**Lesson 1**

**Language points**

1. blessing *n* [c]

1) sth good that you are grateful for

* 河流对于一个农业国家来说是一种恩赐。

Rivers are a blessing for an agricultural country.

* 我祝你健康长寿，万事如意！

I wish you a prolonged life and every blessing.

2) n [u] someone's approval or encouragement for a plan, activity, idea etc

* 领导正式批准了这个计划。The leaders gave their formal blessing to the plan.

3) a blessing in disguise: sth that causes problems and difficulties at first but later you realize that it was the best thing that could have happened

* 去年12月份贸易谈判中止可能因祸得福。

The failure to conclude the trade talks last December could prove a blessing in disguise.

4) a mixed blessing: sth that has disadvantages as well as advantages

* 对普通的意大利人民来说，星期天的新闻可以说是利弊参半。

For ordinary Italians, Sunday's news probably amounts to a mixed blessing.

5）to count one's blessings: you are saying that they should think about how lucky they are instead of complaining

* 这事实上算不上什么负担，她应该想想自己有多幸运。

This was no burden in fact, and that she should count her blessings.

2. curse  *n*

1) sth that causes trouble, harm etc

* 他的财富成了祸根。

His wealth proved a curse to him.

* 冷漠是英国地方民主制度长期以来难以推广的祸根。

The apathy is the long-standing curse of British local democracy.

2)  *vt*  to say or think bad things about someone or sth because they have made you angry

* 他骂自己怎么那么不小心。

He cursed himself for having been so careless.

3) to complain angrily about it, especially use rude language

* 我们一面抱怨延误了时间，一面又朝西出发了。

We set off again, cursing the delay, towards the west.

3. assertion*n*

(line 2 , para.1) emphatic statement: a strong statement that sth is true 断言；断定；主张

* 独立宣言提出这一主张，即所有的人都毫无疑问拥有不可剥夺的权利。

The **assertion** that all men have certain unalienable rights is set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

**Synonyms:** [affirmation](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/affirmation), [avouchment](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/avouchment), [avowal](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/avowal), [claim](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/claim), [declaration](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/declaration), [insistence](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/insistence)

Antonyms: [disavowal](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/disavowal)

4. kill off *v adv*

( line 3 , para.1) to kill (things or people) one at a time; to destroy

* 抗生素应能杀死这种细菌。

Antibiotics should kill off the bacteria.

* 目前所有血液制品均经过热处理，以防止各种感染。

All blood products are now heat treated to kill off any infection.

5.sizeable  *adj*  ( line 4, para.1 ) fairly large

* 哈里继承了这座房子以及相当大的一片土地。

Harry inherited the house and a sizeable chunk of land.

* 在大学入学生中，半工半读的学生占了相当大的比例。

Part-time students make up a sizeable proportion of the college population.

sizeable amount/number

sizeable proportion/portion/minority (of sth)

6. at risk

(line 7&8 , para.1) in a situation where you may be harmed

* 他冒着极大的生命危险救了那个孩子。

He saved the child at considerable risk to himself.

* 我的工作保不住了,我可能是要被裁掉的那个。

My job is at risk, I may be made redundan.

7.academic *n*

[c] ( line 9 , para.1)

1) a teacher in a college or university

2) *adj*  relating to education, especially at college or university level

* 处理这个问题需要学术上的严谨。

There is a need for academic rigour in approaching this problem.

* 他们的著作在学术界有巨大的影响力。

Their writings took powerful hold of academic circles.

8. linguistic *adj*

(line 10, para.1) related to language, words, or linguistics

* 她在从事语言学的研究。

She is pursuing her linguistic researches.

* 写作能力是来自对语言能力的最高形式的测试。

The ability to write is a supreme test of linguistic competence.

* linguistics *n*  [u] the study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar, and history
* linguist *n*  [c] someone who is good at foreign languages, especially someone who speaks several

9.aggrandizement *n*

( line 12, para.1) when a person or country tries to increase their power or importance - used to show disapproval

* 自我膨胀；自我扩张 self-aggrandizement
* 经济扩张 economic aggrandizement
* 领土扩张 territorial aggrandizement

aggrandize *vt*

1) to make someone or sth seem richer, more powerful, and more important than they really are

* 该市由陆路和水路贸易而**兴盛**起来**。**

The city was aggrandized by land and sea trade.

* 新的独裁者企图通过新的征服来**扩大自己的权势。**

The dictator sought to aggrandize himselfby new conquest.

2) to enlarge or extend sth;to increase the size or scope of sth

* 这些是**扩充**该大楼的计划。

These are the plans to aggrandise the building.

10. parallel to

( line 13, para.1) two lines, paths etc that are parallel to each other are the same distance apart along their whole length

* 该公路与铁路平行。

The road and the railway are parallel to each other.

* 他固然谨慎，也同样热心。

His prudence is parallel to his zeal.

11. default *n*

[u] ( line 15, para.1)

1) *law,* failure to do sth that you are supposed to do according to the law or because it is your duty

* 到8月30日为止，那份关于教育的合同未予履行。

The contract for education went up into default up to August 30.

* 他完全由于疏于职责而丢掉了工作。

He lost this job by sheer default of duty.

* 被告昨天未到庭。

The defendant made default yesterday.

* 他因不出场而输了网球赛。

He lost the tennis match by default.

2) [u] [c] *fml* failure to pay money that you owe at the right time

* 因为拖欠按月应付的分期付款，他的汽车被收回了。

His car was repossessed because of default of monthly installment.

3) *vi* to fail to pay money that you owe at the right time

* 信用卡业务出现了 下滑，而且越来越多的借款者都不按期还款。

The credit card business is down, and more borrowers are defaulting on loans.

12. hegemonic *adj*

(last line but 2 ,para. 1) being a situation in which one state or country controls others

* **美国一直在追求网络空间的“霸权统治”。**

The United States was pursuing “hegemonicdomination” in cyberspace.

* **他们对邻国采取霸权政策。**

They adopted a hegemonic policy toward the neigh-bouring countries.

* hegemony *n*

authority or control; control or dominating influence by one person or group, especially by one political group over society or one nation over others **霸权，霸权主义，领导权**

**Synonyms:** sd[ominance](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dominance), [domination](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/domination), [dominion](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dominion), [supremacy](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/supremacy), [predominance](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/predominance), [predominancy](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/predominancy), [preeminence](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/preeminence), [reign](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reign), [sovereignty](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sovereignty)

13. point up *v adv*

( line 2, para. 2) to make sth seem more important or more noticeable

* 这些案例进一步显示出政府有些部门的无能。

These cases point up the incompetence of some government departments.

* 近来工资的增加进一步显示出本届政府和上届政府的不同。

The recent wage increases point up still further the difference between this government and the last.

* to the point: dealing only with the important subject or idea, and not including any unnecessary discussions
* beside the point: irrelevent
* make a point of doing sth: to do sth deliberately, even when it involves making a special effort

14. take in  *v prep*

( last line of para. 2 ) it is big enough to include the other thing within it

* 在这片国土上生活着 4,000 多万人口。

The territorial area takes in a population of more than 40 million people.

15. for good or ill

( line 1, para. 3 ) whether the effect of a situation is good or harmful

* 在这里发生的一切，**无论是好还是坏**，都将影响到世界民主的发展进程。

What happens her, for good or ill, will affect the process of democracy worldwide.

16. much of

( last line of para. 3 ) a large amount of sth

* 我记得你并不太迷电视的。

You're not much of a TV addict, as I remember.

* 他承认我见识广。

He accepted me as having seen the much of the world.

17. dispassionately *adv*

( line 2 , para. 4 ) not influenced by personal emotions and therefore able

* 他冷静、客观地摆出了事实。

He sets out the facts coolly and dispassionately.

* 科学家应该冷静地研究各种交互作用的力量。

A scientist should dispassionately study the forces at work.

18. jury *n*

( line 3 , para. 4 ) a group of 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not

* 12名公民应邀担任陪审团。

12 citiznes are called on to serve/sit on a jury.

* 这是由陪审团作裁决的审判。

This is a trail by jury.

* 法官和陪审团

judge and jury

* jury decision: the finding of a jury on the matter that has been submitted to it in a trial

19. trial  *n* [u] [c]

( line 3 , para. 4 ) A trial is a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime

* 他因被控密谋颠覆国家正等待军事法庭的审判。

He's awaiting trial in a military court on charges of plotting against the state.

* 他的讼案根本不会开庭审理。

His case would never come to trial.

20. verdict *n*

(line 4 , para. 4)

1. an official decision made in a court of law, especially about whether someone is guilty of a crime or how a death happened

* 经过长时间的讨论之后，陪审团最终一致达成了有罪的**判决**。

The jury finally reached a unanimous guilty verdict after a long time discussion.

