

孤独的阅读者



学术英文

五百动词语境习词

参考答案

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第一组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Classifying | Extended | Excluded | Enumerate | Identify

6-10: Entrenched | Extract | Intensify | Encapsulated | Verify

第二部分

1-10: DADAA CBABB

11-20: DBAAB CADDC

第三部分

1. Extend

Luther did not set out to destroy Catholicism, but rather, to reform it. Gradually he **extended** his criticism of Church abuses to criticism of church doctrine.

2. Extract

The more you know about the author, the more meaningful and reliable information you can **extract** from the document.

3. Exclude

Cavendish was not a popularizer of science for women but a participant in the crucial scientific debates of her time. Despite her achievement, however, she was **excluded** from membership in the Royal Society.

4. Entrench

Although more women are entering paid work in the UK than ever before, occupational segregation between 'a man's job' and 'women's work' in the labour force remains **entrenched**.

5. Encapsulate

Neoclassicism embraced the logic and morality of the Enlightenment, which were perhaps best encapsulated in the works of Voltaire.

6. Enumerate

Many other advantages might be enumerated. For instance, 200 the addition of some thousand carcasses in our exportation of barreled beef, the propagation of swine's flesh, and improvement in the art of making good bacon, so much wanted among us by the great destruction of pigs, too frequent at our table, which are no way comparable in taste, or magnificence, to a well-grown, fat yearling child, which roasted whole will make a considerable figure at a Lord Mayor's feast, or any other public entertainment.

7. Intensify

In everyday situations, too, group interaction tends to intensify opinions. This *group polarization* phenomenon provided a window through which researchers could observe group influence. (Myers, 2012)

8. Identify

Because we are generally unaware of those errors entering our thinking, it is useful to identify ways in which we form and sustain false beliefs.

9. Classify

Since the publication of Suicide, many objections have been raised to Durkheim's study: particularly in relation to his uncritical use of official statistics, his dismissal of non-social influences on suicide and his insistence in classifying all types of suicide together.

10. Verify

Still, even with these advanced detection methods, not all experts agree about the authenticity of a given work since these technologies can often only verify the time or place a work was produced and not the artists hand. (Davies et al., 2015)

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

-ing: Progressive Tense (进行时态)

-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Extend

v. extended, extending, extends

v.tr.

1. To cause (something) to be longer, wider, or cover more area: *extended the subway line into the next town.*
2. To enlarge the scope or effect of: *research that extended our knowledge of the universe.*
3. To cause (something) to last longer: *extended our visit by a day.*

v.intr.

1. To be or become long, large, or comprehensive: *influence that extended to other continents; table legs that extend by unscrewing.*

Extract

v. extracted, extracting, extracts

v.tr.

1. To draw or pull out, often with great force or effort: *extract a wisdom tooth; used tweezers to extract the splinter.*
2. To obtain despite resistance: *extract a promise.*
3. To derive or obtain (information, for example) from a source.

Exclude

v. excluded, excluding, excludes

v.tr.

1. To prevent from being included, considered, or accepted; reject: *The court excluded the improperly obtained evidence.*

2. To put out; expel.

Entrench

v. entrenched, entrenching, entrenches

v.tr.

1. To fix firmly or securely: *"Today managed care plans are entrenched in the economy, enrolling 61 percent of the population"* (Peter T. Kilborn).

Encapsulate

v. encapsulated, encapsulating, encapsulates

v.tr.

1. To express in a brief summary; epitomize: *headlines that encapsulate the news.*

Enumerate

v. enumerated, enumerating, enumerates

v.tr.

1. To count off or name one by one; list: *A spokesperson enumerated the strikers' demands.*
2. To determine the number of; count.

Intensify

v. intensified, intensifying, intensifies

v.tr.

1. To make intense or more intense: *The press has intensified its scrutiny of the candidate's background.*

Identify

v. identified, identifying, identifies

v.tr.

1. To establish or recognize the identity of; ascertain as a certain person or thing: *Can you identify what kind of plane that is? I identified the man at the next table as a famous actor.*

Classify

v. **classified, classifying, classifies**

v.tr.

1. To arrange or organize according to class or category.

Verify

v. **verified, verifying, verifies**

v.tr.

1. To demonstrate the truth or accuracy of, as by the presentation of evidence: *experiments that verified the hypothesis.*

第二组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Vary | Consists | Conducted | Categorized | Viewed

6-10: Values | Colonized | Conveyed | Viewed | Query

第二部分

1-10: AACBA BABDB

11-20: ACCBD ACACB

第三部分

1. Conduct

Those who **conduct** the interviews and those who analyse the results could not do their work effectively if they constantly had to check with each other about ambiguities in the questions or answers.

2. Consist

A metaphysics may hold that reality **consists** of purely physical or material components, whether these are elements such as water or fire or modern components such as atoms, electrons, quarks, and electromagnetic and intranuclear forces. This is called materialism.

3. Categorize

By the age of 2, children have a partial understanding of what gender is. They know whether they are a boy or a girl, and they can usually **categorize** others accurately.

4. Colonize

Virtually all the coffee we drink today comes from areas such as South America and Africa that were **colonized** by Europeans; it is in no sense a 'natural' part of the Western diet.

5. Convey

When shown 5-second silent video clips of those reports, observers could much more accurately

discern women's than men's emotions when recalling happiness. Men, however, were slightly more successful in **conveying** anger.

6. Query

The first is to **query** the idea of constraint. Why should morality be seen as constraining our choices and actions? (Shafer-Landau, 2012)

7. Vary

The total number of slaves is difficult to judge---estimates **vary** from 20 to 30 percent of the population. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. View

If they **viewed** it through a camera focused on the detective, they perceived it as more coerced. (Myers, 2012)

9. View

Moreover, the growing recognition of the nonrational—of human actions determined by hidden impulses—led people to doubt that reason played the dominant role in human behavior. Other thinkers **viewed** the problem of reason differently. (Perry, 2010)

10. Value

Humanists **valued** the works of the ancients, both in the literary and the visual arts, and they looked to the classical past for solutions to modern problems. (Fiero, 2011)

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Conduct

v. conducted, conducting, conducts

v.tr.

1. To direct the course of; manage or control: *a police officer who conducts traffic; a scientist who conducts experiments.*

Consist

v. consisted, consisting, consists

v.intr.

1. To be made up or composed: *New York City consists of five boroughs.*

Categorize

v. categorized, categorizing, categorizes

v.tr.

1. To put into a category or categories; classify.

Colonize

v. colonized, colonizing, colonizes

v.tr.

1. To form or establish a colony or colonies in

v.intr

1. To form or establish a colony

Convey

v. conveyed, conveying, conveys

v.tr.

1. To communicate or make known; impart: *"a look intended to convey sympathetic comprehension" (Saki).*

Query

v. **queried, querying, queries**

v.tr.

1. To put a question to (a person).
2. To express doubt or uncertainty about; question: *query someone's motives.*

Vary

v. **varied, varying, varies**

v.intr.

1. To undergo or show change: *The temperature varied throughout the day.*
2. To have a range of different qualities or amounts: *Shirt sizes vary from small to extra large.*

v.tr.

1. To make or cause changes in; modify or alter: *vary the speed of the drill.*

View

v. **viewed, viewing, views**

v.tr.

1. To look at, examine, or inspect: *viewed the stars through the telescope.*
2. To watch (a program, for example) on television.
3. To survey or study mentally; consider: *When you view all their suggestions, you have to feel encouraged.*
4. To think of (something) in a particular way; regard: *doesn't view herself as a success; viewed their efforts unfavorably.*

Value

v. **valued, valuing, values**

v.tr.

1. To regard highly; esteem: *I value your advice.*
2. To rate according to relative estimate of worth or desirability; evaluate: *valued health above money.*

第三组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Address | Assigned | Resolved | Dissociated | Activate

6-11: Isolate | Socialized | Abstracted | Aggregate | Associated | Addressed

第二部分

1-10: BCABA ADDBA

11-20: DCDAB CCAAB

21-22: DA

第三部分

1. Address

In order to **address** these new issues, sociologists have been forced to re-evaluate the utility of the classical perspectives and, where these are found wanting, to develop novel theories of their own. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Address

John Locke **addressed** himself primarily to the first question in his writings on property: how can an individual form a right to property appropriated from its natural state? (Wolff, 2006)

3. Abstract

If we are to reach a hypothetical agreement we must **abstract** from real life.

4. Assign

They **assign** causes for lightning, winds, eclipses, and other 80 inexplicable things, never hesitating a whit, as if they were privy to the secrets of nature, artificer of things, or as if they visited us fresh from the council of the gods.

5. Aggregate

If we have a list of relevant capabilities, we would still be left wondering whether the capabilities

should be **aggregated** and, if so, what their relative weights and the formula to aggregate them will or should be. (LaFollette & Persson, 2013)

6. Isolate

Actual cases vary in so many ways—in the type of crime, in the status, age, gender, and race of the defendant—that it's difficult to **isolate** the factors that influence jurors.

7. Resolve

The spirits of the deceased, as well as local divinities were called on in rituals designed to seek protection, **resolve** conflicts, or fulfill the special needs of the community.

8. Socialize

David Smith was friendly with the Abstract Expressionist painters, and even after moving to a farm in Bolton's Landing in upstate New York in 1940, he periodically came to the city for long periods and **socialized** with them in Greenwich Village.

9. Dissociate

Likewise, rich Brits **dissociated** themselves from a dissimilar group when they stopped wearing Burberry caps after they caught on among soccer hooligans. (Myers, 2012)

10. Associate

Although Western civilization did not yet exist, its origins can be traced back to the ancient Near East, where people in Southwest Asia and in Egypt, in northeastern Africa, developed organized societies, invented writing, and created the ideas and institutions that we **associate** with civilization. (Spielvogel, 2010)

11. Activate

When Chinese participants were asked to think about their mothers, a brain region associated with the self became **activated**—an area that lit up for Western participants only when they thought about themselves.

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Address

v. **addressed, addressing, addresses**

v.tr.

1. To direct the efforts or attention of (oneself): *address oneself to a task.*
2. To begin to deal with: *addressed the issue of taxes.*

Abstract

v. **abstracted, abstracting, abstracts**

v.tr.

1. To consider (an idea, for example) as separate from particular examples or objects: *abstract a principle of arrangement from a series of items.*

Assign

v. **assigned, assigning, assigns**

v.tr.

1. To select for a duty or office; appoint: firefighters assigned to the city's industrial park.
2. To set apart for a particular purpose or place in a particular category; designate: *assigned the new species to an existing genus*
3. To match or pair with: *assign a value to each of the variables.*

Aggregate

v. **aggregated, aggregating, aggregates**

v.tr.

1. To amount to; total: *Revenues will aggregate more than one million dollars.*

Isolate

v. **isolated, isolating, isolates**

v.tr.

1. To cause to become socially or politically unengaged or ostracized: *an immigrant who was isolated by his poor language skills.*
2. To cause to be alone or apart, as in being inaccessible or unable to move about: *The police isolated the area until more help could arrive.*

Resolve

v. **resolved, resolving, resolves**

v.tr.

1. To find a solution to; solve: *resolved the problem.*
2. To bring to a usually successful conclusion: *resolve a conflict.*

Socialize

v. **socialized, socializing, socializes**

v.intr.

1. To take part in social activities: *likes to socialize with people her age.*

Dissociate

v. **dissociated, dissociating, dissociates**

v.tr.

1. To remove from association; separate: *"Marx never dissociated man from his social environment" (Sidney Hook).*

v.intr.

1. To cease associating; separate; part.

Associate

v. **associated, associating, associates**

v.tr.

1. To connect in the mind or imagination: *"I always somehow associate Chatterton with autumn" (John Keats).*
2. To correlate or connect logically or causally: *Asthma is associated with air pollution.*

Activate

v. **activated, activating, activates**

v.tr.

1. To set in motion; make active or more active.
2. To organize or create (a military unit, for example): *activate the National Guard.*

第四组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Summarized | Indicate | Internalized | Span | Assimilate

6-10: Simplify | Institute | Stipulated | Industrialize | Systematizes

第二部分

1-10: CDBAB ABDDA

11-20: CDACD DDBCD

第三部分

1. Summarize

As secretary of the Poor Law Commission, he initiated a passionate search for detailed facts about the living conditions of the working classes. After three years of investigation, Chadwick summarized the results in his Report on the Condition of the Laboring Population of Great Britain, published in 1842. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Simplify

Justinian's most important contribution was his codification of Roman law. The eastern empire had inherited a vast quantity of legal materials connected to the development of Roman law, which Justinian wished to simplify. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Span

As a result, the cultural map of the world changes: networks of peoples span national borders and even continents, providing cultural connections between their birthplaces and their adoptive countries (Appadurai 1986). (Giddens, 2009)

4. Stipulate

The Factory Act of 1833 stipulated that children between nine and thirteen could work only eight hours a day; those between thirteen and eighteen, twelve hours. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Systematize

Natural law, with extensive resources rooted in Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics and with Stoic modifications, was developed and **systematized** in the thirteenth century by Thomas Aquinas; his Summa Theologiae (Ia-IIae, QQ. 90–7, see Thomas Aquinas 1996) became the classical canon for much natural law thinking. (Skorupski, 2012)

6. Assimilate

Through socialization, young people **assimilate** the lifestyles, norms and beliefs of ethnic communities. (Giddens, 2009)

7. Industrialize

As Austria **industrialized** in the 1870s and 1880s, two working-class parties came into existence, both strongly influenced by nationalism. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. Internalize

For Emile Durkheim, education plays an important role in the socialization of children because, particularly by learning history, for example, children gain an understanding of the common values in society, uniting a multitude of separate individuals. These common values include religious and moral beliefs and a sense of self-discipline. Durkheim argues that schooling enables children to **internalize** the social rules that contribute to the functioning of society. (Giddens, 2009)

9. Indicate

This rather banal example of economic life shows the remarkable powers of markets. First, the price system is a way of signaling and transmitting information. The fact that the price of a good rises **indicates** that the good is in short supply; if the price falls then it is oversupplied.

10. Institute

Philip **instituted** military reforms that transformed Macedonia into a major military power. He created a new phalanx of infantrymen who were more lightly armed than Greek hoplites; each carried a smaller shield and a shorter sword.

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Summarize

v. **summarized, summarizing, summarizes**

v.tr & v.intr.

1. To make a summary or make a summary of.

Simplify

v. **simplified, simplifying, simplifies**

v.tr.

1. To make simple or simpler, as:
 - a. To reduce in complexity or extent.
 - b. To reduce to fundamental parts.
 - c. To make easier to understand.

Span

v. **spanned, spanning, spans**

v.tr.

1. To extend across in space or time: *a bridge that spans the gorge; a career that spanned 40 years.*

Stipulate

v. **stipulated, stipulating, stipulates**

v.tr.

1. To specify or agree to as a condition in an agreement: *The two firms stipulated a payment deadline.*

2. To agree to (a fact) in order to reduce the scope of the dispute to be resolved by a court. Used of litigants.

Systematize

v. **systematized, systematizing, systematizes**

v.tr.

1. To put into a system; arrange according to a plan or scheme: *"The aim of science is surely to amass and systematize knowledge"* (V. Gordon Childe).

Assimilate

v. **assimilated, assimilating, assimilates**

v.tr.

1. To absorb (immigrants or a culturally distinct group) into the prevailing culture.
2. To incorporate and absorb into the mind: *assimilate knowledge*.

Industrialize

v. **industrialized, industrializing, industrializes**

v.tr.

1. To develop industry in (a country or society, for example).

Internalize

v. **internalized, internalizing, internalizes**

v.tr.

1. To make internal or cause to become internal.
2. To take in and make an integral part of one's attitudes or beliefs: *had internalized the cultural values of the Poles after a year of living in Warsaw*.
3. To direct (one's bad feelings or conflicts) inwards, often as a manifestation of depression, anxiety, and social withdrawal.

Indicate

v. **indicated, indicating, indicates**

v.tr.

1. To suggest or demonstrate the necessity, expedience, or advisability of: *The symptoms indicate immediate surgery.*
2. To state or express briefly: *indicated his wishes in a letter; indicating her approval with a nod.*

Institute

v. **instituted, instituting, institutes**

v.tr.

1. To establish, organize, or introduce: *institute wage and price controls.*

第五组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Circumvent | Cultivate | Clarifying | Altered | Alleviate

6-10: Accrue | Allocated | Achieve | Approximate | Characterize

第二部分

1-10: CCBBA CDDDD

11-20: ABAAD BCDAC

第三部分

1. Clarify

As a second example of how experiments **clarify** causation, consider the correlation between television viewing and children's behavior. The more violent television children watch, the more aggressive they tend to be. (Myers, 2012)

2. Characterize

Society in the Early Roman Empire was **characterized** by a system of social stratification, inherited from the Republic, in which Roman citizens were divided into three basic classes: the senatorial, equestrian, and lower classes.

3. Circumvent

By the late Republic, however, although the rights of male guardians remained legally in effect, upper-class women found numerous ways to **circumvent** the power of their guardians.

4. Cultivate

The perfect courtier must also **cultivate** certain achievements. Primarily, he should participate in military and bodily exercises because the principal profession of a courtier was arms. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Alleviate

What feminism means to people differs across the world. In parts of the developing world, feminism means working to **alleviate** absolute poverty and to change traditional male attitudes, which favor large families and dislike contraception, while in the developed countries, feminism means continuing campaigns for equality in employment, adequate childcare provision and the ending of male violence towards women. (Giddens, 2009)

6. Allocate

Nozick argues that these conclusions hold even for those who want to abolish private property altogether. In 'non-money communism' people will still have to be **allocated** goods, and some will want to make trades.

7. Approximate

This is the pure model. No real economy perfectly incorporates all these features: generally, all are modified in some way. [...] However, it is also clear that most countries now **approximate** to this model to a greater or lesser extent. Are they right to do so? (Wolff, 2006)

8. Alter

The French Revolution dramatically **altered** the political structure of France; the Napoleonic conquests then spread many of the revolutionary principles to other parts of Europe.

9. Achieve

Renaissance portraits often took the form of life-sized sculptures in the round, some of which were brightly painted to **achieve** naturalistic effects.

10. Accrue

Following these remarks, I, Christine, spoke, “My lady, I realize that women have accomplished many good things and that even if evil women have done evil, it seems to me, nevertheless, that the benefits **accrued** and still accruing because of good women—particularly the wise and literary ones and those educated in the natural science whom I mentioned above—outweigh the evil.

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Clarify

v. clarified, clarifying, clarifies

v.tr.

1. To make clear or easier to understand; elucidate: *clarified her intentions.*
2. To clear of confusion or uncertainty: *clarify the mind.*

Characterize

v. characterized, characterizing, characterizes

v.tr.

1. To describe the qualities or peculiarities of: *characterized the warden as ruthless.*
2. To be a distinctive trait or mark of; distinguish: *the rash and high fever that characterize this disease; a region that is characterized by its dikes and canals.*

Circumvent

v. circumvented, circumventing, circumvents

v.tr.

1. To avoid or get around by artful maneuvering: *circumvented the bureaucratic red tape.*

Cultivate

v. cultivated, cultivating, cultivates

v.tr.

1. To improve and prepare (land), as by plowing or fertilizing, for raising crops; till.

2. To grow or tend (a plant or crop).
3. To acquire, develop, or refine, as by education: cultivating a posh accent.

Alleviate

v. alleviated, alleviating, alleviates

v.tr.

1. To make (pain, for example) less intense or more bearable: *a drug that alleviates cold symptoms*.
2. To lessen or reduce: alleviate unemployment.

Allocate

v. allocated, allocating, allocates

v.tr.

1. To set apart for a special purpose; designate: *allocate a room to be used for storage*.
2. To distribute according to a plan; allot: *allocate rations for a week-long camping trip*.

Approximate

v. approximated, approximating, approximates

v.tr.

1. To come close to; be nearly the same as: *This meat substitute approximates the real thing*.
2. To bring together, as cut edges of tissue.

Alter

v. altered, altering, alters

v.tr.

1. To change or make different; modify: *altered my will*.

Achieve

v. achieved, achieving, achieves

v.tr.

1. To gain with effort or despite difficulty; reach: *achieve fame as a singer; achieve a record speed.*
2. To succeed in accomplishing; bring about: *achieve a task; achieve an improvement in foreign relations.*

Accrue

v. accrued, accruing, accrues

v.tr.

1. To accumulate over time: *I have accrued 15 days of sick leave.*

v.intr.

1. To come to one as a gain, addition, or increment: *interest accruing in my savings account.*
2. To increase, accumulate, or come about as a result of growth: *common sense that accrues with experience.*

第六组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Typified | Unify | Purifying | Reiterated | Ranged

6-11: Grouped | Labeled | Multiply | Multiply | Specify | Justify

第二部分

1-10: DCABC ABBAC

11-22: ABBAB DCBDACA

第三部分

1. “That’s unfair!” “What a ripoff!” “We deserve better!” Such comments **typify** conflicts bred by perceived injustice. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Rather than **unifying** people, however, the loud and chauvinistic nationalism of the late nineteenth century divided them as the new national states became embroiled in bitter competition after 1871. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Rousseau's early essay, the Discourse on the Arts and Sciences, argues that the development of the arts and sciences has done more to corrupt than to **purify** morality. (Wolff, 2006)
4. The author reiterated the traditional claim that women—by nature more feeble than men—were susceptible to the devil’s temptation. As a result, they became the primary victims of the mass hysteria that prevailed during the so-called “age of humanism.” (Giddens, 2009)
5. Carved of soft gypsum and inlaid with shell and black limestone, the statuettes **ranged** in size from well under a foot to about 30 inches tall. (Davies et al., 2015)
6. The crew were **grouped** on the forecastle; the broad stage is run far out over the port bow, and an envied deck-hand stands picturesquely on the end of it with a coil of rope in his hand. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. In the history of Latin literature, the century and a half after Augustus is often **labeled** the “silver age” to indicate that the literary efforts of the period, though good, were not equal to the high standards of the Augustan golden age. (Spielvogel, 2010)
8. It is true that **multiple** roles can multiply stress. (Giddens, 2009)
9. Children will learn to **multiply** in the second grade. (Giddens, 2009)
10. Knowing that two variables change together (correlate) enables us to predict one when we know the other, but correlation does not **specify** cause and effect. (Solomon & Higgins, 2010)
11. If it really is true that all rational individuals in the state of nature would freely make this choice, then we do seem to have a good argument here to **justify** the state. (Wolff, 2006)

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Typify

v. **typified, typifying, typifies**

v.tr.

1. To serve as a typical example of; embody the essential characteristics of: *a painting that typifies the artist's work.*
2. To represent by an image, a form, or a model; symbolize or prefigure.

Unify

v. **unified, unifying, unifies**

v.tr. & v.intr.

1. To make into or become a unit; consolidate.

Purify

v. **purified, purifying, purifies**

v.tr.

1. To rid of impurities: *purify water*.
2. To rid of foreign or objectionable elements: *tried to purify the party of its dissenters*.
3. To free from moral or spiritual defilement: *rituals to purify the soul*.

Multiply

v. **multiplied, multiplying, multiplies**

v.tr.

1. To increase the amount, number, or degree of.
2. *Mathematics* To perform multiplication on.

v.intr.

1. To grow in amount, number, or degree: *Shops multiplied along the main street*.
2. To increase in number by reproducing: *"The people increased both in the dales and the plains, and their horses multiplied"* (J.R.R. Tolkien).
3. *Mathematics* To perform multiplication.

Specify

v. **specified, specifying, specifies**

v.tr.

1. To state explicitly or in detail: *specified the amount needed; specified what was wrong with the program*.
2. To include in a specification.
3. To determine or bring about (a specific result): *a gene that specifies the synthesis of a single protein*.

Justify

v. **justified, justifying, justifies**

v.tr.

1. To demonstrate or prove to be just, right, or valid: *justified each budgetary expense as necessary; anger that is justified by the circumstances.*
2. To demonstrate sufficient legal reason for (an action taken).

Reiterate

v. **reiterated, reiterating, reiterates**

v.tr.

1. To say or do again or repeatedly.

Range

v. **ranged, ranging, ranges**

v.tr.

1. To move through or along or around in (an area or region): *The scouts ranged the mountain forests. The patrol boat ranged the coast.*

v.intr.

1. To vary within specified limits: *sizes that range from small to extra large.*
2. To extend in a particular direction: *a river that ranges to the east.*
3. To cover or have application to a number of things: *Their conversation ranged over the major issues of the day. Her responsibilities range across all aspects of the negotiations.*

Group

v. **grouped, grouping, groups**

v.tr.

1. To place or arrange in a group: *grouped the children according to height.*

v.intr.

1. To belong to or form a group: *The soldiers began to group on the hillside.*

Label

v. **labeled, labeling, labels** or **labelled** or **labelling**

v.tr.

