

新目标词汇补充

Unit 1

1. adopt (Para.1) v.

1) to start to use a particular method or to show a particular attitude toward sb. / sth.

e.g., All three teams adopted different approaches to the problem.

我认为公司应该采用更加灵活的战略来应对多变的市场状况。

I think the company should adopt a more flexible strategy on account of the changing market conditions.

2) to take sb. else's child into your family and become its legal parent(s)

e.g. When the Vietnam War was ending, he arranged to adopt a Vietnamese orphan.

2.subordinate (Para.1) v. ~ sb. / sth. (to sb. / sth.)

to treat sb. / sth. as less important than sb. / sth.

e.g. Campaign leaders subordinated their egos and personal ambitions to the greater goal.

Arts was subordinated to Science in these schools.

在这些学校，文科不如理科受重视

3.monopoly (Para.2): n. ~ in / of / on sth.

the complete control, possession or use of sth.; a thing that belongs only to one person or group and that other people cannot share

e.g. A good education should not be the monopoly of the rich.

The government has a monopoly of oil production in that country.

在那个国家，政府独占石油开采权。

4. virtue (Para.2): n. [countable] a particular good quality or habit

patience is not one of her virtues, I'm afraid.

Among her many virtues are loyalty, courage, and truthfulness.

她有着忠诚、勇敢和真诚等诸多美德。

5.(be) a window on / into ... (Para.2)

The street gives visitors a window into the real Taiwan.

The seemingly simple measurement offers a window into the oceans' basic ability to support life.

这条看似简单的测量方法为人类打开了一扇了解海洋的窗户，一窥其养育生命的基本机理。

6.not ... but rather (Para.3): used to introduce an idea that is different or opposite to the idea that you have stated previously

It can also be used in parallel structure, such as "But the values at issue are best realized, not by reading about them in books, but rather by seeing them in action ..." (Para. 5)

The walls were not white, but rather a sort of dirty grey.

The committee does not deal with individual correspondence, but rather discusses issues in its newsletter.

7.ultimate (Para.3): adj. being or happening at the end of a process; final

the ultimate truths of philosophy and science

我们不会追溯谣言的最终来源。We would not trace the ultimate source of rumors.

8.equate ... with ... (Para.3): to think that sth. is the same as sth. else or is as important

有些父母把教育和考试成绩等同起来。Some parents equate education with exam success.

9.sacred (Para.3): adj. very important and treated with great respect

Human life must always be sacred.人的生命始终是神圣不可侵犯的。

10.restraint (Para.4): n. [uncountable] the quality of behaving calmly and with control

The police appealed to the crowd for restraint.

He urged the millions of protesters to exercise restraint.

他敦促数百万的抗议者保持克制。

11. give oneself (over) to (Para.4): to devote oneself to sb. or sth.; to spend all the time doing sth. or thinking about sth.

Find the faith that you can believe in and give yourself to it completely.

找到自己认同的信仰，然后全身心地投入。

12.at the expense of (Para.4): with loss or damage to sb. or sth.

Surviving these tough economic times is important, but not at the expense of love.

我始终认为以牺牲环境为代价发展经济无异于杀鸡取卵。

I still believe developing the economy at the expense of the environment is not different from killing the goose to get its golden egg.

13.humane (Para.4): adj. showing kindness towards people and animals by making sure that they do not suffer more than is necessary

the humane treatment of refugees

Campaigners claim that the animals are not being kept in humane conditions.

社会活动人士声称管理动物的方式不人道。

14.at issue (Para.5): under discussion; in dispute

What is at issue is the extent to which exam results reflect a student's ability.

问题是考试成绩在多大程度上反映学生的能力。

What is at issue is whether she was responsible for her actions.

15. exemplify (Para.5): v. to give an example in order to make sth. clearer

She exemplified each of the points she was making with an amusing anecdote.

They were the pioneer in the US market and they have continued to exemplify what good projectors should be.

