在同年 11 月的第四届选举中落败。施来歇尔（一个具有阴谋家定义的名字）开始攻击皮蓬并劝说兴登堡任命他为大臣。希特勒的政治宣传者约瑟夫戈培尔声称：“他不会呆多久”。

为了复仇，在 1931 年 1 月，皮蓬提议和希特勒共掌政权，希特勒同意了这一要求，不过条件是皮蓬只能作为副总理。最终渴望秩序稳定，兴登堡又一次改变了他的策略，并且辞退了施来歇尔。“我确信”总统说，“我在天国也不会后悔做这件事。”施来歇尔痛苦的说：“我只拥有 57 天的权利，却被他们中的每一个人，任何一个人玩弄了 57 次。不要再对我提对德国的忠诚。”

在 1933 年 1 月 30 日，阿道夫·希特勒宣誓就职总理，在一个月 内，发生了“国会纵火案和终止人民的自由权事件”在 2 个月内，授权法剥夺了国会的权利，希特勒成为了独裁者。在 4 月 1 日，希特勒颁布了一条拒绝和犹太人经商的命令，在 4 月 4 日，希特勒召开了德意志帝国的国防会议，并且开始秘密地重整德国军备，在 7 月 14 日，希特勒使纳粹党组织成了德国惟一的一个政治组织。

种瓜得瓜，种豆得豆，在 1934 年的腥整肃中，纳粹党卫军施来歇尔

的家门口暗杀了他。皮蓬也只能苟延残喘。对于希特勒来说，他是一个丝毫没有权利的傀儡。于是，在纽伦堡审判中被无罪释放。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

If the dam breaks it will _____ large parts of the town.

- inundate
- bootleg
- circumvent
- gird

The sentence “Her youngest sister — the one who lives in Australia — is coming over next summer” contains a _____.

- parenthesis
- footnote
- epic
- treatise

The government is bringing in stricter laws to _____ drunken drivers.

- dismantle
- devour
- devolve
- deter

I got a few _____ of paint on the window when I was painting the frames.

fleas

flaks

flexes

flecks

In the suburbs the spacious houses stand in _____ contrast to the slums of the city's poor.

foolhardy

furtive

insidious

stark

Her later writing so lacked subtlety that it almost read like a _____ of her earlier work.

urn

satin

consortium

parody

The company's sales _____ from \$11 million to \$ 160 million.

zoomed

doomed

bustled

butted

The queen may have privilege but she has no real political _____.

clog

clot

cluck

clout

I must buy a razor today and get rid of the _____ on my legs!

fuzz

fuss

fuse

fusion

The sun was shining straight in her eyes which made her _____.

engender

mystify

squint

deploy

Doctors managed to reattach the finger of a man whose hand had been _____ by an electric saw.

intersected

mangled

hiked

gainsaid

The government is now demanding the _____ of its ancient treasures that

were removed from the country in the 16th century.

institution

tuition

trinity

restitution

People who live in crowded cities often experience breathing problems during the summer when high temperature combines with _____ polluted air.

drab

stagnant

lurid

hoary

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The officer is gallant in his behavior toward the woman.

brave

pertinent

obedient

courtly

The representatives of the company seemed very insensitive to the conditions of the workers.

dubious

hilarious

audacious

callous

The rusty hinges creaked when the door opened.

rang

fell apart

squeaked

lessened

The coveted Oscar was won by the best performing actor.

much desired

rewarding

outstanding

highly regarded

She was seized with cramps while swimming.

sharks

swift currents

storms

sharp pains

After the air-raid, all the roads leading to the city were full of craters made by exploding bombs.

dead bodies

pits and clefts
wounded soldiers
destroyed tanks

The senators came to a deadlock in their attempt to find a solution.

an impasse
a raid
a hamlet
a breakthrough

考题答案

Part I

A
A
D
D
D
D
A
D
A
C
B
D
B

Part II

1. D

2. D

3. C

4. A

5. D

6. B

7. A

Lesson 17

词汇语境

eradicate [i'rædikeit] *v.* to get rid of as if by tearing up by the roots 根除

例句 Their goal was to eradicate poverty. 他们的目标是消除贫困。

搭配 eradicate crime 根除罪恶; eradicate poverty 消除贫困

辨析 exterminate 指用故意、选择性的方式完全毁坏生物等东西。abolish 仅指消除状况、行为或条令，而非物质或人。eradicate 指连根拔起一样消灭，但强调物体所产生的抵抗。obliterate 指不留痕迹地破坏、消除。

sponsor ['spɒnsə] *n.* one who assumes responsibility for another person or a group during a period of instruction, apprenticeship, or probation 发起人，主办者，保证人，主办人

例句 The Society of Culture sponsored the exhibition. 这个展览会是由文化学会主办的。

nomad ['nɒməd, 'nəʊməd] *n.* member of a tribe that wanders from place to place, with no fixed home 游牧部落的人，流浪者

例句 Nomads take their herds into the mountains during the summer. 夏季里牧民们把牧群赶进山里。

搭配 the nomads of the desert 沙漠的游牧民； the nomad existence of the Gypsies 吉卜赛人的流浪生涯

formidable ['fɔ:midəbl] *adj.* difficult to deal with and needing a lot of effort or skill 令人敬畏的，可怕的，艰难的

例句 Though a true hero, he was also a thoroughgoing bureaucrat and politician, a formidable combination. 虽然他是一个真正的英雄，但他也是一个十足的官僚和政治家，一个不可思议的混合体。

搭配 a formidable challenge 难以应付的挑战； a formidable opponent 难以对付的对手； a formidable task 难应付的工作

exacerbate [eks'æsə(:)beit] *v.* make (pain, disease, a situation) worse; aggravate 使加剧，使恶化

例句 Withholding aid only exacerbates the situation. 停止援助只会让形势恶化。

搭配 a speech that exacerbated racial tensions 一个加剧了种族间紧张的演讲； a heavy rainfall that exacerbated the flood problems 一场使水灾更为严重的暴雨

measles ['mi:zls] *n.* infectious disease, esp. of children, with a fever and small red spots that cover the whole body 麻疹

例句 Measles is a contagious disease. 麻疹是一种传染性疾病。

搭配 black measles 黑麻疹； German measles 风疹，流行性蔷薇疹；
hemorrhagic measles 出血性麻疹

syphilis ['sɪfɪlɪs] *n.* a serious venereal disease, which can be passed on during sexual activity and also from parent to child by inheritance 梅毒

elusive [i'ljʊ:sɪv] *adj.* ①characterized by or exhibiting evasion 躲避的，逃避的 ②difficult to catch, find, or remember 难以捉摸的，令人困惑的，易被忘记的

例句 Failures are more finely etched in our minds than triumphs, and success is an elusive, if not mythic, goal in our demanding society. 失败比胜利更容易刻在我们脑中，成功在这个欲望社会是一个难于琢磨的目标，如果不是神秘的话。

搭配 an elusive word 难捉摸的/记忆的词； elusive concepts 难懂的概念

trickle ['trɪkl] *v.* to flow in drops or in a thin stream 滴下，流下

例句 With that his voice nearly faded, thin, away like a river diminishing to a stream and then to a trickle. 他的声音慢慢减弱了，变轻，就象一条河缩成小溪，之后成了水滴。

centralize ['sentrəlaɪz] *v.* bring to the centre, come, put, bring under

central control 使集中，使聚集在一点

例句 We will centralize the administration of the gold mines. 我们将统一管理金矿。

discourse [dis'kɔ:s,'diskɔ:s] *n.* ①a serious speech or piece of writing about a particular subject 演讲，论述，论文 ②to make a long formal speech about 谈话，谈论

例句 Machiavelli wrote *The Prince and the Discourses* while immersed in the dull life of a small country town where the only excitement he knew was playing cards with muleteers at the inn. 马基雅弗利写出《王子》和《发现》两本著作时，沉浸在小乡镇的单调生活中，在那儿他熟悉的唯一乐趣就是和客栈里的骡夫玩牌。

搭配 make a stirring discourse 作一个激动人心的演讲；hold discourse with sb. 与某人谈话；discourse analysis 语篇分析

espouse [is'pauz] *v.* give one's support to (a cause, theory etc.) 支持，拥护

例句 We should espouse the idea of freedom. 我们必须拥护自由的理想。

temperate ['tempərɪt] *adj.* free from very high or very low temperatures 有节制的；戒酒的；（气候）温和的

例句 Mrs. Jackson worried that her son would grow fatter and fatter, so she often warned him to learn to be temperate in eating and drinking. 杰克逊太太

太担心儿子越来越胖，因此经常告诫他要克制饮食。

搭配 a man of temperate habits 有节制的人； in a temperate manner 态度适中； be temperate in one's language 说话措辞温和

assimilate [ə'simileit] *v.* ①cause food to become part of the body 吸收（营养） ②(cause people to) become part of another social group or state 同化

例句 As a qualified lawyer, he has to assimilate the facts, not just remember them. 作为一名称职的律师，应该理解这些事实，而不是仅仅记住它们。

搭配 assimilate knowledge 吸收知识； assimilate life to a dream 把人生比作梦

辨析 absorb 指被吸收者已失去特点，或使其特点不复存在。assimilate 除含 absorb 意思外，还暗示将被吸收者变成了吸收者的一部分。

handicap ['hændikæp] *n.* a part of their body or their mind has been permanently injured 障碍，阻碍，障碍赛跑 *v.* to make it difficult for someone to do something that they want or need to do 妨碍，使不利，阻碍

例句 But it is not particularly easy for one to climb up out of the working-class — especially if he is handicapped by the possession of ideals and illusions. 但是一个人从工薪阶层混出模样是相当不易的——尤其是当他被困在自己的理想和幻想之中。

搭配 academic handicap 学习障碍； cultural handicap 文化障碍；
language handicap 语言障碍； mental handicap 心理障碍

benighted [bi'naitid] *adj.* unenlightened morally or intellectually; ignorant; backward 愚昧无知的，未开化的

搭配 a benighted traveler 赶路到天黑的旅客； benighted ages of barbarism and superstition 野蛮迷信的蒙昧时代

whine [(h)wain] *n.* to utter a plaintive, high-pitched, protracted sound, as in pain, fear, supplication, or complaint 抱怨，牢骚，哀鸣

例句 The dog whined at the door, asking to be let out. 狗在门前嚎叫着要出去。

complacent [kəm'pleisnt] *adj.* contented to a fault; self-satisfied and unconcerned 自满的，得意的

例句 Our team lost because some players became complacent. 我们队有些队员太自满，所以输了。

搭配 with a complacent smile / air 带着得意的微笑/神情

thrust [θrʌst] *v.* ①push suddenly or violently 猛推，冲 ②make a forward stroke at sb. with (a sword etc.) 刺戳 *n.* act or movement or thrusting 刺，戳

例句 It is simply not possible to go fiddling with a button for as long as this companion is going to thrust himself forward. 在同伴欲向前行进的这段时

间，一直操纵按钮简直是不可能的。

搭配 thrust away 推开；thrust one's way 猛力往前走；thrust oneself into 投身于.....之中；thrust through 刺穿，穿过

辨析 thrust 指突然用力地推，使透过某物。shove 指粗暴地或费力地推开挡住路的人或东西。push 系常用词，泛指用力推动接触的人、物。

outright ['aut'rait] adv. ①completely 完全地，彻底地 ②without delay 立即，当场 ③openly 直率地，痛快地 *adj.* complete and clear; without any doubt 彻底的，明白无误的，毫无疑问的

例句 I told him outright what I thought of him. 我坦率告诉他我对他的看法。

搭配 the outright winner 毫无疑问的优胜者；an outright refusal 断然的拒绝

辨析 outright 指所形容的事物已到了极端，既不能更好也不能更坏。out-and-out 指任何时候从每一个观点上来看都是完全和彻底的。

Nazism ['nɑ:tsizəm,'næt-] *n.* the ideology and practice of the Nazis, especially the policy of racist nationalism, national expansion, and state control of the economy 纳粹主义，德国国家社会主义

reshuffle ['ri:ʃʌfl] *v.* shuffle again 重新洗（牌）；转变；改组 *n.* shuffling again 重新洗牌；改变；改组

例句 The president reshuffled the advisory committee. 总统改组了咨询委

员会。

搭配 reshuffle cards 重新洗牌； a reshuffle of the Cabinet 内阁改组

repulse [ri'pʌls] v. ①repel; drive back (the enemy); resist (an attack) successfully 驱逐；逐退（敌人），击退（攻击） ②not replaceable by (repel) refuse to accept (sb.'s help, friendly offers, etc.); discourage (a person) by unfriendly treatment （不可用 reple 代替）拒绝接受（某人的帮助、友好的建议等）；排斥某人 n. repulsing or being repulsed 击退；被击退；拒绝；排斥

例句 We repulsed her unreasonable request. 我们拒绝了她不合理的要求。

搭配 meet with /suffer (a) repulse 被拒绝/击退

revert [ri'veɜ:t] v. ①return (to a former state, condition, topic, etc.) 恢复（至以前的状态、情况、话题等） ②legal (of property, rights, etc.) return at some named time or under certain condition (to the original owner, the state, etc.) （法律）（指财产、权利等）在某指定时间或在情况下复归（原主、国家等）

例句 Garden plants sometimes revert to type. 园艺植物有时会恢复其原来的野生形态。

搭配 revert to type 重返旧观；恢复原状

revert 指回到一个较早的、通常不太理想的状态、习俗、主题或信仰。**return** 泛指回到一个早先的状态或位置。**recur** 意指经常重复地产生或发生。**recrudesce** 强调经过一段时期沉寂后重新又活跃起来。

rivet [ˈrivɪt] *n.* metal pin or bolt for fastening metal plates (e.g. in ship's sides), the plain end being hammered flat to prevent slipping 铆钉，包头 *v.*

①fasten with a rivet or rivets; flatten (the end of a bolt) to make it secure 以铆钉固结；打平（螺钉之一端）使牢 ②fix or concentrate (one's eyes attention) on 固定或集中（眼睛、注意力）于 ③take up, secure (attention, etc.) 获得，吸引（注意力等）

例句 The sea anemone, a flower-like animal of the tidemark, is usually riveted to one spot, yet it feeds on darting fish. 海葵，像花一样的潮标动物，通常吸在一个地方，但它靠吃疾行的鱼为生。

搭配 rivet one's attention upon 集中注意；a riveting story 吸引人的故事

boggle [ˈbɒɡl] *v.* be unwilling, hesitate 畏缩不前，犹豫

例句 The mind now boggling at all the numbers on the table, both sides agreed to a recess of an hour. (Henry A. Kissinger) 由于不愿面对桌子上那些让人困惑的数字，双方同意休息一个小时。（亨利 A. 基辛格）

辨析 boggle 指因害怕或怀疑而犹豫。hesitate 指因为怀疑或不确定，如不知做什么或说什么而退缩不前或停下来。

bereave [biˈri:v] *vt.* to leave desolate or alone, especially by death 剥夺，使失去

例句 Cry aloud for the man who is dead, for the woman and children

bereaved. 为死去的那个男人放声痛哭，为被他撇下的孤儿寡母放声痛

哭。

pester ['pestə] *v.* annoy; trouble 使困恼，使苦恼；烦忧

例句 We were pestered with flies. 我们为苍蝇所扰。

搭配 pester sb. with sth./pester sb. for sth./pester sb. to do sth. 以某事烦扰某人；缠住某人讨取某物；麻烦某人做某事

辨析 badger 意为不断地唠叨或挑逗。pester 意为不断地制造小麻烦。harass 和 harry 同义，意指通过反复的激怒、威胁、命令或不幸来包围而进行的有组织的困扰。

squirm [skwə:m] *v.* to twist the body about, as from discomfort, shame, or nervousness; writhe (因不适、羞耻或紧张等) 蠕动，扭曲身体；局促不安

例句 I still squirm when I think of how stupid I behaved. 想起我的愚蠢行为，我们感到难为情。

orgasm ['ɔ:gæzəm] *n.* violent (esp. erotic) excitement; the climax of sexual excitement 激烈的（尤指性的）兴奋，性欲高潮

acoustics [ə'ku:stiks] *n.* ①the scientific study of sound 声学，音响学
②the physical properties of sound 音响效果，声音的物理特性

The hall has good acoustics. 这个大厅音响效果好。

collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt] *v.* ①work in partnership 合作，协力 ②to cooperate with an enemy nation (与敌人) 勾结

例句 During the wartime, anyone who collaborated might be sentenced to be shot. 战争期间所有叛国通敌的人都被判处枪决。

搭配 collaborate on a book with sb. 与某人合著一本书

corpus ['kɔ:pəs] *n.* a large or complete collection of writings 文集，资料；汇编

搭配 corpus delict 犯罪之事实或证据； estate corpus 遗产本值

cumbersome ['kʌmbəsəm] *adj.* burdensome, heavy or bulky to carry, wear, etc. 笨重的

搭配 a cumbersome parcel 笨重的包裹

curtail [kə:'teɪl] *v.* to cut short, reduce 缩短，减缩

例句 Countries are under pressure to curtail public expenditure. 许多国家被迫削减政府开支。

搭配 curtail a speech 缩短讲话； curtail one's holidays 缩短假期； have one's pay curtailed 被减薪

tilt [tɪlt] *v.* to cause to slope, as by raising one end; incline (使) 倾斜，

(使) 翘起，以言词或文抨击

例句 His views tilt unmistakably to the Arab position. 他的观点毫无疑问地倾向阿拉伯人那方。

辨析 tilt 通常指通过抬高物体的一端使之倾斜。incline 着重指从平面或垂直面上倾斜或斜向。slant 表示引导向其他的非垂直或水平的方向而造成倾斜。lean 强调从垂直的位置弯曲或倾斜。

lobe [ləʊb] *n.* ①lower soft part of the outer ear 耳垂 ②rounded flattish part or projection of a body organ, esp. the lungs or brain (肺、脑的) 叶

loft [lɒft] *n.* ①room or space directly under the roof of a house, used for storing things (屋顶下的) 顶楼，阁楼 ②one of the upper floors of a warehouse, etc. (仓库的) 顶层 ③gallery or upper level in a church or hall (教堂或厅堂的) 廊台，楼厢

搭配 coil loft 托架，冷风机的顶棚；dry loft 坯革堆放间；drying loft 干燥室

malt [mɔ:l] *n.* grain which has been kept in water for a while until it grows a little and then dried for use in making drinks such as beer 麦芽

搭配 air dried malt 气干麦芽；amber malt 琥珀色焦麦芽；barley malt 大麦芽

doleful ['dɔːlfʊl] *adj.* causing or expressing unhappiness or low spirits 忧

愁的，不高兴的

例句 Things are getting desperate, he said in a doleful monotone. 事情变的越来越绝望了，他忧伤地说。

搭配 a doleful loss 令人悲伤的损失

辨析 doleful 指的是一般的悲痛的、阴郁的或暗淡的。sad 常用词，多指不十分强烈地悲愁或难过的。sorrowful 意义略强，指由于特定的损失或失望等而悲伤的。

charitable [ˈtʃærɪtəbl] *adj.* of, for, or concerned with charity 仁慈的，（为）慈善事业的，宽恕的

搭配 a charitable organization. 慈善组织； a charitable club 慈善团体

forage [ˈfɔːrɪdʒ] *n.* food for horses and catties 饲料，粮草 *v.* search or hunt for sth., esp. food and supplies 搜寻，翻寻

例句 He foraged about in his bag for a long time, but couldn't find the visa. 他在包里搜寻了很长时间，却没能找到签证。

搭配 forage crops （牛马的）饮料作物； forage for sth. 搜寻某物； forage about 寻找（尤指食物及供应物）

forbear [fɔːˈbeə] *v.* refrain from doing or saying sth. in a patient or self-controlled way 忍住，控制，抑制

例句 I cannot forbear from expressing my opinion about your recent mistakes. 我不得不说一下你最近所犯的错误。

搭配 forbear from sth. / doing sth. 克制，自制（不做或不说某事物）

grate [greɪt] *vt.* to reduce to fragments, shreds, or powder by rubbing against an abrasive surface 磨碎；发出摩擦的磨擦声 *n.* the bars and frame which hold the coal, wood, etc., in a fireplace; fireplace 火床，炉床；炉

例句 The nails in his boots grated on the stones. 他靴子上的钉子在石头上发出嘎嘎声。

搭配 air hole grate 气孔炉篦；angular grate 斜炉篦；automatic feed grate 自动给煤炉篦

laurel [ˈlɔːrəl] *n.* ①evergreen shrub with smooth glossy leaves 月桂树 ②win fame or honour 赢得的荣誉

例句 He was wearing a roman kilt and laurel wreath. 他身穿罗马式的褶皱短裙，头戴桂冠。

搭配 gain/reap one's laurels 赢得声望，获得荣誉，获得冠军；look to one laurels 小心保持；rest on one's laurels 安于小成；满足既得荣誉

flippant [ˈflɪpənt] *adj.* not showing sufficient respect or seriousness 轻浮的，轻率的，无礼的

She gave him a flippant answer. 她给了他一个无礼的答复。

搭配 a flippant answer / remark / attitude 漫不经心的回答/言语/态度

lenient ['li:njənt] *adj.* not severe (esp. in punishing people); merciful 不严
厉的（尤指在惩罚人上），宽大的，宽厚的

例句 The newly arrived manager's attitude toward his staff is very lenient.
新来的经理对职员很宽容。

搭配 be lenient with sb. 对某人宽厚

rake [reik] *n.* a long-handled implement with a row of projecting teeth at
its head, used especially to gather leaves or to loosen or smooth earth 耙子，
斜度，向船尾的倾斜，放荡者 *v.* to smooth, scrape, or loosen with a rake
or similar implement 耙松，耙平

搭配 rake leaves; rake in the gambling chips 耙树叶；聚拢赌筹；rake the
soil for planting 为种庄稼而耙地

rasp [ra:sp] *n.* metal tool like a coarse file with a surface or surfaces
having sharp points, used for scraping; rough grating sound produced by this
tool 粗挫刀；锉磨的粗厉刺耳声 *v.* ①scrape with a rasp; scrap, 以粗锉刀
锉，锉掉 ②grate upon have an irritating effect upon 激怒；刺激 ③utter
in a way that grates or sounds like the noise of a rasp 以使不快或刺耳的声
音说出 ④make a harsh, grating sound 发出利声刺耳之声

例句 There was an ugly rasp in her voice. 她的嗓子发出一种难听的粗嘎

声。

搭配 rasp away (off) 锉掉（某物）；刮去某物；rasp out 粗声粗气地说出

intermittent [ˌɪntə(:)'mitənt] *adj.* continually stopping and then starting again; not constant 继续的，间歇的

搭配 intermittent current 断续电流；intermittent fever 间歇热；intermittent spring 间歇泉

辨析 fitful 通常指发生在很短的时间中且常是突然的。intermittent 常描述间歇性开始或停止的事物。sporadic 强调在杂乱的、不规律的、无法预测的或独立的情况下出现或发生。

devastate ['devəsteɪt] *v.* to destroy completely; make impossible to live in 摧毁，破坏，毁灭

例句 A long war devastated Europe. 长期的战争摧毁了欧洲。

辨析 devastate 暗示大规模的、致使变成废墟的摧毁。destroy 强调以具有摧毁或杀伤性的力量把某物彻底毁掉；demolish 尤其适用摧毁象建筑物之类的庞大物体。ruin 指彻底毁掉，含有在一定的过程中逐渐毁掉的意思。

ignite [ɪg'nait] *v.* (cause sth. to) catch fire 使点燃；发火 *vt.* rouse the feeling of people 激起

例句 Matches ignite when rubbed because friction produces heat. 火柴磨

擦时可引燃，因为摩擦生热。

inborn ['in'bɔ:n] *adj.* existing in a person or animal from birth; natural;
innate 天生的，天赋的；固有的

例句 An inborn talent and hard working will make you successful. 天赋的才能加辛勤的努力才能使你成功。

搭配 an inborn talent for art 天赋的艺术才能

辨析 inborn 表示与生俱来的事物方面语气最强，如：inborn intelligence 天生的智慧；innate 含有对性格、特性和体质的形成非常重要的意思，innate honesty 天生的诚实

经典美文

Passage One

The world's last known case of smallpox was reported in Somalia, the horn of Africa, in October 1977. The victim was a young cook called Ali Maow Maalin. His case became a landmark in medical history, for smallpox is the first communicable disease ever to be eradicated.

The smallpox campaign to free the world of smallpox has been led by the World Health Organization. The Horn of Africa, embracing the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and Somalia, was one of the last few smallpox ridden areas of the world when the WHO-sponsored Smallpox Eradication Program (SEP) got underway there in 1971.

Many of the 25 million inhabitants, mostly farmers and nomads living in a wildness of desert, bush and mountains, already have smallpox. The

problem of tracing the disease in such formidable country was exacerbated by continuous warfare in the area.

The program concentrated on an imaginative policy of “search and containment”. Vaccination was used to reduce the widespread incidence of the disease, but the success of the campaign depended on the work of volunteers. There were men, paid by the day, who walked hundreds of miles in search of “rumors” — information about possible smallpox cases.

Often these rumors turned out to be cases of measles, chick pox or syphilis — but nothing could be left to chance. As the program progressed the disease was gradually brought under control. By September 1976 the SEP made its first report that no new cases had been reported. But that first optimism was short-lived. A three-year-old girl called Amina Salat, from a dusty village in the Ogaden in the south-east of Ethiopia, had given smallpox to a young nomad visitor. Leaving the village the nomad had walked across the border into Somalia. There he infected 3,000 people, and among them had been the cook, Ali. It was further 14 months before the elusive “target zero” — no further cases — was reached.

Even now, the search continues in “high risk areas and in parts of the country unchecked for some time”. The flow of rumors has now diminished to a trickle — but each must still be checked by a qualified person.

Victory is in sight, but two years must pass since the last case before an international declare that the world is entirely free from smallpox.

汉语语境

如何根除天花病

据报道，世界上确知的最后一例天花病例发生在 1977 年 10 月份的索马里。病者是一名叫埃利玛琳的年轻厨师，他的病例成为医学史上的一个转折点，因为天花这种传染病从此被彻底消灭了。

使全世界彻底摆脱天花病例的战役是由世界卫生组织指挥的。自 1971 年世界卫生组织发起根除天花疾病的措施开始实施起来，非洲之角包括奥格顿的埃塞俄比亚和索马里地区是世界上少数村的疫区之一。

2500 万居民中，有很多特别是居住在沙漠无人区或深山丛林牧民已经染上了天花。问题是该国持续的地区战乱使得探究天花疾病的工作难上加难。

该组织集中经历执行了“寻找与控制天花”这一富有创造性的措施。人们通过接种疫苗来减少该疾病的传播发生率，然而其成功依赖于自愿者的工作。有许多领日薪的人，他们步行几千里去寻找谣传中可能有的天花病例。

通常这些传闻中的人都被证实是麻疹、水痘、或是梅毒病例—除此之外没有其它变化。由于控制疾病措施的开展逐渐被控制住，此病即得到有效控制。到 1976 年 9 月，该组织再次宣布没有新病例，但这种乐观状况是很短暂的。一个来自埃塞俄比亚东南部奥格顿地区一个古老小村庄名为埃米娜萨拉的一岁小女孩，将天花传染给了一位年轻的牧民客人，该牧民离开那个村庄后又穿越边境到达索马里。在那里他传染了 3000 人，厨师埃利即是其中之一。从“很多病例—无新病例—没有病例”经历了长达 14

个多月的时间，甚至现在对一些较危险地区及没有得到检查的部分国家，地区病例搜索仍在继续，被谣传的病患数量持续下

降一但是每人都必须通过有资格人士的检查。

胜利在望，但最后一例病患却必须经过两年之后，国际上才能宣称全世界已完全根除天花病例。

经典美文

Passage Two

David Landes, author of *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor*, credits the world's economic and social progress over the last thousand years to “Western civilization and its dissemination.” The reason, he believes, is that Europeans invented systematic economic development. Landes adds that three unique aspects of European culture were crucial ingredients in Europe's economic growth. First, science developed as an autonomous method of intellectual inquiry that successfully disengaged itself from the social constraints of organized religion and from the political constraints of centralized authority. Though Europe lacked a political center, its scholars benefited from the use of a single vehicle of communication: Latin. This common tongue facilitated an adversarial discourse in which new ideas about the physical world could be tested, demonstrated, and then accepted across the continent and eventually across the world.

Second, Landes espouses a generalized form of Max Weber's thesis that the values of work, initiative, and investment made the difference for Europe. Despite his emphasis on science, Landes does not stress the notion of rationality as such. In his view, “what counts is work, thrift, honesty,

patience, and tenacity.” The only route to economic success for individuals or states is working hard, spending less than you earn, and investing the rest in productive capacity. This is his fundamental explanation of the problem posed by his book's subtitle: “Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor.” For historical reasons — an emphasis on private property, an experience of political pluralism, a temperate climate, an urban style — Europeans have, on balance, followed those practices and therefore have prospered.

Third, and perhaps most important, Europeans were learners. They “learned rather greedily,” as Joel Mokyr put it in a review of Landes's book. Even if Europeans possessed indigenous technologies that gave them an advantage (spectacles, for example), as Landes believes they did, their most vital asset was the ability to assimilate knowledge from around the world and put it to use — as in borrowing the concept of zero and rediscovering Aristotle's Logic from the Arabs and taking paper and gunpowder from the Chinese via the Muslim world. Landes argues that a systematic resistance to learning from other cultures had become the greatest handicap of the Chinese by the eighteenth century and remains the greatest handicap of Arab countries today.

Although his analysis of European expansion is almost nonexistent, Landes does not argue that Europeans were beneficent bearers of civilization to a benighted world. Rather, he relies on his own commonsense law: “When one group is strong enough to push another around and stands to gain by it, it will do so.” In contrast to the new school of world historians, Landes believes that specific cultural values enabled technological advances that in turn made some Europeans strong enough to dominate people in other parts of the

world. Europeans therefore proceeded to do so with great viciousness and cruelty. By focusing on their victimization in this process, Landes holds, some postcolonial states have wasted energy that could have been put into productive work and investment. If one could sum up Landes's advice to these states in one sentence, it might be “Stop whining and get to work.” This is particularly important, indeed hopeful, advice, he would argue, because success is not permanent. Advantages are not fixed, gains from trade are unequal, and different societies react differently to market signals. Therefore, not only is there hope for undeveloped countries, but developed countries have little cause to be complacent, because the current situation “will press hard ” on them.

The thrust of studies like Landes's is to identify those distinctive features of European civilization that lie behind Europe's rise to power and the creation of modernity more generally. Other historians have placed a greater emphasis on such features as liberty, individualism, and Christianity. In a review essay, the art historian Craig Chinas listed some of the less well known linkages that have been proposed between Western culture and modernity, including the propensities to think quantitatively, enjoy pornography, and consume sugar. All such proposals assume the fundamental aptness of the question: What elements of European civilization led to European success? It is a short leap from this assumption to outright triumphalism. The paradigmatic book of this school is, of course, *The End of History and the Last Man*, in which Francis Fukuyama argues that after the collapse of Nazism and communism in the twentieth century, the only remaining model for human organization in the industrial and communications ages is a combination of market economics and limited,

pluralist, democratic government.

汉语语境

富有与贫困之原因

David Landes，是《国家的财富与贫困：为什么有些国家这么富而有些国家却这么穷》的作者。他把世界在过去几千年的经济和社会发展归功于“西方文明及其扩展”。他相信，是欧洲人创造了系统的经济发展。Landes 补充说，欧洲文化的三个独特方面是欧洲经济发展的关键因素。首先，科学是作为一种自发的探求知识的方法而发展的，因此而成功地独立于有组织的社会宗教力量和集权政治力量之外。尽管欧洲缺乏一个政治中心，那里的学者从交流的一种单一途径中受益不少，即拉丁语。这个共同语言推动了一篇创意文稿的产生，其中说到一个新观点是这个物质世界可以在整个欧洲大陆，然后是整个世界检验出，证明出，并最终被接受。

第二，Landes 支持 Max Weber 论文中的一个普遍道理，即劳动，创造和投资的价值造成了欧洲发展的不平衡。尽管他强调科学，但 Landes 并不这么看重这个观点的合理性。在他看来，“真正重要的是劳动，节俭，诚实，耐力，还有坚韧。”对个人或国家来说达到经济上成功的惟一途径是努力工作，勤俭节约，并把节余投资到有生产力的地方。这是他著作的副标题提出问题的基本解释：“为什么有些国家这么富而有些国家这么穷。”由于历史的原因——这里是强调私有财产，政治多元化的经历，温暖的气候，以及城市化风格——总而言之，欧洲都经历过这些，然后就发达了。

第三，而且可能是最重要的，欧洲人曾善于学习。他们“非常贪婪

地学习”，正如 Joel Mokyr 在 Landes 的著作中评论的那样。即使欧洲人拥有使他们发达的本土技术（例如眼镜），Landes 相信是如此，但他们最必要的是能从外界吸收知识然后为我所用的能力——正如借用零的概念，重新从阿拉伯人那里发现亚里士多德的逻辑学，经过穆斯林世界从中国人那里借来纸张和火药。Landes 认为整体地抵制向其他文化学习已经变成 18 世纪时中国人最大的障碍，并且仍然是今天阿拉伯国家的最大障碍。

尽管他对欧洲扩张的分析基本上是站不住脚的，但 Landes 并不辩称说欧洲人是向一个蒙昧世界传达文明的和蔼的使者。相反，他相信他自己的基本常识：“当一个群体强大到可以推动别人前进并且自己也受益的话，那它这么做就没什么不可以的。”对比世界历史学家的新流派，Landes 相信某种具体的文化价值使得技术进步反过来让欧洲人强大得可以统治世界其他地区的人民。因此欧洲人以极大的恶毒和残忍推进着这一历史进程。Landes 还认为，由于他们在这个过程中的牺牲，一些殖民国家已经浪费了很多本可以投入到生产性劳动和投资中的精力。如果有人能用一句话把 Landes 的建议总结给这些国家，这句话可以是“停止奴役，快去工作。”这是尤其重要的，非常有希望的忠告，因为成功不是常相伴的。有利条件不会一成不变，贸易中的收益也是不平衡的，并且不同的国家对市场信号的反应也不同。因此，不仅仅不发达国家还有希望，发达国家也不该有理由骄傲自满，内为现实“会向他们施压”。

像 Landes 这样的研究会把藏匿于欧洲的崛起和现代化的发源背后的欧洲文明特征揭示得更具普遍性。其他历史学家更为强调诸如自由、个人主义和基督教这样的特征。在一篇评论文章中，艺术历史学家 Craig

Chmas 列出了一些不太为人知的在西方文化和现代化之间的联系，包括倾向于大量思考，喜欢色情文学，还有爱吃糖。所有这些提议都假想出

了问题的基本性所在：欧洲文明中的哪些因素导致欧洲取得了成功？从这个假想到完全的必胜信念之间还有一小段路程。这个学派的头号著作当然是《历史的终极和最后一个人》，这本书的作者 Francis Fukuyama 说：在 20 世纪的德国纳粹和苏联社会主义崩溃瓦解后，在这个工业信息时代仅存的人类社会的模型是市场经济和有限的，多元的，民主的政府结合体。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

Many parts of an aircraft are _____ together.

- reshuffled
- repulsed
- reverted
- riveted

Her supervisor, a married man, began to _____ her and make unwelcome sexual advances towards her.

- boggle
- bereave
- pester
- squirm

The _____ of a room are the structural features of it which determine how well you can hear music or speeches.

orgasms
acoustics
pastries
plaudits

To air these predicaments is not anti- medical spleen a _____ reprisal against medicine for its victories but simply to face the growing reality of medical power not exactly without responsibility but with dissolving goals.

coarse
churlish
rude
truculent

Scientists have made a breakthrough to _____ a human being.

copy
clone
replicate
duplicate

Nevertheless, the Bank and organizations with which it _____ bilateral and international agencies and non- governmental organizations have played a valuable role in the progress.

cooperate
work together
collocate
collaborate

Within a society, social change is also likely to occur more frequently and more readily... in elements _____ to the culture rather than in strange elements.

- congenial
- affable
- amiable
- agreeable

Equally, the large group of texts, called the _____, gives us reasonable grounds for omitting many uses and word forms that do not occur in it.

- works
- body
- corpus
- collection

The mathematics of doing this is _____. But well known; the computer would be perfectly willing to do the job if asked.

- cumbersome
- awkward
- burdensome
- bulky

The 1982 Oil and Gas Act gives power to permit the disposal of assets held by the corporation, and _____ the corporation's statutory monopoly in the supply of gas for fuel purposes so as to permit private companies to compete in this supply.

decrease

abate

curtail

dwindle

It _____ into everything from sea sickness, jet lag and hazards of camels to malaria and plague.

delves

examines

probes

explores

Rachel Trickett, honorary fellow and former principle of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, says that the notion of a lady protects women rather than _____ them.

detracting

demeaning

depreciating

derogating

Those who _____ the proposal for opening up the courts to family lawsuits miss the point.

deride

disprove

deny

discuss

Caroline Moore, the first woman fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, points out that gentleman is now used only with irony or _____.

derogation

derision

deration

derivation

And while travel concerns are happy to sell profitable injections, they may be less keen to spread bad news about travellers _____ in Turkey, or to take the time to spell out preventive measures travelers could take.

measles

diarrhoea

leukemia

diabetes

Her voice is child-like, with a West Country _____.

tilt

lilt

lobe

loft

Primroses need to be grown in rich damp soil with plenty of _____ or compost worked into it.

manure

mallet

malt

marijuana

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

I learned the doleful news by telegram.

charitable

deceptive

sad

racy

Do the cattle have enough forage in winter?

grain

milk

fodder

space

The case is important and I cannot forbear from going to detail.

expect

abstain

resist

expand

The door grated on its old rusty hinges.

scraped

fixed

linked

closed

His techniques won him such laurels as few architects have enjoyed.

honor

wealth

success

disgrace

He was so lavish with his money that he is now poor.

numb

flippant

generous

candid

Mark seems to have a very lenient teacher this year.

helpful

friendly

intelligent

permissive

The city government decided to destroy all the buildings in this area for a shopping center.

rant

rake

rasp

raze

There were intervals when the sun broke through the clouds, because the showers were intermittent.

slight

periodic

enduring

temporary

It takes a great deal of patience and skill to deal with this intricate situation.

tricky

devastating

complex

severe

The first light of the Chinese civilization was kindled in the country's vast west.

ignited

aroused

started

rooted

A good education will help you discover and develop your latent talents.

unique

inborn

normal

potential

考题答案

Part I

D

C

B

B

B

D

A

C

A

C

A

B

A

B

B

B

A

Part II

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. D

Lesson 18

词汇语境


rodent [ˈrəʊdənt] *n.* animal, e.g. a rat, rabbit, squirrel or beaver, which gnaws things with its strong teeth specially adapted for this purpose 啮齿类动物（如鼠、兔、松鼠或海狸等）

odd [ɒd] *adj.* ①(of a number) that cannot be divided exactly by two 奇数的，单数的 ②separated from its pair or set 不成对的 ③not regular; occasional 不固定的，临时的，额外的 ④different from what is ordinary or expected; unusual; peculiar 奇特的，古怪的，异常的 ⑤rather more than the stated number 多余的，多于.....的，带零头的

例句 He does odd jobs for me from time to time. 他有时给我干点零活。

搭配 odd man out 不合群者； the odd signs in a pyramid 金字塔内奇特的符号

periodic [piəri'ɒdɪk] *adj.* having or marked by repeated cycles 周期的，定期的



Typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, polio, viral hepatitis and food poisoning are endemic in the area, and there are periodic outbreaks of

cholera. 伤寒，副伤寒，痢疾，小儿麻痹症，毒菌性肝炎，食物中毒成为当地的地方病，还有周期性爆发的霍乱。

搭配 periodic attacks of malaria 疟疾周期性的发作； periodic law 周期律； periodic system 周期系（统）； periodic table 周期表

rite [rait] n. religious or some other solemn ceremony 仪式，典礼；习俗，惯例

搭配 the burial (funeral) rites 丧礼； the conjugal (marriage, nuptial) rites 婚礼； the rites of hospitality 招待客人的仪式

bandwagon ['bænd,wægən] n. a wagon for carrying a band of musicians, as in a circus （为游行队伍开道的）乐队车，（喻）潮流，浪头

搭配 jump / climb / get on the bandwagon 顺应潮流，随大流

dislocate ['disləkeit] v. ①to put (a bone) out of place 使脱位，使脱臼
②to alter the settled state or position of 扰乱，使混乱

例句 He dislocated his shoulder in the football game. 在上次足球比赛中他的肩胛脱臼了。

搭配 dislocate one's shoulder 使肩部脱臼； dislocate the economy 使经济混乱

repressive [ri'presiv] *adj.* serving or tending to repress 镇压的；抑制

的，压抑的

搭配 a repressive dictatorship 强制性的独裁政府；repress one's child 把孩子管得太严

perceive [pə'si:v] v. to have or come to have knowledge of sth. through one of the senses or through the mind 感觉，察觉，了解，理会，感知

例句 There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of mountain climbing than exists in the public mind today. 目前登山运动存在危险的忧虑没有公众头脑中想象的那么多。

辨析 perceive 和 discern 两者都不仅暗示视觉上的识别，而且暗示思想上的理解；perceive 尤其与洞察力相关，而 discern 则主要与辨别、区别及判断能力相关。

propaganda [ˌprɒpə'gændə] n. ①ideas, false or true information, etc. spread about officially, esp. by a government 宣传，传播 ②organs for propaganda 宣传机构

例句 It's only propaganda. 这仅仅是宣传而已。

搭配 make propaganda for 为……宣传；set up a propaganda for 设立……的宣传机关；conduct propaganda and agitation 进行宣传鼓动

seethe [si:ð] v. ①(of a liquid) to move about as if boiling; churn (液体) 沸腾, 汹涌 ②to be very excited or angry 兴奋, 激动, 恼怒

例句 The nation seethed with suppressed revolutionary activity. 这个国家因被压制的革命活动而动荡不安。

搭配 seethe with anger 大发雷霆

standing ['stændɪŋ] *n.* ①rank, esp. based on experience or others respect; position in a system, organization or list 身份，名望，地位 ②continuance; time during which something has kept on; duration 持续；期间 *adj.* remaining; kept in use of force 持续的，常备的，固定的

例句 That's a standing invitation. 那是长期有效的请柬。

搭配 all standing 突然受惊的； in good (full) standing 资格完备的，够格的； leave sb. standing 远远超过某人，比某人好得多； standing army 常备军，正规军； standing committee 常务委员会； standing water 死水

fauna ['fəʊnə] *n.* (faunae) all the animals of an area or a period of time 动物群

辨析 fauna 与 flora 在拼写上相似，也都是指一个群体，但 fauna 指动物群，如： the fauna of East Africa 东非的动物； flora 指某地区或时代的一切植物，植物区系，如： the flora of the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山的植物系。

cholera ['kɒlərə] *n.* infectious and often fatal disease, common in hot countries, with vomiting and continual emptying of the bowels 霍乱（一种

传染性强且能致命的疾病，症状为上吐下泻)

搭配 duck cholera 鸭霍乱； hog cholera 猪瘟

agonizing ['ægənaiziŋ] *adj.* causing great pain or suffering 使人痛苦的，折磨人的

例句 People who went through the profoundly agonizing war know fully the value of rare peace. 饱受战争之苦的人会倍加珍惜来之不易的和平。

搭配 an agonizing pain /feeling 令人坐立不安的痛苦/感觉

chic [ʃi(:)k] *n.* style that gives an air of sophisticated elegance 别致，时髦，高雅的风格或款式 *adj.* attractive and fashionable 时髦的，别致的，讲究的

例句 I think your hat is rather chic. 我认为你的帽子相当时髦。

搭配 chic clothes 时髦的服装； a chic boutique 一件雅致的饰物

辨析 chic 暗示采纳或设定当今时尚和风格、不落俗套的时髦。
fashionable 强调符合流行式样的时髦。

wade [weɪd] *v.* ①to walk through water 趟（水），跋涉 ②to finish (sth. long or unpleasant) with effort 费力地完成

例句 I've finally managed to wade through that boring book I had to read. 我终于很吃力地读完了那本讨厌的必读书。

wade in 硬着头皮干；wade into 力拼；猛烈攻击；wade through 很

费力地看完（长或无趣的文章）；跋涉

chapel [ˈtʃæpəl] *n.* a small church, or a room in a hospital, prison, big church etc. in which Christians pray and have religious services 小礼拜堂，
礼拜

例句 Students attend chapel each morning. 学生们每天早晨去做礼拜。

搭配 cut chapel 逃避做礼拜； hold chapel （教皇等）参加礼拜； keep one's chapels 指只按时做礼拜； lose / miss a chapel 没去做礼拜

strangle [ˈstræŋgl] *v.* to kill someone by pressing their throat with your hands, a rope etc. 扼死

例句 That artist is strangled who is forced to deal with human beings solely in social terms. 被迫仅以社会术语来描绘人类的艺术家是受到压制的。

搭配 strangle a scream 压制尖叫声； strangle a bill 压制议案

unobtrusive [ˈʌnəbˈtruːsɪv] *adj.* ①not too easily seen or noticed 不显眼的，不醒目的 ②politely avoiding making others worried by one's presence; discreet 收敛的，不露锋芒的

例句 We will try to be as unobtrusive as possible. 我们将尽量做到不引人注意

slither ['slɪðə] v. ①to move in a slipping or twisting way like a snake

（像蛇般的）滑动，扭动前行 ②to slide unsteadily 不稳地滑动

例句 The air was filled with the slithering and stomp of infant feet. 那儿满是幼儿的滑行声和跺脚声。

辨析 slither 常指在不平坦的表面上摇晃不稳地的滑行或滑动，通常产生摩擦和噪音。slip 通常指突然地、不由自主地滑动。glide 常指持续而平稳地在光滑表面上自由滑动，但不一定在同一光滑表面上滑动。slide 多指始终接触一平滑表面而滑动。

slop [slɒp] v. to cause some of (a liquid) to go over the side of a container; spill; splash 使（液体）溅出

例句 He slopped along in broken slippers, hands in pockets, whistling. (Alan Sillitoe) 他穿着破拖鞋拖拖拉拉地走着，双手插在口袋里，吹着口哨。（艾伦·西利托）

搭配 live on slops 靠流质食物生活；alcohol slops 酒精废液；slop around / about 漫不经心地走来走去；slop out 倒便桶并取水洗刷

aspire [ə'spaɪə] v. to long for, aim for 渴望，追求

例句 Broadcasters tried to abandon their native regional accents and aspire to BBC pronunciation. 广播员们力图去掉自己的乡音，渴望达到 BBC 的发音标准。



aspire after truth 追求真理；aspire after knowledge 立志求知识；
aspire to fame 追求名譽或地位；aspire to become an author 热望成为作

家；aspire after wealth 渴望发财

affinity [ə'fɪnɪti] *n.* ①close resemblance 构造相似，特点相近 ②a natural or strong liking for or attraction to a person, thing etc. 喜爱 ③chemical or physical attraction （化学或物理上的）亲和力

例句 The Spanish and Portuguese languages have many affinities. 西班牙语和葡萄牙语有着许多相似的特点。

搭配 adsorption affinity 吸附力；alternating affinity 更迭亲力；cellular affinity 细胞亲和力；channel affinity 通路共用性

辨析 affinity 着重指关系密切或结构相似。similarity 指种类或性质相同，相互间极为相似。resemblance 指外貌或外在或表面细节相似。

custard ['kʌstəd] *n.* mixture of eggs and milk, sweetened and flavoured, baked or boiled; mixture of powdered eggs, etc. prepared by adding sugar and milk to flavoured corn flour, eaten with fruit, etc. 蛋奶甜羹，乳蛋糕

搭配 ice cream custard 冰其淋蛋糕

repository [ri'pɒzɪtəri] place where things are or may be stored 贮藏物品的地方，仓库；栈房

例句 Bone marrow is also the repository for some leukemias and lymphomas.(Seth Rolbein) 骨髓还是某些白血病和淋巴瘤的藏身处。（塞特·罗班）

搭配 fine art repository 艺术品陈列室；radioactive waste repository 放射性废物库

lotus ['ləʊtəs] *n.* ①type of tropical water-lily 莲，荷 ②(in Greek legends) fruit that makes those who eat it lazily and dreamily contented (古希腊传说) 忘忧果

搭配 Indian lotus 藕莲；lotus land 安乐乡

lotion ['ləʊʃən] *n.* liquid medicine or cosmetic for use on the skin 护肤液，洗涤剂

例句 Put this lotion on the insect bites to stop them hurting. 在虫子叮的地方抹点这种药液来止痛。

搭配 after shave lotion 美容水；astringent lotion 收敛洗液；hand lotion 润手乳液；oily skin lotion 油肤膏；skin lotion 润肤液

snarl [sna:l] *vi.* to growl viciously while baring the teeth 缠结，混乱，吹，咆哮，怒骂

例句 “Now, be careful, nigger!” snarled Morrie, baring his teeth. “现在，最好小心点，黑鬼！”Morrie 露出他的牙齿，咆哮着。

搭配 snarl a threat 吃哮着威胁；snarled a retort 厉声反驳

snare [sneə] *n.* ① a trap for catching an animal, esp. an apparatus with a

rope which catches the animal's foot 罗网，陷阱 ②something in which one may be caught; a course which leads to being trapped 圈套；诱人上当的事物 v. to catch (as if) in a snare 以陷阱捕捉，诱陷

例句 Most of the people realized that their scheme was simply a snare and a delusion. 大多数人都意识到他们的计划不过是一个骗人的圈套。

搭配 fall into a snare (trap) 上当，落入圈套；lay a snare (trap) for 给……设圈套

terracotta [terə'kɒtə] *n.* unglazed reddish-brown pottery 赤陶

tepid ['tepid] *adj.* lukewarm 微温的，不冷不热的

例句 The play was greeted with tepid applause. 这台戏只得到了零落的掌声。

搭配 tepid water 温水；a tepid reception 不大热情的招待；tepid interest 不太浓厚的兴趣

disparate ['dispərit] *adj.* essentially not alike; distinct or different in kind; unequal; different 无从比较的，根本不同的，异类的

例句 The level of talent seems so disparate. 天资的高低看上去如此的悬殊。

搭配 disparate ideas 根本不相同的看法；disparate substances 完全不同的

物质

eligible ['elɪdʒəbl] *adj.* qualified to be chosen; suitable 有资格的，合适的，合格的

例句 I know an eligible young lady who would be an excellent cooperator for you. 我认识一个合适的年青女士，她能成为你最称心如意的合作者。

搭配 eligible for a position 合格担当某职； an eligible receiver 合法接球员

enshrine [ɪn'ʃraɪn] *v.* to preserve or cherish as sacred 把.....置于神龛内，把.....奉若神明

搭配 memories enshrined in one's heart 珍藏在内心的回忆； be enshrined in 庄严载入/宣告，明文昭示

enthrall [ɪn'tʁɔ:l] *v.* to hold the complete attention and interest of 使迷住，吸引住

例句 The boy was enthralled by the stories of adventure. 这孩子被冒险故事迷住了。

husk [hʌsk] *n.* dry outer covering of certain seeds and fruits, esp. grain 外壳，外皮 *v.* remove the husk(s) from (seeds or fruit) 除去外壳

例句 Brown bread contains the husk of wheat. 黑面包含有小麦麸皮。

搭配 separate the husk from the grain 分清良莠

hump [hʌmp] *n.* ①a large lump or round part which stands out noticeably 圆形隆起物，小丘 ②round projecting part on the back of a camel, etc. 驼峰 ③depression or annoyance 愁闷，烦心 *v.* ①form sth. into a hump 使隆起 ②carry (sth.) on one's shoulder or back 背，拉，搬运

例句 A camel has a hump on its back. (单峰) 骆驼背上有一个驼峰。

搭配 give sb. the hump [口]使某人不高兴，使某人不痛快； hit the hump [美俚]越狱；（从军队）开小差； live on one's hump 依靠自己过活，过自给自足生活； on the hump [美俚]紧张地活动着；忙个不停； over the hump [美俚]已闯过难关；已渡过危险的阶段；已完成过半

benevolent [bi'nevələnt] *adj.* kind and generous 仁慈的，慈善的

例句 Our teachers taught us to be benevolent. 我们的老师教导我们应当以仁慈为怀。

搭配 a benevolent fund 施善基金

辨析 benevolent 暗示慈善和希望促使他人的幸福或快乐。benign 强调文雅和温和的仁慈或慈祥。kindhearted 特别暗示出天生的仁慈个性。

martial ['mɑ:ʃəl] *adj.* of or suitable to war, soldiers 战争的，军事的，尚武的，威武的

The sound of martial music is always inspiring.军乐声总是鼓舞人心

的。

搭配 martial art （柔道、空手道、拳术等）（东方）武术； martial law 军事管制法； 戒严令， 军事管制

mash [mæʃ] v. to crush into a soft substance, often after cooking 捣碎

例句 Would you mash the potatoes for me, please? 请帮我把马铃薯捣碎好吗？

搭配 beat the garlic into mash 把蒜捣成蒜酱； mash note [美俚]肉麻的恭维信； make a mash on [美俚]使爱上， 使看中

provisional [prə'viʒənl] adj. of the present time only, and to be confirmed or changed or replaced later 临时的， 暂时性的

搭配 a provisional governor 临时省长

辨析 provisional 可指由于临时需要或等待某事被更好地安置而采取的措施， 如： a provisional army 临时的军队。 dependent 指过去的， 现在的或将来的因素决定的事物。 conditional 是指双方都会遵守其条款的协议， 还含有暂时性的意思， 如： give only conditional praise to the tenor of the report 只对报告的大意暂时地赞扬。

wring [rɪŋ] v. ①to twist (esp. the neck, causing death) 扭， 拧， 掐（脖子） ②to twist and press (wet clothes) to remove water 把（湿衣服）拧

干，绞干 ③to force (a statement from a person) （从某人）口中榨出，
逼
供

例句 They wrung the truth out of her in the end. 他们终于从她的口中逼出了真相。

搭配 wring out 扭出；绞出（水）来； wring the neck of a chicken 用力扭小鸡的脖子

dingy ['dɪŋdʒi] *adj.* (of things and places) dirty and faded 肮脏的，褪色的，暗淡的

例句 We drove through some of the dingiest streets of the town. 我们驾车穿过城里最灰暗破败的几条街。

audible ['ɔ:dəbl] *adj.* capable of being heard 听得见的，可听到的

例句 I woke to hear a strange, barely audible sound from downstairs. 我醒来时听到楼下有一种奇怪的、隐约可闻的声音。

perceptible [pə'septəbl] *adj.* that can be perceived 能感觉到的，看得出的，可察觉的；显而易见的

例句 After quite a perceptible pause, during which he consulted his notes, the lecturer continued. 演讲人显然在停顿一阵去核对一下笔记，然后继续。

辨析 perceptible 表示的感知程度是最不具体的。noticeable 强调很容易被观察到的。palpable 既可用以表示通过触觉感受到的事物，也可表

示已通过意识感知到的事物。**discernible** 意为可区别或可辨别的，尤其是通过视觉或理智。

babble ['bæbl] *v.* ①talk in a way that is difficult to understand 含糊不清地说 ②to make meaningless sounds 胡言乱语地说

例句 I grabbed her hand and babbled out the whole story. 我抓住她的手，嘟哝着说出了整件事。

辨析 babble 多指愚蠢地无根据地谈话或胡言乱语。chatter 指急快地、不停地谈论琐事或急促含糊地说。

cult [kʌlt] *n.* ①a system of worship 狂热崇拜 ②popular fashion or craze 时尚，崇拜某一时尚的一群人 ③sth. that is worshipped 崇拜物

例句 Square dancing has developed into something of a cult. 露天跳舞似乎已成为一种时尚。

搭配 the cult of leadership 对领袖的崇拜； the personality cult 个人崇拜

inquisitive [in'kwizitiv] *adj.* fond of inquiring into other people's affairs 爱探知他人事情的，好奇的，好查根究的

例句 Don't be so inquisitive; I'm not telling you what I've promised not to say. 别这么好管闲事了，我不会告诉你我承诺不讲的事。

辨析 inquisitive 常用于指过分的好奇并问许多问题。curious 通常指有强烈的求知欲望，但也暗示表示对他人事物的过度兴趣。nosy 指的是象动物用鼻子去检查或试探一样的不礼貌的好奇心

motley ['mɒtli] *adj.* ①of many different types of people or things 不同类型的，不同种类的，混杂的 ②of various colours 杂色的，五颜六色的 clothes worn by a jester 杂色花衣

例句 Most Ivy League freshman classes are chosen from a motley collection of constituencies. 常春藤联合会的大部分新成员选自于五花八门的候选人集合体。

搭配 put on [wear](the) motley 扮演丑角；装傻；作科打诨； a motley tunic 迷彩服； a motley collection of books 杂七杂八的书

辨析 motley 强调差别已大到不和谐、不协调的地步，通常含有贬义。miscellaneous 暗示着一种不同的，经常是事物随意的组合。heterogeneous 强调的是差异和不相同性。mixed 暗示着一种由不同但不一定是互相对立的因素构成的组合。

ostentatious [ˌɒstən'teɪʃəs] *adj.* fond of; showing, ostentation 好夸耀的，招摇的；炫耀的，卖弄的

例句 He gave an ostentatious yawn. 他张扬地打了个哈欠。

辨析 ostentatious 通常表示某人行为或态度等显而易见的夸张或炫耀。showy 着重强调以炫耀为特征的或喜欢炫耀的，通常指毫无品味地炫耀。

pretentious [pri'tenʃəs] *adj.* claiming (without justification) great merit or

importance 自命不凡的，自负的，骄傲的

例句 The point of raising it now is to serve notice that clutter is the enemy, whatever form it takes. It slows the reader and robs the writer of his personality, making him seem pretentious. 现在提出的观点是引起人们注意：无论采用什么污七八糟的作品是元凶，它使读者思维迟钝，作者失去个性，做作而不自然。

搭配 a pretentious manner 妄自尊大，盛气凌人；a pretentious speech 夸夸其谈的演说；pretentious scholarly edition 自命不凡的学术版本

经典美文

Passage One

Ever hear of the small, rat — like animal called the lemming? Lemmings are arctic rodents with a very odd habit: periodically, for reasons no one entirely knows, they mass together in large herd and commit suicide by rushing into deep water and drowning themselves. They all run in together, blindly, and not one of them ever seems to stop and ask, “Why am I doing this? Is this really what I want to do? and thus save itself from destruction. Obviously, lemmings are driven to perform their strange suicide rites by common instinct. People choose to follow the herd for more complex reasons, yet we are still too often the unwilling victims of the bandwagon appeal.”

Essentially, the bandwagon urges us to an action or an opinion because it is popular — because “everyone else is doing it”. This call to get on the bandwagon appeals to the strong desire in most of us to be one of the crowd, not to be left out or alone. Advertising makes extensive use of the bandwagon

appeal (“join the Pepsi people ”), but so do politicians (“Let us join together in this great cause ”). Senator Yakalot uses the bandwagon appeal when he says that “More and more citizens are rallying to my cause every day, and asks his audience to join them — and me in — our fight for America.”

One of the ways we can see the bandwagon appeal at work is in the overwhelming success of various fashions and trends which capture the interest (and the money) of thousands of people for a short time, then disappear suddenly and completely. For a year or two in the fifties every child in North America wanted a coonskin cap so that they could be like Davy Crockett; no one wanted to be left out. After that there was the hula hoop craze that helped to dislocate thousands of Americans. More recently, what made millions of people rush out to buy their very own “pet rocks ”?

The problem here is obvious, just because everyone's doing it doesn't mean that we should too. Group approval does not approve that something is true or is worth doing. Large numbers of people have supported actions we now condemn. Just a generation ago, Hitler and Mussolini rose to absolute and catastrophically repressive rule in two of the most sophisticated and cultured countries of Europe. When they came into power they were welled up by massive popular support from millions of people who didn't want to be “left out at a great historical moment ”.

Once the mass begins to move — on the bandwagon — it becomes harder and harder to perceive the leader riding the bandwagon. So don't be a lemming, rushing blindly on to destruction because everyone else is doing it. Stop and ask, “Where is this bandwagon headed? Never mind about everyone else, is this what is best for me?...”

As we have seen, propaganda can appeal to us by arousing our emotions or distracting our attention from the real issues at hand. But there's a third was that propaganda can be put to work against us — by the use of faulty logic. This approach is really more subtle, than the other two because it gives the appearance of reasonable, fair argument. It is only when we look more closely that the holes in the logic fibre show up.

汉语语境

乐队花车

曾经听说过体型小，貌似老鼠的一种叫旅鼠的动物吗？旅鼠是一种具有独特习性，生活在北极的啮齿类动物。没有人知道是什么原因，他们周期性地大量地聚集在一起，然后跳入水中溺水自杀。他们盲目地一起跑，甚至没有一个停下来然后问问：“为什么我要这样做呢？这难道是真的我想做的吗？”然后像这样从毁灭中挽救自己的生命。很明显，旅鼠是由于一般本能才这样跑去奇怪的跳水自杀的。人们因为更加复杂的原因而选择去“跟随鼠群”，但是我们却仍然是被迫受到乐队花车诱惑的受害者。

实质上，“乐队花车”促使我们去接受一种行为或者想法。因为它是受欢迎的——因为现在其他的人都这样做，这也就好像我们以一种强烈的愿望去登上乐队花车，从而使我们中的大多数变成群居者中的一员，而不是被遗漏或孤独的留下。广告使乐队花车的吸引力变得更加广泛（比如加入百事可乐大家庭），但是

同时政客也是这样做的（比如让我们一起投身于这样伟大的事业中去吧！），当参议员 Yakalot 说：越来越多的人民投身于我的事业，并号

召他们的听众和他一起加入到为美国而战的战争中去，他就运用了“乐队花车”的说服方式。

我们可以看到这一语言方式起作用的一种途径：极短的时间内，它以势不可挡的潮流力量和时尚魅力成功地虏获数千人的兴趣和金钱，然后突然地完全地消失。50年代曾经有一两年北美的每一个小孩都要一种浣熊皮的帽子已达到他们可以看起来很像 Dary Crockett 的目的，没有任何一个孩子愿意错过。在那以后，呼啦圈也曾经一度使千万的美国人发狂甚至扰乱了当时人们的生活。再近些，又是什么使百万人们疯狂地购买他们自己的宠物石玩具呢？

此处明显的问题就是因为别人这样作所以我们也应该如此这般。

多数人认可的并不意味着这件事是正确的或是值得去做的。现在我们谴责以前大多数人曾经支持过的行为。正是我们的上一代人，希特勒和墨索里尼曾在思想精深，文化底蕴最深厚的两个欧洲国家中建立了灾难性的专政统治。他们正是得到了那些不想“被伟大历史时刻遗忘”的千百万人的支持才拥有了那样的权利。

一旦载有大多数的乐队花车开始行驶时，想要察觉驾驶乐队花车的首领就变得很难，所以不要盲目地因为每一个人都在这样做而像旅鼠簇拥着走向毁灭。而应该停下来问问，乐队花车正驶向哪里？不要介意其它人如何，只要想象这件事是不是对自己是有利的？

正如我们所看到的那样，宣传能通过激起我们的感情或把我们的从手头上真正的事情上的注意力分散开来的手段吸引我们。但是，第三种宣传

可以通过错误逻辑的运用，同样使我们迷惑。这样的方法实在比其他两种更加精妙，因为它给出了我们合理清晰的理由的表象。只有当我

们深入地研究时，逻辑结构中的漏洞才会显露出来。

经典美文

Passage Two

At last her efforts bore fruit. Burton was appointed to Santos, in Brazil, where Isabel might also go. They made their farewell rounds and Isabel learnt Portuguese while she packed up. At Lisbon three-inch cockroaches seethed about the floor of their room. Isabel was caught off her guard, but Burton was brutal, “I suppose you think you look very pretty, standing on that chair and howling at those innocent creatures.” Isabel's reaction was typical. She reflected that of course he was right; if she had to live in a country full of such creatures, and worse, she had better pull herself together. She got down and started lashing out with a slipper. In two hours she had got a bag of ninety-seven.

On arrival in Brazil she found that Portuguese fauna had been nothing. Now there were spiders, as big as crabs. In the matter of tropical diseases it seems to have ranked with darkest Africa; there were slaves, too, and in a society where men drank brandy for breakfast, no one condemned the habit of chaining mad slave to the rooftop as a sort of domestic pet, or clown. There was cholera too, and the less dramatic but agonizing local boils, “so close you could not put a pin through them.” The Emperor found the new Consul and his wife a great addition to the country, and once again Burton's wonderful conversation held his audience spell-bound. But chic Brazilians looked askance at Isabel wading barefoot in the streams, bottling snakes, painting and doing up a ruined chapel, or accompanying Richard on

expeditions to the virgin interior. There were gymnastics and cold baths, and Mass and market, “helping Richard with Literature ” (his writing was always in capitals to her) and the wearisome pages of Foreign Office reports she was always so loyal and dutiful in copying out for him.

About now, a note of sadness creeps into Isabel's letters home. We sense an immense loneliness behind the courage with which she always faced life. Richard was going through a particularly trying phase. The explorer was dying hard, strangled in office tape. He would cut loose and disappear for weeks at a time, returning as bitter and restless as when he left. It was she who held everything together and kept up the façade, both with the Foreign Office, who were constantly making the most awkward enquiries, and the local society, who were equally curious. There were few diversions for her. Richard preferred discussing metaphysics and astronomy with the Capuchin monks to going to the local dances. She was learning now to be self-sufficient, to manage, unobtrusively, the practical side of their lives, and to rough it, both physically and emotionally. She had to combine the shadow-like devotion of the Oriental woman with a fighting spirit seldom found in women, and certainly not in most Victorian women.

汉语语境

伊纱贝尔

她的努力终于都得到了回报。布顿也被分配到伊莎贝尔可能去的巴西的森特斯。他们举行了告别仪式，伊纱贝尔在准备离行的时候也学习了葡萄牙语。在里斯本他们的房间里三英寸的蟑螂到处唧唧乱爬。伊纱贝尔被吓了一跳，而布顿却毫无同情心地说：“你一定认为你站在椅

子上对着这些无辜的生物大声咆哮的样子非常美丽吧。”伊纱贝尔给了她经典的回应，她告诉布顿他当然说得对，但是要她在这样一个充满这种虫子或比这更糟的动物的国家里生活，她最好是全副武装。说完她就开始用拖鞋到处打蟑螂了。两个小时之内她就抓住了 97 只。

到达巴西的时候她发现这地方什么都没有。现在有的是蜘蛛，像螃蟹一样大的蜘蛛。这里的热带疾病情形可以和非洲最糟糕的地方相比。这里也有奴隶，并且在这样一个男人早餐喝白兰地的社会，没有人会指责用枷锁栓住奴隶就好比某种家庭饲养的宠物或者说小丑。这里也有霍乱和典型的痛苦难忍的疮痍。“如此的密密麻麻，以至于你都不能从他们中间插入一根针。”皇帝发现新领事和他的妻子对这个乡村来说是个极大的贡献，再一次布顿的精彩对话震撼了他的听众。当时巴西人斜眼看着伊纱贝尔赤足过河，用瓶子捕捉蛇，绘画或者陪同里查德到内部领土探险。那儿有体操，冷水浴和市场，“帮助里查德做些文字工作”（他的写作总是得助于她）并且有关外国办公的报道中的烦琐页面也总是有她忠诚尽职的为他拷贝出来。

就是这个时候，伊纱贝尔的家信中突然流露出一丝悲伤。我们在她面对生活所表现出的勇气后体会到了极大的孤独。探索者总是消失得艰难的，忙于官方事务之中中。他会不时的放松然后消失几个星期，回来的时候正如离去时候一样痛苦和烦躁。是她操持着所有事情，不管是对外办公处提出的那些令人难堪的要求，还是当地社会提出的奇怪现象。对她来说极少有闲暇时间。里查德喜欢与卡布勤的道士们讨论形而上学的东西和星相学而不是去参加当地舞会。她学会了如何自助，如何有效地管理他们的生活，如何从身体和精神上去抚平他们。她必须把对东方

女性影子般的奉献精神与女性身上尤其是维多利亚时代女性身上难得的
寻战斗的精神结合到一块。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

My father never _____ to the job of managing director, and was very surprised when it was offered to him.

- baptized
- slithered
- slopped
- aspired

Libraries are _____ of the world's best thoughts.

- affinity
- custard
- equanimity
- repositories

To trap animals a hunter fixes a _____, usually made of cord, across the path they are likely to take.

- lotus
- lotion
- snarl
- snare

The courtyard was full of exotic plants in _____ pots.

terracotta

tepid

terry

testy

The Atlantic Monthly has long attempted to provide a design environment in which two _____ traditions' literary and journalistic can co-exist in pleasurable dignity.

contradictory

dispensable

disorganized

disparate

Fond of alliteration, he _____ it as murdered Milk Measure, and headquarters at his house in London, for the specific purpose of organizing a counter offensive.

abused

slandered

dubbed

rattled

It is a prize, it is a (n) _____ to have captured it at the right moment, and the nest is nearly ready.

bliss

delight

ecstasy

jubilation

On the Mexican side, near the town of Benevides, stone crosses in a once submerged old cemetery rise like _____ sentinels to the drought.

infamous

erie

furtive

hazardous

If you became unemployed you should be _____ for Unemployment Benefit.

compatible

eligible

suitable

suggestible

The overall design has to be able to _____ a great diversity of styles and subjects urgent pieces of reporting, serious essays, lighter pieces. lifestyle-oriented pieces, short stories, poetry.

encircle

enclose

encompass

encumber

So long as the U. S. takes the inequitable arrangements _____ in current agreements as a starting point for negotiation, however, there is no chance

that U. S. carriers will be granted more regional rights which further unbalance the economic opportunities available to each side.

enshrined
engraved
enhanced
entitled

Gold has _____ man since the dawn of civilization.

yearned
indulged
enthralled
degraded

Once the _____ of the election had died down, it was back to normal for the President.

husk
hump
hub
hubbub

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

1. She was the victim of her neighbor's malicious gossiping

malevolent

violent

lenient

benevolent

The martial music roused everyone to a peak of excitement.

pertaining to marriage

dirge-like

seasoned

warlike

I ordered a plate of sausage and mash for my lunch.

fowl

vegetables

crushed potatoes

mushrooms

Maria has a provisional license.

permanent

temporary

corrupt

craven

I'll wring your neck if you don't behave.

twist

knock

squeeze

lower

John is too slow to do anything.

prodigious

tedious

dingy

sluggish

A microphone made her voice audible to the crowd.

understandable

perceptible

indiscernible

indispensable

The baby babbled happily.

laughed

murmured

climbed

sang

It is always dangerous to practice the cult of personality.

danger

character

worship

humanity

Even as a child Thomas Edison had a very curious mind: at the age of three he performed his first experiment.

intricate

indignant

incidental

inquisitive

On top of the shelf was a motley collection of animal toys.

similar

mixed

expensive

peculiar

I was slightly annoyed by his generosity which seemed almost ostentatious.

excessive

miraculous

innocent

pretentious.

考题答案

Part I

D

D

3. D
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. D

Part II

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. D

Lesson 19

词汇语境

reputed [ri'pjʊ:tɪd] *adj.* generally supposed to be such 名誉好的，被称为.....的，有.....名气的，挂名的，号称的

例句 She is reputed to be Europe's best singer. 她被认为是欧洲最好的歌唱家。

premature [ˌpremə'tʃʊə] *adj.* done, happening, doing sth. before the right or usual time 太早的，早熟的

例句 How can governments help people conserve their health and avoid premature death? 政府怎样才能帮助人们保持健康避免过早的死亡？

搭配 a premature end 过早的结局； a premature infant 早产婴儿

duress [dʒuə'res] *n.* constraint by threat; coercion 强迫，监禁

搭配 confessed under duress 因被胁迫而认罪； be held in duress 在监禁中； duress of imprisonment 非法监禁

accolade ['ækələid] *n.* ceremonial bestowal of knighthood 赞美，骑士爵

位的授予，连谱号 *v.* to praise or honor 赞扬，赞誉

例句 His works are invariably accoladed as definitive even as they sparkle and spark. 当他的作品大放光彩时，一直被放在举足轻重的地位。

bestow [bi'stəu] *n.* ①give 给与，授予，赠给 ②put in a place 放，置，贮藏

例句 Several fancy gifts were bestowed on the distinguished guests. 向贵宾们赠送了几件精美的礼品。

felt [felt] *n.* wool, hair or fur, compressed and rolled flat into a thick cloth 毛毡

搭配 a felt hat 毡帽； a felt earthquake 有感地震； a felt want 迫切的需要

pinnacle ['pinəkl] *n.* a small turret or spire on a roof or buttress 小尖塔，山顶，顶点

例句 It represents the pinnacle of intellectual capability. 它代表着学术的顶峰。

搭配 the pinnacle of science 科学尖端； the pinnacle of prosperity 极度繁荣

lurid ['ljuərid] *adj.* causing shock or horror; gruesome <罕>苍白的，可

怕的，血红的，耸人听闻的

例句 He'd tell them lurid stories about the war. 他告诉他们一些关于战争的骇人听闻的故事。

搭配 a lurid account of the crime 骇人听闻的犯罪报道； lurid flames 耀眼的火焰； a lurid sunset 火红的晚霞

bulge [bʌldʒ] *n.* a protruding part; an outward curve or swelling 凸出部分

例句 The baby boom created a bulge in school enrollment. 生育高峰造成学校入学人数暴涨。

paunchy ['pɔ:ntʃi,'pɑ:n-] *adj.* having a potbelly 有突腹的，大肚子的

例句 Fat paunches have lean pates. [谚]大腹便便，头脑空空。

booming ['bu:miŋ] *adj.* prosperous; flourishing 急速发展的

搭配 a booming market 繁荣的市场； booming waves 波涛澎湃

decry [di'krai] *v.* to speak ill of; say bad things about 责难，（公开）谴责

例句 They are always decrying the people who govern Scotland from Westminster. 他们一直在谴责那些来自威斯敏斯特而统治苏格的人。

辨析 depreciate 指给某人或某物的评价低于惯常人们的评价。decry 含有公开谴责或批评的意思。derogate 含有带损伤性质的贬低的意思。

yuppie ['jʌpi] *n.* young and ambitious professional person, esp. one working in a city (尤指城市里) 职业阶层中雄心勃勃的年轻人；雅皮士

sip [sip/] *v.* to drink in small quantities 吸吮

例句 She sipped the hot tea. 她呷了一口热茶。

搭配 take a sip 吸一口； drink brandy in sips 细饮白兰地

penetrate ['penitreit] *vt.* to enter into and permeate 渗透，看穿，洞察

例句 The insistent rhythm of piano practice penetrated each room of the house. 钢琴的持续韵律回荡在整幢房子的每个房间。

搭配 be penetrated with discontent 深为不满； penetrate the phenomena of things to study their essence 透过事物现象研究其本质； penetrate the mystery of 揭示.....的秘密

unplug ['ʌn'plʌg] *v.* to remove a plug from 拔去（塞子，插头等），去掉.....的障碍物

例句 Will you unplug the iron? 你拔掉电熨斗的插头了吗？

搭配 unplug the refrigerator 关掉冰箱

energize ['enədʒaiz] *v.* ①cause electricity to flow to 供给.....能量，使通电 ②give energy to (sb. / sth.) 激励，激发，使有活力



His childhood haunted and energized him, and he wrote on a grand

scale and worked his way free. 他的童年经历时常萦绕在心头，激发他大量地写作，并顺利地完成了他的学业。

搭配 energize a person for work 激励某人从事工作

bulk [bʌlk] *n.* ①quantity or volume very large 体积，容积 ②the greater part or number 大批，大量

例句 The great bulk of necessary work can never be anything but painful. 大量必须做的工作真令人痛苦。

搭配 in bulk 散装，大量；批发； sell in bulk 原舱出售；整批出售，批发； the bulk of 大半；大部；大多数

glitter ['glɪtə] *v.* to shine brightly with flashing points of light 闪烁，闪亮

例句 Although it was coal, it was perfectly clean and it was silently deposited at high tide in a glittering carpet a kilometer long for the local community to gather up. 尽管它是煤炭，却十分干净，且安静地存放在一条长达 1,000 米的闪着光的地上，当地的人可以把它捡起来带回家。

搭配 the glitter of broken glass 碎玻璃的亮光

renown [ri'naun] *n.* fame 名望，声誉

例句 His renown as a soldier spread throughout the country. 他作为一名军人的声望传遍了全国。

搭配 a man of renown 知名人士； have great renown for 因……出名； win one's renown 获得声誉

辨析 famous 没有感情色彩，笼统指那些不管什么原因得到许多人注意的事物。renowned 和 notorious 带有一定的感情色彩，前者表明由于取得成就而得到广泛的承认；后者则表示的是那些因为他们的令人讨厌的或是唐突的举动而出名的人或事。

ravage ['rævɪdʒ] *v.* to ruin or rob with violence 蹂躏，劫掠，（使）荒芜 *n.* ①the act of ravaging 蹂躏，劫掠，荒废，毁坏 ②the destroying effects 劫掠（或毁坏）后的残迹

例句 The forest fire ravaged many miles of country. 森林大火使数英里范围的村庄遭到破坏。

搭配 the ravages of war 战争的创伤； the ravages of disease 疾病的毁灭性

coronation [kɔːrə'neɪʃ(ə)n;(US)kɔːrə'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign 加冕礼，即为典礼

例句 The coronation of the new king was a splendid pageant. 新国王加冕典礼非常壮观。

coroner ['kɔːrənə] *n.* an officer in a county whose job is to investigate any death not clearly resulting from natural causes 验尸官

搭配 coroner's inquest 验尸

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] *n.* a person who knowingly helps another in a crime 从犯，帮凶

例句 Accomplices under duress shall go unpunished. 胁从不问。

辨析 accessory 指实施犯罪时不在现场的同谋，帮凶，包庇犯。
accomplice 指在犯罪行为中共同犯罪的共犯，从犯。

claimant ['kleɪmənt] *n.* a person who makes a claim 申请者，要求者，索赔人

例句 The disabled claimant may be eligible for an invalid care allowance. 残疾人有资格要求领取伤残者护理津贴。

vault [vɔ:lt] *n.* a roof or ceiling made out of a number of arches 拱顶

搭配 annular vault [建]环形穹顶；barrel vault [建]筒/桶形拱顶；battery vault 电池井；bonded vaults 保税酒窖

wield [wi:ld] *v.* to control the action of 支配

例句 They were able to wield enormous political power. 他们能行使巨大的政治权力。

搭配 to wield power 掌权；用权；wield power 行使权力；wield control (influence) 施加控制（影响）；wield the sceptre 掌握大权；行使权力

wield 暗示在操纵一些实际的或象征性的工具或仪器时的挥洒自

如、技巧和随意。**handle** 应用广泛而且暗示了能力；**manipulate** 显示出技巧性和处理问题的艺术性，例如一件工具或仪器。

vantage ['vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* an advantage in a competition or conflict; superiority 优势，有利情况

例句 Hope was all we could offer from our vantage point in Ketchum Hall, the impulse to rush out and catch him being checked by the realization of futility. 从凯查姆大楼有利的地点，希望是我们所能提供的一切，有冲出去抓住他的冲动，但意识到这是无用的，遂未冲动。

搭配 for the vantage 何况，加之；have / take, catch, hold (sb.) at vantage 占（某人）上风，较某人的处境优越；趁某人不注意

serenade [,seri'neɪd] *n.* a song or other music (to be) sung or played in the open air at night, esp. to a woman by a lover 小夜曲

例句 The young Spaniards go serenading every night. 年轻的西班牙人每晚演奏小夜曲。

terse [tɜ:s] *adj.* using few words; concise; curt 精练的，简洁的，简短的

例句 The book was a collection of terse, powerful articles. 这本书是一本行文简洁有力的短文集。

a terse speaker 言简意赅的演讲人； a terse and vigorous style 简洁有力的文体； a terse reply 一个简短的答复

nautical ['nɔ:tɪkəl] *adj.* of sailors, ships, or sailing 船员的，船舶的，海上的，航海的，海军的

例句 Captain Gulliver was a middle-class, nautical man. 格列佛船长是一个中产阶级的海员。

搭配 nautical charts 航海图； nautical ephemeris 航海历，航海年表

embankment [im'bæŋkmənt] *n.* wall of earth, stone, etc., to hold back water or support a raised road or railway 堤，堤坝

例句 We doubled our cinder barrage, but they hid behind trees, hedges, and the sloping embankments of their lawns. 我们加固了我们的煤渣工事，但是他们躲在树后面，篱笆后面，和他们草坪堤坝的斜坡后面。

marquee [mɑ:'ki:] *n.* a large tent for outdoor public events, such as competitions or shows, or for eating and drinking in 大帐篷，华盖；[计]选取框

例句 Strawberries and cream are in the marquee. 大帐篷内有草莓和奶油。

verve [veəv,və:v] *n.* a strong feeling of life, force, and eager enjoyment, expressed through some activity or shown in some form of art (艺术作品的) 神韵；生机

■

The play lacks verve. 那场戏缺少神韵。

undertaking [ˌʌndə'teɪkɪŋ] *n.* a task or an assignment undertaken; a venture 事业，企业，承诺，保证，殡仪业

搭配 welfare undertakings 生活福利事业； air transport undertaking 空运企业； artisan undertaking 手工业企业

earmark ['iəmə:k] *v.* to set aside (money etc.) for a particular purpose 指定（安排）

例句 This sum of money is earmarked for our research. 这笔款子是特别拨给我们作研究用的。

legitimize [li'dʒɪti,maɪz] *v.* make (sth.) lawful or regular 使合法，使合理
If a group is not legitimized, their meetings can be forbidden. 如果一个团体没有得到官方的批准，他们的聚会可能会遭到禁止。

lug [lʌg] *v.* drag or carry (sth.) with great effort 用力拖，使劲拉

例句 If you drive too slowly in third gear, you'll lug the engine. 如果你在第三档时驶得太慢，你将不能很快带动引擎。

arbitrate ['ɑ:bitreit] *v.* decide between two sides, to act as, decide as arbiter 仲裁，公断，裁决

例句 Management and labor agreed to arbitrate their remaining differences. 资方与劳工同意仲裁调停他们尚存的分歧。

搭配 arbitrate a dispute 仲裁一项争执； arbitrate between 仲裁，公断

equilibrium [ˌi:kwi'libriəm] *n.* state of balance 平衡，均衡

例句 He lost his equilibrium and fell into the lake. 他失去平衡，跌进湖里。

搭配 the equilibrium of supply and demand 供求均衡的； equilibrium constant [化]平衡常数； the equilibrium of demand and supply 供求均衡； indifferent equilibrium [物]随遇平衡

fortify ['fɔ:tifai] *v.* ①strengthen (a place) against attack by building walls, etc. 防卫，筑防御 ②support or strengthen (sb.) physically or morally 支持 ③increase the nutritional value of (a variety of food) by adding vitamins 增强营养

例句 After praying he faced his difficulties with spirit fortified. 祈祷之后他增强了面对困难的勇气。

搭配 fortify a city 筑工事以巩固城防； fortify oneself 加强自己的意志； fortify one's confidence 坚定自己的信心； powdered milk fortified with vitamins 加有维生素的奶粉

辨析 fortify 通常指在情感、道德或精神方面增强、给某人以勇气，如：Prayer fortified us during our crisis. 在关键时刻祈祷使我们变得坚强。reinforce 多指用增加支持或物资来加强某物，如：reinforce provisions 补充粮食。

trek [trek] *n.* long hard journey, esp. on foot 艰辛的长途（尤指步行）
旅行 *v.* make such a journey 作艰辛的长途旅行

例句 We set off on another hour trek through swamps and fields. 我们穿过沼泽和野地，作另一次长途跋涉。

thump [θʌmp] *v.* beat or strike or knock heavily, esp. with the fist 捶击，重击（尤指用拳） *n.* heavy blow or noise made by this 垂击（声）

例句 The shutters thumped the wall in the wind. 百叶窗在风中砰砰地碰在墙上。

vexed [vekst] *adj.* Irritated, distressed, or annoyed 焦急的，为难的，恼怒的

例句 The memory of their conversation still made him vexed. 他想起他们的谈话，仍然感到恼火。

搭配 greatly vexed by their behavior 对他们的行为极为恼火； the vexed parents of an unruly teenager 为一个难管教小孩所气恼的父母

scour ['skauə] *v.* to go through (an area) thoroughly in search of something 搜索

例句 The detective scoured the scene of the crime for clues. 那个侦探在犯罪现场仔细搜索线索。

搭配 scour the rust off 把锈迹磨洗掉；scour out the pot 洗刷锅子内部；scour a pipe 冲洗管道；scour away the shame 雪耻

scowl [skaul] *n.* an angry threatening expression of the face; angry frown 不悦之色，皱眉，怒容 *v.* to make a scowl on one's face; frown 皱眉，怒视

例句 The prisoner scowled at the judge. 那个囚犯满面愁容地看着法官。

搭配 scowl down sb.'s gripe 瞪眼怒视使某人不敢再抱怨

辨析 frown 表示某人不悦、迷惑、沉思等，如：frown at me 向我直皱眉头。scowl 指发脾气、抑郁、不满时的额部表情。

grotesque [grəu'tesk] *adj.* ①strange and unnatural so as to cause fear of be laughable 怪诞的；可笑的 ②(of forms of art) containing figures of men, animals, plants, etc. of unusual size and shape, all mixed into one pattern 怪诞派的，风格怪诞的

搭配 a grotesque appearance 可笑的外表；grotesque manners 古怪的样子

辨析 grotesque 主要指外观或外表畸形或变形达到了讽刺甚至荒谬的地步，如：grotesque monsters 奇形怪状的妖精。bizarre 强调通过强烈对比和不协调而突出的怪异东西，如：a bizarre art 怪异的艺术。exotic 常形容在外表或印象上不平常或吸引人的，如：exotic birds 奇异的鸟。

genteel [dʒen'ti:l] *adj.* ①trying to show unnaturally polite manners, esp. so as to appear socially important 假装彬彬有礼的 ②very polite, and thus

known to be of a high social class 上流社会的，文雅的，有礼貌的

搭配 genteel manners and appearance 优美的举止和漂亮的外表

辨析 genteel 原先意指有教养的和优雅的，现在通常暗示过分或矫揉造作的文雅。courteous 暗指宫廷式的典雅和高贵。polite 和 mannerly 同义，暗含着关心他人和遵从有教养的人期望的传统的社会标准。

grove [grəʊv] *n.* a group of trees, planted or natural, sometimes in a garden 小树林，树丛

搭配 an orange grove 一个柑橘园

辨析 grove 特指小树林，公园等的树林。forest 指天然森林，地域广大，远离人烟且有野兽出没。wood(s) 指离人烟较近，比 forest 小的森林。

impromptu [im'prɒmptju:] *n.* prompted by the occasion rather than being planned in advance 即席演出，即兴曲 *adj. & adv.* done without preparation rehearsal or thought in advance 事先未准备的，即兴的（地）；即席的（地）

搭配 an impromptu party 即兴的聚会；a few impromptu remarks 一些临场的评论；a speech made impromptu 即席演说

impromptu 更强烈地表现对意料之外的需要所做出的相应的动作或表现；如：an **impromptu party** 即兴的聚会。**offhand** 通常表示自发的，也表示不经意的甚至漫不经心的举止的。**extempore** 通常适用于如

公共演说；如：an extempore address 即席演讲。

implicit [im'plisit] *adj.* ①implied, but not expressed directly; not explicit 暗示的，含蓄的；不明晰的 ②unquestioning and absolute 深信不疑的；绝对的

例句 She gave us an implicit consent to enter the classroom for she nodded in agreement. 她点头默许我们进教室。

搭配 an implicit answer (threat) 含蓄的答复（威胁）/implicit consent 默许/implicit trust 绝对信任/implicit obedience 绝对服从；盲从

辨析 explicit 指完全清楚、明晰的，如：explicit statements 明确的陈述。implicit 指不言明的、含蓄的，如：an implicit answer 含蓄回答。

superfluous [ˌsju:'pə:fluəs] *adj.* more than is necessary; not needed or wanted 多余的，过剩的

例句 To my mind the Cretan countryside resembled good prose, carefully ordered, sober, free from superfluous ornament, powerful and restrained. 在我脑海里，克雷坦乡村好似一篇散文，精心组织，实在朴素，不矫揉造作，严谨动人。

搭配 redundant 尤其指说话时那种不必要的重复或哆哆嗦嗦的语言。superfluous 指任何多余的，不必要的东西。

rampant ['ræmpənt] *adj.* ①(of plants etc.) rank; luxuriant (指植物等) 蔓延的, 繁茂的 ②(of disease, social evils, etc.) unchecked; beyond control

（指疾病、社会弊病等）不能制止的，猖獗的，不能控制的 ③(of animals, esp. of a lion in heraldry) on the hind legs （指动物、尤指纹章上的狮子）举前肢以后腿站立的

搭配 a lion rampant （纹章）跃立狮形/a rampant arch 跛拱

经典美文

Passage One

Michael Jordan, a basketball player in whom commentators have discerned qualities and supernatural powers, has retired from the game that made him one of the world's best known and best paid sportsmen, earning a reputed \$36 million a year.

Last week's announcement was premature by most people's measurement — Jordan is 30 and at the height of his playing and earning power — but it was not, by his own account, taken hastily, rashly or under any duress. “This is, he said, with a rare stumble, the perfect timing for me to walk away.”

After three championships with the Chicago Bulls, a second gold medal with the US team at the 1992 Olympics, and all the accolades the game can bestow, Jordan felt his motivation slipping away. “I'm at the pinnacle”, he told a thronged press conference. “I just feel I don't have anything else to prove.”

But this explanation may appear too simple to satisfy the sceptics, who have recently discovered that Jordan does not lead an untroubled private life.

First came allegations that he gambled — in a country where gambling is mostly illegal — and that his gambling was out of Control. Then his father was shot dead on July 23.

The most lurid speculation suggests these facts are linked. If Jordan could lose \$1 million to one of his golf partners, as has been alleged, could he not have run up a more substantial debt to a more substantial organization, one that employs a lot of men with vowels at the end of their names and bulges in their jackets?

汉语语境

迈克尔·乔丹

迈克尔·乔丹，这个解说员已目睹其品质和超凡能力的篮球运动员，已经从这项使他成为世界最盛名和报酬最高的运动员之一的运动中退役了，现在据说一年可以挣 3600 万美元。

大多数人认为上周的宣布为时过早——乔丹才 30 岁，正值其运动和赚钱能力的颠峰时期——但他自己说，宣布退役并不是匆忙的、仓促的、或迫于某种压力下而作出的决定。他结结巴巴地说（这种结巴过极少出现过），“这是，”然后犹豫了一下，一个少有的犹豫，“这对我来说是离开的最好时间。”

在打完芝加哥公牛队的三场锦标赛后，在为美国队争得 1992 年奥运会的第三块金牌后，在得到了所有这项运动可以得到的荣誉赞美后，乔丹

感到它的动力消失了。在一次人头攒动的记者招待会上，他说：“我身处山尖上，我只觉得我没有任何事情可以来证明自我和考验自我

了。”

但对于大家的疑惑，他这个解释可能显得太简单了。大家最近发现乔丹的私人生活麻烦不断。先是被控告其赌博——在这个国家里赌博是违法的——还说其赌博过度。然后是他的父亲在7月23号被枪杀。

最可怕的猜测是把这些情况都联系在一起。如果乔丹能输100万美元给他一个高尔夫球友，正如被控诉的那样，那难道他就不能迅速积起更多的债务给一个更雄厚的集团，像那种可以聘用很多以元音字母结尾的名字并常穿夹克衫的那种人吗？

经典美文

Passage Two

I was just a boy when my father brought me to Harlem for the first time, almost 50 years ago. We stayed at the Hotel Theresa, a grand brick structure at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Once, in the hotel restaurant, my father pointed out Joe Louis. He even got Mr. Brown, the hotel manager, to introduce me to him, a bit paunchy but still the champ as far as I was concerned.

Much has changed since then. Business and real estate are booming. Some say a new renaissance is under way. Others decry what they see as outside forces running roughshod over the old Harlem.

New York meant Harlem to me, and as a young man I visited it whenever I could, But many of my old haunts are gone. The Theresa shut down in 1966. National chains that once ignored Harlem now anticipate

yuppie money and want pieces of this prime Manhattan real estate. So here I am on a hot August afternoon, sitting in a Starbucks that two years ago opened a block away from the Theresa, snatching at memories between sips of high-priced coffee. I am about to open up a piece of the old Harlem - the New York Amsterdam News — when a tourist asking directions to Sylvia's, a prominent Harlem restaurant, penetrates my daydreaming. He's carrying a book: Touring Historic Harlem.

History. I miss Mr. Michanx's bookstore, his House of Common Sense, which was across from the Theresa. He had a big billboard out front with brown and black faces painted on it that said in large letters: World History Book Outlet on 2,000,000,000 Africans and Nonwhite Peoples. An ugly state office building has swallowed that space.

I miss speaker like Carlos Cooks, who was always on the southwest comer of 125th and Seventh, urging listeners to support Africa. Harlem's powerful political electricity seems unplugged although the streets are still energized, especially by West African immigrants.

Hardworking southern newcomers formed the bulk of the community back in the 1920s and 30s, when Harlem renaissance artists, writers, and intellectuals gave it a glitter and renown that made it the capital of black America. From Harlem, W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Zora Neal Hurston, and others helped power America's cultural influence around the world.

By the 1970s and 80s drugs and crime had ravaged parts of the community. And the life expectancy for men in Harlem was less than that of

men in Bangladesh. Harlem had become a symbol of the dangers of inner-city life.

Now, you want to shout Lookin good! at this place that has been neglected for so long. Crowds push into Harlem USA, a new shopping centre on 125th, where a Disney store shares space with HMV Records, the New York Sports Club, and a nine-screen Magic Johnson theatre complex. Nearby, a Rite Aid drugstore also opened. Maybe part of the reason Harlem seems to be undergoing a rebirth is that it is finally getting what most people take for granted.

Harlem is also part of an “empowerment zone” — a federal designation aimed at fostering economic growth that will bring over half a billion in federal, state, and local dollars. Just the shells of once elegant old brownstones now can cost several hundred thousand dollars. Rents are skyrocketing. An improved economy, tougher law enforcement, and community efforts against drugs have contributed to a 60 percent drop in crime since 1993.

汉语语境

哈莱姆

50年前，当父亲第一次带我到哈莱姆区的时候，我仅仅是个孩子。我们呆在特雷萨酒店，第七大街125号一幢大的砖砌的建筑物内。在酒店的餐厅里我的父亲指出乔·刘易斯。他甚至让酒店的经理布朗先生把我们介绍给他。那一次，在我看来，他是一个大腹便便还口中咀嚼个不停的人。

从那以后，很多的东西发生了变化，商业和房地产都在膨胀增长。有人说，新的复兴即将开始。其他人贬低或开始谴责，在老哈莱姆区所见到的到处都是横行的外部势力。

对于我来说，纽约就是哈莱姆区。在我青年时代随时可以看见的世界。但是许多过去我经常去的老地方已经不复存在了。特雷萨酒店 1966 年就关门了。国家的连锁店，曾经一度忽略了哈莱姆区，而现在期望的是雅皮士的钱和曼哈顿的这大大片重要地段的房地产。所以，在八月一个炎热的下午，我坐在两年前开业的，距离特雷萨酒店原址几步之遥的星巴克咖啡馆里，一边啜饮着咖啡，一边攫取记忆的碎片。

老实说，当我正要回想起当年阅读哈莱姆老街区的纽约阿姆斯特丹新闻的时候，一位游客向我问路，打断了我的悠长回忆。他想问我去塞尔维亚的路，那是哈莱姆区著名的餐馆。他手里拿着一本书：“游历哈莱姆的历史”。

历史——让我想起了米坎的书店，他的常识书店，就在特雷萨酒店的对面，门外有一个巨大的漆着棕色和黑色的脸的大型告示牌，牌子上面写着几个大的字母：世界历史专销给 20 亿非洲人和非白人。如今这个地方已经被一幢丑陋的州立办公室所吞噬了。

我想起了许多演说家诸如卡洛斯·库克斯，他总是在第七马路与 125 街之间的西南角发表激励人们援助非洲的演说。尽管还有大量的南非移民给哈莱姆区提供新鲜的活力，但是哈莱姆以往强烈的政治倾向已经不复存在了。回到 20 世纪 20~30 年代，辛苦劳作的南方居民凝聚成了社会的大部分，当哈莱姆文艺复兴的艺术家，作家和知识分子显露头角的时候，它

就成了美国黑人的文化之都。就是从哈莱姆这个地方，杜比奥斯，兰斯顿·休斯，保罗·罗比斯，左拉内尔·哈斯顿，等等所有人将美国

文化影响扩展到了世界的。

到了 70~80 年代，毒品和犯罪开始摧毁哈莱姆区，在哈莱姆区人们的平均寿命甚至要比孟加拉国人还低，哈莱姆区已经成为危险的城市生活的象征。

如今，这个被昔日被遗忘的地方已经变得如此美丽，人群涌入美国的哈莱姆区，125 街上建立了新的商业中心，在那里迪士尼商店和拥有 9 个大屏幕不断播出魔术师约翰逊表演的纽约体育俱乐部，与时代华纳唱片店比邻。在它们旁边还有急救药店也开了张。哈莱姆区似乎经历了新生的大部分原因就是它最终得到了人们的认同。

哈莱姆是一个“获得权利的地方”——一项旨在促进经济增长的法令将会为联邦政府和州政府带来 5 亿美元的收入。一幢老的棕色沙石建筑物现在的价格值数十万美金。租金也是暴涨。从 1993 年以来，经济得到了改善，严厉的法律制裁，加上社区的协同努力，有效地抵制了毒品，也使犯罪率下降了 60%。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

In a car engine, more _____ means better acceleration.

renown

coronation

gravy

torque

Someone's _____ is a person who helps them to commit a crime or to do something wrong.

coroner

accomplice

felon

claimant

Passengers are offered money to _____ their seats when planes are overbooked.

vault

vouchsafe

wield

vacate

Police held 10 suspected illegal immigrants after a _____ on a German Lorry.

vantage

valor

serenade

swoop

“Are you feeling any better ”? “No ”, was the _____ reply.

terse

impervious

radial

nautical

We're planning to hold the wedding reception in a _____ in the garden.

embankment

hovercraft

marquee

sleigh

The construction of the tunnel is a large and complex _____.

verve

quaver

undertaking

knell

An outside adviser has been brought in to _____ the dispute between the management and the union.

earmark

legitimize

lug

arbitrate

But smog presents still other dangers: namely, it destroys plants which offer little resistance, and whose oxygen production is indispensable to us, and it changes the earth's thermal _____.

equilibrium

equivalence

equanimity
equidistance

Few orators could define the injustice as eloquently as Martin Luther King Jr., whose words on that sweltering day remain _____ in the public consciousness, who has a dream that his four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character.

wretched
wrecked
sheltered
etched

The problem of tracing the disease in such formidable country was _____ further by the continuous warfare in the area.

accelerated
consolidated
reinforced
exacerbated

Those who say that the bill does not promote _____ responsibility, of course, are right.

filthy
filmy
filing

filial

At the fast-food Africa Hut, weary shoppers _____ themselves with oxtail stew and pap, a maize- based starch.

strengthen

fortify

consolidate

reinforce

We spent the day _____ through forests and over mountains.

trekking

dribbling

drudging

thumping

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Galileo, the Italian scientist, is regarded as one of the world's venerable scholars.

well-known

universal

accomplished

time-honored

He was greatly vexed by the new and unexpected development.

astonished
annoyed
enlightened
contented

They scoured the country for the lost child.

searched through
scrambled
scored
scouted

He made no reply, but simply scowled at me.

smiled
laughed
looked
frowned

His grotesque appearance and manners made everybody laugh.

outward
genteel
untidy
curious

Last weekend we had our picnic in a quiet grove.

grass land
grazing land

vacation land
woodland

Our final assignment for the English class is to give an impromptu speech.

eloquent
unprepared
technical
unbiased

Sometimes people fail to see that advertisements may contain implicit racial prejudice.

unintentional
hideous
hidden
mild

The interests of the consumer should be paramount.

supreme
unbending
superfluous
tangible

The country faces famine and rampant disease.

serious
epidemic
contagious

D. widespread

考题答案

Part I

D
B
D
D
A
C
C
D
A
D
D
D
B
A

Part II

D
B
A
D
D

D
B
C
A
D

Lesson 20

词汇语境

obdurate [ˈɒbdjʊrɪt] *adj.* refusing to change one's beliefs or feelings, esp. in spite of persuasion; stubborn 顽固的，固执的，冷酷无情的

例句 Obdurate conscience of the old sinner.(Sir Walter Scott) 这个老罪人毫无悔意。（沃尔特·斯科特爵士）

搭配 an obdurate miser 冷酷无情的吝啬鬼

辨析 obdurate 通常附加一种不近人情的、冷酷无情的含义。adamant 通常暗示对请求或呼吁无动于衷。inexorable 意指难以说服，又不接受恳求。

wrath [rɔːθ] *n.* great anger 愤怒，大怒

例句 His wrath got out of hand. 他怒不可遏。

搭配 nurse one's wrath 怀恨在心；slow to wrath 不轻易发怒

辨析 wrath 尤用于表示当某人寻仇或惩罚时的怒火，常出现在史诗中。anger 是最普通的词，表示强烈的不快。fury 表示强烈的、一触即发的、通常是有破坏性的感情。

fitful [ˈfɪtful] *adj.* occurring in short periods, not regularly and steadily 一阵阵的，不规则的，不安定的

例句 He dozed off into a fitful sleep. 他不时地打起盹。

搭配 a fitful breeze 一阵阵微风； a fitful gleam 忽明忽暗的光

deity [ˈdi:iti] *n.* a god or goddess 神，女神

venerable [ˈvenərəbl] *adj.* (of an old person or thing) considered to deserve great respect or honour, because of character, religious or historical importance, etc. 德高望重的，令人敬仰的

搭配 your venerable father 令尊； venerable age 高龄； venerable church 庄严的教堂； a venerable automobile 老爷车

creed [kri:d] *n.* a system of beliefs or principles 宗教信条； 纲领

例句 The destruction of public monopolies was an indispensable part of his creed. 消灭公用事业的垄断经营是他的信条中必不可少的一个组成部分。

辨析 **creed** 指一种关于宗教信仰的正式条文。**belief** 常指为一群人接受的一种特别的宗旨或信条。**doctrine** 多指由宗教、政治或哲学团体提出来要人接受或信仰的原理。

tackle ['tækɪl] *n.* the equipment used in some sports and activities 工具 *vt.*

to try to deal with a difficult problem 应付（难事等），处理

例句 The computer can be programmed to tackle a whole variety of tasks.
计算机编程后可以处理各种各样的任务。

搭配 tackle sb. about / on / over sth. 为某事与某人交涉，与某人坦率地谈谈某事；tackle down（足球，橄榄球中）把对方弄倒；tackle up [俚] 备马鞍

atheist ['eiθiist] *n.* one that disbelieves or denies the existence of God or gods 无神论者

trying ['traɪɪŋ] *adj.* causing strain, hardship, or distress 难受的，费劲的，令人厌烦的

例句 The work is trying to the eyes. 这项工作太累眼睛。

搭配 a trying situation 尴尬的局面，难处的境况

pundit ['pʌndɪt] *n.* a person who knows a great deal about a particular subject, esp. one whose opinion is asked for by others 权威，自封的学者

例句 The television pundits play a dominant role in moulding public opinion. 电视专家起着左右舆论的主导作用。

搭配 political pundits 政治专家/权威

judicious [dʒu(:)'diʃəs] *adj.* showing or having good sense 有见识的，明

智的

例句 A judicious parent encourages his children to make their own decisions. 明智的父亲鼓励儿女自作抉择。

搭配 a judicious choice 明智的选择； a judicious move 审慎的一步

convert [kən'veɪt] *vt.* ①change (from one form into another) (使) 转变
②cause him to change his beliefs, etc. 使人改变信仰等

例句 Perhaps, but after the games, athlete housing will be converted into vacation homes or shipped to the northlands for student dormitories. 也许，在比赛后，运动员住宅区会被改造成度假村或设施由船运往北部的地区做学生公寓。

搭配 convert to / into 把.....改变为.....

