

Words Check

- **tedious** ['ti:diəs] *adj.* 沉闷的; 冗长乏味的
- **oblige** [ə'blaɪdʒ] *vt.* 迫使; 责成; 义务
vi. 帮忙; 施恩惠
- **absorbed** [əb'sɔ:bd] *adj.* 被吸收的; 专注的
- **allergic** [ə'lɜ:dʒɪk] *adj.* (be ~ to sth) 对某事反感
- **excursion** [ɪk'skɜ:ʃ(ə)n; ek-] *n.* 偏移; 远足; 游览
- **earnest** ['ɜ:nɪst] *n.* 认真; 定金; 诚挚;
adj. 认真的; 热心的; 重要的
- **exclaim** [ɪk'skleɪm; ek-] *vt.* 大声说出
vi. 呼喊, 惊叫; 大声叫嚷
- **civilization** [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 文明; 文化
- **architecture** ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə] *n.* 建筑学; 建筑式样
- **capture** ['kæptʃə] *n.* 捕获; 战利品, 俘虏
vt. 俘获; 夺得; 捕捉; 录制
- **condense** [kən'dens] *vt.* 使浓缩; 使压缩
vi. 浓缩; 凝结
- **condensed** [kən'denst] *adj.* 压缩的, 扼要的
- **exceed** [ɪk'si:d; ek-] *vt.* 超过; 胜过
vi. 超过其他
- **distress** [dɪ'stres] *n.* 危难, 不幸; 忧虑, 悲痛
vt. 使悲痛; 使贫困
- **distinguish** [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] *vt.* 区分; 辨别; 使杰出
vi. 区别, 区分; 辨别
- **distinctive** [dɪ'stɪŋ(k)tɪv] *adj.* 有特色的, 与众不同
- **complimentary** [kəmplɪ'ment(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 免费赠送的
称赞的, 赞美的
- **complementary** [kəmplɪ'ment(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 互补的
- **bulk** [bʌlk] *n.* 大多数, 大部分
- **criticism** ['krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m] *n.* 批评; 考证; 苛求
- **deficit** ['defɪsɪt; 'di:-] *n.* 赤字; 不足, 缺乏; 亏损
- **dumb** [dʌm] *adj.* 愚蠢的
- **grocery** ['grəʊs(ə)rɪ] *n.* 食品杂货; 超级市场
- **stationary** ['steɪʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 固定的; 静止的
- **stationery** ['steɪʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] *n.* 文具
- **pad** [pæd] *n.* 衬垫; 便笺本
- **album** ['ælbəm] *n.* 簿, 册
- **proclaim** [prə'kleɪm] *vt.* 宣称, 公布; 声明
- **scandal** ['skænd(ə)l] *n.* 令人震惊的事; 丑闻
- **thrust** [θrʌst] *v.* 猛推, 猛塞
- **proficiency** [prə'fɪʃ(ə)nɪ] *n.* 精通, 熟练
- **moreover** [mɔ:ɪ'rəʊvə] *adv.* 而且, 此外
- **evidently** ['eɪvɪd(ə)ntli] *adv.* 显然, 明显地
- **exposure** [ɪk'spəʊʒə; ek-] *n.* 暴露; 体验; 接触
- **adequate** ['ædɪkwət] *adj.* 足够的; 合乎需要的
- **adequately** ['ædɪkwɪtli] *adv.* 充分地; 足够地
- **competent** ['kɒmpɪt(ə)nt] *adj.* 合格的; 能干的
- **jerk** [dʒɜ:k] *n.* 猛的一动; 猝然一动
- **jerky** ['dʒɜ:kɪ] *adj.* 不平稳的, 颠簸的
- **function** ['fʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 功能, 作用; 职责
- **span** [spæn] *n.* 跨距; 期间
- **scratch** [skrætʃ] *n.* 擦伤; 抓痕; 白手起家
- **tune** [tju:n] *vt.* 调整; 调音
- **adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 调整; 调节
vi. 调整; 适应
- **destination** [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 目的地, 终点
- **precise** [prɪ'saɪs] *adj.* 精确的; 准确的
- **beneficial** [benɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 有利的; 有帮助的
- **asset** ['æset] *n.* 有利条件; 财产
- **sour** [saʊə] *adj.* 酸的
- **subjunctive** [səb'dʒʌŋ(k)tɪv] *n.* 虚拟语气
adj. 虚拟语气的
- **activist** ['æktɪvɪst] *n.* 活动家, 积极分子
- **mysterious** [mɪ'stɪəriəs] *adj.* 神秘的; 难解的
- **mysteriously** [mɪ'stɪəriəsli] *adv.* 神秘地; 难解地
- **assassinate** [ə'sæsɪneɪt] *vt.* 暗杀; 行刺
- **autobiography** [ɔ:təbaɪ'ɒɡrəfi] *n.* 自传
- **household** ['haʊshəʊld] *n.* 一家人; 家庭
- **mainstream** ['meɪnstri:m] *n.* 主流; *adj.* 主流的
- **specifically** [sprɪ'sɪfɪkəli] *adv.* 特别地; 具体地
- **inadequate** [ɪn'ædɪkwət] *adj.* 不够好的, 不足的
- **sketch** [sketʃ] *n.* 素描; 梗概, 简述;
v. 画素描或速写
- **rally** ['ræli] *n.* 大型公众集会
- **functional** ['fʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *adj.* 正常运转的
- **bid** [bɪd] *n.* (争取某物) 努力, (拍卖) 出价
- **desperate** ['desp(ə)rət] *adj.* 不惜冒险的,
非常需要的
- **devise** [dɪ'vaɪz] *vt.* 设计; 想出; 发明
- **scheme** [ski:m] *n.* (为取得成功定制的) 计划
- **clue** [klu:] *n.* (帮助理解和找到答案的) 线索
- **quest** [kwest] *n.* (长期的) 探索, 追求
- **appeal** [ə'pi:l] *vi.* 呼吁; 恳求; 恳请
- **skim** [skɪm] *vt.* 略读, 浏览