16. underlie (Para.6): v. to be the basis or cause of sth.

It is a principle that underlies all the party's policies.

该政党的所有政策都基于一条原则。

17. fundamental (Para.6): adj. serious and very important; affecting the most central and important parts of sth.

There is a fundamental difference between the two points of view.

保健服务机构有必要进行根本变革了。

A fundamental change in the organization of health services was required.

18. permeate (Para.6): v.

1) (of a liquid, gas, etc.) to spread to every part of an object or a place

The smell of leather permeated the room.

2) (of an idea, an influence, a feeling, etc.) to affect every part of sth.

Dissatisfaction among the managers soon permeated down to members of the workforce.

对管理层的不满很快蔓延到职员中。

19. harmony (Para.6): n. [uncountable] a state of peaceful existence and agreement

the need to be in harmony with our environment

social / racial harmony

20. diverse (Para.6): adj. very different from each other and of various kinds

My interests are very diverse.

21. collapse (Para.6): n. a sudden failure of sth.

the collapse of law and order in the area

The peace talks were on the verge of collapse.

和平谈判濒于破裂。

v. 1) (of building) to fall down or fall in suddenly

The roof collapsed under the weight of snow.

2) (of sick person) to fall down and usually become unconscious

He collapsed in the street and died two hours later.

22. flexible (Para.7): adj. able to change to suit new conditions or situations

Our plans need to be flexible enough to cater for the needs of everyone.

You need to be more flexible and imaginative in your approach.

你的方法还需更灵活、更富想象力些。

23. diversify (Para.7): v. to change or to make sth. change so that there is greater variety

The culture has been diversified with the arrival of immigrants.

家庭生活方式正越来越多样化。Patterns of family life are diversifying.

24.intense (Para.8): adj. very great; very strong

他对所有宗教问题都怀有强烈兴趣。

He took an intense interest in all religious matters.

25.(be) attuned to (Para.8): familiar with sb. / sth. so that you can understand or recognize him (her) / it and act in an appropriate way

He was an organic farmer and very attuned to nature.

他是个有机作物农场主，与自然无比和谐。

26. embody (Para.8): v. to express or represent an idea or a quality

She embodies everything I admire in a teacher.

作为一名教师，她有着我所欣赏的所有品质。

Obama was regarded as a politician who embodied the hopes of black youth.

27. alternative (Para.9): adj.

1) that can be used instead of sth. else:

an alternative method of doing something

Alternative fuels refer to those which can be used instead of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, and instead of nuclear fuel.

替代燃料指的是除诸如煤和石油等矿物燃料和核燃料之外的可用燃料。

2) different from the usual or traditional way in which sth. is done:

Both traditional doctors and alternative therapists work to the best of their ability in any given situation.

传统的医生和非传统的临床医学家在任何情况下都尽心尽力地工作。

28. be compatible with (Para.9): be able to exist or be used together without causing problems

The uncovered code suggests iMessage will be compatible with iChat when it launches later this year.

环境保护的措施与经济发展不相矛盾吧？

Are measures to protect the environment compatible with economic growth?

Unit 2

1. trait (Para.4): n. a particular quality in your personality

Awareness of class is a typically British trait.

Your cover letter should add new information such as personal traits, work habits and why you're interested in the job.

你的求职信里应增加新信息，比如性格特点、工作习惯和你对此工作感兴趣的原因。

2. execute (Para.5):

1) to do a piece of work, perform a duty, put a plan into action, etc.

They drew up and executed a plan to reduce fuel consumption.

他们起草并实施了一个降低燃料消耗的计划。

2) to kill sb., especially as a legal punishment

The prisoner were executed by firing squad.

3. span (Para.6): n.

1) the length of time for which sth. lasts

I worked with him over a span of six years.

小孩子的注意力持续时间短。

Small children have a short attention span.

2) (of sth.) a range or variety of sth.

Managers have a wide span of control.