辨析 convert 特指使适于新的用途或目的而转变，如：convert boxes into furniture 把箱子变为家具来用。transform 指人、物在性质上或形态上发生彻底或基本的变化。

asset ['æset] *n.* the things that a company owns, that can be sold to pay debts 资产，有用的东西

例句 Some experience in real estate could be an asset. 接触过房地产业算是一种资本。



active assets 活动资产，有收益资产； capital assets 资本（固定）
资产； cash assets 现金资产； circulating assets 流动资产

panicky ['pænikɪ] *adj.* a sudden, overpowering terror, often affecting many people at once 恐慌的，惊慌失措的

搭配 be extremely panicky 恐慌万状

stampede [stæm'pi:d] ①sudden rush of fearful animals (受惊的动物) 惊逃 ②a sudden mad rush or mass movement 狂奔，一窝蜂的行动 *v.* to (cause to) go in a stampede or unreasonable rush (使) 惊逃；狂奔

例句 There was a stampede of panic-stricken crowd from the burning hotel. 一群惊慌失措的人，从失火的旅馆中逃了出来。

搭配 stampede into 促使匆忙做某事

cliché ['kli:ʃeɪ;kli:'ʃeɪ] *n.* 陈词滥调，老生常谈

retrospect ['retrəʊspekt] *n.* view of past events 回顾；回溯

例句 It was, in retrospect, the happiest day of her life. 回想起来，那是她一生最幸福的日子。

搭配 in retrospect 回顾往事，检讨过去； a historical retrospect 历史回顾

frantic ['fræntɪk] *adj.* ①in an extreme state of emotion, esp. fear or anxiety (因恐惧、焦急、喜悦等) 发狂(似)的，发疯的 ②hurried and excited but disorganized, frenzied; desperate 狂乱的，令人绝望的，不顾一

切的

例句 There was a frantic rush to get everything ready for the unexpected inspection from the superiors. 为了准备迎接上级的突然检查，出现了一片疯狂的忙乱。

搭配 be in a frantic hurry 急如星火； be frantic with pain 痛得发狂，剧痛

recuperative [ri'kju:pəreɪtɪv] *adj.* of or aiding recuperation 使恢复的，有恢复力的

例句 His recuperative powers were quite remarkable. 他身体的恢复能力相当强。

搭配 recuperate after financial losses 在遭受经济损失之后恢复元气

purported [pə:'pɔ:tɪd,'pə:p-, 'pə:pə-] *adj.* assumed to be such; supposed 传说的，谣传的

例句 Tom is the purported author of the story. 汤姆是这个故事传说中的作者。

doomsayer ['du:m,seɪə(r)] *n.* person who foresee the bad future 凶事预言者，预言灾难者

quash [kwɒʃ] *v.* put an end to, annul, reject as not valid (by legal procedure) (以法律程序) 停止，废止，宣告无效

His guilt swelled, but he quashed it. 他心中深感内疚，但他把它抑

制下去。

搭配 quash a rebellion 镇压叛乱

hubbub ['hʌbʌb] *n.* ①loud confused noise, e.g. of many voices; din 喧哗，嘈杂 ②disturbance; uproar 骚乱，混乱

例句 It was easy to talk on and on amid that hubbub of voice. 在嘈杂的喧闹中，谈话声不绝于耳。

辨析 noise 用得最普遍的，泛指喧闹嘈杂声。hubbub 通常指商业性的、伴随着吵闹声的混乱的活动。clamor 指高声的，通常为不支持的声音。

hue [hju:] *n.* colour; variety or shade of colour 颜色，色彩，色调

例句 The diamond shines with every hue under the sun. 钻石在阳光下五彩斑斓。

搭配 all the hues of the rainbow 彩虹所有的颜色

hub [hʌb] *n.* ①central part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate 轮轴 ②central point of activity, interest or importance (活动等的) 中心

例句 He thinks that Boston is the hub of the universe. 他认为波士顿是世界的中心。

regression [ri'greʃən] *n.* regressing 退步，退化，退回，倒退；复归，

回归

例句 We must beware of regression to authoritarianism. 我们必须警惕倒退到专制统治。

搭配 adaptative regression 适应退化； antitonic regression 反序回归； constant parent regression (CPR) 常数亲本回归法，定亲回归

refinery [ri'fainəri] *n.* place, building, etc. where sth. is refined 精炼厂，精制厂

例句 The next step was to expand the company's oil refinery. 下一步是扩大公司的炼油厂。

搭配 a sugar refinery 制糖厂； all hydrogen refinery 全氢炼厂； asphalt refinery 沥青工厂； chemical refinery 化学炼油厂

referendum [ˌrefə'rendəm] *n.* the referring of political question to a direct vote of the electorate 复决权；复决投票；公民投票

例句 Ireland decided to hold a referendum on divorce. 爱尔兰决定就离婚问题进行全民公决。

rustle ['rʌs(ə)l] *v.* ①make a gentle, light sound (like dry leaves blown by the wind, or of silk clothes in motion); move along making such a sound 发

出瑟瑟声（如风吹枯叶，或绸衣相擦）；瑟瑟移动 ②cause to make this sound 使发出瑟瑟声 *n.* gentle light sound as or dry leaves blown by the wind, of silk clothes, etc. 瑟瑟声，沙沙声

例句 The tiger rustled through the bushes. 老虎穿过丛林弄出飒飒的响声。

搭配 the rustle of paper (翻动) 纸的沙沙声; rustle up 张罗; 费力寻找

evict [i(:)'vikt] *v.* remove (a tenant) from a house or land, esp. with the support of the law (依法) 驱逐(房客), 赶出, 撵走

例句 They were evicted from their flat for not paying the rent. 他们因不付房租而被赶出公寓。

搭配 evict tenant 赶走房客

辨析 evict 通常指通过法律程序将某人从地产上逐出, 如当此人不能达到租约上的条件时。expel 指赶出或赶走; 意味着永久驱逐。oust 主要指简单地通过法律或其他的手段将某人从他的位置, 如政治职位上撤职。

gurgle ['gɜ:gl] *v.* ①to make a sound like water flowing unevenly, as out of an opening or over stones, esp. in the throat 作咯咯声 ②to flow with such a sound 水流作汨汨声; the sound of gurgling 汨汨声, 咯咯声

例句 The baby gurgled with pleasure. 这个孩子高兴地咯咯直笑。

搭配 gurgle one's delight 发出咯咯的笑声

incised [in'saɪzd] *adj.* made with or as if with a sharp instrument 雕刻

的，切入的，雕刻的，有锯齿状边缘的

搭配 the incised margin of a leaf 叶片的锯齿状边缘； incised wound
【医】 刀伤，割伤，切伤

overdraft [ˈəʊvədɹɑ:ft;(US)-dræft] *n.* a sum lent by a bank to a person who has overdrawn 透支，透支之款项

例句 She asked him for a fifty-pound overdraft. 她向他请求透支 50 英镑。

overdose [ˈəʊvədəʊs] *n.* too great an amount (of a drug) taken at one time (指药物) 过度剂量；过量 *v.* give him an overdose (of sth.) 使服用过量 (某物)

例句 Alice took an overdose after a row with her mother. 爱丽斯和母亲吵架以后，服用了过量的药物。

gibbon [ˈɡɪbən] *n.* any of several types of animal like a monkey with no tail and long arms, which lives in trees and is the smallest ape 长臂猿

搭配 agile gibbon 敏猿

glut [glʌt] *v.* to flood (a market) with an excess of goods so that supply exceeds demand 充斥，过剩

搭配 glut oneself with food 吃得过饱； glut one's eyes 看够，大饱眼福； glut the market 使存货过剩

glossary ['glɒsəri] *n.* a list of explanations of words, esp. unusual ones at

the end of a book 词汇表

搭配 glossary of terms 术语汇编；bookman's glossary 书商词汇，书业词汇；ceramic glossary 陶瓷词汇

mane [mein] *n.* the long hair on the back of a horse's neck, or around the face and neck of a lion 鬃毛，长发

例句 He had a mane of thick white hair. 他有一头长而厚密的白发。

搭配 horse mane 马鬃；make neither mane nor tail of 完全不懂

fracture ['fræktʃə] *n.* instance of breaking (esp. a bone) 骨折，折断，破裂 *v.* (cause sth. to) break or crack (使) 破裂，(使) 折断，破碎

例句 Fracture of any part of the body can be very serious in old people. 老年人身体的任何部位发生骨折都有可能成为严重疾病。

搭配 crystalline fracture 结晶形断口；a fracture of the skull 颅骨断裂

辨析 fracture 既指物体折断、断裂，也指人（外科）挫伤、骨折。crack 指物体裂开、破裂。

fretful ['fretful] *adj.* irritable or complaining esp. because unhappy or worried 苦恼的，烦躁的

例句 They all looked tired and fretful after several unsuccessful trials. 在多

次试验没有成功的情况下，他们个个看上去又疲倦又烦躁不安。

搭配 ask in a fretful voice 不耐烦地问

germinate [ˈdʒəːmineɪt] v. to start or cause (a seed) to start growing
(使) 发芽，萌发

例句 Seeds will not germinate without water. 没有水，种子是不会发芽的。

conspire [kənˈspaɪə] v. to make secret plans, to plot 密谋，搞阴谋，图谋

例句 All things conspired towards the present dilemma. 所有因素导致了目前进退两难的境地。

搭配 conspire with (against) 阴谋，密谋（反对）

transpire [trænsˈpaɪə] v. ①(of an event, a secret, etc.) become known
(指事件、秘密) 泄露，公开，为人所知 ②happen 发生 ③(of plants)
give off (watery vapour) from the surface of leaves, etc. (植物) 从叶面散发，排出（蒸气）

例句 It transpired that the gang had a contact inside the bank. 据透露，那帮歹徒同银行内部的人有过接触。

improvise [ˈɪmprəvaɪz] v. to invent, compose, or recite without
preparation 临时准备

We improvised a tent out of two blankets and some long poles. 我们用

两条毛毯和几根长竿搭成一个临时帐篷。

搭配 improvise a new verse 临时作一首新词； improvise a dinner for the unexpected guests 为不速之客准备晚餐

capricious [kə'priʃəs] *adj.* often changing irregular, guided by caprice 反复无常的，善变的，任性的

例句 One of my friends is very capricious as he is constantly changing his mind. 我的一位朋友非常善变，因为他总在不断地改变主意。

搭配 a capricious climate 多变的气候； a capricious child 任性的小孩

辨析 capricious 着重具有奇异念头的特征的或易产生这类念头的、易冲动和不可预料的反复无常。fickle 强调表现为无规律的变化或者不稳定性，尤指在感情或爱慕方面反复无常的，

infest [in'fest] *v.* live in persistently and in large numbers 成群栖居，大批活动

例句 Rats infesting the sewers, streets that were infested with drugs. 老鼠大量出没于下水道，大街上毒品泛滥。

搭配 be infested with rats 鼠害成灾

ordain [ɔ:'deɪn] v. ①make (sb.) a priest or minister 立（某人）为神父或牧师 ②(of God, law, authority) decide; give orders; destine （由上帝、法律、当局）决定；命定，注定

例句 He was ordained in 1962. 他在 1962 年被委任为牧师。

synopsis [si'nɒpsɪs] *n.* a short account of something longer, esp. the story of a film, plan or book (影片、剧本、书籍的) 摘要, 概要, 大意

搭配 synopsis of the week's news 一周新闻概括

vile [vail] *adj.* ①hateful; shameful; evil; low and worthless 可恶的, 可耻的; 卑鄙的 ②very bad, nasty, or unpleasant 坏透了, 讨厌极了

例句 The criminal used vile language. 犯人口出秽言。

搭配 vile weather 坏天气; vile practice 卑鄙行径; a vile existence 不幸生活

smug [smʌg] *adj.* too pleased with oneself; showing too much satisfaction with one's own qualities, position, etc. 自满的, 自命不凡的, 沾沾自喜的

例句 What are you looking so smug about? 你为什么这样神气活现?

搭配 the smug calculation 打如意算盘

lukewarm ['lju:kwɔ:m] *adj.* ①(of liquids) only slightly warm; tepid (指液体) 微温的, 不冷不热的 ②not eager or enthusiastic 不热情的

例句 The water was lukewarm. 水不冷不热。

be lukewarm about sb. / sth. 对.....冷淡，不热情的； give only a

lukewarm support 仅予以不热心的支持

adamant ['ædəmənt] *adj.* firm and immovable in purpose 坚定的，坚强不屈的

例句 He's so adamant that however hard I tried to persuade him to join us he did not change his mind. 不管我怎样劝他跟我们一起干，他毫不动摇，非常坚定。

搭配 will of adamant 坚强的意志

辨析 参见本课的 obdurate

经典美文

Passage One

I thought of God as a strangely emotional being. He was powerful; he was forgiving yet obdurate, full of warmth and affection. Both his wrath and affection were fitful, they came and they went, and I couldn't count on either to continue: although they both always did. In short God was much such a being as my father himself.

What was the relation between them, I wondered — these two puzzling deities?

My father's ideas of religion seemed straightforward and simple. He had noticed when he was a boy that there were buildings called churches; he had accepted them as a natural part of the surroundings in which he had been

born. He would never have invented such things himself. Nevertheless they were here. As he grew up he regarded them as unquestioningly as he did banks. They were substantial old structures; they were respectable, decent, and venerable. They were frequented by the right sort of people. Well, that was enough.

On the other hand he never allowed churches — or banks — to dictate to him. He gave each the respect that was due to it from his point of views but he also expected from each of them the respect he felt due to him.

As to creeds, he knew nothing about them, and cared nothing either; yet he seemed to know which sect he belonged with. It had to be a sect with the minimum of nonsense about it; no total immersion, no exhorters, no holy confession. He would have been a Unitarian, naturally, if he'd lived in Boston. Since he was a respectable New Yorker, he belonged in the Episcopal Church.

As to living a spiritual life, he never tackled that problem, some men who accept spiritual beliefs try to live up to them daily; other men who reject such beliefs, try sometimes to smash them. My father would have disagreed with both kinds entirely. He took a more distant attitude. It disgusted him where atheists attacked religion: he thought they were vulgar. But he also objected to having religion make demands upon him — he felt that religion was too vulgar, when it tried to stir up men's feelings. It had its own proper field of activity, and it was all right there, of course; but there was one place religion should let alone, and that was a man's soul. He especially loathed any talk of walking hand in hand with his Savior. And if he had ever found the Holy Ghost trying to soften his heart, he would have regarded its behavior as

distinctly uncalled for; even ungentlemanly.

汉语语境

上帝和我的父亲

在我看来上帝是一个奇怪的情感生物。他威严强大；他宽大仁慈但也固执；充满热情和怜爱。他喜怒无常，变化莫测。虽然，他的愤怒和喜爱总会出现，但我也不会指望其中的任何一个持续。总之，上帝在很大程度上像我的父亲。

我想知道他们两个有什么样的联系——这两位令人迷惑的神。

父亲对宗教的见解是坦诚而又质朴的。在他还是个孩子的时候，就已经注意到了那些叫做教堂的建筑；承认了他们是他出生地的建筑物中很自然的一部分。他自己也许从没有被这些建筑物吸引过，尽管它们就在父亲出生的地方，当长大后，他对宗教就像在银行工作一样，绝无异议，绝对服从，他们是古老坚固的建筑；是正派的，体面的；令人肃然起敬的，经常会有一些人去到那里。当然，这已经足够了。

另一方面他不允许教堂或是银行对他有任何的牵涉，他对两者都很敬重，那要看他的态度。但是他仍然期望他能感受到两者的尊敬是因为自己而起的。

至于教义，他既不了解也不关心。但是他好像还是知道自己是属于哪个宗派的，这不得不说是个荒唐的念头甚至是愚蠢的想法，完全没有经过洗礼的，没有牧师，没有忏悔过的宗教教徒。如果他住在波士

顿，很自然的，他就会是唯一的神教教徒，自从他成为了一名体面的纽约市民，他就住在圣公会。

至于精神灵魂的存在方式，他从未处理过这个问题，一些接受神圣信仰的人每天努力遵守着誓言；其他背弃誓言信仰的人们则有时试图瓦解他们。我的父亲完全不赞同这两种态度。他持有一种更加模糊的态度。无神论者对宗教的抨击很令他厌恶；他认为他们是卑下粗俗的。但是也反对宗教试图煽动人们，改变人们的意识和看法。这样在他看来也是粗俗的。宗教有适当的活动领域，在那里当然是无可厚非的。但有一个地方的宗教应该有自由，那就是在人们的内心灵魂深处，父亲尤其憎恨任何谈到与他的救世主手拉手的言谈，如果他找到了使自己的心灵变得温和的神圣灵魂，他就会认为自己的行为是明显不必要的，甚至是不文雅的。

经典美文

Passage Two

Pundits who want to sound judicious are fond of warning against generalizing. Each country is different, they say, and no one story fits all of Asia. This is, of course, silly: all of these economies plunged into economic crisis within a few months of each other, so they must have had something in common.

In fact, the logic of catastrophe was pretty much the same in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea. (Japan is a very different story.) In each case investors mainly, but no! entirely, foreign banks who had made short-term loans all tried to pull their money out at the same time. The result was a combined banking and currency crisis: a banking crisis because no

bank can convert all its assets into cash on short notice; a currency crisis because panicked investors were trying not only to convert long-term assets

into cash, but to convert baht or rupiah into dollars. In the face of the stampede, governments had no good options. If they let their currencies plunge, inflation would soar and companies that had borrowed in dollars would go bankrupt; if they tried to support their currencies by pushing up interest rates, the same firms would probably go bust from the combination of debt burden and recession. In practice, countries split the difference and paid a heavy price regardless.

Was the crisis a punishment for bad economic management? Like most cliches, the catchphrase “crony capitalism has prospered because it gets at something real excessively cozy relationships between government and business really did lead to a lot of bad investments”. The still primitive financial structure of Asian business also made the economies peculiarly vulnerable to a loss of confidence. But the punishment was surely disproportionate to the crime, and many investments that look foolish in retrospect seemed sensible at the time.

Given that there were no good policy options, was the policy response mainly on the right track? There was frantic blame-shifting when everything in Asia seemed to be going wrong; now there is a race to claim credit when some things have started to go right. The International Monetary Fund points to Korea's recovery and more generally to the fact that the sky didn't fall after all as proof that its policy recommendations were right. Never mind that other IMF clients have done far worse, and that the economy of Malaysia which refused IMF help, and horrified respectable opinion by imposing capital controls also seems to be on the mend: Malaysia's Prime Minister, by contrast, claims full credit for any good news even though neighboring

economies also seem to have bottomed out.

The truth is that an observer without any ax to grind would probably conclude that none of the policies adopted either on or in defiance of the IMF's advice made much difference either way. Budget policies, interest rate policies, banking reform whatever countries tried, just about all the capital that could flee, did. And when there was no more money to run, the natural recuperative powers of the economies finally began to prevail. At best, the money, doctors who purported to offer cures provided a helpful bedside manner; at worst, they were like medieval physicians who prescribed bleeding as a remedy for all ills.

Will the patients stage a full recovery? It depends on exactly what you mean by “full ”. South Korea's industrial production is already above its pre-crisis level; but in the spring of 1997 anyone who had predicted zero growth in Korean industry over the next two years would have been regarded as a reckless doomsayer. So if by recovery you mean not just a return to growth, but one that brings the region's performance back to something like what people used to regard as the Asian norm, they have a long way to go.

汉语语境

亚州经济危机

那些力求公正的专家们不喜欢将问题一概而论。他们称：每个国家各有不同，没有一条能适用于全亚洲的准则。这自然很可笑，所有这些国家都在短短数月内陷入经济危机，所以它们一定有共同之处。

事实上，在泰国，马来西亚，印度尼西亚和韩国，灾难的逻辑是一样的。（日本的情况则不同）在每个国家，投资者，大部分，不，所有放出短期贷款的外国银行都力图同时收回款项。其结果导致一场混合的银行与货币危机：银行危机是由于没有任何一家银行能在短期内将其所有资产转为现金；货币危机则是由于恐慌的投资者们不光试图将所有的长期资产转为现金，而且试图将泰国铢和印尼卢比兑换成美元。面对恐慌，政府没有好的选择。如果大量发行货币，就会引发通货膨胀，那些贷款美元的公司也会破产；如果通过提高利率来支持本国货币，这些公司也会因为负债累累和经济衰退而倒闭。实际上，各国政府为采取折中的做法，付出了沉重的代价。

这次经济危机是对不善的经济管理的惩罚吗？像大多数陈词滥调一样，标语上说“资本主义之所以兴盛，源于它使政府和企业达成了一种极其和谐的关系，从而进行了大量不善的投资”。亚洲企业尚不完善的金融结构也使得这些国家在国民丧失信心时不堪一击。但是惩罚对于这些过错也不合适，因为许多事后看来愚蠢的投资在当时看来也是明智的举措。

如果别无其他好的政策选择，这个政策就会步入正轨吗？当亚洲切都陷入混乱中时，到处充斥着疯狂的指责；而当一些局势开始好转时，又会有个民族出来居功。世界货币基金组织指出韩国经济复苏，或更多的是指出天并没有塌下来，证明其政策建议是正确的。且不提其他世界货币基金组织的客户做得更糟，马来西亚，拒绝了世界货币基金组织的援助，以强制实施资金控制吓退了那些值得敬佩的建议，其经济状况看

来也是有待改善。相反，马来西亚总理总是竭力鼓吹好消息，即使邻国的经济萧条已经到了极点。

事实上，一名没有批判力的评论者有可能会得出如下结论：任何一

条被采纳的政策，不管是否藐视世界货币基金组织的建议，都不会有很大区别。财政预算政策，利息政策，各国进行的抽离资金的银行改革，都不外如此。当没有金钱可以周转时，经济的自发恢复力就占了上风。最好的情况是，那些宣称要治疗货币的医生确实提供了有用的帮助；而最糟的情况是，他们就像中世纪的外科医生一样，用放血来治疗一切疾病。

病人真的能完全康复吗？这取决于你如何定义“完全”。韩国的工业生产已经超过其经济危机前的水平；然而在 1997 年春天，任何预言韩国工业在将来两年零增长的人都会被认为是口不择言的凶兆预示者。所以如果“恢复”这个词对你而言不仅意味着恢复增长率，而且意味着使整个地区的经济表现回到人们认为的亚洲标准，那么，他们还有很长的路要走。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

The tape recording _____ to be of a conversation between the princess and a secret admirer.

purports

quashes

tinkles

boggles

The City of London is the _____ of Britain's financial world.

hubbub

huff

hue

hub

Is it more truly democratic to hold a _____, rather than let the government alone decide an important issue?

reincarnation

regression

refinery

referendum

After the surface is polished, a design is _____ or painted.

rustled

evicted

gurgled

incised

Most banks offer _____ facilities to students, to help them when they run short of money.

oversight

overdraft

overdose

overseeing

The book would have been more useful if a _____ of technical terms and

abbreviation had been included.

gibbon

glut

glucose

glossary

The Canadian flag has a _____ leaf on it.

mane

margarine

maple

mango

Nearly senile and desperate for any way to establish order in the _____ environment, Hindenburg fell prey to intrigues.

stubborn

fractious

resistant

fragile

Nowhere do you mention that railroads on their own initiative and at their own expense developed and installed a new type of wheel that is much less likely to _____ and cause accidents.

fracture

break

crush

shatter

But the Americans are too busy making and spending money to _____ about white flight.

annoy

unsettle

irritate

fret

We can infer from it that Mr. Duffy was in a(n) _____ mood.

fretful

dreadful

uneasy

worrying

The headlines conjured up _____ images of armies of clones, or human beings reconstructed from a few cells' sort of Jurassic Park for humans.

futuristic

future

illusive

mirage

The soil contains enormous quantities of seeds of numerous species that retain their ability to _____ for decades.

stimulate

enliven

germinate

bloom

The journalists and camera crews began to _____ in the heat as they stood waiting for the president to appear.

conspire

transpire

perspire

inspire

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

A number of his remarks were obviously improvised.

thought up on the spot

not supported by fact

all out of proportion

tongue in cheek

We have had a whole month of incessant rain.

capricious

impeccable

unceasing

prolific

The old house was infested with rats and insects.

appalled

overrun

compiled

molested

The law ordains that murderers shall be hanged.

suggests

determines

pardons

includes

My brother bought a new outfit for his wedding party.

shirt

overcoat

tie

suit

Since she did not have time to read the entire play before class, she read an outline of the plot instead.

a synonym

a synopsis

a symmetry

a symposium

There is no excuse for using such vile language.

severe

vulgar

silly

untechnical

At the time of the accident, many people became frantic with fear.

wild

quiet

serious

shock

“I knew I'd win,” she said with a smug smile.

deceitful

lukewarm

genial

conceited

We tried to negotiate, but they were adamant.

disagreeable

confident

hostile

unyielding

考题答案

Part I

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. C

Part II

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. D

Lesson 21

词汇语境

prone [prəʊn] *adj.* ①stretched out flat with the face and front of the body downwards 俯伏的，面处下的 ②likely to suffer 有.....倾向的，易于.....的 (to) ③倾斜的

例句 After being knocked out he lay prone on the floor for ten minutes. 他被击昏后在地板上俯卧了 10 分钟。

搭配 be prone to 易于，倾向于

prominence ['prɒmɪnəns] *n.* ①the state of being prominent 突出；显著，卓越 ②prominent part or place 突出的部分或地方

例句 Robertson was the man who brought Hoyland into prominence. 罗伯逊在荷兰极具知名度。

搭配 a person of some prominence 颇有知名度的人

deference ['defərəns] *n.* submission or courteous yielding to the opinion, wishes, or judgment of another. 尊重；顺从

I refused to discuss the matter out of deference to my employer. 出于

对老板的尊重，我拒绝讨论这件事。

搭配 in deference to 遵从，听从；考虑到，鉴于； out of deference to 遵从，听从；考虑到，鉴于； pay deference to 对……表示敬意

辨析 reverence 通常暗示深沉敬意与奉献的情感。deference 强调对某人的礼貌和敬重，经常表现为屈服于他人的决定或愿望。honor 指由于敬仰某人的人格、地位、业绩而在心中形成或表现在外表的尊敬。respect 着重指某人或事物的重要性或价值并给予相当的关心或尊敬。

insular [ˈɪnsjʊlə] *adj.* ①of an island 岛屿的，海岛的 ②narrow-minded and avoiding contact with others 心胸狭窄的，孤立的，偏狭的

例句 He is an exceedingly insular man, so deeply private as to seem inaccessible to the scrutiny of a novelist. 他是一个很孤僻的人，他如此孤僻，连小说家都似乎摸不透他。

搭配 an insular climate 海岛性气候； an insular fortress 孤立无援的要塞； insular prejudices 狭隘的偏见

appraisal [əˈpreɪzəl] *n.* valuation 估计，估价，评定

例句 Many companies have built a system for the annual appraisal of employees work. 许多公司已经建立了员工年度工作评价制度。

搭配 book appraisal 图书鉴定，书评； depreciation appraisal 估价折旧；

折旧估算； environmental appraisal 环境评价； investment appraisal 投资
估价

assert [ə'sə:t] *v.* ①make a claim to one's right, etc. 维护，要求 ②declare 宣称，断言

例句 I had to assert myself in the meeting in order to ensure acquisition of the new book. 我在会上不得不坚持自己的观点以保证得到那本新书。

搭配 assert oneself 坚持己见

辨析 affirm 强调讲话人对所讲东西正确性的自信。assert 指自信地讲出自己的观点，但常常是没有证据来支持。declare 有接近于 assert 所表述的力量，但含有表示讲话者礼节和权威的意思。

divergence [dai'və:dʒəns, di-] *n.* difference, as of opinion 分歧

例句 There was much greater divergence on how to handle the crisis. 关于如何处理这次危机存在着很大的分歧。

kinship ['kɪnʃɪp] *n.* ①blood relationship 亲属关系 ②close sympathy or similarity of character 深切的同情或相似的个性

例句 Anxiety has some kinship with eagerness but it will not do as a substitute in this context.“焦虑”跟热切期盼有一定的关联，但在这个场合是不能互换的。

辨析 kinship 通常指由血缘，婚姻，或收养形成的家庭的亲属关系或亲戚关系。relative 常指某个因亲戚关系共同的起源或婚姻相关联的人。

hail [heil] v. to call out to or try to attract the attention of 呼喊，大声招呼

例句 John Bird was being hailed as a spiderman hero last night. 昨晚，约翰·伯德被欢呼为蜘蛛侠英雄。

搭配 hail as 把.....称作，把.....誉为； hail a cabdriver 招呼一辆出租车

beating ['bi:tiŋ] *n* ①a defeat or reverse 败北 ②the receiving of strokes from someone who beats 责打，鞭苔

例句 His father gave him a good beating for telling lies. 因为说谎，他的父亲狠狠地打了他一顿。

搭配 deserve a beating 该挨打； take a beating 受到打击

extraordinaire [,ekstrə ,di'nɛə] *adj.* more than what is ordinary 异常的，非凡的，特别的

搭配 extraordinaire ray 非常射（光）线； a jazz singer extraordinaire 一位出色的爵士歌手

opt [ɒpt] *vi.* to make a choice 选择

例句 My father left the choice of career to me, and I opted for law. 父亲让我自己选择职业，我选择了法律。

搭配 opt for (从多种方案中) 作出选择； opt in 决定参加； opt

out (of) 决定不参加或退出

monologue [ˈmɒnələʊg] *n.* a long speech for a single actor or actress alone on stage 长篇大论，独白；独角戏

例句 An evening with him was an evening spent in listening to a monologue. 和他呆一个晚上，一整晚都会听他一个人独白。

adherent [ədˈhiərənt] *n.* a supporter, as of a cause or an individual 信徒，追随者，拥护者

搭配 the adherents of materialism 唯物主义拥护者；adherent to the Communist Party 共产党拥护者

drawl [drɔ:l] *v.* to speak or say slowly, with vowels greatly lengthened 慢吞吞地说，拉长调子 *n.* the speech or manner of speaking of one who drawls 拉长调子说

例句 We-e-ell, the clerk drawled.“这个嘛……”，职员拉长了调子说。

搭配 in/with a drawl 拉长声音，慢吞吞

jockey [ˈdʒɔki] *n.* one who rides horses in races, especially as a profession 职业赛马骑师，（机器的）操作员

例句 He jockeyed the poor woman out of her savings. 他骗去了这可怜的妇人的储蓄。

搭配 a bus jockey 公共汽车司机；a computer jockey 电脑操作员

self-restraint ['selfris'treint] *n.* control oneself 自制

例句 She exercised all her self-restraint and kept quiet. 她好不容易忍住没说话。

dubious ['dju:bjəs] *adj.* ①feeling doubt; undecided or uncertain 觉得可疑的，犹豫不决的 ②causing doubt; of uncertainty value or meaning 怀疑的，（价值、含义等）不确定的，含糊的

例句 The idea was to stop such accounts being used for dubious purposes. 这样做是为了防止账户被可疑的人利用。

搭配 a dubious distinction 令人怀疑的区别； a dubious compliment 含糊的恭维

辨析 dubious 表示的不确定性不那么直接和不那么强。doubtful 表示明显的确定性。questionable 意思是值得疑问的。

gallantry ['gæləntri] *n.* an act of bravery, esp. in battle 英勇行为

例句 He was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in combat. 他因英勇战斗被授予军功十字勋章。

treacly ['tri:k(ə)li] *adj.* cloyingly sweet or sentimental 甜蜜的，象糖蜜的，如糖蜜一样甜的

epitaph ['epɪtə:f] *n.* an inscription on a tomb or gravestone in memory of

the person buried there 墓志铭

例句 He began to collect old books of epitaphs 他开始收集墓志铭方面的旧书。

dribble ['dri:bl] *v.* ① (of a liquid, esp. saliva) to flow or fall out in drops little by little (一点一滴地) 落下, 滴下, 淌 ② (in ball games) to move (esp. a ball) by a number of short kicks or hits 运球

例句 Water dribbled from the leaky faucet. 水从漏水的龙头里滴下来。

搭配 quick inside dribble 透人运球; side-to-side dribble 左右拨球

辨析 dribble 常指液体滴下或不稳定地流下; 如: dribble from the leaky faucet. 从漏水的龙头滴下。drop 通常指从较高地方落到较低地方。

engender [in'dʒendə] *v.* to cause to exist or to develop 产生, 造成, 引起

例句 Every cloud engenders not a storm. (Shakespeare) 并非每片云都能生成一场风暴。(莎士比亚)

tact [tækt] *n.* skill in not offending people or in gaining goodwill by saying or doing the right thing 机智, 干练, 圆滑

例句 He had a tact that would preserve him from flagrant error in any society. 他具有一种机敏, 可使他在任何场合中免犯严重的错误。



tact system 流水作业（线）； tact timing 生产节拍时间的计算

tanner ['tænə] *n.* person who tans skins to make leather 制革工人，硝皮匠

tenor ['tenə] *n.* ①highest normal adult male voice 男高音；次中音 ②singer with such a voice 男高音（次中音）歌手 ③instrument with a range about that of a tenor voice（指乐器）音域相当于男高音或次中音部的 ④general meaning or drift of sth. 大意，要旨

搭配 a tenor solo 一段男高音独唱；the even tenor of one's life 平凡的生平经历；the tenor of a speech 讲话的大意；tenor of ore 矿石金属含量

iris ['aɪərɪs] *n.* a rainbow or rainbow like display of colors [解] 虹膜，鸢尾属植物，[希神] 彩虹之女神，虹，虹彩

搭配 iris diaphragm 虹彩器，虹彩隔片，锁光圈；iris setting indicator 光阑位置控制指示器；iris stop 虹彩可变光阑，（波导中的）膜片

peril ['perɪl] *n.* ①danger esp. of being harmed or killed 危险 ②something that causes danger 危险的事物

例句 Is the arms race the greatest peril now facing the world? 军备竞赛是当今世界面临的最大危险吗？

搭配 in peril of 冒着丧失……的危险；at one's peril 由自己承担风险

rapture ['ræptʃə] *n.* ①great joy and delight 狂喜 ②着迷；销魂

例句 In rapture the children listened to the talking doll. 孩子们极其高兴地听那只会说话的洋娃娃讲话。

搭配 be in raptures over 对……欣喜若狂

辨析 rapture 指极度的喜悦，暗示常为不自觉和不可自控的情绪高涨状态。exaltation 指一种感觉或情绪状态，常指过分热烈的情感。

archaic [ɑ:'keiik] *adj.* ①out-of-date 过时的，陈旧的 ②of ancient times 古代的

例句 He was convicted under an archaic statute that had never been repealed. 他被一个过时且未被取消的法令定罪。

搭配 archaic attitudes 过时的看法；archaic meanings 已不通用的词意

辨析 archaic 暗示遥远且原始的时期的过时或陈旧。obsolete 指已不再使用的事实。hoary 通常暗示因年老而引起尊敬或崇拜。antique 不仅可指已十分古老的东西，还可指因其年代久远而有价值的东西。

quaint [kweint] *adj.* attractive or pleasing because unusual or old-fashioned; whimsical 古雅的，古色的，古香的

例句 There is something almost quaint in the image of Irish organized crime, something that calls to mind old movies with Jimmy Cagney. 在爱尔兰有组织犯罪的电影中，有一些离奇古怪的东西，这让人想起吉米·卡格尼的老式电影。

搭配 quaint customs 离奇的风俗； quaint dialect words 古怪的方言单词

辨析 quaint 指某事物怪癖而有趣的。queer 古怪并含有可笑的意思，如：a queer way of dressing 打扮奇特。

titanic [tai'tænik] *adj.* gigantic; immense 巨大的，极大的

例句 A deepening sense tells that some titanic event lay just beyond the horizon. 越来越强烈的预感一些重大的事件就要发生了。

mercantile ['mɜ:kəntail] *adj.* of trade and commerce; of merchants 贸易的，商业的，商人的

搭配 mercantile affairs 商务；mercantile agency 商业征信所；mercantile firm 商店

watershed ['wɔ:təʃed] *n.* the high land separating two river systems from which each has its origin in many little streams 分水岭

例句 That is a watershed in modern American history, a time that forever changed American social attitudes. 那是现代美国历史的分水岭，一个永远改变了美国社会观念的时刻。

搭配 agricultural watershed 农业集水区；surface watershed 地面分水岭

watermark ['wɔ:təmɑ:k] *n.* ①a mark made on paper by the maker, seen only when it is held up to the light (纸上的) 水印，透明花纹 ②a mark showing the highest/lowest level reached by a river or the sea 高/低水位标志

搭配 localized watermark 局部水印; shade craft watermark 阴暗水印;
high watermark 高水位标; low watermark 低水位标

wreath [ri:ð] *v.* ①to circle round and cover completely 整个缠绕 ② (of a snake) to move (itself) when twisted round and round (指蛇) 盘绕起来 ③ (of smoke, mist, gas, etc.) to move gently in circles (指烟、雾、气等) 缭绕

例句 The snake wreathed itself round the branch. 这蛇盘绕在树枝上。

搭配 be wreathed in each other's arms 互相拥抱; a face wreathed in smiles 满是笑容的脸; wreath one's arms about sb. 拥抱某人

sapped [sæpt] *adj.* 受冰川作用侵蚀 (或裂碎) 的

grapple ['græpl] *v.* to seize and struggle with 揪打; 搏斗 *n.* a contest in which the participants attempt to clutch or grip each other 扭打, 搏斗

例句 The cashier grappled with the bank robber, but was thrown to the ground. 出纳员与银行抢劫犯格斗, 但是被摔倒在地上。

搭配 come to grapples with 与.....格斗; 尽力解决 (对)

hapless ['hæplis] *adj.* unlucky; unfortunate 不幸的, 不走运的

搭配 Hapless passers-by could be dragged into the agreement. 倒霉的过路

人会被拖进这场争论之中。

heterogeneous [,hetərəu'dʒi:niəs] *adj.* made up of different kinds; varied in composition 由不同种类组成的，成分混杂的

例句 The population of the United States is vast and heterogeneous. 美国人口众多，人种混杂。

搭配 a heterogeneous mass of papers 大批不同的论文

辨析 miscellaneous 暗示着一种不同的，经常是事物随意的组合。heterogeneous 强调的是差异和不相同性。motley 强调差别已大到不和谐、不协调的地步，通常含有贬义。

homogeneous [,hɒməu'dʒi:njəs] *adj.* formed of parts that are all of the same type 同种类的，同性质的，相似的

例句 The people of many Arabian countries are homogeneous. 许多阿拉伯国家的人都属于同一个种族。

搭配 homogeneous light 单色光； homogeneous ray 单色射线

hypocrisy [hi'pɒkrəsi] *n.* practice of misrepresenting one's real character, opinions, etc., esp. by pretending to be more virtuous than one really is; insincerity 伪善（行为），虚伪，矫饰

例句 What I can not stand is all that hypocrisy about the simple life. 我所不能忍受的是那所谓简朴生活的伪善。

vogue [vəʊg] *n.* the generally accepted fashion or custom at a certain (usu.

not lasting) time 时兴，时尚，流行

例句 High boots were the vogue for women last year. 去年妇女流行穿高统靴。

搭配 come into vogue 开始流行； go out of vogue 过时； in vogue 流行中

secluded [si'klu:did] *adj.* hidden or apart from view; very quiet and private 隔绝的，幽僻的

例句 She wants to lead a secluded life at a countryside. 她想在乡下过清净的生活。

搭配 to be secluded from the world 与世隔绝； a secluded life 隐居生活

billow ['biləu] *n.* ①a great wave of the sea 巨浪，波涛 ②any large mass that sweeps along or rises like waves of the sea (e.g. smoke, fire) 波浪般滚滚向前的东西（如烟，火等） *v.* to surge or roll in billows 波浪涌动或翻滚

例句 A field of burning grass is billowing thick black clouds of smoke into the sky. 一片燃烧着的草冒出的滚滚黑烟直冲云霄。

buff [bʌf] *n.* one that is enthusiastic and knowledgeable about a subject 爱好者；迷 *adj.* dull yellow 暗黄色的

搭配 a film buff 影迷； a sports buff 一个体育爱好者

chum [tʃʌm] *n.* close friend 密友，好友 *v.* to be an intimate friend 成为亲密朋友

搭配 chum around with 与……结为密友，与……周游四方；chum in with 与……成为好朋友；chum up (with) 与……结为密友

churn [tʃɜ:n] *n.* a machine in which cream is beaten to make butter 搅乳器
v. ①to shake, or stir violently 剧烈搅动 ②make (milk) into butter or make butter from milk using a churn 搅乳，搅制黄油

例句 That young writer can churn out about three to four new books every year. 那位年青作家每年能赶写出三、四部新书。

搭配 churn up 剧烈地搅动；churn out 大量生产

clad [klæd] *adj.* covered or clothed 被……覆盖；穿……衣服的

例句 The woods on the mountainsides were clad in mist. 高山坡上的小树林都笼罩在一片薄雾中。

搭配 metal clad 包铁的，铠装的；an iron clad vessel 装甲舰

susceptible [sə'septəbl] *adj.* ①easily influenced 易受影响的 ②sensitive; likely to feel a strong effect (from) 对……敏感的，易病的



The statement of the thief is not susceptible of proof, so he was put into prison. 那个小偷的陈述无从证明，因此他被判入狱。

搭配 susceptible heart 敏感的心； a susceptible young man 一个易动情的青年； be susceptible to cold 容易感冒； be susceptible of 能的；容许的； be susceptible to 对……敏感的；容易受到……

oscillation [,ɔsi'leɪʃən] *n.* oscillating or being oscillated; one swing of a pendulum or other object or of an electric change 来回摆动，振荡；（钟摆等的）一次摆动

搭配 acoustical oscillation 声振动；音波； angular oscillation 角振荡； anharmonic oscillation 非谐振；不调和振动； aperiodic oscillation 非周期性振荡； atomic oscillation 原子振动

经典美文

Passage One

I agree to some extent with my imaginary English reader. American literary historians are perhaps prone to view their own national scene too narrowly, mistaking prominence for uniqueness. They do over-phrase their own literature, or certainly its minor figures. And Americans do swing from aggressive over phrase of their literature to an equally unfortunate, imitative deference. But then, the English themselves are somewhat insular in their literary appraisals. Moreover, in fields where they are not pre-eminent, e. g. in painting and music — they too alternate between boasting of native products and copying those of the Continent. How many English paintings try to look as though they were done in Paris; how many times have we read in articles that they really represent an English “tradition after all”.

To speak of American literature, then, is not to assert that it is completely unlike that of Europe. Broadly speaking, America and Europe have kept step. At any given moment the traveler could find examples in both of the same architecture, the same style in dress, the same books on the shelves. Ideas have crossed the Atlantic as freely as men and merchandise, though sometimes more slowly. When I refer to American habit, thoughts, etc., I intend some sort of qualification to precede the word, for frequently the difference between America and Europe (especially England) will be one of degree, sometimes only of a small degree. The amount of divergence is a subtle affair, liable to perplex the Englishman when he looks at America. He is looking at a country which in important senses grew out of his own, which in several ways still resembles his own and which is yet a foreign country. There are odd overlappings and abrupt unfamiliarities; kinship yields to a sudden alienation, as when we hail a person across the street, only to discover from his blank response that we have mistaken a stranger for a friend.

汉语语境

英美文学浅谈

我在一定程度上同意我想象中的英语读者。美国的历史学家也许过于倾向于狭隘地看待他们的国家，误将卓越当作独特。他们确实夸大了他们的文学，或文学中的小人物。美国人也从对其文学的偏激夸大转为一种同样不幸的模仿倾向。然而此时，英国人却对他们的文学产生了狭隘的偏见。更有甚者，在他们之前并不知名的领域，如，绘画和音乐，他们也从

大肆吹嘘转变成抄袭欧洲大陆的作品。有多少英国绘画作品竭力想模仿是在巴黎完成的；有多少文章我们读完觉得它们是体现了英国

的传统呢？

谈及美国文学，我们不能断言它与欧洲文学全无相似之处。广义上说，美国和欧洲保持了步调的一致。任何时候旅行者都能发现两者在建筑，着装风格，书籍方面都有相同之处。观念如同人和商品一样自由跨越大西洋，尽管有时有点慢。当我提及美国习俗，观念等，我指的是一些超越字面的含义，因为美国和欧洲（特别是英国）往往只是度的差别，有时这种差别微乎其微。个中分歧也很细微，当英国人看待美国时他也会感到困惑。他正看着一个从他自己祖国中脱胎而出的一个国家，一个在许多方面都类似他自己祖国的国家。那里有古怪的重叠和突兀的陌生之处；相似产生了突然的异国情致，正如我们在街上向某人欢呼致敬，却从他茫然的反应中发现我们原来把一个陌生人误认为朋友。

经典美文

Passage Two

Fred Cooke of Salford turned 90 two days ago and the World has been beating a path to his door. If you haven't noticed, the backstreet boy educated at Blackpool grammar styles himself more grandly as Alastair Cooke, broadcaster extraordinaire. An honorable KBE, he would be Sir Alastair if he had not taken American citizenship more than half a century ago.

If it sounds snobbish to draw attention to his humble origins, it should be reflected that the real snob is Cooke himself, who has spent a lifetime disguising them. But the fact that he opted to renounce his British passport in

1941 — just when his country needed all the wartime help it could get — is hardly a matter for congratulation.

Cooke has made a fortune out of his love affair with America, entrancing listeners with a weekly monologue that has won Radio 4 many devoted adherents. Part of the pull is the developed drawl. This is the man who gave the world “midatlantic”, the language of the disc jockey and public relations man.

He sounds American to us and English to them, while in reality he has for decades belonged to neither. Cooke's world is an America that exists largely in the imagination. He took ages to acknowledge the disaster that was Vietnam and even longer to wake up to Watergate. His politics have drifted to the right with age, and most of his opinions have been acquired on the golf course with fellow celebrities.

He chased after stars on arrival in America, fixing up an interview with Charlie Chaplin and briefly becoming his friend. He told Cooke he could turn him into a fine light comedian; instead he is an impressionist's dream.

Cooke liked the sound of his first wife's name almost as much as he admired her good looks. But he found bringing up baby difficult and left her for the wife of his landlord.

Women listeners were unimpressed when, in 1996, he declared on air that the fact that 4% of women in the American armed forces were raped showed remarkable self-restraint on the part of Uncle Sam's soldiers. His arrogance in not allowing BBC editors to see his script in advance worked, not for the first time, to his detriment. His defenders said he could not help living with the 1930s values he had acquired and somewhat dubiously went on to cite “gallantry as chief among them. Cooke's raconteur style

encouraged a whole generation of BBC men to think of themselves as more important than the story. His treacly tones were the model for the regular World Service reports From Our Own Correspondent, known as FOOCs in the business. They may yet be his epitaph.

汉语语境

佛瑞德库克

两天前索尔福德（英国英格兰西北部港市）的佛瑞·德库克年过90，来自全世界的人汹涌而至聚集他门前。如果你还没有注意，这个在黑泽语法学校受过教育的后街小巷里的男孩已经变得更加时尚显赫，成为非凡的广播员，阿拉斯泰尔·库克。作为令人尊敬的二等高级英帝国勋爵士，倘若半个世纪前他没接受美国公民身份，他可能会成为阿拉斯泰尔爵士。

如果说把注意力投向他卑微的出身似乎显得势利，那么应当指出的是真正势利的人正是库克本人。终其一生他都在伪装自己的出身。然而，1941年他却选择宣布正式放弃其英国护照，那时正逢他的祖国在战争期间迫切需要帮助之际，这绝非一件让人庆贺的事情。

与美国的亲密关系让库克致富。一周的个人脱口秀让他的听众神魂颠倒，并给第四电台赢得了许多忠心的追随者。部分牵引力是一种成熟的懒洋洋的说话方式。他就是那个给世界带来耳目一新的语言的男人，一种叫做“大西洋中部语”，即模仿迪斯科舞厅司仪和公关先生的语言。

对我们英国而言，他听起来像美国人；对他们美国人而言像英国人；然而在现实中，数十年来他早已不属于任何国家了。库克的世界是

一个大部分建立在想象中的美国。他花了很长时间才认识到越南战争是场灾难，而从水门事件中清醒过来则花了更久时间。他的政见随着岁月的推移渐渐趋于公正。大多数观点都是和他那些名人朋友上高尔夫课程时习得的。

一抵达美国他就开始追逐明星，安排和查理·卓别林的访谈，并且迅速成为他的朋友。卓别林告诉库克他可以让他成为一个很不错的轻喜剧演员，然而他却是梦想成为印象主义者。

库克非常喜欢他第一任妻子名字的读音，就像喜欢她姣好的容貌一般。但是抚养孩子让他感觉艰辛，于是离开发妻而和房东夫人生活去了。

1966年，当他在电台宣称美国军队里百分之四的女性被强奸这一事实显示了美国山姆大叔的军人显著的自制力时，并未给女性听众留下深刻的印象。他的傲慢不允许BBC（英国广播公司）的编辑们提前去审查他的演说稿，这样做并非第一次了，这样对他是有害的。他的维护者说他坚持以其20世纪30年代的价值观为生活准则，而且多少有些怀疑地继续引用其中的“英勇”作为首要的价值观。库克善谈的风格鼓励了整代BBC（英国广播公司）人，他们认为自己比故事本身更为重要。他那甜蜜入耳的话语是“来自我们自己的记者”（被称做商界的FOOC）报导的典范，或许将成为他的墓志铭。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.

choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

Thousands of people came out onto the streets to _____ their support for the democratic opposition party.

attest

anesthetize

drawl

secede

We ran when the bull began to _____.

dribble

engender

fizz

snort

Much of what he said was beyond her comprehension but she understood the _____ of his remarks.

tack

tact

tanner

tenor

During his _____ in Africa the missionary learned much about native customs.

sojourn

iris

peril

rapture

The meaning of some _____ forms of writing is not always well understood today.

archaic

quaint

titanic

mercantile

The _____ on a bank note is virtually invisible on a flat surface.

watermelon

watershed

waterproof

watermark

She _____ at the thought of picking up the dead animal.

whined

blenched

wreathed

sapped

However, they began to _____ with a new set of questions related, but not restricted, to the content of courses and programs.

fight

battle

clash

grapple

But it is a fallacy to assume this means higher ticket prices or higher taxes for the _____ Asian air traveler if he travels on JAL.

hapless

disastrous

calamitous

catastrophic

In addition, there is usually a greater worldly interest and tolerance in _____ societies.

mixed

miscellaneous

motley

heterogeneous

Social change is more likely to occur in heterogeneous societies than in _____ ones, simply because there are more diverse points of view available in the former.

similar

alike

comparable

homogeneous

The original March on Washington highlighted the _____ of America's democratic system.

hypocrisy
sanctimony
pharisaism
cant

The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the _____ parasite and the villainous one.

stupid
backward
dull
imbecile

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

This kind of dress had a great vogue in New York.

option
goal
token
fashion

The young couple chose a secluded place for their picnic.

authentic
sunny

isolated

grassy

As the fire spread, smoke billowed out of the building.

surged

kept

shut

flew

He buffed the coin until it shone.

polished

chopped

knocked

swung

Jim is eager to see his old school chums at the class reunion.

teachers

playmates

childhood friends

intimate friends

The ship's propeller churned the waves to foam.

propelled

broke

battered

stirred up

The man was clad in a black suit and a derby hat.

carrying

buying

wearing

looking for

Scientists discovered that this particular variety of rabbit was susceptible to a fatal virus disease.

dangerous

promotion

dubious

responsive

Thus, if this process occurred, there might be a long-term oscillation in the amount of carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere.

fluctuation

crisis

diminution

partition

考题答案

Part I

A

D

- 3. D
- 4. A
- 5. A
- 6. D
- 7. B
- 8. D
- 9. A
- 10. D
- 11. D
- 12. A
- 13. D

Part II

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. D
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. A

Lesson 22

词汇语境

tint [tɪnt] *n.* ①shade or variety of a colour 色度，颜色的浓淡 ②weak dye for colouring the hair 染发剂 ③act of colouring the hair in this way 染发 *v.* apply or give a tint to (sth.); tinge 在.....上着色，微染

例句 She gave me instructions on how to apply the tint. 她教我如何使用这种染发剂。

搭配 autumn tints 秋色； tint screen 色调荧光屏； blue of a red tint 蓝里透红； have no tint of fear 一点也不怕

teem [ti:m] *v.* to be full of things; abound or swarm 大量出现

例句 His head is teeming with bright ideas. 他的脑子里有许多聪明的主意。

fertility [fə:'tɪlɪti] *n.* the condition, quality, or degree of being fertile 肥沃，丰产，多产，人口生产，生产力

例句 It's a very experimental novel. It has incredible fertility of invention. 这是一部颇带实验性的小说，其别出心裁的程度令人难以置信。

搭配 the fertility of imagination 想象力丰富； sea fertility 海洋肥力； self fertility 自稔性，自花结实性； soil fertility 土壤肥力（肥度）； world fertility 世界生育率

cataract [ˈkætərækt] *n.* a large or high waterfall, opacity of the lens or capsule of the eye, causing impairment of vision or blindness 大瀑布，奔流，白内障

例句 The rotor cataracts water over the top of the machines. 回转轮将水从机器顶上注入。

搭配 complicated cataract 迸发性内障； congenital cataract 先天性内障； senile cataract 老年内障； traumatic cataract 外伤性内障

solitude [ˈsɒlɪtju:d] *n.* being alone without companions; solitary state 孤独，与外界隔绝，寂寞

例句 We do not seek solitude; in fact, if we find ourselves alone for once, we flick a switch and invite the whole world in through the television screen. 实际上，我们并没有寻求孤独，如果发现我们自己孤独时，我们打开遥控器，在电视屏幕上邀请整个世界。

搭配 in solitude 孤独地； live in solitude 独居

辨析 solitude 指单独无伴的状态，如：My spirit will not bear solitude. 我的精神不能忍受孤独。 isolation 指与他人或与世隔绝，如：A single mountain peak rose in splendid isolation. 一座独立的山峰孤独地耸立着。

spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnjəs, -niəs] *adj.* happening as a result of natural feeling or causes, without or influence, or without being planned 自发的

例句 The highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people. (Woodrow Wilson). 最高效的形式是人们自由地协作。
(伍德罗·威尔森)

搭配 a spontaneous expression of admiration 自发的赞美之辞；
spontaneous growth of sth. 某事物的自然生长/产生

辨析 spontaneous 指不需外界因素而自然产生的。automatic 无意识做的并对同样的刺激保持相同的反应。

verdure ['vɜːdʒə, -dʒə] *n.* (the fresh green colour of) growing grass, plants, trees, etc. 草木的翠绿；青翠

搭配 the verdure of childhood. 童年时期的朝气蓬勃

kindling ['kɪndlɪŋ] *n.* easily ignited material, such as dry sticks of wood, used to start a fire 引火柴，引火物，点燃，激发，放光

搭配 kindling point 着火点，燃点；kindling temperature 着火温度

sublime [sə'blaɪm] *adj.* ①very noble or wonderful; of the highest quality; which causes pride, joy, etc. 雄伟的，崇高的 ②which causes great surprise 极令人惊异的

例句 Not terrible that I should fear but solemn and sublime. 我所害怕的，并非恐怖而是崇高与庄严。

搭配 from the sublime to the ridiculous 从高超到荒谬，从一个极端到另一个极端； a sublime thought 崇高的思想； a sublime mountain 雄伟的山

exotic [ig'zɔtik] *adj.* introduced from another country; not native 珍奇的，奇异的，外国产的

搭配 an exotic word 外来词

辨析 exotic 常形容在外表或印象上不平常或吸引人的，如：exotic birds 奇异的鸟；grotesque 主要指外观或外表畸形或变形达到了讽刺甚至荒谬的地步，如：grotesque monsters 奇形怪状的妖精。

delve [delv] *v.* ①to search deeply; to break, turn over, or remove (earth, sand, etc.) with or as if with a tool 搜寻，翻查 ②to go into or through for the purpose of making discoveries or acquiring information 探索，钻研

例句 I wouldn't delve too deeply into his past if I were you. 如果我是你的话，我不会深究他的过去。

搭配 delve into books 钻研书本； delve into the past 调查过去的情况

plague [pleɪɡ] *n.* a disease that causes death and spreads quickly to a large number of people 瘟疫，麻烦，苦恼，灾祸 *vt.* to cause pain, suffering, or trouble to someone, especially for a long period of time 折磨，使苦恼，使得灾祸

例句 Runaway inflation further plagued the wage or salary-earner. 失控的通货膨胀加深了工薪阶层的痛苦。

搭配 plague one's life out 拼命折磨；black plague 黑死病，鼠疫

colonize ['kɒlənaɪz] *v.* to establish a colony in, settle 在.....开拓殖民地，殖民于

diarrhea [ˌdaɪəˈriə] *n.* excessive and frequent evacuation of watery feces, usually indicating gastrointestinal distress or disorder 痢疾，腹泻

hierarchy ['haɪəɹɑːki] *n.* system with grades of authority or status from the lowest to the highest 等级制度

例句 The government is a hierarchy. 政府是个等级分明的统治集团。

搭配 correlational hierarchy 相关的等级体系；feudal hierarchy 封建等级制度

patchy ['pætʃi] *adj.* made up of patches; not regular or uniform; of uneven quality 补缀的；不规律的，不划一的，质地不均的

例句 I must admit that my knowledge of science is patchy. 我必须承认我的科学知识只是一鳞半爪。

搭配 patchy trousers 带补钉的裤子

Briton ['brɪtən] *n.* (usu. fml) native of Britain (正式用语) 英国人

afflict [ə'flikt] *v.* cause bodily or mental trouble to 使身体（精神）痛苦，折磨

例句 However, a curious myopia afflicted those early observers, almost without exception. 然而，早期的观众几乎毫无例外，受近视之苦。

搭配 be afflicted with gout 害痛风病；be afflicted with a conscience 受良心指责

辨析 afflict 是正式用词，所指的痛苦程度较深，常用被动语态。haunt 强调长时间被苦恼缠绕而无法摆脱的含义，强调动作的反复发生或习惯性发生。upset 常用于口语，侧重造成精神上的沮丧，而不是肉体上的痛苦。bother 常用于口语，意为使某人不安或紧张。

credible ['kredəbl, -ɪbl] *adj.* capable of being believed, trustworthy 可信的，可靠的

例句 Clutter is the language of the Pentagon throwing dust in the eyes of the populace by calling an invasion a “reinforced protective reaction strike” and by justifying its vast budgets on the need for “credible second-strike capability” and “counterforce deterrence”. 乱七八糟的东西是五角大楼的语言，蒙蔽老百姓，称侵入是“增援罢工的保护反应”，用“二次罢工可信性能”和“反击力威慑”的需要来证明巨大预算的正当。

credible 指值得信任的、可信赖的，如：a credible witness 可信的

证人。plausible 指表面上正确的、可能的或可靠的，如：a plausible pretext 看似可信的借口。

vaccine ['væksi:n] *n.* any of several types of poisonous substance (containing a virus) used for protecting people against diseases (esp. smallpox) 痘苗，疫苗

搭配 vaccine lymph 痘苗；vaccine farm 疫苗培养所；vaccine point 接种针；种痘针

huff [hʌf] *n.* fit of bad temper or annoyance (used esp. in the expressions shown) 脾气暴躁，发怒 *v.* to anger; annoy 恼怒；烦恼

例句 Jack huffed himself up and stumped out of the room. 杰克气喘吁吁地干完活，然后很艰难地走出房间。

搭配 stormed off in a huff 大发雷霆；go into a huff 发怒；put sb. into a huff 触犯某人

migraine ['mi:grein, 'mai-] *n.* severe recurring type of headache, usu. on one side of the head or face, often accompanied by nausea and disturbance of the eyesight 偏头痛

allegiance [ə'li:ɔʒəns] *n.* loyalty (to a ruler or government) 对（首领、国家等的）忠诚

We rose again and sang the song, after which we recited the pledge of

allegiance. 我们再次站了起来并且唱了那首歌，之后我们背诵了宣誓词。

搭配 allegiance to one's native land 忠于自己的祖国； give allegiance to 忠诚于

辨析 allegiance 指对自己的国家或政府忠心，被看作是一种义务。 fidelity 意为一丝不苟地履行自己职责与义务，言而有信或忠于誓言。 fealty 曾用来指臣仆对封建主绝对忠诚，现特指对自己支持的事物或人忠诚。

vigil [ˈvɪdʒɪl] *n.* ① (an act of) remaining watchful for some purpose (as on guard, in prayer, looking after sick people, etc.) esp. while staying awake during the night 守夜，值夜； 熬夜 ②the day or night before (a Christian holy day), as spent in prayer and without food (尤指耶稣的) 前夕

搭配 keep vigil/all-night vigil 守夜，值夜，熬夜

appease [əˈpiːz] *v.* ①to satisfy 使满足； ②to give in to someone's demands so as to lessen anger or prevent fighting 平息

例句 He tried to appease a crying child by giving him candy. 他给那个孩子糖果，为了让他不再哭泣。

搭配 appease sb.'s anger 平息某人的怒气； appease sb.'s curiosity 满足某人好奇心

appease 指答应或满足某人的要求以使其平静。**pacify** 指使正在吵

闹或反对某事的人或事物平静下来，如：pacify a crying child 使哭着的孩子平静下来。

maltreat [mæl'tri:t] *vt.* to treat roughly and/or cruelly 虐待，滥用

例句 Before my eyes, ever burning and blazing, the Holy Grail, Christ's own Grail, the warm human, long-suffering and maltreated, but to be rescued and saved at the last. 在我眼前，不断燃烧和凝结，神圣的圣杯，基督的圣杯，热诚的人们，对长期病苦与折磨的忍受和粗暴对待，终将被拯救。

chant [tʃɑ:nt] *n.* ①a canticle or prayer sung or intoned in this manner 圣歌
②a phrase, slogan, that is repeated, as by a crowd 反复的大声说

例句 The crowd's chant was “More Jobs! More Money!” 人群不断重复呼喊的是“增加就业！提高工资！”

搭配 chant horses 夸马（骗卖），登骗人广告；chant the praises of 赞不绝口，颂扬

incarnation [ˌɪnkɑ:'neɪʃən] *n.* person that prominently displays a particular quality 化身

例句 The leading dancer is the incarnation of grace. 领舞者美妙绝伦简直是美的化身。

inception [in'sepʃən] *n.* start or beginning of sth. 开始，开端

例句 Julia's worked for that company from its inception. 自从那家公司开办以来，朱莉娅一直在那儿工作。

搭配 inception of insurance cover 保险起期；inception of knock 爆震开始

辨析 inception 意指如一个行动或过程等的开始。origin 通常指事物出现的始点；如：origins of some words 某些词的起源。

incantation [,inkæn'teiʃən] *n.* series of words used as magic spell or charm 咒语；口头禅

搭配 the pious incantations of the administration 行政部门的虔诚的套话

inculcate [in'kʌlkeɪt] *v.* fix (ideas, principles, etc.) firmly in sb.'s mind, esp. by repetition 反复灌输，谆谆教诲

例句 The parents should inculcate in their children a respect for the law. 父母应反复教诲孩子们尊重法律。

搭配 inculcate sth. in (into) sb. 对.....反复灌输.....；inculcate sb. with sth. 用.....对.....教诲

incapacitate [,inkə'pæsɪteɪt] *v.* ①make sb. unable 使无能 ②deprive sb. of the legal ability; disqualify sb. 使失去能力；使失去资格

例句 He was permanently incapacitated after the accident. 这次事故使他终身残疾，不能正常生活和工作。

搭配 be incapacitated from/for 失去资格，不能

infuriate [in'fjuəriet] v. make (sb.) extremely angry 使极为愤怒

例句 After all, they point out, a furnace could infuriate a man even more thoroughly by getting lost than by breaking down, just as a glove could upset him far more by breaking down than by getting lost. 毕竟，他们指出，炉子丢失了比坏了会更让人激怒，就象手套坏了比丢了更让人烦一样。

搭配 be infuriated at 对.....极为愤怒

syndrome ['sindrəm] n. a collection of medical symptoms which represent a bodily disorder or disorder of the mind 综合病症

例句 Skipping breakfast and buying a cup of coffee on the way to work became a syndrome as the months wore on. 随着时间推移，不吃早饭，在上班的路上买一杯咖啡已成为上班族一个特征。

辨析 ailment 指轻微的、慢性的疾病。syndrome 指一组病症，构成诊断为某一疾病的依据。disease 具体的疾病，常指较重或较难医治的疾病。

embellish [im'beliʃ] v. ①decorate 装饰，布置 ②to make more beautiful 给.....添加细节，修饰，润饰

例句 Just tell the truth and don't embellish the story by any means. 你只要讲清事实，千万不要添枝加叶。

to embellish with 用.....装饰

embroil [im'brɔɪl] v. to cause (oneself or another) to join in something troublesome 使卷入

例句 They embroiled Peter in their quarrel. 他们使彼得卷入了他们的争论。

embezzle [im'bezl] v. to steal (money that is placed in one's care) 盗用, 挪用 (公款)、侵吞 (财物)

例句 The head of the branch bank embezzled ten thousand dollars from the bank where he worked. 银行分行行长在他工作的银行里贪污了一万美元。

搭配 to embezzle sth. from... 从.....盗用, 贪污 (公款, 财物等)

glaze [gleiz] v. ①to put a shiny surface on (pots and bricks) 给.....上釉; 使表面光滑 ②to cover (esp. window frames) with glass 给.....装以玻璃③ (of eyes) to become dull and lifeless (目光) 变迟钝的, 变呆滞的

例句 His eyes glazed over and gradually he fell unconscious. 他的眼睛变得呆滞, 渐渐不省人事。

sod [sɒd] n. ①earth with grass and roots growing in it 草地, 草坪, 草皮 ②a piece of this (一块) 草皮, 草地 ③a fellow; a guy 同伴; 家伙:

例句 Poor sod, he almost got lucky for once. 可怜的家伙, 有一次他几乎

成了很幸运的人。

搭配 not care/give a sod 毫不在乎，漠不关心；the old sod 故乡，老朋友

impinge [im'pɪndʒ] *v.* have an effect on sth. 对 产生作用，影响

例句 One of a democratic government's continuing challenges is finding a way to protect secrets without impinging the liberties that democracy exists to protect. 民主政府的不断挑战是要找到一条途径，以在不侵害受民主保护的自由的情况下保护机密。

搭配 impinge on/upon one's authority 侵犯某人权限

impotent ['ɪmpətənt] *adj.* ①unable to take effective action; powerless or helpless 不能采取有效行动的，无能力的 ② (of men) unable to have sexual intercourse (指男人) 阳痿的

例句 Technology without morality is barbarous; morality without technology is impotent. 没有道义的科技是野蛮的；没有科技的道义是无力的。

搭配 an impotent conclusion 虎头蛇尾；in impotent fury 干着急

unfathomable [ʌn'fæðəməbl] *adj.* which can not be understood; the meaning of which can not be reached 深不可测的；高深莫测的

搭配 unfathomable theories 难以了解的理论；the unfathomable depths 不可能测量的深度

drone [drəʊn] *v.* ① (to make) a continuous low dull sound like that of bees 发出嗡嗡声 ②speak for a long time in an uninteresting manner 以（低沉、单调的声调）谈（唱、说） *n.* a continuous low-pitched droning sound 嗡嗡声，沉闷单调的谈话

例句 Somewhere an electric fan droned without end. 一台电扇不知在哪儿没完没了地嗡嗡响着。

搭配 drone on 唠唠叨叨地说下去

foolproof ['fu:lpru:f] *adj.* not capable of going wrong or of being used wrongly; reliable and easy to operate 错不了的，不会误用的，易操作的

搭配 a foolproof method/plan/scheme 万无一失的方法/计划/方案

gratifying ['grætɪfaɪɪŋ] *adj.* satisfied with things as they are; content 悦人的，令人满足的

搭配 gratifying results 令人满意的结果

insinuate [in'sɪnju'eɪt] *v.* ①suggest sth. unpleasantly and indirectly 暗示，含沙射影地说 ②place sth./oneself smoothly and stealthily into sth 使巧妙地进入

例句 He insinuated his doubt of the reply. 他暗示对这答复有怀疑。

insinuate doubts into sb.'s mind 使某人慢慢产生怀疑；insinuate

oneself into sb.'s favor 向某人献媚求宠

辨析 insinuate 指以隐蔽的、委婉的或秘密的方式暗示通常是不愉快的事。suggest 常指通过联想或思绪的联系使想到某事。hint 指的是通常包含线索的间接的或较隐密的暗示。

insurrection [ˌɪnsə'rekʃən] *n.* the act or an instance of open revolt against civil authority or a constituted government 起义，叛乱，造反，暴动

搭配 armed insurrection 武装起义；rise in insurrection 起义，暴动

辨析 insurrection 和 uprising 同义，都用于指普遍的反抗，有时这种反抗仅限于或被看作是更广泛造反的前兆。rebellion 常指不能实现目的的那种对现政权威的公开、有组织的武力反抗。revolt 着重指对事情的某种统治状态或统治权威的反对和反叛。

involuntary [ɪn'vɒləntəri] *adj.* done without intention; done unconsciously 非本意的，不知不觉的

搭配 involuntary injury 无意的伤害；an involuntary movement 本能动作

辨析 involuntary 泛指不受制于意志控制的东西。instinctive 意味由本能而引发的行为，是某一种类成员的自然结果。impulsive 指不被某种原因决定的冲动或情感的作用。spontaneous 着重指自然发生而非由于外部强制或刺激的结果。

smother ['smʌðə] v. ①to cover thickly or heavily 覆盖，笼罩 ②to die or kill from lack of air; suffocate (使)窒息(而死)，(使)闷死 ③to keep

from developing, growing, or getting out; suppress 压抑，忍住

例句 They were smothered by the dust after explosion. 他们被爆炸后的灰尘憋得透不出气来。

搭配 smother sb. with (kisses) (吻得)透不过气来; smother up 蒙蔽过去

camouflage ['kæmʊflɑ:ʒ] *n.* ①that which makes it difficult to recognize the presence or real nature of sth. 掩饰，掩护 ② (in war) the use of paint, netting, boughs of trees, smoke-screen, etc. to deceive the enemy by giving a false appearance of things 伪装 *v.* try to conceal by means of camouflage 用伪装遮掩 (某人或某物)

例句 We camouflaged in the bushes and no one saw us. 我们隐藏在灌木丛中没有人发现。

搭配 under/behind the camouflage of 在.....的掩盖 (伪装) 下

辨析 camouflage 通过伪装或保护色或与周围环境融为一体的迷彩服装来隐藏。disguise 指用假象或误传来隐藏或遮蔽; 如: disguise one's true intentions 掩盖其真正的意图。

rummage ['rʌmɪdʒ] *v.* ①turn things over, move things about, while looking for sth. 翻倒，翻找 ②search thoroughly. 彻底搜查 *n.*

①search (esp. of a ship by Custom Officers) 搜寻 (尤指海关官员对一般之搜查) ②things found by rummaging; miscellaneous old clothes, old stock, etc. 搜寻出来的东西; 杂乱的旧衣物等

例句 The officers rummaged the ship in search of drugs. 警察在船上搜查毒品。

辨析 probe 彻底的调查或检查，如：be probed to the bottom. 调查到底。
rummage 指彻底搜查一艘船、一个家等，把里边的东西全搬出来。

经典美文

Passage One

I visited various parts of my own country; and had I been merely a lover of fine scenery, I should have felt little desire to seek elsewhere its gratification, for no country has the charms of nature been more prodigally lavished. Her mighty lakes, like oceans of liquid silver; her mountains, with their bright aerial tints; her valleys, teeming with wild fertility; her tremendous cataracts, thundering in their solitudes; her boundless plains, waving with spontaneous verdure; her broad deep rivers, rolling in solemn silence to the ocean; her skies, kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine; no, never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful natural scenery.

经典美文

美国旖旎风光

我到国内各地游览。假如我是大自然风光的爱好者，我应充分感到，无须舍近求远便可得到满足，因自然赐予美国之妩媚，并不少于他国。美国有辽阔的湖水，银波闪闪；有巍峨的群山，色彩鲜明；有富饶

的山谷，植物茂密，鸟兽众多；有巨大的瀑布，在幽静的山中隆隆作响；有广袤的平原，草木青葱起伏，天然而成；有深广的河流，庄严肃穆流向海洋；有人迹罕至的森林，宏伟壮观；有蓝蓝的天空，夏日彩云飞舞，阳光灿烂，魅力无穷。不，美国人若欲观赏壮丽美景，美国已绰绰有余，无须他求了。

经典美文

Passage Two

Do people who choose to go on exotic, far-flung holidays deserve free health advice before they travel? And even if they pay, who ensures that they get good, up-to-date information? Who, for that matter, should collect that information in the first place? For a variety of reasons, travel medicine in Britain is a responsibility nobody wants. As a result, many travelers go abroad ill prepared to avoid serious disease.

Why is travel medicine so unloved? Partly there's an identity problem. Because it takes an interest in anything that impinges on the health of travelers, this emerging medical specialism invariably cuts across the traditional disciplines. It delves into everything from seasickness, jet lag and the hazards of camels to malaria and plague. But travel medicine has a more serious obstacle to overcome. Travel clinics are meant to tell people how to avoid ending up dead or in a tropical diseases hospital when they come home, but it is notoriously difficult to get anybody pay out money for keeping people healthy.

Travel medicine has also been colonized by commercial interests; the

vast majority of travel clinics in Britain are run by airlines or travel companies. And while travel concerns are happy to sell profitable injections, they may be less keen to spread bad news about travelers diarrhea in Turkey, or to take the time to spell out preventive measures travelers could take. “The NHS finds it difficult to define travelers health, says Ron Behrens, the only NHS consultant in travel and tropical medicine and director of the travel clinic of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London.” Should it come within the NHS or should it be paid for? It's a gray area, and opinion is split. No one seems to have any responsibility for defining its role, he says.

To compound its low status in the medical hierarchy, travel medicine has to rely on statistics that are patchy at best. In most cases we just don't know how many Britons contract diseases when abroad. And even if a disease is linked to travel there is rarely any information about where those afflicted went, what they ate, how they behaved, or which vaccinations they had. This shortage of hard facts and figures makes it difficult to give detailed advice to people, information that might even save their lives.

A recent leader in the British Medical Journal argued. “Travel medicine will emerge as a credible discipline only if the risks encountered by travelers and the relative benefits of public health interventions are well defined in terms of their relative occurrence, distribution and control. Exactly how much money is wasted by poor travel advice. The real figure is anybody's guess, but it could easily run into millions. Behrens gives one example. Britain spends more than £1 million each year just on cholera vaccines that often don't work and so give people a false sense of security.” Information on the prevention and treatment of all forms of diarrhea would be a better priority,

he says.

汉语语境

旅行医疗

人们应该在假期选择出境旅游或远足之前得到免费的健康建议吗？即使他们付了钱，谁可以保证他们得到好的全新的信息？就此而言，谁应该在首位点采集信息？因为种种原因，在英国，旅游医疗是没有人愿意承担的责任。结果，许多旅行者在出国旅行前，就如何避免重病方面准备得非常不充分。

为什么旅行医疗如此不被喜爱呢？部分在于存在一个性质问题。因为它需求参与者必须对地球上任何旅行人员健康的東西都有所了解，这种能力是那些自始至终接受医疗专业领域正统训练后的人才能具备。旅行医疗必须研究从晕船，时差症和骑骆驼的危险到疟疾瘟疫等所有疾病。但还有一个更难克服的一关。旅行意义就是让人们明确地避免旅行在归途中死亡或进入热带病的专科医院结束旅程，但众所周知，让任何认为保持人们健康拿出钱来都是非常困难的。

旅行医疗也被商业利益侵占了，英国绝大多数的旅行诊所都由航空公司和旅行公司经营。旅行公司非常乐于出售有利可图的注射剂，很不希望散布有关旅行者在土耳其腹泻的坏消息，也不愿意浪费时间让旅行者清楚预防方法。“国家健康中心发现给旅行者的健康下定义非常困难”，Ron Behrens 说。他是国家健康中心在旅行和热带医疗方面的唯一顾问，也是伦敦热带疾病医院旅行诊所的所长。“是否旅行医疗应归入

国家健康中心或应由人们付费？这是个空白的领域，意见也产生分歧。似乎没有人愿意就责任问题提出明确意见”，他说。

提高旅行医疗在医疗组织的地位，不得不依赖最多也只是空洞的统计数据。在多数情况下，我们并不知道究竟有多少英国人在国外染上疾病。即便某种疾病与旅行联系起来，我们也只能得到极少关于那些病人去过哪里，吃过什么，有什么行为或他们曾接种过什么疫苗。事实上数据的严重短缺，很难给人们详细的建议甚至是那些可能拯救他们生命的信息。

一位新任领导在《英国医疗日志》上主张：“只有当旅行者碰到的风险和相关的公共医疗帮助根据相关事件很好的的定义，分类，控制后，旅行医疗才能成为可信赖的事业”。事实上许多钱浪费在糟糕的旅行建议上，人们都在猜测准确的数字是多少，但至少可能高达数百万镑。Behrens 举了个例子：英国每年花在霍乱疫苗上的钱就超过百万英镑，但那反而根本不起作用。尽管如此，却使人们产生了某种虚假的安全感。“我们应该在预防和治疗疾病的信息方面保持领先地位。”他说。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

1. Supporters of the peace movement held an all-night candlelight prayer _____ outside the cathedral.

huff

migraine

allegiance

vigil

She chimed that the government had only changed the law in order to _____ their critics.

appease

quash

swelter

maltreat

A fire was lit and the shamans and elders chanted _____ over offerings of sweets, coca leaves and alcohol.

incarnations

inductions

inceptions

incantations

Our football coach has worked hard to _____ a team spirit into the players.

inculcate

incapacitate

inflate

infuriate

AIDS can be spread among drug users through the use of shared _____.

syrups

synopses

syndromes

syringes

She _____ thousands of dollars from the charity while appearing to be its best fundraiser.

embellished

embroiled

embezzled

embargoed

The house is nearly finished but the windows haven't been _____ yet.

gloated

glared

glanced

glazed

In a bold promotional _____ for the movie, he smashed his car into a passing truck.

aerobics

adobe

sod

stunt

Because it takes an interest in anything that _____ on the health of travelers, this emerging medical speculum invariably cuts across the traditional disciplines.

impinges

jolts

shocks

concusses

For centuries, medicine was _____ and hence unproblematic.

weak

feeble

frail

impotent

_____ and environmental groups, including Greenpeace, say that many parts of the Andes will suffer if they become over- developed.

indigenous

indigent

indignant

indiscreet

Her presence gave me a feeling of _____ cosines.

inexplicit

inexcusable

incredible

inexplicable

But I am sure no Eton boy, and certainly no Harrow boy of my day, ever received such a cruel flogging as this Headmaster was accustomed to _____ upon the little boys who were in his care and power.

conflict

inflict

influence

exert

Each new crop of adolescents always seems _____ to its predecessors.

unfathomable

unfettered

unforeseen

unfrequented

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

In the bee family, drones do not work.

female honeybees

male honeybees

workers

queens

It was difficult to see ships in the distance because of the fog.

sweat

haze

dew

frost

Although the Carbon 14 method of dating old objects is not foolproof, it is the best method available at present.

wholly operational
entirely serviceable
fully reliable
completely safe

Miss Baker's response to your request seemed gratifying.

shrewd
threatening
overwhelming
pleasing

The criminal insinuated that he had been roughly treated by the arresting officer.

suggested indirectly
denied positively
argued convincingly
stated flatly

The ill treatment towards the prisoners finally led to an insurrection.

a risk
a rite
a rise
a riot

His involuntary sigh betrayed his feelings.

automatic

unbelievable

unnecessary

unreasonable

The smoke has almost smothered me.

weakened

floored

knocked

suffocated

Many saloonieres, in fact, camouflaged their nontraditional activities behind the role of hostess and deferred to men in public.

concealed

flirted

promoted

innovated

He was sure that his army could withstand the enemy's onslaught.

blockade

temptation

rummage

charge

考题答案

Part I

D
A
D
A
D
C
D
D
A
D
A
D
B
A

Part II

B
B
C
D
D
D
A

D
A
D

Lesson 23

词汇语境

upsurge [ʌp'sɜːdʒ] *n.* an act of rising suddenly or violently to the surface, esp. of the mind, usu. with expression of a feeling (通常指情绪的) 涌现, 高涨

例句 There's been an upsurge in complaints about the pollution of the atmosphere. 人们对大气污染的怨声不断高涨。

搭配 an upsurge in crime 犯罪的急剧上升; economic upsurge 经济的回升

pragmatic [præg'mætɪk] *adj.* concerned with practical results and values; treating things in a matter of fact or practical way 关心实际效果的; 实事求是的; 实用主义的, 重实效的

例句 He argued the case for increased state intervention on wholly pragmatic grounds. 他以完全实事求是的立场主张要加强国家干预。

genocide [ˈdʒenəʊsaɪd] *n.* the deliberate murder of a whole group or race of people 有计划的灭种和屠杀

例句 He was a tyrant and guilty of genocide. 他是一个暴君，犯有种族灭

绝的暴行。

challenging [ˈtʃælɪndʒɪŋ] *adj.* ①questioning or demanding 使人思考的，激发干劲的 ②testing one's skill or ability because of its difficulty 困难的

搭配 a challenging course of study 一门挑战性的课； a challenging idea 一个吸激发干劲的观点

morale [məˈrɑ:l] *n.* the state of the spirits of a person or group as exhibited by confidence, cheerfulness, discipline, and willingness to perform assigned tasks 士气，民心

例句 The morale of the enemy troops is sinking lower every day. 敌军士气日益低落。

搭配 heighten the morale of 提高.....的士气； the morale of a school 学校的风纪； the morale of the colony (蜂) 群势

humanitarian [hju(:),mæni'tɛəriən] *n.* concerned with improving bad living conditions and preventing unfair treatment of people 人道主义者

discordant [dis'kɔ:dənt] *adj.* in a state of discord 不一致的，不协调的；不和谐的，刺耳的

例句 Imagination reveals itself in the balance or reconciliation of opposite or discordant qualities. 想象在平衡或扭转对立或不一致的品质中显现出

来。

搭配 discordant opinions 众说纷纭；互不一致的意见

futile ['fju:tail, -til] *adj.* having no useful result 琐细的，无用的，无效果的，（人）没有出息的

例句 All his attempts to unlock the car were futile, because he was using the wrong key. 他多次尝试打开车门，但都打不开门，因为他用错了钥匙。

搭配 a futile effort 徒劳；a futile attempt 无效的尝试；futile talk 空谈

abate [ə'beɪt] *v.* (of winds, pain, etc.) make or become less (指风势，疼痛等) 减弱，减轻

例句 Human relations seem stubbornly set. Wars have not been abolished, labor troubles have not abated and racial tensions are still with us. 人类关系似乎极其稳定。战争没有消失，劳工问题没有减少，种族偏见仍和我们形影不离。

辨析 abate 指对过量或过度的东西予以减少或减轻，如：abate the pain 减轻痛苦。diminish 指形状变小、量减、重要性减低。decrease 指量的逐渐减少，如：The rainfall is decreasing. 雨量在减少。

curriculum [kə'rikjuləm] *n.* the subjects that are taught by a school, college etc., or the things that are studied in a particular subject 课程

Then there is the whose curriculum lays emphasis, for instance, on necessary skills, such as reading, writing and mathematics, or one which pays more attention to developing the personality, morally, emotionally and

socially. 每个人课程的侧重点应是不同的，有人侧重读、写和算术这样的实际技巧，有人侧重发展伦理、情感和社会属性上的个性发展。

搭配 academic curriculum 学术课程； activity curriculum 活动课程； child-centered curriculum 儿童中心的课程； classical curriculum 古典课程

inflict [in'flikt] v. to force (something or someone unpleasant or unwanted) on someone 把（令人不快的或不想要的事或人）强加给（某人），使受（遭受）（不快，打击等）

例句 You should accept this as your basic responsibility as a writer: that you inflict no unnecessary words on your readers — just as a dentist inflicts no unnecessary pain, a lawyer no unnecessary risk. 你应该接纳此为作者的基本责任：使读者不受废词打搅，正如牙医避免痛苦，律师不冒风险一样。

搭配 inflict upon 使……受痛苦；给……以（打击、惩罚）； inflict oneself upon sb. 使人受累，打扰某人； inflict one's company upon sb. 使人受累

辨析 inflict 指给予或强加给通常是惩罚性的或沉重的东西。incur 指获得或得到通常为不受欢迎的事，如：incur disease 招致仇恨。suffer 指遭受或承受痛苦的、有害的或不幸的东西，如：suffer hunger 承受饥饿。

severity [si'verɪti] *n.* ①the state or quality of being severe 严厉，苛刻；
剧烈；尖刻；朴素 ②a severe act or condition 严厉（苛刻、严格）的行
为；剧烈（艰难、严酷）的状况

例句 With all the outward severity he is kind at heart. 他外表严厉，但心地和善。

搭配 punish sb. with severity 严厉地惩罚某人； acts of severity 激烈的行为

reformatory [ri'fɔ:mətəri] *n.* a penal institution for the discipline, reformation, and training of young or first offenders 少年管教所，妓女教养所

搭配 a reformatory school 感化院； children's reformatory 儿童教养院

temperament ['tempərəmənt] *n.* a person's nature, esp. as it influences how they think or behave 易激动，急躁

例句 He is an actor with too much temperament. 他是位情绪过分激动的演员。

辨析 temperament 指决定人的思想、感情及举止的特性和气质。disposition 指决定人的思想或行动方式的性格或情绪，往往不能控制。

delinquent [di'liŋkwənt] *n.* a person esp. a young person, who is delinquent 失职者，违法者 *adj.* having broken a law, esp. one which is not very serious 失职的，有过失的，违法的，拖欠债务的

例句 A few months of this may deter some potential delinquents. 这样过几个月就可能防止某些潜在的少年犯。

搭配 juvenile delinquent 少年罪犯； a delinquent account 一笔拖欠的款项

servitude ['sə:vɪtju:d] *n.* the condition of a slave or one who is forced to obey another 奴役，苦役，劳役

例句 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 美国公民投票权不因种族、肤色或以前被奴役的情况而被否定或剥夺。

precocious [pri'kəʊʃəs] *adj.* showing unusually early development of mind or body 早熟的

例句 I had been a little too precocious in coming to this conclusion. 作出这样的结论，我有点太草率。

compulsion [kəm'pʌlʃ(ə)n] *n.* the state of being compelled 强迫，强制，[心] 强迫性冲动

例句 The compulsion to protect the powerful from the discomfort of public disclosure feeds further abuse and neglect. 为了使当权者免受被当众揭发的痛苦，这股冲动进一步助长了权力滥用和玩忽职守。

stubborn ['stʌbən] *adj.* not give away; strong-willed; obstinate 顽固的，固执的，坚决的；难应付的

例句 She won't do what I ask — she's very stubborn. 她不按我的要求去

做，她很固执。

搭配 a stubborn resistance 顽强的抵抗； a stubborn illness 顽疾； as stubborn as a mule 象骡子一样顽固； 非常固执的； stubborn problem 棘手的问题

辨析 stubborn 属于内心的固执，常为刚愎的决心或不屈服。bullheaded 暗含愚蠢的或非理性的固执。pigheaded 多指愚蠢的固执。stiff-necked 暗示固执中含有高傲或疏远。obstinate 暗含不合理的僵化，例如在面对争辩、劝说、恳求或袭击时。

procure [prə'kjuə] v. ①obtain, esp. with care or effort 获得；用心（费力）取得 ②bring about; cause 促成；引致 ③obtain clients for a prostitute
为……拉皮条

例句 Try to procure us some specimens of the polluted water from the river.
请设法给我们从河里搞一些被污染了的河水标本来。

搭配 procure a position 谋得一职业； procure a solution to a problem 解决问题

flinch [flɪntʃ] v. move or draw back suddenly, from shock, fear or pain 退缩，畏缩

例句 The guests were frightened to flinch when the dog was barking at them in front of the fence door. 狗在篱笆门前向着客人们狂吠，吓得他们向后退缩。

■

flinch from sth./doing sth. 不想或不做某种不愉快的事

辨析 **flinch** 含有从不愉快或困难之中退缩出来之意，常指从诸如某个必须行使的任务中胆怯地退缩出来。**cringe** 指因害怕等的退缩或畏缩。**recoil** 可指物理运动，也可指感情上的退缩或退回。**quail** 暗指畏缩、丧失勇气，如因受威胁等。

paranoid [ˈpærənɔɪd] *n. & adj.* (person) suffering from paranoia 妄想狂患者；患妄想狂的

例句 My father locks every door in the house as he is paranoid about being robbed. 我父亲患有妄想狂，常感到家里会失窃，所以总是把每扇门都锁上。

搭配 paranoid schizophrenia 妄想狂样精神分裂症

hull [hʌl] *n.* outer covering of some fruits and seeds, esp. the crust of peas and beans 外壳

搭配 boat hull 船壳，船体；catamaran hull 双船体，双体船；closed hull 闭壳

rooster [ˈruːstəʊ] *n.* domestic cock; an adult male of other birds 公鸡，雄禽

duct [dʌkt] *n.* an often enclosed passage or channel for conveying a substance, especially a liquid or gas 管，输送管，排泄管

The condition is caused by an obstructed tear duct. 这种情况系因泪管

阻塞所致。

搭配 duct the moist air away 用管道排除湿气； a tear duct 泪管

exterminate [iks'tə:mineit] *v.* destroy completely (a race or group of people or animals); wipe out 彻底毁灭，根除灭绝

例句 The inhabitants were tortured to death or exterminated by starvation.
居民不是被折磨致死，就是挨饿身亡。

jab [dʒæb] *v.* poke or push at sb./sth. roughly, usu. with sth. sharp or pointed 戳 *n.* sudden rough blow or thrust, usu. with sth. pointed 戳

例句 He laughed and jabbed his spectacles back on his nose. (John Barth)
他边笑边推鼻梁上的眼镜。(约翰·巴思)

搭配 jab at sb./sth. with sth. 用某物戳某人或某物

jeer [dʒiə] *v.* laugh at or mock sb./sth. 讥笑，嘲弄 *n.* jeering remark 讥笑的话语

例句 Don't jeer at the person who came last in the race — it's very unkind.
不要嘲笑赛跑中跑在最后的人，这是很不友善的。

搭配 jeer at sb./sth. 嘲笑某人（事）

unravel [ʌn'rævəl] v. ①to cause (threads, cloth, etc.) to become separated or unwoven 将（线、布等）解开，拆散 ②to make clear (a mystery) 弄

清楚（秘密）

例句 Her knitting was starting to unravel. 她编织的东西开始脱线散开了。

underwriting [ˈʌndəraɪtɪŋ] *n.* 保险业

搭配 commission on underwriting 承销佣金，承销手续费；joint underwriting 合伙包销股票；stand-by underwriting 余股包销

understate [ˈʌndə'steɪt] *v.* ①to cause to seem of less importance or strength than that is so 将……轻描淡写地陈述 ②to express while holding back the feelings 掩饰（情绪）地说

例句 This understates the magnitude of the problem. 这缩小了问题的严重性。

搭配 understate corporate financial worth 少报公司的经济价值

anthology [ænˈθɒlədʒi] *n.* a collection of selected writings 文集，诗集

例句 The Irish love their constitution for what it is: an anthology of the clerical-nationalist ideas of 1936. when it was drawn up. 爱尔兰人热爱他们的宪法：当它在 1936 年被制定出来时就是宗教民族主义思想的杂集。

辨析 anthology 泛指文学作品集，如诗歌、短篇小说或戏剧。
collectanea 指从一个或一个以上作者的文章中选编而成的选集。

anthropology [ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒi] *n.* science of man 人类学

搭配 cultural anthropology 文化人类学； educational/pedagogical anthropology 教育人类学； social anthropology 社会人类学

antidote [ˈæntɪdəʊt] *n.* medicine used against a poison 解毒药

例句 I am not suggesting that “positive” news be contrived as an antidote to the disasters on page one. 我并不提倡把这些“积极的”新闻放在报纸的头条作为灾难的镇静剂。

搭配 antidote against snakebite 蛇咬解毒剂

figurehead [ˈfɪgəhed] *n.* person in a high position but without any real authority 傀儡，有名无实的领导者

例句 King is just a figurehead; it's the president who has the real power. 国王仅仅是挂名的首脑，总统才真正握有实权。

backdrop [ˈbækdɹɒp] *n.* ①the rear curtain of a stage setting 背景幕 ②the setting of an event 背景

例句 The important events at the beginning of the century provided the backdrop for his novel. 本世纪初的一些重大事件为他的小说提供了背景。

intrinsic [in'trɪnsɪk] *adj.* being part of the nature or character of someone

or something 固有的，本质的，内在的

例句 The intrinsic value of a coin is the value of the metal it is made of. 一枚钱币的内在价值是制造这枚钱币的金属的价值。

搭配 be intrinsic to... 是……之本

demoralize [di'mɔ:rəlaiz; (us) di'mɔ:ɔləlaiz] v. to lessen or destroy the courage and confidence of 使士气低落，使泄气，使失去斗志

例句 After months of inactivity, the army was completely demoralized. 几个月没有打仗，这支军队完全失去了斗志。

depreciate [di'pri:ʃieit] v. ①to make or become less in price or value 价值跌落，贬值 ②to think, represent, or speak of as small or unimportant 贬低

例句 The purchasing power of money has depreciated since she bought her savings certificates. 自从她买了储蓄券以后，现款的购买力已降低了。

搭配 depreciate 常指给某人或某物的评价低于惯常人们的评价。decry 通常含有公开谴责或批评的意思。derogate 含有带损伤性质的贬低的意思。

latch [lætʃ] n. ①fastening for a gate or door consisting of a bar that is lifted from its catch, groove, hole, etc. by a lever 门闩 ②spring lock on a

door that catches when the door is closed, and that needs a key to open it from the outside 弹簧锁，碰锁 v. to have or be closed with a latch 锁

例句 Will the wardrobe latch? 衣橱门锁得上吗?

搭配 latch on 明白，了解；latch onto 明白，了解；取得，得到

pageant ['pædʒənt] *n.* ①public entertainment, usu. outdoors, in which historical events are acted in the costume of the period 历史事迹之表演（通常在户外举行，着古表演出） ②public celebration, esp. one in which there is a procession of persons in fine costumes (e. g. a coronation) 庆典（尤指含有盛装行列者）（如加冕典礼）

例句 The week of the royal wedding is crammed with festivities and pageantry. 王室成员举行婚礼的这一周排满了喜庆活动和豪华盛典。

waver ['weivə] *v.* ①to be unsteady, bum unsteadily, etc. 摇摆，颤动，摇曳 ②to be uncertain, esp. in deciding 犹豫不决，三心两意

例句 He did not hesitate nor waver in regard to his duty in the premises. The youth was immediately cast into prison, and a day was appointed for his trial in the king's arena. This, of course, was an especially important occasion. 他当机立断地行使了国王的权力。年轻人即刻被投入了监狱，并且在国王竞技场受审判的日子定了下来。

搭配 wavered over sth./doing sth. 在某事/做某事上犹豫不决

flicker ['flikə] *v.* to burn unsteadily; shine with an unsteady light （火光等）摇曳，闪烁，闪动 *n.* a flickering movement or light 摇曳，闪烁

例句 The candle flickered in the wind. 蜡烛在风中闪烁不定。

搭配 binocular flicker 双目闪变；chromaticity flicker 色品闪烁，彩色闪烁；critical flicker 临界闪烁；field rate flicker 场闪烁，场频闪动；image flicker 图象闪烁

annihilate [ə'naɪəleɪt] *v.* to destroy completely and the existence of (e.g. an army) 消灭，歼灭，彻底清除

例句 In order to live, man cannot surrender, cannot submit but must rebel. Only total annihilation of humanity as a species can eliminate this in-built necessity. 为了生存，人类不能屈服、投降而只有反抗。只有当全人类作为一种物种毁灭后，这种天性才会消失。

搭配 annihilate the enemy 歼灭敌人

apiece [ə'pi:s] *adv.* to or for each one of a group 每个，每件，每人

例句 There is enough bread for everyone to have two slices apiece. 这儿有足够的面包，每人可吃两块。

bashful ['bæʃfʊl] *adj.* shy 害羞的，羞怯的，腼腆的

例句 She is bashful in doing anything. 她干什么事都害羞。

replenish [ri'pleniʃ] *v.* fill up sth. again; get a new supply of or for 再装满，补充

例句 As the shoe merchant sold shoes, he continued to replenish his stock.

在商人出售鞋子的时候，他继续扩充他的存储。

搭配 replenish a glass with wine 再斟满一杯酒；replenish the earth 使土地上充满生物

辨析 bashful 暗示在他人面前害羞或尴尬；如：I never laughed, being bashful. 我从来不笑，生性害羞。shy 指见到别人退缩，或者是出于畏惧的本性或者是出于腼腆；如：The poor man was shy and hated society. 这个穷人畏惧和厌恶与人交往。coy 一般暗示假装的通常轻浮的害羞。

ephemeral [i'femərəl] *adj.* having a very short life 短暂的，短命的，朝生暮死的

例句 There remain some truths too ephemeral to be captured in the cold pages of a court transcript or opinion. 在法庭记录和意见的冰冷纸页中还残留着一些存在时间太短而不可捕捉的真理。

搭配 an ephemeral flower 朝开暮谢的花；ephemeral joys 短暂的欢乐

辨析 ephemeral 原意是指只存活或延续一天的，现常暗指生存或延续时间非常短的意思。transient 通常指只停留很短一段时间的人或事物；如：We stayed at the inn as transient guests. 我们在小酒馆中只作短暂停留。transitory 更多地指人或事物生来短命或不长久；如：This false world is but transitory. 这个虚幻的世界只是昙花一现。

sporadic [spə'rædik] *adj.* happening irregularly; scattered in time 偶发的，零星发生的

例句 There has been sporadic fighting in the capital during the last days. 最近几天首都时有零星的战斗发生。

搭配 a sporadic example 偶发的例子； sporadic gunfire 零星的炮火

辨析 sporadic 强调在杂乱的、不规律的、无法预测的或独立的情况下出现或发生；如：a city subjected to sporadic bombing raids 遭受零星轰炸的城市。fitful 通常形容发生在很短的时间中且常是突然的；如：fitful bursts of energy 能量的突然爆发期。intermittent 常指描述间歇性开始或停止的事物；如：intermittent rain showers 间歇性暴雨。

经典美文

Passage One

While the roots of social psychology lie in the intellectual soil of the whole western tradition, its present flowering is recognized to be characteristically an American phenomenon. One reason for the striking upsurge of social psychology in the United States lies in the pragmatic tradition of this country. National emergencies and conditions of social disruption provide special incentive to invent new techniques, and to strike out boldly for solutions to practical social problems. Social psychology began to flourish soon after the First World War. This event, followed by the great depression of the 1930s, by the rise of Hitler, the genocide of Jews, race riots, the Second World War and the atomic threat, stimulated all branches of social science. A special challenge fell to social psychology. The question

was asked: How is it possible to preserve the values of freedom and individual rights under condition of mounting social strain and

regimentation? Can science help provide an answer? This challenging question led to a burst of creative effort that added much to our understanding of the phenomena of leadership, public opinion, rumor, propaganda, prejudice, attitude change, morale, communication, decision-making, race relations, and conflicts of war.

Reviewing the decade that followed World War II, Cartwright [1961] speaks of the “excitement and optimism of American social psychologists, and notes” the tremendous increase in the total number of people calling themselves social psychologists. Most of these, we may add, show little awareness of the history of their field.

Practical and humanitarian motives have always played an important part in the development of social psychology, not only in America but in other lands as well. Yet there have been discordant and dissenting voices, in the opinion of Herbert Spencer in England, of Ludwig Gumplowicz in Austria, and of William Graham Sumner in the United States, it is both futile and dangerous for man to attempt to steer or to speed social change. Social evolution, they argue, requires time and obeys laws beyond the control of man. The only practical service of social science is to warn man not to interfere with the course of nature (or society). But these authors are in a minority. Most social psychologists share with Comte an optimistic view of man's chances to better his way of life. Has he not already improved his health via biological sciences? Why should he not better his social relationships via social sciences? For the past century this optimistic outlook has persisted in the face of slender accomplishment to date. Human relations seem stubbornly set. Wars have not been abolished, labor troubles have not

abated, and racial tensions are still with us. Give us time and give us money for research, the optimists say.