* 三名法官将作出**有罪裁决。**

Three judges will deliver a guiltyverdict.

1. an official decision made by a person or group with authority

* 医生的结论是他完全健康。

The doctor's verdict was that he was entirely healthy.

* 评论家们给我们下定论未免太操之过急了。

The critics were too quick to give their verdict on us.

**Synonyms:**

[award](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/award), [call](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/call), [conclusion](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/conclusion), [deliverance](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deliverance), [determination](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/determination), [diagnosis](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diagnosis), [judgment](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/judgment) , [opinion](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/opinion), [resolution](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolution), [decision](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/decision)

21. straightforward *adj*

( line 2 , para.5 )

1) precise, clear-cut

2) simple and easy to understand ;≠ complicated

* 对这个问题没有一个简单易行的解决方法。

There is not a straightforwad solution to the problem.

* relatively/quite/fairly straightforward

3) honest about your feelings or opinions and not hiding anything

* 我是个耿直坦率的人，我讨厌虚伪。

I'm a blunt straightforward man; I hate sham.

* 巧言不如直说。

A straightforward talk is better than a flowery speech.

22. stretch of  *n prep*

(line 5 , para.5 ) [c]

1) an area of land or water, especially one that is long and narrow

* 一片广阔的土地伸展在我们面前。

A wide stretch of land spread in front of us.

* 百里江面，千帆竞发。

A thousand boats set sail on a long stretch of the river.

2) *v* to work hard and use all your energy and skills so that you do not become bored or achieve less than you should

* 我正想换工作，想尝试点不一样的事情来挑战一下自己。

I'm trying to move on and stretch myself with something different.

* 他们批评教学质量太差，声称没有使学生们发挥出潜质。

They criticised the quality of teaching, claiming pupils were not stretched enough.

3) you make it last longer than it usually would by being careful and not wasting any of it

* 他们习惯于精打细算。

They're used to stretching their budgets.

* 他上年纪时省下的收入足够买一辆旧车了。

During his senior year his earnings stretched far enough to buy an old car.

4) if sth stretches your money or resources, it uses them up so you have hardly enough for your needs.

* 那里的旱灾正在耗尽美国的财力物力。

The drought there is stretching American resources.

* 因为要救济 300 万失业人口，公共支出即将被耗尽。

Public expenditure was being stretched to the limit by aving to support 3 million unemployed people.

5) if you stretch a point, you describe sth in a way which is not accurate, although it may be partly true.

* 把这称为审查有点儿牵强。

It is stretching a point to call this censorship.

23. valid  *adj*

(line 12 , para.5 ) a valid ticket, document, or agreement is legally or officially acceptable ≠invalid

* 出国度假需持有效护照。

For foreign holidays you will need a valid passport.

* 请提供一个有效的用戶密码。

Please supply a valid user password.

24. populate *vt*

*usually passive*  (line 14 , para.5 ) if an area is populated by a particular group of people, they live there.

* 东南部是人口最稠密的地区。

The southeast is the most densely populated area.

* 这个城市里生活着来自世界各地的移民。

Immigrants from all over the world populate this city.

25. pidgin English  *n* ( line 17 , para.5 )

English etc that is mixed with the words or grammar of another language. “洋泾浜”英语

26. price

1) *n*   *singular* ( last line of para.5 ) the unpleasant things that you must suffer in order to be successful, free etc

* 他从不在家，这是他为成功付出的代价。

He's never at home, that's the price of success.

* 我们将为独立付出巨大的代价。

We will have to pay a high price for independence.

2) *vt* to put a price on sth: to give sth a financial value

* 友谊无价。

You can't put a price on friendship.

* 母亲为孩子们所做的一切是无价的。

You can't put a price on what a mother does for her children.

* be beyond price: to be extremely valuable or important

27. complex *n*

**(** line 3, para. 7 **)**

1) a whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts

* 整个教育体系网络 the entire complex of the educational system
* 生活在这片土地上的关系复杂的氏族群落 the complex of clans which occupied the land

2) an emotional problem in which someone is unnecessarily anxious about sth or thinks too much about sth

* 具有自卑情结的人们 People with an inferiority complex
* 恋父、恋母情结 Electra \Oedipus complex

28. apparatus *n* [c]

*plural* **(** line 3, para. 7 **)**

1) the way in which a lot of people are organized to work to-gether to do a job or control a company or country

* 庞大的官僚机构 a massive bureaucratic apparatus
* 政府机构 apparatus of government

2) *n* [u] the set of tools and machines that you use for a particular scientific, medical, or technical purpose; equipment

* 已备好救生设备。

The lifesaving apparatus are ready.

* 核反应堆是分裂原子的装置。

A nuclear reactor is the apparatus in which atoms are .

29. descent *n*

**(** line 7, para. 7 **)** family origins, especially your nationality or relationship to someone important who lived a long time ago 血统，出身

* 这些年轻人都是中国血统。

These young men and women are of Chinese descents.

* **国王声称自己是大卫的后裔。**

The emperor claimeddescent from David.

* 直系血亲 ineal descent

**Confusing spellings:** descend *v*  decent *adj*

**descend** *vt & vi* to move from a higher level to a lower one;to have developed from sth that existed

in the past

* 日落后夜色降临。

Darkness descended soon after sunset.

* 电梯急速地下降到底层。

The elevator descended sharply to the ground floor.

* 这种习俗沿传至今。

The custom has descended to our day.

29 decent *adj*

1. moral: conforming to accepted standards of moral behavior
2. good: above average in quality or quantity
3. satisfactory: adequate or sufficient in quality
4. kind: considerate, or generous

* **正直的**人民  **decent** people
* 一份**不错的**工资 **a decent** wage
* 一个**体面的**工作  **a decent** job
* 一个**合理的**解释  **a decent** explanation
* 一个**好**姑娘  **a decent** girl

30. regime *n*

( line 2, para.8 ) form of government; a system or style of government 政权，政体，

* 如果他满足抗议者所有要求，其**政权**将会受到致命的削弱。

If he were to meet all of the protesters’ demands, his regime might be fatally weakened**.**

* 他因与腐败政府有牵连而名誉受损**。**

He was considered tainted by association with the corrupt regime.

2) the way that sth such as an institution, company, or economy is run, especially when it involves tough or severe action

* 当局把他转到一个管制不那么严格的开放式监狱。

The authorities moved him to the less rigid regime of an open prison.

* 雷厉风行的经济改革和财经纪律。

A drastic regime of economic reform and financial discipline.

**Synonyms:** [administration](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/administration), [authority](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/authority), [governance](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/governance), [government](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/government), [jurisdiction](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/jurisdiction), [rule](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rule) ，system

31.vernacular *n & adj*

( line 6, para.8）

1) the every-day language of the people in a country or region, as distinct from official or formal language 本地话, 当地语言

* 他和当地人谈话时，又说上了**本地的土话**。

When he talked to the local people he went back to the vernacular.

2) *adj* of the ordinary language in a country or region

* 罗马天主教现在举行宗教仪式时时用本国语而不用拉丁语。

The Roman Church now uses vernacular services instead of Latin ones.

32. indigenous *adj*

（line 1, para. 9）people or things have always been in the place where they are, rather than being brought there from somewhere else ; native

* 土著美洲人，即土生土长的美洲各民族。

Native Americans, peoples who areindigenous to the Americas.

* 狮子产于非洲。

Lions are indigenous to Africa.

