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机经单词-口语部分

1. evolutionary [ˌivəˈluʃənəri]

adj. 进化的；发展的；渐进的

2. domestication [dəˌmestəˈkeɪʃən]

n. 驯养；教化

3. prosper [ˈprɒspə]

vi. 繁荣，昌盛；成功

vt. 使……成功；使……昌盛；使……繁荣

4. alliance [əˈlaɪəns]

n. 联盟，联合；联姻

原句重现：

Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and -- yes--their flesh.

出现题目：口语 RA

5. provincial [prəˈvɪnʃl]

n. 粗野的人；乡下人；外地人

adj. 省的；地方性的；偏狭的

6. playwright [ˈpleɪraɪt]

n. 剧作家

原句重现：

A young man from a small provincial town-a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education - moved to London in the late 1580's and, in a remarkably short time, became the greatest playwright not of his age alone but of all time. How did Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

出现题目：口语 RA

7. optimistic [ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk]

adj. 乐观的；乐观主义的

8. post-it notes

百事贴；便利贴；便条纸（post-it note 的复数形式）

原句重现：

Yellow is the most optimistic colour, yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers most often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest colour on the eye. On the other hand, it speeds metabolism and enhances concentration. Think of yellow legal pads and post-it notes.

出现题目：口语 RA

9. drainage ['drenɪdʒ]

n. 排水；排水系统；污水；排水面积

10. sediment [sɛdəmənt]

n. 沉积；沉淀物

11. prone [pron]

adj. 俯卧的；有...倾向的，易于...的

12. toxic ['tɒksɪk]

adj. 有毒的；中毒的

原句重现：

Environmental problems caused by hard rock mining involve water pollution by metals themselves, chemicals used in processing, acid drainage, and sediment. Metals and metal-like elements in the ore are toxic and prone to cause trouble by ending up in nearby streams and water tables as a result of mining operations.

出现题目：口语 RA

13. budget ['bʌdʒɪt]

n. 预算，预算费

adj. 廉价的

vt. 安排，预定；把...编入预算

vi. 编预算，做预算

14. executive [ɪg'zɛkjətɪv]

n. 总经理；执行委员会；执行者；经理主管人员

adj. 行政的；经营的；执行的，经营管理的

15. diverse [daɪ'vɜːs]

adj. 不同的；多种多样的；变化多的

原句重现：

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of a chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse staff and make difficult marketing and legal decisions.

出现题目：口语 RA

16. Centaurus [sen'tɔ:rəs]

n. [天] 半人马座

17. elliptical [ɪ'liptɪkl]

adj. 椭圆的；省略的

18. globular ['glɒbjələ]

adj. 球状的；由小球形成的；闻名世界的

19. cluster ['klʌstə]

n. 群；簇；丛；串

vt. 使聚集；聚集在某人的周围

vi. 群聚；丛生

20. constellation [ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃən]

n. [天] 星座；星群；荟萃；兴奋丛

21. virgo ['vɜ:gəu]

n. 处女座；维尔格铬镍钨

原句重现：

One of the unidentifiable objects in this study lies just outside Centaurus A (NGC 5128), an elliptical galaxy located about 12 million light-years from Earth. The other is in a globular cluster of stars found just outside NGC 4636, another elliptical galaxy located 47 million light-years from Earth in the constellation Virgo.

出现题目：口语 RA

22. introvert ['ɪntrəvɜ:t]

n. 内向的人；内翻的东西

vi. 成为内弯；成为性格内向的人

vt. 使内向；使内倾；使内弯

23. extrovert [ˌɛkstrə'vɜ:t]

n. 外向；外倾者；性格外向者（等于 extravert）

24. rejuvenation [ˌrɪ,dʒʊvə'neɪʃən]

n. [地质][水文] 回春，返老还童；复壮，恢复活力

25. excursion [ɪk'skɜ:ʒn]

n. 偏移；远足；短程旅行；离题；游览，游览团

原句重现：

Although introvert and extrovert personality types differ from one another on various grounds, the major difference between the two is their source of rejuvenation. While

for extroverts, this may mean interaction or excursions with friends and family, the same may mean reading a book or listening to music for introverts.

