

孤独的阅读者



学术英文

五百动词语境习词

例句库

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I. 界定

A. 定边界

扩展边界

Extend

1. Cyrus' successors **extended** the territory of the Persian Empire. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Alexander's destruction of the Persian monarchy had **extended** Greco-Macedonian rule over an enormous area. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Encouraged by the activities of Muslim merchants and lucrative trans-Saharan trade, some of West Africa's commercial centers grew into regional states. The first of these was Ghana (the name means "war chief"), whose empire came to flourish under the influence of powerful rulers, who **extended** their authority over the surrounding villages. (Fiero, 2011c)
4. 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. (Fiero, 2011c)

描述边界

Span

1. The emergence of a unified global economy, with business whose factories, management structures and markets often **span** continents and countries. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Durkheim's writings **spanned** a broad spectrum of topics. Three of the main themes he addressed were the importance of sociology as an empirical science, the rise of the individual and the formation of a new social order, and the sources and character of moral authority in society. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Jasper Johns (b. 1930), an artist whose career has **spanned** more than half a century, shared Warhol's interest in commonplace objects. (Fiero, 2011f)
4. 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)

Range

1. According to Mohammadi, resistance against the incursion of outside media forms has **ranged** from muted criticism to the outright banning of Western satellites. (Myers, 2012)
2. Medici acquisitions **ranged** from mythological to biblical to contemporary historical subject matter and included both paintings and sculptures. (Kleiner, 2015)
3. Like Marx, Max Weber (1864 - 1920) cannot simply be labelled a sociologist; his interests and concerns **ranged** across many areas. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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., 2011)

Vary

1. The dating of events can also **vary** from people to people. Most people in the Western world use the Western calendar, also known as the Gregorian calendar after Pope Gregory XIII, who refined it in 1582. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The details of this objection **vary** from opponent to opponent—conservatives will say that liberal individualism offers much more than is feasible; radicals that it offers much less than is desirable. (Wolff, 2006)
3. There are several reasons to believe that social factors play a role here, too (Spelke, 2005). First, sex differences in math and science achievement **vary** across cultures. Second, some domains of sex differences, such as math, have decreased over time. (Helgeson, 2011)
4. The total number of slaves is difficult to judge---estimates **vary** from 20 to 30 percent of the population. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Encompass

1. German Expressionism surfaced as a cohesive movement toward 1905, and although it **encompassed** a range of issues and styles, it can be characterized as tortured, anguished, brutally primitive, or passionately spiritual, reflecting elemental cosmic forces. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The study of caring activities is a third area where feminists have made important contributions. This is a broad realm which **encompasses** a variety of processes, from attending to a family member who is ill to looking after an elderly relative over a long period of time. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Another major concern of art historians is, of course, subject matter, **encompassing** the story, or narrative; the scene presented; the action's time and place; the persons involved; and the environment and its details. (Kleiner, 2015)

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

划定边界

Enumerate

1. During the last few generations mankind has made an extraordinary advance in the natural sciences and in their technical application and has established his control over nature in a way never before imagined. The single steps of this advance are common knowledge and it is unnecessary to **enumerate** them. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. The better-than-average effect may lead individuals to underestimate the probability of punishment in a criminal law context, overestimate the effectiveness of their precautions in tort law context, underestimate the probability of breaching in a contract context—indeed, the types of cases where better-than average-effect may distort the subjective evaluation of probabilities are too many to **enumerate**.
3. New towns sprang up everywhere, achieving independence via charters that **enumerated** a town's privileges and immunities in return for a feudal lord's guarantee of protection. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Many other advantages might be **enumerated**. For instance, 200 the addition of some thousand carcasses in our exportation of barrelled 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.

Circumscribe

1. Civil liberties, such as freedom of the press, of speech, of assembly, and of movement, were **circumscribed** in the name of national security. (Perry, 2010)
2. With this gesture, Duchamp makes an important move in his exploration of the essence of art. A title, which defines a work, **circumscribes** its meaning, and also serves as a tool for remembering the work, fulfilling a role as important as the artwork itself. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Although Nebuchadnezzar, "King of Kings" of the biblical Daniel, had boasted that he "caused a mighty wall to **circumscribe** Babylon . . . so that the enemy who would do evil would not threaten," Cyrus of Persia (r. 559–529 BCE) captured the city in the sixth century. (Kleiner, 2015)

4. 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., 2011)

Demarcate

1. In ordinary interaction, the most fraught zones are those of intimate and personal distance. If these zones are invaded, people try to recapture their space. We may stare at the intruder as if to say, 'Move away!' or elbow him aside. When people are forced into proximity closer than they deem desirable, they might create a kind of physical boundary; a reader at a crowded library desk might physically **demarcate** a private space by stacking books around its edges. (Giddens, 2009)
2. A special UN commission was formed to **demarcate** the border. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The famous French King Louis XIV said that fashion is a mirror, and for centuries, that mirror was controlled by the ruling class to **demarcate** the haves and have-nots.
4. One possibility is that they were using the signs to **demarcate** their territories.

Delimit

1. In the *Lamentation* (Picture), the figures appear in a shallow but carefully defined space **delimited** by craggy rocks and a single barren tree. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. A labour contract supposes an exchange of wages and effort which is specifically defined and **delimited**, while a service contract has a 'prospective' element. such as the possibility of salary growth or promotion. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The chronology of developmental psychology offered by Cairns (1998) serves as a useful framework in which to specify some of the distinctive or seminal elements of ADS. Cairns **delimited** the emergence of developmental psychology (1882–1912), the middle period of institutionalization and expansion (1913–1946), and the modern era (1947–1976). (Nezu, Nezu, Geller, & Weiner, 2012)
4. To determine whether a science has its value to exists, it is essential to **delimit** the range of its research objects. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)

Clarify

1. The Classical humanists of the Renaissance generated a deeper and more all-embracing appreciation of Greco-Roman antiquity than any of their predecessors. They regarded Classical authority not exclusively as a means of **clarifying** Christian truths, but as the basis for a new appraisal of the role of the individual in the world order. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. Drawing upon others' ideas helps the sociologist to **clarify** the issues that might be raised and the methods that might be used in the research. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Determining the function of the text often serves to **clarify** the nature of its form, and vice-versa. For instance, in that the Hebrew Bible, the Song of Roland, and many other early literary works were spoken or sung, rather than read, such literature tends to feature repetition and rhyme, devices that facilitate memorization and oral delivery. (Fiero, 2011c)
4. 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)

限制边界

Restrict

1. The nature of all other creatures is defined and **restricted** within laws which We have laid down; you, by contrast, impeded by no such restrictions, may, by your own free will, to whose custody. We have assigned you, trace for yourself the lineaments of your own nature. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. The new cities were not autonomous entities and soon found themselves dependent on the power of the Hellenistic monarchies. Although the kings did not rule the cities directly, they **restricted** freedom in other ways. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Bourgeois merchants and manufacturers responded to a decline in trade and production by attempts to **restrict** competition and resist the demands of the lower classes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The plebeians hoped that they could **restrict** the arbitrary power of the patrician magistrates, who alone had access to the laws. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Confine

1. More wretched still were the circumstances of the common people and, for a great part, of the middle class, for, **confined** to their homes either by hope of safety or by poverty, and restricted to their own sections, they fell sick daily by thousands. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. To limit contacts between Europeans and Chinese, the Qing government **confined** all European traders to a small island just outside the city walls of Canton and permitted them to reside there only from October through March. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. A police law empowered the police to arrest and **confine** anybody for political or nonpolitical crimes without due process of law. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. In Byzantine art, largescale statuary died out with the last imperial portraits, and stone carving was **confined** almost entirely to architectural ornament. (Davies et al., 2011)

Entrench

1. White men who covet that portion of the human race receive them in a little house they have erected on the shore, where they have **entrenched** themselves with two pieces of cannon and twenty guards. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The essence of Modernism lies in the use of the characteristic methods of a discipline to criticize the discipline itself—not in order to subvert it, but to **entrench** it more firmly in its area of competence. (Kleiner, 2015)
3. At the end of World War II, Soviet military forces remained in all the lands they had liberated from the Nazis in Eastern Europe and the Balkans except for Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia. Between 1945 and 1947, one-party Communist governments became firmly **entrenched** in East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, and Hungary. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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**.

Constrain

1. Nevertheless, our appropriation from nature must be **constrained** by two conditions—the 'Lockean provisos'—if it is to be justified: we must not take more than we can make use of (the non-wastage proviso); and we must leave 'enough and as good' for others. These two provisos apply not just to the survival argument for property, but to all of Locke's arguments. (Wolff, 2006)
2. If an individual or group possesses a right, others are validly **constrained** from interfering with the exercise of that right. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
3. While the symbolic interactionist perspective can yield many insights into the nature of our actions in the course of day-to day social life, it has been criticized for ignoring the larger issues of power and structure within society and how they serve to **constrain** individual action. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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).

Encapsulate

1. However, some readers will object that a particular—and controversial—assumption lies behind both the selection of problems and the positions on them taken here. That assumption is variously called 'individualism', 'atomism', or 'liberal individualism'; often **encapsulated** by the rather obscure slogan that 'the individual is prior to society'. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Indeed, if a single word could **encapsulate** the art made since the 1980s, it would be diverse. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. This shift from a selective to a universalist vision of welfare was **encapsulated** in the Beveridge Report of 1942, often regarded as the blueprint for the modern welfare state. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Neoclassicism embraced the logic and morality of the Enlightenment, which were perhaps best **encapsulated** in the works of Voltaire.

B. 定概念

Identify

1. Another major concern of art historians is, of course, subject matter, encompassing the story, or narrative; the scene presented; the action's time and place; the persons involved; and the environment and its details. Some artworks, such as modern abstract paintings, have no subject, not even a setting. The "subject" is the artwork itself. But when artists represent people, places, or actions, viewers must **identify** these aspects to achieve complete understanding of the work. (Kleiner, 2015)
2. Conversely, legal authorities and institutions lacking legitimacy are less likely to prompt people to feel morally obligated to cooperate, and thus less likely to take voluntary actions like calling 911 to report suspicious activity; coming to the police station to **identify** a criminal; coming to court to testify; accepting the decision of a family court regarding custody; showing up for jury duty and doing a conscientious job when serving; paying fines for traffic tickets; paying income taxes and declaring all income. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
3. A theory about industrialization, for example, would be concerned with **identifying** the main features that processes of industrial development share in common and would try to show which of these are of importance in explaining industrial development. (Giddens, 2009)

4. 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.

Characterize

1. The major elements of music are melody, rhythm, harmony, and tone color—formal elements that also **characterize** the oral life of literature. (Fiero, 2011a)
2. The surprising transience implicit in the children's youthfulness and animated gestures on the altar also **characterizes** a one-third-life-size portrait of Akhenaten's mother Queen Ti, chief wife of Amenhotep III. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. In its most general sense, a society is a collection of people who occupy the same territorial area. However, not every group of people constitutes a society. Societies are **characterized** by regular patterns of social interaction. (Heywood, 2013)
4. 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.

Typify

1. Professionals in public service, who are high in cultural capital and low in economic capital, tend to pursue healthy, active lifestyles involving exercise, low alcohol consumption and participation in cultural and community activities. Managers and bureaucrats, by contrast, are **typified** by 'indistinctive' patterns of consumption, which involve average or low levels of exercise, little engagement with cultural activities, and a preference for traditional styles in home furnishings and fashion.
2. The Lotus Mahal, like the entrance pavilion of Delhi's first mosque, exemplifies the stylistic crosscurrents that **typify** much of South Asian art and architecture of the second millennium. (Kleiner, 2015)
3. Previously, we noted that seeing unresponsive bystanders makes us less likely to help. People reared by extremely punitive parents, as were many delinquents and chronic criminals, also show much less of the empathy and principled caring that **typified** altruists. (Myers, 2012)
4. "That's unfair!" "What a ripoff!" "We deserve better!" Such comments **typify** conflicts bred by perceived injustice. (Giddens, 2009)

Define

1. Whether you **define** social justice as equality (all receive the same) or as equity (those who earn more receive more) depends on whether your ideology has been shaped more by socialism or by capitalism. (Myers, 2012)
2. However, when we **define** a family, for example, as a unit of people who are related to one another, we do so not as an endpoint but instead as a beginning.
3. Normative models, as noted, are standards for evaluation. They must be justified independently of observations of people's judgments and decisions, once we have observed enough to **define** what we are talking about. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
4. Philosophy and wisdom **define** our place in the universe and give our lives meaning. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)

Locate

1. The Haida folk of the Queen Charlotte Islands, **located** near British Columbia, continue the ancient practice of raising wooden poles carved and painted with totems — heraldic symbols of social status, spiritual authority, and ancestral pride.
2. Mills, **located** along streams and powered by the rushing water, were used to grind grain and produce flour. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. **Located** on the flat land of Mesopotamia, the Sumerian city-states were also open to invasion. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

Simplify

1. The negative evaluations that mark prejudice often are supported by negative beliefs, called stereotypes. To stereotype is to generalize. To **simplify** the world, we generalize: The British are reserved. Americans are outgoing. (Myers, 2012)
2. Direct consultation of large numbers of people is made possible by **simplifying** the issue down to one or two questions to be answered. (Giddens, 2009)
3. To achieve ideal form, the artist must **simplify** the subject matter, free it of incidental detail, and impose the accepted canon of proportion. Accordingly, the art object will surpass the imperfect and transient objects of sensory experience. (Fiero, 2011a)

4. 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)

Situate

1. **Situated** where the Tiber could be readily forded, Rome became a natural crossing point for north-south traffic in western Italy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Galileo's position was clear: "I hold the sun to be **situated** motionless in the center of the revolution of the celestial bodies, while the earth rotates on its axis and revolves about the sun." (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The plan was later modified to **situate** the new Island Airport on the "Outer Harbour" headland, east of the Islands, with road access available from the Gardiner Expressway south along Leslie Street. ("Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport," 2018)
4. 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)

C. 定结构

Index

1. One of the most effective ways to get your site's pages to rank higher in search engine results is by adding original text to each page. Google crawls and **indexes** each page individually, and ranks pages higher based on their relevance to certain keywords. (Optimizing Your Site's Content for SEO, 2018)
2. Accents can **index** a speaker's regional/geographic origin, or social factors such as level and type of education, or even their attitude.
3. In fact, from Siquijor, no one could reach Manila directly, as the journey required a boat or plane connection on the island of Negros or in Cebu City. Most islanders were peasants and fishermen, too poor to have had this opportunity. For them, not only was Manila far away but it **indexed** the very notion of distance. (Dumont, 1995)

4. 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.

Classify

1. Instead he believed that by examining individual objects, we can perceive their form and arrive at universal principles; however, these principles do not exist as a separate higher world of reality beyond material things but are a part of things themselves. Aristotle's interests, then, lay in analyzing and **classifying** things based on thorough research and investigation. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Cassiodorus continued the tradition of late antiquity of **classifying** knowledge according to certain subjects. In assembling his compendium of authors, he followed the works of late ancient authors in placing all secular knowledge into the categories of the seven liberal arts... (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. By **classifying** such individuals alongside other upper-class professionals, the occupational class schemes dilute the relative weight of property relations in social stratification. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Categorize

1. The system found in small traditional cultures according to which people belonging to a similar age group are **categorized** together and hold similar rights and obligations. (Giddens, 2009)
2. The mere-exposure effect has "enormous adaptive significance," notes Zajonc (1998). It is a "hardwired" phenomenon that predisposes our attractions and attachments. It helped our ancestors **categorize** things and people as either familiar and safe or unfamiliar and possibly dangerous. The more two strangers interact, the more attractive they tend to find each other (Reis & others, 2011). (Myers, 2012)
3. Many people accept that they have impairments, but do not wish to be labelled as 'disabled'. In a recent survey of people claiming government benefits for disability, fewer than half chose to define themselves as disabled. Many people rejected the term because they saw their health problems related to illness rather than disability or because they did not think that they were ill enough to be so **categorized** (Department for Work and Pensions 2002). (Giddens, 2009)

4. 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.

Catalogue

1. With minimal effort, Toulouse-Lautrec even tells us much about the shadowy audience, for he has **catalogued** a range of types by presenting the shapes of their hats. (Giddens, 2009)
2. In *The Nature of Prejudice*, Allport **catalogued** 15 possible effects of victimization. Allport believed these reactions were reducible to two basic types—those that involve blaming oneself (withdrawal, self-hate, aggression against one's own group) and those that involve blaming external causes (fighting back, suspiciousness, increased group pride). (Myers, 2012)
3. Living in Periclean Athens, whose lifeblood was politics, Thucydides (Greek historian) regarded the motives of statesmen and the acts of government as the essence of history. He did not just **catalogue** facts but sought those general concepts and principles that the facts illustrated.
4. 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, McBride, & Walrath, 2013)

Group

1. While many artists accepted this term, others used different labels, all of which can be **grouped** under the umbrella term Performance Art, which is distinguished from theater in that it takes place in an art context. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Explanations of poverty can be **grouped** under two main headings: theories that see poor individuals as responsible for their own poverty, and theories that view poverty as produced and reproduced by structural forces in society. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Adjoining the church to the south is an arcaded cloister, around which are **grouped** the monks dormitory (on the east side), a refectory (dining hall) and kitchen (on the south side), and a cellar. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. The crew were **grouped** on the forecandle; 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)

Label

1. The monuments he sponsored have a grandeur that justifies the claim that his era was a Golden Age, as some have **labeled** it. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Over the subsequent centuries, Leyster's paintings were either attributed to other artists, including Hals and Gerrit van Honthorst, or they were **labeled** artist unknown. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The nobles, whose warlike attitudes were rationalized by **labeling** themselves the defenders of Christian society, continued to dominate the medieval world politically, economically, and socially. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Organize

1. The mind, according to Kant, is not a passive recipient of information (Locke’s “blank slate”); rather, it participates in the process of knowing the world. Concepts such as time, space, and causality are innate conditions that **organize** experience. (Fiero, 2011d)
2. Rococo composers abandoned the intricate counterpoint and dense textures of the Baroque in favor of light and graceful melodies **organized** into short, distinct phrases. (Fiero, 2011d)
3. Books of hours, in which prayers were **organized** into cycles according to the hours of the day, appealed especially to women. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

D.定内含

包含

Consist

1. The idea of beauty does not descend into matter unless [a painting] is prepared as carefully as possible. This preparation **consists** of three things: arrangement, measure, and aspect or form. Arrangement means the relative position of the parts; measure refers to their size; and form consists of lines and colors. (Kleiner, 2015)
2. To fill in animal or human outlines with paint, they mixed the powders with blenders, which **consisted** of cave water, saliva, egg white, vegetal or animal fat, or blood; they then applied the colors to the limestone surface, using pads of moss or fur, and brushes made of fur, feather, or chewed stick. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The argument Hobbes uses at this point is that injustice **consists** of the breach of some law, but for a law to exist there must be a lawgiver, a common power, able to enforce that law. In the state of nature there is no common power, so no law, so no breach of law, and so no injustice. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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.

Contain

1. In putting forth the proposition that an argument must be consistent and **contain** no contradictions, Parmenides became the founder of formal logic. (Perry, 2010)
2. Video pictures resemble photographs in the amount of detail they **contain**, but, like computer graphics, a video image consists of a series of points of light on a grid, giving the impression of soft focus. (Kleiner, 2015)
3. Living organisms **contain** radioactive isotopes (such as carbon-14) that decay at a known rate after its death. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Involve

1. As it happened, the whole town had turned out to attend the sensational trial that **involved** a lady of such beauty and fame, and when the people heard her roguish question, they burst into a roar of laughter, shouting to a man that she was right and had spoken well. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. Documents show increasing numbers of women **involved** in managing slaves, selling property, and making loans. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Arsinoë played an energetic role in government and was **involved** in the expansion of the Egyptian navy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Comprise

1. The Alpine Mountain System **comprises** several mountain chains. Within it lie the Pyrenees, between Spain and France; the Alps in southeastern France, northern Italy, Switzerland, and western Austria, and the Apennine range in Italy. (Perry, 2010)
2. For one thousand animals are slaughtered daily for the king; these **comprise** horses, camels, oxen, asses, deer, and most of the small animals; many birds are also consumed, including Arabian ostriches---and the creature is large---geese, and cocks. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. This so-called Peasants' Crusade or Crusade of the Poor **comprised** a ragtag rabble that moved through the Balkans, terrorizing natives and looting for their food and supplies. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

不包含

Preclude

1. Benedict's rule favored an ideal of moderation. At the same time, moderation did not **preclude** a disciplined existence based on the ideals of poverty, chastity, and obedience. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. The Renaissance art world was decidedly male-dominated. Few women could become professional artists because of the obstacles they faced. In particular, for centuries, art-training practices mandating residence at a master's house **precluded** women from acquiring the necessary experience. (Kleiner, 2015)
3. Sometimes, though, distraction **precludes** our processing an ad. That helps explain why ads viewed during violent or sexual TV programs are so often unremembered and ineffective (Bushman, 2005, 2007). (Myers, 2012)
4. 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. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Exclude

1. For Mill, it is not freedom that is sacrificed but equality. Certain citizens are to be **excluded** from the franchise, on educational or economic grounds, while others are given more than one vote. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Unlike the Catholics and other Protestants, most Anabaptists believed in the complete separation of church and state. Not only was government to be **excluded** from the realm of religion, but it was not even supposed to exercise political jurisdiction over true Christians. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. By the 1850s, the most prevalent use of photography was for recording the world: people, sights, and objects. These pictures were generally viewed as fact, which is ironic since, as we shall see, photographers could manipulate images in various ways, including the selection of motifs and objects to be included in, or **excluded** from, a photograph. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Isolate

1. Unlike the Romans, the Greeks did not **isolate** an individual's personality in portrait busts, but considered it to animate the full body. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The same council encouraged the development of Jewish ghettos, neighborhoods built behind walled enclosures to **isolate** Jews from Christians. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. It is clear that even studies of identical twins cannot fully **isolate** biological from social factors. It is often the case that, even in infancy, identical twins are treated more like one another by parents, peers and teachers than are fraternal twins, who

in turn are treated more like one another than are adoptive siblings. (Giddens, 2009)

4. 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.

II. 位置变化

A. 位移

物理位移

Colonize

1. In the fifth century, the Angles and Saxons from today's Denmark and northern Germany invaded the British Isles, which had been **colonized** for centuries by Celts. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Germans conquered and **colonized** lands south of the Baltic coast inhabited by non-Christian Slavs, Balts, and Prussians. (Perry, 2010)
3. Portugal's efforts to dominate the trade of Southeast Asia were never totally successful. The Portuguese lacked both the numbers and the wealth to overcome local resistance and **colonize** the Asian regions. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

Transmit

1. The polished gold background of the illuminated page creates a dazzling display, not unlike the effect of light **transmitted** through glass or reflected from the metal surface of a reliquary. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Within two years of its (the plague) arrival it ravaged much of the Western world. In its early stages, it was **transmitted** by the bite of either the infected flea or the host rat; in its more severe stages, it was passed on by those infected with the disease. (Fiero, 2011c)
3. The cultural perspective highlights human diversity — — the behaviors and ideas that define a group and that are **transmitted** across generations. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Migrate

1. The painting labeled Neo-Expressionist appeared first in Germany and Italy in the 1970s and then **migrated** to New York. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. In their earliest history, the Aztecs (who called themselves *Mexica*) were an insignificant tribe of warriors who **migrated** to central Mexico in 1325. (Fiero, 2011c)
3. To encourage industrial expansion, Solon ordered that all fathers teach their sons a trade and granted citizenship to foreign craftsmen who were willing to **migrate** to Athens. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Precipitate

1. In your statement you asserted that our actions, even though peaceful, must be condemned because they **precipitate** violence. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. In both lands, however, the leaders failed to solve the problem of minorities—a failure that helped to **precipitate** World War I and that ultimately led to the dissolution of the empire during the last weeks of the war. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Militarism, nationalism, and the desire to stifle internal dissent may all have played a role in the coming of World War I, but the decisions made by European leaders in the summer of 1914 directly **precipitated** the conflict. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Permeate

1. According to the critics, including most sociologists influenced by symbolic interactionism, as human beings we have reasons for what we do, and we inhabit a social world **permeated** by cultural meanings. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Religion **permeated** every aspect of Egyptian life. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Television **permeates** the daily life of millions of people and portrays considerable violence. (Myers, 2012)
4. An enormous amount of artistic talent was poured into the construction of churches, church ceremonies, and church decoration. Spiritual principles deeply **permeated** Byzantine art.

Convey

1. I hope in this book to have **conveyed** some of the reasons why political philosophy has been an object of study and fascination for 2,500 years. But I also hope to have made clear that it is far from complete. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Baroque sculptors engaged light and space to **convey** physical energy and dramatic movement. (Fiero, 2011d)
3. Many different expressions are **conveyed** by the human face. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

定向

Address

• 处理

1. As communities flourished, they grew into city-states with distinct patterns of social organization to **address** the problems of urban life. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. African poets **addressed** the fragility of human life, celebrated the transition from one stage of growth to another, honored the links between the living and the dead, praised heroes and rulers, and recounted the experiences of everyday life. (Fiero, 2011c)
3. 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)
4. 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.

• 致力于某事

1. Separation of the races by segregated housing, inferior schools, and exclusion from voting and equal employment were only a few of the inequities suffered by this minority in the post-emancipation United States. It was to these issues and to the more general problem of racism that many African-Americans **addressed** themselves after World War I. (Fiero, 2011f)

2. Stressing the intellect and self-reliance, Greco-Roman thought did not provide for the emotional needs of the ordinary person. Christianity **addressed** itself to this defect in the Greco-Roman outlook. (Perry, 2010)
3. It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. We **address** ourselves, not to their humanity but to their self-love, and never talk to them of our own necessities but of their advantages. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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)

Apply

- 应用于; 将...应用于

1. *Fresco* is a technique for **applying** paint to walls that results in an image that is both durable and brilliant. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The laboratory allows us to test and revise theories under controlled conditions. Real-world events inspire ideas and provide the venue for **applying** our theories. (Myers, 2012)
3. We cannot even describe social life accurately unless we first grasp the concepts that people **apply** in their own behaviour. For instance, to describe a death as a 'suicide' means knowing what the person in question was intending when he died.

- 申请

1. Affirmative action takes many forms. It could simply be a matter of encouraging people from certain backgrounds to **apply** for jobs or for promotion through a policy of active recruitment. (Wolff, 2006)
2. University students often become active in the student union or newspaper partly because they hope to learn social skills and make connections that will payoff when they graduate. They may, for example, get to interact with lecturers and administrators, who then will support them when they are looking for a job or **applying** for postgraduate courses. (Giddens, 2009)

Conduct

1. Studies of jaywalking behavior, **conducted** with the unwitting aid of nearly 24,000 pedestrians, reveal that the baseline jaywalking rate of 25 percent decreases to 17 percent in the presence of a nonjaywalking confederate and increases to 44 percent in the presence of another jaywalker (Mullen & others, 1990). (Myers, 2012)
2. One of the chief concerns of archaeologists and art historians, regardless of the period in which they **conduct** research, is to be able to place works of art in a historical context. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Those of us too timid to **conduct** experiments of our own may nevertheless learn from the more adventurous. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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.

Inform

- 被赋予...特征

1. Despite the best efforts of contemporary art historians, many assessments of art today are deeply **informed** by a notion of beauty rooted in Greek Classicism. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Herbert Blumer's 1930s study of the impact of cinema on the audience was an early attempt to allow people themselves to **inform** sociological understandings of media influence. (Giddens, 2009)
3. According to the dualistic model, the human body operates much like a computer, with the immaterial mind (the software) "**informing**" the physical components of the body (the hardware). (Fiero, 2011d)
4. 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.

- 告示; 告知

1. In America, film served to **inform**, to boost morale, and to propagandize for the Allied cause; but it also served as entertainment and escape. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. Fortunately, there are nonaggressive ways to express our feelings and to **inform** others how their behavior affects us. (Myers, 2012)

3. 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.”

Orient

1. A new map program has been created to both **orient** students to the locations mentioned in each chapter and to better tell the story of the chapter narrative. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Technological revolutions in the 20th century have led to the invention of a newly created media environment, where we learn to **orient** ourselves in cyberspace. (Haviland, Prins, McBride, & Walrath, 2013)
3. The rerun elected a reform candidate, Victor Yushenko, who pledged to **orient** his country toward Western Europe and away from Moscow. (Perry, 2010)
4. Its four sides are almost precisely **oriented** to the four points of the compass. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Achieve

1. Two sizes of pilaster **achieve** this balance: The smaller pilasters support the arch over the huge central niche, and the larger ones support the unbroken architrave and the strongly outlined pediment. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. There’s a worm in the apple, however: Not everyone can **achieve** such recognition, which is exactly why it is valuable, and why self-esteem can never be wholly unconditional (“You’re special just for being you” is an example of self-esteem being granted unconditionally). (Myers, 2012)
3. Aristotle maintained that by proper training, people could learn to regulate their desires. They could **achieve** moral well-being, or virtue, when they avoided extremes of behavior and rationally chose the way of moderation. (Perry, 2010)
4. Renaissance portraits often took the form of life-sized sculptures in the round, some of which were brightly painted to **achieve** naturalistic effects.

偏离

Redirect

1. Freud speculated that human aggression springs from a self-destructive impulse. It **redirected** toward others the energy of a primitive death urge (the “death instinct”). (Myers, 2012)

2. 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. Thousands of wildebeest drown every year crossing the Mara river in Kenya on their annual migration. No one suggests that humans should attempt to reduce the animal suffering involved by rescuing the drowning wildebeest, or by **redirecting** the migration toward safer river crossings, though this would be feasible. In comparison, the Humane Society of the United States spent millions of dollars rescuing ten thousand companion animals from drowning in flooded homes and streets in Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina.
4. 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)

Circumvent

1. While some people contend that these new media will help people to **circumvent** state controls, others maintain that the state censors are likely to keep pace with technological advances. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Just prior to World War II, imaginative military planners recognized that planes and tanks, properly deployed, could penetrate and smash the enemy's defenses, **circumventing** the stalemate of trench warfare. (Perry, 2010)
3. But humans did make attempts to **circumvent** or relieve their anxiety by discovering the intentions of the gods; these efforts gave rise to the development of the arts of divination. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

Eschew

1. **Eschewing** ultimate purposes, modern science examines physical nature for mathematical relationships and chemical composition. (Perry, 2010)
2. They also sought to avoid flowery and sentimental language by using careful observation and accurate description, an approach that led them to **eschew** poetry in favor of prose, primarily in the form of the novel. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Such "gainframed" messages also persuade more people to use sunscreen, **eschew** cigarettes, and get HIV tests. (Myers, 2012)

4. The central importance of the market economy was thus formally recognized and old-style socialist economics **eschewed**. (Giddens, 2009)

Fluctuate

1. We fail to recognize the statistical phenomenon of regression toward the average. Because exam scores **fluctuate** partly by chance, most students who get extremely high scores on an exam will get lower scores on the next exam. If their first score is at the ceiling, their second score is more likely to fall back ("regress") toward their own average than to push the ceiling even higher. (Myers, 2012)
2. But depression-prone people respond to bad events with intense rumination and self-blame (Mor & Winquist, 2002; Pyszczynski & others, 1991). Their self-esteem **fluctuates** more rapidly up with boosts and down with threats (Butler & others, 1994). (Myers, 2012)
3. Although there were a disproportionate number of women in the older age group in Europe throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, the proportion of women to men has **fluctuated** and is now declining somewhat. (Myers, 2012)
4. The gender difference **fluctuates** with the context. When there is provocation, the gender gap shrinks. (Myers, 2012)

Deviate

1. The music of the Information Age often **deviated** from traditional European modes of harmony and meter to incorporate microtonality, improvisation, and a variety of non-Western forms and instruments. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. Someone who typifies the group's views is more likely to be selected as a leader; a leader who **deviates** too radically from the group's standards may be rejected (Hogg & others, 1998). (Myers, 2012)
3. Recently, some scholars have argued that other gospels, such as that of Thomas, were rejected because they **deviated** from the beliefs about Jesus held by the emerging church leaders. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. No society can be divided up in a simple way between those who **deviate** from norms and those who conform to them. (Giddens, 2009)

Relegate

1. Like many ethnic minorities, women have long been **relegated** to the position of second-class citizens. (Fiero, 2011f)

2. By the second century, however, men had gained control of church organization and **relegated** women to secondary roles. Women, as Paul had argued, should be subject to men. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Migrants in search of a better standard of living are often **relegated** to casual jobs that offer low wages and few career prospects. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Regress

1. After being educated, you cannot **regress** toward state that is without knowledge. It is an irreversible process. (Myers, 2012)
2. We puzzle at why baseball's rookie of the year often has a more ordinary second year—did he become overconfident? Self-conscious? We forget that exceptional performance tends to **regress** toward normality. (Myers, 2012)
3. Preadolescent children, who seem to experience a deep sadness and anxiety about the future, are usually the most upset. Some may **regress** to immature behavior, wetting their beds or becoming excessively possessive. Most children, regardless of their age, are angry because of the separation. (Strong, DeVault, & Cohen, 2010)
4. The patient had **regressed** to a state of childish dependency.

B. 离合

输出

Impart

1. The girls' brightly colored dresses affirm life and happiness, while the jagged and pointed edges in their hair and skirts **impart** an energy and a quality of striving. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. In the foreground is a dog lying down and next to it Nicolas Pertusato, a dwarf, who is stepping on it to show that it is a gentle animal in spite of its ferocious appearance. These two figures are in shadow and **impart** great harmony to the composition. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. On the supply side, entry and exit costs confer competitive advantages on incumbent regulators. In competing with would-be private regulatory enterprises,

government entities are advantaged by the financial strength **imparted** to them by the presumption that they can assign catastrophic losses to taxpayers and by their ready access to the coercive power of the state. (Berger, Molyneux, & Wilson, 2010)

4. 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, 2011d)

Endow

1. We should not fear the gods we ourselves have created, and we should cease **endowing** them with values we ourselves can realize. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Everyone, I know, will admit that it would be most laudable for a Prince to be **endowed** with all of the above qualities that are reckoned good. (Fiero, 2011c)
3. Although biology (for example, in the form of male and female hormones) plays an important role in gender differences, social roles are also a major influence. What's agreed is that nature **endows** us with a remarkable capacity to adapt to differing contexts. (Myers, 2012)
4. If women were also **endowed** with reason, why should men alone determine the standards and ground rules, she asked pungently.