1. To attach a label to: *labeled the jars before storing them.*
2. To identify or designate with a descriptive term; describe or classify: *"He missed two crucial penalty kicks ... and was labeled a loser by the previously loyal British press" (Phil Ball).*

第七组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Constrained | Contain | Compensate | Explicate | Located

6-8: Consolidated | Compounded | Condensed

第二部分

1-10: ABCDA DBCDA

11-16: BCABBD

第三部分

1. Constrain

Social facts can **constrain** human action in a variety of ways, ranging from outright punishment (in the case of a crime, for example) to social rejection (in the case of unacceptable behaviour) to simple misunderstanding (in the case of the misuse of language).

2. Contain

The elders, relatively small compared with the other figures, and many of them gesticulating, can barely **contain** their excitement in the face of the remarkable vision.

3. Consolidate

Philip's first major goal was to **consolidate** and secure the lands he had inherited from his father. These included Spain, the Netherlands, and possessions in Italy and the New World. For Philip, this meant strict conformity to Catholicism and the establishment of strong monarchical authority.

4. Condense

In the second epoch, estimated at about 35,000 years, continued cooling produced further solidification with the formation in the contracting surface of primitive valleys and mountains, all surrounded by an atmosphere as yet too hot for water to **condense**. (Goodwin, 1976)

5. Compensate

If you get bird flu, swine flu, or *E. coli*, the meat industry should pay your medical bills. If you die, the meat industry should **compensate** your family. The government shouldn't pay billions of dollars to stockpile vaccines for diseases that evolved in factory farms; the meat industry should do that. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)

6. Compound

The report found a deep polarization between different ethnic communities in Britain's urban areas. It argued that many aspects of people's everyday lives **compounded** this split; for example, having separate educational arrangements, voluntary bodies, employment patterns, places of worship and language.

7. Explicate

One way to **explicate** this generic idea is in terms of the conjunction of the following two claims: first, that moral obligations entail normative reasons to act, in that someone who has a moral obligation has a reason to do what it demands; second, that the person has this reason irrespective of whether doing as the obligation demands either serves or conflicts with the person's motives. (Skorupski, 2012)

8. Locate

The world's urban population could reach almost 5 billion people by 2030 and the United Nations estimates that almost 4 billion of these urban dwellers will be residents of cities in the developing world. Most of the twenty-two cities projected to have more than 10 million residents by 2015 are **located** in the developing world.

单词释义

注释:

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Constrain

v. **constrained, constraining, constrains**

v.tr.

1. To keep within certain limits; confine or limit: *"Legislators ... used the power of the purse to constrain the size of the military"* (Julian E. Zelizer).
2. To compel by physical, moral, or circumstantial force; oblige: *felt constrained to object to his behavior.*

Contain

v. **contained, containing, contains**

v.tr.

1. To have within; hold: *a bin that contains rice.*
2. To have as a component or constituent part; include: *Does the soup contain meat? The poem contains many famous lines.*
3. To hold or keep within limits; restrain: *I could hardly contain my curiosity.*

Consolidate

v. **consolidated, consolidating, consolidates**

v.tr.

1. To make strong or secure; strengthen: *She consolidated her power during her first year in office.*
2. To make firm or coherent; form into a compact mass.

Condense

v. **condensed, condensing, condenses**

v.tr.

1. To make more dense or compact: *gravity condensing matter into stars.*
2. To make more concise; abridge or shorten: *condensed the list of guests.*

Compensate

v. **compensated, compensating, compensates**

v.tr.

1. To offset; counterbalance.
2. To make satisfactory payment or reparation to; recompense or reimburse: *Management compensated us for the time we worked.*

v.intr.

1. To serve as or provide a substitute or counterbalance.

Compound

v. **compounded, compounding, compounds**

v.tr.

1. To add to or intensify so as to make worse: *"The university authorities ... compounded their crime in dismissing [the professor] by denying that their action ... reflected any abridgment of academic freedom" (John Kenneth Galbraith).*
2. To make worse by being an additional or intensifying factor: *High winds compounded the difficulties of the firefighters.*

Explicate

v. **explicated, explicating, explicates**

v.tr.

1. To make clear the meaning of; explain.

Outreach

v. **outreached, outreaching, outreaches**

v.tr.

1. To surpass (another) in reach: *She had to outreach her opponent to win the fencing match.*
2. To be more or greater than; exceed: *Demand has outreached supply.*

v.intr.

1. To go too far.
2. To reach out.

Bracket

v. **bracketed, bracketing, brackets**

v.tr.

1. To furnish or support with a bracket or brackets.
2. To place within or as if within brackets.
3. To classify or group together.
4. To include or exclude by establishing specific boundaries.
5. To fire beyond and short of (a target) in order to determine artillery range.

Locate

v. **located, locating, locates**

v.tr.

1. To place at a certain location; station or situate: *locate an agent in Rochester.*

v.intr.

1. To become established; settle: *new businesses that have located in town.*

第八组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Informed | inform | Infused | Indexes | Institutionalized

6-11: Incorporate | Initiated | Innovate | Impede | Implicate | Impute

第二部分

1-10: ABABB DBACB

11-20: CBCBA CADDC

第三部分

1. Infuse

One expression of this religious revival was the attempt by the Protestant theologian Karl Barth (1886-- 1968) to **infuse** traditional Christian teachings with new life. (Spieltvogel, 2010)

2. incorporate:

A communist planned economy could **incorporate** these people into production, improving efficiency and reducing the working day. These people include not only the unemployed, but members of the police and armed forces, the clergy, domestic servants, and, most despised of all, 'speculating, swindling superfluous middlemen, who have forced themselves in between the producer and the consumer'. (Wolff, 2006)

3. inform

When King Louis XVI was **informed** of the fall of the Bastille by the duc de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, he exclaimed, "Why, this is a revolt." "No, Sire," replied the duke, "it is a revolution." (Perry, 2010)

4. institutionalize

Despite its many achievements, Roman civilization presents a paradox. On the one hand, Roman culture and law evidence high standards of civilization. On the other, the Romans

institutionalized barbaric practices: battles to the death between armed gladiators and the tormenting and slaughtering of wild beasts. The major forms of entertainment in both the Republic and the Empire were chariot races, wild- animal shows, and gladiatorial combat. (Perry, 2010)

5. inform

The DTM (Demographic Transition Model) has been perhaps the most influential perspective on long-term population trends ever devised and it continues to **inform** research in the field of demography. (Giddens, 2009)

6. index

With the rise of the university system in Europe and the expansion of scholarship, scholars **indexed** their books by hand using index terms and phrases, which were extracted from the text. (Pyne, 2018)

7. Implicate

Media exposure has been **implicated** in eating disorders for both women and men. Experimental studies have shown that media exposure affects girls' views of their bodies. (Helgeson, 2011)

8. Impute

In another line of interpretation on the division of labour issue, it has been suggested that in fact Smith **imputed** too much importance to labour specialization in economic development, at the expense of missing the significance of 'mechanization'. (Berry, Paganelli, & Smith, 2016)

9. Initiate

The Industrial Revolution **initiated** a quantum leap in industrial production. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Impede

Market-oriented theories also fail to take into account the various economic ties between poor countries and wealthy onesites that can **impede** economic growth under some conditions and enhance it under others. (Giddens, 2009)

11. Innovate

Equally damaging to children is the infamous practice of "private tuition," where teachers accept a fee to teach well-off kids in their homes after school—a practice that creates incentives not to teach well during the normal school day. Teachers all too rarely try to **innovate**, to inspire children. Their highest hope is to stuff them full of facts so that they perform well on national examinations. (Nussbaum, 2016)

单词释义

注释:

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Inform

v. **informed, informing, informs**

v.tr.

1. To impart information to; make aware of something: *We were informed by mail of the change in plans.*
The nurse informed me that visiting hours were over.
2. To give form or character to; imbue with a quality or an essence: *"A society's strength is measured by ... its ability to inform a future generation with its moral standards" (Vanity Fair).*

Infuse

v. **infused, infusing, infuses**

v.tr.

1. To fill or cause to be filled with something: *infused them with a love of the land.*

Index

v. **indexed, indexing, indexes**

v.tr.

1. To furnish with an index: *index a book.*
2. To indicate or signal.

Institutionalize

v. institutionalized, institutionalizing, institutionalizes

v.tr.

1. To make into, treat as, or give the character of an institution to: *"The Irish institutionalized their language, requiring it on official documents" (Mark Abley).*

Incorporate

v. incorporated, incorporating, incorporates

v.tr.

1. To unite (one thing) with something else already in existence: *incorporated the letter into her diary.*
2. To give substance or material form to; embody.

Initiate

v. initiated, initiating, initiates

v.tr.

1. To set going by taking the first step; begin: *initiated trade with developing nations.*
2. To introduce to a new field, interest, skill, or activity: *initiated the students into the world of opera.*

Innovate

v. innovated, innovating, innovates

v.tr.

1. To begin or introduce (something new) for the first time.

v.intr.

2. To begin or introduce something new.

Impede

v. impeded, impeding, impedes

v.tr.

1. To retard or obstruct the progress of.

Implicate

v. **implicated, implicating, implicates**

v.tr.

1. To involve or connect intimately or incriminatingly: *evidence that implicates others in the plot.*
2. To have as a consequence or necessary circumstance; imply or entail: *His evasiveness implicated complicity.*

Impute

v. **imputed, imputing, imputes**

v.tr.

1. To relate (something, usually something bad) to a particular cause or source; place the fault or responsibility for: *imputed the rocket failure to a faulty gasket; kindly imputed my clumsiness to inexperience.*
2. To assign as a characteristic; credit: *the gracefulness so often imputed to cats.*

第九组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Imbued | Impelled | Implying | Imported | Impinge

6-10: Impart | Tabulate | Establish | Expressed | Exacerbate

第二部分

1-10: ABBCB DDDAB

11-20: ACCAB BDABD

第三部分

1. Impel

The Protestant threat **impelled** the Roman Catholic church to institute reforms. (Perry, 2010)

2. Import

Most poor countries lack even a science adviser to their government. Moreover, these countries are too poor to **import** computers, mobile phones, fax machines, computerized factory machinery or other kinds of high technology. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Impart

The Saint Peter's of Bernini's time was the locus of papal authority; then, as now, popes used the central balcony of the basilica to **impart** the traditional blessing: "Urbi et Orbi" ("To the city and to the world"). (Fiero, 2011)

4. Express

The views **expressed** by opinion leaders, filtered through personal relationships, influence the responses of other individuals towards political issues of the day. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Establish

The creators of Mesopotamian civilization were the Sumerians, a people whose origins remain

unclear. By 3000 B.C., they had **established** a number of independent cities in southern Mesopotamia, including Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Umma, and Lagash. (Spielsvogel, 2010)

6. Imbue

Venturi has **imbued** the overscale house with humor, irony, and allusions, transforming the traditional American home into a rich architectural statement. (Davies et al., 2015)

7. Imply

Hammurabi appears without the benefit or need of a divine intercessor, **implying an especially close relationship with the sun-god.** (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Exacerbate

Stress hormones enhance protein production that contributes to inflammation, which helps fight infections. But inflammation also can **exacerbate** asthma, clogged arteries, and depression. (Myers, 2012)

9. Tabulate

Google Scholar no longer allows a division by field. But we were able to **tabulate** the number of articles that contained either the word “economics” or “finance. (Akerlof & Shiller, 2015)

10. Impinge

More research has focused on how the demands of our home lives may **impinge** on our concentration, energy, or availability at work. (Strong & Cohen, 2013)

单词释义

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Imbue

v. imputed, imputing, imputes

v.tr.

1. To relate (something, usually something bad) to a particular cause or source; place the fault or responsibility for: *imputed the rocket failure to a faulty gasket; kindly imputed my clumsiness to inexperience.*
2. To assign as a characteristic; credit: *the gracefulness so often imputed to cats.*

Impel

v. impelled, impelling, impels

v.tr.

1. To urge to action through moral pressure; drive: *I was impelled by events to take a stand.*
2. To drive forward; propel.

Imply

v. implied, implying, implies

v.tr.

1. To express or state indirectly: *She implied that she was in a hurry.*
2. To make evident indirectly: *His fine clothes implied that he was wealthy.*
3. To involve by logical necessity; entail: *Life implies growth and death.*

Import

v. imported, importing, imports

v.tr.

1. To bring or carry in from an outside source, especially to bring in (goods or materials) from a foreign country for trade or sale.

Impinge

v. impinged, impinging, impinges

v.tr.

1. To encroach upon; limit: *"One of a democratic government's continuing challenges is finding a way to protect ... secrets without impinging the liberties that democracy exists to protect"* (Christian Science Monitor).

v.intr.

1. To encroach on or limit something, such as a right: *"powerful institutions of government that inhibited free enterprise and impinged on commercial—and by extension private—liberties"* (Greg Critser).
2. To collide or strike against something: *Sound waves impinge on the eardrum.*
3. To advance over or press upon something: *pain caused by a bone impinging upon a nerve.*

Impart

v. imparted, imparting, imparts

v.tr.

1. To grant a share of; bestow: *impart a subtle flavor; impart some advice.*
2. To make known; disclose: *persuaded to impart the secret.*
3. To pass on; transmit: *imparts forward motion.*

Tabulate

v. tabulated, tabulating, tabulates

v.tr.

1. To arrange in tabular form; condense and list.
2. To cut or form with a plane surface.

Establish

v. established, establishing, establishes

v.tr.

1. To cause (an institution, for example) to come into existence or begin operating; found; set

Express

v. expressed, expressing, expresses

v.tr.

1. To set forth in words; state: *express an opinion.*
2. To convey or suggest a representation of; depict: *The painting expresses the rage of war victims.*

Exacerbate

v. exacerbated, exacerbating, exacerbates

v.tr.

1. To increase the severity, violence, or bitterness of; aggravate: *a speech that exacerbated racial tensions; a heavy rainfall that exacerbated the flood problems.*

第十组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Deviate | delimited | detract | decoded | diffused

6-11: Define | redefined | deconstructing | designate | designates | devalue

第二部分

1-10: DDBAC CADCA

11-20: BCADA DCBBA

21-22: AA

第三部分

1. Deviate

No society can be divided up in a simple way between those who **deviate** from norms and those who conform to them. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Define

Philosophy and wisdom **define** our place in the universe and give our lives meaning. (Solomon & Higgins, 2010)

3. Redefine

Since Luther downplayed the role of good works in salvation, the sacraments also had to be **redefined**. (Perry, 2010)

4. Deconstruct

Language theorists suggested that one must “**deconstruct**” or “take apart” discourse in order to “unmask” its many meanings. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Designate¹

In Paris, the cathedral of Notre-Dame was **designated** a “temple of reason”. (Davies et al., 2015)

6. Designate

Some claimed that the emperor had been **designated** by his father. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Devalue

Among married couples, too, those who worry that their partner doesn't love and accept them interpret slight hurts as rejections, which motivates them to **devalue** the partner and distance themselves. (S.Miller, 2014)

8. Decode

If you **decode** a message that has been written or spoken in a code, you change it into ordinary language. (Giddens, 2009)

9. Detract

One mistake is not going to **detract** from your achievement. (Myers, 2012)

10. Delimit

To determine whether a science has its value to exists, it is essential to delimit the range of its research objects. (Solomon & Higgins, 2010)

11. Diffuse

Their ideas **diffused** quickly across Europe. (Perry, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Deviate

v. **deviated, deviating, deviates**

v.tr.

1. To cause to turn aside or differ.

v.intr.

1. To turn aside from a course or way: *hikers who deviated from the main path.*

Delimit

v. delimited, delimiting, delimits also **delimited** or **delimiting** or **delimitates**

v.tr.

1. To establish the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.

Detract

v. detracted, detracting, detracts

v.tr.

1. To draw or take away; divert: *They could detract little from so solid an argument.*

v.intr.

1. To reduce the value, importance, or quality of something. Often used with from: *testimony that only detracts from the strength of the plaintiff's case.*

Devalue

v. devalued, devaluing, devalues also **devaluated** or **devaluating** or **devalue**

v.tr.

1. To lessen or cancel the value of.

Decode

v. decoded, decoding, decodes

v.tr.

1. To extract the underlying meaning from: *decode a complex literary text.*

Diffuse

v. **diffused, diffusing, diffuses**

v.tr.

1. To cause to spread out freely: *smoke that is diffused throughout the room.*
2. To make known to or cause to be used by large numbers of people; disseminate: *diffuses ideas over the internet.*

v.intr.

1. To become widely dispersed; spread out: *The hormone diffuses throughout the body.*

Designate

v. **designated, designating, designates**

v.tr.

1. To indicate or specify; point out: *a fence that designates the property boundary.*
2. To give a name or title to; characterize: *The 1920s have been designated as the "Roaring Twenties."*
3. To select and set aside for a duty, office, or purpose: *designated a delegate to represent our department; designated funds for the project.*

Define

v. **defined, defining, defines**

v.tr.

1. To state the precise meaning of (a word or sense of a word, for example).
2. To describe the nature or basic qualities of; explain: *define the properties of a new drug; a study that defines people according to their median incomes.*
3. To specify distinctly: *define the weapons to be used in limited warfare.*

Redefine

v. **redefined, redefining, redefines**

v.tr.

1. To define (as a concept) again

Deconstruct

v. deconstructed, deconstructing, deconstructs

v.tr.

1. To break down into components; dismantle: *a toxic substance that can be deconstructed into harmless chemicals.*
2. To analyze (a literary text, for example) by deconstruction or in such a way as to expose its underlying assumptions or implicit ideological stance.
3. To adapt (a genre, style, or form) in a way that isolates familiar elements from their usual context in order to imply an ironic comment on the unspoken values of the original.

第十一组

练习参考答案

第一部分：

1-5: Transmitted | Transform | Transcended | Theorized | Hypothesize

6-10: Fabricate | Facilitate | Furthered | Governed | Linked

第二部分：

1-10: AABAA DBCDA

11-20: CBADD BABAC

第三部分：

1. Transform

Philip instituted military reforms that **transformed** Macedonia into a major military power. He created a new phalanx of infantrymen who were more lightly armed than Greek hoplites; each carried a smaller shield and a shorter sword. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Theorize

Leonard Berkowitz (1978, 1989) realized that the original theory overstated the frustration-aggression connection, so he revised it. Berkowitz **theorized** that frustration produces anger, an emotional readiness to aggress. Anger arises when someone who frustrates us could have chosen to act otherwise (Averill, 1983; Weiner, 1981). (Myers, 2012)

3. Transmit

Analogue TV converts sound and pictures into waves, which **are transmitted through** the air and picked up by the aerial on the roof of the house or on top of the television. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Fabricate

The most recent trends in the art of the Information Age involve size and spectacle, that is, public performance or theatrical display. Such art, often technically complex, may be conceived by artists but **fabricated** by studio assistants or professional contractors. (Fiero, 2011)

5. Transcend

Hitler claimed to **transcend** all differences and promised to create a new Germany free of class differences and party infighting. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Hypothesize

A recent set of studies examining the tendency for humans to distance themselves from other animals offers a possible way to make creatureliness especially salient. Goldenberg et al. (2001) **hypothesized** that MS (mortality salience) would intensify disgust reactions because, as Rozin, Haidt, and McCauley (1993) have argued, such reactions assert that we are different from and superior to mere material creatures. (Goldenberg, Cox, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 2002)

7. Facilitate

Saint Stephen, king of Hungary from 997 to 1038, **facilitated** the acceptance of Christianity by his people. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. Further

The railroad contributed significantly to the maturing of the Industrial Revolution. The railroad's demands for coal and iron **furthered** the growth of those industries. (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Govern

Senators filled the chief magistracies of the Roman government, held the most important military posts, and **governed** the provinces. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Link

The acceptance of Eastern Orthodoxy by the southern Slavic peoples, the Serbs and Bulgarians, meant that their cultural life was also **linked** to the Byzantine state. (Spielvogel, 2010)

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Transmit

v. **transmitted, transmitting, transmits**

v.tr.

1. To cause to spread; pass on: *transmit an infection.*
2. To impart or convey to others by heredity.
3. To impart or convey to others by inheritance.
4. *Physics* To cause (a disturbance) to propagate through a medium.

v.intr.

1. To send out a signal.

Transform

v. **transformed, transforming, transforms**

v.tr.

1. To change markedly the appearance or form of: "*A thick, fibrous fog had transformed the trees into ghosts and the streetlights into soft, haloed moons*" (David Michael Kaplan).
2. To change the nature, function, or condition of; convert: *A steam engine transforms heat into mechanical energy.*

Transcend

v. **transcended, transcending, transcends**

v.tr.

1. To pass beyond the limits of (a category or conception, for instance): "*our desire to ... find love, recognition and acceptance that transcends stereotype, class, age, poverty and physical imperfection*" (Catherine Orenstein).
2. To be greater than, as in quality or intensity; surpass: *a new film that transcends all her previous efforts.*

Theorize

v. **theorized, theorizing, theorizes**

v.tr.

1. To propose a theory about.

Hypothesize

v. **hypothesized, hypothesizing, hypothesizes**

v.tr.

1. To assert as a hypothesis.

v.intr.

1. To form a hypothesis.

Fabricate

v. **fabricated, fabricating, fabricates**

v.tr.

1. To make; create.
2. To construct by combining or assembling diverse, typically standardized parts: *fabricate small boats.*

Facilitate

v. **facilitated, facilitating, facilitates**

v.tr.

1. To make easy or easier: *political agreements that facilitated troop withdrawals.*

Further

v. **furthered, furthering, furthers**

v.tr.

1. To help the progress of; promote

Govern

v. **governed, governing, governs**

v.tr.

1. To make and administer the public policy and affairs of (a state, for example); exercise sovereign authority over.
2. To keep under control; restrain: *a student who could not govern his impulses.*
3. To exercise a deciding or determining influence on: *Chance usually governs the outcome of the game.*

v.intr.

1. To exercise political authority.
2. To have or exercise a determining influence.

Link

v. **linked, linking, links**

v.tr.

1. To connect, relate, or associate: *linked the suspect to the crime.*

v.intr.

1. To be or become connected, related, or associated: *Their business has linked up with ours.*

第十二组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Enrich | Encompassed | Encouraged | Eradicate | Engendered

6-10: Elaborates | Enlarge | Endowing | Elapses | Envisage

第二部分

1-10: ABBDC CAADB

11-20: BBBDC AACAD

第三部分

1. Encompass

Although the region has no formal name or administrative structure, by 1995 it had already **encompassed** a population of 50 million people. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Endow

If women were also **endowed** with reason, why should men alone determine the standards and ground rules, she asked pungently.

3. Enrich

I write this text to offer social psychology's powerful, hard-wrought principles. They have, I believe, the power to expand your mind and **enrich** your life. (Myers, 2012)

4. Enlarge

In works such as the bronze doors of Bishop Bernward, Ottonian art had **enlarged** the small scale of this tradition but had not changed its spirit. (Davies, et al., 2015)

5. Envisage

Although utopias of various kinds can be **envisaged**, most are characterized by the abolition of want, the absence of conflict, and the avoidance of violence and oppression. (Heywood, 2013)

6. Encourage

As the economies of the Western European countries revived in the 1950s and 1960s, a severe labor shortage **encouraged** them to rely on foreign workers. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Engender

If the new science **engendered** a spirit of objective inquiry in philosophy, it also inspired new directions in the visual arts. (Fiero, 2011)

8. Elapse

"If," said Gibbon, "a man were called upon to fix the period during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would without hesitation name that which **elapsed** from the accession of Nerva to the death of Marcus Aurelius. (Durant & Durant, 2010)

9. Elaborate

In classes in which the instruction is less engaging, you can still provide your own central processing. If you think about the material and **elaborate** on the arguments, you are likely to do better in the course. (Myers, 2012)

10. Eradicate

The last great persecution was by Diocletian at the beginning of the fourth century. But even he had to admit what had become apparent in the course of the third century: Christianity had become too strong to be **eradicated** by force. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

-ing: Progressive Tense (进行时态)

-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Encompass

v. **encompassed, encompassing, encompasses**

v.tr.

1. To have as part of something larger; include: *a galaxy encompassing billions of stars.*

Endow

v. **endowed, endowing, endows**

v.tr.

1. To provide with property, income, or a source of income.
2. To equip or supply with a talent or quality: *Nature endowed you with a beautiful singing voice.*

Enrich

v. **enriched, enriching, enriches**

v.tr.

1. To make fuller, more meaningful, or more rewarding: *An appreciation of art will enrich your life.*

Enlarge

v. **enlarged, enlarging, enlarges**

v.tr.

1. To make larger in size.
2. To make larger in scope or effect; expand: *enlarge our understanding of comets.*

Envisage

v. **envisaged, envisaging, envisages**

v.tr.