- **negotiate** [nr'gəʊʃieɪt] *vt.* (商业/政治) 谈判
(成功地) 解决, 处理, 克服
- **format** ['fɔ:mæt] *n.* 设计, 安排, 组织方式
- **moist** [mɔɪst] *adj.* 潮湿的
- **moisture** ['mɔɪstʃə] *n.* 水分, 水汽, 湿气
- **advisable** [əd'vaɪzəb(ə)l] *adj.* 可取的, 适当的
- **advisory** [əd'vaɪz(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 咨询的; 顾问的
- **crude** [kru:d] *adj.* 粗制的; 天然的
- **quotation** [kwə(ʊ)'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 引用语, 引文
- **quotation mark** *n.* 引号
- **recall** [rɪ'kɔ:l] *vt.* 回想起, 记起
- **log** [lɒg] *n.* 记录
v. 伐木
- **repetition** [repɪ'tɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 重复
- **literacy** ['lɪt(ə)rəsi] *n.* 有文化, 读写能力
- **depict** [dɪ'pɪkt] *vt.* 描写, 描述; 描画
- **acquisition** [ækwɪ'zɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 获得, 习得
- **marvelous** ['mɑ:vələs] *adj.* 了不起的, 极好的
- **successive** [sək'sesɪv] *adj.* 连续的; 相继的
- **confusion** [kən'fju:ʒ(ə)n] *n.* 混淆, 混乱; 困惑
- **diminish** [dɪ'mɪnɪʃ] *vt.* 使减少; 使变小
- **concentration** [kɒns(ə)n'treɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 专心
- **fluent** ['flu:ənt] *adj.* (语言或文字) 流畅熟练的
- **fluently** ['flu:əntli] *adv.* 流畅熟练地
- **poverty** ['pɒvəti] *n.* 贫困; 困难; 缺少; 低劣
- **ignorance** ['ɪgn(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 无知, 愚昧
- **horizon** [hə'reɪz(ə)n] *n.* 地平线; 视野; 界限
- **expand** [ɪk'spænd; ek-] *vt.* 扩张; 增加
- **accounting** [ə'kaʊntɪŋ] *n.* 会计, 会计学
- **calculate** ['kælkjəleɪt] *vt.* 计算; 预测
- **boost** [bu:st] *vt.* 促进; 推动, 使兴旺
- **prospect** ['prɒspekt] *n.* 前途, 前景
- **defect** ['di:fekt; dɪ'fekt] *vi.* 变节; 叛变
- **applied** [ə'plaɪd] *adj.* (学科) 应用的; 实用的
- **bet** [bet] *vt.* 打赌; 敢断定, 确信
vi. 打赌
- **persist** [pə'sɪst] *vi.* 存留, 坚持; 持续
- **accelerate** [æk'seləreɪt] *v.* 加快; 促进
- **succession** [sək'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 一连串, 一系列
- **liberal** ['lɪb(ə)r(ə)l] *adj.* 文科; 开明的
- **logical** ['lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 合乎逻辑的, 合理的
- **bound** [baʊnd] *adj.* 一定的
- **dominant** ['dɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 占优势的地位的
- **pillar** ['pɪlə] *n.* 柱形物; 非常重要的部分
- **vivid** ['vɪvɪd] *adj.* 清晰的; 生动的; 鲜明的
- **compel** [kəm'pel] *vt.* 强迫, 迫使

