

iBT部托福

赵曙明 李 洁 罗 琳○编著

TPO 词汇精选 听力

LISTENING

十大应用话题, 涵盖新托福听力核心词汇 八百余词汇,以四两拨千斤, 轻松捣定托福听力 拓展联想, 微活已知词汇, 掌握高分词汇 TPO全真例句,提前进人临考状态, 有的放矢 权威翻译, 新托福听力考试出题脉络一目了然

TOEFL

资深名师全力辨写。精心之作, 无往不胜



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书 名:新托福TPO词汇精选听力编者:赵曙明;李洁;罗琳出品人:刘海华王慧玉设计:王汝斌排版:环球卓尔

审核: 张琼

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目录

Chapter 1 办公室场景类
Chapter 2 校园生活类
Chapter 3 生物学类
Chapter 4 地质学类
Chapter 5 艺术类
Chapter 6 历史、考古类
Chapter 7 生态、环保类
Chapter 8 哲学、心理学类
Chapter 9 商业、经济类
Chapter 10 天文学类
Appendix 附录

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Chapter 1 办公室场景类

办公室场景指的是发生在教授办公室的场景,对话通常是有关学生就某一问题对教授进行询问或者向教授寻求帮助,比如有关论文迟交、奖学金和做兼职,等等。

abstract ['æbstrækt] n. & v. 摘要, 提取 adj. 抽象的

【同】 summary; summarize; nonobjective

【拓】 abstraction [æb'stræk∫n] n.抽象,抽象概念

【真题重现】 And you probably notice that there's an abstract or summary at the top of the first page of the article you copied. (TPO 1) 在你复制的文章第一页上方,你可能会看到一个摘要。

academics [,ækə'demɪks] n.学习

【拓】 academic [,ækə'demɪk] adj.学术的

【真题重现】 Um.....well,let's start with the academics. (TPO 5) 让我们从学习开始吧。

accounting [əˈkaʊntɪŋ] n.会计学

【同】 accountancy

【真题重现】 Well,I haven't declared a major yet,but I'm strongly considering accounting. (TPO 6) 我还没有定专业、但我倾向于会计学。

anthropology [,ænθrə'paːlədʒi] n.人类学

【拓】 anthropological [,ænθrəpə'lɑːdʒɪkl] adj.人类学的

anthropologically [,ænθrəpə'laːdʒɪkli] adv.人类学地

anthropologist [,ænθrə'pɑːlədʒɪst] n.人类学家

【真题重现】 There is not much glory,but we are looking for someone with some knowledge of anthropology who can enter the articles. (TPO 7) 没什么值得称赞的,我们正在寻找有人类学知识的人,他们可以将这些文章录入。

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] n.任务; 作业

【同】 task; job

【拓】 assign [ə'saɪn] v.布置(作业);指定;分配

【真题重现】 Thanks,I feel a lot better about this assignment now. (TPO 1) 谢谢, 我对这个任务更有把握了。

astronomy [ə'strɑːnəmi] n.天文学

【真题重现】 So,I've been reading over your observation notes and I'm quite interested in what's going on,in particular what's the astronomy unit he's been teaching. (TPO 1) 我在看你的观测笔记,我对所发生的事情很感兴趣,尤其对他所讲的天文学是什么这个问题很感兴趣。

archeology [,ɑːrkɪ'ɑːlədʒi] n.考古学

【拓】 archeological [,aːrkɪəˈlaːdʒɪkl] adj.考古学的

archeologist [,aːrkɪ'aːlədʒɪst] n.考古学家

【真题重现】 Hi,Professor Archure,you know how in class last week you said you were looking for students who are interested in volunteering for your archeology project? (TPO 3) 你好,阿彻教授,上周你说你在找几个有兴趣的人为你的考古项目做志愿者,你知道当时学生们的反应吗?

article ['ɑːrtɪkl] n.文章

【同】 composition

【真题重现】 Yeah......the first article I wrote was a profile of the chemistry professor. (TPO 14) 是的......我的第一篇文章是给一位化学教授写个人简介。

arts [ɑːrts] n.文科

【词组】 fine arts 美术

【真题重现】 True.But think about it,you are writing about dramatic arts,the theater,and that's the nature of theater,isn't it? (TPO 17) 对,但是想一想,你写的是戏剧艺术,是戏剧,这难道不是戏剧的本质吗?

attend [əˈtend] v.出席,参加

【拓】 attendance [əˈtendəns] n.出席人数,出席率

【真题重现】 And if you plan on attending future career fairs, I recommend you sign up for one of our interview workshops. (TPO 6) 如果你打算参加前途交流会,我建议你先注册我们的其中一个面试工作室。

auditorium [,ɔːdɪ'tɔːrɪəm] n.大礼堂

【真题重现】 Like I explained on the phone we've always had our rehearsals in the Lincoln Auditorium every day at 3 o'clock and it's always worked just great. (TPO 16) 就像我在电话中所说的,我们总是每天3点在林肯大礼堂排练,大礼堂的效果一直很好。

assess [ə'ses] v.评估,评价

【同】 evaluate

【拓】 assessment [ə'sesmənt] n.评估,评价

【真题重现】 They have to assess your level and steer you into the right class, you know, beginner, intermediate...... (TPO 11) 他们会评估你的水平,然后引导你进入合适的班级,比如,初级班、中级班......

business ['bɪznəs] n.企业

【真题重现】 Well,as you know,the career fair is generally an opportunity for local businesses to recruit new employees. (TPO 6) 如你所知,招聘会通常是当地企业招聘新员工的一个机会。

category ['kætəgɔːri] n.种类; 类别

【真题重现】 Remember the reader needs to know how your character is different from other people who might fall in the same category. (TPO 6) 记住,读者需要知道你与其他可能与你是同一类的人在性格上的差异。

certificate [sər'tɪfɪkət] n.证书

【同】 diploma;qualification

【真题重现】 It'd be kind of fun plus participants get a \$50 gift certificate. (TPO 18) 参与者获得价值50美元的礼物证书,这是件额外令人高兴的事。

course [kɔːrs] n.课程

【词组】 required/compulsory course 必修课

selective/optional/elective course 选修课

【真题重现】 You must have taken film courses before. (TPO 5) 你之前肯定修过电影方面的课程。

credit ['kredɪt] n.学分;信用

【真题重现】 Is there er......is there anyway I can use the experience to get some extra credit in class? (TPO 3) 有......有什么办法可让我用这个经历获得一些额外的学分呢?

database ['deɪtəbeɪs] n.数据库

【真题重现】 All of the library's databases and electronic sources can be accessed through any computer connected to the university network. (TPO 1) 每一台与校园网连接的电脑都能使用图书馆的所有数据库和电子资源。

deadline ['dedlaɪn] n.最后期限,截止时间

【真题重现】 It's kind of stressing me out, because we are getting close to the deadline and I feel like I'm doing everything for this project. (TPO 4) 压力好大, 因为我们离截止日期越来越近了, 而且我感觉这个项目所有的事情都得做。

dean [diːn] n.系主任,分院院长

【真题重现】 The reason I wanted to talk to you was that while you were presenting your linguistics project in class the other day,well,you know,I was thinking you are a perfect candidate for the dean's undergraduate research fund. (TPO 20) 前几天你在班上展示你的语言学项目时,我就觉得你是系主任要找的大学生研究经费的合适人选,这是我找你谈话的原因。

degree [dɪ'ɡriː] n.学位; 度数

【词组】 Bachelor's degree 学士学位 Master's degree 硕士学位

Doctor's degree 博士学位

【真题重现】 I mean, you know, they are finishing school this year and getting their degrees and everything. (TPO 6) 我的意思是,他们即将在今年完成学业,获得学位和其他一切东西。

department [dɪ'pɑːrtmənt] n.系,部门,部

【同】 faculty

【词组】 department store 百货商店

【真题重现】 I think you know that the department is looking to hire a new professor, are you familiar with our hiring process? (TPO 11) 我想你知道系里正打算聘用一位教授,你对我们的招聘流程熟悉吗?

【同】 subject

【真题重现】 And your assignment will be to choose a discipline that interests you, and devise an experiment. (TPO 5) 你的任务将是选择一个你感兴趣的学科, 然后设计一个试验。

diploma [dɪˈploʊmə] n.毕业文凭,毕业证书

【同】 certificate; qualification

【真题重现】 Hi,I'd like to drop of my graduation form; I understand you need this in order to process my diploma. (TPO 8) 你好,我来交毕业表格,我知道你们需要它来审核我的文凭。

economics [,iːkəˈnɑːmɪks] n.经济学

【真题重现】 No,in fact I got an A on my first economics paper. (TPO 5) 不是,事实上,我的第一篇经济学论文得了个A。

electronic [ɪ,lek'trɑːnɪk] adj.电子的,电子学的

【同】 electric; electrical

【拓】 electronics [ɪ,lek'traːnɪks] n.电子学

【真题重现】 I guess I should try out the electronic search while I'm still here then, you know, just in case. (TPO 1) 以防万一,我想我应该趁还在这里时尝试一下电子学研究。

eligible ['elɪdʒəbl] adj.有资格的,合适的

【同】 qualified; appropriate

【真题重现】 Right.And I think you should apply for this grant.Your project is definitely eligible. (TPO 20) 对。我认为你应该申请这项补助金。你的项目很有资格。

elective [ɪ'lektɪv] adj.选择的 n.选修课

【词组】 elective course=optional course 选修课

【真题重现】 I am trying to figure out which elective course is to take. (TPO 21) 我正在想我要选修哪门课。

elementary [,elɪ'mentri] adj.基本的,初级的

【同】 fundamental

【词组】 elementary school=primary school 小学

【真题重现】 Hmmm,yes.I go over the Johnson Elementary School,you know,to watch Mr.Grable teach the children in class. (TPO 1) 恩, 是。我去约翰逊小学看格拉伯先生给孩子们上课。

engineering [,endʒɪ'nɪrɪŋ] n.工程学

【真题重现】 But now I need the one for my major,engineering.My schedule says the meeting room is in......Johnson Hall? (TPO 21) 但是,为了我的专业,工程学,我现在需要一个。我的时间表上写着会议室在约翰逊大厅,是吗?

extend [ɪk'stend] v.延期

【拓】 extension [ɪkˈsten∫n] n.延长,伸展,延期

【真题重现】 So you have to bring it back, even though you've got extended borrowing privileges. (TPO 9) 即使你有续借的特权, 你还是得把书带来。

faculty ['fæklti] n. (大学的) 系或院,全体教员

【同】 department; staff

【真题重现】 I am Anna,the faculty advisor. (TPO 15) 我是安娜,学院的顾问。

feedback ['fi:dbæk] n.反馈

【真题重现】 Wouldn't you appreciate positive feedback if you were a professor? (TPO 15) 假如你是教授,你难道不喜欢正面的反馈吗?

focus on 聚焦

【真题重现】 Well,I think we'd all rather focus on cases that deal with personal liberties,questions about freedom of speech,things like that.But I chose property rights. (TPO 4) 我想我们都宁愿关注那些有关个人自由的案例和言论自由问题等相关话题,但我选择了知识产权这个话题。

grade [greɪd] n.成绩,分数

【词】 mark; score

【词组】 perfect grade 优异成绩 low grade 低分

passing grade 及格分 failing grade 不及格分

【真题重现】 I've got really good grades on all my paper so far. (TPO 23) 到目前为止,我所有的论文得分都很高。

graduate ['grædʒʊət] v.毕业 n.毕业生

【拓】 graduation [,grædʒʊ'eɪʃn] n.毕业

【词组】 graduate school 研究生院 graduate degree 研究生学位

graduate certificate 毕业证书 Graduate Diploma 毕业文凭

graduate with honors 以荣誉毕业

【真题重现】 By the way,because I graduated from that school,I can get you access to it,no problem. (TPO 20) 顺便说一下,我是那所学校毕业的,所以带你去那所学校是没有问题的。

graduation [,grædʒʊ'eɪ∫n] n.毕业

【真题重现】 Are you familiar with your graduation requirements? (TPO 8) 你对毕业要求熟悉吗?

hypothesis [haɪ'pɑːθəsɪs] n.假设; 假说

【同】 assumption

【真题重现】 You'll just need to answer a few specific questions: What was the researchers'hypothesis?What did they want to find out?And how did they conduct their research?And then the conclusions they came to. (TPO 19) 你只需回答几个具体的问题: 研究者的假设是什么? 他们想要找寻什么? 他们是如何进行这项研究的? 他们得出的结论是什么?

intermediate [,ɪntər'miːdɪət] adj.中级的,中间的

【同】 secondary

【真题重现】 Then you know you need 48 credits in your major field to graduate and at least 24 credits in the intermediate level or higher. (TPO 8) 你需要获得48个专业课程学分并且至少有24个学分成绩在中等或中等以上才能毕业。

instructor [ɪnˈstrʌktər] n.讲师; 教师; 指导者

【同】 lecturer; mentor; tutor

【真题重现】 You know,it's a practical issue,like we can't have an instructor when there're only a few students in the class.You see what I mean? (TPO 3) 这是个实际的

introductory [,ɪntrə'dʌktəri] adj.入门级的,介绍的,引导的

【同】 primary; elementary; fundamental

【真题重现】 I'm taking mostly introductory courses and some are taught in these huge lecture halls. (TPO 5) 我主要学入门级的课程, 其中一些课程是在这些大的阶梯教室上的。

journal ['dʒɜːrnl] n.期刊, 杂志

【同】 magazine; periodical

【拓】 journalist ['dʒɜːrnəlɪst] n.记者,新闻工作者

journalistic [,dʒɜːrnə'lɪstɪk] adj.新闻业的

journalism ['dʒɜːrnəlɪzəm] n.新闻工作; 新闻业

【真题重现】 I just copied an article, but I still need three more on my topic from three different journals. (TPO 1) 我刚拷贝了一篇文章,但我还需从3份不同的报纸上再找3篇有关我的话题的文章。

journalism ['dʒɜːrnəlɪzəm] n.新闻业

【真题重现】 Yeah......anyway,I am glad you schedule this meeting because I want to change my major to journalism now. (TPO 14) 不管怎样,很高兴你能安排这个见面,因为我想转到新闻专业。

lecture ['lekt∫ər] n.讲课

【拓】 lecturer ['lekt∫ərər] n.讲师

【词组】 lecture theater 阶梯教室 lecture hall 讲演厅

give a lecture 上课;发表演讲

【真题重现】 Hi,professor Handerson.That was a really interesting lecture in class today. (TPO 19) 您好,哈德逊教授。您今天的讲课内容非常有趣。

linguistics [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪks] n.语言学

【真题重现】 Oh,yeah,sounds great.I thought the topic I work on was very interesting,and it is certainly relevant to my linguistics major. (TPO 20) 真棒。我正在做的主题很有意思,而且它和我的语言学专业很相关。

literature ['lɪtərət∫ər] n.文学

【真题重现】 I'm supposed to do a literature review for my psychology course,but um.....having a hard time finding articles. (TPO 1) 我要为心理学课程做一个文学评论,但我找不到相关文章。

major ['meɪdʒər] n. & v. 主修 adj. 主要的

【拓】 minor ['maɪnər] n.&v.辅修; adj.次要的

【词组】 change of major 换专业 double major 双专业

【真题重现】 Next,Media......Obviously the major media are television,radio,newspaper,magazines,um,billboards,and so forth. (TPO 11) 下一个,媒体......显然,主要的媒体有电视、收音机、报纸、杂志、广告牌等。

master ['mæstər] n.硕士

【真题重现】 No,since my undergraduate degree will be in public relations,I've already decided to get a master's degree in marketing. (TPO 21) 不是,因为我的本科学位将是公共关系专业,所以我已经决定读一个营销专业的硕士学位。

material [məˈtɪrɪəl] n.材料

【真题重现】 OK,actually,most of our materials are available electronically now. (TPO 1) 好的,实际上,我们大多数资料现在都有电子版。

mathematics [,mæθə'mætɪks] n.数学

【同】 maths

【词组】 applied mathematics 应用数学

【真题重现】 I get a lot of students from the engineering department because I teach the required applied mathematics courses. (TPO 21) 我有许多学生来自工程系,因为我教应用数学必修课程。

mid-term exam 期中考试

【真题重现】 But I didn't see the grade I expected on my mid-term exam, which is why I came by. (TPO 15) 我的期中考试没获得期望的分数,这是我来访的原因。

mythology [mɪ'θɑ:lədʒi] n.神话学

【真题重现】 He introduced Greek and Roman mythology as a way of explaining. (TPO 1) 做为一种解释的方式,他引入了希腊罗马神话。

narrow down (论文等) 缩小范围

【真题重现】 Maybe,but you already narrow your search down to articles on Dream Interpretation,so it shouldn't be too bad. (TPO 1) 也许是吧,但你已将搜索范围限定在有关梦的解析的文章上,所以结果不会太坏。

observation [,ɑ:bzər'veɪʃn] n.观察

【同】 detection

【拓】 observe [əbˈzɜːrv] v.观察

【真题重现】 For Wednesday, use your class observation notes and explain the things we've discussed today. (TPO 1) 周三,查看你们的观察笔记,然后解释我们今天讨论的问题。

orientation [,ɔːrɪən'teɪ∫n] n.新生介绍会

【真题重现】 Hi,I am a new here and I couldn't come to our student orientation and I'm wondering if you can give me a few quick points just about library. (TPO 7) 你好,我是新生,我无法参加新生介绍会,我想知道你能否给我简单介绍下图书馆?

outline ['aʊtlaɪn] n.大纲

【同】 summary; abstract

【真题重现】 Well,I'm glad you redid your outline.I fed a few comments,but nothing you have to act on. (TPO 18) 很高兴你重写了大纲。我写了一些评论,但你不需按我写的去做。

的去似。

paper ['peɪpər] n.报纸;论文

【同】 essay; thesis; dissertation

【词组】 term paper=research paper 学期论文

【真题重现】 Well,I've been thinking about,you know,what you were saying in class last week,about how we shouldn't wait until the last minute to find an idea and get started working on our term paper. (TPO 6) 我一直在想你上周在班上说的话,关于我们如何不应该等到最后一秒才想出点子开始写学期论文。

【拓】 physical ['fɪzɪkl] adj.物理的;身体的

physicist ['fɪzɪsɪst] n.物理学家

【词组】 physical science 自然科学

【真题重现】 OK,let me check on the computer.It's physics,right?Wait,did you say physics 403? (TPO 3) 好的,我们在电脑上核实一下。是物理,对吗?等等,你刚才是说物理403课程吗?

presentation [,pri:zen'teɪ∫n] n.陈述,演讲

【同】 speech

【真题重现】 They went to the library to do the research, then they made presentations about the planet they chose. (TPO 1) 他们去了图书馆做研究,然后他们做了所选的有关行星的演讲。

privilege ['prɪvəlɪdʒ] n.特权,权利

【同】 right

【真题重现】 In fact, every semester we get a few students who have their borrowing privileges suspended completely because they haven't returned books. (TPO 9) 事实上,每学期都有一些学生因未归还图书而被暂停借书的权利。

program ['proʊgræm] n.课程,计划

【同】 plan

【真题重现】 We do have a great program. Well how did you get interested in international studies? (TPO 18) 我们确实有一个大计划。你是如何喜欢上国际研究的?

project ['praːdʒekt] n.需要学生进行独立钻研的课外课题;设计,规划;项目

【同】 program; plan; scheme

【真题重现】 Well,I want to talk with you about the research project you have assigned today.I um.....I hope you could clarify a few things for me. (TPO 13) 我想和您谈谈您今天布置的这个研究课题。我......我希望您能够给我阐明几件事情。

proposal [prəˈpoʊzl] n.提议,计划

[同] proposition; plan; scheme

【真题重现】 Eh,actually,the proposal focuses on a particular subset of megafauna,the kind that lived during the Pleistocene epoch. (TPO 22) 事实上,这个计

psychology [saɪˈkɑːlədʒi] n.心理学

【拓】 psychological [,saɪkə'lɑːdʒɪkl] adj.心理学的

psychologist [saɪ'kɑːlədʒɪst] n.心理学家

【真题重现】 You said this is for your psychology course, right? So your focus is on..... (TPO 1) 你说这是为心理学课程写的,对吗?所以你的关注点是......

questionnaire [,kwest[ə'ner] n.问卷调查

【真题重现】 This questionnaire asks people to rate themselves according to how often they get distracted in different situations, like hum......forgetting to save a computer file because they had something else on their mind or missing a speed limit sign on the road. (TPO 15) 人们用此问卷调查来测评他们在不同的情况下分散注意力的频率,比如由于在考虑别的事情而忘了保存文件,或在开车的路上忘了看限速标志。

recommend [,rekə'mend] v.推荐

【拓】 recommendation [,rekəmen'deɪ∫n] n.推荐

【真题重现】 Then maybe you could recommend some extra reading. (TPO 5) 也许你能推荐一些其他的读物。

reference ['refrəns] n.出处;参考书目

【同】 bibliography

【词组】 reference letter 推荐信 reference library 工具书阅览室

【真题重现】 You will find them in the reference stacks in the back. (TPO 4) 你会在后面的参考书库中找到它们。

requirement [rɪˈkwaɪərmənt] n.要求,条件

【同】 prerequisite

【拓】 require [rɪˈkwaɪər] v.要求

【真题重现】 I'm so glad the classroom observations are a requirement for the education program. (TPO 1) 课堂观察是这个教育计划的要求之一,为此我感到很高兴。

review [rɪ'vjuː] n.&v.复习,回顾

【真题重现】 Now we have done with this chapter of the textbook; we can just review the weekly quiz and move on to the next chapter,right? (TPO 15) 现在我们已经完成了课本中这一章的学习;我们可以回顾一下每周测验,然后进入到下一章的学习,好吧?

revise [rɪ'vaɪz] v.校对,修正

【拓】 revision [rɪ'vɪʒn] n.校对,修正

【真题重现】 After you cut out those sections, you'll have to go back and revise the rest, to see how it all fits together. And of course, you'll have to revise the introduction too, to accurately describe what you do in the body of the paper. (TPO 12) 删除那些部分后,你要回去校对剩余部分,检查各部分之间是否连贯。当然,你还要校对开头部分,准确地描述论文主体部分所讲的内容。

semester [sɪ'mestər] n.学期

【同】 term

【真题重现】 Since I'm so busy now at the end of the semester, I'm getting pretty forgetful these days. (TPO 2) 因为到了学期末,我很忙,所以最近变得很健忘。

senior ['siːnɪər] n.大四学生

【拓】 freshman ['fre∫mən] n.大一新生

sophomore ['saːfəmɔːr] n.大二学生

junior ['dʒuːnɪər] n.大三学生

【真题重现】 Um.....well, are seniors the only ones who can go? (TPO 6) 只有大四的学生才能去吗?

session ['se∫n] n.会议,会期

【真题重现】 I went to one of those sessions earlier today. (TPO 21) 我今天早些时候去参加了那些会议中的一个。

statistics [stəˈtɪstɪks] n.统计学;统计数字

【真题重现】 Learning to interpret these statistics will come later. (TPO 19) 晚些时候将会学习阐释这些数字。

sociology [,soʊsɪ'aːlədʒi] n.社会学

【真题重现】 OK, yeah. It's been recalled. You can keep it all year as long as no one else requests it, but someone else has, it looks like one of the professors in the sociology department. (TPO 20) 好的,它已经被召回了。只要没其他人需要,你可以全年都持有它,但是其他人有需要,好像是社会学系里的一位教授需要。

subject ['Sʌbdʒɪkt] n.主题;科目

【闰】 topic; theme

【真题重现】 So,think about what you'd need to include if you were going to explain your research project to someone with general or casual knowledge about the subject,like......like your parents. (TPO 2) 如果你要向对此主题只有大致了解的人,比如你的父母,解释你的研究计划,想一想你要说些什么。

summarize ['sʌməraɪz] v.概述,总结

【拓】 summary ['sʌməri] n.摘要;总结

【真题重现】 I've got all my data,so I'm starting to summarize it now,preparing graphs and stuff. (TPO 2) 我已经找到了所有的数据,所以我一边准备表格和材料,一边开始做总结。

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syllabus ['sɪləbəs] n.教学大纲

【真题重现】 Um......I think my professor really miscalculated. Anyway the syllabus was away too ambitious in my opinion. (TPO 10) 我认为教授确实判断错误了。至少在我看来,教学大纲定位过高。

synthesis ['sɪnθəsɪs] n.综合;综合分析

【真题重现】 Then you will write a paper that is not so much about the observations, but a synthesis of what you have observed and read. (TPO 13) 你要写的论文不以评论为主,而是对你所观所读的综合分析。

thesis ['θiːsɪs] n.毕业论文

【同】 paper; essay; dissertation

【真题重现】 But because I'm writing my senior thesis,I'm supposed to be able to keep the book all semester. (TPO 9) 因为我正在写毕业论文,所以我可以保留这些书整整一学期。

topic ['taːpɪk] n.话题

【真题重现】 Well,like I told you last week,I think that's a great topic for your

paper. (TPO 17) 像我上周跟你说的一样,我认为这是你写论文的一个很好的话题。

transfer [trænsˈfɜːr] n. & v. 转学

【同】 shift

【真题重现】 That's why I transferred to this university. I was really impressed with all the research equipment you guys have at the laboratories. (TPO 21) 这就是我为什么转学到这所大学的原因。你们实验室里所拥有的所有研究设备给我留下深刻的印象。

tuition [tʊ'ɪ∫n] n.学费

【词组】 tuition waive 学费减免

【真题重现】 Well,what I really need to know is how long till I get the money; I'm already a month behind my bills and my tuitions due soon. (TPO 12) 我很想知道的是还有多久我才能拿到钱;我已拖欠学费和其他费用一个月了,而且学费很快就到期了。

undergraduate [,ʌndər'grædʒʊət] n.大学本科生

【真题重现】 Every year the school has a pool of money to fund a number of research projects of undergraduate students. (TPO 20) 每年学校都会集资为本科学生的研究项目提供经费。

videotape ['vɪdɪoʊteɪp] v.录像 n.录像带

【同】 video

【真题重现】 So I just assumed it had been filmed or videotaped. (TPO 17) 所以我猜测它曾被拍摄成电影或制作成录像带。

Chapter 2 校园生活类

校园生活类话题通常是学生向学校的工作人员进行咨询的对话。比如学生在图书馆向图书管理员询问如何查找写论文所需的资料,向宿舍管理员申请换宿舍或者就注册、选课方面的学习问题征求系秘书的意见等。

accommodation [ə,kɑːməˈdeɪ∫n] n.住处

【同】 housing

【拓】 accommodate [əˈkɑːmədeɪt] v.供给住宿; 使适应

【真题重现】 OK,all right.Dialect accommodation is a more manageable sort of topic. (TPO 6) 好的,方言适应是一个更具操作性的话题。

administration [əd,mɪnɪˈstreɪʃn] n.行政; 经营,管理

【同】 management; supervision

【拓】 administrative [əd'mɪnɪstreɪtɪv] adj.行政的;管理的

administrator [əd'mɪnɪstreɪtər] n.管理者; 行政官

【词组】 administration office 行政办公室

administration building 行政办公楼

【真题重现】 I suppose you haven't changed your mailing address at the administration office. (TPO 3) 我想你还没有在行政办公室更改你的邮寄地址。

alumni [əˈlʌmnaɪ] n.校友

【真题重现】 The department has many prominent alumni. (TPO 21) 系里有许多杰出的校友。

apartment [ə'pɑ:rtmənt] n.公寓

【同】 flat

【真题重现】 Oh,that's my old apartment.I moved out of there a little while ago. (TPO 3) 那是我之前住的公寓,我前不久刚从那里搬出来。

apply [ə'plaɪ] v.申请

【真题重现】 I assume it will also look good when I try to get into graduate

school.But how do I apply for the grant? (TPO 20) 我觉得我进入研究生院学习也很好, 但是我如何申请助学金呢?

application [,æplɪˈkeɪ∫n] n.申请

[真题重现] So I can put that on the application for the grant, that I plan on using material from that library for my research and figure a trip to Boston into my budget? (TPO 20) 为了申请补助,我可以在申请书中写我打算用图书馆的资料做研究并且把波士顿之行列入预算中吗?

award [əˈwɔːrd] n.奖品,奖赏

【真题重现】 Jeff,I'm glad you drop by.I've been meaning to congratulate you on the class leadership award. (TPO 16) 杰夫,很高兴你能来访。我一直打算祝贺你获得班级领导才能奖。

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] n.预算

【真题重现】 It is pretty straightforward.A brief description of your proposed project, and an estimated budget. (TPO 20) 很直接。一份你要做的项目的简短描述和一份估计预算。

bulletin board 告示牌

【真题重现】 Well,there's a room assignment sheet on the bulletin board outside this office. (TPO 3) 在办公室门外的告示牌上有一张宿舍分配表。

cafeteria [,kæfə'tɪrɪə] n.自助餐厅

LEMINION Eh,no,I am OK with my meal plan.I am actually here about the food in the student cafeteria. (TPO 19) 不,对于就餐计划我很满意。事实上,我正在学生食堂吃饭。

campus ['kæmpəs] n.校园

【词组】 campus job 校内工作 off campus housing 校外居住

on campus housing 住校

【真题重现】 We are excavating near the lecture hall to see what types of artifacts we find, you know, things people used in the past that got buried when the campus was constructed. (TPO 3) 我们正在学校阶梯教室附近挖掘,想看看是否能找到一些人工制品,这些人工制品是学校建造前人们埋在地里的。

candidate ['kændɪdət] n.候选人;应试者

【真题重现】 That's great, now you should know this job candidate is interested in the life cycle in the forest. (TPO 11) 很好,现在你应该知道这项工作的候选人对森林的生命周期感兴趣。

career [kəˈrɪr] n.职业,事业

【词组】 career fair 招聘会 career placement center 职业介绍所

【真题重现】 I have a couple of questions about the career fair next week. (TPO 6) 对于下周的招聘会,我有几个问题。

category ['kætəgɔːri] n.种类

【真题重现】 OK,it is a group of elements in the categories that share certain properties,right? (TPO 8) 好的,这组要素在这些种类里是有一定共性的,对吗?