汉语语境

社会心理学的历史背景

如果说社会心理学扎根于整个西方传统的理性土壤，那么它如今的繁荣茂盛则被认为是具有鲜明美国特色的现象。社会心理学在美国涌现惊人的高潮的原因之一是有赖于这个国家务实的传统。国家危机与社会分裂的条件提供了一种特殊的动机促使人们去发明新技术，去为解决实际问题而大胆罢工。第一次世界大战后，社会心理学迅速崛起。这件事，伴随而来的是 20 世纪 30 年代的经济大衰退，接踵而至的是希特勒的掌权，紧接着，犹太人集体遭到大屠杀，种族暴乱，二战和核威胁，全部这些都刺激了社会科学的所有学科。社会心理学面临一个特殊的挑战。问题提出了：在日益剧增的社会紧张和严格控制的情况下，如何有可能保护自由价值与个体权利？科学能帮助解答这个问题吗？这一具有挑战意义的问题促使大量涌现充满创意的成就，这些成就让我们更深入地了解关于领导阶层、公众意见、流言、大肆宣传、偏见、态度的改变、士气民心、信息交流、决策、种族关系和战争冲突的现象。

回顾第二次世界大战以后的 10 年，卡特赖特（1961）谈及“美国社会心理学家的激动与乐观”，并指出“自称为社会心理学家的群体大大增加”。而其中大多数，我们或者可以补充说，对他们领域的历史一无所知。

实际的和人道主义的动机总是在社会心理学的发展中占据重要的位置，不仅在美国，在其他的也一样。然而，也总是有不和谐，不一

致的声音，那就是英国实证主义哲学家斯宾塞、澳大利亚的路德维格以及美国的威廉·格雷厄姆·萨姆纳的观点：人试图驾驭或加速社会变化是既徒劳又危险的。社会进化，他们反驳道，是需要时间和服从高于人力控制的法则的。社会科学的唯一实际服务是去警告人们不要干预自然（或社会）的进程。但是这些作者仅属少数。大部分心理学家支持康德关于人类有机会改善他的人生之路的乐观的论点。人类是否已经通过生物学改善了健康？那为什么他不可以通过社会科学改善社会关系呢？在过去的世纪里，这个乐观的观点在成就尚少的境况里坚持着。人类关系似乎顽固不变。战争从未被消除过，劳工纠纷从未缓和，种族紧张也一直伴随我们。给我们时间，给我们资金来做研究吧，乐观主义者们如是说。

经典美文

Passage Two

The Form Master's observations about punishment were by no means without their warrant at St. James's school. Flogging with the birch in accordance with the Eton fashion was a great feature in its curriculum. But I am sure no Eton boy, and certainly no Harrow boy of my day, ever received such a cruel flogging as this headmaster was accustomed to inflict upon the little boys who were in his care and power. They exceeded in severity anything that would be tolerated in any of the Reformatories under the Home Office. My reading in later life has supplied me with some possible explanations of his temperament. Two or three times a month the whole

school was marshalled in the Library, and one or more delinquents were hauled off to an adjoining apartment by the two head boys, and there flogged

until they bled freely, while the rest sat quaking, listening to their screams...

How I hated this school, and what a life of anxiety I lived there for more than two years. I made very little progress at my lessons, and none at all games. I counted the days and the hours to the end of every term, when I should return home from this hateful servitude and range my soldiers in line of battle on the nursery floor. The greatest pleasure I had in those days was reading. When I was nine and a half my father gave me *Treasure Island* and I remember the delight with which I devoured it. My teacher saw me at once backward and precocious, reading books beyond my years and yet at the bottom of the form. They were offended. They had large resources of compulsion at their disposal, but I was stubborn. Where my reason, imagination or interest were not engaged, I would not or I could not learn. In all the twelve years I was at school no one ever succeeded in making me write a Latin verse or learn any Greek except the alphabet. I do not at all excuse myself for this foolish neglect of opportunities procured at so much expense by my parents and brought so forcibly to my attention by my preceptors. Perhaps if I had been introduced to the ancients through their history and customs, instead of through their grammar and syntax, I might have had a better record.

汉语语境

体罚与进步

年纪组长关于惩罚的观察报告决不会没有得到圣詹姆斯学院的批准。为了和伊顿公学的风尚合拍，鞭打男学生是他们日程安排的一个明显的特征。但是我肯定我那个时候没有一个伊顿男生，当然也没有一个

哈罗公学的男孩曾接受过这样残酷的鞭打，而这是一个校长习惯对在他们的掌握和控制下的小孩们造成的伤害。这些行为的严重性超过了任何在内政部下少管所内可以被宽恕的事情。我后来人生的阅历给我提供了可能的理由来解释他的暴行。每个月有两到三次整个学校会在图书馆内集合，然后有一部分违规的学生被两个带头男生拖到附近的房间里，在那里他们被鞭打直到大量出血，而其他的孩子都战战兢兢地坐着，听着他们的尖叫声。

我是多么仇恨这所学校啊，我在那里度过了令人焦虑不安的两年多。功课上我几乎没有什么进步，运动也是如此。我每时每刻都数着日子到学期结束，那时我就可以摆脱这可憎的奴役状态回到家，然后把我的玩具兵在托儿所地板上排列成战场上的一条线。那些日子我最大的快乐是阅读。我九岁半的时候爸爸送了我一本《金银岛》，我仍记得我如饥似渴地阅读它时的快乐。我的老师不久发现我退步了，且早熟了，我在读超越我这个年龄的书籍而且还并不能完全理解。他们很讨厌我这样。他们随手都有大量的强迫性办法，但我顽强抵抗。我的理智、想象力和兴趣不在一件事上面的时候，我是不愿学也学不好的。在我在学校呆的12年里，除了字母表，没有人可以让我写一篇拉丁文的诗或学什么希腊语。对我父母花了这么多代价获得的机会，还有校长这么强迫地让我注意的机会，我一点也不原谅自己对它的愚蠢的蔑视。可能如果我是通过古人的历史和习俗，而非他们的语法和句型来认识他们的话，我可能会有更好的成绩。

经典考题

***Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.
choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:***

These phrases are capable of being _____ differently.

flogged

flinched

construed

congregated

A _____ is a non-commissioned officer in the army, with the rank immediately below that of sergeant.

orator

paranoid

corporal

maestro

A _____ is the main part of the body of a boat or tank.

tusk

hull

rooster

duct

He received the ball from the right near the penalty spot, then _____ it wide of the goal.

assayed

exterminated

jabbed

jeered

Insurance _____ losses were heavy last year due to a number a of natural disasters.

- unraveling
- underwriting
- understating
- unassuming

This Bob Dylan _____ includes some rare recordings of his best songs.

- anthology
- anthem
- anthropology
- antidote

The president of this company is just a _____ — the chief Executive has day-to-day control.

- hind
- playboy
- figurehead
- backdrop

If early humans hadn't moved and _____ as much as they did, they probably would have continued to evolve into different species.

- inhabited
- interchanged
- intermingled

migrated

The _____ value of gold, perhaps enhanced by its mystique, made it medium of exchange in many parts of the world.

intrinsic

intrusive

intuitive

face

The result is a society characterized by rudeness, loutish behaviour on the streets, _____ in crowds, impolite shop assistants and bad-tempered drivers.

jolting

joisting

joshing

jostling

Pundits who want to sound _____ are fond of warning against generalizing.

judicial

judicable

judicious

explicit

To realize this vision, Ricci is mounting one of the most _____, enterprising- and expensive- promotional campaigns in magazine- publishing history.

magnanimous

bountiful

lavish

liberal

The new factory that has been built next to us has _____ the value of our house.

demoralized

depreciated

deterred

derailed

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The door won't latch properly.

slam

lock

shut

open

The Miss Universe pageant will be held in Hong Kong this year.

palace

exhibition

concert

show

As she was getting out of the car she accidentally pinched her fingers in the door.

cramped

split

inserted

caught

The flame wavered and went out.

moved

dodged

flickered

trembled

Hitler sought to annihilate resistance movements throughout Europe.

exceed

exterminate

exclude

expel

The cards cost a penny apiece.

for two

each

altogether

as a group

The young man was so bashful that he did not speak to the pretty girl.

haughty

indifferent

shy

upset

We have to import an extra 4 million tons of wheat to replenish our reserves.

replace

renew

update

refill

Jacksonian American was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions.

stable

transient

competitive

contrastive

Very large animals, with their relatively low metabolic rates, can survive well on a sporadic food supply.

scanty

concentrated

infrequent
relative

考题答案

Part I

C
C
B
C
B
A
C
C
A
D
C
C
B

Part II

B
D
A
C
B

B

C

D

B

C

Lesson 24

词汇语境

disconcerting [ˌdɪskən'sə:tliŋ] *adj.* make sb. uneasy or embarrassed 仓皇失措的，窘迫的

例句 The old man had this disconcerting habit of pausing before he spoke. 这个老头有说话之前停顿一下的习惯，使人窘迫不安。

aspirant [əs'paɪərənt] *n.* a person who hopes for and tries to get an important position or honour 有抱负者

例句 One aspirant teacher, now head of department at a smart secondary school, failed his first job interview because he took his jacket off while waiting for the appointment. So, beware of informality. 一位上进能干的老师，现在是一所重点中学的部门领导，他在第一份工作的面试中失败了，因为他在等待约见时脱掉夹克而被认为极不拘礼节。

搭配 an aspirant after /for honors 求名者； literary aspirant 有文学抱负者

pastoral ['pɑ:stərəl] *adj.* 田园生活的，田园风光的，宁静的，乡村生活的

They began to be dependent on an entirely pastoral economy. 他们开

始完全依赖于以畜牧为基础的经济。

搭配 pastoral poetry (poem) 田园诗; pastoral staff **【宗】** (主教的) 牧杖

辨析 pastoral 暗指农村的魅力和安详，多用于文学作品，如：pastoral poetry 田园诗。rural 指与城市相对的、居住人较少的或农业的乡村，如：Crops are grown in rural areas. 庄稼种在乡村地区。

operative ['ɔpəreɪtɪv, 'ɔpəreitɪv] *adj.* ①operating; having an effect 操作的；运转的；有效的 ②of surgical operations 外科手术的 *n.* worker; machine 工人；机械人员，技工

例句 Two major tendencies are operative in the American political system. (Heinz Eulau) 在美国的政治体系中以两种主要潮流为主。(海因茨·奥劳)

搭配 rules that are operative now 目前有效的规则；operative section of a factory 工厂的生产部门；become operative 实施，起作用

participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] *n.* person who participates (in sth.) 分享者；参与者

例句 The weather tended to favour the British participants. 一天气往往对英国的参赛者有利。



treaty participants 协约国； associate participant 非金额参与人；
equity participant 参股者； full participant 全额参与人； loan participant 参

与放款人； owner participant 物主参与者

inexpert [in'ekspə:t] *adj. n.* not expert; unskilled 不熟练的，生手

circumnavigate [ˌsə:kəm'nævigeit] *vt.* sail completely round the Earth, an island, etc. 环绕（地球、岛屿等）航行

搭配 circumnavigating the earth 环航地球； circumnavigate the downtown traffic 绕行避开闹市区的交通

portfolio [pɔ:t'fəʊljəu] *n.* ①flat case for keeping loose paper, documents, drawings, etc. 公事包 ②position and duties of a minister of state 大臣（部长）的职位和职责 ③list of securities and investments owned by an individual, a bank, etc. 有价证券类

例句 Never invest more than 10% of the portfolio in any one security. 千万别在任何一种证券上投资超过总资产 10%的金额。

搭配 a lecture portfolio（教师用的）讲义夹； a minister without portfolio 不管部部长（大臣）； hold the portfolio 担任部会政务委员

articulate [ɑ:'tikjʊlit] *v.* ①say (words) distinctly 清楚地表达； ②connect by joints 用关节连接 *adj.* expressing oneself easily in clear and effective language 善于表达的



Thus, many union legislative proposals — to extend the coverage of minimum wage and social security, to organize migrant farm laborers —

articulate the needs of the poor. 因此很多联盟立法提议——扩大最低工资和社会保障的覆盖面、组织农场劳工输出到国外——这都明确地表明了穷人的需求。

搭配 an articulate speaker 口才好的演讲者； an articulate essay 清楚有力的论文

caravan ['kærəvæn] *n.* ①a group of people with vehicles or animals travelling together for protection through unfriendly esp. desert areas (沙漠地带的) 商队，旅行队 ②a vehicle which can be pulled by a car, which contains cooking and sleeping equipment 大篷车

litigation [,liti'geiʃən] *n.* ①process of going to law 诉讼 ②lawsuit 诉讼案件

例句 It was not unusual for the bank to be involved in litigation over failed companies. 银行常常卷入有关公司倒闭的诉讼案。

搭配 insurance against litigation 诉讼保险； be in litigation with sb. over sth. 就某事与某人进行诉讼

magistrate ['mædʒɪstrɪt, -treɪt] *n.* an official who judges cases in the lowest courts of law 地方行政官，地方法官

搭配 the first/chief magistrate (美国的) 总统

affidavit [,æfi'deivit] *n.* a written declaration made under oath before a

notary public or other authorized officer <美> [律] 宣誓书，（经陈诉者宣誓在法律上可采作证据的）书面陈述

例句 The authors submit a dozen sworn affidavits. 作者们提交十多份宣誓书。

搭配 affidavit of export 输出宣誓书； affidavit of support（经济）资助宣誓书

florae ['flɔ:ri:] *adj.* a plural of flora 植物群的，花似的，花的，植物的

搭配 the flora and fauna of Africa 非洲的动植物

pickle ['pɪkl] *n.* an edible product, such as a cucumber, that has been preserved and flavored in a solution of brine or vinegar（腌肉、菜等用的）盐汁，醋汁，腌渍品，泡菜

搭配 be in a sad pickle 处境困难，十分混乱； mixed pickles 什锦酸菜/酱菜

crony ['krəʊni] *n.* old friends 老朋友，密友

例句 He was a geologist, rated by his cronies as the best in the business. 他是地质学家，被他的老朋友们看作是这门行当中最好的一位。

quick [kwɪk] *n.* the most personal and sensitive aspect of the emotions, the

vital core; the essence 活人，生物，要点，本质，核心，感觉敏锐的部位

例句 The remark hurt him to the quick. 这话深深地伤害了他。

搭配 the quick and the dead 生者与死者； got to the quick of the matter 进入议题的核心； cut (a person) to the quick 伤害某人的感情

patch [pætʃ] *n.* ①small piece of ground, esp. as used for growing vegetables 碎片； 小块土地 ②a period of experience of the stated kind, esp. a time of trouble or misfortune 一般时期 *v.* to mend, repair, or put together, especially hastily; to make by sewing scraps of material together (匆忙地) 修补，补缀，掩饰

例句 The doctors patched up the wounded soldiers and sent them back to the front again. 医生草草把伤兵包扎好后又把他们送回了前线。

搭配 a bad patch 倒霉时期，衰败时期； a good patch 走运时期，成功时期； be not a patch on 比不上

辨析 patch 多指补缀、填补，使之可再用，如：patch a coat 补大衣。mend 指修补破损的简单日常用具，使之可再用，如：mend a toy 修理玩具。repair 指修理复杂或损坏严重的物体，使之复原，如：repair a car 修车。

inexplicable [in'eksplɪkəbl] *adj.* that cannot be explained 无法解释的，莫名其妙的

例句 The inexplicable disappearance of some nonlocal seasonal women workers worried everyone. 有几个外来女临时工行迹诡异，让人担心。

proximity [prɒk'simɪti] *n.* being near or next; closeness; nearness 接近

例句 Swift's major writings have a proximity and a relevance that is splendidly invigorating. 斯威夫特的主要作品有令人非常激动的亲切感和现实意义。

搭配 be in close proximity to 非常接近于

preamble [pri:'æmbl] *n.* a preliminary statement, especially the introduction to a formal document that serves to explain its purpose 导言

例句 Without preamble, he told Stuart the whole story again. 他开门见山，把事情的整个经过又向斯图尔特讲了一遍。

搭配 without preamble 开门见山地，直截了当地

dissuade [di'sweɪd] *v.* to advise (somebody) against doing something; persuade not to do 劝阻，阻止

例句 I tried to dissuade her from investing her money in stocks and shares. 我曾设法劝她不要投资于股票交易。

搭配 dissuade sb. from 劝阻某人不要（做）……

poach [pəʊtʃ] v. ①cook by cracking the shell and dropping the contents into boiling water; simmer in liquid 煮；在液体中炖 ② (go on sb. else's property and take (hares, pheasants, salmon, etc.) illegally 盗猎，盗捕 ③be

active in some kind of work that properly belongs to another 在他人领域内活动；侵害他人领域

例句 They can't poach herring from our waters. 他们不能在我们的水域内偷捕鲱鱼。

搭配 poach the fish in wine 以酒烹调鱼； poach in other people's business 侵犯别人的领域； poach for fresh ideas (从他人著作中) 盗取新观点

raft [rɑ:ft] *n.* number of tree trunks fastened together to be floated down a river (绑在一起顺流漂下的) 一排树干；木排； *v.* carry on a raft; cross (a stream) on a raft 以筏运送，乘筏过(河)

例句 The sailors got away from the wrecked ship on a raft. 水手们乘救生筏离开失事的船。

搭配 ask a raft of questions 问了许多问题； a raft of trouble 麻烦重重

ram [ræm] *n.* any of several devices used to drive, batter, or crush by forceful impact, especially 公羊，撞锤 *n.* to force passage or acceptance of 强迫通行，强迫接受

搭配 They rammed the project through the city council despite local opposition. 他们不顾地方上的反对，迫使市议会通过了这个计划

ranger ['reɪndʒə] *n.* ①forest guard 森林看守人 ②one of a body of mounted troops employed as police (e. g. in thinly populated areas) (在人口稀少等地区担任警察的) 骑兵队员；游骑兵 ③commando 突击队员

④keeper of a royal park, who sees that the forest laws are observed (皇家公园的) 守卫员 (负责森林法之执行)

搭配 ranger district 护林区; forest ranger 林警, 管林员

raffle ['ræfl] *n.* sale of an article by a lottery, often for a charitable purpose (常为慈善目的之) 抽签售卖; *vt.* sell in a raffle 以抽签法售卖

例句 They raffled (off) a bottle of whisky to raise money for cancer research. 他们抽奖出售威士忌以资助对癌症的研究。

搭配 raffle tickets 抽彩券

suction ['sʌkʃən] *n.* the act of drawing air or liquid away so that another gas or liquid enters or a solid sticks to another surface, because of the pressure of the air outside 抽吸

例句 Some pumps work by suction. 有些泵是用吸力工作的。

搭配 suction effect 吸引作用; a suction machine 吸尘机; air suction 吸气, 抽气; in a suction [美俚] 被恋爱弄得神魂颠倒

subtlety ['sʌtlɪ] *n.* ①the quality of being subtle 精细, 巧妙; 敏锐 ②a subtle idea thought, or detail 奥妙的观念、思想, 微妙之处

例句 He was aware of the subtleties of Elaine's mood. 他已经意识到伊来恩情绪上的微妙变化。

dole [dəʊl] *n.* assistance, esp. money, food, and other necessities, given to the needy or dispossessed 救济，救济金（物）；一小份

例句 The food was doled out to the poor. 食品分发给了穷人。

搭配 be on the dole [口] 开始领取失业救济金；dole out 少量地发放（食物，救济金等）

sonar ['səʊnɑ:] *n.* an apparatus using sound waves for finding the position of underwater object (like mines or submarines) 声纳（一种利用声波探测水底目标，如水雷或潜水艇等仪器）

搭配 air transportable sonar 飞机携带声纳；active sonar 主动声纳；sonar thumper seismic system 声纳键击地震系统

scathe [skeɪð] *n. & vt.* harm or injury 危害，损害，损伤

搭配 keep from scathe 使避免伤害，保护；without scathe 无损伤地

outreach [aʊt'ri:tʃ] *v.* to surpass (another) in reach 到达顶端，超越

例句 She had to outreach her opponent to win the fencing match. 她必须战胜对手赢得击剑比赛的胜利。

搭配 the vast outreach of technology 知识的广阔领域；the outreach of a forest fire from mountains to suburbs 从高山蔓延至市郊的森林火灾

paddy ['pædi] *n.* ①rice that is still growing; rice in the husk (生长中的) 稻; (未碾磨的) 壳 ②rage; fit of bad temper 愤怒; 发脾气

搭配 the two-crop paddy 双季稻

pagan ['peigən] *n.* (person who is) not a believer in any of the chief religions of the world 异教徒 *adj.* of or relating to pagans 不是世界上任一主要宗教教徒的, 异教徒的

例句 Anthropology was by definition impossible as long as these distinctions between ourselves and the primitive, ourselves and the barbarian, ourselves and the pagan, held sway over people's minds. 根据定义, 只要“人类自身”和“原始”之间的分界线, “人类自身”和“野蛮人”之间的分界限, 还有“人类自身”和“异教徒”之间的分界线划分不清, 左右着人类的思想, 人类学研究就不可能进行下去。

torso ['tɔ:səu] *n.* a truncated or unfinished thing 未完成的 (不完整的) 作品, 残缺不全的东西

gospel ['gɒspəl] *n.* ①a set of instruction or teachings 教训 ②a principle, which should be, followed 真理; 信条 ③any of the four accounts of Christ's life in the Bible 福音书 (新约圣经的头四卷)

例句 What I'm telling you is the gospel (truth). 我告诉你的事是千真万确的。

gospel truth 绝对的真理

massage [ˈmæsɑːʒ] *n.* (an act of) pressing and rubbing someone's body with one's hands, esp. in order to take away pain or stiffness from the muscles and joints 按摩 *v.* give a massage to someone or a part of the body 按摩

例句 Let me massage your back for you. 我来给你按摩后背。

搭配 cardiac massage 心脏按摩； child massage 小儿推拿

lexicography [ˌleksiˈkɒɡrəfi] *n.* theory and practice of compiling dictionaries 词典学，词典编纂

ludicrous [ˈluːdɪkrəs] *adj.* causing laughter; ridiculous; absurd 荒谬的，可笑的

搭配 the ludicrous acts of a clown 小丑的滑稽动作； a ludicrous act 滑稽的表演

辨析 fatuous 尤其指内容贫乏的、自满的和无意识意义上的愚蠢的东西。ludicrous 通常指由于明显的荒谬或不协调而使发笑或可笑的事。foolish 强烈程度及贬低程度最轻，常暗指较低评价或缺乏智慧及正确判断力。

malignant [məˈlɪgnənt] *adj.* ① full of hate and a strong wish to do harm 恶意的，恶毒的 ② (of a disease) serious enough to cause death if not prevented 恶性的

a malignant cancer 恶性癌； malignant glances 恶意的眼光

辨析 **malignant** 表示恶毒意义最强烈的用词，可用于指人或物。
malevolent 指对他人怀有恶意，如：a malevolent misrepresentation of her
对她有恶意曲解的话。

bayonet ['beɪənɪt] *n.* a steel weapon like a knife or dagger attached to a
rifle and used for hand-to-hand combat 枪刺，刺刀

例句 We taught soldiers to bayonet and to survive hand-to-hand combat. 我
们教给士兵如何使用刺刀和怎样在短兵相接的战斗中生存下来。

搭配 Charge bayonets! 上刺刀！刺刀冲锋！ bayonet charge 刺刀冲锋；
bayonet the enemy into submission 以武力制服敌人

beguile [bi'gail] *v.* ①cheat, deceive 欺骗，诱骗 ②cause to pass
pleasantly 使过得愉快，消遣，使陶醉

例句 He had the face to beguile his best friend into buying his house at a
high price. 他竟然有脸欺骗他最要好的朋友以高价买了他的住宅。

搭配 beguile sb. into doing sth. 骗某人干某事； beguile him (out) of his
money 骗他的钱； beguile sb. into 欺骗，诱骗； beguile with 以……（时
间等）

辨析 **beguile** 含有通过友好的方法引诱、欺骗的意思。**delude** 指欺骗
到一个程度，致使受骗人无法分辨真伪，或做出可靠的判断。**dupe** 意
为利用他人的易动感情或幼稚进行欺骗。

delude [di'lu:d] v. to mislead the mind or judgment of; deceive; trick 误

导，欺骗，哄骗

例句 Fraudulent ads that delude consumers into sending in money. 欺骗顾客花钱的虚假广告。

搭配 delude oneself 自欺； delude sb. with sth./delude sb. into doing sth. 以某事欺骗某人，骗某人去做某事

辨析 （参见本课的 beguile）

deluge ['delju:ɔʒ] *n.* a great flood 大雨，暴雨，洪水 *v.* to pour out a great flood of things over 淹没，涌现

例句 The press secretary was deluged with requests for information. 新闻秘书被接踵而来的信息需求而淹没。

搭配 a deluge from the sky 天空下起倾盆大雨； be deluged with questions 接踵而来的问题； deluge of words 滔滔不绝的话

choral [kɔ'ra:l] *adj.* of sung by or together with, a choir 唱诗班的，合唱团的

搭配 choral bass 合唱低音音栓； choral service 合唱礼拜； Beethoven's choral symphony 贝多芬合唱交响曲

colossal [kə'lɒsl] *adj.* gigantic, huge 巨大的，庞大的



Above me towered the colossal edifice of society, and to my mind the

only way out was up. 社会大厦高高耸立在我的面前，我所想的就是竭尽全力往上爬！

搭配 a colossal monument 巨大的纪念碑； by a colossal accident 由于异常事故； in one's colossal ignorance 因为丝毫不知道

辨析 colossal 指大小、尺寸、数量、范围巨大的，如：a colossal Five-Year Plan 宏伟的五年计划。enormous 指体积、数量或程度超过正常大小，如：an enormous nose 大鼻子。

colt [kɒlt] *n.* a young male animal of the horse family 小雄马，驹

例句 A ragged colt may make a good horse. 丑驹可能长成骏马；后生可畏。

frigid ['frɪdʒɪd] *adj.* very cold; formal and unfriendly, esp. in relationships with other people 严寒的，寒冷的，冷淡的

例句 They extended their hands into the frigid pool. 他们把手伸进冰冷的水池里。

搭配 a frigid climate 严寒的气候； frigid manner 呆板的举止； frigid welcome 冷淡的欢迎

辨析 frigid 强调特别的或非一般的寒冷；如：the frigid winter last year 去年严寒的冬天。cold 对 hot 而言，泛指寒冷的，如：a cold wind。chilly 指冷得使人颤栗。

devout [di'vaut] *adj.* (of people) seriously concerned with religion 虔诚的，诚挚的

例句 She was a devout Catholic. 她是虔诚的天主教徒。

搭配 a devout supporter 热诚的支持者； devout wishes for their success 衷心地希望他们成功

辨析 devout 着重指热忱的忠诚和真诚的奉献；如：Devout Moslems observe Ramadan punctiliously. 虔诚的穆斯林准时地遵守斋月。religious 暗示在信仰和行为两方面对宗教的忠诚。pious 强调恭敬服从地、出于尊敬地执行宗教义务；如：a pious and holy observation 虔诚且神圣的注目。

经典美文

Passage One

So what have they taught you at college about interviews? Some courses go to town on it, others do very little. You may get conflicting advice. Only one thing is certain: the key to success is preparation.

There follow some useful suggestions from a teacher training course coordinator, a head of department and a headteacher. As they appear to be in complete harmony with one another despite never having met, we may take their advice seriously.

Oxford Brookes University's approach to the business of application and interview focuses on research and rehearsal. Training course coordinator

Brenda Stevens speaks of the value of getting students “to deconstruct the advertisement, see what they can offer to that school, and that situation, and then write the letter, do their CVs and criticize each other's. Finally, they role play interviewer and interviewee.

This is sterling stuff, and Brookes students spend a couple of weeks on it. “The better prepared students won't be thrown by nerves on the day,” says Ms. Stevens. “They'll have their strategies and questions worked out.” She also says, a trifle disconcertingly, “the better the student, the worse the interviewee.” She believes the most capable students are less able to put themselves forward. Even if this were true, says Ms. Stevens, you must still make your own case.

“Beware of informality, she advises. One aspirant teacher, now a head of department at a smart secondary school, failed his first job interview because he took his jacket off while waiting for his appointment. It was hot and everyone in the staffroom was in shirtsleeves but at the end of the day they criticized his casual attitude, which they had deduced from the fact that he took his jacket off in the staffroom, even though he put it back on for the interview.

Incidentally, men really do have to wear a suit to the interview and women really cannot wear jeans, even if men never wear the suit again and women teach most days in jeans. Panels respond instantly to these indicators. But beware: it will not please them any better if you are too smart.

Find out about the people who will talk to you. In the early meetings they are likely to be heads of departments or heads of year. Often they may

be concerned with pastoral matters. It makes sense to know their priorities and let them hear the things about you that they want to hear.

During preliminary meetings you may be seen in groups with two or three other applicants and you must demonstrate that you know your stuff without putting your companions down. The interviewers will be watching how you work with a team.

But remember the warning about informality: however friendly and cooperative the other participants are, do not give way to the idea that you are there just to be friends.

Routine questions can be rehearsed, but “don't go on too long, advises the department head. They may well ask: “what have been your worst/best moments when teaching?” or want you to “talk about some good teaching you have done. The experts agree you should recognize your weaknesses and offer a strategy for overcoming them. “I know I've got to work on classroom management. I would hope for some help, perhaps. No one expects a new teacher to know it all, but they hope for an objective appraisal of capabilities.”

Be warned against inexpert questioning. You may be asked questions in such a way that it seems impossible to present your best features. Some questions may be plain silly, asked perhaps by people on the panel who are from outside the situation. Do not be thrown, have ways of circumnavigating it, and never, ever let them see that you think they have said something foolish.

You will almost certainly be asked how you see the future and it is important to have a good answer prepared. Some people are put off by being asked what they expect to be doing in five or ten years time. On your preliminary visit, says the department head, be sure to give them a bit of an interview of your own, to see the direction the department is going and what you could contribute to it.

The headteacher offers his thoughts in a nine-point plan.

Iron the application form! Then it stands out from everyone else's, which have been folded and battered in the post. It gives an initial impression which may get your application to the top of the pile.

Ensure that your application is tailored to the particular school. Make the head feel you are writing directly to him or her.

Put yourself at ease before you meet the interviewing panel: if you are nervous, you will talk too quickly. Before you enter the room remember that the people are human beings too; take away the mystique of their roles.

Listen. There is a danger of not hearing accurately what is being said. Make eye contact in the speakers, and with everyone in the room.

Allow your warmth and humanity to be seen. A sense of humour is very important.

Have a portfolio of your work that can link theory to practice. Many schools want you to show work. For a primary appointment, give

examples from the range of the curriculum, not just art. (For this reason,
taking pictures

on your teaching practice is important.)

Prepare yourself in case you are asked to give a talk. Have prompt cards ready, and don't waffle.

Your speech must be clear and articulate, with correct grammar. This is important: they want to hear you and they want to hear how well you can communicate with children. Believe in yourself and have confidence. Some of the people asking the questions don't know much about what you do. Be ready to help them.

Thus armed, you should have no difficulty at all. Good luck, and keep your jacket on!

汉语语境

面试

那么他们在大学里是怎么教你们面试的呢？有些课程对此介绍了很多，另外一些则几乎没有提及。你也许会得到相互矛盾的建议。只有一样是肯定的：充分准备是通往成功的途径。

下面是三位互不相识人士的有益建议，一位是某部门领导，还有一位是中学校长。由于这些建议彼此和谐相连，所以我们要认真对待这些建议。

牛津布鲁克斯大学对申请和面试事务的方法主要是研究和试前演练。训练课程的负责人 **Brenda Stevens** 谈到这样一种有意义的价值，即让学生们“解析广告，看他们能给那所学校，那种情况贡献什么，然后

写一封信，撰写自己的履历并相互提出修改意见。最终，他们扮演了面试官和被面试人的角色。”

这正一项很有实用价值的活动，布鲁克斯的学生在这上面花了好几个星期的功夫。“准备较充分的学生不会在面试的当天感到紧张，”Stevens 女士说。“他们会制定出他们的策略和问题。”她又有点不安地说：“学习成绩越优秀的学生，面试时表现就越不尽如人意。”她相信最有能力的学生却往往不能很好地表现出来。即使这句话正确，Stevens 女士说，你还是必须得做好你自己的事情。

“千万要避免不拘礼节。”她建议说。有个上进能干的老师，现在是一所重点中学的部门领导，在他的第一次找工作面试中就失败了，因为他在等他的面试的时候脱下了夹克衫。那天很热，办公室里的每个人都穿着长袖衬衫，但到那天面试结束后他们批评了他的随意态度，这是从他在办公室里脱掉夹克这一事实判断出的，尽管他面试时又穿上了。

顺便说一下，即使男老师平时从不穿西装，女老师平时上课可以穿牛仔裤，面试的时候男老师也需要穿一套西装，女老师万万不能穿牛仔裤。面试官们立即响应了这些忠告。但要小心：太聪明了反而不讨好。

寻找会跟你谈话的人。在头几次见面他们通常会部门领导或年级领导。他们常会问些关于乡村生活方面的东西。知道他们的首先想问什么并让他们倾听他们想听的关于你的事情，这很重要。

头几次面试中你会被安排和两到三个其他被面试人一起，你必须证明你在不伤害你的同事的情况下能把事情做好。面试官们会看重你怎样搞好团队工作。

但是请记住对非正式行为的警告吧：不管其他被面试人怎样的友好

与合作，你都不要显示出你是他们的朋友，因此可以随便一些。

一些常见的问题可以事先排演一下，但是“不要做得太多”，部门主管提建议说。他们很可能问道：‘你教书时最好的或最坏的经历是什么？’或者让你‘谈谈你最好的教学经验。’专家们同意你应该认识到自己的不足并且提供方法来改进这些不足。“我知道我要改进教室管理方面的工作，我愿意得到一些帮助。没有人指望有新老师样样都懂，但他们希望新老师能有个客观的能力评价。

当心不专业的提问。你也许会被问到一种好像不能展示你最好的方面的问题。有些问题可能太简单不过了，也许是外行的面试官问的。这时不要表现出不耐烦的样子，一定要认真回答，不要绕圈子，而且千万不要让他们看出你认为他们问得很愚蠢。

你也常会被问到你怎么看待未来，这时准备一个完美的答案很重要。有些人当被问到他们期望在五到十年的时间里做什么时感到很无所适从，只得搪塞几句。那个部门领导说，在你的头次面试中，一定要给他们一种是你自己的面试的感觉，能够看到部门发展的方向还有你能为部门贡献什么。

那个中学校长把他的想法归纳出了一个九点建议。

打造好简历！让它和其他人折叠或卷皱的都不一样，是最适合某个职位的。它显示了第一印象，能让你的简历在一沓简历中最为突出。

一定要让你的简历制作得适合某个具体学校。让负责人感到你是直接写给他或她的。

面试前要自我放松。如果你紧张，你会说话太快。在你进入面试

间之前，记住那些面试官也是人，消除他们角色的神秘感。

倾听。没有听清楚他们说什么很危险。和讲话者及房间里的每个人做目光交流。

让他们感受到你的热情和人情味。有幽默感很重要。

有一份可以把理论和实践联系起来的工作职务。许多学校都要你展示你的工作。在一个重要的面试里，要从课程安排里找出例子，不要只是理论。（由于这个原因，拍下你的试讲实践很重要。）

时刻准备好。他们也许会让你做个演讲。随身带一些卡片，不要闲扯无关话题。

你的演讲必须条理清楚，发音清晰，语法正确。这很重要：他们想听你说，并想听你怎样和孩子们很好地交流。相信你自己！有些问题的人其实并不知道太多你答的东西。随时准备让他们听清楚。

那么全副武装了，你应该没有任何困难了。祝好运！还有穿好夹克别脱！

经典美文

Passage Two

My mother told me a story every evening while we waited for Father to close the shop and come home. The shop remained open till midnight. Bullock-carts in long caravans arrived late in the evening from distant

villages, loaded with coconut, rice, and other commodities for the market. The animals were unyoked under the big tamarind tree for the night, and the

cartmen drifted in twos and threes to the shop, for a chat or to ask for things to eat or smoke. How my father loved to discuss with them the price of grain, rainfall, harvest, and the state of irrigation channels. Or they talked about old litigations. One heard repeated references to magistrates, affidavits, witnesses in the case, and appeals, punctuated with roars of laughter — possibly the memory of some absurd legality or loophole tickled them.

My father ignored food and sleep when he had company. My mother sent me out several times to see if he could be made to turn in. He was a man of uncertain temper and one could not really guess how he would react to interruptions, and so my mother coached me to go up, watch his mood, and gently remind him of food and flora. I stood under the shop-awning, coughing and clearing my throat, hoping to catch his eye. But the talk was all-absorbing and he would not glance in my direction, and I got absorbed in their talk, although I did not understand a word of it.

After a while my mother's voice came gently on the night air, calling, 'Raju, Raju', and my father interrupted his activities to look at me and say, 'Tell your mother not to wait for me. Tell her to place a handful of rice and buttermilk in a bowl, with just one piece of lime pickle, and keep it in the oven for me. I'll come in later'. It was almost a formula with him five days in a week. He always added, 'Not that I'm really hungry tonight'. And then I believe he went on to discuss health problems with his cronies.

But I didn't stop to hear further. I made a quick dash back home. There was a dark patch between the light from the shop and the dim lantern shedding its light on our threshold, a matter of about ten yards, I suppose, but the passage through it gave me a cold sweat. I expected wild animals and

supernatural creatures to emerge and grab me. My mother waited on the doorstep to receive me and said. ‘Not hungry, I suppose! That'll give him an excuse to talk to the village folk all night, and then come in for an hour's sleep and get up with the crowing of that foolish cock somewhere. He will spoil his health’.

I followed her into the kitchen. She placed my plate and hers side by side on the floor, drew the rice-pot within reach, and served me and herself simultaneously, and we finished our dinner by the sooty tin lamp, stuck on a nail in the wall. She unrolled a mat for me in the front room, and I lay down to sleep. She sat at my side, awaiting Father's return. Her presence gave me a feeling of inexplicable cosines. I felt I ought to put her proximity to good use, and complained, ‘Something is bothering my hair’, and she ran her fingers through my hair, and scratched the nape of my neck. And then I commanded, ‘A story’.

Immediately she began, ‘Once upon a time there was a man called Devaka... I heard his name mentioned almost every night. He was a hero, saint, or something of the kind. I never learned fully what he did or why, sleep overcoming me before my mother was through even the preamble.

汉语语境

拉祖和他父亲的商店

每天晚上，在我们等待晚归的父亲关商店门回到家里的时候，母亲都会给我讲故事。商店一直营业到午夜才打烊。来自遥远的乡村的大篷车队会在夜里很晚的时候到达。大篷车装满椰子、稻米，和其他市场上

的商品。在罗望子树下卸鞍除辔之后，马夫或行脚商就三三两两地涌入商店买些东西吃或者买些烟，喝酒聊天。我父亲非常喜欢和他们谈论作物、降雨、收成以及灌溉状况。有时他们也谈论法制。人们可以听到他们一次有一次地提及案件的法官、宣判、证人和诉讼等，时而又传来阵阵大笑——很可能是想起了某个可笑的案件或传闻。

一旦有了伙伴的时候，我父亲就会忘了吃饭睡觉。我的母亲就几次三番派我去看看他是否准备好快要回来了。他是个性情不定的人，别人往往很难猜到他会因打扰作出什么样的反应，所以母亲教我走上前去，看看他的态度，轻声地提醒他该吃饭了，或是该睡觉了之类的话。我站在商店的防雨篷下，咳嗽一声，清清喉咙希望他注意到我，可是谈话太过于吸引人了，他很少看向我这里，甚至我也会深深地被他们的谈话所吸引，尽管我一点也听不懂他们的话。

过了一会儿，母亲的声音温柔地回响在夜色里，呼唤着：“拉祖，拉祖”，这个时候，我父亲会停止聊天，看向我说：“告诉你的母亲，不要等我了。告诉她在碗里留些米饭和脱脂乳，放上一片酸汁腌黄瓜，然后给我放到小灶上就行了，我一会就回来。”这几句话几乎成了每周五天不变的词儿。他总是加上一句：“实际上我晚上根本不饿”然后他便继续与那些老朋友谈论健康的话题。

但是我没立刻中止听他们的谈话，过了一小会儿我才匆匆跑回家，商店里射出了束束光线，中间有一块黑影。昏暗的灯笼照出大约有十码的距离，射到了我家的门槛上，而通往门槛的通道却使我毛骨悚然，出了一身的冷汗。我觉得有什么野生的动物或者超自然的幽灵突然出现抓住我。母亲在门口接我时说：“不饿？我不信，这是给他自己整个晚上

和别人聊天找的借口罢了，回来睡个把小时，听到哪家的蠢公鸡喔喔一叫随后又起床了。他这样会毁了自己的健康。”

我跟着她走进厨房，她把她的盘子和我的并排摆在地板上，把饭锅拿到近前，给我和她同时盛好饭。我们就在挂在墙上的小钉子上的被煤油熏黑了的锡灯旁边吃完了晚饭。母亲在前厅给我摊开一个垫子，我躺上去睡觉，她就坐在我的旁边等待父亲回家。母亲坐在我身边，让我心中升起难以名状的安逸感，我想撒娇就说：“我的头发痒痒。”母亲就用她的手指轻柔地梳理我的头发，然后挠挠我的脖子。我接着进一步要求：“妈妈给我讲个故事。”

话一说完，母亲就开始讲“从前哪，有一个叫帝瓦卡的，……”几乎每天晚上我都是听着他的名字，他是个英雄，圣人之类的人物。我从未完整地听说过他做什么或者为什么成为圣人，因为总是在母亲还没有讲完开头我就陷入了甜美的梦乡。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

The ship _____ at Sydney and we spent a day touring the city.

- berthed
- amassed
- dissuaded
- poached

I sell _____ tickets for several charities every year.

- raft

ram

ranger

raffle

Cylinder vacuum cleaners work entirely by _____.

suction

subtlety

suede

suffrage

The fall in demand for coffee could cause a _____ in the market, forcing some producers to cut prices.

dole

sonar

melee

glut

After spending some time on the island they became _____ to the hardships.

scathed

sniggered

inured

outreached

Farmers often use water buffalo to help them in the _____ fields.

paddle

paddy

pagoda

pagan

They claim that the lack of collection _____ into which rain and spilt liquids can drain could contaminate the surrounding land.

aquatics

sumps

gauzes

torsos

Missionaries travel all over the world to preach the _____.

Gospel

Gourmet

Granary

Gosh

Spread the cream evenly over your arms and legs and _____ it into the skin.

mastermind

massacre

massage

message

It is difficult for conventional dictionary, in the absence of evidence, to decide what to leave out, and a lot of quite misleading information is thus preserved in the tradition of _____.

calligraphy
lexicography
pedagogy
physiology

You had the _____ situation in which Luxembourg had more listed public bathing beaches than the whole of the United Kingdom.

luminous
luculent
lubricant
ludicrous

Moreover, in the domestic rabbits the warts were no longer benign, but _____.

malicious
malfunctioning
malevolent
malignant

Cooke has made a fortune out of his love affair with America, entrancing listeners with a weekly _____ that has won Radio 4 many devoted adherents.

monopoly
monologue
monophony
morphology

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

He was stabbed with a bayonet by his enemy.

- dagger
- spade
- rifle
- spear

The get-rich-quick scheme beguiled him into investing all his money.

- deluded
- deluged
- devoted
- demolished

John's ideas about how to solve the problem were so cogent that I had to agree with him.

- chronic
- cavernous
- choral
- convincing

Radio City Music Hall has a colossal stage.

- revolving

movable

well designed

huge

That baby colt at the foot of the hill is Johnny's favorite pet.

horse

lamb

donkey

deer

The destitute family is given an allowance.

impoverished

anomalous

frigid

perpetual

Mr. Murray remains a devout supporter of the new theory.

an influential

a leading

an ardent

a cool

考题答案

Part I

1. A

2. D
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. B

Part II

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. C

Lesson 25

词汇语境

anomaly [ə'nɒməli] *n.* something that differs from what is normal (现象、事物) 异常或反常

例句 Both men are anomalies: they have likable personalities but each has made his reputation as a heavy. 两个人都很特别：他们性情相似但各有千秋，每个人都有自己的性格。

搭配 chromosomal anomaly 染色体异常； climatic anomaly 气候异常； congenital anomaly 先天性异常； present psychic anomalies 呈现精神异常

incumbent [in'kʌmbənt] *adj.* necessary as part of sb.'s duty 负有责任的，有义务的 *n.* person holding an official position, esp. in the church 在职的人（尤指神职）

例句 It's incumbent on you to advise your son before he leaves home. 在你儿子离家前给他忠告是你义不容辞的事。

搭配 be incumbent on (upon) sb. 对.....负有责任、义务

ascertain [ˌæsə'teɪn] *v.* to find out definitely, get to know 发现，查明，

确定

例句 We must ascertain the usual customs of the local people and arrange accordingly. 我们必须了解当地人民的风俗习惯，做出相应安排。

deprecate [ˈdeɪrɪkeɪt] *v.* to have or express an unfavorable opinion 反对，对……表示不赞成

例句 We strongly deprecate the use of violence by the strikers. 我们强烈反对罢工者使用暴力。

dormant [ˈdɔːmənt] *adj.* ①in a state of temporary inactivity, torpid in winter 睡着的，休眠的，蛰伏的 ②in a state of suspended inactivity 暂停的，中止的 ③existing in a temporarily inactive and hidden form 潜伏的，潜在的

例句 A harrowing experience which lay dormant but still menacing. (Charles Jackson) 埋在心底令人痛苦但仍有威胁的经历。(查尔斯·杰克逊)

搭配 a dormant volcano 休眠火山；the dormant economy 停滞的经济；dormant talent 潜在的才能；dormant capital 游资

辨析 dormant 形容一种含有休眠之意的潜伏状态，并暗示处于不活跃或暂停状态。latent 含义是存在但看不到或不明显的；如：latent energy 潜在的能量。quiescent 多指人或活动等暂时静止的或休止的。

acme [ˈækmi] *n.* the highest point, as of perfection 顶点，极致

acme of science 科学尖端； the acme of one's hope 最高的愿望；

be/reach the acme of perfection 十全十美，尽善尽美

辨析 acme 指极点，如完美的极至。zenith 指最大的成就，最完善的发展或最强大的力量。summit 指可达到的最高水平。apex 指事物的最高点、绝顶。

burgeon ['bɜːdʒ(ə)n] *v.* To put forth new buds, leaves, or greenery; sprout
嫩芽；萌芽

例句 The spring came and the leaves burgeoned. 春天来了，叶子发芽了。

搭配 burgeoning cities 发展中的城市

fluctuate ['flʌktjueɪt] *vi.* if a price or amount fluctuates, it keeps changing and becoming higher and lower 变动，波动，动摇

例句 The price of vegetables and fruits fluctuates according to the season.
蔬菜和水果的价格随季节而波动。

搭配 fluctuate between hopes and fears 忽喜忽忧

辨析 fluctuate 常用于喻指比较稳定的交替变化。undulate 暗指波浪般平缓的运动。swing 通常指一端固定另一端悬空的物体作弧形的运动。oscillate 指钟摆式的稳定而连续的前后运动。

efficacious [ˌefɪ'keɪʃəs] *adj.* (of a medicine, a course of action, etc.)
producing the desired effect 有效的，灵验的

例句 Vaccination for smallpox is efficacious. 种牛痘防天花是有效的。

搭配 be efficacious against fever 有退热的功效； an efficacious cure for a disease 有效的方法； an efficacious law 行之有效的法令

disseminate [di'semineit] *v.* to spread (news, ideas, etc.) widely 散布，传播

例句 The agency would collect and disseminate information. 该社将收集并且传播消息。

搭配 disseminate rumors 散布谣言； disseminate Buddhism 传播佛教

diffused [di'fju:zd] *adj.* of becoming widely dispersed; spreading out 散布的，普及的，扩散的

例句 The curtains did not keep out the diffused lamplight from the street below. 窗帘没能遮住从下面街道漫射进来的灯光。

embody [im'bɒdi] *v.* to express ; to make part of a system or whole; incorporate 体现，使具体化；收录，包含加入

例句 As John Adams embodied the old style, Andrew Jackson embodied the new. (Richard Hofstadter) 正象约翰·阿达姆斯体现了旧风格，安德鲁·杰克逊体现了新风格。（理查德·霍夫施塔特）

embody 指使成为系统或整体的一部分而并入。**include** 强调作为一部分、成分或成员而包括。

halo ['heiləu] *n.* ① (in paintings, etc.) circle of light shown round or above the head of a sacred figure 光环，光轮 ②ring of light seen round the sun or moon, 搭配：during an eclipse (日、月等的) 晕

divinity [di'viniti] *n.* ①the quality or state of being divine 神性，神力，神奇 ② (often cap.) a god or goddess (常大写首字母) 神，上帝 ③theology 神学

搭配 Doctor of Divinity 神学博士 (略作 D.D.) ; the divinity of Beethoven's music 贝多芬乐曲的神奇力量; divinity school (=seminary) 神学院

Jesus ['dʒi:zəs] *n.* the founder of the Christian religion; Christ 耶稣 (基督教的创始者)

tantamount ['tæntəmaunt] *adj.* equal in effect to sth.; as good as sth. (与某事物) 效果相等的; 相当于

例句 Her confession was simply tantamount to a casual explanation. 她的自白简直等于一篇即席解说。

搭配 be tantamount to sth. 效果等于; 相当于

heresy ['herəsi] *n.* belief or opinion that is contrary to what is generally accepted, esp. in religion (宗教方面) 异端, 持异端邪说

搭配 be guilty of heresy 犯异端邪说罪； fall into heresy 陷入旁门左道

concentric [kɒn'sentrik] *adj.* having a common center 同心的，同轴的

搭配 concentric circles 同心圆； be concentric with 与……同心

stalk [stɔ:k] *v.* ①to hunt (an animal) by following quietly and staying hidden 潜步追踪，潜近猎捕 ②to walk stiffly, proudly, or with long steps 昂首阔步，迈大步

例句 We can say that a man is marching, pacing, patrolling, stalking, striding, treading, tramping, stepping out, prancing, strutting, prowling, plodding, strolling, shuffling, staggering, sidling, trudging, toddling, rambling, roaming, sauntering, meandering, lounging, loitering, or creeping. 我们可以说人在行进，踱步，巡逻，潜近，跨过，践踏，重步走，举步，昂首阔步，高视阔步，徘徊，沉重缓慢地走，漫步，曳足而行，蹒跚而行，侧身而行，跋涉，蹒跚学步，漫游，徜徉，闲逛，信步，闲荡，游荡，蹑足而行。

搭配 stalked off in a huff 怒冲冲地走开

stylize ['stailaiz] *vt.* to represent conventionally; conventionalize 使风格化，模仿别人的风格

thereby ['ðeə'bai] *adv.* by that means; because of that 因此，从而，在那方面，在那附近

例句 He became a citizen, thereby gaining the right to vote. 他成了公民，因此有投票权。

foray ['fɔreɪ] *n.* ①sudden attack, esp. to obtain sth.; raid 突袭，袭击
②brief but vigorous attempt to be involved in a different activity, profession, etc. 短暂而积极的改换（尝试）

搭配 make a foray 侵略；突然袭击； a brief foray into real estate 在房地产业的短暂的尝试

wily ['waɪli] *adj.* clever in tricks, esp. for getting what one needs 狡猾的，诡计多端的

搭配 as wily as a fox 狐狸般的狡猾； a wily opponent 诡计多端的对手

辨析 wily 暗示企图谋害某人的诡计或战略。cunning 强调聪明机智，通常不顾道德标准。crafty 暗示掌握迂回和阴谋的手段或方式。sly 通常强调的是诡秘性、不可告人性和缺少诚意。tricky 强调狡诈、欺骗和缺少良心上的不安。artful 着重指在实现某一目的时使用的手段的高明。

reticent ['retisənt] *adj.* in the habit of saying little; not saying all that is known or felt; reserved 沉默寡言的；言不尽意的；保留的

例句 Their mother was a reticent woman, even with her children. 他们的母亲寡言少语，即使同子女也是这样。

搭配 be reticent about [on] the matter 对该问题保持沉默； be reticent of

one's opinion 有保留意见

辨析 reticent 表示一种不把个人思想、私事等讲出来的倾向。taciturn 含有不善交际的意思和只有在绝对不得已的情况下才说话的倾向。silent 常指习惯性不愿意说话或讲出来。tightlipped 含有一种很强烈的非常不愿意透露别人想了解的消息的含义。

apex ['eɪpeks] *n.* top or highest point 顶点，最高点

例句 He was at the apex of his fortunes. 他红运到顶。

搭配 the apex of a triangle; the apex of a hill. 三角形的顶点；山顶； the apex of a leaf. 树叶的尖端

ark [ɑ:k] *n.* (in the Bible) a large ship the one built by Noah in which he saved his family and two of every kind of animal from the flood that covered the world 方舟

搭配 Noah's ark 诺亚方舟；装有各种动物的玩具船；touch the ark 亵渎圣物；冒渎神圣；lay hands on the ark 亵渎圣物；冒渎神圣

clinch [kɪntʃ] *v.* ①to settle completely and decisively 解决，确定，决定 ② (of boxers) to hold (another) about the arms or body to hinder the opponent's punches (拳击) 扭住 (对方)，互相扭住 ③to make (a nail) fast 钉牢

例句 The offer of more money clinched it for her. She agreed to undertake the job as the assistant to the managing director. 由于薪酬增加而达成协议

议，她同意从事总经理助手的工作。

搭配 clinch a bargain 达成交易； clinch the boards together 把板子钉到一起

goggle ['gɒɡl] v. to look hard with the eyes wide open or moving around, as in surprise 瞪视；转动眼睛

例句 I know she was wearing a funny hat, but they all goggled, which was very rude of them. 我知道她戴着一顶滑稽的帽子，但他们都睁大眼睛看她，很不礼貌。

搭配 protective goggles 护目镜，防护眼镜； safety goggles 护目镜，防护眼镜； skiing goggles 滑雪用护目镜； snow goggles 雪地防护眼镜

辨析 goggle 通常指圆睁着凸出的眼睛仔细地看。gape 暗示一种长久的、张大嘴的表情，显示惊奇、敬畏或呆笨。gaze 通常指长时间充满迷恋惊奇、或尊敬而目不转睛地看。glare 指用恐吓、凶狠或愤怒的眼光看。

gorge [gɔːdʒ] v. to fill (oneself) with (food) 塞饱（食物）；贪婪地吃

例句 They gorged themselves on rich food. 他们饱餐了一顿营养丰富的食物。

搭配 gorge on/with 贪婪地吃； (make) my gorge rise 使我作呕

straddle ['strædl] *v.* ①to sit, stand, or move with the legs out at the sides
两腿叉开而坐，跨立，跨腿而行 ②to be, land, etc. on either side of
(something), rather than the middle 偏落于（某物）之旁 *n.* 跨立，大踏

步；观望

例句 The shots straddled the target. 炮弹落在目标旁侧。

搭配 back straddle 向后分腿跳；dive straddle 潜入俯卧式跳高；pan straddle 容器支架；straddle a fence 跨在栅栏上；未决定或不承担义务

demobilize [di:'məubilaiz] v. to send (members of an army or other armed group) back to peacetime life 使复员，退伍，遣散（军队）

例句 Unemployed demobilized soldiers drifted toward the cities. 失业的复员士兵漫无目的地流向各个城市。

whoop [hu:p] v. to make a loud cry, as of joy 大叫，呐喊；欢呼；n. a loud shout (of joy) 大叫，呐喊；欢呼

例句 The newspaper is whooping for leftist candidates. 这家报纸热烈拥护左派候选人。

搭配 whoops of joy 欢呼；give a whoop of rage 发出一声怒吼；a whoop and holler（美俚）大肆宣扬；not worth/care a whoop（口）毫不在乎，一点不放在心上；whoop a welcome 高喊欢迎

rove [rəʊv] v. to roam or wander around, over, or through 漫游，流浪，转来转去

例句 No longer could they rove at will. 他们再也不能任意遨游了。

influx ['ɪnflʌks] *n.* arrival of people or things, esp. suddenly and in large numbers or quantities (人或物) 汇集, 流入, 涌入

例句 There was a sudden influx of household electric products onto the market. 大批家用电器产品突然涌进市场。

搭配 influx of traffic 交通汇流; the influx of immigrants into a country 移民的流入某国; large influxes of refugees 大量涌入的难民

inflow ['ɪnfləʊ] *n.* ①flowing in 注入涌入 ②that, which flows in 流入量, 流入物

例句 Money supply has been swollen by a large capital inflow from abroad. 由于国外资金的大量流入货币供应已大增。

搭配 an inflow of water 水的内流; cash inflow 现金流入; an inflow of information 信息流入; a freshwater inflow 淡水流入

sheik [ʃeɪk, ʃi:k] *n.* ①an Arab chief or prince (阿拉伯之) 酋长; 王子 ②a Muslim religious leader or teacher 伊斯兰教之宗教领袖; 教主

nude [nju:d] *adj.* naked 裸体的 *n.* nude human figure (esp. in art) 裸体人像 (尤指艺术的)

搭配 a nude hillside 光秃秃的山坡; a nude contract 【律】有条件的无效契约; a nude matter 【律】直率的陈述; in the nude 赤身裸体的; 公开的

辨析 **nude** 强调艺术品的全裸体，如：paint nude models 画裸体模特儿。**naked** 泛指全裸，如：He was stark-naked. 他赤裸着全身。**bare** 局部的裸，如：He is bare to the elbow. 他肘部以上赤裸着。

umpire ['ʌmpaɪə] *n.* a judge in charge of a game such as cricket or tennis or of a swimming competition (板球、网球、游泳比赛等的) 裁判; *v.* to act as umpire for (a game or competition) 当裁判

例句 He umpired in the tennis match. 他在网球比赛中担任裁判。

搭配 plate umpire 司球裁判员; take-over umpire 接棒裁判

辨析 **umpire** 指网球、板球和棒球比赛的裁判，还指在重要或复杂的争持中，双方发生意见冲突时，出面进行最终裁决的人。**referee** 指拳击、橄榄球、足球比赛的裁判，还指处理雇主与雇员之间争议的仲裁人。

mussel ['mʌsl] *n.* any of several types of edible shellfish with a black shell in two parts 食用贝类

搭配 common mussel 紫贻贝; dried mussels 贻贝干，淡菜

hearsay ['hiəsei] *n.* things one has heard another person or other people say, which may or may not be true; rumour 传闻，道听途说

例句 Hearsay evidence is not valued in a court of law. 在法院里道听途说的证据是不受重视的。

hearsay evidence 【律】 传闻证据（指证人根据传说提供的证

据)；hearsay rule【律】传闻证据否定法

multilateral ['mʌlti'lætərəl] *adj.* involving two or more participants 多国参加的，多边的

例句 We are in favour of the holding of tripartite, bilateral, or even multilateral talks. 我们赞成举行三边、双边甚至多边会谈。

搭配 multilateral agreements 多边协定；a multilateral treaty 多边条约

periphery [pə'rifəri] *n.* external boundary or surface 外围，表面

例句 The condition makes it difficult for patients to see objects at the periphery of their vision. 这种病症使患者难于看见视觉边缘的物体。

trait [treit] *n.* element in sb.'s personality, distinguishing characteristic 品质，特点，显著的特性

例句 Certain personality traits had made her unpopular. 某些个性特点使她很不招人喜欢。

辨析 trait 指人的品德、性格、心情或常有行为模式，强调一种恒定的而非孤立一时的行为。quality 系常用词，指表现人或物与其他不同的特质或特点。characteristic 指特殊的、易于辨认的特性或特征。feature 指引人注意的显著特征或细节。

dilate [dai'leit] v. to make or become wider or further open 张大，扩大

例句 The pupils of your eyes dilated when you entered a dark room. 当你进入暗室时，瞳孔就会扩大。

搭配 with dilated eyes 瞪着眼睛；（upon）dilate on/upon 详述（某一题目）

forestall [fɔ:'stɔ:l] *v.* act before (sb. else) so as to prevent him from doing sth. 先发制人，预先阻止

例句 Forestalling Murphy's Law as applied to products demands intelligence, skill, and commitment. 摩菲定律更可以运用于生产，满足社会对智力，技能和成就的需求。

辨析 forestall 常指预先采取措施来消除、中和或抵消某事的后果。avert 指阻止将要发生的事情。prevent 常指采取预先行动使之不发生或停止。

ghastly ['gɑ:stli] *adj.* ① (of a person) very pale and ill-looking 面色苍白的 ②causing great fear 可怕的 ③very bad 糟透的

例句 In the most abominable passage of his ghastly little book. (Conor Cruise O'Brien) 他那本极差的书里最令人讨厌的章节。（康纳·克鲁斯·奥布赖恩）

搭配 ghastly news 可怕的消息；a ghastly error 极严重的错误；a ghastly murder 一场恐怖的谋杀

giddy ['gɪdi] *adj.* ① (of a person) feeling unsteady, as though everything

is moving round oneself and as though one is falling 晕眩的，头晕的
②causing a feeling of unsteady movement and falling 令人头晕的，令人晕眩的

例句 We looked down from a giddy height. 我们从使人头晕的高处往下看。

搭配 a giddy head 轻率的人； a giddy life of pleasure 放荡的生活； a giddy young girl 轻佻的少女； feel giddy 头晕

loiter ['lɔɪtə] v. to stand idly about; linger aimlessly 闲荡，虚度，徘徊

例句 Loiter on one's way home from the bus stop. 从公共汽车站溜达着回家。

搭配 loiter (one's time) away 虚度光阴； loiter with intent 徘徊观望伺机作案

辨析 loiter 指没目的、缓慢地行动，也可指沿路停止或徘徊。linger 指因不愿离去而拖延、徘徊。

loot [lu:t] n. goods (esp. private property) taken from an enemy in war, or stolen by thieves 掠夺物，战利品，脏物； v. ①carry off loot 进行掠夺（抢劫） ②take (sth.) as loot; take loot from (buildings, etc. left unprotected, e. g. after a violent event) 洗劫，强夺，劫掠

例句 Following the explosions in the town centre, groups of robbers looted

the shops. 市中心发生爆炸后，成群的强盗大肆抢劫商店。

辨析 loot 指抢劫或其它用不法手段抢来的东西。plunder 指掠夺的行为，也指被掠夺来的东西。trophy 主要指胜利的纪念品。

经典美文

Passage One

One of the anomalies of our approaches to history is the propensity to study the venerable empires of Europe, but we do not feel it incumbent upon us to ascertain anything about the civilizations in our own hemisphere. We deprecate the history of this part of the world as though progress lay dormant and that other peoples were irrelevant until the settlers of North America arrived at the Plymouth Rock. In South America, from 2,000 B.C. until their empire reached its acme at the beginning of the 16th century, lived the Incas. The site of the capital city of the Inca empire, Cusco, lay at a height of 11,000 feet. This civilization is reputed to have burgeoned until it covered more than 2,500 miles of the western part of the continent. Its population fluctuated between 4 and 7 million. This empire had a highly efficacious political and social system. Its potentate ruled with absolute power. As the empire conquered new lands, it would disseminate its language, religion and social customs.

汉语语境

欧洲历史

我们总倾向于研究欧洲各帝国的历史，相反的，我们却并未将彻底了解自己半球的文明作为我们的责任。这是一种不合常规的历史研究

法。我们对世界上这个部分的历史感到不满意，因为尽管前进较快，但却说直到北美的定居者到普利茅斯海岸巨砾登陆后，其他民族才与之发生了联系。印加人生活在公元前 2000 年到 16 世纪初帝国达到鼎盛时代一直在南美洲繁衍生息。而印加帝国的都城所在地库斯科，位于 1 万 1 千英尺高的地面上。这种文明不断地成长直至它的疆域覆盖了 2500 英里的欧洲大陆，人口也增加到了 4~7 百万。这个大帝国有一套高效的政治社会体系。它的统治者也有着至高无上的权利。随着帝国不断征服新的土地，它的人口，宗教社会风俗也不断丰富，完善。

经典美文

Passage Two

In the art of the Middle Ages, we never encounter the personality of the artist as an individual; rather it is diffused through the artistic genius of centuries embodied in the rules of religious art. Art of the Middle Ages is first a sacred script, the symbols and meanings of which were well settled. The circular halo placed vertically behind the head signifies sainthood, while the halo impressed with a cross signifies divinity. By bare feet, we recognize God, the angels, Jesus Christ and the apostles, but for an artist to have depicted Virgin Mary with bare feet would have been tantamount heresy. Several concentric, wavy lines represent the sky, while parallel lines water or the sea. A tree, which is to say a single stalk with two or three stylized leaves, informs us that the scene is laid on earth. A tower with a window indicates a village, and, should an angel be watching from the battlements, that city is

thereby identified as Jerusalem. Saint Peter is always depicted with curly hair, a short beard, and a tonsure, while Saint Paul has always a bald head

and a long beard.

汉语语境

中世纪的艺术

在中世纪的艺术中，我们从未发现艺术家的人格作为个体来看待；相反，很普遍的是那几个世纪的天才艺术家们都被禁锢在宗教艺术的框架内。中世纪的艺术首先是宗教的艺术，是被很好地固定了的象征和意义。垂直放在头后面的圆环表示圣徒，而印有十字架的光环表示神灵。我们赤脚都可以认识上帝，天使，耶稣基督及其 12 使徒，但对于一个赤脚描绘圣母玛利亚的艺术家来说，他就会等同于异端。几个同心的波浪线代表天空，几条平行线就代表河流或大海。一颗树，也可以说是一个孤零的枝干带两三片程式化的叶子，告诉我们它们是地球上存在的景物。一个有窗户的塔楼暗示了有个村庄，那么如果有一个天使在碉堡上的城垛张望的时候，是不是这个城市因而被认为是耶路撒冷呢。圣彼得总是被描绘成卷发，短胡须，小平头，而圣保罗总是个秃头，蓄着长胡子。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

Wining the Nobel Prize added even more _____ to the poet's name.

lustre

foray

saliva

heresy

She felt it _____ upon her to raise the subject at their meeting.

wily

incumbent

seismic

reticent

The further under _____ your golf score gets, the better you're playing.

apex

ark

spa

par

I hear he finally _____ the deal to buy the land he wanted.

smote

clinched

goggled

gorged

At the end of war, Jack was _____ and went back to his job as a train driver.

stalked

straddled

revamped

demobilized

Virtually every woman in the 20s _____ over Valentino.

swooned

whooped

vouched

roved

The doctor hit me just below the knee to test my _____.

influxes

inflows

flexes

reflexes

In 14 years as a(n) _____ in the major leagues Kobel had never seen two baseball teams fight like this.

goblin

sheik

nude

umpire

The charity has so far raised \$ 2.5 million to finance bone _____ transplants for children.

moron

marrow

mussel

mire

\$ 30 billion might seem a lot of money, but it's a mere _____ in terms of what global capital markets can and do absorb.

alms

belongings

hearsay

pittance

The World Bank has, through the _____ Investment Guarantee Agency, offered insurance against non-commercial risk to encourage foreign investment in poor countries.

Multifarious

Multiracial

Multilingual

Multilateral

She ran her fingers through my hair, and scratched the _____ of my neck.

nap

node

nape

nod

The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the imbecile _____ and the villainous one.

parasite

pumpkin

veteran

idler

Sons of High- ranking females may remain at the center of the troop while others are driven to the _____.

periphery

predict

propitiatory

peripheral

The Vatican condemned the technology as _____.

instructive

perverse

rewarding

salutary

Willpower isn't some immutable _____ we're either born with or not. It is a skill that can be developed, strengthened and targeted to help us achieve our goals.

trait

traitor

character

temperament

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four

words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The medicine tends to make pupils of your eyes dilate.

darker

lighter

expand

water

A result like that is hard to forestall.

imagine

predict

understand

prevent

The unconscious man looked ghastly.

stupid

deathly pale

funny

terribly tired

We watched the sunrise from the giddy heights of the 99th floor.

considerable

average

dizzying
enormous

The hotel manager became suspicious of those people who were loitering in the lobby.

bustling
sleeping
meddling
loafing

The Normandy coast was plundered repeatedly by seafaring marauders during the twelfth century.

looted
influenced
occupied
ruled

He was poking at the rubbish with a stick.

striking
aiming
prodding
pointing

考题答案

Part I

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A

Part II

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. C

Lesson 26

词汇语境

jocose [dʒə'kəʊs] *adj.* given to joking; merry 诙谐的

例句 He was so jocose that he turned everything into a joke. 他爱开玩笑，把一切都变得轻松诙谐。

pensive ['pensɪv] *adj.* deeply, often wistfully or dreamily thoughtful 沉思的

例句 Seeing the depth of her despair, he grew pensive. 看到她陷入无限的绝望，他深深地忧虑起来。

inert [i'nɜ:t] *adj.* not producing a chemical reaction when combined with other substances 无活动的，惰性的，迟钝的

例句 Helium and neon are inert gases. 氦和氖为惰性气体。

divulge [dai'vʌldʒ] *v.* to tell (what has been secret) 泄露（秘密等）

News men divulged that the president had been ill for some time before he died. 据新闻记者披露，总统去世前已经病了一段时间。

辨析 divulge 常意指对隐私和秘密的不适宜泄露。reveal 泛指揭露被隐藏的事物。expose 侧重指揭露出来供公众细察。

whet [(h)wet] *vt.* to sharpen (a knife, for example); hone 磨，磨快，使兴奋

例句 The frying bacon whetted my appetite. 煎咸肉增强了我的食欲。

搭配 whet one's appetite 开胃，刺激食欲；whet one's curiosity 激起好奇心

gusto ['gʌstəʊ] *n.* eager enjoyment (in doing or having something) 热忱；津津有味

例句 With all the gusto of the novice, I accepted the responsibility. 我以新手的全部热情接下了这一任务。

搭配 tell a joke with gusto 兴致勃勃地讲笑话

stupor ['stju:pə] *adj.* a state in which one can not think or use the senses 昏迷，恍惚，神志不清

例句 The injured man lay in a stupor unable to tell what had happened to him. 受伤的男子在昏迷中躺着，说不出自己遭遇了什么。

搭配 permanent heat stupor 永久高温昏迷；temporary cold stupor 暂时低温昏迷；temporary heat stupor 暂时高温昏迷

astute [ə'stju:t; (US) ə'stu:t] *adj.* having or showing shrewdness and discernment, especially with respect to one's own concerns 机敏的，狡猾的

例句 She still has very astute hearing, though she is eighty years old. 尽管她已经八十岁了，但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。

辨析 **astute** 暗示精明、机警以及不受误导的能力。**sagacious** 含有谨慎、慎重、辨别力以及远见的内涵。**clever** 通常指思维敏捷且有创造性和极富理解力的，强调反应迅速或适应性强。**perspicacious** 暗示洞察力及清晰的远见力。

wince [wins] *v.* show pain by a slight movement (表示痛苦的) 不由自主的轻微动作表现；畏缩

例句 I winced when the needle went in. 针刺进去的时候我不由自主地抽搐。

antithesis [æn'tiθisis] *n.* direct contrast; opposition 对立面

例句 He for God only, antithetically she for God in him. (John Milton) 他只为上帝，她则为他心中的上帝。(约翰·米尔顿)

dilapidated [di'læpi,deitid] *adj.* falling into pieces or disrepair; broken down; shabby and neglected 倒塌的，荒废的，破旧的



At that time I lived in a dilapidated house with no running water, no refrigerator, no heat, no toilet and the unrelenting stench of decaying insects.

那时我住在一个破旧不堪的小屋里，没有自来水，没有冰箱，没有暖气，甚至没有厕所，有的只是扑面而来的腐烂了的虫子的恶臭。

novice [ˈnɒvɪs] *n.* ①the quality of being novel; interesting newness 新颖，新奇性 ②something new, unusual and interesting 新奇的事物 ③ (usu. pl.) an unusual small cheap object, usu. not very useful but suitable to be give as a present 新颖小巧而价廉的物品

例句 He's still a novice as far as film acting is concerned. 就演电影而言，他仍是新手。

搭配 a novice at swimming 初学游泳的人； novice operator 新的操作人员

downright [ˈdaʊnraɪt] *adj.* ①clearly 清楚的，明确的 ②speaking or spoken freely and sincerely 直率的，老实的③ (esp. with something bad) thoroughly; completely 十足的，彻头彻尾的

例句 Even when he is dull, or downright bad, he is dull in the grand manner. 即使枯燥或完全低劣的时候，他也以一种高贵的方式枯燥。

搭配 a downright lie 一个彻头彻尾的谎言

cachet [ˈkæʃeɪ] *n.* something that bring respect 标记，声望

例句 Federal courts have a certain cachet which state courts lack. (Christian Science Monitor) 联邦法院有某种州法院所缺乏声望。(《基督教科学箴言报》)

搭配 bear a cachet 带有某种标志

unimpeachable [ˌʌnim'pi:tʃəbl] *adj.* that cannot be doubted or questioned
无懈可击的，无可指责的，无过失的，无可怀疑的

例句 She had been told by the most unimpeachable source: her mother. 她由最可靠的消息来源——她的母亲告诉她的。

搭配 news from an unimpeachable source 来源可靠的消息；
unimpeachable behavior 无可指责的行为； an unimpeachable witness 完全可靠的证据

imperturbable [ˌimpə(:)'tə:bəbl] *adj.* that cannot be worried, remaining calm and steady in spite of difficulties or confusion 沉着的，冷静的

例句 He was imperturbable when I told him the bad news. 当我告诉他这个坏消息时，他很平静。

assiduous [ə'sidjuəs] *adj.* working diligently at a task 刻苦的，勤奋的

例句 His brother is assiduous in the study of relativity. 他哥哥正刻苦学习相对论。

搭配 be assiduous in one's duties 在自己的职守上勤奋专注

variant [ˈveəriənt] *n.* (slightly) different form, as of a word, phrase, or part of a story or piece of writing 变体，异体，变形

例句 In all the less controversial fields like the study of cacti or termites or the nature of nebulae, the necessary method of study is to group the relevant material and to take note of all possible variant forms and conditions. 在所有不太有争议的领域，比如说研究仙人掌，白蚁或者星云，就必须把相关的材料组织起来，记录下所有的变体形式和情况。

搭配 biochemical variant 生化变种；combinatory variants 组合变体

frenzy ['frenzi] *n.* state of extreme excitement; extreme and wild activity or behavior 极度的激动，狂热，狂乱

例句 In a frenzy of hate he killed his enemy and revenged his father. 在极度愤怒下，他把仇人杀了，为父亲报了仇。

搭配 drive sb. to frenzy 使某人发狂；in a frenzy 在狂乱中；in the frenzy of the moment 在一时狂怒中

emblem ['embləm] *n.* an object which is regarded as the sign of something, e.g. of a country, a group 象征，标志

例句 The olive branch is an emblem of peace. 橄榄枝是和平的象征。

搭配 the state/national emblem 国徽；the emblem of a school 校徽；an emblem book 寓意画册

辨析 emblem 常指特殊的徽章、设计或器件等标志物。symbol 指通过

类似或传统等来代表其它事物的某件象征或标志，尤指代表抽象东西的实体。

abusive [ə'bjʊ:sɪv] *adv.* using insults and curses 辱骂的，诅咒的

例句 Last night Tom was drunk and grew pretty abusive. 昨晚汤姆喝醉了酒，恶声恶气地骂起人来。

搭配 abusive police tactics 滥用的警察手段； abusive language 骂人话

probation [prə'beɪʃən] *n.* ① testing of a person's conduct, abilities, qualities, etc. before he is finally accepted for a position, admitted into a society, etc. 试验； 试用； 见习 ② (legal) that by which (esp. young) offenders allowed to go unpunished for their first offence while they continued to live without further breaking of the law 缓刑； 缓刑制

例句 A technician on probation was hit by a piece of falling masonry. 一个见习技术员被建筑物上落下的一块石头砸着了。

搭配 academic probation 试读； 见习； 试用期； disciplinary probation 留校察看处分； educational probation 教育见习， 教师试用期

soprano [sə'prɑ:nəu] *n.* ① (a woman or child with, or a musical part for) a singing voice in the highest usual range, above alto 女高音（部）； 最高音（部）； 女高音歌唱者； 最高音歌唱者 ② (of a family of instruments) the instrument which plays notes in the highest range (指乐器类) 最高音部乐器

搭配 a soprano balalaika 女高音咏叹调； a soprano aria 高音巴拉莱卡

tarry ['tɑ:ri] *v.* delay in coming to or going from a place; linger 耽搁，迟延，逗留

搭配 tarry at an inn 在旅馆里逗留； tarry on the way 在路上耽搁

辨析 tarry 和 linger 都暗指延误地离开，但 linger 有更强的不愿离开の意味。stay 暗示所指的人常是客人或访问者，但意义最不具体。remain 经常暗示别人走后继续或留住。sojourn 强调在一处暂住或暂时停留。

sprawl [sprɔ:l] *v.* ①to stretch out (oneself or one's limbs) awkwardly in lying or sitting 伸展手足而卧（或坐），懒散地躺卧 ②to spread ungracefully 散乱地延伸； *n.* ①a sprawling position 伸开手足而卧（或坐）之姿势 ②an irregular spreading mass or group 任意蔓延的群体

例句 New houses sprawled over the countryside outside the city. 在城外的乡村地区散乱地分布着一幢幢新建的房屋。

搭配 go sprawling 爬着前进； send sb. sprawling 把某人打倒在地

fluke [flu:k] *n.* thing that is accidentally successful; lucky stroke in a game 侥幸，侥幸的成功

例句 She is not usually good at table tennis; that winning stroke was a fluke. 她平时乒乓球打得并不好，那取胜的一击抽球不过是侥幸而已。

knack [næk] *n.* skill at performing some special task; ability 技巧，诀窍

例句 My car has a knack of breaking down just when I need it most. 越是我最需要用车的时候，我的汽车就越是爱出毛病。

搭配 have one's own knack in 对.....有独到之处； have the knack of 找到窍门

venison ['venɪzn] *n.* the flesh of a deer as food 鹿肉

deregulate [di:regjuleɪt] *v.* remove the regulations from (sth.) 撤销对.....的管制规定，解除对.....的控制

例句 Data communications have largely been deregulated in Europe. 在欧洲已经广泛解除对数据通信的管制。

搭配 deregulate the airline industry 对民航工业解除管制

demote [di'məʊt] *v.* to lower in rank or position 使降级，使降职

例句 A detective who was demoted to uniformed traffic patrol for insubordination. 因不服从命令而被降级到穿统一制服的交通巡逻队的侦探。

辨析 demote 常指降（职位等）的等级、级别或地位。demean 强调社会地位上的下降。debase 多指在质量或价值方面的降低。

evacuate [i'vækjueɪt] *v.* remove sb. from a place of danger to a safe place,

esp. in time of war, leave or withdraw from (a place) esp. because of danger

使撤退，撤离，疏散

例句 The village was evacuated because of the danger of a flood. 由于洪水的威胁，村里人都已撤走了。

搭配 evacuate sb. from (to) 将某人移往较安全处（尤指战时）

excavate ['ɛkskəveɪt] v. ①make (a hole or channel) by digging; remove (soil, etc.) by digging 挖（洞），开凿 ②uncover or extract by digging (esp. sth. from earlier times) 发掘，使（古物）出土

例句 The workmen excavated a hole in the wall to let the sewage pipe pass through. 工人们在墙上掘了个洞让污水管通过。

搭配 excavate an burial 发掘古墓；dredge up bitter memories 挖掘苦涩的记忆

辨析 excavate 指用挖掘或类似挖掘的办法揭开或移去，多指挖掘文物。dredge 通常指用挖泥机挖出淤泥等。dig 通常指用铁锹、铲或手挖、翻或移走如泥土或沙子等东西。

undercover [,ʌndə'kʌvə, 'ʌndə,kʌvə] adj. acting or done secretly, not publicly, esp. as a spy or for gin 暗中进行的，秘密的，掩人耳目的

例句 He began working undercover for the Castro party. 他开始为卡斯特罗政党从事秘密工作。

搭配 undercover FBI agents 从事秘密调查的联邦调查局密探；

undercover payments 贿赂（暗中给的钱）

rime [raɪm] *n.* a coating of ice, as on grass and trees, formed when extremely cold water droplets freeze almost instantly on a cold surface 结晶，<诗>白霜

例句 A meal couldn't leave us feeling really full unless it laid down a rime of fat globules in our mouths and stomachs. 一顿饭不能让我们感觉真的吃饱了，除非放入我们的嘴里和胃里已备有一层肥肉球。

guise [gaɪz] *n.* ①an outer appearance 外表 ②a style of dress 打扮，装束 ③pretending to be or have 伪装为.....

例句 A lot of nonsense was talked, under the guise of philosophy. 在哲学的幌子下讲了一大堆度废话。

搭配 spoke to me under the guise of friendship. 伪装成友善的样子对我说话； under the guise of friendship 籍友谊为名/in a (certain) guise 外表； in the guise of 打扮，装束； under the guise of 伪装为.....； 假装有.....

projection [prə'ɒʃekʃən] *n.* the act of projecting (all senses); sth. that projects or has been projected; prominence 计划； 投射，投抛； 投影； 突出； 投射作用； 投射，投抛之物； 突出部分

例句 Even trained anthropologists have been guilty of unconscious projection of clothing the subjects of their research in theories brought with them into the field. 即使是受过训练的人类学家也仍会因不自觉的投射而内疚.....他们常会将他们带入该领域的理论来表达他们的研究主题。

搭配 anisometric projection 不相称投影，不等大投影；arbitrary projection 任意投影；armature projection 电枢的齿 [凸台]

prologue ['prɒləʊg] *n.* ①introductory part of a poem; poem recede at the beginning of a play 序词；序诗；开场白 ②first of a series of events 一连串事件的开端；序幕性事件

例句 The death of the President could only be the prologue to civil war. 总统的死只是内战的序幕。

搭配 the prologue to the French Revolution 法国革命的序幕

prophesy ['prɒfisi] *vt.* to make a statement expressing one's beliefs about (what will happen in) the future forecast 预言，预告

例句 Prophesy who will win the election 预言谁能竞选获胜。

搭配 prophesy the coming war 断言过战争的来临

prototype ['prəʊtətaɪp] *n.* first or original example, e.g. of an aircraft, from which others have been or will be copied or developed 原型

搭配 biological prototype 生物原型；international prototype 国际原器；living prototype 生物原型；pre-industrial prototype 试制品

earthenware ['ɜːθənweə] *n.* cups, dishes, pots, etc., made of baked clay 陶

器

搭配 an earthenware bowl 陶碗

pouch [paʊtʃ] *n.* ①small bag carried in the pocket or fastened to the belt 小袋，小包 ②bag-like formation 袋状物 ③puffy area of skin 皮肤之肿胀外；*v.* ①put into a pouch 装入袋中 ②hang like a pouch 似袋般悬挂；悬垂如袋

例句 He was going to make a tobacco pouch out of them. 他要用它们缝制一个烟草袋。

搭配 one's pouches under one's eyes 眼睛下面的眼袋

wedge [wedʒ] *n.* a piece of (esp.) wood with a V-shaped edge, one end being thin and the other quite wide, used for making a space (to break something) or filling a space (to hold 2 things together) 楔子；三角木；*v.* to fix firmly with a wedge 用楔子，将……抵住

例句 The people wedged me into the corner. 人们把我挤到角落里。

搭配 drive a wedge between /into 在……中打进楔子；破坏……关系；knock out the wedges [俚] 使人上当后冷眼旁观；wedge away 推开

feigned [feɪnd] *adj.* not real; pretended 假的，伪装的，做作的，捏造的

搭配 a feigned modesty 故作谦虚

chore [tʃɔ:] *n.* ① a small or routine job to do 单调乏味地例行公事

②small duty or piece of work esp. an ordinary everyday task 杂务

例句 It's such a chore to do the shopping every day! The charwoman is tired of it. 每天上街买东西真烦人！这位清洁女工已经厌倦了。

辨析 chore 通常情况下指一件很小的日常杂活。job 常暗指某一项特定的短期任务，如：an expensive repair job 昂贵的修理工作。

apparel [ə'pærəl] *n.* dress, clothing 衣服，服装，衣物

例句 Fashionable boutiques and working-class clothing stores have sprouted whole departments devoted to gaily colored and imaginatively designed paper apparel. 时尚饰品店和工薪阶层服装店已经陆续出现一个全新的部门，这个部门专门负责那些色彩艳丽设计特别的纸衣服。

搭配 winter apparel 冬装；ladies ready-to-wear apparel 女士的皮衣

concur [kən'kə:] *v.* ①to agree in opinion 同意 ②to occur at the same time 同时发生

例句 Several circumstances concurred to bring about the present state of affairs. 几种情况凑合在一起产生了目前这种局面。

搭配 concur with sb. in... 在某方面与某人一致

辨析 concur 指赞成另一个人的立场并可能含有某人独立地得出相同结论的意思。assent 指同意如一个声明或建议，尤指有意得到的结果。consent 指自愿地默认另一个人的建议或愿望。

rigorous ['rɪgərəs] *adj.* ①stern; strict; severe 严格的，严厉的 ②harsh; severe 严酷的；剧烈的

例句 The excitement, the risk, the need for rigorous discipline all correspond, though the image I have in mind is not that of the solitary adventurer rappelling off a wall, but that of a Swiss guide leading an expedition. 刺激、冒险以及需要严格的纪律都非常符合，在我脑海的形象显然不是一个单独的绕绳下降的冒险者，而是一位瑞士向导带领一支探险队的形象。

搭配 rigorous scholarship 严谨的治学态度； a rigorous climate 严酷的气候

succumb [sə'kʌm] *v.* ①to yield 屈从，屈服 ②to die (because of) (因.....而) 死

例句 The government has succumbed to pressure from the press. 政府已屈服于新闻界的压力。

搭配 succumb to temptation 受惑； succumb to disease 病死

辨析 succumb 强烈暗示屈服不可一世的或无法抵抗的事物。capitulate 指在一定条件下投降，表示屈服于压力、强力、义务或不可避免性。submit 表示经过无用或不成功的抵抗之后，出于被迫而放弃。

adroit [ə'drɔɪt] *adj.* clever, skillful 灵敏的，熟练的

█

Jimmie was adroit at flattering others. 杰米很会拍马屁。

搭配 an adroit tennis player 熟练的网球手； be adroit in/at 善于

辨析 adroit 暗示自在、自然和巧妙，尤指处理引起争议的局面。dexterous 指身手或头脑敏捷的。deft 可表示动作或头脑的快捷，果敢，熟练，轻巧。agile 指具有迅速、轻巧和易动特点的。

aberrant [æ'berənt] *adj.* straying away from what is normal, expected or usual 不循常规的，偏离正道的

例句 Traditional custom, taken the world over, is a mass of detailed behaviour more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions, no matter how aberrant. 在全世界范围内传统习俗都有影响，它是很多细微行为的聚合体，它比任何个人行为都更让人吃惊，无论这种个人行为如何不合常规。

搭配 aberrant form 【生】畸变型； on an aberrant course 偏离轨道

经典美文

Passage One

Thurber's stories are written in a jocose manner, but they contain enough serious matter to make one pensive. He tells of some builders who left a pane of glass standing upright in a field near a house they were constructing. A goldfinch flew across the field, struck the glass and was knocked inert. He rushed back and divulged to his friends that air had crystallized. The other

birds derided him, said he had become irrational, and gave a number of reasons for the accident. The only bird who believed the goldfinch was the

swallow. The goldfinch challenged the large birds to follow the same path he had flown. This challenge served to whet their interest, and they agreed with gusto. Only the swallow abjured. The large birds flew together and struck the glass; they were knocked into a stupor. This caused the astute swallow to wince with pain. Thurber drew a moral that is the antithesis of the cliché we all accept: He who hesitates is sometimes saved.

汉语语境

当断不断未必受其患

特博的故事都用诙谐的口吻讲述，但是他们包含了严肃的东西，能够令人深思，他讲了这样一个故事：一些建筑工人把一块玻璃立在他们还在建筑的房子附近的一块地上。一只金雀飞过田地，撞上了玻璃，一下子被撞得晕乎乎的。当他飞回来的时候，对他的朋友说空气结晶了，别的鸟都嘲笑他说他不合逻辑，并且给出了这个事故的多种理由。惟一相信金雀的鸟是燕子。金雀向其它大鸟们挑战，让他们沿着他飞的路径飞，这种挑战激起了他们的兴趣，他们同意了，只有燕子拒绝接受这一挑战。一大群鸟一起飞，撞向玻璃，它们撞得昏迷了。机敏的燕子逃过皮肉之苦。特博得出一个我们都认同的与陈腐的道德相反的结论：当断不断，未必受其患。

经典美文

Passage Two

But if language habits do not represent classes, a social stratification into

something as bygone as “aristocracy” and “commons”, they do still of course

serve to identify social groups. This is something that seems fundamental in the use of language. As we see in relation to political and national movements, language is used as a badge or a barrier depending on which way we look at it. The new boy at school feels out of it at first because he does not know the right words for things, and awe-inspiring pundits of six or seven look down on him for not being aware that raxsy means “dilapidated”, or hairy “out first ball”. The miner takes a certain pride in being “one up on the visitor” or novice who calls the cage a “lift or who thinks that men working in a warm seam are in their “underpants” when anyone ought to know that the garments are called “hoggers”. The “insider” is seldom displeased that his language distinguishes him from the “outsider”.

Quite apart from specialized terms of this kind in groups, trades and professions, there are all kinds of standards of correctness at which most of us feel more or less obliged to aim, because we know that certain kinds of English invite irritation or downright condemnation. On the other hand, we know that other kinds convey some kind of prestige and bear a welcome cachet.

In relation to the social aspects of language, it may well be suggested that English speakers fall into three categories: the assured, the anxious and the indifferent. At one's end of this scale, we have the people who have “position” and “status”, and who therefore do not feel they need worry much about their use of English. Their education and occupation make them confident of speaking an unimpeachable form of English: no fear of being criticized or corrected is likely to cross their minds, and this gives their speech that characteristically unselfconscious and easy flow which is often

envied.

At the other end of the scale, we have an equally imperturbable band, speaking with a similar degree of careless ease, because even if they are aware that their English is condemned by others, they are supremely indifferent to the fact. The Mrs. Mops of this world have active and efficient tongues in their heads, and if we happened not to like their ways of saying things, well, we can lump it. That is their attitude. Curiously enough; writers are inclined to represent the speech of both these extreme parties with *-in for ing*. On the one hand, “We're goin huntin, my dear sir”; on the other, “We're goin racin, mate.”

In between, according to this view we have a far less fortunate group, the anxious. These actively try to suppress what they believe to be bad English and assiduously cultivate what they hope to be good English. They live their lives in some degree of nervousness over their grammar, their pronunciation, and their choice of words: sensitive, and fearful of betraying themselves. Keeping up with the Joneses is measured not only in houses, furniture, refrigerators, cars, and clothes, but also in speech.

And the misfortune of the anxious does not end with their inner anxiety. Their lot is also the open or veiled contempt of the “assured on one side of them and of the indifferent on the other.

It is all too easy to raise an unworthy laugh at the anxious. The people thus uncomfortably stilted on linguistic highheels so often from part of what is, in many ways, the most admirable section of any society: the ambitious, tense, inner-driven people, who are bent on going places and doing things.

The greater the pity, then, if a disproportionate amount of their energy goes into what Mr. Sharpless called “this shabby obsession with variant forms of English” -especially if the net result is (as so often) merely to sound affected and ridiculous. “Here”, according to Bacon, “is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter...It seems to me that Pygmalion's frenzy is a good emblem..., of this vanity: for words are but the images of matter; and except they have life of reason and invention, to fall in love with them is to fall in love with a picture.”

