

陈琦 GRE 考前冲刺班♥笔记

——那些年淑女听过琦叔讲 GRE

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1、讲义 section 介绍

课前：前 6 个 section 提前做，已布置。

课上：讲义呈现正确答案为什么对，比讲解错误答案为什么错有意义得多。上完课会有生理变化，右手应该比左手肿一点。

课后：当天完成复习内容。普通新东方课是糖水，好点的是蜂蜜，我们的课是蜂王浆。复习浓度也要高。参考前人的模范笔记，看到差距。做题全对，虽是幻觉；有幻觉总比没幻

觉好。10 小时后，自信心会变得强大。

2、 Section1

题 1) It is truly paradoxical that the Amazon, the lushest of all rainforests, is rooted in the most **impoverished/infertile** of all soils.

解: Paradoxical (矛盾的, 对立的) 预示要出现反义词, 在双逗号之间出现 lush (茂盛、郁郁葱葱)。抽象当成一个方程来解, 方程的等号, 就是 paradoxical。空格是方程未知数要解。最重要已知数是 lush。所以要填出表示贫瘠的词。所有题目都要按这个套路去解释。

※一些扮演等号的形容词: ridiculous, surprising, anomalous, ironic (找反义)

♥拼写、发音不管, 看到这些词, 就找反义。而且是词对词的反义。

单词) 对立

♥大脑本来就没多少内存, 最多 16G。讲多就死机了。

Paradoxical 相反

ambivalent 矛盾的, 对立的 (ambi 表示两者之间)

ambiguous (不确定的), ambient (周围的), ambidextrous (左右手都能用, 攻守兼备, 灵巧的, 同义词: dextrous)

lasting=everlasting (持久的、短暂的), windy (话多的) =long windy

♥老夫考试历程: 老 GRE 考了 12 次, 新 GRE 改革后 2012 年可以考 5 次实际考 4 次。世界上考 GRE 最多的人就在你面前。考 GRE 像要过年一样。

Contradictory: contradict (对立、反驳, contra:-反~, Dict: 说, speak。反着说。)

Contravene (违反、违背) diction (措辞), dictionary (词典), benediction (祝福, bene-=good)

benefit, benediction, malediction (诽谤、中伤)

Vale 告别: farewell, Predict (预言、预测=project)

abdicate (放弃王位, 不干了, ab-=away, dic=说, ate=可能是形容词)

If 动词结尾是 ate, 一定可以拆成前缀+词根+后缀 3 个部分。

不同动词一定有相应词尾, 如德语 en, 法语有 ir、er。

Belie: 矛盾、对立。belying

Counter: 与……矛盾、不一致。Be at odds with sth. 谁与谁不和, 与……不一致、反

What he says is at odds with what he does.

Dichotomy: 二分法, 反义词, Incongruity: -ous

△补充 3 词 (方程等号):

antithesis (anti=against, 对立)

apophasis (通过不声称来声称, claiming by not claiming)

如: “我不想说我是新东方最优秀的老师”。又如, 日剧经典台词: “雅蠃蝶!” 听不懂的同学问旁边表情诡异的同学, 他就会给你解释。♥植入广告: 来学日语吧 ¥(^o^)/~

oxymoron (矛盾修饰法, 如真实的谎言、令人愉悦的忧伤)。

多产的: lush 茂盛的, 多产的 (果实、著作、孩子), fecund, productive, prolific

贫瘠的: Unproductive, infertile, barren, sterile, impoverished (poverty: 贫穷)、depleted (用尽了的, 贫瘠的, ple=fill, de=去掉)

implement (贯彻、执行), complement (补充, com=全部), compliment (恭维), supplement (补充) complementary (恭维的, 免费的)

Plethora (过量)、dearth (稀缺)

题 2) **Cynics** believe that people who **deflect/shrug off** compliments do so in order to be praised twice.

解: A) cynics 挑战人类所有的观点。找反义, 寻找 cynics 的观点与大众的观点的对立。对一个小姑娘说: “你长得好美呀。” 小姑娘: “哪里呀。” “好美呀。” 表扬了两次。一般人觉得小姑娘很谦虚。而 cynics 觉得这小姑娘特别假, 不接受别人的表扬是希望被表扬两次。B) Compliment = praise 说好听的, 制造题目的技术门槛, 出现大量的同义替换, 越换越难, so 读懂必须背单词。C) Deflect/shrug off 不接受, Shrug 耸肩, 忽略、不理睬。

单词) 前 5 个与后 3 个对立

关注、留意: attend heed mind advert

Advertise, advertisement (广告、显眼的、引起关注的东西)

♥要背要背到底层, 不要背完还不会做题。备考时要背一本名著, 叫《再要你命 3000》。

疏忽、不理睬: Inattentive, heedless, mindless, inadvertent

※字母替换: d/t, p/b, d/s, vid=vis- (看) 【相邻字母之间可以作替换】

♥把规则弄明白，想拼错都难。

忽视、不理睬：Disregard, ignore, neglect, slight

※喜欢考的就是明显有同反义词的词。如 termite（白蚁），arachnid（蛛形纲动物），marsupial（有袋动物）都不需要背了。衡量一个词背不背的标准，就是有没有明显的同反义。

♥方法：一张卡片正面、背面写，每天带 7、8 张，100 多个词。如果你带《红宝书》在地铁上，那你就不是在看《红宝》，你是在表演行为艺术，你是希望别人看你在看你看《红宝》。

题 3) A restaurant's menu is generally reflected in its décor (装修风格); however (反义) despite this restaurant's elegant (优雅的) / chic (时髦的) appearance it is pedestrian (乏味的) in the menu it offers.

解：however, but，表现的是句对句的反义关系。However 前面就是 general，后面就是 individual。方程等号是 however。

※4 种同义替换的方式：

- 1) 拿另一个词做替换，如 appearance 和 décor
- 2) 拿代词做替换
- 3) 同个词再出现一遍
- 4) 上义词和下义词的替换，如：“私有”和“拥有”，“水果”和“苹果”

※GRE 很喜欢的外来语词就是法语词，附庸风雅。Décor, decorate。法语中 er 结尾的，把 er 变成 ate 就可变英语。♥植入广告：学完英语学法语，会巩固英语单词哟~

单词)

不吸引人的：Pedestrian（路人），dreary, jejune, monotonous（单调的，mono-=一个）

monologue（独白，dialogue 对话），monarch（君主，arch=power, monarchy），monochromatic, monocle（单片眼镜，-cle: spectacles 眼镜，spectacles），monopoly<垄断，一个人生产>

stodgy, insipid, vapid, prosaic（综合体），Bland（味道温和，不吸引人），humdrum, jaded

吸引人的：absorbing, engaging, engrossing, gripping（抓住人心=arresting, snappy，与抓相关的，就是吸引人的），intriguing（intrigue: 激起兴趣，密谋、串通），involving（卷入，吸引，involved: 复杂），riveting, fascinating, mesmerizing, entrance（使着迷），pall

Ped-=foot, child

foot: Pedestrian (路人), expedite (加速, <把脚伸出去>), expedient (权宜之计, 应急手段, 如新东方课后没带伞, 用塑料袋套在头上。), impede, quadruped, centipede (百足虫, percent 百分比), peddle (沿街叫卖), pedestal (基座, 雕像的脚)

Child: pediatrician (儿科医生), pedagogy, pedant (学究), encyclopedia (百科全书)

题 4) International financial issues are typically neglected/slighted by the United States media because they are too technical to make snappy headlines **and** too inaccessible to people who lack a background in economics.