1. To conceive an image or a picture of, especially as a future possibility: *envisaged a world at peace.*
2. To consider or regard in a certain way.

Encourage

v. encouraged, encouraging, encourages

v.tr.

1. To inspire with hope, courage, or confidence.
2. To give support to; foster: *policies designed to encourage private investment.*
3. To stimulate; spur: *burning the field to encourage new plant growth.*

Engender

v. engendered, engendering, engenders

v.tr.

1. To bring into existence; give rise to: *"Every cloud engenders not a storm" (Shakespeare)*

Eclipse

v. elapsed, elapsing, elapses

v.intr.

1. To slip by; pass: Weeks elapsed before we could start renovating.

Elaborate

v. elaborated, elaborating, elaborates

v.tr.

1. To work out with care and detail; develop thoroughly: *elaborated a theory of social organization.*

v.intr.

1. To explain something at greater length or in greater detail: *asked me to elaborate on my proposal.*

Eradicate

v. eradicated, eradicating, eradicates

v.tr.

1. To tear up by the roots: *"They loosened the soil and eradicated the weeds" (James Macauley).*

2. To get rid of; eliminate: *Their goal was to eradicate poverty.*
-

第十三组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Cited | Circumscribed | Convert | Complement | Complicated

6-10: Reconcile | Composed | Concerned | Contradicted | Culminate

第二部分

1-10: DABBA DDABA

11-20: DBDCB BAACD

第三部分

1. Circumscribe

A plan, essentially a map of a floor, shows the placement of a structure's masses and, therefore, the spaces they **circumscribe** and enclose. (Davies et al., 2015)

2. Compose

The Grand Empire was **composed** of three major parts: the French empire, dependent states, and allied states. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Convert

Christian women fostered the new religion in their own homes and preached their convictions to other people in their towns and villages. Many also died for their faith. Perpetua was an aristocratic woman who **converted** to Christianity. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Complicate

The reason—now obvious—why our behavior and our expressed attitudes differ is that both are subject to other influences. Many other influences. One social psychologist counted 40 factors that **complicate** their relationship. (Triandis, 1982; see also Kraus, 1995). (Myers, 2012)

5. Complement

The scientific method encompasses two approaches to knowledge that usually **complement** each other: the empirical (inductive) and the rational (deductive). (Perry, 2010)

6. Culminate

The unification of Germany created fears, tensions, and rivalries that would **culminate** in world wars. (Perry, 2010)

7. Contradict

Many scholars argue that the early books of the Bible, written centuries after the events described, preserve only what the Israelites came to believe about themselves and that recent archaeological evidence often **contradicts** the details of the biblical account. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. Reconcile

In everyday life, we often **reconcile** multiple identities (Gaertner & others, 2000, 2001). We acknowledge our subgroup identity (as parent or child) and then transcend it (sensing our superordinate identity as a family). (Myers, 2012)

9. Cite

They further argue that countries can develop economically only if they open their borders to trade, and they can **cite** evidence in support of this argument. (Giddens, 2009)

10. Concern

Like Epicureanism, Stoicism was **concerned** with how individuals find happiness. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

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v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Circumscribe

v. **circumscribed, circumscribing, circumscribes**

v.tr.

1. To draw a line around; encircle.
2. To form or mark the limits of; delineate: *The hedge circumscribes the property.*
3. To limit narrowly; restrict: *Their plans were circumscribed by a lack of money.*

Compose

v. **composed, composing, composes**

v.tr.

1. To make up the constituent parts of; constitute or form: *an exhibit composed of French paintings; the many ethnic groups that compose our nation.*

Convert

v. **converted, converting, converts**

v.intr.

1. To undergo a conversion: *We converted to Islam several years ago.*

Complicate

v. **complicated, complicating, complicates**

v.tr. & v.intr.

1. To make or become complex or perplexing.

Complement

v. **complemented, complementing, complements**

v.tr.

1. To serve as a complement to: *Roses in a silver bowl complement the handsome cherry table.*

Culminate

v. **culminated, culminating, culminates**

v.intr.

1. To come to completion; end: *Years of waiting culminated in a tearful reunion.*

Contradict

v. **contradicted, contradicting, contradicts**

v.tr.

1. To assert the opposite of a statement or idea put forward by (someone).
2. To be contrary to; be inconsistent with: *"[Her] almost giddy warmth in conversation appears to contradict her image as a confrontational, politically outspoken performer" (Elysa Gardner).*

Reconcile

v. **reconciled, reconciling, reconciles**

v.tr.

1. To settle or resolve: *reconciled the dispute.*
2. To bring (oneself) to accept: *He finally reconciled himself to the change in management.*
3. To make compatible, harmonious, or consistent: *reconcile my way of thinking with yours.*

Cite

v. **cited, citing, cites**

v.tr.

1. To quote or refer to (a book or author, for example) as an authority or example in making an argument.

Concern

v. **concerned, concerning, concerns**

v.tr.

1. To have to do with or relate to: *an article that concerns the plight of homeless people.*
 2. To be of interest or importance to: *This problem concerns all of us.*
-

第十四组

练习参考答案

第一部分：

1-5: Displaced | Displaced | Disentangled | Distribute | Disseminated

6-10: Disallows | Distinguish | Dispersed | Diverged | Dominate

第二部分：

1-10: BBBAC BCCAD

11-18: DABAA CDA

第三部分：

1. Displace

Stereotyped beliefs and prejudiced attitudes exist not only because of social conditioning and because they enable people to **displace** hostilities, but also as byproducts of normal thinking processes. (Myers, 2012)

2. Displace

The aggressive energy need not explode directly against its source. Most people learn to inhibit direct retaliation, especially when others might disapprove or punish; instead, we **displace**, or redirect, our hostilities to safer targets. (Myers, 2012)

3. Distribute

A miniature celebrating the birth of Akbar's son, Nurud-din Salim Jahangir, shows courtiers rejoicing: dancers sway to the rhythms of a lively musical ensemble while bread and alms are **distributed** outside the palace gate.

4. Disperse

A group of animals at the top sit on a ground-line, but the painter **dispersed** most of the figures freely against the background. In the lower left corner, a figure raises a stick against three smaller figures, who may be prisoners. (Davies et al., 2015)

5. Disseminate

Fascist propaganda was **disseminated** through simple slogans, such as “Mussolini is always right,” plastered on walls all over Italy. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Diverge

If we think of the red beans as supporters of one presidential candidate and the white beans as supporters of the other candidate, we can understand why, since 1950, the Gallup polls taken just before U.S. national elections have **diverged** from election results by an average of less than 2 percent. (Myers, 2012)

7. Disentangle

Gradually, as law was written, debated, and altered, it became **disentangled** from religion. (Perry, 2010)

8. Distinguish

As one knight explained, “A knight cannot **distinguish** himself in [war] if he has not trained for it in tourneys”. (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Dominate

The effort to recover, copy, and produce accurate editions of Classical writings **dominated** the early history of the Renaissance in Italy. (Fiero, 2011)

10. Disallow

As we have seen, the Court considered pertinent social science evidence when **disallowing** five-member juries and ending school desegregation. (Myers, 2012)

单词释义

注释:

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-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Displace

v. **displaced, displacing, displaces**

v.tr.

1. To move, shift, or force from the usual place or position: *Wasn't the net displaced before the puck went in?*
2. To move or shift from the usual place or position, especially to force to leave a homeland or other place of residence: *millions of refugees who were displaced by the war.*
3. To take the place of; supplant: *when coal displaced wood as the dominant energy source.*

Disentangle

v. **disentangled, disentangling, disentangles**

v.tr.

1. To extricate from entanglement or involvement; free.
2. To clear up or resolve (a plot, for example); unravel.

v.intr.

1. To become free of entanglement.

Distribute

v. **distributed, distributing, distributes**

v.tr.

1. To divide and dispense in portions.
2. To deliver or pass out: *distributing handbills on the street.*

Disseminate

v. **disseminated, disseminating, disseminates**

v.tr.

1. To spread abroad; promulgate: *disseminate news.*

v.intr.

1. To become diffused; spread.

Disallow

v. **disallowed, disallowing, disallows**

v.tr.

1. To refuse to allow: "[The government] *disallowed his aging and dying parents any reunion with their only child*" (John Simon).
2. To reject as invalid, untrue, or improper.

Distinguish

v. **distinguished, distinguishing, distinguishes**

v.tr.

1. To perceive as being different or distinct: *Can you distinguish a pattern in this behavior?*
2. To be an identifying characteristic of; make noticeable or different: *These spices distinguish this style of Asian cooking.*
3. To cause (oneself) to be respected or eminent: *They have distinguished themselves as dedicated social workers.*

v.intr.

1. To perceive or indicate differences; discriminate: *Can the child distinguish between right and wrong?*

Disperse

v. **dispersed, dispersing, disperses**

v.tr.

1. To drive off or scatter in different directions: *The police dispersed the crowd.*
2. To strew or distribute widely: *The airplane dispersed the leaflets over the city.*

v.intr.

1. To separate and move in different directions; scatter: *The crowd dispersed once the concert ended.*

Diverge

v. **diverged, diverging, diverges**

v.intr.

1. To go or extend in different directions from a common point; branch out: *"All modern species diverged from a set of ancestors" (Jennifer Ackerman).*
2. To depart from an established pattern or norm; deviate.

Dominate

v. **dominated, dominating, dominates**

v.tr.

1. To exert a supreme, guiding influence on or over: *Ambition dominated their lives.*
 2. To be the most abundant in: *Grasses dominate most salt marshes.*
-

第十五组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: reordered | redistribute | regress | reconfigured | rectify

6-11: redirected | render | renders | repress | coupled | determined

第二部分

1-10: ADDAD BDACB

11-20: AADAB ABAAA

21-22: AC

第三部分

1. Redistribute

Tax is both a way of banning certain transactions and **redistributing** income—you cannot pay someone a large income without it being the case that they have to hand some of it over for the state to **redistribute** to others. (Heywood, 2013)

2. Rectify

The classical sociologists paid little direct attention to the environment, though others have tried to **rectify** that omission. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Redirect

In recent years, recognizing the shortcomings of the curricula inherited from colonialism, some developing countries have tried to **redirect** their educational programmes towards the rural poor. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Render

It is unlikely that the court will **render** an opinion before November. (Copp, 2007)

5. Render

Infrared film **renders** blue skies a deep black.

6. Reorder

The whole system needs to be **reordered**. (Giddens, 2009)

7. Regress

The patient had **regressed** to a state of childish dependency. (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Reconfigure

We need to do **reconfigure** everyday objects, and our lifestyles, as our world downsizes around us.

9. Repress

Although these national groups began to favor the belief that each national group had the right to its own system of government, Metternich managed to **repress** the nationalist forces and hold the empire together. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Couple

All citizens of a polis possessed basic rights, but these were **coupled** with responsibilities. (Spielvogel, 2010)

11. Determine

The Athenians also were **determined** to protect their city from enemies, but, unlike the Spartans, they valued political freedom and sought the full development and enrichment of the human personality. (Perry, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

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-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Reorder

v. reordered, reordering, reorders

v.tr.

1. To rearrange.

Redistribute

v. redistributed, redistributing, redistributes

v.tr.

1. To distribute again in a different way; reallocate.

Regress

v. regressed, regressing, regresses

v.intr.

1. To return to a previous, usually worse or less developed state: *When I left the country, my ability to speak the language regressed.*
2. To have a tendency to approach or go back to a statistical mean.
3. To move backward or away from a reference point; recede: *The seas regressed as the glaciers grew larger.*

Reconfigure

v. reconfigured, reconfiguring, reconfigures

v.tr.

1. To rearrange the elements or settings of: *reconfigure the wiring in a switchboard.*

Rectify

v. rectified, rectifying, rectifies

v.tr.

1. To set right; correct: *rectified the situation by adding more chairs so that more people could sit.*

Repress

v. **repressed, repressing, represses**

v.tr.

1. To put down or subdue by force: *repress a rebellion*.
2. To end, limit, or restrain, as by intimidation or other action: *repress a heresy; repress inflation*.

Redirect

v. **redirected, redirecting, redirects**

v.tr.

1. To cause to move in a different direction or go to a different destination: *redirected the flight to Dallas; redirected the request to a different department*.
2. To give directions for an alternate destination to (someone).
3. To change the object or focus of (attention).

Render

v. **rendered, rendering, renders**

v.tr.

1. To give or make available; provide: *render assistance; render a service*.
2. To cause to become; make: *The news rendered her speechless*.
3. To represent in verbal form; depict: *"Joyce has attempted ... to render ... what our participation in life is like" (Edmund Wilson)*.

Couple

v. **coupled, coupling, couples**

v.tr.

1. To link together; connect: *coupled her refusal with an explanation*.

Determine

v. **determined, determining, determines**

v.tr.

1. To establish or ascertain definitely, as after consideration, investigation, or calculation: *determined the easiest way to reach the summit.*
 2. To decide or settle (a dispute, for example) conclusively and authoritatively.
-

第十六组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Enables | Emerged | Enhanced | Employing | Embed

6-10: Emulate | Emphasized | Empowered | Embodying | Emanates

第二部分

1-10: ABBCC ADBAC

11-20: CACCD ABCCD

第三部分

1. Enhance

Good feelings often **enhance** persuasion, partly by enhancing positive thinking and partly by linking good feelings with the message. (Myers, 2012)

2. Enable

Fire also **enabled** early humans to cook their food, making it taste better, last longer, and in the case of some plants, such as wild grain, easier to chew and digest. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Embody

The images have a static quality, quite unlike the earlier cave paintings that seem to **embody** motion. (Davies et al., 2015)

4. Embed

Smart attributes particular importance to collective memories, transmitted across generations as well as the way that people are **embedded** within social structures and 'imagined communities'. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Emanate

The source of all sovereignty is located in essence in the nation; no body, no individual can exercise authority which does not **emanate** from it expressly. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Emerge

The language of everyday speech was favored for such literary genres as the medieval romance and the more realistic and satiric picaresque novel, which **emerged** as a popular form of literary entertainment in sixteenth-century Spain. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Emulate

The kings of the Old Kingdom found more monumental ways to express this notion. Other dynasties would emulate their works of art for the following two millennia. (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Emphasize

While, as we saw, Hobbes identified the state of nature with a state of war, Locke is keen to emphasize that this is a mistake. (Wolff, 2006)

9. Empower

However, today's computerized forms of communication, such as Internet websites and web-logs, **empower** individuals to respond to mass advertising. (Fiero, 2011)

10. Employ

With so many men off fighting at the front, women were called on to take over jobs and responsibilities that had not been available to them before. They were now employed in jobs that had earlier been considered "beyond the capacity of women", including such occupations as chimney sweeps, truck drivers, farm laborers, and factory workers in heavy industry. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Enhance

v. enhanced, enhancing, enhances

v.tr.

1. To improve or augment, especially in effectiveness, value, or attractiveness: *exercises that enhance cardiovascular health; spices that enhance the flavor of a sauce; renovations that enhance the neighborhood.*

Enable

v. enabled, enabling, enables

v.tr.

1. To supply with the means, knowledge, or opportunity (to do something); make able: *a hole in the fence that enabled us to watch; techniques that enable surgeons to repair the heart.*
2. To make feasible or possible: *funds that will enable construction of new schools.*

Embody

v. embodied, embodying, embodies

v.tr.

1. To represent in bodily or material form: *"As John Adams embodied the old style, Andrew Jackson embodied the new" (Richard Hofstadter).*
2. To make part of a system or whole; incorporate: *laws that embody a people's values.*

Embed

v. embedded, embedding, embeds also imbedded or imbedding or imbeds

v.tr.

1. To cause to be an integral part of a surrounding whole: *"a minor accuracy embedded in a larger untruth" (Ian Jack).*

Emanate

v. emanated, emanating, emanates

v.tr.& v.intr.

1. To come or send forth, as from a source: *light that emanated from a lamp; kindness that emanated from a teacher; a stove that emanated a steady heat; a singer who emanated deep sadness.*

Emerge

v. **emerged, emerging, emerges**

v.intr.

1. To become known or prominent after being in obscurity: *evidence that emerged from the investigation; new leaders that emerged from the party ranks.*
2. To come into existence: *a period when many new life forms emerged.*

Emulate

v. **emulated, emulating, emulates**

v.tr.

1. To strive to equal or excel, especially through imitation: *an older pupil whose accomplishments and style I emulated.*

Emphasize

v. **emphasized, emphasizing, emphasizes**

v.tr.

1. To give emphasis to; stress: *She emphasized that the matter was urgent.*
2. To cause to appear important or deserving of attention: *The bank failure emphasized the need for reform.*

Empower

v. **empowered, empowering, empowers**

v.tr.

1. To invest with power, especially legal power or official authority.

Employ

v. **employed, employing, employs**

v.tr.

1. To provide work to (someone) for pay: *agreed to employ the job applicant.*
 2. To put (something) to use or service: *employed a pen to open the package; employed her skills in the new job.*
-

第十七组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Perpetuate | Progress | Produced | Procure | Propagate

6-10: Proliferate | Preclude | Pertains | Paralleled | Permeated

第二部分

1-10: ACADB DDBCC

11-20: AADBD BCDDA

第三部分

1. Permeate

An enormous amount of artistic talent was poured into the construction of churches, church ceremonies, and church decoration. Spiritual principles deeply **permeated** Byzantine art. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Perpetuate

Many people who give a presentation report not just feeling anxious, but anxious that others will notice their anxiety. And if they feel their knees shaking and hands trembling, their worry that others are noticing may compound and **perpetuate** their anxiety. (Myers, 2012)

3. Pertain

As one intellectual wrote at the beginning of the sixteenth century: “How, O bishop standing in the room of the Apostles [the pope], dare you teach the people the things that **pertain** to war?” (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Produce

The family’s primary social function was to **produce** new citizens. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Procure

To his contemporaries, Cyrus the Great was deserving of his epithet. The Greek historian

Herodotus recounted that the Persians viewed him as a “father,” a ruler who was “gentle, and procured them all manner of goods.” (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Proliferate

As crises of food, water, energy, and natural resources proliferate, one nation's solutions often become other nations' problems. The new globalism includes the recognition that the challenges that seem to threaten human existence today are global. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Progress

Rationalization is bound to progress further in the future, in all spheres of social life. (Giddens, 2009)

8. Propagate

In a sense, art is a form of propaganda, for it represents an individual's or group's point of view, and this view is often presented as truth or fact. For centuries, art was used by church and state to propagate their importance, superiority, and greatness. (Davies et al., 2015)

9. Preclude

To preclude an alliance between the West and the Soviet Union, which would create the danger of a two-front war, Hitler, ever the opportunist, negotiated his own nonaggression pact with Stalin and shocked the world with its announcement on August 23, 1939. (P 584 - 585) (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Parallel

In recent years, there has been an enormous growth in evangelical denominations, paralleled by a decline in the more mainstream Protestant religious affiliations. (Giddens, 2009)

单词释义

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Permeate

v. **permeated, permeating, permeates**

v.tr.

1. To spread or flow throughout; pervade: *"Our thinking is permeated by our historical myths" (Freeman J. Dyson).*

Perpetuated

v. **perpetuated, perpetuating, perpetuates**

v.tr.

1. To cause to continue indefinitely; make perpetual.
2. To prolong the existence of; cause to be remembered: *The new library will perpetuate its founder's great love of learning.*

Pertain

v. **pertained, pertaining, pertains**

v.intr.

1. To have reference or relevance; relate: *evidence that pertains to the accident.*
2. To belong as an adjunct, part, holding, or quality: *skills that pertain to engineering.*

Produce

v. **produced, producing, produces**

v.tr.

1. To bring forth; yield: *a plant that produces pink flowers.*
2. To create by physical or mental effort: *produce a tapestry; produce a poem.*
3. To manufacture: *factories that produce cars and trucks.*

v.intr.

1. To make or yield products or a product: *an apple tree that produces well.*

2. To manufacture or create economic goods and services.

Procure

v. **procured, procuring, procures**

v.tr.

1. To get by special effort; obtain or acquire: *managed to procure a pass.*

Proliferate

v. **proliferated, proliferating, proliferates**

v.intr.

1. To grow or multiply by rapidly producing new tissue, parts, cells, or offspring.
2. To increase or spread at a rapid rate: *fears that nuclear weapons might proliferate.*

Progress

v. **progressed, progressing, progresses**

v.intr.

1. To develop, advance, or improve: *Research progressed on the new vaccine.*

Propagate

v. **propagated, propagating, propagates**

v.tr.

1. To breed (offspring).
2. To cause to extend to a broader area or larger number; spread: *missionaries who propagate the faith.*
3. To make widely known; publicize: *propagate a rumor.*

Preclude

v. **precluded, precluding, precludes**

v.tr.

1. To make impossible, as by action taken in advance; prevent.
2. To exclude or prevent (someone) from a given condition or activity: *Modesty precludes me from accepting the honor.*

Parallel

v. **paralleled, paralleling, parallels** also **paralleled** or **paralleling**

v.tr.

1. To make or place parallel to something else: *paralleled the ditch to the highway.*
 2. To be or extend parallel to: *a trail that parallels the crater rim.*
 3. To be similar or analogous to: *claimed that fetal development parallels the evolution of the species.*
 4. To be or provide an equal for; match.
 5. To show to be analogous; compare or liken: *critics who have paralleled the novel's plot to an ancient myth.*
-

第十八组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Confounded | Confounded | Contested | Confined | Compare

6-11: Comprises | Coerced | Catalogued | Calibrated | Coalesced

第二部分

1-10: BADCB AACAA

11-16: AABAC A

第三部分

1. Confine

In Byzantine art, largescale statuary died out with the last imperial portraits, and stone carving was **confined** almost entirely to architectural ornament. But small-scale reliefs, especially in ivory and metal, continued to be produced in large numbers with a variety of content, style, and purpose. (Davies et al., 2015)

2. Catalogue

A key resource that makes this possible is the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF), which is a vast collection of cross-indexed ethnographic, biocultural, and archaeological data catalogued by cultural characteristics and geographic location. (Haviland, Prins, Walrath, & McBride, 2013)

3. Comprise

The landholding class of nobles and knights **comprised** a military elite whose ability to function as warriors depended on having the leisure time to pursue the arts of war. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Contest

The claims of socio-biologists such as Barash are fiercely **contested**, especially as regards any implications for human sexual behavior. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Compare

Bergman **compared** filmmaking to composing music: a non-narrative and largely intuitive enterprise.

6. Coerce

The southern German states, largely Catholic, in contrast to the Protestant north, remained independent but were **coerced** into signing military agreements with Prussia.

7. Coalesce

The macho lads had **coalesced** as a group by the time they became teenagers; the group's members were in the bottom two academic 'sets' for all subjects.

8. Confound

In arithmetic, for example, Leonardo da Vinci made such rapid progress during the short time he studied it that he often **confounded** his teacher by his questions.

9. Calibrate

First, science is, in part, a human activity. Typically, it includes such activities as observing, collecting and classifying data, setting up and carrying out experiments, **calibrating** scientific instruments, constructing hypotheses, theories and models, finding evidence, reading a scientific paper and so on.

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

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-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

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Confound

v. **confounded, confounding, confounds**

v.tr.

1. To cause to become confused or perplexed.
2. To fail to distinguish; mix up: *Don't confound fiction and fact.*
3. To cause to be ashamed; abash: *an invention that confounded the skeptics.*

Contest

v. **contested, contesting, contests**

v.tr.

1. To compete or strive for; struggle to gain or control: *trade routes that were contested by competing cultures.*
2. To call into question and take an active stand against; dispute or challenge: *contest a will.*

v.intr.

1. To struggle or compete; contend: *contested with other bidders for the antique.*

Confine

v. **confined, confining, confines**

v.tr.

1. To keep within bounds; restrict: *Please confine your remarks to the issues at hand.*
2. To shut or keep in, especially to imprison.

Compare

v. **compared, comparing, compares**

v.tr.

1. To consider or describe as similar, equal, or analogous; liken: *Is it right to compare the human brain to a computer?*

Comprise

v. comprised, comprising, comprises

v.tr.

1. To be composed of or contain: *The staff comprises eight physicians, two dozen nurses, and various administrative people.*

Coerce

v. coerced, coercing, coerces

v.tr.

1. To pressure, intimidate, or force (someone) into doing something.

Catalogue

v. cataloged, cataloging, catalogs or catalogued or cataloguing or catalogues

v.tr.

1. To make an itemized list of: *catalog a record collection.*
2. To classify (a book or publication, for example) according to a categorical system.

Calibrate

v. calibrated, calibrating, calibrates

v.tr.

1. To make corrections in; adjust: *calibrated the polling procedures to ensure objectivity.*

Coalesce

v. coalesced, coalescing, coalesces

v.intr.