These forests cover a broad span of latitudes.

4. constantly (Para.6): adv. all the time, repeatedly

He was constantly tormented with headache. 他时常受到头疼的折磨。

constant: adj.

1) happening all the time or very often over a period of time

5. off course (Para.6): not going in the right direction

Don't let petty things get you off course.

I went off course during the boat race and got disqualified.

我在划船比赛中偏离了航向，被取消了资格。

6. run through (Para.7):

1) (make) to perform, act or practice sth.

Could we run through Act 3 again, please?

2) to discuss, repeat or read sth. quickly

He ran through the names on the list.

3) to flow past or traverse

A crystal stream ran through the pasture.

7. propose (Para.7): v.

1) put forward (an idea or plan) for consideration or discussion

Then scientist proposed a new theory.

She proposed that the book be banned.

2) to plan or intend to do sth.

They propose to buy a new car.

3) to ask (sb.) to marry you

He proposed to the girl he had known for only two months.

proposal: n.

1) sth. proposed (such as a plan or assumption)

The president is to put forward new proposals for resolving the country's financial crisis.

2) an offer of marriage

After a three-week courtship, the girl accepted the boy's proposal of marriage.

8.be about to do (Para.7): be going to do

When one is about to act, one must reason first.

凡事要三思而后行。

be about to do sth. when... : be going to do sth. when...

He was about to leave home when the telephone rang.

9.a hell of (Para.9): (informal) a large number or amount of sth.

It'll take a hell of a lot of talking to settle this.

得费好多口舌来解决这个问题。

10. embrace (Para.10): v.

1) to accept (sth. or sb.) readily or gladly

He immediately embraced the offer.

2) to hold sb. in your arms as a way of expressing love or friendship

She embraced her son tenderly.

3) to take in or include as a part, item, or element of a more inclusive whole

Charity embraces all acts that contribute to human welfare.

n. the act of holding sb. in your arms

She tries to avoid his embrace.

Unit 3

1.practically (Para.1): adv. almost, but not completely or exactly

It's practically impossible to begin a reading of Milton without the burden of innumerable prejudices and preconceptions.

开始读弥尔顿的著作时，几乎难免会有诸多的偏见或成见。

2.be close to (Para.2): to approach; near

I was close to tears with frustration, but I held back.

我差点因受挫而落泪，但还是忍住了。

3.passer-by (Para.2): n. a person who passes by casually or by chance

Many passers-by crushed into the small shop to watch the football match on TV.

4.in sync (with) (Para.2): moving or working at exactly the same time and speed as sb./sth. else

Each musician must concentrate on playing his or her part while also staying in tune and in sync with the band.

每个音乐家都得集中思想表演自己那部分，同时要与乐队合调并同步。

5.relocate (Para.3): v. to move or to move somebody/something to a new place to work or operate

The company relocated its head office to Stanford.公司将总部搬到了斯坦福。

6.influx (Para.3): n. the fact of a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere

At Shangri-La, there is a large influx of tourists in summer each year.

在香格里拉，每年夏天都有大批游客涌入。

7.strain (Para.3): v. to try to make sth. do more than it is able to do

The sudden influx of visitors is straining hotels in the town to the limit.

游客的骤然涌入使得镇上宾馆房间紧张到了极限。

8.cater to / for (Para.3): to provide things that a particular person or situation needs or wants

They only publish novels which cater to the mass market.

他们只出版迎合大众市场的小说。

9.supplant (Para.4): v. to take the place of sb / sth (especially sb / sth older or less modern)

Over the last few months, there have been numerous articles by various bloggers and mainstream press speculating on whether use of Facebook will supplant email.

前几个月有许多博主和主流媒体发表文章讨论 Facebook 是否会代替电子邮件。

10.practicable (Para.4): adj. able to be done; likely to be successful

说实话，你的计划很有吸引力，但似乎不太现实可行。

To tell you the truth, your plan is very attractive, but it doesn't seem to be practicable.

