

NOTE

理塘顶真 • cxk

2024 年 4 月 14 日

前言

这是笔记的前言部分.

Dylaaan

2024 年 4 月 14 日

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第一章 writing

1.1 Class 4

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence.” You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words not including the sentence given.

主体：父母，家庭教育

家长给自由：角色：

Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence.

The understanding, however, leads to a widely debated topic: to what extent should children be given freedom. While the question cannot be answered with precise numbers, it highlights the need to define the role of

parents in their children's journey of exploration and learning.(把抽象的变具体)

True freedom for children involves providing opportunities for exploration within a framework of guidance and safety, rather than unchecked liberty. (放肆的自由). (上一句笼统概括、下定义, 下一句写具体的例子, 要注意把每一个抽象的要素转化为具体的东西) People should create an environment where children can pursue their interests, make decisions and...with the understanding that boundaries and support are readily available when needed.

The role of the parent is thus not diminished but transformed into that of a mentor who guides, advises and supports. (下定义: ...不是..., 而是超越了...) 父母不应该只教孩子使用电子产品, 而更应该教如何培养数字时代的素养、批判性思维等

In conclusion, providing children with the freedom to explore and ... is a adj. art that requires parents to ...(后面补充要注意的点) It's about creating a secure foundation on which children can build as they stretch their wings. In the words of Maria Montessori, "The greatest gifts we can give our children are the roots of responsibility and the wings of independence." (纠正青少年观念)

蒙氏教育

1.2 Class 5

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "Today more and more people begin to realize the pleasures and joys of real-world social interaction." You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay.

You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Today more and more people begin to realize the pleasures and joys of real-world social interaction. (通过问题引起下文) In an age where technological advancements promise to shrink the world and bring us closer, a **paradoxical scenario**(插入比喻) unfolds: (具体讲什么变远, 什么变近)(具体)the more connected we are by technology, the wider the emotional and psychological gaps between us seem to grow. This contradiction hints at (hint v. 暗示 hint at sth) a truth: 现实更重要

(拿网恋做反例)

The reason is simple: the emotional impact of physically being with someone and the unspoken understanding(心照不宣的默契) that comes from a glance or a touch cannot be replicated (replicate v. 复制 无法被替代: cannot be replicated) by digital means. (人际交往都可以用)Many relationships start with texts and virtual chats, where emotions and sentiments are exchanged through screens. Yet, no matter how intense these digital exchanges might be, they **pale**(v. 苍白、逊色) in comparison to the moment when two people hold hands for the first time.(**when ..., everything else pales in comparison**) Similarly, during disagreements that inevitably arise in any relationship, a single real-life hug can **melt** away misunderstanding, which is feat that countless online apologies might fail to achieve.

(先批驳, 然后揭露本质)Realizing the pleasures and joys of real-world social interaction teaches us a lesson(网恋这个例子只是工具) about human nature. (转换的同时对上文总结)It underscores(v. 突出) our need for genuine connections that go beyond digital communications. These interactions, with all the imperfections, allow us to feel deeply, understand profoundly and connect on a level that digital platforms can never fully accomodate.

The words of **Maya Angelou** resonate(v. 产生共鸣) deeply: **“People will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel.”** (表白金句) It’s the pleasures and joys of real-world social interaction that truly affirms our existence of empathy, connection and love.

1.3 Class 6

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “Nowadays more and more people take delight in offering help to the needy.” You can make comments, cite examples, or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

给出观点 ⇒ 引出一个相关现象，把抽象的观点具象化 ⇒ 举例 ⇒ 给出正确的定义 ⇒ 总结

Nowadays more and more people take delight in offering help to the needy. (不废话的肯定) In a world marred(v. 破坏，糟蹋) by individualism and materialism, seeing people extend a helping hand to those in less fortunate circumstances is indeed **a scene that we all yearn(v. 渴望) to witness.** (... 是我们渴望看到的，引出话题) However, assisting others is not without its challenges and costs. Everyone has their own concerns and limitations, and our efforts should be to encourage and support rather judge or criticize.