- **compelling** [kəm'pelɪŋ] *adj.* 引人注目的
- **promote** [prə'məʊt] *vt.* 支持; 鼓励; 提倡
- **speculate** ['spekjəleɪt] *vi.* 推测; 投机; 思索
- **mystery** ['mɪst(ə)rɪ] *n.* 谜
- **destruction** [dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 破坏, 毁灭; 摧毁
- **self-destruction** [ˌselfdɪ'strʌkʃən] *n.* 自毁, 自残
- **unconscious** [ʌn'kɒnʃəs] *adj.* 无意识/潜意识的
- **destructive** [dɪ'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 破坏的; 毁灭性的
- **architect** ['ɑ:kɪtekt] *n.* 建筑师; 缔造者
- **philosopher** [fɪ'lɒsəfə] *n.* 哲学家; 哲人
- **landscape** ['lændskeɪp] *n.* 风景; 风景画; 景色
- **fertile** ['fɜ:təl] *adj.* 富饶的; 富有成果的
- **elegant** ['elɪɡ(ə)nt] *adj.* 高雅的; 巧妙的
- **analysis** [ə'nælɪsɪs] *n.* 分析
- **spectacular** [spek'tækjələ] *adj.* 引人入胜的
- **brand** [brænd] *n.* 商标, 品牌
- **invest** [ɪn'vest] *vt.* 投资
- **insight** ['ɪnsaɪt] *n.* 见解; 洞察力; 领悟力
- **thereby** *adv.* 因此, 从而, 借此
- **scope** [skəʊp] *n.* (活动、机构或学术) 范围
- **undertake** [ʌndə'teɪk] *vt.* 承担, 着手
- **candidate** ['kændɪdeɪt; -dət] *n.* 候选人
- **breakthrough** ['breɪkθru:] *n.* 重大发现
- **barrier** ['bæriə] *n.* 障碍
- **liable** ['laɪəb(ə)l] *adj.* 可能(易于)做某事的
- **establishment** [ɪ'stæblɪʃm(ə)nt; e-] *n.* 确立, 建立, 设立; 制定; 公司; 设施
- **dean** [di:n] *n.* 院长; 系主任; 教务长
- **sole** [səʊl] *adj.* 唯一的; 仅有的
- **solely** ['səʊli] *adv.* 唯一地; 仅仅; 只
- **reservoir** ['rezəvwa:(r)] *n.* 水库; 水池; 积蓄
- **outstanding** [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *adj.* 杰出的; 出众的
- **consensus** [kən'sensəs] *n.* 一致同意
- **shrink** [ʃrɪŋk] *vt.* 使减小, 使收缩;
vi. 减小; 下降
- **revise** [rɪ'vaɪz] *vt.* 改变(观点); 修正; 校订
- **reform** [rɪ'fɔ:m] *n&vt.* 改革
- **realistic** [rɪə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 实际的; 现实可行的
- **critic** ['krɪtɪk] *n.* 批评者; 评论家
- **survey** ['sə:veɪ; (for v.) sə'veɪ] *n.* 调查
- **upside** ['ʌpsaɪd] *n.* (不良局面中) 好的方面
- **upside down** *adv.* 颠倒地, 倒置地
- **confirm** [kən'fɜ:m] *vt.* 证实
- **fate** [feɪt] *n.* 命运, (尤指) 厄运
- **quiver** ['kwɪvə] *vi.* 颤抖; 振动
- **motive** ['məʊtɪv] *n.* 动机, 目的, 原因