Export

1. Ottoman ceramics and silks were **exported** in large quantities to Russia and Europe, where along with the much-prized carpets from Asia Minor they were quickly absorbed into European material culture. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Trends in increasing consumption therefore encourage developing countries to **export** their natural commodities—a process which results in both environmental destruction and a loss of biodiversity. (Giddens, 2009)
3. In any case, Europeans had begun to change the face of the world and increasingly saw their culture, with its religion, languages, and technology, as a coherent force to be **exported** to all corners of the earth. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

Confer

1. A man who lies and makes excuses for himself by saying "not everybody does that," is someone with an uneasy conscience, because the act of lying implies that a universal value is **conferred** upon the lie. (Fiero, 2011f)

2. Unlike objects in nature, humans are self-aware beings who **confer** meaning and purpose on what they do. (Giddens, 2009)
3. To obtain money, reward favorites, and weaken the old nobility, French kings had sold titles of nobility to members of the bourgeoisie and had **conferred** noble status on certain government offices bought by wealthy bourgeois. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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." (Davies et al., 2011)

Express

1. The reality is more complex, but it is fair to say that most Egyptian artists did not strive for innovation or originality, but adhered instead to traditional formulations that **expressed** specific ideas. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. There is still great scholarly disagreement about how we ought to read Locke's arguments. Not even Locke could have thought that they are clearly **expressed**. But there is no doubt that for Locke labour is all-important in the appropriation of property. (Wolff, 2006)
3. The most enduring literature of the era, however, **expressed** the bitter anguish of the war experience itself. (Fiero, 2011f)
4. The views **expressed** by opinion leaders, filtered through personal relationships, influence the responses of other individuals towards political issues of the day. (Giddens, 2009)

Render

- **给予**

1. The facts of a case are usually compelling enough that jurors can lay aside their biases and **render** a fair judgment. (Myers, 2012)
2. The conquered had to **render** tribute to the conqueror. (Perry, 2010)
3. You might be willing to provide something helpful to others, but do you believe we have an obligation to **render** assistance to those in need? (Copp, 2011)
4. It is unlikely that the court will **render** an opinion before November. (Copp, 2005)

- **以某种方式表达；表现；使成为**

1. Sometimes the fit isn't comfortable, but he **renders** details in such a way as to make every object as concrete as possible in its shape, size, color, and texture. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Infrared film **renders** blue skies a deep black.
3. The use of gunpowder and the longbow, which put physical distance between combatants, worked to outmode hand-to-hand combat, thus **rendering** obsolete the medieval code of chivalry. (Fiero, 2011c)
4. The blow to his head was strong enough to **render** him unconscious. (Miller & Perlman, 2011)

输入

Obtain

1. Although gold had been **obtained** in Europe through mining since Roman times, the most common method of acquiring it was by collecting nuggets or small grains from rivers and streams (called placer or alluvial gold). (Davies et al., 2011)
2. And what should the relation be between political power and economic success? In some countries few **obtain** political power unless they are already wealthy. In others, those who gain political power soon find themselves rich. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Before a serf could marry, he had to **obtain** the lord's permission and pay a fee. The lord could select a wife for his serf and force him to marry her in the 1820s, landscape painting began to acquire status and, by the 1840s, it had eclipsed portraiture as the most esteemed form of American art. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Acquire

1. In the 1820s, landscape painting began to **acquire** status and, by the 1840s, it had eclipsed portraiture as the most esteemed form of American art. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Comparing the extremes of loved children and abused children suggests that parenting does matter. Moreover, children do **acquire** many of their values, including their political affiliation and religious faith, at home. (Myers, 2012)

3. Introduced into Europe by the Muslims, who **acquired** it from the Chinese, gunpowder was first used in Western combat during the Hundred Years' War. (Fiero, 2011c)
4. Gladiatorial games increased dramatically in the Early Empire, and upper-class women **acquired** greater independence. (Kleiner, 2015)

Attain

1. The antihero was an important new kind of hero, one who established personal moral codes and followed personal passions to **attain** freedom and fulfill individual needs. These values would become part of the foundation of Fuseli's art. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. On the face of it, Plato's argument against democracy seems devastating. If ruling is a skill, and a skill that can only be **attained** by the few, then democracy seems plainly absurd or irrational. The defender of democracy must find a response to the craft analogy. But does it have a weakness? (Wolff, 2006)
3. A person may feel she has thrown away the opportunities that life had to offer, or she would never **attain** goals cherished since childhood. Yet growing older need not lead to resignation or bleak despair; a release from childhood dreams can be liberating. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Only by trusting their own feelings could individuals **attain** their creative potential and achieve self-realization. (Perry, 2010)

Procure

1. Therefore, when need requires, and the Pope is a cause of offence to Christendom, in these cases whoever can best do so, as a faithful member of the whole body, must do what he can to **procure** a true free council. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. Powerful nations have colonized other countries usually to **procure** the raw materials needed for their factories and to control markets for the products manufactured in those factories. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The struggle for existence is, in the life of Nature, the basis of all healthy development ... The law of the stronger holds good everywhere. Those forms survive which are able to **procure** themselves the most favourable conditions of life, and to assert themselves in the universal economy of Nature. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Adopt

1. Romans worshiped a wide range of gods, some of them indigenous, but many others **adopted** from other cultures; in fact, their pantheon of state gods was roughly equivalent to the Greek pantheon. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Young people might therefore be advised to choose their social influences carefully: the groups they join, the media they imbibe, the roles they **adopt**. (Myers, 2012)
3. In the eighteenth century, the English were the leaders in **adopting** the new techniques that have been characterized as an agricultural revolution. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The profit motive requires capitalists to **adopt** the most efficient methods of production available. (Wolff, 2006)

Import

1. The flowers she holds are a symbol of fertility, faithfulness, and feminine grace, indicating that she is a good mother and wife, and a charming woman. Her expensive dress was **imported** from London, as was her necklace. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Gregg Easterbrook (2004) noted that if the United States had raised its gasoline tax by 50 cents a decade ago, as was proposed, the country would now have smaller, more fuel-efficient cars (as do the Europeans, with their higher petrol taxes) and would therefore **import** less oil. (Myers, 2012)
3. They **imported** Persian culture and language into India in much the same way that Louis XIV brought Italian culture into France. (Fiero, 2011d)
4. 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)

Access

1. These electronic networks now have the unprecedented ability to respond immediately to events as they occur, to **access** and share sources of information, and to put pressure on corporations, governments and international bodies as part of their campaigning strategies. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Although the telecommunications infrastructure is not evenly developed around the world, a growing number of countries can now **access** international communications networks in a way that was previously impossible; over the past

decade or so, Internet usage has been growing fastest in those areas that previously lagged behind - Africa and the Middle East for example. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Students in Brisbane, for example, can **access** online libraries in San Francisco, email specialized academic staff elsewhere to have questions clarified, and collaborate on research projects. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Computers and digital innovations have allowed us to **access** all areas of the world without having to travel. (Fiero, 2011f)

III. 状态变化

A. 秩序化

Consolidate

1. The Medici family **consolidated** their power to become the most powerful family in Florence, a position they maintained until 1494. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. While the citizens of Florence were building the huge cathedral, the political faction that supported the papacy instead of the Holy Roman Empire **consolidated** its power in the city. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The preeminent French art patron of the 17th century was King Louis XIV. Determined to **consolidate** and expand his power, Louis was a master of political strategy and propaganda. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Standardize

1. Because of its unique pattern of development in the High Middle Ages, the German monarchy had become established on an elective rather than hereditary basis. This principle of election was **standardized** in 1356 by the Golden Bull issued by Emperor Charles IV (1346--1378). (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. While manufacturing and service industries are easy to **standardize**, natural resources vary greatly by region. ("Economy of Canada," 2018)
3. There was also a need to **standardize** diagnostic practices within the US and with other countries after research showed that psychiatric diagnoses differed markedly between Europe and the USA. ("Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders," 2018)
4. Evidence indicates that artists and workshops **standardized** their production techniques, subcontracted specific elements of projects, and specialized in particular forms or subjects. (Kleiner, 2015)

Rationalize

1. His attempt to **rationalize** the administration of the empire by imposing German as the official bureaucratic language alienated the non-German nationalities. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The nobles, whose warlike attitudes were **rationalized** by labeling themselves the defenders of Christian society, continued to dominate the medieval world politically, economically, and socially. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. 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). If outgroups seem more homogeneous than they really are, we can make efforts to personalize their members. If automatic prejudices lead us to engage in behaviors that make us feel guilty, we can use that guilt to motivate ourselves to break the prejudice habit. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Normalize

1. In many ways, homosexuality has become more **normalized** - more of an accepted part of everyday society, with many countries passing legislation to protect the rights of homosexuals. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Since the late 1960s, many homosexuals have acknowledged their homosexuality openly, and, as we saw in the discussion of gay marriage above, in some areas the lives of homosexual men and women have to a large extent been **normalized** (Seidman, 1997). (Giddens, 2009)
3. For example, to encourage breastfeeding, the law could mandate accommodations that **normalize** the behavior as natural, and not a shameful activity to be hidden away. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
4. "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)

Internalize

1. Such positive commitment to an orderly society showed, says Parsons, that social rules are not merely an external force acting on individuals, but have become **internalized** via the continual process of socialization. Society does not simply exist 'out there' but exists 'in here' as well. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Earlier we noted how the insufficient justification principle works with punishments. Children were more likely to **internalize** a request not to play with an attractive toy if they were given a mild threat that insufficiently justified their compliance. When a parent says, "Clean up your room, Joshua, or else expect a hard spanking," Joshua won't need to internally justify cleaning his room. The severe threat is justification enough. (Myers, 2012)
3. Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin (1960) agreed with Cohen that most delinquent youths emerge from the lower working class. But they argue that the boys most 'at risk' are those who have **internalized** middle-class values and been encouraged, on the basis of ability, to aspire towards a middle-class future. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Institutionalize

1. Cultures have **institutionalized** ways to relieve guilt: animal and human sacrifices, offerings of grain and money, penitent behavior, confession, denial. In ancient Israel, the sins of the people were periodically laid on a "scapegoat" animal that was then led into the wilderness to carry away the people's guilt. (Myers, 2012)
2. As two new parties, the Democrats and the Whigs, began to emerge in the late 1820s and early 1830s, they experimented with a variety of mechanisms for unifying their ranks and legitimizing their presidential candidates. In 1832, both held national party conventions for this purpose, and by the 1840s, both were taking steps to **institutionalize** and regularize this procedure. (Myers, 2012)
3. 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)

Theorize

1. Marx **theorized** the inevitability of a workers' revolution which would overthrow the capitalist system and usher in a new society in which there would be no classes - no large-scale divisions between rich and poor. He did not mean that all inequalities between individuals would disappear. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Sociologists have started to **theorize** a relatively new phase within the life-course in developed societies, which we can call young adulthood (Goldscheider and Waite 1991), though the systematic study of this stage is not yet as fully developed as that of childhood or later life. (Giddens, 2009)
3. As we have seen, one view shared by early sociological thinkers was that traditional religion would become more and more marginal to the modern world. Marx, Durkheim and Weber all **theorized** that a process of secularization was bound to occur as societies modernized and became more reliant on science and technology to control and explain the social world. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Formalize

1. Another socializing agency is the peer group. Peer groups consist of children of a similar age. In some cultures, particularly small traditional societies, peer groups are **formalized** as age-grades (normally confined to males). (Giddens, 2009)
2. 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)
3. In an influential treatise on painting, Poussin **formalized** the rules that would govern academic art for centuries. (Fiero, 2011d)

Centralize

1. The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie; to **centralize** all instruments of production in the hands of the State, i.e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Among David's conquests was the city of Jerusalem, which he made into the capital of a United Kingdom. David **centralized** Israel's political organization and accelerated the integration of the Israelites into a settled community based on farming and urban life. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Although Empress Maria Theresa (1740--1780) managed to make administrative reforms that helped **centralize** the Austrian Empire, these reforms were done for practical reasons---to strengthen the power of the Habsburg state---and were accompanied by an enlargement and modernization of the armed forces. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. During the succeeding months, the parliament approved his proposal to **centralize** power in the hands of the federal government in Moscow. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Globalize

1. More recently, Connell has begun to examine the effects of globalization on the gender order. She argues that gender itself has become **globalized**. (Giddens, 2009)
2. While some Japanese companies have publicly said they will hire more foreigners in a bid to **globalize** their work forces, they remain a minority. (Williamson, 2013)
3. One way to lower costs will be to forge alliances with foreign companies or to expand internationally through appropriate takeovers – in short, to "**globalize**". (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
4. The media industry has become **globalized** over the past three decades. (Giddens, 2009)

Industrialize

1. The historical background has to do with the fact that as nations **industrialize**, their economies shift from agriculture to industry. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
2. As a general rule, however, the later a country **industrializes**, the more extensive will be its state's economic role. In Japan and Germany, for instance, the state assumed a more active 'developmental' role from the outset. (Heywood, 2013)
3. The middle-income countries are primarily found in East and Southeast Asia, the oil-rich countries of the Middle East and North Africa, the Americas and the once-Communist republics that formerly made up the Soviet Union and its East European allies. Most of these countries began to **industrialize** relatively late in

the twentieth century and are therefore not yet as industrially developed (or wealthy) as the high-income countries. (Giddens, 2009)

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

Systematize

1. For one thing, science needs philosophy, just as philosophy needs science. Philosophy poses the questions that science investigates; philosophy generates theories and **systematizes** evidence. (Skorupski, 2012)
2. Bryan Turner, one theorist who has attempted to **systematize** a theory of the body, summarizes Foucault's thesis: "The body as an object of power is produced in order to be controlled, identified, and reproduced." (Guinn, 2006)
3. The High Middle Ages also gave birth to a cultural revival that led to a rediscovery of important aspects of the Classical heritage, to new centers of learning in the universities, to the use of reason to **systematize** the study of theology, to the development of a vernacular literature that appealed to both knights and townspeople, and to a dramatic increase in the number and size of churches. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Calibrate

1. The architect **calibrated** the aggregate as the building rose, from travertine to tufa, then brick, and finally pumice, to reduce its weight. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Unlike Berman et al. (1998) who argue that productivity shocks are the primary source of international transmissions of business cycles, Feenstra finds that demand shocks are more important. Feenstra uses monthly government expenditure data in the United States and Mexico to **calibrate** demand shocks and monthly Solow residual data to calibrate supply shocks. His results indicate that home demand shocks are the most important driver of volatility in the Mexican offshoring sector, while productivity shocks generate much less volatility in employment. (McMillan, 2010)
3. 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.

Socialize

1. When in Paris, he **socialized** with his fellow artists at the Café Guerbois, and not only mentored the younger artists but also served as the arbitrator for Artists, Inc., of which he was a member, participating in all eight exhibitions. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The animated gesture of a fifth woman reflects the fact that, for Athenian women, the daily outing to the public fountain house was the only opportunity to leave the confines of the home; the fountain house represented a rare chance to **socialize** outside the immediate family. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. In the USA, parent-teacher associations, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters and the Red Cross have all experienced membership declines of roughly 50 per cent since the 1960s. ... Along with these organizational declines, fewer people in the USA report that they **socialize** with their neighbours or feel that most people can be trusted. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Modernize

1. Recognizing the obvious military and industrial superiority of the West, the new leaders decided to **modernize** Japan by absorbing and adopting Western methods. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Over recent years, the use of technology in education has been utterly transformed. In most of the developed countries, education systems have been **modernized** and computerized. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Marx, Durkheim and Weber all theorize that a process of secularization was bound to occur as societies **modernized** and became more reliant on science and technology to control and explain the social world. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Monopolize

1. In industry and politics men have a great many more positions and they **monopolize** the most important posts. (Fiero, 2011c)
2. Many members of the bourgeoisie sought security and status through the purchase of land. They had their own set of grievances because they were often excluded from the social and political privileges **monopolized** by nobles. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Marx did not mean that all inequalities between individuals would disappear. Rather, society would no longer be split into a small class that **monopolizes** economic and political power and the large mass of people who benefit little from the wealth their work creates. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Tabulate

1. Historical migrations of publicly traded debt instruments, such as corporate bonds, are used to **tabulate** the annual probability of any given change in credit risk. (Berger, Molyneux, & Wilson, 2010)
2. A spreadsheet that **tabulates** all the distances between pairs of sizable cities in the U.S. contains the same information as the corresponding map of the U.S., but the spreadsheet gives you no idea what the U.S. looks like. (Poole, 2005)
3. 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.”
4. Genetics brings something different to the comparison. A DNA sequence is a one-dimensional entity, a long series of A, G, C, and T subunits. Align two sequences from different species and you can simply **tabulate** their similarities; if they match 98 out of 100 times, then the species are 98 percent genetically identical. (Haviland, Prins, McBride, & Walrath, 2013)

Mobilize

1. By spring 333, the entire western half of Asia Minor was in Alexander’s hands, and the Ionian Greek cities of western Asia Minor had been “liberated” from the Persian oppressor. Meanwhile, the Persian king, Darius III, **mobilized** his forces to stop Alexander’s army. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Over a period of four years, the Union states of the North **mobilized** their superior assets and gradually wore down the Confederate forces of the South. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The First Crusade, **mobilized** by Pope Urban II in 1095, managed to claim Jerusalem after three years, but later crusades were generally disastrous. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Insisting on military service from the allies in the Roman Confederation, Rome essentially **mobilized** the entire military manpower of all Italy for its wars.

B. 聚合

Incorporate

1. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the EU has established a new goal: to **incorporate** into the union the states of eastern and southeastern Europe. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Jazz is primarily a performer's rather than a composer's art. Dominated by Afro-Caribbean rhythmic styles, it **incorporates** a wide range of European and African-American concepts of harmony, melody, and tone color. (Fiero, 2011f)
3. Modernists **incorporated** silence in their compositions, much as Cubist sculptors introduced negative space into mass. The results were as startling to the ear as Cubism was to the eye. (Fiero, 2011f)
4. 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)

Integrate

1. The political and economic stability of France during the thirteenth century encouraged the continued growth of cities, an ideal context for producing monumental architecture. Some art historians have seen the attempts to **integrate** structure and design in Early Gothic art as a series of experiments that were resolved during the High Gothic period. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. The Bayeux designer has **integrated** narrative and ornament with complete ease. Two border strips frame the main frieze; while some of the images in these margins are decorative, others offer a commentary on the continuous narrative. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Another of my goals was to write a well-balanced work in which the political, economic, social, religious, intellectual, cultural, and military aspects of Western civilization would be **integrated** into a chronologically ordered synthesis. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Unify

1. The papacy, a potential source of political leadership, made little effort to **unify** the rival Italian communes. Rather, as temporal governors of the Papal States (the lands located in central Italy), Renaissance popes joined in the game of power politics, often allying with one group of city-states against another. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. Despite Charlemagne's attempt to **unify** Europe, there was no central political authority, for Europe was still divided into small units ruled by powerful families. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Another was nationalism, which sought to free subject peoples and **unify** fragmented nations. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Synthesize

1. It was Newton who **synthesized** them into a single scientific methodology by uniting Bacon's empiricism with Descartes' rationalism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Searle's early work, which did a great deal to establish his reputation, was on speech acts. He attempted to **synthesize** ideas from many colleagues – including J. L. Austin, Ludwig Wittgenstein and G.C.J. Midgley – with his own thesis that such acts are constituted by the rules of language. ("John Searle," 2018)
3. Piaget's concepts and ideas predated the cognitive revolution but inspired a wealth of research in the field of cognitive psychology and many of his principles

have been blended with modern theory to **synthesize** the predominant views of today. ("Cognitive psychology," 2018)

4. 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.

Infuse

1. Let us return to literary works. Animals have, of course, featured in many works of literature in different periods and genres—fables, short stories, tales, allegories, and spiritual works. Animals form marginal or central characters in plays, poetry and prose, in adult and in children's literature. They have been **infused** with moral traits and religious meaning, acting as potent symbols for human weakness or strength, as sources of temptation, danger, and horror, but also as companions, redeemers, and teachers of faith. (Zamir, 2014)
2. Characteristically, narrations in works of fiction and non-fiction are significantly **infused** with rhetoric, but rhetorical persuasion is not, as such, incompatible with knowledge. (Levinson, 2005)
3. Throughout much of Europe, the landholding nobles faced declining real incomes during the greater part of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But many members of the old nobility survived, and new blood **infused** its ranks. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Assimilate

1. During its height, the Hittite Empire also demonstrated an interesting ability to **assimilate** other cultures into its own. In languages, literature, art, law, and religion, the Hittites borrowed much from Mesopotamia as well as the native peoples that they had subdued. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In a number of large-scale paintings for Venetian confraternities, groups of laypeople organized for religious activities, he **assimilates** the visionary effects of Titian's late paintings and the energetic compositions of the late Michelangelo. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Assyrian culture was a hybrid. The Assyrians **assimilated** much of Mesopotamian civilization and saw themselves as guardians of Sumerian and Babylonian culture. (Spielvogel, 2010)

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

Compound

1. Such material factors are then **compounded** by the effects of racism, either experienced directly in the form of violence, threats or discrimination, or in 'institutionalized' forms. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. To avoid the media's awarding of celebrity status, some movement participants rejected the idea of having any movement spokespersons. Sales (1973: 235) describes how Paul Booth, as national secretary of Students for a Democratic Society, was attacked for making statements to the media on behalf of the organization. One member suggested he should have referred reporters to local chapters, who would tell them what was going in their particular area. Such a strategy simply **compounds** the dilemma, since, by failing to provide its own spokespersons, it is inviting the media to designate who will speak for the movement. (Gamson, 2004)
3. While warfare, religious turmoil, and peasant unrest brought havoc to fourteenth century Europe, their effects were **compounded** by a devastating natural catastrophe: the bubonic plague struck Europe in 1347, destroying 50 percent of its population within less than a century. (Fiero, 2011c)
4. 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.

Aggregate

1. Predicting people's behavior is like predicting a baseball or cricket player's hitting. The outcome of any particular turn at bat is nearly impossible to predict. But when we **aggregate** many times at bat, we can compare their approximate batting averages. (Myers, 2012)
2. The fact that national parties invariably articulate the demands of a multitude of groups forces them to **aggregate** these interests by drawing them together into a coherent whole, balancing competing interests against each other. (Heywood, 2013)
3. This raises the question of whether non-consequentialism requires us to give each person an equal chance to be helped, or permits us to **aggregate** and help the greater number of people. (LaFollette & Persson, 2013)

4. 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.

Approximate

1. Other geographic monopolies exist. For example, a small town may be served by only one airline or railroad. In a small, isolated community, the local barber shop, dry cleaner, or grocery store may **approximate** a monopoly. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
2. Although the term "medieval" does not apply to the history of India in the Western sense of an interlude between Classical and early modern times, scholars have used that term to designate the era between the end of the Gupta dynasty (ca. 500) and the Mongol invasion of India in the fourteenth century—a thousand-year period that roughly **approximates** the Western Middle Ages. (Fiero, 2011b)
3. Despite occasional passages in prose and rhymed verse, Shakespeare's plays were written in blank verse. This verse form was popular among Renaissance writers because, like Classical poetry, it was unrhymed, and it closely **approximated** the rhythms of vernacular speech.
4. 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?

Ally

1. Hellenistic Egypt lasted longer than all the other Hellenistic monarchies; it was not until the reign of Cleopatra VII, who **allied** herself with the wrong side in the Roman civil wars, that Egypt fell to the Romans in 30 B.C. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. France abandoned Prussia and **allied** with Austria. Russia, which saw Prussia as a major hindrance to Russian goals in central Europe, joined the new alliance. In turn, Great Britain allied with Prussia. This diplomatic revolution of 1756 now led to another worldwide war. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In 1961, President John Kennedy and his advisers tried to overthrow Fidel Castro by invading Cuba with 1,400 CIA-trained Cuban exiles. Nearly all the invaders were soon killed or captured, the United States was humiliated, and Cuba **allied** itself more closely with the former U.S.S.R. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Coalesce

1. One group of Indo-Europeans who moved into Asia Minor and Anatolia (modern Turkey) around 1750 B.C. **coalesced** with the native peoples to form the Hittite kingdom with its capital at Hattusha (Boğazköy in modern Turkey). (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In 1900, representatives of the trade unions and Fabian Socialists **coalesced** to form the Labour Party. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In the course of the nineteenth century, aristocrats **coalesced** with the most successful industrialists, bankers, and merchants (the wealthy upper middle class) to form this new elite. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

C. 提取

Refine

1. Various techniques aided artists in the task of recreating the illusion of reality. The technique of oil painting, **refined** by Jan van Eyck, was among the first of these. (Fiero, 2011d)
2. Stone tools became **refined** as flint blades were employed to make sickles and hoes for use in the fields. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The global coverage has been **refined** with revised coverage of the early Americas, new content on archeological discoveries in ancient Peru, a segment on the role of the West in the Islamic Middle East, and a discussion of China's global ascendance. (Fiero, 2011b)
4. 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.

Extract

1. The Persian kings lived in luxury as a result of their conquests and ability to **extract** taxes from their conquered subjects. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Under colonial rule, for example, the petroleum, copper, iron and food products required by industrial economies are **extracted** from low-income countries by businesses based in high income countries. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The capitalist revolution broke the bounds of traditional feudal production systems, demanding a new discipline and long hours from workers so that capitalists could **extract** a profit from using their labour power. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The more you know about the author, the more meaningful and reliable the information you can **extract** from the document.

Abstract

1. A pioneer Modernist on the American scene, Georgia O'Keeffe (1887–1986) is often classified with America's regional painters. However, her treatment of haunting, biomorphic images **abstracted** from greatly enlarged flowers and bleached animal bones gives her early paintings a menacing presence. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. Colescott observes, "Picasso started with European art and **abstracted** through African art, producing 'Africanism' but keeping one foot in European art. (Fiero, 2011f)
3. There were no columns, piers, capitals, or entablatures perse. Instead the uniform stone, despite its rustication, was like a continuous skin covering the building. This innovative design that **abstracted** historical style would pose a major challenge for Chicago architects. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. If we are to reach a hypothetical agreement, we must **abstract** from real life.

Condense

1. If the bronze Zeus suggested impending motion by portraying the moment before it occurred, Myron **condensed** a sequence of movements into a single pose, achieved through a violent twist of the torso that brings the arms into the same plane as the legs. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The artist who designed this scene from Genesis 13 faced the same task as the ancient Roman sculptors of the Column of Trajan: He needed to **condense** complex actions into a form that could be read at a distance. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Leonardo clearly wanted to **condense** his subject, both physically (by the compact, monumental grouping of the figures) and spiritually (by presenting many levels of meaning at one time). (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Purify

1. New machinery and techniques for digging deeper mines and for separating metals from ore and **purifying** them were developed, and entrepreneurs quickly developed large mining operations to produce copper, iron, and silver. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Abstraction—one of the central tenets of Modernism—promised to **purify** nature so as to come closer to its true reality. (Fiero, 2011f)
3. New machinery and techniques for digging deeper mines and for separating metals from ore and **purifying** them were developed, and entrepreneurs quickly developed large mining operations to produce copper, iron, and silver. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Summarize

1. The United States' Declaration of Independence in 1776 **summarized** the Enlightenment concept of natural rights in its opening paragraph: "We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The origins of Time Warner date back to 1923 when Henry Luce founded Time magazine, a weekly publication that **summarized** and interpreted the voluminous amount of information contained in daily newspapers. (Giddens, 2009)
3. 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 Labouring Population of Great Britain, published in 1842.
4. Bryan Turner, one theorist who has attempted to systematize a theory of the body, **summarizes** Foucault's thesis: "The body as an object of power is produced in order to be controlled, identified, and reproduced." (Guinn, 2006)

Outline

1. The thesis can also be criticized for its reliance on the notion of 'individualization', which plays down or fails to acknowledge the importance of social class and community in structuring opportunities and shaping personal relationships - by no means do all women enjoy the kinds of lifetime careers **outlined** by Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, for instance. (Giddens, 2009)
2. While condemning the state as “the organ of class domination,” he projected the transition to a classless society in a series of phases, which he **outlined** in the influential pamphlet “The State and Revolution” (1917). (Fiero, 2011f)
3. In *Emile* (1762), his treatise on education, Rousseau advanced the hypothesis—unheard of in his time—that the education of a child begins at birth. He divided childhood development into five stages over a twenty-five-year span and **outlined** the type of rearing desirable for each stage. (Fiero, 2011d)
4. 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, 2011f)

D. 离散

分配

Assign

1. To the woman, since he had made her body less capable of such endurance, I take it that God has **assigned** the indoor tasks. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Germany is a young and growing Empire. She has a world-wide commerce, which is rapidly expanding, and to which the legitimate ambition of patriotic Germans refuses to **assign** any bounds. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Initially, scholars **assigned** relative dates to cave paintings by using stylistic analysis, dating them according to their degree of naturalism, that is, how closely the image resembled the subject in nature. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Distribute

1. Consequently, Tiberius bypassed the senate, where he knew his rivals would oppose his proposal, and had the council of the plebs pass a land reform bill that authorized the government to reclaim public land held by large landowners and to **distribute** it to landless Romans. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Another technical innovation, the flying buttress, basically a heavy arched pier of stone built onto the outside of the walls, made it possible to **distribute** the weight of the church's vaulted ceilings outward and downward and thus reduce the thickness of the heavy walls used in Romanesque churches to hold the weight of the massive barrel vaults. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. When people have become accustomed to observe the fundamental rules of social life, and their labor is so productive that they voluntarily work according to their ability. . . . There will then be no need for any exact calculation by society of the quantity of products to be **distributed** to each of its members; each will take freely according to his needs. (Fiero, 2011f)
4. 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.

Allot

1. Augustus inaugurated a new system for governing the provinces. Under the Republic, the senate had appointed the provincial governors. Now certain provinces were **allotted** to the princeps, who assigned deputies known as legates to govern them. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. What we must fight for is to safeguard the existence and reproduction of our race and our people, the sustenance of our children and the purity of our blood, the freedom and independence of the fatherland so that our people may mature for the fulfillment of the mission **allotted** to it by the creator of the universe. (Fiero, 2011f)
3. When I stopped coughing (I really had choked on my attempted rejection), I gave her not the penny she had mentioned but the amount I usually **allot** to legitimate charity solicitors. At that, she thanked me, smiled innocently, and moved on." (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Designate

- 任命; 指派; 指定

1. The senate continued to **designate** the governors of the remaining provinces, but the authority of Augustus enabled him to overrule the senatorial governors and establish a uniform imperial policy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. She has been **designated** to take over the position of treasurer. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)
3. Today, because we need to distinguish which category a scholar fits into, we **designate** people as geo-archaeologists, zoo-archaeologists, or palaeo-botanists. And we, still, find archaeologists within departments of classics, medieval history, and anthropology. (Cunliffe, Joyce, & Gosden, 2009)
4. Some claimed that the emperor had been **designated** by his father.

- 标明; 表示

1. The Renaissance **designates** that period in European history between roughly 1300 and 1600, during which time the revival of Classical humanism spread from its birthplace in Florence, Italy, throughout Western Europe. (Fiero, 2011d)
2. Someone who possessed a high number of masculine features and a low number of feminine features was **designated** masculine; someone who possessed a high number of feminine and a low number of masculine features was designated feminine. (Helgeson, 2011)
3. Indeed, the word 'laboratory' was originally used to **designate** the space where alchemists worked. Newman argues that experimental method was born in the alchemists' laboratory. (Scott, 2018)
4. In Paris, the cathedral of Notre-Dame was **designated** a "temple of reason".

Allocate

1. The point is not that we should never defer to experts, but that giving unchecked powers to experts is to invite catastrophe. You may choose to take a doctor's advice, or consult an architect, but who would be happy if 'doctor's orders' had the force of law, or if architects allocated houses to people? (Wolff, 2006)
2. If you think that more information is needed about how people obtained their resources, or about the basis on which the resources were **allocated**, then you believe in a historical theory. (Wolff, 2006)

3. Sociologists have operationalized class through a variety of schemes which attempt to map the class structure of society. Such schemes provide a theoretical framework by which individuals are **allocated** to social class categories. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Redistribute

1. In 1900, less than 10 percent of the Chinese population owned almost 80 percent of the land. Clamoring for reform, as well as for independence from foreign domination, nationalist forces moved to **redistribute** land among the enormous peasant population. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. This view, welfare liberalism, argues that property must be **redistributed** from the wealthy to the less fortunate to ensure equal liberty for all. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Nozick argues that either we ban certain transactions, or we constantly intervene in the market to **redistribute** property. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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)

分离

Subdivide

1. The steps lead to a deep porch with rows of columns, and to the cella beyond, which was often **subdivided** into three compartments. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Scholars divide the Aegean Bronze Age into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late, each of which is further **subdivided** into three phases, I, II, and III. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The house was **subdivided** into apartments so as to gain more benefits when rented.
4. 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)

Partition

1. In eastern and central Europe especially the choice seemed increasingly to lie between partitioning or being **partitioned**.
2. During the sixth and seventh centuries, the once-united Frankish kingdom came to be **partitioned** into three major areas: Neustria in northern Gaul; Austrasia, consisting of the ancient Frankish lands on both sides of the Rhine; and the former kingdom of Burgundy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. World standard time was first introduced in 1884 at a conference of nations held in Washington. The globe was then **partitioned** into 24 time zones, each one hour apart, and an exact beginning of the universal day was fixed. (Giddens, 2009)
4. When resources are not **partitioned**, people often consume more than they realize. (Myers, 2012)

Fragment

1. Protestantism **fragmented** into a number of sects, which, though united in their dislike of Catholicism, were themselves divided over the interpretation of the sacraments and religious practices. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. It is generally agreed that the old, traditional working-class communities have tended to become **fragmented**, or have broken down altogether, with the decline of manufacturing industry. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Parsons was the first major social theorist to provide a synthesis of classical social theory, which had **fragmented** into the traditions represented by Marx, Durkheim, and Weber. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The rival religious beliefs that **fragmented** Western Europe quickly accelerated into armed combat. (Fiero, 2011d)

扩散

Disperse

1. With power divided, the Israelites could not resist invasions that **dispersed** many Jews from Canaan. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. After the peasants marched on London, the young King Richard II (1377--1399) promised to grant the rebels' demands if they returned to their homes. They accepted the king's word and **dispersed**, but the king reneged and, with the assistance of the aristocrats, arrested hundreds of the rebels. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Mill accepts that power should be **dispersed** throughout the agencies of the state, to effect a system of 'checks and balances', so that the over- ambitious have little chance to exploit their power. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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., 2011)

Emanate

1. The third challenge to the inclusion of rights in an ethical theory is much more interesting than either of the other two. It **emanates** from relatively recent developments in feminist ethical theory (see, for example, Hardwig 1990; Sherwin 1992). (LaFollette & Persson, 2013)
2. It is often affirmed that utilitarianism renders men cold and unsympathizing; that it chills their moral feelings towards individuals; that it makes them regard only the dry and hard consideration of the consequences of actions, not taking into their moral estimate the qualities from which those actions **emanate**. (Shafer-Landau, 2012)
3. Moreover, I fail to see how such a condition could **emanate** from the social character of morality. (Shafer-Landau, 2012)
4. 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)

Pervade

1. Uncertainty also **pervaded** the cultural and intellectual achievements of the interwar years. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Charles Dickens was one of Britain's greatest novelists. While he realistically portrayed the material, social, and psychological milieu of his time, an element of Romanticism still **pervaded** his novels. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The concept suggests that racism **pervades** all of society's structures in a systematic manner. According to this view, institutions such as the police, the health service and the education system all promote policies that favour certain groups, while discriminating against others. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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, 2011f)

Diffuse

1. The British political theorist Thomas Paine (1737–1809) proclaimed that the revolution had done more to enlighten the world and **diffused** a spirit of freedom among humankind than any event that had preceded it. (Fiero, 2011d)
2. Everyone who wants to learn should be provided with access to available resources at any time in their lives, not just in their childhood or adolescent years. Such a system should make it possible for knowledge to be widely **diffused** and shared, not confined to specialists. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Belief in such values as equality between men and women, the right to speak freely, democratic participation in government and the pursuit of pleasure through consumption are readily **diffused** throughout the world over the Internet. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Their ideas **diffused** quickly across Europe. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Imbue

1. Sartre proposed, however, that human beings have no fixed nature. They are not **imbued** with any special divinity, nor are they (by nature) rational. (Fiero, 2011f)
2. The heightened emotion with which Rogier **imbues** his works was noted and admired by the Italian diplomat Cyriacus of Ancona, who saw another painting by Rogier on this theme in 1449. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Christianity seemed to **imbue** life with a meaning and purpose beyond the simple material things of everyday reality. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Venturi has **imbued** the overscale house with humor, irony, and allusions, transforming the traditional American home into a rich architectural statement.