汉语语境

语言习惯与社会群体

即使语言习惯不代表阶级，就像在老式的贵族和平民的社会分层中，语言仍然会理所当然的被用于区分社会群体。这一点似乎是语言使用过程中的一个基本点，就像我们在涉及政治和民族的运动中看到的那样，语言到底是被用做徽章还是界线就在于我们如何看待它了。刚上学的小男孩感觉不适应，因为他不知道怎样用地道的语言描述事物，而那些令人敬畏的六、七岁学长瞧不起他，也是因为他不知道“racksy”就是“破烂”的意思，或者“hairy”就是“多毛”。矿工因为感觉比访客或新手高明一点而自豪，因为不知道的人都把上下矿井的笼子称为“升降机”，或者认为在暖矿层中工作的人都穿着他们的“内裤”，而行内人都知道这种服装叫“huggers”。“行内人”很少有因为自己的语言与“外行人”不同而不高兴的。

除了这种在团队、贸易或同行中的专有词汇外，还有各种各样的正误评判标准让我们大多数人感到多少有点不得不去关注，因为我们知道，某些种类的英语会导致听者反感甚至遭到其强烈谴责。可是另一方

面，我们也知道，其他种类的英语传达出某种声望和一些欢迎的特征。

谈到语言的社会方面，我们认为，说英语的人分为三类：自信的人，焦虑的人和无所谓的人。在这种分类的一端，我们得到的是这样一种人，他们有“身份”、“地位”，所以他们也不会为他们使用的英语担心太多。他们所受的教育和所处的职业使他们说的英语没人可以指责；他们想象不到会受到指责或被纠正的那种恐惧。这种自信使他们的话语带着那种特有的坦然和单纯的流露，这一点常是令人羡慕的。

而在另一端，我们得到同样镇定自若的一群人，他们说话带有同样的自在放松，因为即使他们知道他们的英语会受到他人的指责，他们也可以对这一事实毫无顾虑。莫普丝女士就是这类人，这类人的语言被认为是活跃犀利的。如果我们碰巧不喜欢他们说话的方式，那么，我们就忍着点，这就是他们的态度。相当令人奇怪的是，作家倾向于代表这两个语言的极端，用粗俗代表正统。一方面他们说：“我们正在狩猎，我尊敬的阁下”，另一方面他们又在说：“我们在赛马，伙计。”

在两者之间，按照这样的分法，我们会得到相对很不幸的一群人：焦虑的人。他们竭力压抑着他们认为不好的语言，同时刻苦努力地修习他们想变得更好的语言。他们在语法、发音、和遣词造句方面战战兢兢地过着日子；敏感，并且担心他们表达不好自己。跟与自己社会地位相等的人保持一致不仅表现在房子、家具、冰箱、汽车和服饰方面，还有语言。

然而，不幸的是：焦虑并不能消除他们内心的紧张。他们大多数还是公开或含蓄地鄙视他们中过于自信的人或太过无所谓的人。

这一切都很容易引起人们对焦虑者无意义的嘲笑。这些人因此不自

然的穿上了语言的高跟鞋。而从某种程度上说，在很多方面，他们在任何社会都是最应该受到尊敬的一部分人：他们有雄心壮志，时刻保持警惕，满怀决心，他们喜欢言出必行。试想，如果他们说话把大量精力花在夏普利先生所谓的“在英语各种变化形式上蹩脚的困扰”；特别是如果他们说话所得的结果（也是很常见的）只是听起来装腔作势和荒谬可笑，那么，这些可怜的人是伟大的。“他们”，培根说，“是学习上最早的骚动分子，与此同时人们只学习词汇而不理睬事实。对我而言皮格梅隆的狂热是一个好的象征……对于这种看似无意义的举动。因为语言也只不过是事实的外衣，而只有他们拥有理智和创造的生命力，爱上他们就像爱上一幅画一样”。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

While in a drunken _____ he became abusive and violent and had to be restrained by hotel staff.

stole

stutter

sty

stupor

After a period of probation a _____ becomes a nun.

soprano

hippie

novice

monsieur

The company has been forced to _____ 200 employees due to financial problems.

dilapidate

tarry

sprawl

jettison

As a politician, she has to have the _____ of inspiring confidence in her listeners.

fluke

knack

frenzy

knell

The stadium has been forced to _____ 200 employees due to financial problems.

vet

verdure

venue

venison

The captain was _____ to sergeant for failing to fulfill his duties.

regulated

promoted
deregulated
demoted

Three dinosaurs have already been found on the _____ site.

evacuated
excavated
exhaled
exhorted

The men who arrived in the _____ of drug dealers were actually undercover police officers.

smear
rime
cop
guise

The rebel army is attempting to _____ the government.

christen
subvert
concoct
harrow

How can governments help people conserve their health and avoid _____ death?

natural

premature

accidental

haphazard

According to the census _____, female life expectancy will increase from 78.3 years in 1981 to 81.3 in the year 2005.

frame

approach

regulation.

projection

If past is _____, then it ought to be possible to draw some modest conclusions about the future from the wealth of data about America's present.

epilogue

homologue

prologue

interlude

Since the advent of television people have been _____ the death of the book.

awaiting

preserving

prophesying

preventing

A proposed joint project would develop a _____ or demonstration model

for the 21st century national information infrastructure in line with an initiative announced by President Bill Clinton last October.

stereotype
prototype
miniature
caricature

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Prehistoric pottery from China is on display in the city museum today.

porcelain
antique
armour
earthenware

He keeps his tobacco in a leather pouch.

coat
small suitcase
big handbag
small sack

Put a wedge in the door so that it will stay open.

square block

round block

triangular block

heavy block

Not wishing to attend the dance, Marie feigned illness.

infected

solicited

disguised

enacted

Giving children jobs to do around the house teaches them responsibility and gives them a sense of having contributed to the family.

chores

cheers

charms

choirs

His apparel showed him to be successful man.

clothing

confidence

answer

manner

His graduation day concurred with his birthday.

coincided

differed
existed
happened

Industrial output has remained stagnant in spite of sales promotion.

sluggish
dynamic
rigorous
vital

Gina finally succumbed to temptation and had some ice cream.

yielded
desisted
descended
lowered

The Japanese, on the other hand, are adroit at avoiding such confrontations.

awkward
indifferent
thorough
skillful

If such a gene occurs on a sex-determining (X or Y) chromosome, then highly aberrant sex ratios can occur.

productive

sophisticated
anomalous
archaic

考题答案

Part I

D
C
D
B
C
D
B
D
B
B
D
C
C
B

Part II

D
D
C

C
A
A
A
A
B
C

Lesson 27

词汇语境

paradise ['pærədaiz] *n.* ①heaven 天堂，天国 ②the Garden of Eden 伊甸园，天国 ③a place of perfect happiness 乐土，极乐世界

例句 All about me were still the same sordidness and wretchedness, and up above me was still the same paradise waiting to be gained; but the ladder whereby to climb was a different one. 我周围的一切仍旧是痛苦和不幸，在我之上的仍旧是等待我去获得的天堂；但是攀登梦想的阶梯是不同的。

搭配 fools paradise 虚幻的乐境；幻想的世界；live in a fool's paradise 生活在幸福的幻境中，做黄粱梦；Paradise valley (美) 世外桃源（美国西部）

fiddling ['fidliŋ] *adj.* trivial; unimportant; petty 微小的，微不足道的，无足轻重的

例句 Well, Well, we'd better get started and stop fiddling about. 喂，我们最好开始吧，别再闲逛了。

搭配 a fiddling sum of money 很少的钱；a fiddling little key 极小的钥匙

boost [bu:st] *v.* give (sb. or sth.) a push up 推动, 促进 *n.* an act or remark that helps one's moral efforts 激励

例句 The boy asked his mother to boost him up so that he could look in the window. 小男孩让他妈妈把他抬高些, 使他能从窗户向里看。

搭配 pressure boost 增压; tandem boost 轴向助推器, 串联助推器

constituency [kən'stitjuənsi] *n.* ①any of the areas of a country that elect a representative to a parliament 一区的全体选民, 选区; ②any group that supports or is likely to support a politician or party (一批) 拥护者

例句 The magazine changed its format to appeal to a broader constituency. 这本杂志为了迎合更广泛读者的口味而改变版式。

搭配 nurse a constituency 笼络一批选民; sweep a constituency 在选区中获得压倒多数的选票

dynamite ['dainəmaɪt] *n.* a powerful explosive used esp. in mining 炸药 *vt.* to blow up with dynamite 炸毁, 使失败

例句 That news story is dynamite. 那则新闻报导引起极大震动。

搭配 a dynamite performance 绝妙的表演; a dynamite outfit 优良的装备

chronically ['krɒnikli] *adv.* habitually, long time 慢性地, 习惯性地, 长

期地

recipient [ri'sipiənt] *n.* person who receives sth. 接受者

例句 He wrote begging letters by the score, sometimes groveling without shame, at others loftily offering his intended benefactor the privilege of contributing to his support, and being mortally offended if the recipient declined the honor. 他写大量的乞讨信，或卑躬屈节丑态百出，或高高在上理所当然地向有心的赞助人索要供奉，若别人拒绝这荣誉他又会痛彻心扉。

nudge [nʌdʒ] *v.* touch or push slightly with the elbow in order to draw sb.'s attention privately 以肘轻碰或轻推，暗中使人注意 *n.* push or give in this way 此种轻碰或轻推

例句 My name had lost its ring of familiarity and I had to be nudged to go and receive my diploma. 我的名字听起来失去了平时的亲切感，我被别人轻推着去领我的毕业证书。

perilous ['periləs] *adj.* dangerous; full of risk 危险的，多险的

例句 And he knows it would be politically perilous because he suggests paying for the plan by raiding Social Security funds and trimming benefits for upper-income retirees. 侵吞社会保障金和削减退休人员福利都是不合理的、违法的，因此这种做法也危险的。

rapprochement [ræ'prɔʃmə:ŋ] *n.* coming together again (of persons, parties, states) unfriendly relations; renewal of friendship (人、党派、国

家) 重建友谊关系，重归旧好；恢复友谊，复交

例句 This prompted many Americans to call for a rapprochement with Latin America. 这就促使许多美国人要求与拉丁美洲重修旧好。

belie [bi'lai] *v.* to show to be false 掩饰；使人对.....产生错觉

例句 Their laughter belied their outward grief. 他们的笑声显示出他们表面上虚假的悲伤

demeanor [di'mi:nə] *n.* the way in which a person behaves; deportment 行为，风度

例句 It's bad demeanor to talk with a full mouth. 嘴里吃着东西说话是不礼貌的。

搭配 gentle demeanor 温文有礼的风度；arrogant demeanor 傲慢的态度

辨析 demeanor 指向其他人表明其个性和态度的行为。bearing 含义最广，适用于身体形态和一般行为。manner 指一个人富有个性的行为和举止。

manure [mə'njuə] *n.* waste matter from animals which is put on the land to make it produce better crops 肥料；*v.* to put manure on 施肥于

例句 If farm-yard manure is used it must be well rotted. 如果使用农场粪肥，必须让其完全腐烂。

chemical manure 化肥； inorganic manures 无机肥料

humus ['hju:məs] *n.* rich dark organic material formed by the decay of dead leaves, etc. and essential to the fertility of soil 腐殖质

搭配 acid humus 酸性腐殖质； filter humus 滤池腐殖质； mild humus 熟腐殖质

collate [kɔ'leit] *v.* ①to make a careful comparison to learn the differences between them (仔细) 核对, 对照, 校勘 ②to arrange in their proper order (书籍装订前) 整理

例句 All the new evidence had been collated in a fresh dossier on the case. 所有新的证据都已核对整理, 归在该案的一部新卷宗内。

deaden ['dedn] *v.* to cause to lose (strength, feelings, brightness) 减轻力量 (强度), 减少.....的感觉, 使迟钝

例句 Drugs deaden the pangs of hunger. 麻醉药品能缓和饥饿的感觉。

搭配 a medication to deaden the pain 止痛的药疗法; deaden street noises 减轻市街噪声

punch [pʌntʃ] *n.* a steel tool for cutting holes 冲压机, 穿孔机 (冲出或打出的) 孔; *v.* to make (a hole) in using a punch 冲孔, (用孔机等) 打 (孔)

例句 He punched two holes in the tin of oil, and then poured it out. 他在油

筒上打了两个孔，然后把油倒出。

搭配 automatic punch 自动穿孔； automatic center punch 自动中心冲床； automatic feed punch 自动送卡穿孔机； bell punch 钟形冲孔器

alliteration [əˌlɪtə'reɪʃən] *n.* the appearance of the same sound or sounds at the beginning of two or more words that are next to or close to each other 头韵

dub [dʌb] *v.* ①to name humorously or descriptively 起绰号 ②to give new or different sound effects to, or change the original spoken language of (a cinema film, radio show, or television show) (为影片) 配音

例句 Quintus Fabius Maximus, one of the great Roman generals, was dubbed “Cunctator” (Delayer) for putting off battle until the last possible vinum break. 罗马的一位大将军昆塔斯·费边·马克西姆斯，因为推迟战斗以赢得尽可能的喘息的机会，被称为“延迟者（Cunctator）”。

subsidiary [səb'sɪdjəri] *adj.* connected to but smaller, of less importance 辅助的，补充的，次要的

例句 Therefore it is improper to assign to television the subsidiary role its many apologists (too often members of the television industry) insist it plays. 因此，那些坚持认为电视所扮演的只是附属角色的想法（往往都是电视工作者）显然是不合理的。

搭配 subsidiary coins 辅币； subsidiary business 业余工作； 副业； subsidiary food stuffs 副食品； a subsidiary company 子公司

advocacy [ˈædvəkəsi] *n.* ①the act of supporting something publicly 支持，拥护，鼓吹 ②the profession or work of an advocate 辩护律师的职业

例句 The opposition party advocates an immediate reduction in reception costs. 反对党主张立即削减接待费用。

搭配 speak in advocacy of 为.....辩护演说；鼓吹.....

connote [kɒˈnəʊt] *v.* to carry or suggest a connotation 意味着，暗指，暗示

例句 The term “liberal arts” connotes a certain elevation above utilitarian concerns. ‘人文学科’一词包含了一种超越功利主义的崇高意义。

accrue [əˈkruː] *v.* come as a natural growth or development 自然增长或产生

例句 Ability to think will accrue to you from good habits of study. 思考能力将因良好的学习习惯而自然增强。

blanch [blɑːntʃ] *v.* to make or turn pale (使)变白，(使)变苍白

例句 Her face blanched with fear at the news of her daughter's accident. 她女儿发生车祸的消息把她吓得脸色刷白。

amnesia [æm'ni:zjə] *n.* partial or total loss of memory, usually resulting from shock, psychological disturbance, brain injury, or illness 健忘症，遗忘

搭配 localized amnesia 局限性遗忘； auditory amnesia 听语遗忘； Broca's amnesia 布罗卡氏 [语言] 遗忘； general amnesia 全面遗忘

banter ['bæntə] *n.* playful teasing 嘲弄，戏谑； *v.* to tease playfully 取笑，逗弄，开玩笑

搭配 banter a countryman out of his money 骗走乡下人的钱； banter with sb. 和某人开玩笑

mania ['meinjə, -niə] *n.* ① a dangerous disorder of the mind [医] 癫狂，狂躁，癖好 ② a desire or interest so strong that it seemed mad 狂热

例句 He has a mania for (driving) fast cars. 他有开快车的癖好。

搭配 a mania for neatness 洁净癖； mania for dancing 跳舞迷； mania for winning cups and medals 锦标主义

辨析 mania 主要指躁狂抑郁精神病的狂躁的一面。insanity 通常是是一种严重的、延续的精神紊乱的状态，它使某人可不对其行为负法律责任。madness 通用词，通常强调精神病的狂暴的一面。lunacy 常指伴随着间歇的精神正常的精神错乱。

lilac ['lailək] *n.* ① shrub with sweet smelling pale purple or white blossom 紫丁香 ② a pale purple color 淡紫色

lieu ['lju:] *n.* instead 代替，替代

例句 You may offer a dissertation in lieu of part of the final examination. 你可以提交一篇论文以代替部分期末考试。

levity ['leviti] *n.* lack of proper seriousness or respect 轻率，轻浮

例句 I've been a little bit appalled by the levity with which some of our politicians discuss this issue. 我们的一些政治家讨论此问题时的轻浮态度使我感到有点惊恐。

havoc ['hævək] *n.* widespread damage; great destruction 大破坏，大毁坏

例句 The earthquake caused terrible havoc. 那次地震造成了可怕的毁坏。

搭配 play havoc with/wreak havoc on 造成洗劫（大破坏）

matrix ['meitriks] *n.* ①mould into which molten metal, liquid, etc. is poured to form shapes for e.g. printer's type, gramophone records, etc. 铸模，模型 ②mass of rock, etc. in which minerals, etc. are found in the ground 矿脉，母岩 ③place where sth. begins or develops 发源地，发祥地 ④arrangement of numbers, symbols, etc. in a grid, treated as a single quantity in mathematical operation 矩阵 ⑤group of circuits elements arranged to look like a lattice or grid 矩阵

例句 Freedom of expression is the matrix, the indispensable condition, of nearly every form of freedom. (Benjamin N. Cardozo) 言论自由几乎是任何一种自由形式的母体和不可缺少的条件。（本杰明 N. 卡多佐）

搭配 adjacency matrix 邻接矩阵； adjoint matrix 伴随（矩）阵； almost

triangular matrix 准三角形矩阵； aggregation matrix 集结矩阵

caricature [ˌkærɪkə'tʃʊə] *n.* a representation, especially pictorial or literary, in which the subject's distinctive features or peculiarities are deliberately exaggerated to produce a comic or grotesque effect 讽刺画，漫画，讽刺描述法，歪曲（或拙劣）的模仿 *v.* To represent or imitate in an exaggerated, distorted manner 将.....画成漫画，讽刺地描述，使滑稽化

例句 Magazines often contain caricatures of well-known film stars. 杂志上经常刊登著名电影明星的漫画。

搭配 make a caricature of 把某人物画成漫画或讽刺画

辨析 caricature 指极端地夸张某一显著或突出的特征，如一个人或一个群体的引人注目的特征，意图进行嘲讽。satire 通常与嘲笑一个民族或时代的愚昧和瑕疵有关。lampoon 指挖苦的但有粗俗幽默的讽刺文。

burrow ['bʌrəʊ] *n.* hole made in the ground 洞穴，藏身处 *v.* ①dig 掘洞穴； ②search, investigate 寻找，翻找，探索

例句 The runaway intended to burrow a dwelling in the side of a hill. 逃犯企图在山腰挖洞逃生。

搭配 burrow a hole 打地洞； burrow a path through the crowd 从人群中钻出来

burrow 多指某些小动物（如鼯鼠）在地下挖的、供居住或躲藏的洞或地道。tunnel 常指穿过某一障碍或位于其下的通道。

fallow ['fæləu] *adj.* (of land) ploughed but left unplanted to restore its fertility 休耕的，荒芜的

例句 Summer fallow is the best method of destroying weeds. 夏季休耕是消灭杂草的最好办法。

搭配 a fallow gold market 闲置的黄金市场； fallow farmland 荒芜的农田

wallow ['wɔləu] *v.* ① (of ship) to roll and struggle in a rough sea (指船) 在风浪很大的海上颠簸 ② to move or roll about (with pleasure) in deep mud, dirt, water, etc., as some animals do (指动物) (快活地) 在泥、水中打滚； *n.* ① an act or example of wallowing 在泥、水里打滚，翻滚 ② a place where animals come to wallow 动物打滚之处

例句 The car wallowed back through the slush, with ribbons of bright water trickling down the windshield from the roof. 汽车艰难地在积雪中倒车，一条条白亮的水带从车顶沿挡风窗滴滴下来。

搭配 wallow in the mud 过堕落的日子； wallow in 沉溺于；沉迷于； be wallowing in money 很有钱

quadratic [kwə'drætɪk] *adj.* of, relating to, or containing quantities of the second degree 二次的

搭配 quadratic equation 二次方程式； piecewise quadratic 分段平方的

repute [ri'pju:t] v. be generally considered or reported (to be), be thought

of as 被认为，被当作； ①reputation (good or bad) (好的或坏的) 名声，名誉 ②good reputation 美名，声望

例句 It's the stuff bad dreams are made of: dreams of failure, inadequacy, loss of position and good repute. 梦想的破灭，能力的缺乏，地位和名誉的丧失，这些都是恶梦的组成部分。

搭配 be in repute 有名望，为人所知； be well/ill reputed 有好/坏名声； of repute 出名的，人所共知的； of evil repute 臭名昭彰

sentinel ['sentɪnl] *n.* one that keeps guard; a sentry 哨兵

搭配 stand sentinel (over) 站岗；放哨；守卫

spout [spaut] *v.* ①to throw or come out in a forceful stream 喷(出)，涌(出) ②to pour out in a stream of words 滔滔不绝地讲；喋喋不休地说 *n.* ①an opening from which liquid comes out, such as a tube, pipe, or small U or V-shaped lip for pouring liquid from a container (水管或盛水容器 U 状或 V 状的) 嘴，管口 ②a forceful esp. rising stream of liquid 喷流，水柱

例句 Water spouted from the break in the pipe. 水从水管的裂口处喷出。

搭配 up the spout 在绝境中，化为乌有，无望； put up the spout 拿去当押

spout 通常指连续地以喷流的形式流出液体或其他物质。**spatter** 指液体以小（液）滴或小的溅泼点喷洒或溅出来。**sprinkle** 指把液体或固体颗粒洒在其他物体上。**strew** 通常指四处散播或分撒物体等。

deft [deft] *adj.* effortlessly skillful 灵巧的，熟练的，机敏的

例句 She pushed the child forward with a deft shove to her shoulder. 她灵巧地抵一下小女孩的肩膀就把她往前推了过去。

搭配 a deft performance 熟练的表演； a deft catch 娴熟的接球动作

辨析 （参见 Lesson 26 的 adroit）

degenerate [di'dʒenəreɪt] *adj.* having become worse in character, quality, etc. in comparison with a former state 退步的，退化的，堕落的 *n.* a person who becomes worse in character, in comparison with a former state 堕落者，腐化者 *v.* to pass from a higher to a lower type or condition; to sink into a low state of mind or morals 退化，衰败，堕落，变质

例句 We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. 在我们争取合法地位的过程中，切不要错误行事导致犯罪。

搭配 degenerate into 退/蜕化为； 堕落为

辨析 degenerate 通常指在机能方面或道德方面的恶化，如：His health degenerates rapidly. 他的健康迅速恶化。degrade 含有下降到羞耻和坏名声状态的意思。debase 含有在质量或价值方面的降低，如：debase the value of the dollar 使美元贬值。

decadent ['dekədənt] *adj.* marked by decadence; in a state of decline, esp. morally 颓废的

例句 In this connection I may especially mention the professors I met, the men who live up to that decadent university ideal, “the passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence”. 在这里我要特别提到的是我遇到的教授们，他们遵守那些老旧的大学制度，“毫无热情的从事无热情的工作”。

deterrent [di'tɜ:rənt] *n.* things used to prevent something from (happening) 阻碍物，制止物 *adj.* intended to prevent 威慑的，遏制的

例句 They argued that our policy of deterrence was still justified. 他们辩称我们的威慑政策仍然是正义的。

搭配 deterrent policy 威慑政策；deterrent power 威慑力量；nuclear deterrent 核威慑力量；the ultimate deterrent 氢弹

condescend [kɒndi'send] *v.* ①to put aside one's dignity or higher rank voluntarily and take on equality with an inferior 屈尊，俯就 ②show one's feeling of superiority 自以为高人一等

例句 It is said the general condescended to eat with the soldiers every Sunday. 据说这位将军每周日都要屈尊与士兵们一同进餐。

搭配 condescend to sb./sth. 或 condescend to do sth. 屈尊，俯就

oasis [əu'eisis] *n.* fertile place, with water and trees, in a desert; experience, place, etc. which is pleasant in the midst of what is dull, unpleasant etc. 沙漠中的绿洲；在枯燥、不愉快等情况中的愉快经历，宜

人的地方

搭配 an oasis of serenity amid chaos 闹中取静的避风港；an oasis in the desert 沙漠中的一片绿洲，枯燥乏味事物中令人高兴的变化

depose [di'pəuz] v. ①to remove from a position of power 罢免，废黜
② (law) state or give proof, testimony under court 作证

例句 Investigators will depose the witness behind closed doors. 调查员让目击者幕后作证。

搭配 depose to (在法庭上) 作证；depose that (在法庭上) 作证

forlorn [fə'lɔ:n] *adj.* lonely and unhappy; uncared for; (of places) looking uncared for; wretched or forsaken 孤独而凄凉的，无人照顾的，被离弃的

例句 The house looked bare and forlorn. 那所房子看上去空空荡荡，一幅破落相。

搭配 a forlorn look 绝望的表情；be forlorn of hope 绝望

经典美文

Passage One

Utopias are supposed to be dreams of the future. But the American Utopia? Lately it's a dream that was, a twilit memory of the Golden Age

between V-J day and OPEC, when even a blue-collar paycheck bought a place in the middle class. The promise of paradise regained has become a key

to the Democratic party pitch. Mickey Kaus, a senior editor of the New Republic, says the Democrats are wasting their time. As the U. S. enters a world where only the highly skilled and well educated will make a decent living, the gap between rich and poor is going to keep growing. No fiddling with the tax code, retreat to protectionism or job training for jobs that aren't there is going to stop it. Income equality is a hopeless cause in the U. S.

“Liberalism would be less depressing if it had a more attainable end”. Kaus writes, “a goal short of money equality”. Liberal Democrats should embrace an aim he calls civic equality. If government can't bring everyone into the middle class, let it expand the areas of life in which everyone, regardless of income, receives the same treatment. National health care, improved public schools, universal national service and government financing of nearly all election campaigns, which would freeze out special-interest money there are the unobjectionable components of his enlarged public sphere.

Kaus is right to fear the hardening of class lines, but wrong to think the stresses can be relieved without a continuing effort to boost income for the bottom half. “No, we can't tell them they'll be rich”, he admits. “Or even comfortably well-off”. But we can offer them at least a material minimum and a good shot at climbing up the ladder. And we can offer them respect. And what might they offer back? The Bronx had a rude cheer for it. A good chunk of the Democratic core constituency would probably peel off.

At the center of Kaus book is a thoughtful but no less risky proposal to dynamite welfare.

He rightly understands how fear and loathing of the chronically unemployed underclass have encouraged middle-income Americans to flee from everyone below them on the class scale. The only way to eliminate welfare dependency, Kaus maintains, is by cutting off checks for all able-bodied recipients, including single mothers with children. He would have government provide them instead with jobs that pay slightly less than the minimum wage, earned-income tax credits to nudge them over the poverty line, drug counselling, job training and, if necessary, day care for their children.

Kaus doesn't sell this as social policy on the cheap. He expects it would cost up to \$ 59 billion a year more than the \$ 23 billion already spent annually on welfare in the U. S. And he knows it would be politically perilous, because he suggests paying for the plan by raiding Social Security funds and trimming benefits for upper-income retirees. Yet he considers it money well spent if it would undo the knot of chronic poverty and help foster class rapprochement. And it would be too. But one advantage of being an author is that you only ask people to listen to you, not to vote for you.

汉语语境

目标——平均主义

乌托邦被视为未来的梦想。但是美国的乌托邦呢？近来，它曾经仅仅是一个梦想，它曾是从 1945 年抗战胜利日到 1960 年世界石油输出国组织那段黄金时代的出现的一点模糊的记忆。在那个时期即使一个蓝领工人的薪金也可以跻身中产阶级。对重获人间天堂的允诺又再一次成为民主党的阵营的关键招数。米基·卡乌斯——新共产党报的高级编辑

说：“民主党人士在浪费时间。”随着美国成为一个只有高科技的和只有接受过高等教育的人才能舒适生活的国家之后，贫富的差距逐渐拉大，不能说不遵守税收章程，退回到保护贸易制或者单纯为了工作而工作的职业培训将会停止，在美国收入平均化是毫无希望的目标。

“自由主义会变得不那么令人沮丧，如果它拥有一种更加易于达到的结果的话”卡乌斯说，“而这个目标并不是财富的平均化。”自由的民主党人士应该采纳这个已成为公民平等的目标，如果政府不能将每个公民带入中产阶级生活领域，撇开收入不说，那么应让人们享受到同样的待遇。诸如社会医疗服务，经过改善的公立学校，全国普通性的服务体制，所有选举活动中资金的筹措（在竞选活动中要拒收特殊利益集团提供的助选资金）等，都是其不会招致人们反对的公共服务领域。

卡乌斯担心阶级差距深化是正确的，但是认为压力在没有经过改善低收入群体可以得到缓解却是不对的。“不，我们不能保证他们将会变得富裕”他又说“或者相当富裕。”但是我们至少可以给她们提供最低的物质保障，或者是社会阶层上升的一种相当好的基础，我们可以给他们应有的尊重。他们的回报是什么呢？布龙斯科（纽约北端一区）对此作出快速的反应，大部分民主党的主要选民都有可能脱离这一团体。

卡乌斯一书的核心是富于思考的但也可能是打破目前福利制度的一项冒险建议。他正确地理解了美国中产阶级对下层长久失业人员的恐惧和厌恶，积极试图远离下层人民的心理，唯一的出路是根除对美国福利制度的依赖，卡乌斯认为，这一做法就是取消无残障的社会福利接受者的福利待遇，其中包括有子女的单亲妈妈。他们建议政府应该为他们提供收入稍微

低于中等工资水平的工作，以及所得税来帮助他们脱离贫困线，毒品控制和工作培训，如果有必要还包括孩子的日常看护。

卡乌斯并不是在廉价出售什么社会政策，他所预期的是每年花费 590 亿美金，要比美国现在每年投入的 230 亿美金多得多。他知道这可能是一种政治冒险。因为他的建议是动用社会安全基金以及减少高收入退休人员的利息。然而，他认为如果此项计划确实可以消除贫困这一社会积瘤，有助于阶级和睦，这些钱就是物有所值的，它可能会是如此。然而作家的好处就是你可以让人家听你发表意见，但是可期望人们来投你的票。

经典美文

Passage Two

My mother's relations were very different from the Mitfords. Her brother, Uncle Geoff, who often came to stay at Swinbrook, was a small, spare man with thoughtful blue eyes and a rather silent manner.

Compared to Uncle Tommy, he was an intellectual of the highest order, and indeed his satirical pen belied his mild demeanor. He spent most of his waking hours composing letters to The Times and other publications in which he outlined his own particular theory of the development of English history. In Uncle Geoff's view, the greatness of England had risen and waned over the centuries in direct proportion to the use of natural manure in fertilizing the soil. The Black Death of 1348 was caused by gradual loss of the humus fertility found under forest trees. The rise of the Elizabethans two centuries later was attributable to the widespread use of sheep manure.

Many of Uncle Geoff's letters-to-the-editor have fortunately been preserved in a privately printed volume called Writings of A Rebel. Of the

collection, one letter best sums up his views on the relationship between manure and freedom. He wrote:

Collating old records shows that our greatness rises and falls with the living fertility of our soil. And now, many years of exhausted and chemically murdered soil, and of devitalized food from it, has softened our bodies and still worse, softened our national character. It is an actual fact that character is largely a product of the soil. Many years of murdered food from deadened soil has made us too tame. Chemicals have had their poisonous day. It is now the worm's turn to reform the manhood of England. The only way to regain our punch, our character, our lost virtues, and with them the freedom natural to islanders, is to compost our land so as to allow moulds, bacteria and earthworms to remake living soil to nourish Englishmen's bodies and spirits.

The law requiring pasteurization of milk in England was a particular target of Uncle Geoff's. Fond of alliteration, he dubbed it “Murdered Milk Measure”, and established the Liberty Restoration League, with headquarters at his house in London, for the specific purpose of organizing a counteroffensive. “Freedom not Doctordom” was the League's proud slogan. A subsidiary, but nevertheless important, activity of the League was advocacy of a return to the “unsplit”, slowly smoked fish and bread made with “English stone-ground flour, yeast, milk, sea salt and raw cane-sugar.”

汉语语境

杰奥里舅舅

我母亲的亲戚与米特福一家非常不同。她的兄长，杰奥里舅舅，经

常住在苏威不格克，是个小个子，身材瘦削，长着一双忧郁的蓝眼睛并且性格内向的人。

和汤舅舅相比，杰奥里舅舅是个高级知识分子，而且他犀利的笔锋确实会使人很难想象到他温和的态度。他废寝忘食地给《时代》和其它出版物投稿，勾勒他对英国历史发展独特见解。在他看来，英国几个世纪以来的兴衰与使用自然有机肥料滋养其土地有着直接的关系。1348年的黑死病就是由森林树木底下蕴藏的腐殖质逐渐缺乏而引发的。两个世纪后，伊丽莎白一世时黑死病的增多归因于羊粪的广泛使用。

杰奥里舅舅的许多稿件被幸运地收藏到了一本私人装订的叫做《叛逆者的话》的一本册子里。在这些稿件中，有一篇极好的总结了他对肥料与自由关系的看法。他写道，整理旧的纪录会发现我们国家的兴衰与土壤的活性肥沃程度有关。年复一年的过度透支耕种和滥用化学品，破坏了土壤，过量地从土地里夺取粮食，使其失去了活力，这不仅使我们的身体受到削弱和损害，也同样伤害了我们的民族特性。这一民族特性作为土壤的一大产品是一个不争的事实。许多年的从濒临死亡的土壤中收获的有害的食物使我们变得麻木。化学品有其毒性发作的一天。虫子现在在英国很猖獗，要想重新获得我们的力量，我们的地位，我们丢失的美德，并且相伴之的岛民的自由，唯一的途径就是给我们的土地施肥，以便让霉菌和地下的虫子帮助土地重新成为有机土壤来滋养英国人的身体和精神。

对英国的牛奶制定严格的巴斯德灭菌法法律是杰奥里舅舅的特别愿望，出于对头韵的喜爱，他称它“杀菌奶议案”并建立“自由恢复联盟”，将

总部设在他伦敦的家里，“自由而不求医”是这个联名的自由的口号。一个附属公司，然而很重要，这个联盟的活动就是倡议回归到大自然的原汁原味，慢慢熏制的鱼和用在英国坚实的土地生长出的面粉及酵母，

牛奶，海盐和蔗糖制成的面包。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

To make a Halloween lantern, you first have to _____ out the inside of the pumpkin.

connote

belie

accrue

gouge

While most people would _____ at the prospect of so much work, Daniels seems to positively enjoy it.

accentuate

collate

dehumanize

blanch

Since its _____ in 1968, the company has been at the forefront of computer development.

inception

hearth

amnesia

banter

_____ is one component in several affective disorders, such as depression.

Manor

Mania

Mantis

Manila

He left what little furniture he owned to his landlord in _____ of rent.

lilac

lesion

lieu

levity

The characters in his early novels are a lot subtler than the overblown _____ in his more recent work.

interscience

havoc

matrix

caricatures

My idea of a holiday is to book myself into a five-star hotel and just _____
in the luxury for a week.

bellow

burrow
fallow

wallow

Her presence gave me a feeling of inexplicable cosines. I felt I ought to put her _____ to good use, and complained, something is bothering my hair and she ran her fingers through my hair.

probity

proximity

propinquity.

provision

I do not believe that I was born with an innate ability to solve _____ equations or to identify common members of the British flora.

quadratic

quadruple

quadrate

quadruple

Regarding the impact of transfer of agricultural commodities on the long-term growth rate in the _____ country, it can be said that transfer of agricultural commodities under confessional terms may result in an ultimate lowering of the countries long- term growth rate.

receivable

received

receptible

recipient

Just a generation ago, Hitler rose to absolute and catastrophically _____ rule in two of the sophisticated and cultured countries of Europe.

repressible

repressive

repressed

reprobative

To air these predicaments is not anti-medical spleen's churlish _____ against medicine for its victories, but simply to face the growing reality of medical power not exactly without responsibility but with dissolving goals.

retaliation

reprisal

retribution

revenge

But then Crippen was _____ as the first murderer to be caught by telegraphy (he had tried to escape by ship to America).

supposed

believed

reputed

proved

On the Mexican side, near the town of Benevides, stone crosses in a once submerged old cemetery rise like eerie _____ - to the drought.

pickets

sentries
sentinels
guards

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Prince Albert was the consort of England's Queen Victoria.

spout
spouse
sprout
spruce

He was as deft at handling complaints as he was at tennis.

intelligent
angry
skillful
crude

He didn't let riches and luxury make him degenerate.

decadent
deterrent
detrimental
devious

The haughty princess deigned to visit with the commoners once a week.

refused

condescended

hesitated

determined

The deluge of information generated in recent years places a burden on the government.

chaos

dagger

oasis

flood

Only a month after becoming king, he was deposed.

promoted

ousted

put into prison

arrested

She looks forlorn since her children married and moved away.

sleepy

tired

depressed

cheerful

考题答案

Part I

D
D
A
B
C
D
D
B
A
D
B
B
C
C

Part II

B
C
A
B
D
B
C

Lesson 28

词汇语境

psychiatrist [sai'kaiətrɪst; (US) si-] *n.* expert in psychiatry 精神病医生
(专家)

recurrent [ri'kʌrənt] *adj.* (of events, fevers etc.) occurrence frequently or regularly (指事件、发烧等) 经常发生的，周期性发生的

例句 By its domination of the time families spend together, it destroys the special quality that distinguishes one family from another, a quality that depends to a great extent on what a family does, what special rituals, games, recurrent jokes, familiar songs, and shared activities it accumulates. 但是，它支配着家人聚在一起的时间，毁掉了每个家庭独一无二的特性。这种家庭特性在很大程度上取决于家庭活动，取决于特殊惯例，游戏，反复讲的笑话，大家都熟悉的歌曲以及共同参与的一些活动。

搭配 recurrent pains 经常病，周期发生的疼痛； recurrent fever 回归热

tingle ['tɪŋɡl] *v.* have a slight pricking, stinging or throbbing feeling in the skin 皮肤有轻微的刺痛感觉； *n.* tingling feeling 刺痛感

The slap she gave him made his cheek tingle. 他挨了她的耳光使他脸

颊刺痛。

搭配 tingle with sth. (情绪上) 起了波动；激动

conjecture [kən'dʒektʃə] *v.* to guess, to form or express an opinion
without sufficient proof 推测，猜测

例句 The commentators made various conjectures about the outcome of the next election. 时事评论家对下一次选举结果做了许多预测。

搭配 form conjectures upon/make conjectures upon 推想；found a conjecture on 根据……推测；

辨析 conjecture 强调没有足够的证据就做出结论。surmise 暗指通过直觉或通过对少量证据的解释而得出的结论。speculate 强调基于非结论性证据做出的推理过程。

layman ['leimən] *n.* someone who is not trained in a particular subject or type of work, especially when they are being compared with someone who is 外行

例句 His is just the layman's view of medicine. 他的观点是门外汉对医学的看法。

marijuana [mæri'hwɑ:nə] *n.* a form of the drug consisting of the dried flowers, stems, and leaves of the Indian [植]大麻，大麻干叶和花

psychiatry [sai'kaiətri] *n.* the study and treatment of mental illnesses 精神病学，精神病治疗法

例句 Dr. Ralph Greenson, a U.C.L.A. professor of clinical psychiatry (and Marilyn Monroe's onetime shrink), takes a fairly gentle view of procrastination. 拉尔夫·格林森博士是加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校的临床精神病疗法教授（玛丽莲·梦露以前的精神病医师），对延迟持有相当温和的观点。

搭配 psychiatry force 精神的力量； psychiatry research 心灵研究

menopause ['menəpɔ:z] *n.* time when a woman ceases to menstruate, usu. around the age of 50 停经期

multiplicity [ˌmʌlti'plisiti] *n.* a large number or great variety 多种多样的，多样性

例句 I found that the multiplicity of architectural styles on that street. 我发现那条街上建筑风格多种多样。

搭配 a multiplicity of ideas. 许多主意； algebraic multiplicity 代数重度； geometric multiplicity 几何重数，几何阶数； infinite multiplicity 无穷重数

endanger [in'deɪndʒə] *v.* to cause danger to 危及，危害

■

The polluted air in the city is badly endangering the health of the

residents. 城里被污染的空气正严重地危害居民的健康。

disrupt [dis'rʌpt] *vt.* bring or throw into disorder 使破裂，使分裂，使瓦解

例句 An accident of the collision of a truck with a train has disrupted railway services into and out of the city. 一辆卡车与一列火车相撞的事故使进出这座城市的铁路交通陷于瘫痪。

skeptic ['skeptik] *n.* a person who is sceptical about the claims made by a religion 怀疑论者，无神论者，怀疑宗教主张的人

christen ['krɪsn] *v.* ①to give a name to at baptism, to receive in the Christian church by baptism (洗礼时) 给.....命名，为.....施洗礼；②to make use of for the first time 首次使用；③give a name (to a new ship) 为（船只等）举行仪式

例句 In western countries the priest usually christens the baby. 在西方国家婴儿常由牧师施洗礼。

far-fetched [fɑː, fetʃɪd] *adj.* not readily believable because of improbable elements therein 牵强的，不自然的

搭配 a far-fetched analogy 牵强的类比； a far-fetched excuse 牵强的借口

inferiority [inˌfɪəri'ɔːrɪti] *n.* quality or value is not good or less than others

下等，初等，低劣

例句 To the extent of my observation, encouraging gifted debaters, musicians, artists, and writers to develop their special talents does not create envy or feelings of inferiority among less talented students. 据我观察鼓励那些有天赋的辩论家、音乐家、美术家和作家提高其创作能力并不会让缺乏这方面才能的学生产生嫉妒和感到自卑。

搭配 a feeling of inferiority/inferiority feeling 自卑感

lavish ['læviʃ] *adj.* very generous or wasteful in giving or using 非常大方的，过分丰富的；浪费的 *v.* 浪费，滥用；慷慨给予

例句 Skyscrapers become lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. 摩天大楼是电力的消费大户，也是电力的浪费者。

搭配 lavish gifts 丰富的礼物； a lavish spender 挥霍无度的人； a lavish buffet 丰盛的自助餐

辨析 lavish 指大量慷慨地给予或赠予（别人），如：lavished money on friends 对朋友过分慷慨（挥霍）给予钱财。waste 指不考虑地或不仔细地使用、消费、花费或开销。

jumbo ['dʒʌmbəu] *adj.* unusually large; enormous 特别大的，巨大的

搭配 jumbo shrimp 大虾； a jumbo jet 巨型喷气式飞机

subscriber [sʌbs'kraɪbə] *n.* person who subscribes 订户，签署者，捐献

者

例句 My publisher tells me that many subscribers are asking for their money back. 我的发行人告诉我，有许多订户现正要求退款。

搭配 call/called subscriber 主[被]叫用户； direct line subscriber 直达线用户； extension subscriber 分机用户； individual line subscriber 专线用户

pamphlet ['pæmfli:t] *n.* a small book with paper covers which deals usually with some matter of public interest 小册子

例句 He had theories about almost any subject under the sun, including vegetarianism, the drama, politics, and music; and in support of these theories he wrote pamphlets, letters, books... 他对太阳底下所有的东西都有自己一套理论，包括素食主义、戏剧、政治、以及音乐，并且为了支持这些观点，他写了数不清的小册子、信件、书本.....

辨析 pamphlet 通常指关于时事问题的小册子。leaflet 着重指散页印刷品或折叠而不装订的印刷品。

tapestry ['tæpɪstri] *n.&vt.* a heavy cloth woven with rich, often varicolored designs or scenes, usually hung on walls for decoration and sometimes used to cover furniture 织锦，挂毯 编织锦或织画，用挂毯装饰

搭配 the tapestry of world history 世界历史的丰富多彩的画面

outrageous [aʊt'reɪdʒəs] *adj.* very offensive; wildly unexpected and

unusual 蛮横的，无耻的，非凡的

例句 She used to say some outrageous things. 过去她常说一些令人吃惊的事。

搭配 an outrageous lie 无耻的谎言； an outrageous price 令人气愤的价格

eclectic [ek'lektik] *adj.* selecting from various systems, doctrines, or sources 折衷的，兼收并蓄的，综合的

例句 A popular bar patronized by an eclectic collection of artists, writers, secretaries and aging soldiers on reserve duty. (Curtis Wilkie) 来光顾这热门酒馆的是艺术家、作家、秘书与老兵等这些人。（柯蒂斯·威尔基）

搭配 an eclectic philosophy 折中主义学； an eclectic style of art 综合性的艺术风格

waddle ['wɒdl] *v.* to walk with short steps, bending from one side to the other, as if having short legs and a heavy body 摇摇摆摆地走 *n.* a heavy awkward way of walking, like that of a duck (鸭子) 摇摇摆摆地走

例句 The ducks waddled across the road. 鸭子摇摇摆摆地穿过道路。

辨析 waddle 形容人因肥胖或因携带沉重的袋子而像鸭一样摇摇摆摆地走路。shuffle 指缓慢、疲惫的步行。shamble 指可能走得快且更漫不经心。

grandeur ['grændʒə] *n.* great beauty or power, often combined with great

size 壮丽，庄严，伟大

例句 It was agony for him to wear anything next to his skin coarser than silk. And he had delusions of grandeur. 任何比丝绸粗糙的织物都不可以贴身穿，否则会给他造成痛苦。他会产生幻觉。

搭配 the grandeur of nature 大自然的伟大； with grandeur 隆重的

junction ['dʒʌŋktʃə] *n.* a place where things join or come together 联接点，汇合处，交叉口 ②place where roads, railway lines or sections of an electrical circuit meet or diverge 铁路交叉点；联轨站；（电路）中继线

例句 At this juncture in our group's affairs, we need firm leadership. 集团事务于此关键时刻，我们需要坚强的领导。

搭配 an important juncture in a man's career 人生历程中的重要关头； at this/that juncture 在这样/那样的时刻

ejaculate [i'dʒækjuleit] *v.* to cry out or say (something) suddenly 呼喊，突然而简短地说

tattoo [tə'tuː, tæ'tuː] *v.* ①mark (sb.'s skin) with a permanent picture or pattern by pricking it and inserting a dye 纹身 ②put (a picture or pattern) on the skin in this way 在皮肤上刺花纹，在……上刺花纹 *n.* tattooed picture or pattern 纹身，刺花纹



So I feel you should view your B as a small disappointment, not as a permanent tattoo reading, “Born to Lose.” 因此，我认为你只用把这次的“B”看成一次小小的失误，不要把他看成“天生输家”的永恒烙印。

搭配 tattoo the skin 在皮肤上刺花纹

teak [ti:k] *n.* strong hard wood of a tall evergreen Asian tree, used for making furniture in ship-building, etc. 柚木

goody ['gudi] *n.* ①a sweet; pleasant thing to eat 糖果；可口的食物；
②something particularly attractive, pleasant, good, or desirable 特别能吸引人的东西

hyphen ['haifən] *n.* short line (-) used to join two words together (as in ex-wife; cooperated; one-legged; a ten-dollar bill) or to show that a word has been divided into parts, e.g. between the end of one line and the beginning of the next 连字符，连字号

artifice ['ɑ:tifis] *n.* ingenuity, trickery 诡计，欺骗

例句 His sincerity, although often aided by the actor's artifice, seems genuine. 他的诚意，尽管常常受到演员虚假的支持，但看起来是真的。

搭配 by artifice 用手段，用计； lure a man by artifice 以计诱人

artisan [ɑ:ti'zæn; (us) ɑ:rtizn] *n.* skilled workman in industry or trade 工匠，技工

wiggle ['wɪɡl] *v.* to (cause to) move in small side to side, up and down, or turning movements (使) 扭动, 蠕动, 摆动 *n.* a wiggling movement or

course 扭动，摆动

例句 Whether you wiggle the stick from a stationary pier, or from a rushing speedboat, the waves, once generated, are on their own, and their speed has nothing to do with that of the stick. 无论是从固定的码头还是从飞驰的高速游艇用棍搅，水波一旦产生，就不受外界影响，而且它们的速度与棍子的速度一点关系都没有。

搭配 get a wiggle on 赶快；加紧； wiggle out of 从.....挣脱出来

woo [wu:] v. ①(of a man) to try to persuade (a woman) into love and marriage (男人) 向(女人) 求爱；求婚； ②to make efforts to gain (the support of) 争取..... (的支持)

搭配 woo fame and fortune 追求名利； woo one's own destruction 自取灭亡； woo sb. to do sth. 缠着某人要他做某事

overstate ['əʊvə'steit] v. express or state too strongly; state more than is true about 夸大叙述，言过其实

例句 I don't want to overstate the case but this is probably the most important event in my life. 我不想夸大其词，但此案恐怕是我一生中最重大的事件了。

搭配 overstate one's case 夸大自己的情况； overstate a problem 夸大问题

larynx [ˈlæriŋks] *n.* boxlike space at the top of the windpipe, containing the vocal cords which produce the voice 喉

搭配 artificial larynx 人工喉；membrana elastica larynx 喉弹性膜

hammock ['hæmək] *n.* a long piece of strong cloth or net which can be hung up by the ends to sleep in 吊床

例句 We sleep in a bed — not in a hammock or on a sheep pelt. 我们睡在床上而不是睡在吊床或是羊皮囊中。

spew [spju:] *v.* ①to (cause to) come out in a rush or flood; (cause to) gush (使) 喷出；②to vomit 呕吐，吐出

例句 Water was spewing from the hydrant. 水正从消防栓中喷涌而出。

搭配 spews molten lava 喷出大量熔岩；spew invective at sb. 对某人大肆漫骂

parry ['pæri] *n.* to deflect, evade, or avoid 躲避

例句 He skillfully parried the question with a clever reply. 他用巧妙的回答技巧地回避了那个问题。

搭配 beat parry 击打防守；ceding parry 顺势转移刺；circular parry 划圆/圆周防守；compound parry 复杂防守

teeter ['ti:tə] *v.* stand or move unsteadily 步履不稳，踉跄

例句 The drunken man teetered on the edge of the pavement. 那个醉汉在马路

路的人行道上摇摇晃晃地走。

搭配 teetering on the brink 濒临灾难边缘； edge of disaster 摇摇欲坠

agile ['ædʒaɪl] *adj.* able to move quickly and easily 敏捷的，灵活的

例句 She made off to a secret corner of the veranda into which only a small, agile child could squeeze, and opened the closely printed pages of an old edition, and discovered her playmates. 她在走道里找到一个隐蔽的角落，只有身体瘦小而敏捷的小女孩才能钻进去，她打开这本印刷紧密的旧书，在这里找到了她的同伴。

辨析 （参见 Lesson 26 的 adroit）

maniac ['meɪniæk] *n.* a person (thought to be) suffering from a mania[医] 燥狂（症）者，疯子

例句 Be careful! That man is driving like a maniac! 注意！那个人开车像个疯子一样！

搭配 a car maniac 汽车迷； china maniac 瓷器收集迷

gaunt [gɔːnt] *adj.* ①thin, as if ill or hungry 憔悴的；骨瘦如柴的 ②(of a place) bare and unattractive 荒凉的，不毛的

例句 The old house stood gaunt and empty, a complete ruin. 那栋旧屋荒凉空洞地屹立着，像一堆废墟。



gaunt 暗示瘦削、骨头突出而且憔悴的外表，也暗示有病或历经艰辛。**lean** 指天生就瘦的，健康的，强调缺少脂肪。**thin** 通常指因病或过

度劳累而消瘦的。scrawny 与 skinny 同义，都暗示一种不美的瘦削，与营养不良有关系。

genial [dʒi'niəl] *adj.* having a pleasant or friendly disposition or manner; cordial and kindly 亲切的；和蔼的，可亲的

例句 The genial sunshine saturating his miserable body with its warmth. (Jack London) 和暖的阳光用温暖充满他痛楚的躯体。（杰克·伦敦）

搭配 a genial character 和蔼的性格； a genial climate 宜人的气候

lull [lʌl] *v.* ①make (a person or an animal) quiet or less active; soothe sb./sth. 使安静，哄睡觉；②calm (sb., sb.'s fears, etc.), esp. by deception 消除（恐惧），哄骗；③(of a storm or noise) become quiet; lessen（风暴、噪音）变平静，平息，缓和

例句 That honeyed charm that he used was so effectively to lull his victims. 他美丽的谎言着实骗取了受害者的信任。

辨析 lull 指使睡着或安静，安慰或使镇定下来，如：lulls his fears 这缓和了他的恐惧。relax 指由紧张或约束中释放出来。

lurking ['lɔ:kɪŋ] （新用户的）“潜伏”（在 USENET 上作为旁观者，不参加讨论）

ambush ['æmbuʃ] *n.* ①an act of lying hidden so as to attack by surprise 伏

击 ②the concealed position itself 埋伏

例句 The commander ambushed his troops in the woods for the morning attack. 指挥员把他的部队埋伏在树林里准备凌晨发起攻击。

搭配 hide in ambush 埋伏着（等待.....）； fall into an ambush 中埋伏； lay an ambush 设下埋伏（等待.....）

lynch [lintʃ] v. put to death or punish violently (sb. believed to be guilty of a crime) without a lawful trial 不经合法审判而（将被认为有罪的人）处死

例句 At one point he was in danger of being lynched. 他一度险些被人以私刑杀害。

wilting ['wiltɪŋ] n. shrivel or fade 萎蔫

搭配 incipient wilting 初萎； temporary wilting 暂时萎蔫

slash [slæʃ] v. ①to cut with long sweeping forceful strokes, as with a knife or sword 挥砍，砍击 ②to move or force with this kind of cutting movement 猛挥；乱砍 ③to attack fiercely in words 严厉批评 ④to reduce (an amount, price, etc.) steeply 削减（全额、价钱等） ⑤to cut (a garment), so as to sew in or show a different colour in the opening（在衣服上）开叉，开长缝 n. ①a long sweeping cut or blow 砍痕；砍击 ②a straight cut making an opening in a garment（衣服上的）叉口，长缝

例句 The front of the dress was slashed to the waist with red. 这条连衣裙的

前身 在腰部开叉并点缀着红色。

搭配 slash prices for a clearance sale 清仓大甩卖； slash at 猛击

经典美文

Passage One

One afternoon while she was preparing dinner in her kitchen, Anne Peters, a 32-year old American housewife, suddenly had severe pains in her chest accompanied by the shortness of breath. Terrified by the thought she was having a heart attack, Anne screamed for help. Her frightened husband immediately rushed Ann to a nearby hospital where, to her great relief, her pains were diagnosed as having been caused by panic, and not a heart attack.

More and more Americans nowadays are having panic attacks like the one experienced by Anne Peters. Benjamin Crocker, a psychiatrist and assistant director of the Anxiety Disorders Clinic at the University of Southern California, reveals that as many as ten million adult Americans have already or will experience at least one panic attack in their lifetime. Moreover, studies conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in the United States disclose that approximately 1.2 million adult individuals are currently suffering from severe and recurrent panic attack.

These attacks are spontaneous and inexplicable and may last for a few minutes; some, however, continue for several hours, not only frightening the victim but also making him or her wholly disoriented. The symptoms of panic attack bear such remarkable similarity to those of heart attack that many victims are convinced that they are indeed having a heart attack.

Panic attack victims show the following symptoms: they often become easily frightened or feel uneasy in situations where people normally would not be afraid; they suffer shortness of breath, dizziness or lightheadedness; experience chest pains, a quick heartbeat, tingling in the hands; a choking feeling, faintness, sudden fits of trembling, a feeling that persons and things around them are not real; and most of all, a fear of dying or going crazy. A person seized by a panic attack may show all or as few as four of these symptoms.

There has been a lot of conjecture as to the cause of panic attack. Both laymen and experts alike claim that psychological stress could be a logical cause, but as yet, no evidence has been found to support this theory. However, studies show that more women than men experience panic attack and people who drink a lot as well as those who take marijuana or beverages containing a lot of caffeine are more prone to attacks.

Dr. Wayne Keaton, an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Washington Medical School, claims that there are at least three signs that indicate a person is suffering from panic attack rather than a heart attack. The first is age. People between the ages of 20 and 30 are more often victims of panic attack. The second is sex. More women suffer from recurrent panic attacks than men, while heart attack rarely strikes women before their menopause. The third is the multiplicity of symptoms. A panic attack victim usually suffers at least four of the previous mentioned symptoms while a heart attack victim often experience only pain and shortness of breath.

It is generally concluded that panic attack does not endanger a person's life. All the same, it can unnecessarily disrupt a person's life by making him

or her so afraid that he or she will have a panic attack in a public place that he or she may refuse to leave home and may eventually become isolated from the rest of society. Dr. Crocker's advice to any person who thinks he is suffering from panic attack is to consult a doctor for a medical check-up to rule out the possibilities of physical illness first. Once it has been confirmed that he or she is, in fact, suffering from panic attack, the victim should seek psychological and medical help.

汉语语境

恐慌及其影响

安妮·比特是一个 32 岁的美国家庭妇女，一天下午她正在厨房做晚饭，突然觉得胸部剧痛并且呼吸短促。因为害怕自己的心脏病突然发作，她尖叫救命。丈夫闻声赶来，立刻带她去了附近的医院，经诊断让她感到安慰的是她的疼痛是由恐慌引起的，而不是突发性的心脏病。

像安妮·比特的经历一样，现今越来越多的美国人正在遭受着恐慌的袭击。南加州大学的焦虑紊乱症门诊部的一位精神病专家和副主任医师——本杰明·克鲁克透露道：有一千万的美国成年人已经或将会在他们的生命中经历至少一次恐慌的袭击。此外，据美国国家的精神健康学院研究：约 120 万的成年人目前正遭受着严重的周期性的恐惧的折磨。

恐慌的袭击是无意识的，令人费解的，并且可能会持续几分钟，几个小时。它不仅会袭击人的身体，而且会使他们的意识混乱，恐慌袭击的症状与心脏病突发的症状有惊人的相似，使很多受到恐慌袭击的人认为自己真的得了心脏病。

受到恐慌袭击的人表现出以下的症状：他们变得易受惊吓或是在人们通常认为不会是感到害怕的地方感到心神不宁；他们经受呼吸短促，头晕目眩，或轻微头痛，胸痛，心跳加速，手心刺痛，呼吸不畅，昏厥无力，突然战栗，对周围的人和事物感到恍惚失真。甚至是一种致命的或让人发疯的恐惧感。被恐慌所侵袭的人可能表现出上述所有或至少四种症状。

曾经有过大量的对于突发性恐惧原因的推测，专家及外行人都断定心理上的压力是一个合理的原因。但是直到现在，没有找到任何证据来支持这种看法。然而，研究表明女人比男人遭受的恐慌袭击要多，嗜酒者和吸食大麻烟的人以及喝含有大量的咖啡因饮料的人更容易受到恐慌的袭击。

华盛顿医科大学精神病学副教授——威恩·基顿医生断言：至少有3种迹象可以表明一个人是在遭受恐慌的袭击而不是心脏病。第一是年龄。年龄在20到30岁的人易得突发性恐慌。其次是性别，目前女性比男性易于遭受此类恐慌。但是女人在绝经期前很少遭受心脏病的困扰。第三是症状的复杂性，遭受突发性恐惧症的患者通常经受前面提到的症状中的四个，然而心脏病患者常常只是感到疼痛和呼吸闲难。

从总体上推论，突发性恐慌不会危及人的生命。同样没有必要因为他或她在公共场合所感到恐慌而呆在家中，否则最终将会与社会隔绝。克鲁克医生对每个认为自己正在遭受恐慌的袭击的人的忠告是首先请医生做一个全面的医学检查，从而排除身体疾病的可能性，一旦被证实他或她真的是患有突发性的恐慌的话，患者应该寻求心理和医学的帮助。



Passage Two

Ricci, 45, is now striking out on perhaps his boldest venture yet. He plans to market an English-language edition of his elegant monthly art magazine, FMR, in the United States. Once again the skeptics are murmuring that the successful Ricci has headed for a big fall. And once again Ricci intends to prove them wrong.

Ricci is so confident that he has christened quest “Operation Columbus” and has set his sights on discovering an American readership of 300,000. That goal may not be too far-fetched. The Italian edition of FMR — the initials, of course, stand for Franco Maria Ricci - is only 18 months old. But it is already the second largest art magazine in the world, with a circulation of 65,000 and a profit margin of US \$500,000. The American edition will be patterned after the Italian version, with each 160-page issue carrying only 40 pages of ads and no more than five articles. But the contents will often differ. The English-language edition will include more American works, Ricci says, to help Americans get over an inferiority complex about their art. He also hopes that the magazine will become a vehicle for a two-way cultural exchange - what he likes to think of as a marriage of brains, culture and taste from both sides of the Atlantic.

To realize this version, Ricci is mounting one of the most lavish, enterprising and expensive promotional campaigns in magazine-publishing history. Between November and January, eight jumbo jets will fly 8 million copies of a sample 16-page edition of FMR across the Atlantic. From a warehouse in Michigan, 6.5 million copies will be mailed to American subscribers of various cultural, art and business magazines. Some of the

remaining copies will circulate as a special Sunday supplement in the New York Times. The cost of launching Operation Columbus is a staggering US \$5 million, but Ricci is hoping that 60% of the price tag will be financed by Italian corporations. “To land in America Columbus had to use Spanish sponsors”, reads one sentence in his promotional pamphlet. “We would like Italians.”

Like Columbus, Ricci cannot know what his reception will be on foreign shores. In Italy he gambled - and won - on a simple concept: it is more important to show art than to write about it. Hence, one issue of FMR might feature 32 full-colour pages of 17th-century tapestries, followed by 14 pages of outrageous eyeglasses. He is gambling that the concept is exportable. “I don't expect that more than 30% of my readers will actually read FMR”, he says. The magazine is such a visual delight that they don't have to. Still, he is lining up an impressive stable of writers and professors for the American edition, including Noam Chomsky, Anthony Burgess, Eric Jong and Norman Mailer. In addition, he seems to be pursuing his own eclectic vision without giving a moment's thought to such established competitors as *Connoisseur* and *Horizon*. “The Americans can do almost everything better than we can, says Ricci, But we (the Italians) have a 2,000 year edge on them in art.”

汉语语境

里奇的“哥伦布试验”

里奇，45岁，计划着可能是他一生最大的冒险。他准备在美国市场上销售他的月刊艺术杂志 FMR，一种精美的英文刊物。怀疑论者又

一次私下议论成功的里奇这次要栽大跟斗，而里奇也再次想证明他们是错

的。

里奇很有信心，他把这一次尝试命名为“哥伦布行动”力求赢得美国30万读者。这个目标不会遥遥无期。FMR代表Franco Maria Ricci的意大利版本仅有8个月，但是它已经是世界上第二人艺术杂志，拥有6万5千册的发行量和50万美元的净收益。美国将按照意大利的版本，每一本有160页，包括40页的广告和5篇文章，但是内容将时常更新。里奇说，为了帮助美国人从他们低级复杂的艺术中解脱出来，英文版将包括更多的美国著作。他也希望这份杂志能够成为一种融合两种文化的工具——他指的是大西洋两岸在头脑、文化和品味上的联姻。

为了实现此版本的出版，里奇在杂志出版历史上发动了最无节制、最有雄心壮志的、最昂贵的宣传战役之一。在十一月和一月期间，8架巨大的直升机将携带FMR16页版本的8千万份样品穿越大西洋。在一个密歇根的仓库里，6,500,000本杂志将发放给各个文化艺术商业单位。一些留下的将作为《时代周刊》星期日的特别奉献。发起这次“哥伦布行动”的费用大约是5百万美元，但是里奇希望60%的资金可由意大利的企业来提供。“要想在美国的哥伦布占有一席之地，就不得不利用西班牙的资助商。”“我们需要意大利人”这句话是从他的宣传小册子上读到的。

像哥伦布，里奇不知道他的招待会将在异国举办。在意大利，他打赌并凭着一个简单的理念赢了。这个理念就是：展示艺术比写出来更加重要。汉斯，FMR的个人发行商，可能会以17世纪的全彩色的织锦画和14页的奇形怪状的眼镜为特色。他打赌这个理念是可以输出的。他说，“我没有期望有30%多的读者将阅读FMR。这份杂志是一种视觉上

的享受，他们不是必须看的”。仍然，他为美国版本列出了一份印象深刻的作家和教授名单，包括诺姆乔姆斯基，安托尼·伯吉斯，艾黎可·吉

容格和诺曼·梅乐。另外，他看起来还将要追求他自己这种注

意的眼光，没有对已经存在的对手 *Connoisseur*（鉴赏家）和 *Horizon*（地平线）给予片刻的考虑。“美国做每一件事都能做得比我们做得好，但是我们意大利人在艺术上比他们早了 2000 年”里奇说。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

If you describe a collection of objects, ideas as _____, you mean that they are wide-ranging and come from many different sources.

- eccentric
- eclectic
- elastic
- elective

A duck _____ quickly across the road.

- bedraggled
- waddled
- condoned
- poached

Buildings old and new are thickly covered with _____.

- graffiti

grandeur

graphite

gradient

We're at a critical _____ in terms of his domestic program.

jig

martin

martini

juncture

If he wins this race, it will _____ for his recent string of defeats.

ameliorate

atone

asperse

ascertain

If you _____, you suddenly shout something, for example because you are very surprised.

betoken

chide

assay

ejaculate

The previous week she'd brought home a greasy-haired biker with _____ all over his arms.

tattoos

taboos

teaks

tenets

We put a _____ between “short” and “sighted” to make the word “shortsighted”, which describes a person who cannot see things that are far away.

goody

hyphen

cocoon

domino

Using tanks and heavy _____, they seized the town.

artillery

artifice

artery

artisan

She decided to accept his offer of marriage after he _____ her for months with flowers and expensive presents.

wrung

wiggled

wonted

wooded

A flock of birds was already _____ a cheerful morning chorus.

overworking

overstating
warbling
imprecating

She found him sleeping in a _____ hanging between trees.

larva
larynx
hammock
gut

In human reproduction, one female egg is usually fertilized by one _____.

spike
sperm
spew
sphere

He went to strike her face but she _____ his hand with her arm.

adulated
parried
harried
griped

The ladder _____ dangerously and I nearly fell off.

controverted
teetered
deciphered

derogated

Your left _____ hemisphere controls the right-hand side of your body.

agile

maniac

cerebral

overbearing

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

Some of Abraham Lincoln's photographs portray him as gaunt in the face.

ugly

saintly looking

healthy

excessively lean

We received such a genial welcome that we felt at home immediately.

noisy

cold

cordial

routine

When the eye of the hurricane passes over, there was a lull in the storm.

fresh outburst
calm interval
rise in the wind
freshening

Enemy troops were lurking behind the village.

getting ready
waiting to withdraw
having trainings
lying in ambush

In the southern part of the United States, Negroes have often been lynched by racialists.

put to death
attacked
forced to work
pushed for money

The flowers are wilting for lack of water.

fading
degenerating
blooming
diminishing

He fears his salary will be slashed at this time of depression.

canceled

repaid
cut
stopped

考题答案

Part I

B
B
A
D
B
D
A
B
A
D
C
A
C
B
B
C

Part II

1. D

C
B
D
A
A
C

Lesson 29

词汇语境

orator ['ɔːrətə] *n.* person who makes speeches (esp. a good speaker) 演说者；演说家

例句 The orator delivered his speech effectively. 演说家发表了深刻有力地演说。

sweltering ['sweltəriŋ] *adj.* being uncomfortably hot, suffering from the heat 闷热的，中暑的

例句 This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. 自由平等的朗朗秋日不到来，黑人顺情合理哀怨的酷暑就不会过去。

etched ['etʃɪd] *adj.* be corrosive 被侵蚀的，被蚀刻的，风化的

搭配 satin etched (玻璃) 毛面酸蚀的

bootleg ['buːtleg] *v.* to make, transport, sell (alcoholic liquor) unlawfully 非法制造，运送，销售 (酒类) *adj.* produced, sold, or transported illegally 非

法制造的、出售的或运输的

例句 Martin Luther King's speech I have a dream struck such an emotional chord that recordings of it were made, sold, bootlegged and resold within weeks of its delivery. 马丁·路德·金的演讲“我有一个梦想”如此受欢迎，以至于演讲录音在其发行后数星期内被非法制造、贩卖。

搭配 bootleg records/whisky 走私的唱片/威士忌酒

prospective [prəs'pektiv] *adj.* likely or expected to happen 预期的

例句 The mere prospect of a performance of one of his operas was enough to set him to running up bills amounting to ten times the amount of his prospective royalties. 仅仅他一部歌剧演出的一个场景布置就足够他积下预期版税的十倍账款。

搭配 prospective advantages 预期的利益；prospective bride 未来的新娘

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* things to be done; business to be discussed at a meeting (会议) 议程

例句 Now, let's come to item No. 5 on the agenda. 现在让我们讨论议事日程上的第五项。

搭配 place/put sth. on the agenda 把某事提到日程上来；action agenda 行动记录册；approved agenda 审定议程；provisional agenda 临时议程

coalition [ˌkəʊə'lɪʃən] *n.* a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together 合并，接合，联合

搭配 coalition cabinet 联合内阁； coalition government 联合政府

辨析 coalition 常指人民、派别、政党或国家的暂时联合。alliance 国家或集团间为了促进其共同利益或事业而成的紧密联盟。commonwealth 指联邦、联合体，如：the British Commonwealth of Nations 英联邦。

amenities [ə'mi:nitis] *n.* sth. that make sb. pleased 令人愉快之事物

fountain ['fauntin] *n.* an artificially created jet or stream of water 泉水，喷泉，源泉

例句 A group of children are playing in the fountain in the park. 一群孩子在公园的喷泉中玩耍。

搭配 fountain of wisdom 智慧的源泉； air fountain 喷气嘴，喷气器，气泉； eruptive fountain 喷泉； lava fountain 【地质】熔岩喷涌

wrestle ['resl] *v.* to fight by holding and throwing the body 扭打，摔跤，搏斗

例句 He taught his little brother how to wrestle. 他教他小弟弟怎样摔跤。

搭配 wrestle with temptation 抵抗诱惑； wrestle with a task 苦干一项工作； wrestle out 拼命干，奋力完成

racism [ˈreɪsɪzəm] *n.* the belief that racial differences between people are the main influence on their characters and abilities, and esp. that treatment of

people based on this belief 种族主义；种族歧视

例句 The change is reflected in the variety of causes on the wish list of this year's anniversary March on Washington. Health Care reform. Job training. Security for the disabled. And an end to racism. 变化反映在今年华盛顿周年游行的愿望清单上：医疗健康改革，工作培训，残疾人的安全保障，结束种族歧视。

novelty ['nɒvəlti] *n.* ①the quality of being novel; interesting newness 新颖，新奇性 ②something new, unusual and interesting 新奇的事物 ③(usu. pl.) an unusual small cheap object, usu. not very useful but suitable to be given as a present 新颖小巧而价廉的物品

例句 Children and mature people thrive on dull routine, while the adolescent, who has lost the child's capacity for concentration and is without the inner resources of the mature, needs excitement and novelty to stave off boredom. 儿童和成人在枯燥的固定事务中茁壮成长，而青少年失去了儿童集中注意力的能力，又缺少成人的内在才略，所以需要兴奋和新奇的事物来消除无聊。

搭配 advertising novelty 广告新品；fancy molded novelties 高级模制新产品

fringe [frɪndʒ] *n.* a decorative edge of hanging threads on a curtain, table cloth, garment, etc. 边缘，外围

■

The business or professional man may drive along the fringes of slums in a car or bus, but it is not an important experience to him. 商人或自由职业

者可能在轿车或巴士里经过平民窟，但这对于他来讲并非很重要的经历。

搭配 capillary fringe 【水文】毛管边缘

slump [slʌmp] *v.* ①to sink down; fall heavily or in a heap; collapse 陷落，塌下，猛然落下 ②to go down in number or strength; fall off; decline 直线下降，暴跌，剧降

例句 Read defeat in the slump of his shoulders. 从他无力下垂的肩膀可以看出他失败了。

搭配 business slump 营业不振；drastic slump 市价暴落；soil slump 土崩

conglomerate [kɒn'glɒmərit] *v.* to form or cause to form into an adhering or rounded mass 聚结 *n.* a collected heterogeneous mass; a cluster 密集体

搭配 coal conglomerate 煤砾岩；crystal conglomerate 丛晶体；dolomitic conglomerate 白云石砾岩；glacial conglomerate 冰砾岩

anonymous [ə'nɒnɪməs] *adj.* of a person with name unknown 匿名的

例句 Thus during the early days of the Second World War, when air raids were feared in New York City and blackouts were instituted, an anonymous writer — probably a young civil service worker at City Hall — produced and distributed to stores throughout the city the following poster. 例如，二战早

期，纽约市笼罩着空袭，并实行灯火管制时，一位无名氏作者——或者是市政厅年轻的公务员——制作了下面的广告，贴满了城市大小商店。

搭配 an anonymous letter 匿名信； an anonymous gift 不留赠送者姓名的礼物

embark [im'ba:k] *v.* go put or take on board a ship 上船，装于船上，搭载

例句 We embarked at Southampton, and disembarked in New York a week later. 我们在南安普敦上船，一星期后在纽约下船。

搭配 embark on/upon 着手，从事（事业等）

facilitate [fə'siliteit] *vt.* to make it easier for a process or activity to happen 使容易，使便利

例句 It is not helps, but obstacles, not facilities, but difficulties, that make men. 成就人的不是帮助而是障碍，不是便利而是困难。

eye-catching [aikætʃɪŋ] *adj.* visually attractive 显眼的，惹眼的

搭配 an eye-catching dress 一条显眼的裙子

marital ['mærɪtl] *adj.* of marriage 婚姻的

例句 Please indicate your marital status. 请说明你的婚姻状况。

搭配 marital problems 婚姻问题； marital relations 婚姻关系

bliss [blɪs] *n.* perfect happiness, great joy 巨大的幸福，极乐

例句 What bliss to be going on holiday. 度假真是其乐无穷。

搭配 domestic bliss 家庭的极大幸福； the road to eternal bliss 通向天国之路

辨析 bliss 指巨大的幸福、狂喜，含有天堂般的欢乐之意。ecstasy 系正式用语，指非常高兴、得意，以致心醉神迷，如：be speechless with ecstasy 高兴得说不出话来。

frothy ['frʊθi] *adj.* ①full of or covered with froth 泡沫多的，覆盖着泡沫的； ②light and amusing; without serious content 内容不严肃的

搭配 frothy soapsuds 起泡的肥皂水； a frothy orator 空话连篇的演说者

bravado [brə'vɑ:dəu] *n.* display of boldness or daring 故作勇敢，逞能，虚张声势 *n.* 作威，恐吓，虚张声势

例句 The mob bravadoed a while but never got really violent. 暴民们虚张声势一番，但始终没有真正地闹起来。

搭配 with a show of bravado 表现出虚张声势

outlay ['autlei] *n.* spending; laying out money; sum of money that is spent 开支，花费；花费数目

例句 The business quickly repaid the initial outlay on advertising. 这家公司

很快偿付了初期的广告费。

搭配 accumulated outlay 累计支出； actual outlay 实际支出； additional outlay 额外支出； budgetary outlays 预算支出； capital outlay 基建投资

blizzard ['blizəd] *n.* violent and heavy snowstorm 暴风雪

例句 The White House received a blizzard of phone calls. 白宫连续不断接到电话。

connotation [,kɒnəu'teɪʃən] *n.* a secondary meaning of a word or expression that comes to mind or is suggested in addition to its primary meaning 含蓄； 涵义

例句 To the Indian the type of bodily contact involved in our social dancing has a directly sexual connotation. 对于印地安人而言，涉及到像我们身体的接触的社交舞蹈有直接的性的暗示。

sash [sæʃ] *n.* beltlike length of cloth worn around the waist as part of a garment, or (in ceremonial dress and usu. as a mark of some honour) over one shoulder 腰带，肩带，饰带

apartheid [ə'pɑ:t(h)eɪt] *n.* in the Republic of South Africa, a former policy of keeping people of different races apart by law 种族隔离制度（尤指原南非当局）

arrears [ə'riəz] *n.* money owed 拖欠的债，拖欠的工资

搭配 an account in arrears 拖欠债款的帐户

infirmary [in'fə:məri] *n.* ①hospital 医院 ②room used for people who are ill or injured 医务室

benchmark [bentʃmɑ:k] *n.* a standard or reference by which others can be measured or judged 参照点，基准点

例句 Inflation is a great distorter of seemingly fixed economic ideas and benchmarks. (Benjamin M Friedman) 通货膨胀是看来稳定的经济观念和基准的严重误解。（本杰明·M·弗里德曼）

chromosome ['krəʊməsəʊm] *n.* one of the minute threads in every nucleus in animal and plant cells carrying genes 染色体

搭配 chromosome complex 染色体群； attached chromosome 并连染色体； bacterial chromosome 细菌染色体； Balbiani chromosome 巴尔比尼氏染色体

flair [fleə] *n.* natural ability to do sth. well 天赋，本领，才华

例句 Wilson was impressed by his political flair. 他从事政治活动的才能给威尔逊留下了深刻的印象。

搭配 have a flair for 对.....有鉴别力，有.....的天资； a flair for writing 写作的天才

nuance [nju:'ɑ:ns, -'ɔ:ns] *n.* delicate difference in, or shade of, meaning, opinion, color, etc. (意义、意见、颜色等的) 细微差异

例句 There is a rich artistic performance, full of nuance. 一场意味深长的艺术表演充满了微妙之处。

搭配 desirable animal nuance 愉快的动物香调 (指天然动物香料); individual nuance 独特香调; odor nuance 香气近似, 香调

bitch [bitʃ] *n.* ①female dog 母狗; ②spiteful woman (贬) 恶婆娘, 坏脾气的女人 *v.* to botch; bungle 弄脏; 搞坏

例句 He bitched about the service, then bitched about the bill. 他埋怨服务不周到, 后来又埋怨要钱太多。

搭配 make a bitch of (口) 弄坏, 弄糟; bitch up (俚) 弄糟, 破坏 (特指通过恶意的闲话)

tenure ['tenjʊə] *n.* ①holding of (e.g. political) office or land or other property, etc. 占有 (行政、职位、土地或其它财产); 占有权, 使用权; ②period of manner of this 占有期或方式, 使用期或方式; ③permanent appointment as a teacher, etc. in a university or some other institution (在大学或某些其它学校中) 终身任职教师

例句 On what tenure does he hold the house? 他凭什么占用这所房子?

搭配 academic tenure 教员任期; customary tenure 习惯保有; joint tenure

共同占有（在一定时期内的合伙）； land tenure 租地制度，土地占有制

度

capitulate [kə'pitjuleit] *v.* surrender (on stated conditions) (向某人) 投降
(指根据商定的条件)

例句 Chinese people will never capitulate in the face of aggression. 中国人民决不会在侵略面前屈服。

搭配 capitulate on[upon]the condition that... 在.....条件下投降

辨析 capitulate 指在一定条件下投降，表示屈服于压力、强力、义务或不可避免性。submit 表示经过无用或不成功的抵抗之后，出于被迫而放弃。

corrode [kə'rəʊd] *v.* to (cause to) become worn away gradually (使) 腐蚀，侵蚀，起腐蚀作用

例句 Certain chemicals will corrode if left on bare metal. 某些化学制品如果放在裸露的金属上，就会起腐蚀作用。

辨析 corrode 指腐蚀，侵蚀，如：Acid causes metal to corrode. 酸会腐蚀金属。rust 指使金属生锈，如：Metal tools outside will rust. 金属工具会生锈。

debilitated [dɪbɪlɪ'teɪtɪd] *adj.* Showing impairment of energy or strength; enfeebled 疲惫不堪的，操劳过度的



Her already debilitated constitution is being further weakened by

overwork and smoking. 她那本已虚弱的身体由于劳累过度 and 抽烟而变得更弱了。

electrocuted [i'lektɹəkju:t] *v.* to kill by passing electricity through the body
电死，以电刑处死

例句 They found the worker who was electrocuted by a high-tension wire.
他们发现了被高压电线电死的工人。

curator [kjuə'reitə] *n.* official in charge (esp. of a museum or art gallery)
(博物馆，艺术馆等) 馆长

搭配 the curator of Metropolitan Museum of Art 国际艺术博物馆馆长

diocese ['daɪəsi:s] *n.* (in the Christian religion) the area under the government of a bishop 主教管区

despoil [dis'pɔɪl] *v.* rob; plunder; ravage 抢劫，掠夺

例句 And if the land is not despoiled, it is only because there are not yet enough people here to despoil it. 如果这块土地没有被掠夺的话，仅仅是因为这儿的人手不够。

辨析 despoil 与 spoliare 在拼写上相似，在词义上相近，但二者也有其细微区别：despoil 指 to rob of goods by force, esp. in time of war；而

spoliate 除含有此条义项外，还有 to destroy completely while conquering or occupying 的意思，与其相近的词是 devastate。

yank [jæŋk] *v.* to pull suddenly and sharply 猛拉 *n.* a sudden sharp pull 猛拉

例句 She hurried across the room and yanked the window up. 她匆匆穿过房间，用力把窗子往上拉。

搭配 yank (out) a tooth 拔牙； yank sb. out of his seat 强拉某人离开座位

totter ['tɒtə] *v.* ①walk or move unsteadily; stagger 踉跄，蹒跚 ②rock or shake as if about to fall 摇摇欲坠；摇动

例句 The tall chimney tottered to and for and then collapsed. 那座高烟囱摇摇晃晃，然后倒了下来。

搭配 a tottering government 动摇不稳的政府

assail [ə'seɪl] *v.* to attack violently 猛烈攻击，痛打

例句 Prolonged, rarely assailed security may be the best preparation for tackling difficult intellectual problems. 长时间不受威胁的安全感也许是解决学生成绩问题的最好方法。

搭配 be assailed with doubts 为疑惑所困扰

辨析 assail 意指反复不断地打击；如：an area assailed by enemy forces again and again 被敌人武装力量多次袭击的地区。attack 泛指对身体上或

言辞上的进攻行为，尤指有计划地发动进攻。assault 通常指突发的集中的暴力行为；如：often assault the victims on dark streets 常在黑暗的道路

上攻击被害者。onslaught 通常指猛烈而大规模的攻击。

convene [kən'vi:n] *v.* summon to come together, form a meeting 召集会议

例句 Party committees at their respective levels convene party congresses at all levels. 党的各级代表大会由各级党的委员会召开。

搭配 convene a summit meeting 举行最高级会议

covenant ['kʌvɪnənt] *n.* a formal agreement between two or more persons to do or not do something 契约，盟约

例句 They covenanted in loyalty to the king. 他们缔结盟约效忠国王。

搭配 a covenant for mutual defense 互相保卫的盟约

jest [dʒest] *n.* thing said or done to cause amusement; joke 讥笑 *v.* make jokes (to sb.) (about sth.); speak or act without seriousness 开玩笑

例句 Many a true word is spoken in jest. 玩笑话中常含有哲理。

搭配 break a jest 说笑话; drop a jest 说笑话; in jest 开玩笑地，不认真地; jesting apart (用作插入语) 言归正传; make a jest of sb. 愚弄某人

辨析 jest 通常表示一种闹着玩的幽默; 如: All jests aside, we're in big trouble. 玩笑归玩笑, 我们遇到了大麻烦。gag 主要适用于指插科打诨的

话或戏剧中老套的笑话、噱头；如：one of the most memorable gags in the history of vaudeville 轻歌舞剧历史上最令人难忘的噱头之一。joke 常

指结尾处有一句妙语的有趣故事；如：tell jokes at the beginning of the show 在节目开始的时候讲笑话。

hoax [həʊks] *n.* mischievous trick played on sb. for a joke 恶作剧，戏弄 *v.* deceive sb. as a joke 开玩笑骗某人，戏弄

例句 A telephone caller said there was a bomb in the hotel but it was just a hoax. 打电话者声称旅馆里有一颗炸弹，但这不过是一场恶作剧而已。

搭配 hoax sb. into doing sth. 戏弄某人

vindicate ['vɪndɪkeɪt] *v.* ①to show that charges made against (someone or something) are untrue; free from blame 为（某人、某物）平反，还（某人）的清白；②to prove (something that was in doubt) to be true or right 证明的真实、正确

例句 The report of the committee of enquiry completely vindicates him and declares his action to have been right and proper. 调查委员会的报告证明他完全清白，称他的行为正确恰当。

搭配 vindicate one's rights 维护自己的权利；vindicate one's claim 支持某人的声言

经典美文

Passage One

Few issues are as clear as the one that drew a quarter-million Americans

to the Lincoln Memorial 30 years ago this August 28. America has given the Negro people a bad check, the nation was told. It has promised quality but delivered second-class citizenship because of race. Few orators could define the justice as eloquently as Martin Luther King Jr. whose words on that sweltering day remain etched in the public consciousness: “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.”

The march on Washington had been the dream of a black labor leader. A. Philip Randolph who was a potent figure in the civil-rights movement. But it was King who emerged as the symbol of the black people's struggle. His “I have a dream” speech struck such an emotional chord that recordings of it were made, sold, bootlegged and resold within weeks of its delivery. The magic of the moment was that it gave white America a new prospective on black America and pushed civil rights forward on the nation's agenda.

When the march was planned by a coalition of civil rights, union and church leaders, nothing quite like it had ever been seen. Tens of thousands of blacks streamed into the nation's capital by car, bus, train and foot, an invading army of the disenfranchised singing freedom songs and demanding rights. By their very members, they forced the world's greatest democracy to face an embarrassing question: How could America continue on a course that denied so many the simple amenities of a water fountain or a lunch counter? Or the most essential element — of democracy the vote?

Three decades later, we still wrestle with questions of black and white, but now they are confused by shades of gray. The gap persists between the quality of black life and white. The urban underclass has grown more

entrenched. Bias remains. And the nation is jarred from time to time by sensational cases stemming from racial hate. But the clarity of the 1963 issue is gone. No longer do governors stand in school-house doors. Nor do signs bar blacks from restaurants or theaters. It is illegal to deny African — Americans the vote. There are 7,500 black elected officials, including 338 mayors and 40 members of Congress, plus a large black middle class. And we are past the point when white American must look to one eloquent leader to answer the question “What does the Negro want?”

The change is reflected in the variety of causes on the wish list of this year's anniversary march on Washington. Health care reform. Job training. Religious freedom for American Indians. Statehood for the District of Columbia. Head Start for young people. Security for the disabled. And an end to racism. The compelling issue of 1963 — discrimination — today is more a matter of dark hearts than evil laws. And the legislative agenda of modern — day marchers is American, not black.

汉语语境

我有一个梦想——30年前和现在

30年前的8月28日，25万美国人为了同一件事来到林肯纪念堂，今年的这一天，很少有事件能和那一事件一样明确引起同样的效果。整个国家的人都知道：美国一直都是只给黑人一张空头支票。美国许诺给予他们体面的地位，但是因为种族问题他们成了二等公民。很少有演说家能像马丁·路德·金那样给正义一个有说服力的定义。他在那个酷热的日子里说的话仍然蚀刻在公众的意识里，“我有一个梦想，将来有一天，我的四个孩子所在的国家，是以品性而非肤色来评判人。”

在华盛顿游行，那时已经成为黑人劳工领袖的梦想。菲利浦·鲁道夫在民主权利运动中算是一个强有力的人物。但是，只有马丁·路德·金才是作为黑人运动的标志出现的。他的“我有一个梦想”的演说激起了如此强烈的情绪，以至于演说后的几个星期内，其录音就被制作、出售、走私然后再出售。那一时刻的魔力在于它给美国白人一个新的希望来看待美国黑人，并推动了民主权利运动在国家日程上的位置。

当民主权利者、工会和教会领导人联合起来计划这个游行的时候，一切都变得跟原来很不一样。成千上万的黑人乘坐汽车、巴士、火车或步行涌向国家首都，组成了一支被剥夺公民权者的侵略军；他们唱着自由主义的歌曲，并要求得到权利；他们以他们人数的众多迫使世界最大的民主国家面对这样一个令人尴尬的问题：美国如何能够一直否认与黑人同饮一泉水，同吃一桌饭的乐事？或者黑人作为民主政府选举中最基础的成分？

30年后，我们仍在黑白人种的问题上争斗，但现在这些问题已被灰色的阴影笼罩，黑人和白人生活质量差异的鸿沟一直存在着。城市的底层阶级生活更为艰难，偏见依然存在，还有时不时由种族仇恨引起的轰动全国的案件。但是1963年那样明晰的宣泄已不复存在。再也没有州长站在学校宿舍的门口了。也没有酒店或剧场的招贴牌被涂黑。而且剥夺非洲裔美国人的选举权则属于违法。有7500黑人被选为公务员，其中有338名市长和40位国会议员，外加大批的黑人中产阶级人士，而且我们已经度过了美国白人需要寻求一位有说服力的领袖回答“黑人想要什么？”这样的问题的日子。

这种变化在今年的华盛顿游行中反映出来，请愿诉讼已与以往大不相同。现在面临的问题是：医疗保健改革，工作培训，美洲印第安人的宗教信仰自由，哥伦比亚地区的州立地位，青年的脑力开发，残疾人的

保险问题，以及种族主义的终结。1963年令人瞩目的议题——种族歧视——在今天更偏向于是一个人心狠毒的问题而不是邪恶法律的问题。并且当今游行者的立法议事日程是由美国人，而不是黑人制定的。

经典美文

Passage Two

During the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, advertising was a relatively straightforward means of announcement and communication and was used mainly to promote novelties and fringe products. But when factory production got into full swing and new products, e.g. processed foods, came onto the market, national advertising campaigns and brand-naming of products became necessary. Before large-scale factory production, the typical manufacturing unit had been small and adaptable and the task of distributing and selling goods had largely been undertaken by wholesalers. The small non-specialized factory which did not rely on massive investment in machinery had been flexible enough to adapt its production according to changes in public demands.

But the economic depression which lasted from 1873 to 1894 marked a turning point between the old method of industrial organization and distribution and the new. From the beginning of the nineteenth century until the 1870s, production had steadily expanded and there had been a corresponding growth in retail outlets. But the depression brought on a crisis of over-production and under-consumption- manufactured goods piled up unsold and prices and profits fell. Towards the end of the century many of the small industrial firms realized that they would be in a better position to

weather economic depressions and slumps if they combined with other small businesses and widened the range of goods they produced so that all their eggs were not in one basket. They also realized that they would have to take steps to ensure that once their goods had been produced there was a market for them. This period ushered in the first phase of what economists now call “monopoly capitalism, Which, roughly speaking, refers to the control of the market by a small number of giant, conglomerate enterprises. Whereas previously competitive trading had been conducted by small rival firms, after the depression the larger manufacturing units and combines relied more and more on mass advertising to promote their new range of products.

A good example of the changes that occurred in manufacture and distribution at the turn of the century can be found in the soap trade. From about the 1850s the market had been flooded with anonymous bars of soap, produced by hundreds of small manufacturers and distributed by wholesalers and door-to-door sellers. Competition grew steadily throughout the latter half of the century and eventually the leading companies embarked on more aggressive selling methods in order to take customers away from their rivals. For instance, the future Lord Leverhulme decided to ”brand his soap by selling it in distinctive packages in order to facilitate recognition and encourage customer loyalty.

Lord Leverhulme was one of the first industrialists to realize that advertisements should contain “logical and considered arguments as well as eye-catching and witty slogans. Many advertisers followed his lead and started to include” reason-why copy in their ads. For example, one contemporary Pears soap ad went into great detail about how the product

could enhance marital bliss by cutting down the time the wife had to spend with her arms in a bowl of frothy suds. And an ad for Cadbury's cocoa not only proclaimed its purity but also detailed other benefits: “for the infant it is a delight and a support; for the young girl, a source of healthy vigour; for the young miss in her teens a valuable aid to development ... and so on. As the writer *E.S. Turner* rightly points out, the advertising of this period had reached the” stage of persuasion as distinct from proclamation or iteration. Indeed advertise or bust seemed to be the rule of the day as bigger and more expensive campaigns were mounted and smaller firms who did not, or could not, advertise, were squeezed or bought out by the larger companies.

汉语语境

广告

在工业革命初期，广告是一种通告或信息传播的比较直接的方式，它主要被用于促进新产品和边缘产品的生产发展。但是当产品进入市场时，国际性的广告运动和名牌产品就变得必要了，在工厂大规模的生产产品之前，那些典型的大量制造的产品集团已经被那些小的适应性强的且以销售贩卖物品为主的批发所取代。那些并不依靠在生产上大量投资来发展企业的小型非专业工厂已经足以根据市场的需求来改变其产品的适应市场的要求。

但是 1873 年一直持续到 1894 年的经济萧条成为了由旧的经济组织和销售模式向新模式转变的转折点。从 19 世纪初期到 19 世纪 70 年代，产品销售稳步增长并与零销售量的增长相一致。但是，萧条所造成的生产过

剩消费过低的危机，结果使未消费的商品大量堆积，使价格和利润大跌的危机。到这个世纪末很多的小公司意识到如果他们与其他小公司联合

来扩大他们商品的销售范围，以致不冒孤注一掷的风险，那么就有以在抵御经济萧条中占有有利地位，他们还意识到必须采取措施保证他们的产品生产之前能够有一个广阔的市场，这个时期开创了如今被经济学家称为垄断资本主义的第一个阶段，概括地说也就是只有少数几个巨人的企业集闭控制市场的时期。以前贸易竞争主要被小型的商业竞争者所控制，而到了经济低迷后较大的制造品集团和联合企业依靠大量的广告越来越大地扩展了他们产品的范围。

在 19 世纪初生产和零售的变化的实例体现在肥皂制造业中。从 19 世纪 50 年代起，市场上充满了无商标的有成百家的小厂生产的无商标的肥皂，由零售商和上门销售商配送和销售。在后半个世纪，竞争加剧，领先的公司为了从对手手中争取到客户，采取了更加有挑战性的销售方法，例如，莱佛霍尔姆爵士公司决定给自己的产品确定商标，以便消费者识别。

莱佛霍尔姆爵士公司是第一个认识到广告应该包括逻辑的和深思熟虑的论诉以及吸引人的视线的条幅的公司之一。很多厂家都跟随他的路线，并开始将原因结果的模式纳入在广告中。例如，一家现代珍珠肥皂广告详细描塑了该产品如何通过减少妻子消费在泡沫中的时间，增强了婚姻的光辉。开德可可的广告不仅宣称他的纯度，而仔细说明了其他益处，对于婴儿，这是一种享受和支持，对于女孩，使一种健康的经历的源泉，对于少女，是发展的助手。正像作家特纳指出的，这个时期的广告达到了说服而不是宣称或重复的境界。实际上，广告看上去是当今的规则，大的或昂贵的战役在打响。小的不能做广告的公司就会被挤压或被大公司收购。



Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

When there is a _____ in a country it is difficult to do trade, and many people are out of work.

bravado

slump

outlay

messiah

A _____ is a very bad snow storm with strong winds.

blizzard

bliss

blister

bazaar

The word “lady” has _____ of refinement and, excessive femininity that some women find offensive.

abdomen

connotations

sashes

syndicates

Four members walked out of the session, with the result that the committee did not have a _____ and would not take any decisions.

babe

backbone

quorum

apartheid

We must find some way of paying off our rent _____.

treadles

arrears

infirmaries

funnels

I watched the birds through my _____.

benchmarks

chromosomes

binoculars

radiogenetics

The head of the department has a great _____ for public speaking.

flex

flax

flail

flair

The painter has managed to capture every _____ of the woman's expression.

nuance

hysteria

bison

bitch

She is one of the few professors in this department who have _____.

bogey

tenure

cessation

penitence

Health inspectors _____ the kitchen staff for poor standards of cleanliness.

castigated

capitulated

corroded

debilitated

He was _____ when he touched the bare wires.

slaked

slaughtered

enervated

electrocuted

Most political prisoners were freed under the terms of the _____.

curator

diocese

amnesty

inquest

Industrial waste is _____ the environment.

deflected

deployed

detracted

despoiling

My two-year-old nephew _____ the corner of the tablecloth and a bottle of red wine tipped over.

appended

yanked

avouched

bloated

The company has consistently denied responsibility, but it agreed to the settlement to avoid the expense of lengthy _____.

tee

tech

litigation

llama

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

The old lady was tottering down the steps to open the gate.

running

walking

climbing

staggering

He was assailed with questions after his lecture.

astonished

frightened

assaulted

disappointed

The graduate students will convene in the Student Union.

converge

meet

summon

raze

We must comply with the terms of the covenant.

demand

article

agreement

reference

He is not a man to jest with.

deal

talk

joke

work

Did you suspect that the entire episode was an elaborate deception?

large party

death

invitation

hoax

Do you have anything to declare?

reverberate

vindicate

promulgate

instigate

考题答案

Part I

B

A

B

C

B

C

- 7. D
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. D
- 12. C
- 13. D
- 14. B
- 15. C

Part II

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. D
- 7. C

Lesson 30

词汇语境

sedan [si'dæn] *n.* an enclosed seat carried on poles by two men, one in front and one behind, used in former times for carrying a person through the streets 轿子，轿车

搭配 sedan chair 轿子

flag [flæg] *n.* a square or oblong piece of material, us. with a pattern or picture on it, that is put up as a sign of a country, organization, etc., or to make signals 旗，旗帜

例句 You can tell where our divisions are posted by the position of the flags on the map. 根据地图上插着小旗的部位你就可以知道我方各师的驻地。

搭配 show the white flag 竖白旗；投降； under the flag (of) 在……旗帜下；受……保护； keep the flag flying 坚持战斗，不屈服； show the flag 显示军事力量

hoist [hɔɪst] *v. n.* to raise, lift, or pull up something, especially using ropes 升起

The sailors hoisted the flag and the ship was ready to start on a long

voyage. 水手们升起船上的旗子，轮船准备好出发远航。

搭配 air hoist 气动升液机，风动提升机； air motor hoist 风动起重机； auxiliary hoist 辅助起重机

drastic ['dræstɪk] *adj.* strong, sudden, and often violent and severe 激烈的，（药性等）猛烈的

例句 This drastic step may result in the loss of everything. 这项严厉的措施可能导致失去一切。

搭配 a drastic remedy 烈性的药物； take drastic measures 采取果断措施/激烈手段； drastic purgatives 猛泻药； a drastic debate 激烈的辩论； make drastic change 做彻底的改变

proficiency [prə'fɪʃənsi] *n.* 熟练，精通； 熟练程度，水平

例句 Henning found that students with a lower proficiency in English made more of their mistakes on words that sound alike. Henning 发现，英语不怎么精通的学生，在发音相近的单词上更容易出错。

搭配 proficiency in music 擅长音乐； proficiency in English 精通英语

plunge [plʌndʒ] *n. & vi.* to thrust or throw forcefully into a substance or place 投入，跳进，陷入

例句 Plunge the lobsters, head first, into a large pot of rapidly boiling salted

water. 把龙虾头朝下扔进一大锅滚烫的盐水中。

搭配 at a plunge 进退两难；take the plunge 冒险尝试，毅然从事；
plunge heavily[口]大肆投机，滥赌；plunge into 跳入，冲进，闯进

potent ['pəʊtənt] *adj.* (not of persons or machines) powerful 有力的；有效的

例句 The police were potent only so long as they were feared. (Thomas Burke) 只有当他们害怕时，警察才是有权力的。（托马斯·伯克）

搭配 potent liquor 有效力的酒；a potent toxin. 有效力的毒素；potent arguments 有说服力的证据

辨析 potent 指药物、治疗和理由等效力很强，如：This medicine is potent. 这种药很有效力。mighty 指超过别的人或物的巨大力量。

headway ['hedwei] *n.* progress, esp. in difficult circumstances (在困难条件下取得) 进步，进展

例句 The buses on this line are running on a three-minute headway. 这条线路的公共汽车每三分钟开出一辆。

搭配 make headway 取得进展；minimum allowable headway 列车最小容许间隔；signal headway 信号机间隔

notorious [nəu'tɔ:riəs] *adj.* famous or widely known for sth. bad 臭名远扬的，声名狼藉的；众人皆知的



Those days everyone in the town was talking about the notorious

murderer and his gang. 那些日子里镇上所有的人都在谈论那个臭名昭著的凶手及其匪帮。

搭配 a notorious gambler 有名的赌棍； be notorious for 以……出名

辨析 notorious 带有一定的感情色彩，通常表明那些因为他们的令人讨厌的或是唐突的举动而出名的人或事。famous 最一般、最随便、感情色彩最弱的一个，笼统地指那些不管什么原因得到许多人注意的事物。

payroll ['peirəul] *n.* ①list of persons to be paid and the amounts due to each other 薪饱表，工资单 ②total amount of wages, salaries etc. to be paid to them 所有员工薪水的总数

例句 Growth adds layer on layer of executives, foremen, engineers, production workers, and sales specialists to the payroll. 在薪水册上随着行政人员，领班，工程师，生产工人到销售专员的层层关系，这种趋势也层层递进，越发明显。

搭配 accrued payroll 应计工资； wage payroll 工资支付帐

mar [mɑ:] *v. & n.* to impair the soundness, perfection, or integrity of; spoil 弄坏，毁坏，损害；损伤，毁损，障碍

例句 The noise marred the peace of the night. 噪音破坏了夜晚的安宁。

■

mar 指通过或好象通过破坏使受损。**injure** 可以指对健康、外表、前景或生活的舒适带来反面影响。**harm** 主要指那些带来痛苦、悲伤、损失或损害的。**damage** 一词通常指那种使价值、有用性和有效性减少

的损害。spoil 指损坏和彻底摧毁价值、优点和力量

trump [trʌmp] *n.* (in card games) any card of a suit chosen to be of higher rank than the other 3 suits 王牌 *v.* to beat (a card) or win (a trick) by playing a trump 以王牌赢（牌）

例句 He was never able to trump up the courage to have a showdown. 他始终鼓不起勇气摊牌。

搭配 have all the trumps in one's hand (=hold some trumps) 手里有王牌；胸有成竹；有必胜把握/play a trump 拿出王牌，做出惊人之举；put sb. to his trumps 迫使某人打出王牌；令某人陷于绝境，令人技穷

lure [ljʊə] *v.* something that tempts or attracts with the promise of pleasure or reward 引诱

例句 Many young Japanese engineers have been lured to the Middle East by the promise of high wages. 在给予高薪的允诺的引诱下，许多年轻的日本工程师去了中东。

搭配 alight on the lure/come to one's lure 上钩，上当；bring sb. to his/the lure 引某人上钩

辨析 lure 具有坏的意思，用圈套等诱惑人做坏事。tempt 强烈的诱惑，使失去谨慎和判断力。

infrastructural [ˈɪnfərəˈstrʌktʃərə(ə)l] *adj.* of the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as

transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons 下部构造的，基础设施的

counterpart [ˈkauntəpɑ:t] *n.* someone or something that has the same job or purpose as someone or something else in a different place 副本，极相似的人或物，配对物

例句 Compared with their counterparts elsewhere on the Continent, British women comprise a relatively high proportion of the workforce, about two-fifths, but on average they work fewer hours, about 31 a week. 与欧洲其它地区的女人相比，英国女人占整个国家劳动力比率较高，大约是 2/5，但是他们工作的时间较少，平均起来是每周 31 小时。

inaccessible [ˌɪnækˈsesəbl] *adj.* difficult or impossible to reach 达不到的，难以接近的

例句 Heavy snow made the mountain village inaccessible to traffic. 大雪使车辆进不了这个小山村。

indigenous [ɪnˈdɪdʒɪnəs] *adj.* belonging naturally to a place 土生土长的，本地的

例句 Indians were the indigenous inhabitants of America. 印第安人是美洲的土著居民。

use indigenous raw materials 就地取材

辨析 **indigenous** 特指某物或某人不仅具有本地的特征，而且从未被从别处引进或带来。**native** 泛指出生或来源于一个特定的地点。**aboriginal** 强调从一开始就存在，常指居住于某一地区的最早发现的原始土著。

enhance [in'hɑ:ns] *v.* to increase (good things such as value, power, or beauty) 增加，提高

例句 She had a sweetness to her face, a warmth that was enhanced by luminous dark eyes. 她的面容甜美，因那双明亮的黑眼睛而增强了生机。

搭配 enhance combat readiness 加强战斗准备；enhance one's political consciousness 提高政治觉悟

immense [i'mens] *adj.* extremely large in size or degree 广大的，巨大的

例句 The government will be building new hotels, an immense stadium, and a fine new swimming pool. 政府打算建造新的旅馆，一个巨大的露天运动场和一个漂亮的新游泳池。

搭配 an immense territory 广大的领土；an immense improvement 巨大的改进

exploit [iks'plɔit] *v.* use, work or develop; use selfishly, or for one's own profit 利用，开发，剥削 *n.* bold adventurous act; brilliant achievement 英勇，行为，辉煌的事迹

You must exploit every opportunity to learn new things. 你必须利用

一切机会学习新的东西。

搭配 exploit one's talents 发挥某人才能； heroic exploits 英雄事迹

lucrative ['lu:kɹətɪv, lju:-] *adj.* producing much money; profitable 可获得的，赚钱的

搭配 a lucrative investment 有利的投资； a lucrative income 一笔利润收入； a lucrative marketing strategy 一套赢利的市场策略

tarnish ['tɑ:nɪʃ] *v.* ①(cause sth. to) lose its brightness by being exposed to air or damp (由于在外面暴露或潮湿) 使失去光泽 ②stain or blemish (a reputation, etc.) 玷污，损坏 (名誉) *n.* loss of brightness; stain or blemish 失去光泽； 玷污，污点

例句 His reputation was tarnished. 他的声誉受到玷污。

capsize [kæp'saɪz] *v.* to overturn or cause to overturn (特指船) 倾覆

例句 It was a real miracle that the little boat capsized in the storm, but luckily didn't sink. 小船在暴风雨中倾覆，幸好没有沉没，真是个奇迹。

fidget ['fɪdʒɪt] *v.* make small restless movements, thus annoying other people 坐立不安，烦躁； *n.* person who fidgets 坐立不安的人

例句 She's always fidgeting about her mother's health. 她经常为她母亲的

健康担忧。

搭配 be in a fidget 忐忑不安； give sb. the fidgets 使人烦躁不安； have the fidgets 心神不安，担心

liquidate ['likwideit] v. ①pay or settle (a debt) 清偿， 清算； ②close down (a business) and divide up the proceeds to pay its debts 关闭（企业）并清债； ③get rid of (sb.), esp. by killing 清灭， 杀掉

例句 The government made every effort to stabilize the economy by liquidating the national debt. 政府清偿国家债务， 力求稳定经济。

搭配 liquidate a claim 清偿一笔索赔； liquidate an estate 清算房地产

canon ['kænən] n. ①an established law of the Christian church 教会法规； ②general standard or principle by which sth. is judged（行为或思想的）规范， 准则； ③priest who is one of a group with duties in a cathedral（任职大教堂的）教士

搭配 the canons of polite society. 文明社会的法规； canon of economy 经济准则； canon law 教会法； the canons of good manners 礼貌的规范

coma ['kəʊmə] n. state of deep unconsciousness 昏迷， 昏厥

例句 The patient has been in a coma for a week and doesn't seem to have any hope of recovery. 这个病人已经昏迷一个星期了， 看来恢复的希望很小了。

intersperse [,intə(:)'spɜ:s] v. vary sth. by placing other things at irregular

intervals among it 散置，散布，点缀

例句 To season chores with work, and to intersperse them with a few happenings, is the secret of a contented existence. 杂事和工作穿插在一起以添加趣味，其中点缀一些事情，于是我们其乐无穷。

搭配 intersperse among 使散布，使散置于；intersperse with 用……点缀着

vanquish ['væŋkwɪʃ] v. to conquer; defeat completely 征服，战胜

例句 Success vanquished their fears. 成功战胜了他们的恐惧。

辨析 vanquish 指在竞赛、战争、冲突或竞争中战胜对手，强调完全的控制。conquer 含有决定性的、经常是大规模的胜利的意思。rout 暗示败军溃散后紧接着的全胜。beat 比较不正式，常着重强调击败意义。

interpose [,intə(:)'pəuz] v. ①place sth./sb. between others 把……置于两者中间 ②interrupt, esp. by making (a remark) 打断说话

例句 The reporter interposed a few questions into the minister's speech. 部长讲话时记者插进了几个问题。

搭配 interpose one's veto 行使否决权

sizzle ['sɪzl] v. to make a hissing sound, as of water falling on hot metal or food cooking in hot fat 发出滋滋声（如食物煎炸时）

例句 The oil lamp sizzled softly. 油灯轻轻发出滋滋声。

warp [wɔ:p] *v.* to (cause to) turn or twist out of shape (使) 弯曲，歪曲

例句 The wooden frame warped in the humidity. 木架结构因受潮而弯曲。

heretic ['heretik] *n.* person who is guilty of heresy or who supports a heresy 犯异端罪者，持异端邪说者

搭配 economic heretic 经济学的异端者

bask [bɑ:sk] *v.* enjoy warmth and light, to be exposed to pleasant warmth 舒适地晒太阳；承受他人的恩惠

例句 We basked ourselves on the beach of Xinghai Park. 我们在星海公园的海滩上晒太阳。

搭配 bask in the warm sunshine 沐浴在温暖的阳光下； bask in the love of his family 享受家庭的爱

flail [fleil] *v.* (cause sth. to) wave or swing about wildly 猛挥，挥舞，乱舞

例句 The baby's legs flailed under the quilt. 小孩的两条小腿在被子下面乱动。

override [ˌəʊvə'raɪd] *v.* prevail over (sb.'s opinions, decisions, wishes, claims, etc.) 不顾；藐视；不理（某人的意见、决定、愿望、要求等）

例句 Budgetary concerns overrode all other considerations. 预算之事比其它一切要考虑的事都重要。

搭配 override one's commission 作越权处置，滥用职权

forsake [fə'seɪk] *v.* give (sth.) up; renounce 遗弃，抛弃，离开

例句 He has forsaken his wife and children. 他遗弃了他的妻子和孩子。

搭配 to forsake bad habits 革除坏习惯

辨析 forsake 指遗弃某人以前所爱的人或物，强调断绝情感上的依恋。quit 强调突然或不乐意地弃去。abandon 强调完全、永远地遗弃。

surcharge [sə:'tʃɑ:ɔʒ] *n.* an amount charged in addition to the usual amount or the amount already paid, as for a letter with too few stamps on it for the weight 附加价；（邮政）欠资罚；*v.* to make an additional charge to or for 索附加费；罚款

搭配 bunker surcharge 燃油附加税；congestion surcharge 拥挤附加费；currency surcharge 币值附加费；currency adjustment surcharge 币值调整附加费

succor ['sʌkə] *n. & vt.* one that affords assistance or relief 救援，援助

者，救援人员

例句 Mr. Harding thought of the worn-out, aged men he had succored. 哈丁先生想到那些他救济过的穷人和老人。

uranium [juə'reiniəm] *n.* a heavy white metal that is simple substance, is radioactive, and is used in the production of atomic power 铀

搭配 high-enriched uranium (HEU) 高浓（缩度）铀； low-enrichment uranium 低浓缩铀； native uranium 天然铀； normal uranium 标准铀； 天然铀

odds [ɔdz] *n.* the ratio of the probability of an event's occurring to the probability of its not occurring 可能的机会，成败的可能性

例句 The artist and the self-critic are, with a few felicitous exceptions, forever at odds. (Joyce Carol Oates) 艺术家和自我批评，除了一些幸运的例外，永远争执不下。（乔伊丝·卡罗尔·奥茨）

搭配 odds and ends 零星杂物；零碎东西 (=odds and sods); at odds (with) (与.....)意见不一致；与.....不和； it makes no odds 这没有关系；这不要紧； long odds 差别很大； short odds 差别不大

defer [di'fə:] *v.* to yield to, esp. in opinion 遵从，听从，顺从，尊重

例句 Do you always defer to your parents' wishes? 你总是顺从父母的意愿

吗？

搭配 defer payment 延期付款； defer red income 延缓收益

辨析 defer 指决定延期至适当时期，而且有意向将来一定继续做。delay 指暂时阻挠或阻挡，稍后可再继续进行。

muster ['mʌstə] v. ①come or bring (people) together esp. for a military parade (尤指为军事阅兵) 集合； ②gain sth. by collecting it from other people or by drawing it from within oneself; summon sth. up 汇集，征集，振作

例句 Bring all the volunteers you can muster. 把你能够召集的所有志愿者都带来。

搭配 pass muster 通过检阅；符合要求； muster up 集合，聚集

dangle ['dæŋgl] v. to (cause to) hang or swing loosely (使) 吊着，(使) 悬垂，(使) 悬荡

例句 The leaves dangled in the wind. 树叶迎风摇摆。

搭配 dangling participle (语) 垂悬分词； keep someone dangling 吊某人胃口

freckle ['freckl] n. one of the small light-brown spots on the human skin 雀斑，斑点

例句 Some people freckle more easily than others. 有些人容易比别人长雀斑

斑。

fumble [ˈfʌmbl] *v.* ①to move the fingers or hands awkwardly in search of something, or in an attempt to do something 弄糟； 失误， 不成功； *n.* the acting of fumbling 摸索， 乱摸

例句 For a full minute we fumbled for our chairs and bumped into each other awkwardly. 整整一分钟， 我们都在寻找自己的座位， 笨拙地相互撞上。

搭配 fumble about 瞎摸， 摸弄， 失误

辨析 fumble 常指笨拙地摸索寻找或干某事， 如： fumble for a key 摸索着找钥匙。 grope 指通过四处试探而寻路前进

maxim [ˈmæksim] *n.* saying that expresses a general truth or rule of conduct 箴言， 格言

例句 “A stitch in time saves nine” is a popular maxim. “小洞不补， 大洞吃苦”是人们熟悉的谚语。

reins [reinz] *n.* the seat of the affections and passions 感情， 激情

bridle [ˈbraɪdl] *n.* part to the harness of a horse, made up of a leather band around the head, bit, and reins 笼头， 马缰 *v.* ①to put a bridle on 给.....套笼头 ②to control or hold back 控制， 约束 ③throw back the head and draw in the chin (showing pride etc.) 仰头， 昂着（表示骄傲等）

The dean bridled with anger at my request. 系主任对我提出的要求表

示气愤。

搭配 give the bridle to 放纵，放松； go well up to bridle 勇往直前； lay the bridle on the neck of 放纵，放松； put a bridle on 控制，抑制，克制

辨析 bridle 常指压抑或控制自己的感情或激情。restrain 意指对人的行动自由进行约束和限制。inhibit 常指对某人的行为、意愿、思想或感情的自我施加或非自愿的约束。

经典美文

Passage One

Iris Rossner has seen eastern Germany customers weep for joy when they drive away in shiny, new Mercedes-Benz sedans. “They have tears in their eyes and keep saying how lucky they are, says Rossner, the Mercedes employee responsible for post-delivery celebrations. Rossner has also seen the French pop corks on bottles of champagne as their national flag was hoisted above a purchase. And she has seen American business executives, Japanese tourists and Russian politicians travel thousands of miles to a Mercedes plant in southwestern Germany when a classic sedan with the trade mark three-pointed star was about to roll off the assembly line and into their lives. Those were the good economic miracle of the 1960s and ended in 1991.