解: A) 代词 they 指代 international financial issues。B) 方程等号 because 表示因果关系, 它的对应关系一定是句和词之间的同向。C) and 后面一定会出现省略 they are。

※有三种对应关系: 1) 词对词, 2) 句对句, 3) 词对句

题 5) While in many ways their personalities could not have been more different—she was ebullient where he was glum, relaxed where he was awkward, garrulous where he was laconic/taciturn (话少的)—they were surprisingly well suited.

解: A) Q: 他们不能有更多的不同, 是同, 还是不同? 上海方言: “不要太好吃!” = 好吃。B) 双破折号中间的叫做插入语。插入语一般不用看, 但中间有空格, 一定要看。双破折号中间出现性格对立, 找反义词。C) Surprisingly 一出现, 就找词对词的反义。

♥ETS 把难的放在前面, 要有对生词的忍耐力, 和对自己糟糕阅读的忍耐力。你并不孤独, 比你烂的人多了去了。

广义上的反义: Ebullient 热情洋溢的, glum 不高兴的。※提高技术门槛。

♥当你站在出题者的角度审视 ETS 的时候, 你就会觉得题目很容易, 就是 ETS 他爹。希望将来做题会觉得儿子出的题好容易啊。

单词)

热情的: enthusiastic, ebullient, exuberant, effervescent (Ef=ex-), vivacious,

Viv=alive, revive, survive (超级能活), vivid, convivial (喜爱吃喝交际的, con=together, viv=有活力。考法本质: 在一起, 在 happy。名词: conviviality, bogus<虚假的一团和气, 如年会上下属开领导玩笑, 领导心里记仇。>

※知道考法本质, 考试时就谈笑风生, 灰飞烟灭。《大韦氏》可帮你弄清考法, 但你读不明白, 所以要读名著《再要你命三千》。

Boiling (煮沸的、热情的)、effusive (热情的 fu=flow), gush (喷涌, 热情过度), exude (流出, 热情), fervor

不热情的: tepid

吐槽：《红宝》翻译“微温的”？

♥最悲哀的事情不是单词没背过，而是没背对。东西没背好，不怪你不勤奋，而是怪你勤勤恳恳地看错的东西。

※小知识：美国没有白开水。只有冰水或煮咖啡沸水。连孕妇都要喝冰水。去美国还一定要带秋裤。）

trepid (胆小的), intrepid (大胆的), torpid (冬眠的, 迟缓的, 不热情的=trepid, 喜欢考名词 torpor<不热情>), torrid (酷热的, 与冷对立: frigid 极其寒冷的<《红宝》翻译“女性性冷淡的”>, refrigerator), turbid (<搅和之后>浑浊的, 搅和-turb: disturb, perturb, turbulent), turgid (浮夸的, 装饰性、炫的东西多)。

不高兴的: glum (不高兴的, glee<高兴的>: 英文修辞方法: 押头韵 alliteration, 加深印象, 新闻工作者喜在标题中使用), gloomy, melancholy, dejected, morose, saturnine, sullen

高兴的: cheerful, jovial, jocund, sanguine, lighthearted, (rejoiced, convivial (social, happy))

狂喜: Ecstasy (狂喜, 摇头丸), bliss (极乐? 特别高兴), euphoria (eu: 好, 中文“优”, 日语“yoshi”, -ia: 病), rapture (rupture 破裂, rupt=破, bankrupt 破产, erupt 爆发, interrupt 打断, abrupt 突然)

★话多的: circuitous, circumlocutory (circum-绕圈), diffuse, rambling (漫谈, 话多的, 漫步) verbose, (long-) windy, (wind 名词: 风, 动词: 缠绕), windbag (话多的人), wordy, garrulous, loquacious (loq-=locu-=speak), glib, expansive (来自 expand<膨胀>), voluble (健谈的)

★话少的: taciturn, laconic, reserved (矜持, 内向, reverse<反转, 各种反转, 如倒车, 屌丝的逆袭, 逆袭的时髦说法 re=against>, averse, aversion), reticent, curt, pithy, succinct, terse, compendious (compendium 摘要=synopsis)

Circumvent 躲避, circumscribe 限制 (scribe=写, 如孙悟空每次出去玩都画个圈把他师父圈起来=limit), circumspect, ascribe (归因, A to B), subscribe (签名), proscribe (限制), prescribe (开药方)

“说”的词根拓展: soliloquy (=monologue), obloquy (ob=against, 反着说, 指责), obstruct (阻碍, struct=build: construct, destruct, instruct), locution (惯用语, 如俞老师讲座喜欢说“anyway”), interlocution, elocution (e=出去, 说出去, 做演说的能力), eloquent (如 elocuent 发音太难听, 所以要变成 eloq~), grandiloquent (浮夸的, 说得不靠谱的) =magniloquent=turgid

题 6) The **multifaceted** (多层次的, 内涵丰富的) nature of classical tragedy in Athens **belies** the modern image of tragedy: in the modern view tragedy is austere and **stripped** down, its representations (描绘、描述) of ideological and emotional conflicts so superbly compressed (压缩的、简洁的) that there's nothing **extraneous** (节外生枝的) for time to **erode**.

