You

chameleon's survival tactics.

SPEAKING ()

Just describe what the word means so that the examiner understands e.g. We eat a type of food called (word in your language) which contains... This food is special because... SPEAKING () - #16-16的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:09:09 overuse 'moreover', 'furthermore' and 'in addition SPEAKING () - #22-22的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:09:16 Don't forget to use the word 'and'. SPEAKING () - #60-61的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:19:19 The burning of oil for transport, especially in private cars, is wasteful and environmentally irresponsible. Taxation on petrol and diesel fuel should be increased to very high levels to discourage the use of private cars. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? SPEAKING () - #100-114的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:21:51 Speaking Part 1: 'cooking' topic Here are some recent part 1 questions, with my example answers. 1. Do you like cooking? Why / why not? Sometimes. I like preparing a special meal for family or friends who visit, but everyday cooking is a bit boring; it's something that has to be done, but it's not really fun. 2. Who did the cooking in your family when you were a child? My mother almost always did the cooking when I was young. I don't think she trusted my father to make a nice meal. 3. Do you think that it's important to know how to cook well? I'm not sure whether it's important to cook well, but I do think that everyone should know the basics. It definitely isn't healthy to rely on pre-prepared meals or fast food. 4. Do you think that children should be taught cookery at school? Yes, that's probably a good idea. If all children knew how to cook a few basic, healthy meals, that would surely be a good thing. Friday, April 17, 2015 SPEAKING () - #123-124的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:23:45 work on your mistakes, copy good models of speech, record yourself, slow down, and try to sound interesting / interested! SPEAKING () - #130-137的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:24:26 How to win employee of the month: employers appreciate employees who take the \_\_\_\_\_ meet all deadlines prove that you can be \_\_\_\_\_ on understand your company's \_\_\_\_\_ values demonstrate good communication skills and a loyal work \_\_\_\_\_ show ambition and initiative stand out from the \_\_\_\_\_ go beyond your employer's \_\_\_\_\_ Do you think we can use some of this vocabulary for the prize task? SPEAKING () - #157-163的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:26:12 Describe a prize that you would like to win. You should explain - what the prize is for - how you know about it - what you would have to do to win it - and why you would like to win this prize. It should be easy to answer this question by adapting a topic that you have already prepared. For example, you could describe a prize related to your studies, a work prize (e.g. employee of the month!), a sport or hobby prize, or even a TV programme prize (e.g. winning a holiday or a new car on a game show). SPEAKING () - #167-169的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:26:27 Here's the technique that I recommend for giving long answers in part 3: Answer the question directly Explain why Give an example SPEAKING () - #167-177的标注 | 添加于 22日星期一 上午12:27:02 Here's the technique that I recommend for giving long answers in part 3: Answer the question directly Explain why Give an example Explain the alternative / opposite Here's an example using a question from last week's lesson: Do you think that it's better to have clear aims for the future, or is it best to take each day as it comes? (Answer) I think it’s best to have a good idea of what you want to do with your life, especially in terms of studies and career. (Why) Having aims allows you to plan what you need to do today and tomorrow in order to achieve longer-term objectives. (Example) For example, if you want to become a doctor, you need to choose the right subjects at school, get the right exam results, and work hard at university. (Opposite) Without a clear aim, it would be impossible to take the necessary steps towards a career in medicine, or any other profession. 同义词 - #4-4的标注 | 添加于 23日星期二 上午10:43:29 ground rules/ assumptions underlying the research 同义词 - #35-35的标注 | 添加于 23日星期二 上午11:12:12 Current trend/majority of the public 同义词 - #39-40的标注 | 添加于 23日星期二 上午11:14:35 environmentconditionlight, sound, warmthsituationcircumstance n.»•¾³ 7. alterchangerevisemake technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #30-31的标注 | 添加于 24日星期三 上午1:06:17 fierce opposition to each other, and that it is necessary for a great xii Introduction debate to ensue about the matter. technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #64-64的标注 | 添加于 24日星期三 上午1:15:32 it is a mistake to suppose that any technological innovation has a one-sided effect. technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #71-71的标注 | 添加于 24日星期三 上午1:17:33 dissenting voice is sometimes needed to moderate the din made by the enthusiastic multitudes. 同义词 - #376-376的标注 | 添加于 24日星期三 下午3:33:18 引起了广泛的公众关注5 TASK 2 () - #13-15的标注 | 添加于 25日星期四 下午12:01:15 It may be that employers begin to value creative thinking skills above practical or technical skills. this the case, perhaps we would need more students of art, history and philosophy than of science or technology. TASK 2 () - #4357-4357的标注 | 添加于 25日星期四 下午3:35:15 Juvenile delinquency TASK 2 () - #4299-4299的标注 | 添加于 25日星期四 下午4:05:29 vaccines TASK 2 () - #4203-4203的标注 | 添加于 25日星期四 下午9:33:58 prestigious technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #67-67的标注 | 添加于 25日星期四 下午11:59:02 are incapable of imagining what they will undo. technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #77-77的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午12:02:07 unequivocal technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #79-80的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午12:03:44 medicine has succeeded in enormously reducing infant mortality and the danger of infection for women in childbirth, technopoly-neil-postman (gexutan@163.com) - #80-80的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午12:04:02 in considerably lengthening the average life of a civilized man? TASK 2 () - #4232-4246的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午10:49:36 Explain some of the ways in which humans are damaging the environment. What can governments do to address these problems? What can individual people do? Humans are responsible for a variety of environmental problems, but we can also take steps to reduce the damage that we are causing to the planet. This essay will discuss environmental problems and the measures that governments and individuals can take to address these problems. Two of the biggest threats to the environment are air pollution and waste. Gas emissions from factories and exhaust fumes from vehicles lead to global warming, which may have a devastating effect on the planet in the future. As the human population increases, we are also producing ever greater quantities of waste, which contaminates the earth and pollutes rivers and oceans. Governments could certainly make more effort to reduce air pollution. They could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories or to force companies to use renewable energy from solar, wind or water power. They could also impose ‘green taxes’ on drivers and airline companies. In this way, people would be encouraged to use public transport and to take fewer flights abroad, therefore reducing emissions. Individuals should also take responsibility for the impact they have on the environment. They can take public transport rather than driving, choose products with less packaging, and recycle as much as possible. Most supermarkets now provide reusable bags for shoppers as well as ‘banks’ for recycling glass, plastic and paper in their car parks. By reusing and recycling, we can help to reduce waste. In conclusion, both national governments and individuals must play their part in looking after the environment. TASK 2 () - #4188-4193的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午10:51:59 Advantages of studying abroad: Many students choose to study abroad because there are greater opportunities in a particular foreign country. Foreign universities may offer better facilities or courses. They may also be more prestigious than universities in the student’s own country and have teachers who are experts in their fields. Therefore, by studying abroad, students can expand their knowledge and gain qualifications that open the door to better job opportunities. A period of study abroad can also broaden students’ horizons. In the new country, they will have to live and work with other students of various nationalities. Thus, overseas students are exposed to different cultures, customs and points of view. TASK 2 () - #4170-4170的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午10:56:44 Rehabilitation programmes TASK 2 () - #4131-4132的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:00:29 wildlife conservation. TASK 2 () - #4117-4118的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:04:19 We live in a knowledge-based economy where independent thinking and problem solving are the most important skills. TASK 2 () - #4096-4096的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:17:17 unemployment and exploitation. TASK 2 () - #4100-4100的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:17:28 creates redundancies, or job losses. TASK 2 () - #4065-4065的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:20:50 put pressure on their parents by pestering or nagging. TASK 2 () - #4020-4030的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:36:44 Do the benefits of tourism outweigh the drawbacks? Here are some ideas. I've organised the vocabulary according to different perspectives (different ways of looking at this issue). Positives of tourism: Personal perspective: Tourism is a popular leisure activity. Tourists can relax, have fun, 'recharge their batteries', experience different customs and cultures (sight-seeing, sunbathing, visiting monuments, tasting new cuisine). Travel opens our minds. It can broaden our horizons. Economic perspective: The tourism industry is vital for some countries. People rely on tourism for their income. Tourism attracts investment from governments and companies. It creates employment due to TASK 2 () - #4030-4042的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:36:57 demand for goods and services (hotels, entertainment etc.). It helps to improve the standard of living. Negatives of tourism: Environmental perspective: Tourism can have a negative impact on the environment. Excessive building (roads, hotels etc.) destroys natural habitats and spoils the landscape. Tourism creates pollution and waste. It puts pressure on local resources such as food, water and energy. Economic perspective: Tourism may cause a rise in the cost of living. Prices of goods and services go up. Tourists buy second homes. All of this affects local people. Cultural perspective: Local traditions may be lost. Traditional jobs and skills die out (e.g. farming, fishing). Local people are forced to work in the tourist industry. Thinking about topics TASK 2 () - #3990-4000的标注 | 添加于 26日星期五 上午11:48:40 Some people believe that the range of technology available to individuals today is increasing the gap between rich people and poor people, while others say that technology has the opposite effect. Discuss both views and give your opinion. I'd write a 4-paragraph essay: Introduction: introduce the topic and give your view One view The other view (that you agree with) Conclusion: repeat your view Some ideas: TASK 2 () - #4284-4291的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午8:11:37 Many people believe that parents are not as close to their children as they used to be. Suggest some reasons why this could be true. Here is an example paragraph about the above topic: Parents and their children seem to be less close nowadays. Perhaps the main reason for this is that both parents often work full-time and therefore spend less time with their children. Whereas women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children, many mothers now choose to work or are forced to do so. This means that children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters. Busy parents have less contact with their children and less energy to enjoy family activities. Many families no longer eat meals together, and children are given the freedom to go out with friends, watch television or chat on the Internet for hours. TASK 2 () - #4334-4338的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午8:12:08 Here is a paragraph giving some of the economic benefits of immigration: From an economic perspective, immigration can be extremely positive. Many immigrants have skills that are needed in the country they move to. For example, countries sometimes lack key workers like doctors and nurses, and immigration is therefore encouraged. Immigrants who find work contribute to the economy of their new country with the skills they bring and the taxes they pay. At the same time, many immigrants send money to help family members in their home country, therefore helping to boost that economy too. TASK 2 () - #4272-4276的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午8:13:09 Here is an example of an IELTS Task 2 question: As computers are being used more and more in education, there will soon be no role for the teacher in the classroom. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Here is my introduction: It is true that computers have become an essential tool for teachers and students in all areas of education. However, while computers are extremely useful, I do not agree with the idea that they could soon replace teachers completely. TASK 2 () - #4259-4263的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午8:15:49 There are several advantages to using computers in education. Firstly, students learn new skills which will be extremely useful for their future jobs. For example, they learn to write reports or other documents using a word processor, and they can practise doing spoken presentations using PowerPoint slides. Secondly, technology is a powerful tool to engage students. The use of websites or online videos can make lessons much more interesting, and many students are more motivated to do homework or research using online resources. Finally, if each student has a computer to work on, they can study at their own pace. TASK 2 () - #3916-3921的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午9:15:31 Despite huge improvements in healthcare, the overall standard of physical health in many developed countries is now falling. What could be the reason for this trend, and what can be done to reverse it? Here is a paragraph about causes of poor health: Lifestyle is a major cause of poor health in developed countries. Most people now travel by car rather than walking, and machines now perform many traditional manual jobs. As a result, people tend to work in offices where little physical activity is required. At home, people are also less active; most adults relax by watching television, while children play video games rather than doing outdoor sports. Technology has therefore made our lives more comfortable but perhaps less healthy. TASK 2 () - #3873-3873的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午9:30:52 materialistic TASK 2 () - #3834-3838的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月4日星期日 下午9:39:13 The mobile phone has become the most popular gadget in today’s world. The reason for this is that it is portable and versatile. Mobile phones are now carried at all times by most people, allowing us to stay in touch with family, friends and colleagues wherever we are. Furthermore, they now have many more functions than a standard telephone; mobile phone users can send text messages, surf the Internet, take photos and listen to music, as well as making calls. Mobiles have become fashion accessories, and they have revolutionised the way we communicate. TASK 2 () - #3684-3698的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月5日星期一 上午10:09:00 Several languages are in danger of extinction because they are spoken by very small numbers of people. Some people say that governments should spend public money on saving these languages, while others believe that would be a waste of money. Discuss both these views and give your opinion. It is true that some minority languages may disappear in the near future. Although it can be argued that governments could save money by allowing this to happen, I believe that these languages should be protected and preserved. There are several reasons why saving minority languages could be seen as a waste of money. Firstly, if a language is only spoken by a small number of people, expensive education programmes will be needed to make sure that more people learn it, and the state will have to pay for facilities, teachers and marketing. This money might be better spent on other public services. Secondly, it would be much cheaper and more efficient for countries to have just one language. Governments could cut all kinds of costs related to communicating with each minority group. Despite the above arguments, I believe that governments should try to preserve languages that are less widely spoken. A language is much more than simply a means of communication; it has a vital connection with the cultural identity of the people who speak it. If a language disappears, a whole way of life will disappear with it, and we will lose the rich cultural diversity that makes societies more interesting. By spending money to protect minority languages, governments can also preserve traditions, customs and behaviours that are part of a country’s history. In conclusion, it may save money in the short term if we allow minority languages to disappear, but in the long term this would have an extremely negative impact on our cultural heritage. (258 words) TASK 2 () - #3611-3618的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月5日星期一 上午11:35:11 As most people spend a major part of their adult life at work, job satisfaction is an important element of individual well-being. What factors contribute to job satisfaction? How realistic is the expectation of job satisfaction for all workers? The following paragraph answers the second part of the question (How realistic..) It is difficult to imagine a world in which everyone is truly satisfied with their job. Most people work in order to earn a salary, and they would probably not choose to spend eight or more hours each day doing their jobs if they did not need the money. The need to earn money to pay mortgages, bills and everyday living costs is of much greater concern than job satisfaction. In fact, I would argue that the majority of people dislike their jobs and are unhappy about their salaries, working hours, workloads, or their bosses. TASK 2 () - #3593-3608的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月5日星期一 下午7:26:02 Some people believe that studying at university or college is the best route to a successful career, while others believe that it is better to get a job straight after school. Discuss both views and give your opinion. When they finish school, teenagers face the dilemma of whether to get a job or continue their education. While there are some benefits to getting a job straight after school, I would argue that it is better to go to college or university. The option to start work straight after school is attractive for several reasons. Many young people want to start earning money as soon as possible. In this way, they can become independent, and they will be able to afford their own house or start a family. In terms of their career, young people who decide to find work, rather than continue their studies, may progress more quickly. They will have the chance to gain real experience and learn practical skills related to their chosen profession. This may lead to promotions and a successful career. On the other hand, I believe that it is more beneficial for students to continue their studies. Firstly, academic qualifications are required in many professions. For example, it is impossible to become a doctor, teacher or lawyer without having the relevant degree. As a result, university graduates have access to more and better job opportunities, and they tend to earn higher salaries than those with fewer qualifications. Secondly, the job market is becoming increasingly competitive, and sometimes there are hundreds of applicants for one position in a company. Young people who do not have qualifications from a university or college will not be able to compete. For the reasons mentioned above, it seems to me that students are more likely to be successful in their careers if they continue their studies beyond school level. TASK 2 () - #3565-3588的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月5日星期一 下午7:36:15 Ideas: why should the ownership of guns be limited/controlled? Topic sentence to introduce the idea of gun control risk of accidents, danger to children more violent crimes, criminals will use guns, police will need guns higher suicide rates guns create violent societies Here's my paragraph using the ideas above. I've divided the paragraph into separate sentences so that you can see what I have done more clearly. In many countries, gun ownership is strictly controlled. Supporters of this policy point out the risk of accidents with guns, especially when children can gain access to them. They also argue that the number of violent crimes increases when guns are available, and that police are forced to use guns to combat armed criminals. Furthermore, suicide rates have been shown to rise in places where guns are legal. All in all, gun control advocates believe that guns create violent societies with high murder rates. TASK 2 () - #3547-3560的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月5日星期一 下午9:50:16 Some people think that museums should be enjoyable places to entertain people, while others believe that the purpose of museums is to educate. Discuss both views and give you own opinion. People have different views about the role and function of museums. In my opinion, museums can and should be both entertaining and educational. On the one hand, it can be argued that the main role of a museum is to entertain. Museums are tourist attractions, and their aim is to exhibit a collection of interesting objects that many people will want to see. The average visitor may become bored if he or she has to read or listen to too much educational content, so museums often put more of an emphasis on enjoyment rather than learning. This type of museum is designed to be visually spectacular, and may have interactive activities or even games as part of its exhibitions. On the other hand, some people argue that museums should focus on education. The aim of any exhibition should be to teach visitors something that they did not previously know. Usually this means that the history behind the museum’s exhibits needs to be explained, and this can be done in various ways. Some museums employ professional guides to talk to their visitors, while other museums offer headsets so that visitors can listen to detailed commentary about the exhibition. In this way, museums can play an important role in teaching people about history, culture, science and many other aspects of life. In conclusion, it seems to me that a good museum should be able to offer an interesting, enjoyable and educational experience so that people can have fun and learn something at the same time. (253 words, band 9) TASK 2 () - #3419-3432的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月6日星期二 下午9:02:19 Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree? In my opinion, men and women should have the same educational opportunities. However, I do not agree with the idea of accepting equal proportions of each gender in every university subject. Having the same number of men and women on all degree courses is simply unrealistic. Student numbers on any course depend on the applications that the institution receives. If a university decided to fill courses with equal numbers of males and females, it would need enough applicants of each gender. In reality, many courses are more popular with one gender than the other, and it