Times have changed. “Ten years ago, we had clear leadership in the market”, says Mercedes spokesman Horst Ki'ambeer. “But over this period, the market has changed drastically. We are now in a pitched battle. The Japanese are partly responsible, but Mercedes has had to learn the hard way

that even German firms like BMW and Audi have made efforts to rise to our standards of technical proficiency.”

Mercedes experienced one of its worst years ever in 1992. The automaker's worldwide car sales fell by 5 percent from the previous year, to a low of 527,500. Before the decline, in 1988, the company could sell close to 600,000 cars per year. In Germany alone, there were 30,000 fewer new Mercedes registrations last year than in 1991. As a result, production has plunged by almost 50,000 cars to 529,400 last year, a level well beneath the company's potential capacity of 650,000.

Mercedes competitors have been catching up in the United States, the world's largest car market. In 1986, Mercedes sold 100,000 vehicles in America; by 1991, the number had declined to 59,000. Over the last two years, the struggling company has lost a slice of its US market share to BMW, Toyota and Nissan. And BMW outsold Mercedes in America last year for the first time in its history. Meanwhile, just as Mercedes began making some headway in Japan, a notoriously difficult market, the Japanese economy fell on hard times and the company saw its sales decline by 13 percent in Thai country.

Revenues will hardly improve this year, and the time has come for getting down to business. At Mercedes, that means cutting payrolls, streamlining production and opening up to consumer needs - revolutionary steps for a company that once considered itself beyond improvement.

汉语语境

梅赛德斯失去领头军的位置

阿瑞斯·罗森那目睹了德国东部的客户开着明光锃亮的新奔驰轿车离开时喜极而泣的情形。他说：“他们的眼里含着热泪，并且说他们真是太幸运了。”罗森那是梅塞德斯公司负责汽车装运仪式的员工。罗森那同样见证了当德国国旗升起在采购会的现场并高高飘扬时，法国香槟开启的瞬间。她看到过美国商界高级职员，日本游人，俄国政客不远万里的来到德国东南部的梅塞德斯分公司，那时，是经典的冠有三角形星状的奔驰正要集中走下生产线走进那些人的生活。这些杰出的商业奇迹始于 20 世纪 60 年代，结束于 1991 年。

时光荏苒，“10 年前我们在这个市场里是领头军”。梅塞德斯的发言人，霍斯特措阿墨比尔说：“但是那段时光结束后，市场开始发生了强烈的变化，我们正在进行一场对阵战。日本人是要负部分责任的，可是梅塞德斯甚至不得不象其他如宝马、奥迪那样正在努力学习，改进自己的技术，以达到标准的技术程度”。

1992 年是梅塞德斯公司历史上最差的一年。与前一年相比，该品牌的全球销售额下降了 5%，只有五十二万七千五百辆。在下降之前，1988 年时公司每年销售量接近六十万辆。仅德国境内，去年就比 1991 年少注册新奔驰 3 万辆。结果，去年产量下降了 5 万辆，而去年却有五十九万四千四百辆。这个水平远远低于公司潜在的生产力 65 万辆。

梅塞德斯的竞争对手，在美国——全球最大的汽车市场正在被竞争对手迎头赶上。1986 年，梅塞德斯公司在美国售出了 10 万辆轿车。到 1991 年，这个数字下降到了 5 万 9 千。经过过去的两年，这个苦苦支撑的梅赛

德斯奔驰公司，输掉了一部分的市场份额给宝马、丰田和尼桑。去年宝马公司有史以来首次在汽车销售量上胜过了奔驰。与此同时，刚刚

在以难以进入闻名的日本市场上开始起步的梅赛德斯公司又遇上了日本的经济低迷，同时公司亲眼目睹了在泰国销售额减少了 13% 的惨淡局面。

今年的财务状况恐怕很难有所改善，着手商业改革已经势在必行。对于奔驰来说，这在过去被认为根本无须改革的公司，这就意味着包括减薪裁员，面对客户需求，使产品趋于合理化等一系列革命性的步骤。

经典美文

Passage Two

The biggest problem facing Chile as it promotes itself as a tourist destination to be reckoned with, is that it is at the end of the earth. It is too far south to be a convenient stop on the way to anywhere else and is much farther than a relatively cheap half-day's flight away from the big tourist markets, unlike Mexico, for example.

Chile, therefore, is having to fight hard to attract tourists, to convince travelers that it is worth coming halfway round the world to visit. But it is succeeding, not only in existing markets like the USA and Western Europe but in new territories, in particular the Far East. Markets closer to home, however, are not being forgotten. More than 50% of visitors to Chile still come from its nearest neighbor, Argentina, where the cost of living is much higher.

Like all South American countries, Chile sees tourism as a valuable earner of foreign currency, although it has been far more serious than most in

promoting its image abroad. Relatively stable politically within the region, it has benefited from the problems suffered in other areas. In Peru, guerrilla warfare in recent years has dealt a heavy blow to the tourist industry and fear of street crime in Brazil has reduced the attraction of Rio de Janeiro as a dream destination for foreigners.

More than 150,000 people are directly involved in Chile's tourist sector, an industry which earns the country more than US \$ 950 million each year. The state-run National Tourism Service, in partnership with a number of private companies, is currently running a worldwide campaign, taking part in trade fairs and international events to attract visitors to Chile.

Chile's great strength as a tourist destination is its geographical diversity. From the parched Atacama Desert in the north to the Antarctic snowfields of the south, it is more than 5,000km long. With the Pacific on one side and the Andean mountains on the other, Chile boasts natural attractions. Its beaches are not up to Caribbean standards but resorts such as Vina del Mar are generally clean and unspoilt and have a high standard of services.

But the trump card is the Andes mountain range. There are a number of excellent ski resorts within one hour's drive of the capital, Santiago, and the national parks in the south are home to rare animal and plant species. The parks already attract specialist visitors, including mountaineers, who come to climb the technically difficult peaks, and fishermen, lured by the salmon and trout in the region's rivers.

However, infrastructural development in these areas is limited. The ski resorts do not have as many lifts and pistes as their European counterparts

and the poor quality of roads in the south means that only the most determined travelers see the best of the national parks.

Air links between Chile and the rest of the world are, at present, relatively poor. While Chile's two largest airlines have extensive networks within South America, they operate only a small number of routes to the United States and Europe, while services to Asia are almost nonexistent.

Internal transport links are being improved and luxury hotels are being built in one of its national parks. Nor is development being restricted to the Andes. Easter Island and Chile's Antarctic Territory are also on the list of areas where the Government believes it can create tourist markets.

But the rush to open hitherto inaccessible areas to mass tourism is not being welcomed by everyone. Indigenous and environmental groups, including Greenpeace, say that many parts of the Andes will suffer if they become over-developed. There is a genuine fear that areas of Chile will suffer the cultural destruction witnessed in Mexico and European resort.

The policy of opening up Antarctica to tourism is also politically sensitive. Chile already has permanent settlements on the ice and many people see the decision to allow tourists there as a political move, enhancing Santiago's territorial claim over part of Antarctica.

The Chilean Government has promised to respect the environment as it seeks to bring tourism to these areas. But there are immense commercial pressures to exploit the country's tourism potential. The Government will have to monitor developments closely if it is genuinely concerned in creating

a balanced, controlled industry and if the price of an increasingly lucrative tourist market is not going to mean the loss of many of Chile's natural riches.

汉语语境

智利的旅游业

对智利而言，倡导其作为旅游目的地所面临的最大的问题是：她位于地球的末端。因为她的位置过于靠南，所以很难成为旅行途中利于停靠的一个站点，并且也远不像其他的旅游市场，比如墨西哥那样，只需要相当便宜的半天飞行就可到达。

因此，智利，现在不得不花力气去吸引游客，使旅行者相信他们绕大半个地球去智利旅行是值得的。然而，她现在不仅在已有的市场如美国和西欧，还有新的地区，特别是在远东市场都在不断取得成功。并且，距智利本国较近的市场也未被忽略。到智利的游客仍有超过半数来自距其最近的邻国——阿根廷，一个生活水平比智利高得多的国家。

像所有的南美国家一样，智利也把旅游业作为本国外汇的重要来源，尽管在提升本国海外形象上智利还远不如其他大多数国家，但是该国相对稳定的政治局面使她比其他饱受战乱之苦的国家得到更多益处。在秘鲁，近年来的游击战给其旅游业带来重大打击，而在巴西，人们对街头犯罪的恐惧也使里约热内卢作为旅游圣地的形象在外国旅客心中大打折扣。

智利的旅游业直接涉及到 15 万多人的利益，是这个国家每年创汇超过 9.5 亿美元的一个产业。现在，智利政府开办的国家旅游业服务机构协同很多私有企业，在全球范围内组织活动，参加各类交易会和国际赛

事吸引游客到智利旅行。

智利作为旅游目的地的最大优势就是她的地质多样性。从北方干涸的阿塔卡玛沙漠到南端的南极雪地，共有 5000 多公里长。国土毗邻的太平洋和紧靠的安第斯群山也是智利引以为豪的自然风景。她的海滩虽然不及加勒比海有名，但是像维拉德玛这样的海洋风景区却大多干净且未受污染，还有高档的服务项目。

而她成功的王牌则是安第斯山脉。这一区域有大量优质的滑雪场，距首都圣地亚哥只有一小时的车程，还有南部的国家公园则是稀有动植物的故乡。这些国家公园已经吸引了很多专业的拜访者，有登山运动员，来攀登此地险峻的高峰；还有垂钓爱好者则是被该地区河流中的鲑鱼和鳟鱼所吸引。

然而，这些地区的基础设施建设却受到限制，滑雪场的升降机和滑雪道不如他们欧洲同行多，而南部劣质的道路则意味着只有那些最有决心的旅游者才能看到国家公园最好的风景。

连接智利和世界其他国家的航空线路，就目前而言，还相对缺乏。尽管智利两个最大的航空公司有遍及南美的航空网络，他们对美国和欧洲却只开通少量几条线路，而对亚洲的服务基本尚未开通。

国内运输系统正得到改善，星级宾馆也正在国家公园中修建，安第斯山脉的发展没有受到任何的限制。东部岛屿和智利境内的南极地区也同样位于政府认为能够开创旅游市场的地区名单上。

但是，急于把目前的无人区向大众旅游业开放的政策并非得到所有人的欢迎。土著和环境保护者团体，包括绿色和平组织，宣称安第斯山脉如果被过度开发将会导致自然环境的破坏。人们真正担心的是智利的

景区会受到文化毁灭，就像人们在墨西哥和欧洲旅游景点看到的那样。

向旅游业开放南极地区的政策也是一个敏感的政治问题。智利已经在南极冰原上拥有了永久居住点，并且很多人也把允许游客进入定居点视作一项政治举措，这样做夸大了圣地亚哥在南极地区的领土开发。

智利政府已经许诺在把旅游业带到这些地区的过程中会尊重环境。但是，开发国家的旅游资源同样存在着巨大的商业压力。如果政府的确是建立一个平衡有序的工业，并且不为日益升值的旅游市场付出大量自然财富流失的代价，那么，智利政府将不得不严密监控该行业的发展。

经典考题

Part I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

Silver _____ easily and turns black if not polished regularly.

snookers

stews

douses

tarnishes

During his 12 years in Congress he has _____ with the chemical, drug and power companies on behalf of the ordinary person's right to breathe clean air.

tussled
actuated

capsized

fidgeted

The company will have to be _____ if it fails to secure new loans by the end of the month.

edified

telecast

liquidated

ambled

She went into a deep _____ after taking an overdose of sleeping pills.

canon

cannon

comma

coma

Napoleon was _____ at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

sublimated

interspersed

vanquished

interposed

Left in the garage where it was damp, the wooden frame had _____.

tingled

sizzled

swindled

warped

The two countries signed an agreement to reduce their nuclear _____.

tornadoes

armouries

hectares

heretics

What kind of _____ does the book have? Is it hard back or soft back?

binding

misrepresenting

mislaying

basking

She ran from the house in a terrible rage, her arms _____ in the air.

flailing

overacting

overriding

forsaking

She crossed the enemy lines, disguised as a civilian, to bring medical _____ to the Resistance fighters.

surrey

surcharge

summation

succour

They have been arrested as suspected drug _____.

abortion

traffickers

uranium

vector

He had a shy, retiring side to his personality that was completely at odds with his public _____.

steppe

tummy

rendezvous

persona

Part II. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the ONE word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part:

We cannot defer the decision until Mr. Adams returns.

review

make

announce

postpone

Even after he had been named as the most valuable employee, he could not gather enough courage to ask his boss for a raise.

mumble up

matter up

master up

muster up

The boys sat on the edge of the pool and dangled their bare feet in the water.

hung

stretched

dipped

kept

Freckles of paint spattered on the floor.

Spots

Buckets

Bottles

Lots

He fumbled about in his pockets for the ticket.

searched

inserted

took

looked for

“Look before you leap” is a time-honored maxim.

saying

theory

statement

supposition

She held the reins tightly in order to keep the horse steady.

bridle

bride

bribe

sleek

考题答案

Part I

D

A

C

D

C

D

B

A

A

D

B

D

Part II

1. D

2. D

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. A

7. A

大纲领会式词汇

abacus [ˈæbəkəs] *n.* frame with beads or balls sliding on rods, for teaching numbers to children, or for calculating 算盘

abase [əˈbeɪs] *vt.* humiliate or degrade oneself 使谦卑，贬抑

abbreviate [əˈbrɪ:vɪeɪt] *vt.* shorten (a word, title, etc.) 将（字、头衔等）缩短，缩写

abdominal [æbˈdɒmɪnəl] *adj.* in, of, for part of the body that includes the stomach and bowels 腹部的，下腹的

abduct [æbˈdʌkt] *v.* take away unlawfully, by force 诱拐，拐走

abide [əˈbaɪd] *v.* ①endure, bear 忍耐，忍受 ②be faithful to, keep 忠于，遵守

abiding [əˈbaɪdɪŋ] *adj.* never-ending, lasting 永恒的，持久的

ablaze [əˈbleɪz] *adj.* ①on fire 着火，燃烧 ②shining, bright 灯火辉煌的

ably [ˈeɪbli] *adv.* in an able manner; skillfully 干练地，能干地

abnormality [ˌæbnɔːˈmælɪti] *n.* quality of being different from what

is ordinary or expected 反常，不正常，变态

abode [ə'bəʊd] *n.* the place where one lives; one's home 住所

abominable [ə'bɒmɪnəbl] *adj.* ①very hateful, detestable 可憎的，可恶的 ②very bad 极坏的 ③very unpleasant 令人不愉快的

abort [ə'ɔ:t] *v.* ①to cause (a child) to be born too soon, or to end a pregnancy too soon, so that the child cannot live 使流产，堕胎 ②to end before the expected time because of some troubles 中止，（使）夭折，使（计划）失败

aboveboard [ə'bʌvbɔ:d] *adj.* without any attempt to deceive 光明磊落的，光明正大的，率直的

abrasive [ə'breɪsɪv] *adj.* ①tending to wear off by scraping or rubbing 表面磨损的，损伤性的 ②annoyingly harsh 粗糙的，惊人的

abreast [ə'brest] *adv.* (of persons, ships, etc.) (moving) side by side in the same direction 并肩，并列

absentee [ˌæbsən'ti:] *n.* a person who ought to be present but stays away 缺席（缺勤）者

abstain [əb'steɪn] *vt.* ①to keep oneself from doing, esp. from something regarded as improper or unhealthy 戒绝（喝酒） ②to keep oneself from casting one's vote 放弃（投票等）

abstention [æb'stenʃən] *n.* ①the act of not using one's vote in an election (投票) 弃权 ②the act of keeping oneself from doing, esp. something unhealthy 戒除

abstinence [ˈæbstɪnəns] *n.* the act of keeping oneself from enjoyment of something 禁欲，节制

academician [əˌkædəˈmiʃən] *n.* a member of an association or institution for the advancement of arts, sciences or letters 学会会员，院士

accession [ækˈseʃən] *n.* the act of taking up a high office or position 就职

accompanist [əˈkʌmpənɪst] *n.* performer of musical accompaniments 伴奏者，和奏者

accountable [əˈkauntəbl] *adj.* ①responsible for 有责任的
②expected to give an explanation 有义务加以解释的

accountancy [əˈkauntənsi] *n.* profession of an accountant 会计职业

accredit [əˈkredit] *v.* appoint or send as an ambassador, with official letters of introduction 委派（某人）出任大使

acquiesce [ˌækwiˈes] *v.* agree, accept silently or without protest 默
认，顺从，默许

acquittal [əˈkwɪt(ə)l] *adj.* judgement that a person is not guilty 无罪
的判决

acrimony [ˈækriməni] *n.* bitterness of temper, manner, or language
（性情、态度、言语等）严厉，辛辣

acronym [ˈækrənɪm] *n.* word formed from the initial letters of a

name 首字母的缩略词

activate ['æktiveit] *v.* ①make active 使活跃，使积极 ②accelerate a reaction in, e.g. by heat 加速.....之反应（如通过加热等），活化，激化

actuality [,æktju'æliiti] *n.* reality, real conditions or facts 实际，真实

acumen [ə'kju:mən] *n.* ability to think and judge quickly and well 敏锐，聪明，机智

addictive [ə'diktiv] *adj.* causing to become physiologically or psychologically dependent on sth. （使人）上瘾的，沉迷的

additive ['æditiv] *n.* something added to alter or improve the quality 添加物，添加剂

add-on [ædɔn] *n.* anything added on （电脑上增加功能的）附加装置

adept ['ædept, ə'dept] *adj.* very skilled, proficient, expert 擅长的，熟练的，精通的

adhesive [əd'hi:siv] *adj.* having the property of sticking 带粘性的，粘性物质（如粘胶）的

adjudicate [ə'dʒu:dikeit] *v.* ①to act as judge 充当裁判 ②to give a judgement 判决，裁决

adjunct ['ædʒʌŋkt] *n.* something added to another thing but that is

not essential to it 附属物，伴随物

admissible [əd'misəbl] *adj.* able to be allowed or conceded, allowable 可以接受的，可容许的

admonish [əd'mɒnɪʃ] *v.* ①give a mild warning or scold in a gentle manner 温和而严正地警告或责备某人 ②to caution or advise about something 劝告

adrift [ə'drɪft] *adj.* floating without control, drifting 漂泊的 *adv.* afloat 漂流着

adultery [ə'dʌltəri] *n.* voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with sb. who is not the person to whom he or she is married 通奸，私通

advent [ˈædvənt] *n.* coming or arrival (of an important development, etc.) (重要事件等的) 到来，来临

adversary [ˈædvəsəri] *n.* person or group to whom one is opposed; opponent or enemy 对手，敌手，敌人

adversity [əd'vɜ:siti] *n.* ①unfavorable fortune of fate 厄运 ②an unfavorable or unfortunate circumstance 逆境，苦难

aerobatics [ˌeərəʊ'bætiks] *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats by airmen, e.g. flying upside down 飞行特技（表演）

aerodynamics [ˌeərəʊdaɪ'næmiks] *n.* the study of the motion of air and other gases and of the effects of such motion on objects moving through air 空气动力学，气体动力学

aerospace ['eərəʊspeɪs] *n.* the air around the Earth, the space beyond it 航空宇宙

affront [ə'frʌnt] *v.* to cause offense to, insult 冒犯，侮辱

afield [ə'fi:ld] *adv.* far away, esp. from home; to or at a great distance 离开（家乡），在战场上，在田野

afloat [ə'fləʊt] *adv. & adj.* floating; carried along on air or water 飘浮地（的）。

afoot [ə'fʊt] *adv. & adj.* being made ready, in operation 在酝酿中，在进行中

afresh [ə'freʃ] *adv.* again, in a new way 再，重新

aggravate ['ægrəveɪt] *n.* make worse or more serious 使恶化，使更严重

aggregate ['ægrɪgeɪt] *n.* total obtained by addition 合计 *v.* amount to 合计为

aggrieved [ə'gri:vɪd] *n.* injured or hurt because of injustice 受委屈的

agitation [ædʒɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* ①discussion or debate (for the purpose of bringing about a change)（为改革而作的）讨论或辩论，鼓吹，煽动
②excitement of the mind or feelings; anxiety 激动，烦乱，焦虑

agnostic [æg'nɒstɪk] *adj.* relating to or being an agnostic 不可知论的
n. one who believes that there can be no proof of the existence of God but

does not deny the possibility that God exists 不可知论者

aground [ə'graund] *adv. & adj.* touching the bottom in shallow water
搁浅

ailment ['eilmənt] *n.* an illness, esp. one that is not serious 轻微的病
痛

airborne ['eəbɔ:n] *adj.* ①transported by air 空运的 ②in flight (飞机) 飞行中 ③(of troops) specially trained for air operations 受特别训练以适于空中活动的，空降的

airily ['eəriili] *adv.* in a light manner; not seriously 轻松地，活泼地，轻盈地

airlift ['eəlift] *n.* ①the act, process, or system for transporting persons or cargo by aircraft, esp. in an emergency (指紧急情况下) 空运 ②supplies by air 空中补给 ③persons or cargo transported by air 空运的旅客，空运的货物 *v.* to transport by aircraft 空运

airstrip ['eəstri:p] *n.* an aircraft runway without airport facilities 飞机跑道

airy ['eəri] *adj.* ①open to a free flow of fresh air 通风的 ②light in manner, lively 快活的，无忧无虑的

ajar [ə'dʒɑ:] *adj.* (of doors) slightly open (门等) 微开着，半开着

a la carte [ɑ: lɑ: 'kɑ:t] *adv.* (of meals) ordered from a list, course by

course（指饭馆的饭菜）按菜单分别点菜的

alchemy [ˈælkɪmi] *n.* chemistry of the Middle Ages, the chief aim of which was to discover how to change ordinary metals into gold 炼金术

alibi [ˈælibaɪ] *n.* the claim by an accused person of having been elsewhere when an offense was committed 不在犯罪现场的证据

align [əˈlaɪn] *v.* ①to arrange in a straight line 使成一线，使成一行
②to bring into agreement with a particular group 使结盟

alimony [ˈæliməni] *n.* money allowance paid by a man to his wife, or former wife, by a judge's order, e.g. after a legal separation or divorce （离婚以后或诉讼期间一方给另一方的）赡养费

Allah [ˈælə, ˈælə:] *n.* name of God among Muslims 阿拉，真主（伊斯兰教信奉之神的称呼）

allegory [ˈæliɡəri] *n.* a literary, dramatic, or pictorial device in which characters and events stand for abstract ideas, principles, or forces, so that the literal sense has or suggests a parallel, deeper symbolic sense 寓言

allergy [ˈælədʒi] *n.* a reaction of the body to an otherwise harmless substance, typically marked by skin rash, swelling of tissues of the nose, etc. （因食物、药物等而引起的）过敏症

ambience [ˈæmbiəns] *n.* the atmosphere of a place 气氛，四周的环境

ambivalent [æmˈbivələnt] *adj.* having both of two contrary or similar

things （对事物等）抱有矛盾心情的

amiable [ˈeɪmjəbl] *adj.* lovable; good-tempered; kind-hearted 可爱的，和蔼可亲的，亲切的

amidst [əˈmɪdst] *prep.* variant of amid 在.....当中

amoral [eɪˈmɔrəl] *adj.* not connected with morals 非道德性的，与道德无关的

amphibious [æmˈfɪbiəs] *adj.* adapted for both land and water 水陆两栖的（如青蛙等）

anaemia / anemia [əˈniːmiə] *n.* a condition of the body in which the hemoglobin of red blood cells has been reduced, leading to weakness and paleness 贫血，贫血症

anaesthetic/anesthetic [ˌænisˈθetik] *n.* substance that produces the state of being unable to feel (pain, cold, etc.) 麻醉药，麻醉剂

anagram [ˈænəgræm] *n.* a word, phrase, or sentence formed another by rearranging its letters 变位字，改变字母顺序后成新的短语

analogue /analog analogue [ˈænəlɔg] *n.* something that is similar to another thing 类似物，相似体

analytical [ˌænəˈlɪtikəl] *adj.* of analysis 分析的，用分析法的

anarchic [æˈnɑːkɪk] *adj.* being in the state of absence of government or control 无政府状态的，无政府主义的，无法无天的

anarchist ['ænəkɪst] *n.* person who wishes to overthrow all

established government 无政府主义者

anarchy ['ænəki] *n.* ①absence of government or control 无政府状态 ②disorder, confusion 无秩序，混乱

animate ['ænimeit] *adj.* ①possessing life 有生命 ②lively 有生气的
v. to give life to (赋予某事或某人) 生命，使活泼

animation [ˌæni'meɪʃən] *n.* ①liveliness, ardour 活泼，热心； ②the process of preparing animated cartoons 动画片制作

animosity [ˌæni'mɒsiti] *n.* strong dislike 憎恨，仇恨

annuity [ə'nju(:)iti] *n.* a certain income paid yearly for a fixed period
年金

anonymity [ˌænə'nimiti] *n.* the state or condition of not showing individuality 无名，匿名

antagonize [æn'tæɡənaɪz] *v.* to cause to become hostile; make an enemy or opponent of 引起.....的敌意（反感），树敌，使成敌人

antibody ['ænti,bɒdi] *n.* substance formed in the blood tending to destroy harmful bacteria 抗体

antilogarithm ['ænti'lɒɡəriθəm] *n.* number opposite to which a logarithm belongs 反对数，逆对数

antler ['æntlə] *n.* one of the branched horns of an animal of the deer

family 鹿角

anus ['eɪnəs] *n.* the hole through which solid food waste leaves the bowels 肛门

apace [ə'peɪs] *adv.* quickly, rapidly 急速地，快捷地

apathy [ˈæpəθi] *n.* lack of interest in or concern for something 漠不关心，无动于衷，冷漠

apoplexy [ˈæpəpleksi] *n.* loss of power to feel, move, caused by injury to blood-vessels in the brain 中风（因脑血管受伤而引起的）

apostrophe [ə'pɒstrəfi] *n.* the sign, used to show omission of letters or numbers 书写中表示所有或省略的符号（'）（如 I'm 中的,）

appendicitis [ə,pendi'saɪtɪs] *n.* infection and inflammation of the human appendix 阑尾炎

appendix [ə'pendɪks] *n.* ①sth. added at the end of a book 附录
②small, narrow tube attached to the large intestine 阑尾，盲肠

apposite [ˈæpəzɪt] *adj.* strikingly appropriate for a purpose 适当的，恰当的，适合的

apprehend [ˌæpri'hend] *v.* ①(legal) arrest, seize （法律）逮捕
②fear 忧虑，恐惧

apprehension [ˌæpri'henʃən] *n.* fear of future trouble 忧虑，恐惧

aquarium [ə'kwɛəriəm] *n.* building with an artificial pond or tank for keeping and showing living fish and water plants 水族馆，养鱼缸

arbiter ['ɑ:bitə] *n.* a person given the power to decide matters at issue 权威人士

archer ['ɑ:tʃə] *n.* a person who shoots with a bow and arrow 弓箭手，射手

archetype ['ɑ:kitaip] *n.* ①the original model from which all things of the same kind are copied 原型 ②the best example of something 典型

archipelago [ˌɑ:ki'peləgəu] *n.* group of many islands, sea with a group of many islands 群岛

arduous ['ɑ:djuəs] *adj.* (of work) needing and using up much energy 艰苦的，费力的

argumentative [ˌɑ:gju'mentətiv] *adj.* fond of arguing 好争论的，好争吵的

armada [ɑ:'mɑ:də] *n.* great fleet of warships 舰队

aroma [ə'rəumə] *n.* sweet smell, fragrance 香味，香气，芬芳

aromatic [ˌærəu'mætik] *adj.* spicy 芳香的，香气的，香味的

artful ['ɑ:tful] *adj.* skillful in accomplishing a purpose, especially by the use of cunning or craft 巧妙的，狡猾的

arthritis [ɑ:'θraitis] *n.* inflammation of a joint or joints resulting in pain and swelling 关节炎

ascendant [ə'sendənt] *adj.* rising in power and influence 权势日益增

强的

ascetic [ə'setik] *adj.* self-denying, leading a life of severe self-discipline 苦行的，禁欲的 *n.* a person who leads a severely simple life without ordinary pleasures 修道者，苦行者，禁欲者

assailant [ə'seɪlənt] *n.* an attacker 攻击者

assertive [ə'sə:tɪv] *adj.* having or showing positive assurance 肯定的，断然的，武断的

assorted [ə'sɔ:tɪd] *adj.* of various sorts, mixed 各种各样的，什锦的，混合的

assortment [ə'sɔ:tmənt] *n.* a collection of various kinds of things, mixed collection 各种各样，什锦

asterisk ['æstərɪsk] *n.* symbol, used as a reference mark or to indicate omission, etc. 星状符号

asthma ['æsmə] *n.* a breathing disorder often caused by an allergic reaction and characterized by spasms in the lungs, wheezing and difficulty in breathing out 哮喘

astral ['æstrəl] *adj.* of concerning, or resembling stars 星的，星状的

astray [əs'treɪ] *adv. & adj.* off the correct or known path or route, lost 误入歧途地（的），迷途地（的），越轨地（的）

astrology [ə'strɒlədʒi] *n.* the belief that heavenly bodies influence

human affairs 占星学，占星术

astrophysics [æstrəʊ'fɪzɪks] *n.* science of the chemical and physical conditions of the stars 天体物理学

asymmetric [æsi'metrik] *adj.* having two sides or halves that are differently shaped 不对称的，不匀称的

atrocious [ə'trəʊʃəs] *adj.* extremely cruel, evil, shameful 非常残忍的，凶暴的

atrocious [ə'trɔ:siti] *n.* ①wickedness, cruel act 残忍行为，暴行 ②an atrocious thing 丑恶的事物

attrition [ə'triʃən] *n.* the process of tiring, weakening, or destroying by continual worry, hardship, or repeated attacks 消耗，磨损

auctioneer [ˌɔ:kɪə'niə] *n.* a person who runs an auction 拍卖人

audition [ɔ:'diʃən] *n.* a trial performance by an actor, singer, etc. (歌手、演员等的) 试音，试演

augment [ɔ:g'ment] *v.* to make larger, increase (使) 增大，增加，扩张

aura ['ɔ:rə] *n.* atmosphere surrounding a person or object and thought to come from him or it 气氛，气息

auspicious [ɔ:s'piʃəs] *adj.* showing signs, giving promise of future

success 幸运的，吉祥的

austere [ɔs'tiə] *adj.* ①severe in manner, appearance etc. 严厉的，严峻的 ②without luxury 清苦的，困苦的 ③without decoration or ornament 不加装饰的，朴素的

austerity [ɔs'teriti] *n.* ①a simple lifestyle 简朴，朴素 ②(pl.) practices for religious reasons (e.g. fasting) 苦修，苦行（如斋戒） ③severity 严厉，严峻

authoritarian [ɔ:,θɔri'tɛəriən] *adj.* having or showing authority 专横（的），专制的 *n.* a person who favors or acts according to authoritarian principles 专制主义者，独裁主义者

autocrat [ɔ:təukræt] *n.* ①ruler with unlimited power 独裁者 ②person who requires things to be done without considering the wishes of others 专横霸道的人

autocratic [ɔ:tə'krætik] *adj.* of or like an autocrat 独裁的，专制的

autograph [ɔ:təgrɑ:f] *n.* person's own handwriting esp. his signature 亲笔，亲笔签名 *v.* write one's name on or in 签名于

automate [ɔ:təmeit] *v.* to use machines instead of people to do the work of (a mechanical process) （使）自动化

autopsy [ɔ:təpsi] *n.* postmortem examination of a body to learn the cause of death 尸体剖验，验尸

avail [ə'veil] *v.* ①make use of 利用 ②be of help 有帮助，有用

aversion [ə'veɜːʃən] *n.* ① a strong feeling of dislike, disgust 厌恶，嫌

恶 ②sth. disliked 讨厌的事物

avert [ə'veɜ:t] *v.* ①to turn away or aside 移开（目光），避开不见
②to avoid, prevent from happening 防止，避免

backbiting ['bækbaitɪŋ] *n.* the act of attacking the character of a person who is not present 背后诽谤，中伤

backbreaking ['bækbreɪkɪŋ] *adj.* (of work) exhausting （指工作）使人筋疲力尽的，费力的

backdate [bæk'deɪt] *v.* to put a date earlier than the actual date on 使实际生效日期早于公布期

backfire [bæk'faɪə(r)] *v.* ①to have a result opposite to that expected 适得其反 ②(of a car engine) to have a loud explosion that occurs too soon for proper combustion （指车子等）发出回火声，（指内燃机等）逆火，回火

backhand ['bæk'hænd] *n.* a stroke, as with a racket, made with the back of the hand turned forward （网球等）反手抽击

backside ['bæksaɪd] *n.* buttocks 臀部

backwater ['bækwɔ:tə(r)] *n.* ①water held or forced back 死水，滞水，淤水 ②a place or condition of backwardness 穷乡僻壤

baffle ['bæfl] *v.* puzzle, prevent sb. from doing sth. 使困惑，使难倒，使受挫

baleful [ˈbeɪlfʊl] *adj.* evil, harmful 有害的，邪恶的，凶恶的

balk [bɔːlk] *v.* hesitate, refuse to go forward 犹豫不决，拒绝向前走

ballad [ˈbæləd] *n.* simple song or poem, esp. one that tells an old story 民歌，民谣

ballast [ˈbæləst] *n.* heavy material such as rock carried on ships to make them heavier and more controllable 压载物，压舱物 *v.* to supply with ballast 给……装压舱物（压载物）

ballerina [ˌbæləˈriːnə] *n.* woman ballet-dancer, esp. one who takes one of the chief classical roles 芭蕾舞女演员，芭蕾舞女主角

ballistics [bəˈlɪstɪks] *n.* the science or study of the motion of missiles 弹道学

balm [bɑːm] *n.* a sweet-smelling oil or ointment used for healing or relieving pain 药油

balmy [ˈbɑːmi] *adj.* (of air) soft and warm 温暖的，和煦的，宜人的

balustrade [ˌbæləsˈtreɪd] *n.* row of balusters with the stonework or woodwork that joins them on top, round a balcony, terrace, etc. 栏杆，扶栏

banal [bəˈnɑːl] *adj.* lacking freshness or originality 陈腐的，平庸的

bane [beɪn] *n.* a cause of continual trouble 毒药，祸害

banister ['bænɪstə] *n.* a handrail and its supporting posts (楼梯的) 扶栏

banjo ['bændʒəʊ] *n.* musical instrument played by plucking the strings with the fingers 班卓琴

baritone ['bærɪtəʊn] *n.* male voice between tenor and bass 男中音

baroque [bə'rəʊk] *n. & adj.* (of the) florid or extravagant style in the arts (esp. architecture) in Europe in the 17th century 巴洛克风格 (的) (17世纪欧洲流行的一种艺术风格, 尤指建筑上)

barrage ['bærɑ:ʒ, bæ'ra:ʒ] *n.* ①heavy continuous gunfire to protect troops or to stop an enemy advance 掩护炮火, 齐射炮火, 齐射式的攻击 ②artificial obstacle built across a river for storing water to be diverted into canals for irrigation 堰, 水坝, 拦河坝

barricade [,bæri'keɪd] *n.* barrier of objects made across or in front of something as a defence 路障, 街垒 *v.* to block or shut in with a barricade 设路障, 封闭, 拦阻

barrister ['bærɪstə] *n.* lawyer who has the right to speak and argue as an advocate in higher law courts (指英国在高等法院出庭辩护的) 人律师

barrow ['bærəʊ] *n.* ①small cart with two wheels, pulled or pushed by hand 两轮手推车 ②small cart with one wheel pushed by hand 独轮手推车

bash [bæʃ] *v.* strike heavily so as to break or injure 痛击，猛击 *n.* violent blow or knock 猛击，重击

bastion ['bæstjən] *n.* a portion of a wall of a fortress that stands out from the main wall 城堡，堡垒

baton ['bætən] *n.* ① a light, thin wand with which a conductor directs an orchestra or band 乐队指挥棒 ② a thin cylinder passed from one member of a relay team to the next 接力棒 ③ a short heavy stick carried by a police officer 警棍

battalion [bə'tæljən] *n.* army unit made up of several companies and forming part of a regiment or brigade 营

bawl [bɔ:l] *v.* shout or cry loudly 大叫，大声地喊，咆哮

bay [bei] *n.* deep bark of dogs 狗吠声

bazaar [bə'zɑ:] *n.* ① sale of goods for charitable purposes 义卖 ② a marketplace, esp. in the Middle East (中东地区的) 市集，商店

beastly ['bi:stli] *adj.* ① unpleasant, nasty (指人或物) 令人讨厌的，极糟的 ② like a beast 似兽的，兽性的

beautify ['bjʊ:tɪfaɪ] *v.* make beautiful 使美丽，美化

beeper [bi:pə] *n.* a pocket-size device that beeps when the person carrying it receives a telephone message 寻呼机

befall [bi'fɔ:l] v. to happen to someone 发生，降临于

benefit [bi'fit] *v.* to be proper or appropriate for 适合于，对.....适应

begrudge [bi'grʌdʒ] *v.* ①to envy or resent the good fortune of someone else 妒忌 ②feel or show dissatisfaction 对.....不满

behead [bi'hed] *v.* cut off the head of 砍头，斩首

beige [beiʒ] *n.* a light grayish brown 米黄色

bemused [bi'mju:zd] *adj.* bewildered 困惑不解的，茫然的

benediction [beni'dikʃən] *n.* blessing 祝福，祝祷

beneficiary [beni'fiʃəri] *n.* person who receives a benefit 受惠者，受益人

benevolence [bi'nevələns] *n.* being kind and helpful; doing good 乐善好施，助人为乐的行为，慈善行为

bequest [bi'kwest] *n.* ①act of bequeathing 遗赠 ②thing bequeathed; legacy 遗产，遗物

beset [bi'set] *v.* surround (sb. / sth.) in all sides; trouble constantly; threaten 围绕（某人/某事物）；困扰，威胁

bifocals ['baifəukəs] *n.* spectacles with bifocal lenses 双光眼镜

bigot ['bigət] *n.* person who holds strongly to an opinion or belief 偏执的人，顽固者

bile [ˈbaɪl] *n.* ① a bitter yellow or greenish liquid produced by the

liver 胆汁 ②bad temper 坏脾气

billiards ['biljədz] *n.* game played with small, hard, heavy balls and long tapering sticks on a rectangular, cloth-covered table 台球，弹子戏，撞球戏房

bingo ['biŋgəu] *n.* popular gambling game, played with cards on which numbered squares are covered as the numbers are called at random 宾戈（一种以金钱或财物作输赢的赌博）

bipartisan [bai ,pɑ:ti'zæn] *adj.* of two otherwise opposed parties 两党的

bisect [bai'sekt] *v.* cut or divide into two parts 把.....分为两部分，平分

blackmail ['blækmeil] *n.* ①an act of frightening someone into making a payment of money 敲诈，勒索 ②any similar act of threatening someone into doing something undesirable 胁迫，恫吓

blackout ['blækaut] *n.* ①the turning off or covering over of all visible lights, usually as a precaution against air raids （战时防止空袭的）灯火管制 ②a temporary loss of consciousness （暂时的）失去知觉 ③complete stoppage of a television or radio broadcast etc. 封锁消息

blare [blɛə] *v.* to emit a loud, unpleasant sound, clamor 发嘟嘟声，发出响而刺耳的声音

bleep [bli:p] *n.* high-pitched sound or signal sent out by radio or machines （无线电或机器发出的高音调的）哔哔声 *v.* emit such sounds

发哗哗声

blitz [blɪts] *n.* rapid, violent attack 闪电式的猛烈空袭

blues [blu:z] *n.* a type of slow, sad, black folk music, characterized by three-line stanzas in which the second line usually repeats the first 布鲁斯音乐（歌曲）

blunder ['blʌndə] *n.* foolish and careless mistake 愚蠢而粗心的大错 *v.* make a blunder 盲动，胡来

blurb [blɜ:b] *n.* publisher's description of the contents of a book, printed on the paper jacket, etc. （介绍书籍内容的）简要说明

blurt [blɜ:t] *v.* tell sth. suddenly, often thoughtlessly 不假思索地脱口说出

bobsleigh /bobsled ['bɒbslei] *n.* sleigh made by joining two short sleighs, used in tobogganing 大雪橇

bogus ['bəʊgəs] *adj.* sham, counterfeit 假的，伪造的

bombshell ['bɒmʃel] *n.* an explosive bomb; a shocking surprise 炸弹，突发而惊人的事物

bona fide [bəʊnə'faɪdi] *adv. & adj.* made or carried out in good faith; sincere 真诚地（的），真实地（的）

bonfire ['bɒn, faɪə] *n.* a large outdoor fire 大篝火，营火

boo [bu:] *n.* an exclamation of contempt or disapproval 喝倒彩，嘘

声 *v.* make such sounds 发嘘声，发轻蔑之声

booby trap ['bu:bi træp] *n.* ①any hidden trap set for a person who does not expect it 陷阱，恶习作剧的把戏 ②(mil-) apparently harmless object that will kill or injure sb. when picked up or interfered with (军) 伪装地雷，饵雷

booze [bu:z] *v.* drink alcoholic liquor, esp. in excess 狂饮酒，痛饮
n. ① alcoholic drink 酒 ②occasion of heavy drinking 酒宴，酒会

bounty ['baunti] *n.* ①generosity 慷慨，大方 ②reward or payment offered to encourage sb. to do sth. 奖金，赏金 ③sth. given out of kindness (esp. to the poor) 慷慨的赠予物

boutique [bu:'ti:k] *n.* a small shop, esp. one that sells fashionable items (女士) 时装店

brace [breis] *n.* ①pair or couple 一对，一双 ②(=美 suspenders) straps passing over the shoulders, fastened to the front and back of trousers to keep them up 吊裤带，背带 ③ any one of the paired marks 大括号 {} 的前半或后半 ④ sth. that holds parts in place or keep something rigid 支柱，支架
v. ①give firmness 拉紧 ②support 支柱 ③enliven, stimulate 使活泼，激励，打起精神

braille [breil] *n.* a system of writing, devised by L. Braille for use by the blind 盲文

brainstorming ['breɪn, stɔːmɪŋ] *n.* a group technique for solving problems, coming up with new ideas, etc. by meeting together and allowing

almost any idea to be brought up 献计献策，合力攻关

brainwash ['breɪnwɒʃ] *v.* force someone to change attitudes or beliefs, esp. through psychological techniques 对.....进行洗脑

brash [bræʃ] *adj.* ①impolite, rude 无礼的，粗鲁的，莽撞的
②hasty 卤莽的

bridal ['braɪdl] *adj.* of a bride or wedding 新娘的，婚礼的

brittle ['brɪtl] *adj.* hard but easily broken 易碎的，脆弱的，易损坏的

broccoli ['brɒkəli] *n.* a plant whose leafy stalks and clusters of usually green flower buds are eaten as a vegetable 西兰花

broke [brəʊk] *adj.* without money 身无分文的，彻底破产的

brokerage ['brɒkərɪdʒ] *n.* ①broker's commission for services (掮客所收之) 佣金，经纪费 ②broker's business 掮客业务，经纪业

bronchitis [brɒŋ'kaɪtɪs] *n.* an illness of the lining of the bronchial tubes, caused by infection or by breathing in irritating substances 支气管炎

brothel ['brɒθl] *n.* house at which prostitutes may be visited 妓院

brunette [bru:'net] *n.* a white woman with dark-brown hair 深褐色头发的白种女子

brunt [brʌnt] *n.* to suffer or absorb the main force or impact of 首当

其冲

brusque [brusk; (US) brʌsk] *adj.* rough and abrupt 粗鲁的，轻率的，鲁莽的

brutish ['bru:tiʃ] *adj.* of or like a cruel person or animal 野兽般的，野蛮的，残忍的

buddy ['bʌdi] *n.* ①a friend 好朋友，同伴 ②(as a familiar form of address) chum, mate (用作称呼) 老兄，老弟

budge [bʌdʒ] *v.* to move slightly (使) 微微移动

buffer ['bʌfə] *n.* something that lessens or absorbs the shock of an impact 缓冲器

buggy ['bʌgi] *n.* ① a light, four-wheeled, horse-drawn carriage with a single seat 轻型马车 ② (U. S.) = pram (美) 婴儿车

bulky ['bʌlki] *adj.* large or big 庞大的，巨大的，笨重的

bullheaded ['bulhedid] *adj.* (derog.) unreasonably or stupidly stubborn (贬) 愚笨固执的，顽固的

bunker ['bʌŋkə] *n.* ①sandy hollow, made as an obstacle, on a golf-course (高尔夫的) 沙坑 ②that part of a ship where coal is stored (船上的) 煤仓

buoyancy ['bɔɪənsi] *n.* ①power to float or keep things floating 浮力，浮性 ②lightness of spirits 轻松愉快的心情，乐观情绪 ③tendency of

prices to rise （物价、商业活动）回升，保持上涨走势

buzzword [ˈbʌzwɜːd] *n.* a word or phrase that has come into fashion and is overused (流行而时髦的) 专业词语，技术用语

bypass [ˈbaɪpɑːs; (US) ˈbaɪpæs] *v.* ① make a detour round 绕道 ② to avoid by following a bypass 回避 *n.* a road allowing motorists to avoid heavy traffic points or to drive around an obstruction 旁道，迂回道

cache [kæʃ] *n.* place for hiding food, treasure or weapons 隐藏处所，隐藏的粮食或物资 *vt.* to hide or store in a cache 隐藏，窖藏

cackle [ˈkækl] *n.* ①(of a hen) make noise (母鸡) 咯咯口叫 ②(of a person) talk or laugh noisily (人) 咯咯地笑

CAD *n.* computer aided design 计算机辅助设计

cajole [kəˈdʒəʊl] *vt.* to urge with gentle and repeated appeals, teasing, or flattery; wheedle 以甜言蜜语哄骗，勾引

calamity [kəˈlæmɪti] *n.* great and serious misfortune or disaster 灾祸，灾难，极不幸的事件

calculating [ˈkælkjuleɪtɪŋ] *adj.* scheming, shrewd 诡计多端的，工于心计的

calligraphy [kəˈlɪgrəfi] *n.* beautiful writing by hand 书法

callow [ˈkæləʊ] *adj.* young, inexperienced, immature 年幼的，无经验的，未成熟的

cameo [ˈkæmiəu] *n.* ① a piece of jewellery with a design or figure

that is slightly raised from the background 刻有浮雕的宝石 ②a small but notable part, as in film, played esp. by a well-known performer (文艺或戏剧) 小品

cannibal ['kænibəl] *n.* ①person who eats human flesh 食人肉者
②animal that eats its own kind 同类相食的动物

canny ['kæni] *adj.* clever, shrewd 精明的，机警的，不易受骗的

canoe [kə'nu:] *n.* a long light narrow boat, pointed at both ends, and moved by a paddle held in the hands 独木舟，轻舟

canopy ['kænəpi] *n.* ① a covering held up on poles or hung above a bed, etc. (床等物上面的) 篷盖 ②cover for the cockpit of an aircraft (飞机的) 驾驶舱盖

canter ['kæntə] *n.* an easy gallop (马) 慢跑，小跑

canvass ['kænvəs] *v.* ①discuss, examine carefully and thoroughly 讨论，详细检查 ②go from person to person and ask for votes 向.....游说 (以争取选票或调查意见)

caprice [kə'pri:s] *n.* change of mind or behaviour that has no obvious cause 反复无常，善变

captivity [kæp'tiviti] *n.* the state or period of being held, imprisoned, enslaved, or confined 被俘，被监禁

carat ['kærət] *n.* ①unit of weight for precious stones 克拉（珠宝的重量单位） ②measure of the purity of gold 开（金的纯度的度量名）

carbohydrate ['kɑ:bəu'haidreit] *n.* organic compound including sugars and starches 碳水化合物

cardiac ['kɑ:diæk] *adj.* of or relating to the heart 心脏（病）的

cardigan ['kɑ:digən] *n.* a knitted sweater or jacket usually without a collar, that opens down the front 开襟羊毛衫

carnage ['kɑ:nidʒ] *n.* killing of many people 大屠杀，杀戮

carnal ['kɑ:nl] *adj.* of the body or flesh 肉体的，感官的

carnation [kɑ:'neiʃən] *n.* a plant having long-stalked, fragrant flowers in a variety of colors 康乃馨，麝香石竹

carnival ['kɑ:nivəl] *n.* public enjoyment and merrymaking, with eating, dancing, drinking, and often processions and shows 狂欢节（并有化妆游行等等）

carnivore ['kɑ:nivɔ:] *n.* flesh-eating animal 食肉动物

carp [kɑ:p] *n.* a large freshwater fish widely used as a food fish 鲤鱼

cashmere [kæʃ'miə] *n.* the fine, soft wool 开司米（一种优质细软羊毛）

caste [kɑ:st] *n.* ①any of the social divisions of Hindu society 印度的世袭阶级 ②any exclusive social class 任何排他的社会阶层

catalyst ['kætəlist] *n.* ① substance that causes speeding up a chemical process 催化剂 ② a person or thing that brings about change 带来

变化的人或物，（促进）刺激因素

catcall ['kætkɔ:l] *n.* a high-pitched, shrill, loud shout of disapproval
哨，嘘声（表示不满） *v.* give catcall 吹哨，发嘘声，喝倒彩

catchword ['kætfwɜ:d] *n.* a word or phrase or slogan in frequent
current use 代表性口号，标语

catchy ['kætʃi] *adj.* (of a tune, etc.) easily remembered （指曲调
等）易记的，口头禅的

categorical [ˌkæti'gɔːrɪkəl] *adj.* unconditional, absolute, direct （言
辞）无附带条件的，绝对的，直截了当的

cathode ['kæθəʊd] *n.* negative terminal of a battery 阴极

Catholicism [kə'θɔːlɪzɪzəm] *n.* teaching, beliefs, etc., of the Roman
Catholic Church 天主教教义（信仰）

catwalk ['kætwɔ:k] *n.* a narrow walkway along a bridge, or through
a mass of machinery, engines, etc. （桥面，大型机器等旁边的）狭窄过道

causal ['kɔ:zəl] *adj.* ①of cause and effect 原因的，因果关系的
②of expressing cause 表示原因的

cavern ['kævən] *n.* a large underground chamber, as in a cave 巨
洞，洞窟，深处

caviar ['kæviɑ:] *n.* the very expensive salted eggs of various large fish

鱼子酱

censor ['sensə] *n.* an official who examines books, television programs, etc., for the purpose of removing or changing parts judged to be immoral, undesirable, or for other reasons (书报, 电影等的) 审查员, 检查员 *v.* to examine and change or remove (parts of a book, etc.) as a censor does 审查, 检查

censorious [sen'sɔ:riəs] *adj.* faultfinding, severely critical 吹毛求疵的, 好挑剔的, 苛求的

censorship ['sensəʃip] *n.* the act or practice of censoring 审查, 检查, 检查制度

centenary [sen'ti:nəri] *adj.* period of 100 years, 100th anniversary 一百周年纪念的; 一百年的

ceremonious [,seri'məunjəs, -niəs] *adj.* fond of, marked by ceremony or formality 讲究礼节的, 拘泥于形式的

certify ['sə:tifai] *v.* declare that one is certain of sth., that sth. is true, correct, in order 证明, 证实

certitude ['sə:titju:d] *n.* the state of being or feeling certain; freedom from doubt 确定, 坚定不移

cesspit ['sespit] *n.* hole, pit or underground tank into which drains (esp. for sewage) empty 粪坑, 垃圾坑, 污水坑

chalet ['ʃælei] *n.* Swiss mountain hut built of wood and with sharply

sloping and overhanging roof （瑞士的）山地农舍木屋

chaplain [ˈtʃæplɪn] *n.* priest or clergyman, esp. in the navy, army or air force, or officiating in a chapel (随军或驻医院, 学校等的) 牧师, 神父

charisma [kəˈrɪzmə] *n.* ①a quality of an individual to attract people, lead them, etc. 号召人, 吸引人效忠的能力 ②strength or capability given by God 神授的力量 (才能)

charismatic [ˌkærɪzˈmætɪk] *adj.* ①having a quality to attract people, lead them, etc. 有号召力的 ②a christian who emphasizes a religious experience (宗教) 崇尚神赐天赋的

charwoman [ˈtʃɑ:wʊmən] *n.* woman who earns money by doing the cleaning of offices, houses, etc. 清洁女工

chauvinism [ˈʃəʊvɪnɪzəm] *n.* ①very great and often unthinking admiration for one's country; proud and unreasonable belief that one's country is politically, morally, and militarily, better than all others 大国沙文主义, 本国至上主义 ②unreasonable belief that the sex to which one belongs is better than the other sex 大男 [女] 子主义

checkmate [ˈtʃekmeɪt] *v.* ①(chess) make a move that prevents the opponent from moving (象棋) 将死 (对方的王棋) ②to defeat 使彻底失败, 制止 *n.* ① an act in chess of arranging pieces so that the opponent's king is placed into a check from which it cannot escape (象棋) 被将死时王棋的位置, 将杀 ②complete defeat 彻底失败

chieftain [ˈtʃi:ftən] *n.* the leader of a tribe or similar group, esp. of a

Scottish 酋长，首领

chirp [tʃə:p] *v.* make short, sharp sounds of small birds or some insects (小鸟等) 唧唧叫, 啁啾

chisel [ˈtʃɪzl] *n.* a metal tool like a wedge with a cutting edge at the end of the blade, used for cutting or shaping wood, stone, etc. 凿子 *v.* to cut or shape with a chisel 用凿子雕刻, 凿

chloroplast [ˈklɒ(:)rəplɑ:st] *n.* green colouring matter in the leaves of plants (植) 叶绿素

cholesterol [kəˈlestərəʊl, -rɔl] *n.* a substance found in animal fats 胆固醇

choppy [ˈtʃɒpi] *adj.* (of the sea, a lake, etc.) forming short, irregular, broken waves 波涛汹涌的

choreography [ˌkɔ(:)riˈɔgrəfi] *n.* art of designing and specifying the dance 舞蹈编排, 舞蹈艺术

chrome [krəʊm] *n.* a bright, shiny metal element used in making alloy steels 铬, 铬钢

chronology [krəˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* arrangement of events with dates, list or table showing this 编年学, 年代学

chubby [ˈtʃʌbi] *adj.* (esp. of children and young adults) pleasantly fat 丰满的, 圆胖的, 稍胖的

cinder [ˈsɪndə] *n.* a burned piece of coal, wood, etc. 煤渣, 煤屑,

矿渣，熔渣

circumspect [ˈsə:kəmspekt] *adj.* (of a person or an action) acting or done after careful thought 慎重的，周到的

circumstantial [ˌsə:kəm'stænʃəl] *adj.* ①(of information, esp. concerning a crime) based on or dealing with related circumstances, but not really proving anything (指与罪案有关的消息) 视状况决定的，看情形的 ②(of a description) containing all the details 详尽的

clamber [ˈklæmbə] *n.* climb using both the feet and hands with difficulty (艰难的) 攀登，爬

clamour / clamor [ˈklæmə] *n.* loud confused noise or shout 吵闹，喧哗，叫喊 *v.* make a clamour 喧嚷，叫嚣，大声呼喊

clandestine [klæn'destin] *adj.* done secretly or privately, and often against the law 秘密的，保密的，暗中的

clang [klæŋ] *vt.* to give out a loud, ringing sound 发出叮当声

claustrophobia [ˌklɔ:strə'fəubjə] *n.* an abnormal fear of being in enclosed or narrow places 幽闭恐怖 (症)

cleavage [ˈkli:vɪdʒ] *n.* a break caused by splitting; division 裂缝，分裂

click [klik] *n.* a slight, sharp sound (摄影机等) 卡嗒声 *v.* ①to give off or make such a sound 发出卡嗒声 ②to succeed 成功

climactic [klaɪ'mæktɪk] *adj.* forming a point of greatest interest or

intensity 高潮的，巅峰的，顶点的

coax [kəʊks] *v.* ①to attempt to influence by gentle persuasion 哄诱，劝诱 ②to obtain or get by coaxing 用诱哄得到，诱取

cobra ['kəʊbrə] *n.* poisonous snake of Asia and Africa 眼镜蛇

cocky ['kɒki] *adj.* self-confident in an unpleasant way; cocksure 自以为是的，骄傲自大的

coddle ['kɒd(ə)l] *v.* to treat too tenderly or too carefully 娇养，溺爱

coed ['kəʊ'ed] *n.* girl or woman at a co-educational school or college (男女同校的) 女生 *adj.* serving both men and women alike 男女同校的

coefficient [kəʊi'fiʃənt] *n.* ①(maths) number or symbol placed before and multiplying another quantity, known or unknown (数学) 系数 ②(phys) multiplier that measures some property (物理) 率

coercion [kəʊ'ə:ʃən] *n.* coercing or being coerced 强迫，胁迫，被迫

coexist [kəʊiɡ'zɪst] *v.* to exist at the same time 共存，并存

cog [kɒg] *n.* ①a gear tooth that fits into the slot on a wheel with similar teeth (齿轮的) 轮牙，轮齿 ②a person who plays a minor part in an organization 不重要的但不可少的人

cognitive ['kɒɡnɪtɪv] *adj.* of, characterized by, involving, or relating to cognition 认识过程的，认识能力的

coherent [kəu'hiərənt] *adj.* consistent, (esp. of speech, thought, ideas

reasoning) clear 连贯的，（言语思想等）有条理的

cohesive [kəu'hi:siv] *adj.* having the power of sticking together 凝聚的，凝结的

collude [kə'l(j)u:d] *v.* to work together secretly to commit fraud or an illegal act 共谋，勾结，串通

collusion [kə'l(j)u:ʒən] *n.* secret agreement or understanding for a deceitful or fraudulent purpose 勾结，共谋

colon [kəu'ləun] *n.* the lower part of the large intestine extending to the rectum 结肠，大肠

colossus [kə'lɔsəs] *n.* anyone or anything gigantic 巨人，巨物

combustible [kəm'bʌstəbl] *adj.* capable of catching fire and burning 易燃的，易着火的

commandant [ˌkɒmən'dænt] *n.* commanding officer 司令官，指挥官，军校校长

commensurate [kə'menʃərit] *adj.* equal in size, quality, or length of time 相称的，相当的

communion [kə'mju:njən] *n.* ①the exchanging or sharing of thoughts or emotions（信仰、思想、感情等的）交流，共享
②celebration of the Lord's Supper 圣餐

communiqué [kə'mju:nikei] *n.* an official bulletin 公报

compassionate [kəm'pæʃənɪt] *adj.* showing or feeling sympathy 有同情心的

compatriot [kəm'pætriət] *n.* a native inhabitant of one's own country; fellow citizen 同国人，同胞

complementary [kɒmplə'mentəri] *adj.* complementing or completing 补充的，补足的

complexion [kəm'plekʃən] *n.* ①the natural color, texture, and appearance of the skin, esp. of the face 肤色；气色，面色 ②appearance, general character 外观；形势

composite ['kɒmpəzɪt, -zait] *adj.* made up of different elements 混合成的，综合成的 *n.* something made up of different or separate parts 合成物，复合材料

composure [kəm'pəʊʒə] *n.* calmness, self-controlled manner or state of mind 镇静，沉着，泰然自若

compunction [kəm'pʌŋk(ə)n] *n.* a strong uneasiness caused by a sense of guilt 良心的谴责，后悔，悔恨

con [kɒn] *v.* to swindle, trick 骗，哄骗，欺诈

concede [kən'si:d] *v.* ①to admit as true, correct, or proper, often unwillingly (常指勉强地) 承认 ②to give or grant as a right or privilege, yield 容许，让与

concerto [kən'tʃɜ:təu] *n.* a musical composition for one or more

instruments and orchestra 协奏曲

condolence [kən'dəʊləns] *n.* an expression of sympathy or sorrow 吊唁，追悼；悼词

condom ['kɒndəm] *n.* a thin sheath, worn over the penis during intercourse to prevent conception or disease (男用) 避孕套

confection [kən'fekʃən] *n.* mixture of sweet things, sweet cake 甜食

confederacy [kən'fedərəsi] *n.* ①an alliance between persons, states, etc., to achieve some purpose 联邦，同盟，联盟 ②the Southern confederacy (during American Civil War) (美国南北战争时) 南部联邦

confetti [kən'feti(:)] *n.* small bits of coloured paper thrown on brides and bridegrooms at weddings (婚礼时撒在新娘和新郎身上的) 五彩纸屑

confidant [ˌkɒnfi'dænt] *n.* a person to whom another tells secret 知己，心腹

confide [kən'faɪd] *vt. & vi.* ①tell (a secret) to sb.; give to be looked after 吐露(秘密等)；交托给(某人)照顾 ②have trust or faith in 信赖，信任；信仰

configuration [kənˌfɪɡju'reɪʃən] *n.* the arrangement of the parts or elements of a thing 构造，外形；布置

confinement [kən'fainmənt] *n.* ①the state or condition of being limited, restricted or enclosed within bounds 幽禁，监禁，限制 ②giving birth to a child 分娩

conflate [kən'fleɪt] *v.* bring parts together to form a single whole; combine 合并

congested [kən'dʒestɪd] *adj.* too full, overcrowded 拥塞的，堵塞的，不畅通的

connoisseur [ˌkɒni'sə:] *n.* a person with good judgment, esp. in art or matters of taste （艺术品、美酒等的）鉴赏家

conscript ['kɒnskript] *v.* to call (someone) by law to enter military service 征召服兵役 *n.* a person called this way, recruit 应征入伍者

consign [kən'saɪn] *v.* ①to hand over or deliver, esp. for sale 寄售，托运 ②to transfer to another's custody or charge, entrust 托付，委托

consignment [kən'saɪnmənt] *n.* ①the act of consigning 寄售，托付，委托 ② something consigning 寄售的货物

console [kən'səʊl] *v.* to give comfort to 安慰，慰问 *n.* ①the control unit of a mechanical, electrical, or electronic system 控制台 ②the control unit of a computer, including the keyboard and monitor 控制台，仪表盘，键盘台

constancy ['kɒnstənsi] *n.* ①the quality of staying the same or continuing without pause 持久不变，始终如一 ②the quality of being faithful 忠实，忠诚

constituent [kən'stitjuənt] *adj.* serving to make up or form the basis of a thing 组成的，形成的 *n.* ①an element, material, etc., that makes up a whole, component 成分，要素 ②member of a constituency 选民，选举人

constrain [kən'streɪn] *v.* to make (someone) do something, compel
强迫， 强制

consummate ['kɒnsʌmeɪt] *adj.* complete or perfect 完全无缺的， 完美的

containerization [kənˌteɪnəraɪ'zeɪʃən; -ri'z-] *n.* a method of shipping freight in similar, sealed, movable containers whose contents do not have to be unloaded at each point of transfer 集装箱化

contemplate ['kɒntempleɪt] *v.* ①to look at with continued attention 注视， 凝视 ②to consider thoroughly, think about fully or deeply 沉思， 仔细考虑

contingency [kən'tɪndʒənsi] *n.* a chance or possibility that might occur 偶发事件， 意料不到的事情

continuity [ˌkɒntɪ'nju(:)ɪti] *n.* the state or quality of being smoothly continuous and uninterrupted 连贯性， 连续性， 持续性

continuum [kən'tɪnjuəm] *n.* a continuous extent, series, or number of things together as a whole, but with no noticeable division into parts 连续统一体

contort [kən'tɔ:t] *v.* become twisted, bent, or strained 扭曲， 歪曲

contour ['kɒntʊə] *n.* ①the shape of the outer edges of an area 轮廓，周线 ②a line drawn on a map to show the limits of the areas at or above the sea 等高线

contraceptive [,kɒntrə'septɪv] *n.* device or drug intended to prevent conception 避孕药，避孕用具；避孕 *adj.* preventing conception 避孕的

conurbation [,kɒnə'beɪʃən] *n.* a large urban area, resulting from the expansion of several cities into each other 集体城市（由数个城市等扩展连接而成的大都市区）

converge [kən'veɪ:dʒ] *v.* to tend to meet at a point, to rush together in one place 聚集，集中一点，汇合

conversant [kən'veɪ:sənt] *adj.* knowledgeable, familiar with something by use or study 熟知的，精通的，内行的

convertible [kən'veɪ:təbl] *adj.* that can be changed 可改变的，可转换的，可兑换的

convoy ['kɒnvɔɪ] *v.* to accompany or escort (ships, etc.) for protection 护送，护卫，护航 *n.* ① convoying or being convoyed, protection 护送，护卫，护航 ②protecting force 护送队

coop [ku:p] *n.* a cage in which poultry are penned （饲养小动物的）笼，栏 *v.* to put in a coop, confine (a person) 将.....禁锢在笼中（或狭小空间里），拘禁

cornet ['kɔ:nɪt] *n.* ①small musical instrument of brass, like a trumpet 短号 ②cone-shaped container for ice-cream （盛冰淇淋的）圆锥形蛋卷

corollary [kə'rɒləri] *n.* an immediate consequence, a conclusion that follows naturally 必然结果，推论

corps [kɔː] *n.* ① a part of the army or armed forces, such as a group assigned special duties 特种部队，军团 ② a group of persons associated or who act together 共同工作、活动的一群人

corpulent ['kɔːpjulənt] *adj.* (of a person or his body) fat and heavy 肥胖的，臃肿的

correlate ['kɔːrɪleɪt] *v.* to show or establish a connection between 使有相互关系，互相有关系 *n.* either of two related things, esp. when one implies the other 有相互关系的東西，相关物

corrosion [kə'reʊʒən] *n.* the act or process of corroding or of being corroded 腐蚀

corrugated ['kɔːrəgeɪtɪd] *adj.* bent into folds and ridges, wrinkled 有瓦楞的，起皱的，波纹的

countenance ['kauntɪnəns] *n.* ① face, including its appearance and expression 面容，面色 ② support; approval 支持，赞成 *vt.* give support of approval to 支持；赞助，鼓励

counteract [ˌkauntə'reɪkt] *v.* act against and make (action, force) of less or no effect 抵消，中和，消解，抵制

counterbalance [ˌkauntə'bæləns] *n.* a weight balancing another weight, an equal power of influence acting against another 平衡（力），抗

衡（力） v. to oppose with an equal weight, force or influence 使平衡，
弥补，抵消

counterfeit ['kauntəfit] *adj.* made imitation of something genuine with the intention of deceiving, forged 仿造的，伪造的 *n.* an imitation intended to be used as genuine, forgery 仿制品，伪造物 *v.* to make a counterfeit of, forge 仿制，伪造

coup [ku:] *n.* a highly successful, unexpected act or move 妙计，出乎意料的行动，砰然的一击

coup d'etat ['ku:də'fu:drə] *n.* a sudden and decisive action that results in a forceful change of government （军事）政变

courier ['kuriə] *n.* ①a tour guide for a travel agency 向导，旅游服务员 ②a messenger 特别信使

courtship ['kɔ:tʃɪp] *n.* the act by one person of trying to win the favorable attention of another, esp. by a man toward a woman 求爱，求婚

coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* ①the reporting of events, etc. 报导 ②protection against a risk as listed in an insurance policy 赔偿范围，保险额

covert ['kʌvət] *adj.* hidden, disguised 隐秘的，暗地的，秘密的

cowardice ['kauədɪs] *n.* feeling of a coward, faint-heartedness 胆小，怯懦

coy [kɔɪ] *adj.* shy, modest 害羞的，腼腆的，忸怩的

crackle ['krækl] *vi.* make small sharp repeated sounds （使）发劈啪

声

cram [kræm] *v.* ①to study for an examination by memorizing facts at the last minute 临时死记硬背记功课 ②to fill (something) by force with more than it can easily hold 把.....塞进，把.....塞满（装满），挤满

cranky ['kræŋki] *adj.* ①ill-tempered 脾气不好 ②eccentric, erratic 古怪的 ③(of machines, etc.) unsteady, unreliable （指机器等）靠不住的，摇晃的，不稳的

crap [kræp] *n.* nonsense, words unpleasant or wanted 胡扯，废话

crave [kreiv] *v.* to long for, desire eagerly 热切，渴望

crease [kri:s] *n.* ①a line or furrow on paper, cloth, etc. 折痕，皱褶 ②wrinkle 皱纹 ③white line on the ground to make the positions of certain players （球赛场地上划的）界线 *v.* to (cause to) become creased, wrinkle （使）起折痕，（使）起皱

credibility [ˌkredi'biliti] *n.* the ability to be believed in 可靠性，可信性

cremate [kri'meit] *v.* to burn (a dead body) to ashes 火化，火葬

crematorium [ˌkremə'tɔ:riəm] *n.* a funeral establishment or the like where cremation is done. 火葬场

Creole ['kri:əu] *n.* person of pure European or mixed European and African descent in the West Indies, Spanish America or the old French or Spanish states of the Southern U. S. 生于西印度群岛、西属美洲，或昔时

美国南部、法国或西班牙所属各州的欧洲人或欧洲混血儿，克里奥尔人

cringe [krɪndʒ] *v.* ①to move (the body) back or down in fear 畏缩，退缩 ②to behave in a way that shows lack of self-respect, be too humble 奉承，卑躬屈膝

crinkle ['krɪŋkl] *n.* a wrinkle 皱纹 *v.* to wrinkle (使) 起皱

critique [kri'ti:k] *n.* an article or essay judging a piece of writing or other work, review 评论性文章，评论

croak [krəʊk] *n.* ①sound made by frogs 蛙鸣声，哑声 ②the sound of a low, hoarse voice 低沉沙哑的声音说话

crockery ['krɒkəri] *n.* cups, saucers, plates, etc., made of baked clay or earth; earthenware (杯、碟等) 瓦器，陶器

crooked ['kru:kɪd] *adj.* ①not straight or level 弯曲的，扭曲的 ②dishonest, not straight-forward 不诚实的，行为不端的

crossbow ['krɒsbəʊ; (US) 'krɒs-] *n.* old kind of bow placed across a grooved wooden support, used for shooting arrows, bolts, etc. 石弓，弩

cross-examine [krɒsig'zæmɪn] *v.* ①(in a court of law) to examine (a witness called and examined by the opposing side) (用于法律) 严诘，盘问 (某人) ②to question closely or minutely 追问，详询 (某人)

crossword ['krɒswɜ:d] *n.* a puzzle in which words corresponding to numbered clues or definitions are fitted into a pattern of horizontal and vertical squares, one letter per square, so that most letters form parts of two

words 纵横字谜，填字游戏

crotch [krɒtʃ] *n.* a place where something divides, such as the human body between the legs 胯（人体两腿分叉处）

crucify [ˈkruːsɪfaɪ] *v.* ①to put to death by nailing or binding to a cross 钉在十字架上处死 ②to punish or criticize severely or cruelly 虐待，迫害折磨

crunch [krʌntʃ] *v.* crush noisily with the teeth when eating（嘎吱作响的） 啃，咬，嚼 *n.* noise made by crunching 嘎吱声

crux [krʌks] *n.* the central or most important point, essence 关键，问题的症结

crypt [kript] *n.* underground room, esp. of a church 地窖，教堂的地下室

cryptic [ˈkriptɪk] *adj.* secret, mysterious 隐藏的，神秘的

cub [kʌb] *n.* the young of certain animals 幼兽

cuckoo [ˈkukuː] *n.* bird whose call is like its name, a migratory bird which reaches the British Isles in spring and lays its eggs in the nests of small birds 布谷鸟，杜鹃

cuddle [ˈkʌdl] *v.* ①to hold close in an affectionate manner, hug tenderly 搂抱，拥抱 ②lie close and comfortably 依偎着睡，蜷着身体睡 *n.* an act of cuddling, hug 拥抱，紧抱

cudgel ['kʌdʒəl] *n.* a short, thick stick used as a weapon 棒，短棍 *v.*
to strike with a cudgel, beat 用短棒打击

culminate ['kʌlmɪneɪt] *v.* to reach the highest development, to arrive at a final stage after a long development 达到顶点（高潮），以……告终

culprit ['kʌlprɪt] *n.* person who has done wrong things, offender 犯法者，罪犯

curd [kə:d] *n.* a thick substance obtained from milk when it sours, used as food or made into cheese 凝乳，凝乳状物

curfew ['kə:fju:] *n.* regulation requiring a person to be home at a stated time 宵禁

cursive ['kə:sɪv] *adj.* (of handwriting) with the letters rounded and joined together （指书法）草书的，草体的

cute [kju:t] *adj.* charmingly attractive 娇小可爱的

cutlery ['kʌtləri] *n.* cutting instruments when thought of as a group, esp. utensils used at the table for cutting and eating food 刀具，餐具

cyberspace [saɪbəspeɪs] *n.* internet space 网络空间

cyclical ['sɪkɪk(e)l] *adj.* recurring in cycles 循环的，有周期性的

cynicism ['sɪnɪsɪzəm] *n.* cynic's opinions or attitude of mind 愤世嫉俗的态度

dab [dæb] *v.* to touch lightly or gently, usu. several times 轻托；轻拭 *n.* ①a slight or light touch 轻拍，轻涂，轻压 ②a dab of something is a small amount of it that is pat onto a surface (涂上的) 少量(颜色等)

dacron ['deɪkrɒn, 'dækrɒn] *n.* a trademark used for a synthetic polyester fabric or the fiber from which it is made 的确凉，涤纶

daffodil ['dæfədɪl] *n.* a yellow flower of early spring 水仙花

daft [dɑ:ft] *adj.* BrE informal (〈英〉非正式) silly, foolish 傻的，愚蠢的

dainty ['deɪnti] *n.* something delicious; a delicacy 适口的食物，美味； *adj.* delicately beautiful or charming; exquisite 秀丽的，优美的，讲究的，适口的

dais ['deɪs] (常用单数) a raised part built at one end of a hall, for speakers to stand on 讲台（筑于大厅一端）

daisy ['deɪzi] *n.* a very common small flower, which is white around a yellow centre 雏菊

dampen ['dæmpən] *v.* ①to (cause to) become damp (使) 潮湿 ②to make (feelings of happiness, eagerness, etc.) less strong 使减弱，抑制

damper ['dæmpə] *n.* movable metal plate that controls the flow of air into a fire in a stove, furnace, etc. 气门，气闸

damsel ['dæmzəl] *n.* (书面) a young unmarried woman of noble birth 未婚少女

dandelion ['dændɪlaɪən] *n.* a small wild bright yellow flower 蒲公英

dandy ['dændi] *n.* a man who pays too much attention to his clothes

and appearance 花花公子、好打扮的人 *adj.* like or typical of a dandy 像花花公子的

dank [dæŋk] *adj.* unpleasantly wet and usu. cold 潮湿的；阴冷的，阴湿的，湿冷的

dapper ['dæpə] *adj.* (esp. of small men) neat in appearance and quick in movements (尤指矮小男人) 衣冠楚楚的；风度翩翩的；动作利落的，衣着整洁的

dappled ['dæpl(ə)d] *adj.* covered with spots, as of a different colour 有斑点的，斑驳的

daredevil ['dɛə,devl] *n.* bold and reckless man 鲁莽大胆的人，冒失鬼

darn [dɑ:n] *v.* to repair (a hole in cloth or a garment with a hole in it) by passing threads through and across 织补 *n.* the place for repairing (a hole in cloth or a garment) 织补处

dated ['deɪtɪd] *adj.* out of date; no long in common use 旧式的，过时的

daunt [dɔ:nt] *v.* to make afraid and discouraged 使胆怯，使畏缩，气馁

dawdle ['dɔ:dl] *v.* to waste time; be slow 闲荡，耽误，偷懒

deacon ['di:kən] *n.* an officer of various Christian churches, below a

priest 教会中的执事

deadline ['dedlain] *n.* a date or time before which something must be done 截止时间（期限）

debacle [dei'ba:kl] *n.* a breaking up of ice; a total, collapse or failure; an overwhelming defeat or rout 崩溃，大败

debit ['debit] *n.* a record in a book of accounts of money spent or owed（账簿中的）收方 *v.* to record (an amount of money) taken from an account 把.....记入借方

debris ['debri:, 'deib-] *n.* the remains of something broken to pieces or destroyed; ruins 残骸，废墟，破瓦残砾

debug [di:'bʌg] *vt.* to remove the bugs from a room or a building <俗> 除错，改正有毛病部分；除去窃听器

decease [di'si:s] *n.* (formal, legal) (a person's) death（正式用语，法律上）（人的）死亡

decelerate [di:'seləreit] *v.* to reduce the speed (of); slow down（使）减速

decimate ['desimeit] *v.* to destroy a large part of 大批杀死，毁掉.....的大部分

deckhand [dekhænd] *n.* a person who works on ship, a crewmember or a sailor 在甲板上工作的海员，水手

declaim [di'kleim] v. to say (something) loud and clear, with pauses and hand movements to increase the effect of the words 大声辩说，高声朗

诵，慷慨陈词

decompose [ˌdi:kəm'pəuz] *v.* ①to cause to decay 使变坏，腐烂
②to break up into simple parts (使) 腐败；分解

decor ['deɪkɔ:(r); (US) dei'kɔ:r] *n.* the decorative furnishing of a place, esp. a house or stage 舞台装饰，装饰之格调

decorous ['dekərəs] *adj.* correct; properly serious in manner according to the customs of society 得体的，合宜的

decorum [di'kɔ:rəm] *n.* propriety and good taste in behavior, dress, etc. 礼节，礼貌

deductible [di'dʌktəbl] *adj.* being able to be taken away (an amount, a part) from a total 可扣除的

deem [di:m] *v.* to consider; have the opinion 认为，相信，视为

deface [di'feɪs] *v.* to spoil the surface or appearance of. e.g. by writing or making marks on 损坏.....的表面（外观），磨损

defame [di'feɪm] *v.* to damage the good name of, usu. by unfair means 诽谤，中伤

definitive [di'fɪnɪtɪv] *adj.* ①that cannot be improved as a treatment of a particular subject 确定的，有权威的，不能（不必）改变的 ②that provides a last decision that cannot be questioned 决定性的

deflate [di'fleit] v. ①to (cause to) become smaller, esp. by losing air

or gas 放掉（轮胎等）的气，缩小 ②to discourage 泄气 ③to reduce the supply of money (of) or lower the level of prices (of) (esp. a national economy) 紧缩（通货）

defoliate [di:'fəuli:it] v. destroy the leaves of (trees or plants) 毁掉（树木、花草的）叶

deform [di:'fɔ:m] v. to spoil the form or appearance of 毁坏.....的外形，使成畸形

defrost [di(:)'frɔst] v. to remove ice from; unfreeze （使）解冻，给（冰箱等）除霜

defunct [di'fʌŋkt] *adj.* no longer existing, or having effect; dead 已死的，已废止的

defuse [di:'fju:z] v. ①to remove the fuse from (something explosive) so as to prevent an explosion 拆除（炸弹等的）信管 ②to settle the problem, remove the danger 缓和，平息，消除危险

dehydrate [di:'haidreit] v. to dry; remove all the water from （使）脱水，除去.....的水分

delimit [di:'limit] v. to fix the limits of; mark the boundaries of 定界，划界，确定.....的范围（界线）

delineate [di'linieit] v. to sketch out; draw; depict, describe 描绘，描述，勾画.....的轮廓

delirious [di'liəriəs] *adj.* in an excited dreamy state, esp. caused by

illness 神经错乱的，胡言乱语的，极度兴奋的

deliverance [di'livərəns] *n.* ①rescue; being set free 解救，被释放
②taking (letters, goods, etc.) to where they are addressed 投递，传送

deluxe [di'lʌks, di'luks] *adj.* of especially good quality 华美的，豪华的，高级的

demagogue /demagog ['deməgɔg] *n.* a leader who tries to gain, or has gained, power by exciting popular feelings rather than by reasoned argument 蛊惑民心的政客，煽动家

demagogy /demagoguery ['deməgɔgi] *n.* the strategies or methods of exciting popular feelings rather than by reasoned argument 蛊惑民心的策略和手段

demented [di'mentid] *adj.* mad; of unbalanced mind 疯狂的，精神错乱的

demo ['deməu] *n.* a large number people show of strong feeling or opinion, often with marching, big signs, etc. 示威游行

demon ['di:mən] *n.* ①an evil spirit 精灵；恶魔；恶棍，调皮鬼
②an energetic person; an outstanding person with certain talent 精力充沛的人，技艺出众的人

demonic [di:'mɔnik] *adj.* by a demon or being a demon 魔鬼的，受魔鬼影响的

demonstrable ['demənstreɪbl] *adj.* something can be shown clearly

可表明的， 可证实的

denim ['denim] *n.* a strong cotton cloth used esp. for making jeans 斜纹粗棉布

denizen ['denizn] *n.* an animal, plant, or person, that lives or is found in a particular place 栖息者， 居住者（人、植物、动物）

denominate [di'nɒmineit] *v.* to give a name to ; call 命名， 把叫做

dent [dent] *v.* a small hollow made in a surface by a blow or pressure esp. man-made 缺口， 凹痕

dentistry ['dentistri] *n.* work of a dentist 牙医学， 牙医术

deodorant [di:'əudərənt] *n.* a chemical substance that destroys unpleasant smells, esp. those of the human body 除臭剂， 解臭剂

deplore [di'plɔ:] *v.* to feel or express sorrow and severe disapproval for 叹， 痛惜； 强烈反对

depopulate [di:'pɒpjuleit] *v.* to reduce the population (of) an area 使人口减少

depository [di'pɒzɪtəri] *n.* a place where something is deposited for safely storing 储藏室， 仓库

deputation [,depju(:)'teɪʃən] *n.* a group of people who act on behalf of a larger group 代表， 代理人， 代表团

derby ['dɑ:bi] *n.* a race which any competitor can enter 公开赛，比

赛

derogatory [di'rɒgətəri] *adj.* showing or causing lack of respect 贬义的，诽谤的

derrick ['derik] *n.* ①derrick crane, large crane for moving or lifting heavy weights, esp. on a ship （尤指船上的）起重机 ②a tower built over an oil well to raise and lower the drill 油井架

desegregate [di:'segri,geit] *v.* to open to all people regardless of race 废除.....的种族隔离

desiccate ['desikeit] *v.* to (cause to) dry up 干燥，使（脱水），使干涸

desirous [di'zaiərəs] *adj.* feeling or having a desire 希望的，渴望的

despicable ['despikəbl] *adj.* that deserves to be despised 可鄙的，卑劣的

despotism ['despətizəm] *n.* rule by a despot 暴政；独裁制，专制

detachable [di'tætʃəbl] *adj.* being able to separate one thing from another thing 可拆卸的，可分开的

determiner [di'tə:minə] *n.* a word that limits the meaning of a noun and comes before adjectives that describe the same noun 限定词

detonate ['detəuneit] *v.* to (cause to) explode by means of a special

apparatus 引爆，起爆，爆炸

deviant [ˈdi:vɪənt] *adj.* (a person or a thing) that is different from an accepted standard 偏离正道的，不正常的，越轨的

deviate [ˈdi:vieɪt] *v.* to be different or move away from an accepted standard 背离，偏离，越轨

deviation [ˌdi:vɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* (a) noticeable difference from what is expected, esp. from accepted standards of behaviour 背离，偏离，偏差

dexterity [dɛks'terɪti] *n.* the quality of cleverness and skill, esp. in the use of the hands 灵巧，熟练，机敏

diabetes [ˌdaɪə'bi:tɪz, -ti:s] *n.* a disease in which there is too much sugar in the blood 糖尿病

diagonal [daɪ'æɡənəl] *adj.* ①a straight line joining two opposite corners of a square, or other four-sided figure 对角的，对角线的 ②(any straight line) which runs in a sloping direction 倾斜的，斜的 *n.* angled at a slant 对角线，斜线

dialectic /dialectics [ˈdaɪələktɪk] *n.* the art or method of arguing according to certain rules of question and answer 辩证法

diametrically [ˌdaɪə'metrɪkəli] *adv.* completely; directly 完全，全然

dictum [ˈdɪktəm] *n.* a formal statement of fact, opinion, principle or judgement; pronouncement 正式声明，断言，格言

didactic [di'dæktɪk(əl), daɪ-] *adj.* (of speech or writing) meant to

teach, esp. to teach a moral lesson 教诲的，说教的

diddle ['didl] *v.* to get money or something else from by deceitful trickery 欺骗

diehard ['daihɑ:d] *n.* a person who vehemently, often fanatically opposes progress and favors return to a previous condition 死硬派，老顽固

dietician /dietitian [dai'ætʃl] *n.* an expert in the study of the kinds and quantities of food needed for health 饮食学家，营养学家

differentiate [ˌdɪfə'renʃieɪt] *v.* to see, express, or make a difference (between) 区分，（使）不同，构成.....间的差别

diffidence ['dɪfɪdəns] *n.* reserve in speech, behavior, or dress 缺乏自信，胆怯，羞怯

diffident ['dɪfɪdənt] *adj.* not having, not showing, much belief in one's own abilities 胆怯的

dignitary ['dɪgnɪtəri] *n.* a person holding a high position 显贵，要人

dilettante [ˌdɪlɪ'tænti] *n.* a person who studies or has an interest in some activity, but does not take them seriously 业余爱好者

dimple ['dɪmpl] *n.* a little hollow place on the skin, esp., one formed in the cheek when a person smiles 酒窝，窝

dinghy ['dɪŋgi, 'dɪŋi] *n.* a small open sailing boat used for racing 无篷小赛艇

diode ['daɪəʊd] *n.* a two-terminal semiconductor device used chiefly as a rectifier 二极管

diphthong ['dɪfθɔŋ] *n.* a compared vowel sound made by pronouncing two vowels quickly one after the other 双元音，复合元音

dipper ['dɪpə] *n.* ①cut-shaped container with a long handle, for lasing out liquids 条柄勺 ②the Plough (the Big Dipper) 北斗七星

dire ['daɪə] *adj.* very great; terrible; causing great fear for the future 可怕的，悲惨的

directive [di'rektɪv, daɪ'rektɪv] *n.* an official order 指令，训令

disarray [ˌdɪsə'reɪ] *n.* the state of disorder 混乱，紊乱，零乱

disassociate [ˌdɪsə'səʊʃieɪt] *v.* to remove from association; separate 把.....分开，使分离

disavow ['dɪsə'vau] *v.* to refuse to recognize or acknowledge 否认，不承认

discernible [di'sɜ:nəbl, -'zə:-] *adj.* capable of being noticed or apprehended mentally 依稀可辨的

discerning [di'sɜ:nɪŋ] *adj.* having or showing the power to decide and judge; having good taste 识别力强的，有洞察力的，有鉴赏力的

disconcert [ˌdɪskən'sə:t] v. ①to cause (someone) to feel doubt and anxiety 使仓惶失措，使窘迫 ②to cause (a person) to be distressed and ill at

ease 挫败，打乱

discredit [dis'kredit] *v.* to cause people to lack faith in or respect for; stop people believing in 使不可置信；使丢脸 *n.* loss of belief and trust 丧失名誉，丧失信誉

discrete [dis'kri:t] *adj.* separate and distinct; discontinuous 个别的，分离的，不连续的

discus ['diskəs] *n.* a heavy plate of wood, metal, or stone, which is thrown as far as possible, as a sport 铁饼

disenchant [ˌdisɪn'tʃɑ:nt] *v.* to lose one's belief (in the value of something) 使不再着迷，不抱幻想

disentangle ['disɪn'tæŋgl] *v.* to make or become straight and free from knots 解开.....的结；清理出

disfavour /disfavor ['dis'feivə] *n.* dislike; disapproval 不喜欢，不赞成

dishonour /dishonor [dis'ɒnə] *n.* (something or someone that causes) loss of honor 不名誉，耻辱，丢脸（的人或事） *v.* ①to damage in reputation 使受耻辱，使丢脸 ②(of a bank) refuse to cash (a cheque, etc.) 拒绝承兑（支票）

disinterested [dis'intrɪstɪd] *adj.* willing to judge or act fairly because not influenced by personal advantage 无私的，公正的

disjointed [dis'dʒɔɪntɪd] *adj.* (of words or ideas) not well connected;

not following in reasonable order 不连贯的，支离破碎的

disjunctive [dis'dʒʌŋktɪv] *adj.* (of a conjunction) showing opposition or contrast between two ideas (连词) 转折的，反意的

dispensable [dis'pensəbl] *adj.* not necessary; that can be dispensed with 不必要的，不重要的 that part of the money made by a business which is divided among those who own shares in the business 红利，股息

divine [di'vaɪn] *adj.* ①of, coming from, or being God or a god 神的，上帝的，神圣的 ②very very good 非凡的，极好的

divisive [di'vaɪsɪv] *adj.* creating dissension or discord 区分的，不和的，分裂的

doctorate ['dɒktərɪt] *n.* the highest degrees given by a university (such as a Ph.D.) 博士学位

dog-eared [dɒgiəd] *adj.* (esp. of books and papers) having the corners of the pages bent down with use (书页) 折角的，(书) 翻旧的，破旧的

dogma ['dɒgmə] *n.* an important belief or set of beliefs that people are expected to accept without reasoning 教义，信条，教条

dogmatic [dɒg'mætɪk] *adj.* of or based on dogma; (typical of a person) who puts forward beliefs expecting other people to accept them without question 教条的，固执己见的，武断的

dog-tired ['dɒg'taɪəd] *adj.* very tired 疲倦极的，筋疲力尽的

do-it-yourself ['du:itjɔ:'self] *n. & adj.* (abbr. 缩写 DIY) activity of constructing, repairing or decorating things oneself (rather than employing professional workers to do it) 万事不求人（的），自己动手（的），自行维修（的）

doldrums ['dɔldrəmz] *n.* ①in sad state of mind 精神不振，无精打采 ②low spirits; dull, gloomy, listless feeling 不活跃，无进展 ③equatorial ocean regions noted for dead calms and light fluctuating breeze 赤道无风带

dollop ['dɔləp] *n.* a shapeless mass, esp. of food （食物的）一块，一团

domain [dəu'mein] *n.* ①subject of activity, interest, or knowledge 领域，范围，范畴 ② land(s) owned or controlled by one person, a government, etc. 领土，领地，势力范围

domesticate [də'mestikeit] *v.* ①to cause to be interested in and enjoy home life and duties 使（某人）习惯于（喜爱）家务（家庭生活） ②to make (an animal) able to live with people and serve them, esp. on a farm or as a pet 驯养（动物）

domesticity [,dəumes'tisiti] *n.* (a liking for) home or family life 家庭生活

domicile ['dɔmisail] *n.* the place where one lives 住所，住处

domineer [,dɔmi'niə] *n.* to demand in an arrogant manner 霸道，专横

domineering [ˌdɒmiˈniəriŋ] *adj.* showing a desire to control others,

usu. without any consideration of their feelings or wishes 盛气凌人的，专横的，作威作福的

donator [dəu'neitə] *n.* a person who give a gift of (something), esp. for a good purpose 捐赠者

doodle ['du:dl] *vt.* to draw lines, figures, etc., aimlessly (心不在焉地) 乱涂

doomsday ['du:mzdei] *n.* day of the Last Judgment; the end of the world 世界末日

dope [dəʊp] *n.* ①a drug whose use is forbidden by law except on the orders of a doctor 迷幻药，麻醉药 ②a stupid person 呆子，傻瓜

dosage ['dəʊsɪdʒ] *n.* the amount of a dose (药的) 剂量，服法

dote [dəʊt] *vt.* to have or show too much fondness for (esp. a person) 溺爱

doting ['dəʊtɪŋ] *adj.* ①having or showing (too) much fondness 溺爱的，偏爱的 ②exhibiting the mental and physical deterioration often accompanying old age 老糊涂的；(树木) 腐朽的

dowager ['daʊədʒə] *n.* dignified, usu. wealthy, elderly woman; woman who holds a title or property because of her dead husband's position 老年贵妇人，受有亡夫遗产的寡妇

down-and-out *adj. & n.* (a person who is) suffering from bad fortune, lack of money, work, etc. 穷闲潦倒的（人），走投无路的（人）

downgrade ['daʊnɡreɪd] *vt.* to lower in rank, position, or importance
降级（降职），降低重要性

downhearted [daʊn'ha:tɪd] *adj.* having or showing low spirits or sadness
情绪低落的，消沉的

downhill ['daʊnhɪl] *adj. & adv.* towards the bottom of a hill
下山的，下坡的，向山下的

downstream ['daʊnstri:m] *adv. & adj.* (moving) with the current, towards the mouth of a river, stream, etc.
在下游，顺流的（地），下游的（地）

downtime ['daʊntaɪm] *n.* the time during which a machine esp. a computer, is not operating
（尤指电脑的）停机时间

dowry ['daʊəri] *n.* the property that a woman's father gives to her husband when she marries
嫁妆

draughtsman / draftsman ['dra:ftsmən] *n.* a person who makes drawings of all the parts of a new building or machine that is being planned
绘图员，制图员

draughty / drafty ['dra:ftɪ] *adj.* with cold currents of air blowing through
通风良好的，有风吹入的

dredge [dredʒ] *v.* to use a dredger (in, on or for something)
疏浚，挖掘

drench [drentʃ] v. to make (usu. people, animals, or clothes)

thoroughly wet 使湿透，浸透

dressy ['dresi] *adj.* ①showy or decorative, not for ordinary wear 穿着入时的，爱穿花哨衣服的 ②requiring elegant clothes and fine manners (衣物) 漂亮的，讲究的，特殊场合穿的

drily /dryly ['draili] *adv.* plainly; without anything pleasant or interesting; dully; boring 干燥地，干巴巴地，冷淡地

dripping ['dripiŋ] *n.* fat and juices that have come from meat during cooking (烤肉上滴下的) 油滴

drive-in *n.* restaurant, cinema, etc. at which persons get service while in their cars 驱车入内的餐馆、电影院等

drool [dru:l] *v.* ①to let liquid flow from the mouth 流口水，流涎 ② show pleasure in a foolish way 对.....流露出痴迷的神情

drowse [drauz] *v.* to fall into a light sleep 打瞌睡，假寐，半醒半睡

drummer ['drʌmə] *n.* a person who plays a drum 鼓手

duchy ['dʌtʃi] *n.* territory of a duke or duchess 公爵的领地

duff [dʌf] *adj.* worthless or useless 无价值的，无用的 *v.* unshot (sth.), esp. in golf; bungle 未击中；弄糟

dumbfound / dumfound [dʌm'faund] *v.* to make unable to speak

because of wonder, surprise, or lack of understanding 使受惊而说不出话

来，使惊讶

dumpy ['dʌmpɪ] *adj.* (esp. of a person) short and fat (指人) 矮胖的

dunce [dʌns] *n.* a slow learner; stupid person 智力迟钝的学习者，蠢材，笨蛋

dune [dju:n] *n.* a sandhill (often long and low) piled up by the wind on the seashore or in a desert 沙丘

dungarees ['dʌŋdʒənes] *n.* trousers with a bib or work clothes made of heavy cotton cloth, usu. blue (粗棉布) 长工作服，工装裤

dungeon ['dʌŋdʒən] *n.* a dark underground prison, esp. beneath a castle 土牢，地牢

duo ['dju(:)əu] *n.* two musicians who play or sing together 成对的表演者，二重唱（奏）表演者

duplicity [dju(:)'plɪsɪti] *n.* deceit; deception 口是心非，欺骗，奸诈

dusky ['dʌski] *adj.* darkish in colour; shadowy 深褐色的，黑黝黝的

dustcart ['dʌstkləʊk] *n.* a lorry which goes from house to house in a town to collect the contents of dustbins 垃圾车

dynamism ['daɪnəmɪzəm] *n.* (in a person) that quality of being

dynamic 精力，活力，推动力

earl [ə:l] *n.* (the title of) a British nobleman of high rank 伯爵

earthen ['ə:θən] *adj.* consisting of or resembling soil 土制的，陶制的

earth-moving *adj.* of or related to digging or moving large amount of earth 大量掘土（运土的）

earthwork ['ə:θwə:k] *n.* large man-made bank of earth used as a fortification 土垒防御工事

earthy ['ə:θi] *adj.* ①consisting of or resembling soil 泥土的，土状的 ②lacking in delicacy or refinement 未精炼的，天然的 ③pertaining to or characteristic of the earth or of human life on earth 世间的

easel ['i:zl] *n.* a wooden frame to hold a blackboard, or to hold a picture while it is being painted 画架，黑板架

eavesdrop ['i:vzdrɒp] *v.* to listen secretly (to other people's conversation) 偷听（私人谈话）

ebony ['ebəni] *n.* having the colour of a hard heavy black wood 乌木色

eccentricity [eksen'trisiti] *n.* strangeness of behavior; stranger or unusual act or habit 行动古怪，怪癖

ecstatic [eks'tætik] *adj.* causing or experiencing ecstasy esp. feeling very happy 使人狂喜的，欣喜若狂的

eczema ['eksimə, 'egzi-] *n.* a red swollen condition of the skin 湿疹

edgy ['edi] *n.* a circular movement of water, dust, smoke, etc. 旋涡，
涡流 *v.* to move or cause to move like a rapid rotary current of liquid 旋
转，回旋

edict ['i:dikt] *n.* (in former times) an official public order; decree 法
令，敕令，公告

edifice ['edifis] *n.* a large fine building 宏伟的建筑物

efface ['i:feis] *v.* to rub out; destroy the surface of 擦掉，抹去，消除

effeminate [i'feminit] *adj.* (of a man or his behavior) having qualities
often thought to be usual in woman 女人气的，娘娘腔的

efficacy ['efikəsi] *n.* the power or capacity to produce a desired result;
the quality of being efficient 功效，效力，效能

effluent ['efluənt] *n.* (a type of) liquid waste that flows out from a
factory, etc. 废水，污水，排泄物

egalitarian [igæli'teəriən] *adj. & n.* having the belief that all people
are equal and should have equal rights 平等主义的，主张人人平等的；平
等主义者

egocentric [i:gəu'sentrik] *adj.* selfish; thinking only about (one) self
自我中心的，自私自利的

egoism [ˈiːgəʊɪz(ə)m] *n.* the quality of always thinking about oneself;

selfishness 自我主义，自私自利，利己主义

egoist [i:'gəʊist,'eg-] *n.* a conceited, self-centered person 利己主义者，自私自利的人

elated [i'leitid] *adj.* filled with pride and joy 情绪高昂的，兴高采烈的

electioneer [ilek|ə'niə(r)] *n.* activity of trying to influence voters in an election by canvassing; making speeches, etc. 竞选活动

electorate [i'lektərət] *n.* all the people in the country who have the right to vote 全体选民

electrify [i'lektɹifai] *v.* ①to pass an electric current through (something) 使充电，使电气化 ②to excite greatly 使激动，使兴奋

electroplate [i'lektɹəupleit] *v.* cover (sth.) with a thin layer of metal, usu. silver, by electrolysis 电镀 *n.* sth. that covered with a thin layer of metal 电镀物品

electroscope [i'lektɹəuskəʊp] *n.* an equipment or device for testing electricity 验电器

electrostatic [i'lektɹəu'stætik] *adj.* of electricity that accumulates on or in an object which cannot conduct a current 静电的

elemental [,eli'mentl] *adj.* ①of or like a great force of nature 强劲的，似自然力的 ②concerned with the beginnings, esp. of education and study 基本的

elf (*pl. elves*) [elf] *n.* a small fairy with pronged ears 小精灵，小妖精，小淘气

elicit [i'lisit] *vt.* to bring or draw out (something latent); educe 得出，引出，抽出，引起

elope [i'ləup] *vi.* to run away with a lover, especially with the intention of getting married 私奔，潜逃，出走

elucidate [i'lju:sideit] *v.* to explain or make clear (a difficulty or mystery) 阐明，说明

elude [i'lju:d, i'lu:d] *v.* to escape from, esp. by means of a trick 逃避，避开

emaciated [i'meiʃieitid] *adj.* very thin, as a result of illness or lack of food 瘦弱的，憔悴的

emanate ['eməneit] *v.* to come (out) from 发自，来自，出自

embattled [im'bætlid] *adj.* in a condition of defiance, fortified against attack 被敌人包围的，处于困境的，四面楚歌的

emboss [im'bɒs] *v.* to decorate (metal, paper, etc.) with a raised pattern 使凸起，加浮雕图案于

emend [i(:)'mend] *v.* to make scholarly corrections or improvement; incipient, rudimentary 校订，修改（文稿）

emir [e'miə] *n.* a Muslim ruler, esp. in Asia and parts of Africa 穆斯

林酋长（王公）

emissary [ˈemisəri] *n.* a person who is sent with an official message or to do special work 密使，特使

empathy [ˈempəθi] *n.* ①the mental ability of sharing other people's ideas and feelings 同情，同感，共鸣 ②ability to imagine and share another person's feelings, experience, etc. 感情移入

empiricism [emˈpirisizəm] *n.* the practice of relying on observation and experiment, esp. in the natural sciences 经验主义，经验论

empower [imˈpauə] *v.* to give (someone) a power or lawful right 授权于

emulate [ˈemjuleit] *v.* to try to do as well as (another person) 赶超，与.....竞争，效法

encampment [inˈkæmpmənt] *n.* a large esp. military camp 营房，扎营地

encase [inˈkeis] *v.* to cover completely 把.....装入箱（盒，套等）中

enclave [ˈenkleiv] *n.* a part of a country or nation which is completely surrounded by another 被他国领土包围的领地

encore [ɔŋ'kɔ:] *int.* (something which is performed again because of) a call (e.g. Please do it again!) which is made by listeners who are pleased with a song or other performance 再来（演、唱、奏）一个 *v.* ask

something to be performed again 要求（演员等）再演，重演

encroach [in'krəʊtʃ] *v.* go beyond, or take more than, what is right or usual 侵占，侵犯，侵害

endemic [en'demik] *adj.* (esp. of diseases) found regularly in a particular place 地方性的

endways ['endweiz] *adv.* also endwise with the end forward; not sideways 末端朝前地，两端相接地

enfeeble [in'fi:bl] *v.* to lessen or deplete the nerve, energy, or strength of 使衰弱，使无力

enfold [in'fəʊld] *vt.* to cover with or as if with folds; envelop 包进，拥抱，折迭

enigmatic [,enig'mætik, ,i:nig-] *adj.* mysterious; hard to understand 难以理解的，神秘的

ennoble [i'nəubl] *vt.* to make better and more honourable 封.....为贵族，使高贵

enormity [i'nɔ:miti] *n.* ①the quality of being very large; enormousness 巨大，庞大 ②(an act of) very great evil 穷凶极恶，残暴

ensconce [in'skɔ:ns] *v.* to place or seat (oneself) comfortably in a safe place 使自己安居（安顿）在安全（秘密、舒适等）的地方

ensemble [ə:n'sɑ:mbəl] *n.* ① a small group of musicians who regularly

play together 合奏团，合唱团 ②a set of things that combine with or match each other to make a whole 全体，整体，总效果

ensign [ˈensain, ˈensn] *n.* ①a flag on a ship, esp. to show what nation the ship belongs to (尤指海军的) 旗，船上挂的特种的国旗 ②an officer of the lowest rank in navy 海军少尉

enslave [inˈsleiv] *v.* to make a slave of 奴役，使成为奴隶

ensue [inˈsjuː] *v.* to happen afterwards (often as a result) 接着发生，随之而来

enthone [inˈθrəun] *v.* to place on a throne (official seat of a king or queen) 使(国王等)登位，立……为国王

entice [inˈtaɪs] *v.* to persuade (someone) to do something usu. wrong 引诱，怂恿，教唆

entourage [ˌɒntuˈrɑːʒ] *n.* all the people who surround and follow an important person 随从人员

entreat [inˈtri:t] *v.* to beg humbly or very seriously without pride 恳求，哀求，请求

entree [ɑntre] *n.* ①right or privilege of admission or entry 入场许可，进入权 ②dish served between the fish and meat courses at a formal dinner (BrE) (主菜上桌前的) 小菜，开胃菜；(AmE) 主菜，正菜

entrepreneur [,ɒnrəprə'nɔː] *n.* a person who owns and runs a
business 企业家， 创业者

entrust [in'trʌst] *v.* give (sth. to sb.) as a responsibility, task or duty;
trust sb. with a task 托付（给某人）；委托（某人做某事）

enumerate [i'nju:məreit] *v.* to name (things on a list) one by one 列举，枚举

eon ['i:ən, 'i:ɔn] *n.* an indefinitely long period of time; an age 永世，无数的年代

epigram ['epigræm] *n.* a short clever amusing poem or saying 机智的短诗，警句，精警语；谐趣短诗

epilogue ['epilɔg] *n.* ①the last part of a piece of literature, which finishes it off, esp. speech made by one of the actors at the end of a play 收场白 ②a closing section added to a novel, play, etc. （书、剧本、电影节目等）结尾部分，后记，跋

epitomise / epitomize [i'pitəmaiz] *v.* to be an epitome of, be very typical of 作为.....的典型（缩影）

equable ['ekwəbl, 'i:k-] *adj.* (of temperature, or a person's character) without great changes; even and regular 稳定的，均匀的，平和的

equate [i'kweit] *v.* to consider or make (two or more things or people) equal 等同，使相等

equiangular [i:kwi'æŋgjʊlə] *adj.* having equal angles within a triangle 等角的

equidistant [ˌi:kwi'dɪstənt] *adj.* at an equal distance (from two or

places, etc.) 等距的

equilateral [ˌiːkwɪ'lætərəl] *adj.* (of a triangle) having all three sides equal 等边的

equinox [ˈiːkwɪnɔks] *n.* one of the two times in the year when all places in the world have day and night of equal light 春分，秋分

equitable [ˈekwɪtəbl] *adj.* being fair and just 公平的，公正的

equivocal [iˈkwɪvəkəl] *adj.* (of words) having a double or doubtful meaning 有歧义的，模棱两可的，含糊的

erasure [iˈreɪʒə] *n.* the act of erasing or the condition of being erased 擦掉，消除；涂擦的痕迹

erotic [iˈrɒtɪk] *adj.* of or concerning sexual love and desire 性爱的，性欲的，色情的

errant [ˈerənt] *adj.* mistaken; erring 误入歧途的，离正途的

erratic [iˈrætɪk] *adj.* irregular or uneven in movement, quality or behavior, unreliable 反复无常的，古怪的，不规则的

escalate [ˈeskəleɪt] *v.* (cause sth. to) increase or develop by successive stages; become or make (sth.) more intense (使) 逐步升级，(使) 更紧张，(使) 越发严重

eschew [ɪsˈtʃuː] *v.* keep away from (sth.); abstain from; avoid 避开，

远离

Eskimo ['eskiməu] *n.* member of a people living in the Arctic regions of North American and East Siberia 爱斯基摩人（语）

esoteric [,esəu'terik] *adj.* likely to be understood by only those with a special knowledge or interest; mysterious; obscure 只有内行才懂的，神秘的，难懂的

espionage ['espɪənɪdʒ] *n.* practice of spying or using spies to obtain secret information 间谍活动

estancia [es'tɑ:nsjə] *n.* very large country house surrounded by an estate （拉丁美洲的）大庄园，大牧场

estimable ['estiməbl] *adj.* worthy of great respect 值得尊敬的

estrangle [is'treɪndʒ] *v.* cause (sb. formerly loving or friendly) to become unfriendly to sb. 使疏远，离间

etceteras [it'setrəz] *n.* the usual extra things 额外事物，零星杂项

ethereal [i'θiəriəl] *adj.* ①so light and insubstantial as to resemble air or a thin film 轻飘飘的，缥缈的 ②of unearthly delicacy; seeming too spiritual or fairy-like for this world 精致的，微妙的

ethic ['eθɪk] *n.* system of moral principles; rules of conduct 伦理，道德

ethics ['eθɪks] *n.* science that deals with morals; moral correctness 伦理学，道德规范，道德准则

ethos [ˈi:θɔs] *n.* characteristic spirit, moral values, ideas or beliefs of a group, community or culture 道德观，信仰

eulogy [ˈju:lədʒi] *n.* a laudatory speech or written tribute, especially one praising someone who has died 赞词，颂词，歌功颂德的话

euphemistic [ˌju:fə'mistik] *adj.* (of speech or writing) consisting of or containing euphemisms 委婉的

euphoria [ju:'fɔ:riə] *n.* intense feeling of happiness and pleasant excitement 幸福愉快的感觉

euthanasia [ˌju:θə'neiziə] *n.* (bringing about of a) gentle and painless death for a person suffering from a painful incurable disease, extreme old age, etc. 安乐死

evade [i'veid] *v.* get or keep out of the way of (sb. / sth.) 逃避，回避，避开

evanescent [ˌi:və'nesənt] *adj.* quickly fading; soon disappearing from memory 迅速消失的，不久就淡忘的

evangelical [ˌi:vən'dʒelikəl] *adj.* of or according to the teachings of the Christian Gospel, or the Christian religion; of Protestant group which believe that the soul can be saved only by faith in Christ 福音的，福音派新教会的（教徒），热衷于传道的

evangelist [i'vændʒilist] *n.* preacher of the Cospel, esp. one who travels around holding evangelical religious meetings 福音传道士，布道者

evasive [i'veisiv] *adj.* ①having the aim or intention of avoiding capture, of not giving a direct answer, etc. 躲避的，推诿的 ②not direct or straight forward 不坦率的，转弯抹角的

evermore [ˌevə'mɔ:] *adv.* for ever; always 永久，永远

eviction [i(:)'vikʃən] *n.* evicting or being evicted, instance of this (租地、租房等的) 收回；(租户等的) 驱逐

evinced [i'vins] *v.* show clearly that one has (a feeling, quality, etc.); exhibit 表现出，表明，显示

evocative [i'vɔkətiv] *adj.* that evokes or is able to evoke memories, feelings, etc. (of sth.) 引起回忆的，唤起感情的

ewe [ju:] *n.* female sheep 母羊，雌羊

exalt [ig'zɔ:lt, eg-] *v.* ①make higher in rank greater in power or dignity 提升，提高（某人的地位、身份、权力），提升（品质）
②praise highly 赞扬，吹捧

exaltation [ˌegzɔ:l'teɪʃən] *n.* state of spiritual delight; exaltion 兴高采烈，得意洋洋

exalted [ig'zɔ:ltid] *adj.* ①very broad and noble in caricature, scope or grasp 高贵的，崇高的 ②feeling great delight and joy 得意洋洋的

exasperate [ig'zɑ:spəreit] *vt.* irritate; make angry; make (ill feeling, anger, etc.) worse 触怒，激怒

excellency ['eksələnsi] *n.* title given to ambassadors, governors, their husbands or wives, and some other officers and officials 阁下（对政府等机构中身居高位者的尊称）

excusable [iks'kju:zəbl] *adj.* that may be excused 可原谅的

execrable ['eksikrəbl] *adj.* deserving of execration; hateful 该咒的，可憎恨的，讨厌的，恶劣的

exemplary [ig'zempləri] *adj.* serving as an example, suitable for imitation 可作楷模的，典范的

exemplify [ig'zemplifai] *v.* be a typical example of (sth.); give an example of (sth.); illustrate by example 是.....的榜样，举例说明

exhibition [eksi'bifən] *n.* ①collection of things shown publicly (e.g. works of art, industrial or commercial goods for advertisement) 展览会，展览（品），陈列品 ②act of showing (a quality or feeling); public demonstration of a skill 表明，显示，表演

exhilarate [ig'ziləreit] *v.* make (sb.) feel very happy or lively 使高兴，使兴奋

exhilarating [ig'ziləreitɪŋ] *adj.* very exciting; causing happiness 使人兴奋的，高兴的

existential [ˌegzɪs'tenʃəl] *adj.* of or relating to (esp. human) existence; of or relating to the theory of existentialism 存在的，与存在有关