check [t∫ek] v.检查 n.支票

【词组】 check in 登记 check out 结账离开;检查

【真题重现】 Well,I worked in the university library last year.But I already checked at the library here. (TPO 18) 我去年在大学的图书馆工作,但我现在已经在这里的图书馆登记了。

choir ['kwaɪər] n.唱诗班

【真题重现】 It seems like everyone in the choir already has plans and some even have classes at night. (TPO 16) 唱诗班的每个人似乎都已计划好,其中一些人甚至去上晚班课。

cancel ['kænsl] v.取消,作废

【真题重现】 Do you know how many people have to be enrolled in order to keep a class from being cancelled? (TPO 3) 你知道一个班需要有多少人注册才能不被取消吗?

college ['kaːlɪdʒ] n.学院

[同] university; institute; school

【真题重现】 You know I played soccer in college and my biggest challenge, and I didn't always succeed, was getting my studying during soccer season. Are you having a similar? (TPO 15) 在大学,我经常踢足球,我并非每次都赢,而我面临的最大挑战是在赛季我还要兼顾学习。你也有类似的经历吗?

committee [kə'mɪti] n.委员会

council

【真题重现】 So I'd like to know if you are willing to join us as the student's representatives on the interview committee. (TPO 11) 我想知道你们是否愿意加入我们,成为面试委员会的学生代表。

commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] n.承诺, 保证

【同】 promise

【真题重现】 I wish I could say another time would be okay, but you know how it is, everybody's already got commitments for the whole semester. 2:30 or 3:30 would probably be okay, but I don't think we could go much outside that. (TPO 16) 我多么想说其他时间也可以,但你也知道是怎么回事,所有人已拿到整个学期的保证。2点半或3点半也许可以,但我觉得我们不能超出这个限度太多。

copier ['kaːpɪər] n.复印机

【拓】 copy ['kaːpi] n.&v.复印;抄写

【真题重现】 Yeah.That's the idea.I am sure you'll need photo copiers too. (TPO 7) 是的,好主意。我确信你们也将会需要复印机。

circumstance ['sɜːrkəmstæns] n.情况,状况

【同】 condition; situation

【真题重现】 We can even do the photocopy for you because of the circumstances. (TPO 9) 在某些情况下,我们甚至能为你复印资料。

deposit [dɪ'pɑːzɪt] n.押金, 定金; 存款

【真题重现】 Well it's already been several weeks at the end of the semester my check was supposed to go directly into my bank account but there haven't been any deposits. (TPO 12) 已经是学期末的最后几周了。我的支票本该直接兑现到我的银行账户,但目前账户还没有任何存款进入。

discussion [dɪ'skʌʃn] n.讨论

【拓】 discuss [dɪ'skʌs] v.讨论

【真题重现】 But that shouldn't be too difficult. Just remember to keep the discussion focused. (TPO 12) 那不会很难,记住讨论要有重点。

distraction [dɪ'stræk∫n] n.分心

【拓】 distract [dɪ'strækt] v.分心

distractive [dɪ'stræktɪv] adj.分散注意力的

【真题重现】 So you might try a place with fewer distractions, like the library. (TPO 15) 你可以去一个较少分散注意力的地方, 比如图书馆。

.....

dining hall 食堂

【同】 canteen; cafeteria

【真题重现】 Excuse me,Mrs.Hanson.My name is John,John Grant.I work as a waiter in the campus dining hall,in the faculty dining room. (TPO 17) 汉森太太,打扰一下,我叫约翰,约翰·格兰特。我在系餐厅的校园食堂做服务员。

dorm [do:rm] n.宿舍

【同】 dormitory

【真题重现】 OK,er.....let's turn to your social life. How's it going in the dorms? (TPO 5) 好的,接下来说一下你的社交生活。宿舍的情况怎么样?

due [duː] adj.期满的,到期的

【词组】 due to 由于 due date 截止日期

【真题重现】 Ah,yes,due next week.What's your group doing again? (TPO 4) 对,下周到期。你们组在做什么?

editor ['edɪtər] n.编辑

【真题重现】 The editor explained why the changes were made. I learned a lot and my second article didn't meet nearly many changes. (TPO 14) 编辑解释了做出改变的原因。我受益匪浅,第二篇文章就不用做过多改动了。

.....

enroll [ɪnˈroʊl] v.招生; 入学

【同】 register; sign up

【拓】 enrollment [ɪnˈroʊlmənt] n.入学

【真题重现】 Do you know how many people have to be enrolled in order to keep a class from being cancelled? (TPO 3) 你知道一个班需要有多少人注册才能不被取消吗?

exchange students 交换生

【真题重现】 My family hosted a few foreign exchange students while I was growing up. (TPO 18) 在我成长的过程中,有许多外国交换生曾在我家寄宿。

excavate ['ekskəveɪt] v.挖掘,发掘(古物)

【拓】 excavation [,ekskə'veɪ∫n] n.挖掘,发掘

【真题重现】 We are excavating near the lecture hall to see what types of artifacts we find, you know, things people used in the past that got buried when the campus was constructed. (TPO 3) 我们正在学校阶梯教室附近挖掘,想看看是否能找到一些人工制品,这些人工制品是学校建造前人们埋在地里的。

field work (学生) 现场工作; 现场测量

【同】 field trip

【真题重现】 I am sure that's true, but the computer still showing the miss basic level courses despite the field work. (TPO 8) 我确定这是真的,但尽管有实地考察,电脑仍然显示缺少一些基础课程。

financial aid 经济援助

【真题重现】 They said their remaining positions were for work-study students getting financial aid. I've never run into that before. (TPO 18) 他们说剩下的经济援助名额是给半工半读的学生的。这种情况我从没遇到过。

fine [faɪn] n.罚金

【真题重现】 Actually,the due day is tomorrow.After that,there'll be a two dollar per day fine. (TPO 20) 事实上,截止日期是明天。明天之后将每天被罚款两美元。

fund [fʌnd] n.基金 v.资助

【真题重现】 And then they decide which project should be funded. (TPO 20) 然后他们决定哪些项目可以获得资助。

grant [grænt] n.补助金

【真题重现】 Good.First a panel of professors reviews the applications for the grant. (TPO 20) 好的。首先,教授团审核补助申请。

influence ['ɪnflʊəns] n. & v. 影响

【同】 affect

【拓】 influential [,ɪnflʊ'en∫l] adj.有影响力的

【真题重现】 Just because there's no recording doesn't mean you can't figure out how it influenced other productions. (TPO 17) 没有录音并不表明你不能找出它是如何影响其他产品的。

interview ['ɪntərvjuː] n.面试

【拓】 interviewer ['ɪntərvjuːər] n.面试官

interviewee [,ɪntərvjuː'iː] n.面试者

【词组】 job interview 工作面试

【真题重现】 Well,Bill,we have several qualified applicants for serious about and this part of this interview process we have to meet with the committee of the professors and students in our department. (TPO 11) 比尔,我们已有几个候选人供考虑,关于面试流程我们还需与委员会的教授和系里的学生商量。

lab [læb] n.实验室

【同】 laboratory

【真题重现】 I know you all have a lot of questions about this lab assignment. (TPO 5) 关于这个实验室的分配,我知道你们都有许多问题。

lecture hall 阶梯教室

【真题重现】 I'm taking mostly introductory courses and some are taught in these huge lecture halls. (TPO 5) 我主要学入门级的课程, 其中一些课程是在这些大的阶梯教室上的。

library ['laɪbreri] n.图书馆

【真题重现】 Yes,but unlike the library,you can't take any videos out of the lab. (TPO 13) 对,但与图书馆不同,你不能把实验室里的录像带带走。

librarian [laɪˈbrerɪən] n.图书管理员

【真题重现】 I guess you should talk to Dr.Jenkins, the head librarian. She does the hiring. (TPO 14) 我想你应该去找首席图书管理员詹金斯博士谈谈,她负责招聘。

refund ['riːfʌnd] n. & v. 偿还, 退款

(同) repayment

They can be marked up for the full refund, I mean. (TPO 10) 我的意思 是全额的退款可以标高价格。

food service 餐饮部

【真题重现】 Well, the money is no different since we pay students the same amount for any of the jobs here in food service, so it's up to you. (TPO 17) 既然我们给餐饮部的 所有学生员工同样的工资,薪水就没有差异,所以这个由你来定。

meal plan 食堂包月/周套餐

Sure, but if it is about your meal plan, you'll need to go to Room 45, just down the hall. (TPO 19) 当然,如果你想了解有关周套餐的事情,请去45号房 间,沿着大厅往下走就是了。

observe [əbˈzɜːrv] v.观察

observation [,aːbzər'veɪʃn] n.观察

【真题重现】 Then you will write a paper that is not so much about the observations, but a synthesis of what you have observed and read. (TPO 13) 你要写的 论文不以评论为主,而是对你所观所读的综合分析。

policy ['paːləsi] n.政策

But you need to return it today if you want to check out any books today.That's our policy. (TPO 20) 如果你今天想借书,就需要今天归还。这是我们的规 定。

professor [prəˈfesər] n.教授

assistant professor 助理教授 associate professor 副教授

【真题重现】 Our professor says that we need to come here to view a series of videos. (TPO 13) 教授说我们得来这里看一些录像。

register ['redʒɪstər] n. & v. 登记

[同] enroll; sign up

【拓】 registrar [,redʒɪ'strɑːr] n.记录员,(学校)注册主任

【词组】 registrar's office 报到处

【真题重现】 You should have got note letter from the registrar's office about this. (TPO 3) 你应该已经在报到处拿到了相关的通知信。

renew [rɪ'nuː] v.续借

【真题重现】 What if the person renews it?And I really need it right now. (TPO 20) 假如借书者续借呢? 我现在确实需要这本书。

reserve [rɪˈzɜːrv] v.预定

【同】 book

【拓】 reservation [,rezər'veɪʃn] n.预定

【真题重现】 You need to sign in to reserve an open room and sign out the video you need, just start with the first one in the series, each video have an hour long. (TPO 13) 你得先预定一个空房间,然后借走你需要的录像带,请从这套录像中的第一部开始看,每部录像时长为一小时。

review [rɪ'vjuː] v.复习

【真题重现】 If you just reviewed your notes, even 20 minutes a day, it'd be much better than waiting until the night before an exam to try and absorb all those details. (TPO 15) 每天花20分钟复习一下笔记比考前临时抱佛脚要好得多。

roommate ['ru:mmeɪt] n.室友

【真题重现】 I don't have much in common with my roommates or anyone else I've met so far. (TPO 5) 到目前为止,我与我的室友或任何我认识的人没太多共同点。

report [rɪ'pɔːrt] n.&v.报告

【拓】 reporter n.记者

【真题重现】 That's right. You're taking a journalism class and you've done some reporting before in high school, right? (TPO 15) 好的。你正在学新闻学课程并且在高中做过记者方面的工作,对吗?

return [rɪ'tɜːrn] v.归还;回来

【真题重现】 Excuse me,I received a letter that I am supposed to return a book that I checked out back in September,it's called Modern Social Problems. (TPO 20) 打扰一下,我收到一封信说我得归还九月份借的一本叫《当代社会问题》的书。

resume [rezu'meɪ] n.简历

【同】 CV (curriculum vitae)

【真题重现】 You mean,like get my resume together and wear a suit? (TPO 5) 你的意思是,把简历整理到一起,然后穿套装吗?

.....

rehearsal [rɪ'hɜːrsl] n.彩排,排练

【真题重现】 We've already had to cut short two rehearsals and we've got a concert in 6 weeks. (TPO 16) 我们已经把两个彩排节目的内容变少了,而且在六周后会有一个音乐会。

.....

gym [dʒɪm] n.健身房,体育馆

【同】 gymnasium

【真题重现】 But that's not how it works. This pass gives you access to the gym and to all the equipments, into the pool and so forth. (TPO 11) 不是这样的。有了通行证,你可以进入体育馆,并使用诸如游泳池之类的所有设施。

secretary ['sekrəteri] n.秘书

【真题重现】 I'll get the copy of the schedule from the secretary on my way out. (TPO 11) 在我出发时,秘书会给我一份行程安排表。

schedule ['skedʒuːl] n.时间表;课程表

【同】 timetable

【词组】 on schedule 按时间表;及时;准时

ahead of/behind schedule 提前/晚点

【真题重现】 But not with team practicing, so you have to check the schedule. (TPO 11) 不是团队练习, 你得查看时间表。

sign [saɪn] v.签,签名 n.手势;招牌;符号

【拓】 signature [ˈsɪgnətʃər] n.签名

【词组】 sign up 申请,注册

【真题重现】 I know,it's really inconvenient for you,I understand that,but er.....if we don't have enough students sign up for the course,the college can't offer it. (TPO 3) 我知道对你来说很不方便,我理解。但如果没有足够的学生选这门课,学校就没有足够的资金开课。

staff [stæf] n.全体职员,全体人员

【同】 employee; personnel

【拓】 stuff [stʌf] n.东西,材料

【真题重现】 Well it seems you've really impressed him.He says it would be wonderful if you could join our staff. (TPO 15) 看上去你确实给他留下了深刻的印象。他说你能加入我们的员工团队就太好了。

stop by (顺便) 拜访, 串门

【同】 drop by

【真题重现】 I sent them in about a week ago,but I haven't heard anything back yet,so,so I thought I'd stop by and see,but I guess you haven't looked at them yet. (TPO 15) 我是上周交的,至今还没收到回复,所以我想我得顺便去看一下,但担心你还没有看。

switch [swɪtʃ] v.改变

【同】 change

【真题重现】 I was wondering if I could switch from working the dinner service to working at lunch. (TPO 17) 我在想我是否可以把工作内容从晚餐服务转到午餐服务上来。

survey ['sɜːrveɪ] n.调查

【同】 investigation; research; observation

【真题重现】 She needs people to watch various new TV programs that haven't been broadcast yet, then indicate on a survey whether they liked it, why, if they'd watch another episode. (TPO 18) 他想让人们看还未播出的新电视节目,然后写调查,说明他们是否喜欢这些节目,为什么,以及是否会观看续集。

take-home exam 拿回家的开卷试卷(一般有限定的时间)

【真题重现】 So,for your class,I was planning a take-home exam so you could just take the test along with you. (TPO 16) 我正为你们班制订一份开卷考试的试卷,所以你

textbook ['tekstbʊk] n.课本,教科书

【同】 schoolbook; course book

【真题重现】 What I want is for you to synthesize information to reflect back on what we've read and discussed and to form your own ideas, not just repeat points from the textbook. (TPO 16) 我想要你们综合我们所读过的和讨论过的东西,从而形成你们自己的观点,而不是重复教科书上的观点。

track meet 〈美〉田径运动会

【真题重现】 Think of your brain as: a muscle.If you didn't practice regularly with your track team, and then tried to squeeze in three weeks worth of running practice just the day before a track meet, how well do you think you'd perform in your races? (TPO 15) 把你的大脑想象成肌肉。如果你不常与田径队队友一起训练,不在田径运动会前一天进行高强度的跑步训练,那么你能在比赛时有好的发挥吗?

university [,ju:nɪ'vɜ:rsəti] n.大学

【同】 college

【真题重现】 We get paid the normal university rates for student employees. (TPO 14) 我们的酬劳是普通大学打工学生的工资水平。

wonder ['wʌndər] v.想知道

【拓】 wander ['waːndər] v.徘徊,漫步

【真题重现】 I was wondering if you happen to have a copy of the Peter Brook production of A Midsummer Night's Dream in your video collection. (TPO 17) 我想知道在你的录像集中是否有彼得·布鲁克的《仲夏夜之梦》这部电影。

Chapter 3 生物学类

生物学包括植物学和微生物学。考试中经常会说到这是什么生物和它的栖息地,这类生物是否濒临灭绝,与人类活动有什么密切关系,等等。

acoustic [əˈkuːstɪk] adj. 听觉的

【同】 auditory

【拓】 acoustical [əˈkuːstɪkl] adj.听觉的

【真题重现】 A tree should be huge and acoustic challenge for bat,right? (TPO 7) 树应该很高大,而且对于蝙蝠来说是个听觉挑战,对吗?

ancestor ['ænsestər] n.祖先

【同】 forefather

【拓】 descendant [dɪ'sendənt] n.后代

【真题重现】 Unfortunately this evolution of the hippopotamus apparently contradicts the fossil record, which suggests that the hippopotamus is only a very distant relative of the whale, not an ancestor. (TPO 10) 不幸的是,河马的进化过程显然与化石记录不符,记录显示河马只是鲸的远亲,而不是它的祖先。

aquatic [əˈkwætɪk] adj.水生的,水中的 n.水生动物

【词组】 aquatic invertebrate 水生无脊椎动物 aquatic vegetation 水生植被

【真题重现】 The ear area of the skull had characteristics seen only in aquatic mammals, specifically whales. (TPO 10) 这副遗骸的耳部特征只出现在水生哺乳动物中,特别是鲸鱼身上。

bacteria [bæk'tɪrɪə] n.细菌

【真题重现】 Now these bacteria actually combine the hydrogen sulfide with the carbon dioxide and this chemical reaction is what produces organic material which is the food for larger organisms. (TPO 15) 这些细菌使氢化硫和二氧化碳发生反应,产生有机物质,为更大的生物提供食物。

bark [bɑːrk] n. (树) 茎皮

【真题重现】 And this waterproof quality of the bark,it made it useful for making things like cooking containers,a variety of utensils. (TPO 7) 树皮的这种防水特性使得它在制作诸如烹饪容器和多种厨房用具时很有用。

bat [bæt] n.蝙蝠

【真题重现】 But bats,we thought they were filtering out kinds of information,because they simply couldn't analyze it. (TPO 7) 但是我们认为蝙蝠漏掉了一些信息、因为它们根本不能对此做出分析。

beaver ['biːvər] n.海狸

【真题重现】 Beavers eat plants, mostly trees. (TPO 16) 海狸以植物为食, 尤其是树。

behavior [bɪ'heɪvjər] n.行为

【真题重现】 OK, the next kind of animal behavior I want to talk about might be familiar to you. (TPO 4) 好的,接下来我要讲的动物行为可能是你们所熟知的。

behaviorally [bɪ'heɪvjərəli] adv.行为地

【真题重现】 For today's discussion,we'll review the case study on how some animals have behaviorally adapted to their environments. (TPO 1) 关于今天的讨论,我们将复习一下一些动物是如何在行为上适应环境的这一案例研究。

birch [bɜːrtʃ] n.桦树

【真题重现】 Now can anyone here describe the birch tree? (TPO 7) 现在有人能描述一下桦树吗?

blackcap ['blækkæp] n. (欧洲产的) 莺类; 白颊鸟类

【真题重现】 For example, In Europe, study has been done of blackcap warblers. We just call them blackcaps. (TPO 8) 例如,在欧洲,有人研究黑顶莺,我们称之为黑顶莺类。

breeding ['briːdɪŋ] n.繁殖

【拓】 breed [briːd] v.繁殖

【真题重现】 But to understand more about how to protect them to support the humming birds the best we can,we've got to learn more about their breeding,nesting sites and migration routes,and also about the natural habitats we find there. (TPO 3) 为了更多地了解如何帮助它们,以便更多地支持蜂鸟,我们需要去了解它们的繁殖过程、筑巢地点、迁徙线路和栖息地。

cell [sel] n.细胞

【真题重现】 We learn more about the DNA in human cells and how it controls the growth and development of cells. (TPO 12) 我们对人类细胞中的DNA了解加深了,知道它如何控制细胞的生长和发展。

chromatophore ['kroʊmətəfɔ:] n.色素胞;色素体

【真题重现】 The color changes are executed by two different kinds of cells in the octopus'skin,mainly by color cells on the skin's surface call chromatophores. (TPO 17)变色主要由章鱼皮肤里的两种细胞完成,主要由表皮里叫做色素体的颜色细胞掌控。

chromosome ['kroʊməsoʊm] n.染色体

【拓】 chromosomal [,kroʊmə'soʊməl] adj.染色体的

【真题重现】 OK, you know that all of persons' genetic information is contained on very long pieces of DNA called Chromosomes. (TPO 12) 好的, 你知道人类所有的基因信息都包含在叫做染色体的DNA条中。

conservation [,kɑːnsər'veɪ∫n] n.保护; 保存

【拓】 conserve [kən'sɜːrv] v.保护;保存

【真题重现】 So conservation tried to recreate a new habitat for them. (TPO 8) 所以动物保护组织试图为它们创建一个新的栖息地。

colubrid ['kɒljubrɪd] n.无毒蛇类

【真题重现】 The researchers study the proteins in the venom genes of various species of colubrids. (TPO 21) 研究者们研究各种无毒蛇毒液基因中的蛋白质。

coyote [kaɪ'oʊti] n.郊狼(北美洲西部原野上的小狼)

【真题重现】 For example, we can differentiate between "A large coyote moves fast." and say "Move the large coyote fast." (TPO 9) 例如,我们能区分"一只大郊狼快速移动"和"使大郊狼快速移动"这两句话。

creature ['kriːtʃər] n.生物;动物

【拓】 creatural ['krɪt∫ərəl] adj.动物的;人的

【真题重现】 As the number of visitors,eco-tourists who come to humming bird

habitats to watch the birds, the more the number of visitors grows, the more local businesses profit, so ecological tourism can bring financial rewards, all the more reason to value these beautiful little creatures in their habitat, right? (TPO 3) 来蜂鸟栖息地参观的生态旅行者越多,当地经济效益也就越好,因此生态旅游能带来经济回报,这是珍惜栖息地的这些可爱的小生物的充分理由,对吗?

descend [dɪ'send] v.遗传

【拓】 descendant [dɪ'sendənt] n.后代

【真题重现】 See,the basic theory about snake evolution has been challenged by a recent study that revealed a whole new understanding of evolutionary relationship for reptiles,you know,which reptiles descended from which ancestors. (TPO 21) 最近一项研究对蛇进化的基本理论提出了质疑,该研究表明各类爬行动物的祖先分别是什么,这给爬行动物进化关系提供了全新的理解。

.....

descendant [dɪ'sendənt] n.后代

【同】 offspring

【拓】 ancestor ['ænsestər] n.祖先

【真题重现】 The DNA suggests that whales are descendants of the hippopotamus. (TPO 10) DNA显示鲸是河马的后代。

dweller ['dwelər] n.居住;居住者

【同】 resident; inhabitant; habitant

【真题重现】 So the mystery is figuring out how they became ocean dwellers. (TPO 10) 所以它们如何成为海洋居住者不为人们所知。

echolocation [,ekoʊloʊˈkeɪ∫n] n.回声定位法

【拓】 echolocate ['ekoʊloʊkeɪt] v.凭回声(或回波)测定……的方向(或位置)

【真题重现】 Echolocation is pretty self-explanatory; using echoes reflected sound waves to located things. (TPO 7) 回声定位法,顾名思义,是用声波反射的回声来定位事物。

enzyme ['enzaɪm] n.酶

【真题重现】 But when we analyze the cells chemically we find something very interesting, a chemical in them, and an enzyme called telomerase. (TPO 12) 我们在对细胞进行化学分析时,发现其中的一种化学物质——端粒酶很有意思。

evolve [ɪ'vɑ:lv] v.进化;发展

【拓】 evolvable [ɪ'vɑːlvəbl] adj.可展开的

evolvement [ɪ'vaːlvment] n.进化,发展

【真题重现】 And it......it's probably a kind of tree from which other trees that grow in Australia today evolved. (TPO 6) 这可能是由生长在澳大利亚的树进化而来的树种。

decomposition [,di:ka:mpə'zɪʃn] n.分解; 腐烂; 变质

【真题重现】 And those organisms then affect the rate of decom-position of the leaves. (TPO 14) 那些生物影响树叶分解的速度。

feather ['feðər] n.羽毛

【真题重现】 So, the displacement activity, the grooming, the straightening of its feathers, seems to be an irrelevant behavior. (TPO 4) 安置活动,梳妆打扮,抚平羽毛,这些行为似乎没有关联。

feed [fiːd] v.喂养;饲养

【真题重现】 So you would say that this whole area over which it migrates is its habitat because on this long distance journey, it needs to come down to feed and sleep every so often, right? (TPO 3) 你想说它迁徙经过的地方是它的栖息地,因为在长途跋涉中,它经常要觅食和休息,对吗?

fossil ['faːsl] n.化石

【词组】 fossil fuel 矿物燃料

【真题重现】 we found fossils that old that bear remarkable resemblance to the tree. (TPO 6) 我们发现老化石和树很像。

gene [dʒiːn] n.基因

【拓】 genetic [dʒə'netɪk] adj.基因的;遗传的

【真题重现】 And if you stretch them out you will find they contain certain genes, certain sequences of DNA that help to determine how the cells of the body will develop. (TPO 12) 如果你把它们拉长,你将会发现它们携带某些基因,这些DNA序列可使你了解身体细胞如何发展。

genetic [dʒə'netɪk] adj.基因的;遗传的

【词组】 genetic code 遗传密码 genetic copy 基因复制

【真题重现】 Remember, DNA is the genetic code for any organism. (TPO 10) 记住, DNA是所有生物的基因密码。

germinate ['dʒɜːrmɪneɪt] v. (使) 发芽

【真题重现】 You know,if the Nightcap Oak remains.....if their seeds remain locked inside their shell,they will not germinate. (TPO 6) 如果睡帽橡树仍然......如果他们的种子仍然包在壳里,他们将不会发芽。

.....

germination [,dʒɜːrmɪˈneɪ [n] n.萌芽

【真题重现】 So the shell somehow has to be broken down before this......um....... germination ability expires. (TPO 6) 因此外壳得在萌芽能力退化之后才会分解。

gorilla [gəˈrɪlə] n.大猩猩

【真题重现】 Excuse me, Professor. But when you talk about gorilla language, do you mean like, those experiments where humans taught them sign language or a language, like...... (TPO 9) 打扰一下,教授。当你说到猩猩语言时,是指那些人类教他们手势语的实验还是其他语言,如......

grooming ['gru:mɪŋ] n. (动物) 梳理毛发

【拓】 groom [gru:m] v. (动物) 梳理毛发

【真题重现】 So why do you think displacement activities are so often comfort behaviors, such as grooming? (TPO 4) 为什么你认为安置活动比如梳理毛发是慰藉行为?

habitat ['hæbɪtæt] n. (动物的) 栖息地

【拓】 habitation [,hæbɪ'teɪ∫n] n.居住;住所

【真题重现】 And they live in a variety of habitats. (TPO 1) 它们的住所多种多样。

hare [her] n.野兔

【真题重现】 Although I probably should mention that technically a hare is not exactly the same as a rabbit, even though it is very similar. (TPO 20) 我必须说尽管野兔和家兔类似,但理论上它们并不完全相像。

hawk [hɔːk] n.鹰

【真题重现】 Prairie dogs may be able to tell you about a hawk at circling over head right now,but they never show any inclination to describe the one they saw last week. (TPO 9) 草原土拨鼠可告诉你此刻正盘旋头顶的鹰的情况,但对于上周看见的鹰,它们则不会描述。

herbivore ['ɜːrbəvɔːr] n.食草动物

【真题重现】 Anyway,most Paleolithic cave art depicts large herbivores. (TPO 3) 不管怎样,多数石器时代的洞穴艺术画的是食草动物。

hibernate ['haɪbərneɪt] v.冬眠

【拓】 hibernation [,haɪbər'neɪ∫n] n.冬眠

LEMETHY And even though they spend the significant portion of the year hibernating, according to this case study, marmots are still considered excellent subjects for animal behavioral studies. Why is that? (TPO 1) 依据此案例分析,尽管土拨鼠冬眠期长,它们仍然是动物行为研究的最佳实验对象。为什么会这样呢?

hibernation [,haɪbər'neɪ∫n] n.冬眠

【真题重现】 Uh-ha?Now when they emerge in the spring from hibernation,the mating process begins. (TPO 1) 当它们在春天结束冬眠后,交配活动就开始了。

hippopotamus [,hɪpə'pa:təməs] n.河马

【同】 hippo

【真题重现】 Yes,the hippopotamus! Well,it came as a bit of a shock. (TPO 10) 是的,河马! 它有些吓人。

infrasound ['ɪnfrərsaʊnd] n.次声 (风暴产生的低频音波)

【真题重现】 So,that is how elephant uses infrasound. (TPO 7) 这是大象使用次声的过程。

inhibit [ɪn'hɪbɪt] v.阻止

【拓】 inhibitable [ɪn'hɪbɪtəbl] adj.可禁止的

【真题重现】 Now in disinhibition,the basic idea is that two drives that seem to inhibit,to hold back,a third drive. (TPO 4) 说到抑制解除,基本的理念是两种驱动力看起来似乎互相抑制,以克制第三种驱动力。

insect ['ɪnsekt] n.昆虫

【同】 bug; worm

【真题重现】 Well,it does.It drinks a lot of nectar from flowers and feeds on some insects,but it's energy efficient too. (TPO 3) 是的。它从花朵中吸出花蜜并喂食给一些昆虫,但这也是节约能源。

lizard ['lɪzərd] n.蜥蜴

【真题重现】 Well, everything except the part about snakes evolving from lizards. (TPO 21) 除了蛇, 其他所有的都是从蜥蜴进化而来的。

mammal ['mæml] n.哺乳动物 adj.哺乳动物的

【词组】 marine mammal 海洋哺乳动物 land mammal 陆地哺乳动物

aquatic mammal 水栖哺乳动物

【真题重现】 We know whales are mammals and that they evolved from land creatures. (TPO 10) 我们知道鲸是哺乳动物,它们由陆生生物进化而来。

marsh [mɑːrʃ] n.沼泽;湿地

【真题重现】 In fact, the Spartina genus is the dominant plant found in salt marshes. (TPO 19) 事实上,米草类植物是盐湿地中发现的主要植物。

marmot ['mɑːrmət] n.土拨鼠

【真题重现】 Uh-ha,so first let's discuss the Eastern marmots. (TPO 1) 首先, 我们来讨论一下东土拨鼠。