Disseminate

1. Christianity spread slowly at first. Although the teachings of early Christianity were **disseminated** primarily by the preaching of convinced Christians, written materials also appeared. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Of greater importance to the work of science, however, was the creation of a scientific method and new learned societies that enabled the new scientists to communicate their ideas to each other and to **disseminate** them to a wider, literate public. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In fact, there are many connections between the building arts and the elaborate devotional works with exquisite miniatures produced for the personal enjoyment and education of the royal family and for others who were literate and could

afford them. These products of French manuscript workshops **disseminated** the refined taste that made the court art of Paris the standard for all Europe. (Davies et al., 2011)

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

Diverge

1. The Roman Catholic Church regarded the Arians as heretics whose beliefs **diverged** from official church doctrine. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Collectively, this group of movements is often referred to by European scholars as new social movements (NSMs). This is because the late 1960s is seen as ushering in a new type of social movement that **diverges** from previous forms. (Giddens, 2009)
3. A disciple of Freud, Carl Jung (1875--1961) came to believe that Freud’s theories were too narrow and based on Freud’s own personal biases. Jung’s study of dreams—his own and others—led him to **diverge** sharply from Freud. Whereas for Freud the unconscious was the seat of repressed desires or appetites, for Jung it was an opening to deep spiritual needs and ever-greater vistas for humans. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

E. 修正

Compensate

1. Cyrus’ successors **extended** the territory of the Persian Empire. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Alexander’s destruction of the Persian monarchy had **extended** Greco-Macedonian rule over an enormous area. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Italy is a peninsula **extending** about 750 miles from north to south. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Encouraged by the activities of Muslim merchants and lucrative trans-Saharan trade, some of West Africa’s commercial centers grew into regional states. The first of these was Ghana (the name means “war chief”), whose empire came to flourish

under the influence of powerful rulers, who **extended** their authority over the surrounding villages. (Fiero, 2011)

5. 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. (Fiero, 2011)

Modify

1. Unlike Smithson, these artists do not seek to remake the natural landscape; rather they **modify** it temporarily in order to dramatize the difference between the natural world and the increasingly artificial domain of Postmodern society. (Fiero, 2011)
2. It is important to remember that humans are not passive objects or unquestioning recipients of gender 'programming', as some sociologists have suggested. People are active agents who create and **modify** roles for themselves. (Giddens, 2009)
3. While Aeschylus advanced the story of the play by way of sonorous language, Sophocles, the second of the great tragedians, developed his plots through the actions of the characters. He **modified** the ceremonial formality of earlier Greek tragedies by individualizing the characters and introducing moments of great psychological intimacy. (Fiero, 2011)
4. In Freud's view, civilization is the product of the ego's effort to **modify** the primal urges of the id. (Fiero, 2011)

Reorder

1. Even most rural areas do not escape the influence of human intervention and modern technology, for human activity has reshaped and **reordered** the world of nature. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Historians often define the eighteenth century as the years from 1715 to 1789. This period has often been portrayed as the final phase of Europe's old order, swept away by the violent upheaval and **reordering** of society associated with the French Revolution. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Whole industries and markets are being radically **reordered** by the electronic revolution. (Williamson, 2013)
4. The whole system needs to be **reordered**. (Giddens, 2009)

Redefine

1. The Protestant movement spread quickly through northern Europe, as Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, and other theologians rejected papal authority and **redefined** Christian doctrine. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The traditional framework identified seven disciplines that constituted the '*liberal arts*', as codified in late antiquity—the three verbal arts of the trivium (grammar, rhetoric, and logic) and four mathematical arts of the quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music)—which preceded the higher studies of philosophy and theology. The humanists **redefined** the '*liberal arts*' as consisting of five disciplines, which they called the *studia humanitatis* ('studies of humanity'). (Scott, 2018)
3. More recently, Organ (1997) acknowledged conceptual difficulties associated with definitional requirements that organizational citizenship behaviors are discretionary and not formally rewarded. He **redefined** organizational citizenship behavior according to the definition that Borman and Motowidlo (1993) suggested for contextual performance: "contributions to the maintenance and enhancement of the social and psychological context that supports task performance". (Nezu, Nezu, Geller, & Weiner, 2012)
4. Since Luther downplayed the role of good works in salvation, the sacraments also had to be **redefined**.

Reorganize

1. Caesar also **reorganized** the administrative structures of cities in Italy in an attempt to create a sense of order in their government. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Peter fought back. He **reorganized** his army along Western lines and at the Battle of Poltava in July 1709 decisively defeated Charles's army. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. At first, Prussia had refused to join the Third Coalition, but after Napoleon began to **reorganize** the German states, Prussia reversed course. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Reconfigure

1. Both hardware and software have been totally **reconfigured**, if the computer is scheduled to resell to others. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)
2. Unfortunately, seller A is unlikely to enjoy a large first-mover advantage with contract design innovations. To replicate an improvement in a physical product,

competitors need to **reconfigure** assembly lines. (Zamir & Teichman, The Oxford Handbook of Behavioral Economics and the Law, 2014)

3. We need to do **reconfigure** everyday objects, and our lifestyles, as our world downsizes around us. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)

Redress

1. European liberals championed laissez faire because they feared that state interference in the economy to **redress** social evils would threaten individual rights and the free market, which they thought were essential to personal liberty. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Child care subsidies, a minimum hourly wage and guaranteed income levels for families are examples of policy measures that have sought to **redress** persistent social inequalities. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Economic restructuring and the loss of industrial workplaces and well-paid jobs has served to produce a more divided society and perceptions that 'nothing can be done' to **redress** the issue of poverty. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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, 2014)

Rectify

1. Fascists saw themselves as participants in a dynamic mass movement that would **rectify** the weaknesses and irresolution of parliamentary government and rid the nation of corrosive foreign influences. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. As we have already noted above, Merton saw that while many sociological studies focused on either the macro-level of society as a whole or the micro-level of social interactions, this polarization had failed to 'fill in the gaps' between macro- and micro-levels. To **rectify** this, Merton argued for middle range theories in particular areas or on specific subjects. (Giddens, 2009)
3. There is a widespread view that the current international trading system is not fair to poorer countries and is constraining their economic development. A prime aim of these negotiations is to **rectify** this through, for example, improved access for these countries' goods and services to others' markets. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The classical sociologists paid little direct attention to the environment, though others have tried to **rectify** that omission. (Giddens, 2009)

Recast

1. Bluebeard's Castle (1918), a one-act opera by the leading Hungarian composer of the twentieth century, Béla Bartók (1881–1945), did not suffer so harsh a fate, despite the fact that the composer had boldly **recast** a popular fairy tale into a parable of repressed tensions and jealousy between the sexes. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The satirist–artist Robert Colescott (1925–2009) creates parodies of famous paintings in which whites are **recast** as cartoon-style, stereotyped black men and women. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Borromini took over the project, which had been begun by another architect, Carlo Rainaldi (1611-1691), the year before, and completely **recast** it without, however, entirely abandoning the Greek-cross plan. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Displace

- 被取代

1. With the final fall of Napoleon in 1815, David (an artist), who had been named painter to the emperor in 1801, skulked off to Brussels, and the careers of all of his students had stalled at the same time, **displaced** by a new generation of painterly Romantic artists. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Darwin demonstrates that careful observation and experimentation can be turned on the behavior of invertebrates, and he shows that it is possible to investigate the question of invertebrate minds scientifically. While he recognizes that this claim will seem questionable from the standpoint of commonsense psychology, he hopes to **displace** our unfounded prejudices about the nature of cognition with sound scientific inquiry so that the commonsense understanding of mentality can be revised to construct a plausible scientific understanding of what it takes to have a minimal mind. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
3. The emergence of merchants and craftspeople marked the beginning of a commercial or capitalist class that came to **displace** the landed nobility. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

- 将...移动; 引导开

1. Supposedly, he (a scientist) discovered specific gravity by observing the water he **displaced** in his bath and became so excited by his realization that he jumped out of the water and ran home naked, shouting "Eureka!" ("I have found it!"). (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The earthquake shifted the seabed and **displaced** hundreds of cubic kilometres of water. A large wave known as a tsunami, caused by the tremor, began moving across the Indian Ocean away from the quake's epicentre at a speed of around 500 miles per hour. (Giddens, 2009)
3. 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)

F. 从有到无

Deconstruct

1. More and more artists, such as Fred Wilson, began using familiar images in new contexts, revealing or **deconstructing** their deeper social, political, economic, and aesthetic meanings. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. As well as the recognition of difference between groups and individuals, postmodern feminists have stressed the importance of 'deconstruction'. In particular, they have sought to **deconstruct** male language and a masculine view of the world. (Giddens, 2009)
3. He is especially renowned for **deconstructing** museums, that is, reinstalling collections to reveal how museums have an agenda when they present art and how the interpretation of this art can change when it is put into a new context. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Language theorists suggested that one must **"deconstruct"** or "take apart" discourse in order to "unmask" its many meanings. (Giddens, 2009)

Dissociate

1. The sight of the little madeleine had recalled nothing to my mind before I tasted it; perhaps because I had so often seen such things in the interval, without tasting them, on the trays in pastry-cooks' windows, that their image had **dissociated**

itself from those Combray days to take its place among others more recent. (Fiero, 2011)

2. If a credible person's message is persuasive, its impact may fade as its source is forgotten or **dissociated** from the message. (Myers, 2012)
3. Among these forms of treatment I would like to include our tendency to associate with the people whom we praise and **dissociate** from the people whom we blame since, for social creatures like us, to be the target of these forms of treatment is desirable and undesirable, respectively. (LaFollette & Persson, 2013)
4. Likewise, rich Brits **dissociated** themselves from a dissimilar group when they stopped wearing Burberry caps after they caught on among soccer hooligans (Clevstrom & Passariello, 2006). (Myers, 2012)

Eradicate

1. Surrealists and abstract artists often shared similar social goals: Both groups championed individual freedom, and both wished to undermine bourgeois values, to **eradicate** nationalism, to destroy capitalism, and to create a classless society. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The importance of taverns in English social life made it impossible to **eradicate** them, and celebrations at Christmastime persisted in the Dutch Netherlands. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Among the recent examples is West Nile virus, which experts say is unlikely to be **eradicated** now it has reached the shores of North America, but at best can only be contained by vigilance and other methods. In the first three years after the virus first appeared in New York City, it spread to thirty-nine states in the United States, infecting thousands of people and killing several hundred (Institute of Medicine 2003). (Steinbock, 2009)
4. 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)

Disentangle

1. When read against the architectural vocabulary of Classical Greece, the Parthenon emerges as an extraordinarily sophisticated building. Its parts integrate fully with one another, so that its spaces do not seem to be separate, but to melt into one another. Likewise, architecture and sculpture are so intertwined that discussion of the two cannot be **disentangled**. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. A viewer struggles to **disentangle** the structures from one other; their size and spatial relationships are hard to determine. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. In attempting to reach the Gentiles, Saint Paul had to **disentangle** Christianity from a Jewish sociocultural context. Thus, he held that neither Gentile nor Jewish followers of Jesus were bound by the hundreds of rituals and rules that constitute Mosaic Law. (Perry, 2010)
4. Fascist propaganda was **disseminated** through simple slogans, such as "Mussolini is always right," plastered on walls all over Italy. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Resolve

1. At the same time, the development of large standing armies ensured that political disputes would periodically be **resolved** by armed conflict rather than diplomacy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Protestant political leaders attempted to promote an alliance of the Swiss and German reformed churches by persuading the leaders of both groups to attend a colloquy (conference) at Marburg to **resolve** their differences. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Aquinas first posed a question, cited sources that offered opposing opinions on the question, and then **resolved** them by arriving at his own conclusions. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

Elapse

1. Your fame will grow as time **elapses**. (Fiero, 2011)
2. I think for most people, the story about Karen is probably easier to read, and easier to visualize. It's also likely that you could re-tell Karen's story with reasonable accuracy, even after some time has **elapsed**. (Dirksen, 2011)
3. More than a year **elapsed** between the first fighting at Lexington and the Declaration of Independence. (Goodwin, 1976)
4. "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, 2010)

G.从无到有

生成

Generate

1. For the next fifty years, Roman history would be characterized by two important features: the jostling for power by a number of strong individuals and the civil wars **generated** by their conflicts. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. England and France had developed strong national monarchies in the High Middle Ages. By the end of the fourteenth century, they seemed in danger of disintegrating due to dynastic problems and the pressures **generated** by the Hundred Years' War. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. As governments began to stabilize after the period of crisis, fewer magistrates were willing to accept the unsettling and divisive conditions **generated** by the trials of witches. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Monarchs attempted to **generate** new sources of revenues, especially through taxes, which often meant going through parliaments. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Engender

1. Emperor William II's world policy **engendered** considerable ill will and unrest among other European states, especially Britain. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Through their task and social leadership, formal and informal group leaders exert disproportionate influence. Those who consistently press toward their goals and exude a self-confident charisma often **engender** trust and inspire others to follow. (Myers, 2012)
3. In 1793 Benjamin Franklin tested the idea that doing a favor **engenders** liking. As clerk of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, he was disturbed by opposition from another important legislator. (Myers, 2012)
4. If the new science **engendered** a spirit of objective inquiry in philosophy, it also inspired new directions in the visual arts. (Fiero, 2011)

Regenerate

1. Most members of the Third Estate advocated a regular constitutional government that would abolish the fiscal privileges of the church and nobility as the major way to **regenerate** France. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Such processes as recycling land and existing buildings, improving the urban environment, managing local areas better and with the participation of local citizens, and using public funds both to **regenerate** the area and to attract further private investment. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The proposal for community ownership has received the overwhelming support of the people of the islands who look forward to participating in the opportunity to **regenerate** the local economy, to reverse decline and depopulation, to reduce dependency while remaining aware of the environmental needs, culture and history of the islands. ("South Uist," 2018)

Fabricate

1. Artists manipulate form to describe or interpret the visible world (as in the genres of portraiture and landscape), or to create worlds of fantasy and imagination. They may also **fabricate** texts that are non-representational, that is, without identifiable subject matter. (Fiero, 2011)
2. By 1450, in the city of Mainz, the German goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg (ca. 1400–ca. 1468) perfected a printing press that made it possible to **fabricate** books more cheaply, more rapidly, and in greater numbers than ever before. (Fiero, 2011)
3. For centuries, the Hopi people of Arizona and the Zuni of New Mexico, both of the pueblo culture, have **fabricated** the small wooden figures known as *kachinas*. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Produce

1. Mesopotamian peoples used writing primarily for record keeping. They also **produced** monumental texts, documents that were intended to last forever, such as inscriptions etched in stone on statues and royal buildings. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Royal officials imported luxury items, such as copper and tin, aromatic woods, and fruit trees, in exchange for dried fish, wool, barley, wheat, and goods **produced** by Mesopotamian metalworkers. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Egyptian artisans displayed unusually high standards of craftsmanship and beauty and **produced** an incredible variety of goods: stone dishes; beautifully painted boxes made of clay; wooden furniture; gold, silver, and copper tools and containers; paper and rope made of papyrus; and linen clothing. (Spielvogel, 2010)

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

Stipulate

1. Strict laws **stipulated** that a citizen must be the offspring of a legally acknowledged marriage between two Athenian citizens whose parents were also citizens.
2. A Frankish church council in 789 **stipulated** that marriage was "indissoluble" and condemned the practice of concubinage and easy divorce, and during the reign of Emperor Louis the Pious (814--840), the church formally prohibited divorce. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. 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.

Accrue

1. You should not contend with her at law, and keep her far from gaining control....Let her heart be soothed through what may **accrue** to you; it means keeping her long in your house. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. By leaning on good rulers of the past, Constantine may have hoped to harness the reputations that they had earned during their lifetimes, as well as the nostalgic idealization that had **accrued** to those reputations through the intervening years. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. In the work of Pierre Bourdieu - those resources that confer high status, distinction, honour and social prestige on people. For example, voluntary charity work may lead to a person being held in high esteem that would not otherwise have **accrued** from their formal employment or business ownership. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Yield

1. In the last section I suggested that a utilitarian political philosophy would probably **yield** a free market with a welfare state. (Wolff, 2006)

2. A pair of Fourth Dynasty sculptures from a mastaba tomb at Meidum are carved from limestone, which is softer than diorite and does not **yield** such fine surface detail. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Florence's woolen industry, one of the giants, produced 70,000 to 80,000 pieces of cloth in 1338; in 1378, it was **yielding** only 24,000 pieces. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Although reason might **yield** a true understanding of nature, it could in no way prove God's existence. (Fiero, 2011)

Publish

1. One of the most prominent advocates of liberalism in the nineteenth century was the English philosopher John Stuart Mill (1806--1873). On *Liberty*, his most famous work, **published** in 1859, has long been regarded as a classic statement on the liberty of the individual. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. His name has since been associated with the state's claim to absolute authority over its subjects, which he elaborated in his major treatise on political thought known as the *Leviathan*, **published** in 1651. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Galileo's revelations, **published** in *The Starry Messenger* in 1610, stunned his contemporaries and probably did more to make Europeans aware of the new picture of the universe than the mathematical theories of Copernicus and Kepler. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

发生

Emerge

1. The theory of the "male gaze," which **emerged** among feminist critics of the 1960s, holds that the female image, usually conceived by male artists and rendered exclusively from the male perspective, reduces women to the status of objects. (Fiero, 2011)
2. During the Renaissance, dance **emerged** as an independent genre, and the first treatises were written on the art of dancing. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Fourteenth-century Europeans manifested an unprecedented preoccupation with differences in class, gender, and personality. Both in literature and in art, there

emerged a new fidelity to nature and to personal experience in the everyday world. (Fiero, 2011)

4. 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)

Recur

1. Lynda Stone's '*A Different Road: The Life and Writings of Soseki Natsume as a Struggle for Modern Accommodation*', Chap. 14 of the volume, extends the focus of our concerns but in such a way as to provide a broader context for issues and themes that **recur** in these essays. (Standish & Saito, 2012)
2. The themes of insecurity and vulnerability that **recur** in Kafka's novels reflect the mood that prevailed during the early decades of the century. (Fiero, 2011)
3. **obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)**: A mental disorder characterized by obsessions—recurrent thoughts, images, or impulses that **recur** or persist despite efforts to suppress them—and compulsions—repetitive, purposeful acts performed according to certain rules or in a ritualized manner. (Zimbardo & Ruch, 1992)
4. 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)

Occur

1. In our examination of Western civilization, we need also to be aware of the dating of time. In recording the past, historians try to determine the exact time when events **occurred**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The end of the last ice age around 10,000 B.C. was followed by what is called the Neolithic Revolution, a significant change in living patterns that **occurred** in the New Stone Age. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Food shortages often **occur** in time of war. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Incur

1. The evolutionary theory may also be criticized on the grounds that from the plaintiff's perspective, legal relief may always be perceived as belonging to the domain of gains (see subsection 3.2). It nevertheless remains true that people who **incurred** a loss are more strongly motivated to seek legal redress than people who failed to obtain a gain. (Zamir, 2014)
2. He who uses things improperly harms other men and **incurs** God's displeasure, and he who displeases God is a fool if he thinks he is happy. (Fiero, 2011)
3. The damage to the portrait was probably **incurred** during the Medes invasion of Nineveh in 612 bce. The enemy gouged out its eyes and hacked off its ears, nose, and lower beard, as if attacking the person represented. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Initiate

1. Regardless of their origins, kings had power---they led armies, **initiated** legislation, supervised the building of public works, provided courts, and organized workers for the irrigation projects on which Mesopotamian agriculture depended. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. To eliminate such conditions, a number of countries have legally recognized the right to an adequate standard of space for movement, grazing, and exercise for farm animals. For example, in 1988 Sweden **initiated** a law that addresses unjust confinement and recognizes rights of the members of species such as cattle, pigs, and chickens. (Beauchamp , 2011)
3. In raising a new army, Marius **initiated** military reforms that proved to have drastic consequences. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The Industrial Revolution **initiated** a quantum leap in industrial production. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Activate

1. Such features **activate** the wall, leaving little blank surface; Michelangelo treated the walls themselves as sculptural forms in a way Brunelleschi never did. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Watching a scary movie alone at home can **activate** emotions that, without our realizing it, cause us to interpret furnace noises as a possible intruder. (Myers, 2012)
3. Because aggression is a complex behavior, no one spot in the brain controls it. But researchers have found brain neural systems in both animals and humans that facilitate aggression. When the scientists **activate** these brain areas, hostility increases; when they deactivate them, hostility decreases. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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.

Enable

1. Narrative history effectively transmits the knowledge of the past and is the form that best **enables** students to remember and understand the past. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The invention of writing **enabled** records to be kept, and the use of metals marked a new level of human control over the environment and its resources. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. As we have seen, early human beings formed small groups that developed a simple culture that **enabled** them to survive. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Innovate

1. Why work hard, or try to develop new products, if doing so will make a negligible impact on your income? Allowing at least some inequalities, on the other hand, will produce incentives for people to **innovate** and to work more productively. (Wolff, 2006)
2. The technologically disconnected are those regions that neither **innovate** nor adopt technologies developed elsewhere; they account for 35 per cent of the world's population. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Successful learning involves encoding and retrieval—memory in and memory out. Remembering is a necessary first step, but you need to be able to retrieve, manipulate, combine, and **innovate** with the information you remember. (Dirksen, 2011)
4. 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)

Arise

1. Whether through the operation of the heavenly bodies or because of our own iniquities which the just wrath of God sought to correct, the plague had **arisen** in the East some years before, causing the death of countless human beings. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The second important factor in the failure of Napoleon was nationalism. This political creed had **arisen** during the French Revolution in the French people’s emphasis on brotherhood (fraternité) and solidarity against other peoples. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. A women’s liberation movement would **arise** in the late 1960s, but much of the theoretical foundation for the emergence of the postwar women’s liberation movement was evident in the earlier work of Simone de Beauvoir (1908–1986). (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. New problems for Western society have also **arisen** with a growing reaction against foreign workers and immigrants. (Spielvogel, 2010)

构建

Form

1. As we have seen, early human beings **formed** small groups that developed a simple culture that enabled them to survive. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The Persians were an Indo-European-speaking people related to the Medes. Both peoples probably **formed** part of the great waves of Indo-European migrations into the Mediterranean, the Near East, and India. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. Primarily nomadic, both Medes and Persians were organized in clans. Leaders of both peoples were petty kings assisted by a group of warriors who **formed** a class of nobles. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Construct

1. The individual parts of the temple were **constructed** in accordance with certain mathematical ratios also found in nature. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Plato's search for the just state led him to **construct** an ideal state in which the population was divided into three basic groups. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Builders were held responsible for the buildings they **constructed**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Constitute

1. Husband, wife, and children **constituted** the nuclear family, although other dependent relatives and slaves often shared the household. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The plebeians **constituted** the considerably larger group of "independent, unprivileged, poorer, and vulnerable men" as well as large non-patrician landowners, less wealthy landholders, craftspeople, merchants, and small farmers. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The *nobiles* **constituted** a governing oligarchy that managed, through its landed wealth, system of patronage, and intimidation, to maintain its hold over the magistracies and senate and thus guide the destiny of Rome while running the state in its own interests. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The world **constituted** a single society of equal human beings. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

Structure

1. Notwithstanding this, wuxia writers openly admit that they are unable to capture the entire history of a course of events and instead choose to **structure** their stories along the pattern of the protagonist's progression from childhood to adulthood instead. ("Wuxia," 2018)

2. Because of motivation's role in influencing workplace behavior and performance, it is key for organizations to understand and to **structure** the work environment to encourage productive behaviors and discourage those that are unproductive. ("Industrial and organizational psychology," 2018)
3. Even if a celebrity or public figure has the writing skills to pen a short article, they may not know how to **structure** and edit a several-hundred-page book so that it is captivating and well-paced. ("Ghostwriter," 2018)
4. The most important was the centuriate 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)

Establish

1. The Assyrians were a Semitic-speaking people who exploited the use of iron weapons to **establish** an empire by 700 B.C. that included Mesopotamia, parts of the Iranian plateau, sections of Asia Minor, Syria, Canaan, and Egypt down to Thebes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Around 2340 B.C., Sargon, leader of the Akkadians, overran the Sumerian city-states and **established** an empire that included most of Mesopotamia as well as lands westward to the Mediterranean. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. It is no accident that the Greeks became seafarers who sailed out into the Aegean and the Mediterranean first to make contact with the outside world and later to **establish** colonies that would spread Greek civilization throughout the Mediterranean region. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Formulate

1. Historians rely primarily on documents to create their pictures of the past, but no written records exist for the prehistory of humankind. In their absence, the story of early humanity depends on archaeological and, more recently, biological information, which anthropologists and archaeologists use to **formulate** theories about our early past. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Poststructuralism, or deconstruction, which was **formulated** by Jacques Derrida (1930--2004), believes that culture is created and can therefore be analyzed in a

variety of ways, according to the manner in which people create their own meaning. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. During the 1920s, Schoenberg went on to **formulate** a unifying system for atonal composition based on serial technique. (Fiero, 2011)
4. Existentialism, a humanistic philosophy **formulated** by Jean-Paul Sartre, emphasized the role of individual choice in a world that lacked moral absolutes. (Fiero, 2011)

Design

1. Detailed map captions are **designed** to enrich students' awareness of the importance of geography to history, and numerous spot maps enable students to see at a glance the region or subject being discussed in the text. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Europeans also developed windmills to capture the power of the wind. Historians are unsure if windmills were imported into Europe (they were invented in Persia) or **designed** independently by Europeans. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The enactment of public health and housing measures, **designed** to curb the worst ills of urban living, was yet another indication of how state power could be used to benefit the people. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The British mathematician Alan Turing **designed** a primitive computer to assist British intelligence in breaking the secret codes of German ciphering machines. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Compose

1. **senate**: the leading council of the Roman Republic; **composed** of about three hundred men (senators) who served for life and dominated much of the political life of the Republic. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The soviets represented the more radical interests of the lower classes and were largely **composed** of socialists of different kinds. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. **papal curia**: the administrative staff of the Catholic church, **composed** of cardinals who assist the pope in running the church. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The Grand Empire was **composed** of three major parts: the French empire, dependent states, and allied states. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Institute

1. Aristocratic factions continued to vie for power, and the poorer peasants resented Solon's failure to **institute** land redistribution. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. The patricians, realizing that they could not defend Rome by themselves, were forced to compromise. Two new officials known as tribunes of the plebs were **instituted** (later raised to five and then ten in number). (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. A provisional government was soon replaced by the Constituent Assembly. But the working class was still not represented; already organized into labor camps **instituted** by the new government, it revolted, storming Parliament. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Devise

1. The Greeks created a tradition of warfare that became a prominent element of Western civilization. For example, the Greeks **devised** excellent weapons and body armor, making effective use of technological improvements. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. To encourage this trade, the counts (伯爵) of Champagne in northern France **devised** a series of six fairs held annually in the chief towns of their territory. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Southern France was devastated, but Catharism remained, which caused the Catholic church to **devise** a regular method for discovering and dealing with heretics. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. In math, the Sumerians **devised** a number system based on 60, using combinations of 6 and 10 for practical solutions. (Perry, 2010)

形式转换

Distort

1. Italian Mannerist painters deliberately **distorted** the rules of proportion by portraying elongated figures that conveyed a sense of suffering and a strong emotional atmosphere filled with anxiety and confusion. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Special effects, achieved by way of computers, are used to juxtapose images in ways that **distort** reality. (Fiero, 2011)
3. On the contrary, all perceptions as well of the sense as of the mind are according to the measure of the individual and not according to the measure of the universe.

And the human understanding is like a false mirror, which, receiving rays irregularly, **distorts** and discolours the nature of things by mingling its own nature with it. (Fiero, 2011)

4. 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)

Alter

1. The wars **altered** some boundaries on the European continent but were perhaps more significant for the victories that marked the emergence of Great Britain as the world's greatest naval and colonial power. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The Catholic church had become one Christian denomination among many with an organizational framework and doctrinal pattern that would not be significantly **altered** until the Second Vatican Council four hundred years later. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. 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.
4. The Hellenistic monarchies provided a sort of stability of several centuries, even though Hellenistic kings refused to accept the new status quo and periodically engaged in wars to **alter** it. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Convert

1. The establishment of a Frankish kingdom was the work of Clovis (c. 482--511), a member of the Merovingian dynasty who became a Catholic Christian around 500. He was not the first German king to **convert** to Christianity, but the others had joined the Arian sect of Christianity. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. At the same time the Irish monks were busy bringing their version of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons of Britain, Pope Gregory the Great had set into motion an effort to **convert** England to Roman Christianity. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. By 740, Saint Boniface, the "Apostle of the Germans," had become the most famous churchman in Europe. Fourteen years later, he was killed while trying to **convert** the pagan Frisians. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Transform

1. Between 4000 and 3000 B.C., significant technical developments began to **transform** the Neolithic towns. The invention of writing enabled records to be kept, and the use of metals marked a new level of human control over the environment and its resources. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Homer gave the Greeks a model of heroism, honor, and nobility. But in time, as a new world of city-states emerged in Greece, new values of cooperation and community also **transformed** what the Greeks learned from Homer. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. To ensure control over their conquered Laconian and Messenian helots, the Spartans decided to create a military state. By the early sixth century B.C., they had **transformed** Sparta into a military camp. The lives of all Spartans were now rigidly organized. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Encode

1. In the North, the new migrants often discovered they had exchanged rural poverty for urban slums, and the racism **encoded** in Southern Jim Crow laws for prejudice, segregated neighborhoods, and second-class citizenship. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. By contrast, Egyptians viewed the crop-destroying hippopotamus as an animal of evil and chaos, and so as the embodiment of the destructive Seth, lord of the deserts. Thus, meanings specific to its funerary context may have **encoded** the entire painting. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Pictographs, small symbols based on abstract representations of concepts, **encode** further information: In the falcon and papyrus group, the falcon represents Horus, whom the Egyptians believed the king incarnated, while the human-headed papyrus stand represents Lower Egypt, where papyrus grew abundantly. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Decode

1. Using his own and his patients dreams as raw material, Freud **decoded** dream images into what he believed to be their true meaning, claiming sexual desires or concerns were often disguised as ordinary objects. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. ... archaeologists found clay tablets inscribed with a second early writing system... . Architect and classical scholar Michael Ventris **decoded** the system in 1952. The tablets proved to have been inventories and archival documents, and an early form of Greek language. (Davies et al., 2011)

Paraphrase

1. To **paraphrase** a recent writer, " [t]here might not have been moral rights" (Coyle, 2002, p. 21) (Copp, 2011)
2. His drawings, such as the Embryo in the Womb (fig. 16.2), combine his own vivid observations with the analytic clarity of diagrams or, to **paraphrase** Leonardo himself, sight and insight. (Davies et al., 2010)
3. To **paraphrase** La Rochefoucauld's 1665 book of Maxims, it is not as difficult to find a person who has never succumbed to a given temptation as to find a person who has succumbed only once. (Myers, 2012)
4. In Groundwork 2 Kant tries to draw out the presuppositions of the common idea of duty, and the main steps can be **paraphrased** as follows. (Skorupski, 2012)

Embody

1. The U.S. Constitution, framed in 1787 and ratified by popular vote in 1788–1789, articulated the mechanics of self-rule. First, it created a form of government new to the modern world: a system of representative government **embodying** the principle of "Republicanism," that is, government run by the elected representatives of the people. (Fiero, 2011)
2. For centuries, the Hopi people of Arizona and the Zuni of New Mexico, both of the pueblo culture, have fabricated the small wooden figures known as kachinas. Literally "life-bringers," kachinas are spirit-beings that **embody** ancestral spirits. (Fiero, 2011)
3. During the sixteenth century, the role of a diplomat was distilled down to three broad areas of operation: representing and **embodying** his sovereign; negotiating his prince's relationship with the host court and protecting the prince's interests (and generally some of his own); and finally, gathering information by exploiting sources cultivated at court and beyond.

4. 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)

IV. 程度变化

A. 变大

加重

Amplify

1. During actual community conflicts, like-minded people associate increasingly with one another, **amplifying** their shared tendencies. (Myers, 2012)
2. Much aggression is committed by groups. Circumstances that provoke individuals may also provoke groups. By diffusing responsibility and polarizing actions, group situations **amplify** aggressive reactions. (Myers, 2012)
3. Sexual arousal and other forms of arousal, such as anger, can therefore **amplify** one another (Zillmann, 1989). Love is never so passionate as after a fight or a fright—one reason why it's so popular to take a hot date to a horror movie. (Myers, 2012)
4. Groups can **amplify** aggressive reactions partly by diffusing responsibility. (Myers, 2012)

Augment

1. The original Arab adherents of Islam were eventually **augmented** by Berbers, Visigoths, Turks, and Persians. The cultural complexity of today's Islamic world existed almost from the beginning. (Davies, et al., 2011)
2. When budget allowed, he **augmented** this refinement by using luxurious materials, such as expensive marble and travertine, bronze, chrome, and tinted glass. (Davies, et al., 2011)
3. If he were born courageous, would he not seek to **augment** his natural courage with the art of defense? (Fiero, 2011)
4. State policies, known as mercantilism, were also aimed at **augmenting** national wealth and power.