11.digitize (Para.4): v. to change data into a digital form that can be easily read and processed by a computer

With Lulu, you can also scan and digitize your old books, albums, and photos.

使用 Lulu 软件，你可以将你的旧书、唱片和相片扫描并转换成数字化格式。

12.thanks to (Para.5): owing to; as a result of; due to; because of

Thanks to his effort, it is more successful than we have expected.

多亏了他的努力，它比我们预期的要成功得多

13.break down (Para.5):

1) to destroy sth., or cause sth. to fall or collapse;

Firemen had to break down the wall to save the child.

2) to divide sth. into parts in order to analyze it or make it easier to do

It is not easy to break down plastics and other similar rubbish.

3) to become upset emotionally, or cause sb. to become upset emotionally;

The young woman broke down in tears.

4) to stop working, or stop working properly, effectively, or usefully.

If your car breaks down on the highway you should call the Highway Patrol and wait for assistance.

break into: to enter a building or place forcibly and usually illegally; to interrupt sth. that is being said or discussed

If people see a robber trying to break into their neighbor's house, they should call the police.

break off: to discontinue a relationship or interaction with a person or group; to stop talking, usually abruptly

We have decided to break off diplomatic relations with that country.

break through: to burst or advance quickly and suddenly through an obstruction or opposition

We attempted to break through the enemy lines.

14.mitigate (Para.6): v. to reduce the harmful effects of sth.

The government is trying to mitigate the effects of inflation.

The judge said that nothing could mitigate the cruelty with which the mother had treated her child.

法官说，什么都无法减轻母亲残酷地对待孩子造成的影响。

15.radical (Para.7): adj. concerning the most basic and important parts of sth.; thorough and complete

The government is putting through some radical social reforms.

政府在推行一些根本性的社会改革。

16.dwindle: v. to decrease little by little in size, number, or intensity and approach zero, or make sth. decrease in this way (Para. 7)

The factory's workforce has dwindled from over 4,000 to a few hundred.

They tell us that they have seen their income dwindle down to a fifth of what it used to be.

他们向我们透露，他们发现自己的收入降到了过去的五分之一。

17.in awe of (Para.7): having or showing a feeling of mixed reverence and respect and wonder and dread

如今，人们对中国取得的成就愈加敬佩。

Today, people are yet more in awe of the achievements of China.

18.preoccupied (Para.7): adj. completely absorbed in thinking about sth. or doing sth., sometimes to the extent of neglecting other things, usually used as "be preoccupied with"

He was too preoccupied with his own thoughts to notice anything wrong.

他们沉浸在制订即将到来的假期计划之中。

19.derive from (Para.8): originate from; come from

这两种态度源于不同的历史视角。

The two attitudes derive from different historical perspectives.

20.save on (Para.8): cut down unnecessary expenses; reduce expenses

我认为网上购物可以节省时间和金钱。

I think shopping online can save on time and money.

21. contend (Para.9): v. to argue or claim that sth. is true

I had to contend with ingrained(根深蒂固的) prejudice.

Many people contend that we have a right to think what we like, and that wicked thoughts, if not translated into wicked deeds, are not harmful.

许多人争辩说，我们有权想自己所想，即使是邪恶的思想，只要没有转化成邪恶的行为，也是无害的。

Unit 4

1.make a difference (Para. 1) : to have a noticeable and valuable effects

In these challenging times, we want the best and brightest to join and make a difference.

在这些具有挑战性的时代，我们希望最优秀的人才加入并发挥作用。

2.versus (Para. 1) prep.

1) used to show that two teams or sides are against each other

It is France versus Brazil in the final.

2) used to compare two different ideas, choices, etc

The finance minister must weigh up the benefits of a tax cut versus the demand for increased

public spending.

落后国家主要关注的问题是经济增长与收入分配的关系。

In the poor countries the main concern focuses on the question of economic growth versus income distribution.