出现题目： 口语 RA

26. holistic [ho'listɪk]

adj. 整体的；全盘的

27. stimulus ['stɪmjələs]

n. 刺激；激励；刺激物

原句重现：

Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods promote more holistic and top-down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus-driven and bottom-up processing.

出现题目： 口语 RA

28. staggering ['stægərɪŋ]

adj. 惊人的，令人震惊的

原句重现：

The numbers on US student debt, after all, are truly staggering. The average 2015 US university graduate who took out loans to help pay for tuition enters the workforce with \$35,000 in student debt.

出现题目： 口语 RA

29. glamorous ['glæməərəs]

adj. 迷人的，富有魅力的

30. compliment ['kɑ:mplɪmənt]

n. 恭维；称赞；问候；致意；道贺

vt. 恭维；称赞

原句重现：

Who do you think is the most glamorous person? A biotechnologist who led his company in international research, an ordinary welder who gained international fame through his work, or a photographer complimented widely for a series of photos?

出现题目： 口语 RA

31. hacker ['hækə]

n. 电脑黑客，企图不法侵入他人电脑系统的人

原句重现：

The Office of Personnel Management was the target of the attack, but data from nearly every government agency was stolen. U.S. investigators say they believe Chinese hackers were behind the breach.

出现题目： 口语 RA

32. mitigation [,mɪtɪ'geɪən]

n. 减轻；缓和；平静

33. mitigation [,mɪtɪ'geɪən]

n. 减轻；缓和；平静

34. gasoline ['gæsəlin]

n. 汽油

原句重现：

As far as politics go, the responses are just as varied. Mitigation is common and calls for a reduction of emissions and less reliance on fossil fuels. Coal burning power plants are now replaced with hydraulic power plants and electrical cars are replacing some gasoline efficient cars. Many people, however, feel that this is not enough.

出现题目： 口语 RA

35. radical ['rædɪkl]

n. 基础；激进分子；[物化] 原子团；[数] 根数

adj. 激进的；根本的；彻底的

36. emancipate [ɪ'mænsɪpet]

vt. 解放；释放

37. escalating ['eskəleɪtɪŋ]

v. 逐步上升（escalate 的 ing 形式）

adj. 逐步上涨的

38. confederacy [kən'fedərəsi]

n. 联盟；联邦；私党

39. justifiable ['dʒʌstɪfaɪəbl]

adj. 可辩解的，有道理的；可证明为正当的

40. military ['mɪləteri]

n. 军队；军人

adj. 军事的；军人的；适于战争的

原句重现：

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.

出现题目： 口语 RA

41. Plato ['pleitəu]

n. 柏拉图（古希腊哲学家）

42. neuroscience [,nju:ro'saɪəns; ,njʊro'saɪəns]

n. 神经系统科学（指神经病学、神经化学等）

43. tuned [tju:nd]

v. 调整；调音；发出乐音（tune 的过去分词）

adj. 经调谐的；谱好曲的；调好台的

原句重现：

Since Plato, philosophers have described the decision-making process as either rational or emotional: we carefully deliberate or we “blink” and go with our gut. But as scientists break open the mind's black box with the latest tools of neuroscience, they're discovering that this is not how the mind works. Our best decisions are a finely tuned blend of both feeling and reason - and the precise mix depends on the situation.

出现题目： 口语 RA

44. akimbo [ə'kɪmbə]

adj. 两手叉腰的

adv. 两手叉腰

45. hostility [hə'stɪləti]

n. 敌意；战争行动

原句重现：

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language. It puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives. What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one that signals impatience and hostility.

出现题目：口语 RA

46. botanic [bo'tænɪk]

adj. 植物的；植物学的

47. zoological [ˌzoə'lɒdʒɪkl]

adj. 动物学的；关于动物的

48. aquarium [ə'kwɛrɪəm]

n. 水族馆；养鱼池；玻璃缸

49. fauna ['fɔnə]

n. 动物群；[动] 动物区系

原句重现：

Botanic gardens are scientific and cultural institutions established to collect, study, exchange and display plants for research and for the education and enjoyment of the public. There are major botanic gardens in each capital city. Zoological parks and aquariums are primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation, study and display of native and exotic fauna in captivity.