的，存在主义的

existentialist [ˌegzɪs'tenʃəlist] *n.* the person who believes in existentialism 存在主义者

exonerate [ɪg'zɒnəreɪt] *v.* declare sb. free from blame 宣布某人无罪过，使免受责备（指控）

exorcise /exorcize ['eksɔːsaɪz] (esp. religion) drive out or expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or magic 用祈祷（魔法）驱逐（恶魔）

expansive [ɪks'pænsɪv] *adj.* ①(of a person, his manner, etc.) willing to talk a lot; unreserved 友善的，健谈的，豪爽的 ②able or tending to expand 可扩大（伸展的）

expectant [ɪks'pektənt] *adj.* ①expecting (esp. sth. good); hopeful 期待的，怀有希望的 ②being pregnant 怀孕的

expiry /expiration [ɪks'paɪəri] *n.* the end of something which lasts for a period of time 满期，終了，终结

exponent [ɪks'pəʊnənt] *n.* person or thing that explains and supports a theory, belief （信念等的）倡导者，支持者，代表人物

expound [ɪks'paʊnd] *v.* explain or make sth. clear by giving details 详述，阐述，解释

expropriate [ɪks'prɒprieɪt] *v.* take away (property, etc.) for public use without payment to the owner 征用，没收

expulsion [ɪks'pʌlʃən] *n.* (an act of) expelling or being expelled 开

除，驱逐

expunge [eks'pʌndʒ] *v.* remove or wipe out (words, names, etc.)
from a list, book, etc. 删去，除去

expurgate ['ekspə:geit] *v.* remove (what are considered to be)
improper or objectionable parts from (a book, etc.) 删除不当之处，修订

extant [eks'tænt] *adj.* (esp. of documents, etc.) still in existence 现存的，尚存的

extort [iks'tɔ:t] *v.* obtain sth. by violence, threats, etc. 强索，勒索，敲诈

extortionate [iks'tɔ:ʃənɪt] *adj.* (of demands, prices) much too great or high; excessive 勒索的；（要求，价格等）很高的，过分的

extract [iks'trækt] *v.* pull or take out, esp. with effort or difficulty 拔取；榨取

extraction [iks'trækʃən] *n.* ①action of extracting 拔出，取出，强索
②instance of extracting a tooth 拔牙 ③descent; parentage 血统，出自，家世

extractor [iks'træktə] *n.* person or device that extracts 榨取者，榨汁机，榨油机

extrapolate [eks'træpəleɪt] *v.* calculate (an unknown quantity) approximately from known values or measurements; estimate (sth. unknown) from facts than are already known 推断，推知，推测

extraterrestrial [,ekstrətə'restriəl] *adj.* of or from outside the earth

and its atmosphere 地球之外的，来自外星的

extremism [iks'tri:mizəm] *n.* holding of the extreme views (esp. in politics) (政治上的) 极端主义

extremity [iks'tremiti] *n.* furthest point, end or limit of sth. 极端，末端，极限，尽头

extrovert / extravert ['ekstrəuvət] *n.* person more interested in what is happening around him than in his own thoughts and emotions 性格外向者，活泼（爱交际）的人

exuberant [ig'zju:bərənt] *adj.* (esp. of people and their behavior) overflowing with happiness and excitement; every lively and cheerful 生气勃勃的，兴高采烈的

exude [ig'zju:d] *v.* (of drops of liquid, etc.) come or pass out slowly (使) 渗出，缓慢流出，分泌出

eyewash ['aiwɔʃ] *n.* ①liquid for bathing the eyes 洗眼药水 ②thing said or done to deceive or create a false impression; nonsense 胡说八道，瞎说，弄虚作假

fabricate ['fæbrikeit] *v.* invent (a false story) 捏造，编造，虚构

façade [fə'sɑ:d] *n.* ①front (of a building) 正面，临街正面 ②outward appearance, esp. a deceptive one 假相，外表

facet ['fæsɪt] *n.* ①any of the many sides of a cut stone or jewel （宝石等的）琢面 ②aspect of a situation or problem （事物的）一面，方面

factitious [fæk'tiʃəs] *adj.* deliberately created or developed; unnatural; artificial 不自然的，人为的

fad [fæd] *n.* fashion, interest, preference, enthusiasm, etc., that is not likely to last (一时的) 狂热，时尚

fainthearted ['feint'hɑ:tɪd] *adj.* timid; not brave 怯懦的，胆怯的

fairground ['feəgraʊnd] *n.* outdoor area where fun-fairs are held 游乐场

fairway ['fɛə,wei] *n.* part of a golf-course between the tree and the green, kept from of rough grass (高尔夫球场上的) 平坦球道

falcon ['fælkən, 'fɔ:l-] *n.* small bird of prey 猎鹰

fallacious [fə'leiʃəs] *adj.* ①misleading; based on error 谬误的
②containing fundamental errors in reasoning 靠不住的，虚妄的

fallacy ['fæləsi] *n.* false reasoning or argument 谬论，谬误推理

fallible ['fæləbl] *adj.* liable to make mistakes 会犯错误的，易出错的

falsetto [fɔ:l'setəʊ] *n.* (man with an) unusually high voice, esp. when singing 假声，假（高音）嗓子

falsity ['fɔ:lsiti] *n.* falsehood; error 虚假，虚伪

fanciful ['fænsɪfʊl] *adj.* (of people) using the imagination rather than

reason 爱空想的，富幻想的，非理性的

fantasise /fantasize ['fæntəsaiz] *v.* imagine or create a fantasy;
daydream 想象，幻想

faraway ['fɑ:rəwei] *adj.* ①distant, remote 遥远的 ②dreamy, as if
thinking of sth. else (神情) 恍惚的，心不在焉的

farsighted [fɑ:'saitid] *adj.* (of ideas etc.) showing an awareness of
future needs 有远见的，深谋远虑的，目光远大的

fatalism ['feitəliz(ə)m] *n.* the doctrine that all events are
predetermined by fate and are therefore unalterable 宿命论

fatality [fə'tæliti] *n.* a death resulting from an accident or a disaster
命运决定的事物，不幸，灾祸，天命

fated ['feitid] *adj.* ①sense of being controlled by fate 命中注定的
②unfortunate miserable 很不幸的

fateful ['feitful] *adj.* important and decisive 重大的；决定的

fat-head [fæthed] *n.* stupid person 笨蛋，傻瓜

fatherland ['fɑ:ðə,lænd] *n.* country where one was born (used esp. of
Germany) 祖国

fatuous ['fætjuəs] *adj.* stupid and silly; foolish 愚蠢的，荒谬的，愚
昧的

faucet ['fɔ:sit] *n.* water tap 龙头，旋塞，（连接管子的）插口

favoritism ['feivərɪtɪzəm] *n.* practice of giving unfair advantages to

the people that one likes best 偏爱，偏袒，徇私

faze [feiz] *v.* fluster (sb.) 使惊慌失措，使震惊得说不出话来

featherbrained ['feðəbreind] *adj.* foolish; silly 愚蠢的，愚笨的

feckless ['feklis] *adj.* inefficient, irresponsible 无用的，不负责任的

fecund ['fi:kənd] *adj.* capable of producing offspring or vegetation; fruitful 生殖力旺盛的，多产的，丰饶的，肥沃的

federalism ['fedərəliz(ə)m] *n.* advocacy of such a system of government 联邦制，联邦主义

federalist ['fedərəliz(ə)t] *n.* supporter of federal union or power 联邦主义者

federate ['fedarit] *v.* (of states, organizations, etc.) unite into a federation 组成联邦

feeble-minded ['fi:bl'maɪndɪd] *adj.* having less than usual intelligence; mentally subnormal 弱智的，愚笨的，低能的

felicity [fi'lisiti] *n.* great happiness 快乐，幸福

felony ['feləni] *n.* (law) serious crime, e.g. murder, armed robbery or arson 重罪

femininity [femi'nɪnɪti] *n.* quality of being feminine 女人的气质

fen [fen] *n.* area of low marshy land 沼泽地区

fence [fens] *n.* an upright structure like a wall, but made of wood or metal joined together by boards of wood or wire, dividing two areas of land 篱笆，栅栏，围栏 *v.* ①to put a fence round 把.....用篱笆或栅栏围起来 ②to fight with a long thin sword as a sport 击剑，斗剑

fender ['fendə] *n.* metal frame placed around a fireplace to prevent burning coal, etc. from falling out or young children from falling in; a mudguard of a bicycle, etc. 壁炉围栏，挡泥板

ferocity [fə'rɒsiti] *n.* fierceness; violence 凶恶，残暴

ferret ['ferit] *n.* search; discover 搜寻，查货，搜索

festive ['festiv] *adj.* of or suitable for a feast or festival; joyous 欢乐的，节日的

festivity [fes'tiviti] *n.* rejoicing; merry-making; festive, joyful events; celebrations 庆祝活动，庆典，欢宴

festoon [fes'tu:n] *n.* chain of flowers, leaves, ribbons, etc. hung in a curve or loop as a decoration 花彩，花饰 *v.* to decorate with festoons 给.....饰以花彩

fetching ['fetʃɪŋ] *adj.* attractive 迷人的，吸引人的

fete [feit] *n.* outdoor entertainment or sale, usu. to raise money for a special purpose (室外的) 游乐会，义卖会，喜庆日 *v.* honor or entertain (sb.) in a special way 特别款待，庆祝

fetid ['fetid, 'fi:-] *adj.* smelling foul or unpleasant; stinking 恶臭的

fetish ['fi:tɪʃ, 'fetiʃ] *n.* ①object that is worshipped, esp. because a spirit is believed to live in it 神物 ②thing to which more respect or attention is given than is normal or sensible 迷恋之物

fetus / foetus ['fi:təs] *n.* young human, animal, bird, etc. that has developed within the womb or egg but not yet been born or hatched 胎儿

feverish ['fi:vəriʃ] *adj.* having a fever; caused or accompanied by a fever 发热的，发烧的，狂热的

fiasco [fi'æskəu] *n.* complete and ridiculous failure 完全失败，惨败

fiberglass ['faibəglɑ:s] *n.* material made from glass fibers and resin, used for insulation and in making cars, boats, etc. 玻璃纤维

fictitious [fik'tiʃəs] *adj.* imagined or invented; not real 非真实的，虚构的，杜撰的

fiddly ['fidli] *adj.* awkward to do or use 难弄的，费事的，不便使用的

fieldwork ['fi:ldwə:k] *n.* practical academic or social work done outside the laboratory or classroom 实地考察，现场调查

fiendish ['fi:ndiʃ] *adj.* ①fierce or cruel 凶猛的，残暴的，极坏的 ②clever and complicated 巧妙而复杂的

fig [fig] *n.* ①soft sweet fruit, full of small seeds and often eaten dried;
tree with broad leaves on which this grows 无花果（树） ②valueless or
unimportant thing 没有一点儿价值的东西

figment ['fɪgmənt] *n.* thing that is not real but only imagined (used esp. in the expression shown) 虚构的事，臆造的事物

figurative ['fɪgjurətɪv] *adj.* (abbr. & fig.) (of words) used in an imaginative or a metaphorical way rather than literally 比喻的

finale [fi'na:li] *n.* last part of a piece of music or a drama etc. 终曲，结局，（音乐、戏剧等的）最后部分

finalist ['faɪnəlɪst] *n.* player who takes part in the final(s) of a competition 参加决赛者

finely ['faɪnli] *adj.* ①into small particles or pieces 微细地 ②with precision; in a subtle way 精确地，精细地

finery ['faɪnəri] *n.* gay and elegant clothes or decoration 华丽的衣服

finesse [fi'nes] *n.* skill in dealing with people or situations cleverly or tactfully 技巧，策略，手腕

fingertip ['fɪŋgətɪp] *n.* extreme end of a finger 指端，指尖

finicky ['fɪnɪki] *adj.* too fussy about food, clothes, etc. 求的，过分讲究的

fire-bomb *n.* bomb that burns fiercely after it explodes, causing destruction by fire 燃烧弹

firebrand ['faɪəbrænd] *n.* person who causes (esp. social or political)

trouble 煽动者，挑起动乱者

firebrick [ˈfaɪəbrɪk] *n.* type of brick made to withstand great heat, used in building gates, furnaces, chimneys etc. 耐火砖，火砖

firedamp [ˈfaɪədæmp] *n.* gas in coal-mines, explosive when mixed in certain proportions with air; methane 瓦斯，沼气；甲烷

firepower [ˈfaɪəpaʊə] *n.* capacity to destroy, measured by the number and size of guns available 火力

fishmonger [ˈfɪʃmʌŋgə(r)] *n.* person whose job it is to sell fish in a shop 鱼贩，鱼商

fissure [ˈfɪʃə] *n.* long deep crack in rock or in the earth 裂缝，裂隙

fitting [ˈfɪtɪŋ] *adj.* suitable for the occasion; right or proper 适合的，恰当的，相称的 *n.* ①process or occasion of having a garment fitted 试穿 ②decoration or repairmen 装配，修整 ③(pl.) items, such as a cooker and shelves that are fixed in a building but can be moved when the owner moves house (房屋内的) 固定装置，设备，配件

fixer [ˈfɪksə] *n.* people who make (usu. illegal) arrangements 操纵者

fixture [ˈfɪkstʃə] *n.* ①thing, such as a bath, water tank or toilet, that is fixed in a building and is not removed when the owner moves house 固定装置 ②(day fixed or decided for a) sporting event 预定举行的体育比赛

flabby [ˈflæbi] *adj.* having soft loose fatty flesh (肌肉) 松软的，软弱无力的

flagpole ['flægpəʊl] *n.* long pole on which a flag is flown 旗杆

flagrant ['fleigrənt] *adj.* (usu. of an action) particularly bad, shocking and obvious 穷凶极恶的，骇人听闻的，明目张胆的

flamboyant [flæm'bɔɪənt] *adj.* ① brightly coloured or decorated 华丽的，鲜艳的 ② (of a person or his character, manner, etc.) showy, very confident and extravagant 炫耀的，浮华的

flammable ['flæməbl] *adj.* easily set on fire; that can burn easily 易燃的

flank [flæŋk] *n.* ① the side of a person or animal, between the ribs and the hip 肋，侧腹 ② the side of an army at war 侧翼，侧面

flare [fleə] *v.* ① to burn brightly, but with an unsteady flame or for a short time (火焰) 摇曳，闪烁 ② to show sudden increased anger 突然发怒

flashback ['flæʃbæk] *n.* a scene in a film, play, etc. that goes back in time to show what happened earlier in the story (电影的) 闪回，倒叙

flaunt [flɔ:nt] *v.* show (sth. considered valuable) in order to gain the admiration of other people 炫耀，夸示

flavoring ['fleivəriŋ] *n.* thing added to food to give it flavor 调味品，调味香料

flawless ['flɔ:lɪs] *adj.* perfect 无暇的，完美的

flaxen ['flæksən] *adj.* (of hair) pale yellow (毛发) 淡黄色的

fleeting [fli:tiŋ] *adj.* passing quickly, lasting only a short time 短暂的，稍纵即逝的

flextime ['flekstaim] *n.* system in which employees can start and finish work at different times each day, provided that each of them works a certain number of hours in a week or month 弹性工作时间制

flier ['flaiə] *n.* pilot of an aircraft; airman 飞行物，飞行者

flighty ['flaiti] *adj.* (esp. of a woman or her behaviour) changeable and unreliable; not serious 善变的，难捉摸的，爱发奇想的

flit [flit] *v.* fly or move lightly and quickly from one place to another 轻快地飞，掠过

floodgate ['flʌdʒeɪt] *n.* gate that can be opened or closed to control the flow of water 水闸门，防洪闸门

floodlight ['flʌdlait] *n.* large powerful light that produces a wide beam, used to light sports grounds, theater gates, etc. 水银灯，泛光灯；强力照明

flop [flɒp] *v.* ① move or fall clumsily, helplessly or loosely 笨重地落下或倒下 ② fail totally; be unsuccessful 失败 *n.* ① flopping movement or sound 笨重落下或倒下 ② total failure (of a book, play, etc.) 失败

floppy [ˈflɒpi] *adj.* tending to flop; soft and flexible; falling loosely
松软的，下垂的 *n.* floppy disk; floppy diskette; flexible dish for recording
and storing data in a form that computer can read （电脑） 软磁盘

floral ['flɔ:rəl] *adj.* made of flowers; decorated with flowers 用花做的，用花装饰的

florid ['flɔrɪd] *adj.* elaborate and ornate; excessively decorated or colorful; (of a person's face) red in color; ruddy 过分华丽的，过分装饰的；（脸色）红润的

florist ['flɔrɪst] *n.* a person who has a shop that sells flowers 花商

flout [flaʊt] *v.* disobey (sb. / sth.) openly and scornfully 蔑视，违抗

fluidity [flu(:)'ɪdɪti] *n.* quality or state of being fluid 流动性，流动状态

flunk [flʌŋk] *v.* fail (an examination, academic course, etc.); give a failing mark to (sb.) 通不过（考试等），评定（某人）不及格

flurry ['flʌrɪ] *n.* ①short sudden rush of wind or fall of rain, snow, etc. 骤雨，阵雨，飓风，小雪 ② agitated, excited movement and activity 激动，慌张 ③sudden burst of intense activity; commotion 爆发，骚动 *v.* confuse and disturb; fluster 使迷乱，使慌张

flux [flʌks] *n.* continuous change or succession of changes, unsettled state 不断的变化，变动，变迁

flyleaf [flaɪli:f] *n.* blank page at the beginning or end of a book 空白页，扉页

flywheel ['flaiwi:l] *n.* heavy wheel revolving on a shaft to keep a machine operating at an even speed 飞轮、惯性轮

foible [ˈfɔɪbl̩] *n.* small, usu. harmless, peculiarity or weakness in a person's character (性格上的) 小缺点, 瑕疵

folder [ˈfəʊldə] *n.* a folded piece of cardboard used for holding loose papers 文件夹, 纸夹

folivore [ˈfəʊlɪvɔ:(r)] *n.* animals feeding on leaves of plants 食叶动物

folklore [ˈfəʊklɔ:(r)] *n.* (study of the) traditions, stories, customs, etc. of a community 民间传说, 民俗(学), 民间传统

font [fɒnt] *n.* basing or vessel in a church, usu. carved from stone, to hold water for baptisms; basin for hold water (教堂里的) 洗礼盆, 圣水盆

footbridge [ˈfʊtbrɪdʒ] *n.* narrow bridge for the use of people who are walking 人行桥、步行桥

foothill [ˈfʊthɪl] *n.* hill or low mountain at the base of a higher mountain or ranger of mountains 山麓, 小丘

foothold [ˈfʊθəʊld] *n.* ①place where one's foot can be supported securely when climbing 立足处 ②position in a business, profession, etc. from which further progress may be made 根据点, 据点, 稳固地位

footloose [ˈfʊtlʊ:s] *adj.* without personal responsibilities or commitments; free to act as one pleases 自由自在的, 无拘无束的

footman ['fʊtmən] *n.* male servant, usu. in uniform, who admits

visitors, serves food at table, etc. (穿制服的) 男仆

footwork ['fʊtwɜ:k] *n.* manner of moving or using the feet in sports such as boxing or dancing 腿功，步法

forbidding [fə'bidɪŋ] *adj.* looking unfriendly; stern; threatening 样子冷淡的，严峻的，令人生畏的

forceps ['fɔ:seps] *n.* pincers or tongs used by dentist, surgeons, etc. for gripping things 镊子，钳子

foreboding [fɔ:'bəʊdɪŋ] *n.* strong feeling that danger or trouble is coming 不祥的预感

forecourt ['fɔ:kɔ:t] *n.* large open area or courtyard in front of a building, esp. the front of a filling station where petrol is sold 前庭，前院；加油站

forefront ['fɔ:frʌnt] *n.* the foremost part or area, the position of most importance, prominence, or responsibility; the vanguard 最前部，最前线，最活动的中心

forego [fɔ:'gəʊ] *v.* to do without; give up, relinquish 放弃，弃绝

foreground ['fɔ:graʊnd] *n.* front part of a view, scene, picture, etc.; part nearest the observer 前部，前景

foreknowledge [fɔ:'nɔlɪdʒ] *n.* knowledge of sth. before it happens or exists 预知，预见

foreland [ˈfɔːlənd] *n.* piece of land that extends into the sea; cape or promontory 海滩，海滨

forensic [fəˈrensɪk] *adj.* of, related to or used in (courts of) laws 法庭（用）的，法学的，与法庭有关的

forerunner [ˈfɔːrʌnə] *n.* ①a person who prepares the way for another or for something to follow; herald 前驱，先驱者，开路人 ②a sign that tells or warns of something to follow, prognostic 前兆，预兆

foreshadow [fɔːˈʃædəʊ] *v.* to present an indication or a suggestion of beforehand; presage 预示

forester [ˈfɔːrɪstə] *n.* one who is trained in forestry 林务官，森林人

foretaste [ˈfɔːteɪst] *n.* small experience of sth. before it actually happens, sample 预先的体验；样品

forethought [ˈfɔːθɔːt] *n.* careful thought or planning for the future 先见之明，远见

forewarn [fɔːˈwɔːn] *v.* warn sb. before sth. happens; advise sb. (of possible dangers, problems, etc.) 预先警告

forfeit [ˈfɔːfɪt] *v.* (have to) lose or give up (sth.) as a consequence of or punishment for having done sth. wrong, or in order to achieve sth. 被没收，丧失，失去 *n.* thing (to be) paid or given up as a penalty or punishment

罚金，没收物

forge [fɔːdʒ] v. move forward steadily or gradually 稳步前进

formulate [ˈfɔ:mjuleit] *v.* ①create (sth.) in a precise form 使公式化
②express (sth.) clearly and exactly using particular words 确切地表述，构想，制定

formulation [ˌfɔ:mjuˈleɪʃən] *n.* action of formulation 公式化

fornicate [ˈfɔ:nikit] *v.* (of people not married to each other) have sexual intercourse 私通，通奸

forte [fɔ:t] *n.* thing that sb. does particularly well; strong point 长处，特长，擅长

forthright [ˈfɔ:θ'raɪt] *adj.* clear and honest in manner and speech; straightforward 直率的，直言不讳的，言行坦诚的

forthwith [ˈfɔ:θ'wiθ] *adv.* immediately; at once 立即，马上

fortuitous [fɔ:'tju(:)itəs] *adj.* happening by chance or coincidence 偶然的，偶然发生的

forum [ˈfɔ:rəm] *n.* place where important public issues can be discussed 讲坛，讨论会场，论坛

fount [faunt] *n.* source or origin (of sth.); fountain 源泉，来源

franchise [ˈfræntʃaɪz] *n.* right to vote at public elections; forma; permission to sell a company's goods or services in a particular area 选举权；特权，特许

fraternal [frə'tɜːnl] *adj.* of brother or brothers; brotherly or friendly

兄弟（般）的，友好的

fraudulent ['frɔ:dʒulənt] ①deceitful or dishonest 欺骗的，欺诈的，不诚实的 ②obtained or done by fraud: involving fraud 骗得的，骗人的

fraught [frɔ:t] *adj.* ①filled with sth.; charged with sth. 充满的 ②worried or anxious; worrying 烦恼的，担心的，令人忧虑的 ③difficult to deal with 难以应付的

freak [fri:k] *n.* ①person considered abnormal because of his behaviour, appearance, ideas etc. 畸形物，怪物，怪事 ②person with a specified interest or obsession; fan 迷，狂热爱好者 ③very unusual event or action 不寻常的事或行为，不正常的人

freehand ['fri:hænd] *adj. & adv.* (done) by hand, without the use of an instrument, e.g. a ruler or compass 徒手的（地）

freelance [fri:lɑ:ns] *n. & v.* independent artist, writer, etc. who earns his living by selling work to several employers （作为）自由作家（艺术家） *adj. & adv.* of or related to freelance 自由作家（撰稿人）的（地）

freewheel [fri:wɪ:l, hw-] *v.* ①travel, usu. downhill, by riding a bicycle without pedaling or driving a car without using engine power （汽车等）滑行 ②move or act freely or irresponsibly 自由地活动（行动）

freighter ['freitə] *n.* ship or aircraft that carries mainly freight 货

船，运输机

frenetic [fri'netik] *adj.* very excited; frenzied; frantic 极度流行的，

狂热的，狂乱的

fresco ['freskəu] *n.* the art of painting on fresh, moist plaster with pigments dissolved in water 在灰泥的墙壁上作的水彩画，壁画

frisk [frisk] *v.* ①pass one's hands over (sb.) in a search for hidden weapons, drugs, etc. 搜身，搜查 ②(of animals) run and jump playfully 欢快地跑，跳

fritter ['fritə] *v.* waste (esp. one's time or money) foolishly (on small useless things) 浪费，挥霍

frivolity [fri'vɒliti] *n.* frivolous behaviour; frivolous activity or comment 轻浮的言语、举止

frizzy ['frizi] *adj.* tightly curled; frizzly 卷曲的

frock [frɒk] *n.* ①a woman's or girl's dress (妇女或女孩子穿的) 长服 ②a long loose garment worn by some Christian monks 教士服，僧袍

frogman ['frɒgmən] *n.* swimmer with a rubber suit, flippers and an oxygen supply that enables him to work underwater for periods of time 蛙人，潜水员

frolic ['frɒlik] *v.* play about in a lively happy way 嬉戏，雀跃

frontage ['frʌntɪdʒ] *n.* extent of a piece of land or a building along its front, esp. bordering a road or river (建筑物等的) 正面空地

frontal ['frʌntl] *adj.* ①at, from, in, or of the front 靠正面的,

(在) 正面的 ②of a person's forehead 前额的 ③concerning a weather front (天气) 预报的

frontbench [frʌntbentʃ] *n.* (either of the two rows of seats in the British Parliament occupied by the) leading members of the government and opposition (英国议会席中两大政党领袖人物就座的) 前排

frostbite ['frɒstbaɪt] *n.* injury to the body, usu. fingers, toes, ears, etc., caused by extreme cold 冻伤, 霜害

froth [frɒθ, frɔːθ] *n.* ①mass of small bubbles, esp. on the surface of a liquid; foam (液体表面的) 泡, 泡沫 ②light but worthless conversation, idea, etc. 空洞的想法, 空谈 *v.* (cause a liquid) to foam; have or produce froth 起泡沫, 冒泡

fruiterer ['fru:tərə(r)] *n.* person who sells fruit, esp. in a shop or stall 水果商人

fruition [fru(:)'iʃən] *n.* fulfillment of hopes, plans, etc.; getting what one wants or has worked for (希望、计划等的) 实现, 完成

fry [fraɪ] *v.* cook in boiling fat 油煎, 油炸, 油炒

fuddle ['fʌdl] *v.* confuse (sb. / sth.), esp. with alcoholic drink 使错乱

full-blown *adj.* (esp. of flowers) fully developed; quite open (鲜花) 盛开的, 怒放的

full-length *adj.* ①(of a mirror, picture, etc.) showing the whole (human) figure (照片、镜子等) 照出全身的 ②not shortened; of the expected

length 未缩短的，未删节的，全长的

funicular [fju(:)'nikjulə] *n.* railway on a steep slope, with some cars being pulled up by a cable at the same time as others are lowered by it 缆车
道

funk [fʌŋk] *n.* ① (state of) fear or anxiety 恐惧，忧虑 ② coward
胆小鬼 *v.* avoid (sth. / doing sth.) because of fear (因恐惧) 避开

funky ['fʌŋki] *adj.* ① very modern; fashionable 新式的，时髦的
② (of music, esp. jazz) having a characteristic rhythm and expressiveness,
like early blues music (爵士乐等) 有独特节奏或表现力的

furl [fɜ:l] *v.* roll up and fasten (a sail, a flag, an umbrella, etc.);
become furled 卷紧，收拢，收叠

fur-lined *adj.* things used to line the fur or to be placed underneath 衬毛
皮的

furnishings ['fɜ:niʃɪŋz] *n.* furniture, equipment, fittings, etc. in a
room or house (房屋里的) 家具与陈设等

furrier ['fʌriə] *n.* person who prepares or sells fur or fur clothing 皮
货商，毛皮商

furrow ['fʌrəu] *n.* ① long narrow trench cut in the earth, esp. by a
plough 沟，犁沟，车辙 ② groove resembling thing, e.g. a deep wrinkle in

the skin 皱纹 v. ①make furrows in (sth.) 犁（田），开沟 ②cause deep wrinkle in the skin 使起皱纹

futility [fju:'tiləti] *n.* uselessness; pointlessness 无效，无用，无益

fuzzy ['fʌzi] *adj.* ①like fuzz; having a soft and fluffy texture 绒毛般的，毛绒绒的 ②blurred or indistinct, esp. in shape or outline 模糊的，不清楚的

gabble ['gæbl] *v.* to say (words) so quickly that they cannot be heard clearly 急促而不清楚地说出

gable ['geibl] *n.* the three cornered upper end of a wall where it meets the roof 山（形）墙，三角墙

gaiety ['geiəti] *n.* ①the state of being gay 欢乐的气氛 ②joyful events and activities, esp. at a time of public holiday 欢乐的事或活动

gala ['gɑ:lə] *n.* a feast-time or special public amusement 节目；特别的大众娱乐

gambit ['gæmbit] *n.* ①(in chess) a set of opening moves in which a piece is risked so as to gain advantage later （国际象棋开局时牺牲一个棋子以取优势之）起手着法 ②an action or esp. use of language which is used to produce a future effect, esp. as part of a trick or clever plan 有预谋的一步

gape [geip] *v.* ①to look hard in surprise, sep. with the mouth open 张嘴呆看 ②to come apart or open 裂开，敞开

garland ['gɑ:lənd] *n.* a circle of flowers, leaves, etc. one that is worn round the neck for decoration or as a sign of victory 花环 *vt.* to put one or more garlands on 戴花环

gastritis [gæs'traitis] *n.* an illness in which the inside of the stomach is swollen, so that a burning pain is felt 胃炎

gauge [geɪdʒ] *n.* ①a standard measure of weight, size, etc. to which objects can be compared 标准规格 ②an instrument for measuring size, amount, etc., such as the width of wire, the amount of rain 量具, 量器 (如雨量计) *v.* ①to measure by means of a gauge 计量, 度量 ②to judge the worth, meaning, etc. of something or somebody's actions 估计, 判断; 评价

gazette [gə'zet] *n.* an official newspaper, esp. one from the government giving lists of people who have been employed by them, important notices, etc. 政府的公报

gearbox ['giəbɔks] *n.* a metal case containing the gears of a vehicle (齿轮箱; 变速箱)

generative ['dʒenərətɪv] *adj.* having the power to produce or generate 生产的; 生成的

generic [dʒi'nerɪk] *adj.* ①of or concerning a genus 属的, 种的 ②shared by or typical of a whole class of things 一般的, 普通的, 通有的

gesticulate [dʒes'tɪkjuleɪt] *v.* to make movements of the hands and arms to express something, esp. while speaking (说话时) 做手势以达意

gibber ['dʒɪbə] *v.* (of monkeys and men) to talk or appear to talk very fast (sometimes because of fear) in a way that is meaningless for the hearer (指猿或人) 急促不清地说

gibberish [ˈdʒɪbəri], ˈgɪb-] *n.* meaningless sounds, esp. talk which

doesn't make sense 毫无意义的话，胡言乱语

gill [dʒil] *n.* the area around the chin and neck 腮，腮下肉

girder ['gə:də] *n.* a strong beam, usu. of iron or steel which supports the smaller beams in a floor or roof or forms the support of one part of a bridge (桥梁和大建筑物的) 主梁，大梁

glacial ['gleisjəl, 'glæs-] *adj.* ①of or concerning ice or glaciers 冰的；冰河的 ②of or concerning an ice age 冰河期的

gladiator ['glædieitə] *n.* (in ancient times in Rome) an armed man who fought against men or wild animals in a public place (古罗马时代) 跟野兽或人搏斗表演者

glean [gli:n] *v.* to gather (facts or information) in small amounts and often with difficulty (一点一滴地) 搜集(资料或事实)

gloss [glɔs] *n.* an explanation of a piece of writing, esp. in the form of a note at the end of a page or book 注解，解释 *v.* to provide a gloss for 注释，解释

gnarled [nɑ:ld] *adj.* ①(of a tree, its trunk or branches) rough and twisted, with hard lumps, esp. as a result of age (树木) 多瘤的；多节的 ② (of hands and fingers) twisted, with swollen joints, and rough skin, as from hard work or old age (手) 粗造的 ③(of a person) rough in appearance, as if beaten by wind and weather (面容) 饱经风霜的

gonorrhea [ˌɡɒnəˈriːə] *n.* disease of the sex organs, passed on during sexual activity 淋病

grandiose ['grændiəs] *adj.* intended to have the effect of seeming important, splendid, etc. 浮夸的；夸大的

granular ['grænjulə] *adj.* ①made of granules 颗粒的，含颗粒的
②with a rough surface, esp. on having small bits in it 表面粗糙的，有小颗粒的

granule ['grænju:l] *n.* a small bit like a fine grain 小粒；微粒

gratuitous [grə'tju(:)itəs] *adj.* ①not deserved or necessary 不值得的，不必要的 ②done freely, without reward or payment being expected 免费的，无报酬的

gravel ['grævəl] *n.* a mixture of small stones with sand, used on the surface of roads or paths 铺路用的碎石，砂砾

gravitate ['græviteit] *v.* ①(of things) to be drawn towards 以引力使下降或沉下 ②(of people) to be attracted and move to 被吸引

grid [grid] *n.* ①a set of bars set across each other in a frame, esp. one which is set on top of a car to carry boxes and bags 铁栅：格子；行李架
②the network of electricity supply wires connecting the power station 高压输电网 ③a system of numbered squares printed on a map so that the exact position of any place on it may be stated or found 地图上的座标方格

grievance ['gri:vəns] *n.* a report of or cause for complaint, esp. of unjust treatment 委屈；抱怨，牢骚

grievous ['gri:vəs, 'grivəs] *adj.* ①very seriously harmful 严重伤害的

②(of wound, pain) severe (伤痛) 严重的

grisly ['grizli] *adj.* unpleasant because of destruction, decay, or death which is shown or described 恐怖的，可怕的

grounding ['graundiŋ] *n.* a complete training in the main points which will enable thorough study or work on some subject 基础，根基

grovel ['grɒvl] *v.* ①to lie or move flat on the ground, esp. in fear of or obedience to someone powerful 匍匐，趴 ②to be shamefully humble and eager to please 奴颜婢膝

gruesome ['gru:səm] *n.* (esp. of something connected with death or decay) terrible to the senses; shocking and sickening 令人毛骨悚然的；令人震惊的

grumpy ['grʌmpi] *adj.* bad-tempered, esp. because of low spirits 脾气坏的

guru ['guru:] *n.* ①an Indian priest or teacher of religious practices that produce peace of mind (印度) 祭词；宗教师 ②a person whose ideas are followed 师父；宗师

guttural ['gʌtərəl] *adj.* ①of the throat 喉的，喉咙的 ②(of speech or a speech sound) which seems to be produced deep in the throat (讲话) 自喉咙间发出的

habitué [hə'bitjuei] *n.* person who visits a place regularly 常客

hacked [hækid] *adj.* angry, cross, furious 生气的，恼火的

hackle [ˈhækl] *n.* long feathers on the neck of the domestic cock, etc. or hairs on the neck of a dog 颈羽，鞍羽；(pl.)anger 脾气，怒气

hacksaw [ˈhæksɔː] *n.* saw with a short narrow blade in a frame, used for cutting metal 钢锯

hag [hæg] *n.* ugly old woman or witch 巫婆，母夜叉

haggard [ˈhægəd] *adj.* looking tired and unhappy, esp. from worry, lack of sleep, etc. 憔悴的，形容枯槁的

haggle [ˈhægl] *v.* argue (esp. about the price, etc.) when agreeing upon the terms of a sale or other transaction 争论，讨价还价

hairdo [ˈheəduː] *n.* style or process of arranging (esp. a woman's) hair 发式，发型

hairpiece [ˈheəpiːs] *n.* a piece of false hair used to make one's own hair seem thicker 假发

hallelujah [hæliˈluːjə] *n.* used to express praise or joy (赞美上帝用语) 哈利路亚 (亦作: alleluia)

hallmark [ˈhɔːlmɑːk] *n.* ①mark used for indicating the standard of gold, silver and platinum on articles made of these metals (金、银等制品上打的) 纯度印记 ②distinctive feature, esp. of excellence 特点，特征

hallowed [ˈhæləʊd] *adj.* holy 神圣的

Halloween/Hallowe'en ['hæləu'i:n] *n.* 31 October, the eve of All

Saints Day 万圣节前夕（10月31日）

hallucinate [hə'lu:sineit] *v.* imagine one's seeing or hearing sth. when no such thing is actually present 产生幻觉

halter ['hɔ:ltə] *n.* rope or leather strap put round the head of a horse for leading or fastening it （马等的）笼头，缰绳

hamstring ['hæmstriŋ] *n.* any of the five tendons at the back of the human knee; thick tendon at the back of an animal's hock 腿筋，肌腱 *v.* cripple (a person or an animal) by cutting the hamstring(s) 使瘫痪，使无能为力

handbrake [hændbreik] *n.* (in a motor vehicle) brake operated by hand, used when the vehicle is stationary 手刹车

handicraft ['hændikrɑ:ft] *n.* work that needs both skill with the hands and artistic skill, e.g. needlework, pottery, woodwork 手工艺，手工

handily ['hændili] *adv.* in an easy manner 方便地

handiness ['hændinis] *n.* skill with the hands and artistic work 手工技巧

handiwork ['hændiwɜ:k] *n.* ①work done by the hands 手工（制品）
②thing done by a particular person 某人行动的结果

handlebar ['hænd(ə)lbɑ:] *n.* bar with a handle at each end, for steering a bicycle, etc. （自行车等）把手

handpicked ['hænd'pɪkt] *adj.* carefully chosen 精选的

handsomely ['hænsəmli] *adv.* considerably 相当地，慷慨地

handstand ['hændstænd] *n.* a movement in which the legs are kicked into the air so that the body is upside down and supported on the hands 手倒立

handyman ['hændimæn] *n.* person who is clever at doing household repairs, etc. or who is employed to do odd jobs 善于小修小补的人，受雇于零碎杂活的人

hangar ['hæŋə] *n.* a shelter especially for housing or repairing aircraft 飞机修理库，飞机棚

hanger ['hæŋə] *n.* curved piece of wood, plastic or wire with a hook, used for hanging up a garment 挂衣钩，衣架

hangman ['hæŋmən] *n.* person whose job is to hang people condemned to death 绞刑吏，刽子手

hangnail ['hæŋneɪl] *n.* (soreness caused by) torn skin near the root of a finger-nail (指甲根的) 倒刺

hangover ['hæŋ,əʊvə] *n.* ①unpleasant after-effects of drinking too much alcohol 宿醉（饮酒过量后的不适） ②thing left from an earlier time 遗留物，后遗症

hanker ['hæŋkə] *v.* have a strong desire for sth. 渴望，渴求

hankie /hanky ['hæŋki] *n.* handkerchief 手帕，纸巾

harangue [hə'ræŋ] *n.* long, loud, serious and usu. angry speech 慷慨激昂的演说，长篇大论的讲话（文章），演讲 *v.* give a harangue to (sb.) 向……作慷慨激昂的演说，大声训斥

harass ['hærəs] *v.* to irritate or torment persistently 烦恼

harbinger ['hɑ:bindʒə] *n.* person or thing that announces or shows that sb. / sth. is coming 前兆；预告者，先驱

hardball ['hɑ:dbɔ:l] *n.* game popular in the USA, played with a bat and ball by two teams of nine players each on a field with four bases 棒球

hard-bitten *adj.* (of people) made tough by bitter experience 经过磨练而变得坚强的

hardboard ['hɑ:dbɔ:d] *n.* stiff board made of compressed and treated wood-pulp 硬纸板，硬质维板

hard-boiled ['hɑ:d'bɔild] *adj.* ①(of eggs) boiled until solid inside (蛋)煮老的 ②(of people) callous; tough; unsentimental 无情的，强硬的，无动于衷的

hardcore ['hɑ:dkɔ:] *n.* ①rubble, broken bricks etc. (used for foundation, roadmaking, etc.) (用作地基、路基等的) 碎石，碎砖等 ②central, basic or most enduring part (of a group etc.) (某一组织中的) 中间力量，基干部分

hardheaded [hɑ:d'hedid] *adj.* not sentimental; practical 讲究实际

的，精明的

hardtop [hɑ:dtɒp] *n.* car with a metal roof 硬顶小轿车

hardwood ['hɑ:dwud] *n.* hard heavy wood from a deciduous tree, e.g. oak, teak, beech 硬木（材）

harebrained ['heəbreind] *adj.* foolish; crazy 愚蠢的，浮躁的

harelip ['heəlɪp] *n.* condition in which a person's (usu. upper) lip is deformed at birth, with a vertical split in it 唇裂，兔唇

harmonica [hɑ:'mɒnikə] *n.* small musical instrument played by passing it along the lips while blowing or sucking air 口琴

harmonise /harmonize [hɑ:'mɒnaɪz] *v.* ①be or make (sth.) harmonious 使一致，融洽 ②add notes to (a melody) to produce harmony 用和声唱（演奏）

harmonium [hɑ:'mɒnjəm] *n.* musical instrument with a keyboard (like an organ), in which notes are produced by air pumped through metal reeds 小风琴

harpoon [hɑ:'pu:n] *n.* a spear with a rope attached, thrown by hand or fired from a gun, used for catching whales, etc. 鱼叉 *v.* strike (sth.) with a harpoon 用鱼叉叉

hash [hæʃ] *n.* ①(dish of) cooked meat cut into small pieces and recooked 回锅肉片 ②mixture or jumble, re-used material 混杂（物），大

杂烩，再次使用的材料

hatchback [ˈhætʃˈbæk] *n.* car with a large sloping back, hinged at the top, that opens like a door （装有向上开的后车门的）小轿车

hatchery [ˈhætʃəri] *n.* place for hatching eggs esp. of fish 孵卵处，（鱼）的孵化场

hatchet [ˈhætʃɪt] *n.* light short-handled axe 短柄小斧

haulage [ˈhɔːlɪdʒ] *n.* transport of goods; money charged for this （公路）货运；运（输）费

haunch [hɔːntʃ] *n.* (in man and animals) fleshy part of the buttock and thigh; leg of loin and deer, etc. as food 臀部，胯部

haversack [ˈhævəsæk] *n.* strong (usu. canvas) bag carried on the back or over the shoulder （徒步旅行用的）背包

haystack [ˈheɪstæk] *n.* large pile of hay firmly packed for storing, with a pointed or ridged top 干草堆

haywire [ˈheɪwaɪə] *n.* wire for fastening the hay store 捆干草用的线
adj. be / become disorganized or out of control 失去控制的，乱了套的

headdress [ˈheddres] *n.* ornamental covering or band worn on the head 头巾，头饰

headgear [ˈhedʒiə(r)] *n.* hat, cap or head-dress 帽盔，头饰

headhunter [ˈhedhʌntə(r)] *n.* ①member of a tribe that collects the heads of its enemies as trophies 收集敌人首级作为战利品者 ②person or

firm paid to find and recruit staff at a senior level 猎头公司

headland ['hedlənd] *n.* a point of land, usually high and with a sheer drop, extending out into a body of water; a promontory 向水中突出的陆地，畦头未耕的一条地，岬

headrest ['hedrest] *n.* thing that supports the head of a person sitting down, e.g. in a car (座位上的) 头垫，头枕

headset ['hedset] *n.* headphones 头戴式受话器，耳机

headship ['hedʃip] *n.* position of headmaster or headmistress (中小学) 校长的职位

headstone ['hedstəʊn] *n.* piece of stone placed to mark the head of a grave 墓碑

headstrong ['hedstɒŋ; (US) -strɒŋ] *adj.* obstinately determined to do things in one's own way without listening to others, self-willed 刚愎自用的，固执任性的，难以驾驭的

heady ['hedɪ] *adj.* ①(of alcoholic drinks) likely to make people drunk quickly; potent 易使人醉的，烈性的 ②having a quick effect on the senses; very exciting 使人兴奋的 ③(of a person) excited and acting rashly 激动得忘乎所以的，一时冲动的

hearse [hɜ:s] *n.* vehicle for carrying a coffin at a funeral 灵车，柩车

hearten ['hɑ:tn] *v.* make (sb.) feel cheerful and encouraged 鼓励，使

振作

heartland ['hɑ:tlənd] *n.* the area plays an important role 心脏地区，中心地带

heartrending ['hɑ:trendɪŋ] *adj.* heart-broken, miserable 令人心碎的，伤心的，悲惨的

heartstring ['hɑ:tstriŋ] *n.* central or most important part of an area 心弦，内心最深处的感情

heartwarming [hɑ:t'wɔ:miŋ] *adj.* causing feelings of happiness and pleasure 暖人心房的，感人的

heathen ['hɑ:θrʌŋ] *n. & adj.* person who does not believe in any of the world's chief religions, esp. one who is neither Christian Muslim nor Jew; pagan 异教徒（的）

heatstroke ['hi:tstrəuk] *n.* sudden illness caused by too much exposure to heat or sun 中暑

heck [hek] *n. & int.* (used to express mild annoyance or surprise or for emphasis) hell 用以表示轻度的懊恼、惊讶（加强语气）；豁（叱马使向左转的叫声）

hectic ['hektɪk] *adj.* with much confused activity and excitement; very busy 兴奋的，繁忙的，忙乱的

hector ['hektə] *v.* try to frighten (sb.) by bullying 威吓，欺凌

hedonism ['hi:dənizəm] *n.* the practice of living one's life purely for

pleasure, esp. physical pleasure 快乐论，快乐主义

hedonist ['hi:dɒnɪst] *n.* 快乐主义者，享乐主义者

hefty ['hefti] *adj.* (of a person) big and strong; (of a thing) large and heavy 高大健壮的，有力的，相当大的

heifer ['hefə] *n.* young cow, esp. one that has not yet had a calf 小母牛

heinous ['heɪnəs] *adj.* very wicked 极其可恶的，邪恶的，十恶不赦的

heirloom ['eəlu:m] *n.* (usu. valuable) object that has been handed down in a family for several generations 传家宝

helium ['hi:lɪəm, -liəm] *n.* chemical element, a light colorless gas that does not burn, used in airships 氦

helm [helm] *n.* handle or wheel for moving the rudder of a ship or boat 舵柄，舵轮

helmet ['helmit] *n.* protective head-covering such as that worn by firemen, miners, motor-cyclists, policemen and sportsmen and by soldiers when they are fighting 头盔

hemline ['hemlɪn] *n.* lower edge of a dress or skirt (衣裙的) 下摆，底边

hemlock ['hemlɒk] *n.* poisonous plant with small white flowers 毒芹

hemophilia [ˌhi:mə'filiə] *n.* disease, usu. inherited, that causes the

sufferer to bleed severely from even a slight injury, because the blood fails to clot normally 血友症

hemorrhage ['hemərɪdʒ] *n.* (esp.) heavy bleeding; escape of blood 出血，溢血

hemorrhoid ['hemərɔɪd] *n.* swollen veins at or near the anus 痔，痔疮

hemp [hemp] *n.* plant from which coarse fibres are obtained for making rope and cloth 大麻

henceforth [hens'fɔ:θ] *adv.* from this time on; in future 从今以后，今后

henchman ['hentʃmən] *n.* faithful follower or political supporter who always obeys the orders of his leader 亲信，心腹，帮凶

henpecked ['henpekt] *adj.* (of husband) nagged by a fussy and domineering wife 惧内的，畏妻的，怕老婆的

hepatitis [ˌhepə'taɪtɪs] *n.* inflammation of the liver 肝炎

herbivore ['hɜ:bɪvɔ:] *n.* animal that feeds on plants 食草动物

herbivorous [hɜ:'bɪvərəs] *adj.* (of animals) feeding on plants 食草的

hereafter [hɪə'rɑ:ftə] *adv.* (in legal document, etc.) from now on; following this 此后 *n.* the future, life after death 将来，死后生命

hereditary [hi'reditəri] *adj.* ① passed on from parent to child, or from

one generation to following generations 遗传的，世代相传的 ②holding a position by inheritance 继承的，世袭的

heredity [hi'rediti] *n.* passing on of physical or mental characteristics from parents to children; such characteristics in a particular person 遗传，遗传的特征

herein ['hiərin] *adv.* in this place or document 在此处

hereof [hiər'ɔv] *adv.* of this 关于此点

heretical [hi'retikəl] *adj.* of heresy or heretics 异端的，持异端观点的

hereto ['hiətu:] *adv.* to this 至此

heretofore ['hiətu'fɔ:] *adv.* until now; formerly 直到此时，在此之前

herewith [hiə'wið] *adv.* (esp. in commercial use) with this (letter, etc.) (用于商业函件) 同此 (函)

hermetic [hə:'metik] *adj.* tightly closed so that air cannot escape or enter, completely airtight 不透气的，密封的

hermitage ['hə:mitidʒ] *n.* place where a hermit or a group of hermits lives 隐居处，修道院

heterodox ['hetərəudɔks] *adj.* not conforming with accepted standards or beliefs 异端的

heyday ['heidei] *n.* time of greatest success, prosperity, power, etc. 鼎盛

盛时期

hiatus [hai'eitəs] *n.* gap in a series or sequence, making it incomplete; break in continuity 裂口，空隙，脱漏处

hibernate ['haibəneit] *v.* (of animals) spend the winter in a state like deep sleep 冬眠，蛰伏

hiccup/hiccough ['hikəp] *n.* sudden involuntary stopping of the breath with a sharp gulp-like sound, often recurring at short intervals 打嗝，打呃

hideaway ['haidəwei] *n.* hiding-place for people 藏身处

hidebound ['haidbaund] *adj.* not willing to consider new ideas, methods, etc.; too conventional and narrow-minded 守旧的，思想偏狭的

hierarchical [ˌhaɪə'rɑ:kɪkəl] *adj.* of or arranged in a hierarchy 等级制的，按等级划分的

hieroglyphics [ˌhaɪərə'glɪfɪst] *n.* picture or symbol of an object, representing a word, syllable or sound, as used in ancient Egyptian and other writing 象形字

highbrow ['haɪbraʊ] *n. & adj.* person who has or is taught to have superior intellectual and cultural tastes 风雅之士，博学多才（的）

highchair ['haɪ,tʃeə] *n.* infant's chair with long legs and an attached tray, for use at meals （带托盘的为幼童吃饭用的）高脚椅

highhanded [hai'hændid] *adj.* using power or authority without

considering the opinions and wishes of others 专横的，高压的

highness ['hainis] *n.* title used in speaking to or of a member of the royal family (用于对皇室成员的尊称) 殿下，阁下

high-pitched *adj.* ① (of sounds) shrill; high in pitch 声调高的，尖声的 ②elevated in moral 格调高的，(人格等)崇高的

hiker ['haikə] *n.* person who hikes 徒步旅行者

hillock ['hilək] *n.* a little hill 小丘，土墩

hilt [hilt] *n.* ①the handle of a sword, or of a knife which is used as a weapon (刀、剑的)柄 ②of something undesirable completely (指坏事)完全，极度

Hindi ['hin'di:, 'hindi:] *n. & adj.* (of) one of the official languages of India, spoken esp. in northern India 印地语 (的)

hindmost ['haindməʊst] *adj.* furthest behind 最后面的

hindquarter ['haind,kwɔ:tə(r)] *n.* back parts of a four-legged animal including the back legs (动物的)臀及后腿

hindsight ['hainsait] *n.* wisdom about the event after it has occurred (尤指对失败的原因的)事后认识，事后的觉悟

Hinduism ['hindu:iz(ə)m] *n.* Indian religion, philosophy and social system characterized by belief in reincarnation, worship for several gods and the caste system 印度教

Hispanic [his'pænik] *adj.* of Spain and Portugal; of Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries 西班牙和葡萄牙的，西班牙及其他说西班牙语国家的

histrionic [,hɪstri'ɒnik] *adj.* ①very theatrical in manner; excessively dramatic; affected 做作的，不自然的 ②of acting or the theatre 表演的，戏剧的

hive [haɪv] *n.* ①box or other container for bees to live in 蜂箱，蜂房 ②place full of busy people 繁忙的场所

hoarding ['hɔːdɪŋ] *n.* large board used for displaying advertisement 大广告牌，围栏

hobbyhorse ['hɒbihɔːs] *n.* ①long stick with a horse's head, used as a toy 木马 ②subject that a person likes to discuss; favorite topic of conversation 反复唠叨的话题

hobgoblin ['hɒb,gɒblɪn] *n.* (in folklore) mischievous little creature; ugly and evil spirit; goblin 小精灵，鬼怪

hobnail ['hɒbneɪl] *n.* short nail with a heavy head used for the soles of heavy shoes 平头钉

hobnob ['hɒbnɒb] *v.* spend time (with sb.) in a friendly way, associate (with sb.) 交往密切

hod [hɒd] *n.* container for coal used in the home; coal-scuttle; light open box attached to pole, used by builders for carrying bricks, etc. on the shoulder 煤斗，砖斗

hoggish [ˈhɒɡiʃ] *adj.* greedy and selfish 自私而贪婪的

hogshead [ˈhɒgzhed] *n.* large barrel for beer 大啤酒桶

holdall [ˈhəuldɔ:l] *n.* large (usu. soft) bag for holding clothes, etc. when travelling 大旅行袋

holiness [ˈhəulinis] *n.* ①state of being holy or saccade 神圣 ②title use of or to the Pope 陛下，（对教皇的尊称）圣座

hologram [ˈhɒləʊgræm] *n.* photographic representation that gives a three-dimensional image when suitable lit 全息图，全息照相

homeopathy [ˈhəʊmiəpɑ:θ] *n.* treatment of a disease by very small amounts of drugs that, if give to a healthy person, would produce symptoms like those of the disease itself 顺势疗法

homestead [ˈhəʊmsted] *n.* house with the land and out building around it, esp. a farm 带农场的家宅

homey /homy [ˈhəʊmi] *adj.* having a feeling of home; comfortable; cozy 家庭般的，自在的

homicide [ˈhɒmisaɪd] *n.* killing of one person by another 杀人

homily [ˈhɒmili] *n.* long and boring talk from sb. on the correct way of behave etc. 长篇说教

homing ['həʊmɪŋ] *adj.* ①(of a pigeon) having the instinct or trained to fly home from a great distance 有归家本领的，有返回性的 ②(of a torpedo,

missile, etc.) fitted with an electronic device that enables it to find and hit a target (器械) 自动导向的, 归航的, 导航的

homogeneity [,hɒməʊdʒe'ni:iti] *n.* quality of being alike 同种, 同质

homogenise /homogenize [hə'mɒdʒənaiz] *v.* treat (milk) so that the particles of fat are broken down and the cream is blended with the rest 使性质相同, 使均匀

homosexual [,həʊməʊ'seksjuəl] *adj.* sexually attracted only to people of the same sex as oneself 同性恋的

honeycomb ['hʌnikəʊm] *n.* wax structure of six-sided cells made by bees for holding their honey and eggs 蜂巢

honk [hɒŋk] *n.* ①cry of the wild goose 雁叫声 ②sound made by a car horn, esp. of the old-fashioned type 汽车喇叭声 *v.* ①(cause sth. to) make a honk 发雁叫声 ②(cause car, etc.) to make a honk 发喇叭声

hoodwink ['hʊdwiŋk] *v.* deceive sb.; trick sb. 欺骗, 蒙混, 哄某人上当

hooligan ['hu:lɪgən] *n.* disorderly and noisy young person who often behaves in a violent and destructive way 流氓, 阿飞

hooray [hu'rei] *int. & n.* (used to express joy, approval, etc.); shout of "hurrah" (表示高兴鼓励等的叫喊声) 好哇! 加油, 欢呼声

hoover ['hu:və] *n.* vacuum cleaner 真空吸尘器

hopper [ˈhɒpə] *n.* V-shaped structure for holding (esp.) grain or coal, with an opening at its base through which the contents can pass into a mill, furnace, etc. below 漏斗，送料斗

horde [hɔ:d] *n.* very large group (esp. of people); huge crowd; throng (移动中的) 人群，一大群

hornet [ˈhɔ:nɪt] *n.* large type of insect that can give a severe sting 大黄蜂，马蜂

horrendous [hɔ'rendəs] *adj.* horrifying; horrific 可怕的，令人惊惧的

horrific [hɔ'rɪfɪk] *adj.* causing horror; horrifying 令人恐惧的，可怕的

horseplay [ˈhɔ:spleɪ] *n.* rough noisy fun or play 喧闹的娱乐，胡闹

horseshoe [ˈhɔ:ʃu:, ˈhɔ:sʃu:] *n.* U-shaped piece of iron nailed to the bottom of a horse's hoof and horse racing; showing this in one's dress, conversation, etc. 马蹄铁

horsewhip [hɔ:swɪp] *n.* a whip used to control a horse 马鞭 *vt.* to beat with or as if with a horsewhip 用马鞭鞭打，惩罚

horsey /horsy [ˈhɔ:si] *adj.* of, relating to, or resembling horses or a horse 马的，似马的

hosiery [ˈhəʊziəri, ˈhəʊzəri] *n.* (esp. in shops) stockings, socks, and

knitted or woven underwear 袜子、内衣等针织品

hospice [ˈhɒspɪs] *n.* ①hospital for dying people (晚期病人的) 安养院
②home for very poor people in need of food and shelter (救济) 招待所

hotbed [ˈhɒtbed] *n.* place or condition where the stated undesirable thing can exist and develop 温床

hot-blooded [hɒtˈblʌdɪd] *adj.* easily excited or aroused 热血的，血气方刚的，激动的

hotchpotch [ˈhɒtʃpɒtʃ] *n.* a hodgepodge 混合物；杂烩

hotelier [həuˈteliə(r)] *n.* person who owns or manages a hotel 旅馆老板，旅馆经理

hotfoot [ˈhɒtfʊt] *adv.* in great haste; quickly and eagerly 匆忙地，火速地

hothead [ˈhɒθed] *n.* a quick-tempered or impetuous person 性急的人，鲁莽的人

hothouse [ˈhɒθaus] *n.* heated building, usu. made of glass, used for growing delicate plants in; greenhouse 温室，暖房

hotplate [hɒtpleɪt] *n.* flat heated metal surface on a cooking stove, etc. used for cooking food or keeping it hot 加热板

hotpot [ˈhɒtpɒt] *n.* stew of meat or vegetables cooked in the overt in a dish with a lid 炖（焖）的肉和蔬菜、火锅

houseboat [ˈhɑʊsbəʊt] *n.* boat, usu. stationary on a river, equipped as a

place to live in 水上住宅，用于居住的船

housebound ['hausbaund] *adj.* unable to leave one's house because of illness （因病等）不能离家外出的

housecoat ['hauskəut] *n.* woman's long dress-like garment for informal wear in the house （妇女在家穿的）宽松长袍

housecraft ['hauskrɑ:ft] *n.* theory and practice of running a home 家政（学）

housemaster ['hausmɑ:stə(r)] *n.* teacher in charge of house at a boarding-school （寄宿学校的）舍监

housewarming [haus'wɔ:miŋ] *n.* party given to celebrate the move into a new home 庆祝乔迁的宴会

housewifery ['hauswifəri, 'hʌzifri] *n.* work of a housewife 家务，家政

hovel ['hɒvəl] *n.* small dirty place where people live 简陋肮脏的住所，茅舍

howler ['haulə] *n.* foolish and obvious mistake, esp. in the use of words 愚蠢而明显的错误

HRH *n.* (abbr for His / Her Royal Highness)殿下（用于他称）

huckster ['hʌkstə] *n.* person who sells goods in the street; hawker 沿街

街叫卖的小贩

huddle [ˈhʌdl] *v.* (cause sb. / sth. to) crowd or be heaped together, esp. in a small space 聚在一起，挤作一团 *n.* number of people or things close together without order 杂乱的一群

hulk [hʌlk] *n.* ①body of an old ship which is no longer in use 废船 ②very large and usu. clumsy person or thing 庞然大物，笨重的人（动物）

hulking [ˈhʌlkiŋ] *adj.* (of a person or thing) very big or heavy and usu. awkward or clumsy 大而笨的，笨重的

humbug [ˈhʌmbʌg] *n.* ①dishonest behaviour or talk that is intended to deceive people and win their support or sympathy 骗人的鬼话，花招，骗子 ②hard boiled sweet, usu. flavoured with peppermint 薄荷硬糖 *v.* deceive or trick sb.; cheat sb. 欺诈，哄骗

humdrum [ˈhʌmdrʌm] *adj.* lacking excitement or variety; dull; monotonous 平淡的，乏味的，平凡的

humpback [ˈhʌmpbæk] *n.* rounded part on a person's back where there is an abnormal curvature of the spine, hump 驼背

hunch [hʌntʃ] *n.* idea based on intuition or instinct and not on evidence 基于直觉的想法，直觉，预感

hunchback [ˈhʌntʃbæk] *n.* humpback 驼背

hundredweight [ˈhʌndrədweɪt] *n.* (重量单位) 英担，半公担

hurdle ['hʌ:dɪ] *n.* (in athletics or horse-racing) each of a series of

upright frames to be jumped, over in a race; difficulty to be overcome;
obstacle 赛跑用的跳栏；障碍，困难 v. (in athletics) run in a hurdle-race 进行跨栏赛

hurtle [ˈhɜːtl] *n.* a person who hunts something, usu. wild animal 猎人

husbandry [ˈhʌzbəndri] *n.* farming 农牧业，畜牧业

hutch [hʌtʃ] *n.* box or cage with front of wire netting, esp. one used for keeping rabbits in 箱笼，兔笼

hybrid [ˈhaɪbrɪd] *n.* animal or plant that has parents of different species or varieties; thing made by combining two different elements, esp. a word with parts from different languages 杂种动物，杂交植物，混合物

hydrant [ˈhaɪdrənt] *n.* pipe (esp. in a street) with a nozzle to which a hose can be attached, for drawing water from a water-main to clean streets, put out fire, etc. 给水栓，消防栓

hydraulic [haɪˈdrɔːlɪk] *adj.* of water moving through pipes; operated by the movement of liquid 与水或其他液体有关的，水（液）力的，水（液）压的

hydrocarbon [ˈhaɪdrəuˈkɑːbən] *n.* any of a class of compounds of hydrogen and carbon that are found in petrol, coal and natural gas 碳氢化合物

hydrochloric [ˌhaɪdrəuˈklɔːrɪk] *adj.* containing hydrogen and chlorine

氯化氢的，盐酸的

hydroelectricity [ˈhaɪdrəʊiˌlekˈtrɪsəti] *n.* electricity produced by water-power 水电

hydroxide [haɪˈdrɒksaɪd, -sɪd] *n.* combination of hydrogen and oxygen 氢氧化物

hyperactive [ˌhaɪpə(:)ˈræktɪv] *adj.* (esp. of a child) abnormally and excessively active, unable to relax 活跃得反常的，多动的

hypercritical [ˌhaɪpə(:)ˈkrɪtɪkəl] *adj.* too critical, esp. of small faults 批评苛刻的，吹毛求疵的

hypermarket [ˌhaɪpəˈmɑːkɪt] *n.* very large self-service shop, selling a wide range of goods and offering a number of services (e.g. hairdressing), usu. situated outside a town 巨型超级市场

hypertension [ˌhaɪpəˈtenʃən] *n.* abnormally high blood pressure; great emotional tension 高血压，精神过度紧张

hyphenate [ˈhaɪfəneɪt] *v.* join or write (words) with a hyphen 用连字号连接

hypnosis [hɪpˈnəʊsɪs] *n.* state like deep sleep in which a person's actions may be controlled by another person 催眠状态

hypnotic [hɪpˈnɒtɪk] *adj.* of or producing hypnosis or a similar condition; (of a drug) producing sleep 催眠（术）的，安眠的

hypnotism [ˈhɪpnətɪzəm] *n.* production or practice of hypnosis 催眠

(术)

hypodermic [,haipəu'də:mik] *adj.* (of an instrument or substance put into the body) which is made to enter or injected beneath the skin 用于皮下注射的 *n.* an instrument 皮下注射器

hypotenuse [hai'pɒtinju:z] *n.* side opposite the right angle of a right angled triangle 弦，斜边

hypothesis [hai'pɒθisis] *n.* idea or suggestion that is based on known facts and is used as a basis for reasoning or further investigation 假设，假定，假说

icebox ['aɪsbɒks] *n.* box with ice in, used keeping food cool, freeing compartment of a refrigerator 食品冷藏箱，电冰箱的冷冻室

icebreaker ['aɪsbrekə(r)] *n.* strong ship designed to break a passage through ice 破冰船

icicle ['aɪsɪkl] *n.* pointed piece of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water 冰柱

icing ['aɪsɪŋ] *n.* mixture of sugar, egg, white flavouring, etc. for covering and decorating cakes (糕饼表层的) 糖衣，糖霜

icon ['aɪkɒn] *n.* (in the Orthodox church, painting, carving, etc. of a holy person, itself regarded as sacred (东正教的) 圣像

idiosyncrasy [,ɪdiə'sɪŋkrəsi] *n.* person's particular way of thinking, behaving, etc. that is clearly different from that of others 个人特有的习性，

个人的癖性

idolatry [ai'dɒlətri] *n.* worship of idols 偶像崇拜

idolise/idolize ['aidəlizəm] *v.* ①treat (sb. / sth.) as an idol 把.....偶像化 ②love or admire (sb. / sth.) very much 非常宠爱或崇拜

idyllic [ai'dilik, i'dilik] *adj.* like an idyll; peaceful and pleasant 田园诗似的；宁静宜人的

ignition [ig'niʃən] *n.* ①causing sth. to catch fire 点燃 ②electrical mechanism that ignites the mixture of explosive gases in a petrol engine 汽油引擎点火装置，点火电门

ignoble [ig'nəubl] *adj.* not honorable in character or purpose; shameful 不名誉的，可耻的

ignominy ['ignəmini] *n.* shame or humiliation; disgrace 耻辱，丢脸，不光彩

illegible [i'ledʒəbl] *adj.* difficult or impossible to read 难读的；无法辨认的，字迹不清楚的

illegitimate [,ili'dʒitimit] *adj.* ①born of parents not married to each other; not legitimate by birth 私生的 ②not allowed by the law or by the rules 不合法的，不合规定的

illicit [i'lisit] *adj.* ①not allowed by law 非法的，违法的 ②not approved by the normal rules of society 不正当的

illustrator ['iləstreitə(r)] *n.* person who draws and paints pictures for

books, etc. 为书制作插图的人

illustrious [i'lʌstriəs] *adj.* very famous and distinguished 极为著名的，非常杰出的

imbecility [ˌɪmbɪ'sɪləti] *n.* ①stupidity 愚蠢 ②stupid act 愚蠢的行为

immaculate [i'mækjʊlət] *adj.* ①perfectly clean and tidy; spotless 十分洁净的，十分整洁的，一尘不染的 ②right in every detail; having no mistakes 绝对正确的，无错误的

immaterial [ˌɪmə'tɪəriəl] *adj.* ①not important; irrelevant 不重要的；不相干的 ②without physical form or substance 无形的，无实质的

immerse [i'mɜ:s] *v.* ①put sth. under the surface of a liquid 将浸入液体 ②involve oneself deeply (in sth.) 专心于

immobile [i'məʊbaɪl] *adj.* ①unable to move or be moved 不能移动的 ②not moving 不动的

immune [i'mju:n] *adj.* ①that cannot be harmed by a disease or illness, either because of inoculation or through natural resistance 免疫的 ②not affected by sth. 不受影响的 ③protected or exempt from sth. 免的

immunize [ˌɪmjʊ(:)naɪz] *v.* make sb. immune 使免疫

impair [ɪm'peə] *v.* weaken or damage (sth.) 削弱；损害

impale [ɪm'peɪl] *v.* pierce sb. / sth. with a sharp-pointed object 刺穿，刺破，钉住

impart [im'pɑ:t] v. ①give (a quality) to sth. 予.....（一种品质）

②make known to sb.; reveal sth. 通知，告诉

impassioned [im'pæʃ(ə)nd] *adj.* filled with deep feelings 热情洋溢的

impassive [im'pæsiv] *adj.* showing no sign of feeling 冷淡的，无感觉的；无感情的；无动于衷的

impenetrable [im'penitrəbl] *adj.* ①that cannot be entered, passed through, etc. 不能穿过的；透不过的 ②impossible to understand or solve 不可理解的；无法解决的

imperceptible [,impə'septəbl] *adj.* impossible or difficult to perceive by the mind or senses 觉察不到的，感觉不到的，极细微的

imperil [im'peril] *v.* put (sb. / sth.) in danger; endanger 使陷入危险；危及

impersonate [im'pə:səneit] *v.* ①pretend to be (another person) in order to entertain others 假扮（另一个人）的助兴 ②imitate the behaviour of (another person) in order to deceive others 模仿（另一个人）的行为来欺骗别人

impertinent [im'pə:tinənt] *adj.* not respectful; rude 无礼的，失礼的，粗鲁的

impetuous [im'petjuəs] *adj.* acting or done quickly and with little thought or care; rash or impulsive 鲁莽的，莽撞的；性急的，冲动的

impetus ['ɪmpɪtəs] *n.* ①thing that encourages a process to develop more quickly 促进，推动：激励 ②force with which sth. moves 动力

impious [ˈɪmpɪəs] *adj.* showing a lack of respect, esp. for God and religion; not pious 不虔诚的，不恭的，不敬（神）的

implacable [ɪmˈplækəbl] *adj.* that cannot be changed or satisfied 不能改变的；不能消除的

implore [ɪmˈplɔː] *v.* to ask (for) in a begging manner; entreat 乞求，恳求，哀求

impostor [ɪmˈpɒstə] *n.* person pretending to be sb. else, usu. in order to deceive others 冒充的人，骗子

impound [ɪmˈpaʊnd] *v.* take legal possession of (sth.) 扣押；没收，充公

impregnable [ɪmˈpregnəbl] *adj.* so strong and well-constructed that it cannot be entered or captured 牢不可破的，难以攻陷的

impregnate [ˈɪmpregneɪt] *v.* ①cause to be filled in every part with another substance; saturate sth. 使完全充满另一种物质，使浸透 ②fertilize with sperm or pollen; make pregnant 受精，使受粉，使怀孕

impressionable [ɪmˈpreʃənəb(ə)l] *adj.* easily influenced or affected 易受影响的；易受感动的

imprint [ɪmˈprɪnt] *v.* ①press onto a surface, leaving an impression or mark 压在一物表面而留下印痕或记号 ②fix sth. firmly in sb.'s mind 铭记
n. ①mark made by pressing or stamping a surface 印记 ②lasting

characteristic mark of effect 痕迹 ③name and address of the publisher, usu.
printed on the title-page of a book 书名页上所印的出版者的名称和地址

inanimate [in'ænimit] *adj.* not animated or energetic; dull 死气沉沉的，没生命的，单调的

inarticulate [ˌɪnɑː'tɪkjʊlɪt] *adj.* unable to speak with clarity or eloquence 不善于表达的，说话不连贯的

inbuilt ['ɪnbɪlt] *adj.* constructed to form part of a structure 内在的

incarnate ['ɪnkɑːneɪt] *adj.* ①in the physical form of a human being 具有人的形状的 ②appearing in a human form 以人形显示的；具体化的

incendiary [ɪn'sendjəri] *adj.* ①designed to set buildings, etc. on fire 放火的；纵火的 ②tending to create public disturbances or violence 煽动性的

incensed [ɪn'sensd] *adj.* very angry 十分愤怒的

incest ['ɪnsɛst] *n.* sexual intercourse between people who are too closely related to marry 乱伦

incinerate [ɪn'sɪnəreɪt] *v.* destroy (sth.) completely by burning, burn to ashes 彻底烧毁，焚化

incisive [ɪn'saɪsɪv] *adj.* clear and precise, direct or sharp 清楚而准确的，直接的，尖锐的

incite [ɪn'saɪt] *v.* urge or persuade sb. to do sth. by making him very angry or excite 煽动，激动

incoherent [ˌɪnkəʊ'hiərənt] *adj.* ① not clear or logical 不清楚的，不

符合逻辑的 ②not expressed clearly 语无伦次的

incoming [ˈɪnˌkʌmɪŋ] *adj.* ①coming in 进来的，来到的 ②recently elected or appointed, new or succeeding 新任的，新来的，继任的

inconceivable [ˌɪnkənˈsiːvəbl̩] *adj.* ①that cannot be imagined, not conceivable 无法想象的 ②very difficult to believe 难以相信的

incontrovertible [ˌɪnkɒntrəˈvɜːtəbl̩] *adj.* so obvious and certain that it cannot be disputed or denied 不容置疑，无可辩驳的

incredulous [ɪnˈkredjʊləs] *adj.* not willing or able to believe; showing disbelief 不肯轻信的，怀疑的

incubate [ˈɪnkjubeɪt] *v.* ①keep (eggs) warm, usu. by sitting on them, until they hatch 孵（卵） ②(medical or biology) (of bacteria, etc.) develop under favorable conditions, esp. heat; cause (bacteria, etc.) to develop 培养（细菌等）

incubation [ˌɪnkjuˈbeɪʃən] *n.* ①hatching 孵化 ②(medical) period between being infected with a disease and the appearance of the first symptoms （医）潜伏期

incubator [ˈɪnkjubeɪtə] *n.* box like apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial warmth or for rearing small, weak babies 孵化器，恒温育婴箱

incur [ɪnˈkʊː] *v.* cause oneself to suffer (sth. bad); bring upon oneself 招致，蒙受

incursion [in'kʌ:ʃən] *n.* sudden attack on or invasion of a place 袭

击，侵犯

indecision [ˌɪndɪ'siʒən] *n.* state of being unable to decide 犹豫，踌躇

indelible [ɪn'delɪbl] *adj.* (of marks, stains, ink, etc.) that cannot be rubbed out or removed (指记号、污迹、墨迹) 擦不掉的，洗不掉的

indemnify [ɪn'demɪfaɪ] *v.* ①promise to compensate sb. for any harm he may suffer 保障，保护 ②repay sb. (for sth.) 赔偿，偿付

indemnity [ɪn'demɪti] *n.* ①guarantee against damage or loss 保证，保障，补偿 ②money, goods, etc. given as compensation for damage or loss 赔偿，赔偿的货物

in-depth [ɪn'depθ] *adj.* thorough, deep 深入的，彻底的

indeterminate [ˌɪndɪ'təːmɪt] *adj.* not fixed or exact; vague; indefinite 不固定的，不准确的，模糊的，不确定的

indict [ɪn'daɪt] *v.* (law) accuse sb. officially (of sth.); charge sb. 控拆，控告

indigestion [ˌɪndɪ'dʒestʃən] *n.* illness or pain caused by the stomach being unable to deal with the food which has been eaten 消化不良（症）；消化不良的不适感

indigo ['ɪndɪgəʊ] *n.* ①deep blue dye 靛蓝 ②its colour in the spectrum between blue and violet 紫蓝色

indiscreet [ˌɪndɪsˈkri:t] *adj.* too open in what one says or does; lacking

tact or caution 不慎重的，不稳重的，轻率的

indiscriminate [,indis'krɪmɪnɪt] *adj.* ①acting without careful judgement 不加分析的，不加鉴别的 ②given or done without careful judgement, or at random 任意的，轻率的

indisposed [,indis'pəʊzd] *adj.* ①slightly ill 身体不适的 ②not inclined or willing to do sth. 不愿做的

indisputable [,indis'pjʊ:təbl] *adj.* that cannot be disputed or denied 不容置辩的，不容否认的

indistinguishable [indis'tɪŋgwɪʃəbl] *adj.* that cannot be identified as different or distinct; (virtually) identical 难以区分的，（实质上）相同的

indoctrinate [in'dɒktrɪneɪt] *v.* cause sb. to have, esp. by teaching which excludes any other points of view 向……灌输

indolent ['ɪndələnt] *adj.* lazy, inactive 懒惰的，不积极的

indubitable [in'dju:bitəbl] *adj.* that cannot be doubted; without doubt 不容置疑的，无疑的，确实的

induct [in'dʌkt] *v.* install sb. formally or with ceremony in a position or an office; admit sb. as a member of sth. 使正式就职，使入会

ineffectual [,ɪni'fektʃuəl] *adj.* lacking confidence and unable to get things done; without effect 不称职的，无效的

ineluctable [,ini'lʌktəbl] *adj.* that cannot be escaped from 不可避免

的

inept [i'nept] *adj.* ①completely unskillful 不熟练的，不擅长的
②said or done at the wrong time; not appropriate or tactful 不适当，不合时宜的

inescapable [ˌinis'keɪpəbl] *adj.* that cannot be avoided; inevitable 不可逃避的，不可避免的

inestimable [in'estiməbl] *adj.* too great, precious, etc. to be estimated 不能估计的，无价的，非常贵重的

inexhaustible [ˌɪnɪg'zɔːstəbl] *adj.* that will always continue; that cannot be used up 无穷无尽的，用不完的

infallible [in'fæləbl] *adj.* ①incapable of making mistakes or doing wrong 不会犯错误的，不会做错事的 ②extremely accurate 极为准确的 ③never failing, always effective 绝对可靠的，永远有效的

infantile ['ɪnfəntaɪl] *adj.* ①of infants or infancy 婴儿的，幼儿期的 ②(esp. of older children or adults) childish 幼稚的

infantry ['ɪnfəntri] *n.* soldiers who fight on foot 步兵

infatuated [in'fætjuːeɪtɪd] *adj.* filled with an intense but usu. foolish love 痴情迷恋的

infatuation [ɪnˌfætjuː'eɪʃən] *n.* being infatuated 痴心迷恋，痴情

infernal [in'fə:nl] *adj.* ①of hell 地狱的 ②annoying, tiresome 讨厌

的，可恶的

infighting [ˈɪnfaitɪŋ] *n.* ①(in boxing) fighting in which the opponents are very close to or holding on to each other (拳击) 接近战 ②fierce competition between rivals 对手间拼命的竞争

infiltrate [ɪnˈfɪltreɪt] *v.* ①(of liquids, gases, etc.) pass slowly by filtering; penetrate 渗透 ②enter stealthily without being noticed 潜入

infirm [ɪnˈfɜːm] *adj.* ①physically weak 体弱的 ②without strength of sth. 无意志力的

infirmity [ɪnˈfɜːmɪti] *n.* weakness 体弱，虚弱，衰弱

inflame [ɪnˈfleɪm] *v.* cause sb. / sth. to become angry or over excited 使愤怒

inflamed [ɪnˈfleɪmɪd] *adj.* ①(of a part of the body) red, hot and sore 红肿的，发炎的 ②roused to anger, indignation, etc. 被激怒的

inflammable [ɪnˈflæməbl] *adj.* ①that can be on fire 易燃的 ②easily excited or aroused 易激动的，易激怒的

inflammation [ˌɪnfləˈmeɪʃən] *n.* condition in which a part of the body is red, swollen and sore or itchy, esp. because of infection 发炎

inflammatory [ɪnˈflæmətəri] *adj.* tending to make people angry or over-excited 使人激愤的，煽动性的

inflection [in'flekʃən] *n.* the act of inflecting or the state of being

inflected 变形

inflexible [in'fleksəbl] *adj.* unyielding in purpose, principle, or temper; immovable 不屈的，不屈挠的

infrared ['ɪnrə'red] *adj.* of the (invisible, heat-giving) rays below the red in the spectrum 红外线的

infuse [in'fju:z] *v.* ①put (a quality) into sb. / sth; fill sb. / sth. with (a quality) 注入，灌输 ②soak (tea or herbs) in a liquid (usu. hot water) to extract flavour or ingredients for a drink or medicine 泡制

ingenuous [in'dʒenjuəs] *adj.* skillful and clever 心灵手巧的

inglorious [in'glɔ:riəs] *adj.* ①shameful; ignominious 可耻的，不光彩的 ②unknown; obscure 不出名的，不为人知的

ingrained [in'greɪnd, 'ɪngreɪnd] *adj.* (of habits, tendencies, etc.) deeply fixed 根深蒂固的，一成不变的

ingratiate [in'greɪʃieɪt] *v.* gain the favour of sb. by flattering him, doing things that will please him, etc. 讨好，逢迎，巴结

ingratiating [in'greɪʃieɪtɪŋ] *adj.* attempting to please, flatter or gain favour 取悦的，拍马屁的，讨好的

inhale [in'heil] *n.* breathe sth. in 吸入

injunction [in'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n.* official order, esp. a written order from a law-court, demanding that sth. shall or shall not be done 命令，禁止令

injurious [in'dʒuəriəs] *adj.* ①causing or likely to cause injury; harmful 引起伤害的，有害的 ②wrongful; insulting 不公平的，诽谤的

inkling ['ɪŋkliŋ] *n.* slights knowledge (of sth. secret or not previously known), hint (指对机密的事或以前不知道的事) 略知，暗示

inlaid [in'leɪd] *adj.* embedded in a substance 镶嵌的，嵌饰的

inmost ['ɪnməʊst] *adj.* ①most inward; furthest from the surface 最内的，最里面的 ②most private or secret 最秘密的

innovate [ɪ'nəʊveɪt] *v.* make changes; introduce new things 改革，革新，创新

inoffensive [ɪnə'fensɪv] *adj.* not giving offence; not objectionable 不令人讨厌的，不触犯人的

inordinate [ɪn'ɔ:dɪnɪt] *adj.* beyond proper or normal limits; excessive 非常的；过度的，无节制的

inquisition [ɪnkwɪ'zɪʃən] *n.* investigation or interrogation, esp. one that is severe and looks closely into details 调查，质询

insanity [ɪn'sæniːti] *n.* madness; being mad 疯狂的，精神错乱的

insatiable [ɪn'seɪjəbl] *adj.* that cannot be satisfied; very greedy 无法满足的，贪得无厌的

inset ['in'set] *n.* additional thing put in, esp. a small picture, map diagram, etc. within the border of a printed page or of a larger picture 添入物

(尤指在一页印刷品或大幅图画中插入的小幅的画、地图、图表) *v.*
put sth. in as an inset 插入, 嵌入, 添入

insipid [in'sipid] *adj.* ①having almost no taste or flavour 没有味道的
②lacking in interest or vigour 乏味的, 无生气的, 无特色的

insofar [ˌɪnsəʊ'fɑː] *adv.* in so far as 至.....度, 在.....范围

insoluble [in'sɒljubl] *adj.* ①(of substances) the cannot be dissolved;
not soluble (指物质) 不能溶解的 ②that cannot be solved or explained 不
能解决的, 难以解释的

insomnia [in'sɒmniə] *n.* inability to sleep 失眠 (症)

insomniac [in'sɒmniæk] *n.* person who finds it difficult to go to sleep
患失眠症的人

instantaneous [ˌɪnstən'teɪnjəs] *adj.* happening or done immediately 立
即的, 即时的, 瞬间发生的

instep ['ɪnstɛp] *n.* ①upper surface of the human foot between the toes
and the ankle 脚背 ②part of a shoe, etc. covering shoe 鞋面

insulate ['ɪnsjuleɪt] *v.* ①to separate (sb. / sth.) (from) 隔离, 使孤立
②cover or separate with nonconducting materials to prevent loss of heat,
prevent passage of electricity etc. 使绝热, 绝缘

insuperable [in'sju:pərəbl] *adj.* (of difficulties) that cannot be
overcome (指困难) 不能逾越的, 不可克服的

insurgent [in'sə:ʒənt] *adj.* in revolt; rebellious 造反的，叛乱的 *n.* rebel soldier 叛乱的士兵

insurmountable [,insə'mauntəbl] *adj.* (of obstacles, difficulties, etc.) that cannot be overcome (指障碍、困难) 不能克服的，不能超越的

intake ['inteik] *n.* ①process of taking liquid, gas, etc. into a machine, etc. 吸入，进入（液体、气体进入机器） ②place where liquid, etc. enters (液体等的) 进入量，引进量

intangible [in'tændʒəbl] *adj.* ①that cannot be clearly or definitely understood or grasped; indefinable 难弄明白的；抓不到的，捉摸不出的 ②(of a business asset) that has no physical existence (指商业机构的资产) 无形的

integer ['intiʒə] *n.* whole number 整数

intelligible [in'telidʒəbl] *adj.* that can be (easily) understand 易于理解的，易领悟的

interdependent [,intə(:)di'pendənt] *adj.* depending on each other 互相依赖的，互相依存的

interface ['intə(:),feis] *n.* ①surface common to two areas 界面，分界面 ②electrical circuit linking one device with another and enabling data coded in one format to be transmitted in another 接口，交接处 *v.* affect each other 互相作用

interject [,intə(:)'dʒekt] v. make a sudden remark that interrupts what sb. else is saying 突然插话，突然插嘴

interjection [,intə'ɒʒekʃən] *n.* word or phrase used as an exclamation
感叹词

interlocutor [,intə(:)'lɒkjʊtə] *n.* person taking part in a conversation
or discussion 参加讨论的人

interloper ['intələupə(r)] *n.* person who is present in a place where he
does not belong, interferes in sth. which is not his affair, etc. 闯入者，干涉
他人事务者

interlude ['intə(:),lu:d, -lju:d] *n.* short period of time separating the
parts of a play, film, etc.; interval （戏剧、电影各段之间短暂的）休息时间，
间歇，间隔

intermediary [,intə'mi:diəri] *n.* person who acts as a means of
communication between two or more others 中间人，调解人

interment [in'tə:mənt] *n.* burying of a dead body 埋葬

interminable [in'tə:minəbl] *adj.* going on too long, and use therefore
annoying or boring 冗长的. 无终止的

interplay ['intə(:)'plei] *n.* way in which two or more things have an
effect on each other; interaction 相互作用，相互影响

interrogate [in'terəgeit] *v.* question sb. aggressively or closely and for
a long time 讯问，审问，盘问

intestinal [in'testɪnəl] *adj.* of the intestines 肠的

intimacy [ˈɪntɪməsi] *n.* the condition of being intimate 亲密，隐私，亲昵行为

intimidate [ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt] *v.* frighten sb. 威胁，恫吓，恐吓

intoxicant [ɪnˈtɒksɪkənt] *n.* intoxicating substance, esp. alcoholic drink 醉人的东西，酒类

intoxicate [ɪnˈtɒksɪkeɪt] *v.* ①cause sb. to lose self-control as a result of the effects of a drug, a gas or (esp. alcoholic) drink 使喝醉，使失去控制
②excite sb. greatly, beyond self-control 使陶醉

intractable [ɪnˈtræktəbl̩] *adj.* not easily controlled or dealt with; hard to manage 难对付的，难驾驭的，倔强的

intransigent [ɪnˈtrænsɪdʒənt] *adj.* unwilling to change one's view or be cooperative; stubborn 固执己见的，不愿合作的，不妥协的，强硬的

intransitive [ɪnˈtrænsɪtɪv] *adj.* (of verbs) used without an object (动词) 不及物的

intrepid [ɪnˈtreɪpɪd] *adj.* fearless; brave 无畏的，勇敢的

intricacy [ˈɪntrɪkəsi] *n.* quality of being intricate 复杂，难了解

intrigue [ɪnˈtriːg] *v.* ①make and carry out secret plans or plots to do sth. bad 策划阴谋，密谋 ②arouse sb.'s interest or curiosity 激起.....的兴趣或好奇心 *n.* making of secret plans to do sth. bad 密谋

intriguing [in'tri:ɡɪŋ] *adj.* (of value, quality) belonging naturally,

existing inside, not coming from outside (指价值或性质) 固有的, 内在的

introspection [,intrəʊ'spekʃən] *n.* introspecting 反省, 内省

introvert [,intrəʊ'vɜ:t] *n.* person who is more interested in his own thought and feeling than in things outside himself, and is often shy and unwilling to speak or join in activities with others 性格内向的人

intrusive [in'tru:siv] *adj.* intruding 闯入的, 入侵的, 打扰的

intuition [,intju(:)'iʃən] *n.* (power of) understanding things (e. g. a situation, sb.'s feelings) immediately, without the need for conscious reasoning or study 直觉, 直觉力

intuitive [in'tju(:)itiv] *adj.* of or coming from intuition 直觉的

invalidate [in'vælideit] *v.* make sth. invalid 使无效, 使作废

inveterate [in'vetərit] *adj.* (of bad feelings, habits, etc.) that have lasted a long time and seem likely to continue 根深蒂固的, 由来已久的, 成癮的

invidious [in'vidiəs] *adj.* likely to cause resentment or unpopularity (esp. because it is or seems to be unjust) 易招怨恨的, 可能引起厌恶的

invigilate [in'vidʒileit] *v.* be present during (an examination) to make sure that it is properly conducted, that no cheating occurs, etc. 监考

invigilator [in'viʒileitə(r)] *n.* person who invigilates 监考人

invincible [in'vinsəbl] *adj.* too strong to be overcome or defeated 不能克服的，不能征服的，不可战胜的

invocation [ˌɪnvəʊ'keɪʃən] *n.* invoking or being invoked 祈求，祈祷，以法术召唤

invoice ['ɪnvɔɪs] *n.* list of goods sold with the price charged, esp. sent as a bill 发货票 *v.* make a list of (such goods) 开发票

invulnerable [ɪn'vʌlnərəbl] *adj.* that cannot be wounded, hurt or damaged by attack 不能伤害的，无法伤害的，攻不破的，无懈可击的

iodide ['aɪədaɪd] *n.* a compound of iodine with a more electropositive element or group 碘化物

iodine ['aɪədi:n; (US) 'aɪədaɪn] *n.* ① non-metallic element found in sea water and seaweed 碘 ② solution of this used as an antiseptic 碘酒

ion ['aɪən] *n.* electrically charged particle resulting from the breakdown of atoms through solution in water and making this solution a conductor of electricity 离子

irascible [ɪ'ræsɪbl] *adj.* (of a person) easily made angry (指人) 易怒的，性情暴躁的

irk [ɜ:k] *v.* be tiresome to (sb.) annoy 使厌烦，使苦恼

irksome ['ɜ:ksəm] *adj.* tiresome; annoying 令人厌倦的，令人厌烦的

irradiate [i'reɪdiət] v. ①send rays of light upon sb.; subject sth. to

sunlight, ultra violet rays or radioactivity 照射，用阳光、紫外线或放射线照射 ②light up brighten sth. 使生辉，使发亮

irreconcilable [i'rekənsailəbl] *adj.* ①(of people) that cannot be reconciled (指人) 不能和解的 ②(of ideas, actions) that cannot be brought into harmony with each other (指思想、行为) 不能调合的

irreducible [,iri'dju:səbl] *adj.* ①that cannot be reduced or made smaller 不能减低的，不能缩小的 ②that cannot be made simpler 不能简化的

irreparable [i'repərəbl] *adj.* (of a loss, an injury, etc.) that cannot be put right restored or repaired (指损失、伤害) 不能弥补的. 不能挽救的，不能恢复的

irrepressible [,iri'presəbl] *adj.* that cannot be held back, or controlled 不能抑制的，不能控制的

irrespective [,iris'pektiv] *adj.* not taking account of or considering (sth. / sb.) 不顾的，不考虑的

irretrievable [,iri'tri:vəbl] *adj.* that cannot be retrieved or remedied 不可挽回的，不可补救的

irreverent [i'revərənt] *adj.* feeling or showing no respect for sacred things (对神圣之物) 不敬的，不虔诚的，无礼的

irreversible [,iri'və:səbl , -sib-] *adj.* that cannot be reversed or revoked;

unalterable 不可逆的，不能取消的，不能变更的

irrevocable [i'revəkəbl] *adj.* that cannot be changed or revoked; final
不能改变的，不能取消的；最后的

irritant ['iritənt] *adj.* > causing irritating 有刺激性的，刺激的 *n.*
substance that irritates 刺激物

irruption [i'rʌpʃ(ə)n] *n.* sudden and violent entry; bursting in 突然冲
入，闯入

isotherm [ˈaɪsəθə:m] *n.* line on a map joining places that have the
same average temperature 等温线

isothermal [ˌaɪsə'θə:məl] *adj.* of isotherm 等温线的

isotope [ˈaɪsəʊtəʊp] *n.* one of two or more forms of a chemical
element with different atomic weight and different in clear properties but the
same chemical properties 同位素

issuance [ˈɪʃu(:)əns] *n.* supply and distribution of items for use or sale
发行；发放，发出

itch [ɪtʃ] *n.* ①feeling of irritation on the skin, causing a desire to
scratch 痒 ②restless desire or longing 热望，渴望 *v.* ①have or cause an itch
发痒 ②feel a strong restless desire for sth. 渴望 ③be greedy for money 贪财

itemise / itemize [ˈaɪtəmaɪz] *v.* give or write every item of (sth.) 逐项
列出

itinerant [i'tɪnərənt] *adj.* travelling from place to place 巡回的

ivy ['aivi] *n.* any of various types of climbing, evergreen plant, esp. one with dark shiny five pointed leaves 常青藤

jack-in-the-box *n.* toy in the form of a box with a figure inside that springs up when the lid is opened 玩偶盒

jack-of-all-trades *n.* people who can do everything ①能做各种事情的人，万能博士 ②杂而不精的人

jade [dʒeid] *n.* hard, usu. green, stone from which are carved 翡翠，玉

jagged ['dʒægid] *adj.* with rough, uneven, often sharp, edges; notched 边缘不整齐的

janitor ['dʒænitə] *n.* person who is employed to look after a house, building, etc. 受雇替房主看管房屋的人

jargon ['dʒɑ:gən] *n.* technical or specialized words used by a particular group of people and difficult for others to understand 行话

jasmine ['dʒæsmin] *n.* shrub with white or yellow sweet smelling flowers 茉莉

javelin ['dʒævlin] *n.* light spear for throwing (usu. in sport) 标枪

jaywalk ['dʒeiwɔ:k] *v.* walk carelessly across or along town streets without paying enough attention to traffic or traffic signals 无视交通规则故意穿行

jellyfish [ˈdʒelɪfɪʃ] *n.* sea animal with a jelly-like body and stinging tentacle 水母，海蛰

jeopardize/ jeopardize [ˈdʒepədəɪz] *v.* cause (sth.) to be harmed, lost or destroyed; put in danger 使陷入险境，危害

jerky [ˈdʒɜːki] *adj.* making abrupt starts and stops, not moving or talking smoothly 突然开动或停止的，动作或说话不平稳的

jetty [ˈdʒeti] *n.* stone wall or wooden platform built out into a sea, river, etc. as a breakwater or landing place for boats 防波堤，码头

jigsaw [ˈdʒɪɡzɔː] *n.* picture, map, etc. pasted on cardboard or wood and cut into irregular shapes that have to be fitted together again 拼图游戏

jingle [ˈdʒɪŋɡl] *n.* ①metallic ringing or clinking sound, as of coins, keys or small bells 叮当声 ②short simple rhyme or song that is designed to attract attention and be easily remembered, esp. one used in advertising on radio or television (尤指用于无线电或电视广告中的) 叠韵诗句 *v.* cause sth. to make a gentle ringing or clicking sound (使) 叮当作响

jocular [ˈdʒɔkjʊlə] *adj.* ①meant as a joke; humorous 开玩笑的，幽默的 ②fond of joking playful 喜欢开玩笑的

jog [dʒɔŋ] *v.* ①push or knock (sb. / sth.) slightly 轻推或轻撞 ②run slowly and steadily for a time, for physical exercise 慢跑锻炼 ③ move unsteadily, esp. up and down, in a shaky manner 颠簸着前进 ④(of horse) move at a jogtrot (指马) 慢步行走 ⑤help sb. to recall sth. 使回忆