3.contribute to (Para. 1)

1) to join with others in giving (money, help etc.)

The Sung Dynasty contributed three great inventions to world civilization.

2) to help in causing a situation, event or condition

This advertising campaign has contributed significantly to the success of the new car.

3) to write and send (a written article) to a magazine, newspaper etc.

She regularly contributes to the college magazine.她定期给校刊供稿。

4.encounter (Para. 2)

n.1) an occasion when you meet or experience sth.

e.g. a child's first encounter with books

2) an occasion when you meet sb., or do sth. with sb. you do not know

close encounter with a snake (= a frightening situation in which you get too close to sth.)

She didn't remember our encounter last summer.

v.

(~ with): to meet or have to deal with (sth. bad, especially a danger or a difficulty); be faced with

Her proposals were encountered with opposition from the public. 她的建议受到了大家的质疑。

5.have ... impact on sb./sth. (Para. 2)

This computer has a great impact on modern life.

2002 年巴厘岛发生的恐怖袭击给这个美丽岛屿的旅游业带来了严重的影响。

The terrorist attacks that took place in Bali in 2002 had a terrible impact on the tourist industry of this lovely island.

6.essentially (Para 2) adv.

fundamentally, basically, used when stating the most basic facts about sth.

The two have known each other for a decade, essentially growing up together and forming something of a sibling relationship.

他们俩已经认识了十几年，差不多就是一起长大的，情同手足。

7.foster (Para.3) v.

1) foster sth.: to encourage sth. to develop

We hope these meetings will help foster friendly relations between our two countries.

2) foster sb.: to take another person's child into your home for a period of time, without becoming his or her legal parents

We fostered the little girl for several months while her mother was in hospital.

8.stunning (Para.3) adj. extremely attractive or impressive

It can also be regarded as a stunning miracle of life.

9.dramatically (Para.3) adv. prominently

China's exports to India have increased dramatically in recent year, but India's exports to China have not.

10.bet (Para.4)

n.

1) an arrangement to risk money, etc. on the result of a particular event; the money that you risk in this way

to win / lose a bet

I hear you're taking bets on whether she'll marry him.

2) an opinion about what is likely to happen or to have happened

My bet is that they've been held up in traffic.

v. (~ on/against) to risk money on a race or an event by trying to predict the result

I bet 5 dollars on a horse called Silver Star, but it came in last!

You bet!: (informal) used instead of "yes" to emphasize that somebody has guessed something correctly or made a good suggestion

"Are you nervous?" "You bet!"

11. fill in (Para.5)

1) to complete a form, etc. by writing information on it

Please fill in the application form here.

2) to fill sth. completely

The Transport Department was called urgently to fill in the gaping hole in the road that had suddenly appeared.

交通部门被要求立即填平路上突然出现的塌洞。

12. leave off (Para.5)(informal) to stop doing sth.

He left off working and had some coffee.

13. take the long view (Para. 5)

to consider what is likely to happen or be important over a long period of time rather than only considering the present situation

You should take a long view of the investment arena.

14.averse to sth./ doing sth. (Para. 5) (formal) not liking sth., or wanting to do sth.; opposed to doing sth.

White collar workers in Britain seem averse to travelling by bus, but they will happily catch a train.

英国的白领好像不喜欢坐巴士旅行，但是他们很愿意搭乘火车出行。

15.given (Para. 5) prep. when you consider sth.

Given his lack of experience, his work is remarkably good.

Given that this article has focused on the irrationality of markets, my answer might surprise you.

由于这篇文章聚焦于市场的非理性，因此我的结论可能会出乎你们的意料。

16.high-stakes (Para. 7) adj. describing a risky situation in which sb. is likely to win or lose a great deal

When we were involved in high-stakes foreign and domestic problems, I often had a hard time relaxing enough to fully enjoy such things.