米·万伦一 下 朱 土 拔 函。

mate [meɪt] v.交配

【拓】 mating ['meɪtɪŋ] n.交配

【真题重现】 And their mating ritual is just so impersonal. (TPO 1) 它们的交配习性很没有人情味儿。

microorganism [,maɪkroʊ'ɔːrgənɪzəm] n.微生物

【真题重现】 What they discovered was that microorganisms, bacteria, had taken over both functions of the biological community-the recycling of waste materials and the

production of energy. (TPO 15) 他们发现微生物和细菌具有生物界的双重功能——废物循环和能量制造。

migration [maɪˈɡreɪ∫n] n.移民,迁移

immigration

【拓】 migrational [maɪˈɡreɪ∫nl] adj.移民的

【真题重现】 So when a banded bird is recaptured and reported, we learn about its migration route, its growth, and how long it has been alive, its lifespan. (TPO 3) 所以当打上记号的鸟再次被获捕和被记录时,我们就能知道它的迁徙路径,它的成长过程和它的寿命。

moth [mɔːθ] n.蛾

【真题重现】 They can detect ultrasound; this means that when the bat approaches, the moth can detect the bat's presence. (TPO 7) 蛾子能探测超声, 也就是说当蝙蝠接近它们时,它们能发觉蝙蝠的存在。

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navigation [,nævɪ'geɪ∫n] n.导航; 航行

【拓】 navigate ['nævɪɡeɪt] v.航行;驾驶

navigator ['nævɪgeɪtər] n.航海家

navigational [,nævɪ'geɪʃənl] adj.导航的

【真题重现】 As Kayo said that bat used for navigation and orientation. (TPO 7) 就像卡尤说的蝙蝠被用来导航和定位。

像卡尤说的蝙蝠被用米导航相定位。

nest [nest] n.巢, 窝 v.筑巢

oak [oʊk] n.橡树

【真题重现】 Now another interesting thing about the Nightcap Oak is that it is.....it represents......er......a very old type......er......kind of tree that grew a hundred million years ago. (TPO 6) 另一件关于睡帽橡树的有趣事情是它代表一种古老的树木类型,生长了成千上万年。

octopus ['aːktəpəs] n.章鱼

【真题重现】 And that's the octopus, one of the unusual creatures that live in the sea. (TPO 17) 这就是章鱼,一种生活在海里的独特动物。

offspring ['ɔːfsprɪŋ] n.后代; (动物的) 崽

【真题重现】 Then about six to eight weeks after birth, the offspring leave their mothers. (TPO 1) 出生六到八周后,动物的幼崽离开母亲。

mothers. (TPO 1) 出生六到八周后,动物的幼崽离开母亲。

organic [ɔːr'gænɪk] adj.器官的;组织的

【真题重现】 We've been talking till now about the two basic needs of a biological community-an energy source to produce organic materials, you know ah, food for the organism. (TPO 15) 我一直谈论的是生物界的两种基本需求——制造组织物质的能量来源及有机体的食物。

organism ['ɔːrgənɪzəm] n.有机体;有机组织

【真题重现】 With active habitat's selection,an organism is able to physically select where to live and breed. (TPO 8) 通过主动选择栖息地,生命体能够从生理上去选择在哪里生活以及繁殖。

photosynthesis [,foʊtoʊˈsɪnθəsɪs] n.光合作用

【真题重现】 All this requires photosynthesis when green plants or microbes convert sunlight into energy and also requires microorganisms, bacteria, to secrete chemicals that break down or recycle the organic material to complete the cycle. (TPO 15) 在绿色植物或微生物把阳光转换成能量时整个过程都需要光合作用,并且需要微生物、细菌产生的特殊化学物质来分解或再循环有机物质来完成这个循环。

photosynthetic [,foʊtoʊsɪnˈθetɪk] adj.光合的

【真题重现】 So,as I said,unlike green plants which are photosynthetic and their energy from sunlight, these bacteria that they found at the ocean floor, these are chemosynthetic, which means that they get their energy from chemical reactions. (TPO 15) 所以正如我所说的那样,与依靠阳光进行光合作用获得能量的绿色植物不同,这些在海底发现的细菌是化学合成的,也就是说它们从化学反应中获得能量。

primate ['praɪmeɪt] n.灵长类动物

【真题重现】 Today,I'd like to look at some communication systems found in mammals,particularly in primates,such as orangutans,chimpanzees,gorillas......(TPO 9) 今天我想看看哺乳动物,尤其是灵长类动物如猩猩、黑猩猩、大猩猩等的沟通系统。

pollinate ['pɑ:ləneɪt] v.给.....传粉

【真题重现】 The question is how.I mean no one really thinks that,say a bee goes through weighing the pros and cons of pollinating this flower or that flower. (TPO 16) 问题是蜜蜂如何权衡利弊,决定给这朵还是给那朵花传粉,这个问题没人思考过。

prairie dog 草原土拨鼠

【真题重现】 And in this study, the researchers looked at the high-pitched barks a prairie dog makes when it spots predator. (TPO 9) 在此项研究中, 研究者们关注草原土拨鼠在发现猎物后发出的高音调喊声。

predator ['predətər] n.食肉动物

【拓】 predatorial [predə'tɔːrɪəl] adj.掠夺的; 食肉的

【真题重现】 You know,like nouns,to name the type of predator they spotted,adjectives to describe its size and shape. (TPO 9) 你知道的,用名词来给他们观察的肉食动物命名,用形容词来形容它们的体积大小和形状。

prey [preɪ] n.猎物 v.捕食

【拓】 pray [preɪ] v.祈祷,祈求;请求,恳求

【词组】 bird of prey 食肉鸟;猛禽类

【真题重现】 For example, one echo they quickly identified is one way associated with moth, which is common prey for a bat, particularly a moth beating its wings. (TPO 7) 例如,它们很快就辨认出蝙蝠惯常的捕食蛾的回响,尤其是在一只蛾拍动翅膀的时候。

radar ['reɪdɑːr] n.雷达

【真题重现】 The sophisticated radar on our system can ignore the echo from the stationary object on the ground. (TPO 7) 我们的雷达系统设计精密,能忽略来自地面静止物的回声。

reptile ['reptaɪl] n.爬行动物 adj.爬行动物的

【真题重现】 Yes, many reptile insects rely on microclimates to control their body temperature. (TPO 14) 对,许多爬行类的昆虫靠微气候控制体温。

reproduce [,riːprə'duːs] v.繁殖

【同】 breed

【拓】 reproduction [,riːprə'dʌk∫n] n.繁殖

【真题重现】 And if the seeds land in a suitable habitat, they do well and reproduce. (TPO 8) 如果种子落在了合适的地方,它们会很好地繁殖。

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reproductive [,ri:prə'dʌktɪv] adj.生殖的

【同】 generative

【真题重现】 But preferred environment doesn't always seem to correlate with greater reproductive success. (TPO 8) 但是有利的环境似乎并不总是与大量成功的繁殖有关。

rodent ['roʊdnt] n.啮齿动物 adj.啮齿动物的

【真题重现】 They're type of rodent who burrows in the ground and the grasslands of the west United States and Mexico. (TPO 9) 它们是啮齿动物,在美国西部与墨西哥的地面以及草地上挖洞。

sandpiper ['sændpaɪpər] n.矶鹞

【真题重现】 A good example of that kind of display is created by a bird called the purple sandpiper. (TPO 11) 紫矶鹞是这种展示的一个很好的例子。

shellfish ['∫elfɪ∫] n.贝; 甲壳类动物

【真题重现】 The plover lives by the ocean and feeds on small shellfish,insects and plants. (TPO 8) 珩鸟栖息于海边,以小型的贝类、昆虫和植物为食。

shrub [∫rʌb] n.灌木,矮树

【真题重现】 They clearly prefer hard wood forests with dense shrubs, bushes underneath the trees. (TPO 8) 显然它们偏爱硬木森林, (因为) 其树下有浓密的矮树丛和灌木丛。

skeletal ['skelətl] adj.骨骼的

【词组】 skeletal structure 骨骼结构

【真题重现】 But,it also had a long skeletal structure. (TPO 10) 但它也有长的骨骼结构。

skeleton ['skelɪtn] n.骨架;骨骼

【真题重现】 And very recently in Egypt, they found a skeleton of Basilosaurus. (TPO 10) 他们最近在埃及发现了基王龙的骨架。

skull [skʌl] n.头骨; 骷髅头

【真题重现】 Scientists had seen this wolf-like creature before, but this skull was different. (TPO 10) 科学家之前见过这种类似狼的生物, 但头骨不同。

snake [sneɪk] n.蛇

【真题重现】 By analyzing the DNA, the genetic material of the proteins, the researchers could focus on the toxic genes and use them to trace the evolution of snake venom, and from this, the evolution of snakes. (TPO 21) 通过分析DNA这种蛋白质类的基因物质,研究者把有毒基因作为焦点,用它们来追踪蛇类毒液的进化,并由此追踪蛇的进化。

species ['spi: [iːz] n.物种; 种类

【同】 category; classification

【真题重现】 Now you had to read about two animal species,the Eastern marmot and the Olympic marmot.Marmots are rodents. (TPO 1) 你们需要去阅读关于东土拨鼠和奥林匹克土拨鼠这两种动物的资料。土拨鼠是啮齿动物。

spectrum ['spektrəm] n.光谱

【真题重现】 Now,let's talk about the other and the acoustic spectrums,sound that is too high for humans to hear-ultrasounds. (TPO 7) 现在,我们来谈谈其他声学光谱——超声波,它的声音很高以至于人类听不见。

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sperm [sp3:rm] n.精液,精子;与抹香鲸有关的物质

【真题重现】 For a long time, we assumed that all whales that had teeth including sperm whales and killer whales were closely related to one another. (TPO 10) 长久以来,我们认为包括抹香鲸和逆戟鲸在内的所有有牙齿的鲸之间都有着密切的联系。

squirrel ['skwɜːrəl] n.松鼠

【真题重现】 Hmm,for instance,there is a species of squirrel,in the Western part of the United States that can get really hot when they were out foraging for food. (TPO 14) 例如,在美国西部有一种松鼠,它们在觅食时体温会变得很高。

telomere ['teləmɪər] n. 〈生〉端粒(在染色体端位上的着丝点)

【真题重现】 Anyway,if we examine these ends of these coils of DNA,we will find a sequence of DNA at each end of every human Chromosome,called a telomere. (TPO 12) 不管怎样,如果我们观察DNA线圈末端,在每条人类染色体末尾,我们会找到一种叫端粒的DNA序列。

tissue ['tɪʃuː] n. (生物的) 组织

transformation [,trænsfər'meɪ∫n] n.变形

【真题重现】 Just like Proteus, the octopus can go through all kinds of incredible transformations. (TPO 17) 与变形杆菌相似,章鱼也可做许多不可思议的变形。

vegetation [,vedʒə'teɪʃn] n.植被,植物

【拓】 vegetative ['vedʒɪteɪtɪv] adj.植物生长的

【真题重现】 Also they live in open fields where there is lots of edible vegetation. (TPO 1) 它们也在有许多可食植物的旷野里生活。

venom ['venəm] n.毒液

【真题重现】 And the researchers found some of the same DNA in their venom as in the snakes'venom. (TPO 21) 研究者发现它们毒液中的某些基因与蛇毒液中的相同。

venomous ['venəməs] adj.有毒的

【真题重现】 Probably back in some previous biology course you learned that snakes evolved from lizards, and that the first snakes weren't venomous and then along came more advanced snakes, the venomous snakes. (TPO 21) 可能在之前的生物课上你了解到蛇是由蜥蜴进化而来的,并且最早的蛇是没有毒的,之后才有更高级的有毒的蛇出现。

ultrasonic [,ʌltrə'sɑːnɪk] adj.超声波的

【真题重现】 The bats emit the ultrasonic pulses, very high pitch sound waves that we cannot hear. And then, they analyze the echoes, how the waves bound back. (TPO 7) 蝙蝠发出超声波脉冲信号,这是我们听不见的一种高音调声波,然后他们分析回声,即声波如何弹回。

ultrasound ['ʌltrəsaʊnd] n.超声;超声波

【同】 ultrasonic sound

【真题重现】 Now,let's talk about the other and the acoustic spectrums,sound that is too high for humans to hear-ultrasounds. (TPO 7) 现在,我们来谈谈其他声学光谱——超声波,它的声音很高以至于人类听不见。

whale [weɪl] n.鲸

【真题重现】 It also had a long thin tail,typical of mammals,something we don't see in today's whales. (TPO 10) 它也有一条长而细的尾巴,这是哺乳动物的典型特征,这种尾巴在现在的鲸中已看不见了。

worm [wɜːrm] n.虫;蠕虫

【真题重现】 The most distinctive of these was something called the tube worm. (TPO 15) 其中最独特的是一种被称为试管蠕虫的东西。

Chapter 4 地质学类

地质学是关于地球的物质组成、内部构造、外部特征、各层圈之间的相互作用和演变历史的知识体系,是研究地球本身的学科。

aquifer ['ækwɪfər] n.地下蓄水层

【真题重现】 Beneath the Sahara are huge aquifers, basically a sea of fresh water. That's perhaps a million years old filtered through rock layers. (TPO 6) 在撒哈拉沙漠下面是巨大的地下蓄水层,蓄水层中基本上是大片的淡水,那些水通过岩石层过滤出来,已有上百万年了。

bedrock ['bedraːk] n.基岩

【真题重现】 Basal slip or its sliding as it's often called, basically refers to the slipping or sliding of glacier across bedrock, actually across the thin layer of water, on top of the bedrock. (TPO 7) 基面滑移或者通常说的滑动,基本上是指冰川横跨基岩的移动或滑动,事实上是横跨基岩上的一个薄水层。

bottom ['baːtəm] n.底部

【词组】 ocean bottom 海床

【真题重现】 The largest quantities are found in rocks at the bottom of the ocean. (TPO 10) 数量最大的是在海底的岩石里被发现的。

calcite ['kælsaɪt] n.方解石

【真题重现】 Over millions of years, groundwater left deposits of a mineral called calcite, on the rock within Devil's Hole. (TPO 17) 百万年来, 地下水在魔鬼洞的岩石上形成一种叫方解石的矿物质沉淀。

canyon ['kænjən] n.峡谷

【真题重现】 Take the Grand Canyon for instance.Now,we geologists thought we had a pretty good idea of how the Grand Canyon in the southwestern United States was formed. (TPO 1) 以大峡谷为例,地理学家认为自己已经知道位于美国西南部的大峡谷是如何形成的了。

cave [keɪv] n.洞穴

【真题重现】 It's the deepest limestone cave in the U.S.? (TPO 16) 这是美国最深的

chamber ['tʃeɪmbər] n.腔, 室

【真题重现】 In some of large chambers though, these intensified sound may be too deep for us to hear, we can feel it. (TPO 14) 然而在某些大的火山腔口,这些剧烈的声音也许由于发声源太深以至于我们听不到,但是我们能感觉到。

clay [kleɪ] n.黏土

【真题重现】 Second, as you know, sand dunes contain other types of particles, besides sand, including clay and silt. (TPO 9) 第二,如你所知,除了含有带有黏土和淤泥的沙之外,沙丘还含有其他粒子。

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compression [kəm'pre∫n] n.压缩

【拓】 compress [kəm'pres] v.压缩

【真题重现】 Now,let's touch briefly on extension and compression. (TPO 7) 现在我们简单讲讲延长和压缩。

crack [kræk] v.破裂 n.裂缝

【真题重现】 It appears that the shell has to crack open or break down somewhat to allow the seed to soak up water. (TPO 6) 为了使种子吸收水分,似乎需要把贝壳撬开或拆开。

crater ['kreɪtər] n.火山口

【真题重现】 We could do this in theory by studying an enormous impact crater,known as the South Pole-Aitken Basin. (TPO 5) 在理论上,我们能够通过研究一个叫做南极艾肯盆地的有巨大冲击力的火山口来做这件事。

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crust [krʌst] n.地壳

【词组】 continental crust 大陆地壳 oceanic crust 海洋地壳

You know planetary researchers love studying deep craters until learn about the impacts that created them,how they redistributed pieces of a planet's crust and in this case,we especially want to know if any of the mantle,the layer beneath the crust,was exposed by the impact. (TPO 5) 你知道星系研究者喜欢研究深火山口,找寻其形成的影响因素,探索它们如何重新分配行星地壳碎片以及地壳下的地幔是否受其影响。

crystallize ['krɪstəlaɪz] v.使结晶

【真题重现】 Last time, we started to talk about the glaciers, and how these glaciers formed from crystallized snow, and some of you were amazed at how huge some of these glaciers are. (TPO 7) 上次,我们谈到冰山以及它们是如何由结晶雪而形成,有部分人对冰山之大感到很惊讶。

debris [də'briː] n.残骸; 岩屑

【真题重现】 And even smaller type of interplanetary debris is the meteoroid. (TPO 13) 一种更小的行星间的残骸是陨石。

deformation [,di:fɔ:r'meɪʃn] n.变形

【拓】 deform [dɪˈfɔːrm] v.变形

【真题重现】 OK,now the next type movement we will talk about is called: deformation. (TPO 7) 好,我们接下来要讲的一种运动叫变形。

deposit [dɪ'pɑːzɪt] n.沉淀物; 沉淀; 押金 v.沉淀

【真题重现】 And by studying these calcite deposits,we can determine the climate conditions and the temperatures over the last half million years. (TPO 17) 通过研究这些石灰质沉淀,我们可以确定过去50年间的气候条件和温度。

desert ['dezərt] n.沙漠

【真题重现】 But I'm confused.Why would lakes form in the desert?It's just sand,after all. (TPO 9) 我很迷惑:为什么湖泊在沙漠中形成?毕竟沙漠里只有沙子。

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drift [drɪft] v.漂移

【词组】 plate drift 板块漂移 continental drift 大陆漂移

【真题重现】 And deep snow drifts often form around shrubs. (TPO 19) 深雪飘移一般在灌木从附近形成。

dune [duːn] n.沙丘

【真题重现】 Well, there are some ideas about that, and they have to do with the shapes of the sand dunes, when the lakes were formed. (TPO 9) 对此,有一些观点,当湖泊形成后,这些因素影响沙丘的形状。

elevation [,elɪ'veɪ[n] n.海拔; 高度

【真题重现】 But other aspects of the location like,um.....the elevation of the land,the plant life nearby,and so on,have a substantial effect on microclimates. (TPO 14) 但地理位置的其他方面比如陆地的海拔、附近的植被等都对微气候有重大影响。

erode [ɪ'roʊd] v.侵蚀;腐蚀

【拓】 erosion [ɪˈroʊʒən] n.侵蚀;腐蚀

【真题重现】 Then over many more years the Phosphorus reach rocks of the new land begin to erode and the cycle continues. (TPO 9) 多年来在新陆地累积的磷开始腐蚀,循环继续进行。

formation [fɔːrˈmeɪ∫n] n.地层

【真题重现】 In other words,if you want to know how a land formation was formed,the first thing you probably want to know is how old it is. (TPO 1) 也就是说,如果你想知道陆地层是如何形成的,首先你要知道的是地层的地龄有多大。

friction ['frɪk∫n] n.摩擦; 摩擦力

【真题重现】 This layer of water reduces friction is......is like a lubricant. (TPO 7) 水的这一层可减少摩擦,就像润滑油一样。

geological [,dʒiːə'lɑːdʒɪkl] adj.地质学的; 地质的

【拓】 geologist [dʒi'aːlədʒɪst] n.地质学家

【词组】 geological survey 地质调查 geological hazard 地质灾害

【真题重现】 After millions of years, powerful geological forces, like under water volcanoes lift up the ocean sediments to form new land. (TPO 9) 百万年后,诸如水下火山等强有力的地质力量将海底沉淀隆起,形成新的陆地。

.....

glacier ['gleɪʃər] n.冰河;冰川

【拓】 glacial ['gleɪʃl] adj.冰川的;冰河时代的

【词组】 glacial epoch 冰川期

【真题重现】 Because most of the planet's glaciers are in the northern hemisphere, and if it gets too warm, then glaciers will stop forming. (TPO 17) 因为地球上大部分的冰川都在北半球,所以如果天气太暖,冰川就会停止形成。

granite ['grænɪt] n.花岗岩

【真题重现】 So,in this case,Uranium-Lead Dating was used to establish that half of the sandstone in the samples was formed at the same time the granite in the Appalachian Mountains was formed. (TPO 1) 在这种情况下,铀铅鉴定法证明了样本中过半数沙石是和阿帕拉契山脉的花岗岩同时形成的。

hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪr] n. (地球的) 半球

【词组】 northern hemisphere 北半球 southern hemisphere 南半球

【真题重现】 Which makes earth, and in particular, the northern hemisphere, warmer? (TPO 17) 是什么使得地球,尤其是北半球更暖和?

iron ['aɪərn] n.铁

【真题重现】 But even so,it's rare to ever find one.I mean,it's easier to find an iron meteorite or stony iron. (TPO 13) 但即使这样,仍然很难找到它。我的意思是,找到陨铁或石铁会更容易。

layer ['ler] n.地层

【同】 stratum

【真题重现】 You know planetary researchers love studying deep craters until learn about the impacts that created them,how they redistributed pieces of a planet's crust and in this case,we especially want to know if any of the mantle,the layer beneath the crust,was exposed by the impact. (TPO 5) 你知道,星系研究者喜欢研究深火山口,找寻其形成的影响因素,探索它们如何重新分配行星地壳碎片以及地壳下的地幔是否受其影响。

lead [led] n.铅

【真题重现】 Then we compare these signatures with those of particular elements like zinc or lead,to determine what the pigment was made of. (TPO 5) 为了弄清楚色素的构成,我们把这些特征和诸如锌、铅等特定的元素做比较。

limestone ['laɪmstoʊn] n.石灰岩

【真题重现】 Another difference, very important today for distinguishing between older lake beds and newer ones, is the location of the limestone formations. (TPO 9) 另一个区别,区分新旧湖泊沉积矿的重要标志是石灰岩形成的位置。

magma ['mægmə] n.岩浆

【真题重现】 Zircon starts off as molten magma, the hot lava from volcanoes. (TPO 1) 锆石起初是岩浆,来自火山的热熔岩。

mantle ['mæntl] n.地幔; 覆盖物

【真题重现】 And we need to find out, because much more than the crust, the mantle contains information about a planet's or Moon's total composition. And that's the key to understanding the planet formation. (TPO 5) 我们必须弄清楚,因为地幔比地壳含有更多行星或月球全部组成部分的信息。这是研究行星组成的关键。

marble ['mɑːrbl] n.大理石

【真题重现】 Then they shipped these plaster casts to workshops all over the empire, where they were replicated in marble or bronze. (TPO 18) 然后他们把石膏模型运送到帝国的各个作坊,在那里,人们用大理石或青铜复制这个模型。

marsh [maːrʃ] n.沼泽;湿地

【真题重现】 OK,today we are going to continue our discussion of plant life in coastal salt marshes of North America. (TPO 19) 今天,我们将继续讨论北美海洋盐沼中的植被。

mineral ['mɪnərəl] n.矿物质

【真题重现】 So essentially they are rocks, and like rocks, they're mixtures of minerals. (TPO 13) 因此它们本质上是岩石,像岩石一样,它们是各种矿物质的混合物。

nickel ['nɪkl] n.镍

【真题重现】 Yeah......iron and some nickel, both of which are metals. And, if you're trying to find metal? (TPO 13) 是的,铁和某种镍都是金属。你是不是在找金属?

organic [ɔːrˈgænɪk] adj.有机的

【真题重现】 The key word there is organic. Is art made of organic material? (TPO 17) "有机的"是关键词。艺术作品是由有机物质创造出来的吗?

plate [pleɪt] n.盘子; 板块

【真题重现】 If the next time we order a salad in a restaurant, and we have our imagined salad in mind, that's not necessarily what we'll get on our plate. (TPO 14) 下次要是我们在饭店里点沙拉,而我们已经有想好的口味,但那并不意味着端上来的就是我们想要的。

quartz [kwɔːrts] n.石英

【真题重现】 But rocks like quartz,well,quartz of optical quality weren't cheap. (TPO 8) 但诸如含有光学特征的石英等岩石价格不菲。

radioactive ['reɪdɪoʊ'æktɪv] adj.放射性的

【真题重现】 Exactly, because of radioactive decay, element 43 doesn't last very long. (TPO 8) 正是由于放射衰变现象,元素43不会存在很久。

radiocarbon [,reɪdɪoʊ'kɑːrbən] n.放射性碳

【真题重现】 Tom,in your archaeology class,did you talk about radiocarbon dating? (TPO 17) 汤姆,在你的考古学课上,你谈到过放射性碳年代测定法吗?

sandstone ['sændstoʊn] n.砂岩

【真题重现】 We knew that it was formed from sandstone that solidified somewhere between 150 and 300 million years ago. (TPO 1) 我们知道它是由过去大约1亿5千万到3亿年间的固化砂岩形成的。

sediment ['sedɪmənt] n.沉淀物

【拓】 sedimentary [,sedɪ'mentri] adj.沉淀性的;沉积的

【真题重现】 So sediment is transported and then deposited and it forms layers on the Earth's surface over time. (TPO 15) 因此沉淀物被转移、沉淀,随着时间的累积在地球表面形成岩层。

slope [sloʊp] n.斜坡

【词组】 mountain slope 山坡

【真题重现】 And look at the slope of the roof. The steep angle helps keep off all that rain and snow that accumulates in the winter. (TPO 10) 看看屋顶的斜坡。其陡峭的角度有助于阻止冬天的雨雪在此聚集。

soak [soʊk] v.浸泡;湿透

【真题重现】 So it would've been impossible for all the water to soak into the ground. (TPO 9) 因此地表不可能吸收所有水分。

squirt [skw3:rt] v.喷出

【真题重现】 I read that they often hide from predators by squirting out a cloud of ink,or something like that. (TPO 17) 我通过阅读得知它们经常以喷墨云的方式或类似的方式躲避捕食者。

stratigraphy [strə'tɪɡrəfi] n.地层学

【真题重现】 That would be Stratigraphy.Stratigraphy is used for dating portable art. (TPO 17) 那可能是地层学。地层学被用作鉴定可搬运的艺术品的年代。

stratification [,strætɪfɪ'keɪʃn] n.层化; 成层

【真题重现】 The stratification technique gives us the minimum age of an object, which isn't necessarily its true age. (TPO 17) 通过层化技术我们可以知道物体的最小年龄,这不一定是其真实的年龄。

stratum ['streɪtəm] n.岩层; 地层

【拓】 strata ['streɪtə]

【真题重现】 When archaeologists are digging at a site, they make very careful notes about which stratum, which layer of earth they find things in. (TPO 17) 考古学家在开展挖掘工作时,他们会详细记录在哪个岩层或地层挖到了古物。

swampy [swɑːmpi] adj.沼泽的

【拓】 swamp [swaːmp] n.沼泽

【真题重现】 Wetlands are areas of marshy,swampy land,areas where water covers the soil,or is present either at or near the surface of the soil for large part of the year. (TPO 11) 湿地是沼泽地带,在那里水常年覆盖地表。

temperate ['tempərət] adj. 温和的

They reside throughout the eastern region of North America where there is a temperate climate, where the growing season lasts for at least five months of the year, which is when they do all their mating, playing and eating. (TPO 1) 它们遍布气候宜人的北美东区,那里的生长期在全年至少持续5个月,在此期间,它们交配、玩耍、吃东西。

terrestrial [təˈrestrɪəl] adj.陆地的; 陆生的

【词组】 terrestrial heat 地热 terrestrial magnetism 地磁学

【真题重现】 But that makes it easier to identify something as a meteoroid, as it opposed to......to just a terrestrial rock. (TPO 13) 但是这简化了流星体鉴定,因为它不仅仅是一块陆地岩石。

track [træk] v.跟踪 n.踪迹; 轨道

【真题重现】 OK,last time we talked about ancient agricultural civilizations that observed the stars and then used those observations to keep track of the seasons. (TPO 14) 好的,上次我们谈论了古老的农业文明: (人们) 观察星星,然后用所观察到的事实来追踪四季的交替。

uranium [ju'reɪnɪəm] n.铀

【真题重现】 Zircon is a material that contains radioactive uranium, which makes it very useful for dating purposes. (TPO 1) 锆石是一种含放射性铀的物质, 铀使锆石对鉴定物品年代非常有帮助。

vegetation [,vedʒə'teɪ∫n] v.植被

【真题重现】 The land started to get drier, which in turn caused huge decrease in the amount of vegetation, because vegetation doesn't grow as well in dry soil, right? (TPO 6) 陆地开始变得更加干燥,这反过来造成了植被的大量减少,因为植被在干燥的土地里不能生长,对吗?

volcano [vɑːlˈkeɪnoʊ] n.火山

【拓】 volcanic [vaːlˈkænɪk] adj.火山的

【词组】 active volcano 活火山 extinct volcano 死火山

dormant volcano 休眠火山 volcano eruption 火山爆发

【真题重现】 When an under volcano pushes submerge rock to the surface, a new island is created. (TPO 9) 当地下火山将沉没的岩石推至表面,一个新的小岛就形成了。

weather ['weðər] v. 使风化

【真题重现】 The rocks get broken down into smaller and smaller particles as they are weathered. (TPO 10) 岩石在风化过程中,被分解成越来越小的颗粒。

zinc [zɪŋk] n.锌

【真题重现】 Then we compare these signatures with those of particular elements like zinc or lead,to determine what the pigment was made of. (TPO 5) 为了弄清楚色素的构成,我们把这些特征和诸如锌、铅等特定的元素做比较。

zircon ['zɜːrkɒn] n.锆石

【真题重现】 And when Zircon crystallizes,the Uranium inside it begins to change into lead. (TPO 1) 当锆石开始结晶,其中的铀也开始转变为铅。