界定道德绑架这个概念：通过质疑别人的道德，强迫别人做...

(解释概念 \Rightarrow 举例, 这样做的不好之处)

Now, the phenomenon of “moral hijacking(hijack v. 绑架)” has become increasingly prevalent. This concept refers to the practice of compelling individuals or organizations to support a cause by questioning their morality or ethics, often leveraging(v. 利用) social media as a platform for exerting pressure. During fundraising(fundraise v. 募捐) certain campaigns, people might feel coerced(coerce v. 强制, 威胁) into donating because failure to do so could result in being labeled as indifferent or selfish by the community. Such tactics not only create an atmosphere of guilt and obligation but can also lead to resentment and a decrease in genuine acts of charity.

In fact, offering help, whether it be(后面既有单数又有复数可以直接用 be) through volunteering, financial donations, or simply lending an ear, often demands time, energy and resources. For some, these are readily available, but for others, there may be significant personal or financial constraints that make such contributions difficult. It's important to recognize that every little act of kindness counts, regardless of its scale.

Not all of us can do great things. But we can do small things with great love.(用心做事、哪怕渺小也能做大事) By valuing each act of kindness, irrespective of size(irrespective adj. 不考虑 irrespective of sth 不考虑...), we cultivate a more compassionate and understanding society, one that cherishes the spirit of giving while respecting individual boundaries and capacities.

第二章 六级真题

2.1 2022.6 第一套

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. staff writer 职业撰稿人 | 8. thrifty adj. 节俭的 |
| 2. editorial adj. 编辑的 | 9. means n. 财富, 金钱 |
| 3. proofread v. 校对 (与 read 相似, proofread-proofread) | beyond the means of most people 是大多数人无力消费的 |
| 4. graphic novel 漫画书 | 10. fall short 没达到预期 |
| 5. demographically adv. 人口统计地 | 11. count on 依靠, 指望 |
| 6. put aside 存钱 | 11. see your plans through 完成你的计划 |
| 7. thriftiness n. 节俭 | 12. lifestyle creep 生活方式的改变 |

2.2 2022.9 第一套

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. adhere v. 黏附 (=stick)
(adhered-adhered)
adhere to sth 坚持, 遵守 | 2. tumble v.&n. 摔倒、翻滚
tumble dryer 滚筒式烘干机 |
| | 3. overlook v. 俯视, 忽略 |

4. glamorous adj. 吸引人的
5. deposit n. 订金, 押金, 存款
6. mandatory adj. 必须的, 法律要求的
7. tenant n. 房客, 租户
8. baffle v. 使困惑
e.g. His behavior baffles me.
9. detrimental adj. 有害的
10. incentive n. 激励, 鼓励
tax incentives to encourage savings 鼓励储蓄的税收措施
11. suppress v. 抑制, 镇压, 禁止
12. ethic n. 道德
13. infer v. 推断, 暗示
14. hypocrisy n. /hɪ'pɑ:kɹəsi/
伪善, 虚伪
15. hypocritical adj. 虚伪的, 伪善的
16. tactic n. 方法、战术
17. outright adj.&adv. 完全彻底的; 公开直接的
18. concede v. 承认
19. notwithstanding prep.&adv. 尽管
20. scrutiny n. 仔细审查
21. scrutinize v. 仔细审查
22. recollection n. 记忆, 回忆
23. complementary adj. 互补的
24. speak of 谈及
25. responsive adj. 反应积极的; 热情的
be responsive to 对... 做出积极反应; 对... 热情
26. susceptible adj. 易受... 影响(或伤害); 多愁善感的
be susceptible to... 容易受... 影响
be susceptible of... 可以... 的
e.g.1: He's highly susceptible to flattery. 他爱听恭维话
e.g.2: She was both charming and susceptible. 她迷人而多情