⑥continue in a steady manner, with little or no excitement or progress 持续

慢慢地进行

joystick [ˈdʒɔɪstɪk] *n.* control-lever on an aircraft, a computer, etc. 飞机的操纵杆；计算机的操纵杆

jumble [ˈdʒʌmbl] *n.* a disorderly mixture (of things or ideas) (东西或想法) 混乱，杂乱的一堆

jurisdiction [ˌdʒʊərəsɪˈdɪkʃən] *n.* ① authority to carry out justice and to interpret and apply laws; right to exercise legal authority 司法权，裁判权
② limits within which legal authority may be exercised 权限

juror [ˈdʒʊərə] *n.* member of a jury 陪审团的成员，陪审员

juxtapose [ˈdʒʌkstəpəʊz] *v.* place (people or things) side by side or very close together, esp. to show a contrast (指人或物) 并排，并列

keel [ki:l] *v.* ① (of a ship) capsize (指船) 倾覆 ② fall over; collapse 昏倒；坍塌

kennel [ˈkenl] *n.* ① shelter for a pet dog 狗窝 ② shelter for a pack of hounds 猎犬的狗舍

kernel [ˈkə:nl] *n.* ① soft and usu. edible part inside a nut or fruit stone (硬壳果或果核内的) 仁 ② central or essential part (of a subject, plan, problem, etc.) (问题的) 核心，要点

kickoff [ˈki:kɔf] *n.* start a football match (by kicking the ball) 开球

kin [kin] *n.* one's family and relatives 家人和亲戚

kindred ['kindrid] *adj.* ①having a common source; related 同源的，同宗的 ②person whose taste, feelings, etc. are similar to one's own 志趣相投的人

kiwi ['ki:wi:] *n.* ①New Zealand bird that cannot fly, with a long bill, short wings and no tail 鸮鸵（产于新西兰的一种无翼鸟） ②New Zealander, esp. a soldier or member of a national sports team 新西兰人，尤指士兵或国家体育运动队的成员 ③kiwi fruit 猕猴桃

knead [ni:d] *v.* massage (muscles, etc.) firmly to relieve tension or pain 揉，捏，按摩（以消除肌肉的紧张或疼痛）

knowhow [nəu'hau] *n.* practical (contrasted with theoretical) knowledge or skill in an activity 技能，（有别于理论知识的）技巧，专门技术

laborious [lə'bɔ:riəs] *adj.* ①(of work, etc.) needing much effort（指工作）艰苦的，费力的 ②showing signs of great effort; not fluent or natural 煞费苦心的；艰涩的，不流畅的

lager ['lɑ:gə] *n.* ①type of light pale beer 种淡啤酒 ②glass or bottle of this 一瓶或一杯淡啤酒

lagoon [lə'gu:n] *n.* salt-water lake separated from the open sea by sandbanks or coral reefs 咸水湖，礁湖

lance [lɑ:ns] *n.* ①weapon used for catching fish, etc. with a long wooden shaft and a pointed steel head 鱼叉 ②similar weapon used by mounted knights, cavalry, etc. 骑兵用的长矛 *v.* prick or cut open (sh) with a

lance 用刺，针切开或刺破

languid [ˈlæŋɡwɪd] *adj.* lacking vigour or energy; slow-moving 无精神的，不活泼的，行动迟缓的

lapse [læps] *n.* ①small error, esp. one caused by forgetfulness or inattention (由健忘、疏忽引起的) 一些轻微的差错 ②passing of a period of time 时间的流逝 *v.* ①fail to maintain one's position or standard 失足，堕落 ②sink or pass gradually into sth. 陷入 ③(of rights and privileges) be lost or invalid because not used, claimed or renewed (权利和特权) 因未使用、未要求和未继续而终止、失效

laryngitis [ˌlærɪnˈdʒaɪtɪs] *n.* inflammation of the larynx 喉炎

lateral [ˈlætərəl] *adj.* of, at, from, or towards the side(s)侧面的，从旁边的，至侧面的

lathe [leɪð] *n.* machine that shapes pieces of wood, metal, etc. by holding and turning them against a fixed cutting tool 车床

laundrette [ˌlɔːndəˈret, ˈlɑːn-] *n.* business where the public may wash and dry their clothes, etc. in coin-operated machines 自助洗衣店

lax [læks] *adj.* not sufficiently strict or severe; negligent 不够严格的，疏忽的，马虎的

layoff [ˈleɪ,ɔːf] *n.* dismissing (workers), usu. for a short time 解雇(工人) (通常指暂时解雇)

leek [li:k] *n.* vegetable related to the onion but with wider green leaves

above a long white bulb 大葱

leeway ['li:wei] *n.* ①amount of freedom to move, change, etc. that is left to sb 余地 ②sideways drift of a ship or aircraft, due to the wind 风压差 ③recover lost time; get back into position 赶上，回到原来的位置

legalize /legalise ['li:gəlaiz] *v.* make (sth.) legal 使……合法化

legible ['ledʒəbl] *adj.* (of print or handwriting) clear enough to be read easily (指印刷物或手迹) 易读的，清楚的

lentil ['lentil] *n.* plant grown for its small bean-like seeds 小扁豆植物

leprosy ['leprəsi] *n.* infectious disease affecting the skin and nerves, causing disfigurement and deformity 麻风病

lesbian ['lezbjən] *n.* homosexual woman 搞同性恋的女人

leukemia [lju: 'ki:miə] *n.* disease in which there is an uncontrollable increase in the number of white corpuscles 白血病

leverage ['li:vəriɔʒ] *n.* ①bar or other tool turned on a lever 杠杆作用 ②power; influence 力量，影响

lexical ['leksikəl] *adj.* of the vocabulary of a language 词汇的

lexis ['leksəs] *n.* vocabulary 词汇

ligament ['ligəmənt] *n.* tough flexible tissue in a person's or an animal's body that connects bones and holds organs in position 韧带

lighten ['laɪtn] *v.* ①(cause sth. to) become lighter in weight (使) 变轻 ②make (sth.) brighter 使明亮 ③become brighter 变得快乐

liken ['laɪkən] *v.* show the resemblance between one thing and another 把.....比作

likeness ['laɪknɪs] *n.* being alike; resemblance 相似, 想像

limelight ['laɪm,laɪt] *n.* publicity or attention 众人瞩目的中心

lineage ['lɪni:ɪdʒ] *n.* line of descent from an ancestor; ancestry 世系, 家系, 血统

linesman ['laɪnzməŋ] *n.* ①official helping the referee in certain games, esp. in deciding whether or where a ball crosses one of the lines 巡边员, 司线员 ②person whose job is to repair and maintain electrical or telephone lines 线务员

linguist ['lɪŋgwɪst] *n.* ①person who knows several languages well 通晓数种语言的人 ②person who studies language(s) scientifically 语言学家

literate ['lɪtərɪt] *adj.* ①able to read and write 能读能写的 ②cultured; well-read 有教养的, 有文化的, 博学的

liven ['laɪvən] *v.* (cause sb. / sth.) become lively 使活跃起来

livid ['lɪvɪd] *adj.* ①of the colour of lead; bluish-grey 铅色的, 青灰色的 ②furiously angry 怒气冲冲的

logistics [ləˈdʒɪstɪks] *n.* organization of supplies and services, etc. for

any complex operation 后勤

logo ['lɒgəu] *n.* printed symbol designed for and used by a business, company etc. as its emblem, e. g. in advertising (商店, 公司的) 标识 (语句)

loin [lɔɪn] *n.* ①side and back of the body between the ribs and the hipbone 腰, 腰部 ②meat from this part of an animal 腰肉

loll [lɒl] *v.* to move, stand, or recline in an indolent or relaxed manner 懒洋洋地倚靠

longevity [lɒn'dʒeviti] *n.* long life 长寿, 长命

longing ['lɒŋɪŋ] *n.* strong desire 思念

lookout ['lʊk'au] *n.* ①place from which sb. watches carefully in order to see an enemy, intruder, etc. 了望台, 监视台 ②person who watches from such a place 看守人员, 了望员, 守望者 ③prospects are bad, etc. for sb. / sth. 前景不佳

lop [lɒp] *v.* ①cut (branches, twigs, etc.) off (a tree) 砍去 (树枝、细枝) ②remove (branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree, etc. by cutting 修剪 (树枝, 细枝), 砍掉

lopsided ['lɒp'saɪdɪd] *adj.* with one side lower, smaller, etc. than the other; unevenly balanced 一边低于另一边的, 一边小于另一边的; 不平衡的

louse [laus] *n.* ①small insect living on the bodies of animals and

human beings, esp. in dirty conditions 虱 ②similar insect living on plants (植物上的) 寄生虫 ③contemptible person 可鄙的人

lousy ['lauzi] *adj.* ①infested with lice 多虱的 ②very bad or ill 坏的 ③ having more than enough of sth. / sb. 有很多的

lowbrow ['ləubrau] *adj.* not cultured or intellectual 缺少修养的，知识程度低的

lubricant ['lu:brikənt] *n.* substance used for the purpose of smoothing (machine parts) 润滑剂

lullaby ['lʌləbai] *n.* soft gentle song sung to make a child go to sleep 催眠曲，摇篮曲

luminous ['lju:minəs] *adj.* ①giving out light; bright 发光的，明亮的 ②easily understood; clear 易懂的，清楚的

lunacy ['lju:nəsi] *n.* ①unsoundness of mind; insanity; madness 精神错乱，疯狂，精神病 ②very foolish behaviour 疯狂（愚蠢）的行为 ③mad or foolish act 疯狂或愚蠢的行动

lunge [lʌŋdʒ] *v.* make a lunge 冲刺，前冲，戳，击 *n.* sudden forward movement of the body (身体突然) 前冲

lurch [lɜ:tʃ] *n.* ①sudden lean or roll to one side (突然) 倾斜，倾侧 ②unsteady swaying movement; stagger 蹒跚 *v.* lean or stroll suddenly; stagger 突然的倾斜，蹒跚而行

lush [lʌʃ] *adj.* ①growing thickly and strongly; luxuriant 茂盛的

②luxurious 豪华舒适的 *n.* person who is often drunk 醉汉，酒鬼

lust [lʌst] *n.* ①strong sexual desire 性欲，性欲 ②intense desire for sth. or enjoyment of sth. 渴望，贪求 *v.* feel a strong desire for sb. / sth 贪求，渴望

luxuriant [lʌg'zjuəriənt] *adj.* growing thickly and strongly; lush 繁茂的，丰富的，华丽的，绚烂的

lychee ['li:tʃi:] *n.* ①fruit with a sweetish white pulp and single seed in a thin brown shell 荔枝 ②tree (originally from China) that bears this 荔枝树

lyric ['lirik] *adj.* ①(of poetry) expressing direct personal feelings 抒情的 ②of or composed for singing 适于唱的，供吟唱的 *n.* ①lyric poem 抒情诗 ②words of a song, e.g. in a musical play 抒情的韵文（如音乐剧中的）

lyrical ['lirikəl] *adj.* ①eagerly enthusiastic 热情的，充满感情的 ②(of poetry) expressing direct personal feelings 抒情的

macabre /macaber [mə'kɑ:br(r)] *adj.* causing fear, dislike, and shock, esp. because connected with death and the dead 恐怖的，令人毛骨悚然的，以死亡为主题的

macaroni [ˌmækə'rəuni] *n.* food made from flour mixed with water in the shape of thin pipes, cooked in boiling water [食] 通心面

mackerel ['mækrəl] *n.* a sea fish which has bands of blus-green colour across the top of its body and has oily flesh 鲭鱼，鲱鱼

macroeconomic [mækrəui:kə'nɒmɪk] *adj.* 宏观经济的

madden ['mædn] *v.* to make extremely angry or annoyed; drive mad
发狂

mafia ['mɑ:fiə] *n.* an organization of criminals who control many
illegal activities by threatening 黑手党

maggot ['mægət] *n.* a small wormlike creature which is the young of a
fly or certain other insects, found on flesh and food where flies have laid their
eggs 蛆

magical ['mædʒɪkəl] *adj.* of strange power, mystery, or charm 巫术
的；魔术的，有魔力的；不可思议的

magnanimous [mæg'nænɪməs] *adj.* showing very generous qualities
towards others, beyond what is necessary 宽宏大量的，有雅量的

magnate ['mægneɪt] *n.* a wealthy and powerful man, esp. in business
or industry 大资本家，巨头，富豪，要人，……大王

magnitude ['mægnɪtju:d] *n.* greatness of size or importance 大小，数
量，巨大，广大，量级

magnolia [mæg'nəʊliə] *n.* a tree with large sweet-smelling flowers 木
兰，玉兰类的植物

mainspring ['meɪnsprɪŋ] *n.* ①the chief spring in a watch （钟表的）主
发条，②the chief force or reason that makes something happen 主要原因

mainstay [ˈmeɪnstɛɪ] *n.* someone or something which provides the chief means of support 支柱，中流砥柱

majestic [məˈdʒɛstɪk] *adj.* having or showing majesty 宏伟的，庄严的

make-believe [ˈmeɪkbiˌliːv] *n.* 虚假，伪装，虚伪（的人） *adj.* 虚假的，虚伪的

maladjusted [ˈmæləˈdʒʌstɪd] *adj.* not having a good relationship with or attitude to other people or to one's surroundings, so that one is unhappy 失调的，不适应环境的

maladministration [mælədminɪsˈtreɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* lack of proper care in carrying out duties, usu. by someone in an official position 暴政，乱政

malformed [ˈmælˈfɔːmd] *adj.* made or shaped badly 难看的，畸形的

malfunction [mælˈfʌŋkʃən] *n.* a fault in operation 故障

malign [məˈlaɪn] *v.* to say or write bad or unkind things about, esp. falsely 诽谤 *adj.* (of a thing) harmful; causing evil 恶毒的

malignancy [məˈlɪgnənsi] *n.* ①the state of being malignant 恶意 ②a dangerous growth of cells; tumour of a malignant kind 恶性肿瘤

malnutrition [ˈmælnju(:)ˈtriʃən] *n.* (a poor condition of health resulting from) bad feeding with food that is the wrong sort and / or too small in amount 营养失调，营养不良

malnutritious [ˈmælnju(:)'triʃəns] *adj.* 营养不良的

malpractice [ˈmælp'ræktis] *n.* a failure to carry out one's professional duty properly 玩忽职守

mammoth [ˈmæməθ] *n.* a large hairy elephant which lived on Earth during the early stages of human development [古生] 猛犸，毛象，庞然大物 *adj.* of enormous size 长毛象似的，巨大的

manacle [ˈmænəkl] *n.* either of a pair of iron rings joined by a chain, used for fastening the hands of a prisoner 手铐，脚镣；束缚 *vt.* to confine or restrain with or as if with manacles 给……上手铐；束缚

manageable [ˈmænidʒəbl] *adj.* easy or possible to control or deal with 易处理的，易管理的，便于管理的

mandarin [ˈmændərin] *n.* the official form of the Chinese language; the language of Beijing and Northern China and of educated Chinese people generally 官话，普通话；满清官吏；中国柑桔

mandate [ˈmændeit] *n.* the right and power given to a government, or any body of people chosen to represent others (书面) 命令，训令，要求；(前国际联盟的) 委任托管权 *vt.* to give a mandate to someone to do something 委任统治

manful [ˈmænful] *adj.* brave; determined 勇敢的

manger [ˈmeindʒə] *n.* a long container, open at the top, in which food

is placed for horses and cattle 马槽，牛槽； [船] 挡水板

manicure ['mænikjuə] *n.* treatment for the hands and esp. the fingernails, including cleaning, cutting, etc. 修指甲 *v.* to give a manicure to the hands 修剪

manifestation [,mænifes'teiʃən] *n.* the act of showing or making clear and plain 显示，表现，示威运动

manifesto [,mæni'festəu] *n.* usu. written statement making public the beliefs and intentions of a ruler or group of people 宣言，声明

manoeuvre /maneuver [mə'nu:və] *n.* a large military movement or operation, esp. done for training purposes 策略，调动 *v.* to move or turn, esp. skillfully 用策略，调动，演习，（敏捷地）操纵

manslaughter ['mæn,sɫɔ:tə] *n.* the crime of killing a person illegally but not intentionally 杀人，一般杀人罪

mantelpiece ['mænt(ə)lpi:s] *n.* a frame surrounding a fire place, esp. the part on top which can be used as a small shelf 壁炉架，壁炉的前饰

mantle ['mæntl] *n.* a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn in former times 斗篷，覆盖物，壁炉架 *v.* lit to cover 覆盖

Maori ['mɑ:ri, 'mauri] *adj.* of the language or customs of the original people of New Zealand 毛利人的，毛利语的

marathon ['mæɾəθən] *n.* [体] 马拉松赛跑（全长 42,1954 米），耐力的考验

marginal ['mɑ:dʒɪnəl] *adj.* ①printed or written on or in the margin of

a page 记在页边的 ②which may be lost or won by a small number of votes
边缘的，边际的

marking ['mɑ:kiŋ] *n.* (any of a set of) coloured marks on an animals
skill 记号，斑纹，作记号，记分

mart [mɑ:t] *n.* market <书> 商业中心，市场

mascot ['mæskət] *n.* an object, animal, or person that is chosen as a
symbol and is thought to bring good luck 福神，吉祥的东西

masquerade [ˌmæskə'reid, mɑ:s-] *n.* something, esp. an action or way
of behaving, that is intended to hide the truth 化妆舞会 *v.* to pretend to be 化
装

massage ['mæsɑ:ʒ] *n.* (an act of) pressing and rubbing someone's
body with one's hands, esp. in order to take away pain or stiffness from the
muscles and joints 按摩 *v.* give a massage to someone or a part of the body
按摩

mastery ['mɑ:stəri] *n.* ①knowledge; great skill 熟练，精通 ②control
控制，控制权

materialise /materialize [mə'tiəriəlaiz] *v.* ①become a reality; happen
使实现，发生 ②take bodily form; become visible; appear 具体化，显
现，出现

matinee ['mæti:nei] *n.* afternoon performance at a cinema or theater 电

影院或戏院里的下午演出；日戏

mating ['meitiŋ] *n.* the mating season, when birds, etc. mate 交配季节；交配，杂交

matriculate [mə'tri:kjuleit] *v.* be admitted or admit (sb.) as a student to a university 被录取为大学生，录取……为大学生

matron ['meitrən] *n.* ①woman who manages the domestic affairs of a school, etc. (学校的) 女舍监 ②woman in charge of the nurses in a hospital (now called a senior nursing officer) 护士长 ③middle aged or elderly married woman, esp. one with a dignified appearance (年长、外表高贵的) 已婚妇女

maul [mɔ:l] *v.* ①handle sb. / sth. roughly or brutally 粗鲁地对待，虐待 ②injure (a person or an animal) by tearing his or its flesh 撕裂其皮肉而伤害（人或动物）

mauve [məuv] *adj.* of a pale purple colour 淡紫色的 *n.* pale purple colour 淡紫色

maverick ['mævərik] *n.* one that refuses to abide by the dictates of or resists adherence to a group; a dissenter 持不同意见者；独行其是者；言行与众不同者

meander [mi'ændə] *v.* ①(of a river, etc.) follow a winding course, flowing slowly (指流) 缓缓蜿蜒而流 ②(of a person) wander aimlessly (指人) 散步，漫步

measurable ['meʒərəbl] *adj.* ①that can be measured 可测量的，可

衡量的 ②noticeable; significant 明显的，显著的

mecca ['mekə] *n.* ①city in Soudi Arabia, birthplace of Muhammad and the spiritual center of Islam 麦加（伊斯兰圣地）②placed that very many people wish to visit, esp. people with a shared interest 众人向往的地方，向往的目标

medicaid ['medikeid] *n.* [美] 公共医疗补助制

medication [ˌmedi'keiʃən] *n.* a medicine; a medicament 药物治疗，药物处理，药物

mediocre [mi:di'əukə(r)] *adj.* moderate to inferior in quality; ordinary 平常的；平凡的；平庸的

meditate ['mediteit] *v.* ①think deeply, esp. about spiritual matters（尤指宗教、精神方面）沉思，冥想 ②plan (sth.) in one's mind; consider 考虑，策划

meek [mi:k] *adj.* mild and patient; unprotesting (the contrary of self-assertive) 温顺的，谦和的

megaphone ['megəfəʊn] *n.* funnel-shaped device for speaking through, that allows the voice to be heard at a distance 扩音喇叭，传声筒

melodrama ['melədrɑ:mə] *n.* ①drama full of sensational events and exaggerated characters, often with a happy ending 情节剧 ②events, behaviour language, etc. resembling (a) drama of this kind 轰动的事件，感情夸张的言行

membrane ['membrein] *n.* (piece of) thin pliable skin-like tissue connecting covering or lining parts of an animal or a vegetable body (动植

物的)膜, 薄膜

memento [me'mentəu] *n.* thing given, bought etc. and kept as a reminder (of a person, a place or an event) 纪念品, 令人回忆起.....的东西

emorandum [,memə'rændəm] *n.* ①note made for future use, esp. to help oneself remember sth. 备忘录 ②informal written business communication 非正式的商业文件, 便条, 便函

menial ['mi:njəl] *adj.* (of work) suitable to be done by servants; unskilled (指工作) 适合佣人的, 没有技术的 *n.* servant 佣人, 仆人

meningitis [,menin'ɔ:ɡaɪtɪs] *n.* inflammation of the membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord 脑膜炎

menstrual ['menstruəl] *adj.* of the menses or menstruation 月经的

merciful ['mə:sɪfʊl] *adj.* having, showing or feeling mercy 仁慈的, 慈悲的

merry-go-round *n.* revolving platform with model horses, cars, etc. for children to ride on in a playground or at a funfair (儿童玩的) 旋转木马

mesmerise / mesmerize ['mezməraɪz, 'mes-] *v.* hold the attention of (sb.) completely 使入迷

metabolism [me'tæbəlɪzəm] *n.* chemical process by which food is built up into living matter in an organism or by which living matter is broken down into simpler substances 新陈代谢

metallurgy [me'tælədʒi] *n.* science of properties of metals, their uses, methods of obtaining them from their ores, etc. 冶金学，冶金术

metaphor ['metəfə] *n.* (example of the) use of a word or phrase to indicate sth. different from (though related in some way to) the literal meaning 隐喻

metaphysical [,metə'fizikəl] *adj.* ①of metaphysics 形而上学的，玄学的 ②(of poetry) using complex imaging (applied esp. to certain 17th century poets) (指诗歌) 运用复杂比喻手段的，玄学派诗歌的 (尤指某些 17 世纪的诗体)

meteor ['mi:tjə] *n.* small mass of matter that enters the earth's atmosphere from outer space, making a bright streak across the night sky as it 流星，大气现象

meteorological [,mi:tjə'rɒlədʒikəl] *adj.* of meteorology 气象学的

meteorology [,mi:tjə'rɒlədʒi] *n.* scientific study of the earth's atmosphere and its changes, used esp. for forecasting weather 气象学

methane ['meθein] *n.* odourless, colourless, inflammable gas that occurs in coalmines and in marshes 甲烷，沼气

methodical [mi'θɒdik(ə)l] *adj.* ①done in an orderly, logical way 按次序做成的，条理的 ②(of person) doing things in an orderly or systematic way (指人) 做事有条理或有次序的

methodology [meθə'dɒlədʒi] *n.* ① set of methods used (in doing sth.)

一套方法 ②science or study of methods 方法学，研究学

meticulous [mi'tikjuləs] *adj.* giving or showing great precision and care; very attentive to detail 仔细的，精确的，极注意细节的

metro ['metrəu] *n.* underground railway, underground railway system, esp. in Paris (尤指巴黎) 地下铁道系统

microbiology [maikrəubai'ɔlədʒi] *n.* study of micro organisms 微生物学

microscope ['maikrəskəup] *n.* a scientific instrument that makes extremely small things look larger so that they can be seen properly and examined scientifically 显微镜

midget ['midʒit] *n.* extremely small person 侏儒，矮人 *adj.* very small 极小的

migrant ['maigrənt] *n.* person or animal who migrates 移居的人或动物

mileometre / mileometer [maili'ɔmitə] *n.* instrument in a vehicle or on a bicycle for measuring the number of miles travelled (汽车或摩托车上的) 里程表

militant ['militənt] *adj.* using force or strong pressure, or supporting their use to achieve one's aims 好战的，支持使用武力的，尚武的

militarism ['militərizəm] *n.* believing in or depending on military

strength and methods, esp. as a government policy 军国主义，黷武主义

militiaman [mi'liʃəmæn] *n.* member of a militia 民兵

millet ['milit] *n.* ①type of cereal plant growing 3 to 4 feet high and producing a large crop of small seeds 粟 ②these seeds used as food 小米

milligramme / **milligram** ['miligræm] *n.* one thousandth part of gramme 毫克

millipede ['miləpid] *n.* small worm-like creature resembling a centipede but with two pairs of legs on each segment of its body 千足虫

mime [maim] *n.* (in the theatre etc.) use of only facial expressions and gestures to tell a story (在戏剧中的) 哑剧 *v.* ①act using mime 演滑稽哑剧 ②express (sth.) by mime 以哑剧表演

mimic ['mimik] *v.* ①copy the appearance or manner of (sb. / sth.) in a mocking or amusing way 模仿，戏拟 ②(of things) (sth.) closely (指物品) 与.....极相似 *n.* person, animal, etc. clever at mimicking others 善于模仿的人(动物) *adj.* imitated or pretended 模仿的，假装的

mince [mins] *v.* ①chop or cut (esp. meat) into very small pieces in a machine with revolving blades (用机器) 绞碎(尤指肉) ②walk or speak in an affected manner, trying to appear delicate or refined 言行娇饰，装腔作势 *n.* minced meat 肉馅

mink [miŋk] *n.* ①small stoat-like animal of the weasel family 貂 ②its valuable thick brown fur 貂皮

mirage ['mɪrɑːʒ] *n.* ①optical illusion caused by hot air conditions, esp. that of a sheet of water seeming to appear in the desert or on a hot road

海市蜃楼 ②any illusion or hope that cannot be fulfilled （无法实现的）
幻想或希望

misapprehend ['mis,æpri'hend] *v.* understand (words or a person)
wrongly 误会，误解

misappropriate [misə'prəupri:et] *v.* take (sb. else's money, wrongly,
esp. for one's own use) （尤指对别人的钱）滥用；私自挪用，盗用

misbehave ['misbi'heiv] *v.* behave badly or improperly （使）行为不
当，（使）举止不端，

miscarriage [mis'kæriɔ:ʒ] *n.* ①spontaneous, premature loss of a fetus
from the womb 小产，流产 ②(instance of) failure to arrive at, or deliver
goods to, the right destination 货物未能到达或未能把货物送到预定的地点
③failure of a plan 计划的失败

misfit ['mis'fit] *n.* ①person not well suited to his work or his
surroundings 不大适应工作或环境的人 ②article of clothing which does not
fit well 不合身的衣服

misgiving [mis'giviŋ] *n.* doubt, suspicion, distrust, etc. 怀疑，疑惑，
忧虑

misplace ['mis'pleis] *v.* ①put (sth.) in the wrong place 把.....放错地
方 ②give (love, attention, etc.) wrongly or unwisely 把（爱情、感情）错
误的寄托在.....上

mitigate ['mitigeit] v. make (sth.) less severe, violent or painful;
moderate 使缓和，使减轻，使镇静

mitten ['mitn] *n.* ①type of glove covering four fingers together and thumb separately 拇指与其他四指分开的手套 ②covering on the back and palm of the hand only, leaving most of the thumb and fingers bare (露指的) 手套

mixer ['miksə] *n.* ①(esp. electrical) device for mixing things (尤指电动的) 搅拌器 ②person able or unable (as specified) to mix easily with others, e. g. at parties 善于(或不善于)交际的人 ③drink that can be mixed with another to make cocktails 调酒用的饮料

moat [məut] *n.* deep wide ditch filled with water, dug round a castle, etc. as a defence 壕沟, 护城河

mobile ['məubail] *adj.* that can move or be moved easily and quickly from place to place 易移动的 *n.* ornamental hanging structure of metal, plastic, cardboard, etc. whose parts move freely in currents of air (由金属、塑料、纸板制成的, 其各部分随风移动的) 悬挂装饰物

mobilise / mobilize ['məubilaiz] *v.* ①(cause sb. / sth. to) become ready for service or action esp. in war (尤指战时) 动员 ②organize or assemble (resources, etc.) for a particular purpose (为特定目的) 组织或聚集

modernism ['mɔdənizəm] *n.* modern ideas or methods in contrast to traditional ones, esp. in art or religion (尤指艺术、宗教) 现代派, 现代主义

modular ['mɒdjʊlə] *adj.* of, relating to, or based on a module or

modulus [数] [物] 模的，有标准组件的

module ['mɒdju:l] *n.* independent self-contained unit of a space (太空船上的) 舱

moisturise / moisturize ['mɔɪstʃə,raɪz] *v.* make (the skin) less dry by the use of certain cosmetics 用某种化妆品使 (皮肤) 湿润

mollify ['mɒlifai] *n.* lessen the anger of (sb.); make calmer; smoothie 使息怒，平息，安慰

momentous [məu'mentəs] *adj.* very important; serious 极重要的，严重的

Mongolian [mɒŋ'gəliən] *n.* a native or inhabitant of Mongolia 属于蒙古人种的人，蒙古语； [医] 先头愚型患者 *adj.* of or relating to Mongolia, the Mongols, or their language or culture 蒙古人的，蒙古语的； [医] 先头愚型症的

mongrel ['mʌŋgrəl] *n.* ①dog of mixed breed 杂种狗 ②any plant or animal of mixed origin 杂种的动物或植物

monochrome ['mɒnəukrəʊm] *adj.* ①having or using images in black, white and shades of grey; black and white 黑白色的 ②having or using varying shades of one colour 单色的 *n.* ①monochrome reproduction 单色复制品 ②monochrome painting, photograph etc. 单色绘画黑白照片

monogamy [mɒ'nɒgəmi] *n.* practice or custom of being married to

only one person at a time 一夫一妻制

monolingual [,mɔ̃nəu'liŋgwəl] *adj.* using only one language 仅用一种语言的

monolith ['mɔ̃nəuliθ] *n.* large single upright block of stone, usu. shaped into a pillar or monument 单块巨石

monotone ['mɔ̃nətəun] *n.* ①(sound in a) way of speaking in which the pitch of the voice remains level and unchanging 平音，单音调，音调无变化 ②lack of variety as in a style of writing (文体) 单调，无变化

monotony [mə'nɔ̃təni] *n.* state of being monotonous; lack of variety that causes weariness and boredom 单调的，千篇一律的

monsoon [mɔ̃n'su:n] *n.* seasonal wind in south Asia, esp. in the Indian Ocean, blowing from SW from April to October and from NE from October to April (南亚的，尤指印度洋上的) 季风(四月至十月期间为西南风，其它月份为东北风)

montage [mɔ̃n'tɑ:ʒ, 'mɔ̃ntidʒ] *n.* the art or process of making such a composition 蒙太奇，文学音乐或美术的组合体

monumental [,mɔ̃nju'mentl] *adj.* ①of, related to or serving as a monument 纪念物的，作为纪念的 ②(of a littering or musical work) large and of lasting value (指文学或音乐作品) 大型而不朽的

mope [məup] *v.* continue to be sad without trying to become more cheerful (使) 忧郁，(使) 扫兴，(使) 闷闷不乐；闲荡

morbid [ˈmɔːbɪd] *adj.* ①(of sb.'s mind or ideas) having or showing an interest in gloomy or unpleasant things, esp. disease or death （指人的心思

和观念) 不健康的, 病态的, (对疾病或死亡不幸事件) 的胡思乱想的
②diseased 疾病的, 患了疾病的

moribund [ˈmɔ:(r)ɪbʌnd] *adj.* at the point of death; about to come to an end 将死的, 将要消亡的

morphine [ˈmɔ:fi:n] *n.* drug made from opium, used for relieving pain 吗啡 (用来止痛)

mortality [mɔ:'tælɪti] *n.* ①state of being mortal 必死, 不可避免的死亡 ②number of deaths in a specified period of time 某一时期的死亡数目, 死亡率 ③large number of deaths caused by a disease, disaster, etc. 疾病, 灾难引起的大量死亡

mortar [ˈmɔ:tə] *n.* ①mixture of lime or cement, sand and water, used to hold bricks, stones, etc. together in building 灰泥, 砂浆 ②short cannon that fires shells at a high angle 迫击炮

mortgage [ˈmɔ:ɡɪdʒ] *n.* ①agreement in which money is lent by a building society, bank, etc. for buying a house or other property, the property being the security 抵押 ②sum of money lent in this way 抵押贷款

mortuary [ˈmɔ:tjuəri] *n.* room or building (e.g. part of a hospital) in which dead bodies are kept before being buried or cremated 停尸房, 太平间

mosaic [mɔ'zeɪɪk] *n.* ①picture or pattern made by placing together small pieces of glass, stone, etc. of different colours 拼制图画, 拼花图样

②design or pattern made up of many different individual items; patch work

由许多不同的小东西拼凑的图案

motif [məu'ti:f] *n.* ①decorative design or pattern (装饰) 图形, 图案 ②theme or idea that is repeated and developed in a work of music or literature (音乐或文学作品的) 主题, 主旨

motionless ['məʊʃ(ə)nɪs] *adj.* not moving, still 不动的, 静止的

mousse [mu:s] *n.* cold dish made of cream, egg-whites, etc. mixed lightly and flavored with sth. sweet (fruit or chocolate) or sth. savoury (fish or meat) 奶油冻, 冻奶油甜点

movable ['mu:vəbl] *adj.* ①that can be moved 可移动的, 活动的 ②(of property) that can be taken from place to place (财产) 动产的 ③varying in date from year to year 逐年不同的

muck [mʌk] *n.* ①excrement of farm animals, esp. as used for fertilizing; manure (家畜的) 粪, 粪肥, 肥料 ②dirt; filth; anything disgusting 污物, 脏物, 令人讨厌的矛盾 *v.* behave in an aimless and silly way; waste time in useless activity 闲逛, 混日子

muffin ['mʌfɪn] *n.* small flat round bun, usu. toasted and eaten hot with butter (脆皮) 松饼, 小松糕

multimedia ['mʌlti'mi:djə] *adj.* the combined use of several media, such as movies, slides, music, and lighting, especially for the purpose of education or entertainment 多媒体的

multitude ['mʌltɪtju:d] *n.* a large number 众多，大量

mumble ['mʌmbəl] *vt. & vi.* ①say sth., speak one's indistinctly 喃喃而语，言语不清 ②bite or chew as with toothless gums 如无齿般的咀嚼

mummy ['mʌmi] *n.* body of a human being or animal that has been mummified for burial 干尸，木乃尹

mumps [mʌmps] *n.* disease with painful swellings in the neck, caught esp. by children 腮腺炎，痄腮（儿童常见病）

municipality [mjuːnɪsɪ'pælɪti] *n.* town, city or district with its own local government; governing body of such a town etc. 自治镇，自治市，自治区，自治镇、市、区当局

mural ['mjuərəl] *n.* (usu. large) painting done on a wall 壁画，壁饰

muse [mjuːz] *vi.* think deeply or dreamily, ignoring what is happening around one 沉思，冥想

musk [mʌsk] *n.* strong-smelling substance produced in glands by the male musk--deer, used in the manufacture of perfume 麝香

mutilate /'mjuːtɪleɪt] *v.* injure, damage or disfigure (sb. / sth.) by breaking tearing or cutting off a necessary part 使残废，毁坏，使残缺不全

myriad ['miriəd] *n.* a great and varied number of 无数，极大数量

mystic ['mɪstɪk] *adj.* ①of hidden meaning or spiritual power, esp. in religion 神秘的，神奇的，不可思议的 ②of or based on mysticism 神秘主

义的 ③causing feelings of awe and wonder *n.* person who tries to be united with God and, through that, to reach truths beyond human understanding 试

图接近上帝并借以达到人类所不能明白的真理的人

nab [næb] *v.* catch (sb.) doing wrong; seize 捉住，抓住

nag [næg] *v.* scold or criticize (sb.) continuously 唠叨地指责 *n.* horse
马

namesake ['neimseik] *n.* person or thing having the same name as
another 同名的人或物

nappy ['næpi] *n.* piece of toweling cloth or similar soft padding folded
round a baby's bottom and between its legs to absorb or hold its urine and
excreta 尿布

narcissus [nɑ:'sisəs] *n.* any of several types of spring flowering bulbs,
including the daffodil 水仙花

nasal ['neizəl] *adj.* of, for or in the nose 鼻的，鼻音的 *n.* nasal sound
鼻音

naturalise /naturalize ['nætʃərəlaiz] *v.* ①give (sb. from another
country) rights of citizenship 予（外国人）公民权；使归化；使入籍
②take (a word) from one language into another 将（某一语言中字或词）
采用于另一种语言 ③introduce and acclimatize (an animal or plant) into
another country 移植（动物），移植（植物） ④plant (builds, etc.) in
woodland areas so that the flowers appear to be growing wild or naturally 把
（鳞茎等）种植于森林地区使其花卉自然生长 ⑤become naturalized 归
化

navigate [ˈnævɪgeɪt] *vi.* to direct the course of (a ship, plane, etc.)航

行，航海，航空 *vt.* 航行于，驾驶，操纵，使通过

nebulous [ˈnebjuləs] *adj.* lacking clear form or expression; vague 星云
云的，云雾状的；模糊的，朦胧的

necessitate [niˈsesiteit] *v.* to cause a need for; make necessary 成为必
要

negligible [ˈnegliʒəbl] *adj.* that need not be considered; of little or no
importance or size 不需加以考虑的；不重要的，很小的

negotiable [niˈgəʊljəbl] *adj.* ①that can be negotiated 可商议的；可
谈判的 ②that can be changed into cash, or passed from person to person
instead of cash 可兑换现金的；可转让的，可流通的 ③(of roads, rivers,
etc.) that can be passed over or along (指道路、河流等) 可通行的

neoclassical [ˈniːəuklæsikəl] *adj.* done or made recently, but in the
classical style of a former time, esp. in the style of ancient Greece and Rome
新古典主义的

neon [ˈniːən] *n.* colourless gas (forming a very small proportion of the
earth's atmosphere 氖 (一种无色气体元素)

neural [ˈnjuərəl] *adj.* of the nerves 神经的

neurological [njuərəʊˈlɒdʒikəl] *adj.* of relating to the nervous system
神经病学的

neurotic [njuəˈrɒtik] *adj.* (of a person) suffering from a neurosis; of

abnormal sensitivity; obsessed （指人）患神经机能症的，患神经病的；

神经过敏的；有强迫观念的 *n.* neurotic person 患神经机能症者，患神经病者

neutralise / neutralize ['nju:trəlaiz] *v.* ①make neutral; declare by agreement that (a place) shall be treated as neutral in war; exempt or exclude from hostilities 使中立，经协议宣告（某地）为中立；免除或排除敌对行为 ②take away the effect or special quality of, by means of sth. with an opposite effect or quality 使无效，中和

newsreel ['nju:zri:l] *n.* a short film dealing with recent or current events 新闻影片

nib [nib] *n.* the pointed piece from which the ink flows at the end of a pen 嘴，鹅管笔的尖端，钢笔尖 *vt.* 装尖头，削尖；插入

nicotine ['nikəti:n, -tin] *n.* poisonous, oily substance in tobacco-leaves 尼古丁（烟叶中所含的有毒的油质成分）

nigger ['nigə] *n.* (impolite and offensive word for) Ngero 黑鬼（指黑人，为不礼貌及侮蔑用语）

nigh [nai] *adv. prep.* (archaic and poet) near (to)（古体诗）近；靠近

nip [nip] *v.* ①pinch; press hard 捏；箝；掐；夹 ②(of frost, wind, etc.)stop the growth of; damage（指霜、风等）伤害，摧残 ③perform the action of biting or pinching 咬，夹，捏 ④hurry 赶快，急忙 *n.* ①sharp pinch or bite 捏；箝；夹；咬 ②small drink (esp. of spirits) 少量（尤指烈

酒)

nipple ['nipl] *n.* ①part of the breast through which a baby gets its mother's milk; similar small projection on the breast of a human male (人类的) 乳头, 奶头 ②rubber mouth-piece of a baby feeding bottle (奶瓶上的) 奶嘴

nirvana [niə'vɑ:nə, nə:'v-] *n.* (in Buddhism) state in which individuality becomes extinct by being absorbed into the supreme spirit (佛教的) 涅槃 (个体融入最高精神体而寂灭之境界)

nitrate ['naitreit] *n.* a nitrate is a chemical compound that includes nitrogen and oxygen [化] 硝酸盐, 硝酸钾

node [nəud] *n.* ①(bot) point on the stem of a plant where a leaf or bud grows out (植物) 茎节 (长叶或发苞的部位) ②(physics) point or line of rest in a vibrating body (物理) 波节 (不受振动之点或线) ③point at which the parts of sth. begin or meet 起点; 交点

nomadic [nəu'mædik] *adj.* of nomads 游牧部落的

nomenclature [nəu'menklətʃə] *n.* system of naming 命名法; 专门名词, 术语

nominal ['nɔminl] *adj.* ①existing, etc. in name or word only, not in fact 名义上的, 有名无实的 ②of little importance or value 不重要或无价值的 ③(gram) of a noun or nouns (语法) 名词的 ④of bearing a name 带有名字的; 记名的

nominee [nɔmi'ni:] *n.* a person who has been nominated 被提名的

人，被任命者

nonstop [ˈnɒnˈstɒp] *adj. & adv.* without a stop 中途不停（的）

Nordic [ˈnɔːdɪk] *n. & adj.* (member) of the European type marked by tall stature, blond hair, and blue eyes, esp. in Scandinavian 北欧人（身体高大、金发蓝眼的种族，尤指居住于斯堪的纳维亚半岛的人）；北欧人的

nostalgia [nɒsˈtældʒiə] *n.* a bittersweet longing for things, persons, or situations of the past 思家病，乡愁，向往过去，怀旧之情

nostalgic [nɒˈstældʒɪk, nə-] *adj.* of feeling or causing, nostalgia 思乡的，怀旧的；感到或引起乡愁的

notary [ˈnəʊtəri] *n.* official with authority to perform certain kinds of legal transactions, esp. to record that he has witnessed the signing of legal documents （法律上的）公证人

notation [nəʊˈteɪʃən] *n.* ①a system of signs or symbols representing numbers, amounts. etc. （代表数字、数量等的）一套符号；（音乐之）乐谱，记谱法 ②representing of numbers, etc. by such signs or symbols （以此等符号）表记；记号法，符号法，记法；符记

notification [ˌnəʊtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* notifying 通知；报告

notoriety [ˌnɒtəˈraɪəti] *n.* state of being notorious 声名狼藉，恶名；著名

notwithstanding [ˌnɒtwɪθˈstændɪŋ] *prep.* in spite of 虽然；尽管 *adv.* nevertheless; all the same 虽然；仍然 *conj.* although 虽然

nought [nɔ:t] *n.* ①nothing 无 ②the figure 0; zero 零

nucleus ['nju:kliəs] *n.* ①an original or central point, part, or group inside a larger thin, group, organization, etc. 核心 ②the central part of an atom, made up of neutrons, protons, and other elementary particles (原子) 核 ③the central part of almost all cells of living matter 细胞核

nudity ['nju:diti] *n.* nakedness 裸体；裸露

nutritious [nju:'triʃəs] *adj.* providing nourishment; nourishing 有营养成分的，营养的

nuzzle ['nʌzl] *v.* ①press the nose against 以鼻推压 ②rub or push with the nose 用鼻子摩擦或推压

nymph [nimf] *n.* ①(in old Gk and Roman stories) one of the lesser goddesses, living in reveres, trees, hill, etc.; (liter) beautiful young woman (希腊与罗马神话) 居住河上、林中、山上等的仙女；(文) 美丽的少女 ②pupa; chrysalis 蛹

obligatory [ɔ'bligətəri] *adj.* that is required by law, rule or custom (法律、规则或习俗上) 要求的，必须的，必须做到的

obliterate [ə'blitəreit] *v.* to remove all signs of; destroy completely 擦去，去掉.....的痕迹

oblivion [ə'bliviən] *n.* state of forgetting or being quite forgotten 遗忘或完全被遗忘的状态，湮没

oboe ['əubəu, 'əubi] *n.* woodwind instrument of treble pitch with a

double-reed mouthpiece 双簧管；欧巴管

obscene [ɒb'si:n] *adj.* (of words, thoughts, books, pictures, etc.) morally disgusting; offensive; likely to corrupt and deprave (指文字、思想、书籍、图画等) 猥亵的, 淫秽的

obscenity [ɒb'si:niti] *n.* being obscene; obscene language, etc. 猥亵, 淫秽

obscurity [əb'skjuəri] *n.* ①state of being obscure 含糊, 朦胧; 默默无闻, 不显扬 ②sth. that is obscure or indistinct 晦涩或不明之事物

observance [əb'zə:vəns] *n.* ①the keeping or observing of a law, custom, festival, etc. (法律、习俗、节目等的) 遵守, 奉行 ②act performed as part of a ceremony, or as a sign of respect or worship 庆典仪式; 宗教仪式; 表示尊敬之礼节

observant [əb'zə:vənt] *adj.* ①quick at noticing things 善于观察的, 注意的; 机警的 ②careful to observe laws, customs, etc. 小心尊奉(法律、习俗等)的

obsess [əb'ses] *v.* (of a fear, a fixed or false idea) occupy the mind of; continually distress (指恐惧、固执的或错误的观念) 占据心思; 不断地困扰

obsessive [əb'sesiv, ɒb-] *adj.* of or like an obsession 萦绕的: 似萦绕于心之事物的

occidental [ɒksi'dəntəl] *adj. & n.* (a person) of the Occident 西方人; 西方的

oceanography [,əʊʃiə'nɒgrəfi] *n.* the scientific study of the ocean 海

洋学

octopus [ˈɒktəpəs] *n.* sea animal with a soft body and eight arms provided with suckers 章鱼

ode [əʊd] *n.* poem, usu. in irregular metre and expressing noble feelings often in celebration of some special event 颂；歌

odour /odor [ˈəʊdə] *n.* ①smell (pleasant or unpleasant) (香或臭的) 气味 ②reputation; approval; favour 名誉；称赞；好感

offhand [ˈɔːfhænd, ˈɔf-] *adj.* ①without previous thought or preparation; extempore 事先未加思索或未作准备的，临时的，即兴的 ②(of behaviour, etc.) casual; curt (指行为等) 随便的；唐突的 *adv.* without previous thought 事先未加思索地；随便地

oily [ˈɔili] *adj.* ①of or like oil 油的，似油的 ②covered or soaked with oil 涂有油的；浸过油的 ③(of speech or manner) too smooth; fawning; trying by fawning to win favour (指言语或态度) 太圆滑的；奉承的，拍马屁讨好的；油腔滑调的

omega [ˈəʊmɪgə] *n.* the last letter (Ω) of the Greek alphabet, final development 希腊字母中最末一个字母；终局，结局

omniscient [ɒmˈnɪʃənt, -ˈniʃənt] *adj.* having infinite knowledge 全知的，无所不知的

oncoming [ˈɒnkʌmɪŋ] *adj.* advancing; approaching 即将来临的，接

近的 *n.* approach 来临

ongoing [ˈɒŋɡəʊɪŋ] *adj.* go on 持续的，继续的

onomatopoeia [ˌɒnəʊˌmætəʊˈpiə] *n.* formation of words in imitation of the sounds associated with the thing concerned 拟声造字法

opal [ˈəʊpəl] *n.* semi-precious stone in which changes of colour are seen, often used as gem 蛋白石；猫眼石

opaque [əʊˈpeɪk] *adj.* not allowing light to pass through; that cannot be seen through; dull 不透光的，不透明的；晦暗的；愚钝的

operational [ˌɒpəˈreɪʃənəl] *adj.* ready to be used 操作的，运作的

oppressive [ˈɒpəˈreɪtɪv, ˈɒpəˈreɪtɪv] *adj.* cruel, unjust 压迫的，压制的

optimise / optimize [ˈɒptɪmaɪz] *v.* to make as perfect and effective as possible 乐观地对待（或考虑）

optimum [ˈɒptɪməm] *adj.* best or most favorable 最佳的，最适宜的，最有利的 *n.* 最适宜

opulent [ˈɒpjʊlənt] *adj.* rich; wealthy; luxuriant 富足的，富有的；华丽的；繁茂的

orbital [ˈɔːbɪtl] *adj.* of an orbit 行星（卫星）轨道的

orchestrate [ˈɔːkɪstreɪt, -kes-] *v.* compose; arrange, score, for archestral performances 把……作成管弦乐；把……编成管弦乐；把……谱入管弦乐

orchid ['ɔ:kɪd] *n.* sorts of plant of which the English wild kinds have

tuberous roots, and the tropical kinds have flowers of brilliant colours and fantastic shapes 兰花

ordinal ['ɔ:dɪnəl] *n. & adj.* (number) showing order or position in a serie 序数；顺序的，依次

ordinance ['ɔ:dɪnəns] *n.* order, rule, statute, made by authority or decree 法令，条例

orgy ['ɔ:dʒi] *n.* ①occasion of wild merry-making; (*pl.*) drunken or licentious revels 狂欢；（复）醉酒或淫乱的宴乐 ②excessive amount 过量，过多

ornate [ɔ:'neɪt, 'ɔ:neɪt] *adj.* richly ornamented; (of liter style) full of flowery language; not simple in style or vocabulary 装饰华丽的；（指文学体裁）词藻华美的；文词繁复的

orthodoxy ['ɔ:θədɔksi] *n.* being orthodox; orthodox belief, character, practice 正统；纯正；正教；传统的说法，正统的信仰、性格、常规

ostensibly [ɔs'tensəbli, -sibli] *adv.* (of reasons, etc.) put forward in an attempt to hide the real reason; apparently （指理由等）假装地；表面地

oust [aust] *v.* drive or push (sb.) out (from his employment, position, etc.) 驱逐（某人），赶走（某人）

outcast ['autkɑ:st] *n. & adj.* (person or animal) driven out from home or society; homeless and friendless 被逐出家庭或社会的（人或动物）；

流浪者；无家可归且无亲友的；被遗弃的

outcry ['autkrai] *n.* ①loud shout or scream (of fear, alarm, etc.) (恐惧、警告等的) 大声喊叫，尖叫 ②public protest (against sth.)公开反对

outgoing ['autgəuiŋ] *adj.* going out; leaving 外出的；离开的

outlandish [aut'lændiʃ] *adj.* looking or sounding odd, strange or foreign 来或听起来怪异的，古怪的；异国风格的

outpost ['autpəust] *n.* ①(soldiers in an) observation post at a distance from the main body of troops 前哨，哨兵 ②any distant settlement 遥远的殖民地；边远地区

outspoken [aut'spəukən] *adj.* saying freely what one thinks; frank 直言的，坦白的

outweigh [aut'wei] *v.* be greater in weight, value or importance than 比.....更重；比.....更有价值；比.....更重要；重量、价值或重要性超过.....

ovation [əu'veiʃən] *n.* enthusiastic expression of welcome or approval 热烈欢迎，大声喝彩

overboard ['əuvəbɔ:d] *adv.* over the side of a ship or boat into the water 越过船边落入水中

overdue ['əuvə'dju:] *adj.* left unpaid too long; late than expected 迟到的

overgrown ['əuvə'grəun] *adj.* ①having grown too fast 长的太快的

②covered with sth. that has grown over 覆着蔓生之物的，长满的

overleaf [ˈəʊvəˈli:f] *adv.* on the other side of the leaf (of a book, etc.)
在（书等的）某页的背面；在反面

overly [ˈəʊvəli] *adv.* to an excessive degree 过度地，极度

overrule [ˌəʊvəˈru:l] *vt.* to decide against (sth. already decided) by official power 驳回，否决，支配，制服

overseas [ˈəʊveˈsi:z] *adj. & adv.* across the sea 在外国（的），在国外（的）

overshadow [ˌəʊvəˈʃædəʊ] *v.* throw a shade over; render less conspicuous; cause to seem less important 遮蔽；使蒙上阴影；使不显著，使显得较不重要

overture [ˈəʊvətʃuə] *n.* ① approach made (to sb.) with the aim of starting discussions 建议，提议 ② musical composition played as an introduction to an opera, or as a separate item at a concert （音乐的）序乐，序曲

overview [ˈəʊvəvju:] *n.* a usu. short account (of sth.) which gives a general picture but no details; summary 一般观察，总的看法

ovum [ˈəʊvəm] *n.* female germ or sex cell in animals, capable of developing into a new individual when fertilized by male sperm 卵，卵子，卵细胞

padlock ['pædlɔk] *n.* detachable lock with a U-shaped bar or chain that fastens through the loop of a staple or ring 挂锁 *v.* fasten with a padlock 用挂锁锁

painstaking ['peɪnstetkɪŋ] *adj.* careful; industrious 小心的，辛勤的

palatable ['pælətəbl] *adj.* agreeable to the taste or to the mind 可口的，美味的；（喻）怡人的

palatal ['pælətəl] *n. & adj.* (sound) made by placing the tongue against or near (use the hard) palate; of the palate 舌头接触上盖所发的（音）；颚音；上颚的

palate ['pælit, -ət] *n.* ①roof of the mouth 上颚；口盖 ②sense of taste 味觉

palette ['pælit] *n.* board (with a hole for the thumb) on which an artist mixes his colours （画家用的）调色板 **pamper** ['pæmpə] *v.* indulge too

much; be unduly kind to 纵容；娇养

panacea [ˌpænə'siə] *n.* remedy for all troubles, diseases, etc. 解决一切弊病的方法；万灵药

pancake ['pæŋkeɪk] *n.* thin cake of batter fried on both sides and eaten hot 薄饼

panoramic [ˌpænə'ræmɪk] *adj.* of wide, uninterrupted view 全景的；全貌的

pant [pænt] *v.* ①take short, quick breaths; gasp 喘气，喘息 ②say while panting 喘着气说 ③have a strong wish for 期望，渴望 *n.* short, quick

breath; gasp 喘气，喘息

panther [ˈpænθə] *n.* black leopard; puma 黑豹；山豹

pantomime [ˈpæntəmaɪm] *n.* ①(example of a) kind of English drama based on a fairy tale or traditional story, with music, dancing and clowning 取材于童话或传说，有音乐、舞蹈及滑稽表演的一种美国戏剧；哑剧
②acting without words 表意动作；手势

par [pɑː] *n.* ①average or normal amount, degree, value, etc. 平均数量；正常数量；一般程度，常态 ②(golf) number of strokes considered necessary for a good player to complete a hole or course (高尔夫球) (一洞或一场球的) 标准杆数

parable [ˈpærəbl] *n.* simple story designed to teach a moral lesson 寓言；比喻

paradigm [ˈpærədaim, -dim] *n.* example or pattern, esp. of the declension of a noun, the conjugation of a verb, etc. (名词、动词等的) 变化例，变化表

paradoxical [ˌpærəˈdɒksikəl] *adj.* that seems to be absurd or contradictory but may be true 荒谬的

paraffin [ˈpærəfɪn] *n.* ①oil obtained from petroleum, coal, etc. used as a fuel (in lamps, heating and cooking-stoves) 煤油；石蜡油 ②waxlike substance used for making candles 石蜡

paralysis [pəˈrælɪsɪs] *n.* loss of feeling or power to move in any or every part of the body, state of total powerlessness 麻痹；(喻) 毫无力

量；无能力

paralytic [ˌpærəˈlɪtɪk] *adj.* ①suffering from paralysis 瘫痪的 ②very drunk 酩酊大醉的

parameter [pəˈræmɪtə] *n.* any of the established limits within which something must operate 参数，参量；<口>起限定作用的因素

paramilitary [ˌpærəˈmɪlɪtəri] *adj.* having a status or function ancillary or similar to that of regular military forces 有辅助正规军地位或功能的，准军事性的

paramount [ˈpærəmaʊnt] *adj.* supreme, superior in power 最高的，至上的

paranoia [ˌpærəˈnɔɪə] *n.* mental disorder (usu. incurable) marked by fixed delusions, e. g. of persecution or grandeur 妄想狂

pare [peə] *n.* cut away the outer part, edge or skin of 剥；削；切去……的外部、外边或外皮

parentage [ˈpeərəntɪdʒ] *n.* fatherhood or motherhood; origin; birth 父亲的身份；母亲的身份；根本，出身

parenthetical [ˌpærənˈθetɪkəl] *adj.* set off within or as if within parentheses; qualifying or explanatory 插句的，附加说明的

parenthood [ˈpeərənthud] *n.* the state or condition of being a parent 父母身份，亲子关系

parole [pə'reɪl] *n.* prisoner's solemn promise, on being given certain privileges, that he will not try to escape 囚犯为获得某些特许而作的不企图

逃脱的誓言 v. set (a prisoner) free on parole 使（囚犯）宣誓后假释

parsley ['pɑ:slɪ] *n.* garden plant with crinkled green leaves, used in seasoning and sauces and for garnishing food 芜荬菜；香菜

parson ['pɑ:sn] *n.* parish priest; any clergyman 教区长；牧师

partake [pɑ:'teɪk] *v.* ①take a share in 分享；分担；参与 ②have some of (the nature or characteristics of) 带有几分（……的性质或特征）

partiality [,pɑ:ʃi'ælɪti] *n.* ①being partial in treatment of people, etc.; bias; favoritism 偏袒，偏心；偏见；徇私 ②fondness 喜爱

password ['pɑ:swə:d] *n.* secret word or phrase which enables a person to be recognized as a friend by entering 口令；密语

pasta ['pɑ:stə] *n.* (dish of food prepared from a dough of) flour, eggs and water mixed and dried, e. g. macaroni 面食；通心粉

pastel [pæs'tel, 'pæstel] *n.* ①(pictures drawn with) coloured chalk made into crayons 彩色粉笔，蜡笔；彩色粉笔画，蜡笔画 ②pastel shades, soft, light, delicate shades of colour 轻淡柔和的色彩

pathological /pathologic [,pæθə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj* of pathology; of the nature of disease 病理学的；与疾病有关的；由疾病引起的

pathology [pə'θɒlədʒɪ] *n.* science of disease 病理学

patio ['pɑ:tiəu] *n.* ①courtyard open to the sky, within the walls of a Spanish or Spanish American house （西班牙或使用西班牙语之美洲各国

的) 屋内庭院; 天井 ②(modern use) paved area near a house, used for recreation (现代用法) 房屋附近用砖石铺平的游乐场地

patriarch [ˈpeɪtrɑ:k] *n.* ①venerable old man 年高德劭的人 ②male head of a family or tribe (男性) 家长, 族长 ③bishop among the early Christian; (in the RC church) high-ranking bishop; (in Eastern Churches) bishop of highest honour 早期基督教徒中的监督; (罗马天主教的) 高级主教; (东正教的) 大主教

patriarchal [ˌpeɪtriˈɑ:kəl] *adj.* of or like a patriarch (以) 家长的; (似) 族长的; (似) 监督的; (似) 大主教的

patronage [ˈpætrənɪdʒ] *n.* ①support, encouragement, given by a patron 支助, 赞助, 资助 ②right of appointing sb. to a benefice or office, to grant privileges, etc. 任何圣职之权, 委派职务之权, 给予权力之权 ③customer's support (to a shopkeeper, etc.) (顾客的) 惠顾 ④patronizing manner 施恩的态度

patronise / patronize [ˈpætrənaɪz] *v.* ①act as patron towards 光顾, 惠顾; 照顾; 赞助 ②treat (sb. whom one is helping, talking to, etc.) as if he were an inferior person; be condescending towards 以恩赐的态度对待 (所赞助的人或谈话的对象); 对.....表现尊重的样子

patter [ˈpætə] *n.* ①kind of talk used by a particular class of people 行动; 切口, 暗语 ②rapid talk of a conjuror or comedian; rapid speech introduced into a song 魔术师或喜剧演员的喋喋快语; 歌中的快调插词 *v.* ①recite, say, repeat very quickly or in a mechanical way; talk fast or glibly

喋喋背诵；喋喋地说，喋喋地重复；快速或敏感地讲

payout ['peɪaʊt] *n.* (an act of making) a usu. large payment of money
支出

peat [pi:t] *n.* plant material partly decomposed by the action of water, found in bogs, used in horticulture, and as a fuel 泥炭

pedagogical / pedagogic [pedə'gɒdʒɪk] *adj.* of pedagogue 教学法的

pedantic [pi'dæntɪk] *adj.* of or like a pedant 学究的；迂腐的

pedigree ['pedɪɡri:] *n.* ①line of ancestors 家系；家谱 ②having a line of descent that has been recorded 有血统记录的

peek [pi:k] *v.* peep at 窥视，偷看 *n.* quick look 一瞥，匆忙看过

pelican ['pelɪkən] *n.* large water-bird with a large bill under which has a pouch for storing food 塘鹅；鹈鹕

penalize ['pi:nəlaɪz] *v.* ①make (sth.) penal; declare to be punished by law 规定（某事物）应罚；宣告罪有应得 ②place at a disadvantage; give a penalty to (a player, competitor, etc.)使不利，处罚（运动员、比赛者等）

pendant / pendent ['pendənt] *n.* ornament which hangs down, esp. one attached to a necklet, bracelet, etc.; lustre attached to a chandelier, etc. (项链、手镯、枝形吊灯架等的) 坠子，垂环；垂饰

pending ['pendɪŋ] *adj.* waiting to be decided or settled 待决的，未决的
prep. during 当……的时候，在……期间 until 直到……，在……之前

penis ['pi:nis] *n.* organ of urination and copulation of a male animal

(雄性动物的) 生殖器；阴茎

pensioner [ˈpenʃənə(r)] *n.* person who is receiving a pension 领养老金者，领退休金者

pentathlon [penˈtæθlɒn] *n.* (modern Olympic Games) contest in which each competitor takes part in five events running, horseback riding, swimming, fencing and shooting with a pistol) (现代奥林匹克运动会中) 五项运动 (赛跑、骑马、游泳、击剑和手枪射击)

penthouse [ˈpenthaus] *n.* ①sloping roof supported against a wall, esp. one for a shelter or shed 庇檐；披屋 (靠墙的斜屋顶，尤指用于避雨处或棚舍者) ②apartment built on the roof of tall building (建于大厦屋顶的) 楼顶房屋

peppermint [ˈpepəmint] *n.* ①kinds of mint grown for its essential oil, used in medicine and confectionery 薄荷 ②sweet of boiled sugar flavoured with peppermint 薄荷糖

perceptive [pəˈseptiv] *adj.* showing an unusually good ability to notice and understand 有理解力的

percussion [pəˈkʌʃən] *n.* the striking together of two objects; sound or shock produced by this 撞击，碰撞，震动；撞击声

perimeter [pəˈrimitə] *n.* (length of the) outer boundary of a closed figure, a military position, an airfield, etc. (机场或营地) 周围，周边；周长

permissible [pə(:)'misəbl] *adj.* that may be permitted 可允许的

perpetrate [ˈpəːpɪtreɪt] *v.* commit (a crime, an error); be guilty of (sth. wrong or sth. considered outrageous) (罪、错误)；做(错事、残暴或不道德之事)

perpetrator [ˈpəːpɪtreɪtə] *n.* person who does wrong things 犯罪的人，作恶的人

perpetuate [pə(:)ˈpetʃueɪt] *vt.* to make something continue to exist for a long time; preserve 使永存，使不朽

persimmon [pə(:)ˈsɪmən] *n.* (tree bearing) soft yellow fruit which becomes sweet when completely ripe, esp. when softened by frost 柿子；柿子树

personage [ˈpɜːsənɪdʒ] *n.* (important) person; person of distinction 要人，名士，显要

personify [pə(:)ˈsɒnɪfaɪ] *v.* ①regard or represent (sth.) as a person 拟(某物)为人；视(某物)为人 ②be an example of (a quality)为……的化身

pertain [pə(:)ˈteɪn] *v.* belong as a part or accessory; have reference; be appropriate 属于，关于；适合于

pesticide [ˈpestɪsaɪd] *n.* chemical substance used to kill pests, esp. insects 除虫药，杀虫剂

phantom [ˈfæntəm] *n.* ghost; sth. without reality, as seen in a dream or

vision 幽灵；幻像，幻影，梦幻

pharmacist [ˈfɑ:məsɪst] *n.* person professionally qualified to prepare medicines 药剂师

pharmacy [ˈfɑ:məsi] *n.* ①preparation and dispensing of medicines and drugs 制药，配药 ②dispensary, (part of a) shop where medical goods are sold 药房，药店

pheasant [ˈfeznt] *n.* long-tailed game bird; its flesh as food 雉；雉肉

phenomenal [fiˈnɒmɪnl] *adj.* ①perceptible to the senses 感觉得到的 ②concerned with phenomena 关于现象的 ③prodigious; extraordinary 奇异的；非常的

philosophical / **philosophic** [ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkəl] *adj.* ①of, devoted to, guided by, philosophy 哲学的；专心于哲学的；以哲学为准则的 ②resigned; of or like a philosopher 忍让的，逆来顺受的；豁达的

phonology [fəʊˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* scientific study of the organization of speech sounds 音韵学

phosphorous [ˈfɒsfərəs] *adj.* relating or containing phosphorus 磷的；含磷的

phosphorus [ˈfɒsfərəs] *n.* a highly reactive, poisonous, nonmetallic element occurring naturally in phosphates, 磷

physiotherapy [ˌfɪziəʊˈθerəpi] *n.* treatment of disease by means of exercise, massage, the use of light, heat, electricity and other natural forces

物理治疗法

physique [fɪ'zi:k] *n.* structure and development of the body 体格；身体的构造与发育

pidgin ['pɪdʒɪn] *n.* any of several languages resulting from contact between European traders and local peoples, containing elements of the local languages and English 洋泾浜语

piety ['paɪəti] *n.* ①devotion to God and good works; being pious 虔敬，虔诚 ②act, etc. that shows piety 虔诚的行为；孝行

pinpoint ['pɪn,pɔɪnt] *n.* sth. very small; (of targets) requiring accurate and precise bombing or shelling 极小之物；精确地轰击（目标）*v.* find, hit, such a target with the required accuracy 精确地找到（目标）；精确地轰击（目标）

piracy ['paɪərəsi] *n.* ①robbery by pirates 海盗行为 ②the action of pirating 侵犯版权 ③an example of either of these 非法翻印盗版

piss [pɪs] *v.* pass urine; 小便；排尿

piston ['pɪstən] *n.* a part of an engine consisting of a short solid pipe [机] 活塞；瓣

pitcher ['pɪtʃə] *n.* ①large vessel with a handle and lip for holding liquids; large jug （有柄和嘴的）水壶；大水罐 ②(baseball) player who throws the ball （棒球）投手

pitfall ['pɪtfɔ:l] *n.* covered pit as trap for animals; unsuspected snare or

danger 陷阱；圈套，暗伏的危险；缺陷

pivot [ˈpɪvət] *n.* ①central pin or point on which sth. turns, sth. on which an argument or discussion depends 轴，枢轴；支点；辩论或讨论的要点；中心点 ②man or unit on whom a body of troops turns or wheels when changing front or direction 基准兵；标兵；标轴单位 *v.* ①turn as on a pivot 以……旋转；以……为转移 ②place on a pivot; supply with a pivot 放在轴上；装置构轴

pivotal [ˈpɪvətəl] *adj.* of, forming a pivot; of great importance because other things depend upon it 轴的；作为旋轴的；关键性的

plaid [plæd] *n.* ①long piece of woolen cloth worn over the shoulders by Scottish Highlanders 肩巾 ②cloth, use with a checkered or tartan pattern, used for this article of dress 方格呢，格子花呢

plaintiff [ˈpleɪntɪf] *n.* person who brings an action at law 原告

planetary [ˈplænɪtri] *adj.* relating to moving like a planet 行星的；有关行星的；运行像行星的

plaque [plɑ:k] *n.* flat metal or porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial 板饰；匾

plaster [ˈplɑ:stə] *n.* ①soft mixture of lime, sand, water, etc. used for coating walls and ceilings 灰泥 ②piece of fabric spread with a medicinal substance, for application to part of the body, to relieve pain, cover a wound, etc. 膏药 *v.* ①cover (a wall, etc.) with plaster; put a plaster on (the body) 涂灰泥于（墙等）；敷膏药于（身体）

platoon [plə'tu:n] *n.* body of soldiers, subdivision of a company acting

as a unit and commanded by a lieutenant (军队) 排

playoff [ˈpleɪɔːf] *n.* a second match played to decide who wins, when the first has not done so (双方得分相等时的) 最后决赛

plead [pli:d] *v.* to ask very strongly and seriously and in a begging way 辩护；恳求；申明

pleat [pli:t] *n.* fold made by doubling cloth on itself (衣服上的) 褶
n. make pleats in 打褶于

plenipotentiary [plenipə'tenʃəri] *n. & adj.* (person, e.g. a representative, an ambassador) having full power to act, make decisions, etc. (on behalf of his government, etc.) (代表其政府等之) 全权代表 (大使等)；有全权的

plight [plait] *n.* a (bad, serious, or sorrowful) condition or state 困境

plunger [ˈplʌŋdʒə] *n.* part of a mechanism that moves with a plunging motion, e. g. the piston of a pump; suction device for clearing a blocked pipe (机器的) 活桩顶塞；柱塞

plush [plʌʃ] *n.* kind of silk or cotton cloth with a soft nap 一种软绒的棉布或绸布 *adj.* smart; sumptuous 漂亮的；华美的

plutonium [plu:'təuniəm] *n.* (artificially produced) radioactive element (symbol Pu) derived from uranium, used in nuclear reactors and weapons 钚 (符号 Pu)

pockmark ['pɒkmɑ:k] *n.* hollow mark left on the skin by this 疹痕，

麻子

poignant ['pɔɪnənt] *adj.* distressing to the feelings deeply moving; keen 痛切的；伤心的；深刻的

polarity [pəu'lærɪti] *n.* state in which there are two opposite, conflicting or contrasting qualities, principles or tendencies （性质、原则或倾向之）正相反

polio ['pəʊliəʊ] *n.* poliomyelitis 脊髓灰白质炎

pollen ['pɒlɪn] *n.* fine powder (usu. yellow) formed on flowers which fertilizes other flowers when carried to them by the wind, insects etc. 花粉

polyester ['pɒliɛstə] *n.* artificial fabric used for making clothes, etc. 聚酯

pompous ['pɒmpəs] *adj.* full of, showing self-importance 自大的；夸大的，虚夸的；华而不实的

poplar ['pɒplə] *n.* tall, straight, fast-growing tree; its wood 白杨，白杨树，白杨木

poppy ['pɒpi] *n.* sorts of plant, wild and cultivated, with large flowers, esp. red, and a milky juice 罂粟

popularise / popularize ['pɒpjʊləraɪz] *n.* make popular 使普及；使通俗；使得人心

populous ['pɒpjʊləs] *adj.* thickly populated 人口稠密的

pore [pɔː, pɒə] *v.* study it with close attention 仔细研读某物；熟读

posthumous [ˈpɒstjuməs] *adj.* ①(of a child) born after the death of its father 遗腹的 ②coming or happening after death 死后出现或发生的；身后的

postscript [ˈpəʊstskript, ˈpəʊskript] *n.* ①(abbr. ps) sentences (s) added (to a letter) after the signature (信件的) 附笔；又及；再启（缩写为 PS） ②additional or final information 附加或最后的消息

potluck [ˈpɒtlʌk] *n.* food at a meal, without any choice or alternative being offered 便饭

practicality [ˌpræktɪˈkælɪti] *n.* quality or state of being sensible and realistic 切合实际性

precinct [ˈpriːsɪŋkt] *n.* ①space enclosed by outer walls or boundaries, esp. of a cathedral or church (尤指教堂的) 界域；境域 ②subdivision of a county city or ward 郡；辖区 ③ (*pl.*) neighborhood or environment (of a town) (复) 城市的附近；周围；市郊 ④boundary 界限，范围 ⑤area of which the use is in some way restricted 使用上受限制的地区

precipitate [priˈsɪpɪteɪt] *v.* ①throw or send (sb. or sth.) violently down from a height 猛然摔下 ②cause (an event) to happen suddenly, quickly, or in hastier 使突然发生 ③separate (solid matter) from a solution 使沉淀 ④condense (vapour) into drops which falls as rain, dew etc. 使（水气）凝成雨、露等 *adj.* violently hurried; hasty; (doing things done) without

enough thought 急促的，匆忙的；未多加考虑的

precipitous [pri'sipitəs] *adj.* like a precipice; very steep 似悬崖的；陡峭的，险峻的

preclude [pri'klu:d] *v.* prevent; make impossible 阻止某人做某事；使不可能

prefabricate ['pri:'fæbrikeit] *n.* manufacture the parts, e. g. roofs, walls, fittings, of a building, a ship, etc. before they are put together on the site, in the yards etc. 预先建造组成部分以便在基地、工场等处装架

preferential [,prefə'renʃəl] *adj.* of, giving, receiving, or showing preference 优先的，优待的；（国际贸易等方面）特惠的

premiere ['premieə(r); (US) pri'miər] *n.* first performance of a play or first public showing of a cinema film （戏剧之）首次公演；（影片之）首次公映

premonition [,pri:mə'niʃən] *n.* feeling of uneasiness considered as a warning (of approaching danger, etc.) 预感，前兆

prenatal ['pri:'neɪtl] *adj.* preceding birth 出生前的；胎儿期的

preoccupied [pri:'ɔkjupaɪd] *adj.* inattentive because one is thinking of or worrying about sth. else 心不在焉的

preparatory [pri'pærətəri] *adj.* introductory; needed for preparing 初步的，预备的，准备所需要的

prerequisite ['pri:'rekwizɪt] *n. & adj.* (thing) required as a condition

for sth. else 首要的（事物）；必备的（事物）；先决条件

preschool ['pri:sku:l] *adj.* of the time or age before a child is old enough to go to school 学龄前的，入学前的

presidium [pri'sidiəm] *n.* executive committee of the administration, and of various organisations, in some socialist countries; group of presiding persons 常务委员会；主席团

pressing ['presɪŋ] *n.* one of many identical gramophone records made from the same matrix 同一模型做出的许多唱片之一；唱片 *adj.* ①urgent; requiring immediate attention 紧急的，急迫的 ②(of persons, their requests, etc.) insistent 坚持的，执拗的

presume [pri'zju:m] *v.* to take something as true or as a fact without direct proof but with some feeling of being certain; suppose 假定，认为；当作；推测；指望

presumption [pri'zʌmpʃən] *n.* ①sth. presumed; sth. which seems likely although there is no proof 推测；假定 ②arrogance; behavior that is too bold 傲慢；冒昧

presuppose [,pri:sə'pəuz] *n.* ①assume beforehand 预想，预先假定；事先推测 ②imply; require as a condition 暗示；以……为先决条件

priceless ['praɪslɪs] *adj.* ①too valuable to be priced 无价的，极贵重的 ②absurd 荒谬的

prism [ˈprɪzəm] *n.* ①solid figure with similar, equal and parallel ends, and with sides which are parallelograms 棱柱 ②body of this form, usu. triangular and made of glass, which breaks up white light into the colours of

the rainbow 棱柱体；三棱镜；梭镜

pristine [ˈprɪstɪn] *adj.* primitive; of early times; unchanged by later developments; fresh as if new 原始的，初期的

procedural [prəˈsiːdʒərəl] *adj.* of procedure 手续的；诉讼程序的

prodigal [ˈprɒdɪɡəl] *adj.* wasteful; spending or using too much 浪费的，挥霍的，不吝惜的 *n.* person who is wasteful 浪费之人

prodigy [ˈprɒdɪdʒi] *n.* sth. wonderful because it seems to be contrary to the laws of nature; person who has unusual or remarkable abilities or who is a remarkable example of sth. 了不起的事物；不凡之人；典型人物

profiteer [ˌprɒfɪˈtiə] *v.* make large profits, esp. by taking advantage of times of difficulty or scarcity, e.g. in war 获利；赚大钱 *n.* person who does this 获利者；投机商人

proliferation [prəʊˌlɪfəˈreɪʃən] *n.* ①a rapid increase or spreading 激增，扩散 ②a part formed by the division of cells 增殖，生物

propagate [ˈprɒpəgeɪt] *v.* ①increase the number of (plants, animals, diseases) by natural process from the parents stock 繁殖；增殖；使蔓延 ②spread more widely 传播 ③transmit; extend the operation of 传导；传送 ④of animals and plants reproduce; multiply 繁殖；增殖

propel [prəˈpel] *v.* drive forward 推进；推动

prophecy [ˈprɒfɪsi] *n.* the foreseeing and foretelling of future events

预言，预言能力

proponent [prə'pəʊnənt] *n.* person who propose sth. 提议者，建议者

proposition [ˌprɒpə'ziʃən] *n.* ①statement; assertion 声明，主张
②question or problem 问题，难题 ③proposal; suggestion 提议，建议
④matter to be dealt with 要处理的事 *v.* make a (esp. illegal or immoral)
proposition to 向.....提议；尤指向.....作不合法或不道德的要求

prostate ['prɒsteɪt] *n.* gland in male mammals at the neck of the bladder 前列腺

prostitution [ˌprɒsti'tju:ʃən] *n.* practice of prostituting oneself, one's talents etc. 卖淫；滥用才能

protracted [prəʊ'træktɪd] *adj.* making the time during which someone lasts long or longer 拖延的

provident ['prɒvɪdənt] *n.* (careful in) providing for future needs or events, esp. in old age 有先见之明的；顾及未来的

pseudo ['psju:dəʊ] *adj.* sham; insincere 冒充的；骗人的；虚假的 *n.* sham person 虚伪之人

psycho ['saɪkəʊ] *adj.* of the mind 心理的，心智的

psychoanalyst [ˌpsaɪkəʊ'ænəlist] *n.* person who practices psychoanalysis 精神分析家

psychotherapist ['saɪkəʊθerəpɪst] *n.* person who treats people by using psycho therapy 用心理疗法给人治病的人，精神治疗医师

psychotherapy ['saikəu'θerəpi] *n.* treatment by psychological methods of mental, emotional and nervous disorders 心理疗法，精神疗法

pub [pʌb] *n.* (abbr. for) public house (为 public house 之缩写) 小酒吧

puberty ['pju:bə(:)ti] *n.* stage at which a person becomes physically able to become a parent; maturing of the sexual functions 青春期

pullover ['puləʊvə(r)] *n.* knitted outer garment, with or without sleeves, pulled on over the head 套头毛衣，套头背心

pulpit ['pʌlpit] *n.* raised and enclosed structure in a church, used by a clergyman, esp. when preaching 教堂中布置的讲坛

pun [pʌn] *n.* humorous use of different words which sound the same or of two meanings of the same word 双关谐语 *v.* make a pun or puns 用双关谐语

pungent ['pʌndʒənt] *adj.* (of smells, tastes; fig of remarks) sharp; biting; stinging (指气味、味道) 刺鼻的，辛辣的；(喻指批评) 尖刻的

punitive ['pju:nitiv] *adj.* (intended for) punishing 处罚的；惩罚性的

purely ['pjʊəli] *adv.* entirely, completely; merely 全然地，完全地；仅仅地

python ['paɪθ(ə)n; (US) 'paɪθɔn] *n.* large snake that kills its prey by twisting itself round it and crushing it 蟒蛇

quack [kwæk] *v. & n.* (make the) cry of a duck (作出) 鸭叫声；
(指鸭) 呷呷地叫

quadrangle [kwɔ'dræŋgl] *n.* ①fourth part of a circle or its circumference 象限；圆或其圆周的四分之一 ②graduated strip of metal, etc. shaped like a quartercircle, for use in measuring angles (of altitude) in astronomy and navigation 象限仪；四分仪

quadrant ['kwɔdrənt] *n.* one of four equal parts into which a circle or other shape has been divided 象限，四分仪信号区

quadrilateral [kwɔdri'lætərəl] *adj. & n.* four-sided (plane figure) 四边的；四边形

quadruple ['kwɔdrupl] *adj.* ①made up of four parts 由四部分组成的 ②agreed to by four persons, parties, etc. 由四个人或四方面同意的 *v.* multiply by 4 以4乘之；四倍之

quaker ['kweikə] *n.* member of the society of Friends, a Christian group that holds informal meetings instead of formal church services and is opposed to violence or war under any circumstance 教友派的信徒；贵格会成员

qualifier ['kwɔlifaiə] *n.* person who becomes entitled to compete in the next round of a competition, etc. 合格的人；限定词，限定句

quantifier ['kwɔntifaɪə] *n.* (in grammar) a word or phrase that is used with a noun to show quantity, such as *much*, *few*, and *a lot of* 数量词，量词

quantum ['kwɒntəm] *n.* amount required or desired (所需或所欲)

之)量

quartet [kwɔ:'tet] *n.* (piece of music for) four players or singers 四重唱 (奏)，四重唱乐团

quartz [kwɔ:ts] *n.* sorts of hard mineral (esp. crystallized silica), including agate and other semi-precious stones 石英

quell [kwel] *v.* suppress; subdue (a rebellion, rebels, opposition)镇压，压制

quench [kwentʃ] *v.* ①put out (flames, fire)熄灭 (焰、火) ②satisfy (thirst)止 (渴) ③put an end to (hope)结束，灭绝 (希望) ④cool in water 使在水中变冷；熄火；冷浸

querulous ['kweruləs] *adj.* full of complaints; fretful 爱发牢骚的，抱怨的；易怒的

quibble ['kwɪbl] *n.* evasion of the main point of an argument, attempt to escape giving an honest answer, by using a secondary or doubtful meaning of a word or phrase 避开议论之重点，避重就轻的回答；双关语，支吾；托辞 *v.* use quibbles; argue about small points or differences 以双关语说出；争论不重要之点或意见

quicksand ['kwɪksænd] *n.* (area of) loose, wet, deep sand which sucks down men, animals, vehicles, etc. that try to cross it 流沙区

quintessence [kwɪn'tesns] *n.* ①perfect example 最完美的榜样

②essential part 精华；本质

quintet [kwɪn'tet] *n.* (piece of music for) group of five players singers
五重唱（奏），五重唱乐团

quirk [kwɜ:k] *n.* habit or action peculiar to sb. / sth; foible 特有的习性或行为；怪癖

quitter ['kwɪtə] *n.* person who does not finish what he has started, esp. sth. undertaken as a duty 半途而废之人，虎头蛇尾之人，放弃职责者

quiver ['kwɪvə] *v.* to make a slight trembling 颤动，抖动 *n.* the movement of quivering 颤动，抖动，震动

quixotic [kwɪk'sɒtɪk] *adj.* generous, unselfish, imaginative, in a way that disregards one's own welfare （不顾自己利益地）慷慨或富于幻想的，狂想的，传奇的

quiz [kwɪz] *v.* ①ask questions of as a test of knowledge （对知识等之）测验，小考 ②make fun of; tease; stare at （古）戏弄，嘲弄；注视 *n.* ①general knowledge test; game in which members of a panel undergo such a test 一般知识测验，小考；猜谜或答问节目，益智节目

quotient ['kwɒtɪənt] *n.* number obtained by dividing one number by another （数学）商数，商

rabbi ['ræbaɪ] *n.* teacher of the Jewish law; (title of a) spiritual leader of a Jewish congregation 犹太法学专家；犹太教教士（的头衔）；（犹太人的）先生，老师

rabid ['ræbid] *adj.* raging; uncontrollable 狂暴的，激烈的

rabies ['reibi:z, 'ræ-] *n.* infectious disease causing madness in wolves, dogs and other animals; hydrophobia 恐水症；狂犬病

racer ['reisə] *n.* horse, boat, car, etc. designed for racing 比赛用之马、舟、汽车等

racket ['rækit] *n.* an instrument consisting of a network usu. of nylon stretched in a frame with a handle, used for hitting the ball in games such as tennis (网球等的) 拍子；球拍

racketeer [ˌræki'tiə] *n.* person who is engaged in a racket 诈骗者；勒索者

radiance ['reidiəns] *n.* radiant quality 发光，闪烁；辐射

radiant ['reidjənt] *adj.* ①sending out rays of light; shining 光芒四射的，光辉灿烂的 ②(of a person, his looks, eyes) bright; showing joy or love (指人、面貌、眼睛) 明亮的；流露喜悦或热情的 ③ (phys) transmitted by radiation. (物理) 辐射的

raiser ['reizə] *n.* person who raises, sponsors 举起者，提出者

rambler ['ræmblə] *n.* person or thing that rambles 漫步者；漫谈者；蔓生植物

ramification [ˌræmifi'keiʃən] *n.* subdivision of sth. complex or like a network 分枝；分支；支脉，支流，支线；枝节，细节

rampage ['ræmpeɪdʒ] *v.* rush about in excitement or rage 雀跃不已；

暴跳如雷 *n.* rampaging; a course of violent action 乱冲乱跑；暴怒

rampart [ˈræmpɑ:t] *n.* ①wide bank of earth often with a wall, built to defend a fort or other defensive work 壁垒（保护堡垒或其他防御物的厚土墙） ②(fig.) defense; protection （喻）防御，保护

rancid [ˈrænsɪd] *adj.* with the smell or taste of stale, decaying fat or butter; (of fat) having gone bad; ill smelling 有腐臭脂肪或奶油气味或味道的；（指脂肪）坏的

rancour [ˈræŋkə] *n.* deep and long-lasting feeling of bitterness; spitefulness 怨恨，积怨，怀恨

rarity [ˈreərɪti] *n.* ①rareness 罕有，稀薄 ②sth. rare, uncommon or unusual; sth. valued because rare 罕见之物，珍贵之物

ratchet [ˈrætʃɪt] *n.* toothed wheel provided with a catch that prevents the wheel from slipping back and allows it to move in only one direction 棘轮；棘轮机

rateable [ˈreɪtəbl] *adj.* evaluable 可评价的

rationale [ˌræʃəˈnɑ:lɪ] *n.* fundamental reason, logical basis (of sth.) （某事物的）基本理由；理论基础

ravine [rəˈvi:n] *n.* deep, narrow valley 深而狭的谷；峡谷

ravish [ˈrævɪʃ] *n.* ①fill with delight; enchant 使狂喜，使陶醉 ②seize and carry off 掠夺，掠劫 ③rape (a woman or girl)强奸（妇女）（注：后两个意思多见于古语或诗歌中）

rear-admiral [riə- 'ædmərəl] *n.* naval officer below a vice-admiral 海

军少将

rearguard [ˈriəɡɑ:d] *n.* body of soldiers given the duty of guarding the rear of an army 后卫;殿后部队

rearmament [ˈri:ɑ:mənt] *n.* supplying (an army, etc.) with weapons again, or with weapons of new types, etc. 再武装, 重新装备, 重整军备; 配以新式武器

reassure [ri:ə'ʃuə] *v.* remove the fears or doubts of 消除对.....之恐惧或疑虑, 使安心

rebate ['ri:beit, ri'beit] *n.* sum of money by which a debt, tax, etc. may be reduced; discount 债务、租税等或获减免的款额, 宽减额; 折扣, 折让; 议减

recapture [ˈri:kæptʃə] *v.* ①capture again 再捕获 ②recall 回忆 *n.* act of capture again 重新捕获

reciprocity [ˌrɪsɪ'prɒsɪti] *n.* principle or practice of give and take, of making mutual concessions; the granting of privileges in return for similar privileges 相互让步之原则或实施; 互惠

recital [ri'saɪtl] *n.* ①detailed account of a number of connected events, etc. (一连串相关连事件的) 详述 ②performance of music by a soloist or small group, or of the works of one composer 音乐演奏会, 独奏会, 独唱会; 个人作品发表会

recompense ['rekəmpəns] *v.* reward or punish; make payment to 赏或
罚；报偿 *n.* reward; payment; satisfaction given for injury 报偿，报偿金；

赔偿

reconciliation [ˌrekənsili'eɪʃən] *n.* reconciling or being reconciled 和解；复交；调停，调解；和谐，一致；顺从，听从

recourse [ri'kɔ:s] *n.* ①turn to for help; seek help form 求助于，求援于 ②sth. turned to for help 求助之事物

rectification [ˌrektifi'keɪʃən] *n.* ①rectifying or being rectified 改正，被改正；蒸馏，被蒸馏 ②sth. that has been rectified 被改正或蒸馏过之物

rectify ['rektifai] *v.* ①put right; take out mistakes from 改正，矫正 ②purify or refine by repeated distillation or other process 以连续蒸馏或其他过程净化或精炼；蒸馏

rectitude ['rektitju:d] *n.* honesty; upright or straightforward behavior 忠实；正直坦率的行为

redbrick ['redbrik] *adj.* name applied to the English universities founded near the end of the 19th century (英) (19世纪末设立之) 大学

redemption [ri'dempʃən] *n.* redeeming or being redeemed 赎回，被赎回；实践，被实践；补偿，被补偿

redolent ['redələnt] *adj.* having a strong smell, esp. one that is reminiscent of sth. 有浓烈气味的；（尤指）具有使想起某种东西之强烈气味的

redraw [ri:'drɔ:] *vt.* repaint 重画 *vi.* refresh 刷新屏幕

redress [ri'dres] *v.* set (a wrong) right again; make up for, do sth. that compensates for (a wrong)改正，修正，矫正；补偿 *n.* act of redressing or correcting (abuses, etc.); sth. that redresses 改正或矫正（恶习等）；有改正或补偿等作用的事物；赔偿

reductio ad absurdum [ri'dʌkʃjəu æd əb'sə:dəm] [拉] (=reduction to absurdity) [逻] 归谬法，反证法

redundancy [ri'dʌndənsi] *n.* being redundant 过多，过剩

reedy ['ri:di] *adj.* ①abounding in reed 多芦苇的 ②(of sounds, voices) shrill; piping （指声音）细而尖的，尖锐的

re-examine [ri:iɡ'zæmin] *n.* examine again 再诘问

refurbish [ri:'fə:biʃ] *v.* make clean or bright again; make (as if) like new 弄新，刷新；革新；翻修；使清洁

refutation [refju:'teɪ(ə)n] *n.* refuting; counter-argument. 驳倒，驳斥，反驳

regal ['ri:gəl] *adj.* of, for, fit for, by, a monarch; royal 君王的；适于君王的；王室的

regarding [ri'gɑ:diŋ] *prep.* with reference to; concerning 关于，有关

regatta [ri'gætə] *n.* meeting for boat races (rowing boats or yachts)赛船会，赛艇会

regeneration [ri,dʒenə'reiʃən] *n.* rebuild 再生，重建

registrar [ˌredʒɪs'trɑː] *n.* person whose duty is to keep records or registrars 记录员，登记员，主管注册者

registry ['redʒɪstri] *n.* place where registers are kept 登记处，注册处

regress ['ri:gres] *v.* return to an earlier or more primitive form or state 退步，退化，退回，倒退；复归，回归

regressive [ri'gret] *adj.* tending to regress 回归的，逆行的；退化的，退步的

regularity [ˌregju'lærɪti] *n.* state of being regular 整齐，端正；规律；经常，定期

relent [ri'lent] *v.* become less severe; give up unkind or cruel intentions 变温和，变宽厚

relish ['reliʃ] *n.* ①taste 滋味，风味 ②enjoyment, esp. of food, pleasure 食欲，乐趣，爱好

remedial [ri'mi:dʒəl] *adj.* providing, or intended to provide, a remedy 治疗的，矫正的；用于治疗或矫正的

remembrance [ri'membrəns] *n.* ①the state or act of remembering 记忆，怀念 ②something kept or given to remind one (可供回忆的) 纪念品

reminiscent [remi'nɪs(ə)nt] *adj.* ①reminding one of; suggestive of 使人想起的，暗示的 ②recalling past experiences 回忆的，怀旧的

remittance [ri'mitəns] *n.* the remitting, of money; sum of money sent

汇款，所汇款额

remnant [ˈremnənt] *n.* ①a part that remains 剩余，余物，残余 ②a small piece of cloth left over from a larger piece and sold cheap (削价出售的) 零头布 *adj.* remaining, left 残余的，剩余的

remorse [riˈmɔ:s] *n.* ①deep, bitter regret for wrongdoing 懊悔，悔恨 ②compunction 良心的不安

remorseful [riˈmɔ:sful] *adj.* feeling remorse 懊恨的，良心不安的

remorseless [riˈmɔ:slis] *adj.* without remorse 不知懊悔的

remunerate [riˈmju:nəreit] *v.* pay (sb.) (for work or services);reward (因工作或服务而) 酬劳 (某人)，报酬

remuneration [ri,mju:nə'reiʃən] *n.* payment; reward 酬劳，报酬

rend [rend] *v.* ①pull or divide forcibly; penetrate 用力拉或分开，分裂，扯破 ②tear or pull (off, away) violently 扯裂；强使分离

rendezvous [ˈrɒndivʊ:] *n.* ①(place decided upon for a) meeting at a time agreed upon 约会，集会；约会地点，集会地点，会合点 ②place where people often meet 人们常聚会之处 *v.* meet at a rendezvous 约见，聚会；在约好的地方相见

renegade [ˈrenigeid] *n.* person who changes his religious beliefs; person who deserts his political party; traitor 背叛者，叛党者，叛徒 *v.* turn renegade 成为背叛者、叛党者或叛徒

renunciation [ri,nʌnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* renouncing, self-denial 弃绝，放弃；否认；自制，克己

reorient [ri:'ɔ:riənt] *v.* orient again or anew 再使朝向东方，再使在东端；再定方向，再定方位

repairable [ri'peərəbl] *adj.* that can be repaired 可修理的，可修补的

reparation [,repə'reiʃən] *n.* act of compensating for loss or damage; (*pl.*) compensation for war damages, demanded from a defeated enemy 补偿；（复）战败之赔偿，赔款

repentance [ri'pentəns] *n.* regret for wrongdoing 悔悟，懊悔，痛悔

repercussion [,ri:pə(:)'kʌʃən] *n.* ①springing back; driving or throwing back; sth. thrown or driven back; echoing sound 弹回；逐回；击退；反响；逐回或击退之物；回声 ②(*usu. pl.*) far-reaching and indirect effect (of an event, etc.) （通常用复数，指事件等之）久远而间接的影响，反应

repertoire ['repətwa:] *n.* all the plays, songs pieces, etc. which a company, actor, musician, etc. is prepared to perform, etc. （剧才、演员、音乐家等所预备表演的）全部戏、歌、节目等；戏目，曲目

repine [ri'pain] *v.* at discontented with （对……）不满

replicate ['replikit] *v.* make an exact copy 复制

repress [ri'pres] *v.* keep or put down or under; prevent from finding an

outlet 镇压；抑制，阻止

repression [ri'preʃən] *n.* ①repressing or being repressed 镇压；抑制
②(psych) forcing into the unconscious of impulses and desires, esp. those in conflict with a accepted standards of conduct, often resulting in abnormal behavior; impulse or instinct repressed in this way （心理）压抑（把本能的冲动和欲望，尤其是与一般公认的行为标准相冲突的，压抑于非意识中，往往因而导致行为异常）；被压抑的行为或本能

reprove [ri'pru:v] *v.* find fault with; say sharp words to 非难；责骂，谴责

repudiate [ri'pjʊ:dieit] *v.* ①disown; say that one will have nothing more to do with 不承认与……有关，与……断绝关系 ②refuse to accept or acknowledge 拒绝接受或承认，否认 ③refuse to pay (an obligation or debt) 拒还（债务）

repulsion [ri'pʌlʃən] *n.* ①feeling of dislike or distaste 厌恶，嫌弃
②(phys.) (opp of attraction) tendency of bodies to repel each other （物理）推斥，斥为（为 attraction 之反义词）

repulsive [ri'pʌlsiv] *adj.* ①causing a feeling of disgust 令人厌恶的；讨厌的 ②(phys.) repelling; exercising repulsion （物理）拒斥的，排斥的

reputable ['repjʊtəbl] *adj.* respected; of good repute 受尊敬的，名誉好的

requiem ['rekwiem] *n.* (musical setting for a) special mass for the repose of the soul of a dead person （为死者举行的）追思弥撒，安灵弥

撒；安魂曲，镇魂曲，奠祭曲

requisite [ˈrekwɪzɪt] *n. adj.* (thing) needed or required by circumstances or for success 必需品，需要物；需要的，必要的

requisition [ˌrekwiˈzɪʃən] *n.* act of requiring or demanding; formal and usu. written demand for sth. or that sth. should be done 需要，要求；征用；（通常指书面的）正式要求或请求；申请或征用文书（与 for 或名词从句连用）*v.* make a requisition for 要求征用，征用

reservist [riˈzɜːvɪst] *n.* soldier or sailor belonging to the Army or Navy Reserve （后备陆海军之）后备军；预备人员

resigned [riˈzaɪnd] *adj.* having or showing patient acceptance of sth. 听任的；顺从的

resilience [riˈzɪliəns] *n.* ①quality or property of quickly recovering the original shape or condition after being pulled, pressed, crushed, etc. 弹性（能），弹力；回能 ②power of recuperating quickly, buoyancy （喻）迅速恢复的力量，复元气；愉快

resin [ˈrezɪn] *n.* sticky substance that flows out from most plants when cut, or injured, esp. from fir and pine trees, hardening in air, used in making varnish, lacquer, etc.; kind of similar substance (plastics) made chemically, widely used in industry 树脂（尤指枞脂与松香），合成树脂，树胶

resinous [ˈrezɪnəs] *adj.* of or like resin 树脂的，似树脂的

respectability [rɪspektəˈbɪləti] *n.* quality of being socially respectable 品格高尚，有社会地位；体面

resplendent [ris'plendənt] *adj.* very bright; splendid 灿烂的，辉煌的

restful [ˈrestfʊl] *adj.* quiet; peaceful; giving rest to a feeling of rest 宁静的，平静的；给予平静的，予人以平静感的

resultant [riˈzʌltənt] *adj.* coming as result, esp. as the total outcome of forces or tendencies from different directions 结果的；（尤指来自不同方面或趋势而成的）总结果的；合成的 *n.* product or outcome (of sth.) （某种事物的）结果

resumption [riˈzʌmpʃən] *n.* resuming 重新开始；恢复；再取得，再占有

resurgent [riˈsɜːdʒənt] *adj.* reviving; coming back to activity, vigor, etc. (after defeat, destruction, etc.) 复活的，复苏的，恢复活动的，恢复活力的

resurrect [ˌrezəˈrekt] *v.* ①bring back into use; revive the practice of 恢复使用，恢复……之实行；再施行：复兴 ②take from the grave; dig up 从坟墓中掘出；掘起 ③bring or come back to lie again （使）复苏，（使）复活

resurrection [ˌrezəˈrekʃən] *n.* ①the Resurrection: the rising of Jesus from the tomb; anniversary of this 耶稣复活；耶稣复活的周年纪念日；复活节 ②the rising of all the dead on the Last Day 最后审判日所有死者之复活 ③revival from disuse, inactivity, etc. 复兴；恢复使用；恢复活力等

resuscitation [riˌsʌsiˈteɪʃən] *n.* resuscitating or being resuscitated 回生，复活

retainer [ri'teɪnə] *n.* ①(legal) fee paid to retain the services of e. g. a

barite (法律) (律师等之) 聘请费 ②(old use) servant (旧用法) 仆人

retention [ri'tenʃən] *n.* retaining or being retained 保持, 保留; 被保持, 被保留

retrievable [ri'tri:vəbl] *adj.* can be retrieved 可获取的, 可挽救的

retrieval [ri'tri:vəl] *n.* ①act of retrieving 寻回, 补偿; 挽救之行动
②possibility of recovery 恢复之可能

retrieve [ri'tri:v] *v.* ①get possession of again 再获得; 找回 ②put or set right; make amends for 修整; 修理; 补偿 ③rescue from; restore to a flourishing state 解救; 使恢复繁盛情况 ④(of specially trained dogs) find and bring in (killed or wounded birds, etc.) (指经过特殊训练的狗) 找到并带回 (被杀死或受伤的鸟等)

retrospective [ˌretrəʊ'spektiv] *adj.* taking back on the past 回顾的

revamp [ri:'væmp] *n.* ①make merry; have a gay, lively time 作乐, 狂欢享乐 ②take great delight in 深爱, 酷爱; 以.....为乐 *n.* (occasion of) lively, happy festivity 作乐, 快乐的饮宴

revel ['revl] *v.* make merry, celebrate noisily 狂欢

revere [ri'viə] *v.* have deep respect for; regard as sacred, with great respect 崇敬, 敬畏; 视为神圣

reverence ['revərəns] *n.* a feeling of great respect or admiration 尊敬, 敬畏

reverent [ˈrevərənt] *adj.* feeling or showing reverence 感觉或表现尊敬的，虔诚的

reversion [riˈvɜːʃən] *n.* ①reverting (of property) (财产等之) 归属；复归原主 ②right to possess property in certain circumstances; land, property, etc. to which one has such a right 在某些情况下具有的财产权；将来享有权，继承权；对之有权利的地土、财产等 ③reverting 恢复；倒转；返祖

revoke [riˈvəʊk] *v.* ①repeal; cancel; withdraw (a decree, consent, permission, etc.) 废止，撤销，取消；宣告（命令、同意、允许等）无效 ②(of a player at such card games as whist and bridge) fail to follow suit (ie not play a card of the same suit as that led by another player although he could do so) (指玩桥牌者) 有牌不跟

revulsion [riˈvʌlʃən] *n.* ①sudden and complete change of feeling 心情的突然改变 ②feeling of reaction 厌恶，嫌弃

rhinoceros [raiˈnɒsərəs] *n.* thick-skinned, heavily built animal of Africa and Asia with one or two horns on the snout 犀牛

ribald [ˈribəld] *adj.* (of a person) using indelicate or irreverent language or humour; (of language, laughter, etc.) coarse; mocking (指人) 使用猥亵或不敬的言语的，说脏话的；(指言语、笑声等) 粗野的；嘲弄的 *n.* person who uses ribald language 说脏话的人

rickets ['rikits] *n.* disease of childhood, marked by softening and malformation of the bones, caused by deficiency of vitamin D as found in fresh food, e. g. milk, butter 佝偻病；软骨病（小儿因缺乏新鲜食物如