出现题目：口语 RA

50. curriculum [kə'rɪkjələm]

n. 课程

总课程

51. commercialisation [kə,mə:ʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃən]

n. 商业化

52. pharmaceutical [ˌfarmə'sutɪkl]

n. 药物

adj. 制药（学）的

原句重现：

The curriculum enhances the general management programme with health-related courses, Dr Schulman says. Required courses include healthcare in the 21st century and the economics and strategy of health-sector management. Students may also take electives such as medical device commercialisation, healthcare marketing and the economics and management of the pharmaceutical industry.

出现题目：口语 RA

53. neutron ['njuːtrən]

n. [核] 中子

54. flares [flɛrs]

n. 喇叭裤

55. Magnetars

网络释义

磁星

56. elliptical [ɪ'liptɪkl]

adj. 椭圆的；省略的

原句重现：

The best comparison is likely a magnetar, a young neutron star with a powerful magnetic field, the researchers said. Magnetars also produce bright X-ray flares. While magnetars are thought to be young stars, the two flaring objects in this study reside near elliptical galaxies, which contain older stars. So the objects are likely too old to be magnetars, the researchers said.

出现题目： 口语 RA

57. caffeinated ['kæfiəneɪtɪd]

adj. 含咖啡因的；受鼓舞的

v. 为...添加咖啡因（caffeinate 的过去式和过去分词）

原句重现：

Researchers gathered 160 caffeinated adults, people who consumed less than 500 milligrams of caffeine a week. These decaf subjects looked at pictures of various objects, then took either a placebo or a pill containing 200 milligrams of caffeine. That's roughly the amount you'd get from two cups of coffee.

出现题目： 口语 RA

58. sensibility [ˌsɛnsə'bɪləti]

n. 情感；敏感性；感觉；识别力

59. medieval [ˌmiːdiə'ivəl]

adj. 中世纪的；原始的；仿中世纪的；老式的

60. peasant ['piːznt]

n. 农民；乡下人

61. sympathy ['sɪmpəθi]

n. 同情；慰问；赞同

原句重现：

As a historian, if you really want to understand the sensibilities of those who lived in the past, you must be like a novelist and get into the skins of your characters and think and feel as they do. You are asked to imagine what it's like to be a peasant in medieval times, asking the sort of questions a peasant might ask. What the writer is saying is that a historian needs imaginative sympathy with ordinary people in the past.

出现题目： 口语 RA

62. instrument ['ɪnstɾəmənt]

n. 仪器；工具；乐器；手段；器械

63. simultaneously [saɪmə'l'tenɪəsli]

adv. 同时地

原句重现：

Some people object that in order for the eye to modify and still remain a useful instrument to its owner, many changes would have had to take place simultaneously. However, it is not necessary to suppose this if the modifications were extremely slight and gradual.

出现题目： 口语 RA

64. gore [gɔː]

n. 淤血；三角形布；流出的血

vt. 刺伤；缝以补档；顶

65. mutualism ['mju:tʃʊəlɪzəm]

n. [生态] 共栖，互利共生；互助论

66. strains [streɪn]

n. [微] 菌株（strain 复数）；种族

67. ampicillin [æmpɪ'sɪlɪn]

n. [药] 氨苄青霉素，氨比西林

68. antibiotic [ˌæntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk; ˌæntaɪ-]

n. 抗生素，抗菌素

adj. 抗生的；抗菌的

69. bacteria [bæk'tɪrɪə]

n. [微] 细菌

70. chloramphenicol [ˌklɔːræm'fɛnə,kol]

n. [药] 氯霉素

原句重现：

Such cross-protection is usually seen between two animals. But Gore studies the same sort of mutualism in microbes. He and his team demonstrated the first experimental

example of that cross-protective relationship in drug-resistant microbes, using two strains of antibiotic-resistant E.coli bacteria: one resistant to ampicillin, the other to chloramphenicol.

出现题目：口语 RA

71. macho ['mætʃo]

adj. 大男子气概的

n. 强壮男子；大丈夫

原句重现：

It is difficult to tell whether the speaker approves of Hemingway's lifestyle or not. He was famously macho and spent a lot of time hunting wild animals, going to wars and getting into fights. All these things got into his books, and the speaker thinks that this is not necessarily a good thing as it means that too many people prefer to read about his life than read his books.