Elaborate

1. The movie (*Alexander*) **elaborates** on the major battle at Gaugamela in 331 B.C., where the Persian leader Darius is forced to flee, and then follows Alexander as

he conquers the rest of the Persian Empire and continues east into India. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Although for a period the urban ecology approach fell into disrepute, it was later revived and **elaborated** in the writings of a number of authors, particularly Amos Hawley (1950, 1968). (Giddens, 2009)
3. With unrestrained imagination, they altered the old myths and **elaborated** new ones to resolve questions that today we try to answer with science. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Complicate

1. The play's (*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*) fabric of deceit and self-deception is **complicated** by Jourdain's refusal to accept his daughter's choice of a partner, the handsome but poor Cléonte. (Fiero, 2011)
2. General unemployment statistics are also **complicated** by the fact that they encompass two different 'types' of unemployment. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Foreign intervention **complicated** the Spanish Civil War. Franco's forces were aided by arms, money, and men from the fascist regimes of Italy and Germany while the government was assisted by forty thousand foreign volunteers and trucks, planes, tanks, and military advisers from the Soviet Union. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Heighten

1. The Venetian aristocrat, Madalena Casulana (ca. 1540–ca. 1590), was the first professional female composer to witness the publication of her works, mainly madrigals. In these vernacular songs, she made active use of word painting to **heighten** the text in mood and meaning. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Fighting between Czechs and Sudeten Germans **heightened** the tensions. (Perry, 2010)
3. The experience of being the subject of prejudice and discrimination tends to **heighten** feelings of common loyalty and interests. (Giddens, 2009)

4. 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., 2011)

Broaden

1. Most important, art stimulates us to think. Even when it provokes and outrages us, it **broadens** our experience by making us question our values, attitudes, and worldview. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. A first step toward socializing altruism is therefore to counter the natural ingroup bias favoring kin and tribe by personalizing and **broadening** the range of people whose well-being should concern us. (Myers, 2012)
3. The years following the Second World War witnessed a further powerful drive for the reform and expansion of the welfare system. Rather than concentrating solely on the destitute and ill, the focus of welfare was **broadened** to include all members of society. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Further

1. In addition to prayer, the Cistercians devoted themselves to hard work, which helped guarantee their own great success. Sound economic planning, skill in agriculture and husbandry, and wealthy benefactors **furthered** their cause. At a time of rising urban growth, the serenity of the isolated sites of their monasteries must also have been attractive. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The Scientific Revolution was not entirely sudden, nor were its foundations exclusively European. It owed much to a long history of empirical and theoretical inquiry that began in ancient Egypt and was **furthered** in China, in Hellenistic cities, and across the Muslim world. (Fiero, 2011)
3. To guard against military insurrection, he (Diocletian) appointed a loyal general as emperor to govern the western provinces of the Empire while he ruled the eastern regions; although both emperors bore the title Augustus, Diocletian remained superior. Constantine **furthered** this trend of dividing the Empire into eastern and western halves by building an imperial capital, Constantinople, at the Bosphorus, a strait where Asia meets Europe. (Perry, 2010)

4. 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)

Enrich

1. By mastering irrigation techniques, populations there exploited the rivers and their tributaries to **enrich** the fertile soil even further. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Although preliminary abstract and concrete arguments are offered for the consideration of legal scholars and policymakers, at the conclusion of this chapter one can only hope that further research conducted by legal scholars will **enrich** the much-needed behavioral law and economics literature and make it more inclusive. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
3. Ethnic diversity can greatly **enrich** societies. Multiethnic states are often vibrant and dynamic places that are strengthened by the varied contributions of their inhabitants. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Intensify

1. In the arid climates of North Africa and the Middle East, for example, the pressure on water supply is acute and shortages have become commonplace. This trend is almost sure to **intensify** in the years to come. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Rising worldwide consumption patterns are linked to industrial production in a 'treadmill of production and consumption', but they also **intensify** environmental damage and tend to exacerbate global inequality. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Marx predicted how capitalism would be destroyed. Periodic unemployment would increase the misery of the workers and **intensify** their hatred of capitalists. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Exacerbate

1. There is a strong body of evidence which shows that education systems reproduce and reinforce social inequalities based on class, gender and ethnicity. New

information and communication technologies may serve to **exacerbate** these divisions, while also creating new ones. (Giddens, 2009)

2. On the other hand, consumption can have negative impacts as well. Consumption patterns can damage the environmental resource base and **exacerbate** patterns of inequality. (Giddens, 2009)
3. At the beginning of the 1890s, Austria-Hungary remained troubled by the problem of its numerous nationalities. The granting of universal male suffrage in 1907 served only to **exacerbate** the problem when nationalities that had played no role in the government now agitated in the parliament for autonomy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Weight

1. Google has become a dominant search engine by harnessing what James Surowiecki (2004) calls *The Wisdom of Crowds*. Google interprets a link to Page X as a vote for Page X, and **weights** most heavily links from pages that are themselves highly ranked.
2. Those small gadgets can be sewn into curtain hems to **weight** the curtain and so allow it to increase the weight and hang better in straight line. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)
3. Financial worries have **weighted** that family down for years, since the financial expense will be a huge burden that every members of the family bear. (Miller & Perlman, 2011)
4. 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)

Cultivate

1. Although, according to Castiglione, the goal of the ideal gentleman was to **cultivate** his full potential as a human being, such was not the case with the Renaissance gentlewoman. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The city-states of northern Italy that spawned the Renaissance were developed urban centers, where people had the wealth, freedom, and inclination to **cultivate** the arts and to enjoy the fruits of worldly life. (Perry, 2010)

3. Most people, presumably, would rather **cultivate** their own plot than invade their neighbour's, and so we can expect a relatively peaceful climate and few sources of quarrel. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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)

Perpetuate

1. The purpose of these paintings is hard to determine. They may record and **perpetuate** activities the deceased once enjoyed, or depict rituals observed at the funeral (the games, in fact, are probably the forerunners of Roman gladiatorial contests). (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Why is divorce becoming more common? Several factors are involved, to do with wider social changes. Except for a very small proportion of wealthy people, marriage today no longer has much connection with the desire to **perpetuate** property and status from generation to generation. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Malthus asserted that population always grows at a faster rate than the food supply; consequently, government programs to aid the poor and provide higher wages would only encourage larger families and thus **perpetuate** poverty. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Propagate

1. Consequently, virtually everything we know about Jesus comes from the Bible's New Testament, which was written decades after Jesus' death by devotees seeking to convey a religious truth and to **propagate** a faith. (Perry, 2010)
2. The *Encyclopedia* had been undertaken in Paris during the 1740s as a monumental effort to bring together all human knowledge and to **propagate** Enlightenment ideas. (Perry, 2010)
3. Sex within marriage was not regarded as a source of pleasure, but as a necessity to **propagate** children. Individual freedom of choice in marriage and other matters of family life were subordinated to the interests of parents, other kin or the community. (Giddens, 2009)

4. 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., 2011)

Stimulate

1. Megasurveys of the visual arts held regularly in Venice, Shanghai, Miami, and elsewhere attract large audiences, invite the exchange of ideas, and **stimulate** a vigorous commercial art market. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Urban problems **stimulate** a range of social movements, concerned with improving housing conditions, protesting against air pollution, defending parks and green belts and combating building development that changes the nature of an area. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Similarly, artists may have hoped to **stimulate** fertility in the wild ensuring a continuous food supply by depicting pregnant animals. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Napoleon believed in using the resources of government to **stimulate** the national economy and took many steps to expand industrial growth. (Perry, 2010)

加量

Proliferate

1. This balance is disturbed if new species 'invade' - try to make the lake their home. Some of the organisms, which used to **proliferate** in the central area of the lake, are driven out to suffer a more precarious existence around its fringes. The invading species are their successors in the central sections. (Giddens, 2009)
2. As scholarship and technological innovation **proliferate**, it is impossible for even the most elite institutions to stay on top of advances in all disciplines. (Giddens, 2009)
3. According to the report, cases of 'identity fraud ' and thefts of personal identities will **proliferate** as more and more aspects of life become based in high technology. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Reproduce

1. This means that there is both more competition amongst firms, since there are more of them, and less opportunity for a dominant capitalist or managerial class to **reproduce** and pass on its own privilege to the next generation of capitalists. (Giddens, 2009)
2. As evolutionary psychologists remind us, our inherited human nature predisposes us to behave in ways that helped our ancestors survive and **reproduce**. (Myers, 2012)
3. One argument is that capitalist economic structures necessarily give rise to a system of male dominance—for example, capitalist work relations constantly **reproduce** oppressive relations within the family. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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., 2011)

Maximize

1. Chicago had been growing rapidly, putting a premium on real estate, and now there was a need to **maximize** and use by building vertically. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. In the utilitarian theory of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), for example, the primary value is not autonomy but happiness. The utilitarian theory, in its crudest form, says that we should aim to **maximize** the sum total of happiness in society. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Absolute rulers maintained their authority by controlling a centralized bureaucracy and a standing army. They pursued economic policies designed to **maximize** the wealth of the state. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Accumulate

1. Valuable efforts to **accumulate** and classify knowledge took place in the arts as well. The English critic and poet Samuel Johnson (1709–1784) published the first dictionary of the English language and Rousseau produced the first Western dictionary of music. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Monkeys have been observed to learn new food-washing techniques, which then are passed across future generations. And chimps exhibit a modest capacity for

language. But no species can **accumulate** progress across generations as smartly as humans. (Myers, 2012)

3. There are three broad theories of aggression. The first, the instinct view, most commonly associated with Sigmund Freud and Konrad Lorenz, contended that aggressive energy will **accumulate** from within, like water accumulating behind a dam. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Enlarge

1. Japan hoped that a quick strike against the American fleet in the Pacific would give it time to **enlarge** and consolidate its empire. (Perry, 2010)
2. In the 1860s, King William I (1861--1888) attempted to **enlarge** and strengthen the Prussian army. (Spieltvogel, 2010)
3. The more ambitious tried to **enlarge** their domains through conquest. (Davies, et al., 2011)
4. 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., 2011)

Replicate

1. Their pictorial works share certain features: an approach to the imitation of nature that idealizes forms even as they are rendered to **replicate** nature; understanding of and reliance on the forms of antiquity; balance and clarity in their compositions; and emotional power. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Specifically, the social relationships of education— —the relationships between administrators and teachers, teachers and students, and students and students, and students and their work— —**replicate** the hierarchical divisions of labor. (Bowles and Gintis 1976: 131) (Giddens, 2009)
3. Some of these studies revealed such startling findings that they have been widely **replicated**, making them “classic” experiments. (Myers, 2012)
4. In a fourth study at Dartmouth University, Shelton and Richeson **replicated** this study with different instructions but similar results. (Myers, 2012)

Multiply

- 计算：乘

1. What do you get if you **multiply** six by nine? (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)
2. Calculating the expected utility of the mussels is slightly harder work. What we do is take the utility of each possible outcome and **multiply** it by its probability. (Wolff, 2006)
3. The most basic method of establishing a proportional order in building was to either **multiply** or to divide a unit of measure, a system employed in the ninth century in the St. Gall monastery plan... (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Children will learn to **multiply** in the second grade.

• 增加

1. And once they are on the inside of one group or network, the possibilities for expanding their connections **multiply** greatly. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Although the Hellenistic world achieved a degree of political stability, by the late third century B.C. signs of decline were beginning to **multiply**.
3. It is true that multiple roles can **multiply** stress.

Suffice

1. Most important, recent interpretations acknowledge that one explanation may not **suffice** for all times and places. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. This is why we can usually ignore quantum mechanics when dealing with everyday objects; instead the classical description will **suffice**. ("Classical physics," 2018)
3. Working class women frequently worked in factories to ensure the family's survival, as the men's wages often did not **suffice**. ("Kitchen," 2018)
4. So many bodies were brought to the churches every day that the consecrated ground did not **suffice** to hold them. (Fiero, 2011)

强化

Enhance

1. Heavy walls created solid and durable structures that conveyed a sense of enclosure and security, and the stone vaults covering these buildings **enhanced** their stability. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. Cool, bright colors and even lighting **enhance** the elegiac mood, while sharp contours and the sure use of line provide absolute clarity of design. (Fiero, 2011)
3. A dynamic corporate culture - involving company events, rituals and traditions - is thought to **enhance** employee loyalty and promote group solidarity. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Good feelings often **enhance** persuasion, partly by enhancing positive thinking and partly by linking good feelings with the message. (Myers, 2012)

Reinforce

1. Women were not generally encouraged to join the guild, which was a male preserve that **reinforced** the professional status of men. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Long hair, beards, and outrageous clothes served to **reinforce** the individualism that young Romantics were trying to express. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. As the person performs or behaves better, self-esteem is encouraged to rise, and the net effect will be to **reinforce** both good behavior and improvement. (Myers, 2012)
4. When these three factors interact, they **reinforce** and intensify one another. (Giddens, 2009)

Strengthen

1. This first emperor of China could command the creation of a Terracotta Army to guard his tomb in the city of Xi'an (西安), as well as a realignment of the Great Wall of China to **strengthen** his empire against insurrection, invasion, and incursion. ("Army," 2018)
2. The rebuilding of the Temple was encouraged by the leaders of the empire in hopes that it would **strengthen** the authorities in local contexts. ("Book of Zechariah," 2018)
3. It was important not to suffer a defeat, for that would confirm and **strengthen** this instinctive fear. ("Abu Bakr," 2018)
4. To **strengthen** the sculptures' message, the designer included narrative elements in the pediment as well. (Davies et al., 2011)

Empower

1. Six years after his report and largely due to his efforts, Britain's first Public Health Act created the National Board of Health, which was **empowered** to form local boards that would establish modern sanitary systems. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. In fact, when at one point the computerized machinery broke down, the entire production process was halted because none of the bakery's 'skilled' workers was trained or **empowered** to repair the problem. (Giddens, 2009)
3. This assembly could elect tribunes, officials who were **empowered** to protect plebeian rights. (Perry, 2010)
4. However, today's computerized forms of communication, such as Internet websites and web-logs, **empower** individuals to respond to mass advertising. (Fiero, 2011)

补全

Fulfill

1. However, today's computerized forms of communication, such as Internet websites and web-logs, **empower** individuals to respond to mass advertising. (Fiero, 2011)
2. They were expected to carry and bear their children and at the same time **fulfill** their obligation to labor in the fields. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The antihero was an important new kind of hero, one who established personal moral codes and followed personal passions to attain freedom and **fulfill** individual needs. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. He believed that color, like music, could **fulfill** a spiritual goal of appealing directly to the human senses. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Complement

1. Some of these **complement** traditional self-report measures of explicit (conscious) attitudes with measures of implicit (unconscious) attitudes. (Myers, 2012)
2. Some of these **complement** traditional self-report measures of explicit (conscious) attitudes with measures of implicit (unconscious) attitudes. (Myers, 2012)
3. Immigrant workers tend not to displace local workers, but are more likely to **complement** them by doing the work that local people reject, by providing valuable additional skills or creating jobs. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The scientific method encompasses two approaches to knowledge that usually **complement** each other: the empirical (inductive) and the rational (deductive). (Perry, 2010)

Supplement

1. In this manner she could on occasion **supplement** and lighten her father's occupation. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Social signals can be used to **supplement** or even replace regulation when we can use social context to encourage individuals and households to behave more prosocially. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
3. I started reading palms when I was in my teens as a way to **supplement** my income from doing magic and mental shows. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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., 2011)

Culminate

1. Did 1793 mark a change in the direction of Western civilization: a movement away from the ideals of the philosophes and the opening of an age of political coercion and ideological fanaticism that would **culminate** in the cataclysms of the twentieth century? (Perry, 2010)
2. Demands for Church reform went hand in hand with the revival of early Christian writings to **culminate** in the Protestant Reformation. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Fueled by competition and unleashed by the anonymity of a crowd, passions can **culminate** in sport's worst moments—fans taunting opponents, screaming at umpires, even pelting referees with beer bottles. (Myers, 2012)
4. The unification of Germany created fears, tensions, and rivalries that would **culminate** in world wars. (Perry, 2010)

更好

Promote

- 宣传

1. Warhol has brilliantly expressed the indifference of the mass media, whose objective is to **promote** celebrities by saturating a thirsty public with their likenesses but which tells us nothing meaningful about them and shows no concern for them. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. They [Post-Impressionists] also maintained the anti-bourgeois, anti-academic attitude of the Impressionists, similarly turning to artists cooperatives and private galleries to **promote** their art. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. When the pope finally acted against Luther in 1520, it was too late; Luther had been given the needed time to **promote** his views. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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., 2011)

- **促进, 提高**

1. Even if they [utilitarians] agree that political philosophers should try to devise systems of rights, those rights, on the utilitarian view, are designed ultimately to **promote** happiness, not freedom and equality. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Studies confirm that systems of governing or managing people that promote personal control will indeed **promote** health and happiness. (Myers, 2012)
3. As he [Mill] defines it, utilitarianism is the theory which: 'holds that actions are right in proportion as they tend to **promote** happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. (Wolff, 2006)
4. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) aims to **promote** equal rights for disabled people globally. (Giddens, 2009)

- **鼓励, 支持**

1. Far-reaching economic changes designed to loosen the restraints of central planning and to **promote** a market economy accompanied the political reforms. (Perry, 2010)
2. Some states **promote** the free market, while others attempt collective forms of production and distribution. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Bing had made a fortune importing Japanese art and furnishings, and now sought to **promote** the Japanese principle of total design: Every detail of an interior space should be integrated into a single style. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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., 2011)

Progress

1. Also like Socrates, the Stoics maintained that individuals should **progress** morally, should perfect their character. (Perry, 2010)
2. This revolution is often seen as, in part, the outcome of mid-eighteenth century European Enlightenment ideas that challenged religious and traditional authorities and promoted philosophical and scientific notions of reason, rationality and critical thinking as the keys to **progress** in human affairs. (Giddens, 2009)
3. They provide the chance for children to work independently, to research topics with the help of online resources, and to benefit from educational software that allows them to **progress** at their own pace. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Rationalization is bound to **progress** further in the future, in all spheres of social life. (Giddens, 2009)

Advance

- 前行; 行进

1. As the next step, we are going to **advance** south of the Caucasus and then help the rebels in Iran and Iraq against the English. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Makeshift bridges enabled the Allies to cross the Rhine in some areas and **advance** deeper into Germany. (Spielvogel, 2010)

- 增进; 提升

1. Plato advocates essentially a system of benevolent dictatorship. But even if the dictator wants to **advance** the interests of the people, how are those interests to be known? (Wolff, 2006)
2. The excerpts below suggest that while humanism was an enterprise dominated by men, it provided women with the tools by which they might **advance** their intellectual status and voice their own complaints. (Fiero, 2011)
3. 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)

Evolve

1. Because the context for looking at art constantly changes, our interpretations and insights into art and entire periods **evolve** as well. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Using Darwin's terminology, social Darwinists argued that societies were organisms that **evolved** through time from a struggle with their environment. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. This means that we are constantly responding and adjusting to the changing environment around us; as individuals, we **evolve** with and within the larger context in which we live. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Ameliorate

1. According to Malthus, the state could not **ameliorate** the poor's misery; "the means of redress," he said, "are in their own hands, and in the hands of no other persons whatever." (Perry, 2010)
2. "What was it that induced Nobel Prize-winning scientists, internationally respected legal scholars, physicians known throughout the world for their research into the human body and their desire to **ameliorate** the lot of humanity, to become not merely opportunist accomplices, but in many ways the initiators and promoters of this attempt to subject the human race to a vast surgical operation by means of mass extermination of whole categories of human beings? (Perry, 2010)
3. Admittedly, just having students watch the videos is not ideal; with DVDs alone, they would not be able to do the self-paced exercises or have access to a great deal of feedback. Even so, video lessons on DVD would be a significant improvement over what's available now. Their availability would **ameliorate** the teacher shortage situation; kids would at least be able to pause, repeat, and review the lessons. (Khan, 2013)
4. 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, 2009)

Foster

1. Napoleon believed in using the resources of government to stimulate the national economy and took many steps to expand industrial growth. Government subsidies were used to **foster** the construction of railroads, harbors, roads, and canals. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Hitler and the Nazis also established control in the economic sphere. Although the regime pursued the use of public works projects and “pump-priming” grants to private construction firms to **foster** employment and end the depression, there is little doubt that rearmament was a far more important contributor to solving the unemployment problem. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Before World War II, higher education had largely remained the preserve of Europe’s wealthier classes. After the war, European states began to **foster** greater equality of opportunity in higher education by reducing or eliminating fees, and universities experienced an influx of students from the middle and lower classes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Managers might **foster** more realistic judgments by insisting that all proposals and recommendations include reasons why they might not work. (Myers, 2012)

B. 变小

减轻

Alleviate

1. Sometimes tensions run so high that genuine communication is impossible. In such cases, small conciliatory gestures by one party may elicit reciprocal conciliatory acts by the other party. One such conciliatory strategy, graduated and reciprocated initiatives in tension reduction (GRIT), aims to **alleviate** tense international situations. (Myers, 2012)
2. Convinced that individuals were responsible for their own misfortunes, liberals were often unmoved by the misery of the poor. Indeed, they used the principle of laissez faire—that government should not interfere with the natural laws of supply and demand—to justify their opposition to humanitarian legislation intended to **alleviate** the suffering of the factory workers. (Perry, 2010)
3. The new king, Louis Philippe (1830–1848), never forgot that he owed his throne to the rich bourgeois. And the Parisian workers who had fought for a republic and

economic reforms to **alleviate** poverty felt betrayed by the outcome, as did the still disenfranchised petty bourgeois. (Perry, 2010)

4. 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 favour 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)

Moderate

1. With our material appetites continually swelling—as more people seek personal computers, refrigeration, airconditioning, jet travel—what can be done to **moderate** consumption by those who can afford to overconsume? (Myers, 2012)
2. Germany grew stronger and the German people more devoted to the fuehrer. Hitler did not **moderate** his ambitions, and the appeasers did not avert war. (Perry, 2010)
3. Talleyrand suggested that Britain, Austria, and France join in an alliance to oppose Prussia and Russia. This clever move restored France to the family of nations. Now France was no longer the hated enemy but a necessary counterweight to Russia and Prussia. Threatened with war, Russia and Prussia **moderated** their demands and the crisis ended. (Perry, 2010)
4. With this population size, humans have already overshoot the Earth's carrying capacity, so consumption must also **moderate**. (Myers, 2012)

Mitigate

1. Social reformers looked for ways to **mitigate** and solve such problems, which led them to carry out research and gather evidence on the extent and nature of the problems to reinforce their case for change. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Durkheim was concerned with the way in which nineteenth-century French society was becoming increasingly individualistic and looked for ways to **mitigate** its possible harmful effects. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The code prescribed death for housebreaking, kidnapping, aiding the escape of slaves, receiving stolen goods, and bearing false witness, but being forgiven by the wronged party could **mitigate** the penalty. For example, a wife who committed adultery could be spared execution if she was pardoned by her husband. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Attempts to explain the Black Death and **mitigate** its harshness led to extreme sorts of behavior. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Remedy

1. The assumption of this book is that the main demand for justice is the demand to **remedy** illegitimate inequalities. (Wolff, 2006)
2. They preferred to believe that evil stemmed from faulty institutions and poor education, both of which could be **remedied**, rather than from a defective human nature. (Perry, 2010)
3. Political and social structures and rules, short of the state, can be devised to **remedy** the defects of the state of nature. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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)

减量

Reduce

1. But the market can be improved by allowing governments to provide public goods, and to introduce legislation to **reduce** the supply of 'public bads' (goods with negative externalities). (Wolff, 2006)
2. My colleagues in sociology have pointed out that minority groups who feel excluded show many of the same patterns that our laboratory manipulations elicit: high rates of aggression and antisocial behavior, decreased willingness to cooperate and obey rules, poorer intellectual performance, more self-destructive acts, short-term focus, and the like. If we could promote a more inclusive society, in which more people feel themselves accepted as valued members, some of these tragic patterns might be **reduced**. (Myers, 2012)
3. The design change reveals a continuing desire to **reduce** wall surface and increase the amount of light entering the building. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Thatcher pledged to lower taxes, **reduce** government bureaucracy, limit social welfare, restrict union power, and end inflation. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Diminish

1. Hitherto, the position of first secretary of the Party had been the most important post in the Soviet Union, but as the Communist Party became less closely associated with the state, the powers of this office **diminished** correspondingly. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The long-drawn-out economic crisis of the seventeenth century seems to have **diminished** the income from landed estates, and the degree of their indebtedness has been taken by some historians as a sign of a crisis of wealth and power. (Scott, 2018)
3. Social comparisons can also **diminish** our satisfaction. When we experience an increase in affluence, status, or achievement, we “compare upward” — we raise the standards by which we evaluate our attainments. When climbing the ladder of success, we tend to look up, not down; we compare ourselves with others doing even better. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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., 2011)

Minimize

1. Their intensely pessimistic outlook leads them to magnify every bad experience and **minimize** every good one. (Myers, 2012)
2. Plato did not overlook this difficulty. His response is to argue that the guardians must be placed in a position where the opportunities for corruption are **minimized**. (Wolff, 2006)
3. We are especially likely to befriend dissimilar people when their outgroup identity is initially **minimized**. (Myers, 2012)
4. One way people **minimize** dissonance, Festinger believed, is through selective exposure to agreeable information. (Myers, 2012)

Lessen

1. Brunelleschi's herringbone-pattern brickwork serves both to resist cracks caused by settling and to **lessen** the weight as the courses of brick get thinner as they rise. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Some companies organize on-the-job training through job-sharing teams. This technique allows skills training and mentoring to take place at the same time as work is getting done: an IT specialist might be paired for several weeks with a company manager in order for each to learn some of the other's skills. This form

of training is cost-effective, as it does not significantly **lessen** working hours and allows all employees involved to broaden their skills base. (Giddens, 2009)

3. In 1993 we had 3.5 crimes for every police officer (Walinsky, 1995). Since then, the crime rate has **lessened**, thanks partly to the incarceration of 6 times as many people today as in 1960. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Deplete

1. Yet if the consumption of renewable resources gets out of balance or is too extreme, there is a danger that they will be **depleted** altogether. (Giddens, 2009)
2. We **deplete** our natural resources because the immediate personal benefits of, for instance, taking a long, hot shower outweigh the seemingly inconsequential costs. (Myers, 2012)
3. Although the self's energy can be temporarily **depleted**, our self-concepts do influence our behavior (Graziano & others, 1997). Given challenging tasks, people who imagine themselves as hardworking and successful outperform those who imagine themselves as failures (Ruvolo & Markus, 1992). Envision our positive possibilities and you become more likely to plan and enact a successful strategy. (Myers, 2012)
4. Both campaigns **depleted** German manpower, while the Americans were arriving in great numbers to strengthen Allied lines and uplift morale. (Perry, 2010)

Obviate

1. The need to continue tissue archiving is paramount. Korn writes that advances in therapeutics, diagnostics, and understanding do not **obviate** the need for the continuation of tissue archiving and research. The most striking example of the need for this is to be seen in respect to the central nervous system and neuromuscular disorders. (Irving & Harris, 2009)
2. Children in an elementary-school class may engage in a diverse set of activities, but the fact that they generally do the same activities at the same time **obviates** scheduling conflicts. Individuals with nine-to-five work schedules may also find it easy to schedule work meetings and family time. (Winship, 2011)
3. A subject offered a large incentive (e.g., \$20) for performing the act can use that fact to justify what he or she has done. Who wouldn't do something boring or even write an essay one doesn't believe if the price were right? The reward, in

other words, **obviates** the psychological need to change one's feelings about what one has done.

4. 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)

Expend

1. Public finance is the subdiscipline of economics that studies the various ways in which governments raise and **expend** money. (Williamson, 2013)
2. Facing such an excise tax, manufacturers must decide whether to pay the tax or **expend** additional funds to purchase or develop substitute products. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
3. Carolingian medical manuscripts contained descriptions of illnesses, recipes for medical potions, and even gynecological advice, although monks in particular **expended** little effort on female medical needs. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Subtract

1. The M/F scale was also bipolar, which meant that masculinity and femininity were viewed as opposite ends of a single continuum. The sum of the feminine items was **subtracted** from the sum of the masculine items to yield a total M/F score. (Helgeson, 2011)
2. To avoid overstating the value of domestic production, we must **subtract** the amount spent on imported goods because such spending generates production and income abroad rather than at home. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
3. In moving from national income to personal income, we must **subtract** the income that is earned but not received and add the income that is received but not earned. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
4. If we define meaning as helping people in faraway places, we implicitly **subtract** meaning from the actual work we are doing. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

弱化

Detract

1. However, given the subject upon which the painter is engaged is great, he must first of all make every effort to avoid getting lost in minute detail, so as not to **detract** from the dignity of the story. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. This case and others like it also raised the issue of whether gun laws that allow a large number of civilians—close to 1.5 million in Florida—to carry concealed weapons contributes to or **detracts** from public safety. (Gabor, 2016)
3. The structure of a relationship will add to or **detract** from commitment. Depending on the type of relationship—whether it is dating, living together, or marriage—different roles and expectations are structured. (Strong, DeVault, & Cohen, 2010)
4. One mistake is not going to **detract** from your achievement.

Undervalue

1. For him [Aristotle], Plato's two-world philosophy suffered from too much mystery, mysticism, and poetic fancy; moreover, Plato **undervalued** the world of facts and objects revealed through sight, hearing, and touch, a world that was important to Aristotle. (Perry, 2010)
2. The flaws in Athenian democracy should not cause us to **undervalue** its extraordinary achievement. (Perry, 2010)
3. The romantic revolt against the Enlightenment had an important and enduring impact on European history. By focusing on the creative capacities inherent in the emotions—intuition, instinct, passion, will, empathy—the romantics shed light on a side of human nature that the philosophes had often overlooked or **undervalued**. (Perry, 2010)
4. Jobs traditionally done by women are poorly paid and **undervalued**. (Giddens, 2009)

Erode

1. Likewise, Nietzsche had no constructive proposals for dealing with the disintegration of rational and Christian certainties. Instead, his vitriolic attack on European institutions and values helped **erode** the rational foundations of Western civilization. (Perry, 2010)

2. Hyperglobalizers take an opposing position, arguing that globalization is a real and powerful phenomenon that threatens to **erode** the role of national governments altogether. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Public debate on Internet security has tended to focus on issues of online banking fraud, the use of false identities and the problems associated with children using chatrooms that may be monitored by predatory paedophiles. Such worries make many people wary and **erode** trust in the online environment. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Degrade

1. Behind their devotion to reason and worldly knowledge lay an impassioned moral indignation against institutions and beliefs that **degraded** human beings. (Perry, 2010)
2. The long-term effects of soil degradation are extremely severe and difficult to reverse. In areas where the soil has been **degraded**, agricultural productivity declines and there is less arable land available per head. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Without guidance from a transcendental source, Maritain insisted, reason is powerless to control irrational drives, which threaten to **degrade** human existence. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Denigrate

1. Leading politicians have, as a result, come to live in a kind of ongoing reality-television programme, the sole purpose of which appears to be to embarrass and **denigrate** them at every possible turn. (Heywood, 2013)
2. The popularity of Fascist movements, which openly **denigrated** reason and exalted race, blood, action, and will, demonstrated the naiveté of nineteenth-century liberals, who believed that reason had triumphed in human affairs. (Perry, 2010)
3. The amendment prohibits obscene or indecent materials which **denigrate** the objects or beliefs of a particular religion. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Devalue

1. Aversion to a techno-scientific culture and to its methodology leads postmodernists to **devalue** the principle of objectivity in the social sciences and to give greater weight to the subjective, to feelings, intuition, and fantasy, to the poetry of life. (Perry, 2010)
2. Likewise, people will often reactively **devalue** a concession offered by an adversary (“they must not value it”); the same concession may seem more than a token gesture when suggested by a third party. (Myers, 2012)
3. Summarizing other studies of people’s evaluations of women and men as leaders, professors, and so forth, Alice Eagly (1994) concluded, “Experiments have not demonstrated any overall tendency to **devalue** women’s work.” (Myers, 2012)
4. 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.

Attenuate

1. They directly seek a cure for some human disease or condition. After identifying a potential animal model of the human disease, they may give the animal a drug or excise a growth, or see if implanting stem cells alters that condition. If the intervention cures the animals or **attenuates** the disease, then others may try the same intervention in a small number of humans—first to see if it is relatively safe (it doesn’t cause any significant adverse effects), then to see if it is efficacious. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
2. Elizabeth Bruch is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Complex Systems at the University of Michigan, and a faculty member at the Population Studies Center. Her current work examines the conditions under which income inequality and economic factors associated with neighborhood choice can exacerbate or **attenuate** race segregation. (Mare & Bruch, 2011)
3. Insofar as characteristics of individuals or households are correlated, processes that increase segregation in one grouping may reinforce or attenuate segregation across other groupings. Similarly, residential segregation may reinforce or **attenuate** segregation across other sets of social locations. (Mare & Bruch, 2011)

4. 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)

Retard

1. Governments now play a major role in stimulating, and sometimes **retarding**, rates of economic growth and in all industrial societies there is a high level of state intervention in production, the government being far and away the largest employer. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Government intervention, he [Adam Smith] said, **retards** economic progress; it reduces the real value of the annual produce of the nation's land and labor. (Perry, 2010)
3. Barriers to effective communication can **retard** or distort the message and intention of the message being conveyed which may result in failure of the communication process or an effect that is undesirable. ("Communication," 2018)
4. 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, 2015)

Marginalize

1. Homosexuals are depicted as a deviant threat to the moral well-being of 'normal society'. In order to preserve heterosexual masculinity as the 'norm', it becomes necessary to **marginalize** and vilify the perceived threat (Rutherford and Chapman 1988). (Giddens, 2009)
2. Critics have attacked Beck and BeckGernsheim's exclusive focus on heterosexuality - the battle between the sexes is the 'central drama of our times' - which, critics say, **marginalizes** homosexual relationships. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The collective, communal approaches of sects and cults, some authors argue, can offer support and a sense of belonging. For example, middle-class youths are not **marginalized** from society in a material sense, but they may feel isolated emotionally and spiritually. Membership in a cult can help to overcome this feeling of alienation. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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, 2005)

V. 关系

A. 消极

阻碍破坏

Hinder

1. The Social Democrats, although a Marxist party, supported the Austrian government, fearful that the autonomy of the different nationalities would **hinder** industrial development and prevent improvements for workers. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Hopes for global approaches to global problems have also been **hindered** by political, ethnic, and religious disputes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Saying that the presence of others sometimes facilitates performance and sometimes **hinders** it is about as satisfying as the typical Scottish weather forecast—predicting that it might be sunny but then again it might rain. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Hamper

1. During the Middle Ages, except for members of religious orders, women who sought a life of learning were severely **hampered** by the traditional attitude that a woman's proper role was as a daughter, wife, and mother. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Fifteenth-century popes refused to acknowledge limits to papal power, thus **hampering** the efforts of church councils to exercise authority over the papacy. (Fiero, 2011)
3. However, the attempt—through choice or through economic necessity—to combine a career and a family has led many women into an exhausting 'double day' of work and housework, which in turn has often **hampered** their career prospects.
4. British development was **hampered** by frequent labor strikes, many of them caused by conflicts between rival labor unions. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Undermine

1. For all of their brilliant accomplishments, the Greeks were unable to rise above the divisions and rivalries that caused them to fight each other and **undermine** their own civilization. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The Assyrians would hammer a city's walls with heavy, wheeled siege towers and armored battering rams while sappers dug tunnels to **undermine** the walls' foundations and cause them to collapse. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The foundations of the authority of the paterfamilias over his family, which had already begun to weaken in the late Republic, were further **undermined**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Augustus thought that increased luxury had **undermined** traditional Roman frugality, and led to a loosening of morals. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Impinge

1. Even in the northern colonies of British America, there were all sorts of proscriptive statutes passed which **impinged** on the liberties of free blacks, barring them from voting, militia membership, and jury service. (Scott, 2018)
2. If once photography be allowed to **impinge** on the sphere of the intangible and the imaginary, on anything that has value solely because man adds something to it from his soul, then woe betide us! (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Not all people of African descent, of course, were enslaved. The population of free blacks as well as interracial persons expanded through both manumission and natural increase. Even for those nominally free blacks, however, social and economic options remained severely limited. Even in the northern colonies of British America, there were all sorts of proscriptive statutes passed which **impinged** on the liberties of free blacks, barring them from voting, militia membership, and jury service. (Scott, 2018)
4. More research has focused on how the demands of our home lives may **impinge** on our concentration, energy, or availability at work. (Strong, DeVault, & Cohen, 2010)

Impede

1. The prime minister pushed through a law in 1911 that restricted the ability of the House of Lords to **impede** legislation enacted by the House of Commons. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Even in households where men contribute, an egalitarian division of household labour between spouses is greatly **impeded** when the couple have children -

children require constant attention, and their care schedules are often unpredictable. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Inequality seems to **impede** 'fair' outcomes (based on ability and effort) and in order to produce a genuine meritocracy, it will also be necessary to reduce inequalities. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Market-oriented theories also fail to take into account the various economic ties between poor countries and wealthy ones - ties that can **impede** economic growth under some conditions and enhance it under others. (Giddens, 2009)

Confound

- **证明...有误**

1. Early in his career, Wren held the position of chair in the astronomy department at Gresham College, London, and then professor of mathematics at Oxford University. His interest in architecture did not surface until he was about 30 years old. His technical knowledge may have affected the shape of his buildings; certainly, no previous architect had gone to such lengths to conceal a building's structural supports. Only an architect thoroughly grounded in geometry and mathematics could have achieved such results, and the technical proficiency of Wren's structures has continually **confounded** his critics. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. 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.

- **困惑; 混淆**

1. The State of Nature, and the State of War, which however some Men have **confounded**, are as far distant as a State of Peace, Good Will, Mutual Assistance, and Preservation, and a State of Enmity, Malice, Violence, and Mutual Destruction are from one another. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Art should be independent of all clap-trap— —should stand alone, and appeal to the artistic sense of eye or ear, without **confounding** this with emotions entirely foreign to it, as devotion, pity, love, patriotism, and the like. (Davies et al., 2011)

压制强迫

Suppress

1. When Georges Clemenceau became premier near the end of 1917, the lenient French policies came to an end, and basic civil liberties were **suppressed** for the duration of the war. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. When Diderot's Encyclopedia was **suppressed** by the French authorities, Marie Thérèse Rodet Geoffrin (1699–1777), a wealthy bourgeois widow whose father had been a valet, welcomed the encyclopedists to her salon and offered financial assistance to complete the work in secret. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. It took three years (135--132 B.C.) to crush a revolt of seventy thousand slaves, and the great revolt on Sicily (104--101 B.C.) involved most of the island and took a Roman army of seventeen thousand men to **suppress**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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, 2010)

Repress

1. Metternich played a crucial role at the Congress of Vienna and worked tirelessly for thirty years to **repress** the "revolutionary seed," as he called it, that had been spread to Europe by the "military despotism of Bonaparte." (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In British history, LouisXI (3 July 1423 – 30 August 1483), called "Louis the Prudent" **repressed** the French nobility, imposing his will on the nobility, and brought the provinces of Anjou, Maine, Bar, and Provence under royal control. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. 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)
4. The patient had **regressed** to a state of childish dependency. (Davies et al., 2011)

Coerce

1. After many of the cardinals (the French ones) withdrew from Rome in late summer and were finally free of the Roman mob, they issued a manifesto, saying that they had been **coerced** by the mob and that Urban's election was therefore null and void. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In 1900, representatives of the trade unions and Fabian Socialists **coalesced** to form the Labour Party. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. By threatening Austria with invasion, Hitler **coerced** the Austrian chancellor, Kurt von Schuschnigg (1897--1977), into putting an Austrian Nazi in charge of the government. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The southern German states, largely Catholic, in contrast to the Protestant north, remained independent but were **coerced** into signing military agreements with Prussia.

Expropriate

1. Women's unpaid domestic labour, such as housework and childcare, is **expropriated** by her husband. (Giddens, 2009)
2. On overcoming Maxentius, Constantine **expropriated** the basilica. He gave it his own name, and placed his colossal portrait in the western apse. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The libertarian, uniquely, holds that it is just as wrong for governments to take people's money or **expropriate** their lands as for privately acting individuals or gangs to do so. (LaFollette & Persson, 2013)
4. 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, McBride, & Walrath, 2013)

Govern

1. Using mind or human reason, the path to certain knowledge, and its best instrument, mathematics, humans can understand the material world because it is pure mechanism, a machine that is **governed** by its own physical laws because it was created by God---the great geometrician. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The six forest cantons were democratic republics, while the seven urban cantons, which included Zürich, Bern, and Basel, were **governed** primarily by city councils controlled by narrow oligarchies of wealthy citizens. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The new kingdom was not a centralized state but a collection of semi-independent territories **governed** by local lords. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Senators filled the chief magistracies of the Roman government, held the most important military posts, and **governed** the provinces. (Spielvogel, 2010)

否定

Refute

1. With the help of Reason, Righteousness, and Justice, who appear to her in a vision, Christine **refutes** these antifeminist attacks. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. "*Gulliver's Travels*" is an anatomy of human nature, often criticised for its apparent misanthropy. It asks its readers to **refute** it, to deny that it has adequately characterised human nature and society. ("Jonathan Swift," 2018)
3. A challenge to one's views, if **refuted**, is more likely to solidify one's position than to undermine it, particularly if the threatening material can be examined with like-minded others. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The Presumption is usually **refuted** by the most astonishing, agreed-upon, and dramatic finding of developmental psychology. (Giddens, 2009)

Negate

1. "Auschwitz," wrote Wiesel, "represents the negation and failure of human progress: it **negates** the human design and casts doubts on its validity." (Fiero, 2011)
2. The benefits of the minimum wage, however, do not **negate** the fact that a large proportion of women still work in jobs which pay at or slightly above the minimum wage, and there are still many men and women who are employed (illegally) to work for less than the minimum wage-earnings on which it is exceedingly difficult to live, especially with dependent children. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Therefore, it is crucial in this age of globalism, with its heightened sense of ethnic and cultural diversity, that Westerners become sensitized to the histories and traditions of all cultures. But it is equally crucial in an era of global interdependence and tension that Westerners continuously affirm and reaffirm the core values of their heritage and not permit this priceless legacy to be dismissed or **negated**. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Disallow

1. After the customer agrees to buy a new car because of its bargain price and begins completing the sales forms, the salesperson removes the price advantage by charging for options or by checking with a boss who **disallows** the deal because “we’d be losing money.” (Giddens, 2009)
2. This justification drew on a basic moral intuition (as well as on scripture) that there is something deeply wrong with harming the weak (people), which the Christian duty of mercy **disallowed** in a novel and compelling way. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
3. As we have seen, the Court considered pertinent social science evidence when **disallowing** five-member juries and ending school desegregation. (Myers, 2012)

Proscribe

1. In some contexts, legitimacy norms **proscribe** the sale of some entitlements, such as those that explicitly involve health and safety, personal integrity, and environmental protections, although there often is not an equally strong normative injunction to buy such entitlements if they are unowned.
2. In *Bad Acts and Guilty Minds*, Leo Katz collects some cases from the colonial period in Africa that, rendered schematically, look like this: The actor kills someone and claims that the victim was an evil spirit or a witch, not a human being. The law **proscribed** knowingly killing human beings, not evil spirits or witches. But the actor’s mistake is not of the ordinary factual kind. (Alexander, Ferzan, & Morse, 2009)
3. This gap – between what a legislator should **proscribe** and what a citizen should do – cannot be closed. There are different approaches to confronting this gap, but none of these approaches will eliminate it. (Alexander, Ferzan, & Morse, 2009)
4. In any liberal democracy, everyone alike is safeguarded by the laws that proscribe serious wrongdoing.