would not be practical to aim for equal proportions. For example, nursing courses tend to attract more female applicants, and it would be difficult to fill these courses if fifty per cent of the places needed to go to males. Apart from the practical concerns expressed above, I also believe that it would be unfair to base admission to university courses on gender. Universities should continue to select the best candidates for each course according to their qualifications. In this way, both men and women have the same opportunities, and applicants know that they will be successful if they work hard to achieve good grades at school. If a female student is the best candidate for a place on a course, it is surely wrong to reject her in favour of a male student with lower grades or fewer qualifications. In conclusion, the selection of university students should be based on merit, and it would be both impractical and unfair to change to a selection procedure based on gender. (265 words, band 9) TASK 2 () - #3513-3517的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月6日星期二 下午9:03:08 Zoos have several benefits. The main benefit is that zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation. They help to protect endangered species, such as pandas or rhinos, and allow scientists to study animal behaviour. Another advantage of zoos is that they employ large numbers of people, therefore providing job opportunities and income for the local area. Also, the money that zoos make can be used for conservation projects. From a personal point of view, zoos are interesting, educational and fun. They are entertaining for families, and teach children to appreciate wildlife and nature. TASK 2 () - #3467-3470的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月6日星期二 下午9:03:19 In my opinion, it is a bad idea to simply give financial aid to governments of poor countries. If rich countries do this, there is a risk that the money will not go to the people who need it most. Governments may misuse the money they are given because they do not have the resources or the know-how to tackle the causes of poverty. In some cases, corrupt politicians have become rich while their citizens continue to suffer. For these reasons, it is important for developed countries to find ways to invest in developing nations, instead of just donating money. TASK 2 () - #3390-3415的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月7日星期三 下午12:20:51 Here are my thinking steps: I read the question very carefully, maybe three times. I ask myself "What's the topic? What is the question asking me to write about?" I underline the key things that must be included in the essay. I always answer every part of the question. Now I think about my 4 paragraph structure. I can write any type of essay in 4 paragraphs; I just need to decide what to put in each paragraph. If I need to give my opinion, I think "What is the easiest opinion to explain? What good vocabulary could I use?" Then I write down some vocabulary ideas that are related to the topic. I try to write 2 sentences for the introduction: I introduce the topic, then give a simple answer (including my opinion if the question asks for it). I write short 'topic sentences' to start each paragraph, then develop my ideas by explaining and supporting with examples. I look at the question from time to time in order to check that I'm answering every part of it. I know that I write about 10 words per line; I can quickly check the approximate number of words that I've written. If I need more words (to reach 250), I expand one of my examples in the main body paragraphs. If necessary, I draw an arrow to show where I want to add the extra words. TASK 2 () - #3184-3203的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月7日星期三 下午12:21:36 When writing main body paragraphs for IELTS writing task 2, try to aim for five sentences. For example: Topic sentence (e.g. There are several reasons why I believe...) First reason Example Second reason Third reason Another example: Topic sentence (e.g. Many people believe that...) Explain why Explain in more detail Example Explain why they disagree with the opposite view GUNS-GERMS-AND-STEEL - #1868-1869的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月12日星期一 下午11:34:23 mutant tree, the laws of genetics dictate TASK 2 () - #1921-1937的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月18日星期日 下午3:56:43 Do the following questions ask for opinion or not? To what extent do you agree or disagree? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages. Discuss both views and give your opinion. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? Is this a positive or negative development? What are the benefits and drawbacks? Answers: - Numbers 2 and 6 are discussion questions. Discuss both sides of the issue, but don't give an opinion about which side you agree with. - Numbers 1 and 5 are opinion questions. Give your opinion and support it. If you have a strong opinion, you don't need to mention the other side of the argument. - Numbers 3 and 4 can be called discussion + opinion questions. Discuss both sides and make your opinion clear too. TASK 2 () - #1797-1813的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月18日星期日 下午5:06:34 Nowadays animal experiments are widely used to develop new medicines and to test the safety of other products. Some people argue that these experiments should be banned because it is morally wrong to cause animals to suffer, while others are in favour of them because of their benefits to humanity. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. It is true that medicines and other products are routinely tested on animals before they are cleared for human use. While I tend towards the viewpoint that animal testing is morally wrong, I would have to support a limited amount of animal experimentation for the development of medicines. On the one hand, there are clear ethical arguments against animal experimentation. To use a common example of this practice, laboratory mice may be given an illness so that the effectiveness of a new drug can be measured. Opponents of such research argue that humans have no right to subject animals to this kind of trauma, and that the lives of all creatures should be respected. They believe that the benefits to humans do not justify the suffering caused, and that scientists should use alternative methods of research. On the other hand, reliable alternatives to animal experimentation may not always be available. Supporters of the use of animals in medical research believe that a certain amount of suffering on the part of mice or rats can be justified if human lives are saved. They argue that opponents of such research might feel differently if a member of their own families needed a medical treatment that had been developed through the use of animal experimentation. Personally, I agree with the banning of animal testing for non-medical products, but I feel that it may be a necessary evil where new drugs and medical procedures are concerned. In conclusion, it seems to me that it would be wrong to ban testing on animals for vital medical research until equally effective alternatives have been developed. (270 words, band 9) TASK 2 () - #1154-1169的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月19日星期一 下午4:44:16 Families who send their children to private schools should not be required to pay taxes that support the state education system. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Some people believe that parents of children who attend private schools should not need to contribute to state schools through taxes. Personally, I completely disagree with this view. For a variety of reasons, it would be wrong to reduce taxes for families who pay for private education. Firstly, it would be difficult to calculate the correct amount of tax reduction for these families, and staff would be required to manage this complex process. Secondly, we all pay a certain amount of tax for public services that we may not use. For example, most people are fortunate enough not to have to call the police or fire brigade at any time in their lives, but they would not expect a tax reduction for this. Finally, if wealthy families were given a tax discount for sending their children to private schools, we might have a situation where poorer people pay higher taxes than the rich. In my opinion, we should all be happy to pay our share of the money that supports public schools. It is beneficial for all members of society to have a high quality education system with equal opportunities for all young people. This will result in a well-educated workforce, and in turn a more productive and prosperous nation. Parents of children in private schools may also see the advantages of this in their own lives. For example, a company owner will need well qualified and competent staff, and a well-funded education system can provide such employees. In conclusion, I do not believe that any financial concessions should be made for people who choose private education. (269 words, band 9) TASK 2 () - #1050-1051的标注 | 添加于 2016年9月19日星期一 下午5:00:46 It is no doubt true that the majority of people would like to be happy in their lives. While the personal nature of happiness makes it difficult to describe, there do seem to be some common needs that we all share with regard to experiencing or achieving happiness. GRE官方150真题 () - #2551-2551的标注 | 添加于 2016年11月9日星期三 上午9:54:10 book is a distinctly and even idiosyncratic

雅思阅读同义词替换(剑 1-剑 9) 文波雅思李星苑 剑9第一篇: 1. recognise one's ability/ perceive one's talent/one's talent be perceived 2. enrol in a school/attend a school 3. sth that made him rich and famous/ sth bring him both fame and fortune 4. Immediately understand/instant recognition 5. refer to/ known as 6. consult/ ask advice of 7. now/ current/present/happening 8. transmission/ sending information 9. response/ reply 10. ground rules/ assumptions underlying the research 11. likelihood/ it seems/ perhaps, guess, estimate 12. life expectancy/ the lifetime of 13. most powerful/ the largest/ the biggest/ the best/ the greatest 14. resemble/ pretty well like/ be similar to/ same as 15. promptly/ immediately/instantly 16. migrant/ migrate/ migration 17. before/ in advance/ prior/ previously/ former 18. make big changes/ redesign/modification/alteration 19. lack/ never/no/not/in need of/want 20. incomplete fossilised remains/ only fragments are found 21. determine/ decide 22. obtain/ acquire/ earn / gain / get/ procure/ receive / secure 23. dense/ tight/thick/heavy 24. indicate/ demonstrate / disclose / display / exhibit/ express/ hint/ imply/ point out/ pr esent/ reveal/ show /signify/suggest 剑9第二篇: 1 1. Initiative/initiate/ launch/ pioneer/ introduce/ develop 2. National policy/ New Zealand strategy 3. Global/international 4. Team effort/ institutional working party 5. Hypothesis/guess/ speculation/ possibility/theory/potential 6. Suitable/appropriate 7. Worldwide regulations/ international standard 8. Medical conditions/ illness/ disease 9. Place...at risk/ leave...vulnerable 10. Auditory problems/hearing loss 11. Study/carry out research 12. Machinery noise/ noise generated by machine 13. Child which have not been diagnosed/ undiagnosed children 14. Current teaching method/ modern teaching practices 15. Cooling systems/ air-conditioning/mechanical means of ventilation 16. Different/distinct/varied/reverse 17. Prevent/keep from/inhibit/stop/thwart 18. Potential/future/be expected to be/possible/likely 19. Fail to do/never/not/unable to do 20. Calculate/determine the value 21. Be worked out/be calculated 22. Realise/recognise/show/see/understand 23. Witness/view/see/observe 24. Distorted/look smeared/not circular 剑9第三篇: 1. Competitive/competitors/competition 2. Achievement/success 3. Because/thus/It is... that 强调句型/so 4. Rely on previous events/draw on past experience 2 5. A result of/ a product of 6. Pitfalls/ traps/snares 7. Exposure to .../bombard...with 8. Receptive/receive/embrace/accept/agree 9. Novelty/new experience 10. Fear/phobia 11. Embarrassment/ridicule 12. Psychological illness/mental disorder 13. Decide/decision 14. Scientific/science/technology/technological 15. Argue/argument/debate/debatable/discuss/dispute/disputable 16. Understandable/understand/reasonable 17. Be affected by/influence 18. Still exist/be still with us 19. Stop/halt/prevent/end 20. Pointless/not/no point of 21. Misrepresented/paint unreal pictures 22. The custom of speaking/ popular speech 23. Grammatical rules/ rules of grammar 24. Alternative/choice/way/replacement 剑9第四篇 1. Back into Britain/ re-import into Britain 2. Reliable/predictable 3. Cut down/reduce 4. Increase income/export earner 5. Power station/power plant 6. In the vicinity of/around/nearby 7. Extraction of seaweed/clean seaweed 8. Result from/cause 9. In danger/at risk 10. Comparatively/relatively 3 11. Explanation/explain/reason 12. Transmission of information/information pass on/information send back/transmit 13. Unnecessary/redundant/superfluous 14. Incident/event 15. Initially/originally 16. Be about to stop working/on the brink of failing 17. Be used to/by means of 18. Send messages over distances/transmit information from place to place 19. Signal strength/ strength of the signal 20. From her childhood/when she was a child 21. Her children were born/birth of her two daughters 22. Marie took over the teaching position/she was appointed to the professorship 23. Have the same property/...is true for ... 