Chapter 5 艺术类

艺术类包括音乐、电影、美术、文学。这类话题通常介绍某个艺术家和他的流派,描述他的代表作,比如抽象派、印象派,或者是讲述电影的特点和特殊的摄影风格。

adventure [əd'ventʃər] n.冒险

【真题重现】 These information wasn't particularly reliable because they were sometimes based on fictitious stories, great adventure or the scrape together from parts of the different poems. (TPO 13) 这些信息不可靠,因为它们有时来自虚构的故事或大冒险旅程,或是由不同诗歌拼凑而成。

architect ['ɑːrkɪtekt] n.建筑师

【真题重现】 Then,well,the architect has to be very practical to think about the people who actually are living in the house or working in the office building,whatever,so for the architect,it's all about users,not about showing off how creative you can be. (TPO 11) 建筑师得从实际出发,考虑到人们实际上是居住在房子里或在办公楼里工作,不管怎样,对建筑师而言,所有的设计都该考虑到使用者,而不是炫耀自己如何有创造力。

architecture ['ɑːrkɪtekt [ər] n.建筑学

【真题重现】 Today,we are taking a little detour from the grand styles of public architecture.We've been studying to look at residential architectures in the United States. (TPO 11) 现如今,我们绕过华丽风格的公共建筑,一直学习美国社会中的民用建筑。

artist ['ɑːrtɪst] n.艺术家

【拓】 artistic [ɑːrˈtɪstɪk] adj.艺术的

【真题重现】 But she's got a very unusual style, compared to some of the artists we've looked at this term. (TPO 1) 与这学期我们关注的一些艺术家相比, 她的风格很特别。

character ['kærəktər] n.人物; 角色

【真题重现】 Maybe your character loves the mountains and has lived in a remote area for years. (TPO 6) 可能你演的角色喜欢群山,他在偏远地区住了很多年。

characteristic [,kærəktə'rɪstɪk] adj.特有的; 典型的 n.特性,特征,特点

【真题重现】 And I think it is especially characteristic of Beaux's work. (TPO 19) 我认为这是布尔作品的特点。

church [t∫3:rt∫] n.教堂

【真题重现】 Musical drama started in the churches. (TPO 12) 音乐剧起源于教堂。

cave [keɪv] n.洞穴

【真题重现】 These paintings were made deep inside a dark cave. (TPO 3) 这些绘画作品被深深地刻在一个黑暗的洞穴里。

cello ['t∫eloʊ] n.大提琴

【真题重现】 Everyone's into sports and I'm more artsy,you know,into music.I play the cello. (TPO 5) 人人喜欢体育,而我喜欢音乐。我拉大提琴。

classical ['klæsɪkl] adj.古典的; 经典的

【词组】 classical music 古典乐

【真题重现】 And they took classical theater and reproduced it in the Renaissance's time. (TPO 11) 他们选择了古典戏剧,并在文艺复兴时期将其重演。

clarinet [,klærə'net] n.单簧管; 竖笛

【真题重现】 You remember the transverse flute, the clarinet and so on. (TPO 16) 你知道横笛、竖笛等乐器。

comedy ['kaːmədi] n.喜剧

【真题重现】 Um......to understand this though,we first need to look at the early form of drama known as the well-made play,which basically was a pattern for constructing plays. Plays that the beginning with some early 19 century's comedies in France proved very successful commercially. (TPO 7) 然而要想知道这一点,我们首先得了解一种被称作精心制作剧的早期戏剧形式,这种剧是创作戏剧的一种模式。19世纪早期起源于法国的戏剧在商业上取得了巨大成功。

compose [kəm'poʊz] v.作曲

【拓】 composer [kəm'poʊzər] n.作曲家

【真题重现】 Composers, after all, had to earn a living and those who were employed

in the services of a specific patron,well,I don't have to spell it out for you,the likes and dislikes of that patron,this would've had an effect on what was being composed and performed. (TPO 16) 作曲家要生存,那些为某个老板工作的作曲家,名字我不说了,老板的喜好会影响曲子的创作和演奏。

decorative ['dekəreɪtɪv] adj.装饰性的;作装饰用的

【拓】 decorate ['dekəreɪt] v.装饰

decoration [,dekə'reɪ [n] n.装饰

【词组】 decorative design 装饰设计

【真题重现】 Stained glass of course is simply glass that has been colored and cut into pieces and re-assembled to form a picture or a decorative design. (TPO 16) 彩色玻璃就是将普通玻璃染色,然后切成小块,之后将其重组成图画或装饰性的设计。

.....

denouement [,deɪnuː'mɑː] n. (戏剧、小说等的) 结局

【真题重现】 But the denouement offers the audience a logical conclusion. (TPO 7) 但是结局为观众提供了一个符合逻辑的结论。

dimensional [daɪ'men∫ənl] adj.维的

【词组】 three-dimensional 三维的

【真题重现】 Another realistic touch was using three-dimensional objects on the set,like rocks and bushes as opposed to two-dimensional painted scenery. (TPO 9) 另一种现实手法是在摄影场使用三维物体,比如与二维画景相对应的岩石和灌木丛。

biographical [,baɪə'græfɪkl] adj.传记的

【真题重现】 And we know a lot more about the troubadours than we do about the Chanson authors, because they often had small biographical sketches added to their poems that gives more specific information about their social status, geographical location and small outlines of their career. (TPO 13) 比起作词家来我们了解民谣歌手会更多一些,因为他们常常把一些个人传记经历加到诗歌里面,这些诗歌提供了更多独特的与他们的社会地位、所处地理位置和事业相关的信息。

documentarist [,da:kju'mentərɪst] n.纪录片导演(或制片人)

【拓】 documentary [,da:kju'mentri] adj.纪录片

【真题重现】 He was a strict documentarist. (TPO 3) 他是一个严肃的纪录片导演。

dramatic [drə'mætɪk] adj.给人印象深刻的;戏剧的,剧本的;剧烈的

【拓】 drama ['drɑːmə] n.戏剧;戏剧文学

【真题重现】 But this is enough to cause dramatic damage to crops. (TPO 10) 但是 这足以对农作物造成巨大的损害。

drawing ['drɔːɪŋ] n.图画,绘画

【词组】 pastel drawing 彩粉画

【真题重现】 So take another look at this drawing, and you can imagine how this design might be particularly helpful in that kind of climate. (TPO 11) 再看一下这幅图画,你可以想象一下在那种气候条件下,这种设计是如何起到特别帮助的。

exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] n.陈列品,展览品 v.陈列,展览

【真题重现】 Well,the exhibit that I want you to attend is coming up. (TPO 1) 我希望你参加的陈列展即将开展。

fiction ['fɪkʃn] n.小说;虚构或幻想出的事

【拓】 fictional [ˈfɪk∫ənl] adj.小说的;虚构的

【词组】 science fiction 科幻

【真题重现】 He had a special way of fusing, or some people might say confusing, science and fiction. (TPO 3) 他有一种奇特的方式,使科学和小说融合在一起,或像某些人所说的,混合在一起。

gallery ['gæləri] n.画廊;美术馆

【词组】 art gallery 美术馆

【真题重现】 Remember I said that at some point during this semester I wanted you to attend an exhibit at the Fairy Street Gallery and then write about it? (TPO 1) 我曾说过我希望你们在本学期某个时间参观童话街美术馆的展览,然后写一篇相关文章,还记得吗?

genre ['dʒɑːnrə] n. (文学、艺术等的) 类型; 题材; 风格

【真题重现】 We can't really talk about fairy tales without first talking about folk tales because there's a strong connection between these two genres, these two types of stories. (TPO 5) 说到童话故事我们就不能不说民谣,因为这两类文学题材(这两种故事类型)有很大的关联性。

glass [glæs] n.玻璃

【词组】 stained glass 彩色的玻璃 (常用于镶嵌在教堂的窗户上)

【真题重现】 OK,now urn,a sort of paradigmatic art form of the Middle Ages was stained glass art. (TPO 16) 好的,彩绘玻璃艺术是中世纪的一种典型的艺术形式。

harpsichord ['hɑːrpsɪkɔːrd] n.有键竖琴

【真题重现】 Now,unlike the harpsichord which came before it,the piano is a percussion instrument. (TPO 16) 钢琴与比它早出现的有键竖琴不同,它是一种弹奏乐器。

impressionism [ɪm'pre∫ənɪzəm] n.印象主义; 印象派

【拓】 impressionist [ɪm'pre∫ənɪst] n.印象派画家 adj.印象派的; 印象主义的

impressionistic [,ɪmpreʃə'nɪstɪk] adj.仅凭印象的; 主观的

【真题重现】 So you've probably studied both of these movements separately, separate movements, Realism and Impressionism, in some of your art history courses. So who can just sum these up? (TPO 1) 在一些艺术史课程上,你们很可能已经分别学了两种派别、两种不同的运动:现实派和印象派。那么谁能概括一下这两种派别?

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] n.乐器

【真题重现】 One way in particular that we can see the social impact of this instrument is its role in the lives of women of the time. (TPO 16) 通过乐器在当时妇女生活中所扮演的角色这一特别的方式,我们可以看到乐器的社会影响力。

ivory ['aɪvəri] n.象牙制品;象牙色

【真题重现】 Well, you said the lady with the hood was carved out of ivory. That's organic. (TPO 17) 你曾说过女士蒙面的雕像是用象牙刻的,这是有机的。

organic. (TO 17) Wellows Islands Aller, Extended

knight [naɪt] n.骑士

【真题重现】 But what made the knight in Romance Poetry different from the knight in Chanson poetry. (TPO 13) 但是什么使得浪漫诗中的骑士和歌唱诗中的骑士有所不同?

literature ['lɪtərət∫ər] n.文学

【词组】 schools of literature 文学流派 comparative literature 比较文学

【真题重现】 I'm supposed to do a literature review for my psychology course, but um......having a hard time finding articles. (TPO 1) 我应该为心理课程做文献评论, 但现 在很难找到相关的文章。

lyric ['lɪrɪk] n.抒情诗

Opera Lyric or lyric of opera refers to what we think of as opera, the musical drama. (TPO 12) 歌剧诗或歌剧的诗歌是那种我们认为是歌剧、音乐剧的东西。

manual ['mænjuəl] adj.手工的

【真题重现】 In Europe in the Middle Ages before the invention of printing and the printing press,all books,all manual scripts were hand-made. (TPO 15) 在印刷术和出版 社出现之前、中世纪欧洲的所有书籍、所有手册都是手工制作的。

material [məˈtɪrɪəl] n.材料; 原料

【真题重现】 Parchment is durable, much more so than paper, and it could be reused which came in handy since it was a costly material and in short supply. (TPO 15) 羊皮 纸比普通纸耐用,它是一种昂贵的材料且供应量少,但可重复使用,能派上用场。

melodious [məˈloʊdɪəs] adj.有旋律的

【拓】 melody ['melədi] n.旋律

【真题重现】 It is the melodious drama of ancient Greek theater, the term "melodious" drama" being shortened eventually to "melodrama" because operas frequently are melodramatic,not to say unrealistic. (TPO 12) 这是古希腊剧院里旋律悠扬的戏剧,术

语"有旋律的戏剧"最终减缩为"音乐剧",因为歌剧常常是旋律悠扬的,不是不切实际的。

opera ['aːprə] n.歌剧

【真题重现】 The word opera means work, actually it means works. It's the plural of the word opus from the Latin. (TPO 12) 歌剧这个词的含义是work, 实际上是指works, 它是拉丁语opus的复数形式。

piano [pɪˈænoʊ] n.钢琴

As pianos became more available, they brought classical music, the music which previously had been composed only for the upper classes, into the lives of the middle class people as well. (TPO 16) 钢琴变得更普及了,它们把原来只为上流阶级 谱写的古典音乐带到了中产阶级的生活中。

painter ['peɪntər] n.画家

【真题重现】 We know,for example,that the important English landscape painter Thomas Gainsborough attended almost all of the yearly performances,and his later paintings are notable for their increased color and dynamic use of light. (TPO 9) 举例来说,我们都知道著名的英国风景画家托马斯· 庚斯博罗几乎参加了所有的年度盛会,他晚年的作品以色彩和光线的灵活运用而闻名。

painting ['peɪntɪŋ] n.水彩画;油画

【词组】 oil painting 油画 landscape painting 风景画

【真题重现】 Good.So when you go to the exhibit, I really want you to take a close look at a certain painting. (TPO 1) 很好,我希望你们在参观展览时,仔细看看某件画作。

parchment ['pɑ:rt[mənt] n.羊皮纸

【真题重现】 And the material typically used for the pages was parchment, which is animal skin that stretched and dried under tension, so it becomes really fat and can be written on. (TPO 15) 特别用作页面的这种材料是羊皮纸,这种羊皮纸是把动物皮在一定的张力下拉伸和风干,使其变得真正平整和易于书写。

plot [pla:t] n.故事情节

【真题重现】 But in fairy tales, people no longer have to remember plots. (TPO 5) 在看童话故事时,人们不再需要记故事情节。

poem ['poʊəm] n.诗

【真题重现】 You will be reading one of Ralph Waldo Emerson's best-known essays Self-Reliance and comparing it with his poems and other works. (TPO 4) 你们即将要读的是拉尔夫·沃尔多·爱默生最著名的散文之一——《自助》,读完后,把它和其他诗歌文章做比较。

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poetry ['poʊətri] n.诗篇;诗歌

【真题重现】 But what made the knight in Romance Poetry different from the knight in Chanson poetry. (TPO 13) 但是是什么使得浪漫诗中的骑士和歌唱诗中的骑士有所不同?

portrait ['pɔːrtrət] n.肖像,画像

【拓】 portraitist ['pɔːrtrətɪst] n.肖像画家,画师

portraiture ['pɔːrtrətʃər] n.肖像画法; 肖像

【真题重现】 But of course,it's not as easy as that,and so Frantzen had to paint other people's portraits at places like art fairs just to make money to buy paint for her more series of art work. (TPO 1) 当然,并不那么容易,所以弗兰岑为了挣钱为她更多的艺术作品系列买颜料,不得不在诸如艺术展等地方为他人画肖像。

prehistory [,pri:'hɪstri] n.史前时期

【真题重现】 That's a fair question.We are talking about prehistory here. (TPO17) 这是个很好的问题,我们正在谈论史前时期。

primitive ['prɪmətɪv] adj.原始的;早期的 n.早期的艺术家

【真题重现】 While a lack of detail suggests a primitive style. (TPO 17) 然而,缺少细节表明它是早期风格的作品。

printing ['prɪntɪŋ] n.印刷

【真题重现】 During the 1400s, when printing was being developed, paper became the predominant material for books in Europe, but prior to that, it was parchment. (TPO 15) 在15世纪,印刷术出现后,欧洲的书主要为纸质的,但在此之前,书是羊皮纸的。

realistic [,ri:ə'lɪstɪk] adj.现实主义的

【拓】 realism ['riːəlɪzəm] n. (文学的) 现实主义; (哲学的) 唯实论

【真题重现】 But anyway,Frantzen's style is what she herself calls Realistic Impressionism. (TPO 1) 但是不管怎样,弗兰岑的风格是她自己所谓的现实印象派。

religion [rɪˈlɪdʒən] n.宗教

【真题重现】 And opera was no longer about teaching religion as it was about satire and about expressing the ideas of society. (TPO 12) 戏剧不再是传教, 因为戏剧是有关讽刺文学和表达对社会的想法的。

rhythm ['rɪðəm] n.节奏;韵律

【真题重现】 The French said opera auto-reflect the rhythm of dramatic literature, bearing in mind that we are talking about the golden age in French literature. (TPO 12) 法国人说谈到法国文学的黄金年代,歌剧自动折射戏剧文学的节奏。

【真题重现】 Remember, the obligatory scene gives the audience emotional pleasure. (TPO 7) 记住,必要场景给观众情感上的愉悦。

script [skrɪpt] n.笔迹; 文字; 脚本

【真题重现】 Well, the scribes often recycled the parchment that'd been used for earlier manual scripts. (TPO 15) 抄写员经常重复利用之前用作手稿的羊皮纸。

sculpture ['skʌlpt∫ər] n.雕刻品; 雕塑

【真题重现】 You can have a painting or sculpture in the salon and go back to your home country saying you have succeeded in the Paris. (TPO 8) 你可以在沙龙画一幅画或做一个雕像,回国之后就可以对别人说自己在巴黎很成功。

statue ['stæt∫uː] n.雕像,雕塑

【词组】 the Statue of Liberty 自由女神像

[真题重现] It's probably fair to say that the Romans were impressed by Greek art and culture and they began making copies of the Greek statues. (TPO 18) 罗马人受希腊艺术和文化的影响,他们开始仿制希腊雕像,这样说可能更公平。

sketch [sket∫] n.草图; 素描

【真题重现】 One way of doing that is to come up with what's called "a character sketch", I don't mean a sketch like a drawing; I guess that's obvious. (TPO 6) 做这个的方式之一是使用人物素描,我说的并不是像画一样的素描;我想它们的区别还是很明显的。

.....

solo ['soʊloʊ] n.独唱; 独奏

Language And so the music was secondary,if you will,to the dramatic Kevin of language,to the way the rhythm of language was used to express feeling and used to add drama and of course as a result instead of arias or solos,which would come to dominated Italian opera. (TPO 12) 音乐仅次于凯文戏剧化的语言,仅次于语言的节奏,它是用来表达情感和加强戏剧性的。当然,音乐会取代咏叹调和独白,进而成为意大利歌剧的主旋律。

tale [teɪl] n.故事,传说

【词组】 fairy tales 童话故事 folk tales 民间故事

【真题重现】 In fact,many fairy tales started out as folk tales. (TPO 5) 事实上,许多童话故事起初都是民谣。

technique [tek'niːk] n.技巧,技术

【拓】 technical ['teknɪkl] adj.技术的;工艺的

【真题重现】 This technique destroys what it analyzes,so you have to chip off bits of the object for testing. (TPO 17) 这一技术摧毁了它分析的事物,所以你得削去这个物体的一部分以便做测试。

theater ['θiːətər] n.剧院

【真题重现】 Also, the audience was in the dark, which wouldn't be a common feature of the theater until a hundred years later. (TPO 9) 而且,观众处于黑暗之中,这一戏剧特征直到100年后才普遍。

theme [θiːm] n.主题,主旨

【真题重现】 And once that happened, the themes of the opera presentations also started to change. (TPO 12) 一旦那种情况发生,歌剧表演的主题也会开始改变。

.....

vague [veɪg] adj.模糊的,不清楚的

【真题重现】 Well,the background behind the woman is pretty vague. (TPO 19) 女人后面的背景很模糊。

Chapter 6 历史、考古类

历史类话题的考查通常是以与历史和艺术类话题相结合的形式出现,如:美术史、电影史、音乐史等;考古学话题涉及远古时代(如石器时代)人们的生活方式、房屋的建造风格以及坟墓的特点等。

.....

ancestor ['ænsestər] n.祖宗, 祖先

【同】 primogenitor; forefather

【真题重现】 Maybe Catalhoyuk people wanted to live as near as possible to their ancestors'graves and be buried near them themselves. (TPO 1) 或许恰塔勒胡由克人希望生活的地方尽可能离自己祖先的坟墓近些,并且希望自己(死后)被埋葬在祖先坟墓附近。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] adj.丰富的, 充裕的

【同】 plentiful; ample

【真题重现】 Potatoes have the ability to provide abundant and extremely nutritious food crop, no other crop grew in North Europe at the time had anything like the number of vitamins contained in potatoes. (TPO 10) 马铃薯是一种能够提供丰富营养的食物作物,当时北欧没有其他作物像马铃薯一样含有大量维生素。

alternate ['ɔːltərnət] v.交替,轮流

【拓】 alternative [ɔːl'tɜːrnətɪv] adj.两者择一的,供选择的 n.替换物;取舍

【真题重现】 The volume seems to alternate between very loud and very soft. (TPO 14) 音量在非常吵和非常轻柔之间来回转换。

ancient ['eɪn∫ənt] adj.古老的,古代的

【真题重现】 Let's take a look at the hows and whys of one ancient Egyptian calendar system. (TPO 17) 我们一起来关注一下古埃及的日历是什么样的以及为什么是这样的。

approximate [ə'prɑːksɪmət] v.大致估计

【真题重现】 As geologists, we examine layers of sediment on the Earth's surface to approximate the dates of past geologic time periods. (TPO 15) 做为地质学者,我们研究地球表面的沉淀物堆积层,以此来大致估计过去的地质时期的时间。

brick [brɪk] n.砖块

【真题重现】 Everything Catalhoyuk people accomplished,like building this town,they did with just stone,plus wood,bricks,that sort of thing. (TPO 1) 每一件恰塔勒胡由克人完成的事情,如建造这个小镇,他们只是用到了石头,再加上木头、砖块之类的东西。

barley ['bɑːrli] n.大麦

【真题重现】 Finally the time of the year would arrive when the valley would produce crops, such as wheat, barley, fruit, all ready to harvest. (TPO 17) 最后,山谷作物比如小麦、大麦、水果等的收获时节就到来了。

custom ['kʌstəm] n.习惯,风俗,惯例

【同】 tradition

【真题重现】 It maybe this burial custom that explains why the houses were packed in so tightly without streets. (TPO 1) 或许这种埋葬的习俗能够解释那些房子建造得如此紧密且没有街道的原因。

cereal ['sɪrɪəl] n.谷类食物

【真题重现】 Catalhoyuk people did hunt and they also raised cereal crops and kept sheep,but we don't know why so many of the paintings are of hunting scenes. (TPO 1) 恰塔勒胡由克人确实有打猎,还种了谷物庄稼和养羊,但我们不知道为什么这么多画画的都是打猎的场景。

clue [kluː] n.线索,提示

【同】 hint; cue; trace

【真题重现】 The physical artifacts can give us clues, but there is a lot we can't really know. (TPO 1) 有形的手工艺品可以给我们提供一些线索,但还是有很多我们无法真正得知的事情。

category ['kætəgɔːri] n.种类,类别,范畴

【同】 kind; sort; type; class; classification

【拓】 categorize ['kætəgəraɪz] v.分类

【真题重现】 In a way,Painlevé's films conform to norms of the 20s and 30s,that is,they don't fit very neatly into the categories we use to classify films today. (TPO 3) 在某种意义上,培乐威的电影符合二三十年代的标准,也就是说,它们不能刚好纳入我们现在用来划分电影的任何类别。

celebrated ['selibreitid] adj.著名的,声誉卓著的

【同】 famous; renowned; notable; distinguished

【真题重现】 Painlevé's first and most celebrated underwater film is about the seahorse. (TPO 3) 培乐威的第一部同时也是最著名的一部水下电影是关于海马的。

context ['kaːntekst] n.上下文; 环境, 背景

【同】 background; setting

【真题重现】 Now, one thing you've got to remember is the context of these paintings. (TPO 3) 现在你们必须要记住的一样东西就是这些画的创作背景。

cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt] v.栽培,培养,耕作

【真题重现】 Unlike potatoes,tomatoes weren't originally cultivated in the Andes. (TPO 10) 和马铃薯不同,番茄最初不是在安第斯山脉种植的。

conventional [kən'ven [ənl] adj.传统的,惯例的,常规的

【同】 customary; habitual

【拓】 conventionality [kən,ven∫ə'næləti] n.常规;陈规陋习

【真题重现】 Jefferson didn't let the conventional thinking of his day restrain his ideas. (TPO 10) 杰佛斯没有让当时的传统思想禁锢他的观念。

chamber ['t∫eɪmbər] n.室,会议厅,房间

【真题重现】 As you move around chamber, the volume of the sound goes way up and way down, depending on where you are and these standing waves. (TPO 14) 当你在房间走动时,音量会因你所处的位置以及驻波的变化而时高时低。

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calendar ['kælɪndər] n.日历

【真题重现】 In fact, the Egyptians ended up using two calendars, one to keep track of the natural world, or their agriculture concerns, and another one, that was used to keep track of the business functions of the Kingdom. (TPO 17) 实际上,埃及人最终使用了两种日历,一种用来记录自然世界或农业方面的重要事情,另外一种用来记录王国在商业方面的活动。

civilization [,SIVələ'zeI∫n] n.文明,文化

【真题重现】 One of the challenges that faced ancient civilizations like Egypt was

crop [kraːp] n.作物,庄稼

【真题重现】 When you have to grow food for the whole city,it is important to plant your crops at the right time. (TPO 17) 当你必须种庄稼供应全城人民的需要时,在正确的时机种植是很重要的。

constitute ['kaːnstətuːt] v.构成,组成

【同】 compose; consist; comprise

【拓】 constituent [kən'st∫ʊənt] n.构成部分,要素

【真题重现】 One lunar cycle was one Egyptian month, and about four of the months would constitute a season. (TPO 17) 一个太阳周就是埃及的一个月,大概四个月构成一个季节。

documentary [,da:kju'mentri] n.纪录片

【拓】 documentarist [,da:kju'mentrɪst] n.纪录片导演(或制片人)

【真题重现】 Cousteau's documentaries were very straightforward,met people's expectations more than Painlevé's films did. (TPO 3) 库斯托的纪录片非常直观,比培乐威的电影更符合人们的期望。

date [deɪt] v.计算日期

【真题重现】 A number of the Chauvet paintings have been dated by a lab to 30000 or more years ago. (TPO 3) 很多肖唯岩洞的画被实验室确定是30000年前或更早以前的。

discard [dɪs'kɑːrd] v.丢弃,抛弃

【同】 abandon

【真题重现】 A problem with this dating method is that an object could have been carried around, used for several generations before it was discarded. (TPO 17) 这种测试日期的方法存在缺陷: 一个物体在被丢弃之前可能被带去过很多地方,被几代人使用过。

decay [dɪ'keɪ] v.蜕变; (使) 衰退; (使) 腐败, 腐烂

【同】 rot; decompose

【真题重现】 Because we know how fast radiocarbon decays,we can figure out the age of the organic material. (TPO 17) 因为我们知道放射性碳衰变的速度,所以能够算出有机材料的年龄。

evidence ['evɪdəns] n.证据,根据,迹象

【同】 proof; testimony

【真题重现】 There has been no evidence found yet of any violent attack that would indicate that kind of danger. (TPO 1) 目前还没有找到任何暴力攻击的证据能够表明存在那样的危险。

excavation [,ekskə'veɪʃn] n.挖掘,发掘

【拓】 excavate ['ekskəveɪt] v.挖掘;挖开;发掘

【真题重现】 Based on excavations, we can know the layout of the houses and the location of the graves. (TPO 1) 根据挖掘结果,我们可以得知房子的布局以及坟墓的位置。

echo ['ekoʊ] n.回声; 重复

【真题重现】 When religious leaders started chanting with echoes bounced off the stonewalls over and over again, it must seem like a whole chorus of other voices. (TPO 14) 当宗教领袖开始唱歌的时候,回声在屋里一直回荡,听起来就像是一个合唱队的声音。

Egyptian [ɪ'dʒɪpʃn] n.埃及人 adj.埃及的,埃及人的

【拓】 Egypt [ɪ'dʒɪpt] n.埃及

【真题重现】 Egyptian life basically revolved around the mysterious rise and fall of the river. (TPO 17) 埃及人的生活基本上是根据神秘的河流涨落而循环往复的。

emperor ['empərər] n.皇帝

【同】 king

【真题重现】 The coins were easy to distribute and they allowed people to see the emperor. (TPO 18) 那些硬币很容易被分发出去,而且可以让人们见到皇帝。

empire ['empaɪər] n.帝国

【真题重现】 Under the Emperor Augustus at the height of the Roman Empire, portrait statues were sent throughout the empire. (TPO 18) 在罗马帝国的鼎盛

flake [fleɪk] n.薄片, 小片

【真题重现】 There tends to be a lot of obsidian flakes and chips in the hearth ashes. (TPO 1) 在炉床的灰烬中,有大量的黑曜石薄片。

fiction ['fɪk[n] n.虚构; 小说

【拓】 fictional ['fɪk∫ənl] adj.虚构的;小说的

【真题重现】 Jean Painlevé had a special way of fusing,or some people might say confusing,science and fiction. (TPO 3) 琼·培乐威有着一种融合(或有些人说是混淆)科学和虚构的特殊方式。

frequency ['friːkwənsi] n.频繁;频率

【拓】 frequent ['friːkwənt] adj.频繁的;经常的

【真题重现】 Each bottle resonates at a particular frequency. (TPO 14) 每个瓶子都在特定的频率发生共振。

fluctuate ['flʌkt∫ʊeɪt] v.波动,涨落,起伏,变化

grave [greɪv] n.坟墓

(同) tomb

【真题重现】 The graves have all been found under the houses, right under the floors. (TPO 1) 所有坟墓都是在房子底下发现的,就在地板下面。

grain [greɪn] n.谷物,谷类

【真题重现】 Now before the Europeans made any contact with the Americas, they subsisted mainly on grains, grains that often suffered from crop failures. (TPO 10) 在欧洲人和美国人产生任何联系之前,他们主要依赖谷物生存,这些谷物经常歉收。

hatchway ['hætʃweɪ] n.舱口; 地窖口; 天窗; 地板或天花板的出入口

【真题重现】 The smoke just went out the same hatchway that people used for going in and out themselves. (TPO 1) 那些烟从人们用于出入的天窗冒出来。

hearth [hɜːrθ] n.炉床, 灶台, 炉边

【真题重现】 The main room had the hearths, for cooking and heat. (TPO 1) 主房有炉床,用于做饭和取暖。

hybrid ['haɪbrɪd] n.合成物

【同】 mixture; combination

【真题重现】 By today's standards, many of the films of the 20s and 30s would be considered hybrids. (TPO 3) 以今天的标准来看,很多二三十年代的电影都被认为是合成物。

hood [hʊd] n.头巾; 兜帽

【真题重现】 The lady with the hood was carved out of ivory. (TPO 17) 一个戴着头巾的女士(的雕塑)是用象牙雕制的。

heliacal [hɪˈlɑɪəkl] adj.太阳的

【真题重现】 The heliacal rising was a fair indicator of when the Nile would flood. (TPO 17) 偕日升是预兆尼罗河发洪水的一个充分的指示物。

historian [hɪ'stɔːrɪən] n.历史学家

【真题重现】 Finally some contemporary art historians have challenged this view. (TPO 18) 最终一些当代艺术历史学家挑战了这个观点。

inhabit [ɪnˈhæbɪt] v.居住于;占据;栖息

【同】 live; settle; reside

【拓】 inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt] n.居民

inhabitable [ɪn'hæbɪtəbl] adj.适于居住的;可居住的

【真题重现】 Many of the truly great cave art sites like Chauvet were never inhabited. (TPO 1) 很多像肖维一样真正伟大的山洞艺术遗址从来没有被居住过。