* aboriginal *adj* indigenous:existing in a place from the
* earliest known times 本地的，土著的，原始的
* 印第安人是美洲的土著居民。

The Indinans are the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

* aboriginal *n* early settler: a descendant of any of the indigenous peoples 土著居民，土生土长的人

**Difficult Sentences**

1. He also associated such policies with a prejudice which he calls linguicism (a condition **parallel to** racism and sexism). As Phillipson sees it, **leading institutions** and individuals within the predominantly ‘white’ English-speaking world, have (by design or default) encouraged or at least tolerated—and certainly have not opposed—the hegemonic spread of English, a spread which began **some** three centuries ago as economic and colonial expansion. (line 11, para. 1)

他还把这种政策和他所称的“语言歧视”（这个情况**类似于**“种族歧视”、“性别歧视”）联系在一起。在菲利普森看来，在以“白人”为主的英语世界中，**主要的机构**和个人，一直鼓励（有意或默许）、至少容忍——当然不会反对——英语的大肆扩张。英语的扩张始于**大约**三个世纪前，最初表现形式是经济与殖民扩张。

2. Yet many people see English as a blessing. Let me leave aside here the obvious advantages possessed by any world language, such as a large communicative network, a strong literary and **media complex**, and a powerful cultural and educational **apparatus**. (line 1, para.7)

然而，许多人认为英语是有益的。我这里姑且不论世界语言所具有的明显优势，例如：庞大的交流网络、发达的文字与**传媒体系**以及强大的文化与教育**设施**。

3. The East Asian **symbolism** of yin and yang might serve well here: There is something of yang in every yin, of yin in every yang. Although they are opposites, they belong together: in this **instance** within the **circle** of communication. Such symbolism suggests that the users of the world’s lingua franca should seek to benefit as fully as possible from the blessing and as far as possible avoid **invoking** the curse. (line 4, para.10 )

东亚的“阴阳”**符号**或许能更好地说明这个问题的内在含义：阴中有阳，阳中有阴；在这种**交流循环**中，两者相悖，又相互融合。这种阴阳符号表明使用世界通用语言的人应该尽可能趋利避害。

**Lesson 2**

Language points

1. commencement *n* [c] [u ]

*(line 1, para.1)*

1. AmE a ceremony at which university, college, or high school students receive their diplomas; graduation

* 我能在毕业典礼上看到您吗？

Can I see you at the commencement?

2)  *fml* [u] the beginning of sth

* 这个题目理应作为新的一章的开篇。

The subject must form the commencement of this new chapter.

* 请乘客在飞机起飞前熄灭香烟.

Would passengers please put out cigarettes before the commencement of the flight?

1. big deal *n*

*singular* *spoken* (line 4, para.1) used to say that you do not think sth is as important as someone else thinks it is

* 有什么大不了的？只不过就是一个生日，不是世界末日。

What's the big deal? It's only a birthday, not the end of the world.

* 没有什么大不了的，大家都有记不住事的时候。

It's no big deal. Everybody forgets things sometimes.

3. drop out  *v adv*

line 1, para.3) to choose to leave sth such school, university or competition before you finish doing it

* 那些男生已经退学工作去了。

The boys had dropped out of school and gone to work.

* 俄语班开始时有10名同学，但已有几个中途退出。

Russian class began with 10 students, but several have dropped out.

* 两个赛跑选手退出了比赛。

Two of the runners dropped out.

1. put up

*infml* (line 2, para.4) to arrange sth as a secret plan

* 我们都认为新主席的任命是秘密安排好了的。

All of us believe that the appointment of the new chair was put up.

5. adoption  *n*

[u] [c] (line 2, para.4) the act or process of adopting a child

* 她决定收养这个婴儿。

She decided to put the baby up for adoption.

* 有关收养的文件在1974年5月就已归档。

Adoption papers were filed in May 1974.

1. set *adj*

*infml* (line 3, para.4)

1) someone who is set for sth is ready for it

* 他准备再试一次。

He is set to try again.

* 我作了一次有准备的发言。

I delivered a set speech.

2) be set on/upon/against (doing) sth: determined about sth

* 政府坚决反对这项计划。

The government is dead set agianst the plan.

* 他执意要结婚。

He is set upon marrying.

1. biological parent/father/mother etc

(line 6, para. 4)

1) a child's parent through birth, rather than through adoption

* 他们是被亲生父母抛弃的男孩的养父母.

They are the foster parents for the boy whose biological parents have rejected him.

2) biological weapons/warfare/attack etc: weapons, attacks etc that involve the use of living things, including bacteria, to harm other living things

* 这样的战争可能导致使用生化武器。

Such a war could result in the use of chemical and biological weapons.

3) used to describe activities concerned with the study of living things

* 在生物学术语中，生物分为两大类：植物和动物。

In biological terminology life is divided into two groups: plants and animals.

1. **relent** *vi*

(line 8, para.4) to change one's attitude and become less strict or cruel towards someone; to give in

* 警方将继续严厉打击犯罪活动。

The police will not relent in their fight against crime.

* 起初他威胁要解雇我们所有的人，可后来他态度 软化了。

At first he threatened to dismiss us all, but later he relented.

**Synonyms:**

**relent** implies a yielding through pity or mercy by one who holds the upper hand

**defer** implies a voluntary yielding or submitting our of respect and affection toward another

* 你总是顺从父母的意志吗？

Do you always defer to your parents’ wishes ?

**succumb** implies weakness and helplessness in the one that gives way in the one that overcomes

* 他们决不向敌人屈服。

They will never succumb to the enemies.

* 不要经不住诱惑，只抽一支烟也不行。

Don't succumb to the temptation to have just one cigarette.

1. **naively** *adv*

( line 1, para.5) having or showing unaffected simplicity of nature or absence of artificiality 天真烂漫地, 无邪地

* 我天真地以为这活是有报酬的。

I naively believe that I would be paid for the work.

* Confusing spellings: naive *adj* naivety *n*

1. tuition *n*

(line 3, para.5) the money you pay for being taught

* 他一年的学费是两千美元。

Her yearly tuition is $2, 000.

* 安杰拉将用奖学金支付今年 7,000 美元的大学学费。

Angela's $7,000 tuition at University this year will be paid for with scholarships.

1. deposit  *n*

(line 2, para.6)

1) an amount of money that is paid into a bank account ≠ withdrawal

* 上个月我们往银行里存了3次钱。

We made three deposits last month.

* 活期存款折上又上了一笔100英镑的存款。

A deposit of £100 \ a £ 100 deposit was put in a savings bank.

2) a part of the cost of sth you are buying that you pay some time before you pay the rest of it

* 订货时需要交50英镑的订金，货到后余款结清。

A £50 deposit is required when ordering, and the balance is due upon delivery.

* 交过定金之后，就给你留着这款地毯。

After making\paying a deposit, you can reserve the carpet.

3) n [u] [c] layer of a mineral, metal etc that is left in soil or rocks through a natural process

* 酒瓶里有太多的沉淀物。

There is too much deposit in a bottle of wine.

* 河口有很多沉沙。

There are many sand deposits at the mouth of river.

1. stumble into*v prep*

(line 4, para. 6) to encounter; to involve unconsciously; to commit

* 假如你老是瞧天而不看地，你定要摔进地狱里去啦。

If you keep your eyes so fixed on heaven that you never look at the earth, you will stumble into hell.

* 同犯罪分子混在一起，任何人都可能跟着犯罪。

Any man may stumble into crime when among criminals.

1. instruction  *n* [u] *fml*

(line 1, para.7)

1) teaching that you are given in a particular skill or subject

* 首先我们得提高教学水平。

First we have to lift the level of instruction.

* 我们建立了基于学习和认知理论的教学心理学。

We built a psychology of teaching based on theory in learning and cognition.

2) *plural* the written information that tells you how to do or use sth ; directions

* 在服药之前先阅读说明书。

Read the instructions before you start taking the medicine.

* 这就是操作手册上的技术说明。

These are the technical instructions in manuals.

1. **calligraphy** *n*

(line 6, para.8) the art of producing beautiful writing using special pens or brushes 书法

* 他的书法苍劲有力。

His calligraphy is vigorous and forceful**.**

* calligrapher *n*

1. typeface  *n*

(line 4, para.7) a group of letters, numbers etc of the same style and size, used in printing; font

typography *n* (line 3, para.) the arrangement, style, and appearance of printed words

**Confusing spellings:**

* cacography *n* 拼写错误
* orthography *n* 正字法， 拼字法
* calligraphy *n*
* typography *n*the work of preparing written material for printing 排印 排版式样

1. multiple *adj*

[only before noun] (line 4, para.8 ) many, or involving many things, people, events etc

* 他死于多处受伤。

He died of multiple injuries.

* Windows操作系统允许计算机用户同时运行多个程序。

The Windows allows a computer user to execute multiple programs simultaneously.

1. space *v*
2. (line 5, para.) to arrange objects or events so that they have equal spaces or periods of time between them

* 我正在把那些小嫩苗分装进盘子里。

I was spacing out the seedlings into trays.

* 他的声音里透着愤怒，为了强调他一字一顿。

His voice was angry and he spaced the words for emphasis.

* 画廊中各幅画的间隔安排得很好。

The pictures in the gallery were well spaced out.

* 确保各哨岗之间距离相等。

Make sure the posts are spaced evenly apart.

1. n, the amount of space for a topic to be discussed in a document is the number of pages available to discuss the topic

* 由于这期篇幅有限，我们无法收纳进来的一些文章。

Some work which we couldn't include because of lack of space in this issue.

* 由于版面有限，我们不能保证把回复登载出来。

We can't promise to publish a reply as space is limited.