- **sufficient** [sə'fɪʃ(ə)nt] *adj.* 充足的，足够的
- **presumably** [prɪ'zju:məblɪ] *adv.* 可能；也许
- **acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 承认；感谢
- **enroll** [ɪn'rəʊl] *v.* 吸收（成员）；注册（学习）
- **bachelor** ['bætʃələ] *n.* 学士；单身汉
- **bachelor's degree** *n.* 学士学位
- **dilemma** [dɪ'lemə; daɪ-] *n.* 困境
- **accumulate** [ə'kju:mjələɪt] *vi.* 累积；积聚
- **ratio** ['reɪʃiəʊ] *n.* 比率，比例
- **inflation** [ɪn'fleɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 通货膨胀
- **accord** [ə'kɔ:d] *vt.* 与...一致；给予
- **likewise** ['laɪkwaɪz] *adv.* 同样地，照样地
- **curriculum** [kə'rɪkjʊləm] *n.* (某个学校的) 课程
- **prime** [praɪm] *adj.* 首要的；最重要的
- **urban** ['ɜ:b(ə)n] *adj.* 城市的；发生在城市的
- **agent** ['eɪdʒ(ə)nt] *n.* 代理人，代理商
- **carpenter** ['kɑ:pəntə(r)] *n.* 木匠，木工
- **mechanic** [mɪ'kænɪk] *n.* 技工，机修工
- **cable** ['keɪb(ə)l] *n.* 电缆；缆绳
- **install** [ɪn'stɔ:l] *vt.* 安装，设置
- **installer** [ɪn'stɔ:lə] *n.* 安装工
- **gloomy** ['glu:mɪ] *adj.* 沮丧的；悲观的
- **cynical** ['sɪnɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的；冷嘲热讽的
- **breadth** [bredθ; -t-] *n.* 广度；广泛性
- **breed** [bri:d] *n.* 种类，类型
- **sake** [seɪk] *n.* 目的
- **literally** ['lɪt(ə)rəli] *adv.* 确实地；不加夸张地
- **bother** ['bʊðə] *vt.* 烦扰
vi. 担心；费心，麻烦
- **recruit** [rɪ'kru:t] *vt.* 招聘；吸收，招收
- **orient** ['ɔ:rɪənt; 'ɔ:r-] *vt.* 重视；以...为目的
- **oriented** ['ɔ:rɪəntɪd] *adj.* 重视...的，着重...的
- **evaluate** [ɪ'væljuəɪt] *vt.* 评价；评估
- **equation** [ɪ'kwɪz(ə)n] *n.* 影响因素，综合体
- **proposal** [prə'pəʊz(ə)l] *n.* 计划；建议；议案
- **investment** [ɪn'ves(t)m(ə)nt] *n.* 投入的资本

Paragraphs Repetition

The road map provides the framework and guidance you need for your trip, but it won't tell you exactly what trees or flowers you will see, what kind of people you will encounter, or what types of feelings you will be experiencing on your journey. Here, the vocabulary makes the journey true colors come alive! A good vocabulary enables you to enjoy whatever you see as you drive along. Equipped with grammar and a good vocabulary, you have flexibility and excellent control. While the road map guides your journey to your destination, an excellent vehicle helps you to fully enjoy all of the sights, sounds and experiences along the way.

In summary, the humanities help to create well-rounded human beings with insight and understanding of the passions, hopes and dreams common to all humanity. The humanities, the ancient timeless reservoir of knowledge, teach us to see things differently and broaden our horizons. They are as useful and relevant in our modern age as they have always been. Doesn't it make sense to spend some time in the company of the humanities, our outstanding and remarkable treasure of knowledge? Who knows how famous YOU might become!

Short Conversations

Conversation 1

- A. The man always gets poor grades for his term papers.
- B. The woman should seek help from the writing center.
- C. The man had his paper rejected for the third time.
- D. The woman does not really care about her language problems.

Script

W: It is the third time my paper has been rejected by journals because of language problems.

M: You know, there is a writing center on campus. I had never got a grade better than C for any of my term papers before they helped me out.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 2

- A. She has a keen interest in the French language and culture.
- B. She wants to speak French as fluently as her grandfather.
- C. She was forced by her grandfather to change her decision.
- D. She thinks speaking French is a must for cultured people.

Script

M: You said you would choose Spanish as your second foreign language. Why did you finally choose French instead?

W: My grandfather speaks fluent French and he says that French is a language that any truly cultured person must know.

Q: Why does the woman choose to learn French?

Conversation 3

- A. He had a discussion about abstract theories.
- B. He talked with some native speakers.
- C. He had a meeting with Dr. Brown.
- D. He attended a speech.

Script

W: You seem to have no problem understanding native speakers now. How about Dr. Brown's speech last night?

M: Excellent. But it was still too fast for me to follow, especially when Dr. Brown talked about those abstract theories.

Q: What did the man do last night?

Conversation 4

- A. That she gave many wrong answers in the contest.
- B. That she was not well-prepared for the contest.
- C. That she lost her chance to enter the contest.
- D. That she lost her identification card today.

Script

M: It seems to me that Melissa is in a bad mood today. What's wrong with her?

W: Melissa forgot to bring her identification card yesterday and she was not allowed to enter the contest. You know she had prepared for the contest for months.

Q: What made Melissa unhappy?

Conversation 5

- A. It is one-sided.
- B. It is objective.
- C. It is reasonable.
- D. It is ridiculous.