当我们处理这种高风险的国内外问题时，我很难放松下来，享受于其中。

17.transcend (Para. 5) v

1) to be or go beyond the usual limits of sth.

The desire for peace transcended political differences.

The size of the universe transcends human understanding.

2) to go beyond in size, strength, quality etc.; to surpass

His latest symphony transcends anything he has ever written before.

Einstein believed deeply that science should transcend national and ethnic divisions.

爱因斯坦坚信科学可以超越民族和种族的界限。

18.a share of (Para. 5) the part of belonging to, owed to, or done by a particular person

Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country.

国家兴亡，匹夫有责。

19.stand to do sth. (Para. 5) to be in a position to gain or lose

If this new law is passed, we stand to lose our tax advantage.

You stand to make a lot from this deal.

你能从这个交易中大赚一笔。

20.sit on shelves (Para. 8) to delay taking actions; ignore; not wanted by anyone

His proposal has been sitting on shelves for several months.

In the Shanghai shop that sells Barbie dolls, workers find that Blonde Barbies sell well, but dolls with Asian features just sit on shelves.

在上海的芭比娃娃卖场，售货员们发现金发芭比非常畅销，而亚洲面孔的芭比却无人问津。

21.beyond the reach of (Para. 8) out of reach of; not in control of

She put the medicine on the top shelf beyond the reach of her son.

His thought is beyond the reach of my imagination.

within/in reach : inside the distance to which someone can stretch out their hand

She sat at her old desk, and we arranged things within reach and tried to keep the most frequently used items close to the seating position.

22.set up (Para. 9)

1) to establish or arrange (an organization, business, plan etc.)

The council set up a committee to look into unemployment.

2) to put into position

Roadblocks were set up by the police to catch the escaped prisoners.

3) to produce; cause

The high winds set up dangerous driving conditions.

4) to prepare (an instrument, machine etc.) for use

The production team arrived early to set up the cameras and recording equipment.

23.lose one's shirt (Para. 9) to lose a lot of money; to lose all of one's assets

He got divorced three years ago because he lost his shirt on a huge bet.

put your shirt on somebody/something: (British English, informal) to bet all your money on somebody/something

It's a good horse, but I wouldn't put my shirt on it.

24.put in (Para. 9)

1) to devote (time, effort, etc.) to a task

They've put in time and effort to keep the strike going.

We need to put in our time and work on our skills.

2) to make an application as for a job or funding

I also put in a request for some overtime.

3) to break into a conversation

"He was a lawyer before that," Mary Ann put in, abruptly.

25.factor ... into (Para. 9) to include a particular fact or situation when you are thinking about or planning sth.

All of the these elements will be factored into the evaluation of your performance.

所有这些因素都会被用来评估你们的表现。

26.resource (Para. 10) n.

1) a supply of sth. that a country, an organization, or a person has and can use, especially to increase their wealth

the exploitation of minerals and other natural resources

The market plays a basic role to optimize the distribution of resources under a market economy environment.

2) something that can be used to help achieve an aim, especially a book, equipment, etc. that provides information for teachers and students

The database could be used as a teaching resource in colleges.

Unit 5

blend into: to be a harmonious part of a greater whole by being similar in appearance or behavior

The sea and the sky seemed to blend into each another.

这些房子似乎融入了四周的环境。

The houses seem to blend into the surroundings.

be in order (Para. 1)

1) if sth. is in order, it is a suitable thing to do or say on a particular occasion

It occurred to me at about 3 a.m, as I lay in bed with a raging fever and hacking cough, that perhaps a visit to a doctor was in order.

大概凌晨三点的时候，我躺在床上高热干咳。大概真的是要去看医生了。

I think a drink would be in order.

2) as it should be

Is everything in order, sir?

Jon liked everything tidy and in order where he could find it, but his brother was a messy man.

pave one's path (Para. 2)

to create a situation in which sb. will be able to do sth. or sth. can happen

This decision paved the way/path for changes in employment rights for women.