- e.g.3: Is this situation not susceptible of improvement by legislation? 这种状况不能通过立法加以改善吗?
27. alliance n. 联盟、同盟
alliance between A and B
28. undercurrent n. 潜在的情绪 (尤指负面)
29. permeate v. (气体、液体) 渗透、弥漫; (思想、影响) 感染、传播
30. dissimilar adj. 不同的
31. apt adj. 恰当的; 有... 倾向的
be apt to do 容易...
32. precedence n. 优先; 优先权
take (sharper) precedence over 比... 更重要
in order of precedence 按照重要次序排列
e.g. Dating and relationships with boys take sharper precedence over sisterhood. 和男生的关系比姐妹关系更重要
33. dilute v. 冲淡、稀释、削弱
34. dubious adj. 怀疑, 可疑的, 不一定的
be dubious about... 对... 怀疑
35. indigenous adj. 本地的 (=native)
36. specimen n. 样品, 样本
37. refuge n. 庇护; 避难所
take/seek refuge from... 寻求庇护躲...
38. expire v. 到期; 去世
sth expire ... 到期/去世
39. deplete v. 大量减少 (usually passive)
Food supplies were severely depleted. 食物供应已严重不足
40. legislature n. 立法机构
41. bill n. 议案、法案
42. monolingual adj. 只使用一种语言的
bilingual adj. 会两种语言的
43. immersive adj. 沉浸式的、身临其境的

- | | |
|--|---|
| 44. ethnicity n. the state or fact of
belonging to a particular ethnic
group | 45. lag v. 落后

lag behind... 落后于... |
|--|---|

第三章 外刊

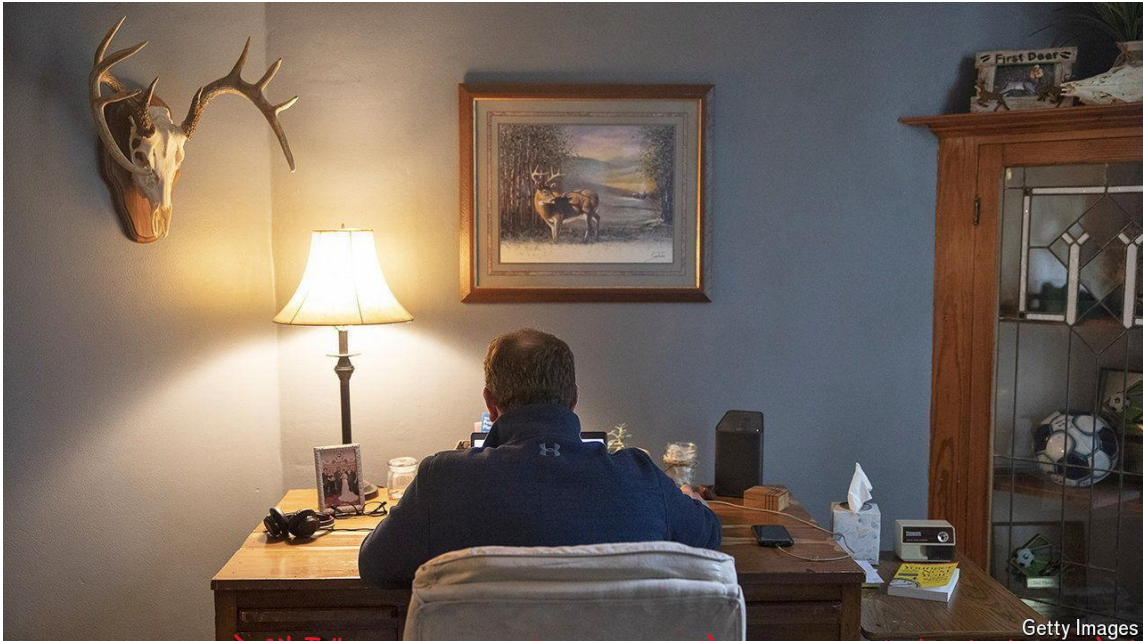
3.1 2024.4.11 外刊

Marriage

The rise of the remote husband

She goes out to work, he stays at home (and logs on)