【拓】 impress [ɪm'pres] v.使......有印象;影响

impression [ɪm'pre∫n] n.印象; 感觉

【真题重现】 One of the things that make the settlement of this size impressive is the time period. (TPO 1) 如此规模的定居让人印象深刻的原因之一是它所处的时期。

innovator ['ɪnəveɪtər] n.改革者,创新者,先驱

[同] pioneer; forerunner

【拓】 innovate ['ɪnəveɪt] v.改革,创新

innovation [,ɪnə'veɪ∫n] n.创新, 革新

【真题重现】 Painlevé and Cousteau did both film underwater, and they were both innovators. (TPO 3) 培乐威和古斯托都拍摄过水下电影,他们都是这方面的先驱。

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] v.鉴定,识别

【同】 recognize

【拓】 identity [aɪˈdentəti] n.身份;特征

identical [aɪ'dentɪkl] adj.同一的,相同的

【真题重现】 The acoustic makes it hard to identify where sounds are coming from. (TPO 14) 这种声音很难让人分辨出声源在哪里。

inundate ['ɪnʌndeɪt] v.浸水,淹没

【同】 flood

【拓】 inundation [,ɪnʌn'deɪ∫n] n.淹没,泛滥

【真题重现】 The Egyptian had a 354-day agricultural calendar that was designed to help them determine when the Nile would inundate the land. (TPO 17) 埃及人有个354天的农业日历,用于确定尼罗河泛滥淹没地面的时间。

lunar ['luːnər] adj.月亮的;阴历的

【真题重现】 One lunar cycle was one Egyptian month. (TPO 17) 一个月运周期就是埃及的一个月。

masterpiece ['mæstərpiːs] n.杰作

【真题重现】 The Chauvet paintings are masterpieces. (TPO 3) 肖维(山洞) 的画是

monument ['maːnjumənt] n.纪念碑

【拓】 monumental [,maːnjuˈmentl] adj.纪念碑的;做为纪念的

【真题重现】 Was this just monument to honor the dead buried there or were they designed to be used somehow by the living? (TPO 14) 这座纪念碑是用于祭奠埋葬于此处的死者的,还是被设计出来供活着的人使用的?

mystery ['mɪstri] n.神秘,秘密

【拓】 mysterious [mɪ'stɪrɪəs] adj.神秘的

【真题重现】 The sculpture's age is a bit of a mystery. (TPO 17) 那座雕塑的年龄是一个谜。

mammoth ['mæməθ] n.长毛象

【真题重现】 This sculpture is called the Lady with the Hood, and it was carved from ivory, probably a mammoth's tusk. (TPO 17) 那座雕塑被称为"戴着头巾的女人", 用象牙雕成,可能是长毛象的牙。

neolithic [,ni:ə'lɪθɪk] n.新石器时代 adj.新石器时代的

【真题重现】 It was pretty early, settled about 9000 years ago in the Neolithic period. (TPO 1) 那是非常早的时候, (人们) 在新石器时代定居下来, 大概是9000年前。

Nile [naɪl] n.尼罗河 (非洲)

【真题重现】 Over time, the calendar got out of step with seasons and the flooding of the Nile. (TPO 17) 随着时间的推移,那些日历已经不能反映季节变化以及尼罗河泛滥的情况了。

plaster ['plæstər] n.石膏,灰泥 v.涂以灰泥

【真题重现】 You can still see the diagonal marks of the ladders in the plaster on the inside walls. (TPO 1) 你仍然可以看见梯子在内墙灰泥上(磨蚀出)的斜线。

preserve [prɪˈzɜːrv] v.保护,保存,保持

【同】 conserve

【拓】 preservation [,prezər'veɪ∫n] n.保存;维护;防腐

【真题重现】 So to help them survive, we need to preserve their habitats. (TPO 3) 为了帮助它们生存,我们必须保护它们的栖息地。

primitive ['prɪmətɪv] adj.原始的; 简陋的

【同】 ancient; uncivilized

【真题重现】 We tend to think that people who lived at that time must have been pretty primitive. (TPO 3) 我们往往会认为生活在那个时期的人一定非常原始。

Paleolithic [,peɪlɪoʊ'lɪθɪk] n. 旧石器时代

【真题重现】 Paleolithic humans-that's the period we are talking about here,the Paleolithic,the early stone age. (TPO 3) 旧石器时代的人类——这个时期就是我们要讨论的旧石器时代,即石器时代的早期。

poisonous ['pɔɪzənəs] adj.有毒的

【同】 toxic

【拓】 poison ['pɔɪzn] n.毒药;毒害 v.毒害

poisoning ['pɔɪzənɪŋ] n.中毒

【真题重现】 I remember my grandmother telling me that when her mother was a little girl,a lot of people still thought tomatoes were poisonous. (TPO 10) 我记得我的祖母告诉过我,当她的母亲还是个小女孩的时候,很多人仍然认为番茄是有毒的。

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pyramid ['pɪrəmɪd] n.金字塔

【真题重现】 It was about 5000 years ago, even before the first Egyptian pyramid. (TPO 14) 那是在5000年前,甚至是在第一个埃及金字塔出现之前。

passage ['pæsɪdʒ] n.通过,通道,走廊

【同】 corridor

【真题重现】 These structures are called Passage Graves, because in the chamber, sometime several chambers in fact, could only be entered from the outside through a narrow passage way. (TPO 14) 这种建筑物被称为过道坟墓,因为房间——事实上有时是几个房间——只能从外面通过一个狭窄的过道进入。

【同】 prehistorical

【真题重现】 Analyzing the styles of prehistoric art can help dating them. (TPO 17) 分析这些史前艺术品的风格可以帮助确定它们出现的日期。

prevalent ['prevələnt] adj.流行的, 普遍的

【同】 popular; universal

【真题重现】 The traditional view,a view that's been prevalent for over 250 years,is that the Romans copied Greek sculptures because they couldn't create sculpture of their own. (TPO 18) 流传了250年的传统观念认为,罗马人模仿希腊的雕塑是因为他们不能创作自己的雕塑。

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roof [ruːf] n.屋顶

【真题重现】 People walked around on the roofs and entered the house through a hatchway on the roof, down a wooden ladder. (TPO 1) 人们在屋顶上走动,从屋顶的天窗进入房子,(借助)木制梯子下来。

rib [rɪb] n.肋骨

【真题重现】 The bones found in the graves show a layer of soot on the inside of the ribs. (TPO 1) 坟墓里发现的骨骸表明肋骨的内部有一层煤烟。

religious [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] adj.宗教的,虔诚的

【拓】 religion [rɪˈlɪdʒən] n.宗教,宗教信仰

【真题重现】 Research indicates that not just light but also the physics of sound help to enhance this religious experience. (TPO 14) 研究表明,不仅是光,还有声音也加强了宗教的意味。

radiocarbon [,reɪdɪoʊˈkɑːrbən] n.放射性炭

【真题重现】 With radiocarbon dating,we get the maximum possible age for the object,but it could be younger. (TPO 17) 借助放射性碳测试日期的方法,我们可以得知一个物品可能的最大年龄,不过其真实的年龄可能会更年轻一些。

roughly ['rʌfli] adv.粗略地,大约

【同】 approximately; about

【真题重现】 Today,we will be covering the Upper Paleolithic Period,which I am roughly defining as the period from 35000 to 8000 BC. (TPO 17) 我们今天会讲到旧石

Roman ['roʊmən] n.罗马人 adj.罗马的

【拓】 Rome [roʊm] n.罗马 (意大利首都)

【真题重现】 The Roman army returned to Rome with many works of Greek art. (TPO 18) 罗马军队带着许多希腊人的艺术作品回到罗马。

settlement ['setlmənt] n.定居地

【拓】 settle [ˈsetl] v.解决;定居

【真题重现】 Catalhoyuk wasn't the first agricultural settlement in the near east. (TPO 1) 恰塔勒胡由克不是近东的第一个农业定居地。

sharp [∫ɑːrp] adj.锋利的

【拓】 sharpen ['ʃɑːrpən] v.使尖锐

【真题重现】 Obsidian flakes very nicely into really sharp points. (TPO 1) 黑曜石形成带有锋利边缘的薄片。

story ['stɔːri] n.楼层

【同】 floor

【真题重现】 The houses are all rectangular, one story made of sun dried bricks. (TPO 1) 这些房子都是方形的,有一层是用晒干的砖头砌成的。

soot [sʊt] n.煤烟,烟尘

【真题重现】 The walls ended up with a layer of black soot on them, and so did people's lungs. (TPO 1) 这些墙最终蒙上了一层煤烟,人们的肺也是。

speculate ['spekjuleɪt] v.推测

【同】 reason

【真题重现】 I mean it's interesting to speculate. (TPO 1) 我的意思是,推测是很有趣的。

【拓】 significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] adj.重要的;有意义的

【真题重现】 Was it supposed to have religious or magical significance? (TPO 1) 它是被猜测带有宗教或魔法的意义吗?

structure ['strʌkt∫ər] n.建筑物

【同】 building

【真题重现】 When we think of large monumental structures built by early societies and Egyptian pyramid probably comes to mind. (TPO 14) 当我们想起早期社会修建的大型的纪念性建筑物时,脑海中可能呈现的是埃及的金字塔。

stratification [,strætɪfɪ'keɪ∫n] n.分层,分层法

【真题重现】 The stratification technique gives us the minimum age of an object, which isn't necessarily its true age. (TPO 17) 分层技巧告诉我们一个物品的最小年龄,但并不一定是它的真实年龄。

sophisticated [səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd] adj.老练的;精密的;复杂的

【同】 complex; complicated

【真题重现】 A lot of people think the presence of details demonstrates that the work was done by a more sophisticated artist. (TPO 17) 很多人认为细节的呈现能表明这个作品是由更富有经验的艺术家完成的。

subsidence [səb'saɪdns] n.沉淀; 陷没, 下沉

【拓】 subside [səb'saɪd] v.下降; (土地)下陷

【真题重现】 During the season of subsidence, the water would subside, or recede, revealing a new layer of fertile black silt and allowing for the planting of various crops. (TPO 17) 在 (水位) 下降的季节, 水会下沉或消退, 露出一层新的富饶的黑土, 在上面可以种各种各样的庄稼。

在上面可以种各种各样的庄稼。

Sirius ['sɪrɪəs] n.天狼星

【真题重现】 A couple of months later, one morning in the eastern sky just before dawn, Sirius would reappear. (TPO 17) 几个月后,在东部天空黎明前的早上,天狼星会再次出现。

sculpture ['skʌlptʃər] n.雕塑, 雕刻

【同】 statue

【拓】 sculpt [skʌlpt] v.雕刻

sculptor ['skʌlptər] n.雕刻家

【真题重现】 Today we'll continue our examination of ancient Roman sculpture. (TPO 18) 今天我们继续分析古罗马的雕塑。

statue ['stæt∫uː] n.雕像,塑像

【同】 sculpture

【真题重现】 Copying statues required a lot of skill, time and effort. (TPO 18) 仿造雕像需要大量的技巧、时间和努力。

Turkey ['tɜːrki] n.土耳其

【真题重现】 The people of Catalhoyuk got their obsidian from further inland,from central Turkey,traded for it,probably. (TPO 1) 恰塔勒胡由克人可能是以交易的方式从更远的内陆和土耳其的中部地区取得他们的黑曜石的。

tool [tuːl] n.工具

【同】 device; equipment; facility

【真题重现】 The sharpest tools of the entire Stone Age were made of obsidian. (TPO 1) 整个石器时代最锋利的工具是用黑曜石做的。

torch [tɔːrtʃ] n.火炬,火把

【真题重现】 Each time you'd have to bring along torches to light your way. (TPO 3) 每次你都必须带火把去照明道路。

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tremendously [trəˈmendəsli] adv.惊人地;非常,十分

【同】 extremely; immensely

【真题重现】 The nutrition of the general population improved tremendously and population soared in the early 1800 and so the shift of power from southern to northern Europe continued. (TPO 10) 整代人的营养水平得到了极大的提升,人口数量在1800年早期急速增长,政治力量从南欧往北欧转移的趋势在延续。

.....

tomb [tuːm] n.坟墓

【同】 grave

【真题重现】 Besides being built as tombs, some of these Passage Graves were definitely what we might call Astronomical Calendars. (TPO 14) 除了被建作坟墓,有些过道坟墓确实可以做为我们说的天文学日历。

track [træk] n.踪迹, 痕迹

【真题重现】 When you start having financial obligations,rents,taxes,you have to keep track of how often you pay. (TPO 17) 当你开始有经济方面的义务、交租金、纳税时,你必须记录下多久交一次。

unique [ju'niːk] adj.独特的,独一无二的

【真题重现】 Today we are going to talk about a film-maker who began making very unique films in the late 1920s. (TPO 3) 今天我们将要讨论一个电影制片人,他在20世纪20年代后期制作了风格独特的电影。

uncanny [ʌnˈkæni] adj.神秘的,不可思议的

【同】 weird; strange; mysterious

【真题重现】 It gives his films an uncanny feature: the familiar made unfamiliar,the normal made suspicious. (TPO 3) 这赋予他的电影一种很神秘的特征: 熟悉的 (事物) 变得不熟悉,正常的 (事物) 变得可疑。

virtually 「'vɜːrt [ʊəli] adv. 几乎;事实上

【同】 nearly; almost

【真题重现】 Virtually all Paleolithic cave art represents animals, and Chauvet is no exception. (TPO 3) 事实上所有旧石器时代的山洞艺术壁画画的都是动物,肖维(山洞艺术壁画)也不例外。

Chapter 7 生态、环保类

生态类话题主要涉及回收再利用、某种生物(如海狸)在生态系统中的地位以及对整个生态系统所产生的影响;环保类话题主要有鸟类栖息地减少、全球气候变化、地貌变化对气候的影响以及太阳能的利用等。

accumulate [əˈkjuːmjəleɪt] v.积累

Look at the slope of the roof, the steep angle helps keep off all that rain and snow that accumulates in the winter. (TPO 11) 看这屋顶的斜度,陡直的角度能帮助避开冬天积下的雨雪。

active ['æktɪv] adj.活跃的,积极的,主动的

【同】 energetic; vigorous

【拓】 activity [ækˈtɪvəti] n.活动;活跃

【真题重现】 With active systems, on the other hand, you collect the solar energy at one location. (TPO 12) 另一方面,借助主动式系统,你(可以)在一个地方收集太阳能。

assistance [əˈsɪstəns] n.援助,帮助

【同】 aid; help

【拓】 assist [əˈsɪst] v.帮助,协助

assistant [ə'sɪstənt] n.助手

【真题重现】 The passive heating systems operate with little or no mechanical assistance. (TPO 12) 被动式取暖系统运作时几乎没有机器的帮助。

aspect ['æspekt] n.方面

【真题重现】 The vast majority of the population used their own regional vernacular in all aspects to their lives. (TPO 12) 绝大多数人在生活的各个方面都使用他们当地的方言。

attempt [ə'tempt] n.企图,试图

【同】 try

【真题重现】 There have been some attempts to build solar energy power plants. (TPO 12) 有过建造太阳能发电厂的一些尝试。

alternative [ɔːl'tɜːrnətɪv] adj.两者择一的,供选择的

【真题重现】 what happened in the 1970s was oil and natural gas became very expensive very quickly, and that spurred people to start looking into alternative forms of energy. (TPO 12) 20世纪70年代,石油和天然气价格飞涨,促使人们开始寻找可替代的能源。

axis ['æksɪs] n.轴

【真题重现】 Precession, basically is the change in the direction of earth's axis of rotation. (TPO 17) 岁差基本上是地球的旋转轴在方向上的变化。

artificial [,ɑːrtɪˈfɪʃl] adj.人造的,人工的,假的

【真题重现】 The cultivation of certain grains creates vast areas of artificial wetlands. (TPO 20) 某些谷物的种植产生了大面积的人工湿地。

associate [əˈsoʊʃɪeɪt] v. (使) 发生联系

【真题重现】 Another gas associated with the spread of agriculture is methane. (TPO 20) 另外一种和农业传播有关的气体是甲烷。

atmosphere ['ætməsfɪr] n.大气,大气层;空气

【真题重现】 If you cut down the forests, when you burn the trees for fuel and don't replace them with other trees, or when you just leave them to rot and don't allow other trees to grow, you end up with a lot more carbon in the form of carbon dioxide getting into the atmosphere. (TPO 20) 如果你把森林砍掉,把树烧掉做燃料,又不种其他树取代它们,或者你任由它们腐烂,也不让其他树生长,最终会使以二氧化碳形式存在的碳进入空气中。

空气中。

bottom ['ba:təm] n.底部,底端

【真题重现】 The Phosphorus at the bottom of the ocean has to somehow make its way back to the surface, to complete the cycle, to begin the cycle all over again. (TPO 10) 沉在海底的磷必须以某种方式回到海面,以此来完成这个循环,再从头开始另一个循环。

beaver ['biːvər] n.海狸

【真题重现】 Beavers live near streams and rivers and they block up the streams and rivers with logs and sticks and mud. (TPO 13) 海狸生活在小溪和河流附近,它们用圆

beneficial [,benɪ'fɪ∫l] adj.有益的,有利的

【同】 favorable; advantageous

【拓】 benefit ['benɪfɪt] v.有益于,得益 n.益处,好处

【真题重现】 Here is an example of human activity, the agricultural revolution which actually was beneficial. (TPO 20) 这里有个有关人类活动的例子, (表明) 农业变革实际上是有益的。

climate ['klaɪmɪt] n.气候

【拓】 climatology [,klaɪmə'taːlədʒi] n.气象学

【真题重现】 Since the climate is not too bad, the eastern marmots don't have to rely on each other too much and they really don't need to stay together as a family to survive either. (TPO 1) 因为气候不是太糟糕,东部土拨鼠不需要过于互相依赖,也不需要待在一起以家庭的形式生存。

creature ['kriːtʃər] n.生物

【拓】 create [krɪ'eɪt] v.创造

creative [krɪ'eɪtɪv] adj.创造性的

creativity [,kri:eɪ'tɪvəti] n.创造力,创造

【真题重现】 Painlevé liked to show small underwater creatures. (TPO 3) 培乐威喜欢(在电影中) 展示小的水下生物。

capture ['kæpt∫ər] v.捕获,占领,夺取

【同】 seize; catch

【真题重现】 In fact, most of what we've known about humming birds comes from banding studies, where we capture a humming bird and make sure all the information about it. (TPO 3) 实际上,我们知道的有关蜂鸟的信息都是来自捆扎研究,在研究中,我们抓住一只蜂鸟,然后弄清楚关于它的所有信息。

citric ['sɪtrɪk] adj.柠檬酸的

【真题重现】 Florida has a long and great citric industry; large growth of oranges,lemons and the like. (TPO 11) 佛罗里达州有着长期的且发展很好的柠檬酸产业,大量种植柑橘、柠檬以及类似作物。

convert [kən'vɜːrt] v.变换, (使) 转变

【同】 change; alter; transform; turn

【真题重现】 The sun shines into the building and then it's absorbed and converted into heat. (TPO 12) 阳光照进楼房,被吸收后又转化成热量。

complex [kəm'pleks] adj.复杂的;合成的

【同】 complicated,sophisticated,intricate

【真题重现】 Well, actually the chromosome is much more complex than this but it reminds us a couple of springs linked together to coil up pieces of DNA. (TPO 12) 事实上染色体比这复杂得多,但这让我们想到连接在一起的弹簧,把DNA盘绕在一起。

circular ['sɜːrkjələr] adj. 圆形的

【真题重现】 A lot of people think of earth's orbit around the sun as being perfectly circular. (TPO 17) 很多人以为地球环绕太阳的轨道是一个完整的圆形。

consistent [kən'sɪstənt] adj.一贯的,始终如一的

【拓】 consistency [kənˈsɪstənsi] n.一致性,连贯性

【真题重现】 The shape of this orbit isn't consistent, it varies over time, over a period of about a thousand years. (TPO 17) 轨道的形状并不是始终如一的,它会在大约1000年内随着时间的推移而改变。

contradict [,kɑːntrə'dɪkt] v.与.....发生矛盾,与.....抵触

【拓】 contradictory [,kaːntrəˈdɪktəri] adj.矛盾的;抵触的

【真题重现】 The Devil's Hole findings contradicted the ones obtained during the 1970s. (TPO 17) 魔鬼洞的发现与20世纪70年代的发现相冲突。

correspond [,kɔːrə'spaːnd] v.相符合,相一致

【同】 conform

【真题重现】 Now it is generally believed that the sample from Devil's Hole correspond to variations in local climate. (TPO 17) 魔鬼洞里的样本普遍被认为与当地的气候变化相一致。

【拓】 compose [kəm'poʊz] v.组成,构成

【真题重现】 The spread of agriculture could very well have a profound effect on the composition of Earth's atmosphere. (TPO 20) 农业范围的扩大很可能对地球大气的成分产生深远的影响。

destination [,destɪ'neɪ∫n] n.目的地,终点

【真题重现】 The humming birds travel by a different route to reach their destination. (TPO 3) 蜂鸟从另外的路径到达它们的目的地。

density ['densəti] n.密度, 浓度

【真题重现】 These warblers also nest in the forests that have low shrub density. (TPO 8) 这些鸣鸟同样在森林筑巢,那里灌木丛不多。

drain [dreɪn] v.排出,排干

【拓】 drainage ['dreɪnɪdʒ] n.排水;排水系统

【真题重现】 We entered those data,information about what the landscape looks like before and after the wetlands were drained. (TPO 11) 我们输入了一些数据,这些数据是以前的地貌以及在湿地被排干后的地貌的相关信息。

diffused [dɪˈfjuːsd] adj.散布的,普及的,扩散的

【拓】 diffuse [dɪˈfjuːs] v.扩散,散开,传播

【真题重现】 Solar energy is everywhere,but it's also quite diffused. (TPO 12) 太阳能到处都有,但它同时也是非常分散的。

drawback ['drɔːbæk] n.缺点

【同】 disadvantage; flaw; shortcoming

【真题重现】 Night or cloudy days is the biggest drawback to solar energy. (TPO 12) 夜间或多云天气 (不能使用) 是太阳能的最大缺陷。

dam [dæm] n.水坝,堤

【真题重现】 Beavers build dams that really slow down the flow of the stream. (TPO 13) 海狸筑一些水坝来减慢小溪的水流速度。

deposit [dɪ'paːzɪt] n.沉积物

(同) sediment

【真题重现】 By studying these calcite deposits,we can determine the climate conditions,the temperatures over the last half million years. (TPO 17) 通过研究这些方解石沉淀物,我们可以确定过去50万年的天气情况和温度。

ecological [,iːkə'lɑːdʒɪkl] adj.生态的, 生态学的

【拓】 ecology [ɪˈkɑːlədʒi] n.生态学

【真题重现】 Promoting ecological tourism is another way to help save their habitat. (TPO 3) 促进生态旅游的发展是帮助保护它们栖息地的另一种办法。

edge [edʒ] n.边缘

【真题重现】 The blackcaps preferred habitat is forest that near the edge of streams. (TPO 8) 黑顶莺更喜欢选择临近溪流边缘的森林做为栖息地。

ecosystem ['iːkoʊsɪstəm] n.生态系统

【真题重现】 Wetlands have their own unique ecosystem. (TPO 11) 湿地有着自己独特的生态系统。

enhance [ɪn'hæns] v.提高,增加

【同】 improve

【真题重现】 As a matter of facts, science is still working on it, trying to find ways of enhancing energy storage techniques so that coming of night or cloudy days really wouldn't matter. (TPO 12) 实际上,科学方面正在研究,尝试去发现提高能量储存的技术,这样一来,夜间和多云天气也没关系。

extinct [ɪk'stɪŋkt] adj.灭绝的,消亡的

【真题重现】 The beavers were hunted a lot, overhunted, they were almost extinct by the 1800s. (TPO 13) 海狸被大量捕猎,过度捕猎,它们到19世纪时几近灭绝。

elliptical [I'lɪptɪkl] adj.椭圆的

【真题重现】 When earth's orbit is more elliptical, earth is actually closer to the sun during part of the year. (TPO 17) 当地球轨道更偏向椭圆时,实际上是一年里地球离太阳更近的时段。

freeze [friːz] v.冻结,冷冻

【真题重现】 In the early 1900s, farmers moved even further south in Florida, to areas that were even less likely to freeze. (TPO 11) 在20世纪早期,农民迁移到佛罗里达更南边的地方,那里甚至不太可能结冰。

frost [froːst] n.霜,霜冻,严寒

【真题重现】 A long spell of frosts could ruin a farm and the entire crop. (TPO 11) 长时期的霜冻可能会破坏农场和全部的庄稼。

factor ['fæktər] n.因素

【同】 element; ingredient

【真题重现】 When you consider economic factors,it's easy to see why. (TPO 12) 当你考虑经济因素的时候,就很容易明白为什么了。

fuel ['fjuːəl] n.燃料,燃烧剂

【真题重现】 The burning of fossil fuels tends to put a lot of CO₂into the atmosphere. (TPO 20) 矿石燃料的燃烧往往会向空气中释放大量二氧化碳。

glacier ['gleɪʃər] n.冰河,冰川

【拓】 glacial ['gleɪʃl] adj.冰河的,冰川的

【真题重现】 Because most of the planet's glaciers are in the northern hemisphere, and if it gets too warm, then glaciers will stop forming. (TPO 17) 因为地球上的大部分冰川都在北半球,如果天气太暖,冰川就会停止形成。

habitat ['hæbɪtæt] n.栖息地

【拓】 habitant ['hæbɪtənt] n.居住者

habitable ['hæbɪtəbl] adj.可居住的,适于居住的

【真题重现】 What's the impact of habitat loss on those animals? (TPO 3) 栖息地减少对这些动物产生什么影响?

hypothesis [haɪ'pɑːθəsɪs] n.假说,假设

【同】 assumption

【真题重现】 Actually there wouldn't be any evidence to support his hypothesis until the 1970s. (TPO 17) 实际上直到20世纪70年代才有证据证明这个假说。

hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪr] n.半球; 地球的半球

【真题重现】 When earth's orbit is more elliptical, earth is actually closer to the sun during part of the year, which makes earth, and in particular, the northern hemisphere warmer. (TPO 17) 当地球轨道更偏向椭圆时,实际上是一年里地球离太阳更近的时段,这使得地球尤其是北半球更暖和。

interrelationship [,ɪntərɪˈleɪ∫n∫ɪp] n.相互关系

【真题重现】 The main thing to keep in mind here is the interrelationships. (TPO 13) 脑海里要记住的主要就是相互关系。

interdependence [,ɪntərdɪ'pendəns] n.互相依存

【真题重现】 Let's take what you've read for this weekend and see if we can apply this interdependence idea. (TPO 13) 一起来看一下这周末你们读过的材料,看能否应用互相依存的理念。

insect ['ɪnsekt] n.昆虫,虫子

【真题重现】 A lot of insects and fish and frogs can't live in running water. (TPO 13) 很多昆虫、鱼以及青蛙在流动的水中不能生存。

industrialization [ɪn,dʌstrɪələˈzeɪ [n] n.工业化

【拓】 industry ['ɪndəstri] n.工业,制造业

【真题重现】 Industrialization, of course, has drastically increased the amount of carbon dioxide that humans are putting into the atmosphere. (TPO 20) 工业化肯定大大增加了人类向大气排放的二氧化碳的含量。

keystone ['ki:stoʊn] n.拱顶石

【真题重现】 The beaver in this ecosystem is what we call a keystone species. (TPO 13) 在这个生态系统中的海狸就是我们所说的拱顶石物种。

landscape ['lændskeɪp] n.地貌,风景

【真题重现】 We have data about South Florida's current landscape. (TPO 11) 我们有当前南佛罗里达州地貌的数据。

migrate [maɪ'greɪt] v.迁移,迁徙,转移

【拓】 migration [maɪˈɡreɪ∫n] n.移民,移往;移动

【真题重现】 There are, of course, animal species that require large areas of habitat, and some migrate over very long distances. (TPO 3) 肯定有些动物物种需要大面积的栖息地,有些物种会迁徙很长的距离。

mild [maɪld] adj. 温和的,柔和的

【同】 moderate; temperate

【真题重现】 Florida's winter is very mild; the temperature doesn't often get below freezing. (TPO 11) 佛罗里达的冬天非常温和,温度很少低于冰点。

moisture ['mɔɪst∫ər] n.水分,潮气,湿度

【同】 dampness; humidity

【拓】 moist [mɔɪst] adj.潮湿的,湿润的

【真题重现】 Bodies of water release heat and moisture back into the environment. (TPO 11) 水体向环境释放回热量和湿度。

methane ['meθeɪn] n. 〈化〉甲烷,沼气

【真题重现】 Now,the typical pattern for an interglacial period,and we have studied several,is that the concentration of carbon dioxide and methane gas actually reaches it......its peak. (TPO 20) 我们已经研究过一些间冰期的典型模式,就是二氧化碳的集中以及甲烷气含量达到峰值。

nectar ['nektər] n.花蜜

【真题重现】 The humming bird drinks a lot of nectar from flowers and feeds on some insects. (TPO 3) 蜂鸟喝大量的花蜜,还吃一些昆虫。

nest [nest] v.筑巢 n.巢,窝

【真题重现】 The blue warbler actually nest in the shrubs,not the trees. (TPO 8) 实际上蓝鸣莺在灌木从里筑巢,而不是在树上。

nitrogen ['naɪtrədʒən] n.氮

【真题重现】 The three most important nutrient recycles are the nitrogen cycle, the carbon cycle and the one we are going to talk about today, the Phosphorus cycle. (TPO 10) 三个最重要的营养物循环分别是氮循环、碳循环以及我们今天将会讨论到的磷循环。

organism ['ɔːrgənɪzəm] n.有机体,生物体,有机组织

【拓】 organize ['ɔːrgənaɪz] v.组织;有机化

organization [,ɔːrgənə'zeɪ[n] n.机构,组织

【真题重现】 With active habitat's selection,an organism is able to physically select where to live and breed. (TPO 8) 通过主动选择栖息地,生命体能够从生理上去选择在哪里生活以及繁殖。

offspring ['ɔːfsprɪŋ] n.后代,子孙

【同】 descendant

【真题重现】 Because the animal breeding habitat is so important, we expect animal species to develop preferences for particular types of habitats-places where their offspring have the best chance for survival. (TPO 8) 因为动物的繁殖栖息地如此重要,我们希望动物能发展对特定类型栖息地的偏好——这些栖息地是它们后代有最佳生存几率的地方。