1. if you give someone space to think about sth or to develop as a person, you allow them the time and freedom to do this.

* 我们会给彼此留出发展的空间。

We will give each other space to develop.

* 你需要时间把一切好好地考虑清楚。

You need space to think everything over.

1. **diverge** *vi*

( line 7, para.11）to move or extend in different directions from a common point; to differ in opinion; to become or b different in character or form; to turn aside from a path or course

* 这些利益十之八九与我们的利益背道而驰。

These interests would in all probability diverge from ours.

**Confusing spellings:**

diverse *adj* verge *n* converge *vi*

* 约翰和他兄弟的兴趣迥然不同。

John and his brother have diverse interests.

* 这些人正在饥饿的边缘挣扎。

These people are living on the verge of starvation.

* 两军聚集在敌方首都,准备一决胜负。

The two armies converged on the enemy capital for the last battle of the war.

19. have a falling out with sb *infml*

(line 7, para.11 )to have a bad quarrel with someone

1. side with  *v adv*

(line 8, para.11 ) to support or argue against a person or group in a quarrel, fight etc

* 在这次家庭冲突中，他们都站在父亲一边。

They all sided with their father in this family conflict.

Antonym: to side against

1. screw up *v adv* *infml*

(line 3, para.12 )

1)to make a bad mistake or do sth very stupid; to mess up

* 我英语考得不错，可历史考砸了。

I did Ok on the English test, but I screwed history up.

* 我今天已捅过一次娄子。这回一定要办得干净利 索。

I have already screwed up once today, I want it nice and neat this time.

2) to twist paper or cloth into a small round shape

* 她把信揉成一团扔到了垃圾桶里。

She screwed the letter up and threw it in the bin.

3) to screw up your eyes/face: to move the muscles in your face in a way that makes your eyes seem narrow

* 她眯起了眼睛，好像是觉得阳光太刺眼。

She had screwed up her eyes, as if she found the sunshine too bright.

* 他的脸因痛苦而变得扭曲。

His face screwed up in agony.

1. dawn on *v prep*

(line 5, para.12) if a fact dawns on you, you realize it for the first time.

* 他突然萌生了一个主意。

An idea dawned upon him.

* 我终于明白了事实真相。

The truth at last dawned on me.

23. turn *n*

[c] (line 5, para.12) a sudden or unexpected change that makes a situation develop in a different way

* 总统对事情的变化感到震惊。

The President was stunned by the sudden turn of events.

* 零售商们已放弃等待房产市场上的转机。

Retailers have given up waiting for a turn in the housing market.

* to take a dramatic/fresh/different etc turn
* to take a turn for the worse/better

1. animate *vt*

(line 3, para.14)to give life or energy to; to fill with courage or boldness; to encourage; to give motion to

* 吉姆的到来使聚会的整个气氛活跃了起来。

Jim's arrival served to animate the whole party.

* 笑使她脸上一时增添了生气。

Laughter animated her face for a moment.

* animated feature film *n* (line 3, para.14) a film or programme that shows pictures, clay models etc that seem to be really moving
* animated cartoon/film/feature etc

1. studio *n*

(line 4, para.14)

1. a room where a painter, photographer, or designer works

* 她又回到了画室，在一张大帆布上作画。

She was in her studio again, painting onto a large canvas.

2) a room where radio or television programmes are recorded, CDs are produced, or films are made

* 他在录音室做音效技师。

He works as a sound technician in a recording studio.

1. renaissance *n* *singular*

(line 5,para.14 ) a new interest in sth, especially a particular form of art, music etc, that has not been popular for a long period

* 通俗艺术正在复兴。

Popular art is experiencing a renaissance.

* 他们聚集起来抗议极右势力的复活。

They gathered to protest against the renaissance of the extreme right.

1. in a row

(line 5, para.17)

1) happening a number of times, one after the other;consecutively

* 你如何解释一连输了五场比赛呢？

How do you account for losing five games in a row?

* 我一连钓上三条鱼。

I caught three fish in a row.

2) *n* [c] a line of things or people next to each other; column

* 学生们站成一排。

The students stood in a row.

1. fall away *v adv*

(line 3, para.1) you stop having it, usually suddenly

* 在危急关头，大家就能捐弃前嫌，同心协力。

In a crisis, old prejudices fall away and everyone works together.

* 顶上的风景很美，我们不再感觉累。

The view from the top was wonderful and our tiredness fell away.

1. naked *adj*

(line 5, para.18)

1) scantily supplied or furnished

2) not wearing any clothes or not covered by clothes

* 烫人的铺路石灼烤着我的一双赤脚。

The hot paving stones scorched my naked feet.

* 他衣不蔽体，食不果腹，在大街上徘徊。
* He wandered about naked and hungry.

3) not disguised or hidden in any way

* 这本小说是关于赤裸裸的贪婪以及对权力赤裸裸 的追求。

This novel is about the naked greed and pursuit of power.

* 这件事会叫你完全丧失人格，叫你再也没脸见人。

It would strip your honor from you, and leave you naked.

1. diagnose *vt*

(line 1, para.19 ) to find out what illness someone has, or what the cause of a fault is, after doing

tests, examinations

* 苏珊精神崩溃，被诊断为得了精神分裂症。

Susan had a mental breakdown and was diagnosed with schizophrenia.

* 1894年，她的病确诊为癌症。

In 1894 her illness was diagnosed as cancer.

1. button up *v adv* & *v prep*

(line 7, para.19)

1) *infml* to complete

* 让我们先来完成这项工作。

Let's button up the work first.

2) to fasten

* 这件衬衫扣起来不太容易。

The shirt does not button up very easily .

* 穿好衬衣以后，我会扣紧裤子。

I will button up my trousers after I put on my shirt.

1. stick *vt*

( line 1, para.20 )

1）to push into; to thrust

* 他双手插在裤子前面的口袋里。

His hands stuck in the front pockets of his trousers.

* 我把30根蜡烛插在生日蛋糕上。

I stuck 30 candles in a birthday cake.

2) to attach sth to sth else using a substance, or to become attached to a surface

* 把邮票粘贴在集邮册里。

Stick the stamps in the album.

* 我们把广告贴在布告牌上了。

We stuck the adds on the poster.

3) difficult to move

* 这扇门总是卡住。

This door keeps sticking.

1. live through *v prep*

(line 2, para. 21) to experience difficult or dangerous conditions ; to endure

* 他当然清楚，有时飓风确实厉害，简直没有幸免的可能。

He also knew that hurricanes could be so bad thatnothing could live through them.

* 这些书将是传世之作。

These books will live through out the ages.

1. clear out *v adv*

(line 6, para. 21) to remove ; to get rid of

* 请把这个碗橱里的东西都清除掉。

Clear out things in this cupboard, please.

* 我临走时特地事先把办公桌清理了一下。

I took the precaution of clearing out my desk before I left.

1. dogma *n* [u ] [c]

(line 2 , para. 22) a set of firm beliefs held by a group of people who expect other people to accept these beliefs without thinking about them

* 他主张将国家从教条的控制下解放出来。

He stands for freeing the country from the grip of dogma.

* 他们的政治信条让他们看不到国家真正的需要。

Their political dogma has blinded them to the real needs of the country.

1. drown out  *v adv*

( line 3 , para. 22 ) to make sth impossible to hear beacause of other noise

* 欢呼声盖过了他的喊叫声。

The loud cheers drown out his shouts.

* 她喊着，想使自己的声音压住河水震耳的轰鸣。

She was shouting, hoping to drown out the thundering of the river.

1. **intuition** *n* [U] [C]

(line 4, para.22) the ability to understand or know sth because of a feeling rather than by considering the facts; instinct 直觉

* 直觉告诉我，他这个人靠不住。

My intuition told me that he was not to be trusted.

* 他有一种直觉朋友病了。

He had an intuition that his friend was ill.

**Synonyms:**

* Instinctive implies a relation to instinct and stresses the automatic quality of the reaction or the fact that it occurs below the level of conscious thought and volition.
* 她性喜音乐。

She had an instinctive taste for music.

* intuitive implies a relation to intuition and suggests activity above and beyond the level of conscious reasoning.

**Difficult Sentences**

1. I’ll be dead soon is the most important tool I’ve ever encountered to help me make the big choice in life. (line 1, para.18 )

提醒自己就要死了是我遇到的最大的帮助，帮助我做了人生中最大的决择。

1. Right now the new is you, but someday not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away. Sorry to be so dramatic, but it is quite true. (line 7, para 21)

现在你们就是“新”，但是有一天，不用太久，你们就会慢慢变老然后死去。抱歉，这很具有戏剧性，但却是千真万确的。

1. The heaviness of being successful was replaced by the lightness of being a beginner again, less sure about everything. (line 2, para. 13)

成功的重担被重新起步的轻松所代替，对任何事情都不再特别看重。

**Lesson 3**

**Language points**

1. come up *v adv*

1) to happen; to arise

* 我要晚点回家，因为工作中出了点事。

I will be late home---something has just come up at work.