解: A) 线索 1: Belies 与 “:” 都是方程式的等号, 前者表示句子中一定有词对词的等号, 出现冒号, 则把冒号前面的内容揉一揉放到后面空格, 或者把后面内容揉一揉, 放在前面空格。Multi=多, faceted 方面。B) 线索 2: austere 修饰文章表示朴实无华的。C) 线索 3: strip 脱衣服, strip down 该脱的都脱了, 该剥离的都剥离的, 就如小学课堂上做的“缩句”练习。也是言简意赅了。※如加拿大或美国能看到 strip show。Strip 与 erode 同义词, 同义替换, 制造技术门槛, so 必须背大量的词。

单词)

言简意赅、朴实无华、简朴: 第一行 austere, plain, Spartan (《红宝》翻译“斯巴达”, 琦叔: “还思密达呢。”), ascetic (红宝“苦行僧”, 琦叔“自制的人”) = stoic, stark (极端的), unadorned (un-与-ed 是用得最多的改造方法, adore 极度喜爱<love>, 《变形金刚》小男孩对小女孩说: “I adore you.” Ornament<装饰>), spare (简朴的, 多余的)

※用 un-, -ed 改造的词:

Concern, unconcerned

Check (检查、阻止=stop), unchecked (不能被阻止的, 地球人已经无法阻止喵星人了)

Alloy (合金? 混合物), unalloyed (不混合的? 纯的=pure)

Feign (动词: 佯攻), unfeigned (真实的) vs. bogus

Glaze (上釉料, 装饰, 美化), unglazed (没有上釉料的, 没有被美化的)

Undeterred (不能被阻止的) = unchecked

Bridle (限制) unbridled (不能被阻止的) = undeterred = unchecked

奢华的, 铺张浪费 (大量表示“大量”的词, 往往与“水”有关系)

Lavish, luxurious, plush (blush 郁郁葱葱, 多产的, 脸红<尴尬形态>), flush (冲刷, flush the toilet, 大量的<此意义来自于水>), plush (豪华的)。

♥奇葩的智慧: 谐音法, 如 book a see<不可思议>, economy<依靠农民, 如中国经济>, blush “不拉”, 憋着, 脸红)

无关的, 多余的, unimportant: extraneous, impertinent (pertinent 相关的, penitent 后悔的, impenitent 不后悔的), inapplicable (不相关的), irrelative, immaterial, peripheral (margin, marginal), tangent (tang=touch, tangible 可以触摸的, -ible=-able 五个元音是可以做替换的)。

相关的: applicable, apposite, apropos, germane, pertinent, relative, relevant

题 7) Murray, whose show of recent paintings and drawings is her **best** in many years, has been **eminent** hereabouts for a quarter century, although often regarded with **ambivalence**, but the most **successful** of **these** paintings **assuage** all doubts.

※建议：三空题，如果读一遍不懂，就不要做了。全对才有分，正确概率太低。

解：方程等号：these（指示代词）这些图画，Assuage 减轻，缓和。

♥语法与发音，能好当然好，不能好，就在思想上加油。

单词)

成功的：eminent (=successful, imminent 即将发生=impending), celebrated (celebrity 名人, celerity 快, accelerate 加速), distinguished (能被区分开来与大众不一样), famed (被人注意到了), notable, prominent

renowned / mediocre, undistinguished

减轻：assuage, moderate (减轻缓和, 适度的), allay (减轻, 缓和, <lay 放下去就减轻了>, alloy<混合物>, alley<小街道>), alleviate (lev=raise, 举起, 有人认为大夫基本起到的是心理医疗的作用, 有时是 comfort, 偶尔是 cure, 基本上是 alleviate; lever 杠杆, levity, levy 征收, gravity 重力, 庄重, 严肃), mitigate (减轻、缓和, miti=联想 mini-, temper 减轻缓和), palliate

变遭：worsen, aggravate (ap-无意义, grav=重, ate 动词, 法语将 ate 换成 er), exasperate (exacerbate, ex=out, acer=加重), deteriorate

♥接手多语种部门后，讲课成了一种享受。因为多语种工作太累，讲课是排毒过程。

平息：soothe, defuse (<去掉导火索>), mollify (moll=软化), emollient (润肤剂, 功能就是 soothe), appease, pacify, placate (pla=soothe, ate 动词后缀, placid 平静的=quiet, placebo 安慰剂, 假药<平息抚慰病人>), implacable (难以平息的)

激怒、激起、煽风点火：agitate, gall (激怒), inflame (in=状态, flame 火焰, <丢到火焰里>, inflammable VS. nonflammable, valuable=invaluable, passion 与 impassioned 激情四射的), provoke, peeve, pique (piquant 刺激的, 如川菜等令人愉悦的刺激 VS. pungent 令人不爽的刺激), irritate (发炎, 激起), rile (冲刷), roil

补充：infuriate (in=进入某种状态, fury 狂怒, ※什么情况下 i 与 y 做替换? 如果 y 在中间出现, 一定变成 i, 如果 y 在词尾, 一定不会变成 i, 除非是意大利语词之类的。)

♥Antagonize (anta=anti, 旁门左道记法“俺踢她奶子”)→吐槽无力……

题 8) Far from viewing Jefferson as a **skeptical** **but** (强调) **enlightened** **intellectual**, historians of the 1960's portrayed him as **a doctrinaire** **thinker**, eager to fill the young with the political **orthodoxy** while censoring (=deleting, 删除) ideas he did not like.

解：A) 线索 1：方程等号：far from (缺少主语, 称为“无头句”, 其主语一定在逗号后面, 如 historians)。B) 线索 2: orthodoxy. 要取反的是两个形容词: skeptical 与 enlightened. 同义词替换: intellectual=thinker, 难词在前面, 简单词在后面。描述时出现多个特征, 只需

将其中一个取反。

题 9) Dramatic literature often **recapitulates** (总结概括, 提纲挈领) the history of a culture in that it takes as its subject matter the important events (直接宾语后置) that have shaped and guided the culture.

因果关系必定是词对句, 揉巴揉巴塞进去。将 “in that” 后的句子揉巴揉巴塞进去。

题 9 为倒装。※建议: 多背几个句子, 脑中有模式。

- 1) 看不出倒装, 但能看懂。——母语状态
♥琦叔自吹: 老夫就是这种状态。
- 2) 看不出倒装, 也没看懂。
- 3) 看出倒装, 句子也能看懂。
- 4) 看出倒装, 句子没看懂。——最悲催

题 10) Although the movement to **preserve** (维护, 维持, 不变) historic building is not usually thought of as an **intellectual** phenomenon, it deserves mention in the history of **ideas** because it launched the critique of the **ideology** (意识形态? *bodies of ideas* <满身体都是思想> 思想体系) of **progress**.

解: Although 一定是句对句的对立。

题 11) Personal sacrifice without the promise of immediate **gain** is an anomaly in this era when a sense of **entitlement** (*entitle* 赋予某人权利) is the most powerful predisposition shaping individual actions.

※点评: 两处同义重复设计得很棒。

倾向、趋势: predisposition, disposition, leaning, propensity, tendency, inclination (incline), proclivity (acclivity 上坡, declivity 下坡), bent (bend 弄弯), liability, predilection (delectable 令人愉悦的), penchant (enchant, trenchant), orientation (各种倾向, 环保倾向, 性取向), affinity

厌恶: aversion, repugnance (pug=hit, impugn, pugnacious 好斗的), antipathy (anti=against, path 表示不好的感情)

题 12) New technologies often begin by **mimicking** what has gone before, and they change the world later. Think how long it took power-using companies to recognize that with electricity they did not need to cluster their machinery around the power source, as in the days of steam. Instead, power could be **transmitted to** their processes. In that sense, many of today's computer networks are still in the steam age. Their full potential remains unrealized.

