1.moderate 有节制的，适度的；luxury 奢侈的，豪华的

2.tax incentives 税收优惠

3.extensive travelling experience 广泛的旅行经验；exotic 异国的

4.whereabouts 行踪

5.wear away 磨损，消逝；gravestone 墓碑；inscriptions 碑文；

提示：风雨消逝掉了碑文上的文字

6.retail operation 零售业务；

提示：扩大业务

7.aerobic 有氧运动

提示：追求保持身材（的梦想）

8.magnify 放大

提示：表面上看起来光滑，放大来看不是这样的

9.newly-flourished area 新发展区；flourish 繁荣；affluent 富裕的；accessible 易接近的，可理解的

10.draft a budget 起草草案；supervisor 监督者；

提示：翻修教室需要花费一大笔资金

11.这里的will做名词，应理解为遗嘱

提示：那位老太太的遗嘱里含有出售房屋和汽车的指令，并将所得收入分给她家附近的穷人。

12.radically 从根本上，彻底地

提示：面临经济危机，公司找不到彻底的方案来应对

13.gross 总的；decent 像样的，得体的

提示：在交税之前的钱

14.shareholder 股东；quote on 报价

15.entitle 给予...权力

提示：你拥有站票却坐在了二等座上

16.approximately 大约地

17.public ownership 公有制

18.acrobat 杂技演员

19.rolling in 滚进来

提示：财源滚滚

20.a small percentage of 小部分

21-30

distributed分布式的; 散发; 分配( distribute的过去式和过去分词); 分销; 将…分类(into)

ownership所有权; 所有; 所有制; 物主身份

generally一般地，通常; 广泛地，普遍地; 概括地; 主要地

fund基金; 储备; 现款; 特别基金管理机构; 积存; 为…提供资金; 提供资金偿付的本息; 把转为有固定利息的长期借款

major主要的; 重要的; 大调的; 主修的; 主修科目; 大调; 陆军少校; 成年的; <美>主修，专攻; 主修(in); 专攻

purchase购买; 采购; 换得; 依靠机械力移动; 购买行为; 购置物; 紧握

issue问题; 期，号; 发行物; 流出; 发行; 发布; 造成…结果; 在…上挑起争论

market交易; 市集; 需求; 交易情况，行情; 在市场上出售某物; 推销; <美>去市

**dividends**股息; 红利( dividend的名词复数 ); 被除数; 彩金

**shares**股( share的名词复数 ); 份; 一份; 市场占有率

unique唯一的，仅有的; 独一无二的，独特的; 不平常的，特别的; 超绝

floating不固定的，流动的，浮动的; 浮动( float的现在分词 ); 漂浮[飘动]; 自由浮动; 轻盈走动

offered提出; 出( offer的过去式和过去分词 ); 演出; 做出

**entitle**使有资格; 给…定名; 给与…权利; 称做

**radically**彻底地; 根本地; 完全地; 激进地

31-35

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report: The damage and death toll（死亡人数）could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, as earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims:

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a.m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city’s highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have ***strengthened the city’s buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes***.***【31】***

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren’t resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are blueprints（蓝图）for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to ***reduce the impact of ground vibrations【34】（注意，to前面对应的选项是干扰项）***. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports. Called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake’s vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, ***the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.【32】***

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, ***they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes*.*【33】***

【35】这篇文章idea在后半部分，前半部分只是对地震的概况作了介绍。假如说是建筑历史的话应该提到发展的某些阶段（Long ago, in the 1970s, now），这里侧重于对抗震房屋的发展作了介绍。