* 突然来了一些其他的项目，我的工作重点便转移了。

Other projects came up and the emphasis of my work altered.

2) be mentioned or discussed

* 交谈中不停地提起这个问题。

The subject kept coming up in conversation.

* 下周一将讨论农业提案。

The farm bill comes up or consideration next Monday.

1. fabled *adj*

(line 4 ,para.1) *literary* famous and often mentioned in traditional stories ; legendary

* 西湖有十大神话般的美景。

The West Lake offers ten fabled sceneries.

* 传说那房子曾住过鬼怪。

The house is fabled to have been inhabited by ghosts.

1. something of

(line 3 ,para.1) to some extent

* 我们教授的性情多少有点儿古怪。

Our professor is something of an eccentric.

* 职业妇女仍然多少被认为有点怪。

A career woman is still regarded as something of an oddity.

1. daunt *vi*

(line 8, para.1 ) to cause to lose courage

* 向导离他们而去, 但是他们毫不气馁, 仍向森林进。

Their guide deserted them, but, nothing daunted, they pressed on into the jungle.

* 再大的自然灾害也压不垮我们。

Even a greater natural calamity cannot daunt us.

1. proposition  *n*

(line 1, para.2)

1）suggestion; an offer or suggestion, especially in business or politics

* 请所有赞成这项提议的人讲一声“赞成”。

All in favor of this proposition will please say"Aye".

* 她眼神中透露出若有所思的神态，好像在思考这个提案。

Her eyes were thoughtful, as if weighing the proposition.

2 ) a statement that consists of a carefully considered opinion or judgment

* 人人生而平等的主张。

The proposition that all men are created equal.

* 这是本书的基本论点。

This is the basic proposition of this book.

* 1. mathematics *technical* sth that must be proved, or a question to which the answer must be found - used in geometry
* 这是一组不相干的抽象命题。

This is a disparate group of abstract proposition.

* 两个队准备就所给定的命题展开辩论。

The two teams prepared to debate the given proposition.

1. kick oneself

(line 2, para.2) *spoken* to feel regret for missing an opportunity, or making a mistake that could have been avoided 追悔莫及；严厉自责

* 我为错过了那个机会而感到懊悔。

I kicked myself for letting that opportunity slip by.

* 自责是没有用的。

It is no use kicking yourself.

1. stage fright *n* [u]

( line 2, para.4) nervousness felt by someone who is going to perform in front of a lot of people

* 我饱尝了怯场的痛苦。

I suffered terribly from stage fright to set the stage for sth: to prepare for sth or make sth possible

* 半决赛尚且激动人心，决赛将更扣人心弦了。

The thrilling semi-finals set the stage for what should be a great game.

8. nerve *n* (line 3, para. 4)

1) *plural* used to talk about someone being worried or frightened

* 深呼吸可以舒缓紧张情绪。

Breathing deeply should help calm\steady your nerves.

* 只是怀着一线希望我才不致丧魂落魄。

It was hope that held my nerves from shock.

2) be a bundle/bag of nerves : be extremely worried or frightened

3) [u] courage and confidence in a dangerous, difficult, or frightening situation

* 登山运动需要力量和胆识。

Climing calls for strength and nerve.

* 需要很大的勇气才敢汇报同事性骚扰。

It takes a lot of nerve to report a colleague for sexual harassment.

4) get on somebody's nerves *infml* if someone gets on your nerves, they annoy you, especially by doing sth all the time.

* 她那钓鱼的故事令我心烦意乱。

She got on my nerves with her fishing stories.

* 他们低头不见抬头见，这让他们大为恼火。

They can not avoid catching sight of one another, which gets on their nerves.

1. depression *n*

(line 4, para. 4)

1) a feeling of sadness that makes you think there is no hope for the future

* **他**处于深深的沮丧状态中。

He is in a state of deep depression.

2) a long period during which there is very little business activity and a lot of people do not have jobs

* 经济萧条正在大陆上蔓延。

Economic depression was stalking the continent.

10. crack  *n* [c] (line 2, para.5)

1) *infml* an attempt to do sth

* 上学期我学跳舞了。

I took a crack at dancing last term.

* 他们为夺取奥运会冠军一试身手**。**

They had a crack at the Olympic title.

2) [c]*infml* a clever joke or rude remark

* 他喜欢取笑我的秃顶。

He likes to make cracks about my bald head.

* 我总挖苦他是那么蠢。

I am always making cracks about how stupid he is.

3) [c] a very narrow space between two things or two parts of sth

4) *vt* you break the shell in order to reach the inside part

* 把鸡蛋打在一个碗中。

Crack the eggs into a bowl.

1. waver *vi*

(line 3, para.5) to not make a decision because you have doubts

* 人们的意见仍摇摆不定。

Opinion seems still to waver.

* 科尔曼坚称他是无辜的。

Coleman has never wavered in his claim that he is innocent.

1. sinking feeling *n*

(last but 2nd of para.5) the unpleasant feeling that you get when you suddenly realize that sth bad is going to happen

* 一种沮丧的情绪攫住了我。

A sinking feeling came over me.

* 他们到半夜时还没回来，我感到心神不定。

When they didn't get back by midnight, I got that sinking feeling.

1. the blues  *n*

(last line of para. 5) *plural* *infml*

1) feelings of sadness

* 他因事业失败而意志消沉。

He was in the blues on account of his failure in business.

* 对于经济的困难她叫苦不迭。

She has cried the blues about its financial woes.

2) if sth happens out of the blue, it happens unexpectedly.

* 数年后他们中的一人突然给我们写了一封信。

One of them wrote to us out of the blue several years later.

* 他的突然去世犹如晴天霹雳。

His sudden death came as a bolt from the blue.

1. *adj* gloomy; depressed

* 他整个星期都郁郁不乐。

He’d been feeling blue all week.

* 我也说不出来为什么这么沮丧。

There's no earthly reason for me to feel so blue.

Useful expressions:

* into the blue: at a far distance; into the unknown
* 小船已驶出海。

The boat sailed off into the blue.

* out of the blue: very unexpected
* 突如其来的批评

Criticism came out of the blue.

1. give up on *v adv prep*

(line 1, para.6) to stop hoping that someone or sth will change or improve

* 他力劝我们不要放弃对和平的努力。

He urged us not to give up on peace efforts.

* 老师们对我不抱任何希望了**。**

My teachers gave up on me**.**

1. endure *vt*

(line 3, para.6) to be in a difficult or painful situation for a long time without complaining

* 人家能吃苦，我就不能？

If other people can endure hardship, why can't I?

* 他们不得不独自承受无法忍受的疼痛。

They had to endure unbearable pain in solitude.

1. jittery  *adj*

( last line of para.7) *infml* anxious or nervous

* 可能是这种紧张气氛使他焦躁不安。

It was probably the tension that made him jittery.

* 你就别妖言惑众了, 弄得人心惶惶 。

Don't spread fallacies to deceive people. It is making everyone feel jittery.

**Synonyms:**

* downhearted: feeling sad and disappointed
* 我并没有灰心或消沉。

I have not become downhearted or low-spirited.

* to have/get butterflies (in one’s stomach): to feel very nervous before doing sh
* 今天上午我去见老板时心里很紧张。

I had butterflies in my stomach when I went to see my boss this morning.

1. uproot *vt*

(line 3, para. 8)

1）to move (people) forcibly from their homeland into a new and foreign environment

* 我没想过让儿子离开现在的家去别处居住。

I have no wish to uproot my son from her present home.

* 他们有背井离乡给他们造成的心灵创伤。

They had the trauma of uprooting themselves from their homes.

2) to destroy completely 连根拔起, 根除

* 几秒钟内，龙卷风就能连根拔起大树。

Within seconds a tornado can uproot trees.

* 他们已被迫将葡萄藤连根拔除，改种小麦。

They had been forced to uproot their vines and plant wheat.

18. set out ( line 4, para. 8)

1) to start doing sth or making plans to do sth in order to achieve a particular result

* 政府开始进行许多必要的改革。

The government has set out to make many needed reforms.

* 他已经实现了他3年前的奋斗目标。

He has achieved what he set out to do three years ago.

2)  *v prep* to make ideas, facts, reasons or opinions known and clear

* 他已经给《泰晤士报》去信阐明自己的观点。

He has written a letter to *The Times* setting out his views.