Mimic=mock (动词: 模仿, 嘲弄性模仿)

You're mocking me.= You're laughing at me.

emulate, simulate (模仿, 模拟<演习、考试>, sting<刺>), imitate, impersonate (变成像人一样的动作)

personable 有人格魅力的=attractive, impersonal 对事儿不对人的=objective 客观的, impersonate 模仿=imitate, personage 名人=celebrity)

Parrot (名词: 鹦鹉, 学舌、模仿)

※很多词不考其“动物”名词含义, 而考相应动词含义。

Crab (螃蟹、抱怨), carp (鲤鱼、吹毛求疵), gull (海鸥、欺骗=cheat, deserve), buck (公鹿、反对), grouse (松鸡、抱怨=crab, 别问为什么螃蟹和松鸡是一样的), weasel (黄鼠狼、躲避)

题 13) There has been much hand-writing about how unprepared American students are for college. Graff **reverses** (反转、逆袭) this perspective, suggesting that colleges are unprepared for students. In his analysis, the university culture is largely **opaque to** entering students because academic culture fails to make connections to the kinds of arguments and cultural references that students grasp. **Understandably** (“因此”, 无转折, 两句同方向, 填同义词), many students view academic life as an **arcane** ritual.

解: 此题是一个主客体说法的颠倒。1、学校对学生……2、学生对大学……

3、 备考建议:

- 1) 参考资料: 不用那么多书, ♥你以为攒龙珠啊? 只要有《再要你命 3000》就可以了。
有同学问, 是背红宝, 还是被三千? 答: 哼!
- 2) 游戏规则制定者的游戏说明一定要看。GRE 考试官方指南。
- 3) 做真题。推荐新东方出过的 1999 年之前的真题白皮书。
- 4) 克服畏难情绪: 每背一个词, 都离低级趣味远了一点。

♥背了之后, 说话能像生活大爆炸里的 Sheldon 似的。

Nudge: 用胳膊肘轻轻推别人使别人做事【惜字如金, 珍惜生命】

Oxymoron: 令人愉悦的忧伤

Apophasis: yamete

Dichotomy: 独立, 矛盾

5) 备考时间建议:

小 3000*3=90h, GRE 强化班*3=240h, 大 3000*10=300h

题目 (OG, 陈虎平阅读 36 套, 逻辑 10 套, 老 GRE 填空, SAT 天空, 老 GRE 反义) 500h

GRE 考前冲刺班*5=50h

每天使用词汇控/热词 app 应用, 3000 音频 1-2h

※碎片化的时代, 一定要利用好。

推荐两本书: 《一个人去跑步》《当我谈跑步时我谈些什么》

4、 继续

单词)

看法、观点、角度: perspective (spec=see), angle, outlook, slant (倾斜, 看法, 角度), standpoint, viewpoint, arcane, enigmatic (难以理解的, enigma 迷), elusive(elude 躲避? 无法理解: Something eludes me.), inscrutable (scrutinize 仔细检查=to examine carefully), unfathomable(fathom 测水深), occult, esoteric, hermetic, impenetrable(penetrate 渗透), recondite (深奥的=abstruse), uncanny, opaque (不透明的, 难以理解的)

透明→容易理解: transparent, translucent, pellucid, lucid (luc=light, enlighten, illuminate 解释、启蒙、清楚, cast light on), elucidate, comprehend, understand, intelligible (容易理解的, intelligent 聪明的=smart), accessible (容易理解的, inaccessible 难以理解的)

题 14) Of course anyone who has ever perused an unmodernized text of Captain Clark's journals knows that the Captain was one of the most **defiant** spellers ever to write in English, but despite this **disregard for orthographical** rules, Clark is never unclear.

解: Otho-:正确, orthodoxy 正统思想。

Graph-:

photograph (photosynthesis), biography (传记), autobiography (自传)

Hagiography (名词: 美化的传记, 歌功颂德, 拍马屁, 如说一个卸任的领导人“高风亮节”)

Demography (人口统计学, 对生活习惯等进行调研, 利用结果进行市场营销。Demo=people, -graph=记录。Democracy 人民统治、民主)

Lexicography (编写字典, lexical 字典的)

Discography (唱片目录, disc=盘)

Bibliography (参考书目, 词根(辅音结尾)+粘合剂 o+ (辅音开头) 词缀)

单词)

冷漠、不感兴趣: disregard, apathy (apathetic), disinterestedness, incuriosity, nonchalance, torpor (torpid 冬眠的, 行动迟缓的), indifference

关注: concern, interest, regard

5、 Section 2

题 1) The narratives that vanquished (被征服的) peoples have created of their defeat have, according to Schivelbusch, fallen into several identifiable types. In one of these, the vanquished manage to **construe** (解释=explain=interpret) the victor's triumph as the result of some spurious (假的, 不光彩的) advantage, the visitors being truly inferior (卑劣) where it counts. Often the winners **collude in** (密谋, 默许) **this** interpretation, worrying about the cultural or moral costs of their triumph **and** (同义重复) so giving some credence to the losers' story.

解:

Loser=vanquished people=the vanquished

narrative=story=interpretation

第一个空格的突破就是指示代词 this。

单词)

征服: vanquish, subdue, subject (subject to=bend to=succumb to<cumb=lie>), subjugate (sub=在下面)

Incumbent (在职者, 在职的, 承担责任的),

procumbent (俯卧的), recumbent (躺着的)

假: spurious, apocryphal (apocrypha 假经书, canon 真经书), bogus, counterfeit (假的, 赝品, 假币), fake, forged (feigned, unfeigned 真实的), phony, sham, counterfeit, hypocritical, imposter

真: authentic, bona, **fide**, genuine

密谋、串通: connive, conspire (spir=breath, aspire 渴望<a=ad>, aspiration, respire 呼吸, expire 到期<气出光了>), contrive, intrigue, machinate, plot, put up (忍受, 密谋串通)

容忍, 忍受: brook, abide (abiding 永恒的, 持久的), countenance (脸=face, 容忍), endure, stomach (胃口, 容忍)

※单词大概知道长啥样就行, 形近词才需要记拼写细节。

合作: collaborate, cooperate (co=好多人, company, operate 操作)

相信: credence, Incredible (不能相信的), discredit (怀疑, 败坏名声: ~ one's reputation), gullible (轻信的, gullibility <谐音: 傻不拉几的——罗永浩>, gulled 上当的, 被欺骗的, wary 谨慎的) credulous, accredit (委任、授权), credential (证明、证书), credo

不信: doubt, skepticism, paranoid, dubious, leery (leer 斜眼看)

题 2) That the President manages the economy is an assumption **central to** the prevailing wisdom that dominates electoral politics in the United States. As a result, presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle, whose fortuitous turnings are **erroneously attributed to** the President. Presidents are properly accountable for their executive and legislative performance, **and** certainly their actions may have profound effects on the economy. **But** these effects are **largely unpredictable**. Unfortunately, modern political campaigns are fought on the untenable premise that Presidents can deliberately produce precise economic results.