.....

pollinate ['pɑːləneɪt] v.给.....授粉

【拓】 pollinator ['paːləneɪtə] n.授粉者

【真题重现】 There are some flowers that can only be pollinated by the humming birds. (TPO 3) 有些花只能通过蜂鸟授粉。

plover ['plʌvər] n. 珩科鸟

【真题重现】 The plover lives by the ocean and feeds on small shellfish,insects and plants. (TPO 8) 珩科鸟生活在海边,以小的有壳水生动物、昆虫以及植物为食。

predator ['predətər] n.捕食者,食肉动物

【真题重现】 The plover blends in with the sand,so it well camouflage from predator birds above. (TPO 8) 珩科鸟的颜色与沙子相一致,所以它能很好地伪装自己而不被天上的食肉鸟类发现。

population [,pɑːpju'leɪ∫n] n.数目

【真题重现】 The plover population is up quite a bit in those places. (TPO 8) 珩科鸟

phosphorus ['faːsfərəs] n.磷

【真题重现】 Phosphorus cycle is a most important nutrient and it's not so abundant. (TPO 10) 磷循环是最重要的,而且数量不多。

particle ['pɑːrtɪkl] n.颗粒,微粒

【真题重现】 The rocks get broken down into smaller and smaller particles as they are weathered. (TPO 10) 当岩石被日晒雨淋时,就会被分解为更小的颗粒。

predict [prɪ'dɪkt] v.预言,预报

【同】 foresee; forecast

【拓】 predictive [prɪˈdɪktɪv] adj.预言的, 预兆的

prediction [prɪ'dɪk∫n] n.预言, 预报

【真题重现】 This model can predict temperatures, when all the data are entered, an overall cooling trend is predicted by the model. (TPO 11) 这种模型可以预测温度,输入数据后,一个总体变冷的趋势可以被这种模型预测出来。

passive ['pæsɪv] adj.被动的,消极的

【真题重现】 Passive systems take advantage of the location or design of a house. (TPO 12) 被动式系统利用了房子的设计或位置方面的优势。

reproductive [,ri:prə'dʌktɪv] adj.复制的; 繁殖的

【拓】 reproduce [,riːprə'duːs] v.再生;复制;生殖

【真题重现】 Study has been done on the reproductive success rate for birds in both areas. (TPO 8) 鸟类繁殖成功率的研究在两个地区已经被完成。

._____

release [rɪ'liːs] v.释放

【真题重现】 Bodies of water tend to absorb the heat during the day, and then they release the heat at night. (TPO 11) 水体往往会在白天吸收热量,在晚间把热量释放出来。

【真题重现】 This trend reversed itself when the price of oil and natural gas went down. (TPO 12) 当石油和天然气的价格下降时,这种趋势会反过来。

restriction [rɪ'strɪkʃn] n.限制,约束

【同】 limit; constraint; restraint

【拓】 restrict [rɪ'strɪkt] v.限制,约束

【真题重现】 You've probably heard about water shortages or restrictions on how much water you can use, especially in the summer time, in recent years. (TPO 13) 你或许已经听说过近些年夏季水资源短缺或对用水量的限制。

raise [reɪz] v.抚养;饲养

【真题重现】 People began to raise crops and animals for food instead of hunting for them. (TPO 20) 人们开始以种植庄稼和饲养动物的方式来获取食物,而不是猎杀它们。

revolution [,revə'lu:[n] n.革命; 彻底改变, 重大变革

【真题重现】 Scientists have tended to regard the agricultural revolution as a beneficiary of the fortuitous shift in climate. (TPO 20) 科学家们倾向于认为农业的变革得益于气候的偶然变化。

shrub [∫rʌb] n.灌木

【真题重现】 The blue warblers clearly prefer hard wood forests with dense shrubs. (TPO 8) 蓝鸣莺显然更喜欢有着大量灌木的硬木森林。

scarce [skers] adj.稀少的,罕见的

【同】 rare

【真题重现】 Some nutrients are quiet scarce; there just isn't much of them in the environment. (TPO 10) 有些营养物非常罕见,在自然环境中的含量很少。

sediment ['sedɪmənt] n.沉淀物

【真题重现】 After millions of years,powerful geological forces,like under water volcanoes lift up the ocean sediments to form new land. (TPO 10)数百万年后,强大的地质力量如水下火山把海底沉淀物托举起来,形成新的大陆。

【同】 save; maintain; conserve; preserve

【拓】 storage ['stɔːrɪdʒ] n.保管,贮藏

【真题重现】 The heat is then stored in water-filled tanks or concrete. (TPO 12) 热量随后被储存在装满水的罐子或混凝土块中。

shift [ʃɪft] v.移动, 改变

move

Let's shift our focus now to some of the technologies that have been invented to overcome the problem of gathering diffused solar energy. (TPO 12) 让我们把注意力转移到已经被发明用于解决聚集分散的太阳能的技术上来。

species ['spiːʃiːz] n.种类,物种

【真题重现】 The species in the system and even the landscape itself, they are interdependent. (TPO 13) 系统中的物种,甚至地貌本身,是相互依存的。

.....

swiftly [swɪftli] adv.迅速地

【同】 rapidly; quickly; speedily

【真题重现】 Wetland areas support a lot more variety of life than swiftly flowing water. (TPO 13) 湿地比快速流动的水体支持更多样化的生命形式的存在。

surface ['sɜːrfɪs] n.表面,外表

【真题重现】 Wetlands have a big affect on ground water, the amount of water below the surface of the land. (TPO 13) 湿地对地下水有很大影响,也就是那些位于地表之下的水体。

still [stɪl] adj.静止的,不动的

【真题重现】 There is more standing water, more still water around, and that water is a lot cleaner than swiftly flowing water. (TPO 13) 有更多静止的水体,这种水体要比快速流动的水洁净得多。

sponge [spʌndʒ] n.海绵;海绵状的东西

【真题重现】 Think of wetlands as,Umm,like a giant sponge,the earth soaks up a lot of this water that's continually flooding the surface,which increases the amount of water below. (TPO 13) 把湿地想象成一块巨大的海绵,地球吸收大量持续淹没地表的水,这导

stream [striːm] n. (小) 河, 水流

【真题重现】 Beavers build dams that really slow down the flow of the stream. (TPO 13) 海狸筑一些水坝来减缓小溪的水流速度。

skeptical ['skeptɪkl] adj. 怀疑的

【同】 unconvinced; doubtful

【真题重现】 When Milankovitch first proposed this theory in the 1920s,many of his colleagues were skeptical. (TPO 17) 当20世纪20年代米兰科维奇第一次提出这个理论时,他的很多同事都表示怀疑。

sample ['sæmpl] n.样品, 样本

【真题重现】 The ocean floor samples were found to be correct. (TPO 17) 来自海底的样本被证明是正确的。

tilt [tɪlt] v. (使) 倾斜

【真题重现】 Depending on the angle it tilts at, the seasons can be more or less severe. (TPO 17) 根据倾斜的角度,季节会或多或少地出现极端情况。

transform [træns'fɔːrm] v.改变;转换

同 alter; turn; convert; change

【真题重现】 You can't grow orange in wetland,so farmers had to transform the wetlands into lands suitable for farming. (TPO 11) 你不能在湿地种植柑橘,所以农夫们已经把湿地改造成适合耕种的土地。

vegetation [,vedʒə'teɪ∫n] n.植物,草木

【真题重现】 We don't see as many types of vegetation, trees, grasses and so forth. (TPO 11) 我们见不到种类繁多的植物,如树和草之类的。

variation [vεərɪ'eɪ∫ən] n.变动,变化

【拓】 vary ['veri] v.改变,变化

various ['værɪəs] adj.各种各样的

The Milankovitch Hypothesis says that variations in earth's movements, specifically in its orbit around the sun, these variations lead to differences in the amount of solar energy that reaches the earth. (TPO 17) 米兰科维奇假说认为地球运动中的变化,尤其是环绕太阳轨道的变化,导致到达地球的太阳能量的多少发生变化。

warbler ['wɔ:rblər] n.鸣莺

【真题重现】 The blue warbler is a songbird that lives in the North America. (TPO 8) 蓝鸣莺是一种会唱歌的鸟类,生活在北美。

wetland ['wetlənd] n.沼泽地,湿地

【真题重现】 Wetlands are areas of marshy, swampy land. (TPO 11) 湿地是有着大

量沼泽的土地。

Chapter 8 哲学、心理学类

哲学类话题主要涉及哲学家及其理论(如亚里士多德、柏拉图、苏格拉底等)、哲学在其他领域的应用(如政治、军事、教育等)以及评论家对哲学理论的评论;心理学话题分析了行为主义心理学、人在幼童时期的记忆、认知过程、注意力的分散和集中等。

Aristotle ['ærɪstɑːtl] n.亚里士多德(古希腊大哲学家,科学家)

【真题重现】 Another ancient Greek philosopher we need to discuss is Aristotle. (TPO 2) 我们需要讨论的另一个古希腊哲学家是亚里士多德。

aim [eɪm] v.以.....为目标(目的)

【真题重现】 Some things we aim for and value,not for themselves but for what they bring about in addition to themselves. (TPO 2) 我们追求和重视某些东西,不是因为它们本身,而是因为它们带来的额外产物。

.....

assumption [ə'sʌmp∫n] n.假定

【同】 hypothesis

【拓】 assume [əˈsuːm] v.假设,猜想

【真题重现】 Watson makes the assumption that muscular activity is equivalent to thinking. (TPO 2) 华生假定肌肉运动等同于思考。

attainment [əˈteɪnmənt] n.获得,达到

【同】 accomplishment; fulfillment

【拓】 attain [ə'teɪn] v.实现,达到

【真题重现】 The attainment of happiness becomes the ultimate or highest good for Aristotle. (TPO 2) 获得快乐成了亚里士多德的终极或最高善行。

amnesia [æm'niːʒə] n.〈医〉遗忘(症);记忆缺失

【真题重现】 Childhood amnesia may reflect high rate of forgetting,in other words,children under age of 3 do form memory and do so without language. (TPO 10) 儿童遗忘症或许能反映高度遗忘,换句话说,3岁以下的儿童是会形成记忆的,而且不需要借助语言(去形成记忆)。

【同】 expect; foresee; predict

【真题重现】 Imagination is a faculty that some people use to anticipate future events in their lives. (TPO 14) 想象力是人们用来预测生活中未来事件的一种能力。

aware [ə'wer] adj.意识到的;知道的

(同) conscious

【真题重现】 We should be aware that our imagination has this built-in feature,the blind spot,which makes our predictions fall short of reality. (TPO 14) 我们应该意识到我们的想象力有内置特点和盲点,这些特点导致期望和事实不符。

behaviorism [bɪ'heɪvjərɪzəm] n.行动主义,行为学派

【拓】 behaviorist [bɪ'heɪvjərɪst] n.行为主义者

【真题重现】 Now,many people consider John Watson to be the founder of behaviorism. (TPO 2) 当今很多人都认为约翰·华生是行为学派的奠基人。

bias ['baɪəs] n.偏见,偏心,偏袒

【真题重现】 The term"blind spot"has also taken on a more general meaning-it refers to people being unaware of a bias that may affect their judgment about the subject. (TPO 14) "盲点"这个术语还有一个更一般化的含义:它指的是人们对可能影响他们判断的某个对象的偏见毫不知情。

.....

criteria [kraɪ'tɪrɪə] n.标准,准则,尺度

【同】 standard

【真题重现】 Aristotle does give us a couple of criteria, or features, to keep in mind as we look for what true human happiness is. (TPO 2) 亚里士多德确实给出了一些标准或特征,当我们寻找真正的人类幸福时必须记住的(标准)。

capacity [kə'pæsəti] n.能力

【同】 ability; capability

【真题重现】 Well,that is a good question,since the capacity for recall has always been linked with the ability to talk. (TPO 10) 这是个不错的问题,因为回忆能力经常和说话能力关联在一起。

【拓】 cognitive ['kaːgnətɪv] adj.认知的;认识能力的

【真题重现】 The term "cognition" refers to mental states like: knowing and believing, and mental processes that we use to arrive at those states. (TPO 14) "认知"这个术语指的是一种精神状态: 了解和相信,以及我们要达到这种状态的心理过程。

claim [kleɪm] v.声称, 断言 n.主张; 要求

【真题重现】 People will claim correctly that "blanket" was not on the original list. (TPO 14) 人们将会正确地声称"毛毯"不在最初的列表上。

convinced [kən'vɪnst] adj.确信的

【真题重现】 Most people are convinced they heard the word "cherry" on the original list. (TPO 14) 绝大多数人确信他们从最初的列表上得知"樱桃"这个词。

concentrate ['kɑːnsntreɪt] v.专心于;注意;集中,聚集

【同】 focus

【拓】 concentration [,kaːnsn'treɪ∫n] n.专心,专注

【真题重现】 Lavie did another experiment, designed to look at the ability to concentrate better in the face of increased difficulty. (TPO 15) 拉维做了另外一个试验,目的是测试(人们)在困难增加时更集中注意力的能力。

cortex ['kɔ:rteks] n. (脑或其他器官的) 皮层

Lavie used brain scanning equipment to monitor activity in a certain part of the brain, the area called V5, which is part of the visual cortex, the part of our brains that processes visual stimuli. (TPO 15) 拉维使用脑部扫描仪器去监测脑部特定区域的活动,这一区域被称为V5,这是视觉皮质的一部分,是我们脑部用于处理视觉刺激的部分。

即分。

distinction [dɪˈstɪŋk∫n] n.区别

【同】 difference

【拓】 distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt] adj.截然不同的;完全分开的

distinctive [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv] adj.有特色的

【真题重现】 To understand Aristotle's interest in happiness, you need to understand this distinction. (TPO 2) 要理解亚里士多德对幸福的兴趣, 你必须理解这 (两者之间的) 区别。

desire [dɪ'zaɪər] v.希望,渴望;要求,请求 n.愿望,欲望,心愿

【真题重现】 What is happiness?We all want it; we all desire it; we all seek it. (TPO 2) 什么是幸福? 我们都想要得到它; 我们都渴望它; 我们都追求它。

.....

deaf [def] adj.聋的

【真题重现】 Did Watson happen to look at people who sign?I mean deaf people? (TPO 2) 华生有没有凑巧关注了使用手语的人? 我的意思是指 (他有没有关注) 失聪的人?

.....

definitively [dɪˈfɪnətɪvli] adv.确定地

【拓】 definitive [dɪˈfɪnətɪv] adj.决定性的;明确的

【真题重现】 Is there any way to answer the question definitively?I think the answer is no. (TPO 2) 有没有能确切回答这个问题的方法? 我认为答案是否定的。

document ['da:kjumənt] v.记录,记载 n.文件,文献

【真题重现】 Child amnesia was first documented in 1893. (TPO 10) 儿童遗忘症第一次被记载下来是在1893年。

dominant ['dɑːmɪnənt] adj.占支配地位的,主导的

【同】 predominant

【拓】 dominance ['daːmɪnəns] n.优势;支配地位

【真题重现】 And that idea, that children are unable to form memories that have been the dominant belief psychology for the past 100 years. (TPO 10) 儿童不能形成记忆这一观点是过去100年间心理学领域的主导看法。

.....

demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] v.表明,证明

【同】 prove

【拓】 demonstration [,demən'streɪ∫n] n.表明,证明

【真题重现】 The adults use probable toys or other objects to demonstrate action that has 2 steps. (TPO 10) 成人使用可能的玩具或其他物品来证明有两个步骤的行为。

detect [dɪ'tekt] v.探测;发现

【拓】 detector [dɪ'tektər] n.探测器

【真题重现】 That particular area of the eye is incapable of detecting images. (TPO 14) 眼睛的那个特定区域是不能发现图像的。

distraction [dɪ'stræk∫n] n.分心,分散注意力

【拓】 distract [dɪˈstrækt] v.使(人)分心,分散(注意力)

【真题重现】 More research is needed to tell us how the brain deals with,say,the distractions of solving a math problem when we are hungry or when someone is singing in the next room. (TPO 15) 需要做更多的研究来告诉我们: 人脑如何处理(干扰),比如说,当我们感到饥饿或有人在隔壁房间唱歌时,我们要(消除)解答一个数学问题所受到的干扰。

extrinsic [eks'trɪnsɪk] adj.非本质的,外在的

【真题重现】 If I value something as a means to something else, then it has what we will call "extrinsic value". (TPO 2) 如果我重视一个事物是因为它是获得其他事物的手段,那么它就具备我们所说的"外部价值"。

ethical ['eθɪkl] adj.伦理的,道德的

【拓】 ethic ['eθɪk] n.道德规范,伦理

【真题重现】 What Aristotle's ethical theory is all about is this: he's trying to show you how to be happy-what true happiness is. (TPO 2) 亚里士多德的伦理学理论全部都是关于他努力证明如何才能幸福,什么才是真正的幸福。

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gist [dʒɪst] n.要点,主旨

【真题重现】 Because the words on the list were so closely related, the brain stored only the gist of what they heard. (TPO 14) 因为列表上的文字都如此密切相关,大脑只储存了它听到的要点。

intrinsic [ɪn'trɪnsɪk] adj.固有的,内在的,本质的

【真题重现】 If we value something not as a means to something else,but for its own sake,let us say that it has "intrinsic value". (TPO 2) 如果我们重视某种东西不是因为它是获得其他东西的手段,而是因为它自身的原因,我们就说,这个东西具有"内在价值"。

ideomotor [,aɪdɪəˈmoʊtə] adj.观念运动的

【真题重现】 Ideomotor action is an activity that occurs without our noticing it, without our being aware of it. (TPO 2) 观念运动是发生在我们没有注意到、完全不知

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] v.想象,设想

【同】 assume; suppose

【拓】 imaginary [ɪˈmædʒɪneri] adj.想象中的,假想的;虚构的

imagination [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪ∫n] n.空想, 想象

【真题重现】 Imagine that you're asked to think of our university library. (TPO 2) 想象一下,你被要求去想着我们的大学图书馆。

imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] v.模仿

【真题重现】 The children were asked to imitate the steps immediately. (TPO 10) 孩子们被要求立刻模仿那些步骤。

incident ['Insidənt] n.发生的事

【真题重现】 Child amnesia refers to the adults not being able to remember the childhood incidents. (TPO 10) 儿童遗忘症指的是成年人不能记起童年发生的事。

irrelevant [ɪ'reləvənt] adj.不相干的,不相关的

【同】 unrelated

【真题重现】 Maybe when we are really concentrating,we just don't perceive irrelevant information. (TPO 15) 或许当我们真正集中注意力时,我们就不会察觉到无关的信息。

laryngeal [ləˈrɪndʒɪəl] adj.喉的,喉音的

【拓】 larynx [ˈlærɪŋks] n.喉

【真题重现】 One kind of habit that Watson studied are laryngeal habits. (TPO 2) 华生研究的行为之一就是喉部行为。

mental ['mentl] adj.精神的,头脑的,心理的

【真题重现】 Behaviorists are not interested in mental processes. (TPO 2) 行为主义者对心理的过程不感兴趣。

manifestation [,mænɪfe'steɪ∫n] n.表明,表现

(同) expression; demonstration; indication

【真题重现】 What Watson did was to observe muscular habits because he viewed them as a manifestation of thinking. (TPO 2) 华生所做的就是观察肌肉的行为,因为他把这些行为当成是思考的一种表现。

muscle ['mʌsl] n.肌肉; 肌肉组织

【拓】 muscular ['mʌskjələr] adj. (有关) 肌(肉)的;肌肉发达的,强壮的

【真题重现】 For Watson, thinking is identical with the activity of muscles. (TPO 2) 对华生而言,思考和肌肉的活动是等同的。

means [miːnz] n.方法,手段

【同】 manner; method

【真题重现】 Health is important to me-has value to me-as a means to a productive life. (TPO 2) 健康对我来说是重要的,做为获得富有成效生活的一种方法,它对我是有价值的。

memory ['meməri] n.记忆力,记性

【拓】 memorize ['meməraɪz] v.记住,熟记

【真题重现】 Another possibility is that children younger than 3 lack some cognitive capacity for memory. (TPO 10) 另一种可能性是3岁以下的儿童缺乏形成记忆的认知能力。

nerve [nɜːrv] n.神经

【拓】 nervous ['nɜːrvəs] adj.神经系统的;紧张的

【真题重现】 A blind spot originally refers to the place in our eyes where the optic nerve connects the back of the eye to the brain. (TPO 14) 盲点最开始指的是我们眼球的某个区域: 视觉神经连接眼球后部和脑部的区域。

notice ['noʊtɪs] v.注意

Lavie also discovered that as she made the task more difficult,V5 became less active,so that means that now people weren't really noticing the star field at all. (TPO 15) 拉维还发现当她把任务变得更难时,V5区变得就没那么活跃了,所以,这意味着人们完全没有真正注意到星场。

observe [əbˈzɜːrv] v.观察;研究

【同】 perceive

【真题重现】 John Watson believed that psychologists should study only the behaviors they can observe and measure. (TPO 2) 约翰·华生认为心理学家应该只研究他们能够观察到和测量到的行为。

obtain [əb'teɪn] v.获得,得到

【同】 gain; attain

【真题重现】 True happiness should be something that I can obtain on my own. (TPO 2) 真正的幸福应该是我能依靠自己获得的。

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] adj.客观的,不带偏见的

【拓】 object ['aːbdʒekt] n.物体;客体;对象,目标;宾语

【真题重现】 It's no surprise that someone attempted to design an objective way to measure distraction. (TPO 15) 某些人尝试去构思一种客观的办法来测量分散注意力的事物,这并不奇怪。

perceive [pər'siːv] v.感觉,察觉,感知

【同】 observe

【真题重现】 Studies have shown that people will fill in information that they thought they perceived even when they didn't. (TPO 14) 研究已经表明: 人们会灌输一些他们以为他们感知到的信息,甚至他们没有感知到信息时(也会这样)。

perception [pər'sep∫n] n.感知(能力);觉察(力)

【真题重现】 Perception is the faculty that allows us to process information in the present as we take it via our senses. (TPO 14) 感知能力是让我们在当下通过意识接收信息时处理信息的一种官能。

phenomenon [fɪˈnɑːmɪnən] n.现象

【真题重现】 The same "blind-spot phenomenon" that affects memory and perception also affects imagination. (TPO 14) 同样的影响记忆和感知的"盲点现象"也会对想象力产生影响。

process ['pra:ses] n.过程,进程

【真题重现】 Perceiving,remembering,imagining are all internal mental processes that lead to knowing or believing. (TPO 14) 感知、记忆、想象是通向了解或相信的全部内部心理过程。

questionnaire [,kwest∫ə'ner] n.调查表,问卷

【真题重现】 As long ago as 1982, researchers came up with something called the CFQ-the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire. (TPO 15) 早在1982年, 研究员们就想出了一种叫CFQ的东西——认知失败调查问卷。

response [rɪˈspɑːns] n.反应,响应

【同】 reply

【真题重现】 Watson made the argument that problem solving,or thinking,can be defined as a set of behaviors-a set of responses-and in this case the response he observed was the throat activity. (TPO 2) 华生提出论点说解决问题或思考可以定义为一组行为,一组反应,在这种情况下他观察到的反应就是喉部活动。

recall [rɪ'kɔːl] v.回忆起、回想 n.回忆; 召回

【真题重现】 This study show that very young children under age of 2 do have capacity for recall. (TPO 10) 这个研究表明2岁以下的非常小的孩子是有回忆能力的。

replicate ['replikeit] v.复制; 重复

【同】 repeat

【真题重现】 Even after delay, the children could......couldn't call or replicate the action, the objects they used, and the steps involved and the order of the steps. (TPO 10) 甚至在推迟之后,那些儿童都能......不能说出或重复那个行为、他们使用到的物品,以及其中的步骤和步骤的顺序。

represent [,reprɪ'zent] v.代表,象征

【拓】 representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv] n.代表;代理人

【真题重现】 Words represent things, ideas. (TPO 10) 文字代表事物和想法。

rate [reɪt] n.速度; 比率

【同】 speed

【真题重现】 What is the rate of forgetting for children under the age of 3? (TPO 10) 3岁以下儿童遗忘的速度是多少?

reasoning ['riːzənɪŋ] n.推理

【真题重现】 Reasoning is a cognitive process, so it's perception. (TPO 14) 推理是一种认知过程,所以它是一种感知能力。

reaction [rɪ'æk∫n] n.反应;回应

【真题重现】 Lavie observed that people's reaction time slowed as these distractions increased. (TPO 15) 拉维观察到当这些让人分心(的因素)增加时,人们的反应变慢。

rotation [roʊˈteɪʃn] n.旋转;转动

【拓】 rotate ['roʊteɪt] v. (使某物) 旋转或转动

【真题重现】 Precession, basically is the change in the direction of earth's axis of rotation. (TPO 17) "进动"大体是指地球轴心旋转时方向的变化。

sake [seɪk] n.缘故; 理由

【真题重现】 Is there something that all human beings value, and value only intrinsically, for its own sake and only for its own sake? (TPO 2) 有没有一些事物是全人类都认为有价值,只因为它的内在价值,因为它自身的原因,而且仅仅是因为它自身的原因?