* 他在报告中陈述了自己的决定。

He set out the reasons for his decision in his report.

1. venture *n*  ( last line of para.8)

1）a new business activity that involves taking risk

* 他就要开始新的商业冒险活动。

He is about to embark on a new business venture.

* 一家俄美合资企业

a Russian-American joint venture  **=**when two companies do something together

2)  *v*  it requires courage or is risky, you do it.

* **我鼓起**勇气提出这个问题.

I ventured to raise the question.

* 他太胆小，不敢从事任何事业。

He is too timid to venture upon an undertaking.

20. authority *n* [c] ( line 2, para. 9)

1) expert ; someone who knows a lot about a subject and whose knowledge and opinions are greatly respected

* 他是公认的俄罗斯事务专家。

He's universally recognized as an authority on Russian affairs.

* 国际上承认他是这方面的一个权威。He is recognized internationally as an authority in this field.

2) [u] the power you have because of your official position

* 法官无权进行二次审判。

The judge had no authority to order a second trial.

* 以权压人并不总是明智的。

Exertion of authority over others is not always wise.

3) organization or the people who have the power to make decisions and to make sure that laws are obeyed

* 这给当局取消此次选举提供了借口。

This provided a pretext for the authorities to cancel the election.

21. sophisticated *adj* ( line 3, para.10)

1) altered by education, experience, etc. so as to be worldly-wise; not naive 老练的，老于世故的

* 玛丽是一个聪明老成的年轻人。

Mary is a smart and sophisticated young woman.

* 史密斯先生是一位老练的环球旅行家。

Mr. Smith is a sophisticated world traveler.

2) (of a machine, system) clever and complicated

* **这是一套**十分先进的计算机系统。

This is a highly sophisticated computer system.

* 这架飞机有一套尖端的电子导航系统。

The airplane has a sophisticated electronic guidance system.

3) someone who is sophisticated is comfortable in social situations and knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important

* 克劳德是一个很有魅力、见多识广的伙伴。

Claude was a charming, sophisticated companion.

* 最近她的品位越发优雅时髦起来。

Recently her tastes have become more sophisticated.

1. anxiety *n*

(line 5, para. 10) the feeling of being very worried about sth ; concern

* 那一番谈话打消了她的顾虑。

Talking eased her anxiety.

* 焦虑不安是指由于出现迫在眉睫的、惩罚的征兆 而产生的情绪状况。

Anxiety refers to the emotional state elicited by signals of impending punishment.

1. extinction *n*

（line 2, para.11) sth stops existing

* 这个岛上的生活方式注定要消失。

The island's way of life is doomed to extinction.

* 伐木工人说由于木材销量下降，他们的工作恐不复存在。

The loggers' jobs are faced with extinction because of declining timber sales.

* **Synonym:** worldly-wise
* 明哲保身是自由主义的表现之一。

To be worldly-wise and play safe is one of the manifestations of liberalism.

1. corollary *n & adj*

（line 1, para.12) sth that is the direct result of sth else

* 社会上的不平等是经济自由的必然结果。

Social inequlity is the inevitable corollary of economic freedom.

* 爱之切必生妒。

Jealousy is a normal corollary of love.

25. extinguish *vt* ( line 5, para.12)

1) to destroy

* 那条消息使她对理查德归来的希望彻底破灭。

The message extinguished her hopes of Richard's return.

* 你可以消灭一个国家，但不能消灭对自由的热爱。

You may extinguish a nation, but not the love of liberty.

2) to make a fire or light stop burning or shining ; to put out

* 消防员冒着生命危险扑灭森林大火。

The firefighter put his life in danger to extinguish the forest fire.

* 当"禁止吸烟"的指示灯亮时，请您熄灭香烟。

Please extinguish your cigarette when the `no smoking' signs lights up.

1. challenge *n*

(line 2, para. 13) sth that tests strength, skill, or ability, especially in a way that is interesting

* 换一种角度来看，这是对今天年轻队员的一种挑战 。

But to look at it another way, it also presents a challenge for the young players nowadays.

26. exotic *adj* ( line 2, para.15)

1) from another part of the world

* 温室里引进的热带植物

exotic tropical plants in a greenhouse

2) intriguingly unusual or different; excitingly strange

* 来自远东的奇异服饰

exotic costumes from the Far East

**Confusing spellings:**

* exorcize *vi* to make an evil spirit leave a place or sb’s body by special magic
* 鬼神已经从屋里被驱赶走了。

The ghost was exorcized from the house.

* exotica *n* unusual and exciting things
* 古董的销售

A sale of antiques and exotica

1. wonder  *n* [c]

( last line of para.17) sth that makes you feel surprise and admiration

* 拉什顿创造了工业奇迹。

Rushton has done wonders for the industry.

* 放松一会儿就可以创造奇效。

A few moments of relaxation can work wonders.

* 关于宇宙奇观和太空探险的讲座

a lecture on the wonders of space and space exploration

**Lesson 4**

**Language points**

1. license n [c] （line 5, para.2）

1) document; an official document giving you permission to own or do sth for a period of time ; permit

* 颁发/吊销/暂扣/申请驾驶执照

to grant/revoke/suspend a driver's license

* 为设备颁发出口许可证

to issue an export licence for the equipment

2) n [u] [c]an agreement with a company or organization giving permission to make, sell or use their product

* 我完全取得了行医的许可。

I had full license to practice medicine.

* 这些货物只有经许可才可进口。

The items could only be imported under licence.

3) vt to give official permission for someone to do or produce sth, or for an activity to take place

* 这家餐馆有酒类销售执照。

This restaurant is licensed to sell alclhol.

* 药剂师获准开处方配药。

The pharmacist is licensed to dispense drugs.

1. sensation n [c] （line 5, para.2）

1) a feeling that is difficult to describe, caused by a particular event, experience, or memory

* 漂流会是一种非常惬意的感觉。

Floating can be a very pleasant sensation.

* 那么多年以后又见到他，是一种不可思议的感觉。

Seeing him again after so many years was a strange sensation.

2) your ability to feel things physically, especially through your sense of touch

* 太疼了她都失去了知觉。

The pain was so bad that she lost all sensation.

* 神经损伤导致四肢麻木。

Nerve damage can lead to loss of sensation in the limbs.

1. query n （line 2, para.5）
2. a question, especially one asking for information or expressing a doubt about sth

* 我们的助理很乐意回答诸位的疑问。

Our assistants will be happy to answer your queries.

* 若对保险单有疑问，你不妨拨打我们的咨询热线。

If you have a query about your insurance policy, you might as well contact our helpline.

1. a question, especially one asking for information or expressing a doubt about sth.

* 因为约翰来不来我不肯定,所以我在他的名字旁边打个问号。

Because I`m not sure if he's coming, I put a query against John`s name.

1. vt to express doubt about whether sth. is correct or not

* 账单上的费用似乎太高了,我们对此表示怀疑。

We queried the bill as it seemed too high.

1. written to ask a question

* “由谁来当队长呢？” 杰克问道。

“Who will be leading the team?”queried Jack.

1. suitability n [u] （line 3, para.5） the degree to which sth or someone has the right qualities for a particular purpose

* 我们想评估一下他是否适合这项工作。

We tried to assess his suitability for the job.

* 对这一职位他是否适宜很成问题。

His suitability for the post is open to question.

1. crucial to adj prep（line 4 , para.5） extremely important, because everything else depends on it

* 要实现我们的目标，钱是至关重要的。

Money will be crucial to the accomplishment of our objectives.

* 这次试验的成功是整个工程的关键所在。

The success of this experiment is crucial to the project as a whole.

1. pointless adj （line 8 , para.5） worthless or not likely to have any useful result

* 他向我们提了各种毫无意义的问题来拖延时间。

He asked us all kinds of pointless questions, stalling for time.

* 我们不了解所有的情况，妄加推测是没有意义的。

We don't know all the circumstances, so it would be pointless to speculate.

1. back up v adv （last line of para. 5）

1) to supply evidence to suggest that it is true

* 从该星系中心收到的无线电信号证实了黑洞理论。

Radio signals received from the galaxy's centre back up the black hole theory.

* 1989年内政部的一份犯罪报告印证了她的观点。\

Her views are backed up by a 1989 Home Office report on crime.

2) to make a copy of it which you can use if the original file is damaged or lost

* 一定要定期备份文件。

Make a point of backing up your files at regular intervals.

* 当我因为忘了备份把完成的工作弄丢时，真是懊恼极了。

I get so annoyed when I lose work because I've forgotten to back it up.

3) to provide support or help for someone or sh

* 他的雇主给予了他支持。

His employers backed him up.