解: 传统观点被 but 否定掉了。

单词)

意外的: fortuitous, incidental (incident 事件, 与事件相关的都有意外意思, 如 accidental), unintended, unintentional (intent 打算), unpremeditated (premeditate 预先策划), unwitting (不知情的=unaware), backfire (动词: 发生意外, 本意: 子弹从枪膛后面出来把自己 beng 了), serendipity (意外)

有意的: calculated, deliberate (de=取反, liberate=free 解放, 形近词: literate 受教育的, alliteration 押头韵<受过高等教育知识分子的游戏>, illiterate 文盲), intended, planned, premeditated (meditate 冥想, mediate 调停, 斡旋, intermediate 调解, 中间的)

自由: Deliberation, liberate, libertine, liberty, licentious (license: 执照), latitude (纬度, 自由, 反义: limitation)

Liberal (大方的), literal (字面上的, 逐字逐句的)

本能的, 无意识的: automatic, impulsive, instinctive, involuntary

有争议的: untenable, assailable (assail: 攻击), controversial

无争议的、无懈可击的: unassailable, undeniable, irrefutable (refute 反驳), indisputable (dispute 争论), unexceptionable (exceptional 杰出的, 卓越的, exceptionable 令人厌恶的=objectionable, objective 客观的♥记忆法: 长的版本都招人讨厌, 短的都好一点), unimpeachable (impeach 弹劾, 怀疑)

题 4) Having displayed his art collection in a vast modernist white space in an unprepossessing former warehouse, Mr. Saatchi has chosen for his new site its polar opposite, a riverside monument to civic pomposity that once housed the local government. There is nothing spare about the new location: the building's design is bureaucratic baroque, a grandiose style that is as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech.

解: A) 无头句, 主语在逗号后面找。B) Opposite 方程等号, 前后两种特征取反。New site 后面有对应=new location。C) 最明显已知数: Pomposity 奢华, 第一个空取其反义词: unprepossessing (不吸引人的)。Nothing spare(多余的, 节省出来的, 简朴的)=pomposity==bureaucratic=grandiose=declamatory

单词)

浮夸的、奢华的: pompous, affected,

Affect, affected, unaffected, disaffected (不满的, complain<抱怨>)

Affection, affectation, affectionate

bombastic, flowery, grandiloquent, magniloquent, rhetorical, declamatory (动词: declaim, 形近词: disclaim), turgid (turbid 浑浊的)

※所有浮夸的词都具有 complex (复杂) 的特征

傲慢的: pompous (反义 modest), presumptuous (无礼、不适度), assuming (assume 承担, assume responsibility), vainglorious (vain 虚荣的, glorious 光芒的), arrogant (rog=ask ar=取反, interrogate<交互问>审问, derogatory 贬低的<de=向下>, derogate), haughty

Hauteur, supercilious, overbearing (专横的), imperious (形近词: impervious 不能渗透的→坚不可摧的, 不为所动的), pontifical (pontificate<自命不凡地说>)

6、 Section 3

题 1) It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow **facts** to be overshadowed by **politics**: well aware of the **political** disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit **them** (指代 *political disputes*) to obscure (使模糊) his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the superficiality of our theories, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

解: A) 把冒号后面揉一下放到前面。冒号后面是个无头句, 主语是 this author。B) Politics=political=them, Fact=comprehensive description。填的必须是同方向的, 因为没有转

折，甚至是同义词。主客体错位。※做法：看一下第一个空的三个选项与第二个空三个选项哪一对是同义。考场上做对比做懂更重要。

单词)

使暗淡: obscure, overshadow, eclipse (日食、月食), outrank (out=超越、凌驾, 使不重要), outshine, outstrip

题 2) Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his eminence as an artist increased, the more tumultuous his life became.

解: 冒号后的两个空格必须与冒号前内容对应。判断哪些词可以往空格里填的标准: 哪些词有无同义反义。如 vain (虚荣), violence (暴力), success (成功), 都有反义。

单词)

混乱、骚乱: Tumult, turmoil, anarchy (无政府统治=disorder)

混乱: Topsy-turvy willy-nilly hub-bub Walkie-talkie 无绳电话

秩序: order

题 3) The author's soporific style renders a fascinating subject, the role played by luck in everyday life, extraordinarily tedious.

解: 要么变得吸引人, 要么变得不吸引人。Soporific 催眠的, tedious 与 fascinating 对应得很棒。

题 4) From the outset (=beginning), the concept of freedom of the seas from the proprietary claims of nations was challenged by a contrary notion—that of the appropriation (挪用、拥有) of the oceans for seasons of national security and profit.

解: concept=notion (观点), 前面观点主张海洋私有, 破折号后的相反观点主张不私有。Proprietary=appropriation 上义词与下义词的同义替换。

单词)

开始: beginning, outset, onset (名词: 攻击), commencement (开始, 毕业典礼), genesis (开始, G~《创世纪》, gene=生), inception (I~《盗梦空间》)

Progenitor 祖先 (ancestor♥~or 结尾的都是爹丫), progeny 后代, generate 繁殖, Eugenic 优生学

题 5) Although it does contain some **pioneering** ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as **original/innovative**.

解: it 指代 the work。前半句只有 Pioneering (先锋性) 有可考性, 肯定取其相关词。

单词)

创新的, 新颖的: ingenious(形近词: ingenuous), innovative (novel 新颖的, novice 新手, innovate 创新, renovate 革新), supernova, inventive(incentive 刺激)

陈腐的: commonplace, banal, trite, bromide (溴化物? 陈腐的, 陈词滥调), cliché (陈词滥调), hackneyed, timeworn, threadbare, platitude, stereotyped (stereotype 成见, 缺乏了解时的错误判断。♥如美国人认为中国人开车慢, 数学好, 交际差, 如咱们开得特别快, 交际好, 数学比他们还差, 就能打破他们的 stereotype)

题 6) The corporation expects only **modest/slight** increases in sales next year despite a yearlong effort to revive its retailing business.