奶、牛油中的维生素 D 所致)

rickety ['rikiti] *adj.* weak esp. in the joints; likely to break and collapse 连接处不坚牢的，易于破碎或倒塌的；摇晃的

rickshaw ['rikʃɔ:] *n.* two-wheeled covered vehicle for one or two passengers, pulled by a man 人力车，黄包车

righteous ['raitʃəs] *adj.* ①doing what is morally right; obeying the law 正直的，守法的 ②morally justifiable 正当的，正义的

rigmarole ['rigməɹəl] *n.* ①long, wandering story or statement that does not mean much; incoherent account for description 冗长的废话；散漫而无多大意义的故事或陈述，散漫无章的说明或描述 ②confusing and tiring procedure 纷乱烦杂的手续

rind [raɪnd] *n.* hard, outside skin or covering (of some fruits, e. g. melons, or of bacon and cheese); piece or strip of this skin; tough covering of one fruit (某些水果如瓜类或腌肉与奶酪的) 外皮 (一片或一条)；水果的坚硬外皮

rink [riŋk] *n.* specially prepared sheet of ice for skating or hockey, or floor rollerskating 溜冰场；冰球场；轮式溜冰场

rip-roaring ['riprɔ:riŋ] *adj.* ①wild and noisy 喧闹的 ②great, huge, etc. 巨大的

roach [rəʊtʃ] *n.* ①fresh-water fish of the carp family 斜齿鳊 (一种

鲤科淡水鱼) ②cockroach 蟑螂

robust [rə'bʌst] *adj.* vigorous; healthy 有活力的，健康的

rocker ['rɒkə] *n.* ① one of the curved pieces of wood on which a rocking-chair or rocking-horse rests （摇椅或摇动木马下面的）摇板
② rocking-chair 摇椅

rodeo [rəu'deɪəu] *n.* ① (on the plains of Western U. S.) rounding up of cattle （在美国西部平原）将牛马等驱集到一起 ② contest of skill in lassoing cattle, riding untamed horses etc. 掷索套牛，骑野马等之竞赛

roger ['rɒdʒə] *int.* (in radio communication) message heard and understood （用于无线电通讯）收到了！听懂了！

rolling-stock ['rəʊlɪŋ stɒk] *n.* railway's caches, wagons, etc.; all the stock that is on wheels 铁路之客车、货车等，全部车辆

rookie ['ruki] *n.* inexperienced recruit 新兵

roost [ru:st] *n.* branch, pole, etc. on which a bird rests, esp. one for hens to sleep or rest on; hen-house, or that part of it, where fowls rest at night 供鸟栖居的树枝、树杆等（尤指供鸡睡眠或栖止者）；鸡舍；鸡舍内家禽过夜栖息之部分

rosette [rəu'zet] *n.* small rose-shaped badge or ornament, e.g. of silk or ribbon; carved rose on stonework 小的玫瑰形徽章或饰物；蔷薇形缎带结；石上刻的玫瑰花饰

rostrum ['rɒstrəm] *n.* platform or pulpit for public speaking 讲台，讲

坛

rota ['rəʊtə] *n.* list of persons, who are to do things in turn; list of duties to be performed in turn 轮流执行职务者的名单；须轮流执行之任务的表册；勤务轮值表

rotor ['rəʊtə] *n.* rotary part of machine; (esp.) assembly of horizontally rotating blades of a helicopter propellor 机器之旋转部分；（尤指直升飞机的）水平旋翼

roughen ['rʌfən] *v.* make or become rough 使粗糙，变粗糙；使成崎岖不平，变得崎岖不平

roulette [ru(:)'let] *n.* gambling game in which a small ball falls by chance into one of the compartments of a revolving wheel or dice 轮盘赌

rounders ['raundai] *n.* game for two teams, played with bat and ball, the players running through a number of bases arranged in a square, similar to baseball 圆场棒球（一种由两队参与的游戏，用棒及球玩之，击球员跑过方形球场边的几个垒，与棒球相似）

roundup ['raundʌp] *n.* a driving or bringing together 驱集，聚拢

rouse [raʊz] *v.* ①to waken 唤醒，唤起，使觉悟 ②to excite 激起（情感等），激怒，使振奋 *n.* the act of rousing 觉醒，奋起

rowdy ['raudi] *adj.* rough and noisy 粗暴而吵闹的 *n.* rowdy person 粗暴而爱吵闹的人

royalist ['rɔɪəlɪst] *n.* a supporter of government by a monarch 保皇主

义者，保皇党人

rubble ['rʌbl] *n.* bits of broken stone, rock or brickwork 碎石，碎砖瓦砾

rubdown ['rʌbdaun] *n.* an act of rubbing something down 擦身，按摩；磨平，磨光

ruddy ['rʌdi] *adj.* ①(of the face) red, as showing good health (指脸) 红润的 (表示很健康) ②red or reddish 红色的，淡红色的

rudimentary [ru:di'mentəri] *adj.* of or relating to basic facts or principles; elementary 根本的，未发展的

rue [ru:] *v.* to feel regret, remorse, or sorrow for 后悔，悲伤，懊悔

ruffian ['rʌfjən, -fiən] *n.* a tough or rowdy fellow 流氓，恶棍，无赖

ruffle ['rʌfl] *v.* to disturb the smoothness or regularity of; ripple 使……起伏不平，弄皱；使起涟漪

rugger ['rʌgə] *n.* rugby 英式橄榄球 (运动)

ruinous ['ruinəs, 'ru:i-] *adj.* causing or apt to cause ruin; destructive 破坏性的，招致毁灭的

rumble ['rʌmbl] *v.* ①make a deep, heavy, continuous sound 发出隆隆声或辘辘声 ②utter, say in a deep voice 以低沉的声音说出几句话 *n.* ①deep, heavy, continuous, sound 隆隆声，辘辘声 ②place at the back of a carriage for a person or for luggage, etc.; extra, open seat at the back of an (old-fashioned) automobile 马车尾部供人乘坐或载行李之部位；(旧式)

汽车后边外加之无篷座位；车后座

runaway [ˈrʌnəweɪ] *n.* person who has run away 逃跑者，出逃者 *adj.* escaping or having escaped restraint 逃跑的，逃亡的

rupture [ˈrʌptʃə(r)] *n.* ①breaking apart or bursting 破裂 ②ending of friendly relations 绝交 ③swelling in the abdomen caused by the breaking of some organ or tissue through the wall of its retaining cavity 疝气；腹疝 *v.* break or burst, e.g. a blood-vessel or membrane; end (a connection, etc.) 破裂（如血管或薄膜）；断绝（关系等）

russet [ˈrʌsɪt] *n.* ①yellowish or reddish brown 黄褐色，赤褐色 ②kind of rough-skinned russet-coloured apple 一种粗皮的赤褐色苹果 *adj.* of the colour of russet 黄褐色的，赤褐色的

rut [rʌt] *n.* ①line or track made by wheel(s) in soft ground 辙迹，车印 ②way of doing sth. behaving, living, etc. that has become established 常规，常习 *v.* mark with ruts 使留有（辙迹）

Sabbath [ˈsæbəθ] *n.* ①the 7th day of the week; Saturday, kept as a day of rest and worship by Jews and some-Christians 犹太人和一部分基督徒所遵奉的安息日（星期六） ②Sunday, kept as such a day by most Christian churches 大部分基督徒所遵奉的安息日（星期日）

sabbatical [səˈbætɪk(ə)l] *n.* a period, often 1 year in each 7, allowed with pay esp. to a university teacher when he has no ordinary duties and may travel and study 休假年（大学教师每七年即有一年的假期，不但留薪而且不须授课，可以任意旅行或作研究） *adj.* concerning the Sabbath, esp. as a day when no work should be done 安息日，有关安息日的（尤指不该

工作的日子)

saboteur [ˌsæbə'tɔː] *n.* a person who practises sabotage 从事破坏活动者

sabre ['seibə] *n.* ①a heavy military sword with a curved blade used in former times 军刀 ②a sword like this used in fencing 击剑用刀

sacrament ['sækrəmənt] *n.* (used esp. in the Catholic church) any of several Christian ceremonies (including Baptism, the Eucharist, and marriage) considered as strated by Jesus Christ or as signs of blessing or truth (尤指天主教教会的) 圣事 (包括洗礼、圣餐、婚礼等)

sacrilegious [sækrɪ'liʃəs] *adj.* showing no respect for what is holy 亵读神圣的

sadism ['sɑːdɪzəm] *n.* ①unnatural fondness for cruelty to other people 虐待狂 ②the unnatural idea or action of getting sexual pleasure from hurting the person one loves 性虐待狂

sagacious [sə'geɪʃəs] *adj.* having or showing keen discernment, sound judgment, and farsightedness 有洞察力的，有远见的，精明的，敏锐的

sagacity [sə'gæsɪti] *n.* the quality of being discerning, sound in judgment, and farsighted; wisdom 睿智，聪敏

sailcloth [seɪklɒ(:)θ] *n.* strong heavy canvas used esp. for making sails 帆布

salient ['seɪljənt] *adj.* ①standing out most noticeably or importantly
显著的，突出的 ②pointing outward or upward, esp. beyond a general line,
level, etc. 凸出的，突出的（尤指自一般线条、平面等向外或向上突出）

n. an angle pointing outward, esp. in a line of battle or in the wall of a fort
(城堡外墙或阵地之) 凸角, 突出部分

saline ['seilain, sə'lain] *adj.* of or containing salt 盐的, 苦涩的, 由碱金属(或含镁之盐类)组成的 *n.* 盐湖, 盐田, 装盐所

salivary ['sælivəri] *adj.* of or concerning saliva or the organs (salivary glands) producing it (分泌)唾液的, 唾液腺的

salivate ['sæliveit] *v.* to produce (an increased amount of) saliva in the mouth 分泌(更多的)唾液

salvage ['sælviɔːʒ] *n.* ①the act of saving a wrecked ship or its goods from the sea 对海上遇难船只或货物等抢救 ②the act of saving from destruction 从灾难中抢救 ③useful or valuable property saved from being destroyed 从灾难中抢救出来的财物 *v.* ①to save from loss or damage by wrecking, fire, etc. 从海难或火灾中抢救 ②to save (a sick or wounded person, part of the body, etc.) medically 救治(病患、伤患、或肢体等)

salvo ['sælvəu] *n.* ①a firing of several guns at once, in a ceremony or battle 齐发礼炮, 齐发排炮 ②a sudden burst (as of cheers, shouts, etc.) 齐声欢呼, 齐声喝彩

samba ['sæmbə] *n.* ①a (type of) quick dance of Brazilian origin 桑巴舞(源自巴西的一种快步舞) ②a piece of music for this dance 桑巴舞曲

sanctification [sæŋktifi'keiʃən] *n.* cleanse, sanctity 神圣化, 神灵化, 使神圣

sanctify ['sæŋktɪfaɪ] v. ①to make holy; hallow 使神圣 ②(usu.

passive) to make completely acceptable; sanction (常用于被动) 认可；使成为正当

sanguine ['sæŋɡwin] *adj.* ①eagerly hopeful; expecting the best; optimistic 充满希望的，乐天的，乐观的 ②(of the skin) of a healthy red color (皮肤) 红润的

sarong ['sɑ:rɔŋ, sə'rɔŋ] *n.* length of cloth wrapped around the waist to form a loose skirt, as worn by Malayan women and men 马来群岛男女(裹于腰部之长) 宽松布裙，纱笼

satiation [,seiʃi'eɪʃən] *n.* the condition of being full or gratified beyond the point of satisfaction; surfeit 饱足，饱食，饱满

satyr ['sætə] *n.* ①(in ancient literature) a god usu. represented as half human and half goat (古代文学) (半人半羊的) 森林之神 ②a man with very strong sexual desires 色鬼，色情狂

savagery ['sæviðʒəri] *n.* an act, or the quality, of one who is savage 野蛮，未开化，残酷的行为

savant ['sævənt] *n.* a person (supposedly) having great knowledge of some subject (法，文语) 博学之士，人学者

savour /savor ['seivə] *n.* ①a taste or smell 味道，气味，滋味 ②(power or excite) interest 情趣，趣味 *v.* to enjoy, as by tasting, slowly and purposefully 品尝，欣赏

saxophone ['sæksəfəʊn] *n.* a metal musical instrument of various sizes and curved shapes, played with a Reed and most usu. used in Jazz, military,

and dance music 萨克斯管（一种铜管乐器）

scab [skæb] *n.* ①a hard mass mainly of dried blood which forms over a cut or wound on the skin while it is getting better 创口上所结的疤，痂
②any of various diseases causing hard spots on plants or scabies in animals（植物的）斑点病或（动物的）疥癣 ③a worker who refuses to join a trade union, works in worse conditions than a union permits, or does the work of one who is on strike 不加入工会的工人；不参加罢工的工人；破坏罢工的工人

scaffold ['skæfəld] *n.* ①a framework built up from wooden or metal poles and boards, as around a house being built, painted, or repaired, for workmen to stand on 台架，脚手架 ②a raised stage for the killing of criminals (esp. in former times) by cutting off their heads or by hanging（尤指昔时）断头台，绞刑台

scallop ['skɒləp] *n.* ①a sea animal good for food and having a pair of rounded shells with raised lines meeting at one edge 海扇，扇贝 ②(one of) a row of small curves forming an edge or pattern 扇形皱褶

scalpel ['skælpəl] *n.* a small delicate knife used by doctors in operations 手术刀，解剖刀

scaremonger [skeə'mʌŋgə] *n.* a person who spreads reports intended to cause a public scare; alarmist 妖言惑众的人

scary ['skeəri] *adj.* ①causing or marked by fear 使人惊恐的，可怕的 ②easily scared; afraid 易受惊的，胆怯的

scatterbrain ['skætəbreɪn] *n.* a person regarded as flighty, thoughtless, or disorganized 注意力不集中的人

scavenge ['skævɪndʒ] *v.* to search through for salvageable material 打扫，以（腐肉）为食，从废物中提取

scavenger ['skævɪndʒə] *n.* ①a creature (such as the vulture or Jackal) which feeds on waste or decaying flesh 食腐动物 ②a person who scavenges 捡拾废物的人

schema ['ski:mə] *n.* a representation of an arrangement or plan; diagram 概略，要略，图解，略图

schematize ['ski:mətaɪz] *v.* to express or show in a very simple, formal neat way 概略表示，把……系统化

scholarly ['skɒləli] *adj.* ①concerned with serious detailed study 精深的 ②of or like a scholar 有学者风范的，有学者派头的，学者的

scholastic [skə'læstɪk] *adj.* ①of or concerning schools and teaching 学校的，教书的 ②of or concerning scholasticism 烦琐哲学的，经院哲学的 ③too concerned with unimportant details; pedantic 烦琐的，学究（式）的

scintillation [ˌsɪntɪ'leɪʃən] *n.* the act of scintillating 发出火花，才华横溢

scoring ['skɔ:riŋ] *n.* score 得分

scrawl [skrɔ:l] v. to write in a careless, irregular, awkward, or

unskillful way 潦草地写，乱绘，乱画 *n.* ①something written awkwardly, or fast and carelessly 潦草的书写，涂鸦 ②an awkward or irregular way of writing 潦草的笔迹

scrawny ['skrɔ:ni] *adj.* (of people, animals, or parts of the body) without much flesh on the bones; thin; lean (指人、动物或身体各部位) 细而瘦的，骨瘦如柴的

screech [skri:tʃ] *v.* ①to cry out on a very high sharp note, as in terror or pain (恐惧、痛苦时) 尖叫 ②(of machined, esp. of tyres and brakes) to make a noise like this 发出刺耳声 *n.* a very high unpleasant sound (as) of screeching 尖叫声，尖锐刺耳的叫声

scribe [skraib] *n.* ①a person employed to copy things in writing, esp. in times before the invention of printing 抄写员 (印刷术发明前抄写文卷的人) ②a Jewish non-priestly religious teacher and lawyer before and during the time of Jesus (通常大写首字母) (耶稣时代或之前的) 犹太法学者，律师

scrounge [skraundʒ] *v.* ①to collect or get unofficially, without spending money, or by persuading others 擅取；偷取；骗取 ②to go looking for things 觅取，搜寻

scrum [skrʌm] *n.* ①(in rugby) a group formed at certain times in the game by the front players of both teams pushing against each other with heads down and shoulders together, to try to get the ball which is thrown onto

the ground between them （橄榄球赛中，双方全体前锋）并列争球 ②a
disorderly struggling crowd 一群人你争我夺乱成一团

scruple ['skru:pl] *n.* ① a moral principle which keeps one from doing something; a doubt about the rightness of an action (对事情道德与否的) 顾忌、顾虑，迟疑，犹豫 ② a measure of weight used for medicines, equal to 1.3 grams 重量单位 (药量单位，等于 1.3 克) *v.* to raise a moral argument against doing something; be unwilling because of scruples 犹豫，迟疑，顾虑

scrutinise /scrutinize ['skrutinaiz] *v.* to give scrutiny to; examine closely 细察，详细检验

scuba ['sku:bə] *n.* an instrument used for breathing while swimming under water, made of one or more containers of air under pressure fastened to the back and connected by a rubber pipe to the mouth 水肺，水下呼吸器

scuffle ['skʌfl] *v.* to be in a scuffle; fight 混战，扭打，打门 *n.* a disorderly fight, usu. not serious or long 混战，扭打，打门

scum [skʌm] *n.* ① impure or unwanted material in a liquid which rises and floats as a covering on the surface (浮在液体表面的) 浮垢，浮渣 ② worthless evil people 卑贱之人，无用之辈

scupper ['skʌpə] *v.* ① to sink (one's ship) intentionally 故意沉 (船) ② to wreck or ruin (a plan) 破坏，毁灭 (计划)

scurf [skə:f] *n.* dead skin in small dry bits (such as dandruff in the hair) that loosen and come away from the skin underneath 皮屑，皮垢，头皮屑

scurry ['skʌri] v. to move in haste, esp. with short quick steps; hurry

急跑，疾行，慌张地跑 *n.* a movement or esp. sound of scurrying 疾行，紧张的跑

seaward ['si:wəd] *adj.* going towards the sea 向海的，朝海的 *adv.* towards the sea 向海地，朝海地

secession [si'seʃən] *n.* separation from a group or organization 正式脱离或退出（团体或组织）

secluded [si'klu:did] *adj.* hidden or apart from view; very quiet and private 隔绝的，幽僻的

secrete [si'kri:t] *v.* ①(esp. of an animal or plant organ) to produce (a usu. liquid substance)（尤指动物或植物器官）分泌（通常为液态物质）
②to put into a hidden place; hide; conceal 藏匿，隐藏

sectarian [sek'teəriən] *adj.* of (or) connected with, or more sects, esp. in relation to great strength and narrowness of beliefs 宗派的，教派的

sedative ['sedətiv] *n.* (a drug) acting against nervousness, excitement, or pain and usu. causing sleep 镇静剂

seduce [si'dju:s] *v.* ①to persuade (usu. someone young and without sexual experience) to have sex with one 勾引，诱奸 ②to cause or persuade (someone) to do something more or less wrong by making it seem attractive; entice 诱惑，引诱

seduction [si'dʌkʃən] *n.* ①the action or an act of seducing 勾引，引
诱 ②a thing or quality that attracts by its charm 诱惑，魅力；吸引

seductive [si'dʌktiv] *adj.* having qualities likely to seduce; very desirable or attractive 诱人的，吸引人的，有魅力的

seep [si:p] *v.* (of a liquid) to flow slowly through small openings in a material (液体) 渗，漏

segregate ['segrigeit] *v.* to separate or (be) set apart, esp. from the rest of a social group 隔离

segregation [ˌsegri'geiʃən] *n.* ①an / the act or state of separation 隔离，分离 ②the separation of a social or esp. racial group from others as by laws against using the same schools, hotels, buses, etc. 种族隔离

selenium [si'li:niəm, -njəm] *n.* a poisonous simple substance that is not a metal and is used esp. in light-sensitive electrical instruments and as a colouring material 硒（一种有毒的非金属元素，尤指用感光电子仪器中作为着色剂者）

self-annihilation ['selfə'naiə'leifən] *n.* the act of destroying oneself completely 自我毁灭

self-effacing [selfi'feisiŋ] *adj.* avoiding the attention of others; keeping oneself from seeming important 自谦的，谦让的，不喜欢出风头的

self-fulfilling [selfful'filiŋ] *adj.* achieving self-fulfillment 自我实现的，自力达到目标的

self-made ['self'meɪd] *adj.* having gained success and esp. wealth by one's own efforts alone, starting without money or social position 自造的,

自力更生的，独力奋斗的

self-opinionated [selfə'pinjəneitɪd] *adj.* obstinately insistent upon one's own opinions 自负的，固执己见的

self-possessed ['selfpə'zest] *adj.* showing self-possession; calm and confident 镇静的，冷静的，沉着的，有自制力的

self-preservation ['self,prezə'veɪʃən] *n.* the keeping of oneself safe from harm or death, esp. as an action done naturally by living things 自卫本能

self-styled ['self'staɪld] *adj.* given the stated title by oneself, usu. without any right to it 自称的，自任的

self-willed ['selfwɪld] *adj.* willful 任性的，顽固的

semantic [si'mæntɪk] *adj.* of or related to meaning in language 语意上的；跟语意有关的

semantics [si'mæntɪks] *n.* the study of the meanings of words and other parts of language 语意学

semblance ['seɪbləns] *n.* an appearance; outward form or seeming likeness 外貌，样子；相似，类似性

seminal ['si:mɪnl] *adj.* ①containing the seeds of later development; influencing others in a new way; original 有创意的，启发新观念的 ②of or containing semen 精液的

senatorial [senə'tɔ:riəl] *adj.* of concerning a senate or senator 参议院（议员）的，上议院（议员）的

senility [si'niliti] *n.* the weakness of mind or body connected with old age （身心）衰老，老化

sensor ['sensə] *n.* any apparatus used for discovering the presence of a particular quality or effect (such as light, heat, sound, etc.) 传感器

sensory ['sensəri] *adj.* off, from, or concerning the bodily senses or their use 感觉的，知觉的；感觉器官的

sensual ['sensjuəl] *adj.* ①interested in, related to, etc. giving pleasure to one's own body, as by sex, food, and drink 肉欲的，荡的，官能享乐的 ②of, or seen, felt, etc. by the senses 肉体上的，感官上的

sensuous ['sensjuəs] *adj.* being, of, concerning, causing, interested in, etc., feelings esp. of pleasure by the senses 感官的，引起美感的

sentry ['sentri] *n.* ①a soldier standing as a guard, as outside a building or entrance 哨兵，步哨 ②on duty as a guard 放哨，站岗

separatist ['sepəreitist] *n.* the person who separate the country or an organization 分裂主义者

sepulcher ['sepəlke(r)] *n.* a burial place; tomb 埋葬所，坟墓

sequel ['si:kwəl] *n.* ①story, film, etc. which continues the course of action, or has the same characters, on an earlier one (小说、电影等的) 续集, 续篇 ②something that follows something else, esp. as a result 结局,

结果，后果

serrated [se'reitid] *adj.* having a row of connected V-shapes like teeth (as on a saw) (on the edge) (边缘) 锯齿状的，长有锯齿的

serum ['siərəm] *n.* ①the watery part of an animal or plant liquid (as of blood) (动物之) 血浆；(植物之) 浆液 ②such (a) liquid from animal blood containing disease-fighting substances and prepared for putting into a person's or other animal's blood 血清

serviceable ['sə:visəbl] *adj.* ①that can be used; fit for (long or hard) use 可使用的，适用的；坚固耐用的 ②useful; helpful 有用的，有帮助的

servility [sə:'viliti] *n.* abjectly submissive; slavish 奴态，卑屈

set-piece [setpi:s] *n.* a work of art, literature, etc. with a well-known formal pattern or style 具有人们所熟知的形式或风格的艺术或文学作品

setter ['setə] *n.* ①a long-haired dog often trained to point out the positions of animals or birds for shooting 塞特种猎狗 ②a person or thing that sets 放置者

sexism ['seksizm] *n.* the opinion that one sex is not as good as the other, esp. that women are less able in most ways than men 性别歧视 (尤指女性在多方面能力不如男性)

sexist ['seksist] *n.* (a person, esp. a man) showing sexism 性别歧视的人 (尤指男人)

shack [ʃæk] *n.* ① a small roughly built house; hut; shanty 简陋的小屋

②a small building for a person on purpose 小房屋

shag [ʃæg] *n.* a large black seabird (欧洲或北美的) 鸬鹚

shaggy [ˈʃægi] *adj.* ①being or covered with long, uneven, and untidy hair 毛发长而参差不齐的，毛发蓬松散乱的 ②having a rough furlike surface 表面毛茸茸的

shanghai [ʃæŋˈhai] *v.* ①to make senseless by a blow or by drink and then put on a ship to serve as a sailor 把人击昏或用酒灌醉，然后带到船上当水手 ②to trick or force into doing something unwillingly 诱骗或强迫(某人)做事

shapely [ˈʃeɪpli] *adj.* (esp. of a woman's body or legs) having a goodlooking shape (尤指女人的身材或腿) 形状美好的，样子很好看的

sheaf [ʃi:f] *n.* ①a bunch of grain plants tied together, esp. to stand up in a field to dry after gathering (谷物捆成的) 束，捆 ②a handful or more of long or thin things laid or tied together; bundle (长形或细薄的物品构成的) 捆，扎

shear [ʃiə] *v.* ①to cut off wool from (sheep) 剪(羊)毛 ②to break in under a sideways or twisting force 折断，扭断

sheath [ʃi:θ] *n.* ①a closeting case for a knife or sword blade or the sharp part of a tool (刀、剑的刃部或工具尖锐部分的) 鞘，套 ②a usu. rubber covering worn over a man's sex organ when having sex to keep the woman from having a child and to prevent infection; condom 保险套；避孕

套

sheen [ʃi:n] *n.* bright or shiny condition on a surface; luster (物品表面的) 光辉, 光泽

sheepish [ˈʃi:piʃ] *adj.* uncomfortable, as from being slightly ashamed or fearful of others 羞怯的, 害臊的

shimmer [ˈʃimə] *v.* to shine with a soft trembling light 发出闪烁的微光

shoal [ʃəʊl] *n.* a large group (of fish) swimming together 鱼群, 一大群鱼

shoddy [ˈʃɒdi] *adj.* made or done cheaply and badly, usu. to look like something better 冒充好货的, 劣质的

shortchange [ˈʃɔ:tʃeɪndʒ] *v.* to give back less than enough money to (a buyer who pays for something with a large note or coin) 少找钱给 (顾客)

shortfall [ˈʃɔ:tfɔ:l] *n.* an amount lacking to reach the amount needed, expected, or hoped for 不足之量, 差额

showy [ˈʃəʊi] *adj.* too colourful, bright, attention-getting, etc. usu. without much real beauty (过份) 鲜艳的; 显眼的

shrew [ʃru:] *n.* ①any of several types of very small mouse like animal with a long pointed nose 地鼠 ②a bad-tempered scolding woman 脾气坏而好骂人的女子, 泼妇

shrinkage [ˈʃrɪŋkɪdʒ] *n.* the / an act or amount of shrinking; loss in size

收缩，缩水

shrivel ['ʃrɪvl] *v.* to (cause to) dry out and become smaller by twisting into small folds (使) 枯萎, 卷缩

shrubbery ['ʃrʌbəri] *n.* (part of a garden planted with) shrubs forming a mass or group 灌木丛

shrubby ['ʃrʌbi] *adj.* 灌木丛生的

sic [sɪk] *adj.* (usu. in brackets after a word in writing) written in this wrong or strange way intentionally; not by mistake (通常写于文中某字后的括弧内) 原文如此 (故意将错误或存疑之文字照抄, 表示非笔者之误)

sickbay ['sɪkbeɪ] *n.* a room, as on a ship, with beds usu. in rows for people who are ill 船上的医务室

sickening ['sɪknɪŋ] *adj.* which sickens a person; very displeasing or unpleasant 令人厌恶的, 使人作呕的; 使人难过的

sideline ['saɪdlaɪn] *n.* ①a line marking the limit of play at the side of a football field, tennis court, etc. (足球场、网球场等之) 边线, 界线 ②an activity in addition to one's regular job 副业, 兼职

sidestep ['saɪdstep] *v.* ①to take a step to the side, (as) to avoid (a blow) 侧步, 横步 ②to avoid (an unwelcome question, duty, etc.) as if by moving aside; evade 回避, 避开 (不受欢迎的问题或职责等)

sidle ['saɪdl] *v.* to walk as if ready to turn and go the other way, esp.

seaside or edge first 横着走，侧身而行

sierra [ˈsiərə, si'erə] *n.* a row, range, or area of sharply-pointed mountains 锯齿状山脉

signet [ˈsignit] *n.* an object used for printing a small pattern in wax as an official or private seal, and often fixed to or part of a finger ring (a signet ring) 私章；图章（如图章戒指）

silage [ˈsailɪdʒ] *n.* grass or other plants cut and stored in a silo away from air for preservation as winter food for cattle 青贮饲料

silhouette [ˌsilu(:)'et] *n.* a shadow-like representation of the shape of something, filled in with a solid colour, usu. black 剪影，影子 *v.* to cause to appear as a silhouette 使显出黑色影像，出现……之轮廓

silica [ˈsilikə] *n.* the substance found naturally as sand, quartz, and flint 硅石；二氧化硅

simmer [ˈsimə] *v.* ①to (cause to) cook gently in liquid at or just below boiling heat 煨，炖 ②to be filled (with hardly controlled excitement, anger etc.) 充满（几乎无法控制之激情、怒火等）

simpleton [ˈsimpltən] *n.* a weakened trusting person; nitwit 傻瓜，笨蛋

sinew [ˈsinju:] *n.* ①a strong cord in the body connecting a muscle to a bone; tendon 腱，肌腱 ②means of strength; part of a powerful framework 力量的来源；力量强大组织的一部分

sinuous ['sinjuəs] *adj.* twisting like a snake, full of curves; winding 蜿蜒的，弯弯曲曲的，迂回的

siphon [ˈsaɪfən] *n.* ①a tube bent so that a liquid is drawn upward and then downward through it to a lower level 虹吸管；弯管 ②a kind of bottle for holding soda-water and forcing it out by gas pressure 虹吸瓶 *v.* to draw off or take away by a siphon 以虹吸管吸出（或排出）

sirloin [ˈsɜːlɔɪn] *n.* (a piece of) meat from cattle (beef) cut from the best part of the lower part （一块）上好的牛腰肉

sizeable [ˈsaɪzəbl] *adj.* rather large, considerable 相当大的，大的

skid [skɪd] *n.* ①a piece of usu. wood placed under a heavy object for raising it off the floor or for moving it on 滑材；滑动垫木 ②a block placed against a vehicle wheel (as on a hill) to keep it from turning 山坡上防车轮转动之垫木 ③an act or path of skidding （车辆）失去控制滑行；滑向一侧 *v.* (of a vehicle or a wheel) to fail to stay in control on a road; slip sideways out of control （指车辆或车轮）失去控制滑行；滑向一侧，打滑

skimmer [ˈskɪmə] *n.* a flat spoon with holes in it, for skimming liquids 网勺，漏勺

skin-diving [ˈskɪnˈdaɪvɪŋ] *n.* go deep under water without heavy breathing apparatus and not wearing a protective suit 轻装潜水

skinny [ˈskɪni] *adj.* (esp. of people) thin; without much flesh （尤指人）皮包骨的，瘦削的

slag [slæg] *n.* ①lighter glasslike waste material left when metal is separated from its natural rock 熔渣，矿渣 ②an unpleasant ugly woman, esp. one with socially unacceptable sexual morals 贱妇，淫妇

slanderous ['slɑ:ndərəs] *adj.* of being false and malicious statement or report about someone 诽谤性的

slangy ['slæŋi] *adj.* being or like slang 俚语的，似俚语的

slat [slæt] *n.* a thin narrow flat piece of usu. wood esp. in furniture or Venetian blinds （通常指木质的）板条

sleeper ['sli:pə] *n.* ①a person sleeping 睡眠者 ②any of the row of heavy pieces of wood, metal, etc. supporting a railway track （铁轨之）枕木 ③a train with beds for sleeping through the night （铁路之）卧车

slick [slik] *adj.* ①smooth and slippery 平滑的，滑溜的 ②good-looking on the surface but without much depth; glib 花言巧语的，油腔滑调的 ③clever or effective (but often not honest)圆滑的，狡黠的 *n.* a floating film of oil 海面浮油

slime [slaim] *n.* ①partly liquid mud, esp. regarded as ugly, bad-smelling, etc. 黏土，黏泥 ②thick sticky liquid produced by the skin of various fish and snails （鱼类、蜗牛类分泌之）黏液

slink [sliŋk] *v.* to move quietly and secretly, as if fearful or ashamed; steal 悄悄地走，暗暗溜进，偷偷溜掉

slit [slit] *n.* a narrow cut or opening 狭长的切口，裂缝 *v.* to make a slit in; make a cut along 切开，割开，撕裂

sliver ['slivə, 'slaivə] *n.* a small thin sharp piece cut or torn off 长条，裂片，细片 *v.* to break or (be) cut into slivers 裂成细片；切成长条，切开

slouch [slautʃ] *n.* ①a tired-looking round-shouldered way of standing or walking 没精打采的样子 ②a lazy, untidy, or useless person 懒鬼，不中用的人 *v.* to carry the body at a slouch 无精打采地坐、立或行动

slug [slʌg] *v.* to strike with a heavy blow, esp. with the closed hand and so as to make unconscious 重击，猛打

slur [slə:] *v.* ①to say unfair bad things about 诽谤，中伤；贬低 ②to pronounce (a sound in a word) unclearly or not at all 含糊不清地念（说） *n.* an unfair damaging remark 诽谤，中伤，诋毁

smoulder /smolder ['sməuldə] *v.* ①to burn slowly without a flame 无火焰地闷烧 ②to have, be, or show violent feelings that are kept from being expressed (强烈情绪) 压抑，郁积 *n.* a smouldering fire 闷火，闷烧

snag [snæg] *n.* ①a dangerous rough sharp part of something that may catch and hold or cut things passing against it 尖利的突出物 ②a hidden or unexpected difficulty 潜在的困难，意想不到的障碍 *v.* to catch on a snag 绞住，绞缠

sniffle ['snɪfl] *v.* to sniff repeatedly in order to keep liquid from running out the nose, as when one is crying or has a cold 抽鼻子 *n.* an act or sound of sniffing 抽鼻子（声）

snipe [snaip] v. ①to shoot from a hidden position at unprotected people 伏击，阻击 ②to attack a person or thing in an indirect way; make repeated small attacks 中伤，攻击

sniper ['snaɪpə] *n.* one who shoots at other people from a concealed place 狙击兵

snivel ['snɪvl] *v.* to act or speak in a weak complaining crying way 啜泣，哭诉

snooty ['snu:ti] *adj.* proudly rude; supercilious 傲慢的，妄自尊大的

snorkel ['snɔ:kəl] *n.* an air tube that can rise above the surface of water; as for allowing a swimmer under water to breathe or for carrying air to a submarine (供潜水者或潜艇用的) 通气管

snout [snaʊt] *n.* ①the long nose of any of various animals (such as pigs) (如猪等动物之) 长鼻 ②tobacco 烟草 ③a cigarette 香烟

snub [snʌb] *v.* to treat rudely as by paying no attention to 冷落，怠慢

snuff [snʌf] *n.* tobacco made into powder for breathing into the nose, esp. used in former times 鼻烟 *v.* to cut the black burnt end of the central string (wick) from (a candle), usu. with a scissor-like tool 剪去烛花

sobriety [sə(u)'braɪəti] *n.* the quality or state of being sober 节制；清醒

soggy ['sɒgi] *adj.* completely wet; heavy and usu. unpleasant with wetness 湿透的，黏湿的

sol [səʊl] *n.* the 5th note in the musical scale 全音阶之第五音

solemnity [sə'lemniti] *n.* ①the quality of being solemn; formality or

seriousness 庄严的举止，严穆的气氛

soliloquy [sə'liləkwi] *n.* an act or the action of talking to oneself alone, esp. a speech in a play in which a character's thoughts are spoken to those watching the play 自言自语；（尤指戏剧中的）独白

solitary ['sɒlitəri] *adj.* ①alone without companions 孤独的，无伴的，孤零零的 ②fond of, or habitually, being alone 惯于独居的 ③in a lonely place 偏僻的，人迹罕至的 ④single; sole 单个的，唯一的

solvency ['sɒlvənsi] *n.* the quality or state of being solvent 有溶解的能力；具备偿付能力

somber ['sɒmbə(r)] *adj.* melancholy; gloomy 阴森的，昏暗的

sonata [sə'nɑ:tə] *n.* a piece of music for 1 or 2 instruments, one of which is a piano, made up of usu. 3 or 4 short parts of varying speeds played in order 奏鸣曲 ②pattern of rhymes 十四行诗

sophist ['sɒfist] *n.* one skilled in elaborate and devious argumentation 诡辩家，诡辩者

sortie ['sɔ:ti(:)] *n.* ①a short trip into an unfamiliar or unfriendly place 异地之旅，探索 ②a flight to bomb an enemy centre （轰炸敌人的单架飞机的）出动；架次 ③a short attack made by an army from a position of defence 出击，突出

spaniel ['spænjəl] *n.* any of various breeds of small short-legged dogs with long ears and long wavy hair 矮脚的长毛垂耳狗

spar [spɑ:] *n.* a thick pole, esp. one used on a ship to support sails or ropes 帆桅

sparingly ['spɛərɪŋli] *adv.* sparingly 节俭地，保守地

spasm ['spæzəm] *n.* ①sudden uncontrolled tightening of muscles 痉挛，抽筋 ②a sudden violent effort, feeling, or act; fit 突发的一阵

spasmodic [spæz'mɒdɪk] *adj.* ①of or like a spasm 痉挛的；阵发性的 ②not continuous; irregular; intermittent; fitful 断断续续的；间歇的，一阵阵的

spate [speɪt] *n.* a large number or amount, esp. coming together in time 大批，大量

spatial ['speɪʃəl] *adj.* of, concerning, or being in space 空间的；存在于空间的

spatter ['spætə] *v.* ①to scatter (drops of a liquid) on (a surface) 溅；泼 ②(of a liquid) to fall or be thrown off in drops onto a surface 贱泼；滴落（于表面）

speckle ['spekl] *n.* a small irregular mark; coloured speck, esp. in a large number covering a surface 小点，斑点（尤指众多覆盖于表面而不规则者）

spectre ['spektə] *n.* ①a spirit without a body; ghost 鬼魂，幽灵

②something that is seen in the mind and causes fear 心中幻想而引起恐惧
之事物

spectrum [ˈspektrəm] *n.* ①a set of bands of coloured light in the order of their wavelengths, into which a beam of light may be separated (as by a prism) 光谱 ②a range of any of various kinds of waves 波长 ③an arrangement of unsupported members along a line; continuous range 幅度, 范围

spindle [ˈspɪndl] *n.* ①a round pointed rod used for twisting the thread in spinning 纺锤; 锭子 ②a machine part around which something turns (机器之) 轴, 心轴

spinner [ˈspɪnə] *n.* a person that spins material for cloth 纺纱工人

spirituality [ˌspɪrɪtʃuˈæliːti] *n.* fondness for religious things, worship, prayer, etc. devotion 崇拜, 虔诚; 献身

splutter [ˈsplʌtə] *v.* ①to say or talk quickly and as if confused 急促而慌乱地说 ②to make a light explosive noise; sputter 发轻而细的爆烈声, 噼啪作响

spook [spu:k] *n.* a spirit; ghost 幽灵, 鬼 *v.* to cause (an animal) to be suddenly afraid and run away 使(动物)突然惊慌而逃

spore [spɔː, spɔə] *n.* a very small seedlike usu. single cell produced by some plants and simple animals and able to develop into a new plant or animal, often after living through bad conditions for a time 芽孢, 孢子

squabble [ˈskwɒbl] *n.* a continuing quarrel, esp. over something unimportant 口角, 吵嘴 *v.* to quarrel, esp. noisily and unreasonably 争吵,

口角

squalid ['skwɒlɪd] *adj.* ①very dirty and uncared-for; filthy 肮脏的，不洁的 ②having, expressing, or about low moral standards; sordid 卑鄙的，低贱的，下流的

squall [skwɔ:l] *v.* to cry (out) noisily 大声叫喊，尖叫 *n.* ①a loud unpleasant cry 大叫，尖叫 ②a sudden strong wind often bringing rain or snow 疾风，狂风，风暴

squalor ['skwɒlə] *n.* the condition of being squalid 污秽，肮脏

squash [skwɒʃ] *v.* ①to force or be forced into a flat shape; crush 压扁，压平 ②to push or fit into a small space; squeeze 推挤，挤压，挤入 ③to force into silence or inactivity; put down 镇压，平息 *n.* ① a game played in a 4-walled court by 2 to 4 people with rackets (smaller than for tennis) and a small dark rater soft rubber ball 壁球 ②any of a group of large fairly solid vegetables including marrows and pumpkins 瓜类（包括葫芦，南瓜）

squawk [skwɔ:k] *v.* ①(esp. of some birds) to make a loud rough-sounding cry （尤指某些鸟类）发出粗厉的叫声；咯咯地叫 ②to complain loudly 大声嘀咕，高声抱怨

squeal [skwi:l] *v.* to make a long very high sound or cry 发出长而尖的叫声 *n.* a very long very high cry or noise 长而尖的叫声

squeamish ['skwi:mɪʃ] *adj.* easily shocked or made to feel sick; unable to stand unpleasantness 易受惊的；易呕吐的；神经质的

squirt [skwɜ:t] *v.* to force or be forced out in thin stream 喷，喷射 *n.*

①a quick thin stream; jet 喷出细流 ②a young person, esp. one who makes big claims or puts himself forward 夜郎自大的年轻人

staccato [stə'kɑ:təu] *adj. & adv.* (of music) (having notes) cut short in playing; disconnected(ly) 断音的（地），不连贯的（地），断续的（地）

stag [stæg] *n.* a fully grown male deer 雄鹿 *adj.* for men only 只准男子参加的

staid [steid] *adj.* settled and unexciting; serious and dully by habit 稳重的；沉静的；严肃呆板的

stalemate ['steil'meit] *n.* ①(in the game of chess) a position from which a player can only move into check and back again, and which means that neither player wins （下棋）和棋的局面 ②a condition in which neither side in a quarried, argument, etc. can get an advantage; deadlock 僵局，相持不下的状态 *v.* to bring to a stalemate 迫使和棋；使相持不下

stallion ['stæljən] *n.* fully-grown male horse kept for breeding 种马

stalwart ['stɔ:lwət] *adj.* strong and unmoving in body, mind, purpose, etc. 健壮的，结实的；坚决的，坚定的 *n.* a firm dependable follower, esp. of a political party 坚定的支持者，忠实的成员

stamina ['stæminə] *n.* the strength of body or mind to fight tiredness, discouragement, or illness; staying power 体力；耐力，毅力

stance [stæns] *n.* ①a way of standing, esp. in various sports (尤指各种运动的) 站姿 ②a way of thinking; standpoint; attitude 想法；立场，态

度

stanza ['stænzə] *n.* a group of lines in a repeating pattern forming a division of a poem (诗之) 节, 段

starboard ['stɑ:bəd, -bɔ:d] *n.* the right side of a ship or aircraft as one faces forward (船或飞机之) 右舷; 右侧

stardom ['stɑ:dəm] *n.* the position of a famous performer 明星之地位

stately ['steitli] *adj.* ①formal; ceremonious; dignified 正式的; 威严的, 高贵的 ②grand in style or size; noble 雄伟的, 堂皇的

stealth ['stelθ] *n.* acting or behaving in a quiet or secret way 秘密行动

stealthily ['stelθili] *adv.* surreptitious 暗地里, 悄悄地

steely ['sti:li] *adj.* like steel, esp. in colour or hardness (尤指色泽或坚硬度) 如钢的

steep [sti:p] *adj.* rising or falling sharply 陡峭的, 险峻的

stereotype ['stiəriətaip] *n.* ①fixed pattern which is believed to represent a type of person or event 固定形式, 老套 ②a metal plate for printing from, made by taking the shape form a set of movable letters (type) (印刷用) 铅版 *v.* to fix in one form or type 使定型; 使固定

stereotypically ['stiəriə,taipi] *adv.* conventionality 固定地, 老一套地

stethoscope ['steθəskəʊp] *adj.* medical instrument with two pipelike

parts to be fitted into the doctor's ears and another to be placed on someone's chest, so that the doctor may hear the sound of the heartbeat 听诊器

stile [stail] *n.* an arrangement of (usu.) high steps which must be climbed to cross a fence or wall outdoors, esp. between fields (攀越田野间的栅栏或围墙用的) 梯磴, 台阶

stimulant ['stimjulənt] *n.* ①anything taken into the body, usu. (containing) a dough, which gives it more power to be active for a time 兴奋剂, 刺激物 ②anything which encourages further or greater activity 激励, 鼓舞之事物

stint [stint] *v.* to give too small an amount (of) 节省; 节制 *n.* a limited or fixed amount, esp. of work which is shared 定量 (的工作); 指派 (的工作)

stipend ['staipend] *n.* money paid for professional work, esp. to a priest (专门职业, 尤指牧师的) 薪水, 薪俸

stipulate ['stipjuleit] *v.* to demand as a condition 要求以.....为条件

stirrup ['stirəp] *n.* a metal piece for the rider's foot to go in, hanging from the sides of a horse's saddle 马镫

stoic ['stəuik] *n.* a person who shows no feeling of dislike, worry, etc. when faced with something unpleasant, but always remains calm 坚忍克己的人

stoical ['stəuikəl] *adj.* of or like a stoic; patient when suffering 坚忍克己的，苦难时仍然能坚忍自持的

stoke [stəuk] *v.* to fill (an enclosed fire) with material which is burned to give heat, power, etc. 添加燃料于（炉火）

stoppage ['stɒpɪdʒ] *n.* ①the act of stopping work as in a strike 停工
②the act of preventing something being given, esp. money （给予物，尤指金钱的）截断，停止支付

stow [stəu] *v.* to put away or pack, esp. for some time 收藏；装载

straggle ['strægl] *v.* ①to move or spread untidily, without ordered shape 蔓延，零落分布 ②to fall (back) away from the main group while walking or marching 落后，掉队

straitlaced [streɪnlæsd] *adj.* having very firm ideas about morals, esp. the belief that many things must not be done 固执道德观念的；（过分）拘谨的

stratify ['strætɪfaɪ] *v.* to arrange or become arranged in separated levels or strata （使）成层，（使）层化

stratum ['streɪtəm] *n.* ①a band of rock of a certain kind, esp. with other types above and below it in the ground 岩层 ②a level of earth, such as one where remains of an ancient civilization are found by digging 地层 ③a level of people in society; social class 社会阶层

stressful [strefʊl] *adj.* full of stress 有压力的

strew [stru:] *v.* to scatter 撒，播，散

stricture ['striktʃə] *n.* (an expression of) blame 谴责，批评

strident ['straɪdnt] *adj.* with a hard sharp sound or voice, esp. containing a high unpleasant note 有尖锐而刺耳的声音的

stringent ['strɪŋdʒənt] *adj.* (of rules) severe; which must be obeyed (指规定) 严格的，必须遵守的

strontium ['strɒŋʃiəm] *n.* a type of soft metal that is a simple substance 锶（一种软金属元素）

strut [strʌt] *v.* to walk in a proud strong way, esp. with the chest out and trying to look important 趾高气扬地走

stubble ['stʌbl] *n.* the short, stiff stalks of grain or hay remaining on a field after harvesting. 断株，茬

studious ['stju:dʒəs] *adj.* ①eager to study and habitually doing so 好学的，用功的 ②careful 细心的，用心的

stuffy ['stʌfi] *adj.* ①(having air) which is not fresh （空气）不新鲜的，窒闷的 ②(having a way of thought) which is dull, old-fashioned, etc. (思想方式) 刻板的；陈旧的

stupefaction [ˌstju:pi'fækʃən] *n.* the act of stupefying or state of being stupefied 茫然；迷糊，恍惚

stupendous [stju(:)'pendəs] *adj.* surprisingly great 巨大的，壮伟的

subjection [səb'dʒekʃən] *n.* the act of subjecting or state of being

subjected 统治，支配，征服，服从

subjectivity [ˌsʌbdʒɛk'tɪvəti] *n.* 主观，主观性

substantiate [sʌbs'tænʃieɪt] *v.* to prove the truth of (something said, claimed, etc.)证实，确认

substantive ['sʌbstəntɪv] *adj.* ①having existence as a separate being 独立存在的 ②(in grammar) expressing existence 表示存在的

suburbanite [sə'bʊ:bənait] *n.* a person who lives in the suburbs 郊区居民

subversion [sʌb'vɜ:ʃən] *n.* the condition of being subverted 颠覆

subversive [sʌb'vɜ:sɪv] *adj.* which may cause, or attempts to cause, the destruction of those in power or of established ideas 颠覆性的，破坏性的

succulent ['sʌkjʊlənt] *adj.* ①juicy 多汁的，多水份的 ②thick and fleshy 肥厚的，肉质的

sufferable ['sʌfərəbl] *adj.* which can be suffered or born 能忍受的

sufferance ['sʌfərəns] *n.* with permission, though not welcomed 勉强；容忍

suitor ['sjʊ:tə] *n.* a man wishing to marry a woman 求婚者

sulk [sʌlk] *v.* to show lasting annoyance against others, esp. silently and for slight cause 怏气，愠怒 *n.* a mood or display of sullen aloofness or

withdrawal 生气，愠怒

sully ['sʌli] *v.* to spoil or reduce the (high) values of 玷污；染污

sulphurous ['sʌlfərəs] *adj.* of, like, or with sulphur (似) 硫的

sultry ['sʌtri] *adj.* ①(of weather) hot, with a lack of air or air which is hard to breathe 闷热的，酷热的 ②causing strong sexual attraction or desire 风骚的，性感的

sumptuous ['sʌmptjuəs] *adj.* costly and great in amount; showing great value, generosity, etc.; grand 有排场的，盛人的，豪华的

sundry ['sʌndri] *adj.* various 各式各样的，各种的

sunken ['sʌŋkən] *adj.* ①which has (been) sunk 沉没的 ②hollow; having fallen inwards or lower than the surface 凹陷的，下降的

superimpose ['sju:pərim'pəuz] *v.* to put over something else or over each other, esp. so as to show the form of both 加在上面；附加

superintend [ˌsju:pərin'tend] *v.* to be in charge of and direct (work or people working) 监督；指导

supersede [ˌsju:pə'si:d] *v.* to replace, esp. as an improvement on 取代，淘汰

supplant [sə'plɑ:nt] *v.* to take to place of, often by tricks or deceit 排挤，取代

supple ['sʌpl] *adj.* ①bending or moving easily, esp. in the joints of the

body 伸屈自如的，灵活的（尤指身体的关节） ②quick in thinking, changing one's ideas, values, etc. 才思敏捷的，反应迅速的

supplementary [ˌsʌpli'mentəri] *adj.* ①additional 补充的，附加的
②(of angles or an angle) making up 180°C together, or with the other angle
补角的（指两角之和为 180 度）

supposition [ˌsʌpə'ziʃən] *n.* ①the act of supposing or guessing 猜想，假定 ②an idea which is a result of this 认为，看法

supremacy [sju'preməsi] *n.* ①the state of being supreme 至上 ?? the highest level of power; highest position 最高权力，最高位置

surreal [sə'ri:l] *adj.* ①of a dreamlike quality, esp. strange and causing fear 梦幻的，可怕的 ②as if concerning surrealism 超现实主义的

surrealist [sə'riəlɪst] *adj. & n.* (an artist or writer) concerned with surrealism 超现实主义的（画家、作家）；超现实主义

surreptitious [ˌsʌrəp'tiʃəs] *adj.* done, gained, etc. secretly, esp. for dishonest reasons 鬼鬼祟祟的；偷偷摸摸的

surrogate ['sʌrəɡɪt] *n.* ①(a person) acting for another, such as a priest or judge 代理（人） ②(a person or thing) acting or used in place of another; substitute 代替（人，物），代用品

susceptibility [sə'septə'biliti] *n.* ①the quality or state of being susceptible 敏感；感受性 ②(pl.) sensitive or tender parts of a person's nature 脆弱的感情

swagger ['swægə] *v.* to walk with a swinging movement, as if proud 大摇大摆地走，趾高气昂地走 *n.* a proud manner of walking 趾高气昂的走路姿态

swap [swɒp] *v.* to exchange (goods or positions) 交换（物品、地位） *n.* ①an exchange 交换 ②a thing that has been or may be exchanged 交换品

swathe [sweið] *vt.* to wrap or cover something in something 绑，裹，包围 *n.* a long thin area of something 包装品，带子

sweeping ['swi:piŋ] *adj.* ①including many things 包罗万象的 ②not careful or correct in detail; too general 空泛的，笼统的 ③without limit 全面的

swine [swain] *n.* ①a pig 猪 ②a disliked unpleasant person 下流的人，令人恶心的人

swipe [swaip] *v.* to hit violently, esp. with a swing of the arm 重击，拍打 *n.* a sweeping stroke or blow 重击

swivel ['swivl] *v.* to move round; pivot 旋转，回旋 *n.* an apparatus joining 2 parts in such a way that they can turn independently 转环，旋轴

synoptic [si'nɒptik] *adj.* of or as a synopsis 摘要的，大意的，提纲的

systematise / systematize [ˈsɪstɪmətaɪz] v. to arrange in a system or by a set method 将.....加以系统化，体制化

tacit ['tæsɪt] *adj.* understood without being put into words; implied 心照不宣的；暗含的，不言而喻的

tacitly ['tæsɪtli] *adv.* silently 静地，沉默地

taciturn ['tæsɪtə:n] *adj.* (in the habit of) saying very little; uncommunicative 沉默寡言的

tacky ['tæki] *adj.* (of paint, glue, etc.) slightly sticky; not quite dry (指油漆、胶水) 有点粘的，尚未干透的

tactful ['tæktfʊl] *adj.* having or showing tact 老练的，机智的；圆滑的

tactical ['tæktɪkəl] *adj.* ①of tactics 战术的 ②planning or planned skillfully 策略的 ③(of weapons, bombing, etc.) used or carried out against enemy forces at short range 用于对敌军进行近距离打击的（武器、轰炸）

tactician [tæk'tɪʃən] *n.* expert in tactics 战术家，兵法家

taffeta ['tæfɪtə] *n.* shiny silk-like dress fabric 塔夫绸

tailplane [teɪlpleɪn] *n.* horizontal part or surface of the tail of an aircraft (飞机的) 水平安定面；横尾翼

takings ['teɪkɪŋz] *n.* amount of money that a shop, theatre, etc. gets from selling goods, tickets, etc.; receipts 指商店、剧院出售货、票所获得的金额；收入

tangent ['tændʒənt] *n.* ①(geometry) straight line that touches the outside of a curve but does not cross it (几) 切线 ②(mathematics) (in a right-angled triangle) ratio of the sides opposite and adjacent to a given angle (数) 正切

tannic ['tænik] *adj.* of tanni 丹宁酸的；鞣质的

tantalise / tantalize ['tæntəlaiz] *v.* tease or torment (a person or an animal) by the sight of sth. that is desired but can not be reached 引逗，逗弄；折磨（人或动物）；使可望而不可及

taper ['teipə] *v.* ①become or make (sth.) gradually narrower 逐渐变窄 ②(cause sth. to) become less in amount, etc. or cease gradually (使) 逐渐减少；逐渐停止 *n.* gradual narrowing of a long object (指一长物体) 逐渐变细

tapeworm ['teipwə:m] *n.* tape-like worm that lives as a parasite in the infesting of man and other animals 绦虫

tart [tɑ:t] *adj.* ①sharp-tasting; acid 辛酸的，酸的 ②sharp in manner; cutting or sarcastic 尖刻的，尖酸的 *n.* ①pie containing fruit or other sweet filling, often without covering of pastry 有果馅的糕点 ②girl or woman, esp. one regarded as being sexually immoral 淫妇

tartan ['tɑ:tən] *n.* ①pattern of coloured stripes crossing at right angles, esp. one associated with a Scottish clan 正方形格子图案 ②woolen fabric woven in such a pattern 格子花呢

tartly [ta:tli] *adv.* 辛辣地，锋利地

tatters [ˈtætə(r)] *n.* irregularly torn pieces of cloth, etc.; rags 破布，碎布片

tattooist [tæˈtu:ist] *n.* person who earns money by putting tattoos onto people's bodies 靠给别人纹身挣钱的人

taunt [tɔ:nt] *v.* try to provoke sb. with scornful or critical remarks; jeer at sb. 用嘲笑来激怒；嘲弄，奚落 *n.* taunting remark 辱骂，奚落的话

taut [tɔ:t] *adj.* ①(of rope, wire, cloth, etc.) tightly stretched; not slack (指绳、电线、布) 拉紧的，绷紧的 ②(of muscles or nerves) tense (指肌肉或神经) 紧张的

tawdry [ˈtɔ:dri] *adj.* showy or gaudy but without real value 华丽而俗气的，华而不实的

technicality [tekniˈkæliiti] *n.* ①technical term or point 专门术语，技术问题 ②detail of no real importance (非真正重要的) 技术细节

technocracy [tekˈnɒkrəsi] *n.* a government or social system controlled by technicians, especially scientists and technical experts 专家政治论，技术统治论

tedium [ˈtiidiəm, -djam] tediousness; boredom 冗长乏味，沉闷；厌烦

tempo ['tempəu] *n.* ①speed or rhythm of a piece of music (乐) 速度, 节奏 ②pace of any movement or activity (任何运动或活动的) 步调

tendon ['tendən] *n.* strong band or cord of tissue that joins muscle to

bone; sinew 腱

tentative ['tentətiv] *adj.* done, said, etc. to test sth.; hesitate or exploratory; not definite or decisive 暂时的，踌躇的，试探的：不明确的

tenuous ['tenjuəs] *adj.* ①thin; slender 单薄的，纤细的 ②having little substance or significance; very slight 空洞的；细微的

terrain ['terein] *n.* stretch of land, with regard to its natural features 地形，地貌；地带

terrestrial [ti'restriəl] *adj.* ①of or living on land 陆地的；陆栖的 ②of the planet earth 地球的

testator [tes'teitə] *n.* person who has made a will 立有遗嘱的人

tether ['teðə] *n.* rope or chain by which an animal is fastened while it is grazing (拴动物的) 系绳，系链

textual ['tekstjuəl] *adj.* of or in a text 原本的；本文的，正文的

thee [ði:; ði] *pron.* (old use) object form of thou 你 (thou 的宾格)

thematic [θi:'mætik] *adj.* of or related to a theme 题目的，主题的

theologian [,θi:ə'ləudʒjən] *n.* expert in or student of theology 神学家，神学研究者

therapeutic [θerə'pjʊ:tik] *adj.* of the art of healing or the curing of disease 治疗术的，治疗的

therein [ðeər'in] *adv.* ①in that place 在那里面，在其中 ②in that respect 在那方面

thereto [ðeə'tu:] *adj.* to that ; to it 附之，随附

thereupon [,ðeərə'pʊn] *adj.* ①as the result of that 因此；由于 ②immediately after that 随即，立刻

therewith [ðeə'wiθ, -'wið] *adv.* with that, this, or it 随其，与之

thermocouple ['θə:məu,kʌpl] *n.* device for measuring temperatures by means of the thermoelectric voltage developing between two pieces of wire of different metals joined to each other at each end 热温差电偶，热电偶

thermodynamics ['θə:məudai'næmiks] *n.* branch of physics dealing with the relations between heat and other forms of energy 物理热力学

thermonuclear [,θə:məu'nju:kliə] *adj.* of nuclear reactions that occur only at very high temperatures 热核的

thicket ['θikit] *n.* mass of shrubs and small trees, etc. growing close together 灌木丛，矮树丛

thistle ['θisl] *n.* any of various types of wild plant with prickly leaves and purple, white or yellow flowers (the national emblem of Scotland) 蓟；蓟属植物

threadbare ['θredbeə] *adj.* ①(of cloth, clothing, etc.) worn thin; shabby; (指布、衣服) 磨薄的; 破旧的 ②too often used or too well known to be effective; hackneyed 陈旧的, 陈腐的

throb [θrɒb] *v.* ①(of the heart, pulse, etc.) beat, esp. faster or stronger than usual (指心脏、脉搏) 跳动, 悸动 (尤指较平时快或剧烈)
②vibrate or sound with a persistent rhythm (有规律地) 震动, 颤动

throttle [ˈθrɒtl] *v.* seize (sb.) by the throat and stop him breathing; choke; strangle 使窒息, 掐死 *n.* valve controlling the supply of fuel, steam, etc. to an engine; lever or pedal operating this (发动机上的) 节流阀; 风门

throughput [ˈθruːput] *n.* amount of material put through a process, esp. in a specified period of time (尤指在一定时间内) 生产量, 生产总额

thud [θʌd] *n.* low dull sound like that of a blow on sth. 重击声, 砰击声 *v.* move, fall or hit sth. with a thud 咚咚地移动; 砰的一声落下

thug [θʌg] *n.* violent criminal or hooligan 暴徒, 凶手, 恶棍

thunderclap [ˈθʌndəklæp] *n.* ①crash of thunder 雷声 ②sudden terrible event or piece of news; thunderbolt 晴天霹雳似的事件或消息

thunderous [ˈθʌndərəs] *adj.* like thunder; very loud 似雷的, 雷鸣似的; 大声的

thy [ðai] *pron.* the possessive form of thou (thou 的所有格) 你的

thyroid [ˈθaɪrɔɪd] *n.* large gland at the, front of the neck, producing hormone which controls the body's growth and development 甲状腺

tiara [ti'ɑ:rə] *n.* ① woman's crescent-shaped head-dress, usu.

ornamented with jewels and worn on ceremonial occasions 妇女的冕状头饰，女人的冠冕 ②triple crown worn by the Pope 罗马教皇的三重冕

tie-up [taɪʌp] *n.* ①link; merger; partnership 联系；合并，合伙
②halt in work, progress, etc.; standstill 工作停顿，停滞不前

timely ['taɪmlɪ] *adj.* occurring at just the right time; opportune 适时的，及时的

tinder ['tɪndə] *n.* any dry substance that catches fire easily 易燃物质

tinny ['tɪni] *adj.* ①(of metal objects) not strong or solid (指金属物体) 不坚固的 ②having a thin metallic sound 发叮叮声的，发出微弱声的

tirade [taɪ'reɪd, tɪ'rɑ:d] *n.* long angry speech of criticism or accusation 一篇愤怒的批评或指控性的演说

titan ['taɪtən] *n.* person of great size, strength, intellect, importance, etc. 巨人；（指身材、体力、智慧、重要性方面）出众的人，杰出的人

tom [tɒm] *n.* male cat 雄猫

tonal ['təʊnəl] *adj.* of (a) tone or tones 声音的，声调的

topographer [tə'pɒgrəfə(r)] *n.* one who is skilled in topography 地形学家，地质学家

torsion ['tɔ:ʃən] *n.* ①twisting, esp. of one end of sth. while the other end is held fixed 扭，转 ②state of being twisted in a spiral 被扭转为螺旋形

totalitarian [,təʊtəli'teəriən] *adj.* of a system of government in which

there is only one political party and no rival parties or loyalties are allowed, usu. demanding that the individual submit totally to the requirements of the State 极权主义的

totalitarianism [,təʊtəli'teəriənizəm] *n.* the practices and principles of a totalitarian state 极权主义

tract [trækt] *n.* ①large stretch or area of land 广阔的地面，地带
②system of connected tube-like parts along which sth. passes (剖) 相连的管状器官系统；道；束；管

tragedian [trə'dʒi:diən, -djən] *n.* ①writer of tragedies 悲剧作家
②actor in tragedy 悲剧演员

trample ['træmpl] *v.* to step heavily with the feet on crush under the feet 踩，践踏：侵犯，伤害

trance [trɑ:ns] *n.* ①sleep-like state, caused e.g. by being hypnotized 催眠状态，出神
②dreamy state in which one concentrates on one's thoughts and does not notice what is happening around one 昏睡状态，发呆

transcend [træn'send] *v.* ①be or go beyond the range of (human experience, belief, powers of description, etc.)超出，超越（人类的经验、信念、描写力）
②be much better or greater than sb./ sth.; surpass 胜过，大于，超越

transcendental [træn'sen'dentl] *adj.* going beyond the limits of human knowledge, experience or reason, esp. in a mystical or religious way 超出人

类知识、经验或理性的；超凡的

transcendentalism [trænsen'dentlɪzəm] *n.* philosophy that stresses belief in transcendental things and the importance of spiritual rather than material existence 先验论，先验论哲学，超越论

transcribe [træns'kraɪb] *v.* ①copy sth. in writing 抄写，誊写
②represent (a sound) by means of a phonetic symbol 用音标标注语音
③rewrite (music) so that it can be played on a different instrument, sung by a different voice, etc. 改编（乐曲）
④copy recorded sound using a different recording medium 复制，转录

transfigure [træns'fɪɡə] *v.* change the appearance of (sb. / sth.), esp. so as to make him / it nobler or more beautiful 改变……外表（尤指改好）

transfuse [træns'fju:z] *vt.* an act of putting the blood of one person into the body of another 注入，灌输；[医] 输血

transient ['trænzɪənt] *adj.* lasting for only a short time; brief; fleeting 短暂的，仅持续片刻的 *n.* person who stays or works in a place for a short time only, before moving on 只是短暂地在一地停留或干活的人，过客

translucent [trænz'ljʊ:snt] *adj.* allowing light to pass through but not transparent 半透明的

transmutation [ˌtrænz'mju:'teɪʃən] *n.* the act or an instance of transmuting; transformation 变形，变化

transmute [trænz'mju:t] *v.* change sth. (into sth. completely different) 使变形（质、化）

transpose [træns'pəuz] v. cause (two or more things) to change places

改换位置，换位

transposition [ˌtrænspeˈziʃən] *n.* (instance of) transposing or being transposed 转换，变调

traverse [ˈtrævə(:)s] *v.* travel, lie or extend across (an area) 经过；伸展；横越 *n.* ①part of a structure that lies across another 横过物；横梁 ②sideways movement across sth., esp. (in mountaineering) across a rock face, etc.; place where this is necessary to continue the ascent or descent 横越某物时的横向爬登，尤指（在登山时）横越陡坡时所作的“之”字形爬坡或下坡

treachery [ˈtreɪʃəri] *n.* (act of) betraying a person or cause, esp. secretly （尤指秘密的）背叛

treble [ˈtrebl] *n.* ①highest voice in choral singing, esp. the unbroken male voice 合唱中的最高音部声音 ②child with such a voice 唱最高音部的童音 ③part for such a voice 高音部 *adj.* high-pitched in tone 高音的

tremor [ˈtremə] *n.* ①a shaking movement of the earth 地震 ②a shaking movement caused by fear, nervousness, illness, weakness, etc. 震颤，抖动；发抖，哆嗦

trestle [ˈtresl] *n.* a wooden beam fixed at each end to a pair of spreading legs, used, usu. in pairs, as removable support for a table or other flat surface 支架；条凳；叉架

trill [tril] *n.* ①(in singing or instrumental music) the rapid repeating of musical notes, for special effect 颤音，颤抖声（指歌声、乐器声） ②a

sound or number of repeated sounds like this, esp. as made by a bird (鸟的) 颤声 ③a speech sound like this, such as that produced by the point of the tongue against the part of the mouth just behind the upper front teeth (指舌尖抵住上牙龈所发出的) 舌音 v. to sing, play, or pronounce with a trill 以颤音演唱、演奏, 发出颤音

trilogy [ˈtrɪlədʒi] *n.* a group of 3 related books, plays, etc. connected by common subject matter but each complete in itself 三部曲

trinket [ˈtrɪŋkɪt] *n.* small ornament, piece of jewellery, etc. of little value 小玩意儿, (价值微小的) 小饰品

tripod [ˈtraɪpɒd] *n.* a 3-legged support, such as for a camera (摄影机的) 三脚架

tripper [ˈtrɪpə] *n.* a person on a pleasure trip, esp. one lasting only one day 游乐者

trounce [trauns] *v.* ①to beat or punish severely 痛打, 严惩 ②to defeat completely 大败, 使.....溃不成军

trundle [ˈtrʌndl] *v.* to move along by or as if by rolling or spinning 推动

tryout [ˈtraɪ, aʊt] *n.* an experimental performance of a play before its official opening 预赛(试), 预演

tuba [ˈtju:bə] *n.* a large brass wind instrument that produces low notes

低音大喇叭，低音号

tubular [ˈtjuːbjulə] *adj.* of being, or made of a tube or tubes 管状的，用管子制成的

tuft [tʌft] *n.* a bunch (of hair, feathers, grass etc.) growing or held closely together at base 一束，一簇（头发、羽毛、草等）

turbid [ˈtɜːbɪd] *adj.* ①(of a liquid) not clear or transparent; muddy; thick （指液体）混浊的；泥泞的 ②confused 紊乱的；混淆不清的 ③(of smoke, clouds, etc.) heavy; dark; thick （指烟、云等）混浊的；乌黑的；浓密的

turbine [ˈtɜːbɪn, -baɪn] *n.* an engine or motor in which the pressure of a liquid or gas, usu. at very high temperatures, drives a special wheel and thus changes into circular movement 涡轮机

turbot [ˈtɜːbət] *n.* a type of large European fish with a flat diamond shaped body, highly regarded as food 大比目鱼，大菱鲆

turnout [ˈtɜːnaʊt] *n.* ①the number of people who attend a meeting; people in attendance 出席者，到场的人数 ②an occasion on which one empties all the unwanted things from a room, drawer, etc. 清除，清扫

turret [ˈtʌrɪt] *n.* ①a small tower, usu. at an angle of a larger building and often ornamental or for defence 塔楼；角塔 ②a low heavily-armoured steel dome, that spins round to allow its guns to be aimed in any direction 炮塔

tutelage ['tju:tɪlɪdʒ] *n.* ①responsibility for someone, his education, property, actions, etc. protection; guardianship 监护；指导，教导 ②the

state or period of being under someone's care and protection; state or period of being under a guardian 受监护（的时间）；受教导（的时间）

twirl [twi:d] *v.* ①to (cause to) turn round and round quickly; (cause to) spin （使）急转，旋转 ②to (cause to) curl （使）卷起来 *n.* a sudden quick spin or circular movement 急转，扭转

twitch [twitʃ] *v.* to (cause to) move suddenly and quickly, usu. without conscious control （使）抽动，痉挛，抽搐 *n.* a repeated short sudden movement of a muscle, done without conscious control （肌肉）抽动，痉挛，抽搐

typographical [ˌtaɪpə'græfɪkəl] *adj.* of, related to, or caused by typography 排印（上）的；排印所造成的

typography [tai'pɒgrəfi] *n.* ①the work of preparing and setting matter for printing 排版（工作），排印 ②the arrangement, style, and appearance of printed matter 版面

tyrannical [ti'rænikəl] *adj.* severely and unjustly cruel in governing; of or related to tyranny 暴虐的，残暴的；暴君统治的

tyrannize ['tirənaɪz] *v.* to use power over (a person, country, people, etc.) with unjust cruelty 施暴政，摧残（人、人民）；以暴政压制（人民）

ultrasound [ˈʌltrəˌsaʊnd] *n.* ultrasonic sound 超声波

unabashed [ˈʌnəˈbæʃt] *adj.* fearless, not discouraged or ashamed, etc.
esp. when something unusual happens 不畏惧的；不害臊的，不难为情的

unabated [ˈʌnəˈbeɪtɪd] *adj.* (of a wind, a person's strength, etc.) without losing force (指风力、人力等) 威力不减的，并未减弱的

unaccountable [ˈʌnəˈkaʊntəbl̩] *adj.* surprising; not easily explained 令人惊异的；不能解释的；莫名其妙的

unaffected [ˌʌnəˈfektɪd] *adj.* ①natural in behaviour or character 自然的，不矫揉造作的 ②not affected 不受影响的，不受感染的

unawares [ˈʌnəˈweəz] *adv.* ①unintentionally or without noticing 不留神；不知不觉间；无意中 ②to surprise someone by one's presence 未料到，意外地

unbecoming [ˈʌnbɪˈkʌmɪŋ] *adj.* not appropriate 不合身的

uncanny [ʌnˈkæni] *adj.* mysterious; not natural or usual 诡秘的；不可思议的

unceremonious [ˈʌnˌseriˈmʌnjəs, -niəs] *adj.* ①informal 不拘形式的 ②not done politely; rudely quick 冒失的，随随便便的，无礼的

uncompromising [ˈʌnˈkɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ] *adj.* refusing to change ideas or decisions; firm in beliefs, ways etc. 不让步的，不妥协的，坚持己见的

underachieve [ˈʌndərətʃiːv] *v.* to perform less well than one could, esp. at one's school work 学习成绩不良，未能发挥学习潜能

underbrush [ˈʌndəbrʌʃ] *n.* thick undergrowth in a forest 灌木丛

undercharge ['ʌndə'tʃɑ:ʒɪ] v. to take or ask too small an amount of

money from (someone); charge too little 索价低于常价

undercut ['ʌndəkʌt] *v.* to sell goods more cheaply or to work for smaller wages than (someone doing the same) 削价（与竞争者）抢生意；领取低工资与（某人）抢工作

underdone ['ʌndə'dʌn] *adj.* not cooked until completely brown, sometimes (of meat) thought to have better taste, sometimes (esp. of baking) spoilt （肉）煮或烤得嫩的，半生不熟的

undergrowth ['ʌndəgrəʊθ] *n.* bushes, tall plants, etc. smaller than the trees around them 矮树丛

underhand ['ʌndə'hænd] *adj.* marked by or done in a deceptive, secret, or sly manner; dishonest and sneaky 秘密的，下投的，欺瞒的

underlie [,ʌndə'lai] *v.* (of feelings and qualities) to be present as an explanation or real meaning of 由于（情绪、特性等）成为……原因；构成……的基础

underling ['ʌndəlɪŋ] *n.* a person of low rank or position in relation to another, such as a servant 手下，下属

underpass ['ʌndəpɑ:s] *n.* a way under a road, either another road or (esp.) a path for walkers (subway) 地下通道（人行或车行用）

underprivileged ['ʌndə'prɪvɪlɪdʒd] *adj.* (of people) not having the advantages of the ordinary person's life; lacking in good chances for education, social life, etc. (指一群人) 没有享受正当权益的；没机会接受教育、参与社会活动等的；贫困的

undersell [ˈʌndə'sel] *v.* sell goods at a lower price than (a business competitor) 以低于（竞争者）的价格卖出，廉价出售

underside [ˈʌndəsaɪd] *n.* the part underneath; lower side or surface 下面，下侧，底面

understudy [ˈʌndəstʌdi] *n.* an actor or actress learning an important part in a play so as to be able if necessary to take the place of the actor who plays the part 候补演员，替角 *v.* to act as understudy to (an actor or actress) in (a part) 作（某角色）的候补演员，当替角

underwater [ˈʌndə'wɔ:tə] *adj.* (used, done, etc.) below the surface of a stretch of water 水下的；用于水下的

undignified [ʌn'dignifaɪd] *adj.* (of people and behaviour) not having or showing dignity （指人、行为）不庄重的，不像样子的

undreamt-of [ˌʌn'dremtɔv] *adj.* 梦想不到的，想像不到的

undue [ˈʌn'dju:] *adj.* too much; not suitable 过分的；不适当的

undulate [ˈʌndjuleɪt] *v.* to move or lie like waves rising and falling 波动，起伏

unduly [ˈʌn'dju:li] *adv.* too much (so); very 过度，太过

unearth [ˈʌn'ə:θ] *v.* ①to dig up 挖出 ②to discover 发现

uneconomic ['ʌn,i:kə'nɒmɪkəl] *adj.* ①resulting in loss of money or not producing (enough) profit 赔钱的；没利润的 ②wasteful 浪费的，不经

济的

unambiguous [ˈʌniˈkwivəkəl] *adj.* which is plain in meaning 不含糊的；一清二楚的

unethical [ʌnˈeθik(ə)l] *adj.* not of ethics; not morally good 无原则的，不合乎道德的

unforeseen [ˈʌnfɔːˈsiːn] *adj.* unexpected 意想不到的，意料之外的

ungainly [ʌnˈgeɪnli] *adj.* not graceful; awkward in movement; clumsy 难看的，笨手笨脚的

ungodly [ʌnˈɡɔːdli] *adj.* ①showing lack of respect for God and religion; wicked 不敬神的；邪恶的 ②unreasonable 不合情理的，离谱的

ungracious [ˈʌnˈɡreɪʃəs] *adj.* not polite 不客气的，不亲切的

ungrateful [ʌnˈɡreɪtful] *adj.* ①not grateful 忘恩负义的，忘本的 ②unpleasant; giving no reward or result 令人讨厌的，令人不愉快的

unicorn [ˈjuːnikɔːn] *n.* an imaginary homelike animal, told of in stories, with one horn growing from its forehead 独角兽

unilateral [ˈjuːnɪlætərəl] *adj.* done by or having an effect on only one of the groups in an agreement 单方面的，单边的

uninformed [ˈʌnɪnˈfɔːmd] *adj.* ①(done) without related or enough knowledge 消息不灵通的；知识不够的 ②lacking knowledge; ignorant 无

知的，愚昧的

unintelligible [ˈʌnɪn'telɪdʒəbl] *adj.* (esp. of speech or writing) which can not be understood 不可理解的，难懂的

uninviting [ˈʌnɪn'vaɪtɪŋ] *adj.* not attractive 不吸引人的

unisex [ˈjuːnɪseks] *adj.* (esp. of clothes) of one type which can be used by both male and female 不分男女的，男女通用的

unison [ˈjuːnɪzn, -sn] *n.* ①the singing of the same note by everybody at the same time 齐唱 ②perfect agreement 调和；一致

unkempt [ˈʌn'kempt] *adj.* ①having untidy clothes and hair (衣服、头发) 不整齐的 ②(of the hair) untidy (指头发) 蓬乱的

unlisted [ʌn'listɪd] *adj.* not listed on an official stock exchange list 未列于表格的，未上市的

unnerve [ˈʌn'nəːv] *v.* to take away the courage of or power to act 使失去勇气

unoccupied [ˈʌn'ɔkjupaɪd] *adj.* not being used 无人占领的，空闭的，未占领的

unorthodox [ˈʌn'ɔːθədɔks] *adj.* not according to usual beliefs, methods, etc. 非正统的；不按成规的

unpalatable [ʌn'pælətəbl] *adj.* not pleasing to the taste 味道差的，不好吃的

unparalleled [ʌn'pærəleɪd] *adj.* too great to be equaled 无比的，无双

的

unprejudiced [ʌn'preɟʒudɪst] *adj.* not showing unfair judgment; not prejudiced 公正的，大公无私的，无偏见的

unpretentious [ʌnpri'tenʃəs] *adj.* not showing signs of wealth, size, impotence, etc., or not wishing to do so 不炫耀的，不露锋芒的，谦虚的

unprincipled [ʌn'prɪnsəpld] *adj.* (done) without regard to moral values, standards of honourable behaviour, etc. 无操守的，无廉耻的；无原则的

unprofessional [ʌnprə'feʃənəl] *adj.* not typical of the behaviour which is suitable in certain profession or activity 非本行的，外行的；非职业性的

unqualified [ʌn'kwɔːlɪfaɪd] *adj.* ①not limited 无限制的；完全的
②not having suitable knowledge or qualifications 没资格的，不合格的

unquestionable [ʌn'kwɛstʃənəbl] *adj.* which can't be questioned; certain 不容置疑的，千真万确的

unquestioning [ʌn'kwɛstʃənɪŋ] *adj.* (done) without doubt or worry 没有疑问的；不予质问的

unremitting [ʌnrɪ'mɪtɪŋ] *adj.* never stopping 持之以恒的，不间断的

unruly [ʌn'ruːli] *adj.* ①wild in behaviour 粗野的；无法无天的 ②not easily kept in place 无法安置的

unscrew [ˈʌnˈskruː] v. ①to remove the screw(s) from (something)将

(某物)的螺丝起掉 ②to undo by twisting 转开，扭开，打开

unseemly [ˈʌnˈsi:mli] *adj.* not suitable (in behavior) (行为上) 不当的，不宜的

unsightly [ʌnˈsaitli] *adj.* unpleasant or offensive to look at; unattractive 不悦目的，不好看的，难看的

unskilled [ˈʌnˈskild] *adj.* ①not having for a particular type of job 无技能的，无一技之长的 ②not needing special skill 不需熟练技巧的

unsociable [ʌnˈsəʊjəbl] *adj.* not friendly; not fond of being with people 不爱交际的，喜欢独处的，孤僻的

unswerving [ʌnˈswɜ:viŋ] *adj.* firm in purpose, esp. loyal 目标坚定的；忠贞不二的

untenable [ˈʌnˈtenəbl, -ti:n-] *adj.* (of a position, esp. in an argument) which can not be defended; which will fall to attack (尤指论点) 站不住脚的，不堪一击的

untiring [ʌnˈtaiəriŋ] *adj.* not showing or experiencing tiredness, esp. in spite of hard work 不懈的，不知疲倦的

untold [ˈʌnˈtəʊld] *adj.* too great to be counted or measured; limitless; not told or expressed 未说过的，未透露的，数不清的

untouchable [ʌnˈtʌtʃəbl] *n.* (a person) of the lowest social group, esp. in the Hindu caste system (尤指印度等级制中) 社会最低层的(人)，

贱民 *adj.* 禁止触摸的，不可及的

untruth [ˈʌnˈtruːθ] *n.* a lie 谎言

unwieldy [ˌʌnˈwiːldi] *adj.* ①awkward to move, esp. because large, heavy, a strange shape, etc. 笨重的 ②difficult to use; awkward in practice 笨拙的

unwind [ˈʌnˈwaɪnd] *v.* ①to undo (something that has been wound round) 将（卷起的一团东西）解开，松开 ②to become clear, esp. if twisting or detailed（尤指纠缠不清后）明晰起来 ③to stop being nervous; relax 不再忧虑，放松

unworldly [ˈʌnˈwɜːldli] *adj.* not wise to the ways of the world; naive 天真的

upcoming [ˈʌp,kʌmɪŋ] *adj.* occurring soon; forthcoming 即将来临的，预定将要

upfront [ʌpˈfrʌnt] *adv.* as payment in advance, esp. as a sign of trust that other payments will follow 在前面，在最前面的，提前（支付工资）

upholster [ʌpˈhəʊlstə] *v.* to fit (a chair) with soft coverings over filling material (padding) 给（椅子）装上椅套；布置，装饰

upkeep [ˈʌpkiːp] *n.* ①the act of keeping something repaired and in order 保养，维修 ②the cost of this 保养费，维修费

uplift [ʌpˈlɪft] *v.* to encourage cheerful or holy feelings in 鼓舞，使振奋，激励 *n.* (something which gives) a sense of joy or moral improvement

(精神的) 高涨；激励人心的事

upmarket [ˈʌpˈmɑːst] *adj.* appealing to or designed for high-income consumers 高级的，高档的

uprising [ˈʌpˈraɪzɪŋ] *n.* an occasion of rising against the rulers, esp. the government; (small) insurrection 起义，反抗；（小规模）叛乱

upstart [ˈʌpstɑːt] *n.* a person who has risen suddenly or unexpectedly to a high position and who is felt to be taking advantage of the power he has gained 暴发户

upstream [ˈʌpˈstriːm] *adj. & adv.* (moving) against the current, towards the beginning of a river, stream, etc. 逆流（而上），向上游

uptown [ˈʌpˈtaʊn] *adj. & adv.* at or in the living areas of a city or town, not the business center 在（城市的）住宅区（的）

urinate [ˈjuːrɪneɪt] *v.* to pass urine from the body 小便，排尿，撒尿

usurer [ˈjuːzərə] *n.* a person who lends money, esp. which must be paid back at an unfairly high rate of interest 放高利贷者

usurp [ju(:)ˈzɜːp] *v.* to seize for oneself (power or position), esp. unlawfully 篡夺（权利或地位）；霸占

vagrant [ˈveɪgrənt] *n.* ① a person who lives a wandering life with no steady home or work, esp. one who is poor and begs 游荡者，漂泊者

②anyone (such as drunk person) who is found by the police wandering about without any lawful means of support, and who may be charged with the offence of vagrancy 无业游民；无赖

valet ['vælit, 'væli] *n.* ①a gentleman's personal male servant, who looks after his clothes, cooks his food, etc. (专为男主人管理衣着, 膳食等的) 男仆 ②a male hotel worker who cleans and presses the clothes of people staying there (旅馆中负责洗烫衣服的) 男侍, 服务员 *v.* to clean, repair, and brush (a person's clothes)清洗, 修补或刷 (某人的衣服)

valour / valor ['vælə] *n.* great bravery, esp. in war 英勇 (尤指作战)

valve [vælv] *n.* ①a doorlike part of a pipe (or of a pipelike part inside the body), which opens and shuts so as to control the flow of liquid, air, gas, etc. through the pipe (控制气体、液体流动的) 活门, 阀 ②a hard shell protecting the soft body of certain sea creatures, esp. one of enclosing the animal 壳瓣

vandal ['vænd(ə)l] *n.* a person who intentionally damages or destroys beautiful or useful things belonging to others, makes beautiful places ugly, etc. (艺术品、名胜等的) 摧残者, 破坏者

vandalism ['vændəlɪz(ə)m] *n.* intentional needless and usu. widespread damage and destruction, esp. of public buildings and other public property (对公物的) 恶意破坏

vanguard ['væŋgɑ:d] *n.* ①the soldiers marching at the front of an army, or sent on ahead to protect it against surprise attack 前锋, 前卫 ②the leading part of an army or of any marching body of people, or of ships in

battle 先头部队；前驱舰队 ③the leading part of any kind of advancement
in human affairs 先导，先驱，先锋

vanilla [və'nilə] *n.* ①any of several types of climbing plant with sweet-smelling flowers, that grow esp. in tropical America 香草 ②a substance or liquid made from the beans of this plant, used for improving the taste of certain foods 香草香精 *adj.* (of a food) made to taste of this (指食物) 带有香草味的

varicose ['værikəʊs] *adj.* (of a blood vessel, esp. in the leg) that has become greatly and incurable swollen (尤指腿部的血管) 静脉曲张的

vat [væt] *n.* a very large barrel or container for holding liquids (such as beer, whisky, dye, etc.) esp. when they are being made (装啤酒、威士忌、染料等液体的) 大桶

veal [vi:l] *n.* meat from the young of a cow (calf) 小牛肉

venereal [vi'niəriəl] *adj.* resulting from or passed on by sexual activity 性交所引起的

vengeance ['vendʒəns] *n.* very severe harm or damage done to another person as a punishment for harm he has done to oneself, one's family, etc. 报仇, 复仇

vengeful ['vendʒfʊl] *adj.* (of an action of feeling) based on a fierce desire to punish a person for the harm he has done to oneself; revengeful (指行为、情绪) 报仇心切的

venomous ['venəməs] *adj.* ①(of a creature) having an organ that produces poison; able to attack with poison (指生物) 有毒腺的；能分泌毒液的；有毒的 ②(of speech, behaviour, etc.) showing a strong and bitter

desire to hurt or harm someone (指话、行为) 恶毒的, 狠毒的

ventral ['ventrəl] *adj.* abdominal [解] 腹的, 腹部的, 腹侧的 *n.* a ventral fin 腹鳍

ventricle ['ventrikl] *n.* ①either of the 2 spaces in the bottom of the heart that receive blood from the auricles and then push it out into the main blood vessels of the body 心室 ②any of various small hollow places in an animal body or organ, esp. in the brain (动物的) 脑室

ventricular [ven'trikjulə] *adj.* of or relating to a ventricle or ventriculus 心室的; 腔的, 室的

veritable ['veritəbl] *adj.* (used to give force to an expression) that may be described as; that may really be compared to; real (加强语气) 真正的, 名副其实的

vermin ['və:min] *n.* ①any kind of unpleasant biting insect (such a flea, louse, etc.) that lives on the body of man or animals, usu. by draw out blood 害虫, 寄生虫 ②any usu. small kind of animal or bird that destroys crops, spoil food, or does other damage, and is difficult to control 害兽, 害鸟 ③useless unpleasant people who are a trouble to society (社会上的) 害人虫, 败类; (喻) 寄生虫

vernacular [və'nækjulə] *adj.* using the common speech of a country or area 用地方语言的 *n.* the native spoken language of the (stated or understood) country or area, esp. as compared with a foreign language (尤指与外语相对, 某国、地区所说的) 本国语, 地方语

vernal ['və:nl] *adj.* like, or appearing in the spring season 春季的；春季似的

vertebrate ['və:tɪbrɪt] *adj. & n.* (an animal, bird, fish, etc.) which has a backbone 有脊椎骨的；脊椎动物

vertex ['vɜ:tɛks] *n.* the highest point 顶点；极点

vestige ['vestɪdʒ] *n.* ①a sign, mark, track, or other proof that someone or something formerly existed or was present 遗迹；痕迹 ②the very small slight remains (of something) (某物的) 残余 ③the smallest possible amount 一点儿；丝毫 ④the remains or imperfectly developed form of some limb or organ that was formerly important but is not now used 退化的器官

vexation [vek'seɪʃən] *n.* ①the feeling, fact, or state of being vexed; displeasure 困扰，苦恼，心烦 ②something that causes the feeling of being vexed 令人心烦之事；烦恼的原因

vexatious [vek'seɪʃəs] *adj.* displeasing; troublesome; causing vexation 困扰的，心烦的；麻烦的

viable ['vaɪəbl] *adj.* able to succeed in operation 可行的

vial ['vaɪəl] *n.* a small bottle, esp. for liquid medicines 小瓶

vibes ['vaɪbz] *n.* an influence, favorable or unfavorable, felt by a sensitive person as coming from someone or something else (好的、坏的) 感应；激荡

vicarage ['vɪkərɪdʒ] *n.* a vicar's house 教区教师的住宅

vicarious [vai'keəriəs] *adj.* ①experienced by the imagination through watching or reading about other people; indirect 替代的；间接的
②experienced for other people 代人感受的

vicariously [vai'keəriəsli] *adv.* done and felt or experienced by one person on behalf of another 代理地，担任代理者地

victimize ['viktimaiz] *v.* ①to cause (someone) to suffer unfairly 使（某人）受苦，受难 ②to cause (someone) unfairly to receive punishment or blame which should really be shared by many others 使（某人）单独受到处罚；冤枉

vignette [vi'njet] *n.* ①an ornamental pattern or drawing without a border, set into a book, esp. at the beginning or end of a chapter （尤指书中章首、章尾的）小花饰，小插图 ②a short effective written description of a character or scene 小品文，短文

vindictive [vin'diktiv] *adj.* too unwilling to forgive; having or showing the desire to harm someone from whom harm has been relived 怀恨极深的

viola [vi'əulə, 'viələ] *n.* a type of stringed musical instrument, like the violin but a little larger and producing a slightly deeper sound 中提琴

viral ['vairəl] *adj.* caused by a virus 滤过性毒菌的，滤过性毒菌引起的

virile ['virail] *adj.* ①(of a man) having the full amount of strong and forceful qualities expected of a man, esp. in matters of sex (指男人) 有男

子气概的，雄健的 ②forceful; manly; full of active strength 富于男子气概的；生龙活虎的

virtuous [ˈvɜːtjuəs] *adj.* ①possessing, showing, or practising virtue 品德高的，贤德的 ②satisfied with one's own good behaviour, and expressing this in one's manner towards those who have done wrong 自命清高的

virulent [ˈvɪrələnt] *adj.* ①(of a poison, a disease caused by bacteria, etc.) very powerful, quick-acting, and dangerous to life or health (指病毒、细菌所引起的疾病等) 剧烈的，危害生命的 ②(of a feeling or its expression) very bitter; full of hatred 恶毒的，仇恨的

visage [ˈvɪzɪdʒ] *n.* the human face, esp. with regard to its expression or appearance 脸；面貌，容貌

viscera [ˈvɪsərə] *n.* the large inside organs of the body, such as the heart, lungs, stomach, etc. 内脏，脏腑

viscount [ˈvaɪkaʊnt] *n.* (the title of) a British nobleman next in rank below an earl (指次于伯爵的英国贵族) 子爵

visitation [ˌvɪzɪˈteɪʃən] *n.* official visit 访问，探望，正式的视察 *n.* punishment from God [宗] 天罚，天降的祸福

vista [ˈvɪstə] *n.* ①a distant view, to which the eye is directed between narrow limits, as by rows of trees 远景 ②a set of events stretching far into the future or back into the past, as seen in the imagination 回顾；展望

visualize ['vizjuəlaɪz, 'viʒ-] v. to form a picture of (something or someone) in the mind; imagine 把（某物、某人）在心中形象化；想象

vitalize ['vaitəlaiz] *v.* to give force to; bring (something or someone) to life 赋以活力，给予生机

vivacity [vi'væsiti, vai-] *n.* the quality or condition of being vivacious; liveliness 活泼

vocalist ['vəukəlist] *n.* a singer of popular songs, esp. one who sings with a band (有乐队伴奏的) 流行歌手

vocalization [,vəukəlai'zeiʃən; -li'z-] *n.* 发声法

vocally ['vəukli] *adv.* oral, verbal 用声音，用口头

vocative ['vɔkətiv] *adj.* relating to, characteristic of, or used in calling [语法] 呼格的；呼唤的

vodka ['vɔdkə] *n.* a type of strong, colourless, and almost tasteless alcoholic drink, first made in (and very popular in) Russia and Poland 伏特加酒（原产并流行于俄国及波兰，无色，无味的烈酒）

void [vɔid] *adj.* ①empty (of); without; lacking 没有，缺乏的 ②law (of any kind of official agreement) having no value or effect from the beginning (法律) 自开始即无效的，无法律效力的 ③completely empty 空无一物，空空如也 *n.* ①the space around our world and stretching out beyond the stars 太空 ②an empty space 空处，空隙 ③a feeling of emptiness or loss 空虚，失落感

volatile ['vɒlətaɪl] *adj.* ①(of a person or his character) of a quickly-changing, undependable nature; variable in purpose or interest (指人、个

性) 轻浮的；反复无常的，无定性的 ②(of a liquid or oil) easily changing into a gas (指液体、油) 挥发性的

volatility [,vɒlə'tiliti] *n.* 挥发性

volitional [vɔu'liʃənəl] *adj.* resulting from choice or the use of will 自愿的；自主的

voluble ['vɒljub(ə)l] *adj.* having, always ready to produce, or expressed in a great flow of words (常含贬义) 健谈的，饶舌的

voluminous [və'lju:minəs, və'lu:-] *adj.* ①(of a garment) very loose and full; using much cloth (指衣服) 宽松的 ②producing or containing much writing 多产的；篇幅冗长的

vortex ['vɔ:teks] *n.* ①a mass of anything, esp. water or wind, making such forceful circular movement as to cause objects which it meets to be drawn into its hollowcentre, as in a whirlpool or whirlwind 漩涡；旋风 ②a set of conditions, activities, interests, or feelings so forceful that one is helpless against them (指无法抗拒的情况、吸引力等) 漩涡

vulgarity [vʌl'gærɪti] *n.* ①the state or quality of being vulgar or vulgar speech or action 低级，下流，粗俗；粗俗行为；粗话 ②a particular example of vulgar speech or action 粗话，下流话；粗俗行为

vulture ['vʌltʃə(r)] *n.* any of several types of large ugly tropical birds with almost featherless heads and necks, which feed on dead animals 秃鹰；兀鹰

wafer ['weɪfə] *n.* ① flour, sugar, etc. cooked in the form of a very thin

cake 威化饼 ②a thin round piece of special bread used with wine in the Christian religious ceremony of Holy communion (薄而圆的) 圣饼 (天主教仪式供领圣礼用)

waltz [wɔ:l(t)s] *n.* a social dance for a man and a woman, from Vienna, made up of 6 steps in triple time 华尔兹舞 *v.* to dance a waltz 跳华尔兹舞

wanton ['wɒntən] *adj.* ①wild and full of fun 顽皮的，嬉闹的 ②uncontrolled 放纵的，任性的，无节制的 ③(of a woman more than of a man) sexually improper (尤指女人) 淫荡的，行为不检的 ④having no just cause or no good reason 无理的；任性的，胡闹的

warranty ['wɒrənti] *n.* a written guarantee 保证中；担保

wary ['wɛəri] *adj.* on guard; watchful 机警的

watertight ['wɔ:tətait] *adj.* ①through which no water can go 不漏水的，不渗水的 ②allowing of no mistakes or reason for change 无懈可击的，毫无破绽的

watery ['wɔ:təri] *adj.* containing (too much) water 含水的；水分过多的

weighty ['weiti] *adj.* having or seeming to have importance 有份量的；(看似)重要的；重大的

whack [(h)wæk] *n.* (the noise made by) a hard blow 重打；啦的一声
v. to hit with a blow making a loud noise 啦的一声打，用力抽打

whiff ['(h)wɪf] *n.* ① a short-lasting smell or movement of air 一阵（气味、风） ② a breath in （吸进的）一口

whimsical ['(h)wɪmzɪkəl] *adj.* fanciful; with strange ideas 古怪的；异想天开的

whirlwind ['(h)wɜ:lwaɪnd] *n.* tall pipe-shaped body of air moving rapidly in a circle 旋风

whisk [(h)wɪsk] *n.* ① a quick movement, esp. to brush something off 扫；拌 ② a small brush consisting of a bunch of feathers, hair, etc., tied to a handle 扫帚 ③ a small hand-held apparatus for beating eggs, whipping cream, etc. （鸡蛋、奶油等的）搅拌器 *v.* ① to move (something) quickly, esp. so as to brush something off 把东西扫掉 ② to remove by brushing lightly or by taking suddenly 掸；挥；突然弄走 ③ to beat (esp. eggs), esp. with a whisk （尤指用搅拌器）打（蛋）

whiten ['(h)waɪtn] *v.* to make or become white, especially by bleaching 使白，变白，刷白，漂白

whitewash ['(h)waɪtwɔʃ] *n.* a mixture of lime and water, often with whiting, size, or glue added, that is used to whiten walls, fences, or other structures 石灰水，白色涂料，白粉胶泥水，涂脂抹粉 *vt.* to paint or coat with or as if with whitewash 用石灰水把……刷白

whizz [hwɪz] *v.* to move very fast, often with a noisy sound （嗖嗖地）飞驰，掠过

wicked ['wɪkɪd] *adj.* ①very bad; evil 坏透的，缺德的 ②like a child

behaving badly 指行为刁顽的（小孩），淘气的

wicker ['wɪkə] *n.* any example of objects produced by weaving twigs, reeds, etc. 柳条制品

windfall ['wɪndfɔ:l] *n.* an unexpected lucky gift, esp. money from someone who has died 意外的收获（尤指意外获得的遗产）

wobble ['wɒbl] *v.* to move unsteadily from one direction to another 摇晃，晃动 *n.* a wobbling movement 摇晃，摇动

woeful ['wəʊfʊl] *adj.* ①very sad 悲伤的，忧愁的 ②which makes one sorry, because it should not be 令人惋惜的

womanly ['wʊmənli] *adj.* having or showing the qualities suitable to a woman 像女人的，温柔的；适合女子的

wording ['wɜ:diŋ] *n.* the words chose to express something and the phrases they form 措词，用语

wrapper ['ræpə] *n.* ①a piece of paper which forms a loose cover on a book 封皮，封面 ②a piece of paper, such as one with a sticky edge for folding over a rolled up newspaper, to be used as a covering when a book, newspaper, etc., is posted 包装纸；封套

wreckage ['rekiɔʒ] *n.* the broken parts of a destroyed thing 残骸，残余

wrench [rentʃ] *v.* to pull hard with a twisting or turning movement
扭，拧，揪 *n.* an act of twisting and pulling 扭，拧，揪

wrest [rest] *v.* ①to pull (away) violently 扭（走），拧（走） ②to obtain with difficulty 好（不）容易才获得

writhe [raið] *v.* to twist the body, as when in great pain （如因剧痛而）扭动身体

wry [rai] *adj.* ①showing dislike, lack of pleasure, etc. 不高兴的；不屑的；皱眉头的 ②twisted 歪扭的

X-chromosome [eks'krəʊməsəʊm] *n.* a type of chromosome which exists in pairs in female cells and singly in male cells, and, after union of male and female, will produce a female when combined with another of its own type, and a male when combined with a Y chromosome X 染色体

xenophobia [ˌzenə'fəubiə] *n.* unreasonable fear and dislike of foreigners or strangers 排外；怕生（指无端地惧怕或讨厌外国人或陌生人）

yahoo [jɑ:'hu] *n.* a rude unpleasant person 冒失鬼；莽汉

yardstick ['jɑ:dstik] *n.* ①a stick that is one yard long and marked with smaller measures of length 码尺 ②any standard of measurement or comparison （计量、比较的）标准

yeoman ['jəʊmən] *n.* a farmer who cultivates his own land 自耕农

yummy ['jʌmi] *adj.* tasty; delicious 味道好的，好吃的

zany ['zeini] *adj.* foolish in an amusing way 装傻逗趣的

Zionism ['zaɪənɪz(ə)m] *n.* the political movement to establish and develop an independent state of Israel in Palestine for the Jews 犹太复国主义（运动）

Zulu ['zu:lu:] *adj.* of or related to the language or people of Zulu and in South Africa （指南非）祖鲁语的；祖鲁人的

主要参考文献

《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》词汇表工作组，2001，
《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》，上海外语教育出版社。

《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》修订小组，2004，《高校英语
专业八级考试大纲》，上海外语教育出版社。

Oxford University Press, 1994. *Oxford Word Power Dictionary*.

Addison Wesley Longman China Limited, 1996, *Longman
Dictionary of Contemporary English, (English-Chinese)* 朱原等译，商务
印书馆/朗文出版社中国有限公司。

Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000. *The American Heritage
Dictionary, Forth Edition*.

Merriam-Webster Inc., 2003. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate
Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*.

U.S. News & World Report L. P., 1995—2003. *U.S. New & World
Report*.

Time Inc. 2000—2004. *Time*.

Newsweek, Inc., 1998—2003. *Newsweek*.

The Washington Post Company, 1998—2003. *Washington Post*.

International Herald Tribune, 2000—2004, *International Herald Tribune*.

The Financial Times Ltd., 1998—2004. *Financial Times*.

The Economist Newspaper Limited, 2000—2004. *The Economist*.

Times Newspapers Ltd., 2000—2004. *The Times*.

附录

CD 链接网址：

<http://pan.baidu.com/s/1ntxBH1n>