4) the car or other vehicle that you are driving moves back a short distance

* 那辆公共汽车不得不先往后退，然后再掉头。

The bus had to back up and turn around.

1. credential n （line 12, para. 5）
2. documents attesting to the truth of certain stated facts

* 公司的主管正在查验他的资格证书。

The manager of the company is examining his credentials.

1. the qualities, training or experience that make you suitable to do sth.

* 他做这项工作完全够格。

He has all the credentials for the job.

1. pick\take up the slack（line 6, para. 7）

to make a system or organization as efficient as possible by making sure that money, space, or people are fully used

* 如果你交不起学费，你父母能帮忙吗？

If you can not afford the fare, can your parents pick\take up the slack?

* 由于大型航空公司放弃了乘客较少的路线，一些较小的飞机正在加紧补位。

As major airlines give up less-traveled routes, smaller planes are picking up the slack.

1. slack adj there is not much work or activity

* 电脑业的淡季

the slack season in computer industry

* 对商品需求的萎缩

the slack demand of the product

slacks plural trousers

* 她从不穿休闲裤。

She never wears slacks.

1. benefit packages n [c] plural （line 10, para. 7）

extra money or other advantages that you get as part of your job or from insurance that you have

* 确保酒店的薪资福利水准在市场上具竞争力。

Ensure that salary and benefit packages are competitive with the market.

* 我们提供一流的福利待遇。

We offer an excellent benefits package.

1. nasty a （line 4 , para. 8）
2. dangerous or serious

* 他的眼神里露出凶光。

He has a nasty look in his eye.

* 交通事故发生后，他因严重的伤势被当即送往医救治。

He was sent to hospital for treatment due to a nasty injury after the traffic accident.

1. very bad or unpleasant

* 她要跟着我，这会我感到十分不快。

I had a nasty feeling that she would follow me.

1. unkind; unfriendly

* 她听见玛丽在说我的坏话。

She heard Mary making nasty remarks about me.

1. brutish adj （ line 4 , para. 8）
2. showing lack of human sensibility

* 我无法容忍虐待动物的人

I can’t stand people who are brutish to animals.

1. resembling a breast

* 他父亲是个蛮横的醉鬼。

His father is a brutish drunken man.

1. put sth on the correct track （ line 11 , para. 10）

to think in a way that is likely to lead to a correct or incorrect result

* 我们有责任帮助他们走上正道。

It is our responsibility to put them on the right track.

* 生产已经走上轨道。

Production has already been put on the right track.

Antonym: on the wrong track

1. specification n （line 1, para.11）

a detailed description of how sth. is, or should be designed or made

* 办公室是按高规格装潢的。

The office was furnished according to a high specification.

* 设计师并没有提供这辆新型号轿车的技术规格。

The designer did not provide the technical specifications of this new model car.

1. specify vi to give information about what is required or should happen in a certain situation

* 他尚未明确说明自己希望他们采取什么样的行动。

He has not specified what action he would like them to take.

* 我们应指定会议的时间和地点。

We should specify a time and a place for the meeting.

1. prospective a （line 3, para.11）
2. expected to do sth. or to become sth.

* 他是个有潜力的领导者，能管理这个国家。

He is a prospective leader who is able to control the country.

* 这篇报道应该对其他潜在的购买者起到警示作用。

The story should act as a warning to other prospective buyers.

1. expected to happen soon

* 他们对即将做出的法律修改忧心忡忡。

They are worried very much about prospective changes in the law.

* 可能达成的交易的条款

the terms of the prospective deal

Synonyms:

anticipated, coming, intended, forthcoming, future, imminent, intended, likely, possible, potential, probable

Confusing spelling:

prospective adj

perspective n a way of thinking about sth; viewpoint

1. optional adj（line 7, para.11）

you do not have to do it or use it, but you can choose to if you want to; not

* 性教育对某些家长而言是个敏感领域，因此应该保持其非强制性。

Sex education is a sensitive area for some parents, and thus it should remain optional.

* 考试中有些非必答问题。

There are some optional questions in the examination.

1. supplement vt （line 10, para.11）
2. to add sth. to sth. in order to improve it or make it more complete

* 他在晚上做家教以补充收入。

He supplements his income by giving private lessons in the evenings.

* 搭配有维生素片的饮食有助于她手术后的康复

A diet that is supplemented with vitamin pills is helpful to her recovery from the operation.

1. a pill that you take or a special kind of food that you eat in order to improve your health

* 我吃含复合维生素和矿物质的营养剂。

I take a multiple vitamin and mineral supplement.

1. a separate part of a magazine or newspaper, often dealing with a particular topic

* 这是一本金融杂志月刊的特别增刊。

This is a special supplement to a monthly financial magazine.

1. make-over n [C] [U] （last but 2nd line of para.11）

(the process of ) using again in altering form

* 老师认为这位女孩需要在性格上做些改造。

The teacher thinks that the girl needs a slight personality make-over.

* 你的工作尚有改进的余地。

There is still room for make-over in your work.

1. sound out v adv（line 5, para.13）

to try to learn someone’s opinions and intentions, often in an indirect way；to feel out

* 我想就一项工作探探他的口风。

I wanted to sound him out about a job.

* 他们决定试探一下她对那个项目的兴趣。

They decided to sound out her interest in the project.

1. complacent adj （line 6, para.13）

pleased with a situation, especially sth you have achieved, so that you stop trying to improve or change things; self-satisfied

* 我们决不能因进步变得自满。

We must not become complacent about progress.

* 他审视着自己的画作，一脸喜色。

There was a complacent look in his face as he examined his paintings.

complacency n. the state of being complacent

**Lesson 5**

**Language points**

1. demise n fml ( line 4, para.1)
2. the end of sth that used to exist

* 这一损失导致了公司的倒闭.

This loss led to the demise of the business.

2) fml or law death

* 就这样，人类成了自己的掘墓人。

Thus did man become the architect of his own demise.

1. usher in v prep (line 4, para.1)

to cause sth new to start, or to be at the start of sth new

* 石油的发现开创了一个就业与繁荣的时代。

The discovery of oil ushered in an era of employment and prosperity.

* 我们希望创立一个更为安全、稳定、和平与平等的国际秩序。

We hope to usher in a more secure, stable, peaceful and equitable world order.

1. rival vt (line 5, para.1)
2. to be as good or important as someone or sth else; unrivalled

* 该大学的设备能与哈福大学和耶鲁大学的相媲美。

The college's facilities rival those of Harvard and Yale.

* 在这里文学可以与道德相提并论。

Literature here comes to rival morality.

1. a person, group, or organization that you compete with in sport, business, a fight etc ; competitor

* 更年轻的对手取代了她的位置进入半决赛。

She was edged out of the semi-final by her younger rival.

* 他不得不忍受成功了的对手的讥笑。

He had to endure the taunts of his successful rival.

3) without rival: the best

* 他是最好的面点师.

He is a pastry chef without rival.

* 无人企及的；独一无二的

have\ has no rival

1. at its fingertips (line 7, para.1)
2. having knowledge or information ready and available to use very easily

* 资料就在我手边，但一直都没有用。

I had the information at my fingertips and hadn't used it.

* 他熟知全部答案。

He has the whole answer at his fingertip.

2) fingertip n the end of your finger, that is furthest away from your hand

1. Information Superhighway n (line 8, para.1)

It refers to the Internet, the World Wide Web.

1. all-inclusive adj (line 8, para.1)

including the cost of everything in the price charged ; all in

* 为期两周包括所有费用的度假大约每人花费880英镑。

An all-inclusive two-week holiday costs around £880 per person.

1. the ringing tone of the decade (line 12, para.1)

It was the defining characteristic or feature of the decade (a period of 10 years); not actually a sound. Literally a ring tone is the sound a cell phone makes to let you know someone is calling.

1. toxic adj (line 13, para.1)

containing poison, or caused by poisonous substances

* 石油溢入海洋可能危害海洋生物。

When spilled into the sea, oil can be toxic to marine plants and animals.

* 特别关心的是地下水源中的有毒污染物。

Of special concern are toxic contaminants in water from underground sources.

1. allay vt (line 16, para.1)

to lessen the intensity of ; to calm; to ease, to lay aside

* 警察力图减轻她的恐惧，但是没有收到什么效果。

The police tried to allay her fears but failed.

* 他们还没有花时间去缓解自己的忧虑和不安。

They have not taken the time to allay their own worries and uncertainties.

to allay (somebody's) fear/concern/suspicion etc

Synonyms： still, relieve, ease

still vt & vi

1) if a doubt or fear is stilled, it becomes weaker or goes away.