B. 对立

对抗对比

Contradict

1. Their cosmology brought scientific understanding to sensory perception. By placing the sun, not the earth (and humanity), at the center of the universe, it **contradicted** what our eyes (and common sense) tell us: that the sun revolves around the earth. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. 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)
3. In his first law, Kepler **contradicted** Copernicus by showing that the orbits of the planets around the sun were not circular but elliptical, with the sun at one focus of the ellipse rather than at the center. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Kepler's new physics advanced the idea of a universe in motion, **contradicting** the Aristotelian notion of a fixed and unchanging cosmos. (Fiero, 2011b)

Contest

1. In theory, all of China's emperors were absolute rulers. Nevertheless, over the centuries, their power was frequently **contested** by feudal lords, military generals, and government officials. (Fiero, 2011b)
2. In recent years, globalization has become a hotly debated topic. Most people accept that there are important transformations occurring around us, but the extent to which it is valid to explain these as 'globalization' is **contested**. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Some research problems in sociology are theoretical rather than empirical. Often, sociologists need systematically to think through their key concepts in order to clarify them and expand their reach. The concept of power, for example, has been **contested**, provoking much disagreement. Is power something people can hold, like other material possessions? Is it something that can be shared? (Guinn, 2006)
4. The claims of sociobiologists, such as Barash are fiercely **contested**, especially as regards any implications for human sexual behavior. (Guinn, 2006)

Emulate

1. Poland, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, countries that have only recently started to **emulate** the model of Western consumerism, generate less than half the waste per capita of the USA, Denmark and Australia. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Carolingian and Ottonian artists expressed the imperial ambitions of their leaders by building churches and designing architectural complexes that consciously **emulated** Rome. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Girls are more likely to pretend to play house or school, where one person enacts the role of teacher or parent and the other enacts the role of student or child; boys, by contrast, are more likely to **emulate** heroic characters, such as Superman. (Helgeson, 2011)
4. 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.

Conflict

1. This is starkly confirmed in response to a later question: when responsibility to oneself and responsibility to others **conflict**, how should one choose? (Wolff, 2006)
2. Despite her high degree of critical acumen, however, Wollstonecraft seems to have been deeply **conflicted** by her own personal efforts to reconcile her sexual passions, her need for independence, and her free-spirited will. (Fiero, 2011b)
3. The point, however, is that the moral systems of both Socratic philosophy and Christianity were suppressed because they **conflicted** with established views 'known for certain' to be true. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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.

Contrast

1. Johnson's easy charm **contrasted** sharply with the prickliness of his boss.
2. The operating principles of the experiential system were described and **contrasted** with those of the rational system. Although the systems are independent in the sense that they operate by different rules, they nevertheless are highly interactive. (Nezu, Nezu, Geller, & Weiner, 2012)
3. The approach to learning at this school **contrasts** sharply with the traditional methods used at other schools nearby.

4. The rising wealth of a small segment of the population came to **contrast** with widespread poverty and old aristocratic privilege. (Perry, 2010)

Compare

1. Students can **compare** the traditional textbook map with an aerial view of the location today. It's an ideal resource for study, review, and research. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Nevertheless, **compared** to the British forces, the Continental Army consisted of undisciplined amateurs whose terms of service were usually very brief. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Not only does the theory require us to **compare** one person's happiness with another's, and say who has more, but to say how much more. (Wolff, 2006)
4. Bergman **compared** filmmaking to composing music: a non-narrative and largely intuitive enterprise

Counterbalance

1. In the Virgin of Jeanne d'Évreux, the graceful sway of the Virgin's body is **counterbalanced** by the harmonious way in which the drapery's vertical folds and soft curves play off each other. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The galleries built over the inner aisles **counterbalance** the lateral pressure of the nave vault. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. To acknowledge the functionalism of the grid, Mies used thin I-beams for the mullions between windows. They provide the vertical accent that the proportions of the horizontal spandrels so perfectly **counterbalance** with their thin ridges on top and bottom. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Riskier investments tend to be **counterbalanced** by high rewards. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)

Counteract

1. Like many environmental issues, acid rain is difficult to **counteract** because it is transnational in its origins and consequences. (Giddens, 2009)
2. In the mid-1950s, the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890--1969) adopted a policy of massive retaliation, which advocated the full use of American nuclear bombs to **counteract** even a Soviet ground attack in Europe. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Despite this crowding, a golden light unites the whole image, illuminating the bodies of the animals, the faces of the humans, and parts of the landscape. These

forms are softly modeled to suggest volume for the figures and to **counteract** the strong flattening effect of the gold. (Davies et al., 2011)

4. The vertical accents, and the tall, narrow windows **counteract** and balance the horizontal elements.

区分

Differ

1. How did the new political systems **differ** from those of the Greek city-states? (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Although some of the fundamental values of Christianity **differed** markedly from those of the Greco-Roman world, the Romans initially did not pay much attention to the Christians, whom they regarded at first as simply another sect of Judaism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. How did the Byzantine Empire that had emerged by the eighth century **differ** from the empire of Justinian and from the Germanic kingdoms in the west? (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Distinguish

1. About 100 miles before it empties into the Mediterranean, the river splits into two major branches, forming the delta, a triangular-shaped territory called Lower Egypt to **distinguish** it from Upper Egypt, the land upstream to the south. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In some provinces a difference in dress **distinguishes** the Jews or Saracens [Muslims] from the Christians, but in certain others such a confusion has grown up that they cannot be distinguished by any difference. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Montesquieu **distinguished** three basic kinds of governments: the republic, suitable for small states and based on citizen involvement; monarchy, appropriate for midsized states and grounded in the ruling class's adherence to law; and despotism, apt for large empires and dependent on fear to inspire obedience. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. As one knight explained, "A knight cannot **distinguish** himself in [war] if he has not trained for it in tourneys" (Spielvogel, 2010)

Differentiate

1. The Fourth Lateran Council in 1215 decreed that Jews must wear distinguishing marks, such as ribbons, yellow badges, and special veils and cloaks, to **differentiate** themselves from Christians. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. A “cluster” of traits (race, language, physical appearance, and religious values) that form one’s self-image, ethnicity also **differentiates** the self from mass culture. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Until the age of about four months or so, infants cannot **differentiate** themselves from their environment. (Giddens, 2009)
4. In traditional societies, city and countryside were clearly **differentiated**. For example, they were different in the number of populations, the means of transportation and so on. (Guinn, 2006)

Discriminate

1. To choose a different principle to regulate liberty would, in effect, be to **discriminate** against a certain group, or to accept diminished liberty for all. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Any policy must **discriminate** on some grounds. The university admissions office ought to discriminate between the clever and the not-so-clever, for example. (Wolff, 2006)
3. After all, affirmative action programmes are supposed to be a remedy for discrimination, but all they seem to do is **discriminate** on different grounds. (Wolff, 2006)
4. Furthermore, while it is illegal to **discriminate** in employment practices, the state hardly has the resources to supervise every employment panel. (Wolff, 2006)

替代

Supplant

1. If photography is allowed to deputize for art in some of art's activities, it will not be long before it has **supplanted** or corrupted art altogether, thanks to the stupidity of the masses, its natural ally. (Wolff, 2006)
2. The new freeway was to **supplant** the former canal and its thirteenth lock in New Brunswick, abandoned in 1932.

3. The alien invasion is a common theme in science fiction stories and film, in which extraterrestrials invade Earth either to exterminate and **supplant** human life, enslave it under a colonial system, harvest humans for food, steal the planet's resources, or destroy the planet altogether.
4. 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)

Usurp

1. Although Luther condemned the violence and brutality of the Peasant Revolts, social unrest and ideological warfare had only just begun. His denunciation of the lower-class rebels brought many of the German princes to his side; and some used their new religious allegiance as an excuse to seize and **usurp** church properties and revenues within their own domains. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. There were a couple of attempts to **usurp**. (Durant, 2010)
3. Local control is being **usurped** by central government, therefore all the local affairs have to be handed to the central government, which is insufficient and time-wasting. (Goodwin, 1976)
4. Industrialism beganto **usurp** the production and distribution functions of the family. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)

C. 协调

调和

Mediate

1. Conflicting parties have other ways to resolve their differences. When husband and wife, or labor and management, or nation X and nation Y disagree, they can bargain with each other directly. They can ask a third party to **mediate** by making suggestions and facilitating their negotiations. Or they can arbitrate by submitting their disagreement to someone who will study the issues and impose a settlement. (Myers, 2012)
2. When the two parties mistrust each other and communicate unproductively, a third-party mediator—a marriage counselor, a labor mediator, a diplomat—sometimes helps. Often the mediator is someone trusted by both sides. In the

1980s it took an Algerian Muslim to **mediate** the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and the pope to resolve a geographical dispute between Argentina and Chile (Myers, 2012)

3. These peacemaking principles—based partly on laboratory experiments, partly on practical experience—have helped **mediate** both international and industrial conflicts
4. 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. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Reconcile

1. A third German idealist, G. W. F. Hegel (whom we met in the Preface), used idealism once again to establish a picture of the world as rational and to **reconcile** his interests in science and religion. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)
2. After observing 2,000 couples, John Gottman (1994, 1998, 2005) noted that healthy marriages were not necessarily devoid of conflict. Rather, they were marked by an ability to **reconcile** differences and to overbalance criticism with affection. (Myers, 2012)
3. But such a sociological analysis of marriage and the family as we have just concluded strongly suggests that we will not resolve our problems by looking to the past. We must try to **reconcile** the individual freedoms most of us have come to value in our personal lives with the need to form stable and lasting relations with other people. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Attune

1. Sometimes caring means simply being **attuned** to someone else's psychological well-being—several feminist writers have been interested in 'emotion work' within relationships. (Giddens, 2009)
2. According to Bem's (1965, 1972) self-perception theory, when people are not **attuned** to their internal states, they can infer their own attitudes from their behaviors just as they might do when inferring the attitudes of others.

3. Only where the state monopolization of physical force is relatively stable and secure can individuals, from infancy onwards, become **attuned** to a new higher level of self-control, which then becomes 'second nature' to them. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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. (Miller & Perlman, 2011)

Modulate

1. In recent German experiments in neural consciousness, patients wearing electrodes on their scalps **modulate** electrical signals to choose letters from a video screen—thus communicating with nothing but their own brains. (Fiero, 2011b)
2. Where is the line to be drawn between animals that evince morality in this limited sense and those that do not? Bekoff and Pierce suggest that the line is shifting as more empirical evidence becomes available and as our philosophical understanding of what it means to be moral is **modulated** by reflection on the scientific data. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
3. Attention **modulates** not just ongoing perception, but also your ability to remember. Simply looking at or reading something does not ensure you will encode it, as you may know all too well while studying for exams. (Sternberg & Sternberg, 2011)
4. 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)

Harmonize

1. Meanwhile, the bright light and shadows of the colonnades create a multitude of vertical lines that **harmonize** with the fissures of the cliff. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The overriding task of scholasticism in the thirteenth century was to **harmonize** Christian revelation with the work of Aristotle, leaving the Christian revelation more harmonious. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Baroque artists sought to **harmonize** the Classical traditions of Renaissance art with the intense religious feelings fostered by the revival of religion in the Reformation. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The Social Contract, published in 1762, Rousseau tried to **harmonize** individual liberty with governmental authority. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Neutralize

1. Factors like time of day or an activity that 'explains' a person's presence can also affect in what way and how quickly the image of 'stranger' is **neutralized** (Giddens, 2009)
2. He used threats of harm to those who fled the community, beatings for noncompliance, and drugs to **neutralize** disagreeable members. By the end, he was as much an arm twister as a mind bender. (Myers, 2012)
3. If we learned that al Qaeda was secretly developing a new terrorist technique that could disrupt water supplies around the globe, force tens of millions from their homes and potentially endanger our entire planet, we would be aroused into a frenzy and deploy every possible asset to **neutralize** the threat," observed essayist Nicholas Kristof. (Myers, 2012)
4. The Venetian leaders of the Fourth Crusade saw an opportunity to **neutralize** their greatest commercial competitor, the Byzantine Empire. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Equalize

1. It remains to be seen how much of the latter can be changed by piecemeal reform, rather than outright revolution. Thus, policies like parental leave and affirmative action might go a long way to **equalize** the positions of the sexes. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Sustainable development links economic development to environmental protection and is concerned to **equalize** global inequalities to help achieve this. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Later policies favored immigration for family reunification, which helped to **equalize** the proportions of men and women in many ethnic minority groups. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Equate

1. Negotiating the distinction between art and popular culture was essential because many people **equated** merit with sales or economic value. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Although it has become customary to **equate** the more radical sans-culottes with working people or the poor, many were merchants and better-off artisans who were often the elite of their neighborhoods. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. The split between mind and body led Westerners to **equate** their identity with mind and reason rather than with the whole organism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Pantheism is a doctrine that **equates** God with the universe and all that is in it. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Buffer

1. In their “terror management theory,” Jeff Greenberg, Sheldon Solomon, and Tom Pyszczynski propose another reason why positive self-esteem is adaptive: It **buffers** anxiety, including anxiety related to our certain death. (Myers, 2012)
2. Idealization helped **buffer** conflict, bolster satisfaction, and turn self-perceived frogs into princes or princesses. (Myers, 2012)
3. There is a second, more prosaic, reason why marriage promotes happiness, or at least **buffers** us from misery. Marriage offers the roles of spouse and parent, which can provide additional sources of self-esteem. (Myers, 2012)
4. When facing threats, self-esteem **buffers** anxiety. (Myers, 2012)

适应

Conform

1. These disparate styles beautifully merge in a fifth-century statue (FIG. 6-13) of the Buddha from Sarnath. The statue’s smooth, unadorned surfaces **conform** to the Indian notion of perfect body form and emphasize the figure’s spirituality. (Kleiner, 2015)
2. Newton had already paved the way by showing how reason enabled enlightened people to discover the natural laws to which all institutions should **conform**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Even if it is true that in a closely unified, highly equal society a general will can be formed and relatively easily perceived, it is not true that, contemporary societies **conform** to this ideal; nor is it desirable that they should. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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)

Adapt

1. Life in Russia has changed dramatically after the fall of communism. Older people have sometimes found it difficult to **adapt**, which has led to nostalgia for former communist leaders, such as Stalin and Lenn. (Giddens, 2009)
2. A report published for the US Department of Defense warned that, at their most abrupt, the effects of climate change discussed above could lead to disputes or even wars between nations as they attempt to protect their increasingly limited agricultural, fresh water and energy resources. The report cautions that mass migration could occur as people attempt to move to those regions which possesses the resources to **adapt** to climate change. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The design on the back of a mirror created soon after 400 BCE is of a different genre, and shows how the Etruscans **adapted** Greek traditions to their own ends. Within an undulating wreath of vines stands a winged old man, one foot raised upon a rock. An inscription identifies him as the seer Chalcas, an Etruscan version of the Greek figure known from Homer's Iliad. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Differentiation— —the specialization of groups and occupational roles— —is the main way in which human beings **adapt** to their environment. (Goodwin, 1976)

Tailor

1. These arguments, **tailored** to the needs of the recipient, illustrate the therapeutic approach adopted by our philosophers when they discuss fear, sorrow and vice. (Skorupski, 2012)
2. **Tailoring** his creative talents to suit special occasions and the tastes of his wealthy patron, he wrote operas, oratorios, solo concertos, sonatas, overtures, and liturgical music. (Fiero, 2011b)
3. Josquin **tailored** musical lines so that they followed the natural flow of the words, a device inspired perhaps by his appreciation of the classical kinship of song and text. (Fiero, 2011b)
4. 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)

appropriate

1. They had a fight -- one accused the other of improperly **appropriating** a business idea to use in her own company. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)

2. Meanwhile, during the Iraq war, the U.S. Congress **appropriated** an extra \$1 billion in military aid to Israel this year. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)
3. The Board will not **appropriate** money for any personal use.
4. He is suspected of **appropriating** government funds.

Shape

1. I have written this brief history of Western civilization to assist a new generation of students in learning more about the past that has **shaped** them and the world in which they live. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Fernand Léger's art (1881–1955) is usually classed with that of the Cubists, but it was the French artist's wartime experience that actually **shaped** his long and productive career. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Without knowledge of history, men and women cannot fully know themselves, for all human beings have been **shaped** by institutions and values inherited from the past. (Perry, 2010)
4. As the world adjusted to the transformation from Cold War to post-Cold War sensibilities, other changes **shaped** the Western outlook. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Align

1. In Germany, 45 percent of clergy in 1934 had **aligned** themselves with the Confessing Church, which was organized to oppose Nazi influence on the German Protestant Church. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Although the ideas underlying the Iranian revolution were supposed to unite the whole of the Islamic world against the West, governments of countries where the Shiites are in a minority have not **aligned** themselves closely with the situation in Iran. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Capitalism and patriarchy have been at odds with one another. For example, in wartime, when women have entered the labor market in great numbers, the interests of capitalism and patriarchy have not been **aligned**. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

促优

Facilitate

1. To **facilitate** understanding of cultural movements, illustrations of artistic works discussed in the text are placed near the discussions. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Although both empires-built roads chiefly for military purposes, these arteries also came to be used to **facilitate** trade. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The increase in agricultural productivity combined with improvements in transportation **facilitated** the shipment of food supplies from areas of surplus to regions with poor harvests. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Saint Stephen, king of Hungary from 997 to 1038, **facilitated** the acceptance of Christianity by his people. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Aid

1. The development of Roman prose was greatly **aided** by the practice of oratory. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The army, the government bureaucracy, and the priests and priestesses all **aided** the kings in their rule. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Various techniques **aided** artists in the task of recreating the illusion of reality. (Fiero, 2011b)
4. 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)

Avail

1. Neither knowledge nor human foresight **availed** against it, though the city was cleansed of much filth by chosen officers in charge and sick persons were forbidden to enter it, while advice was broadcast for the preservation of health. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Kant's injunction forbids using another person as a "mere" means, not using another person as a means at all. Human beings use each other as means, in the sense that we **avail** ourselves of one another's services, all the time. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)

3. Guests should feel at liberty to **avail** themselves of your facilities. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

Safeguard

1. To some scholars, the Marshall Plan encouraged Stalin to push for even greater control of Eastern Europe to **safeguard** Soviet interests. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. What we must fight for is to **safeguard** the existence and reproduction of our race and our people, the sustenance of our children and the purity of our blood, the freedom and independence of the fatherland so that our people may mature for the fulfillment of the mission allotted to it by the creator of the universe. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. South Africa achieved internal peace when Black and White South Africans granted each other's top priorities—replacing apartheid with majority rule and **safeguarding** the security, welfare, and rights of Whites. (Myers, 2012)
4. More and more European governments began to sponsor projects to **safeguard** the environment and clean up the worst sources of pollution. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Bridge

1. By the end of the fourteenth century, the English had laid the groundwork for a constitutional monarchy that **bridged** the gap between medieval feudalism and modern democracy. (Fiero, 2011b)
2. In this way, her thesis helped to **bridge** the gap between mainstream historical studies and the sociology of revolutions. (Myers, 2012)
3. "Group salience" (visibility) also helps **bridge** divides between people. If you forever think of that friend solely as an individual, your affective ties may not generalize to other members of the friend's group (Miller, 2002). Ideally, then, we should form trusting friendships across group lines but also recognize that the friend represents those in another group—with whom we turn out to have much in common (Brown & others, 2007). (Myers, 2012)
4. 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, Joyce, & Gosden, 2009)

Familiarize

1. **Familiarize** yourself again with table and reflect on what questions might follow from this. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Use the time to **familiarize** yourself with the environment and calm down.
3. Employees must **familiarize** themselves with the health and safety manual. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The goal of the experiment was to **familiarize** the people with the new laws. (Goodwin, 1976)

D.相关

关联

Relate

1. We can analyze the religious beliefs and customs of a society, for example, by showing how they **relate** to other institutions within it, for the different parts of a society develop in close relation to one another. (Giddens, 2009)
2. The first education of men depends on the care of women. Thus, the whole education of women ought to **relate** to men. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. A provincial governor's staff was not large, so local city officials were expected to act as Roman agents in carrying out many government functions, especially those **related** to taxes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Associate

1. The most important literary movement **associated** with the Renaissance is humanism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In the Classical Greek world, the happiness of individuals and the meaning of life were closely **associated** with the life of the polis. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. As the concept of Western civilization has evolved over the centuries, so have the values and unique features **associated** with it. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. 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)

Link

1. Aeneas, the son of Anchises of Troy, survives the destruction of Troy and eventually settles in Latium; hence Roman civilization is **linked** to Greek history. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Many nationalists believed that once each people obtained its own state, all nations could be **linked** into a broader community of all humanity. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. One area of research where there is substantial agreement as to whether a sex difference exists is aggression. Even aggression, however, may be partly due to biological sex and partly due to gender role, that is, our encouragement of aggression among males and discouragement of aggression among females. Features of the male gender role have been **linked** to aggression. (Helgeson, 2011)
4. 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)

Refer

1. When we speak of the Judeo-Christian heritage of Western civilization, we **refer** not only to the concept of monotheism but also to ideas of law, morality, and social justice that have become important parts of Western culture. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Some people **refer** to this activity as jihad, which they misleadingly interpret as "holy war". (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The word *university* is derived from the Latin word *universitas*, meaning a corporation or guild, and **referred** to either a guild of teachers or a guild of students.
4. 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, 2011b)

Pertain

1. Moreover, all those customs and franchises mentioned above which we have conceded in our kingdom, and which are to be fulfilled, as far as **pertains** to us, in

respect to our men; all men of our kingdom as well as clergy as laymen, shall observe as far as pertains to them, in respect to their men. (Spielvogel, 2010)

2. Everyday work **pertains** to the management of daily life - maintaining relationships with others. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The education that the colonizers introduced usually **pertained** to Europe, not to the colonial areas themselves. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Concern

1. Classical Greek art did not aim at experimentation for experiment's sake but was **concerned** with expressing eternally true ideals. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. During their Classical period, the Greeks raised and debated fundamental questions about the purpose of human existence, the structure of human society, and the nature of the universe that have **concerned** Western thinkers ever since. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Early Greek philosophers were **concerned** with the development of critical or rational thought about the nature of the universe and the place of divine forces in it. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Like Epicureanism, Stoicism was **concerned** with how individuals find happiness. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Correspond

1. Using the legend, find the shade of color that **corresponds** to the first outbreak of plague, in December 1347, and follow the spread of disease, shown here in six-month intervals, as you follow the colors northward. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. At the principal pyramid at Chichén Itzá in the Yucatán, the ninety-one steps on each of four sides, plus the platform on which the temple stands, **correspond** to the 365 days in the solar calendar. (Fiero, 2011b)
3. Throughout most of the Middle Ages, time was determined by natural rhythms (daybreak and nightfall) or church bells that were rung at more or less regular three-hour intervals, **corresponding** to the ecclesiastical offices of the church. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The numbers **correspond** to points on the map. (Durant, 2010)

Implicate

1. Experimental explorations of mindreading in great apes have proceeded more or less in parallel with, and independently of, ethological observations of animal behavior in the wild. Ethologists have described many forms of animal behavior in ways that have sometimes been taken to **implicate** mindreading. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
2. Gender roles have been **implicated** in suicide. In a study of the elderly in the United States, the suicide rate of women and men in each state was examined in relation to agentic variables (indicators of financial and social status, such as income and education) and communal variables (indicators of social stability, such as moving, and social environment stress, such as living in a crowded area. (Helgeson, 2011)
3. In fact, considerable research in the field of criminology suggests that criminal homicide tends to be intimate; a large part of nonpredatory common murder **implicates** relatives, friends, or at least acquaintances. (Helgeson, 2011)
4. 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)

Imply

1. Moreover, upright megaliths taper upward, with a central bulge, visually **implying** the weight they bear, and capturing an energy that gives life to the stones. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The contrast is often stated in terms that **imply** an essential character difference between nature-loving Minoans and warmongering Mycenaeans. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The use of European Paleolithic terms to **imply** both cultural similarity and migrations of people is most explicit in the Russian Far East. For example, Derevianko speaks of the pebble-tool sites of southern Siberia as "the wave of the earliest human populations from the west, the bearers of the Olduvai industry, and it must have reached southern Siberia not later than 300,000 years ago". (Cunliffe, Joyce, & Gosden, 2009)
4. Hammurabi appears without the benefit or need of a divine intercessor, **implying** an especially close relationship with the sun-god. (Davies et al., 2011)

Suggest

1. Temples and pyramids **suggest** that an ancient society had an authority structure capable of marshaling the labor needed to build such monuments.
2. Ancient Egyptians had a very positive attitude toward daily life on earth and followed the advice of the wisdom literature, which **suggested** that people marry young and establish a home and family. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Most of these are animals that Paleolithic people did not hunt, which **suggests** to some scholars that the paintings were made for religious or even decorative purposes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Linguistic clues can **suggest** past contacts between cultures. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Reflect

1. Many scholars today doubt that the early books of the Hebrew Bible **reflect** the true history of the early Israelites. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. According to the Homeric view, Greece was a society based on agriculture in which a landed warrior-aristocracy controlled much wealth and exercised considerable power. Homer's world **reflects** the values of aristocratic heroes. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The process of Romanization in the provinces was **reflected** in significant changes in the governing classes of the empire. In the course of the first century, there was a noticeable decline in the number of senators from Italian families. Increasingly, the Roman senate was being recruited from wealthy provincial equestrian families. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Euripides' plots also became more complex and **reflected** a greater interest in real-life situations. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Engage

1. Indeed, talking with another person not only forces you to be clear and concrete in your articulation of your beliefs; it allows you—or forces you—to **engage** in a second essential feature of doing philosophy: arguing for your views.
2. Many legends sprang up about women's roles in the defense of territories newly conquered from Muslims by Christian warriors. The pressing need for settlement and permanent organization required women to **engage** actively in the acquisition and exchange of land and other properties at a time when their men were away on military campaigns.

3. I have tried to pick examples which have had a big impact in the field, and which will **engage** or provoke readers.
4. 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.

Affiliate

1. As the name suggests, international non-governmental organizations differ from IGOs (International Governmental Organizations) in that they are not **affiliated** with government institutions. (Giddens, 2009)
2. The ICBL is **affiliated** with more than 1,000 other INGOs in some 60 countries. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Facebook only opened its site to users who were not **affiliated** to a high school, college or employer on 26 September 2006. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The parties to which people are **affiliated** express religious as well as class differences. (Perry, 2010)

Cite

1. Borges **cited** among the basic devices of fantastic literature: the contamination of reality by dream, the voyage in time, and the “double.” (Fiero, 2011b)
2. Some scholars have **cited** the fact that the nude figures of Libra and Gemini are uncircumcised as evidence for the Jewish resistance to making images, suggesting that the artists responsible for these works were Gentiles. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. In fact, Roman and Byzantine articles accompany other objects of local manufacture that copy imperial forms in the Sutton Hoo graves. This has been **cited** as evidence that the chieftain buried or commemorated there consciously presented himself as a Roman ruler. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

伴随

Parallel

1. Such declines in organizational membership, neighborliness and trust in general have been **paralleled** by a decline in democratic participation.
2. So I want to conclude that, given the outward-looking character of inner motives, agent-based views have resources for the resolution of moral issues that **parallel** those available to such practically applicable moral theories as utilitarianism and consequentialism more generally. (Shafer-Landau, 2012)
3. This ideology is troubling, because the division of the moral world into general obligations governing public relations with relative strangers and special obligations governing personal relations with family and friends so closely **parallels** the division of spheres into public and private. (Shafer-Landau, 2012)
4. In recent years, there has been an enormous growth in evangelical denominations, **paralleled** by a decline in the more mainstream Protestant religious affiliations. (Guinn, 2006)

Espouse

1. Both Alberti and Brunelleschi **espoused** the Hellenic theory that the human form mirrored the order inherent in the universe. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Having attuned their behavior to the situation, they are more likely to **espouse** attitudes they don't really hold. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Expected to recant the heretical doctrines he had **espoused**, Luther refused and made the famous reply that became the battle cry of the Reformation. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Concur

1. Many prehistorians believe that Stonehenge, like Ménec, marked the passing of time. Given its monumentality, most also **concur** that it had a ritual function, perhaps associated with burial. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. A team of researchers led by Roy Baumeister **concurs** with Bandura's conclusion about mastery experiences. (Giddens, 2009)
3. In the light of this evidence, the scientific community has virtually abandoned the concept of race. Many social scientists **concur**, arguing that race is nothing more than an ideological construct whose use in academic circles perpetuates the commonly held (false) belief that it has a grounding in reality. (Giddens, 2009)
4. There are many scientists who **concur** with Leshner, believing that science offers answers to questions such as "when?" and "how?" (Giddens, 2009)

Coincide

1. The Devotio Moderna spread quickly throughout Northern Europe, harnessing the dominant strains of anticlericalism, lay piety, and mysticism, even as it **coincided** with the revival of Classical studies in the newly established universities of Germany. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The first European university was founded in Bologna, Italy, and **coincided** with the revival of interest in Roman law, especially the rediscovery of Justinian's Body of Civil Law. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The adoption of new techniques, such as coke-smelted iron and puddling furnaces, **coincided** with the expansion of old-type charcoal blast furnaces. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The exhibition **coincides** with the 50th anniversary of his birthday. (Miller & Perlman, 2011)

Couple

1. The Athenian pursuit of democracy at home was **coupled** with increasing imperialism abroad. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Freedom of speech and the press were **coupled** with the outlawing of arbitrary arrests. It's just like a coin with two sides. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The increased demand for white-collar workers at relatively low wages **coupled** with a shortage of male workers led employers to hire women. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. All citizens of a polis possessed basic rights, but these were **coupled** with responsibilities. (Spielvogel, 2010)

交互

Interact

1. In urban centers, artists may have **interacted** with patrons on a more socially equal level, but the person buying the work of art still had a great deal to say about the finished product. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. In her book *Dances of Haiti*, Dunham examines the sociological function of dance—for instance, how communal dance captures the spirit of folk celebrations and how African religious dance **interacts** with European secular dance. (Fiero, 2011)
3. As early sociologists like Simmel and Tannies showed, the development of the modern city changed the way in which humans felt and thought about the world and the ways in which they **interacted** with one another. (Fiero, 2011)
4. For nearly all of human history, most people have **interacted** exclusively with others who are close at hand. (Giddens, 2009)

Network

1. Because groups and organizations can also be **networked**— —for example, all the alumni of a particular university— —belonging to such groups can greatly extend your reach and influence. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Lawyers are **networking** across the Canada in the three class action provinces.
3. To **network** the Bachelor of Science or alumni will be good for our solid foundation of future construction and development.
4. In business, it is important to **network** with as many people as possible on a face to face basis. (Myers, 2012)

Coordinate

1. Considering himself Michelangelo's successor as both architect and sculptor, Bernini directed the building campaign and **coordinated** the decoration and sculpture within the church as well. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Good camera work was **coordinated** with the physical arrangements for the rally to produce a spectacle that was manipulated for cinematic purposes from beginning to end. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The Nazi regime created a program known as *Kraft durch Freude* (Strength Through Joy) to **coordinate** the free time of the working class by offering a variety

of activities, including concerts, operas, films, guided tours, and sporting events. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. The agencies are working together to **coordinate** policy on food safety.

Collaborate

1. Although Jordaens was never formally a student of Rubens, he was a member of his workshop, and he **collaborated** with the older artist, turning to him for inspiration throughout his career. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Jan Brueghel also **collaborated** with other artists and was a noted flower painter. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Balanchine was deeply influenced by the musical innovations of his friend and compatriot, Igor Stravinsky, with whom he often **collaborated**—Stravinsky wrote the scores for at least four of his ballets. (Fiero, 2011)
4. Designers also **collaborated** with architects, who became more involved in interior decoration.