.....

standard ['stændərd] n.标准, 水准

【同】 criterion

【真题重现】 Researcher has set standards......sort of unexpected rate of forgetting. (TPO 10) 研究员已经设定标准,可以说是意料之外的遗忘速度。

subjective [səb'dʒektɪv] adj. (思想、感情等) 主观的

【拓】 subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] n.主观;主题;课程;主语

【真题重现】 Plus you really can't say you are getting objective scientific results from a subjective questionnaire where people report on themselves. (TPO 15) 而且你不能说你从人们自己回答的主观调查问卷中得到了客观科学的结果。

screen [skriːn] n.屏幕

【真题重现】 In Lavie's game, people watch as the letters N and X appear and disappear in a certain area on the computer screen. (TPO 15) 在拉维的游戏中, 人们看

sensation [sen'seɪ∫n] n.感觉,感受;知觉

【拓】 sense [sens] n.官能,感官

【真题重现】 V5 is the area of the visual cortex that's responsible for the sensation of movement. (TPO 15) V5是视觉皮层的区域,是感知变动的缘由。

stimulate ['stɪmjuleɪt] v.刺激;激励

【拓】 stimulus ['stɪmjələs] n.刺激物,激励物;促进因素

【真题重现】 Normally area of V5 would be stimulated as those moving stars are perceived. (TPO 15) 正常来说,当这些移动的星被观察到时,V5区域会受到刺激。

throat [θroʊt] n.咽喉,嗓子

【同】 larynx

【真题重现】 When people are thinking, like if they're diligently trying to solve a problem, that there is muscular activity in the throat region. (TPO 2) 当人们在思考时,比如说如果他们很勤勉地想解决一个问题,就会在喉部产生肌肉活动。

ultimate ['ʌltɪmət] adj.最后的,最终的;基本的,根本的

【闻】 final; eventual

【真题重现】 Aristotle argues, that happiness is the ultimate end to be valued for itself and really only for itself. (TPO 2) 亚里士多德主张,幸福最终被认为是有价值的,因为它自身的原因并且确实只因为它自身的原因。

value ['vælju:] v.重视,尊重 n.价值,重要性

【真题重现】 Some people value teaching intrinsically,but others don't. (TPO 2) 有些人从本质上重视教学,但其他人不是。

verify ['verɪfaɪ] v.证实,核实

【同】 confirm

【真题重现】 While a person could describe his thoughts,no one else can see or hear them to verify the accuracy of his report. (TPO 2) 当一个人描述他的想法时,没有其他人能凭看到或听到的来证实他的说法是否准确。

visual ['vɪʒʊəl] adj.视觉的,看得见的

【拓】 vision ['vɪʒn] n.视力,视觉

【真题重现】 Lavie thinks the solution lies in the brain's ability to accept or ignore visual information. (TPO 15) 拉维认为解决办法在于大脑接受或忽略视觉信息的能力。

Chapter 9 商业、经济类

商业、经济类话题在托福听力所有话题中最为简明易懂,其中包含的专业词汇会比其他话题少,曾经考查过经济的先繁荣后衰落现象(以郁金香为例)、广告成功的四个必备要素、管理的方法和理念(如走动式管理)等。

approach [ə'proʊtʃ] n.方式,方法

【同】 method; way; means

【真题重现】 To succeed, you've got to develop a systematic approach. (TPO 11) 想要成功,你必须开发一种系统性的方法。

advertise ['ædvərtaɪz] v. (给.....) 做广告宣传

【拓】 advertisement [,ædvər'taɪzmənt] n.广告

【真题重现】 In theory, the holiday season would seem a great time to advertise. (TPO 11) 从理论上讲,假期会是做广告的好时机。

audience ['ɔːdɪəns] n.观众, 听众; 读者

【真题重现】 Which media will reach your intended audience-your market? (TPO 11) 哪一种媒体能接触到你预期的听众(观众、读者)——你的市场?

accurately ['ækjərətli] adv.精确地

【同】 precisely

【真题重现】 MBWA,that's not the most technical sounding name you've ever heard,but it describes the process pretty accurately. (TPO 12) 走动式管理不是你听说过的最有技术性的名称,但它能非常精确地描述这个过程。

adopt [ə'dɑːpt] v.采用,采纳

【真题重现】 The concept which originated in Europe was adopted by American city planners in the late 1950s. (TPO 13) 在欧洲起源的这个理念在20世纪50年代末被美国的城市规划师采纳。

appeal [ə'piːl] n.感染力,吸引力

【同】 attraction

【拓】 appealing [ə'piːlɪŋ] adj.吸引人的

【真题重现】 Louisville mall has lots of visual appeal,it was attractively designed,right in the small part of downtown. (TPO 13) 路易斯维尔商业中心有着大量的视觉吸引,它被设计得很有吸引力,刚好位于闹市区的一小块区域。

boom [buːm] n. (营业等的) 激增, (经济等的) 繁荣

【真题重现】 When I mention the term "boom and bust", what is that going to mind? (TPO 6) 当我提到"繁荣与萧条"这个术语时,脑海中会浮现什么呢?

bust [bʌst] n.经济萧条

【真题重现】 The bust around 2000-2001 was when many of those same Internet companies went out of business. (TPO 6) 在2000-2001年左右的大萧条中,很多同样的互联网公司歇业倒闭了。

bulb [bʌlb] n.球茎

【真题重现】 According to records, one tulip bulb was worth 24 tons of wheat, or thousand pounds of cheese. (TPO 6) 根据记载,一个郁金香球茎价值等同于24吨小麦或者1000磅重的奶酪。

breed [briːd] v.饲养,培养

【真题重现】 Soon tulips were beginning to show up in different colors as growers tried to breed them specifically for colors which would make them even more valuable. (TPO 6) 很快郁金香开始长出不同的颜色,因为种植者努力培养它们长出特定的颜色,这甚至使得它们更加宝贵。

bidder ['bɪdər] n.出价者,投标人

【拓】 bid [bɪd] v.出价,投标

【真题重现】 One cold February morning in 1637, a group of bulb traders got together and discovered that suddenly there were no bidders. (TPO 6) 在1637年2月一个寒冷的早晨,一群球茎商人聚集在一起,发现突然没有出价人了。

billboard ['bɪlbɔːrd] n.广告牌

【真题重现】 Obviously the major media are television,radio,newspapers,magazines,um,billboards,and so forth. (TPO 11) 显然主要的媒体是电视、电台、报纸、杂志、广告牌,等等。

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] n.预算

【真题重现】 You have an advertising budget to spend, but how do you to spend it wisely. (TPO 11) 你有一笔广告预算要用,但是你怎样才能明智地花费这笔钱呢?

craze [kreɪz] n.时尚, 狂热

【同】 mania

【真题重现】 What happened then was a craze for these specialized tulips. (TPO 6) 之后发生的事就是人们对这些特殊化的郁金香的狂热。

condition [kən'dɪ∫n] n.可使用的状况,条件

【真题重现】 Here we've got all the conditions for an irrational boom. (TPO 6) 我们现在具备非理性繁荣的所有条件。

constraint [kən'streɪnt] n.限制,约束

【同】 restraint

【拓】 constrain [kən'streɪn] v.限制,约束

【真题重现】 Finally, you have an unregulated market place, no government constraints, where price could explode. (TPO 6) 最终,会有个不规范的市场,没有政府的约束,价格可能会激增。

commodity [kə'maːdəti] n.商品,货物

【同】 goods

【真题重现】 Then along comes a thrilling commodity. (TPO 6) 后面随之而来的是一种激动人心的商品。

collapse [kəˈlæps] v.倒塌,塌下;崩溃

【真题重现】 Panic spread like wild fire and the tulip market collapsed totally. (TPO 6) 恐慌就像野火一样蔓延,郁金香市场彻底崩溃了。

combination [,kɑːmbɪˈneɪʃn] n.合作,结合,组合

【同】 mixture

【拓】 combine [kəm'baɪn] v. (使) 联合

【真题重现】 When use combination then,MBWA and market research were the powerful tools. (TPO 12) 当使用 (两者) 结合时,走动式管理和市场调研就成了有力的工具。

consumer [kən'suːmər] n.消费者,顾客

【拓】 consume [kən'suːm] v.消耗,消费,耗尽

【真题重现】 Around the beginning of the 20th century there were actually some primitive solar water heaters on the consumer market. (TPO 12) 大约在20世纪初,在消费者市场上实际上有一些原始的太阳能热水器。

concept ['ka:nsept] n.概念

【真题重现】 Pedestrian mall is a pretty simple concept really. (TPO 13) 步行街真的是一个很简单的概念。

congestion [kən'dʒestʃən] n.拥挤; 堵车

【拓】 congested [kən'dʒestɪd] adj. (街道、城市等) 拥挤的

【真题重现】 The streets will otherwise be bustling with noise,unpleasant traffic congestion. (TPO 13) 不然那些街道就会充满噪音,发生让人心烦的交通堵塞。

critical ['krɪtɪkl] adj.决定性的,关键性的

【同】 crucial; key; vital

【真题重现】 There are two critical factors to consider when creating the pedestrian malls. (TPO 13) 建造步行街时有两个关键的因素要考虑。

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convention [kən'ven∫n] n. (正式) 会议, (定期) 大会

【真题重现】 Another really good example is convention center which typically has a hotel and large meeting spaces to draw visitors to the city for major business conferences and events. (TPO 13) 另外一个很好的例子就是会展中心,那里通常有酒店和宽敞的会见空间吸引游客来这个城市参加重要的商业会议和活动。

disposable [dɪ'spoʊzəbl] adj.可自由支配的

【拓】 dispose [dɪ'spoʊz] v.处理,处置

【真题重现】 More people had more disposable income-money to spend on luxuries. (TPO 6) 更多的人有更多的可支配收入来花在奢侈品上。

Dutch [dʌtʃ] n.荷兰语;荷兰人

【真题重现】 Plus, the Dutch had a history of gardening. (TPO 6) 而且,荷兰人有着园艺的历史。

demand [dɪ'mænd] n.需求,需要

【真题重现】 There was always much more demand for tulips than supply. (TPO 6) 郁金香总是供不应求。

drive [draɪv] v.驱赶

【真题重现】 If you don't come up with a system,um,a plan,you risk making decisions that waste money,or even drive away potential customers. (TPO 11) 如果你想不出一个体系,一个方案,你会冒险做一些浪费钱甚至赶走潜在顾客的决定。

disastrous [dɪ'zæstrəs] adj.灾难性的;极坏的,很糟的

【拓】 disaster [dɪˈzæstər] n.灾难,灾祸

【真题重现】 I want everyone to get into small groups and come up with some examples, not of good advertising messages, but of truly disastrous ones. (TPO 11) 我希望大家组成小组,想一些例子出来,不是成功的广告信息,而是一些确实很糟糕的信息。

data ['deɪtə] n.数据

【真题重现】 The market research data definitely can give you a good idea of,um,of the big picture. (TPO 12) 市场调研数据肯定能让你很好地了解到全貌。

.....

downtown [,daʊn'taʊn] adj.商业区的,闹市区的

【真题重现】 In general,downtown areas,just don't have that many residential areas,not that many people live there. (TPO 13) 一般来说,闹市区没有那么多住宅区,没有那么多人住在那里。

draw [dro:] v.引起, 吸引

【同】 attract

【真题重现】 There wasn't a convention center around to help drawing visitors and was the only nearby hotel eventually closed down for that same reason. (TPO 13) 附近没有一个会展中心帮助吸引游客,仅有的一个酒店因为这个原因最终倒闭。

decade ['dekeɪd] n.十年

【真题重现】 It wasn't until a convention center and a parking garage were built about decades later that malls started to be successful. (TPO 13) 几十年后, 直到会展中心和车库建起来, 商业中心才开始成功。

expand [ɪk'spænd] v.使.....变大,扩大,扩张

【拓】 expansion [ɪk'spæn [n] n.扩大,扩张,扩展

【真题重现】 We've certainly seen times when local economies expanded rapidly for a while and then went back to a normal pace of growth. (TPO 6) 我们已经见证过这样的时期: 当地经济快速扩张一段时间,然后回到正常的发展速度。

exotic [ɪg'zɑ:tɪk] adj.由外国引进的,非本地的;奇异的

【真题重现】 Netherlands was a wealthy nation with a growing economy, willing to spend lots of money on new exotic things. (TPO 6) 荷兰是一个经济增长了的富裕国家,愿意花大量金钱引进新奇的事物。

.....

executive [ɪgˈzekjətɪv] n.主管,高级行政人员,执行官

【真题重现】 The head of the company,had Dortans'top executives walk around supermarkets asking shoppers what they thought of Dortans'soup. (TPO 12) 公司的首脑让道唐的最高执行官在超市到处走动,询问购买者对道唐公司的汤的看法。

extend [ɪk'stend] v. (空间、时间等) 延伸, 延续

【拓】 extension [ɪk'sten∫n] n.延长,伸展;延期;增强

【真题重现】 In fact, the techniques of MBWA works so well, they have actually been extended to all kinds of different contacts like politics for instance. (TPO 12) 事实上, 走动式管理的技巧运作得非常好,它们被延伸到其他的社会关系领域,比如说政治。

essentially [ɪ'senʃəli] adv.本质上,根本上

【拓】 essence ['esns] n.本质,实质

【真题重现】 Pedestrian mall is essentially an outdoor shopping area designed just for people on foot. (TPO 13) 步行街从本质上来说是一个为步行的人设计的户外购物区。

element ['elɪmənt] n.要素

【同】 factor; ingredient

【真题重现】 Louisville mall pretty much possessed other design elements for success. (TPO 13) 路易斯维尔商业区很大程度上拥有其他设计方面的成功要素。

frequent ['fri:kwənt] adj.时常发生的,常见的

【拓】 frequency ['friːkwənsi] n. (某事发生可重复的) 频率

【真题重现】 One of the most frequent problems they come across is well becoming out of touch with what their customers really want and need. (TPO 12) 他们遇到的最频繁的问题之一就是不了解顾客真实的需求。

gift [gɪft] n.礼物,赠品

【同】 present

【真题重现】 The Turks often gave the Europeans tulip bulbs as gifts which they would carry home with them. (TPO 6) 土耳其人经常送郁金香球茎给欧洲人做为礼物,他们会把这些礼物带回家。

guarantee [,gærən'tiː] v.保证;担保

【真题重现】 As demand grew, people began selling promissory notes guaranteeing the future delivery of priced tulip bulbs. (TPO 6) 随着需求的增加,人们开始出卖保证书,保证在将来运送定价的郁金香球茎。

intensify [ɪn'tensɪfaɪ] v. (使) 增强, (使) 加剧

【拓】 intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv] adj.加强的;集中的

intensity [ɪn'tensəti] n.强烈, 剧烈

invest [ɪnˈvest] v.投资; 花费

【拓】 investment [ɪn'vestmənt] n.投资

【真题重现】 People weren't experienced at investing their new wealth. (TPO 6) 人们在财富投资方面没有经验。

ingredient [ɪnˈɡriːdɪənt] n. 因素

【同】 factor

【真题重现】 So now, you've got all the ingredients for a huge bust. (TPO 6) 现在你就具备了一个大萧条的所有要素。

irrational [I'ræ∫ənl] adj.无理性的;失去理性的

【真题重现】 There's a type of rapid expansion,which might be called the hysterical or irrational boom that pretty much always leads to a bust. (TPO 6) 有一种迅速的扩张,可能被称为歇斯底里的或非理性的繁荣,这种繁荣很可能会导致衰败。

ideal [aɪ'diːəl] adj.理想的,完满的

【真题重现】 It turns out that the Netherlands was an ideal country for growing tulips. (TPO 6) 结果表明荷兰是种植郁金香的理想国度。

key [kiː] n.关键

【同】 crucial; critical; vital

【真题重现】 Customers tend to respond really well to MBWA, which is the key reason for a success. (TPO 12) 顾客往往对走动式管理的反应非常好,这是成功的关键原因。

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location [loʊˈkeɪʃn] n.位置,场所

【拓】 locate ['loʊkeɪt] v.找出,指出(地点或位置)

【真题重现】 In choosing a specific location for pedestrian mall, there are in fact two considerations. (TPO 13) 在选择步行街的特定位置时,要考虑两个方面。

merchant ['mɜːrtʃənt] n.商人

【同】 trader; dealer; businessman

【真题重现】 Around the 16th century, Europeans were traveling to Istanbul and Turkey as merchants and diplomats. (TPO 6) 在16世纪左右,欧洲人以商人或外交官的身份到伊斯坦布尔或土耳其旅游。

mortgage ['mɔːrgɪdʒ] v.抵押

【真题重现】 People were borrowing,mortgaging their homes in many cases to obtain those bits of paper because they were sure they'd find an easy way to make money. (TPO 6) 在很多情况下,人们借贷、抵押他们的房子来获取那些纸片,因为他们确信找到了赚钱的轻松途径。

majority [məˈdʒɔːrəti] n.多数,大多数,半数以上

【拓】 major ['meɪdʒər] adj.较大的;主要的

【真题重现】 Since you're reaching the majority of the teachers in your target age group, you're probably spending your money well. (TPO 11) 因为你接触到目标年龄群的大部分老师, 你可能把钱花得很明智。

manufacturer [,mænju'fækt [ərər] n.制造商

【拓】 manufacture [,mænju'fækt∫ər] v.制造

【真题重现】 Here is another example for you, a clothing manufacturer. (TPO 12) 有 另外一个例子, 服装制造商。

memo ['memoʊ] n.备忘录

【真题重现】 The mayor see how the trash was sometimes,um,not picked up off side of the street and then he went back to the office and he wrote these memos. (TPO 12) 市长见到街上的垃圾有时没有被捡起来,他回到办公室,(把这些事)写进备忘录。

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Netherlands ['neðərləndz] n.荷兰

【真题重现】 Tulips are not native to the Netherlands,or even Europe. (TPO 6) 郁金香不是荷兰本土的,甚至不是欧洲(本土的)。

nomad ['noʊmæd] n.游牧民;流浪者

【真题重现】 It was Turkish nomads who first discovered tulips and spreaded them slowly westward. (TPO 6) 是土耳其游牧人民最早发现了郁金香并把它们向西方慢慢传播的。

H10

novelty ['nɑːvlti] n.新颖;新奇性

【拓】 novel ['naːvl] adj.新奇的,新颖的

【真题重现】 For the Europeans, tulips were totally unheard of a great novelty. (TPO 6) 对欧洲人来说, 郁金香完全是没有听说过的新奇事物。

opposite ['aːpəzət] adj.相反的,对立的

【真题重现】 Most customers have exact opposite reaction when they comes to MBWA. (TPO12) 绝大部分顾客在遇到走动式管理时有着恰好相反的反应。

purple ['pɜːrpl] adj.紫的

【真题重现】 Some of the most priced tulips were white with purple stricks, or red with yellow stricks on the paddles, even a dark purple tulip that was very much priced. (TPO 6) 一些最昂贵的郁金香是白色带紫条纹的,或者花瓣是红色带黄条纹的,甚至深紫色的郁金香也非常昂贵。

promissory ['prɑːmɪsəri] adj.应允的,承诺的,约定的

【拓】 promise ['praːmɪs] v.允诺,答应

【真题重现】 These promissory notes kept changing hands from buyer to buyer until the tulip was ready for delivery. (TPO 6) 这些保证书在买家之间多次转手,直到准备运送。

potential [pəˈtenʃl] adj.潜在的,有可能的

【真题重现】 A market is a group of potential customers. (TPO 11) 市场就是一群潜在的顾客。

purchase ['pɜːrt∫əs] n.购买

【真题重现】 The owner thought that may be if they give something away for free with each purchase, then more people would come buy soup. (TPO 11) 老板认为或许每次顾客来买汤时,他们免费送一些东西,就会有更多的人来买汤。

proximity [praːkˈsɪməti] n.接近

【拓】 proximate ['prɑːksɪmət] adj. (时间、顺序等方面) 近邻的; 最接近的

【真题重现】 Proximity to potential customers. That's we'll call customer base. (TPO 13)接近潜在的顾客。这就是我们说的顾客基础。

pedestrian [pə'destrɪən] n.步行者

【真题重现】 Unlike many of other shopping malls that are built in suburb nowadays, these pedestrian malls are typically located in the downtown areas of the city. (TPO 13) 不像当今很多的购物中心都建在郊区,这些步行街通常位于城市的闹市区。

replacement [rɪ'pleɪsmənt] n.代替;更换;替代的人或物

【同】 substitute

【拓】 replace [rɪ'pleɪs] v.取代,代替;更换,替换

【真题重现】 I don't want to pretend that W......MBWA is some sort of,um,replacement for other methods of customer research. (TPO 12) 我并不是声称走动式管理是其他顾客调查方法的替代物。

representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv] n.代表;代理人

【拓】 represent [,reprɪ'zent] v.做为......的代表

【真题重现】 If I'm shopping,I don't know if I want some business representatives coming up to me and asking me questions. (TPO 12) 如果我正在购物,我不确定我是否希望有商业代表过来问我问题。

retail ['riːteɪl] n.零售

【真题重现】 In the last 15 years or so,many American cities have had difficulties in maintaining a successful retail environment. (TPO 13) 在过去大概15年间,很多美国城市在维持一个成功的零售环境时都曾遇到过困难。

resident ['rezɪdənt] n.居民

【拓】 reside [rɪ'zaɪd] v.居住;定居

residence ['rezɪdəns] n. 住处

residential [,rezɪ'den [l] adj.住宅的;适于作住宅的

【真题重现】 Ideally, the pedestrian malls will be used by local residents, not just people working in the city or visiting the area. (TPO 13) 理想地说,步行街不但被在这个城市工作的人或短暂停留的人使用,还会被当地的居民用到。

systematic [,sɪstə'mætɪk] adj.有系统的

【拓】 system ['sɪstəm] n.系统; 体系

【真题重现】 What does a systematic advertising plan look like? (TPO 11) 一个系统性的广告方案是什么样的?

soup [suːp] n.汤,羹

【真题重现】 There was this soup shop: the soup was really tasty,but there weren't a lot of customers. (TPO 11) 有这样一家汤店:汤很美味,但顾客不多。

scale [skeɪl] n.规模;程度;范围

【真题重现】 Isn't it large scale market research safer,getting data on a lot of people? (TPO 12) 难道从大量的人群中搜集数据的大规模的市场调查不是更安全吗?

survey ['sɜːrveɪ] n.调查

【同】 investigation

【真题重现】 Surveys and market research can only tell you so much about what the customers actually want in their day-to-day lives. (TPO 12) 调查和市场调研只能告诉你有限的关于顾客在日常生活中的真实需求(的信息)。

sense [sens] n.官能,感官;领悟,感觉

【真题重现】 A key aspect of running a successful business is knowing,um,getting a good sense of what the customer actually wants,and how they perceive your product. (TPO 12) 运作一个成功的商业的关键一方面就是:对顾客真实的需求以及他们如何得知你的产品有一个很好的认识。

serve [S3:rV] V. (为.....) 服务; 供应

【拓】 service ['sɜːrvɪs] n.服务

【真题重现】 We usually serve lunch and snacks depending on what time the talk is. (TPO 11) 根据谈话的时间,我们通常供应午餐和小吃。

suburb ['sʌbɜːrb] n.郊区,城郊

【真题重现】 Business owners in the city centers or the downtown areas have experienced some financial losses, because of the city movement of the people out of the city and then into suburbs. (TPO 13) 市中心或闹市区的企业主曾遭受过一些经济损失,因为城市运动使人们搬离城市,住进郊区。

sufficient [sə'fɪ∫nt] adj.足够的; 充足的

【同】 enough; adequate

【真题重现】 The designer works with city officials to create sufficient parking areas,not too far from the mall. (TPO 13) 设计师和城市官员一起建造足够(大)的停车区,离商业中心不远。

tulip ['tuːlɪp] n.郁金香

【真题重现】 For instance,do you have any idea where tulips are from? (TPO 6) 举

wander ['waːndər] v.漫游,徘徊

【真题重现】 Managing by wandering around on the other hand,can get you in there,give you a good sense about what customers needs. (TPO 12) 另一方面走动式管理可以让你参与到其中,使你对顾客需求有很好的认识。

Chapter 10 天文学类

天文学类话题是托福听力中难度系数最高的话题之一, 因其涉及学科专业词汇多、高度抽 象。曾考查过推理和验证计算行星之间距离的公式、用光谱学分析星体的化学构成、登陆 月球、流星和陨石各自的形成以及两者的差异。

asteroid ['æstərɔɪd] n.小行星

「真题重现」 The asteroid belt is the most famous success of this Bode's Law. (TPO

2) 小行星带(的发现)是波德定律最著名的成功之处。

analogous [ə'næləgəs] adj.相似的

「同」 similar

【真题重现】 The solar system also has two analogous classes of objects. (TPO 13) 太阳系也有两种相似的物体。

basin ['beɪsn] n.盆地;流域

【真题重现】 The basin measures an amazing 2, 500 km in diameter, and its average depth is 12 km. (TPO 5) 盆地的直径经过测量有惊人的2500千米,平均深度 是12千米。

Ceres ['sɪəriːz] n.谷神星

【真题重现】 Ceres was in the right place-the missing spot. (TPO 2) 谷神星在正确 的地方——那个缺失的位置。

crater ['kreɪtər] n.火山口;坑(如陨石坑,弹坑等)

【真题重现】 Clementine's data indicated that the wall of the south-polar crater was more reflective than expected. (TPO 5) 克莱门泰的数据表明南极的陨石坑内壁比预料中 的反射性更强。

comet ['kaːmət] n.彗星

【真题重现】 Loose collections of these ices and small rocky particles form into comets. (TPO 13) 冰和小岩石颗粒的松散聚集形成彗星。

consist [kən'sɪst] v.组成,构成

【同】 compose; comprise

【真题重现】 What do you think iron meteorites consist of? (TPO 13) 你认为铁质陨石是由什么组成的?

constellation [,kɑ:nstə'leɪ∫n] n.星宿

【真题重现】 Young would-be navigators set by the stones at night and turned in different directions to memorize the constellations they saw. (TPO 14) 年轻的准航海家在晚间放些石头,变换不同方向来记住他们见到的星宿。

distance ['dɪstəns] n.距离,间距

【拓】 distant ['dɪstənt] adj. (时间或空间) 远隔的,遥远的

【真题重现】 Ceres was the first and is the largest of what became many objects discovered at that same distance. (TPO 2) 在相同距离被发现的多个物体中,谷神星是第一个被发现的,也是最大的。

dust [dʌst] n.尘埃

【真题重现】 The dust at the bottom of the SPA Basin really does have a fascinating story to tell. (TPO 5) (关于) SPA盆地底部的尘埃确实有一个精彩故事要讲述。

debris [də'bri:] n.散落的碎片, 残骸

【真题重现】 Comets and asteroids are basically made up of debris left over from the origin of the solar system 4.6 billion years ago. (TPO 13) 彗星和小行星基本是由46亿年前太阳系起源时留下的碎片组成的。

detector [dɪ'tektər] n.探测器

【拓】 detect [dɪ'tekt] v.探测

【真题重现】 We can use metal detectors to help us find the other stone meteoroids, and they're easier to spot by eye. (TPO 13) 我们可以使用金属探测器来帮助我们找到其他的石质流星体,用肉眼更容易找到。

emit [ɪ'mɪt] v.发出;放出

【真题重现】 Spectroscopy makes it possible to analyze the light emitted from stars. (TPO 3) 光谱学使得分析从星体发出来的光变为可能。

expose [ɪkˈspoʊz] v.暴露

【拓】 exposure [ɪkˈspoʊʒər] n.暴露

【真题重现】 I thought being exposed to radiation is dangerous. (TPO 3) 我认为暴露在辐射下是危险的。

enormous [ɪ'nɔːrməs] adj.巨大的

【同】 giant

【真题重现】 We could pinpoint the moon's age in theory by studying an enormous impact crater,known as the South Pole-Aitken Basin. (TPO 5) 我们可以通过研究一个巨大的被称为南极艾特肯盆地的陨石坑来从理论上确定月球的年龄。

evaporation [ɪ,væpəˈreɪʃn] n.蒸发

【拓】 evaporate [ɪ'væpəreɪt] v. (使某物) 蒸发掉

【真题重现】 If the water ice was mixed in with rock and dust, it would be protected from evaporation. (TPO 5) 如果液态冰混合了岩石和灰尘,它就不会蒸发。

elevation [,elɪ'veɪ∫n] n.海拔;高度

【真题重现】 The oranges and reds around it are higher elevations. (TPO 5) 周边的 橙色和红色区域是高海拔的地方。

entirely [ɪnˈtaɪərli] adv.全部地;完整地;完全地

【同】 totally

【真题重现】 Stone meteoroids, which we refer to simply as, uh, stones, are almost entirely rock material. (TPO 13) 石质流星体,我们简单称之为石头,几乎完全是由岩石材料(组成)。

equator [ɪ'kweɪtər] n.赤道

【真题重现】 The key to the pacific islanders'success was probably their location near the equator. (TPO 14) 太平洋岛民成功的关键很可能是他们位置靠近赤道。

faint [feɪnt] adj.微弱的,模糊的,暗淡的

【真题重现】 The Ceres was too faint to be a planet. (TPO 2) 谷神星 (看起来) 太过暗淡,不会是一颗行星。

flame [fleɪm] n.火焰

【真题重现】 A kind of spectroscopic of elements was compiled using flame tests. (TPO 3) 有一种光谱学元素是用火焰测试收集起来的。

gravitation [,grævɪ'teɪ∫n] n.重力,万有引力

【真题重现】 The Bode's Law isn't really a scientific law,not in the sense of predicting gravitation mathematically or something. (TPO 2) 波德定律不是真正的科学定律,不是为了用数学方法预测重力或某物。

giant ['dʒaɪənt] n.巨大的物体 adj.特大的,巨大的

【真题重现】 Comets are similar in composition to the gas giants. (TPO 13) 彗星在构成上与巨大的气团相似。

Galileo [,gælɪˈleɪoʊ] n.伽利略

【真题重现】 Galileo proposed a new hypothesis. (TPO 18) 伽利略提出了新的假说。

geomagnetic [,dʒiːoʊmæg'netɪk] adj.地磁学

【真题重现】 Scientists in the late 19th century were aware of geomagnetic cycles. (TPO 18) 19世纪晚期的科学家意识到了地磁学循环。

galaxy ['gæləksi] n.银河系,银河

【真题重现】 Isn't that strange that the Milky Way is the galaxy that the planet earth is in, and most of us have never seen it? (TPO 19) 银河就是地球所在的银河,而我们绝大部分人从来没见过,这难道不奇怪吗?

helium ['hiːlɪəm] n.氦

【真题重现】 Helium was discovered on the sun first. (TPO 2) 氦元素首先是在太阳上被发现的。

hydrogen ['haɪdrədʒən] n.氢

【真题重现】 Hydrogen could be turned into fuel, rocket fuel. (TPO 5) 氢可以转化成

heavenly ['hevnli] adj.天空的

【拓】 heaven ['hevn] n.天堂,天国

【真题重现】 That's because of European astronomers'belief at the time that the heavenly bodies, the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Planets, were perfect, without any flaws or blemishes. (TPO 18) 那是因为欧洲天文学家认为,天体如太阳、月亮、星体、行星都是完美的,没有任何缺陷和瑕疵。

image ['ɪmɪdʒ] n.影像,图像

【同】 picture

【真题重现】 This color-coated image of the SPA Basin aren't its actual colors obviously. (TPO 5) SPA盆地的这个彩色图像(中的颜色),显然不是它真正的颜色。

indistinguishable [,ɪndɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃəbl] adj.难区分的,不能分辨的

【拓】 distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ] v.辨别,区别

【真题重现】 Meteoroids end up looking almost indistinguishable from common terrestrial rocks. (TPO 13) 流星体最后看起来几乎和普通的地面岩石很难区分。

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] n.器具, 仪器, 工具

Long before the development of,uh,advanced navigational tools in Europe,Pacific islanders were travelling from New Zealand to Hawaii and back again,using nothing but the stars as their navigational instruments. (TPO 14) 在先进的欧洲航海工具发展起来之前的很长一段时间,太平洋岛民从新西兰游历到夏威夷又返回去,除了星星,他们没有使用其他东西做为航海工具。

islander ['aɪləndər] n.岛民

【拓】 island ['aɪlənd] n.岛

【真题重现】 Islanders from all over the Pacific learned to use the stars for navigation. (TPO 14) 整个太平洋岛民都借助星星来航海。

Jupiter ['dʒuːpɪtər] n.木星

【真题重现】 Jupiter's right there at 5-point something. (TPO 2) 木星在五点几的位置。

law [lɔː] n.定律,规律

【真题重现】 The pattern is known as Bode's Law.Um,it isn't really a scientific law. (TPO 2) 这种模式被称为波德定律,它其实不是真正的科学定律。

latitude ['lætɪtuːd] n.纬度

【真题重现】 The Polynesians could estimate their latitude just by looking straight up. (TPO 14) 波利尼西亚人可以通过直接向上看来估算纬度。