Apr 4th 2024 | NEW YORK



obstetrician n. 产科医生 crypto adj. 秘密的 well-heeled adj. 富有的
IN COSTA MESA, a city in California's wealthy, beachy Orange County, she is working her way up to becoming a partner in the local office of a major law firm; he is an executive at a tech startup based in the Bay Area, more than 400 miles away. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, he is writing code from their apartment just off-campus, while she attends her classes at Harvard Law School. She is an **obstetrician**, he works remotely for a tech company; she is an academic at an Ivy League university, he works for a **crypto** company. All over the country, among the **well-heeled** and well-educated, a new trend appears to be emerging. When the wives head out in the morning, to their offices, classrooms or hospitals, they are waving goodbye to their husbands, who remain at home.

This is hardly a gender-swapped 1950s revival. The men are still working, after all, not **predominantly** cooking, cleaning and caring for children. But it does reflect an **underappreciated** effect of the rise of remote work: the rise of the remote husband.

predominantly adv. 主要地 underappreciated adj. 未经赏识的 tip v. 倾斜

disproportionate adj. 不成比例的, 过多或过少的 telehealth n. 远程医疗

Men and women still specialise in different kinds of work. Jobs in industries like computer science and engineering are **disproportionately** performed by men. Teaching and nursing jobs are dominated by women. Professions like law and medicine may still employ more men than women, but the scales are **tipping**: more women than men are enrolled in law school and medical school. As such, among young couples, she is probably more likely to be going to be a lawyer or a doctor than he is.

Different occupations have also had to take different approaches to remote working. A minority of medical professionals may be able to work remotely, by taking **telehealth** jobs, but the vast majority have to treat their patients in person. Lawyers may be tied to a specific state or area by their licence and speciality. Meanwhile, the industries which reported the highest level of remote-work flexibility are coding and technology, architecture, engineering and business jobs. About half of people working in computer or mathematical jobs work remotely full-time.

upshot n. 结果 aggregate n. 总共 in~

The **upshot** is that, **in aggregate**, it is easier for men to work from wherever they please. A survey carried out by McKinsey, a consultancy, found that 38% of working men had the option to work remotely full-time, compared with 30% of women. Roughly half of women report being unable to work remotely at all, compared with 39% of men.

myopic adj. 近视的, 目光短浅的

This may sound like yet another way in which women have ended up with the short end of the stick. But that view is **myopic**. Couples compromise in all kinds of ways for their lives to work together. If she is offered a big promotion, conditional on moving to Chicago, she may have to turn it down if his job is tied to New York. The geographical liberation of either partner makes it possible for the other to **ascend** the corporate ladder. The Costa Mesa couple picked that area because it was convenient for her job—and for access to their children's grandparents, who now regularly entertain the little ones.

ascend 上(山或楼梯), (楼梯或路)向上延伸

Claudia Goldin, a Nobel laureate, has written about how remote work may be a **boon** for women. Over the past 200 years women's participation in the labour force has been highest when it has been possible to perform paid work from home. She has also found that gender wage gaps are tightest in

boon n. 福音

fields where flexible working is the norm. But it is not only flexibility in the work that women do that may be to their advantage. ■

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1. Ivy League 常春藤名校联盟

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. 哈佛 Harvard | sity |
| b. 宾大 University of Pennsyl-
vania | e. 哥大 Columbia University |
| c. 耶鲁 Yale University | f. 布朗 Brown University |
| d. 普林斯顿 Princeton Univer- | g. 康奈尔 Cornell University |
| | h. 达特茅斯 Dartmouth College |

2. crypto company 加密公司

3. underappreciated adj. 尚未被重视的, 低估的

e.g. Yet, **an underappreciated effect of** increased social media usage **is its impact on** interpersonal skills. **While much focus is placed on the benefits of** instant communication, **such as** increased information sharing and connectivity, **the consequences of** reduced face-to-face interactions on our ability to effectively communicate and empathize with others **are often overlooked. This decline in** social skills can lead to a deeper sense of isolation and misunderstanding in society, **despite** the virtual connectivity.