1. To come together as a recognizable whole or entity: *the stories that coalesced as the history of the movement.*
2. To come together for a single purpose: *The rebel units coalesced into one army to fight the invaders.*

第十九组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Moderate | Modernize | Minimize | Modify | Modeled

6-10: Mobilized | Organize | Recognize | Restricted | Orient

第二部分

1-10: CBAAB CABCA

11-21: DBACA BACABD

第三部分

1. Modernize

Despite a recent rush to **modernize** and become a world power, Russia in some respects remained trapped in the Middle Ages. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. Organize

Mining communities initially **organized** to protest against the policy, but, when this eventually failed, many individual miners retrained to find work in other industries. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Mobilize

Insisting on military service from the allies in the Roman Confederation, **Rome essentially mobilized** the entire military manpower of all Italy for its wars. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Modify

In Freud's view, civilization is the product of the ego's effort to **modify** the primal urges of the id. (Fiero, 2011)

5. Restrict

The plebeians hoped that they could **restrict** the arbitrary power of the patrician magistrates, who alone had access to the laws. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Orient

Its four sides are almost precisely **oriented** to the four points of the compass. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Moderate

With this population size, humans have already overshoot the Earth's carrying capacity, **so** consumption must also **moderate**. (Myers, 2012)

8. Minimize

One way people **minimize** dissonance, Festinger believed, is through selective exposure to agreeable information. (Myers, 2012)

9. Model

Prehistoric artists also carved and **modeled** sculptures in a variety of materials. (Davies et al., 2015)

10. Recognize

The Christians did not **recognize** other gods and therefore abstained from public festivals honoring these divinities. (Spielvogel, 2010)

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Moderate

v. **moderated, moderating, moderates**

v.tr.

1. To cause to be less extreme, intense, or violent.

v.intr.

1. To become less extreme, intense, or violent; abate.

Modernize

v. **modernized, modernizing, modernizes**

v.tr.

1. To make modern in appearance, style, or character; update.

v.intr.

1. To accept or adopt modern ways, ideas, or style.

Minimize

v. **minimized, minimizing, minimizes**

v.tr.

1. To reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, size, or degree.
2. To represent as having the least degree of importance, value, or size: *minimized the magnitude of the crisis.*

Modify

v. **modified, modifying, modifies**

v.tr.

1. To change in form or character; alter.
2. To make less extreme, severe, or strong: *refused to modify her stand on the issue.*

Model

v. **modeled, modeling, models** also **modelled** or **modelling**

v.tr.

2. To plan, construct, or fashion in imitation of a model: *modeled his legal career after that of his mentor.*
 - a. To make by shaping a plastic substance: *modeled a bust from clay.*

b. To form (clay, for example) into a shape.

Mobilize

v. mobilized, mobilizing, mobilizes

v.tr.

1. To assemble, prepare, or put into active service: *mobilized the reserve troops.*
2. To assemble, marshal, or coordinate for a purpose: *mobilized young voters to support the progressive candidate; mobilized public outrage against the new law.*

Organize

v. organized, organizing, organizes

v.tr.

1. To put in order; arrange in an orderly way: *organized the papers into files; organized her thoughts before speaking.*
2. To cause to have an orderly, functional, or coherent structure: *organized the report around three main initiatives.*
3. To arrange or prepared for (an activity or event): *organize a party; organize a strike.*

Recognize

v. recognized, recognizing, recognizes

v.tr.

1. To know to be something that has been perceived before: *recognize a face.*
2. To know or identify from past experience or knowledge: *recognize hostility.*
3. To perceive or show acceptance of the validity or reality of: *recognizes the concerns of the tenants.*

Restrict

v. restricted, restricting, restricts

v.tr.

1. To prevent or prohibit beyond a certain limit or by restriction: *The law restricts the use of pesticides.*
The program restricts unauthorized users from accessing the data.

Orient

v. oriented, orienting, orients

v.tr.

1. To align or position in a particular direction or in a particular relation to the points of the compass: *orient the swimming pool north and south; oriented the telescope toward the moon.*
2. To determine the bearings of (oneself); cause (one) to know one's position in relation to the surroundings: *oriented himself by the neon sign on top of the building.*
3. To provide with a primary purpose or focus of attention: *a medical system that is oriented toward the prevention of disease.*

第二十组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Applying | Apply | Allied | Adopted | Allotted

6-11: Arisen | Amplifying | Augmented | Attain | Accumulate | Access

第二部分

1-10: AADBA ADCBB

11-20: ABAAC ABBAC

第三部分

1. Apply

We cannot even describe social life accurately unless we first grasp the concepts that people **apply** in their own behavior. For instance, to describe a death as a 'suicide' means knowing what the person in question was intending when he died. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Access

Computers and digital innovations have allowed us to **access** all areas of the world without having to travel. (Fiero, 2011)

3. Arise

New problems for Western society have also **arisen** with a growing reaction against foreign workers and immigrants. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Attain

Only by trusting their own feelings could individuals **attain** their creative potential and achieve self-realization. (Perry, 2010)

5. Adopt

The profit motive requires capitalists to **adopt** the most efficient methods of production available. (Wolff, 2006)

6. Ally

The postwar Labour government, **allied** with powerful trade unions, provided Britons with a measure of economic security through social programs and extensive government control over important branches of the economy. (Perry, 2010)

7. Allot

Gandhi called on the Indian elite to give up the privileges **allotted** by the British and to resign their positions, boycott British schools, and boycott all foreign goods. (Perry, 2010)

8. Amplify

Groups can **amplify** aggressive reactions partly by diffusing responsibility. (Myers, 2012)

9. Augment

State policies, known as mercantilism, were also aimed at **augmenting** national wealth and power. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Accumulate

Given their nomadic habits, people in pastoral societies do not normally **accumulate** many material possessions, although their way of life is more complex in material terms than that of hunters and gatherers. (Giddens, 2009)

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Apply

v. **applied, applying, applies**

v.tr.

1. To bring into contact with something; put on: *applied glue sparingly to the paper.*
2. To put to or adapt for a special use: *applies all her money to her mortgage.*
3. To put into action: *applied the brakes.*

v.intr.

1. To request or seek assistance, employment, or admission: *applied for unemployment benefits; will apply to college next year.*

Ally

v. **allied, allying, allies**

v.tr.

1. To place in a friendly association, as by treaty: *Italy allied itself with Germany during World War II.*

Adopt

v. **adopted, adopting, adopts**

v.tr.

1. To take and follow (a course of action, for example) by choice or assent: *adopt a new technique.*

Allot

v. **allotted, allotting, allots**

v.tr.

1. To parcel out; distribute or apportion: *allotting land to homesteaders; allot blame.*
2. To assign as a portion; allocate: *allotted 20 minutes to each speaker.*

Arise

v. **arose, arisen, arising, arises**

v.intr.

1. To come into being; originate: *hoped that a new spirit of freedom was arising.*

2. To result, issue, or proceed: *mistakes that arise from a basic misunderstanding.*

Amplify

v. **amplified, amplifying, amplifies**

v.tr.

1. To make larger or more powerful; increase.

Augment

v. **augmented, augmenting, augments**

v.tr.

1. To make (something already developed or well under way) greater, as in size, extent, or quantity:
Continuing rains augmented the floodwaters.

Attain

v. **attained, attaining, attains**

v.tr.

1. To gain as an objective; achieve: *attain a diploma by hard work.*
2. To come to or arrive at, as through movement, growth, or the passage of time: *Redwoods can attain a height of 300 feet.*

Accumulate

v. **accumulated, accumulating, accumulates**

v.tr.

1. To gather or cause to increase; amass: *We accumulated enough wood for a fire. Nearly all bank accounts accumulate interest.*
2. To be the site for (a gradually increasing mass), especially as a result of disuse or neglect: *Those old books are accumulating dust.*

v.intr.

1. To mount or pile up; increase: *Snow is accumulating on the roads.*

Access

v. **accessed, accessing, accesses**

v.tr.

1. To obtain access to, especially by computer: *used a browser to access a website; accessed her bank account online.*

第二十一组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Exported | Exemplified | Examine | Exceeds | Expounds

6-10: Exhibit | Exerted | Experienced | Exploited | Expropriated

第二部分

1-10: BAABA BCADC

11-20: AADBC BAAAA

第三部分

1. Experience

Thus, chronically self-conscious people are especially likely to drink following a failure. If recovering from alcoholism, they are more likely than those low in self-consciousness to relapse when they again **experience** stress or failure. (Myers, 2012)

2. Exploit

Not only are migrants more at risk of poverty, but they also face a higher risk of being **exploited** at work. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Export

The radicals want to carry on with and deepen the Islamic revolution; they also believe that the revolution should be actively **exported** to other Islamic countries. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Exert

Social pressure, public opinion, fear of a poor reputation, even gossip, can all **exert** their effects on individual behavior. (Wolff, 2006)

5. Exemplify

Two of the leading feminists work on women and organizations **exemplified** the split between liberal and radical feminist perspectives. (Giddens, 2009)

6. Examine

Before writing the *Politics*, he (Aristotle) **examined** the constitutions of more than 150 Greek city-states. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Exceed

A Greek author of the Roman period, Plutarch wrote *Parallel Lives* to show that ancient Greece matched or **exceeded** Rome in its great leaders. (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Expound

Passionately affirming the Enlightenment's confidence in reason and science, Condorcet **expounded** a theory of continuous and indefinite human improvement. He pointed toward a future golden age, characterized by the triumph of reason and freedom. (Perry, 2010)

9. Exhibit

Contrary to the presumption that most people suffer from low self-esteem or feelings of inferiority, researchers consistently find that most people **exhibit** a self-serving bias. In experiments and everyday life, we often take credit for our successes while blaming failures on the situation. (Myers, 2012)

10. Expropriate

Miners, loggers, and soldiers lured Yanomami women with commodities, infecting them with sexually transmitted diseases that spread quickly into the indigenous communities. On top of prostitution, the invaders introduced alcoholism. Processing the ore, miners also polluted the rivers with mercury, poisoning fish and other creatures, including the Yanomami. Within the decade, 20 percent of the Yanomami died, and 70 percent of their ancestral lands in Brazil were illegally **expropriated**. (Haviland, Prins, Walrath, & McBride, 2013)

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v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Export

v. **exported, exporting, exports**

v.tr.

1. To send or transport (a commodity, for example) abroad, especially for trade or sale.
2. To cause the spread of (an idea, for example) in another part of the world; transmit.

v.intr.

1. To send or transport abroad merchandise, especially for sale or trade.

Exemplify

v. **exemplified, exemplifying, exemplifies**

v.tr.

1. To illustrate by example: *exemplify an argument*.
2. To serve as an example of: *scenes that exemplify the film director's style*.

Examine

v. **examined, examining, examines**

v.tr.

1. To study or analyze: *examine a tissue sample under a microscope; examine the structure of a novel; examine one's own motives*.

Exceed

v. **exceeded, exceeding, exceeds**

v.tr.

1. To be greater than, as in number or degree; surpass: *a fortune that exceeds ten million dollars; demand that exceeded supply*.

2. To go beyond the limits of: *I exceeded my allowance. The car exceeded the speed limit.*
3. To be better than or superior to: *a material that exceeds all others in durability.*

Expound

v. **expounded, expounding, expounds**

v.tr.

1. To explain in detail; elucidate: *She expounded her theory on the origin of the conflict.*

v.intr.

1. To make a detailed statement: *The professor was expounding on a favorite topic.*

Exhibit

v. **exhibited, exhibiting, exhibits**

v.tr.

1. To present in a public exhibition or contest: *exhibited her paintings at a gallery.*
2. To give evidence or an instance of; demonstrate: *young musicians eager to exhibit their talent; a plant that exhibits dimorphism.*

v.intr.

1. To put something on public display.

Exert

v. **exerted, exerting, exerts**

v.tr.

1. To put to use or effect; put forth: *exerted all my strength to move the box.*
2. To bring to bear; exercise: *exert influence.*

Experience

v. **experienced, experiencing, experiences**

v.tr.

1. To participate in personally; undergo: *experience a great adventure; experienced loneliness.*

Exploit

v. **exploited, exploiting, exploits**

v.tr.

1. To make use of selfishly or unethically: *a corporation that exploited peasant labor.*

Expropriate

v. **expropriated, expropriating, expropriates**

v.tr.

1. To take (a property) for public use.

第二十二组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Note | Annotated | Account | Assess | Asserted

6-11: Assume | Affected | Accord | Accord | Attenuates | Attest

第二部分

1-10: ACAAB BBACA

11-20: CDDCD CCBA

21-22: CD

第三部分

1. Note

Durkheim found that certain categories of people were more likely to commit suicide than others. He discovered, for example, that there were more suicides amongst men than amongst women, more Protestants than Catholics, more wealthy than poor, and more single people than married people. Durkheim also **noted** that suicide rates tended to be lower during times of war and higher during times of economic change or instability. (Myers, 2012)

2. Annotate

Perrault **annotated** Vitruvius and wrote his own treatise on the Classical orders. (Davies et al., 2015)

3. Account

What **accounts** for the decline in the proportions of the population voting in elections in recent years? (Giddens, 2009)

4. Assess

Voltaire was the first modern intellectual to **assess** the role of Russia in world society. (Fiero, 2011)

5. Assert

After his father's assassination, Alexander moved quickly to **assert** his authority, securing the Macedonian frontiers and smothering a rebellion in Greece. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Assume

The implications of Locke's principles of knowledge moved European and (later) American thought to assume an optimistic view of human destiny. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Affect

In music and film, digital technology **affected** everything from the production of sound to its storage and distribution. (Fiero, 2011)

8. Accord

The Aristotelian-Ptolemaic model of the cosmos did appear to **accord** with common sense and raw perception: the earth does indeed seem and feel to be at rest. (Perry, 2010)

9. Accord

In traditional societies, older people were often **accorded** a great deal of respect. (Giddens, 2009)

10. Attest

A surviving gate **attests** to an earlier Roman presence in Reims, and excavations during the last century established that the first cathedral on the site was built over Roman baths. (Davies et al., 2015)

11. Attenuate

What happens if the link between behavior and welfare is broken or **attenuated**, which is precisely the conclusion of the behavioral research in insurance? (Baker & Siegelman, 2013)

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Note

v. **noted, noting, notes**

v.tr.

1. To show; indicate: *a reporter careful to note sources of information.*
2. To make mention of; remark: *noted the lateness of his arrival.*

Annotate

v. **annotated, annotating, annotates**

v.tr.

1. To furnish (a literary work) with critical commentary or explanatory notes; gloss.

v.intr.

1. To gloss a text.

Account

v. **accounted, accounting, accounts**

v.tr.

1. To consider as being; deem.

Phrasal Verb:

account for

1. To constitute the governing or primary factor in: *Bad weather accounted for the long delay.*
2. To provide an explanation or justification for: *The suspect couldn't account for his time that night.*

Assess

v. **assessed, assessing, assesses**

v.tr.

1. To determine the value, significance, or extent of; appraise.
2. To set or determine the amount of (a payment, such as a tax or fine).

Assert

v. **asserted, asserting, asserts**

v.tr.

1. To state or express positively; affirm: *asserted his innocence*.
2. To defend or maintain (one's rights, for example).

Assume

v. **assumed, assuming, assumes**

v.tr.

1. To take for granted; suppose: *The study assumes that prices will rise*.

Affect

v. **affected, affecting, affects**

v.tr.

1. To have an influence on or effect a change in: *Inflation affects the buying power of the dollar*.

Accord

v. **accorded, according, accords**

v.tr.

1. To give or grant, especially as being due or appropriate: *accorded the president the proper deference*.

v.intr.

1. To be in agreement, unity, or harmony.

Attenuate

v. **attenuated, attenuating, attenuates**

v.tr.

1. To reduce in force, value, amount, or degree; weaken: *Medicine attenuated the fever's effect*.

Attest

v. attested, attesting, attests

v.intr.

1. To bear witness; give testimony: *attested to their good faith.*
-

第二十三组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Relegated | Regenerate | Recast | Refer | Refutes

6-10: Retarding | Represent | Regard | Retained | Obtained

第二部分

1-10: ADAAC ACCCB

11-20: BAADA AADBC

第三部分

1. Relegate

If the guidance of education is not returned to the priests, and if science is not uniformly **relegated** to a subordinate rank, incalculable evils await us. (Perry, 2010)

2. Retain

In such a situation life is truly miserable, not only racked by fear, but lacking material comforts and sources of well-being. As no one can be sure of **retaining** any possessions, few will plant or cultivate, or engage in any long-term enterprise or plan. (Wolff, 2006)

3. Represent

And most participants are from WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) cultures that **represent** but 12 percent of humanity. (Myers, 2012)

4. Regenerate

They (The masses) feel that they are participants in a mighty movement that is destined to **regenerate** the German nation and initiate a new historical age. (Perry, 2010)

5. Recast

The Neolithic period also marked the beginning of the use of metals. The first to be used was

copper, which was easily fashioned into tools and weapons. Copper implements lasted longer than those of stone and flint, and they could be **recast** and reshaped if broken. (Perry, 2010)

6. Refer

The Chinese have long regarded the era of the Han as their classical age, and to this day **refer** to themselves as the "children of the Han". (Fiero, 2011)

7. Refute

The Presumption is usually **refuted** by the most astonishing, agreed-upon, and dramatic finding of developmental psychology. (Giddens, 2009)

8. Regard

Some critics **regard** Beethoven's last symphony, the Ninth Symphony (1824), as his greatest work. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Obtain

The study concluded that the young people who coped best with the transition to adulthood were those who had **obtained** a better education and postponed children and marriage. (Giddens, 2009)

10. Retard

Carilli, Coyne, and Leeson (2008) have also pointed out that government efforts to create and manipulate social capital can actually **retard** and damage existing social capital. (Chamlee-Wright & Storr, 2016)

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Relegate

v. relegated, relegating, relegates

v.tr.

1. To consign to an inferior or obscure place, rank, category, or condition: *an artist's work that is now relegated to storerooms; a group that has been relegated to the status of second-class citizens.*

Regenerate

v. regenerated, regenerating, regenerates

v.tr.

1. To form, construct, or create anew: *Any part of the hologram can be used to regenerate the whole image.*
2. To give new life or energy to; revitalize: *a new book to regenerate the flagging interest of his readers.*

v.intr.

1. To effect regeneration: *Can the damaged nerves regenerate?*

Recast

v. recast, recasting, recasts

v.tr.

1. To mold again: *recast a bell.*
2. To set down or present (ideas, for example) in a new or different arrangement: *recast a sentence.*
3. To change the cast of (a play or film, for example): *After bad reviews, the director recast the play before the production moved to Broadway.*

Refer

v. referred, referring, refers

v.intr.

1. To relate or pertain; concern: *questions referring to yesterday's lecture.*
2. To serve as a descriptor or have as a denotation: *The word chair refers to a piece of furniture.*

Refute

v. **refuted, refuting, refutes**

v.tr.

1. To prove to be false or erroneous; overthrow by argument or proof: *refute testimony*.
2. To deny the accuracy or truth of: *refuted the results of the poll*.

Retard

v. **retarded, retarding, retards**

v.tr.

1. To cause to move or proceed slowly; delay or impede.

v.intr.

1. To be delayed.

Represent

v. **represented, representing, represents**

v.tr.

1. To have as a meaning, suggestion, or association; stand for or symbolize: *The rose represents beauty.*
The bald eagle represents the United States.
2. To serve as a delegate or agent for: *She represents a district that is very concerned about high rents.*

Regard

v. **regarded, regarding, regards**

v.tr.

1. To think of or consider in a particular way: *I regard him as a fool.*

Retain

v. **retained, retaining, retains**

v.tr.

1. To continue to have as a feature or aspect: *retains his good humor after all the setbacks.*
2. To keep possession of; continue to have: *The family sold the house but retained the land.*

Obtain

v. **obtained, obtaining, obtains**

v.tr.

1. To succeed in gaining possession of as the result of planning or endeavor; acquire.
-

第二十四组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Standardized | Synthesized | Stimulate | Strengthen | Structure

6-9: Situated | Suggest | Supplanted | Suffice

第二部分

1-10: ABCAC AABBA

11-18: CDAAD BBB

第三部分

1. Standardize

Evidence indicates that artists and workshops **standardized** their production techniques, subcontracted specific elements of projects, and specialized in particular forms or subjects. (Kleiner, 2010)

2. Synthesize

Dürer's painting technique owes much to the Flemish masters but making copies of Italian works taught him many of the lessons of the Italian Renaissance. He was able to **synthesize** these traditions in his paintings and prints. (Kleiner, 2010)

3. Stimulate

Napoleon believed in using the resources of government to **stimulate** the national economy and took many steps to expand industrial growth. (Perry, 2010)

4. Strengthen

To **strengthen** the sculptures' message, the designer included narrative elements in the pediment as well. (Davies et al., 2015)

5. Structure

The most important was the centuriated assembly, essentially the Roman army functioning in its political role. Organized by classes based on wealth, it was **structured** in such a way that the wealthiest citizens always had a majority. (Perry, 2010)

6. Situate

Eighteen centuries before Copernicus, the Alexandrian astronomer Aristarchus (310–230 b.c.) said that the sun was the center of the universe, that the planets revolved around it, and that the stars were **situated** at great distances from the earth. (Perry, 2010)

7. Supplant

Liberals believed that education was important to personal and social improvement and sought in Catholic countries to **supplant** Catholic education with moral and civic training based on secular values. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. Suffice

So many bodies were brought to the churches every day that the consecrated ground did not **suffice** to hold them. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Suggest

Linguistic clues can **suggest** past contacts between cultures. (Perry, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

-ing: Progressive Tense (进行时态)

-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Standardize

v. standardized, standardizing, standardizes

v.tr.

1. To cause to conform to a standard.

Synthesize

v. synthesized, synthesizing, synthesizes

v.tr.

1. To combine so as to form a new, complex product: *"His works synthesize photography, painting and linguistic devices" (Paul Taylor).*

Stimulate

v. stimulated, stimulating, stimulates

v.tr.

1. To rouse to action or increased activity; excite: *a policy that stimulated people to protest; incentives to stimulate consumer spending.*
2. To increase temporarily the activity of (a body organ or system, for example).

Strengthen

v. strengthened, strengthening, strengthens

v.tr.

1. To make strong or increase the strength of.

Structure

v. structured, structuring, structures

v.tr.

1. To give form or arrangement to: *structure a curriculum; structure one's day.*

Situate

v. **situated, situating, situates**

v.tr.

1. To place in a certain spot or position; locate: *The statue is situated in the center of the fountain.*
2. To place in a given context, category, or set of circumstances: *"It was hard for him to situate her in any of the usual categories reserved for women" (Jane Urquhart).*

Suggest

v. **suggested, suggesting, suggests**

v.tr.

1. To offer for consideration or action; propose: *suggest things for children to do; suggested that we take a walk.*
2. To bring or call to mind by logic or association; evoke: *a cloud that suggests a mushroom; a ringlike symbol suggesting unity.*

Supplant

v. **supplanted, supplanting, supplants**

v.tr.

1. To take the place of or substitute for (another): *Computers have largely supplanted typewriters.*

Suffice

v. **sufficed, sufficing, suffices**

v.intr.

1. To meet present needs or requirements; be sufficient: *These rations will suffice until next week.*
2. To be equal to a specified task; be capable: *No words will suffice to convey my grief.*

第二十五组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Integrate | Induced | Invoked | Infer | Influenced

6-10: Inhabit | Inculcates | Instigated | Irritated | Illustrate

第二部分

1-10: DBBAD ACBBB

11-20: AABBD CCDA A

第三部分

1. Integrate

The most important development in seventeenth-century European music was the birth of opera as a genre. Borrowing themes from Classical mythology and history, Monteverdi integrated text and music to create the new art of music-drama. (Perry, 2010)

2. Induce

In addition, the high levels of stress induced by poverty and unemployment may lead to more violence within families. (Myers, 2012)

3. Infer

One of the main tasks of sociological research - in combination with theoretical thinking - is to identify causes and effects. Causation cannot be directly inferred from correlation. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Invoke

There is some evidence that female lawbreakers are quite often able to escape coming before the courts because they are able to persuade the police or other authorities to see their actions in a particular light. They invoke what has been called the 'gender contract' - the implicit assumption

that to be a woman is to be erratic and impulsive, on the one hand, and in need of protection on the other (Worrall 1990). (Giddens, 2009)

5. Influence

The prime exemplar of the transcendentalists was Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882), whose essays powerfully **influenced** nineteenth-century American thought. (Fiero, 2011)

6. Inhabit

The Greeks also **inhabited** a number of islands to the west, south, and particularly the east of the Greek mainland. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Inculcate

Most of the elementary schools also **inculcated** the middle-class virtues, such as hard work, thrift, sobriety, cleanliness, and respect for the family. For most students, elementary education led to apprenticeship and a job. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. Instigate

Charles **instigated** a programme of reforms. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Irritate

In fact, this may **irritate** some people who are against the reform. (Fiero, 2011)

10. Illustrate

Philosophers even referred to works of art to **illustrate** their theories. (Davies et al., 2015)

单词释义

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Integrate

v. integrated, integrating, integrates

v.tr.