Script

W: I think my time at school is wasted because it is just studying books and doing tests.

M: But you also learn new ideas and new ways of thinking. And more importantly you meet people and develop your understanding of people at school.

Q: What does the man think of the woman's opinion?

Conversation 6

A. It costs less money.

B. It offers more privacy.

C. It provides more comfort.

D. It helps make new friends.

Script

M: I still can't decide whether we should have a whole package tour or a self-drive tour.

W: A whole package tour means having to spend time in the confined quarters of a coach, bus or train with people you are not familiar with, but considering our budget, perhaps we have to sacrifice comfort and privacy.

Q: What does the woman say about a whole package tour?

Conversation 7

A. Send these children to school.

B. Help clean the tiny, dirty houses.

C. Give these children some money and food.

D. Have their daughter get to know such a life.

Script

W: I was so shocked when I saw the tiny, dirty houses where the children grew up.

M: So was I. I'm afraid that they don't have enough food, let alone go to school. Next time we should have our daughter come with us. She always takes things for granted.

Q: What are the two speakers planning to do?

Conversation 8

A. Travel alone in safe places in India.

B. Follow the Indian culture and customs.

C. Wear the same clothes as the local women.

D. Choose another place to go instead of India.

Script

M: I will say it again: India is not a safe place for a woman to travel alone.

W: But if I wear the proper clothes, and learn the cultural dos and don'ts, it should be fine. Please don't be so alarmed.

Q: What will the woman do?

Conversation 9

A. Whether Jane will take care of her son and dog.

B. Whether she can go to Jane for some advice.

C. Whether it is possible to travel with her kid.

D. Whether she can drive a jeep in her travel.

Script

W: I'm going to travel with my five-year-old this summer. But I feel kind of uncertain whether things will work out.

M: You know Jane? She and her husband spend every holiday traveling in a jeep with their son and dog. Probably you should go to her before you go.

Q: What does the woman feel uncertain about?

Conversation 10

A. The human nature of dreaming the impossible.

B. Traveling between the past and the future.

C. The possibility of traveling back in time.

D. The popularity of time travel stories.

Script

M: Many people love a good story about somebody traveling in time – either to repair the future, www.docin.com or to observe the past. Why are time travel stories so popular?

W: I think it's human nature to dream of what-ifs. What if I could see an alien?

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

Key: BDDCA ADBCD

Translation

Unit 1 Text A

a. To him, I am a tedious oddity: a father he is obliged to listen to and a man absorbed in the rules of grammar, which my son seems allergic to. (Para.1, L2)

对他而言，我是一个乏味的怪物：一个他不得不听其教诲的父亲，一个还沉湎于语法规则的人，对此我儿子却似乎颇为反感。

b. Schools fail to adequately teach the essential framework of language, accurate grammar and proper vocabulary, while they should take the responsibility of pushing the young onto the path of competent communication. (Para.7, L5)

学校有责任教会年轻人进行有效的语言沟通，可他们并没把语言的基本框架——准确的语法和恰当的词汇——充分地传授给学生。

c. Perhaps, language should be looked upon as a road map and a valuable possession: often study the road map (check grammar) and tune up the car engine (adjust vocabulary). (Para.11, L1)

也许，语言应该被看成是一张路线图和一件珍品：我们要常常查看路线图（核对语法）和调整汽车的引擎（调节词汇）。

d. Learning grammar and a good vocabulary is just like driving with a road map in a well-conditioned car. (Para. 11, L3)

学好语法和掌握大量的词汇就好比拿着路线图在车况良好的车里驾驶。

Unit 2 Text A

a. Most importantly, studying the humanities invests us with great insight and self-awareness, thereby releasing our creative energy and talent in a positive and constructive manner. (Line 4, Para. 7)

最重要的是，学习人文学科使我们具有伟大的洞察力和自我意识，从而以积极和建设性的方式来发挥我们的创造力和才艺。

b. In summary, the humanities help to create well-rounded human beings with insight and understanding of the passions, hopes and dreams common to all humanity. (Line 1, Para.10)

总之，人文学科帮助造就全面发展的人，这些人具有洞察力，并理解全人类共有的激情、希望和理想。

c. The humanities, the ancient timeless reservoir of knowledge, teach us to see differently and broaden our horizons – which is as useful and relevant in our modern age as it has always been. (Line 2, Para.10)

人文学科，这个古老、永恒的知识储蓄库，教我们如何以不同的方式看待事物，同时也拓宽我们的视野。在现代社会中，人文学科一如既往地同生活息息相关，也发挥着重要作用。

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