出现题目：口语 RA

72. cumulus ['kju:mjələs]

n. [气象] 积云；堆积；堆积物

73. stratus ['stretəs]

n. [气象] 层云

74. cirrus ['sɪrəs]

n. 藤蔓；[动] 触毛；[植] 卷须

75. nimbus ['nɪmbəs]

n. (人和物产生的) 灵气；光轮；[气象] 雨云；光辉灿烂的气氛

原句重现：

Howard believed that all clouds belonged to three distinct groups; cumulus, stratus and cirrus. He added a fourth category, nimbus, to describe a cloud "in the act of condensation into rain, hail or snow". It is by observing how clouds change color and shape that weather can be predicted, and as long as the first three types of cloud keep their normal shape there won't be any rain.

出现题目：口语 RA

76. orator ['ɔ:rətə]

n. 演说者；演讲者；雄辩家；原告

77. satirical [sə'tɪrɪkl]

adj. 讽刺性的；讥讽的；爱挖苦人的

原句重现:

Roman writers and orators began to expand their imaginative and intellectual horizons and refine the Latin language through the study of Greek literature. Early Roman literature had two kinds; the recording and examination of public life and behavior through life stories of famous men, and the particularly Roman art of satirical comedy and drama.

出现题目: 口语 RA

78. transcripts ['trænskrɪpt]

n. 成绩单; 抄本; 改写本 (transcript 的复数形式)

v. 转录; 合成 (transcript 的三单形式)

79. accusation [,ækju'zeɪʃən]

n. 控告, 指控; 谴责

80. republicans [ri'pʌblɪkənz]

n. 共和党, 共和党员 (republican 的复数形式)

原句重现:

Clementson wanted to see if claims of question dodging actually held up, historically—not necessarily in the unique case of Trump. So Clementson analyzed the transcripts of 14 presidential debates, from 1996 to 2012. Overall, he found 51 accusations of question dodging— 26 by Dems, 25 by Republicans.

出现题目: 口语 RA

81. paleontological [,pæliɒntə'lɒdʒɪkl, 'pei-]

adj. 古生物学的

82. momentum [mə'mentəm]

n. 势头; [物] 动量; 动力; 冲力

83. ichthyosaurus [,ɪkθiə'sɔ:rəs]

n. 鱼龙 (恐龙的一种)

84. embedded [ɪm'bedɪd]

v. 嵌入 (embed 的过去式和过去分词形式)

adj. 嵌入式的; 植入的; 内含的

原句重现:

By this time, however, paleontological momentum had moved to England. In 1812, at Lyme Regis on the Dorset coast, an extraordinary child named Mary Anning-aged 11, 12 or 13, depending on whose account you read- found a strange fossilized sea

monster, 17 feet long and now known as the ichthyosaurus, embedded in the steep and dangerous cliffs along the English Channel.

出现题目：口语 RA

85. supernova [ˌsupəˈnɒvə]

n. [天] 超新星

86. astrophysicist [ˌæstrəʊˈfɪːzɪst]

n. 天体物理学家

87. irritating [ˈɪrɪteɪɪŋ]

adj. 刺激的；气人的；使愤怒的

v. 刺激（irritate 的 ing 形式）；激怒

88. buffoon [bʊˈfʊn]

n. 丑角；滑稽剧演员

原句重现：

The term supernova was coined in the 1930s by a memorably odd astrophysicist named Fritz Zwicky. Born in Bulgaria and raised in Switzerland, Zwicky came to the California Institute of Technology in the 1920s and there as once distinguished himself by his abrasive personality and erratic talents. He didn't seem to be outstandingly bright, and many of his colleagues considered him little more than “an irritating buffoon”.

出现题目：口语 RA

89. herbivores [ˈhɜːbɪvɔːz]

n. [动] 食草动物，植食动物；食草者（herbivore 的复数形式）

原句重现：

What we found is that the plant is actually damaged by herbivores like most plants are in nature. And in response to that it secretes sugar from the wound edges where the herbivores have damaged the plant." Tobias Lortzing is a graduate student at Freie University Berlin and one of the study authors.