* 她消除了我的恐惧。

She stilled my fear.

1. if a noise stills or is stilled, it stops.

* 她举起手，听众就安静了下来。

She stilled the audience by raising her hand.

1. access n [u] (last line of para.

1) the right to enter a place, use sth, see someone etc

* 这些文件仍仅限公务员使用。

Access to the documents remains restricted to civil servants.

* 孩子获得学校教育的机会因地区不同而大相径庭。

A child's access to schooling varies greatly from area to area.

2) you are able or allowed to go into it

* 科学家直到最近才得以进入该地区。

Scientists have only recently been able to gain access to the area.

* 这些设施已经改造过以方便轮椅使用者进入。

The facilities have been adapted to give access to wheelchair users.

1. concern n [u] (line 1, para.2)

1) a feeling of worry about sth important

* 犯罪率的上升引起了公众的深深忧虑.

The recent rise in crime is a matter of considerable public concern.

* 针对公众对该疾病的不断蔓延日益担忧，从而出台了这一举措。

The move follows growing public concern over the spread of the disease.

2) n [u][ c] sth that is important to you or that involves you

* 消费者的问题已成为该政府关注的主要问题.

The consumer has become a major concern for this government.

* 女权主义解决的问题不能仅仅局限于中产阶级白人妇女所关心的问题。

Feminism must address issues beyond the concerns of middle-class whites.

3) vt [not in passive] it is about a story, book, report etc

* 第二章讲的是研究方法上的难点。

Chapter 2 concerns itself with the methodological difficulties.

4) vt to give it attention because of importance

* 我不关心政治。

I didn't concern myself with politics.

1. viable adj (line 3, para.2)

1) be capable of being done with means at hand and circumstances as they are

* 这个计划从经济效益来看是可行的。

The scheme is economically viable.

viable alternative/proposition/option/way etc.

* 我们的设计宗旨是走可发展的路线。

Our focus in designing is to adopt the viable ways.

economically/commercially/financially viable

1. be able to continue to live or to develop into

* 一个早产但能成活的婴儿

a premature but viable infant

* 为了让产品具有生命力，理解顾客并满足他们的需要非常重要。

It’s important to understand customers and satisfy/meet their needs in order to make a product viable.

1. fool around with v adv prep (line 8 , para.2)

to behave in a way which is careless and not responsible; to mess around

* 你不应该玩弄危险的化学品。

You shouldn't fool around with dangerous chemicals.

* 不要与有夫之妇鬼混。

Don't fool around with another man's wife.

1. stifle vt (line 12, para.2)
2. to stop sth from happening or developing

* 这只会抑制你的创造力，可能让你的作品看上去干瘪，没有原创色彩。

That will only stifle your creativity and could make your writing seem dry and unoriginal.

* 我们确实知道，失控的高成本最终会损害和抑制经济增长。

Indeed, we know runaway high costs will, in the long run, hurt and stifle our economic growth..

1. to stop a feeling from being expressed

* 他克制住了要打她的冲动。

He stifled an urge to hit her.

to stifle a yawn/smile/grin etc

* 我努力忍住笑。

I tried to stifle my laughter.

* 那是一次枯燥无味的交谈，我不得不强忍住自己的呵欠。

It was an uninteresting conversation and I had to stifle a yawn.

1. if you are stifled by sth, it stops you breathing comfortably.

* 缺乏空气，人会窒息。

People will stifle in the absence of air.

* 煤气使他们窒息。

The gas stifled them.

Synonyms: smother, strangle, muffle, repress

1. tinker vi ( line 15 , para.2)

to make small changes to sth in order to repair it or make it work better

* 他们修了修发动机。

They tinkered with the engine.

* 只在外缘做一些小修小补是不够的。

It is not enough to tinker at the edges.

1. customize vt (line 16. para.2)

to change sth to make it more suitable for you, or to make it look special or different from things of a similar type

* 我会设定自己计算机的外观显示和声音。

I can customize the look and sounds of my computer.

* 你可以订做自己的鞋子。

You could customize your own shoes.

1. abhorrent adj ( line 16 , para.2 )

completely unacceptable because it seems morally wrong ; repugnant

* 全体工作人员都对种族歧视深恶痛绝。

Racial discrimination is abhorrent to the staff.

* 这样残暴的惩罚是与文明社会相抵触的。

Such a savage punishment is abhorrent to a civilized society.

1. overarching adj ( line 1 , para.3)

[only before noun] including or influencing every part of sth

* 首要的问题看来在于美国撤军后事态将会如何。

The overarching question seems to be what happens when the US pulls out?

1. proprietary adj (line 4 , para.3)

sth that is sold under a trade name; generic

* 我们必须采取措施保护专利技术。

We had to take action to protect the proprietary technology.

* 不同专利的有机溶剂防腐剂往往含有相同的毒性剂。

Different proprietary organic-solvent preservatives often contain the same toxic-ants.

1. hack vt & vi (line 6 , para.3)
2. to secretly find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it

* 他们索要钱财，以作为透露自己是如何非法进入该电脑系统的交换条件。

They had demanded money in return for revealing how they hacked into the systems.

* 有人非法进入电脑中枢数据库。

Somebody hacked into the company's central database.

2) to cut it with strong, rough strokes using a sharp tool such as an axe or knife

* 一伙持械歹徒闯上火车，开始见人就砍、举枪便射。

An armed gang barged onto the train and began hacking and shooting anyone in sight.

1. malicious adj (line 8, para.3)

having the nature of or resulting from malice; deliberately harmful; spiteful

* 我讨厌那些散布充满恶意的流言蜚语的人。

I loathe people who spread malicious gossip.

* 我想我知道谁应该对这些恶意的的谣言负责。

I think I know who is responsible for these malicious rumors.

1. wreak havoc (line 9, para.3)

to cause a lot of damage or problems

* 吸毒会严重破坏你的身心健康。

Doing drugs will wreak havoc on your mind and body.

* 这的确是个威胁，这么强烈的风会带来很大的破坏。

If it's a real threat, the high winds alone will wreak havoc.

to wreak havoc/mayhem/destruction (on sth): to cause a lot of damage or problems

1. cripple vt (line 10, para.3)

1) to damage sth badly so that it no longer works or is no longer effective

* 不注意现在只考虑将来就可能做不成任何事情。

Focusing on the future instead of the present can cripple any activity.

* 一系列罢工使商业陷于瘫痪。

Business was crippled by a series of strikes.

2) to hurt someone badly so that they cannot walk properly

* 这次事故使她成了终身残疾。

The accident crippled her for life.

cripple n. someone who is unable to walk properly because their legs are damaged or injured

* 嘲笑残疾人是不对的。

It is wrong to make fun of a cripple.

1. outlaw vt (line 12 , para.3)

to completely stop sth by making it illegal

* 1975年赌博被宣布为非法。

In 1975 gambling was outlawed.

* 政府禁止各种酒的销售。

The government outlawed the sale of intoxicating beverages.

1. pornography n [u] (line 12 , para.3)

magazines, films etc that show sexual acts and images in a way that is intended to make people feel sexually excited

* 在该国，色情书画曾一度在黑市出售。

In this country pornography was once sold under the counter.

1. repellent adj (last but 2nd line of para.3 )

very unpleasant ; repulsive

* 有些人看到血就不舒服。

The sight of blood is repellent to some people.

* 她觉得此人令人生厌。

She found him repellent.

1. hearing n [c] singular ( last but 2nd line of para.3)

an opportunity for someone to explain their actions, ideas, or opinions

* 我们获得了发言（申诉等）机会。

We got\obtained a hearing.

* 行刑前2周，他获得了最后一次申辩的机会。

Two weeks before he was executed, he had a final clemency hearing.

1. surveillance n (last but 2nd line of para.3)

the careful watching of someone, especially by an organization such as the police or the army

* 警方利用电子监视设备跟踪绑架者。

Police keep track of the kidnapper using electronic surveillance equipment.

* 警察严密监视那个罪犯。

The police kept the criminal under strict surveillance.

1. predispose vt ( line 6 , para.4)
2. to make someone more likely to suffer from a particular health problem

* 易于引起矿工肺病的环境

conditions that predispose miners to lung disease.

2) to make someone more likely to behave or think in a particular way

* 他的文雅举止使人们未经接触就对他产生了好感。

His good manners predispose people in his favor.

1. tantalizing adj ( line 3, para.5)

making one feel a strong desire to have sth that one cannot have

* 烧烤诱人的气味弥漫在空气中。

The tantalizing smell of barbecue was in the air.

* 这是我第一眼看见的这些岛屿的动人美景。

This was my first tantalizing glimpse of the islands.