1. To make into a whole by bringing all parts together; unify: *a report that integrates the findings of previous studies.*
2. To join with something else; unite: *a music program that was integrated with the general curriculum.*
3. To make part of a larger unit: *integrated the new procedures into the work routine.*

Induce

v. induced, inducing, induces

v.tr.

1. To bring about or stimulate the occurrence of; cause

Invoke

v. invoked, invoking, invokes

v.tr.

1. To appeal to or cite in support or justification.

Infer

v. inferred, inferring, infers

v.tr.

1. To conclude from evidence or by reasoning: *"For many years the cerebral localization of all higher cognitive processes could be inferred only from the effects of brain injuries on the people who survived them" (Sally E. Shaywitz).*

Influence

v. influenced, influencing, influences

v.tr.

1. To have an influence on (something); change: *a news report that influenced the outcome of the election.*

Inhabit

v. inhabited, inhabiting, inhabits

v.tr.

1. To live or reside in: *Dinosaurs inhabited the earth millions of years ago.*

Inculcate

v. inculcated, inculcating, inculcates

v.tr.

1. To teach (others) by frequent instruction or repetition; indoctrinate: *inculcate the young with a sense of duty.*

Instigate

v. instigated, instigating, instigates

v.tr.

1. To initiate or bring about, often by inciting: *instigate a public discussion of the issue; instigate an uprising.*
2. To urge on; goad: *tried to instigate the people to revolt.*

Irritate

v. irritated, irritating, irritates

v.tr.

1. To cause (someone) to feel impatient or angry; annoy: *a loud, bossy voice that irritates listeners.*

Illustrate

v. illustrated, illustrating, illustrates

v.tr.

1. To clarify or explain, as by the use of examples or comparisons: *The mayor illustrated the problem with an anecdote.*
2. To serve as an example or clarification of: *a story that illustrates a broader social problem.*

v.intr.

1. To present a clarification, example, or explanation.
-

第二十六组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Centralize | Constructed | Calculate | Construe | Contributed

6-9: Consent | Conditioned | Conflict | Conform

第二部分

1-10: ACCBA DDABC

11-18: ACCBD BDD

第三部分

1. Centralize

During the succeeding months, the parliament approved his proposal to **centralize** power in the hands of the federal government in Moscow. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Conflict

The theory of heliocentricity itself **conflicted** with the Bible—where, for example, the Hebrew hero Joshua is described as making the sun stand still, a miraculous event that could have occurred only if the sun normally moved around the earth. (Fiero, 2011)

3. Conform

Experiments reveal two reasons people **conform**. Normative influence results from a person's desire for acceptance: We want to be liked. The tendency to conform more when responding publicly reflects normative influence. Informational influence results from others' providing evidence about reality. The tendency to conform more on difficult decision-making tasks reflects informational influence: We want to be right. (Myers, 2012)

4. Construe

Yet there is no reason why an acceptance that differences exist between men and women should imply that women are weaker: this is simply how we often **construe** the position. (Wolff, 2006)

5. Construct

In this famous Funeral Oration, Pericles gave voice to the ideal of democracy and the importance of the individual. It was the Greeks who **constructed** the intellectual foundations of our Western heritage. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Condition

The spread of eating disorders reflects the influence of science and technology on our ways of life today: calorie-counting has only been possible with the advance of technology. But the impact of technology is always **conditioned** by social factors. (Giddens, 2009)

7. Contribute

Nineteenth-century steel and cast-iron technology also **contributed** to the construction of bridges. In 1870, work began on the first steel-wire suspension bridge in the United States: the Brooklyn Bridge. (Fiero, 2011)

8. Consent

We would have shown how the state comes to have universal authority—authority over each one of us—by showing that everyone has **consented** to that authority. (Wolff, 2006)

9. Calculate

When committing a crime of passion, people don't pause to **calculate** the consequences (which include life in prison without parole as another potent deterrent). (Myers, 2012)

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Centralize

v. **centralized, centralizing, centralizes**

v.tr.

1. To draw into or toward a center; consolidate.
2. To bring under a single, central authority: *The Constitution centralizes political power in the federal government.*

Conflict

v. **conflicted, conflicting, conflicts**

v.intr.

1. To be in or come into opposition; differ.

Conform

v. **conformed, conforming, conforms**

v.intr.

1. To be or act in accord with a set of standards, expectations, or specifications: *a computer that conforms with the manufacturer's advertising claims; students learning to conform to school safety rules.*
2. To act, often unquestioningly, in accordance with traditional customs or prevailing standards: *"Our table manners ... change from time to time, but the changes are not reasoned out; we merely notice and conform" (Mark Twain).*
3. To be similar in form or pattern: *a windy road that conforms to the coastline; a shirt that conforms to different body shapes.*

Construe

v. **construed, construing, construes**

v.tr.

1. To understand or explain the meaning of (something), especially in a particular way; interpret: *The waiter construed my smile as assent. The editorial construed the act as irresponsible.*

Construct

v. constructed, constructing, constructs

v.tr.

1. To form by assembling or combining parts; build.
2. To create (an argument or a sentence, for example) by systematically arranging ideas or terms.

Condition

v. conditioned, conditioning, conditions

v.tr.

1. To cause to be in a certain condition; shape or influence: *"Our modern conceptions of historiography [are] conditioned by Western intellectual traditions" (Carol Meyers).*
2. To accustom (oneself or another) to something; adapt: *had to condition herself to long hours of hard work; conditioned the troops to marches at high altitudes.*
3. *Psychology* To cause (an organism) to respond in a specific manner to a conditioned stimulus in the absence of an unconditioned stimulus.

Contribute

v. contributed, contributing, contributes

v.intr.

1. To make a contribution: *contributes to several charities.*
2. To help bring about a result; act as a factor: *Exercise contributes to better health.*

Consent

v. consented, consenting, consents

v.intr.

1. To give assent, as to the proposal of another; agree: *consent to medical treatment; consent to going on a business trip; consent to see someone on short notice.*

Calculate

v. calculated, calculating, calculates

v.tr.

1. To ascertain by computation; reckon: *calculating the area of a circle; calculated their probable time of arrival.*
 2. To make an estimate of; evaluate: *calculating the team's chances of winning.*
-

第二十七组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Maintain | Maximize | Marginalize | Mandated | Involved

6-11: Forego | Evolve | Maintained | Manifest | Manipulated | Monopolize

第二部分

1-10: BDCAC ACADA

11-20: CDBAA CADDB

21-22: CD

第三部分

1. Monopolize

One common objection to such a claim is that it is perfectly obvious in practice that no actual state can live up to the ideal. No state can really **monopolize** violence, nor can it protect everyone within its territory. (Wolff, 2006)

2. Marginalize

I argue that as we see the deficiencies of the contractual model of human relations within the household, we can see them also in the world beyond, and begin to think about how society should be reorganized to be hospitable to care, rather than continuing to **marginalize** it. (Copp, 2007)

3. Manipulate

We can sometimes act ourselves into a frame of mind. **Manipulated** into a smiling expression, people feel better; when they scowl, the whole world seems to scowl back. So put on a happy face. (Myers, 2012)

4. Manifest

It did not **manifest** itself as in the East, where if a man bled at the nose he had certain warning of inevitable death. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Maintain

But Aquinas remained a medieval thinker, for he always **maintained** that secular knowledge should be supervised and corrected by revealed truth, and he never questioned the truth of the medieval Christian view of the world and the individual. (Perry, 2010)

6. Maintain

Thus it is often claimed that the state possesses two essential features: it **maintains** a monopoly of legitimate coercion or violence and it offers to protect everyone within its territory. (Wolff, 2006)

7. Mandate

Nevertheless, we can now anticipate techniques for reducing prejudice: If unequal status breeds prejudice, we can seek to create cooperative, equal-status relationships. If prejudice rationalizes discriminatory behavior, we can **mandate** nondiscrimination. If social institutions support prejudice, we can pull out those supports (for example, with media that model interracial harmony). (Myers, 2012)

8. Maximize

We exchange not only material goods and money but also social goods—love, services, information, status (Foa & Foa, 1975). In doing so, we aim to minimize costs and **maximize** rewards. (Myers, 2012)

9. Forego

Man-the-sovereign will provide woman-the-liege with material protection and will undertake the moral justification of her existence; thus, she can evade at once both economic risk and the metaphysical risk of a liberty in which ends and aims must be contrived without assistance. Indeed, along with the ethical urge of each individual to affirm his subjective existence, there is also the temptation to **forego** liberty and become a thing. (Fiero, 2011)

10. Evolve

In all this, there is a message of hope. If prejudice is not deeply ingrained in personality, then as fashions change and new norms **evolve**, prejudice can diminish. And so it has. (Myers, 2012)

11. Involve

Perhaps all citizens should be **involved** in deciding the most important 'particular acts' of

administration, especially when we remember that declaring war is considered by Rousseau to be an action of the executive, not the Sovereign. (Wolff, 2006)

单词释义

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Monopolize

v. **monopolized, monopolizing, monopolizes**

v.tr.

1. To acquire or maintain a monopoly of.
2. To dominate or use to the exclusion of others: *monopolized the conversation.*

Marginalize

v. **marginalized, marginalizing, marginalizes**

v.tr.

1. To relegate or confine to a lower or outer limit or edge, as of social standing.

Manipulate

v. **manipulated, manipulating, manipulates**

v.tr.

1. To move, arrange, operate, or control by the hands or another body part or by mechanical means, especially in a skillful manner: *She manipulated the lights to get just the effect she wanted.*
2. To influence or manage shrewdly or deviously: *He manipulated public opinion in his favor.*

Manifest

v. **manifested, manifesting, manifests**

v.tr.

1. To show or demonstrate plainly; reveal: *"[Her] soft appearance belied her ... steadfastness. She manifested no fear and allowed none in her voice" (Philip Roth).*

Maintain

v. **maintained, maintaining, maintains**

v.tr.

1. To keep up or carry on; continue: *maintain good relations.*
2. To keep in an existing state; preserve or retain: *maintain one's composure.*
3. To provide for; support: *maintain a family.*
4. To declare to be true; affirm: *maintained her innocence.*

Mandate

v. **mandated, mandating, mandates**

v.tr.

1. To make mandatory, as by law; decree or require: *mandated desegregation of public schools.*

Maximize

v. **maximized, maximizing, maximizes**

v.tr.

1. To increase or make as great or large as possible: *"the ideal of maximizing opportunity through the equalizing of educational opportunity"* (Robert J. Havighurst).

Forego

v. **forewent, foregone, foregoing, foregoes**

v.tr.

1. To precede, as in time or place.

Evolve

v. **evolved, evolving, evolves**

v.intr.

1. To undergo gradual change; develop: *an amateur acting group that evolved into a theatrical company.*
2. *Biology* To arise or transform through evolutionary processes.

Involve

v. **involved, involving, involves**

v.tr.

1. To relate to or affect: *The matter is serious because it involves your reputation.*
2. To engage as a participant; embroil: *The bystanders got involved in a dispute with the police.*

第二十八组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Display | Predispose | Comprehend | Presupposes | Disregarded

6-10: Display | Discriminate | Discerned | Proposed | Predominate | Distorted

第二部分

1-10: ACCAD BCCDA

11-20: ABBDC CDDAB

21-22: CA

第三部分

1. Distort

An unjust law is a code that is out of harmony with the moral law. Any law that degrades human personality is unjust. All segregation statutes are unjust because segregation **distorts** the soul and damages the personality. (Fiero, 2011)

2. Display

Great quantities of seals and sealings (seal impressions) have survived. Many are of modest quality, reflecting their primarily administrative purpose, but the finest examples **display** a wealth of detail and a high level of sculptural expertise. (Davies et al., 2015)

3. Display

Crucial to the growth of trade were international fairs, where merchants and craftspeople set up stalls and booths to **display** their wares. (Perry, 2010)

4. Discriminate

Furthermore, while it is illegal to **discriminate** in employment practices, the state hardly has the resources to supervise every employment panel. (Wolff, 2006)

5. Discern

In the course of the fourteenth century, two general tendencies can be **discerned** in Italy: the replacement of republican governments by tyrants and the expansion of the larger city-states at the expense of the less powerful ones. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Disregard

The emperor, **disregarding** all considerations of expense, raised craftsmen from the whole world. (Davies et al., 2015)

7. Predispose

It almost seems as though the British were **predisposed** to embracing Neoclassicism, not only because the birth of Enlightenment occurred in Britain but also because the nation already had an intense involvement with antiquity in literature, which dated to the opening decades of the eighteenth century. (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Predominate

The employment of large numbers of women in factories did not produce a significant transformation in female working patterns, as was once assumed. Studies of urban households in France and Britain, for example, have revealed that throughout the nineteenth century, traditional types of female labor still **predominated** in the women's work world. In 1851, fully 40 percent of the working women in Britain were employed as domestic servants. (Perry, 2010)

9. Presuppose

For the rich would seek a set of laws which particularly benefited them, and would have the money and influence to arrange things in their own favor. So, as we noted, Rousseau assumes that genuine democracy **presupposes** a classless society. (Wolff, 2006)

10. Propose

He **proposed** a simple and moderate solution for the problem of the landless peasants: he would revive an old law barring any Roman from using more than 312 acres of the state-owned land obtained in the process of uniting Italy. (Perry, 2010)

11. Comprehend

In 1941, Copland advised American composers to find alternatives to the harsh and demanding serialism of their European colleagues: "The new musical audiences will have to have music they can **comprehend**," he insisted. "It must therefore be simple and direct... Above all, it must be fresh in feeling." (Fiero, 2011)

单词释义

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Distort

v. **distorted, distorting, distorts**

v.tr.

1. To twist out of a proper or natural relation of parts; misshape: *a reflection distorted in the moving water; a face distorted in misery.*
2. To cause to deviate from what is normal, reasonable, or accurate: *"Though I knew how to translate exactly what she had told me, I realized that any translation would distort the deepest meaning of her message" (Richard Rodriguez).*

Display

v. **displayed, displaying, displays**

v. tr.

1. To present to view; cause to be seen: *The doctor displayed her diploma on the wall of her office. The autumn woods display a wide array of colors.*
2. To be or give evidence of; manifest or reveal: *writing that displays broad knowledge; a decision that displays poor judgment.*

Discriminate

v. **discriminated, discriminating, discriminates**

v.intr.

1. To make a clear distinction; distinguish: *discriminate among the options available.*
2. To make distinctions on the basis of class or category without regard to individual merit, especially to show prejudice on the basis of ethnicity, gender, or a similar social factor: was accused of discriminating against women; discriminated in favor of his cronies.

Discern

v. **discerned, discerning, discerns**

v.tr.

1. To recognize or understand as being distinct or different: *Researchers finally discerned the purpose of the gene.*

Disregard

v. **disregarded, disregarding, disregards**

v.tr.

1. To pay no attention or heed to; ignore: *We disregarded your advice.*
2. To show no evidence of attention concerning (something): *conduct that disregards risks to others.*

Predispose

v. **predisposed, predisposing, predisposes**

v.tr.

1. To make (someone) inclined to something in advance: His good manners predispose people in his favor.
2. To make susceptible or liable: *conditions that predispose miners to lung disease.*

Predominate

v. **predominated, predominating, predominates**

v.tr.

1. To dominate or prevail over.

v.intr.

1. To be of or have greater quantity or importance; preponderate: French-speaking people predominate in Quebec.

Presuppose

v. **presupposed, presupposing, presupposes**

v.tr.

1. To believe or suppose in advance: *"In passing moral judgments ... we presuppose that a man's actions, and hence also his being a good or a bad man, are in his power"* (Leo Strauss).
2. To require or involve necessarily as an antecedent condition: *"The term tax relief ... presupposes a conceptual metaphor: Taxes are an affliction"* (George Lakoff).

Propose

v. **proposed, proposing, proposes**

v.tr.

1. To put forward for consideration, discussion, or adoption; suggest: *propose a change in the law.*

v.intr.

1. To form or make a proposal, especially of marriage.

Comprehend

v. **comprehended, comprehending, comprehends**

v.tr.

1. To take in the meaning, nature, or importance of; grasp.

第二十九组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Encoded | Engage | Broadens | Lessen | Enmeshed

6-10: Heighten | Entailed | Encountered | Endeavoring | Tailored

第二部分

1-10: BDCCD ACDBC

11-20: BAACD DCABD

第三部分

1. Broaden

Indeed, we will later see reason to question whether Mill even thinks it is a necessary condition. To make further progress we must **broaden** our view. (Wolff, 2006)

2. Heighten

A visitor would naturally expect the interior to repeat the format of canonical Greek temples such as the Parthenon; but, in fact, the architects constantly defied these expectations, leading visitors instead to dramatic vistas, perhaps intending to **heighten** their religious experience. (Davies et al., 2015)

3. Lessen

The same year, both powers agreed to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere, a step that served to **lessen** the tensions between the two nations. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Encode

Apartheid was **encoded** in law but enforced through violence and brutality. The National Party, which formalized apartheid in 1948, used law enforcement and security services to suppress all resistance to the new regime. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Endeavor

The warrior pope Julius II **endeavored** to add to the splendor of his pontificate by tearing down an old church and beginning construction of what was to be the greatest building in Christendom, Saint Peter's Basilica. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Engage

Believers were subject to strict guidelines for their behavior. In addition to the Five Pillars, Muslims were forbidden to gamble, to eat pork, to drink alcoholic beverages, and to **engage in dishonest behavior.** (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Enmesh

It is widely accepted that, through a combination of social and technological changes, the media have become increasingly powerful political actors and, in some respects, more deeply **enmeshed** in the political process. (Heywood, 2013)

8. Encounter

As Roman Christianity spread northward in Britain, it **encountered** Irish Christianity moving southward. (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Entail

Many Europeans after 1894 continued to believe they lived in an era of material and human progress. For some, however, progress **entailed** much struggle. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Tailor

One of the most recent and influential approaches to the sociology of religion is **tailored** to Western societies, and particularly the United States, which offers many different faiths from which to pick and choose. (Giddens, 2009)

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Broaden

v. **broadened, broadening, broadens**

v.tr. & intr.

1. To make or become broad or broader.

Heighten

v. **heightened, heightening, heightens**

v.tr.

1. To raise or increase the quantity or degree of; intensify.

Lessen

v. **lessened, lessening, lessens**

v.tr.

1. To make less; reduce.

v.intr.

1. To become less; decrease: *interest that lessened as the lecture continued.*

Encode

v. **encoded, encoding, encodes**

v.tr.

1. To convert (a message or other information) into code.

Endeavor

v. **endeavored, endeavoring, endeavors**

v.tr.

1. To attempt (fulfillment of a responsibility or an obligation, for example) by employment or expenditure of effort: *endeavored to improve the quality of life in the inner city.*

Engage

v. **engaged, engaging, engages**

v.tr.

1. To attract and hold the attention of; engross: *a hobby that engaged her for hours at a time.*

v. intr.

1. To involve oneself or become occupied; participate: *engage in conversation.*

Enmesh

v. **enmeshed, enmeshing, enmeshes**

v.tr.

1. To entangle or catch in or as if in a mesh.

Encounter

v. **encountered, encountering, encounters**

v.tr.

1. To meet, especially unexpectedly; come upon: *encountered an old friend on the street.*
2. To experience or undergo: *We have encountered numerous obstacles.*

v.intr.

1. To meet, especially unexpectedly.

Entail

v. **entailed, entailing, entails**

v.tr.

1. To have, impose, or require as a necessary accompaniment or consequence: *The investment entailed a high risk. The proposition X is a rose entails the proposition X is a flower because all roses are flowers.*

Tailor

v. tailored, tailoring, tailors

v.tr.

1. To make, alter, or adapt for a particular end or purpose: *a speech that was tailored to an audience of business leaders.*
-

第三十组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Reorganized | Result | Deduced | Reduce | Resulted

6-11: Revise | Relate | Reflect | Reveal | Reviewed | Reinforced

第二部分

1-10: DACBD DDACB

11-20: AACBC BCADC

21-22: DB

第三部分

1. Deduce

From his first postulate, Descartes **deduced** an additional principle, the separation of mind and matter. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Reduce

Thatcher pledged to lower taxes, **reduce** government bureaucracy, limit social welfare, restrict union power, and end inflation. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Result

Rejecting the Christian idea of a person's inherent sinfulness, they held that the individual was basically good, and that evil **resulted from** faulty institutions, poor education, and bad leadership. (Perry, 2010)

4. Result

Retirement can **result in** a loss of income that may cause a significant drop in an older person's standard of living. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Revise

To the extent that other forms of 'intelligence' such as emotional intelligence or interpersonal intelligence are brought into our understanding of people's abilities, then we will have to **revise** our ideas to include the diverse range of factors that contribute towards success in life. (Giddens, 2009)

6. Relate

The process of global warming is closely **related** to the idea of the greenhouse effect - the build-up of heat-trapping greenhouse gases within the earth's atmosphere. (Giddens, 2009)

7. Reinforce

When these three factors interact, they **reinforce** and intensify one another. (Giddens, 2009)

8. Reflect

Euripides' plots also became more complex and **reflected** a greater interest in real-life situations. (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Reveal

Do males and females differ in how they experience passionate love? Studies of men and women falling in and out of love **reveal** some surprises. (Myers, 2012)

10. Review

Once the problem is identified, the next step taken in the research process is usually to **review** the available evidence in the field; it might be that previous research has already satisfactorily clarified the problem. (Giddens, 2009)

11. Reorganize

Ferdinand and Isabella **reorganized** the military forces of Spain, seeking to replace the undisciplined feudal levies they had inherited with a more professional royal army. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

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-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Deduce

v. **deduced, deducing, deduces**

v.tr.

1. To reach (a conclusion) by reasoning.
2. To infer from a general principle; reason deductively: *deduced from the laws of physics that the new airplane would fly.*

Reduce

v. **reduced, reducing, reduces**

v.tr.

1. To bring down, as in extent, amount, or degree; diminish.
2. To put in a simpler or more systematic form; simplify or codify: *reduced her ideas to a collection of maxims.*

Result

v. **resulted, resulting, results**

v.intr.

1. To happen as a consequence: *damage that resulted from the storm; charges that resulted from the investigation.*
2. To end in a particular way: *Their profligate lifestyle resulted in bankruptcy.*

Revise

v. **revised, revising, revises**

v.tr.

1. To alter or edit (a text).
2. To reconsider and change or modify: *I have revised my opinion of him.*

Relate

v. **related, relating, relates**

v.tr.

1. To give an account of (an occurrence, for example); narrate.

v.intr.

1. To have connection, relation, or reference: *how education relates to income; a question relating to foreign policy.*

Reinforce

v. **reinforced, reinforcing, reinforces** also **re-enforced** or **re-enforcing** or **re-enforces** or **reenforced** or **reenforcing** or **reenforces**

v.tr.

1. To give more force or effectiveness to; strengthen: *The news reinforced her hopes.*
2. To strengthen by adding extra support or material.

Reflect

v. **reflected, reflecting, reflects**

v.tr.

1. To make apparent; express or manifest: *Her work reflects intelligence.*
2. To bring as a consequence: *The victory reflects credit on the coach.*

Reveal

v. **revealed, revealing, reveals**

v.tr.

1. To make known (something concealed or unknown): *She revealed that she was pregnant. The study revealed the toxic effects of the pollutant.*
2. To cause to be seen; show: *The curtains parted, revealing a ballerina. The x-ray revealed a broken bone.*

Review

v. reviewed, reviewing, reviews

v.tr.

1. To consider retrospectively; look back on: *reviewed the day's events.*

Reorganize

v. reorganized, reorganizing, reorganizes

v.tr.

1. To organize again or anew.

第三十一组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Subordinate | Subtracted | Substantiated | Subdivided | Superimpose

6-10: Superseded | Surveyed | Suppressed | Sustain | Usurp

第二部分

1-10: ADCAA DCCAA

11-20: AAAAA ACAAD

第三部分

1. Subordinate

The women were **subordinated** to men.

2. Subtract

If we define meaning as helping people in faraway places, we implicitly **subtract** meaning from the actual work we are doing.

3. Substantiate

These numbers exist for any reason other than to **substantiate** a fragile argument.

4. Subdivide

To reorganize local government, Catherine divided Russia into fifty provinces, each of which was in turn **subdivided** into districts ruled by officials chosen by the nobles. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Superimpose

A photo of a cup of cappuccino had been superimposed on a picture of Venice.