出现题目：口语 RA

90. cockpit [ˈkɒkpɪt]

n. 驾驶员座舱；战场

91. grinder [ˈgraɪndə]

n. [机] 研磨机；研磨者；磨工；臼齿

92. flap [flæp]

n. 拍打，拍打声；神经紧张；[航] 襟翼

vt. 拍打；扔；拉下帽边；飘动

vi. 拍动；神经紧张；鼓翼而飞；（帽边等）垂下

原句重现：

At the end of this year, we will launch the Cup Class boats. So these will be about twice the power. The sailors are down in cockpits, unlike today. A lot of the power is being generated by these four grinders that are providing hydraulic power, and that energy is being used to control the flying surface, the hydrofoil...and is also being used to control the wing and the flaps, effectively the engine, of what we have.

出现题目：口语 RA

93. aristocratic [ə,rɪstə'krætɪk]

adj. 贵族的；贵族政治的；有贵族气派的

94. cavalier [ˌkævə'liə]

n. 骑士；武士；对女人献殷勤

adj. 傲慢的；漫不经心的；无忧无虑的

95. Puritan ['pjʊrɪtən]

n. 清教徒

adj. 清教徒的

96. monarchy ['mɒnəki]

n. 君主政体；君主国；君主政治

97. parliament ['parləmənt]

n. 议会，国会

98. forerunner ['fɔr'rʌnə]

n. 先驱；先驱者；预兆

原句重现：

The English Revolution has been interpreted in several ways by historians: as a fight between the aristocratic Cavaliers, who were open to life, and the serious Puritans; as a battle for power between parliament and the monarchy over the rights of Englishmen that had been going on for centuries; and as a class war similar to the French Revolution, of which it was a forerunner.

出现题目：口语 RA

99. reminisce [ˌrɛmɪ'nɪs]

vt. 追忆说

vi. 回忆

原句重现：

The speaker reminisces about his views of the English Revolution when he was a student and how it seemed quite clear which side he was on - the aristocrats', not the puritans'. Later he realised there was more to it than that and there were several ways of interpreting the Revolution: as a struggle between the king and parliament, as a class war or as an unpredictable situation without clear sides.

出现题目：口语 RA

100. integration ['ɪntə'greɪʃən]

n. 集成；综合

101. complex ['kəmpleks; kəm'pleks]

n. 复合体；综合设施

adj. 复杂的；合成的

102. turbulent ['tɜːbjələnt]

adj. 骚乱的，混乱的；狂暴的；吵闹的；激流的，湍流的

原句重现：

Currently, integration is increasingly needed in the business environment. This need emerges from the efficiency and synergy requirements necessary in a complex and turbulent environment. In other words, integration is needed to facilitate coordination, which is again related to the building of competitive advantage.

出现题目：口语 RA

103. cargo ['kɑːɡo]

n. 货物，船货

104. widespread ['wɪdspreɪd]

adj. 普遍的，广泛的；分布广的

105. ports [pɔːrts]

n. [水运] 港口，[电子][计] 端口（port 的复数）

106. spices [s'paɪsɪz]

n. 香料，调味料（spice 的复数）

107. perfumes

n. 香水（perfume 的复数）；[轻] 香料

v. 使充满香气；撒香水于（perfume 的三单形式）

原句重现：

Not a lot is known about how the transportation of goods by water first began. Large cargo boats were being used in some parts of the world up to five thousand years ago. However, sea trade became more widespread when large sailing boats travelled between ports, carrying spices, perfumes and objects made by hand.

出现题目：口语 RA

108. combustion [kəm'bəʃtʃən]

n. 燃烧，氧化；骚动

原句重现：

Humans need to use energy in order to exist. So it is unsurprising that the way people have been producing energy is largely responsible for current environmental problems. Pollution comes in many forms, but those that are most concerning, because of their impact on health, result from the combustion of fuels in power stations and cars.

出现题目：口语 RA

109. social status

社会地位

110. nobility [nəʊ'bɪləti]

n. 贵族；高贵；高尚

原句重现：

In the Middle Ages, the design and use of flags were considered a means of identifying social status. Flags were, therefore, the symbols not of nations, but of the nobility. The design of each flag resembled the “devices” on the noble’s Coat of Arms, and the size of the flag was an indication of how high the owner stood in the nobility.