解: modest 谦虚的, 适度的。Slight 少量的。※动词前如出现 only 或 mere, 后面填的词一定不是正评价, 但不一定是负评价, 有时是中性词。

7、 Section 4 (08 年 6 月 7 日)

题 1) Since one of Professor Roche's oft-repeated adages was that familiarity leads to **boredom**, his students were quite **surprised** (词对词的反义词) to find him so **excited by** Return of the Native, a novel he had taught for over 30 years.

解: 方程等号 surprised, 两个空格直接取反。

oft: often 的简写。德语中的 often 就是这么写。厌倦: ennui (法语词, 考得比 boredom 还要多)

题 2) Reason was **once** believed to be **unique** human, but **lately** this assumption of intellectual superiority has come under increasingly skeptical scrutiny: most researchers **now** at least **entertain** (接受, 考虑) the notion that some animals can think.

解: 时间上的强对比 (once 与 lately, now)。只要出现两个新老观点, 一定是相反的。冒号后面与前面内容相同。Reason=think

题 3) Powerful as they are, the **accusatory** (指责性的) songs the artist is best known for might sting more and have ever greater emotional complexity if one felt that his criticisms were aimed

at himself as well as at his unnamed foes (=enemy, 脚趾头 toe) .

解: accusatory 与 sting、criticism 简单重复。

题 4) In her love the sea is an ambiguous symbol: to the narrator it (指代海洋) clearly represents everything that is destructive in nature, but at other times it seems to stand for everything in nature that is serenely beautiful.

解: 冒号后面就是空格的线索。海洋一会儿破坏性, 一会儿平和。Ambiguous 不确定的。Represent=stand for。

单词)

平静、镇静: collected, composed, possessed (都拥有 so 放心了), recollected, undisturbed, unperturbed, unruffled (<无皱>心平), tranquil, unflappable, sedate (adj./v.使镇静, sed=sit), aplomb (n.)

不安的: Agitated, discomposed (discompose 使不安, 形近词: decompose 分解, compose 组成, disclaim 否认, declaim 夸夸其谈), disturbed, flustered (fester 化脓, 恶化, ~ing 加重的), perturbed, upset, tumultuous

题 5) Despite **their** (指代 scientists) extensive efforts to determine the mode of oil genesis (起源、开端), scientists still have not established the process by which oil is produced.

解: despite 找反义。Genesis=produce, determine=establish

题 6) Compared with their parties, politicians are transitory (短暂, 不持久): they are considerably less enduring than the organizations in which they function.

解: 无头句, 主语 politicians。

单词)

短暂: transitory, transient, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, temporary, meteoric (流星般转瞬即逝)

持久: enduring, eternal, everlasting, immortal, lasting, permanent, perpetual, abiding

题 7) Chaves' account (=description) of her supervisor's headlong (轻率的) decision making **belies** the agency's image as little more than a timorous (胆小怕事的) bureaucracy.

解: account for 解释, 占有……百分比。Be accountable for 对……负责。Little more than “只不过是”, 提高技术门槛。方程等号是 Belie, 前后两个空格是反义词。

※推荐新东方《大学英语四级词汇速听速记》《大学英语六级词汇速听速记》, 不求全, 干巴巴背最高频的词。

单词)

草率、轻率: reckless, audacious, bold, brash, brassy, brazen (形近词: blazon, v./n.加装饰=decorate), careless, daredevil(大胆鬼), rash, madcap(疯帽子), temerarious, headlong, cursory, slipshod, slack (松弛的, 草率的)

谨慎: careful, cautious, circumspect (<绕圈看>), guarded, heedful (heed 留意), prudent, wary, timorous (胆小怕事), minute (细微的), discreet (❤️小心 “ee”)

discrete 不连续的, indiscretion 轻率, discretion 谨慎

discretionary 可以选择的

题 8) The cause of the disease is fairly **simple** and has been understood for over a century; **by contrast**, its symptoms and effects are **perplexing** (令人困惑的).

解: simple 与 perplexing 反义。

单词)

复杂: tangled, thorny (thorn 刺, 棘), knotty(knot 打结), convoluted (convolute 缠绕), involved (卷成一团), byzantine (拜占庭), labyrinthine (迷宫<曲折不直接>), complex

令人困惑: perplex, confound, baffle, bewilder, bamboozle, befuddle (很多 b 开头)

题 9) Throughout the artist's work there runs a thread of psychic darkness strong enough to unnerve the most added sensibility: even her drawings from the comparatively **tranquil** months of her visit to Rome **emanate** (=indicate, demonstrate 流露, 表达) violence secrecy, and despair.

题 10) Even among the staid, unemotional denominations of the 1830s and 1840s, the renewal of religious fervor and the necessity of competing with more **charismatic** (有人格魅力的) clerics inevitably led to a greater **cultivation** (培养) ministerial showmanship (炫技行为).

解: charismatic 与 showmanship 广义对应。

题 11) Tuberculosis has long been a **relentless** and **egalitarian** disease: for thousands of years, it has continued to afflict humankind without regard for sex, class, occupation, or race.

解: relentless 残忍的, 对应“折磨人类上万年”。Egalitarian 公平的, 对应“不管职业、阶级……”

单词)

无情的: relentless (relent 发慈悲, 动感情, relenting 有情的, unrelenting 无情的), inexorable, ironfisted, merciless, mortal, ruthless, unrelenting, unsparing (一点节省的余地都没有, 要求极其苛刻无情)

仁慈的: charitable, clement, merciful, lenient

题 12) He found his new acquaintance (=friend) to be **inscrutable**: trying to understand her personality was like peering into an unknown dimension.

解: 冒号后主语 “he”。未知空间, 高深莫测。

题 13) The writer has gained much popularity with his readers that even his **inanities** are now considered **trenchant** (说到点子上)。

解: inane 空洞的=empty→inanity→inanities, 取反 “不空洞”。

题 14) The biographer's intense emotional involvement (感情加入: 主观) with his subject did not **preclude** (阻止) objectivity (客观), since the passionate engagement (主观) fostered deep knowledge that was ultimately necessary for truly **disinterested** (客观) judgment.