The new technology could pave the way for high-resolution cameras to enter the mainstream mobile handset market.

这项新技术有望为高分辨率摄像头进入主流手机市场铺平道路。

survive: vt. to continue to live or exist despite a dangerous event or time

The company managed to survive the crisis.

Many birds didn't survive the severe winter.

the preposition "on" is used in front of "arrival", a noun indicating movement, meaning "as soon as I arrived".

Another example: On entering the room, he found his friends dancing in high spirits.

remind sb. (of/about)

1) to help sb. remember sth., especially sth. important that they must do

I'm sorry, I've forgotten your name. Can you remind me?

The financial crisis should have reminded us about the dangers of short term debt

2) if sb./sth. reminds you of sb./sth. else, they make you remember or think about the other

person, place, thing, etc. because they are similar in some way

你谈到那些的时候让我想起了你父亲。

You remind me of your father when you say that.

obsessive adj. thinking too much about one particular person or thing, in a way that is not normal

He's becoming more and more obsessive about motor racing.

他对赛车变得越来越痴迷。

somehow adv.

1) for a reason that you do not know or understand

Somehow, I don't feel I can trust him.

2) in a way that is not known or certain

无论如何我都要找到一份新工作。

Somehow or other I must get a new job.

There was one glitch in this smooth sailing, though. (Para. 3)

In this sentence, "sailing" is a metaphor. The author compares the process of registration to sailing. And the adverb "though" means "however".

This didn't take place until a good two months into my stay. (Para. 3)

good adj. great in number, amount or degree

He devoted a good deal of attention to the problem.

他十分关注这个问题。

We spent a good while (= quite a long time) looking for the house.

tactic (Para. 5)

n.: [countable, usually plural] the particular method you use to achieve sth.

. The manager discussed tactics with his team.

幸运的是，还有些战术可用于保持在游戏中的领先地位。

Fortunately, there are some tactics that can be employed to stay ahead of the game.

turn out (Para. 5)

to be discovered to be; to prove to be

It turned out that she was a friend of my sister's.

The job turned out to be harder than we thought.

结果这个工作比我们想象的要更加困难。

pump out (Para. 5)

to produce sth. in large amounts

loudspeakers pumping out rock music

每年我们的小汽车排放出数以千吨的有毒气体。

Our cars pump out thousands of tonnes of poisonous fumes every year.

panic (Para. 5)

v. to suddenly feel frightened so that you cannot think clearly and you say or do sth. stupid, dangerous, etc; to make sb. do this

I panicked when I saw smoke coming out of the engine.

n. sudden uncontrollable fear or anxiety, often causing wildly unthinking behavior

He ran to the library in a blind panic.

The whole nation is in a state of panic following the attacks. 袭击过后整个国家陷入一片恐慌。

in turn (Para. 6)

1) as a result of sth. in a series of events

Interest rates were cut and, in turn, share prices rose.

利率下调，股票价格随之上涨。

2) one after the other in a particular order

The children called out their names in turn.

Each of us in turn needs to describe how the smart technology has changed our life.

vibrant (Para. 8) adj.

1) (of colors) very bright and strong

The room was decorated in vibrant reds and yellows.

2) full of life and energy

Thailand is at its most vibrant during the New Year celebrations.

新年盛典是泰国最具活力的时候。

array (Para. 8) n.

a group or collection of things or people, often one that is large or impressive

a vast array of bottles of different shapes and sizes

There are a vast array of colors to choose from.

outsider (Para. 9) n.

1) a person who is not accepted as a member of a society, group, etc.

Obama arrived in Chicago as an outsider, a guy who was raised in Hawaii.

在夏威夷长大的奥巴马来到芝加哥，在这里只是一个外来者。

2) a person who is not part of a particular organization or profession

To an outsider it may appear to be a glamorous job.

对于一个外行来说这个工作看上去光鲜亮丽。