出现题目：口语 RA

111. fraught [frɔ:t]

adj. 担心的，忧虑的；充满...的

112. terrain [tə'reɪn]

n. [地理] 地形，地势；领域；地带

113. spans [spænz]

n. [建] 跨度；一段时间（span 的复数）

v. 跨越；持续；贯穿（span 的第三人称单数）

114. trafficking ['træfɪkɪŋ]

n. 非法交易（尤指毒品买卖）

vi. 交易 (traffic 的现在分词)

115. prevalent ['prevələnt]

adj. 流行的; 普遍的, 广传的

原句重现:

The border itself between Mexico and United States is fraught with a mix of urban and desert terrain and spans over 1,900 miles. Both the uninhabited areas of the border and urban areas are where the most drug trafficking and illegal crossings take place. Crime is prevalent in urban cities like El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California.

出现题目: 口语 RA

116. tsunami [tsʊ'nami]

n. 海啸

117. crucial ['kruʃəl]

adj. 重要的; 决定性的; 定局的; 决断的

118. amenable [ə'minəbl]

adj. 有责任的; 顺从的, 服从的; 有义务的; 经得起检验的

119. backwash ['bækwɔʃ]

n. 回流, 逆流; 后果, 反响; 浪涛

原句重现:

The tsunamis could provide crucial information about the habitability of ancient Mars. The first one occurred when the planet must have been relatively warm and amenable for life, because it carved out backwash channels as it returned to the sea. By contrast, the planet had become much cooler by the time the second tsunami hit—the waters apparently flash-froze after flowing onto the surface.

出现题目: 口语 RA

120. amusement [ə'mjuzmənt]

n. 消遣, 娱乐; 乐趣

121. coaster ['kɒstə]

n. 沿岸贸易船; 杯托, 小托盘; 雪橇

122. exhilarating [ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪŋ]

adj. 使人愉快的; 令人喜欢的; 爽快的

v. 使高兴, 使兴奋 (exhilarate 的现在分词形式)

原句重现:

"Thompson recognized and exploited all the ingredients of a successful amusement ride," writes Judith A. Adams in *The American Amusement Park Industry*. "His coasters combined an appearance of danger with actual safety, thrilled riders with exhilarating speed, and allowed the public to intimately experience the Industrial Revolution's new technologies of gears, steel, and dazzling electric lights."

出现题目：口语 RA

123. immune [ɪ'mjʊn]

n. 免疫者；免除者

adj. 免疫的；免于……的，免除的

124. invaders [ɪn'veɪdəz]

n. 侵略者（invader 的复数）；侵入种

125. by product

副产品；副产物

原句重现：

Usually, age is determined by physical characteristics, such as teeth or bones. Great—if you have a body. Researchers have tried unsuccessfully to use blood. But in this study, the scientists used immune cells called T-cells. T-cells recognize invaders through receptors that match molecules on bacteria, viruses, even tumors. The cellular activity that produces these receptors also produces a type of circular DNA molecule as a by-product.

出现题目：口语 RA

126. interfere [ˌɪntə'fɪr]

vi. 干涉；妨碍；打扰

vt. 冲突；介入

127. tariff ['tærɪf]

n. 关税表；收费表

vt. 定税率；征收关税

原句重现：

Free trade is an economic policy under which the government does not interfere with trade. No tariffs are applied to imports or exports, and people are allowed to trade goods and services as they please. Supply and demand dictates the prices for which

goods and services sell and are the only factors that determine how resources are allocated in society.

出现题目： 口语 RA

128. predilection [ˌprɛdl'ɛkʃən]

n. 偏爱，嗜好

原句重现：

Networking is easy and fun because it taps into this human predilection to talk about ourselves when asked. Consider successful networking as little more than the process of guiding a person to tell you about his life, what he's doing, the company that employs him, and his current industry.

出现题目： 口语 RA

129. vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl]

adj. 易受攻击的，易受...的攻击；易受伤害的；有弱点的

130. apnea [æp'niə]

n. [医] 窒息，[临床] 呼吸暂停

131. undiagnosed ['ʌn,daiəg'nəuzd]

adj. [临床] 未确诊的；尚未找出原因的

原句重现：

The second group that is particularly vulnerable are night shift workers and the third group that is particularly vulnerable are people with sleep disorders, particularly sleep apnea. One out of three men and one out of six women have sleep apnea. And yet, 85 percent are undiagnosed and untreated. And it more than doubles the risk of crashes.