Intertwine

1. As popular culture and its economic support system became increasingly **intertwined**, industries of leisure emerged. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. By the 1980s and '90s things were changing, as knowledge of global environmental problems emerged and it became much clearer that the fate of the "natural" and "social" worlds was inevitably **intertwined**. (Giddens, 2009)
3. For Elias, such facial communication of emotions demonstrates that in human beings, the natural and the social are always inextricably **intertwined**. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Spiritual and secular affairs were closely **intertwined** in the sixteenth century. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Interweave

1. Two of the most notable of Latin America's Magic Realists are the Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez (b. 1928) and the Chilean author Isabel Allende (b. 1943). Both are brilliant storytellers who **interweave** Latin America's legendary history with universal themes of language and love. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Watteau often seamlessly **interweaves** theater and real life in his works, incorporating well-known characters from the commedia dell arte (a type of improvisational Italian theater) and creating stage-like settings that serve as backdrops for his actors. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. The majestic façade expresses Alberti's ultimate goal of merging classical temple forms with the traditional basilican church. Here, he **interweaves** a triumphal arch motif, now with a huge recessed center niche to serve as the portal, with a classical temple front. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Interconnect

1. The period sociologists call modernity has witnessed a much more rapid globalization of social life, connecting large-scale societies together in a whole variety of ways, from long-range economic exchanges and international political agreements to global tourism, electronic communications technology and more fluid migration patterns. In all these ways, people across the world have **interconnected** more and become interdependent than in previous times. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Decision-making within the 'New Europe' is increasingly made on the basis of multilevel governance, in which the policy process has **interconnected** subnational, national, intergovernmental and supranational levels, the balance between them shifting in relation to different issues and policy areas. (Heywood, 2013)
3. Widespread use of the Internet and mobile phones is deepening and accelerating processes of globalization; more and more people have **interconnected** through the use of these technologies and are doing so in places that have previously been isolated or poorly served by traditional communications. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Theosophists claimed that all creation is part of one eternal life, a Radical Unity, and that everything is therefore mystically **interconnected**. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)

Intermingle

1. Thanks to mobility and migration over the past two centuries, the world's races now **intermingle**, in relations that are sometimes hostile, sometimes amiable. (Myers, 2012)
2. The greatest monument of Mudejar art is the fourteenth-century Alcazar or royal palace of King Pedro of Castile in Seville, the style of which is remarkably similar to that of the Alhambra, then being built in nearby Granada. Also noteworthy are the surviving Mudejar synagogues of Córdoba, Granada, and Toledo; with its

Hebrew inscriptions **intermingling** with those in Arabic, the decoration of the Toledan synagogue of Samuel Halevy Abulafia, popularly known as El Tránsito (ca. 1360), follows the Muslim style closely. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. Excellent teachers are constantly teaching and providing instruction. Whole-group, small-group, and individual minilessons **intermingle** across the day, and the teacher often takes advantage of teachable moments (e.g., moments that provide the opportunity to teach), such as when students pose questions. (Nezu, Nezu, Geller, & Weiner, 2012)
4. Thompson's point is that all three types of interaction **intermingle** in our lives today. (Giddens, 2009)

Communicate

1. Writing also made it possible for people to **communicate** ideas in new ways, which is especially evident in Mesopotamian literary works. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Of greater importance to the work of science, however, was the creation of a scientific method and new learned societies that enabled the new scientists to **communicate** their ideas to each other and to disseminate them to a wider, literate public. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In opposition to Modernism, which sacrificed subject matter to formal abstraction, Social Realism made use of recognizable imagery that **communicated** the concerns of the masses. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Reciprocate

1. In Japan, they conclude, “there is little pressure to **reciprocate** the smile of the confederate because there is no relationship with the confederate and no obligation to respond.” (Myers, 2012)
2. Each person we encounter has some expertise that exceeds our own and thus has something to teach us. As we connect, we can hope to learn from this person and to **reciprocate** by sharing our knowledge. (Myers, 2012)
3. Asians, for whom social ties and the reciprocity norm are stronger than for North Americans, are therefore more likely to refuse a gift from a casual acquaintance to avoid the felt need to **reciprocate**. (Myers, 2012)
4. The peasants **reciprocated** this contempt for their so-called social superiors. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Intersect

1. Lines of latitude circle the globe east to west and **intersect** lines of longitude. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. A central feature of bureaucracies, for example, was adherence to a defined set of responsibilities and procedures for carrying them out. Weber's view of bureaucracy was that of a self-contained unit that **intersected** with outside entities at limited and designated points. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The orbit of this comet **intersects** the orbit of the Earth.
4. 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)

Enmesh

1. Post-structuralism emphasizes that all ideas and concepts are expressed in language which itself is **enmeshed** in complex relations of power. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The first difficulty that leaders face is that modern societies have perhaps become so complex and **enmeshed** with global influences that politicians find it almost impossible to get things done. (Heywood, 2013)
3. The things of the spirit were good because they were created by God, the source of light; the things of the world were evil because they were created by Satan, the prince of darkness. Humans, too, were **enmeshed** in dualism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Encounter

1. Visitors' accounts of their visits to prosperous port cities detail the elegant buildings and affluent lifestyle they **encountered**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Throughout this book, you will **encounter** arguments and ideas that draw upon and illustrate these theoretical approaches. (Giddens, 2009)
3. A participatory democracy is one in which all citizens take an active role in government, far more extensive than anything we have **encountered** in modern democracies. (Wolff, 2006)
4. As Roman Christianity spread northward in Britain, it **encountered** Irish Christianity moving southward. (Spielvogel, 2010)

E. 因果

溯因

Derive

1. In addition, the power of rulers, who were regarded either as gods or as agents of the gods, **derived** from religion. (Perry, 2010)
2. Natural barriers—mountains, deserts, cataracts (rapids) in the Nile, and the Mediterranean—protected Egypt from attack, allowing the inhabitants to enjoy long periods of peace and prosperity. Thus, unlike Mesopotamians, Egyptians **derived** a sense of security from their environment. (Perry, 2010)
3. Derived from carefully observed facts, Kepler's laws of planetary motion **buttressed** Copernicanism, for they made sense only in a heliocentric universe. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The Declaration of Independence clearly articulated Locke's basic principles: that government **derives** its authority from the governed; that human beings are born with natural rights, which government has a responsibility to protect; and that citizens have the right to resist a government that deprives them of these rights. (Perry, 2010)

Account

1. But no single factor theory could **account** for the diversity of human social development, from hunting and gathering and pastoral societies to traditional civilizations, and finally to the highly complex social systems of today. (Giddens, 2009)
2. As we have seen, industrial countries currently **account** for only about one-fifth of the world's population, yet they are responsible for over 75 per cent of the emissions that serve to pollute the atmosphere and hasten global warming. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Some norms are culture-specific, others are universal. The force of culture appears in varying norms, whereas it is largely our genetic predispositions—our human nature—that **account** for the universality of some norms. Thus, we might think of nature as universal and nurture as culture-specific. (Myers, 2012)

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

Ascribe

1. Although medieval men generally regarded women as inferior and subordinate, courtly love poetry **ascribed** to noble ladies superior qualities of virtue. (Perry, 2010)
2. Traditionally, failure had been **ascribed** to human wickedness or to God's plan. Now it was being attributed to an inferior hereditary endowment. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Russia also experienced a lowering of average life expectancy after the mid-1990s, which some analysts **ascribe** to the effects of increasing poverty and, in particular, widespread alcohol abuse. (Giddens, 2009)
4. If one **ascribed** a sufficient number of epicycles to a planet, the planet could seem to move in a perfectly circular orbit. (Perry, 2010)

Originate

1. The study of history before the appearance of written records, an enterprise that **originated** in France around 1860, is called prehistory. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The world's early civilizations mostly **originated** in areas that contained rich agricultural land — —for instance, in river deltas. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Most new religious movements in Britain **originated** in the United States or the East, although a few, such as the Aetherius Society (founded in 1955) and the Emin Foundation (founded in 1971), were established in Britain. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The Doric order, which **originated** on the Greek mainland, is simple and severe. (Fiero, 2011)

Attribute

1. The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease is generally **attributed** to improvements in diet. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Mesopotamian myths, for example, **attributed** personal misfortune and the catastrophes that afflicted a city to supernatural forces displeased with people's behavior. (Perry, 2010)
3. The economic success of the East Asian NICs, particularly from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s, can be **attributed** to a combination of factors. Some of these are historical, including those that stem from world political and economic shifts. Some are cultural. (Giddens, 2009)

4. Cause and effect and the other categories of the mind permit us to **attribute** certainty to scientific knowledge. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)

Stem

1. Both the Hebrews and the Greeks borrowed Mesopotamian literary themes. For instance, some biblical stories—the Flood, the quarrel between Cain and Abel, and the Tower of Babel—**stem** from Mesopotamian antecedents. (Perry, 2010)
2. To these intellectuals, it seemed that in the Soviet Union a vigorous and healthy civilization was emerging and that only Communism could **stem** the tide of Fascism. (Perry, 2010)
3. Following the opium-related death of the Chinese emperor's son, the Chinese made every effort to restrict the importation of the drug and **stem** the activities of opium smugglers. (Fiero, 2011)
4. Four major types of stratification system can be identified: slavery, caste, estates and class. Whereas the first three depend on legal or religiously sanctioned inequalities, class divisions are not 'officially' recognized, but **stem** from economic factors affecting the material circumstances of people's lives. (Giddens, 2009)

Impute

1. First, many critics have argued that functionalism is good at explaining consensus why societies hold together and share a common morality - but it is much less able to explain conflict and radical social change. Others argue that Durkheimian functionalism seems to prioritize societies' constraints over people and does not allow enough room for the creative actions of individuals. Finally, functional analysis tends to **impute** purposes and needs to society itself. (Giddens, 2009)
2. By contrast, Bernard Rollins's definition of "consciousness" seems too wide: "To say that a living thing has interests is to suggest that it has some sort of conscious awareness, however rudimentary." Rollins **imputes** a mental life to any creature with a nervous system, physiological pain/pleasure responses and sensory capability. (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
3. The economist may generate a "law" of behavior: Individuals will choose courses of action so as to satisfy their wants of greater subjective significance before those of lesser significance. Individuals will **impute** value to a commodity on the basis of the particular want satisfied by the added or lost unit of that commodity (the marginal unit). (Beauchamp & Frey, 2014)
4. 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)

Underlie

1. The Reformation's stress on individual conscience may have contributed to the development of the capitalist spirit, which **underlies** modern economic life. (Perry, 2010)
2. Try to figure out what feeling **underlies** your anger, find out what's based upon it and coordinate your emotion.
3. According to de Gobineau, the white race possesses superior intelligence, morality and will-power, and it is these inherited qualities that **underlie** the spread of Western influence across the world. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Recent research shows how the stereotyping that **underlies** prejudice is a by-product of our thinking—our ways of simplifying the world. (Giddens, 2009)

致果

Affect

1. Invasions, civil wars, and plague came close to causing an economic collapse of the Roman Empire in the third century. The population declined drastically, possibly by as much as one-third. There was a noticeable decline in trade and small industry. The labor shortage created by plague **affected** both military recruiting and the economy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. A spiritual worldview was of fundamental importance to Mesopotamian culture. To the peoples of Mesopotamia, the gods were living realities who **affected** all aspects of life. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The differing political situations in Florence and Venice **affected** palace design. Whereas the Florentine palace was solid and impenetrable, the Venetian equivalent is airy and open, full of windows and arcades that are anything but defensible. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. In music and film, digital technology **affected** everything from the production of sound to its storage and distribution. (Fiero, 2011)

Result

1. Caesar also **reorganized** the administrative structures of cities in Italy in an attempt to create a sense of order in their government. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Renaissance artists also developed a new conception of visual space, which **resulted** in a naturalistic, three- dimensional rendering of the real world. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In the more advanced industrial areas, the social organization of the workplace changed: the introduction of heavy equipment **resulted** in men replacing women and children in the factories. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The nascent market economy was greatly aided by the expansion of trade and wealth **resulting** from the voyages of discovery and the conquest and colonization of the New World. (Perry, 2010)

Contribute

1. A variety of historical factors **contributed** to the slow but growing receptivity to Christianity within the Roman Empire. (Fiero, 2011)
2. If two people receive equal outcomes, they should **contribute** equally; otherwise one or the other will feel it is unfair. (Fiero, 2011)
3. By the teaching of great literature, philosophy, and science, liberal arts education seeks to expand our awareness and to liberate us from the confines of the present. Social psychology **contributes** to these goals. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Influence

1. In general, the dominant male-generated stereotype of the Romantic hero **influenced** female literary characterization well into the mid nineteenth century. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Independence of judgement, Mill claims, will surely lead to superior consequences. But he does not mean that no one should ever try to **influence** other people's behavior. On the contrary, he is keen to emphasize that each of us has a duty to try to convince others of their mistakes, if we feel that they are embarking on foolish or damaging courses of action. (Wolff, 2006)

3. The first black dance company was founded by Katharine Dunham who was strongly **influenced** by popular American dance styles and by the dance traditions of Haiti and Trinidad. (Fiero, 2011)
4. The prime exemplar of the transcendentalists was Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882), whose essays powerfully **influenced** nineteenth-century American thought. (Fiero, 2011)

Conclude

1. Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), the father of psychoanalysis, penetrated the world of the unconscious in a scientific way. He **concluded** that powerful drives govern human behavior more than reason does. (Perry, 2010)
2. Yet it may be premature to **conclude** that the Internet will sweep aside traditional cultures, replacing them with radically new cultural values. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The rooms (of Palace at Knossus) were decorated with frescoes in bright colors showing sporting events and naturalistic scenes that have led some observers to **conclude** that the Cretans had a great love of nature. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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, 2014)

Effect

1. Mill accepts that power should be dispersed throughout the agencies of the state, to **effect** a system of 'checks and balances', so that the over- ambitious have little (Wolff, 2006)
2. Anne Maass (1998) became interested in how minorities could **effect** social change after growing up in postwar Germany and hearing her grandmother's personal accounts of fascism. (Myers, 2012)
3. By asserting that God was one, sovereign, transcendent, and good, the Hebrews **effected** a religious revolution that separated them entirely from the world-view held by the other peoples of the ancient Near East. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Determine

1. Originating in sacred rites, ritual dances, feasts, and ceremonies, myths depicted the deeds of gods, who, in some remote past, had brought forth the world and human beings. Holding that human destiny was **determined** by the gods, Near Eastern people interpreted their experiences through myths. (Perry, 2010)
2. One common technique used in attempts to measure absolute poverty is to **determine** a poverty line, based on the price of the basic goods needed for human survival in a particular society. (Giddens, 2009)
3. In the Christian view, not the individual but the Creator **determined** what constituted the good life. The Creator will guide you through the heaven (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Predetermine

1. Apocalypses represent the world as governed from heaven, and either imply or insist that everything is **predetermined**.
2. Predestination is the belief, associated with Calvinism, that God, as a consequence of his foreknowledge of all events, has **predetermined** those who will be saved (the elect) and those who will be damned. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Instead of merely measuring people's preferences, CBA may actually mold their preferences by predetermining the standard of evaluation, which in turn helps to **predetermine** the outcome of the evaluation. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
4. 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)

Catalyze

1. The successful July Revolution in France served to **catalyze** change in Britain. The Industrial Revolution had led to an expanding group of industrial leaders who objected to the corrupt British electoral system, which excluded them from political power. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. A culture rewarding ingenuity and success will **catalyze** a new and international wave of economic growth, boosting the GDP of the country go higher. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)

3. During the 1960s, feminism resurfaced dramatically. **Catalyzed** by the publication of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*, many women began to look critically at the sources of their "problems with no names," and the family was seen as a major culprit. (Strong, DeVault, & Cohen, 2010)
4. That kind of self-examination is what you need in order to **catalyze** personal change and improvement. (Myers, 2012)

F. 主次

高下

Subordinate

1. In fact rulers and their dynasties now came under pressure to demonstrate that they were patriotic and prepared to serve the state they ruled, and even to **subordinate** merely dynastic concerns to the wellbeing of the state more clearly than in the past. (Scott, 2018)
2. Not all religions anthropomorphize the divine, but many do. Symbolically constructing a divine order that mirrors a society's gender structure, many religions recognize male and female deities. Gods and goddesses, or divinities, are the great and more remote supernatural beings. Generally speaking, cultures that **subordinate** women to men attribute masculine gender to the more powerful gods or supreme deity. (Haviland, Prins, McBride, & Walrath, 2013)
3. The idea of the importance of the group, of **subordinating** ego to the group, of accepting one's fate as part of the group, is the so-called collectivism. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The women were **subordinated** to men. (Durant, 2010)

Superimpose

1. Can you **superimpose** the picture on the wall to cover the shoeprints?
2. The image of a seemingly tiny dancer was **superimposed** on the image of the table.
3. By the Late Empire, architects in Rome had more or less abandoned the straightforward use of post-and-lintel construction. Their interests appear to have focused instead on exploring the interior spaces that concrete made possible. Column, architrave, and pediment took on decorative roles, **superimposed** on vaulted brick-and-concrete cores. (Davies et al., 2011)

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

Outweigh

1. As the next section shows, if net exports are negative, then the reductions caused by imports will **outweigh** the expansionary effect of exports so that domestic real GDP will decrease. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
2. What would a utilitarian theory of political obligation look like? According to Jeremy Bentham, we should obey our rulers as long as the benefits of doing so **outweigh** the costs. This, then, sounds like the theory that I should obey the law if, but only if, my obedience will lead to the greater happiness of society than my disobedience. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Huge agricultural subsidies by Western countries to their small farm populations far **outweigh** the aid given to developing countries. The rich countries have repeatedly pledged to reduce the size of their farm supports. So far the amount of such subsidies has changed little in 20 years, while the amount of aid has declined. (Giddens, 2009)
4. The benefits of the scheme **outweigh** the disadvantages. (Williamson, 2013)

Dominate

1. The network effects that help Google **dominate** search also drive the dominance that just a handful of firms hold over other parts of the Internet. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
2. The religious life is a life of devotion; in the Christian tradition, it is sometimes said to be “living with the fear of God in one’s heart.” The religious life need not be based on “fear,” but the truly religious person lives with an emotional attachment to his or her religion that permeates and **dominates** everything else. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)
3. Gabrieli is also credited with exploring a type of musical organization that would come to **dominate** Baroque music: tonality based on the melodic and harmonic vocabulary of the major–minor key system. (Fiero, 2011)
4. The effort to recover, copy, and produce accurate editions of Classical writings **dominated** the early history of the Renaissance in Italy. (Fiero, 2011)

Predominate

1. Much as we like our explanations of a phenomenon to be simple, one explanation seldom accounts for all the data. Because people are complex, more than one factor frequently influences an outcome. In group discussions, persuasive arguments

predominate on issues that have a factual element (“Is she guilty of the crime?”). Social comparison sways responses on value-laden judgments (“How long a sentence should she serve?”) (Kaplan, 1989). On the many issues that have both factual and value-laden aspects, the two factors work together. Discovering that others share one’s feelings (social comparison) unleashes arguments (informational influence) supporting what everyone secretly favors. (Myers, 2012)

2. The art that resulted from this cultural interchange is a vibrant and vital mix. Artistic methods, materials, and traditions, introduced by migration, were combined with those that **predominated** in the regions where tribes settled. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The median voter is the person holding the middle position on an issue: Half the other voters have stronger preferences for a public good, amount of taxation, or degree of government regulation, while half have weaker or negative preferences. The extreme voters on each side of an issue prefer the median choice rather than the other extreme position, so the median voter’s choice **predominates**. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
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Precede

1. As the church stepped up efforts to curb socially destructive fighting in the twelfth century, tournaments began to be organized. Initially, tournaments consisted of the melee, in which warriors on horseback fought with blunted weapons in free-for-all combat. By late in the century, the melee was **preceded** by the joust, individual combat between two knights. Gradually, the joust became the main part of the tournament. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. For Marx political emancipation—liberalism—is a great advance over the hierarchical, discriminatory state that **preceded** it. But it is a long way from his ideal, a communist society in which emancipation extends all the way down to civil society. (Wolff, 2006)
3. In ancient Egypt, long-standing customs and unwritten rules **preceded** the codification and transcription of civil and criminal law. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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.

Forego

1. It is proper to state that I **forego** any advantage which could be derived to my argument from the idea of abstract right, as a thing independent of utility' (On Liberty, 136). (Wolff, 2006)
2. A change in the perceived riskiness of banks. If consumers and firms perceive that holding a banking deposit is a more risky proposition, for example if they think that banks could fail and they might lose their deposits, then consumers and firms may **forego** dealing with the banking system and simply conduct transactions using currency. (Williamson, 2013)
3. He recorded with somber precision how widespread death had forced Florentine citizens to abandon the traditional forms of grieving and **forego** the ageold rituals associated with death and burial. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Exceed

1. Weight discrimination, in fact, **exceeds** racial or gender discrimination and occurs at every employment stage—hiring, placement, promotion, compensation, discipline, and discharge (Roehling, 2000). (Myers, 2012)
2. Faust, the literary hero who symbolizes the quest to **exceed** the limits of knowledge and power, became the quintessential figure for Romantic writers, painters, and composers. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Many of us may, for example, have committed minor acts of theft, shoplifted in our youth or taken small items from the workplace— —such as office notepaper and pens— —for personal use. At some point in our lives, we may have **exceeded** the speed limit, made prank phone calls or smoked marijuana. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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., 2011)

Transcend

1. The early life experiences of the German painter Caspar David Friedrich (1774--1840) left him with a lifelong preoccupation with God and nature. Friedrich painted landscapes, but with an interest that **transcended** the mere presentation of natural details. His portrayal of mountains shrouded in mist, gnarled trees bathed in moonlight, and the stark ruins of monasteries all conveyed a feeling of mystery and mysticism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Winckelmann was first, for instance, to determine that most Greek sculptures (which he often conflated with their Roman copies) represented not historical figures but mythological characters. Even more significant was his contention that Greek art captured an ideal beauty that **transcended** nature. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. As globalization progresses, existing political structures and models appear unequipped to manage a world full of the challenges that **transcend** national borders. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Hitler claimed to **transcend** all differences and promised to create a new Germany free of class differences and party infighting. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Supersede

1. Romanticism began to dissipate in Europe as an intellectual attitude and stylistic trend after 1848 and was gradually **superseded** by Realism. Increasingly, people came to rely on the physical, physiological, empirical, and scientific as a way to understand nature, society, and human behavior. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Economic interdependence: The outcome of specialization and the division of labour, when self-sufficiency is **superseded** and individuals depend on others to produce many or most of the goods they need to sustain their lives. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Before the twelfth century, intellectuals (as well as ordinary men and women) considered Scripture and the writings of the church fathers the major repositories of knowledge. Faith in these established sources **superseded** rational inquiry and preempted the empirical examination of the physical world. Indeed, most intellectuals upheld the Augustinian credo that faith preceded reason. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Subject

1. Near the end of the second century B.C., large-scale slave revolts occurred in Sicily, where enormous gangs of slaves were **subjected** to horrible working conditions on large landed estates. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Gentileschi's favorite subjects were biblical heroines— she painted the Judith story some seven times. The violence she brought to these depictions may be said to reflect a personal sense of victimization: at the age of eighteen, she was raped by her drawing teacher and (during the sensational trial of her assailant) **subjected** to torture as a test of the truth of her testimony. (Fiero, 2011)
3. In the United States, which was formed as a 'nation of immigrants', generations of immigrants were **subjected** to pressure to become 'assimilated' in this way, and many of their children became more or less completely 'American' as a result. (Myers, 2012)
4. If a government or state is thought to be undemocratic, it is **subjected** to intense international criticism. (Wolff, 2006)

Center

1. Diego Velázquez (1599-1660) painted in a Caravaggesque vein during his early years in Seville. His interests at that time **centered** on scenes of people eating and drinking rather than religious themes. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. It was in this atmosphere of international war and liberal hopes that Hegel formulated his philosophy, which **centered** on the notion of Spirit, by which he meant the unity of the world through human consciousness. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)
3. Indeed, most of the psychological studies have focused on people's perceptions and choices regarding gains and losses to themselves, whereas morality **centers** on the effects of one's conduct on other people. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
4. 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.

Prioritize

1. Be they mental, written, or on the computer making lists of what you want to accomplish can help you **prioritize** and keep you focused on what needs to get done.
2. Let the list be your guide for what you **prioritize** during your working hours, making the first one on the list your most important thing.

3. In other words, your goal with time management is to effectively compress, organize and **prioritize** activities for maximum efficiency. (Williamson, 2013)
4. **Prioritize** your own wants rather than constantly thinking about others. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)

依附

Model

1. In the West, the Early Christian church building was **modeled** on the Roman basilica. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The earliest Egyptian tombs—homes for the dead—were probably **modeled** on Egypt's domestic dwellings. (Fiero, 2011)
3. The Platonic and Aristotelian pictures are much more difficult, but it is for good reason that many philosophers consider virtually all philosophy done in the past twenty-five hundred years to be **modeled** after Plato, after Aristotle, or after both. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)
4. Prehistoric artists also carved and **modeled** sculptures in a variety of materials. (Davies et al., 2011)

Ground

1. In India, for instance, religion is **grounded** in pantheism, the belief that an all-pervading divine spirit infuses all aspects of the universe. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Marx's viewpoint was **grounded** in what he called the materialist conception of history. According to this view, it is not the ideas or values which human beings hold that are the main sources of social change; rather, social change is prompted primarily by economic influences. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The facts and debates relating to these policy questions are **grounded** on resource pricing. (McConnell, Brue, & Flynn, 2014)
4. In Groundwork 2 Kant tries to draw out the presuppositions of the common idea of duty, and the main steps can be **paraphrased** as follows. (Skorupski, 2012)

Accord

1. But he [Copernicus] was a mathematician who felt that Ptolemy's geocentric system was too complicated and failed to **accord** with the observed motions of the heavenly bodies. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. National partiality is thus an extension of the near universal inclination to **accord** moral priority to those we know best, especially our families and close friends. (Heywood, 2013)
3. Claude succeeded in elevating the landscape genre, which had traditionally been **accorded** only a very low status. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Rubin's research was carried out in the United States, but her findings **accord** closely with those of researchers in European countries. (Giddens, 2009)

Underpin

1. The most prominent feature of this process has been the worldwide advance of consumerism and of the materialistic values and appetites that **underpin** burgeoning global capitalism. (Heywood, 2013)
2. The concept of social capital was developed in the 1970s to highlight the social and cultural factors that **underpin** wealth creation. (Heywood, 2013)
3. A precise definition of the knowledge economy is difficult to formulate, but in general terms, it refers to an economy in which ideas, information and forms of knowledge **underpin** innovation and economic growth. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Adhere

1. That said, a major trend emerged in the 1980s that challenged the idea that architecture had to **adhere** to any single concept or ideal. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Modern democracies **adhere** to the representative model, in which elections are used to determine who will form the government, rather than to decide the particular issues of the day. (Wolff, 2006)
3. The aim of the perfect noble, then, was to serve his prince in an effective and honest way. Nobles would **adhere** to these principles for hundreds of years while they continued to dominate European life socially and politically. (Spielvogel, 2010)

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

Append

1. The New Testament Scriptures became part of the bible only by being **appended** to the Old. (Perry, 2010)
2. All of these freedoms should be guaranteed by a written document, such as the Bill of Rights **appended** to the U.S. Constitution. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The inclusion of such references, while indicative of Eliot's erudition, required that the poet himself **append** footnotes to the text. (Fiero, 2011)

Embed

1. In experiments, even single co-occurrences of an unusual act by someone in an atypical group—"Ben, a Jehovah's Witness, owns a pet sloth"—can **embed** illusory correlations in people's minds. (Myers, 2012)
2. Turner's quest for the grandiose and his rich imagination led him to **embed** spectacular mythological and historical moments in his landscapes, creating historical landscape on an epic, sublime scale. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The chief characteristic of communal groups is that they are **embedded in** the social fabric, in the sense that membership is based on birth, rather than recruitment. (Heywood, 2013)
4. 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)

G.细化

Interpret

1. After the images initial discovery, scholars turned to approaches developed by ethnographers (anthropologists who study cultural behavior) to **interpret** cave paintings and engravings. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Rather than conforming with classical and Renaissance conventions of representation, Picasso aimed to **interpret** visual reality in accord with his own sensibilities. (Perry, 2010)

3. Some people refer to this activity as *jihad*, which they misleadingly **interpret** as "holy war." *Jihad* actually means "striving in the way of the Lord" to achieve personal betterment, which can include a fair, defensive fight to preserve one's life and one's faith. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Exemplify

1. Postmodern theory is **exemplified** by Baudrillard's ideas on the domination of social life by the mass media, particularly television. (Giddens, 2009)
2. While Thor epitomizes courage and sacrifice, Fuseli was often interested in portraying unconventional heroes who follow personal passion and **exemplify** individual freedom, especially in the face of societal pressure to conform and repress desires. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Whenever two or more people, groups, or nations interact, their perceived needs and goals may conflict. Many social dilemmas arise as people pursue individual self-interest to their collective detriment. Two laboratory games, the *Prisoner's Dilemma* and the *Tragedy of the Commons*, **exemplify** such dilemmas. (Myers, 2012)
4. Two of the leading feminist works on women and organizations **exemplified** the split between liberal and radical feminist perspectives. (Giddens, 2009)

Annotate

1. In addition, the number of terms in the glossary has been expanded. Terms included in the *glossary* are highlighted in a different color in the text. *Further readings* are **annotated** for the first time in this edition, so readers can make a more informed choice about what they choose to read. (Giddens, 2009)
2. On the verso, or back, he [Claude] **annotated** each drawing with the name of the patron, buyer, or place to which the work was sent; he sometimes included the date and a reference to the work's subject as well. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Jones took two lengthy trips to Italy in 1597-1603 and 1613-14, with an interlude in Paris in 1609. Upon returning from his second trip to Italy, he was appointed surveyor of the king's works, a post he held until 1643. Jones was now an affirmed disciple of Andrea Palladio, whose work he saw in Venice and whose treatises (along with those of Alberti) he owned and **annotated**. (Davies et al., 2011)

4. Perrault **annotated** Vitruvius and wrote his own treatise on the Classical orders. (Davies et al., 2011)

Construe

1. Telling some people that "Maria played basketball" and others that "Mark played basketball" may make Maria seem more athletic than Mark (Biernat, 2003). Stereotypes therefore influence how we **construe** someone's behavior. (Myers, 2012)
2. Chapter 1 noted a significant fact about the human mind: Our preconceptions guide how we perceive and interpret information. We **construe** the world through belief-tinted glasses. "Sure, preconceptions matter," people will agree; yet they fail to realize how great the effect is on themselves. (Myers, 2012)
3. A given social situation often affects different people differently. Because our minds do not see reality identically or objectively, we respond to a situation as we **construe** it. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Analyze

1. Zola maintained that the artist must **analyze** and dissect life as a biologist would a living organism. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Some artists, such as Picasso and Georges Braque, in a sense emulated scientists, treating their studios like laboratories in which to **analyze** the very language of painting and where each creative breakthrough served as a steppingstone to the next as they sought to develop a new model of visual perception. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Art was also something that could not be bought and sold, something so temporary that it could be seen only for a brief time, making it difficult for scholars and critics to study, **analyze**, and write about it. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Delineate

1. The boundaries of each nome were now settled precisely, and the obligations of the nomes to the state were clearly **delineated**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Even the white lines that **delineate** the table, high-backed chair, and wall, for example, and suggest recession and thus space, ironically reinforce the two-dimensionality of the image, for they are not painted lines. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. However, with the newly developed red-figured style, artists might **delineate** physical details on the buff-colored surface, thereby making the human form appear more lifelike. (Fiero, 2011)
4. Each apple has a powerful physical presence as it is built up out of slablike brushstrokes, its form also carefully **delineated** with a distinct line.

Exhibit

1. Classical rules of style dictate that every poem must **exhibit** a single characteristic sentiment, such as anger, courage, wonder, or passion. Grief, however—the emotion humans seek to avoid—may not dominate any poem or play. (Fiero, 2011)
2. In traditional Flemish fashion, the forms **exhibit** detailed renderings of textures, layers of colors that create brilliant effects, and symbolic forms to enhance the meaning, such as the grapes held by the Christ Child and the attributes of the saints. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The works of Dürer and Grünewald **exhibit** the Northern Renaissance passion for realistic detail and graphic expression, while the fantastic imagery of Hieronymus Bosch suggests a pessimistic and typically Northern concern with sin and death. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Manifest

1. Influenced by Islamic verse, *troubadour* poems generally **manifest** a positive, even joyous, response to physical nature and the world of the senses. (Fiero, 2011)
2. For, although one's status was known only by God, Christians might **manifest** that they were among the "elect" by a show of moral rectitude. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Ninhursaga began as a goddess associated with soil, mountains, and vegetation. Eventually, however, she was worshiped as a mother goddess, a "mother of all

children,” who **manifested** her power by giving birth to kings and conferring the royal insignia on them. (Perry, 2010)

4. 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)

Explicate

1. In this chapter, I will **explicate** the views of Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, who were the first to set this sentimentalist course. (Skorupski, 2012)
2. I begin by discussing the thesis of the fundamental standing of animals. I then consider some theories that might seem to account for it, and point out difficulties they face. Next, I briefly **explicate** the society-centered theory in order to show that it underwrites a version of the thesis of the fundamental concern of morality. Finally, I show how the society-centered theory can underwrite the thesis of the fundamental standing of animals. (Copp, 2011)
3. Welfarism has been ably **explicated** and defended by Wayne Sumner. According to the welfarist, Sumner explains, “the ultimate point of ethics is to bring about intrinsically valuable states of affairs,” and, because of this, “everyone has a reason to promote” such states of affairs, or to want them to come about. (Copp, 2011)
4. 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)

Elucidate

1. During a period when literacy was rare and class-based, the book was a symbol of authority and dominance, an object that must have mystified many people as much as it **elucidated** matters for others. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The purpose of this chapter has been to explore the troublesome question of what atheism actually means, and to **elucidate** and justify the specific way in which it is being used in this volume. (Bullivant & Ruse, 2014)
3. Durkheim saw sociology as a new science that could be used to **elucidate** traditional philosophical questions by examining them in an empirical manner. (Giddens, 2009)

4. 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)

Demonstrate

1. Studies such as this one **demonstrate** how microsociology is useful in illuminating the broad institutional patterns that are the content of macrosociology. (Giddens, 2009)
2. "Large fractions of these students **demonstrate** their ability to extrapolate from what they know and apply their knowledge very creatively in novel situations," he said. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Literary realism evolved into naturalism when writers tried to **demonstrate** a causal relationship between human character and the social environment: that certain conditions of life produced predictable character traits in human beings. (Perry, 2010)
4. If a lord demanded more services or dues than was customary, or if he interfered with their right to cottages or strips of farmland, the peasants might **demonstrate** their discontent by refusing to labor for the lord. (Perry, 2010)

Expound

1. The most popular of all medieval morality plays, *Everyman* symbolically recreates the pilgrimage of the Christian soul to its ultimate destiny. The play opens with the Messenger, who **expounds** on the transitory nature of human life. (Fiero, 2011)
2. In his second treatise, *Of Civil Government* (an excerpt from which follows), Locke **expounded** the idea that government must rest upon the consent of the governed. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Machiavelli simply wanted rulers to understand how to preserve and expand the state's power. In his book *The Prince*, he **expounded** a new political theory—one that had no place for Christian morality but coincided with the emerging modern secular state. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Display

1. Among the many kinds of grave goods Woolley found in the Royal Cemetery were weapons, jewelry, and vessels. Many of the objects **display** the great skill of Sumerian artists in representing nature. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Africa's Muslim-dominated cities **display** some of the most visually striking structures in the history of world architecture. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Even much of our morality is common across cultures and eras. Before they can walk, babies will **display** a moral sense by disapproving what's wrong or naughty. (Myers, 2012)
4. To some, this suggests that humans are hardwired for empathy. Primates, elephants, dogs, and even mice also **display** empathy, indicating that the building blocks of altruism predate humanity. (Myers, 2012)

Illustrate

1. An important project in the new anatomy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the attempt to **illustrate** the human body and skeleton. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Facts have been carefully selected to **illustrate** key relationships and concepts and to avoid overwhelming students with unrelated and disconnected data. (Perry, 2010)
3. People are especially keen on reading information that supports their political, religious, and ethical views—a phenomenon that most of us can **illustrate** from our own favorite news and blog sources. (Myers, 2012)
4. Philosophers even referred to works of art to **illustrate** their theories. (Davies et al., 2011)

Articulate

1. They **articulate** the ancient Chinese conviction that human beings must heed a moral order that is fixed in nature, not in divine pronouncement. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Transformational leaders—many of whom are charismatic, energetic, self-confident extraverts—**articulate** high standards, inspire people to share their vision, and offer personal attention. (Myers, 2012)
3. Even more than physical assaults or vulgar verbal abuse, interactional vandalism leaves victims unable to **articulate** what has happened. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Matisse was among the first to **articulate** the Modernist scorn for representational art: "Exactitude is not truth," he insisted. (Fiero, 2011)

Reveal

1. Love develops depending on how much each partner is prepared to **reveal** concerns and needs and to be vulnerable to the other. (Giddens, 2009)
2. The defender of democracy replies that experts need to know the people's interests, and only a vote will show what these are. The response to this is that it is not only false that only a vote will **reveal** people's interests, but that opinion-polling may well do a more effective job. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Through gestures and movement, Leonardo hoped to **reveal** a person's inner life. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Specify

1. Hammurabi's Code covers a broad spectrum of moral, social, and commercial obligations. Its civil and criminal statutes **specify** penalties for murder, theft, incest, adultery, kidnapping, assault and battery, and many other crimes. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The American delegation wanted the treaty to fix a reasonable sum that Germany would have to pay and **specify** the period of years allotted for payment. (Perry, 2010)
3. Several critics have argued that although hegemonic masculinity appears to be fairly obvious, Cornell does not really present a satisfactory account of it. This is because she does not **specify** what would count as 'counterhegemonic'. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

H. 动机

Motivate

1. The warriors of western Europe, particularly France, formed the first “official” crusading armies. The knights who made up this crusading host were **motivated** by religious fervor, but there were other attractions as well. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. And, as Hobbes argues, fear and suspicion may be enough for the state of nature to tumble into war. To avoid this Locke requires not only that the state of nature be subject to moral assessment, but that somehow or other people will be **motivated** to act as the Law of Nature instructs. (Wolff, 2006)
3. The fact that many people are guilt-averse, think free riding is immoral, and are also **motivated** by efficiency-seeking should help in pursuing collective welfare. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
4. 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., 2011)

Invoke

1. Just as the French Revolution swept away the old regime, so Neoclassicism replaced the Rococo style. As Jacques-Louis David’s stirring pictorial recreations of Greek and Roman history **invoked** a message of self-sacrifice and moral purpose, Neoclassicism came to symbolize the ideals of reason and liberty. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Sacred modes of language often employ archaic words and forms in an attempt to **invoke** the purity or “truth” of a religious or a cultural “golden age”.
3. This is why we need abstract enforceable rules of justice, granting individuals rights: not because we think it is a good thing for people to **invoke** their rights and demand justice, but because we know that sometimes this is all they have left. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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. (Giddens, 2009)

Encourage

1. Until the 1630s, it looked as if the Hapsburgs would be able to use the war to enhance their power and promote centralization. But the intervention of Protestant Sweden, led by Gustavus Adolphus and **encouraged** by France, wrecked Hapsburg ambitions. (Perry, 2010)
2. For liberal rights are egoistic rights of separation: rights which, according to Marx, **encourage** each individual to view others as limitations to his or her freedom. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Hadid's projects generally show her concern for creating easily perceived fluid spaces that **encourage** people to come into and move about her structures. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Mandate