6. Supersede

By the mid-fifteenth century, the French nobility was badly depleted, and those knights who

survived the war found themselves “outdated.” In France, feudal allegiances were soon superseded by systems of national conscription. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Suppress

Some historians have argued that the desire to suppress internal disorder may have encouraged some leaders to take the plunge into war in 1914. (Durant & Durant, 2010)

8. Survey

Scholars did not begin to survey Buddhist music until the early twentieth century. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Sustain

As precipitation in a warming and wetter world falls more as rain and less as snow, the likely result will be rainy season floods and less dry season snow and ice melt to sustain rivers.

10. Usurp

Industrialism began to usurp the production and distribution functions of the family. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2011)

单词释义

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Subordinate

v. **subordinated, subordinating, subordinates**

v.tr.

1. To put in a lower or inferior rank or class.
2. To make subservient; subdue.

Subtract

v. **subtracted, subtracting, subtracts**

v.tr.

1. To take away; deduct.

Substantiate

v. **substantiated, substantiating, substantiates**

v.tr.

1. To prove the truth of or support with proof or evidence: *substantiate an accusation*.

Subdivide

v. **subdivided, subdividing, subdivides**

v.intr.

1. To form into subdivisions.

Superimpose

v. **superimposed, superimposing, superimposes**

v.tr.

1. To lay or place (something) on or over something else.

Supersede

v. **superseded, superseding, supersedes or superceded or superceding or supercedes**

* supercede 是 supersede 的变体

v.tr.

1. To take the place of; replace or supplant: "[Dean] Acheson's conversion, that military force should supersede diplomatic response as the core of U.S. foreign policy, would reverberate across generations" (James Carroll).

Suppress

v. **suppressed, suppressing, suppresses**

v.tr.

1. To put an end to forcibly; subdue: *suppress a rebellion*.
2. To curtail or prohibit the activities of: *suppress dissident groups*.
3. To keep from being revealed, published, or circulated: *suppress evidence; suppress a film*.

Survey

v. **surveyed, surveying, surveys**

v.tr.

1. To look over the parts, features, or contents of; view broadly
2. To determine the boundaries, area, or elevations of (land or structures on the earth's surface) by means of measuring angles and distances, using the techniques of geometry and trigonometry.

v.intr.

1. To make a survey.

Sustain

v. **sustained, sustaining, sustains**

v.tr.

1. To keep in existence; maintain, continue, or prolong: *sustain an effort*.
2. To supply with necessities or nourishment; provide for: *the income needed to sustain a family*.

Usurp

v. **usurped, usurping, usurps**

v.tr.

1. To seize and hold (the power or rights of another, for example) by force or without legal authority.

2. To take over or occupy without right: *usurp a neighbor's land*.

第三十二组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: interacted | interpret | designed | intertwined | networked

6-10: depleted | denigrate | detect | remedy | reside

第二部分

1-10: DAACD CCBDB

11-20: DCADA BAAAA

第三部分

1. Interact

For nearly all of human history, most people have **interacted** exclusively with others who are close at hand. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Interpret

There are several basic theoretical dilemmas — matters of continuing or recurring controversy or dispute — which these clashes of viewpoint bring to our attention, some of which concern very general matters to do with how we should **interpret** human activities and social institutions. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Design

The British mathematician Alan Turing **designed** a primitive computer to assist British intelligence in breaking the secret codes of German ciphering machines. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Intertwine

Spiritual and secular affairs were closely **intertwined** in the sixteenth century. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Network

In business, it is important to **network** with as many people as possible on a face to face basis.
(Myers, 2012)

6. Deplete

Both campaigns **depleted** German manpower, while the Americans were arriving in great numbers to strengthen Allied lines and uplift morale. (Perry, 2010)

7. Denigrate

Prisoner-of-war camp guards would sometimes display good manners to captives in their first days on the job, but not for long. Soldiers ordered to kill may initially react with revulsion to the point of sickness over their act. But not for long (Waller, 2002). Before long, they will **denigrate** their enemies with nicknames. People tend to dehumanize their enemies and humanize their pets. (Giddens, 2009)

8. Detect

Can you **detect** a bias in this document? (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Remedy

Unlike Britain, the United States was a large country. The lack of a good system of internal transportation seemed to limit American economic development by making the transport of goods prohibitively expensive. This was gradually **remedied**, however. Thousands of miles of roads and canals were built linking east and west. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Reside

The state accepts the responsibility of protecting everyone who **resides** within its borders from **illegitimate violence**. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Interact

v. interacted, interacting, interacts

v.intr.

1. To act on each other: *"More than a dozen variable factors could interact, with their permutations running into the thousands" (Tom Clancy).*

Interpret

v. interpreted, interpreting, interprets

v.tr.

1. To explain the meaning of: *The newspapers interpreted the ambassador's speech as an attempt at making peace.*
2. To understand the significance of; construe: *interpreted his smile to be an agreement; interpreted the open door as an invitation.*

Intertwine

v. intertwined, intertwining, intertwines

v.tr. & v.intr.

1. To join or become joined by twining together.

Network

v. networked, networking, networks

v.tr.

1. To interconnect as components in a group or system.

v.intr.

1. To interact or engage in informal communication with others for mutual assistance or support.

Deplete

v. **depleted, depleting, depletes**

v.tr.

1. To consume or reduce to a very low amount; use up: *drought that depleted the stores of grain.*
2. To remove the contents or important elements of; empty out or exhaust: *overfishing that depleted the lake of trout; farming practices that depleted the soil of nutrients.*

Denigrate

v. **denigrated, denigrating, denigrates**

v.tr.

1. To attack the character or reputation of; speak ill of; defame: *"Speakers before the United States Chamber of Commerce rarely denigrate the businessman as an economic force" (John Kenneth Galbraith).*
2. To disparage; belittle: *The movie critics denigrated the director's latest film.*

Detect

v. **detected, detecting, detects**

v.tr.

1. To discover or ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of.
2. To discern (something hidden or subtle): *detected a note of sarcasm in the remark.*

Design

v. **designed, designing, designs**

v.tr.

1. To formulate a plan for; devise: *designed a marketing strategy for the new product.*
2. To have as a goal or purpose; intend: *"Mrs. Bennet had designed to keep the two Netherfield gentlemen to supper; but ... she had no opportunity of detaining them" (Jane Austen).*

3. To create or contrive for a particular purpose or effect: *a game designed to appeal to all ages*.

Remedy

v. **remedied, remedying, remedies**

v.tr.

1. To counteract or rectify (a problem, mistake, or undesirable situation).

Reside

v. **resided, residing, resides**

v.intr.

1. To live in a place permanently or for an extended period.
2. To be inherently present; exist: *the potential energy that resides in flowing water*.

第三十三组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Undermine | Undertakes | Counterbalanced | Undervalued | Underlies

6-10: Underlines | Conjecture | Corroborate | Concluded | Collaborated

第二部分

1-10: BCDDDB CBABA

11-20: CCBBC BBBDA

第三部分

1. Undermine

Augustus thought that increased luxury had **undermined** traditional Roman frugality and led to a loosening of morals. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Undervalue

Jobs traditionally done by women are poorly paid and **undervalued**. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Undertake

And if we insist that political obligations must be **undertaken** voluntarily, this is a risk we always run. (Wolff, 2006)

4. Underlie

Recent research shows how the stereotyping that **underlies** prejudice is a by-product of our thinking——our ways of simplifying the world. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Underline

Lee uses the camera inventively to **underline** social conflicts, as in his radical close-ups of faces caught in bitter, heated disputes.

6. Counterbalance

Riskier investments tend to be **counterbalanced** by high rewards. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2011)

7. Conjecture

What is Cole and Ohanian's alternative explanation for the length of the recovery during the Great Depression? They **conjecture** that regulation was the culprit. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2011)

8. Corroborate

The major findings of the earlier work were **corroborated**, but some further developments were found. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

9. Conclude

Despite a general economic recovery beginning in the mid-1980s, however, job insecurity continued to grow. The study **concluded** that job insecurity had reached its highest point since the Second World War. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2011)

10. Collaborate

Designers also **collaborated** with architects, who became more involved in interior decoration. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Undermine

v. **undermined, undermining, undermines**

v.tr.

1. To weaken, injure, or impair, often by degrees or imperceptibly; sap: *Late hours can undermine one's health.*

Undervalue

v. **undervalued, undervaluing, undervalues**

v.tr.

1. To assign too low a value to; underestimate.
2. To have too little regard or esteem for.

Undertake

v. **undertook, undertaken, undertaking, undertakes**

v.tr.

1. To deliberately begin to do (something): *undertake a task.*
2. To pledge or commit oneself (to do something): *undertake to care for an elderly relative.*

Underlie

v. **underlay, underlain, underlying, underlies**

v.tr.

1. To be the support or basis of; account for: *Many factors underlie my decision.*

Underline

v. **underlined, underlining, underlines**

v.tr.

1. To emphasize; stress: *The debate underlined the deep divisions within the party.*

Counterbalance

v. counterbalanced, counterbalancing, counterbalances

1. To act as a counteracting force, influence, or weight to; counterpoise.
2. To oppose with an equal force; offset.

Conjecture

v. conjectured, conjecturing, conjectures

v.tr.

1. To judge or conclude by conjecture; guess: *"From the comparative silence below ... I conjectured that Mr Rochester was now at liberty"* (Charlotte Brontë).

v.intr.

2. To make a conjecture.

Corroborate

v. corroborated, corroborating, corroborates

1. To strengthen or support with other evidence; make more certain.

Conclude

v. concluded, concluding, concludes

v.tr.

1. To arrive at (a conclusion, judgment, or opinion) by the process of reasoning: *The jury concluded that the defendant was innocent.*

Collaborate

v. collaborated, collaborating, collaborates

v.intr.

1. To work together, especially in a joint intellectual effort.

第三十四组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Constituted | Conserve | Concur | Counteract | Corresponds

6-9: Redress | Coordinated | Coexisted | Exist

第二部分

1-10: BCDBC AADDB

11-18: DCCCA AAD

第三部分

1. Constitute

The world **constituted** a single society of equal human beings. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

2. Conserve

If you are an American, would you favor higher gasoline and oil taxes to help **conserve** resources and restrain climate change? (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)

3. Concur

There are many scientists who **concur** with Leshner, believing that science offers answers to questions such as “when?” and “how?” (Giddens, 2009)

4. Counteract

The vertical accents, and the tall, narrow windows **counteract** and balance the horizontal elements. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)

5. Correspond

The numbers **correspond** to points on the map. (Durant & Durant, 2010)

6. Redress

Liberals feared that state intervention in the economy to **redress** social ills would disrupt the free

market, threatening personal liberty and hindering social well-being. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2011)

7. Coordinate

The agencies are working together to **coordinate** policy on food safety. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

8. Coexist

God's house, which we think of as one, is thus divided into three; some pray, others fight, and yet others work. The three groups, which **coexist**, cannot bear to be separated; the services rendered by one are a precondition for the labors of the two others; each in his turn takes it upon himself to relieve the whole. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

9. Exist

Law enforcement **exists** in all countries, but comparative empirical studies of police forces are needed to reveal their similarities and differences. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

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v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Constitute

v. **constituted, constituting, constitutes**

1. To be the elements or parts of; compose: *Copper and tin constitute bronze.*

Conserve

v. **conserved, conserving, conserves**

v.tr.

1. To protect from loss or harm; preserve: *calls to conserve our national heritage in the face of bewildering change.*
2. To use carefully or sparingly, avoiding waste: *kept the thermostat lower to conserve energy.*

Concur

v. concurred, concurring, concurs

v.tr.

1. To grant or concede: *"French surgeons ... could only concur that it was a mortal wound" (Susan Dunn).*

v.intr.

1. To be of the same opinion; agree: *concurred on the issue of preventing crime.*

Counteract

v. counteracted, counteracting, counteracts

v.tr.

1. To oppose and mitigate the effects of by contrary action; check.

Correspond

v. corresponded, corresponding, corresponds

v.intr.

1. To be in agreement, harmony, or conformity.
2. To be similar or equivalent in character, quantity, origin, structure, or function: *English navel corresponds to Greek omphalos.*

Redress

v. redressed, redressing, redresses

1. To set right (an undesirable situation, for example); remedy or rectify.

Coordinate

v. **coordinated, coordinating, coordinates**

v.tr.

1. To cause to work or function in a common action or effort: *coordinating the moving parts of a machine.*
2. To make harmonious; harmonize: *coordinate the colors of a design.*

v.intr.

1. To work or function together harmoniously: *a nursing staff that coordinates smoothly.*

Coexist

v. **coexisted, coexisting, coexists**

v.intr.

1. To exist together, at the same time, or in the same place.
2. To live in peace with another or others despite differences, especially as a matter of policy: *"I've been wrestling with the dilemma of how you coexist with those you hate" (Ariel Dorfman).*

Exist

v. **existed, existing, exists**

v.intr.

1. To have actual being; be real.
2. To continue to be; persist: *old customs that still exist in rural areas.*
3. To be present under certain circumstances or in a specified place; occur: *"Wealth and poverty exist in every demographic category" (Thomas G. Exter).*

第三十五组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Advance | Advocated | Advance | Adhere | Adjudicate

6-11: Adapt | Ascribed | Ascertain | Modulate | Monitor | Migrated

第二部分

1-10: ACBBA BBAAB

11-20: ABAAB ABCCA

第三部分

1. Migrate

As a growing number of unskilled and agricultural workers **migrate** to urban centres, the formal economy often struggles to absorb the influx into the workforce. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Advocate

Hoping to blend the best of individualist and collectivist values, some social scientists—myself included—have **advocated** a communitarian synthesis that aims to balance individual rights with the collective right to communal well-being. (Myers, 2012)

3. Adapt

Differentiation— —the specialization of groups and occupational roles— —is the main way in which human beings **adapt** to their environment. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Monitor

Montesquieu, a proponent of constitutional monarchy, advanced the idea of a separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial agencies of government, advising that each **monitor** the activities of the others in order to ensure a balanced system of government. (Fiero, 2011)

5. Advance

We cannot conduct true experiments with large-scale social events. But we can identify the conceptual similarities between the large scale and the small, as the astronomers have between the planets and Newton's apple. That is why the games people play in our laboratory may **advance** our understanding of war, peace, and social justice. (Myers, 2012)

6. Adhere

Most people do **adhere** to norms of social responsibility, reciprocity, equity, and keeping one's commitments. (Myers, 2012)

7. Adjudicate

The judiciary is the branch of government that is empowered to decide legal disputes. The central function of judges is therefore to **adjudicate** on the meaning of law, in the sense that they interpret or "construct" law. (Heywood, 2013)

8. Ascribe

If one **ascribed** a sufficient number of epicycles to a planet, the planet could seem to move in a perfectly circular orbit. (Perry, 2010)

9. Ascertain

To **ascertain** how much and how fast climate change is occurring, several thousand scientists worldwide have collaborated to create and review the evidence via the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (Myers, 2012)

10. Modulate

Sympathy is separated into two categories of response, the attempt made by an observer to understand and to some extent reconstruct the suffering (or joy) of another subject, and that of the sufferer to **modulate** his feelings to make it possible for the observer to share them. (Berry, Paganelli, & Smith, 2016)

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Advance

v. advanced, advancing, advances

v.tr.

1. To cause to move forward: *advance a chess piece.*
2. To aid the growth or progress of: *advanced the cause of freedom.*
3. To raise in rank; promote.

Advocate

v. advocated, advocating, advocates

v.tr.

1. To speak, plead, or argue in favor of: *advocate a vegan diet.*

Adhere

v. adhered, adhering, adheres

v.intr.

1. To remain devoted to or be in support of something: *adhered to her beliefs.*
2. To carry out a plan, scheme, or operation without deviation: *We will adhere to our plan.*

Adjudicate

v. adjudicated, adjudicating, adjudicates

v.tr.

1. To make a decision (in a legal case or proceeding), as where a judge or arbitrator rules on some disputed issue or claim between the parties.
2. To study and settle (a dispute or conflict): *The principal adjudicated the students' quarrel.*

v.intr.

1. To make a decision in a legal case or proceeding: *a judge adjudicating on land claims.*

Adapt

v. **adapted, adapting, adapts**

v.tr.

1. To make suitable to or fit for a specific use or situation: *adapted the novel into a movie; adapted the company policy to take internet use into account.*

v.intr.

1. To become adapted: *a species that has adapted to a low-oxygen environment.*

Ascribe

v. **ascribed, ascribing, ascribes**

v.tr.

1. To regard as arising from a specified cause or source: *"Other people ascribe his exclusion from the canon to an unsubtle form of racism" (Daniel Pinchbeck).*
2. To regard as belonging to or produced by a specified agent, place, or time: *ascribed the poem to Shakespeare.*

Ascertain

v. **ascertained, ascertaining, ascertains**

v.tr.

1. To discover with certainty, as through examination or experimentation.

Modulate

v. **modulated, modulating, modulates**

v.tr.

1. To regulate or adjust to a certain degree: *physiological mechanisms that modulate the body's metabolic rate.*

Monitor

v. **monitored, monitoring, monitors**

v.tr.

1. To keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information: *monitor the bear population of a national park; monitored the political views of the people.*
2. To test or sample, especially on a regular or ongoing basis: *monitored the city's drinking water for impurities.*
3. To keep close watch over; supervise: *monitor an examination.*

Migrate

v. **migrated, migrating, migrates**

v.intr.

1. To move from one country or region and settle in another.

第三十六组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Mitigate | Mediate | Motivated | Negates | Necessitated

6-10: Obviate | Originated | Participate | Permit | Postulated

第二部分

1-10: AACAB AADBC

11-20: ADABC ABBCA

第三部分

1. Mediate

But the church held that the clergy were intermediaries between individuals and God and that, in effect, Christians reached eternal salvation through the clergy. For Luther, no priest, no ceremony, and no sacrament could **mediate** between the Creator and his creatures. Hope lay only in a personal relationship between the individual and God, as expressed through faith in God's mercy and grace. (Perry, 2010)

2. Participate

Those who **participate** in psychotherapy and self-improvement programs for weight control, antismoking, and exercise show only modest improvement on average. (Myers, 2012)

3. Motivate

We do not know precisely what **motivated** Edmund Burke to write his treatise: *A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*, but he must in part have been prompted by the periods increasing desire to undergo powerful subjective experiences, an emphasis that existed alongside a strong belief in the primacy of logic and empiricism. (Davies et al., 2015)

4. Necessitate

From small domestic fires used for keeping warm and cooking food, all the way to modern central heating systems and large power plants, the gradual expansion of fire-making has **necessitated** more complex forms of social organization. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Obviate

Moreover, such data will mitigate or **obviate** the problems we discussed earlier related to poor measurement of events and event time. (Box-Steffensmeier & Jones, 2004)

6. Mitigate

Attempts to explain the Black Death and **mitigate** its harshness led to extreme sorts of behavior. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Negate

Skeptics point to countries that have high gun ownership levels and low levels of violence to make the point that gun availability is not an important factor in the violence observed in a country. We may find nations with high gun ownership and low levels of violence or low gun ownership and high violence. A few exceptions do not **negate** an overall pattern showing a relationship between two factors, such as ownership levels and rates of violence. (Gabor, 2016)

8. Originate

The Doric order, which **originated** on the Greek mainland, is simple and severe. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Postulate

Freud **postulated** a harrowing conflict between the relentless strivings of our instinctual nature and the requirements of civilization. (Perry, 2010)

10. Permit

Programs known as browsers **permit** Internet users to connect to electronic files ("Web sites") devoted to news, commerce, entertainment, academic scholarship, and other areas of interest. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

-ing: Progressive Tense (进行时态)

-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Mitigate

v. **mitigated, mitigating, mitigates**

v.tr.

1. To make less severe or intense; moderate or alleviate.

Mediate

v. **mediated, mediating, mediates**

v.tr.

1. To resolve or settle (differences) by working with all the conflicting parties: *mediate a labor-management dispute.*

v.intr.

1. To work with two or more disputants in order to bring about an agreement, settlement, or compromise.

Motivate

v. **motivated, motivating, motivates**

v.tr.

1. To provide with an incentive or a reason for doing something; impel: *What motivated you to get a new job? Their criticism is motivated by jealousy.*
2. To cause to be enthusiastic: *The coach motivated his players with an inspiring pep talk.*

Negate

v. **negated, negating, negates**

v.tr.

1. To make ineffective or invalid; nullify: *a wage increase that was negated by inflation; a goal that was negated by an official's ruling.*
2. To make negative: *In German, sentences can be negated by using the word "nicht."*

Necessitate

v. **necessitated, necessitating, necessitates**

v.tr.

1. To make necessary or unavoidable.
2. To require or compel.

Obviate

v. **obviated, obviating, obviates**

v.tr.

1. To keep from happening or render unnecessary.

Originate

v. **originated, originating, originates**

v.intr.

1. To come into being; start: *an invention that originated in China.*

Participate

v. **participated, participating, participates**

v.intr.

1. To be active or involved in something; take part: *participated in the festivities.*

Postulate

v. postulated, postulating, postulates

v.tr.

1. To assume or assert the truth, reality, or necessity of, especially as a basis of an argument: *"We can see individuals, but we can't see providence; we have to postulate it"* (Aldous Huxley).
2. To propose as a hypothesis or explanation: *Researchers now postulate that the disease is caused by a virus.*

Permit

v. permitted, permitting, permits

v.tr.

1. To allow the doing of (something); consent to: *permit the sale of alcoholic beverages.*
 2. To afford opportunity or possibility for: *weather that permits sailing.*
-

第三十七组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Fluctuate | Function | Foster | Formed | Formulate

6-10: Fulfill | Perform | Posited | Persists | Fragmented

第二部分

1-10: ADACB BCBA A

11-20: AADCB BDDAA

第三部分

1. Fluctuate

The gender difference **fluctuates** with the context. When there is provocation, the gender gap shrinks. (Myers, 2012)

2. Persist

Nevertheless, tensions between the throne and Parliament **persisted**, and in 1629 Charles I dissolved Parliament, which would not meet again. (Perry, 2010)

3. Form

In preparation for the attack, some of the Greek states **formed** a defensive league under Spartan leadership, while the Athenians pursued a new military policy by developing a navy. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Function

To understand his reasoning we must take a brief look at how the free market can be expected to **function**. (Wolff, 2006)

5. Perform

The *Play of Adam* — a twelfth-century medieval drama of a type that was traditionally **performed**

in churches—probably served as the source for the choice and arrangement of figures at Notre-Dame-la-Grande. (Davies et al., 2015)

6. Formulate

Existentialism, a humanistic philosophy **formulated** by Jean-Paul Sartre, emphasized the role of individual choice in a world that lacked moral absolutes. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Fragment

The rival religious beliefs that **fragmented** Western Europe quickly accelerated into armed combat. (Fiero, 2011)

8. Foster

Managers might **foster** more realistic judgments by insisting that all proposals and recommendations include reasons why they might not work. (Myers, 2012)

9. Fulfill

He believed that color, like music, could **fulfill** a spiritual goal of appealing directly to the human senses. (Spielvogel, 2010)

10. Posit

Claiming to use reason as his sole guide to truth, Descartes **posited** a sharp distinction between mind and matter. (Spielvogel, 2010)

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Fluctuate

v. fluctuated, fluctuating, fluctuates

v.intr.

1. To vary irregularly, especially in amount: *School enrollment has fluctuated from year to year.*

Function

v. functioned, functioning, functions

v.intr.

1. To have or perform a function; serve: *functioned as ambassador.*

Foster

v. fostered, fostering, fosters

v.tr.

1. To promote the growth and development of; cultivate: *detect and foster artistic talent.*

Form

v. formed, forming, forms

v.tr.

1. To arrange oneself in: *Holding out his arms, the cheerleader formed a T. The acrobats formed a pyramid.*
2. To organize or arrange: *The environmentalists formed their own party.*
3. To come to have; develop or acquire: *He formed the habit of walking to work.*

Formulate

v. formulated, formulating, formulates

v.tr.

1. To devise or invent: *formulate strategy.*
2. To express in systematic terms or concepts.

Fulfill

v. **fulfilled, fulfilling, fulfills** also **fulfils**

v.tr.

1. To bring into actuality; effect or make real: *fulfilled their promises; fulfilled her dream.*
2. To do, perform, or obey (a task or order, for example); carry out.
3. To meet (a requirement or condition); satisfy.

Perform

v. **performed, performing, performs**

v.tr.

1. To begin and carry through to completion; do: *The surgeon performed the operation.*
2. To take action in accordance with the requirements of; fulfill: *perform one's contractual obligations.*
3. To enact (a feat or role) before an audience.

Posit

v. **posited, positing, posits**

v.tr.

1. To assume or put forward, as for consideration or the basis of argument: *"If a book is hard going, it ought to be good. If it posits a complex moral situation, it ought to be even better" (Anthony Burgess).*
2. To place firmly in position.