单词)

阻止: preclude, avert(aver 断言), deter(阻止, 恐吓, deterrent 威慑性的), forestall, obviate

lude (close→clude 关闭): prelude (preclude), allude (间接指出, intimate 密友、间接提到), collude (密谋、串通), delude (illusion=delusion<幻觉>), occlude (阻塞)。Exclude (排除)

disillusion (去掉幻觉, 使清醒), elude(elusive), interlude

seclude (隐退, se=分开, separate, <又分开又关闭→隐退>

segregate: se+greg=群体, congregate<聚集>, secede 退出

公正的、客观的: disinterested, equal, evenhanded, impartial, just, nonpartisan, dispassionate, objective, square, unbiased, unprejudiced

有偏见的: biased, inequitable, nonobjective, one-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, unjust, jaundiced, tendentious, bigot (固执己见的人? 有偏见的人)

不感兴趣: apathetic, incurious, insouciant, nonchalant, perfunctory (程式化, 无激情), unconcerned

Backfire, setback (倒退=setback, hike 增加, 上涨), backdrop (背景、幕布, 假的景色), backhanded, backslide (重蹈覆辙? 堕落、变坏了)、backlash (n. 极力反对, lash 皮鞭)

Evenhanded (公正的), offhand (即兴的<脱稿的>, vs. rehearsal 等), firsthand (adj. 直接的 vs. backhanded 间接的) openhanded (大方的, tightfisted 吝啬的), handy (灵巧的=dexterous), ham-handed (笨拙的, ham 火腿<手里拿着大的腿>), heavy-handed (笨拙) underhanded (偷偷摸摸的, vs. overt 公开的, aboveboard)

Headlong (草率的=careless), headstrong (倔强、顽固的=wrongheaded=hardheaded), figurehead (傀儡), wrong/clear (头脑清醒)/level (冷静)+headed

8、Section 5(OG)

题 3) In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the land fast ice so **imperceptibly** (难以感知) that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

解: imperceptibly=not know

单词)

可觉察、可感知: perceptible(perceive 感知), appreciable(appreciate 感激<前提:有感知>), apprehensible (apprehend 担忧、焦虑), detectable (detect 发现, 形近词: delectable 令人愉悦的), discernible (discern), distinguishable, palpable (形近词: palatable 美味的), sensible (sense)

不可觉察: impalpable, imperceptible, inappreciable, indistinguishable, insensible, undetectable

题 5) It was her view that the country's problem had been **exacerbated/worsened** by foreign technocrats, so that to ask for such assistance again would be counterproductive (无效=useless).

解: 填负评价的词。

单词)

有效的: effective, effectual, efficacious, efficient, expedient

无效的: counterproductive, feckless, hamstring(hamstring 使残废、无效)、ineffective, ineffectual, inefficacious, inefficient, inexpedient

题 6) Dominant interests often benefit most from **elimination** of governmental interference in business, since they are able to take care of themselves if left alone.

解: elimination 淘汰、根除、消灭。Interference 与 alone 对应。

题 7) Kagan maintains (=contend) that an infant's reaction to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not **harbingers** of childhood unhappiness or **prophetic** signs of adolescent anxiety.

解: and 和 or 都是连同义词的替换。

单词)

先兆(预言家、先驱)=predict: harbinger, foregoer (forerunner 先兆、先驱), herald, precursor

Cur→run: Cursory, cursive (潦草的书写形式), discursive (主题不明的, 东拉西扯的), Incursion (入侵, in=进), excursion (远足旅行)

Vad=vas-: Invade (入侵<跑到别人地盘>, invasion), evade (<跑出去>躲避), evasive (含糊其辞<躲避>), pervade (遍及、弥漫<跑得到处都是>)

Fug=run: Refugee (难民, re=来回, ♡-ee=屌丝级别的, 如 employee, referee<裁判被运动员乱揍>), fugitive (逃跑的), subterfuge (轨迹的, sub-在下面, 耍花招), centrifuge (离心<从中心跑开>)

Gress=run: Progress (向前跑), aggressive, transgress, egress, ingress

题 8) An investigation that is **unguided** can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

解: but 提示 definite 与 unguided 反义。Investigation=search, such facts=new facts。

题 9) It is **surprising** that so many portrait paintings hang in art museums, since the subject matter seems to dictate a status closer to pictures in the family photograph album than to high art. But perhaps it is the artistic skill with which the portraits are painted that justifies their presence in art museums.

题 10) In stark **contrast** to his later **activism**, Simpson was largely **indifferent** to politics during his college years, despite the fact that the campus he attended was rife with political activity.

解: contrast, later, during his college years 或过去时, despite, 提示反义。※做法: 直接找反义。

单词)

★大量: rife(be rife with), abounding, abundant, awash (※与水有关的, 要么大量, 要么

糜烂), flush, fraught, replete, swarming, teeming (水到杯沿), thronging, cornucopia (象征丰收的羊角)

A Spate of=a lot of, slew, scud, a avalanche of (如雪片般的, 大量的), a deluge of (纷至沓来的), myriad, copious, plethora (n.过量)

★少量: pittance, modicum, shred, paucity→dearth (稀缺)

※见一个, 灭一个。

题 11) As my eyesight began to **deteriorate/decline**, I spent a lot of time writing about it—both poems and “eye journals”—describing what I saw as I looked out through **damaged** eyes.

解: 与 damaged 同义重复。

题 12) The judge's standing in the legal community, though shaken by phony allegations of wrong doing, emerged, at long last, **undiminished/undamaged**.

解: 被撼动→though→没被撼动。Diminish 减少, damage 破坏。

单词)

减少: diminish, abate(=abase=debase), dwindle, lessen, lower, reduce, decline

增多: aggrandize, amplify, augment, boost, enlarge, escalate(升级), expand(膨胀), balloon (迅速增加), bulge (急剧增加, 暴涨), hike, accrete(cre-=慢慢增加, 反义: erode<慢慢>减少)

题 13) Modern agricultural practices have been extremely successful in increasing the productivity of major food crops, **yet despite** heavy use of pesticides, **significant/considerable** losses to diseases and insect pests are sustained each year.

解: 前面讲好, Yet despite, 后面讲不好。

※表示大量的词, 往往有引申义表示意义重大。

单词)

重要的: important, significant, consequential, momentous, weighty, pivotal, cardinal, paramount (到巅峰了), tantamount

不重要的: trivial, insubstantial, negligible, nominal, trifling, nugatory, piddling, measly, paltry

题 14) It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, **on the other hand**, can often be **unexpected**.

解: no surprise 取反。

题 15) Like Belabartok, Ruth Crawford not only brought a composer's acumen (机灵) to the notation of folk music, she also had a marked **reverence for** (尊敬、敬畏) the task. This was clear in her agonizing over (煞费苦心) how far to try to represent the minute details of a performance in a written text, and this **fastidiousness** (追求完美的、苛求的) makes her work a landmark in ethnomusicology.

解: 正评价。This 指代前面的空格。Agonize over=fastidiousness

单词)

尊敬: reverence, deference, defer (遵从, 推迟, 形近词: deter♥记法: terrible), deferential (遵从的), deferrable (可推迟的)

苛求的, 追求完美的: fastidious, demanding, exacting, finical, fussy, pernickety, persnickety, picky, meticulous, painstaking(=agonizing 煞费苦心), punctilious, scrupulous

题 16) Political advertising may well be the most **deceptive** kind of advertising: political candidates are usually quite **dissimilar**, yet their campaign advertisements often hide important differences behind smoke screens (烟雾弹) of smile and empty slogans.