1. Mindful of all this research, New Jersey's attorney general has **mandated** statewide blind testing (to avoid steering witnesses toward suspects) and sequential lineups (to minimize simply comparing people and choosing the person who most resembles the one they saw commit a crime). (Myers, 2012)
2. Finally, there is a striking feel-good/ do-good effect: Happy people are helpful people. Social norms also **mandate** helping. The reciprocity norm stimulates us to help those who have helped us. The social-responsibility norm beckons us to help needy people, even if they cannot reciprocate, as long as they are deserving. (Myers, 2012)
3. In assaults where someone had some chance to resist, those who had a gun were more than 5 times more likely to be shot. Safer nations, such as Canada and Britain, **mandate** domestic disarmament. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Necessitate

1. By lowering the price of goods, fast transportation caused markets to grow, and this increased demand **necessitated** more factories and more machinery, thereby reinforcing the self-sustaining nature of the Industrial Revolution. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Environmental issues are hybrids of environment and society, which marks them out as different from many other sociological issues and social problems. This **necessitates** interdisciplinary understanding and, potentially, collaboration. All societies are now faced by increasingly global environmental problems and international cooperation is needed in order to find workable solutions. (Giddens, 2009)
3. If temperatures increase by the expected 28 to 48 Celsius this century, the resulting changes in water availability, agriculture, disaster risk, and sea level will **necessitate** massive resettlement. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Impel

1. **Impelled** by the images of romantic love she has read about in novels, she seeks the same thing for herself in adulterous affairs. Unfulfilled, she is ultimately driven to suicide, unrepentant to the end for her lifestyle. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The early entrepreneurs had little awareness that they were helping to produce momentous changes in society; they were **impelled** above all by religious motives. The ascetic - that is, self-denying - lifestyle of the Puritans has subsequently become an intrinsic part of modern civilization. (Guinn, 2006)
3. In the modern world, the Christian teaching that all persons are spiritually equal before God would **impel** some Christians to fight for the abolition of slavery. (Perry, 2010)
4. The Protestant threat **impelled** the Roman Catholic church to institute reforms. (Perry, 2010)

VI. 主观

A. 辩论

前提假设

Hypothesize

1. In ca. 480 BCE, the Aeginetans replaced the sculptures in the east pediment of their Temple of Aphaia. Scholars **hypothesize** that the Persian invasion of Greece may have caused damage to the earlier sculptures. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. In contrast with the Mesopotamians and Egyptians, who deified the sun, the rivers, and other natural elements, the pre-Socratics stripped nature of supernatural associations. They made accurate predictions of solar and lunar eclipses, plotted astronomical charts, and **hypothesized** on the processes of regeneration in plants and animals. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Proceeding from an examination of human values, Aristotle **hypothesizes** that happiness or “the good life” (the Greek word eudaimonia means both) is the only human value that might be considered a final goal or end (telos) in itself, rather than a means to any other end. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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, Greenberg, & Solomon, 2002)

Presuppose

1. Religion restricts this play of choice and adaptation, since it imposes equally on everyone its own path to the acquisition of happiness and protection from suffering. Its technique consists in depressing the value of life and distorting the picture of the real world in a delusional manner—which **presupposes** an intimidation of the intelligence. (Fiero, 2011)
2. One advantage of this technique is that the artist can adjust the perspectival system to take account of the presence of a spectator. The method **presupposes** that a beholder’s eye occupies a fixed point in space, so that a perspective picture dictates where the viewer must stand to see it properly. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. Manorialism and feudalism **presupposed** a hierarchical, organic, and stable social order: clergy who prayed, lords who fought, and peasants who toiled. People believed that society functioned smoothly when all individuals accepted their status and performed their proper role. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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 favour. So, as we noted, Rousseau assumes that genuine democracy **presupposes** a classless society. (Wolff, 2006)

Assume

1. The focus of the image is the tomb, a mausoleum for painters, as suggested by the title. We can **assume** the painters are German because the tomb is not painted but rendered in a large woodcut, a medium associated with German art since being widely used by northern European artists during the Renaissance as well as by the Expressionists in the early twentieth century. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Music is as old as human societies and its use within societies pre-dates the development of complex languages. The first music is **assumed** to have come from the human voice, with instruments developing later along with different forms of material culture. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Shy, anxious people overpersonalize situations, a tendency that breeds anxious concern and, in extreme cases, paranoia. They also overestimate the extent to which other people are watching and evaluating them. If their hair won't comb right or they have a facial blemish, they **assume** everyone else notices and judges them accordingly. (Myers, 2012)
4. The implications of Locke's principles of knowledge moved European and (later) American thought to **assume** an optimistic view of human destiny. (Fiero, 2011)

Condition

1. The German physiologist Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920) transformed psychology from a philosophy to a natural science by basing it on scientific method, which he detailed in his 1874 *Principles of Physiological Psychology*. Meanwhile, the research of the Russian Ivan Pavlov (1849 - 1936) sparked an intense interest in how human behavior is **conditioned** by experience and environment. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The mother everywhere is normally the most important individual in the child's early life, but the nature of the relationships established between mothers and their children is influenced by the form and regularity of their contact. This is, in

turn, **conditioned** by the character of family institutions and their relation to other groups in society. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Both the United States and the Soviet Union took steps at the end of World War II that were unwise or might have been avoided. Both nations, however, were working within a framework **conditioned** by the past. Ultimately, the rivalry between the two superpowers stemmed from their different historical perspectives and their irreconcilable political ambitions. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Posit

1. Hence Augustine **posited** that secular government and authority were necessary for the pursuit of the true Christian life on earth; in doing so, he provided a justification for secular political authority that would play an important role in medieval thought. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Gislebertus is only one of a number of Romanesque sculptors with distinct artistic personalities who are known to us by name. His style is sufficiently individual to enable scholars to **posit** convincingly that he trained at Cluny before his elevation to master rank at Autun. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Control theories **posit** that crime occurs as a result of an imbalance between impulses towards criminal activity and the social or physical controls that deter it. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Claiming to use reason as his sole guide to truth, Descartes **posited** a sharp distinction between mind and matter. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Postulate

1. The former (the Neoplatonic hierarchy of substances) **postulated** a hierarchy of substances, or great chain of being, from the lowest form of physical matter (plants) to the purest spirit (God), in which humans occupied a central or middle position. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Bergson **postulated** that we experience life not as a series of continuous rational moments, but as intuited random memories and perceptions that we then piece together to form ideas. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Rejecting the medieval division of the universe into higher and lower realms and superior and inferior substances, the modern view **postulates** the uniformity of

nature and of nature's laws: the cosmos knows no privilege of rank; heavenly bodies follow the same laws of nature as earthly objects. (Perry, 2010)

4. Freud **postulated** a harrowing conflict between the relentless strivings of our instinctual nature and the requirements of civilization. (Perry, 2010)

推理

Induce

1. All these reasons therefore **induced** the good Aristotle to blame women—the principal among them, I believe, being the envy he bore them. (Perry, 2010)
2. Note that cognitive dissonance theory focuses not on the relative effectiveness of rewards punishments administered after the act but, rather, on what **induces** a desired action. (Myers, 2012)
3. In a mass society, the leisure industry was used to **induce** appropriate values amongst the public: leisure was no longer a break from work, but a preparation for it. (Giddens, 2009)
4. In addition, the high levels of stress **induced** by poverty and unemployment may lead to more violence within families. (Myers, 2012)

Deduce

1. They did not reject those Christian beliefs that were beyond the grasp of human reason and therefore could not be **deduced** by rational argument. (Perry, 2010)
2. Bacon's new foundation—a correct scientific method—was to be built on inductive principles. Rather than beginning with assumed first principles from which logical conclusions could be **deduced** he urged scientists to proceed from the particular to the general. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Our use of the availability heuristic highlights a basic principle of social thinking: People are slow to **deduce** particular instances from a general truth, but they are remarkably quick to infer general truth from a vivid instance. (Myers, 2012)
4. From his first postulate, Descartes **deduced** an additional principle, the separation of mind and matter. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Extrapolate

1. These results cannot, however, be **extrapolated** to other patient groups. (Perry, 2010)

2. **Extrapolating** from his latest findings, he reckons about 80% of these deaths might be attributed to smoking. (Giddens, 2009)
3. "Large fractions of these students demonstrate their ability to **extrapolate** from what they know and apply their knowledge very creatively in novel situations," he said. (Giddens, 2009)
4. It is possible to **extrapolate** future developments from current trends. (Giddens, 2009)

Elicit

1. Persuasion is neither inherently good nor bad. It is a message's purpose and content that **elicit** judgments of good or bad. The bad we call "propaganda." The good we call "education." (Myers, 2012)
2. Dissonance theory insists that encouragement and inducement should be enough to **elicit** the desired action (so that attitudes may follow the behavior). (Myers, 2012)
3. But tension can also **elicit** yawning, which is commonly observed among paratroopers before their first jump, Olympic athletes before their event, and violinists waiting to go onstage. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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., 2011)

Infer

1. For example, if you observe someone who makes repeated snide comments, you may **infer** that this person has a nasty disposition, and then you might try to avoid the person. (Myers, 2012)
2. Like a paleontologist **inferring** the appearance of a dinosaur from bone fragments, we reconstruct our distant past by using our current feelings and expectations to combine information fragments. (Myers, 2012)
3. Lukes's point here is that this 'ideological' exercise of power is not explicitly observable or measurable, but can be **inferred** when people act in ways that are against their own interests. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

证实

Justify

1. Hitler used the fiction of the Aryan race, to which Germans supposedly belonged, to help radicalize the German people and **justify** his hatred of Jews. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The research report, usually published as a journal article or book, provides an account of the nature of the research and seeks to **justify** whatever conclusions are drawn. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Like Julius Caesar after him, Pompey (active in Roman politics in the 70s and 60s BCE) maneuvered his way into a position of sole authority in Rome and used architecture to express and **justify** his constitutional power. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Legitimize

1. To Bytheway, the categories we use to describe ageing such as 'the elderly' and 'the old' - are themselves ageist. They are socially constructed in order to **legitimize** the separation and management of people on the basis of their chronological age by dominant groups with something to gain from the inequalities associated with ageism. (Giddens, 2009)
2. What critics suggest therefore, is that the 'bourgeois concept' of the public sphere was a male-dominated one that helped to **legitimize** systematic social inequalities. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Eventually, such tyrants tried to **legitimize** their power by purchasing titles from the emperor (still nominally ruler of northern Italy as Holy Roman Emperor). (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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., 2011)

Verify

1. We work at managing the impressions we create. We excuse, justify, or apologize as necessary to shore up our self-esteem and **verify** our self-images. (Myers, 2012)

2. This scientific method began with systematic observations and experiments, which were used to arrive at general concepts. New deductions derived from these general concepts could then be tested and **verified** by precise experiments. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Rather, experiments enable us to formulate and **verify** powerful theoretical principles, such as the reciprocity norm and the self-serving bias. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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., 2011)

Validate

1. Matthew Miller and his colleagues at Harvard University's School of Public Health examined the link between rates of household firearm ownership and homicide across the states over a ten-year period (1988–1997). Using a measure of gun ownership that has been **validated** in previous research, the researchers found that, after accounting for the effects of poverty and urbanization, people in states with high gun ownership levels had elevated rates of homicide, particularly firearm homicide. (Gabor, 2016)
2. Higher education in France, for instance, is organized nationally, with centralized control being almost as marked as in primary and secondary education. All course structures have to be **validated** by a national regulatory body responsible to the minister of higher education. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Active participation in discussion produces more attitude change than does passive listening. Participants and observers hear the same ideas, but when participants express them in their own words, the verbal commitment magnifies the impact. The more group members repeat one another's ideas, the more they rehearse and **validate** them. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Substantiate

1. Burchell et al.'s study found a strong correlation between job insecurity and poor overall health. This link is **substantiated** by data from the British Household Panel Survey, which showed that people's mental and physical health continues to deteriorate with episodes of prolonged job insecurity. (Giddens, 2009)

2. Darwin, however, **substantiated** the theory of evolution by explaining the process by which evolution occurs. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Breen and Goldthorpe provide an alternative analysis of the same data used by Saunders and produce radically different findings, which **substantiate** their own argument that class barriers are important to social mobility. (Giddens, 2009)
4. These numbers exist for any reason other than to **substantiate** a fragile argument. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

Corroborate

1. The arrangement recalls the façades of southwestern France and the carved portals of Burgundy. These correlations **corroborate** Suger's claim that his workforce included artists from many regions. Unhappily, the trumeau figure of St. Denis and the statue columns of the jambs were removed in 1770 and 1771, when the central portal was enlarged. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Several additional sleep disorders can lead to a subjective complaint of insomnia. Polysomnographic recordings are usually required to **corroborate** their presence. (Nezu, Nezu, Geller, & Weiner, 2012)
3. Napoleon's diary, a record of personal reflection, a favorite genre of the nineteenth-century Romantics, **corroborates** that the image painted in the picture is true. (Fiero, 2011)
4. The major findings of the earlier work were **corroborated**, but some further developments were found.

Attest

1. The *Encyclopedia* had been undertaken in Paris during the 1740s as a monumental effort to bring together all human knowledge and to propagate Enlightenment ideas. Its numerous articles on science and technology and its limited coverage of theological questions **attest** to the new interests of eighteenth-century intellectuals. (Perry, 2010)
2. The bulk of our knowledge about Etruscan culture comes from art, and especially from their monumental tombs. These structures provide information about Etruscan building practices, and artists often painted them with scenes that reveal a glimpse of Etruscan life. Objects found within them **attest** to the Etruscans reputation as fine sculptors and metalworkers. (Fiero, 2011)
3. The centers of Minoan civilization were magnificent palace complexes, whose construction **attested** to the wealth and power of Minoan kings. (Perry, 2010)

4. 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., 2011)

Document

1. As the *Lindisfarne Gospels* **document** a process of synthesis between northern and Mediterranean elements, it helps us appreciate the remarkable contribution to European art made by migration styles and the skill of Hiberno-Saxon artists. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. It is the product of an age that depended on realistic narrative relief—as we today depend on photography and film—to **document** (and immortalize) key historical events. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Rather than assuming that social reality objectively exists, social constructivists work to **document** and analyse the processes through which social reality is constructed, such that the construction then serves to confirm its own status as social reality. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Others used the camera to **document** the factual realities of their time and place. (Fiero, 2011)

结论

Predicate

- 断言；断定

1. While the Vedas teach worship through prayer and sacrifice, the *Upanishads* teach enlightenment through meditation. They **predicate** the concept of the single, all-pervading cosmic force called Brahman. (Fiero, 2011)

- 使某事基于某事

1. Government regulations to ensure the superiority of export goods, the construction of roads and canals, and the granting of subsidies to create trade companies were all **predicated** on government involvement in economic affairs. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The Western tradition of marrying 'for love' frequently comes into conflict with the practice of arranged marriages within Asian communities. Such unions,

arranged by parents and family members, are **predicated** on the belief that love comes from within marriage. (Giddens, 2009)

3. According to Goldthorpe, whose own class scheme was originally **predicated** on this argument, this is not a view based on an ideology of sexism. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Argue

• 论证

1. The question of setting religious faith apart from science troubled early modern intellectuals, even as it does many thinkers in our own time. Some might **argue** that science and religion remain "locked in a death struggle." (Fiero, 2011)
2. We can use some of his (Humean) arguments to support the claim that we all do, indeed, benefit from the state. Hume's first step is to **argue** that each of us will profit if we live in a society governed by norms of justice, such as rules governing private property, and personal security. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Nevertheless, American historians generally **argue** that while the rich got richer, the poor, as a result of experiencing an increase in their purchasing power, did not get poorer. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The researchers **argued** for banning the drug and put forward a well-argued case. (Myers, 2012)

• 争论, 争吵

1. At the end of a devastating world war, a new kind of conflict erupted in the Western world as two of the victors, the United States and the Soviet Union, emerged as superpowers and began to **argue** over the political organization of a Europe liberated from Nazi Germany. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Philosophers often **argue** about liberty, property, free will for hours without reaching a conclusion. (Solomon & Higgins, 2009)
3. Pollution of the Rhine River by factories along its banks provokes angry disputes among European nations, and the United States and Canada have **argued** about the effects of acid rain on Canadian forests. (Spielvogel, 2010)

4. 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)

State

1. He [Marsden Hartley] **stated** that art had to be created out of spiritual necessity and, finding French art superficial and lacking soul, he went to Berlin in 1913. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. One Athenian **stated**, "My father was anxious to see me develop into a good man... and as a means to this end he compelled me to memorize all of Homer." (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. To test for a possible recency effect, Miller and Campbell gave another group of students one block of testimony to read. A week later, the researchers had them read the second block and then immediately **state** their opinions. The results were the reverse of the other condition—a recency effect. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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.

Predict

1. Each prophet carries a scroll with texts that **predict** the death of Christ, and each bears an attribute that identifies him. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. If you were asked to **predict** how you would feel if you lost your eyesight, you would no doubt predict that it would very significantly reduce your subjective well-being. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
3. Decisions about educational qualifications and career paths can also feel risky: it is difficult to **predict** what skills will be valuable in an economy that is changing as rapidly as ours. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Newtonian physics says that, given certain conditions, we can **predict** what will follow. (Perry, 2010)

Indicate

1. Studies **indicate** that, apart from the odd showpiece project, providing incentives and expecting private enterprise to do the job is ineffective as a way of tackling the fundamental social problems generated by the central cities. (Giddens, 2009)

2. The often arbitrarily cut-off figures, the patterns of light splotches, and the blurriness of the images in this and other Degas works **indicate** the artist's interest in reproducing single moments. (Kleiner, 2015)
3. One thought is that consent is communicated via the ballot-box. In voting for the government we give it our consent. And it is not wholly implausible that even those who vote against the government nevertheless **indicate** their consent to the system as a whole through voting. (Heywood, 2013)
4. Correlations **indicate** a relationship, but that relationship is not necessarily one of cause and effect. Correlational research allows us to predict, but it cannot tell us whether changing one variable (such as social status) will cause changes in another (such as health). (Myers, 2012)
5. This rather banal example of economic life shows the remarkable powers of markets. First, the price system is a way of signalling 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.

B. 认知

Recognize

1. In many cases, vase painters had such distinctive styles that scholars can **recognize** their work even without a signature, and use modern names to identify them. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. As you look at it [a face], your brain breaks the visual information into subdimensions such as color, depth, movement, and form and works on each aspect simultaneously before reassembling the components. Finally, using automatic processing, your brain compares the perceived image with previously stored images. Voilà! Instantly and effortlessly, you **recognize** your grandmother. (Myers, 2012)
3. As Jesus raises his hand to bless the bread and wine, his two disciples **recognize** him as the Christ. (Fiero, 2011)
4. The Christians did not **recognize** other gods and therefore abstained from public festivals honoring these divinities. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Note

1. The insight of indirect utilitarianism is to **note** that, instead of setting out a single law—maximize happiness—the utilitarian legislator might do much better, in terms of the general happiness, to set out a larger body of law, which guarantees and respects secure rights of individuals. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Hazel Markus and colleagues (Inglehart & others, 1989; Markus & Nurius, 1986) **note** that our possible selves include our visions of the self we dream of becoming—the rich self, the thin self, the passionately loved and loving self. (Myers, 2012)
3. Social psychologists Jacquie Vorauer and Stacey Sasaki (2010, 2011) **note** that multiculturalism's focus on differences, which can be positive in the absence of conflict (making intergroup exchanges seem interesting and stimulating), sometimes comes at a cost. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Observe

- 观察；注意

1. We must briefly examine prehistory and **observe** how human beings made the shift from hunting and gathering to agricultural communities and ultimately to cities and civilization. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Many of the conclusions presented in this book may already have occurred to you, for social psychological phenomena are all around you. We constantly **observe** people thinking about, influencing, and relating to one another. (Myers, 2012)
3. To a scientist, facts and theories are apples and oranges. Facts are agreed-upon statements about what we **observe**. Theories are ideas that summarize and explain facts. (Myers, 2012)
4. There is no single viewpoint from which to **observe** the mountains, trees, waters, and human habitations. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

- 遵守，遵从

1. In the first consideration, which is to bring them up for God... you should **observe** five little rules. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The classicists insisted that art served a moral purpose and should **observe** the principles of clarity, unity, and decorum. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Children are expected to be quiet in class, be punctual at lessons and **observe** rules of school discipline. (Myers, 2012)

Comprehend

1. After all, Newton's *Principia* was not an easy book to read or **comprehend**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Also like philosophy, Greek tragedy entailed rational reflection. Tragic heroes were not passive victims of fate. They were thinking human beings who felt a need to **comprehend** their position, explain the reasons for their actions, analyze their feelings, and respond to their fate with insight. (Perry, 2010)
3. Comprehension is one of the first steps in the persuasion process. So Shelly Chaiken and Alice Eagly (1976) reasoned that if a message is difficult to **comprehend**, persuasion should be greatest when the message is written because readers will be able to work through the message at their own pace. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Conceive

1. Can we really **conceive** of a form of production which will produce enough to satisfy our needs, but will not depend on an alienating system of production? (Wolff, 2006)
2. Though the tradition supports many rights of people, these rights cannot be **conceived** apart from the demands of justice. Even so fundamental a right as the right to hold property may give way to the demands of justice seen in the needs of others. (Guinn, 2006)
3. Although the Greeks did not **conceive** of Western civilization as a cultural entity, their artistic, intellectual, and political contributions were crucial to the foundations of Western civilization. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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.

Regard

1. In short, Aristotle's views on female biology and sexuality led centuries of scholars to **regard** woman as an imperfect and incomplete version of man. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Much in the way that Christians **regard** Jesus as the incarnate form of God, Hindus believe that the avatars of Brahman assume various names and forms, even those of animals. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Despite individual and subcultural variations, researchers continue to **regard** individualism and collectivism as genuine cultural variables. (Myers, 2012)
4. Some critics **regard** Beethoven's last symphony, the Ninth Symphony (1824), as his greatest work. (Fiero, 2011)

Ascertain

1. Versailles was called by a contemporary pure harmony. Everything there is part of the unity of a perfect work of art. But the elaborate and expansive gardens had their detractors as well. From these critics we are able to **ascertain** what life was like at Versailles. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. His [Montesquieu's] most famous work, The Spirit of the Laws, was published in 1748. This treatise was a comparative study of governments in which Montesquieu attempted to apply the scientific method to the social and political arena to **ascertain** the "natural laws" governing the social relationships of human beings. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. By the year 2000, molecular biologists had been able (with the help of computers) to **ascertain** the order of nearly three billion units of DNA, thereby locating genes and determining their functions in the human cellular system. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Ensure

1. What held the system together was personal loyalty to the king, who was strong enough to **ensure** loyalty by force when necessary. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. 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)

3. The emphasis on the reproductive features has suggested to many that she [the sculpture of Woman of Willendorf] may have been a fertility object; the intention may have been to **ensure** a successful birth outcome rather than an increase in the number of pregnancies. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Perceive

1. At Pompeii, wall painters sometimes used color to suggest deep space, a technique known as atmospheric or aerial perspective. This method recognizes the eye's inability to **perceive** color at great distances, and that specific colors become light blue or gray at the horizon line. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. For Renaissance artists, the painting constituted a window on nature: the picture plane, that is, the two-dimensional surface of the panel or canvas, was conceived as a transparent glass or window through which one might **perceive** the three-dimensional world. (Fiero, 2011)
3. The greatest obstacle to the emergence of the general will that Rousseau sees is not individuals' failure to **perceive** it, but their failure to be sufficiently motivated to act upon it. (Wolff, 2006)
4. Although social behaviour 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.

View

• 看

1. Art museums are relatively new. Before the nineteenth century art was not made to be **viewed** in museums, so when you are looking at work in a museum, you are often viewing it out of the original context in which it was meant to be seen. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Then Leonard Berkowitz and Russell Geen (1966) found that angered college students who viewed a violent film acted more aggressively than did similarly angered students who **viewed** nonaggressive films. (Myers, 2012)
3. At Northern Ireland's University of Ulster, Catholic and Protestant students **viewed** videos of a Protestant attack at a Catholic funeral and a Catholic attack at

a Protestant funeral (Hunter & others, 1991). Most students attributed the other side's attack to "bloodthirsty" motives but its own side's attack to retaliation or self-defense. (Myers, 2012)

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

- **认为**

1. The Parthenon is often **viewed** as the perfect embodiment of the Classical Doric style. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Classical humanists saw no conflict between humanism and religious belief. They **viewed** their intellectual mission as both pleasing to God and advantageous to society in general. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Nevertheless, people in these early civilizations **viewed** themselves as subjects of states or empires, not as members of Western civilization. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. 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)

Consent

1. If the goal of constructing a voluntaristic account of the state is to be achieved, then it is important that all those presently said to be bound by the state should have been able to **consent** to it. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Consider the argument that hypothetical consent somehow indicates the presence of real consent. We should start from the thought that although almost no one ever formally expresses their consent to the state, there is nevertheless a sense in which all or most of us can be said to **consent**. (Wolff, 2006)
3. The social contract thus preserves the natural rights of the governed. While individuals may willingly **consent** to give up some of their liberty in return for the ruler's protection, they may never relinquish their ultimate authority. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Envisage

1. Habermas argues that it is still possible to **envisage** a political community beyond individual nationstates in which issues can be openly debated and where public opinion will influence governments. (Giddens, 2009)
2. At present, there is no sizeable electorate or mass movement able to **envisage** forms of economic and political organization beyond that of the market and liberal democracy. (Giddens, 2009)
3. In an infamous phrase from a 1962 speech in Birmingham, Enoch Powell, a Conservative front-bench minister at the time, **envisaged** an extraordinary growth in the non-white population in Britain: 'Like the Romans, I seem to see "the River Tiber flowing with much blood".' (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Discern

1. Some have argued, for example, that the outlook he called 'the spirit of capitalism' can be **discerned** in the early Italian merchant cities in the twelfth century, long before Calvinism was ever heard of. (Giddens, 2009)
2. On one reading of the text we can **discern** at least four strands of argument in Locke's defense of initial appropriation of property. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Although Marx refused to describe in detail how this transitional society would be organized, its broad shape can be **discerned** from his admiration for the Paris Commune of 1871, which was a short-lived experiment in what approximated to direct democracy. (Heywood, 2013)
4. 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)

Detect

1. French aristocrats in the service of Louis XIV brought back to France enthusiastic reports of the Imperial Mosque—a fact that has led scholars to **detect** the influence of Persian art on some of Louis' more lavish enterprises at Versailles. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Some archaeologists have demonstrated that the stone circles were used as observatories to **detect** not only such simple astronomical phenomena as the midwinter and midsummer sunrises but also such sophisticated observations as the major and minor standstills of the moon. (Spielvogel, 2010)

3. The existence of this inclination to aggression, which we can **detect** in ourselves and justly assume to be present in others, is the factor which disturbs our relations with our neighbor and which forces civilization into such a high expenditure [of energy]. (Fiero, 2011)
4. Can you **detect** a bias in this document? (Spielvogel, 2010)

Deem

1. We may stare at the intruder as if to say, 'Move away!' or elbow him aside. When people are forced into proximity closer than they **deem** desirable, they might create a kind of physical boundary; a reader at a crowded library desk might physically demarcate a private space by stacking books around its edges. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Governments influence quite personal activities and, in times of war, can even order us to lay down our lives for aims they **deem** necessary. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The beauty of the script, with its contrasting thin and thick lines, written from right to left in an almost rhythmic visual cadence, was **deemed** appropriate for the poetic words of God himself. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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.

Conjecture

1. However, Saint-Denis's three portals are far larger and more richly carved than those at Saint-Étienne or any other Norman Romanesque church. From this we can **conjecture** that Abbot Suger attached considerable importance to the sculptural decoration of Saint-Denis, although his account of the church does not discuss it at length. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. The world has not turned out the way the philosophes wished and half expected that it would. Old fanaticisms have been more intractable, irrational forces more inventive than the philosophes were ready to **conjecture** in their darkest moments. (Perry, 2010)
3. Mutual attraction flourishes when each meets the other's unmet needs. In his 1665 book of *Maxims*, La Rochefoucauld **conjectured**, "Friendship is a scheme for the mutual exchange of personal advantages and favors whereby self-esteem may profit." (Myers, 2012)

4. 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)

Survey

1. As the supreme overlord, the pharaoh oversaw an army of government officials, who collected taxes, supervised construction projects, checked the irrigation works, **surveyed** the land, kept records, conducted foreign trade, and supervised government warehouses, where grain was stored as insurance against a bad harvest. (Perry, 2010)
2. When **surveyed**, women are far more likely to describe themselves as having empathy, or being able to feel what another feels—to rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. (Myers, 2012)
3. But in every country studied, it was the men who expressed more desire for unrestricted sex. Likewise, when the BBC **surveyed** more than 200,000 people in 53 nations, men everywhere more strongly agreed that "I have a strong sex drive." (Myers, 2012)
4. Scholars did not begin to **survey** Buddhist music until the early twentieth century. (Fiero, 2011)

Irritate

1. Robert Shapiro appeared on television to admit that his company had made major mistakes: 'We have probably **irritated** and antagonized more people than we have persuaded', he said, 'Our confidence in this technology and our enthusiasm for it has, I think, been widely seen — and understandably so — as condescension or indeed arrogance.' (Giddens, 2009)
2. Einstein, also member of the board, refuses to support Hilbert's action and does not want to have anything to do with the whole affair; most other board members do not want to **irritate** Hilbert by opposing him. ("Luizen Egbertus Jan Brouwer," 2018)
3. But Hegel also **irritated** many philosophers. Some philosophers even treated his work as an example of the risk of using terms imprecisely. Bertrand Russell (see Chapter 31) came to despise it, and A.J. Ayer (see Chapter 32) declared that most of Hegel's sentences expressed nothing at all. (Warburton, 2012)
4. In fact, this may **irritate** some people who are against the reform. (Fiero, 2011)

C. 评估

Assess

1. Factual studies of the paths of evolution of modern societies and less developed countries help us **assess** how far patterns of change conform to one side or the other. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Self-serving bias additionally helps buffer stress. George Bonanno and colleagues (2005) **assessed** the emotional resiliency of workers who escaped from the World Trade Center or its environs on September 11, 2001. They found that those who displayed self-enhancing tendencies were the most resilient. (Myers, 2012)
3. Researchers have also found evidence of social loafing in varied cultures, particularly by **assessing** agricultural output in formerly communist countries. (Myers, 2012)
4. Voltaire was the first modern intellectual to **assess** the role of Russia in world society. (Fiero, 2011)

Evaluate

1. Some recent authors argue that we should **evaluate** individuals' class location not only, or even mainly, in terms of economics and employment, but also in relation to cultural factors such as lifestyle and consumption patterns. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Becoming a master required completing a masterpiece (work of art) that was **evaluated** by the leaders of the guild. Guilds not only controlled training but limited competition from artists outside their towns, investigated disputes among members, and saw to the social and economic needs of members, such as providing for burials, pensions, and the care of widows. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. While Roman civilization left abundant visual and literary resources, the absence of surviving examples in music make it almost impossible to **evaluate** the Roman contribution in this domain. (Fiero, 2011)
4. Sociology can help us to **evaluate** policies and proposals aimed at providing solutions to environmental problems. (Giddens, 2009)

Estimate

1. Though much of the city remains unexcavated, archaeologists **estimate** that it covered an area of nearly a square mile, enclosed within an imposing mudbrick fortification wall. (Davies et al., 2011)

2. In the developing world, the greatest problem with domestic waste at the present time is the lack of refuse collection services. It has been **estimated** that 20- 50 percent of domestic waste in the developing world goes uncollected. (Giddens, 2009)
3. The scale of the tragedy was not immediately apparent. By the end of the day on 26 December it was reported that 12,000 people had been killed. A few weeks later the United Nations **estimated** that more than 175,000 people had died. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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., 2011)

Assert

1. The bishops of four great cities, Rome, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, held positions of special power in church affairs because the churches in these cities all **asserted** that they had been founded by the original apostles sent out by Jesus. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, kings successfully **asserted** their authority over competing powers, continuing a trend that had begun in the Late Middle Ages. (Perry, 2010)
3. Kandinsky's Russian contemporary Kasimir Malevich arrived at nonrepresentational art not by way of Fauvism but through the influence of Analytic Cubism, which **asserted** the value of line over color. (Fiero, 2011)
4. After his father's assassination, Alexander moved quickly to **assert** his authority, securing the Macedonian frontiers and smothering a rebellion in Greece. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Value

1. Wilson, an early advocate for the preservation of the environment, has advanced "scientific humanism," an inter-disciplinary discipline that **values** biodiversity and a sound environmental ethic. (Fiero, 2011)
2. 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)
3. Moreover, Greek democracy, which **valued** freedom, was unable to overcome a weakness that has afflicted despotic governments: an incautious attitude toward power that causes the state to overreach itself. (Perry, 2010)

4. 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)

Reaffirm

1. Music plays an important role in Native American potlatches and powwows where American Indian groups gather to **reaffirm** and celebrate their ethnic identities. (Haviland, Prints, Walrath, & McBride, 2013)
2. Some theories centre on the difference in learning styles between boys and girls. Girls are often regarded as more effectively organized and motivated than boys... One manifestation of this is that girls tend to relate to one another by talking and using their verbal skills... Boys, on the other hand, socialize in a more active manner... and tend to be more disruptive in the classroom. These broad patterns of behaviour seem to be **reaffirmed** by teachers in the classroom, who may have lower expectations for boys than for girls, and indulge boys' disruptions by paying more attention to them. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Overall, the Scientific Revolution **reaffirmed** traditional ideas about women's nature. Male scientists used the new science to spread the view that women were inferior by nature, subordinate to men, and suited by nature to play a domestic role as nurturing mothers. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Durkheim argued that religion **reaffirms** people's adherence to core social values, thereby contributing to the maintenance of social cohesion. (Giddens, 2009)

Examine

1. It (logical discussion) forced people out of their apathy and smugness and compelled them to **examine** their thoughts critically; to confront illogical, inconsistent, dogmatic, and imprecise assertions; and to express their ideas in clearly defined terms. (Perry, 2010)
2. For Durkheim, the main intellectual concern of sociology is the study of social facts. Rather than applying sociological methods to the study of individuals, sociologists should instead **examine** social facts — — aspects of social life that shape our actions as individuals, such as the state of the economy or the influence of religion. (Giddens, 2009)
3. From studying how illness affects the individual, we now turn to **examine** patterns of illness and health within society, and discuss how health outcomes differ between social groups. (Giddens, 2009)

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

Probe

1. The Sophists and the humanist philosophers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle moved beyond the naturalists to **probe** the nature of human knowledge, the question of right conduct, and the advance of wisdom. (Fiero, 2011)
2. To the Renaissance passion for realistic representation, Jan introduced the phenomenon of the psychological portrait—the portrait that **probed** the temperament, character, or unique personality of the subject. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Greek tragedies dealt with universal themes still relevant in our day. They **probed** such problems as the nature of good and evil, the conflict between spiritual values and the demands of the state or family, the rights of the individual, the nature of divine forces, and human nature. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. To many Romantics, music was the most Romantic of the arts because it enabled the composer to **probe** deeply into human emotions. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Query

1. Should we **query** Mahmood and Hirschkind's claim that the end as well as the beginning of these projects is properly speaking ethical? (Skorupski, 2010)
2. The second objection to the view that moral constraint is insufficiently grounded is to **query** the claim that it operates independently of, rather than through, our desires, interests, and affections. (Shafer-Landau, 2012)
3. On the other hand, followers of Næss's deep ecology were moved to rethink the notion of the ethical subject, **querying** what they saw as the individualistic and decontextualized nature of much western philosophical and moral theory. (Skorupski, 2010)
4. The first is to **query** the idea of constraint. Why should morality be seen as constraining our choices and actions? (Shafer-Landau, 2012)

Measure

1. Masaccio's use of perspective gives the spectator all the data needed to **measure** the depth of this painted interior, to draw its plan, and to envision the structure in three dimensions. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Building on Einstein's theories, Werner Heisenberg (1901–1976) theorized that since the very act of measuring subatomic phenomena altered them, the position

and the velocity of a subatomic particle could not be **measured** simultaneously with absolute accuracy. (Fiero, 2011)

3. State policies, known as mercantilism, were also aimed at augmenting national wealth and power. According to mercantilist theory, wealth from trade was **measured** in gold and silver, of which there was believed to be a more or less fixed quantity. (Perry, 2010)
4. Unlike a physician measuring heart rate, social psychologists never get a direct reading on attitudes. Rather, social psychologists **measure** expressed attitudes. (Myers, 2012)

Revise

1. Discoveries in Palestine and other neighboring regions within the last century have forced scholars to **revise** their estimation of the quantity and quality of Jewish art produced in antiquity. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. In the summer of 1787, fifty-five delegates attended a convention in Philadelphia to **revise** the Articles of Confederation. The convention's delegates — — wealthy, politically experienced, and well educated — — rejected revision and decided to devise a new constitution. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In 1870, the Church of England established a Revising Committee to **revise** and update the biblical texts; but, as Stanton pointed out, the committee contained not a single woman. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Reference

1. To **reference** the name of the sponsoring group, Rosso has given a great deal of emphasis to the Cross itself. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Her (Hannah Höch's) disjunctive *Cut with the Kitchen Knife through the Last Weimar Beer Belly Cultural Epoch of Germany* consists of bits and pieces clipped from newspapers and magazines: the wheels and cogs of military technology, the faces of German celebrities, and androgynous figures that **reference** her own bisexuality. (Fiero, 2011)
3. 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.