Persist

v. **persisted, persisting, persists**

v.intr.

1. To continue in existence; last: *hostilities that have persisted for years.*

Fragment

v. **fragmented, fragmenting, fragments**

v.intr.

1. To become broken into fragments: *After the election, the coalition fragmented.*
-

第三十八组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Articulate | Ameliorate | Preceded | Predict | Predate

6-10: Predicate | Predicated | Predetermined | Intermingle | Diminished

第二部分

1-10: CACCA ABBA

11-18: ADBCB CAC

第三部分

1. Precede

Economist Hyman Minsky believed that severe recessions are often **preceded** by asset-price bubbles——periods during which euphoria and debt-fueled speculation cause the price of one or more financial assets to irrationally skyrocket before collapsing down to more realistic levels.

2. Articulate

Matisse was among the first to **articulate** the Modernist scorn for representational art: "Exactitude is not truth," he insisted. (Fiero, 2011)

3. Predict

Newtonian physics says that, given certain conditions, we can **predict** what will follow. (Perry, 2010)

4. Predate

Primates, elephants, dogs, and even mice also display empathy, indicating that the building blocks of altruism **predate** humanity. (Myers, 2012)

5. Predicate

There are three main assumptions on which the biomedical model of health is **predicated**. First, disease is viewed as a breakdown within the human body that diverts it from its 'normal' state

of being. Second, the mind and body can be treated separately Third, trained medical specialists are considered the only experts in the treatment of disease. (Giddens, 2009)

6. Predetermine

Tragedy, in the sense that it was defined by Aristotle (“the imitation of an action” involving “some great error” made by an extraordinary man), was philosophically incompatible with the medieval world-view, which held that all events were **predetermined** by God. (Fiero, 2011)

7. Intermingle

Thompson's point is that all three types of interaction **intermingle** in our lives today. (Giddens, 2009)

8. Diminish

He [Leonardo] exploits the oil technique here to blend his brushstrokes very subtly so as to **diminish** the appearance of contour lines. (Davies et al., 2015)

9. Ameliorate

In another paper, she (Fohlin) shows that universal bank affiliation in Italy did nothing to **ameliorate** the liquidity sensitivity of investment, and finds little support from performance data for the notion that universal banks provided screening services to investors. (Boot & Thakor, 2008)

单词释义

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Articulate

v. articulated, articulating, articulates

v.tr.

1. To express in coherent verbal form: *couldn't articulate my fears.*
2. To fit together into a coherent whole; unify: *a plan to articulate nursing programs throughout the state.*

Ameliorate

v. **ameliorated, ameliorating, ameliorates**

v.tr. & v.intr.

1. To make or become better; improve: *Volunteers were able to ameliorate conditions in the refugee camp. Conditions are ameliorating.*

Precede

v. **preceded, preceding, precedes**

v.tr.

1. To come, exist, or occur before in time: *A lecture preceded the movie.*
2. To be in front of or prior to in order: *A precedes B in the alphabet.*

Predict

v. **predicted, predicting, predicts**

v.tr.

1. To state, tell about, or make known in advance, especially on the basis of special knowledge: *predicted an active hurricane season because of warmer ocean-surface temperatures.*

Predate

v. **predated, predating, predates**

v.tr.

1. To mark or designate with a date earlier than the actual one: *predated the check.*
2. To precede in time; antedate: *a marine reptile that predated the dinosaurs.*

Predicate

v. predicated, predicating, predicates

v.tr.

1. To base or establish (a statement or action, for example): *I predicated my argument on the facts.*
2. To state or affirm as an attribute or quality of something: *The sermon predicated the perfectibility of humankind.*

Predetermine

v. predetermined, predetermining, predetermines

v. tr.

1. To determine, decide, or establish in advance: *"These factors predetermine to a large extent the outcome" (Jessica Mitford).*
2. To influence or sway toward an action or opinion; predispose: *His religious upbringing predetermined him to view the world in terms of good versus evil.*

Intermingle

v. intermingled, intermingling, intermingles

v.tr. & v.intr.

1. To mix or become mixed together.

Diminish

v. diminished, diminishing, diminishes

v.tr.

1. To make smaller or less; reduce or lessen.

v.intr.

1. To become smaller or less.

第三十九组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Interweave | Devised | Delineated | Attuned | Affiliated

6-10: Appropriating | Accentuated | Attempting | Attributed | Estimate

第二部分

1-10: ABCBC BDDBC

11-20: ACBBB AADBA

第三部分

1. Interweave

Since the early calls for immigration controls, housing has been at the forefront of struggles over resources between groups and tendencies towards ethnic closure. One reason for this may be that housing is a highly symbolic matter—it indicates status, provides security and **interweaves** with overall livelihood. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

2. Devise

In math, the Sumerians **devised** a number system based on 60, using combinations of 6 and 10 for practical solutions. (Perry, 2010)

3. Attune

As adults, women in individualist cultures describe themselves in more relational terms, welcome more help, experience more relationship-linked emotions, and are more **attuned** to others' relationships. (S.Miller, 2014)

4. Delineate

Each apple has a powerful physical presence as it is built up out of slab like brushstrokes, its form also carefully **delineated** with a distinct line. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

5. Affiliate

The parties to which people are **affiliated** express religious as well as class differences. (Perry, 2010)

6. Appropriate

He is suspected of **appropriating** government funds. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)

7. Accentuate

A stairway and a colonnaded portico **accentuate** the single entranceway and give the building a frontal "focus" usually lacking in Greek temples. (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Attempt

Learned helplessness often occurs when **attempts** to improve a situation have proven fruitless. (Myers, 2012)

9. Attribute

Cause and effect and the other categories of the mind permit us to **attribute** certainty to scientific knowledge. (Solomon & Higgins, 2010)

10. Estimate

Under any circumstances, mosaic production was a costly enterprise; it has been **estimated** that it was at least four times more expensive than wall painting. (Davies et al., 2015)

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Interweave

v. interwove, interwoven, interweaving, interweaves

v.tr.

1. To blend together; intermix.

v.intr.

1. To intertwine.

Devise

v. devised, devising, devises

v.tr.

1. To form, plan, or arrange in the mind; design or contrive: *devised a new system for handling mail orders.*

Delineate

v. delineated, delineating, delineates

v.tr.

1. To show or contain a distinguishing characteristic of; distinguish: *"The first game ... delineated the differences between the two teams" (Stuart Miller).*
2. To draw or depict: *"In black and white wash, he delineated the gnarled roots of a tree" (Sally Holmes Holtze).*

Affiliate

v. affiliated, affiliating, affiliates

v.tr.

1. To adopt or accept as a member, subordinate associate, or branch: *The HMO affiliated the clinics last year.*
2. To associate (oneself) as a subordinate, subsidiary, employee, or member: *affiliated herself with a new law firm.*

Appropriate

v. **appropriated, appropriating, appropriates**

v.tr.

1. To set apart for a specific use: *appropriating funds for education.*
2. To take possession of or make use of exclusively for oneself, often without permission: *My coworker appropriated my unread newspaper.*

Accentuate

v. **accentuated, accentuating, accentuates**

v.tr.

1. To stress or emphasize; intensify: *"land-reform plans that accentuated the already chaotic pattern of landholding" (James Fallows).*

Attempt

v. **attempted, attempting, attempts**

v.tr.

1. To try to perform, make, or achieve: *attempted to read the novel in one sitting; attempted a difficult dive.*

Attune

v. **attuned, attuning, attunes**

v.tr.

1. To bring into a harmonious or responsive relationship: *an industry that is not attuned to market demands.*

Attribute

v. **attributed, attributing, attributes**

v.tr.

1. To regard as arising from a particular cause or source; ascribe: *attributed their failure to a lack of preparation.*

Estimate

v. **estimated, estimating, estimates**

v.tr.

1. To calculate approximately (the amount, extent, magnitude, position, or value of something).
-

第四十组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Interconnected | Contrasted | Coincided | Occurred | Observe

6-12: Observe | Aligned | Argue | Argue | Acquire | Outweigh | Acquiescing

第二部分

1-10: BABBA CCDDD

11- 20: ADBAA DDDCB

21-22: BA

第三部分

1. Interconnect

Theosophists claimed that all creation is part of one eternal life, a Radical Unity, and that everything is therefore mystically **interconnected**. (Solomon & Higgins, 2010)

2. Contrast

The rising wealth of a small segment of the population came to **contrast** with widespread poverty and old aristocratic privilege. (Perry, 2010)

3. Occur

The Israelites believed that during the Exodus from Egypt, when Moses supposedly led his people out of bondage into the "promised land," a special event **occurred** that determined the Jewish experience for all time. (Perry, 2010)

4. Align

By the time the king was executed, most of Europe — — an informal coalition of Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Britain, the Dutch Republic, and Russia — — had **aligned** against France, and by late spring, some members of the coalition were poised to invade France in an effort to destroy the revolutionaries and reestablish the old regime. (Perry, 2010)

5. Acquire

Gladiatorial games increased dramatically in the Early Empire, and upper-class women **acquired** greater independence. (Kleiner, 2010)

6. Coincide

The exhibition **coincides** with the 50th anniversary of his birthday. (S.Miller, 2014)

7. Outweigh

The benefits of the scheme **outweigh** the disadvantages. (Williamson, 2013)

8. Observe1

There is no single viewpoint from which to **observe** the mountains, trees, waters, and human habitations. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

9. Observe2

Children are expected to be quiet in class, be punctual at lessons and **observe** rules of school discipline. (Myers, 2012)

10. Argue1

The researchers **argued** for banning the drug and put forward a well-argued case. (Myers, 2012)

11. Argue2

What I shall do, then, is to start by defining a view we could call 'extreme liberal individualism' (without worrying about whether this is a view anyone has ever actually held in its extreme form). At least if we do this we will see what there is to **argue** over. (Wolff, 2006)

12. Acquiesce

The cardinal **acquiesces**, and Portuguese troops are sent to take over the missions. (Copp, 2007)

单词释义

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v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Interconnect

v. **interconnected, interconnecting, interconnects**

v.intr.

1. To be connected with each other: *The two buildings interconnect.*

Contrast

v. **contrasted, contrasting, contrasts**

v.intr.

1. To show differences when compared: *siblings who contrast sharply in interests and abilities; a color that contrasted clearly with the dark background.*

Coincide

v. **coincided, coinciding, coincides**

v.intr.

1. To happen at the same time or during the same period.

Outweigh

v. **outweighed, outweighing, outweighs**

v.tr.

1. To be more significant than; exceed in value or importance: *The benefits outweigh the risks.*

Occur

v. **occurred, occurring, occurs**

v.intr.

1. To take place; come about.
2. To be found to exist or appear: *Copper deposits occur in the region.*

Observe

v. **observed, observing, observes**

v.tr.

1. To be or become aware of, especially through careful and directed attention; notice: *observed a car leaving the property.*
2. To watch attentively: *observe a child's behavior.*

Align

v. **aligned, aligning, aligns**

v.tr.

1. To ally (oneself, for example) with one side of an argument or cause: *aligned themselves with the free traders.*

Argue

v. **argued, arguing, argues**

v.tr.

1. To give evidence of; indicate: *"Similarities cannot always be used to argue descent" (Isaac Asimov).*

v.intr.

1. To engage in a quarrel; dispute: *We need to stop arguing and engage in constructive dialogue.*
2. To put forth reasons for or against something: *argued for dismissal of the case; argued against an immediate counterattack.*

Acquire

v. **acquired, acquiring, acquires**

v.tr.

1. To get by one's own efforts: *acquire proficiency in math.*

2. To gain through experience; come by: *acquired a growing dislike of television sitcoms.*
3. To gain possession of: *acquire 100 shares of stock.*

Acquiesce

v. acquiesced, acquiescing, acquiesces

v.intr.

1. To consent or comply passively or without protest: *"The newest protocols require that the subjects of research ... acquiesce to the ultimate objectives" (Steve Olson). "Socrates acquiesced in his own execution" (William H. Gass).*

第四十一组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Equated | Availed | Generated | Communicate | Extrapolated

6-11: Elucidated | Evaluate | Validated | Venerated | Demonstrate | Demonstrate

第二部分

1-10: BDCAB BBABD

11-20: BDCCA BACDC

第三部分

1. Communicate

Latin was the universal language of medieval European civilization. Used in the church and schools, it enabled learned people to **communicate** anywhere on the Continent. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Equate

Pantheism is a doctrine that **equates** God with the universe and all that is in it. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Generate

Monarchs attempted to **generate** new sources of revenues, especially through taxes, which often meant going through parliaments. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. Extrapolate

It is possible to **extrapolate** future developments from current trends. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Elucidate

The scholastic masters used reason not to challenge but to serve faith: to **elucidate**, clarify, and buttress it. They did not break with the central concern of Christianity: earning God's grace and achieving salvation. (Perry, 2010)

6. Evaluate

Sociology can help us to **evaluate** policies and proposals aimed at providing solutions to environmental problems. (Giddens, 2009)

7. Avail

Guests should feel at liberty to **avail** themselves of your facilities. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

8. Validate

These human-made disasters not only challenged the belief that technology would improve the quality of human life, they seemed to **validate** Freud's theory that mortals are driven by base instincts and the dark forces of self-destruction. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Venerate

The philosophes **venerated** reason; it had enabled Newton to unravel nature's mysteries and would permit people to achieve virtue and reform society. (Perry, 2010)

10. Demonstrate1

The study **demonstrates** the link between poverty and malnutrition. (Myers, 2012)

11. Demonstrate2

In her self-portrait, she [Leyster] **demonstrate** herself as an artist armed with many brushes. (Davies et al., 2015)

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v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Communicate

v. communicated, communicating, communicates

v.tr.

1. To convey information about; make known; impart: *communicated his views to our office.*

v.intr.

1. To have an interchange, as of ideas.

Extrapolate

v. extrapolated, extrapolating, extrapolates

v.tr.

1. To infer or estimate by extending or projecting known information.

v.intr.

1. To engage in the process of extrapolating.

Equate

v. equated, equating, equates

v.tr.

1. To consider, treat, or depict as equal or equivalent: *equates inexperience with youth.*

Elucidate

v. elucidated, elucidating, elucidates

v.tr.

1. To make clear or plain, especially by explanation; clarify.

Evaluate

v. evaluated, evaluating, evaluates

v.tr.

1. To ascertain or fix the value or amount of: *evaluate the damage from the flood.*

2. To determine the importance, effectiveness, or worth of; assess: *evaluate teacher performance*.

Avail

v. **availed, availing, avails**

v.intr.

1. To be of use, value, or advantage; serve: *Halfway measures will no longer avail*.

Validate

v. **validated, validating, validates**

v.tr.

1. To establish the soundness, accuracy, or legitimacy of: *validate the test results; validate a concern*.
2. To declare or make legally valid: *validate an election*.

Venerate

v. **venerated, venerating, venerates**

v.tr.

1. To regard with deep respect or reverence.

Generate

v. **generated, generating, generates**

v.tr.

1. To bring into being; give rise to: *generate a discussion*.

Demonstrate

v. **demonstrated, demonstrating, demonstrates**

v.tr.

1. To show to be true by reasoning or adducing evidence; prove: *demonstrate a proposition*.

2. To present by experiments, examples, or practical application; explain and illustrate: *demonstrated the laws of physics with laboratory equipment.*
 3. To show clearly and deliberately; manifest: *demonstrated her skill as a gymnast; demonstrate affection by hugging.*
-

第四十二组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Intersect | Elicits | Subjected | Effect | Neglect

6-12: Neglect | Expend | Appended | Tend | Tend | Erode | Probe

第二部分

1-10: CDBAD DADCB

11-20: CABCA DBBDD

21-23: CDB

第三部分

1. Elicit

We have already seen, for example, how British architects evoked republican Rome in their buildings in order to elicit a sense of democracy. (Davies et al., 2015)

2. Intersect

While all societies have included a transgendered subculture, it was not until the last decades of the twentieth century that sexual and public issues intersected to produce some highly controversial questions. (Fiero, 2011)

3. Subject

If a government or state is thought to be undemocratic, it is subjected to intense international criticism. (Wolff, 2006)

4. Effect

By the beginning of the first millennium C.E., Rome had become the watchdog of the ancient world. Roman imperialism, however, worked to effect changes within the Republic itself. (Fiero, 2011)

5. Neglect1

Long **neglected** during the papal exile in Avignon, Rome once more became a major artistic center in the late fifteenth century. (Davies et al., 2015)

6. Neglect2

Hours are long and they worry that they **neglect** their children. (Giddens, 2009)

7. Expend

Those who participate in psychotherapy and self-improvement programs for weight control, antismoking, and exercise show only modest improvement on average. Yet they often claim considerable benefit. Michael Conway and Michael Ross (1986) explain why: Having **expended** so much time, effort, and money on self-improvement, people may think, "I may not be perfect now, but I was worse before; this did me a lot of good." (Myers, 2012)

8. Append

The inclusion of such references, while indicative of Eliot's erudition, required that the poet himself **append** footnotes to the text. (Fiero, 2011)

9. Tend1

When someone outperforms them, people **tend** to think of the other as a genius (Lassiter & Munhall, 2001). (Myers, 2012)

10. Tend2

In addition to working their allotted land, the serfs had to **tend** the fields reserved for the lord. (Perry, 2010)

11. Erode

If you tell students they are at risk of failure (as is often suggested by minority support programs), the stereotype may **erode** their performance. (Myers, 2012)

12. Probe

To many Romantics, music was the most Romantic of the arts because it enabled the composer to **probe** deeply into human emotions. (Spielvogel, 2010)

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

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-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Intersect

v. intersected, intersecting, intersects

v.tr.

1. To form an intersection with; cross: *The road intersects the highway a mile from here.*

v.intr.

1. To form an intersection; cross: *These two fences intersect at the creek.*

Subject

v. subjected, subjecting, subjects

v.tr.

1. To cause to experience, undergo, or be acted upon: *suspects subjected to interrogation; rocks subjected to intense pressure.*
2. To subjugate; subdue.

Effect

v. effected, effecting, effects

v.tr.

1. To bring about; make happen; cause or accomplish: *effect a cure for a disease; effect a change in policy.*

Neglect

v. neglected, neglecting, neglects

v.tr.

1. To pay little or no attention to; fail to heed; disregard: *neglected their warnings*.
2. To fail to care for or attend to properly: *neglects her appearance*.
3. To fail to do or carry out, as through carelessness or oversight: *neglected to return the call*.

Elicit

v. elicited, eliciting, elicits

v.tr.

1. To call forth, draw out, or provoke (a response or reaction, for example): *"Interrogators were reportedly frustrated by their inability to elicit useful information from him" (Jane Mayer)*.

Expend

v. expended, expending, expends

v.tr.

1. To lay out; spend: *expending tax revenues on education*.
2. To use up; consume: *"Every effort seemed to expend her spirit's force" (George Meredith)*.

Append

v. appended, appending, appends

v.tr.

1. To add as a supplement or appendix: *appended a list of errors to the report*.
2. To fix to; attach: *append a charm to the bracelet*.

Tend

v. tended, tending, tends

v.tr.

1. To have the care of; watch over; look after: *tend a child*.
2. To manage the activities and transactions of; run: *tend bar; tend a store in the owner's absence*.

v.intr.

1. To have a tendency: *paint that tends toward bubbling and peeling over time.*
2. To be disposed or inclined: *tends toward exaggeration.*

Erode

v. **eroded, eroding, erodes**

v.tr.

1. To cause to diminish or deteriorate: *"Long enduring peace often erodes popular resolution" (C.L. Sulzberger).*

Probe

v. **probed, probing, probes**

v.tr.

1. To make an inquiry about (something); investigate or examine: *probed the impact of technology on social behavior.*

v.intr.

1. To pose questions or conduct an investigation: *The police are probing into what really happened.*

第四十三组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Globalized | Formalized | Normalized | Rationalized | Familiarize

6-10: Harmonize | Prioritize | Criticized | Analyze | Catalyze

第二部分

1-10: BDAAB BCBAC

11-19: BBAAA BBDB

第三部分

1. Globalize

The media industry has become **globalized** over the past three decades. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Formalize

In an influential treatise on painting, Poussin **formalized** the rules that would govern academic art for centuries. (Fiero, 2011)

3. Normalize

“The human ability to **normalize** the abnormal is frightening indeed,” observes sociologist Rainer C. Baum.⁸ Mass murderers need not be psychopaths. It is a “disturbing psychological truth,” states Robert Jay Lifton, that “ordinary people can commit demonic acts.” (Perry, 2010)

4. Rationalize

What, then, is the relationship between religion and prejudice? The answer we get depends on how we ask the question. If we define religiousness as church membership or willingness to agree at least superficially with traditional religious beliefs, then the more religious people are the more racially prejudiced. Bigots often **rationalize** bigotry with religion. (Myers, 2012)

5. Harmonize

The Social Contract, published in 1762, Rousseau tried to **harmonize** individual liberty with governmental authority. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Familiarize

The goal of the experiment was to **familiarize** the people with the new laws. (Goodwin, 1976)

7. Prioritize

Prioritize your own wants rather than constantly thinking about others. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2011)

8. Criticize

Inspired by the Gospels, reformers **criticized** the church for its wealth and involvement in worldly affairs. (Perry, 2010)

9. Analyze

Persuasion is also enhanced by a distraction that inhibits counterarguing. Political ads often use this technique. The words promote the candidate, and the visual images keep us occupied so we don't **analyze** the words. (Myers, 2012)

10. Catalyze

That kind of self-examination is what you need in order to **catalyze** personal change and improvement. (Myers, 2012)

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Globalize

v. globalized, globalizing, globalizes

v.tr.

1. To make global or worldwide in scope or application.

Formalize

v. formalized, formalizing, formalizes

v.tr.

1. To give formal standing or endorsement to; make official or legitimate by the observance of proper procedure.
2. To make formal.

Normalize

v. normalized, normalizing, normalizes

v. tr.

1. To cause (something previously regarded as anomalous) to be accepted as normal, thereby altering the accepted norm: *"The increased visibility of Iraq War amputees has helped normalize the use of prostheses"* (Bruce Barcott).

Rationalize

v. rationalized, rationalizing, rationalizes

v. tr.

1. To explain rationally: *"Philosophy ... is essentially the endeavor of the human mind to rationalize the universe"* (Francis E. Abbot).
2. To attempt to justify (one's behavior) by providing reasons that obscure one's actual motives: *rationalized cheating on his taxes as being a form of political protest.*

Familiarize

v. familiarized, familiarizing, familiarizes

v.tr.

1. To make acquainted with.

Harmonize

v. **harmonized, harmonizing, harmonizes**

v.tr.

1. To bring or come into agreement or harmony.

v.intr.

1. To be in agreement; be harmonious.

Prioritize

v. **prioritized, prioritizing, prioritizes**

v.tr.

1. To arrange or deal with in order of importance.

v.intr.

1. To put things in order of importance.

Criticize

v. **criticized, criticizing, criticizes**

v.tr.

1. To find fault with: *criticized the decision as unrealistic.*

Analyze

v. **analyzed, analyzing, analyzes**

v.tr.

1. To examine methodically by separating into parts and studying their interrelations.

Catalyze

v. catalyzed, catalyzing, catalyzes

v.tr.

1. To bring about; initiate: *"The technology bred of science has catalyzed stupendous economic growth"* (Nature).
 2. To produce fundamental change in; transform: *changes in student enrollment that have catalyzed the educational system.*
-

第四十四组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Published | Promote | Grounded | Paraphrase | Precipitate

6-10: Promote | Degraded | Propound | Pervaded | Promote

11-12: Partitioned | Proscribe

第二部分

1-10: ACCDB BCADB

11-20: DCBAB CADDA

21-24: ABDA

第三部分

1. Publish

In the course of the seventeenth century, traders, missionaries, medical practitioners, and explorers began to publish an increasing number of travel books that gave accounts of many different cultures. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Partition

When resources are not partitioned, people often consume more than they realize. (Myers, 2012)

3. Paraphrase

In Groundwork 2 Kant tries to draw out the presuppositions of the common idea of duty, and the mains steps can be paraphrased as follows. (Skorupski, 2012)

4. Precipitate

The war was precipitated by Paris, a prince of Troy, whose kidnapping of Helen, wife of the king of the Greek state of Sparta, outraged all the Greeks. (Spielvogel, 2010)

5. Proscribe

In any liberal democracy, everyone alike is safeguarded by the laws that **proscribe** serious wrongdoing. (Kramer, 2007)

6. Promote

His [Constantine's] choice to accept and **promote** Christianity was a turning point in history, as it resulted in the union of Christianity with the legacy of the Roman Empire. (Davies et al., 2015)

7. Promote

Their inclusion probably denotes the importance of dynasty, as well as referring to moral legislation Augustus enacted to curb adultery and **promote childbirth among the elite**. (Davies et al., 2015)

8. Promote

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) aims to **promote equal rights for disabled people globally**. (Giddens, 2009)

9. Propound

In the wake of the Roosevelt revolution, nearly every public policy was **propounded** as a right, attempting to confer constitutional status on programs like Social Security, Medicare, welfare, and food stamps. (Milkis & Rhodes, 2010)

10. Ground

It is at this point that we see Mill at perhaps his most optimistic, and we see the point of his appeal to 'utility in the largest sense, **grounded on the permanent interests of a man as a progressive being**'. (Wolff, 2006)

11. Pervade

While the mood of despair **pervaded** much of the postwar era, a second, more positive spirit fueled movements to achieve liberation and equality in many parts of the world. (Fiero, 2011)

12. Degrade

The point is not that we are powerless to resist imposed roles. In Zimbardo's prison simulation, in Abu Ghraib Prison (where guards **degraded** Iraq war prisoners), and in other atrocity-producing situations, some people become sadistic and others do not. (Myers, 2012)

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Publish

v. **published, publishing, publishes**

v.tr.