(... 的坏处常常被低估, 它的可能后果是...)

4. swap v. 互换、交换

swap A for B 把 A 换成 B(可用于作文中措施段, 用... 替换...)

congestion n. 交通堵塞

e.g. ...(环保措施), which will encourage people to swap car travel for cycling or walking to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.

5. predominantly adv. 主要

bolster v. 增强

e.g. While traditional teaching methods and digital tools play crucial roles in education, it is predominantly online resources and software applications that are shaping the way students learn in many cultures. This trend towards digitalization in education reflects broader societal shifts towards technology reliance.

6. disproportionate adj. 不匀称的, 不均衡的

a large proportion of ... 的很大一部分

a sense of proportion 有轻重缓急之分, 分寸感

out of proportion 比例失调, 不匀称

7. tip v. 倾斜, 变化

the scales are tipping as ... 随着..., 情况正在反转

e.g.1 While artificial intelligence was once the domain of science fiction, **the scales are tipping as** AI becomes an integral part of daily life, from smart home devices to personalized healthcare solutions.

underscore v. 强调

traction n. 拉力

gain traction 发展

gig n. 临时工作

e.g.2 The conventional 9-to-5 office job has been the standard for decades, symbolizing stability and professional success. But **the scales are tipping, as** the gig economy and remote work **gain traction**. This transformation underscores a reevaluation of traditional work values, emphasizing the importance of work-life balance, autonomy, and

leveraging technological advancements to facilitate working from any location.

the tip of the iceberg 冰山一角

e.g.3 These examples are just **the tip of the iceberg**, but they demonstrate how helping customers get more use of their materials can transform value chains and operations.

the tipping point 转折点

e.g.4 It looks like it—after all, 2012 was **the tipping point** when more than half of Americans began owning smartphones.

8. be tied to 被... 束缚

e.g. I don't want to be tied to a steady job. 我不想被工作束缚 → 我不想要一成不变的工作

9. in aggregate 总的来说

10. the short end of the stick 不利地位

11. myopic adj. 目光短浅的

e.g. (先说一个荒谬的观点)But the view is myopic.(再接下文)

12. disadvantage v. 对... 不利

e.g.1 This may appear another development where remote work **disadvantages** workers by blurring the lines between personal and professional life. **But that view is myopic.** In reality, remote work offers unprecedented flexibility, empowering individuals to design work schedules that harmonize with their personal lives and responsibilities.

e.g.2 This may sound like another example of how technological advancements lead to greater social isolation. **But that view is myopic.** In reality, technology has the power to connect people across geographical boundaries like never before, fostering new communities and enabling closer relationships despite physical distance.

testament n. 证据, 证明

nuanced adj. 微妙的, 细致入微的

e.g.3 This may sound like another testament to the belief that technology can solve all our problems. **But that view is myopic.** In reality, while technological advancements have undoubtedly improved many aspects of our lives, they also pose new ethical dilemmas and challenges. Issues such as privacy invasion, data security, and the digital divide require a nuanced understanding of ethics beyond mere technical solutions.

第四章 长难句

4.1 Week7

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. watershed n. 分水岭, 转折点 | 3. postgraduate n. 研究生 |
| 2. manifest v. 显示, 表明 | 4. scholar n. 学者, 奖学金获得者 |

第五章 CS61B

5.1 Section 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. verbose adj. 冗长啰嗦的 | 5. semicolon n. 分号 |
| 2. syntax n. 语法 | 6. compiler n. 编译器 |
| 3. syntactic adj. 语法的 | 7. interpreter n. 解释程序 |
| 4. denote v. 标志 | 8. bytecode n. 字节码 |