24. Receive recognition/be awarded 剑9其他: 1. Collect/accumulate 2. Both...and/not only...but also 3. Stock sth./ a stock of sth. 4. Be exposed to/ by exposure to 5. Imitation/imitate/mimic 6. Be contingent on/ depend on 7. Mastery/power 8. The aspects of self-awareness is difficult to research directly/Empirical investigation of the se lf-as-subject are rather scarce 9. ...is link to .../the link between...and... 10. Primarily intend for the public/for the ordinary visitor 11. Personal involvement/themselves can act as if part of the historical environment 12. ...and ...are less easy to distinguish than before/ the sharp distinction is gradually evapor ating 13. Balance the conflicting priorities/ steer a narrow course between the demand of ... 14. Reveal/present/presentation 4 15. Durable objects/ transitory nature of the materials(反义词) 16. Consumer/market force 17. Give false impression/ bias in the representation 18. Current trend/majority of the public 剑8: Cambridge 8 TEST 1 1. agreeconcurgo along withfall in withgo with v.同意 2. sceptic and advocatedifferent attitude 不同的看法 3. significanceimpressivemeaningsense n.重要性 4. meditation: the practice of emptying your mind of thoughts and feelings, in order to relax completely or for religious reasons n.冥想,沉思 5. parapsychology: the scientific study of mysterious abilities that some people claim to have, such as knowing what will happen in the future n.通灵学 6. environmentconditionlight, sound, warmthsituationcircumstance n.环境 7. alterchangerevisemake changes v. 改变 8. trialexperimenttest n.实验 9. success ratepositive resultachievementprogressbreakthroughaccomplishment n.成就 10. pick outidentifyrecognizeknowtell v.认出,识别 11. limitminimizemaximumthe mostceilingcut-off point v.限制 12. differentindividualnot likevarynot the samecontrast withdiverse adj.独特的 13. inventiondevicecreationinnovation n.发明,装置 5 14. cold temperaturefreezing weatherchillyfrostywintrycold snap adj.寒冷的 15. farmingagriculture n.农业 16. simultaneousat the same timetogetherat onceat one time adj.同时的 17. uniformequalhomogeneous adj.均衡的 18. deviseformulateinventcreatecome up withmake upconceivecoindream up v.创造 19. civilmunicipalmetropolitan adj.城市的 20. dividesplitseparatebreak upbreak downtake aparttake something to piece v. 分开 21. newrevolutionaryoriginalinnovationfreshnovelbe in its infancy adj.新的,革 命的 22. createintroduceinventmake sth. do sth.be the causelead to sth. v..发明 23. organizeco-ordinatearrangeset output something in orderline up v.组织,使协 调 24. public eventcommunal activity 公众、社交活动 25. aviation disastersky accidentair crash 空难 26. promptresult inlead tomake somebody do somethingcause somebody to do somethinglead somebody to do somethingmotivateinduce somebody to do something v. 导致 27. resemblelikesimilaralikemuch the samecomparable v.类似 28. oversimplifyincompletesimplisticgeneralizesee things in black and white adj. 过于简化的,不完整的 29. altitudefrom...meters above the groundheighthow highlevel n.高度 6 30. zoneairspaceregionareadistrictquarterblocksuburb n.区域 31. weathermeteorologicalclimatecondition n.气候 32. categorizeclass / typesortclassifybe groupedgrade v.分类 33. createestablishinventstart upopenset upfoundinception v.创建 34. beacon and flashinglightbeam n.灯光 35. improvedevelopevolveget bettercatch uppick upthings are looking up v.发展, 进化 36. aircraftplaneby air n.飞机 37. average-sizedmedium-sized adj. 中等的 38. citymetropolitanurbantownvillagecivicmunicipaldowntown n.城市 39. pendulum : a long metal stick with a weight at the bottom that swings regularly from side to side to control the working of a clock n.钟摆 40. coincidental : happening completely by chance without being planned adj.巧合的 41. disobey : to refuse to do what someone with authority tells you to do, or refuse to obey a rule or law v.不服从 Cambridge 8 TEST 2 drastically : extreme and sudden adv.彻底地 carry out : subject to : 使服从 remainstaykeepcontinue to bestill v.保持 detectinspectexaminenoticespotbecome aware / consciousnoteconserveperceive v.检查 7 faultflawdefecttroublebugvirusbe something wrong withbe something matter with n.缺陷,缺点 enoughsufficientadequatecovermeet somebody's need adj.足够的 mainlargelyprincipalchiefmajorkeyprimaryprimepredominantcore adj.主要 的: documentationwritten accountevidenceproof n.证明 shiftswitchtransfermovejerk v.转换 consistentlastingstay the sameconstantunchanging adj.持续的 droughtno rain at alldrydusty adj.干旱的 periodcycleeraage n.年代 randomarbitraryat random adj.随机的 moltenhotheatboiling / boiling hotscalding / scalding hot adj.熔化的 intensestrongpassionatepowerfuldeep adj.强烈的 discoverexplorefind / unearthturn up v.开发,发现 patterntrade / commoditybusiness n.贸易 relate toassociate withlink to / connect toidentify with 联系 feelingemotional response / sensorya sense ofpassion n. 感觉 unappreciatedundervalued adj.低估的 difficultelusivehard / tougheasier said than done adj.困难的,难懂的 studyresearchanalysedo/conduct research v.研究 smellodourscent n.气味 8 interpretationbe considered to beunderstandingreading n.理解 definedistinguishtell the difference v.使明确 damageimpairbreakdo/cause damagescratch v.损害 realizeconsciously consideroccur tobecome awaresink instrikehitwake up to the fact that v.想到 revealshowdemonstratelet somebody seepresentexposelet somebody take a look v.显示 to be definedunanswered 无答案的 husbands and wivesmarriage partner / spousecouplenewlyweds 夫妇 linguisticlanguage n.语言 describenameexpressgive a description oftalk aboutwrite aboutgive an account oftell of v.描述 lackdo not existnot enoughscarceinadequateinsufficientin short supply v.缺乏的 do not smellodorless 没有气味的 regard asconsider to 把...认作 unpleasantoffensivehorrible / disgusting / revoltingnot very nicenasty adj.极讨厌 的 certainsomea measure of adj.一些 correspondbe consist ofcoincidematch up v.一致 relevance n.关联 floatafloat v.浮动 9 Cambridge 8 TEST 3 1. buildingpropertyconstruction n.建筑 2. supportbackbe behindin support ofback somebody up v.支持 3. financial supportfundfinancial aid 资助 4. stumbling blockdifficultytrouble n.麻烦 5. creategenerateformproduce v.形成 6. directguideleadinstructgive order/instruction v.指导 7. beamlaserrayglowglare n.光线,激光 8. aimdirect atpurposepointideaobjectivegoaltarget n.目的 9. test in realfield test 实地测试 10. geniusgiftedness / talent / intellectualintelligencebrainsbrilliantwisdom n.天 才 11. inheritrun in familyreceivegetbe givenbe awarded v.继承 12. talentprodigyskillabilitycraftsmanshipflairhave a knacka natural ability to do something well n.才能,技能 13. lessenminimizesubsidelightenrelieveeaseallay v.减少 14. significancesupremacydefinitionmeaningsenseconnotation n.重要性 15. achievemakesucceedmanagemake progressaccomplishget results v.达成 16. limitationrestricteddisadvantagedrawbackliabilitythe downside n.限制 17. inexorableinevitableunstoppableremorseless adj.无法改变的 18. stablecharacteristicconstantsteadyfixedunchanging adj.稳定的 10 19. life spanduration of life 20. biological clockinternal clock 生物钟 21. prolongextenddrag outspin out v.延伸,延长 22. principlelawconsciencescruples n.原则,法则 23. optimalbetterbest adj.最佳的 24. conservesave / frugalreservekeep back v.节约,保存 25. immortality : the state of living for ever or being remembered for ever adj.不朽的 26. organismliving thinglife formwildlife an animal, plant, human, or any other living thing n.有机的 Cambridge 8 TEST 3 1. buildingpropertyconstruction n.建筑 2. supportbackbe behindin support ofback somebody up v.支持 3. financial supportfundfinancial aid 资助 4. stumbling blockdifficultytrouble n.麻烦 5. creategenerateformproduce v.形成 6. directguideleadinstructgive order/instruction v.指导 7. beamlaserrayglowglare n.光线,激光 8. aimdirect atpurposepointideaobjectivegoaltarget n.目的 9. test in realfield test 实地测试 10. geniusgiftedness / talent / intellectualintelligencebrainsbrilliantwisdom n.天 才 11 11. inheritrun in familyreceivegetbe givenbe awarded v.继承 12. talentprodigyskillabilitycraftsmanshipflairhave a knacka natural ability to do something well n.才能,技能 13. lessenminimizesubsidelightenrelieveeaseallay v.减少 14. significancesupremacydefinitionmeaningsenseconnotation n.重要性 15. achievemakesucceedmanagemake progressaccomplishget results v.达成 16. limitationrestricteddisadvantagedrawbackliabilitythe downside n.限制 17. inexorableinevitableunstoppableremorseless adj.无法改变的 18. stablecharacteristicconstantsteadyfixedunchanging adj.稳定的 19. life spanduration of life 寿命 20. biological clockinternal clock 生物钟 21. prolongextenddrag outspin out v.延伸,延长 22. principlelawconsciencescruples n.原则,法则 23. optimalbetterbest adj.最佳的 24. conservesave / frugalreservekeep back v.节约,保存 25. immortality : the state of living for ever or being remembered for ever adj.不朽的 26. organismliving thinglife formwildlife an animal, plant, human, or any other living thing n.有机的 Cambridge 8 TEST 4 1. middle-year educationlower secondary school 中学 2. formatpattern n.格式 12 3. less successful studentstruggler 差等生 4. keycontributing factorimportantmajorsignificantcritical n.关键 5. achievementattainmentprogressbreakthroughaccomplishment n.成就 6. spaciouslargelybighugevastenormousimmense adj.广阔的 7. adaptaccessibleget used tobecome/grow accustomed toadjust to v.适应,可接 近的 8. carefulelaborateconscientiousthoroughmeticulousmethodical adj.仔细的,精 心的 9. supplementaryassistadditionalextrafurtheraddedsparemoreanother n.补充, 帮助 10. efforthard workwork atpush yourselflabour n.努力 11. correct answeraccuracy n.精确 12. imbalancedisorderunequaldisproportionate n.不平衡,紊乱 13. no longer respondresistancefight against 抵抗 14. costfinancial outlayspendchargefarerentaltoll n.支出 15. innatebuilt-in adj.先天的 16. immunityresistance n.免疫力 17. entailinvolve v.包含 18. circumstancesystem n.环境,系统 19. feed onprey on 以...为食 20. blightplague v.破坏 13 21. wipe outeradicateget rid ofabolishscrapdo away witheliminate 根除 22. plagueinfesttroublesome v.折磨 23. comparedetermination of variationcontrastlikenmake a comparisondraw an analogydraw a parallel v.对比 24. criterionidentificationstandardscale n.标准,识别 25. compatibleuse both methodwell-matchedbe made for each otherbe a perfect match /pair/couplebe right forbe ideally suited adj.兼容的 26. specimenindividual n.标本 27. containerplastic or glass tube n.容器 28. wetmarshysoakedwaterloggedawash adj.湿的 29. habitatareathe environmentecosystemecology n.栖息地 30. pitfalltrap n.陷阱 31. little time and effort is requiredminimal maintenance and intervention 最小程度 的维修与介入 32. pesticide: a chemical substance used to kill insects and small animals that destroy crops n.杀虫剂 33. preservative: a chemical substance that is used to prevent things from decaying, for example food or wood n.