1. To prepare and issue (a book, music, or other material) for public distribution, especially for sale.

v.intr.

1. To issue a publication.

Partition

v. **partitioned, partitioning, partitions**

v.tr.

1. To divide into parts, pieces, or sections.
2. To divide or separate by means of a partition: *We partitioned off the alcove to make another bedroom*
3. To divide (a country) into separate, autonomous nations.

Paraphrase

v. **paraphrased, paraphrasing, paraphrases**

v.tr.

1. To restate using different words, especially to clarify.

Precipitate

v. **precipitated, precipitating, precipitates**

v.tr.

1. To cause to happen, especially suddenly or prematurely: *an announcement that precipitated a political crisis.*

Proscribe

v. **proscribed, proscribing, proscribes**

v.tr.

1. To prohibit; forbid: *foods that are proscribed by religious dietary laws.*

Promote

v. **promoted, promoting, promotes**

v.tr.

1. To contribute to the progress or growth of; further.
2. To urge the adoption of; advocate: *promote a constitutional amendment.*
3. To attempt to sell or popularize by advertising or publicity: *commercials promoting a new product.*

Propound

v. **propounded, propounding, propounds**

v.tr.

1. To put forward for consideration; set forth.

Ground

v. **grounded, grounding, grounds**

v.tr.

1. To provide a basis for (a theory, for example); justify.
2. To supply with basic information; instruct in fundamentals.

Pervade

v. **pervaded, pervading, pervades**

v.tr.

1. To be present throughout; permeate: *The sweet scent of gardenias pervaded the house. A sense of fear and mistrust pervades the novel.*

Degrade

v. **degraded, degrading, degrades**

v.tr.

1. To lower in quality or value; make inferior or less valuable: *land that was degraded by overgrazing; a virus that degrades the computer's performance.*
2. To lower in dignity; dishonor or disgrace: *seemed to feel that he was degrading himself in accepting the invitation.*

第四十五组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Presented | Equalize | Legitimize | Bias | Eschewing

6-10: Possess | Aided | Reproduce | Espoused | Neutralized

第二部分

1-10: ACBDB BBAA

11-20: CDCCA BDBBA

第三部分

1. Neutralize

The Venetian leaders of the Fourth Crusade saw an opportunity to neutralize their greatest commercial competitor, the Byzantine Empire. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Legitimize

Constantine had reason to legitimize his authority: Maxentius had been a formidable opponent, with his efforts to reposition Rome at the Empires center through a policy of revivalism. (Davies et al., 2015)

3. Equalize

One argument contends that if we are concerned to equalize liberty then we must also equalize property—for it seems obvious that the rich can do more than the poor, and hence have more liberty. (Wolff, 2006)

4. Eschew

The central importance of the market economy was thus formally recognized and old-style socialist economics eschewed. (Giddens, 2009)

5. Espouse

James espoused the divine right of kings, a viewpoint that alienated Parliament, which had

grown accustomed under the Tudors to act on the premise that monarch and Parliament together ruled England as a “balanced polity.” (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Reproduce

Despite the artistic advantages of the white-ground technique, from the mid-fifth century BCE on monumental painting gradually eclipsed vase painting, though in some cases vase painters tried to **reproduce** large-scale compositions. (Davies et al., 2015)

7. Present

In Sic et Non (Yes and No), he took 150 theological issues and, by **presenting** passages from the Bible and the church fathers, showed that there were conflicting opinions. (Perry, 2010)

8. Possess

Thus it is often claimed that the state **possesses** two essential features: it maintains a monopoly of legitimate coercion or violence and it offers to protect everyone within its territory. (Wolff, 2006)

9. Bias

These experiments reveal that as *before-the-fact judgments* **bias** our perceptions and interpretations, so *after-the-fact judgments* **bias** our recall. (Myers, 2012)

10. Aid

The structure of the Roman Empire itself **aided** the growth of Christianity. Christian missionaries, including some of Jesus’ original twelve disciples, known as apostles, used Roman roads to travel throughout the empire spreading their “good news.” (Spielvogel, 2010)

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Neutralize

v. **neutralized, neutralizing, neutralizes**

v.tr.

1. To counterbalance or counteract the effect of; render ineffective.

Legitimize

v. **legitimized, legitimizing, legitimizes**

v.tr.

1. To make legitimate, as to demonstrate or declare to be justified.

Equalize

v. **equalized, equalizing, equalizes**

v.tr.

1. To make equal: *equalized the responsibilities of the staff members.*
2. To make uniform.

Eschew

v. **eschewed, eschewing, eschews**

v.tr.

1. To avoid using, accepting, participating in, or partaking of: *"Italian tends to eschew the sort of polite euphemisms in which English glories" (David Leavitt).*
2. To refrain from (doing something).

Espouse

v. **espoused, espousing, espouses**

v.tr.

1. To adhere to or advocate: *espoused a contrarian viewpoint.*

Reproduce

v. **reproduced, reproducing, reproduces**

v.tr.

1. To produce again or anew; re-create: *The lab failed to reproduce their original results. The movie reproduces life in the 1950s.*
2. To produce a copy, imitation, or representation of: *reproduce the sounds of a live concert in a recording.*

v.intr.

1. To generate offspring.

Present

v. **presented, presenting, presents**

v.tr.

1. To offer for observation, examination, or consideration; show or display: *The detective presented his badge.*

Possess

v. **possessed, possessing, possesses**

v.tr.

1. To have as property; own: *possess great wealth.*
2. To have as a quality, characteristic, or other attribute: *possesses great tact.*
3. To have mastery or knowledge of: *possess a knowledge of Sanskrit; possess valuable information.*

Bias

v. **biased, biasing, biases or biassed or biassing or biasses**

v.tr.

1. To influence in a particular, typically unfair direction.

Aid

v. **aided, aiding, aids**

v.tr.

1. To provide assistance, support, or relief to: *aided the researchers in their discovery; aided the prisoners' attempt to escape.*

第四十六组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Outlined | Differ | Recur | Underpin | Hinder

6-10: Refined | Bridged | Opines | Underscored | Incurred

第二部分

1-10: CABDC ABDCD

11-20: ABBCA DADAB

第三部分

1. Bridge

In addition to the problems of different archaeological traditions, the number of languages that need to be mastered to comprehend the archaeology of the region— Korean, Japanese, Chinese, and Russian, not to mention publications in various European languages—is daunting and even overwhelming. The severity of this problem is diminishing, although it has not vanished, thanks to an increasing pace of truly international conferences, and an organization, the Society for East Asian Archaeology, which is dedicated to **bridging** the multiple gaps across national boundaries. (Cunliffe, Gosden, & Joyce, 2009)

2. Opine

But this position is also too strong. There seems to be no reason why legal philosophers should not **opine** on the meaning of “law,” as well as the metaphysics of law. (Shapiro, 2013)

3. Outline

In the Imagist Manifesto (1913) and in various interviews, Pound **outlined** the cardinal points of the Imagist doctrine: poets should use “absolutely no word that does not contribute to the presentation”; they should employ free verse rhythms “in sequence of the musical phrase.” (Fiero, 2011)

4. Incur

A right to withdraw—be it mandatory, a default that sellers did not opt out of or a voluntary contractual design feature adopted by sellers—can be costly to imperfectly rational consumers who overestimate the benefits of such a right and underestimate the cost of exercising it. The concern is that a consumer, falsely reassured by the right to withdraw, will make a purchase that she will later come to regret. The consumer would then need to **incur** the cost of withdrawal or, if this cost is too high, keep the undesired good or service. (Bar-Gill, 2014)

5. Recur

Thucydides also provided remarkable insight into the human condition. He believed that political situations **recur** in similar fashion and that the study of history is therefore of great value in understanding the present. (Spielvogel, 2010)

6. Refine

A woman may make a man's home delightful and may thus increase his motives for virtuous exertion. She may **refine** and tranquilize his mind, ---may turn away his anger or allay his grief. (Spielvogel, 2010)

7. Hinder

The Nazis hoped to drive women out of heavy industry or other jobs that might **hinder** women from bearing healthy children, as well as certain professions, including university teaching, law, and medicine, which were considered inappropriate for women, especially married women. (Spielvogel, 2010)

8. Differ

What were the chief features of the polis, or city-state, and how did the major city-states of Athens and Sparta **differ**? (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Underpin

What are the conditions or processes that encourage them to see authority as rightful, and therefore **underpin** the stability of a regime? This reflects a shift from philosophy to sociology, but it also highlights the contested nature of the concept of legitimacy. (Heywood, 2013)

10. Underscore

Comparison of the two manuscripts **underscores** how Western Europe had been transformed from an oral to a written culture, in part a result of Charlemagne's ambitions and policies. (Davies et al., 2015)

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Bridge

v. **bridged, bridging, bridges**

v.tr.

1. To cross by or as if by a bridge.

Opine

v. **opined, opining, opines**

v.tr.

1. To state as an opinion.

v.intr.

1. To express an opinion: *opined on the defendant's testimony.*

Outline

v. **outlined, outlining, outlines**

v.tr.

1. To give the main features or various aspects of; summarize: *outlined the major provisions of the tax bill.*

Incur

v. **incurred, incurring, incurs**

v.tr.

1. To acquire or come into (something usually undesirable); sustain: *incurred substantial losses during the stock market crash.*
2. To become liable or subject to as a result of one's actions; bring upon oneself: *incur the anger of a friend.*

Recur

v. **recurred, recurring, recurs**

v.intr.

1. To happen or occur again or repeatedly: *The pain recurred after eating.*
2. To return in thought or discourse: *He recurred to the subject right after dinner.*

Refine

v. **refined, refining, refines**

v.tr.

1. To free from coarse, unsuitable, or immoral characteristics: *refined his manners; refined her speaking style.*
2. To reduce to a pure state; purify

Hinder

v. **hindered, hindering, hinders**

v.tr.

1. To obstruct or delay the progress of: *a snowfall hindered the mountain climbers; lack of funds that hindered research.*

Differ

v. differed, differing, differs

v.intr.

1. To be dissimilar or unlike in nature, quality, amount, or form: *Ambition differs from greed.*

Underpin

v. underpinned, underpinning, underpins

v.tr.

1. To give support or substance to: *assumptions that underpinned their claims.*

Underscore

v. underscored, underscoring, underscores

v.tr.

1. To put emphasis on; stress: *In a press release, the leaders underscored their commitment to continued negotiations.*

第四十七组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Centered | Buffers | Conferred | Hampered | Shaped

6-11: Safeguard | Stagnate | Stated | Stem | Stem | Deem

第二部分

1-10: BADBA BCBDB

11-20: AAAAC DBACC

21-22: AC

第三部分

1. Confer

Looking back at the artists of the fifteenth century, the artist and art historian Giorgio Vasari wrote in 1550, "Truly great was the advancement **conferred** on the arts of architecture, painting, and sculpture by those excellent masters."

2. Stagnate

Industry, especially state-owned heavy industry, fared less well and continued to **stagnate**.

3. Center

Historically, farm policy has been **centered** on price and based on the parity concept, which suggests that the relationship between prices received and paid by farmers should be constant over time.

4. Buffer

When facing threats, self-esteem **buffers** anxiety.

5. Hamper

British development was **hampered** by frequent labor strikes, many of them caused by conflicts between rival labor unions.

6. Shape

As the world adjusted to the transformation from Cold War to post-Cold War sensibilities, other changes **shaped** the Western outlook.

7. Safeguard

More and more European governments began to sponsor projects to **safeguard** the environment and clean up the worst sources of pollution.

8. State

In 1628, it (Parliament) refused to grant Charles I tax revenues unless he agreed to the Petition of Right, which **stated** that the king could not collect taxes without Parliament's consent or imprison people without a specific charge.

9. Stem1

The superimposed classical orders, the pedimented window frames, and the arcade on the ground floor **stem** from Italy.

10. Stem2

What measures could governments take to **stem** the increase in eating disorders?

11. Deem

Through strict control of political, economic, and cultural life, and by means of coercive measures such as censorship and terrorism, Soviet communists persecuted those whose activities they **deemed** threatening to the state.

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Center

v. **centered, centering, centers**

v.intr.

1. To have a central theme or concern; be focused: *Her novels center on the problems of adolescence.*

Buffer

v. **buffered, buffering, buffers**

v.tr.

1. To act as a buffer (something that lessens or absorbs the shock of an impact) for or between.

Confer

v. **conferred, conferring, confers**

v.tr.

1. To bestow (an honor, for example): *conferred a medal on the hero.*

Hamper

v. **hampered, hampering, hampers**

v.tr.

1. To prevent the free movement, action, or progress of: *Fog hampered the rescue effort.*

Shape

v. **shaped, shaping, shapes**

v.tr.

1. To influence in a formative way: *experiences that shaped his identity.*
2. To direct the course of: *"He shaped history as well as being shaped by it" (Robert J. Samuelson).*

Safeguard

v. **safeguarded, safeguarding, safeguards**

v.tr.

1. To ensure the safety or integrity of; protect or preserve: *a strategy to safeguard the country from attack; investments that can help safeguard one's savings.*

Stagnate

v. **stagnated, stagnating, stagnates**

v.intr.

1. To be or become stagnant.

State

v. **stated, stating, states**

v.tr.

1. To set forth in words; declare.

Stem

v. **stemmed, stemming, stems**

v.tr.

1. To make headway against (a tide or current, for example).

v.intr.

1. To have or take origin or descent: Her success stems mostly from hard work.

Deem

v. **deemed, deeming, deems**

v.tr.

1. To regard as; consider: *deemed the results unsatisfactory.*
2. To suppose or believe: *"making little improvements which she deemed that he would value when she was gone" (Thomas Hardy).*

v.intr.

1. To have an opinion; think.
-

第四十八组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Conceive | Derived | Perceive | Archived | Derived

6-11: Strove | Stresses | Buttressed | Reference | Refrain | Replicate

第二部分

1-10: AABAB CAAAA

11-19: CCDCB ACBA

第三部分

1. Buttress

The architect created an artificial slope out of concrete, rising on radially disposed barrel vaults, which **buttressed** one another for a strong structure.

2. Conceive

In the commemorative marble sculpture, Forever Free (1867), a young slave who has broken his chains raises his arm in victory, while his female companion kneels in grateful prayer. The artist who conceived this remarkable work of art, Edmonia Lewis (1845–ca. 1885) was the daughter of an African-American father and a Chippawa mother.

3. Derive1

The English word **music** **derives** from *muse*, the Greek word describing any of the nine mythological daughters of Zeus and the goddess of memory.

4. Derive2

During the first stage, monarchy, the king, who **derived** his power from the gods, commanded the army and judged civil cases.

5. Perceive

Although social behavior is guided to some extent by forces such as roles, norms and shared

expectations, individuals **perceive** reality differently according to their backgrounds, interests and motivations.

6. Strive

In attempting to make sense out of the past, the author has been careful to avoid superficial generalizations that oversimplify historical events and forces and arrange history into too neat a structure. But the text does **strive** to interpret and synthesize in order to provide students with a frame of reference with which to comprehend the principal events and eras in Western history.

7. Stress

Durkheim **stressed** the importance of abandoning prejudices and ideology.

8. Reference

When shown an underwater scene, Americans focus on the biggest fish. Asians are more likely to **reference** the background, such as the plants, bubbles, and rocks.

9. Refrain

So it is wise to **refrain** from planting false, unreachable expectations in people's minds.

10. Replicate

In a fourth study at Dartmouth University, Shelton and Richeson **replicated** this study with different instructions but similar results.

11. Archive

Scores of variables constitute the output of a climate model simulation, as familiar as temperature and precipitation or as esoteric as the mass of water that evaporates over an ice sheet, or metrics of ocean overturning. Many of the variables are **archived** as daily or monthly means, some are six-hourly, some are yearly averages.

单词释义

注释:

-ed: Perfect Tense (完成时态)

-ing: Progressive Tense (进行时态)

-s/es: Simple Present Tense (简单现在时态)

v.tr = Transitive Verb

v.intr = Intransitive Verb

Conceive

v. **conceived, conceiving, conceives**

v.tr.

1. To apprehend mentally; understand: *couldn't conceive the meaning of that sentence.*
2. To form or develop in the mind: *conceive a plan to increase profits; conceive a passion for a new acquaintance.*

v.intr.

1. To form or hold an idea: *Ancient peoples conceived of the earth as flat.*

Derive

v. **derived, deriving, derives**

v.tr.

1. To obtain or receive from a source: *a dance that is derived from the samba; confidence that is derived from years of experience.*

v.intr.

1. To be derived from a source; originate.

Perceive

v. **perceived, perceiving, perceives**

v.tr.

1. To become aware of (something) directly through any of the senses, especially sight or hearing: *We could perceive three figures in the fog.*
2. To achieve understanding of; apprehend: *Einstein perceived that energy and matter are equivalent.*

Archive

v. archived, archiving, archives

v.tr.

1. To place or store in an archive.

Strive

v. strove or strived, striven or strived, striving, strives

v.tr.

1. To exert much effort or energy; endeavor.

Stress

v. stressed, stressing, stresses

v.tr.

1. To place emphasis on: *stressed basic fire safety in her talk.*

Buttress

v. buttressed, buttressing, buttresses

v.tr.

1. To sustain, prop, or bolster: *"The author buttresses her analysis with lengthy dissections of several of Moore's poems" (Warren Woessner).*
2. To support or reinforce with a buttress (a structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement.).

Reference

v. referenced, referencing, references

v.tr.

1. To cite as a reference: *The monograph doesn't reference any peer-reviewed articles.*
2. *Usage Problem* To mention or allude to: *The comedian's monologue referenced many Hollywood stars.*

Usage Note: Though originally a noun, *reference* is often used as a transitive verb meaning "to supply (a book, article, or other work) with references." People also use the verb to mean "To cite as a reference" or simply "To mention or allude to." Though some traditionalists oppose these latter two uses of *reference*, the usage is most widely accepted when the context involves actual citing of sources. For instance, in our 2013 survey, fully 70 percent of the Usage Panel found *The paper references several articles on global warming* at least somewhat acceptable, while only 37 percent accepted the sentence *During the press conference, the mayor referenced the recent floods*.

Refrain

v. **refrained, refraining, refrains**

v.intr.

1. To hold oneself back; forbear from doing something: *refrained from swearing*.

Replicate

v. **replicated, replicating, replicates**

v.tr.

1. To duplicate, copy, reproduce, or repeat: "*recreating his pose for a photo that replicated his glorious moment*" (Stuart Miller).
2. To repeat (a scientific experiment) to confirm findings or ensure accuracy.

第四十九组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-5: Demarcate | differentiate | weights | supplement | yield

6-10: document | purported | highlighting | warranted | sanction

第二部分

1-10: ADADB CCCBB

11-22: BDBCB DBCCD

第三部分

1. Differentiate

Until the age of about four months or so, infants cannot **differentiate** themselves from their environment. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Supplement

Art historians often use contemporaneous written texts to **supplement** their understandings of art; prehistoric art, however, dates to a time before writing, for which works of art are among our only evidence. (Davies et al., 2015)

3. Yield

Although reason might **yield** a true understanding of nature, it could in no way prove God's existence. (Fiero, 2011)

4. Demarcate

One possibility is that they were using the signs to **demarcate** their territories.

5. Document

Others used the camera to **document** the factual realities of their time and place. (Fiero, 2011)

6. Purport

Accordingly, a state which **purports** to exercise political power over me, but which does not have my consent, has no right to govern and hence is illegitimate. (Wolff, 2006)

7. Highlight

One way that feminists **highlight** this problem is by drawing a distinction between 'sex' and 'gender'. (Wolff, 2006)

8. weight

The system of rule that Augustus established is sometimes called *the principate*, conveying the idea of a constitutional monarch as *coruler* with the senate. But while Augustus worked to maintain this appearance, in reality power was heavily **weighted** in favor of the princeps. (Spielvogel, 2010)

9. Warrant1

Another area that **warrants** attention is that of funding for universities.

10. Warrant2

There are enough clues to **warrant** that conclusion.

11. Sanction

Many homosexual men and women now live in stable relationships as couples. But because most countries still do not **sanction** marriage between homosexuals, relationships between gay men and between lesbians have been grounded in personal commitment and mutual trust rather than in law. (Giddens, 2009)

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Demarcate

v. **demarcated, demarcating, demarcates**

v.tr.

1. To set the boundaries of; delimit.
2. To separate clearly as if by boundaries; distinguish: *demarcate categories*.

Differentiate

v. **differentiated, differentiating, differentiates**

v.tr.

1. To constitute the distinction between: *subspecies that are differentiated by the markings on their wings*.
2. To perceive or show the difference in or between; discriminate.

Document

v. **documented, documenting, documents**

v.tr.

1. To methodically record the details of: *"I had thought long and logically about ... how to document the patterns of dolphin behavior" (Diana Reiss)*.

Purport

v. **purported, purporting, purports**

v.tr.

1. To have or present the often false appearance of being or intending; claim or profess: *a novel that purports to be a sailor's memoir; an author who purports to have witnessed the events*.

Highlight

v. **highlighted, highlighting, highlights**

v.tr.

1. To make prominent; emphasize: *The article highlighted the painstaking work of the detectives.*

Weight

v. **weighted, weighting, weights**

v.tr.

1. *Statistics* To assign weights or a weight to.
2. To make heavy or heavier: *Our backpacks were weighted down with food and other essentials.*

Warrant

v. **warranted, warranting, warrants**

v.tr.

1. To provide adequate grounds for; justify or require: *What could he have done that would warrant such a punishment?*

Supplement

v. **supplemented, supplementing, supplements**

v.tr.

1. To provide or form a supplement to.

Sanction

v. **sanctioned, sanctioning, sanctions**

v.tr.

1. To give official authorization or approval to: *voting rights that are sanctioned by law.*
2. To penalize, as for violating a moral principle or international law: *"Half of the public defenders of accused murderers were sanctioned by the Texas bar for legal misbehavior or incompetence" (Garry Wills).*

Yield

v. yielded, yielding, yields

v.tr.

1. To furnish as return for effort or investment; be productive of: *an investment that yields a high return.*
 2. To give up (an advantage, for example) to another; concede: *yielded the right of way to the oncoming traffic.*
 3. To give forth by a natural process, especially by cultivation: *a field that yields many bushels of corn.*
-

第五十组

练习参考答案

第一部分

1-4: Reciprocate | Reaffirm | Ensure | Measure

第二部分

1-8: DABCB ADC

第三部分

1. The peasants **reciprocated** this contempt for their so-called social superiors. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Durkheim argued that religion **reaffirms** people's adherence to core social values, thereby contributing to the maintenance of social cohesion. (Giddens, 2009)
3. We need only think of the murder rate in any large city, and the precautions ordinary citizens feel they have to take in order to **ensure** their personal safety. (Wolff, 2006)
4. Unlike a physician measuring heart rate, social psychologists never get a direct reading on attitudes. Rather, social psychologists **measure** expressed attitudes. (Myers, 2012)

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Reciprocate

v. **reciprocated, reciprocating, reciprocates**

v.tr.

1. To show, feel, or give in response or return: *They opened their hearts to her, and she reciprocated their affection.*

Reaffirm

v. **reaffirmed, reaffirming, reaffirms**

v.tr.

1. To affirm or assert again.

Ensure

v. **ensured, ensuring, ensures**

v.tr.

1. To make sure or certain; insure: *Our precautions ensured our safety.*

Measure

v. **measured, measuring, measures**

v.tr.

1. To ascertain the dimensions, quantity, or capacity of: *measured the height of the ceiling.*
2. To estimate by evaluation or comparison: *"I gave them an account ... of the situation as far as I could measure it" (Winston S. Churchill).*

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