Mars [mɑːrz] n.火星

【真题重现】 The value for Mars is off by 6 or 7 percent or so. (TPO 2) 火星的值大概偏离了百分之六或百分之七。

magnify ['mægnɪfaɪ] v.放大,扩大

【真题重现】 What happens if the sunlight's spectrum is magnified? (TPO 3) 当太阳 光的光谱被放大时会发生什么?

mantle ['mæntl] n.地幔

【真题重现】 Some experts are convinced that whatever created the SPA Basin did penetrate the Moon's mantle. (TPO 5) 有些专家确信不论是什么产生了SPA盆地,这确实让我们看见了月球的地幔。

molecule ['maːlɪkjuːl] n.分子

【真题重现】 Any water molecules that found their way to the floors of craters near the moon's poles would be perpetually frozen. (TPO 5) 任何到达近月球两极陨石坑的水分子都会永久结冰。

meteoroid ['miːtjərɔɪd] n.流星体

【真题重现】 An even smaller type of interplanetary debris is the meteoroid. (TPO 13) 一种甚至更小的行星际的碎片就是流星体。

13) 一种甚至更小的行星际的碎片就是流星体。

meteor ['miːtɪər] n.流星

【真题重现】 Most of meteors are very small, and they burn up soon after entering earth's atmosphere. (TPO 13) 绝大部分流星都非常小,它们进入地球大气层之后就迅速烧尽。

meteorite ['miːtɪəraɪt] n.陨星

【真题重现】 The larger ones that make it through the atmosphere and hit the ground are called meteorites. (TPO 13) (体积) 较大的穿过大气层且掉在地上的被称为 陨星。

mineral ['mɪnərəl] n.矿物;矿石;矿物质

【拓】 mine [maɪn] n.矿,矿井

【真题重现】 So essentially meteorites are rocks, and like rocks, they're mixtures of minerals. (TPO 13) 因此从本质上讲,陨星就是岩石,像岩石一样,是矿物质的结合。

metal ['metl] n.金属

【真题重现】 Iron and some nickel, both of which are metals. (TPO 13) 铁以及一些镍, 都是金属。

magnetic [mæg'netɪk] adj.有磁性的

【真题重现】 Astronomers did eventually figure out what sunspots had to do with magnetic fields. (TPO 18) 天文学家最终解决了太阳黑子和磁场的关系。

navigate ['nævɪɡeɪt] v.给 (船舶、飞机等) 引航,导航

【拓】 navigator ['nævɪɡeɪtər] n. (船或飞机的) 领航员

navigational [,nævɪ'geɪ∫ənl] n.导航,领航

【真题重现】 People realized that you had to know the stars in order to navigate. (TPO 14) 人们意识到为了导航,必须要了解星星。

object ['aːbdʒekt] n.物体

【真题重现】 People got really excited about the validity of this thing and finding the missing object between Mars and Jupiter. (TPO 2) 人们对于这个东西的有效性以及寻找火星和木星之间缺失的物体感到非常兴奋。

optical ['ɑːptɪkl] adj.光学的,光的

【真题重现】 Optical radiation is just visible light energy spreading out. (TPO 3) 光辐射只是发散出来的可见光能量。

oxygen ['aːksɪdʒən] n.氧,氧气

【真题重现】 Oxygen could be used to breathe. (TPO 5) 氧气可以用于呼吸。

orbit ['ɔːrbɪt] n.轨道 v.在.....轨道上运行,环绕轨道运行

【真题重现】 Asteroid belt contains about 90 percent of all asteroids orbiting the sun. (TPO 13) 小行星带包含了环绕太阳运行的百分之九十的小行星。

prism ['prɪzəm] n.棱柱体

【真题重现】 This light is passed through a prism, which breaks it up into a spectrum. (TPO 3) 光穿过棱柱, 使之散开得到一个光谱。

proportion [prəˈpɔːr∫n] n.比例

【同】 percentage; ratio

【真题重现】 Meteoroids consist of the same chemical elements that are in matter originated on earth, just in different proportions. (TPO 13) 构成流星体的化学成分和来自地球上的物质一样,只是比例不同。

precisely [prɪˈsaɪsli] adv.精确地

【同】 accurately

【真题重现】 People could precisely describe the location of a star by indicating its position in one of those imaginary boxes. (TPO 14) 人们可以通过确认星星在其中一个假想盒子中的位置来精确描述它的位置。

Polynesian [,pɑ:lɪ'ni:ʒɪən] n.波利尼西亚人

【真题重现】 One important way the Polynesians had for orienting themselves was by using zenith stars. (TPO 14) 波利尼西亚人定位的重要方法之一就是利用天顶星。

propose [prəˈpoʊz] v.提议,建议

【拓】 proposal [prəˈpoʊzl] n.提议,建议

【真题重现】 What Galileo proposed was that sunspots were indeed a feature of the Sun,but he didn't know what kind of feature. (TPO 18) 伽利略提出太阳黑子确实是太阳的特征之一,但他不知道是什么类型的特征。

radiation [,reɪdɪ'eɪʃn] n.辐射 radiate ['reɪdɪeɪt] v.辐射 【真题重现】 Radiation as a general term actually refers to anything that spreads away from its source. (TPO 3) 辐射做为一个一般的术语实际上指的是从源头发散出来的 任何东西。 random ['rændəm] adj.任意的,随机的 【真题重现】 That random shape changing would be consistent with the spots being clouds. (TPO 18) 随机的形状变化与变得模糊的点保持一致。 Saturn ['sætɜːrn] n.土星 【真题重现】 Saturn is about 10 astronomical units from the Sun. (TPO 2) 土星距离 太阳大概10个天文学单位。 spot [spa:t] n.位置 [同] position; location 【真题重现】 Why the 2.8 spot in the pattern was skipped? (TPO 2) 为什么模式 中2.8的点被跳过了? spectroscopy [spek'tra:skəpi] n.光谱学 【拓】 spectra ['spektrə] n.光谱 spectral ['spektrəl] adj.光谱的 【真题重现】 Astronomy didn't really bloom into the science it is today until the development of spectroscopy. (TPO 3) 直到光谱学开始发展, 天文学才在当今的科学中 发展起来。 spacecraft ['speɪskræft] n.航天器, 宇宙飞船 **「同」** spaceship 【真题重现】 This image is from the mid 90s, from the American spacecraft called

Clementine. (TPO 5) 图像摄于90年代中期,来自一艘叫克莱门泰的宇宙飞船。

solar ['soʊlər] adj.太阳的

【真题重现】 Relatively near the sun and inner solar system, between Jupiter and Mars to be precise, we've got the asteroid belt. (TPO 13) 离太阳和太阳系内部相对较近的地方,精确地说是在木星和火星之间,有小行星带。

seafaring ['siːferɪŋ] adj.航海的

【拓】 seafarer ['siːferər] n.船员, 航海家

【真题重现】 The seafaring people of the Pacific islands, the Polynesians and the Micronesians, were quite possibly the world's greatest navigators. (TPO 14) 太平洋岛上航海的人,波利尼西亚人和密克罗尼西亚人,很可能是世界上最伟大的航海家。

sunspot ['sʌnspaːt] n.太阳黑子

【真题重现】 Galileo pointed out that the shape of sunspots, well, the sunspots weren't circular. (TPO 18) 伽利略指出太阳黑子的形状不是圆形的。

shadow ['∫ædoʊ] n.阴影,影子

【真题重现】 There is another problem with the shadow hypothesis, because the shape of a planet doesn't change. (TPO 18) 阴影假说有另外一个问题,因为行星的形状没有改变。

telescope ['telɪskoʊp] n.望远镜

【真题重现】 Telescopes,remember,were getting better. (TPO 2) 记住,望远镜变得越来越好了。

terrestrial [təˈrestrɪəl] adj.类地行星的

【真题重现】 The terrestrial planets-like Mars and Earth-composed largely of rocks and metals. (TPO 13) 类地行星,如火星和地球,大部分由岩石和金属构成。

Uranus ['jureɪnəs] n.天王星

【真题重现】 Uranus fits in the next spot in the pattern pretty nicely,um,not perfectly,but close. (TPO 2) 天王星刚好填充了模型中的下一个位置,不是完美地,但也接近了。

uranium [ju'reɪnɪəm] n.铀

【真题重现】 If you are talking about radiation, like in the element uranium, yeah, that's dangerous. (TPO 3) 如果你说的辐射是诸如铀元素所发出的辐射,

utilize ['juːtəlaɪz] v.使用,利用

【同】 use

【真题重现】 Some of islanders utilized stone structures called stone canoes. (TPO 14) 有些岛民使用被称为石头木舟的石头装置。

unshielded [,ʊn'ʃiːldɪd] adj.未掩蔽的

【真题重现】 Especially unshielded street light, you know, ones that aren't pointed downward. (TPO 19) 尤其是没有遮挡的街灯,不向下照的灯。

visible ['vɪzəbl] adj.看得见的,可见的

【同】 noticeable; perceptible

【真题重现】 Anyone want to take a stab at the scientific term for visible light? (TPO 3) 有没有人想试着说下可见光的科学定义?

zenith ['zenɪθ] n.天顶

【真题重现】 A zenith star was a really bright star that would pass directly overhead at particular latitude. (TPO 14) 天顶星是一颗很明亮的星,会在特定的纬度直接从头顶穿过。

Appendix 附录

附录1:新托福听力常考结构

对话可分为两大类场景:学术讨论和校园生活。无论是哪一种场景,都是遵循以下结构设计的:开头部分是主旨出现的地方;接下来我们要注意把握好一些重要的细节(如问题产生的原因、对比、举例子、转折、下定义、教授或工作人员给出的建议),其中问题产生的原因和建议部分尤为常考,是对话里面最重要的细节;对话的结尾处容易出题,特别是老师布置任务或者主动提供帮助时,根据音频的进度条来判断对话是否接近尾声。

讲座部分还原北美校园上课的真实情景,内容涉及各个学科,文理兼备。如生物学、地理学、地质学、天文学、环境、文学、艺术、人类学,等等。这些内容里有很多考生不熟悉的单词和知识点,但考试并不需要具备相应的背景知识,掌握了基本的单词和表达方式就能理解文章大意。一般重要的术语都会在文章中以各种方式出现相应的解释,但在平时多注意积累各方面的课外知识无疑会对做题有好处。不同主题的讲座在结构方面存在一定差异、下面就近年来最常考话题的讲座结构做一个分析。

地球信息科学

结构一: 自然现象描述+形成过程+一到三种不同的解释+此研究仍然不确定的若干问题

结构二:某一学科知识(例如冰川、火山、板块运动等)的分类讨论,一般为两类到三类左

右

结构三: 地质现象等的探测手法及技术介绍+原理描述+应用广泛性

社会学+心理学+经济学

结构一: 从某一学术概念入手+举例描述+形成理论体系

结构二: 从某一社会现象入手+引入学科概念+解释现象+分要素讨论

艺术及文学

结构一:介绍某一艺术家+代表作品+风格特征+生平值得分享的经历

结构二:介绍某一艺术形式+形成过程及特征+代表人物及作品

结构三: 易混淆的两种艺术及文学形式的引入+区别及特征阐述(配对性表格)+举例

生命科学

结构一:通过举例引入某种动物行为+此行为成因分析及解释+符合本行为的动物实例介绍及差异解释

结构二: 引入某一种动植物+生活习性及特征介绍+对于栖息地的选择或对于环境气候的适应问题

结构三: 不同种但是相同科的动植物的差异 (如生活习性、栖息地、迁徙、繁殖率及生存环境)

天文学

结构一:某种天文景观及天文现象的形成过程+这种现象导致的结果或者对于地球的影响

结构二: 某种天体的说明介绍+天体表面的特征+新发现(如物质资源、是否有水、是否有生物)

结构三: 天文学探测手法介绍+探测手法的更新换代+人类对于天文学的最新探知

人类学及考古学

结构一:某一段人类文明的介绍+某一两个侧面的研究(如工具、文化、艺术、习俗、交通运输方式等)

结构二: 根据挖掘出的东西展开猜测+猜测的根据及推理过程+猜测的不确定性

结构三: 某段文明的某一独特方面的详细研究及描写+讲解当时此文明的发达程度 (如交通、饮食、经贸、建筑及艺术)

附录2:新托福听力考试常考词汇

on reserve 保留;预订 rely on 依赖 in case 以防万一 pose a threat to 对.....构成威胁 cut down 减少 no longer 不再 concentrate on 关注 conform to 与.....一致 based on 基于 fit into 刚好放入 nothing to do with 与......无关 catch on 流行 how far along 到.....程度 general public 大众 and stuff 等等 fair question 合理的问题 rule of thumb 经验法则 pipe up 尖声地说 jot down 匆忙写下 anything but 绝不 for its own sake 由于自身的原因 figure out 想出;算出 jump ahead 领先一步 take a stab 试一试 account for 解释 refer to 指的是..... way too 太..... stand for 代表

get in 到达

kind of 有一点

end up 最终

settle for 满足于......

on end 持续地

your call 由你决定

stand up 耐用

wander off the topic 离题

be supposed to 本应该......

coil up 缠绕

a little while 一段时间

stretch out 伸展

sign up 注册,登记

tongue in cheek 言不由衷地

keep from 防止

and such 等等

hang up 挂断电话

chain reaction 连锁反应

double check 复核

block up 堵住

as a matter of fact 事实上

sign out 签字借出

heavy schedule 紧密的日程安排

for the sake of 为了......

pick up 取,拿

live up to 做到

and so forth 等等

make it through 完成、结束

different story 另一回事

account for 占.....比例

keep off 挡开, 避开

spring up 涌现

long spell 很长一段时间 go out of business 歇业、破产 subscribe to 同意 pretty much 很可能 come up with 想出 mark up price 涨价 common denominator 共同点 sketch out 草拟

附录3:新托福听力中较难懂话题的相关背景知识艺术

艺术

1. 中世纪 Medieval (Time/Middle Ages)

中世纪也被称为欧洲历史上的"黑暗时代",时间大概从公元五世纪到15世纪末。提醒各位考生,对于考试来说并不需要刻意去记住这些时间,只需对这些词有印象,有大概的了解来帮助理解就行了。当然有兴趣的话也可以仔细研究一番,这些知识对于了解西方文化也是很有帮助的。中世纪处于文艺复兴运动前,当时欧洲封建割据,战争频繁,各方面发展缓慢,甚至停滞。教会统治严格,宗教控制了教育文化、思想传播,还设立了宗教裁判所来惩罚异端。不少科学家都在这个时期被迫害致死。后来的人文主义者便把这段古典文化发展的停滞期称为"黑暗的中世纪"。但随着考古学的发展,这种对中世纪一味否定的态度已有所改变。

2. 文艺复兴 (Renaissance)

相信这个知识点考生们都在高中历史课中学到过,因此更容易理解。发生于13世纪末的文艺复兴运动被认为是欧洲封建主义和资本主义的分界,意大利是该运动的发源地,到了16世纪已盛行于西欧各地。在这段时间里,欧洲在科学技术、经济文化等各方面都发生了极大的改变。文艺复兴运动崇尚人文主义,充分肯定人的作用。用标准的高中课本语言说就是肯定人,注重人性,要求把人、人性从宗教束缚中解放出来,对解放思想,发展文化、科学,起了巨大的历史作用。

文艺复兴运动中出现了文学三杰和美术三杰。文学三杰分别是但丁(Alighieri Dante)、皮特拉克(Petrarch)和薄伽丘(Giovanni Boccàccio)。朗阁海外考试研究中心建议考生可以对美术三杰多加关注:

达·芬奇(Leonardo Da Vinci)是文艺复兴时期最富盛名的美术家、雕塑家、建筑家、工程师、科学家、文艺理论家、大哲学家、诗人、音乐家和发明家。最著名的作品是壁画《最后的晚餐》(The Last Supper)、祭坛画《岩间圣母》(The Virgin of the Rocks)和肖像画《蒙娜丽莎》(Mona Lisa)。

米开朗其罗(Michelangelo Buonarroti)是文艺复兴时期的绘画家、雕塑家、建筑师和诗人,是文艺复兴时期雕塑艺术最高峰的代表。其最著名的雕塑作品有《大卫》(David)、《被束缚的奴隶》(Bound Slave)和《哀悼基督》(Pietà),绘画作品有《西斯廷教堂》(Sistine Chapel)和天顶壁画、教堂壁画《末日审判》(The Last Judgment)等。拉斐尔(Raphael Sanzio)是美术三杰中最年轻的一位,其代表作有油画《西斯廷圣母》(The Sistine Madonna)、壁画《雅典学院》(The School of Athens)等。

3. 启蒙运动 (Enlightenment)

启蒙运动是指在18世纪初至1789年法国大革命间的一个新思维不断涌现的时代,与理性主义等一起构成一个较长的文化运动时期。这个时期的启蒙运动,覆盖了各个知识领域,如自然科学、哲学、伦理学、政治学、经济学、历史学、文学、教育学,等等。启蒙运动是继文艺复兴运动后欧洲产生的第二个思想解放运动。不同于文艺复兴运动中提出的一切以人为中心,启蒙运动强调理性思维,反对专制主义和教条主义。

4. 古典主义 (Classicalism)

古典主义是17世纪在西欧,特别是在法国流行的一种文学思潮。因为它在文艺理论和创作实践上以古希腊罗马文学为典范,被称为"古典主义"。古典主义在文学、哲学、绘画、音乐等方面都有体现。考生可以着重了解其对绘画和音乐的影响。

古典主义绘画以古希腊罗马神话、历史事件以及圣经故事为绘画题材,表现某种哲理观念和社会问题,宣扬一种理想化的崇高境界。在绘画技术上强调精确的素描技术和柔缓微妙的明暗色调,并注重使形象造型呈现出雕塑般的简练和概括,追求一种宏大的构图形式和

庄重的风格。

古典主义音乐以海顿(Franz Joseph Haydn)、莫扎特(Wolfgang Amadous Mozart)和贝多芬(Ludvig Von Beethoven)为代表,特点是:理智和情感的高度统一;深刻的思想内容与完美的艺术形式的高度统一。

5. 印象主义 (Impressionism)

印象主义最初于19世纪后期出现在绘画作品中,最明显的特点是力图客观地描绘视觉现实中的瞬息片刻,主要是表现光和色的关系。主要的印象主义画家有莫奈(Claude Monet)、毕沙罗(Camille Pissarro)、雷诺阿(Pierre Auguste Renoir)、西斯莱(Alfred Sisley)和德加(Edgar Degas)。印象主义也影响到了当时的音乐和文学。印象主义音乐的首创者是德彪西(Achille Claude Debussy),他所创作的《月光》(Clair de Lune)在大热的电影《暮光之城》中也有出现。

6. 浪漫主义和现实主义 (Romanticism & Realism)

浪漫主义在反映客观现实上侧重从主观内心世界出发, 抒发对理想世界的热烈追求, 常用热情奔放的语言、瑰丽的想象和夸张的手法来塑造形象。现实主义顾名思义, 一般来说凡是在形象中能最充分地表现现实生活的典型特征的, 都叫做现实主义作品。这两种思潮对于文学、美术等方面都有很大的影响。

7. 巴洛克 (Baroque)

巴洛克风格是欧洲艺术史上的一种伟大艺术风格,产生于16世纪下半期,繁盛于17世纪。 其特点是华丽、炫耀、富有激情。在建筑上的体现是喜好富丽的装饰和雕刻、强烈的色彩,常用穿插的曲面和椭圆形空间。欧洲的一些著名大教堂都是以巴洛克风格设计建造的,如罗马耶稣会教堂、罗马圣卡罗教堂和西班牙圣地亚哥大教堂。

8. 洛可可 (Rococo)

洛可可式建筑风格于18世纪20年代产生于法国并流行于欧洲,是在巴洛克式建筑的基础上发展起来的,主要表现在室内装饰上,常常用到贝壳、旋涡和一些弧线。洛可可风格的基本特点是纤弱娇媚、华丽精巧、甜腻温柔和纷繁琐细,在色彩上不像巴洛克风格那样浓烈,追求的是明快和纤巧。

天文学

1. 南极—艾特肯盆地 (South Pole-Aitken basin, SPAB)

月球上最大的环形山,同时也是太阳系内已知最大的,形成了South Pole-Aitken basin (SPAB)。这个环形山位于月球的背面,接近南极的Aitken盆地,直径约2500千米,深12千米。

自古以来,彗星和陨星不断地撞击月球。这些物体中的大部分都含有水分。来自于阳光的能量将这些物体中的大部分水分分解为组成它的元素——氢和氧。两者通常都会立即飞离月球。但是,有科学家提出假说,认为还有相当含量的水在月球之上,例如在表面或深藏在月壳内部。美国克莱门汀任务显示,一些细小的水冰冰块(含水彗星撞击后的碎片)可能藏在永久无日照区域的月壳里未被融化。虽然这些冰块很小,但总水量却可能相当可观(约有1立方公里)。

而有些水分子,也可能在月面弹跳时掉进陨石坑而藏于其中。由于月球自转轴相对于黄道面法线有1.5度的轻微倾斜,部分极区的陨石坑底部从来没有受到过阳光照射,而是处于永久的影子中。克莱门汀任务曾测量月球南极这些陨石坑并绘制成地图。科学家期望可在此类陨石坑中找到水冰,并开采及利用太阳能电力或核能来电解成氢和氧。月球上可用的水量大大影响了人类在月球上居住的成本,因为从地球运送水(或氢和氧)昂贵得不切实际。

由阿波罗号上的航天员在月球赤道附近收集的岩石并不含任何水分。月球勘探者号或其他 近期研究(例如:史密森学会)均没有找到液态水、冰或水蒸气的直接证据。然而,月球 勘探者号的结果指出在永久无日照区有氢,并可能以水冰的形式存在。

2. 天文观测与历法航海

天文观测最早的方法是:视差法。就是把手臂伸直,伸出拇指,指向远处的一个目标,然后分别使用左眼和右眼来观测。左右眼看到的拇指位置相对于远处的目标来说,会发生变化。根据这些变化,我们就可以测出姆指到你眼睛的距离。这是最原始最土的天文测量方法。即使这样,科学家在19世纪利用视差法还是成功地测定出了地球和太阳之间的距离以及地球在银河系中的位置。

虽然早期科学不够发达,观测也不够精确,但是古人把长期观测到的天文星象的周期变化用于历法、航海、农业等方面。比如玛雅文明里根据金星的周期制造了历法;我们中国的12生肖根据的是木星的周期;我们现今使用的历法最早的版本是罗马历,也是根据地球绕太阳运转一周的时间进行规划的,这样才有了现在的一年有365天,一月有30或31天;古埃及根据天狼星出现的规律将一年分为365天,为商业提供历法。除了历法上,在航海上结合星象便可以辨别方向,最知名的是——维京海盗。而现在生活在太平洋的当地人还是喜欢用原始的方法为航海提供方向,即便后来发明了指南针也只是做为星象航海的一种补充。

等天文观测到了天文望远镜时期,望远镜使人们开始了解到宇宙和太阳系。望远镜的发展过程中有一个里程碑的发明——胡克望远镜。胡克望远镜的非凡意义就是有了大爆炸理论的提出。后来的干涉仪的发明,使人们的观察更具细节,就算恒星离得再远、再接近,干涉仪也能帮助科学家分辨清楚。望远镜按类别分的话可以分成:光学望远镜、射电望远镜和太空望远镜。他们各有特点:光学望远镜要避免光污染的影响;射电望远镜要避免无线电信号的干扰;把望远镜放置在太空中,能避免光经过大气层所发生的折射。

科学家还可以运用光谱(spectrum)的知识来了解其他星球上含有的元素。化学元素的光谱是化学元素的特性,每一种元素的光谱都不一样。所以可以采集太空中其他星球上元素燃烧后产生的光谱,并且可以通过对光谱进行分析来测定构成该星球的化学元素以及这些化学元素的含量。

当然,人类的天文观测是有局限性的。人类的观测即便有哈勃望远镜这样的高技术设备也是有局限性的,人类无法想象出自己所在的宇宙是什么样子,当我们抬头望天的时候,我们看到的只是二维的图像,没有办法想象到三维的宇宙是个什么样子。

3. 光谱与天文学

光谱是光经过如棱镜、光栅等分光后,被色散开的单色光按波长(或频率)大小而依次排列的图案。物质燃烧后,所发出的光色根据不同的元素发出不同的光谱,每一种元素燃烧时都发出多条光谱,这种光通过三棱镜或光栅后会在屏障上显现出多条亮线,这就是这种元素的光谱。其中会有一条或几条最亮的线,这几条最亮的线决定了在人眼中所看到的颜色。由于每种原子都有自己的特征谱线,因此可以根据光谱来鉴别物质和确定它的化学组成,这种方法叫做光谱分析。

恒星光谱是恒星自身发出的电磁波或者光波被恒星周围的大气吸收后,我们接收到的光谱。这样,可以得知恒星的大气或者恒星自身存在哪些元素,以及这些元素的含量如何。 天文学家就是利用光谱来查明遥远的恒星大气和星云中所含的元素的。

例如: 19世纪初,在研究太阳光谱时,发现它的连续光谱中有许多暗线。最初不知道这些暗线是怎样形成的,后来人们了解了吸收光谱的成因,才知道这是太阳内部发出的光经过温度比较低的太阳大气层时产生的吸收光谱。仔细分析这些暗线,把它跟各种原子的特征谱线对照,人们就知道太阳大气层中含有的元素了。

地质字

地球的内部结构是一个同心状圈层构造,由地心至地表依次分化为地核(core)、地幔

(mantle)、地壳(crust)。地球地核、地幔和地壳的分界面,主要依据地震波(seismic/earthquake wave)传播速度的急剧变化推测确定。如果把地球内部结构做个形象的比喻,它就像一个鸡蛋,地核就相当于蛋黄,地幔就相当于蛋白,地壳就相当于蛋壳。从地球的外部结构来看,则可以分成大气圈(atmosphere)、水圈(hydrosphere)、生物圈(biosphere)和岩石圈(lithosphere),岩石圈包括地壳和地幔上部。地球上有七大洲和五大洋,分别是亚洲(Asia)、欧洲(Europe)、北美洲(North America)、南美洲(South America)、非洲(Africa)、大洋洲(Oceania)和南极洲(Antarctica);太平洋(Pacific Ocean)、大西洋(Atlantic Ocean)、印度洋(Indian Ocean)、北冰洋(Arctic Ocean)和南冰洋(Antarctic Ocean)。

1.大陆漂移学说(Continental Drift)

大陆漂移学说是有关地球与大陆之间关系的一种假说(hypothesis)。早在1596年,亚伯拉罕·奥特柳思(Abraham Ortelius)首次提出了这个观点,而对于这个观点我们比较熟悉的则是阿尔弗雷德·魏格纳(Alfred Wegener),他于1912年相对完整地提出了这套假说。到了20世纪60年代,随着板块构造学说(Plate Tectonics)的发展,大陆漂移学说得到了更多的支持。

如果仔细观察一下世界地图,我们会发现非洲和南美洲的海岸线似乎能像拼图一样吻合在一起,早期的科学家正是发现了这一点,才最终提出了大陆漂移学说。魏格纳提出在中生代(Mesozoic)地球表面存在一个泛大陆(Pangea),这个超级大陆经过了分裂和两亿多年的漂移形成了现在的海洋和陆地。

除了非洲和南美洲海岸线的"锯齿状吻合",还有很多其他的证据能支持大陆漂移这个观点。魏格纳在研究古代气候的时候发现,各个大陆上存在某一个地质时期形成的岩石类型出现在现代条件下不该出现的地区。例如,在南极洲地区出现古珊瑚礁(coral reef)和热带植物(tropical plants)化石(fossil);在赤道(equator)地区发现有古代冰层。魏格纳还认为,大陆漂移对现代由海洋分隔的各大陆上动物和植物的显著相似性提供了最好的解释。例如中龙(mesosaurus)这种淡水爬行类动物(reptile),在南美和非洲都能找到;存在于南极洲三叠纪(Triassic period)有许多陆生爬行动物的化石在其他大陆同样存在。

2. 板块构造学说 (Plate Tectonics)

板块构造学说以大陆漂移学说为基础,主要描述了地球岩石圈 (lithosphere) 的大范围运动。在20世纪50年代末60年代初,海底扩张学说 (Seafloor Spreading) 发展起来了,大陆漂移学说也因此变得更为可信。1968年法国地质学家勒皮雄、麦肯锡和摩根等人提出了板块构造学说,做为一种新的大陆漂移学说,它是海底扩张说的具体延伸。所谓板块,指的是岩石圈板块,包括了地壳和软流层 (asthenosphere) 以上的地幔顶部。板块构造学说认为,不论大洋壳 (oceanic crust) 还是大陆壳 (continental crust) 都曾发生并且还在继续发生大规模的水平运动,岩石圈板块在整个地幔软流层上像传送带般移动着。

1968年勒皮雄将地球的板块分为太平洋板块(Pacific Ocean tectonic plate)、亚欧板块(Eurasian tectonic plate)、非洲板块(African tectonic plate)、美洲板块(American tectonic plate)、印度洋板块(Indian Ocean tectonic plate)(包括澳洲)和南极洲板块(Antarctica tectonic plate)六大板块以及一些其他的小板块。这些板块在运动中相互影响,板块交界的地方即板块边界(plate boundaries)可以根据板块边缘的构造、活动性和板块内部的整体性分为三种类型:离散型(divergent boundaries)、聚敛型(convergent/collisional boundaries)和剪切型(conservative transform boundaries)。板块边界是地壳上板不稳定的地带,几乎所有的地震(conthguake)都分布在地、水山

板块边界是地壳上极不稳定的地带,几乎所有的地震(earthquake)都分布在此,火山(volcano)也大多数在边界附近,山脉的形成(mountain building)和海沟(oceanic trench)的出现也都沿着边界进行。