防腐剂 剑7 14 Cambridge 7 TEST 1 1. rely ondepend on 依靠 v. 2. avoidstay awaykeep awaysteer clear ofmake a detour 避免 v. 3. die outextinctdisappearno longer exist 灭绝 v. 4. huntsearch forlook fortry to findin search of 打猎 v. 5. limbarm or legbodyorgan 四肢 n. 6. perceivesenseseespotbecome aware ofobserve 感知,感觉 v. 7. calculatemeasurework outfigureestimateaccess 计算 v. 8. detectionfindingobservation 探测 n. 9. coininventmakecreatecome up with 发明,创造 v. 10. inaccurateincorrectwrongmisleading 不精确的 adj. 11. revisionchangeshiftreformalteration 改进 n. 12. downwardfalldropdownhill 下降的 adj. 13. increasingsoaringgrowingrising 上升的 adj. 14. primarilymainlylargelychieflyprincipally 主要地 adv. 15. due tobecause ofas a result ofthanks toowing to 因为 16. decreasereducefalldrop 下降 v. 17. radicalnot traditionalnewunconventional 激进的 adj. 18. prior tobeforehandbeforein advanceon the eve of 之前 19. demandingdifficulthardchallengingtough 要求高的,艰难的 adj. 20. well knownnotoriousfamousrenowned 著名的 adj. 21. admitacknowledgeconfessto tell the truth 承认 v. 15 22. be similar tolikeresemblebear a resemblance toakin to 相似 v. 23. result inlead tocausegive rise tobring about 引发,导致 24. sophisticatedadvancedhigh-techcomplexcomplicated 复杂的 25. addresssolvedeal withhandle 处理 v. 26. imitatecopyimpersonatefollow one's example 模仿 v. 27. maintaincontinuecarry onkeep uppreserve 维持 v. 28. feedeathavechewswallowconsume 喂食 v. 29. illustrateshowdemonstratemake clearreflect 说明 v. 30. memoriselearncommit something to memory 记忆 v. 31. conventionaltraditionalconformistconservative 传统的 v. 32. noticeseespotbe aware ofbe conscious of 注意到 v. 33. retainkeepsavehold on to 保持 v. 34. convincepersuadewin sb. oversatisfy 使确信 v. 35. spectacularimpressiveimposingstrikinggrand 壮观的 adj. Cambridge 7 TEST 2 1. interiorinnerinside 内部的 adj. 2. changeshiftaltertransfer 改变 v. 3. establishbuildfoundset upstart 建立 v. 4. officialauthorityleadersupervisor 官员 n. 5. isolatedinaccessibledistantremotefaraway 隔离的, 边远的 adj. 16 6. collapsefallfall overfall down 倒塌 v. 7. destroydevastatewreckobliterate 毁灭 v. 8. absorbdigesttake inassimilate 吸收 v. 9. severeseriousstiffheavy 严重的 adj. 10. purifyrefinedistill 净化 v. 11. hiddendisguisedconcealedveiled 隐藏的 adj. 12. declinedecreasereducefalldrop 下降 v. 13. deteriorateget worsego downdecline 变坏 v. 14. recognizeknowidentifypick out 认出 v. 15. concludesummarizecome to/reach the conclusion 得出结论 v. 16. adapt toget used tobecome accustomed toadjust to 适应 v. 17. initiatestartlaunchopenset in motion 开始,发起 v. 18. refer tomentionallude totouch on 提到 v. 19. identifynamerecognizediagnose 确定,认同 v. 20. requestdemandclaimpetitionappeal 要求 n. 21. be divided intoseparatesplitbreak upbreak down 分开 v. 22. consist ofbe made up ofbe composed ofcomprise 由...组成 23. hinderhamperimpede 阻碍 v. 24. objectiveaimpurposegoaltarget 目标 n. 25. implementcarry onexecuteput sth. Into practice 实行 v. 17 26. promoteencouragehelpaid 促进 v. 27. warncautionalertgive sb. a warning 警告 v. 28. observation postwatchtower 瞭望塔 n. 29. accessentranceentrywayway in 通路,进入 n. Cambridge 7 TEST 3 1. causereasonfactororiginroot 原因 n. 2. measureweightimetakeread 测量 v. 3. routemotorwayhighwayexpressway 车道 n. 4. excludeomitmiss outleave outdrop 排除在外 v. 5. renewablesustainablerecyclingenvironmentally friendly 可再生的 adj. 6. existthere is/arebe foundoccur 存在 v. 7. limitrestrictconstrainconfinekeep to 限制 v. 8. boundaryborderedgeoutskirtsfrontier 边界 n. 9. allow formake sth. Possible 使...成为可能 10. proposalsuggestionrecommendationproposition 提议 n. 11. urbancitytownmunicipal 城市的 adj. 12. odoursmellstenchstink 味道 n. 13. find one's waynavigate 导航 v. 14. bearingpositionstanding 方位 n. 15. exchangesharedistribute 分享 v. 18 16. wasteunwanted materialsrubbishgarbagetrash 废物 n. 17. dentalteeth 牙齿的 adj. 18. prioritypreferentialthe most importantoverriding 优先 n. 19. encouragepromotehelpsupportbe supportive 鼓励 v. 20. explorelook fordiscussthink 探索 v. 21. factorcausereasonrootorigin 因素 n. 22. cultivategrowraise 培养 v. 23. convertmodifytransferadaptcustomize 转变 v. 24. digesttake inabsorbassimilate 消化 v. 25. preserveprotectkeepstorekeep sth. In storage 保存,保护 v. 26. monitorwatchkeep an eye on 监视 v. 27. allocatedistributeapportiongrantconfer 分配 v. 28. declinedecreasereducefalldrop 下降 v. 29. fragileweakdelicatebreakablefeeble 脆弱的 adj. 30. upgradeimprovemake sth.bettermake improvements 改进,提高 v. 31. advanceddevelopedsophisticatedhigh-tech 先进的 adj. 32. sustainablerenewablerecyclingenvironmentally friendly 可持续的 adj. 33. evidenceproofdocumentation 证据 n. 34. long-standinglengthylong-runninglasting 长期的 adj. Cambridge 7 TEST 4 19 1. large numbers oftens of thousands ofmany 大量的 2. largemassivehugeenormousvast 巨大的 adj. 3. resemblelook likealikemuch the sameakin to 相像 v. 4. foeenemyadversaryhostile 敌人 n. 5. more thanexceedoverin excess of 超过 v. 6. decreasecrashreductionfalldrop 下降 n. 7. stophaltcome to a halt 停止 v. 8. sufficientabundantenoughadequate 充足的 adj. 9. establishfoundbuildset up 建立 v. 10. be Successfulprosperdo wellsucceedthrive 成功 11. recognizecertifyacceptacknowledge 承认 v. 12. labeldisplaycallbrandhail 贴标签,命名 v. 13. adaptadjustget used tobecome/grow accustomed to 适应 v. 14. mistakeerrorfaultslipmix-up 错误 n. 15. keep a check onmonitorwatchkeep an eye on 监视 v. 16. unexpectedunpredictableunforeseeable 不可预见的 adj. 17. generallyin generalin the wholeall in allall things considered 大体上的 adv. 18. previouslybeforeearlierformerly 先前 adv. 19. applyusemake use ofexerciseutilize 应用 v. 20. due tobecausesinceowing tothanks toas a result of 因为 20 21. raiseliftlift uppick upscoop up 使...上升 v. 22. in additionbesidesadditionallytooalsoas well 除此之外 23. inhabitantresidentpopulationcitizenlocal 居民 n. 24. collapsefailurefall 崩塌,失败 n. 25. set upestablishfoundstartopen 建立 26. ensuremake suremake certainsee to it that 保证 v. 27. assisthelpaidgive a handdo sth. For 协助 v. 28. denyrefusewithhold 否认 v. 29. permitallowletagree toauthorize 许可 v. 30. interfereintrudedisruptmeddle 干扰 v. 31. repeatredoretakedo sth. again 重复 v. 32. preventstoprestrainhold backdiscourage 阻止 v. 33. disruptdisturbupsetbreak up 打扰 v. 34. long-termchroniclonglengthylong-running 长期的 adj. 35. exposeshowrevealpresentlet sb. see 暴露,揭发 v. 36. intensestrongpassionatepowerfulfervent 强烈的 adj. 37. randomarbitraryat random 任意的,随机的 adj. 38. requiredemandneedcall for 要求 v. 39. fatiguetirednessexhaustiondrowsiness 疲劳 n. 40. manifestshowrevealpresent 显示 v. 21 41. concentratepay attentionput one's mind onattentive 专注 v. 42. producemakemanufacturecreatefashion 生产 v. 43. carry outimplementput sth. into practiceexecute 实行 v. 44. performdoconductdabble in 执行 v. 剑6: Cambridge 6 TEST 1 exchangeapply something learned in one to otherschange 交流 v. expertiseskill 专门技术 n. employanalyzestudy 使用 v. investigationanalysis 调查 n. narrowfocus on 缩小范围 v. reproducecopyreplicaterepeat 复制 v. funded supportfinance 资金 n. athletesportsmen and women 运动员 n. calculatemeasure 计算 v. eventchampionship 赛事 n. planpreparedesign 计划 v. improvegrowget better 进步 v. tradeeconomy 贸易 n. 22 transportimport or exportdeliver 运输 v. localdomesticnativeindigenous 当地的 adj. weakeninglessreduceddecreased 下降的 adj. valueworthpricecreditusebenefitprofit 价值 n. deliveryexport or import 运输 n. nearby nationsgeographic neighbours 近邻 n. internationaloceanglobalworldwide 国际的 adj. shippingfreight 船运 n. cargofreightgoods 货物 n. tariffchargefeetax 税费 n. landscapeenvironmentnaturesurroundingcircumstanceview 风景 n. difficultharshdemandingtoughchallenging 困难的 adj. essential suppliesfood and clothingnecessities 必需品 n. supplyprovisionsupport 供给 n. growincreaseriseimprovego upboostexpandextend 增长 v. respectcredibilityweighthouradmirationconsideration 尊重 n. understandingknowledge 了解 n. well-beinghealth 健康 n. impossibleout of the questionunlikely 不可能 adj. catchexploitcapture 抓捕 v. 23 surroundingenvironmentcircumstance 环境 n. push to one's limitstest one's limits 挑战极限 not unmanageablecan cope with 能处理的 present inhabitantdescendant 居民 give upabandon 放弃 mainlyheavilymost 主要地 visitventure 参观 Cambridge 6 TEST 2 1. successfullyspectacularly wellwonderfully 成功地 adv. 2. people powerlocal pressure groups 群众力量 n. 3. commutetravel 通勤 v. 4. higherincreasingmore 更高的 adj. 5. incomewealthsalarywagepayment 收入 n. 6. beneficialvaluableprofitablegood 有益的 adj. 7. togetherface to face 共同 8. refutenot meanrebutdeny 反驳 v. 9. accommodationliveliving condition 住宿 n. 10. usageusebenefitprofit 用处 n. 11. averagely goodreasonable but not special 较好的 12. limitedminimal 有限的 adj. 24 13. move from one to anotheradopt one over another 转移 14. showrevealuncoverindicatepoint outimply 表明 15. relatedassociated 有关联的 adj. 16. sufferbe afflicted 忍受(病痛)v. 17. researchstudyinvestigationsurvey 研究 n. 18. affectafflictinfluencechange 影响 v. 19. diseasemedical complainillness 病痛 n. 20. increasesurgerisegaingrowgo upaddescalate 上升 v. 21. linkcorrelationconnectionrelationship 关系 n. 22. considerablesignificantsubstantialmassivemarked 大量的 adj. 23. reductiondropconcessionfalldecrease 下降 n. 24. elderly peopleold people 老人 n. 25. independentself-reliant 自立的 adj. 26. regulardaily 定期的 adj. 27. exercisephysical activity 运动 n. 28. challengingdifficulttoughdemanding 有挑战性的 adj. 29. declinedeterioratereducedropdecrease 下降 v. 30. lonelyemotionally isolated 孤独的 adj. 31. hand signalgesturebody language 手势 n. 32. restrictedlimited 有限的 adj. 25 33. conceptabstract ideadefinition 定义 n. 34. specificparticulardetailed 特定的 adj. 35. earlyolder 早期的 adj. 36. fulfillqualifyachievekeepsatisfy 完成 v. 37. sufficientenough 足够的 adj. 38. quantityhow manyamount 数量 n. 39. misunderstandingconfusion 误解 n. 40. preventresolveforbidstop 防止 v. 41. poorlack ofimpoverished 贫穷 adj. 42. newerlaterrecentpresent 新的 adj. 43. ancestorearly peoplepredecessor 祖先 n. 雅思阅读同义词替换(剑六 TEST 3) Cambridge 6 TEST 3 1. teacheducatecultivatenature 教育 v. 2. actorstar 演员 n. 3. firstinitialearlyprimary 最早的 adj. 4. storylinenarrativeplot 故事情节 n. 5. globeworld 世界 n. 6. earlyfirstancient 早期的 adj. 7. passing of timeflow of time 时光的流逝 26 8. describetell 描述 v. 9. realisticachievable 现实的 adj. 10. targetgoalaim 目标 n. 11. feedbackcommentadvicecriticism 反馈 n. 12. match tosuit to 合适 13. rewardpromotion or advancementprizebenefit 奖励 n. 14. link tomake something contingent onassociate withconnect withrelate to 联系 起来 15. achievementattainmentgainsuccess 成就 n. 16. remunerationpayment 酬金 n. 17. tend toprone to 倾向于 18. feelperceivethinkfindexperiencenoticehave an opinion 感觉 v. 19. participatebe involved intake part injoin 参加 v. 20. staffemployeeworker 员工 n. 21. visibledisclosedobviousnoticeable 可见的 adj. 22. clerical workerclerk 书记员 n. 23. judgeratecriticizeassessevaluategaugeappraise 评判 v. 24. jobworkassignment 工作 n. 25. delayslowprolongpostponeprocrastinateshelveput off 延后 v. 26. growing oldageing 变老 27 27. peoplemortalpeopleindividual 人 n. 28. lifelifespan 生命 29. chancelikelihoodfortunehopepossibilityopportunityriskluck 机会 n. 30. productiongenerationoutput 产量 n. 31. theoryhypothesisguessguesswork 猜想 n. 32. focus onemphasizeaim atconcentrate on 集中于 33. shortscarcelimitedinsufficient 短缺的 adj. 剑5 Cambridge 5 TEST 1 1. producedevelopmanufacture 生产 v. 2. centralmiddle 中心的 adj. 3. did not havewithout 没有 v. 4. bringconferawardpresentgrantconferallocateoffer 带来 v. 5. time limitdeadline 时间限制,期限 n. 6. increasego up/risegrowclimbgainescalateexpandpick upwidenintensifybuild up 增加 7. assistanthelpercoach 助手 n. 8. immensebigmajorconsiderablegreathuge/enormoustremendouslarge scale/large-scale 巨大的 adj. 28 9. illustrateshowbe a signdemonstratemeanmake clearreflecttellbe evidencereveal 表明,显示 v. 10. quotationa phrase or sentence that is well-known or often used 引用语 n. 11. predecessorsomeone who had your job before you started doing it 前辈,前任 n. 12. rivala person, group, or organization that you compete with in sport, business, a fight etccompetitor 对手,竞争者 n. 13. distractionsomething that stops you paying attention to what you are doing 分心 的事物 n. 14. faultdefectproblemtroubleflawweakness bugvirusbe something wrong with 错误,缺点 15. cornerstonebasisfoundationthe key 基石 n. 16. conferawardpresentgrantallocate 给予 v. 17. stabilitythe condition of being steady and not changing 稳定 n. 18. prevailwincome out on topprevailcarry the day 流行,获胜 v. 19. contractagreementunderstandingcompromise 合约 n. 20. grantawardpresentconferallocate 给予 v. 21. fascinateif someone or something fascinates you, you are attracted to them and think they are extremely interesting 吸引,使着迷 v. 22. disturbinterruptbotherdistractput somebody off 打扰 v. 23. expectthinkanticipate 预期,期待 v. 24. psychologythe study of the mind and how it influences people's behavior 心理学 n. 29 25. obeycomply withabide bykeep tostick to the rulesconform toobserverespecttoe the linego by the book/do something by the book 服从,顺从 v. 26. identitysomeone's identity is their name or who they are 身份 n. 27. severityused of the degree of something undesirable 严重性 n. 28. unfoldopenhappendevelopexpand 展开,发生 v. 29. deliberatelyintentionallyon purposepurposely 故意地 adv. 30. moralrelating to the principles of what is right and wrong behavior, and with the difference between good and evil 道德上的,与道德有关的 adj. 31. prior tobeforeprevious 在...