Review

1. Piliavin (2003) and Susan Andersen (1998) **reviewed** studies that showed that youth who engaged in community service projects, school-based “service learning,” or tutoring children develop social skills and positive social values. (Myers, 2012)
2. University ethics committees **review** social psychological research to ensure that it will treat people humanely and that the scientific merit justifies any temporary deception or distress. (Myers, 2012)
3. When faced with a problem, children at this stage (formal operational stage) are able to **review** all the possible ways of solving it and go through them theoretically in order to reach a solution. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

D.取向

Emphasize

1. He **emphasized** the importance of the rule of law. (Perry, 2010)
2. With one group, the benevolent caregivers **emphasized** “our responsibility to make this a home you can be proud of and happy in.” (Myers, 2012)
3. Social scientists have **emphasized** the importance of social practices and norms, which have a significant influence on individual decisions. (Zamir & Teichman, 2014)
4. 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)

Stress

1. Although popular wisdom **stresses** the impact of attitudes on behavior, in fact, attitudes are often poor predictors of behaviors. (Myers, 2012)
2. Durkheim **stressed** the importance of abandoning prejudices and ideology. (Giddens, 2009)

Highlight

1. This valuable resource features over forty-five maps, including ones **highlighting** Classical Greece and Rome; documenting European civilization during the Renaissance; following events in Germany, Russia, and Italy leading up to World Wars I and II; tracing the dissolution of communism in 1989; documenting language and religion in the Western world; and describing the industrialization and increasing unification of Europe. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The job-hunters make careful decisions about which pictures, activities, and interests to **highlight** in their profiles so as to win more attention from the interviewers in the job market. (Myers, 2012)
3. She has **highlighted** the fact that women at the lower socio-economic end have less access to support her social networks in times of life crisis than do middle-class women. (Giddens, 2009)
4. One way that feminists **highlight** this problem is by drawing a distinction between 'sex' and 'gender'. (Wolff, 2006)

Neglect

- 忽视
 1. Moreover, say Wilson and Gilbert (2003), people **neglect** the speed and the power of their *psychological immune system*, which includes their strategies for rationalizing, discounting, forgiving, and limiting emotional trauma. (Myers, 2012)
 2. In the name of God, they denounced the greed and pomp of the heartless rich and the hypocrisy of pious Jews who worshiped in the prescribed manner but **neglected** their social obligations to their neighbor. (Perry, 2010)
 3. The humanists or intellectuals of the age considered their period (from the mid-fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth century) an age of rebirth, believing that they had restored arts and letters to new glory after they had been “**neglected**” or “dead” for centuries. (Spielvogel, 2010)
 4. Long **neglected** during the papal exile in Avignon, Rome once more became a major artistic center in the late fifteenth century. (Davies et al., 2011)
- 疏于照管
 1. In attending to, and serving, the needs of others, women typically **neglect** themselves. (Wolff, 2006)

2. The few who were given the opportunity to do sociological research of lasting importance have frequently been **neglected**. They became unknown to the mass of scholars in this field. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Many literary works of classical antiquity were either lost or **neglected**. (Perry, 2010)
4. Hours are long and they worry that they **neglect** their children. (Giddens, 2009)

Criticize

1. Social psychology is **criticized** for being trivial because it documents things that seem obvious. (Myers, 2012)
2. No one, it would seem, could reasonably be **criticized** for any action they take to defend themselves. (Wolff, 2006)
3. After Bernini problems failed, he proposed making the towers free-standing, but he was forced to abandon the plan when it was severely **criticized**. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Inspired by the Gospels, reformers **criticized** the church for its wealth and involvement in worldly affairs. (Perry, 2010)

Disregard

1. In doing so, he **disregarded** the church prohibition against the taxing of its property without papal permission. (Perry, 2010)
2. Indeed, a judge's order to ignore testimony—"It must play no role in your consideration of the case. You have no choice but to **disregard** it"—can even boomerang, adding to the testimony's impact. (Wolf & Montgomery, 1972)
3. Although warned about a plot against his life, Caesar chose to **disregard** it. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. The emperor, **disregarding** all considerations of expense, raised craftsmen from the whole world. (Davies et al., 2011)

Acquiesce

1. Oil companies have been accused of **acquiescing** in the pollution of the ocean. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Informal sanctions emphasize cultural control and are diffuse in nature, involving spontaneous expressions of approval or disapproval by members of the group or community. They are, nonetheless, very effective in enforcing a large number of seemingly unimportant customs. Because most people want to be accepted, they

are willing to **acquiesce** to the rules that govern dress, eating, and conversation, even in the absence of actual laws. (Haviland, Prints, Walrath, & McBride, 2010)

3. The cardinal **acquiesces**, and Portuguese troops are sent to take over the missions. (Copp, 2005)

Underline

1. Indeed, Pozzo **underlines** the global ambitions of Roman Catholic evangelism by adding at the four corners of the ceiling the allegorical figures of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. (Fiero, 2011)
2. These studies, together with other empirical evidence on the effects of traumatic events, **underline** the importance of long-term observation of health outcomes in traumatized individuals in facilitating appropriate intervention and rehabilitation programs beyond acute needs for help. (Nezu, Nezu, Geller, & Weiner, 2012)
3. His vulnerability in turn **underlines** his mother's desperate grief at being unable to help her son. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. Lee uses the camera inventively to **underline** social conflicts, as in his radical close-ups of faces caught in bitter, heated disputes. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

Attempt

1. Customs officials spend a lot of their time tracking and **attempting** to intercept the movement of drugs across national borders. (Giddens, 2009)
2. But, despite this, very many philosophers have **attempted** to solve these normative political problems, and they have not been short of things to say. (Wolff, 2006)
3. The government has **attempted** to control inflation, but failed. The inflation remained the same.
4. *Learned helplessness* often occurs when **attempts** to improve a situation have proven fruitless.

Bias

1. Moreover, a belief, once formed, is difficult to discredit, so going first could give voters ideas that would favorably **bias** how they perceive and interpret the second speech. (Myers, 2012)
2. A standard view is that while the sociologist's values should not be permitted to **bias** their conclusions, social research should be relevant to real-world concerns. (Giddens, 2009)

3. To protect industry we could **bias** the ballot in favour either of the rich or (so Mill thinks) the educated. (Wolff, 2006)
4. These experiments reveal that *as before-the-fact judgments* bias our perceptions and interpretations, so *after-the-fact judgments* **bias** our recall.

Purport

1. Seers, **purported** to have supernatural skills, might offer advice but could not override the rulings of the Assembly. (Perry, 2010)
2. 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)

Underscore

1. The sense of meaninglessness that inspired the Theater of the Absurd also **underscored** the philosophy of existentialism of Albert Camus (1913--1960) and Jean Paul Sartre (1905--1980). (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. To **underscore** the importance of these issues, I use statistics to show that industrial farming has caused more pain and suffering than did the atrocious behavior that produced the Holocaust. (Rachels, 2011)
3. Because marriage and family play a fundamental role in any society, wedding rituals are especially significant. Whether private or public, sacred or secular, weddings reveal, confirm, and **underscore** important cultural values. (Haviland, Prints, Walrath, & McBride, 2010)
4. 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., 2011)

Venerate

1. Believing in a changeless universe, the Egyptians did not value change or development— what we call progress—but **venerated** the institutions, traditions, and authority that embodied permanence. (Perry, 2010)
2. All these towers are burial places of chiefs, and the chapels therein are each dedicated to the idol which he **venerated**. (Fiero, 2011)
3. Valera believed that his Inca ancestors **venerated** a "true God" who was an approximation of the Christian God and whose worship the devil directed towards less worthy objects. (Scott, 2018)

4. 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)

Propose

1. In 2005, California State Senator Leland Yee **proposed** a law banning the sale of violent video games to those under 18. (Myers, 2012)
2. In 1900, Max Planck (1858–1947), a German physicist, **proposed** the quantum theory, which holds that a heated body radiates energy not in a continuous unbroken stream, as had been believed, but in intermittent spurts, or jumps, called quanta. (Perry, 2010)
3. In 1867, Mill, as a member of Parliament, **proposed** that the suffrage be extended to women, but the proposal was rejected by a vote of 194 to 74. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Opine

1. The subsequent conversation between Death and God, somewhat reminiscent of that between Satan and God in the Book of Job (see chapter 1), shows God to be an angry, petulant figure who finds human beings "drowned in sin." If left to their own devices, he **opines**, "they will become much worse than beasts." (Fiero, 2011)
2. Darwinism shows us that "ethics as we understand it is an illusion fobbed off on us by our genes to get us to cooperate" (Ruse and Wilson 1985: 52); and yet elsewhere Wilson **opines** that a proper evolutionary understanding of ethics will "make possible the selection of a more deeply understood and enduring code of moral values" (Wilson 1978: 196). (Copp, 2005)
3. Easterbrook **opines** that the behavior of judges will be "influenced, if not determined" by their understanding of the sources and functions of legislation. (Shapiro, 2013)
4. 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)

Refrain

1. One medieval bishop argued that seeing animals sculpted in churches would so terrify parishioners that they would be encouraged to **refrain** from sinful deeds. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Most religions, in fact, encourage us to take responsibility for ourselves but to **refrain** from judging others. (Myers, 2012)
3. Most of us obey the laws against murder without a second thought. If we were asked why we **refrain** from killing people most of us would surely answer that the idea of doing so has never entered our heads as a serious option. (Wolff, 2006)
4. So it is wise to **refrain** from planting false, unreachable expectations in people's minds.

Tend

- 倾向于，易于

1. Hence the collectively rational position is unstable, and individuals will **tend** to defect, even if they know the consequences of everyone acting that way. (Wolff, 2006)
2. For this map, it is important to identify the symbols for universities and schools and to see where they appear on the map. Because education does not **tend** to move as a wave, as the plague did, each symbol represents a place where learning flourished more than it did in places without a symbol of some kind. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. The skeptical viewpoint **tends** to underplay this experiential aspect of the process. (Giddens, 2009)
4. When someone outperforms them, people **tend** to think of the other as a genius (Lassiter & Munhall, 2001). (Myers, 2012)

- 照顾；照料

1. We may as well ask the general population to navigate ships, make medical decisions, **tend** sheep, and so on. (Wolff, 2006)
2. His innovation served the narrative and liturgical needs of Siena cathedral by depicting another key moment in the life of the Virgin, her birth, which was also an important feast day in the Church. St. Anne rests in her childbed, while midwives attend the newborn Virgin and other women **tend** to the mother. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. With steam, the whole pattern of work changed because weaker, younger, and less skilled workers could be taught the few simple tasks necessary to **tend** the machine. (Perry, 2010)
4. In addition to working their allotted land, the serfs had to **tend** the fields reserved for the lord. (Perry, 2010)

Warrant

- **提供保障**

1. In London, its popularity as a solo instrument and to accompany madrigals **warranted** the importation of almost 14,000 lute strings in the one-year period between 1567 and 1568. (Fiero, 2011)
2. The Author **warrants** that the Publisher is the owner of the copyright, which is to guarantee the Publisher have the right to publish the work in all kinds of form, be it text, or film. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)
3. The person who does not employ science that is **warranted** by the goals of pure inquiry is unlikely to realise his or her extrinsic ends, or the extrinsic ends that society might have in using science. (Pietarinen, 2013)
4. There are enough clues to **warrant** that conclusion.

- **值得**

1. Such a move, reasoned British officials, did not **warrant** risking a war, and France would not act alone. (Perry, 2010)
2. The allegations are serious enough to **warrant** an investigation, for it's in great demand. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)
3. Another area that **warrants** attention is that of funding for universities.

Sanction

1. Some Muslim groups also cite the perpetuation in Europe by some Muslims of cultural mores that **sanction** polygamy, forced marriages between young girls and much older men, wife-beating, so-called honor killings of "wayward" females, and require women to keep their bodies and faces hidden from view... (Perry, 2010)
2. Some have claimed that Palladio designed only what was, in his view, **sanctioned** by ancient precedent, because he didn't know how to design without the former designer's model. He needed such kind of possibility and permission brought out by them. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. Once the government **sanction** the intervention in the free market, some of the economic rules will be invalid. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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.

Permit

1. In other words, utilitarianism would seem to encourage exactly the type of paternalistic intervention that the Liberty Principle expressly rules out: remember that the Liberty Principle does not **permit** anyone to interfere with another even for their own good. (Wolff, 2006)
2. In keeping with the "attitude follows behavior" principle, experiments suggest that if you want people to do a big favor for you, an effective strategy is to get them to do a small favor first. In the best-known demonstration of this foot-in-the-door phenomenon, researchers posing as drivesafely volunteers asked Californians to **permit** the installation of huge, poorly lettered "Drive Carefully" signs in their front yards. (Myers, 2012)
3. "Guns not only **permit** violence," he [Berkowitz] reported, "they can stimulate it as well. The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger." (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Adjudicate

1. So Hobbes would probably argue that even if people did have a natural right to punish offenders, this would rarely be used with any effect unless a single, stable, authority existed: for example, within a tribe or group an acknowledged leader to **adjudicate** disputes and enforce judgements. (Wolff, 2006)
2. There are major inconsistencies between the accounts given by different political philosophers. This raises not only the question of how to **adjudicate** between different accounts, but also leads to the troubling thought that a statement of what natural rights we have often seems little more than one person's opinion. (Wolff, 2006)
3. This view of law also has significant implications for the judiciary, whose task it is to interpret law and **adjudicate** between parties to a dispute. (Heywood, 2013)

4. 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)

Predispose

1. But whereas biological approaches focus on physical features that **predispose** individuals to crime, psychological views concentrate on personality types. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Rousseau reflected the view of many male thinkers when he argued that there were natural biological differences between men and women that **predisposed** women to be mothers rather than intellectuals. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. As evolutionary psychologists remind us, our inherited human nature **predisposes** us to behave in ways that helped our ancestors survive and reproduce. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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., 2011)

Accentuate

1. The Renaissance was one avenue to modernity; another was the Reformation. By dividing Europe into Catholic and Protestant, the Reformation ended medieval religious unity. It also **accentuated** the importance of the individual person, a distinctive feature of the modern outlook. (Perry, 2010)
2. Television's modeling of the lifestyles of the wealthy also serves to **accentuate** feelings of "relative deprivation" and desires for more. (Myers, 2012)
3. I (Vicki S. Helgeson) have also integrated the research on GLBT persons into the text rather than having separate sections devoted to GLBT persons or GLBT relationships, which only served to **accentuate** differences. (Helgeson, 2011)
4. 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., 2011)

VII. 静态

Represent

1. If people do not always vote according to their preferences, we cannot **represent** the voting process as one which automatically reveals the preferences of the majority: So what does the vote reveal? (Wolff, 2006)
2. Molded with noticeably large breasts and buttocks, these “earth mothers” perhaps symbolically **represented** the fertility of both “mother earth” and human mothers. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. As voting would no longer be voluntary, it could not possibly be **represented** as an act or sign of consent. (Wolff, 2006)
4. And most participants are from WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) cultures that **represent** but 12 percent of humanity. (Myers, 2012)

Present

1. In his first major work, *The Division of Labour in Society*, Durkheim **presented** an analysis of social change that argued that the advent of the industrial era meant the emergence of a new type of solidarity. (Giddens, 2009)
2. He **presents** an example in which the other members of your neighbourhood have discovered a public address system, and decide to institute a scheme for public entertainment. (Wolff, 2006)
3. Self-presentation refers to our wanting to **present** a desired image both to an external audience (other people) and to an internal audience (ourselves). (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Maintain

- 坚称

1. With this restrictive illiberal background in mind, we may ask how Rousseau can **maintain** that he has solved the problem of finding a form of association in which 'while uniting himself with all (each associate) may still obey himself alone, and remain as free as before' (*Social Contract*, bk. I, ch. 6, p. 191). (Wolff, 2006)

2. Not all African-Americans still live in city ghettos, and those who remain are kept there, Wilson **maintained**, not so much by active discrimination as by economic factors - in other words, by class rather than by race. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Theists typically **maintain** that God is the omnipotent creator of the universe.
4. 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.

- **维持**

1. Holy stature was often credited to people who built and **maintained** the actual roads on which pilgrims trekked, as was the case with Santo Domingo de la Calzada (literally of the paved road or roadway), who built, in addition to a pilgrims hostel and hospital, a long bridge over the Oja River and who maintained the roads around the town that came to be named after him. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Personal space is a sort of portable bubble or buffer zone that we like to **maintain** between ourselves and others. (Myers, 2012)
3. Solidarity is **maintained** when individuals are successfully integrated into social groups and are regulated by a set of shared values and customs. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Exist

1. Various state-enforced monopolies **exist** (the post office, for example) which prevent newcomers from entering a particular industry. (Wolff, 2006)
2. According to Plato, a higher world of eternal, unchanging Ideas or Forms has always **existed**. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Reason could say only that God probably **exists** and that he probably endowed human beings with an immortal soul; it could not prove these propositions with certainty. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Retain

1. Although they **retained** democratic forms of government in their cities, the Greeks of the Hellenistic world were forced to accept monarchy as a new fact of political life. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. After training, the children more often found win-win solutions, better mediated friends' conflicts, and **retained** and applied their new skills in and out of school throughout the school year. (Myers, 2012)
3. **Retaining** the medieval ideal of the noble warrior, aristocrats continued to dominate the officer corps of European armies through the nineteenth century and even into the twentieth. (Perry, 2010)
4. 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)

Possess

1. It rejects the idea that society should be guided by clergy, who are deemed to **possess** a special wisdom; by nobles, who are entitled to special privileges; and by monarchs, who are thought to receive their power from God. (Perry, 2010)
2. Italy also **possessed** considerably more productive farmland than Greece, enabling it to support a large population. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. In the Middle Ages, for example, the insane were generally regarded as harmless; some believed that they may even have **possessed** a special 'gift' of perception. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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.

Sustain

1. To **sustain** the army, Frederick William established the General War Commissariat to levy taxes to support the army and oversee its growth. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Biotechnology, according to Monsanto, will allow us to grow better-quality crops with higher yields, while at the same time **sustaining** and protecting the environment. (Giddens, 2009)

3. Those of us living in the industrialized societies depend on many raw materials and manufactured products from developing countries to **sustain** our lives. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2015)

Persist

1. Indeed, the figures obviously interact, revealing the artist's interest in narrative, a theme that **persists** throughout the history of Greek art. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Unfortunately, old religious rivalries and economic crises **persisted**, and the reign of Charles II's successor, James II, was soon in jeopardy. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Nevertheless, although these two revolutions initiated what historians like to call the modern European world, remnants of the old **persisted** in the midst of the new. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Nevertheless, tensions between the throne and Parliament **persisted**, and in 1629 Charles I dissolved Parliament, which would not meet again. (Perry, 2010)

Reside

1. Rather, the idea is that political obligations are universal in the sense that they apply to all people who **reside** within the borders of the state. (Wolff, 2006)
2. The crowd wear masks, which reveal as opposed to hide the greed, corruption, and immorality that **resides** behind the false face of contemporary society. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Along with the brushwork, color seems to **reside** uniformly on the surface of the image, reflecting Matisse's careful study of Cézanne's paintings. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. The state accepts the responsibility of protecting everyone who **resides** within its borders from illegitimate violence. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Inhabit

1. From earliest times, most African societies maintained the animistic belief that powerful spirits **inhabit** the natural world. They honored a single creator god, but they addressed his powers indirectly through spirits associated with nature and the souls of departed ancestors. (Fiero, 2011)
2. These cyber contacts sometimes evolve into fully fledged electronic friendships or even result in face-to-face meetings. Many Internet users become part of lively

online communities that are qualitatively different from those they **inhabit** in the physical world. (Giddens, 2009)

3. According to the critics, including most sociologists influenced by symbolic interactionism, as human beings we have reasons for what we do, and we **inhabit** a social world permeated by cultural meanings.
4. The Greeks also **inhabited** a number of islands to the west, south, and particularly the east of the Greek mainland. (Spielvogel, 2010)

Conserve

1. The fire also spared the west façade and portals, and the decision to **conserve** these architectural features which, at the time of the fire, were nearly 50 years old and certainly out of fashion is worth noting. (Davies et al., 2011)
2. Anyone who recycles their plastic, paper and glass, **conserves** water or tries to use their car less is probably aware that they too are trying to put into practice the idea of sustainability. (Giddens, 2009)
3. For instance, demands on Indonesia to **conserve** its rainforests could be seen as unfair, because Indonesia has a greater need than the industrialized countries for the revenue it must forgo by accepting conservation. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Coexist

1. In studies of American adults, Theodor Adorno and his colleagues (1950) discovered that hostility toward Jews often **coexisted** with hostility toward other minorities. (Myers, 2012)
2. Just as the Gothic revival thrived alongside the Classical revival in Britain, Romantic painting **coexisted** with Neoclassical. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Great affluence and abject poverty **coexist** side by side, but contact between the two worlds can be minimal. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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 labours of the two others; each in his turn takes it upon himself to relieve the whole. (Oxford English Dictionary, 1989)

Buttress

1. Derived from carefully observed facts, Kepler's laws of planetary motion **buttressed** Copernicanism, for they made sense only in a heliocentric universe. (Perry, 2010)
2. Faith in market monitoring has not been **buttressed** by the failure of market prices to predict the 2007–9 financial crisis. But this failure does not necessarily support special supervisory treatment of banks, for two reasons. (Berger, Molyneux, & Wilson, 2010)
3. The advantages of this design were structural each house **buttressing** the next and defensive, since any attacker would have to scale the outer walls before facing resistance on the rooftops. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. The architect created an artificial slope out of concrete, rising on radially disposed barrel vaults, which **buttressed** one another for a strong structure.

Stagnate

1. Western Europe emerged as a new community in the 1950s and the 1960s and staged a remarkable economic recovery, while Eastern Europe seemed to **stagnate** under the thumb of the Soviet Union. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In a despotic society, economic activity **stagnates**, for merchants, fearful that their goods will be confiscated by the state, lose their initiative. (Perry, 2010)
3. Due to the lack of municipal direction, city streets were often used as sewers and open drains: "In the centre of this street is a gutter, into which potato parings, the refuse of animal and vegetable matters of all kinds, the dirty water from the washing of clothes and of the houses, are all poured, and there they **stagnate** and putrefy. (Spielvogel, 2010)
4. Industry, especially state-owned heavy industry, fared less well and continued to **stagnate**.

Function

1. Rousseau's view that society will **function** better when fewer decisions need to be made by the people as a whole begins to look much more attractive. (Wolff, 2006)
2. Art historians are also studying how works of art **functioned** among late medieval populations to forge bonds among social groups and encourage group identity. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. Television conveyed to Chinese audiences that other social systems seemed to **function** more smoothly and offer greater freedom than their own. (Giddens, 2009)

4. To understand his reasoning we must take a brief look at how the free market can be expected to **function**. (Wolff, 2006)

VIII. 行为

Perform

1. Although women also worked in the fields, many remained behind to care for the children, weave clothes, and **perform** other tasks that required labor close to home. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Structural functionalism analyses societies as social systems in which various social institutions **perform** specific functions ensuring the smooth operation of the system as a whole. (Giddens, 2009)
3. To **perform** one's duty as an active citizen is time-consuming, if one is both to keep oneself well informed, and attend the public forum or assembly. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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., 2011)

Endeavor

1. In *The Age of Reason* (1794–1795), Paine declared: “I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and **endeavoring** to make our fellow- creatures happy.” (Perry, 2010)
2. “I have **endeavored**,” he wrote, “to treat my subjects as a dramatic writer: my picture is my stage, and men and women my actors.” (Fiero, 2011)
3. I hope it is not a partisan treatment; as usual I **endeavored** to cover the major perspectives in sociology and the major findings of contemporary research in an even-handed, though not indiscriminate, way. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Exert

1. Despite this male domination, however, both French and foreign observers complained that females **exerted** undue influence in French political affairs. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Waging war was an expensive undertaking and sovereigns throughout Europe realized the pressing need to consolidate the state's power and **exert** economic control. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. Despite the pressures **exerted** by reactionary nobles and clergy on the one hand and discontented sansculottes on the other, the Revolution might not have taken a radical turn if France had remained at peace. (Perry, 2010)
4. Social pressure, public opinion, fear of a poor reputation, even gossip, can all **exert** their effects on individual behaviour. (Wolff, 2006)

Entail

1. Within the Italian city-states where the Renaissance was born, rich merchants were at least as important as the church hierarchy and the old nobility. Commercial wealth and a new politics produced a new culture that relied heavily on ancient Greece and Rome. This return to antiquity also **entailed** a rejection of the Middle Ages as dark, barbarous, and rude. (Perry, 2010)
2. Dividing the world into “us” and “them” **entails** significant costs, such as racism and war, but also provides the benefits of communal solidarity. (Myers, 2012)
3. Like the industrial nations early in the twentieth century, all societies will be challenged to find roles for their ageing citizens. This challenge will include identifying new means of economic support, often financed by government programmes. It will also **entail** identifying ways to incorporate rather than isolate older people, by drawing on their considerable reserves of experience and talents. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Experience

1. According to Persian tradition, its founder, Zoroaster (also known as Zarathustra), was born in 660 B.C. After a period of wandering and solitude, he **experienced** revelations that caused him to be revered as a prophet of the “true religion.” (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. We **experience** this double ambulatory not as a series of individual compartments but as a continuous space, the shape of which is outlined by the network of slender arches, ribs, and columns that sustains the vaults. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. A studious pupil who is teased by classmates for working too hard, or who is accused of being a 'nerd' when he or she refuses to go out in the evenings, **experiences** a type of informal sanctioning. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Calculate

1. Sometimes a researcher will use more than one measure of central tendency to avoid giving a deceptive picture of the average. More often, he will **calculate** the standard deviation for the data in question. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Another astronomer, Eratosthenes (c. 275--194 B.C.), determined that the earth was round and **calculated** the earth's circumference at 24,675 miles, within 200 miles of the actual figure. (Spielvogel, 2010)
3. Therefore the indirect utilitarian might **calculate** that the general happiness will best be served by ensuring that no one is punished unless they are proved guilty. (Wolff, 2006)
4. 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)

Predates

1. The two traditions of democracy and feminism share many common preoccupations, but have had a complex association. The democratic tradition long **predates** feminism: only in the nineteenth century did democrats begin to take seriously the issue of women's democratic rights. (Nash & Scott, 2004)
2. Feminist writings have emphasized a broad spectrum of topics, but three main themes are of particular importance. One of the central concerns is the domestic division of labour. the way in which tasks are allocated between members of a household. Among feminists there are differing opinions about the historical emergence of this division. Socialist feminists see it as an outcome of industrial capitalism, while others claim that it is linked to patriarchy, and thus **predates** the industrialization process. (Giddens, 2009)
3. "Terror", in the sense of the use of violence to intimidate, was used extensively in the twentieth century - for example, by the Nazis in Germany or the Russian secret police under Stalin. However, this kind of use of violence also **predates** the origins of the term in the French Revolution(1789). (Giddens, 2009)
4. Primates, elephants, dogs, and even mice also display empathy, indicating that the building blocks of altruism **predate** humanity. (Myers, 2012)

Undertake

1. Although Cohen's typology is a simplification (which he readily admits) and may therefore be criticized for being imprecise for the analysis he **undertakes**, the study is valuable because it shows how the meaning of diaspora is not static, but relates to the ongoing processes of maintaining collective identities and preserving ethnic cultures in the context of a rapid period of globalization. (Giddens, 2009)
2. Social psychologists were curious and concerned about the bystanders' inaction. So they **undertook** experiments to identify when people will help in an emergency. (Myers, 2012)
3. East of Pisa, along the Arno River, the increasing wealth of Florence inspired that town to **undertake** major projects for its cathedral and baptistery in order to compete with its neighbors. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. And if we insist that political obligations must be **undertaken** voluntarily, this is a risk we always run. (Wolff, 2006)

Instigate

1. In 1524, under the banner of Christian liberty, German commoners **instigated** a series of violent uprisings against the oppressive landholding aristocracy. (Fiero, 2011)
2. In Phase 1, people work to develop a greater awareness of their actual behavior, what **instigates** it, and what its results are. One of the best ways of doing this is to keep daily logs. By helping people redefine their problems in terms of their causes and results, these records can increase their feelings of control. (Zimbardo & Ruch, 1992)
3. The conspirators also planned to **instigate** an uprising in the Midlands and to simultaneously kidnap James's daughter, Princess Elizabeth. ("Thomas Percy [Gunpowder Plot]," 2018)
4. Charles **instigated** a programme of reforms. (Fiero, 2011)

Advocate

1. Wyclif alleged that there was no basis in Scripture for papal claims of temporal authority and **advocated** that the popes be stripped of their authority and their property. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Here, Jean-Jacques Rousseau **advocated** a return to nature, arguing, like Locke, that humans are born good, not in sin, and that they use their innate sense or

instincts to distinguish between good and bad, that is, between what makes them happy and sad. (Davies et al., 2011)

3. Illich **advocated** what he called the deschooling of society. Compulsory schooling, he pointed out, is a relatively recent invention, and there is no reason why it should be accepted as inevitable. (Giddens, 2009)
4. 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)

Strive

1. Frederick William **strove** to maintain a highly efficient bureaucracy of civil service workers. It had its own code in which obedience, honor, and service to the king were the highest duty. (Spielsvogel, 2010)
2. Plato claimed that Egyptian art had not changed in 10,000 years. The reality is more complex, but it is fair to say that most Egyptian artists did not **strive** for innovation or originality, but adhered instead to traditional formulations that expressed specific ideas. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. It is striking that economic growth in affluent countries has failed to satisfy. It is further striking that individuals who **strive** most for wealth tend to live with lower well-being. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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.

Propound

1. Building on the romantics' views, radical German nationalists came to **propound** the dangerous racist idea that national identity was an inherited characteristic—that being and feeling German depended on birth rather than acculturation. (Perry, 2010)
2. A completely different form of metaphysical behaviorism was developed by B. F. Skinner (1904–1990). Skinner extended to psychology the philosophy of neorealism **propounded** by a number of American philosophers after 1910 (Smith, 1986). (Leahey & Harris, 2000)

3. The storm-and-stress conception of adolescence was strongly **propounded** by G. Stanley Hall, the first psychologist of the modern era to write at length about adolescent development (1904). Following Hall, the major proponents of this view have been psychoanalytic theorists working within the Freudian tradition (for example, Blos, 1965; Freud, 1946, 1958). (Zimbardo & Ruch, 1992)
4. 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)

Reiterate

1. In the visual arts, the influence of late nineteenth-century Western printmakers such as Käthe Kollwitz helped to shape the powerful realism of many Chinese artists, including Li Hua (1907–1994). Li's stark and searing woodcut of a bound man—a metaphor for modern China— **reiterated** the silent scream of Munch and Eisenstein. (Fiero, 2011)
2. Behind the couple, an inscription on the back wall of the chamber reads "Johannes de Eyck fuit hic" ("Jan van Eyck was here"); this testimonial is **reiterated** by the presence of two figures, probably the artist himself and a second observer, whose painted reflections are seen in the convex mirror below the inscription. (Fiero, 2011)
3. 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."

Monitor

1. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) agreed to send a force of sixty thousand troops (twenty thousand American troops made up the largest single contingent) that would **monitor** the frontier between the new political entities. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. In his writings on crime, the body, madness and sexuality, Foucault analyzed the emergence of modern institutions such as prisons, hospitals and schools that have played an increasing role in controlling and **monitoring** the social population. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Self-esteem, he argues, is a psychological gauge by which we **monitor** and react to how others appraise us. (Myers, 2012)
4. 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)

Inculcate

1. Confucianism, it is argued, **inculcates** respect for one's elders and superiors, education, hard work and proven accomplishments as the key to advancement, as well as a willingness to sacrifice today to earn a greater reward tomorrow. (Giddens, 2009)
2. The Spartans learned only one craft, soldiering, and were **inculcated** with only one conception of excellence: fighting bravely for their city, and if needed, dying for it. (Perry, 2010)
3. The superego monitors human behavior according to principles **inculcated** by parents, teachers, and other authority figures. (Fiero, 2011)
4. 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)

Participate

1. Although the people would have lost their right to **participate** in political decisions, they would have gained a well-governed state, whose leaders, distinguished by their wisdom, integrity, and sense of responsibility, sought only the common good. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. The price the client was willing to pay often determined how much Rubens himself **participated** in the actual painting of the picture: Many of his works were indeed made entirely by him, and therefore commanded the highest prices. (Davies et al., 2011)
3. The second (period of change about decline of patriarchal power within family) was between the sexual revolution of the late 1960s and the 1975 "International Women's Year", when second-wave feminism reinforced the shifting position of women in society, gaining legislative measures to enable women formally to **participate** in public life outside of their domestic role. (Giddens, 2009)
4. Those who **participate** in psychotherapy and self-improvement programs for weight control, antismoking, and exercise show only modest improvement on average. (Myers, 2012)

Employ

1. We have now seen that a society's laws and, therefore, its behavior can have a strong influence on its racial attitudes. A danger lies in the possibility of **employing** the same idea for political socialization on a mass scale. (Myers, 2012)
2. For example, he found that people who have been unemployed for long periods of time were more committed to the concept of work than those who were **employed**. (Giddens, 2009)
3. Often **employing** the most sophisticated tools, such as remote-sensing and satellite photography, they move quickly and unscrupulously through a site, careless of what they destroy in their search for treasure. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Exploit

1. By 1943, however, as Nazi losses continued to mount, all the occupied territories of northern and western Europe were ruthlessly **exploited** for material goods and manpower for Germany's war needs. (Spielvogel, 2010)
2. Mill accepts that power should be dispersed throughout the agencies of the state, to effect a system of 'checks and balances', so that the over-ambitious have little chance to **exploit** their power. (Wolff, 2006)
3. After violent video-game playing, people become more likely to **exploit** rather than to trust and cooperate with a partner. They also become desensitized to violence, showing decreased brain activity associated with emotion. (Myers, 2012)
4. Not only are migrants more at risk of poverty, but they also face a higher risk of being **exploited** at work. (Giddens, 2009)

Manipulate

1. Media consumers are not 'cultural dopes' who can be **manipulated** effortlessly by corporate interests; as the scope and volume of media forms and content expand, individuals are becoming more, not less, skilled in interpreting and evaluating the messages and material they encounter. (Giddens, 2009)
2. The form or outward shape of a work of art depends on the manner in which the artist **manipulates** the elements of color, line, texture, and space. (Fiero, 2011)

3. By the 1850s, the most prevalent use of photography was for recording the world: people, sights, and objects. These pictures were generally viewed as fact, which is ironic since, as we shall see, photographers could **manipulate** images in various ways, including the selection of motifs and objects to be included in, or excluded from, a photograph. (Davies et al., 2011)
4. 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)

Archive

1. For a given scenario a number of GCMs (General Circulation Models) have run simulations covering the period 1870 through 2100 and have **archived** temperature and precipitation output. (O'Hagan & West, 2010)
2. Traditionally, media studies have 'timed' events by using the day that the story was on the front page of a major newspaper such as the New York Times. Theoretically, we expect the market will react much more quickly, so we need a more fine-grained measure. The Drudge Report provides that; it is constantly updated and is **archived** every 15 minutes. (O'Hagan & West, 2010)
3. Research data, particularly expensive resources, need to be **archived** systematically for their potential to be fully exploited through secondary analysis or by future generations of researchers wanting to build upon former findings. (Alcock, May, & Wright, 2012)
4. 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.

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