解: deceptive: hide important differences.

题 17) Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had **come through** (源自于) invention. He said, **aside from supporting** research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can **protect** original ideas, we will not have invention," Mr. Russell said. Speculating on (考虑) the state of innovation over the next century, several inventors agreed that the future lay in giving children the tools to think creatively and the motivation to invent.

单词)

思考, 考虑: rumination (本意: 反刍), pondering, meditation, (前三个加 on), contemplate (直接加宾语)

※所有的猜测内核就是 uncertainty (不确定)。

猜测: speculate, assume, conjecture, presume, suppose, surmise

题 18) Statements presented as fact in a patent application are **presumed verifiable** unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed "more likely than not" to work in order to receive initial approval. And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expand effort **debunking** the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of **bogus** devices will continue to yield

occasional patents.

题 19) Ever a demanding reader of the fiction of others, the novelist Chase was likewise often the object of exacting/meticulous analyses by his contemporaries.

题 20) Her frugality/thrift (节俭) should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.

★单词)

吝啬: stingy(stinginess 名词), miserly, tightfisted=closefisted, parsimonious, penurious, miser (吝啬鬼)=niggard (-gard: ~鬼, laggard: 办事拖拖拉拉的人? 慢鬼)=skinflint, 动词: hoard, skimp, begrudge

节俭: sparing, economical(economic 经济), provident, thrift, husband (husband one's energy, stinting (stint 节俭、节省)

Stint, stinking, stunt, strut

挥霍: extravagant, prodigal, sumptuous, lavish, squandering, dissolute, 败家子: profligate, prodigal, spendthrift, 动词: ★squander (※从有 GRE 考试开始, 就考这个词), dissipate (驱散, 挥霍) improvident

大方: generous, liberal, munificent, openhanded, ~~improvident~~

题 21) A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought: the more convoluted the structure, the more complicated/ involved the ideas.

单词)

复杂的: convoluted, complex (复杂, 情节, 如萝莉控, 控即 complex), knotty, involved, sophisticated (精密的, 复杂的, 老于世故的), twisted, tangled, labyrinthine, byzantine, thorny

题 22) For some time now, disinterestedness has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

解: cynical 认为只有主观, 没有客观, 与大众观点不同。取反。

题 23) Human nature and long distances have made exceeding the speed limit a cherished (珍爱) tradition in the state, so the legislators surprised no one when, acceding to public demand, they rejected increased penalties for speeding.

单词)

厌恶:

珍爱: cherished, precious, abhorred, abominated, despised, detested, disdained, disliked, execrated, hated, loathed

赞同, 同意: accede, endorse, acquiesce, assent, consent, subscribe,

不同意: demur, dissent, concur, occur, incur (招惹), inter (埋葬=bury), disinter (挖出)

Cede=yield

Secede 退出, recede 撤回 (re=往回), concede 屈服=yield

题 24) Serling's account of his employer's reckless decision making **belies** that company's image as a cautious bureaucracy full of wary managers.

解: 与 section4 第 4 题如出一辙。

※老 GRE 题目就是备考新 GRE 的不二的选择。

题 25) No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for **near impenetrability** (难以理解), and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing (残忍的, 一点回旋空间没有的). Of late, **however**, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and **densely forbidding** (深不可测) poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years – an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such **penitential austerity** over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound **volubility** (健谈), his poetry is as thorny as ever.

解: near=densely; near impenetrability=densely forbidding=thorny 难懂。

※非常精彩的一道题。

题 26) Managers who think that strong environmental performance will **bolster** (支持) their company's financial performance often **uncritically accept** claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be **peripheral** to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement rather than the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

单词)

支持: bolster (支撑物), brace (支架), buttress (扶墙), sustain (sus=sub=under), undergird (girder 钢之大梁), underpin, fortify, uphold, prop up=shore up,

削弱: undercut, undermine (在底下扣), sap, sapless (衰弱的)

题 27) Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen(加深) our understanding through **rumination on** (深思) what is already closest to us – the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by finding (倒装) **utterly mysterious** the things that are **most prosaic** (直接宾语).

解: extend 与 deepen 构成对立。

题 28) The government's implementation of a new code of ethics appeared intended to **shore up** (加固=strengthen, support) the ruling party's standing with an increasingly **restive/skittish** electorate at a time when the party is besieged by charges that it trades favors for campaign money.

题 29) Overlarge, uneven, and ultimately disappointing, the retrospective exhibition seems too much like special pleading for a forgotten painter of **real** but **limited/circumscribed** talents.

解: real talents 正评价, “but” 后要加负评价。

题 30) Newspapers report that the former executive has been trying to keep a low profile since his **indecorous/unseemly** (不体面) exit from the company.

9、 Section 6

单词)

灾难、厄运: catastrophe(cata-=down), apocalypse, calamity, cataclysm

失败, 溃败: debacle, fiasco, doom, scourge

善变的: volatile, versatile, capricious, whimsical=fickle, inconstant, mercurial(~ mood 善变情绪), erratic (难以预测的善变), labile, protean, metamorphous (变形的)

Meta-=change, metabolism 新陈代谢

Morph-=形状 (morph=form♥ “通假字”)

Meta-=beyond, metaphor 比喻 (超越文字), metaphysics (形而上学? 一种哲学)

善变（名词）：caprice, vagary=vagrancy, whimsy, upheaval

坚定的：steadfast, resolute, constant, pertinacious

骂人的演讲：diatribe, tirade, harangue, jeremiad, philippic（♥ppp：屁屁屁），censorious
责骂的

表扬：encomium, eulogy, panegyric, tribute

费劲的、苛求的：demanding, arduous, burdensome, challenging, exacting, grueling,
laborious, onerous, persnickety, taxing, toilsome

避免：eschew, dodge（♥谐音：躲着），elude, evade, shirk，shun（♥“闪”），weasel

获得：reap, acquire, attain, capture, harvest, garner, procure, secure, 追求：jokey for

骗子 quack, charlatan, mountebank

万灵药，假药：panacea, cure-all, elixir, nostrum

Grat-=感激

Gratitude, ingratitude（忘恩负义），grateful, ingratiate, gratify=satisfy, gratuity（给小费<以示感激>），gratis=free（免费），gratuitous（免费的），ingrate, engrave, ingrain, ingrate（忘恩负义者），grate=annoy（使烦恼）

10、琦叔萌献歌《微光》🎵



11、与粉丝合影~\(\≡▽≡)/~啦啦啦