前面 32. repetitiondoing or saying the same thing many times 重复 n. 33. geneticrelating to genes or genetics 基因的,遗传学的 adj. 34. sacrificewhen you decide not to have something valuable, in order to get something that is more important 牺牲 v. 35. victimsomeone who has been attacked, robbed, or murdered 受害者 n. 36. forgeformcounterfeit 形成;伪造 v. 37. persuadeconvincewin overtalk around 说服 v. 38. surrendergive in 投降,放弃 v. 39. extinctan extinct type of animal or plant does not exist anymoredisappearvanish 灭绝的,绝种的 adj. 40. abundantplentyample 充裕的,丰富的 adj. 41. exaggerateoverstate 夸张,夸大 v. 30 42. phenomenonsomething that happens or exists in society, science, or nature, especially something that is studied because it is difficult to understand 现象 n. 43. perceptionideanotionviewbeliefinsight 认识,观念,看法 n. 44. impressioninfectioneffectinfluenceaffection 印象,感想 n. 45. entitleto give someone the official right to do or have something 使某人有权利/ 资格 v. 46. distortiona change for the worsedeformation 扭曲,曲解 v. 47. disposeto arrange things or put them in their placesarrangesettlemanagecope withdeal with 安排,处理 v. 48. intuitionthe ability to understand or know something because of a feeling rather than by considering the factsinstinct 直觉 n. 49. emissiona gas or other substance that is sent into the air 排放物,散发物 n. 50. diminishreducedecreasefalllessencut 减少,减小 v. 51. postponeput backdelayadjourn 延期,推迟 v. 52. crucialimportantcriticalvitalnecessaryessential 至关重要的 adj. 53. pessimisticexpecting that bad things will happen in the future or that something will have a bad resultgetting worse 悲观的 adj. 54. attemptpurposeordereffort 尝试,努力 Cambridge 5 TEST 2 1. similarlikeresemble 相似的 adj. 2. deriveoriginatecome fromstem from 起源 v. 31 3. impetusmomentumstimulusincentivemotivationencouragement 动机,动力 n. 4. generateproducebring into existencemakemanufacture 产生 v. 5. couple withandaccompanywith 伴随 v. 6. factorreasonelementcomponentingredient 因素 n. 7. uniquehave the distinctiondistinctdifferentextraordinaryspecial 独特的 adj. 8. advanceprogressdevelopmentgrowthincrease 进步 n. 9. fielddomainterritoryindustrysector 领域 n. 10. alternativesubstitutereplacement 替代物 n. 11. likesuch asfor examplefor instance 例如 12. resourcematerialsource 资源,来源 n. 13. limitedrestrictedexhaustiblefinite 有限的 adj. 14. involverely oncontaincomprise 包含,牵涉 v. 15. currentmodernrecentpresent 最近的 adj. 16. particularextraordinaryspecialdetailspecificunique 特别的,独有的 adj. 17. draw onabsorbdo with 吸收 v. 18. settle onmake choice ofdecide on 选定 v. 19. superiorityadvantageedgehigh quality 优势 n. 20. accompanywhenkeep companybe associated with 陪伴,伴随 v. 21. viewbeliefopinioninsightperception 观点 n. 32 22. artificial intelligencereasoning in machine 人工智能 n. 23. involve withassociate withlink torelate to 与...有关联 v. 24. releaseissuelaunchconveypublicdeliver 发行,发表 v. 25. difficultdemandinghardtough 困难的 adj. 26. taskjobworklabour 任务,工作 n. 27. instantlyrapidlyimmediately 立即地 adv. 28. reactrespond 反应 v. 29. relate todepend onlink toassociate withinvolve with 与...有关系 v. 30. subject viewsoutlookpersonal/individual viewspersonal/individual opinions 主 观观点 n. 31. distortto change the appearance, sound, or shape of something so that it is strange or unclear; to report something in a way that is not completely true or correctmisinterpret 扭曲,歪曲 v. 32. figure outsettledecidetellunderstand 理解,想出 v. 33. assessmentappraisalevaluationestimatejudgment 评估,估计 v. 34. emergeappearcome forth 出现 v. 35. remainkeepstaymaintain 保持 v. 36. exploitationdevelopmentutilizationusage 利用,使用 n. 37. fostercultivateraisenurture 培养,养育 v. 38. overtakecatch upsweep over 赶上,压倒 v. 39. initialoriginalpremier 最初的,开始的 adj. 33 40. whereashoweverwhileneverthelessbutyet 然而,但是 adv. Cambridge 5 TEST 3 1. outcomeproductresultconclusionconsequence 结果,后果 n. 2. overcomewinget overexceed 克服,战胜 v. 3. insufficientdeficientshortagelackscarcity 不足的 adj. 4. supplyprovidefurnishgive 提供 v. 5. launchreleaseprojectsendshotemit 开始,投放 v. 6. supposeexpectimagineguessspeculatethink 猜想,设想 v. 7. detectperceiveexploresense 发觉,觉察 v. 8. handicapdifficultobstaclehindrancebardeterrent 障碍,困难 n. 9. peerthe people who are at the same age as you, or who have the same type of job, social class etc.同龄人,伙伴 n. 10. positiveoptimisticuplifting 积极的 adj. 11. administermanageconductimplementperform 执行,管理 v. 12. fundingmoneyfundsfinancial resource 资金,基金 n. 13. interactif people interact with each other, they talk to each other, work together etc. 互动 v. 14. irrigationthe supplement of land or crops with water 灌溉 n. 15. sedimentationthe natural process by which small pieces of rock, earth etc settle at the bottom of the sea etc and form a solid layer 积淀 n. 16. interruptbreakviolatecut in 打断,打扰 v. 34 17. processproceduremethodapproach 过程 n. 18. threatdangerintimidation 威胁 n. 19. valuablepreciousworthy 宝贵的,珍贵的 adj. 20. constructbuildmakefound 建造 v. 21. blameto say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad 责备,怪罪 v. 22. stimulateencourageactivatemotivate 鼓励,刺激 v. 23. long-termlong-runlong-period 长期的 adj. 24. impactaffectinfluenceeffect 影响 v.&n. 25. occurhappenexistcome 发生 v. 26. containincludecoverpossess 包含 v. 27. militarybattlefieldmartial 军事的 adj. 28. separatedisparatedistinctdifferent 分开的,不同的 adj. 29. vanishextinctdisappear 消失 v. 30. consciousnessawareness 意识 n. 31. ignitelightinflame 点燃 v. 32. encompassincludecontaincover 包含,围绕 v. 33. reckonthinksupposebelieveimagineexpectfeel 认为 v. 34. widespreaduniversalextensivepopulargeneral 广泛的,普遍的 adj. 35. launchcoinprojectreleaseissue 创新,开辟 v. 35 36. contemporarymodern-day, present-day 同时代的 adj. 37. potentialpossibleunderlyinglikelyexpectedlatent 潜在的,可能的 adj. 38. prospectexpectationoutlookchance 展望,希望 n. 39. perceptionideainsightviewpoint 感觉,领悟 n. Cambridge 5 TEST 4 1. communityorganizationgroupbody 团体 n. 2. fragiledelicate 脆弱的 adj. 3. remotedistant 遥远的 adj. 4. requiredesireordercommand 要求 v. 5. inhabitantresidentdweller 居住者,居民 n. 6. consequentlythusaccordinglyhencethereforeas a result 结果,因此 adv. 7. destinationgoalend pointterminus 目的地 n. 8. throughoutaroundwhollyeverywhereend-to-end 自始至终,到处,全部 adv. 9. operateactrun 运转 v. 10. outputproduct 输出,产品 n. 11. declinereductionfallslumpdecreaserecession 下降 n. 12. underminedestroydamagehurtruin 破坏 v. 13. reviverenaissance 复兴 v. 14. unusualrarestrangeuncommon 罕见的,不寻常的 adj. 15. ordinarystandardcommonusualgeneral 普通的,平常的 adj. 36 16. fragmentsharddebrispiecesruins 碎片 n. 17. breakshattercrack 打碎,打破 v. 18. interiorinner layerinside 内部的 n. &adj. 19. insistclaimarguebelievethink 坚持,坚称 v. 20. expandextendgrowboomspread outenhance 扩张,扩大 v. 21. suppresscontrolrestrainrepressput downoppressinhibitbanforbidstifle 压制 v. 22. speed upincrease speedquicken upaccelerate speed 加速 v. 23. examineanalysesurveyinspectstudydetectinvestigate 检查,调查 v. 24. disputedebatecontroversydisagreeargue 争论,争执 n.&v. 25. detectanalyseexploreresearchsurveyinvestigateinspect 察觉,发现 v. 26. claimsaystateinsistarguethinkbelieve 声称 v. 27. cueimplicationreminderhintevidence 提示,信号,暗号 n. 28. unpredictablefluctuatechangeable 无法预测的 adj. 29. be referred to asbe known asbe regarded as 被称为 30. encourageinducetriggerstimulateboostinspire 鼓励,促使 v. 31. considerableplentybigmajorimportant 数量可观的 adj. 32. regardless ofdespite oftake no notice of 不管,不顾 33. adequateplentyproperappropriatesuitable 充足的,适当的 adj. 34. assuremake sureguaranteeensureinsuresecuremake certain of 保证,确保 v. 37 35. suitableappropriateproperadequatematching 合适的 adj. 剑4 Cambridge 4 TEST 1 1. ignorepay no attentionnot pay any attentiontake no noticenot tak e any notice 忽略,无视 v. 2. encounterfaceconfrontmeet遇见,遭遇v. 3. mistaken viewmisconception错误的观点n. 4. easy to reachaccessible容易达到的adj. 5. changemodify(modification) 改变 v. 6. destructiondestroyloss毁坏n. 7. investigatemake inquiriesenquiriesgo intoprobelook into 调查 v. 8. wheregeographical location 表地点 9. importantvitalessentialcrucial重要的adj. 10. reasoncausefactororiginsrootstimulusimpetus原因n. 11. protectguardsafeguardshieldconservation保护v. 12. newspapers, televisionmedia媒体n. 13. where to livehabitat居住地n. 14. get warmerglobal warming变暖n. 38 15. contribute toplay a part有助于v. 16. survivecontinuing existence幸存,活下来v. 17. curriculumcoursesyllabus课程n. 18. link tobe connected withbe linked with把...和...相联系v. 19. underdevelopeddegeneratedrudimentary不发达的adj. 20. poorbadbadlynot very goodno good at somethingweak贫穷的, 可怜的 adj. 21. exceptionalgoodexcellentoutstandingbrilliantimpressiveadmirable 超常的,例外的 adj. 22. matingcourtship交配. 23. followtracktailshadowhoundstalkstalker跟随,跟踪v. 24. good vision abilityvision is obviously more useful...好的视力 25. bestwellgreatestfinestidealtopnumber one ultimateoptimumd efinitiveunsurpassedrecord-breaking 极好的 adj. 26. surprisedamazedastonishedastoundedbe taken abackstartled感到 惊讶的 adj. 27. volunteersubject实验研究对象n. 28. similarresemblelikealike相似的adj. 29. blindcan not see瞎的adj. Cambridge 4 TEST 2 39 1. initiativeon your own/by yourselfindependentlyon your own initiativeunder your own steamto be the person who starts somethingplanlaw 主动的,自发的 adj. 主 动权 n. 2. increasego uprisegrowclimbgainescalatepick upwidenbe on the increaseintensifyexpandbuild up 上升,增加 v. 3. teacheducatetraincoachinstructbring up 教学 v. 4. more than one languagebilingualsb's second language 多种语言 n. 5. determineestablishidentifypinpointdiagnose 决定 v. 6. young peopleteenageryouthin your teensadolescentminor 年轻人 n. 7. communityall the people in a particular area, city, country etc.群体,团体,社区 n. 8. traditionalold-fashionedoutdatedoutmodedunfashionable 传统的 adj. 9. failfailurenot succeedunsuccessfulvainfruitlessunproductivebe a failurego wrongnot workdo no goodfall through 失败 v. 10. endangerto put someone or something in danger of being hurtdamageddestroyed 危及,使危险 v. 11. diversevariedvarietywide-rangingmixed 各种各样的 adj. 12. inevitablecertain to happen and impossible to avoid 不可避免的 adj. 13. differ fromunusual 与...不同 v. 14. reluctantunwillingnot willingdrag your feetbe loath to do somethingconservative 勉强的 adj. 15. consultask somebody's adviceseek adviceget/obtain advice 资询 v. 16. alternativeanotherotherdifferentnewelsevariationvariant 另一个 40 17. therapistsomeone who has been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness 临床医学家 n. 18. retraintaking courses 再教育 v. 19. salarypaywageincomeearningsfee 工资,收入 n. 20. long-termchroniclong-runninglong-standinglastinglifelongprolongedlingeringendur ingabidingincurable 长期的 adj. 21. complaintcomplainmake a complaintprotestobjectcomplain 抱怨 n. 22. illnessdiseasevirusbuginfection 疾病 n. 23. connectionrelationshiplinkcorrelation 联系 n. 24. beneficialbe good for you/ do somebody goodwholesomenutritiousnourishinghealthful 有益的 adj. 25. insightcomprehensionunderstanding 理解,见解 n. 26. physicalrelating to the bodybodily 身体的 adj. 27. hazardriskdangerthreat 障碍,危险 n. 28. accompanywithtogetheralong withcome wit 陪伴,伴随 29. mentalrelating to the health or state of someone's mind 精神上的,心理的 adj. 30. possiblepossibilitycanpotentialthere is a chance/possibility 可能的 adj. 31. reductiondecreasedropfallcut 减少 n. 32. classtypekindsortstylecategoryvariety 种类 n. 33. rehearsalpracticetrainingrun-throughexercise 排练,演习 n. 41 34. peeryour peers are the people who are the same age as you, or who have the same type of job, social class etc 同伴 n. 35. defensiveused or intended to protect someone or something against attack 防御 n. 36. strategywaymethodapproachtechniquesystemtactics 方法,功略 n. 37. assisthelpaidwith the aid of 帮助 v. 38. specificgive (somebody) more detailsexpand onenlarge ongo into moregreater detailbe more specificbe more explicitelaborate 特定的 adj. 39. substancea particular type of solid, liquid, or gas 物质 n. 40. surroundingsenvironmentcircumstance 环境 n. 41. engagegive somebody a jobemploytake onappointrecruitsign up 雇佣 v. 42. combinemixstirbeatblendwhiskdilute 联合 v. 43. survivalthe state of continuing to live or exist 幸存 n. Cambridge 4 TEST 3 1. quotation a sentence or phrase from a book, speech etc which you repeat in a speech or piece of writing because it is interesting or amusing 引言 n. 2. exemplify examplecaseinstanceto be a very typical example of somethingto give an example of something 例证 v. 3. explaintellsay what/why/where etcshowdemonstratego throughthrow/shed light onset out 解释 v. 4. outline to describe something in a general way, giving the main points but not the details 概述 v. 5. purposeaimpointideaobjectiveobjectgoal targetend 目的 n. 42 6. encouragepersuadepersuasionget somebody to do somethinginfluenceencouragetalk somebody intoput somebody up to 鼓励 v. 7. loan an amount of money that you borrow from a bank etc. 