出现题目： 口语 RA

132. possession [pə'zɛʃən]

n. 拥有；财产；领地；自制；着迷

133. lenient ['linɪənt]

adj. 宽大的；仁慈的

134. delineate [dɪ'liːniət]

vt. 描绘；描写；画...的轮廓

原句重现：

Unlike the United Kingdom, which has taken a relatively restrictive approach to the possession of arms, the United States has taken a more lenient approach. In the United States, three models have evolved regarding the interpretation of the meaning of the right to bear and keep arms as delineated in the Second Amendment.

出现题目：口语 RA

135. squirrel ['skwɜːrəl; skwɜː əl]

n. 松鼠；松鼠毛皮

vt. 贮藏

136. raccoon [ræ'kʊn]

n. 浣熊；浣熊毛皮

137. predators ['prɛdətərz]

[动] 捕食者

[动] 食肉动物（predator 的复数）

原句重现：

It's not that human activities didn't impact wildlife at all of course. Heavily hunted species, like white-tailed deer, grey squirrels, and raccoons, were photographed somewhat less often in hunted areas. Coyotes showed up more often in hunted areas. While most species didn't avoid hiking trails, the predators actually preferred them.

出现题目：口语 RA

138. commonplace ['kʌmən'ples]

n. 老生常谈；司空见惯的事；普通的东西

adj. 平凡的；陈腐的

原句重现：

Trade unions originated in Europe during the industrial revolution. Because of the machinery that had become commonplace, skilled labour became less in demand so employers had nearly all of the bargaining power. Employers mistreated the workers and paid them too little for the work they did. Trade unions were organised that would help in the improvement of working conditions.

出现题目：口语 RA

139. harassment [hə'ræsmənt]

n. 骚扰；烦恼

原句重现:

Unions take the power out of the employer's hands on many issues. There are examples of cases where workers were engaging in sexual or racial harassment, but were protected by their unions and allowed to keep their jobs. Poor workers and excellent workers often receive the same pay and raises, giving no reason for a person to work harder than necessary at their job.

出现题目: 口语 RA

140. marijuana [ˌmæɹəˈwʌnə]

n. 大麻; 大麻毒品

141. microorganism [ˌmaɪkrəˈɔːɡən,ɪzəm]

n. [微] 微生物; 微小动植物

原句重现:

Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.

出现题目: 口语 RA

142. inhalation [ˌɪnhəˈleɪʃən]

n. 吸入; 吸入药剂

原句重现:

A smoking ban is a public policy that includes criminal laws and health regulations that prohibit smoking in certain public places and workspaces. There are varying definitions of smoking employed in this legislation. The strictest definitions define smoking as being the inhalation of any tobacco substance while the loosest define smoking as possessing any lit tobacco product.

出现题目: 口语 RA

143. Celsius [ˈsɛlsɪəs]

n. 摄氏度

adj. 摄氏的

原句重现:

Such an agreement would include recognition that the world must aim as soon as possible to hold global warming to 1.5-degree Celsius; a long-term low-carbon future; 5-year updated action plans that recognize the developing climate reality; and aid to those countries that did little to cause climate change but are most at risk from it.

出现题目: 口语 RA

144. rump [rʌmp]

n. (兽的)臀部; (鸟的)尾部; 牛臀肉

adj. (政治团体等)小的; 不重要的; 次等的

145. sandpiper ['sændpaɪpə]

n. [鸟] 鹬

146. molt [mɒlt]

n. 换毛; 脱皮; 换毛期

vt. 脱毛; 换毛

vi. 脱毛; 换毛

147. spore [spɔː]

n. 孢子

vi. 长孢子

原句重现:

The researchers think that long-distance fliers such as the American golden-plover and the white-rumped sandpiper picked up the spores while lining their nests. Then when the birds arrive in new places they molt, leaving behind the feathers and their precious cargo-to start growing again at the other end of the world.

出现题目: 口语 RA

148. tantalizing ['tæntəlaɪzɪŋ]

adj. 撩人的; 逗引性的; 干着急的

v. 惹弄; 逗弄人 (tantalize 的 ing 形式)

原句重现:

For centuries, Atlantis has been one of the western world's favorite legends. A tantalizing blend of fantasy and mystery. Stories tell of a rich and glorious empire that was lost to the sea-where some hope its ruins still lie, waiting to be discovered.

出现题目：口语 RA