贷款 n. 8. poverty being poor 贫穷 n. 9. crime illegal activities in general 犯罪 n. 10. rejectto refuse to accept, believe in, or agree with something 拒绝 v. 11. employgive somebody a jobtake onengage appointrecruitsign up 雇佣 v. 12. couriera person or company that is paid to take packages somewhere 快递员 n. 13. storagekeepstorekeep something in storagepreserve 存储 n. 14. facilityrooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose 设 备n. 15. ambitiousambitionpower-hungry/power-madcompetitive determined to be successful, rich, powerful etc.有志向的,雄心壮志的 adj. 16. effortto try very hard to do something attemptcampaigndrive 努力 n. 17. feature a part of something that you notice because it seems important, interesting, or typical;a part of the land, especially a part that you can see: a part of someone's face, such as their eyes, nose etc 特点 n. 18. planet the worldearth/Earththe globe 地球 n. 19. unpredictablecan't say/tellunforeseeableit remains to be seen 无法预测的 adj. 20. machinerymachines, especially large ones a system or set of processes for doing somethingmachinedevicerobotappliancemechanism 机械 n. 21. ultimatesomeone's ultimate aim is their main and most important aim, that they hope to achieve in the future final 最终的,根本的 adj. 43 22. atmosphere the feeling that an event or place gives you the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth 气氛; 大气 n. 23. occurhappentake placethere iscome aboutcome upturn uparisestrike发生 v. 24. expand get biggergrowswell upstretch 扩张,扩大 v. 25. form type way something is/appearsshape 形式 n. 26. emergeappearbecome visiblecome into view/come into sightcome outreappear 出现 v. 27. emit to send out gas, heat, light, sound etc 发出,放射 n. 28. situation circumstancespositioncaseplight 情况,状况 n. 29. self-consciousworried and embarrassed about what you look like or what other people think of you 自觉的 n. 30. generate to make someone have a particular feeling formproducecreate 产生 v. 31. variousthere are several different types of that thingdifferenta variety of somethingdifferingvaryingan assortment of somethingassorteda mix of somethinga mixture of something 各种各样的 adj. 32. convenient a thing or way of doing something that is easy and quick; a time or arrangement that is convenient 方便的 adj. 33. objectiveimpartialneutralnot take sidesunbiaseddisinterested 客观的 adj. 34. enquiryinvestigatemake inquiries/enquiriesgo intoprobelook intosolvebe under investigation 调查 35. observenoticecan see/can tellseespotdetectnote become aware/consciouscatch somebody's eyeperceive 观察 v. 44 36. commentremarkthing to saypointstatement announcementdeclarationobservation 评论 37. includeconsist ofcomprisebe composed of be made up of 包含,包括 v. 38. focus ondeals only withconcentrate 专注于 v. 39. affecthave an effecthave an impacttake effect make a differenceimpact 影响 v. 40. gained fromcome frombe based onoriginate go back tohave its origins inhave its roots inderive from/be derived fromdevelop from/evolve from 产生于.... V. 41. concernworrystressanxietystrain a feeling of worry about something important 关心,担心 n. Cambridge 4 TEST 4 1. officialformalauthorizedon (the) record 官方的,正式的 adj. 2. athleticphysically strong and good at sportfitbe in shapebe in good condition 运 动的 adj. 3. intensiveinvolving a lot of activity, effort, or careful attention in a short period of timerapidcrash course 密集的,加强的 adj. 4. bursta short sudden effort or increase in activityburst of anger/enthusiasm/temper etc 爆炸,突发 5. recognizeknowidentifypick outtell 认出,承认 v. 6. inadequatenot enoughtoo littlefewscarceinsufficientbe in short supplylack of somethingbe short 不足的 adj. 7. developcome frombe based onoriginatego back tohave its origins inhave its roots inderive frombe derived frombe founded ongrow out ofdevelop fromevolve from 发展,生长 v. 45 8. enablemake something possibleallowpermitpave the way forclear the way for 使能够 v. 9. predictanticipateforecastforetellpredictionprojectedguess in advance 预测 v. 10. specialistsomeone who knows a lot about a particular subject, or is very skilled at itexpert 专家 n. 11. theoreticalrelating to the study of ideas, especially scientific ideas, rather than with practical uses of the ideas or practical experience 理论的 adj. 12. basicfundamentalessentialcentralunderlyingsimplecrudeprimitiverudimentaryuns ophisticatedlow-tech 基本的 adj. 13. natureplants/animals etcsomebody's characterqualities of somethingtype 自然 n. 14. aimpurposepointideaobjectiveobjectgoaltargetend 目的 n. 15. translatechange languagesinterpretput something into English/French/Japanese etc 翻译 v. 16. ancientbelonging to a time long ago in history, especially thousands of years ago 古老的 adj. 17. realisticwhen pictures, films etc make things seem reallifelikerealismtrue to lifevivid 实际的,现实的 18. fieldareabranchworlddomainrealmsphere 领域 n. 19. documenta piece of paper that has official information on it;a piece of written work that is stored on a computer 文件 n. 20. equalthe same in number, amount, level etc as something else 平等的 adj. 46 21. influenceeffectside effectimpactwhat something does tothe implications 影 响 An. 22. behaviormannerconductbehavewell-behavedgoodbe on your beststay out of trouble 行为 n. 23. compareto examine or judge two or more things in order to show how they are similar to or different from each otherlikenmake a comparisondraw an analogydraw a parallelcontrast 比较 v. 24. economicallyin a way that is related to systems of money, trade, or business 经济 上地 adv. 25. establishdetermineidentifypinpointdiagnoseto start a new business or organization.建立新的生意/组织 v. 26. sustainableable to continue without causing damage to the environment; able to continue for a long time 可持续的 adj. 27. realizeknowbe/become awarecan tellappreciatebe consciousknow perfectly wellknow/learn from experience 意识到 v. 28. limitrestrictset/impose/put a limitkeep to/keep withinconfinefix 限制 29. produceformcreategenerate 生产 v. 30. guaranteepromiseassuregive somebody your wordswearvowcommit topledge 保证 v. 31. libertyfreedoma free hand 自由 n. 32. independenceself-sufficiencyself-reliance 独立 n. 33. consistentalways behaving in the same way or having the same attitudes, standards etc - usually used to show approval 持续的 adj. 47 34. underestimateto think or guess that something is smaller, cheaper, easier etc than it really isto think that someone is not as good, clever, or skilful, as they really are 低估 v. 35. provisionwhen you provide something that someone needs now or in the future 提供 n. 剑 3 同义词替换汇总: 1. Outcome/result 2. Become a reality/open the door to 3. Fighting/ repel the enemies 4. War weapons/ weapons of war 5. Launcher/launch 6. Teenagers/ during adolescence 7. Inhale/breathe/ intake/exhale (反义词) 8. Hypothesis is fulfilled/ turn out to be right 9. Describe/write out 10. Do/carry out 11. Bring to/ import 12. Over a fourteen-year period/ between 1968 to 1982 13. Become established in Australia/ be integrated in Australia 14. Degraded water supply/ contaminated water supply 15. Clear land/ land clearing 16. Diversify/diversification 17. Sustainable/ environmental-friendly 18. May be/ some likelihood 19. Similar/ alike 20. Operate as/ be used as 21. Support/ sustain 48 22. Necessary to/ crucial to 23. Extremely primitive/ strikingly backward 24. Recent discovery/ evidence gathered in recent years 25. Solely/ entirely 26. Past/ pre-history 27. Insight/ understanding 28. Unable to concentrate/ distract 29. Feeding/ food consumption 30. Irritability/ irritate/ irritable 31. Reaction/ react 32. Monitor/ measure 33. Over/ more than 34. Fifty per cent/ half 35. Intense air/ heavily polluted stagnant air 剑二同义词替换汇总: 1. Reclaim/reclamation 2. Contributor/contribute 3. Replace/replacement 4. Capability/ ability 5. Take charge/ in charge of 6. Be gained from/ consult in 7. Difficulty/barrier 8. Dominant/ dominate 9. Incentive/ prize 49 10. Ineffective/ in vain 11. Alternative/ choice 12. Carry/ delivery 13. Alone/ solely 14. Proportion/ percentage 15. Be forced to/ have to 16. Honest/ honesty 17. Open/ openness 18. Significant/ noticeable 19. Assess its meaning/ understand 20. Redundant/ overly detailed 21. Ailment/ illness 22. Defect/ imperfection 23. Complete/ completion 50 连接词4+2组 短语 导致4 人们普遍2认为3 不可否认3 引起了广泛的公众关注5 有争议性的问题 热烈的讨论/争论 发挥着日益重要的作用 Sth在现代社会中扮演着积极的作用 以积极态度面对.. 应当承认 尽管这一观点被广泛接受 对我来说，我同意后者理由如下： 在给出我的观点之前，我认为看看双方的观点是重要的 两方的观点 我认为7 同意6就…达到绝对的一致，有充分的理由支持，利远远大于弊，对…必不可少，对…产生有利/不利的影响，对…有益 不同意：对...的价值表示怀疑，完全不同的观点，表明重点的转移 举例4 明例子2 暗例子6 考虑到诸多因素 单词 顶点3 考虑到诸多因素 take many factors into account/ consideration 同义词synonymy 反义词 antonym 单词 top peak,summit sharp acute 暂时不是很懂的 make the case for blameless / beyond reproach无可非议 …也不例外 …be no exception spare no effort to 不遗余力地 小4 一些3 许多6 最多2 大4 丰富的4 越来越多的4 增大2 主要的3 number smallminuscule, minute,tiny some a few,certain manyhuge amount of/sheer volume of/a vast quantity of/a number of vast amount,most of all,significant porportion mosteight ornine out of ten; the majority of bigmassive, colossal,tremendous abundantample/plentiful/ adequate/rich/ more and morean increasing number of; a growing number of; increasingly… enlargemagnify primaryradical, fundamental 准确4 著名4 建造3 改变2 能力3 吸引4 热情3 惊喜4 努力工作4 满足3 accurateprecise/exact/correct famousdistinguished/well-known/renowned/ builderect, establish changeconvert abilitycapacity,capability attractiveappealing, absorbing/eye-catching/ surprisestartle, astound,astonish enthusiasmzeal, fervency hard-workingassiduous, work thoroughly/studious/ satisfygratify/meet the demands of / ordinarymundane commonuniversal,ubiquitous,not uncommon coldchilly, icy hotboiling ancientarchaic,old-fashioned importantSth is crucial/significant/ essential/ paramount/attach great importance to sth/ sth is the first(top) priority/a quantum leap/jump巨大进步，飞跃This discovery is a quantum leap for medical science. sharpacute relievealleviate fairimpartial fielddomain appearemerge/loom wetmoist, damp), humid typicalquintessential carefulcautious, prudent shortfleeting,ephemeral(if something is ephemeral, it lasts a short time) demerits competitor rival,opponent dislikeabhor, loathe worryfret complaingrumble insulthumiliate forcecoerces into,compel; attackassault, assail decorateembellish respectesteem praiseextol, compliment/sign highly of; fameprestige, reputation; lonelysolitary weakfragile,brittle,vulnerable dangerousperilous, hazardous dubiousskeptical strangeeccentric crazilyfrantically/complex/complicated/ angryenraged/outraged/annoyed/ ruindevastate obviousapparent,manifest wrongerroneous difficultformidable/hard/demanding/tough/ patheticlamentable Do pursue seek/go after/ stick toadhereto/cling to/ hold on to/ use utilize showindicate/reveal/makeit clear that…/ resultconsequence avoidshun stopcease poor and rich poor(soil)barren,infertile/impoverished expensiveexorbitant richaffluent luxuriouslavish, sumptuous boringtedious/ economic crisisdownturn, recession, depression frequency alwaysinvariably foreverperpetual, immutable/permanent/ possible/probable/ unbelievableinconceivable难以想象的/incredible/ nowadayscurrently quitefairly/rather rareinfrequent bestoptimal quiettranquil, serene soconsequently,accordingly despite/inspite of 尽管 onlyunique, distinctive partcomponent wholeentire disorderdisarray,chaos/mess methodavenue/way 结尾： From what has been discussed above, it would be reasonable to believe that basic projects play far more important role than artistic and cultural projects in people's life and economic growth.通过以上讨论，我们有理由相信在人们的生活和经济发展方面，基础建设比艺术文化项目发挥更大的作用。 如果还是拿上面那个题目来说的，假如你是正方面论证的，那么可以这么写： “From what has been discussed above，we may safely draw the conclusion that the host country should welcome culture different. Though some people think that visitors to others nations should imitate local custom and behaviors，I still would like to support the former.” 永远不要让你的结尾段成为开头和主体段句子的机械重复 领导式: 回顾主体段的观点,偶尔高兴了还会再小展望下未来 Reducing class size is not just a matter of relieving pressure. It will enhance what a student learns and even the person they learn it from can learn from this process. 适合一边倒,最好再深入写一点相关的引申,这样显得结尾更充实。 家长式: So we should really allow ourselves to make new friends. New schools, new workplaces and even new countries are all going to create opportunities for us to expand our pool of companions. Don’t just socialize with old chums? it’s good to branch out and have friends who are separate from your core social circle. 语气比领导式温馨的多。 愤青式: 不同流合污的价值取向表达清晰。这种结尾通常是先用 Clearly 等表达在结尾段首表示不屑,然后再用 However 这类词汇引出一两句表明自己态度的结束语。 Hence, even though science creates a power through its knowledge i.e., we’re able to do things after we know something scientifically, science does not carry instructions about whether we should do good or do evil with it. Therefore, contrary to what many people believe, I would argue that the moral choice about the application of science is independent of scientists’ work, which means scientists shouldn’t be held accountable for their own discoveries or inventions. 适合一边倒。写好它的关键并不是激动地发泄对社会的不满,而是由论证依据的、建立在充分说理基础上 的表达改变现状的合理愿望。 小秘式: 特点是顺着说,比较适合已经放弃了努力去改变社会的幻想、等待着社会来改变自己的考生。 I would like to say that I personally agree with the statement that music tells us something about a culture, and with my example I wanted to illustrate how much of the culture of a country it is possible to learn about just listening to its music. “和稀泥”型: 不表明任何一种态度倾向,完全是大团圆。 The time to live independently depends on the person himself. He must decide whether they’re ready to leave their parents to have an independent life or not. The decision will vary from one person to another. A person should judge that he’s capable of fulfilling his needs without being dependent on his parents, this indicates that he’s ready for his independent life. Otherwise he might need to stay longer with his parents. 开放式: 一边倒作文不要用 open-ended 的结尾,否则会让考官感觉包容力过强的结尾段和旗帜鲜明的主体段严重 冲突。 Therefore, happiness is a concept that can be interpreted in myriad ways. Actually, it has been the incredible diversity of individuals’ understandings of this concept that has led to the amazing variety of human pursuits, which are, after all, exactly what have made life rewarding and worthwhile. 口语 keep it in mind normally we figure it’s best fairly It’s has been feeble in its efforts to ,,, there is little doubt to that,,, dreadful give an edge 占据优势 espionage topic: Some people think visitors to other countries should imitate local custom and behaviors. Some people degree. They think the host country should welcome culture different. Discuss the two views，and give your own opinion. introduction: 1:“present your viewpoint”, lead-in background information 导入tourism:Tourism has became an indispensable part in our modern world. 或者Tourism is gradually considered to be a hot topic. 2：narrow down information,their views people show more concern to their two views. Some of them think visitors to others nations should imitate local custom and behaviors，but others argue that the host nation should welcome various cultures” 3: my viewpoint “As far as I am concerned，I side with the former” 【Some people think visitors to other countries should imitate local custom and behaviors. Some people degree. They think the host country should welcome culture different. Discuss the two views，and give your own opinion.】 总体段落： “Tourism is gradually considered to be a hot topic. People show more concern to their two views. Some of them think visitors to others nations should imitate local custom and behaviors，but others argue that the host nation should welcome various cultures. As far as I am concerned，I side with the latter.” 赤裸裸型: In reality, from time to time we all have to do things that we don’t enjoy. And contrary to what many people believe, the fulfillment of obligation is actually more important to achieving job satisfaction than enjoyment at work. 篇幅短,直接的性格。立场鲜明,适合“一边倒”。 缠绵型: In our media-intensive culture, it is not difficult to find differing opinions. Thousands of newspapers and magazines and dozens of radio and television talk shows all resound with differing points of view. So for the audience, now the difficulty lies in deciding which opinion to agree with and which “experts” seem the most credible. The more inundated we become with differing opinions and claims, the more essential it is to hone critical reading and thinking skills for us to evaluate these ideas. 文艺青年,慢性子 假惺惺型: 一开始就把自己要驳斥的意见亮出来,甚至还“欲擒故纵”地说一两句可能用来支持他的理由。但之后就马上撕下伪装,开始用三个主体段铺天盖地地陈述反对的理由。 适合于驳论型的议论文,不能用于完全赞成的文章。 忆苦思甜型: For centuries, people have been moving from one part of world to another. In the past, people moved mainly as a result of natural disasters or due to political upheavals or wars. Today, though, we move to seek a fortune or better careers prospects, or just to see the world. 适合用来讨论现在比过去有明显进步的现象,尤其 Tech 忆甜思苦型: 忆往昔+批评现实 The traditional virtue of telling the truth in all situations is increasingly doubted by many in today’s world. Many believe that telling the truth is not always the best policy when dealing with people...? 特别适合交通类,环境类,动物类或者涉及价值观的改变等比较让人担忧的话题 苦大仇深型: 接上,进一步灌输“人活着就是受苦”的佛家思想 ?Moreover, the line of a “truth” is becoming more and more vague... 如数家珍型: 各分论点在开头段就“陈列”出来,仅限一边倒。 Although friends definitely play a significant role in shaping teenagers’ personality, it is the parents and siblings that have a far greater impact on the development of their personality traits. There’re intellectual, emotional and financial reasons for my view. 顶牛型: 只适用于折中型。 Some people think that the history of a country is only shaped by battles and political victories because they determine the course of history. Many others, however, think that a nation’s history is also shaped by the underlying structures of culture, language and religion as they often reveal the key characteristics of the land that has molded a nation’s past and present. 套磁型: 用自己的亲身经历现身说法,凭真诚取胜。 The grandson of impoverished peasants, the son of blue-collar parents who hade to sacrifice their education to provide for their education to provide for their family, I trudged through school like so many millions of others with low aspirations and expectations, and, not surprisingly, with little achievement. Today, I’m pleased to say that eventually I came to realize the importance of schooling. 求知型: What should be the role of education in preparing young people to cope with the fast-changing new century? I believe tomorrow’s society will be much more learning-oriented and education will increasingly be regarded as a lifelong process of adjustment, self-understanding and growth. 玩深沉型: There are certain considerations or factors that everyone takes into account in a relationship. People may look for honesty, altruism, understanding, loyalty, being thoughtful, etc. Everyone would more or less wish that the person he/she is dealing with has some of these virtues above. Putting them in an order according to their importance, however, can be very subjective and relative. 比较适合那些影响全社会的话题,比如 Success, Technology 和 Money 类等考题。 显摆型: I firmly believe children should be encouraged to read literature. Through literary works, children can travel around the world, visiting China in First Apple, India in Binya’s Blue Umbrella, or Japan in Great-Grandfather’s House. Also, folktale books introduce children to various cultures, from Native American legends to “pourquois”tales from Africa. Literature can even take children on adventures like the ones depicted in The Bookstore Mouse by Peggy Christian. 韦氏型: 先下定义,再论证 Animals include wild creatures, pets and livestock kept on a farm. Even though humans raise pigs and sheep solely for meat, I don’t think the same thing should be done to wild or domestic animals. “一边倒”: It’s unfair that successful sports professionals earn huge amounts of money today? It’s not uncommon today that (双重否定) elite sporting stars earn top salaries while professionals in many other important fields such as medical care and laboratory research make much less. (背景与讨论 话题合并成了一句) Clearly, these distinguished athletes and first-rate players are not overpaid. (明确表 示倾向性) Even though it’s likely the world population will top seven billion in two years, those who are truly athletically talented will remain very rare. (理由 1:体育明星拥有稀缺才能) Preeminent sportspeople such as Kevin Garnett and Scott Gomez (不是俗例,但是也鼎鼎大名)are so uniquely gifted that we ordinary individuals can never be trained to reach comparable levels. (段内因果+段内举例) Thus they are supposed to be highly paid due to the rarity of their talent. Aside from genetics, it takes extremely hard work for sportspeople to make it to the top of their professions, regardless of their age or gender. (理由 2:除基因外,个人努力也是体育明星成功的关键) To improve performance,(状语前置) dedicated athletes have been in constant training, mostly from their childhood onward,(插入语) and can only enjoy a minimal amount of leisure time. Besides,(段内递进) they frequently have to put their bodies at risk and, even more frequently, cope with recurring psychological strain as a consequence of unusually stiff competition. Still, these incredible people simply don’t waver from their goals. In short, I would argue all their commitments and sacrifices deserve abundant rewards, of which substantial sums of money may be just a token. Most importantly, sports celebrities’ salaries are set by the market. (理由 3: 市场这只无形的手才决定是 否公平) Sports have always been one of America’s favorite pastimes and we have to face the fact that now professional sports are a major source of entertainment and inspiration for Americans. Big names like Peyton Manning make fortunes by getting their fair share of the profits that come from ticket money, merchandise sales and endorsements. I really don’t see anything wrong with the top sports performers getting recognized and paid dearly as top entertainers and, often, very effective motivational speakers. Therefore, the unique talent, extraordinary willpower and immense marketing appeal that sports stars exhibit are all compelling justifications for the size of financial compensation they receive.(纯领导式结尾, 舍我其谁,再也不给读者留下任何质疑的余地) 让步段: I admit there may be practical problems related to international cooperation in improving the environment. For example, countries may have different views on environmental issues; therefore, to achieve consensus on the steps that they should take definitely will take time. Even so, the willingness to join hands at least will put them on the right track in seeking solutions. lead background information 引起了广泛的公众关注 call for more emphasis on cast doubt on the value of make the case for arouse wide public concern/ draw public attention 现象引起注意 The study will make the case for The report is expected to focus on to 热烈的讨论/ 争论 a heated discussion/ debate 有争议性的问题 a controversial issue 发挥着日益重要的作用play an increasingly important role in… 导致，引起 lead to/ give rise to/ contribute to/ result in 人们普遍认为 It is commonly believed/ recognized that… It is indisputable(不可争辩的) It is undeniable(不可否认) that…/ There is no denying that… It is generally accepted that 无可非议 blameless / beyond reproach 应当承认 Admittedly, An investigation shows that female workers tend to have a favourable attitude toward retirement. Although this view is wildly held 尽管这一观点被广泛接受 …也不例外 …be no exception spare no effort to 不遗余力地 Narrow down information Sth has a positive role to play in modern society. For my part，I agree with the latter opinion for the following reasons我同意后者理由如下： Before giving my opinion， I think it is important to look at the arguments on both sides.在给出我的观点之前，我想看看双方的观点是重要的。 my view I thinkargue/contend/ believe/ I’m convinced/ hold the opinion that/ hold the position that/ opinonperspective,standpoint(means looking at an event or situation in a particular way) As far as I am concerned, / Personally argue/contend/ I’m convinced/ hold the opinion that/ hold the position that/ for my part ,from my own perspective 替换 both: argument on both sides agree: 就…达到绝对的一致 reach an absolute consensus on… 有充分的理由支持 be supported by sound reasons 利远远大于弊 the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. 对…必不可少 be indispensable to … 对…产生有利/不利的影响 exert positive/ negative effects on… 对…有益 be beneficial / conducive to… disagree: demerits 完全不同的观点 a totally different argument cast doubt on the value of it could signal a shift in emphasis by sb. 举例(exemplification): is a case in point, as an illustration, for instance, to illustrate， 明例子 take consider for example, is a case in point 暗例子 In some cases, tend to多会, for the most part, the majority, largely, in general