

21天搞定800+核心词 Unit15

讲师：余思雅



dispute [dɪ'spju:t] 频次2

n. 争端，争论

e.g. The union is in dispute with management over working hours.
工会与资方在工作时间上发生纠纷。

vt. 争论

e.g. The issue remains hotly disputed .
这个问题至今仍在激烈地辩论中。



surround [sə'raʊnd] 频次2

vt. 环绕，围绕

e.g. Tall trees surround the lake.
环湖都是大树。

e.g. As a child I was surrounded by love and kindness.
幼年时我备受关爱。

surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ] n. 环境，周围的事物 频次1



storage ['stɔ:ɪdʒ] 频次2

n. 贮存，贮藏（空间）

e.g. There's a lot of storage space in the loft.
阁楼上有很大的存储空间。



store [stɔː(r)] 频次7

n. 商店 频次5

vt. 贮存 频次2

restore [rɪ'stɔː(r)] 频次4

vt. 恢复

e.g. We hope to restore the garden to its former glory

(= make it as beautiful as it used to be).

我们想把这花园变得和过去一样美丽。



reject [rɪ'dʒekt ; 'riːdʒekt] 频次2

vt. 拒绝

e.g. to reject an argument/a claim/a decision/an offer/a suggestion

拒绝接受一个论点 / 一项要求 / 一个决定 / 一项提议 / 一个建议

e.g. You make friends with people and then make unreasonable demands

so that they reject you.

你和别人交朋友，然后向人家提出无理要求，结果被人家拒绝。



rejection [rɪ'dʒekʃ(ə)n] 频次2

n. 拒绝

e.g. painful feelings of rejection

遭到拒绝的痛苦感受



possess [pə'zes] 频次2

vt. 拥有

e.g. The gallery possesses a number of the artist's early works.

这座画廊藏有那位画家的一些早期作品。



politics [ˈpɒlətiks] 频次2

n. 政治（事务）

e.g. party politics
党派政治

e.g. He's thinking of going into politics.
(= trying to become a Member of Congress, etc.)
他打算步入政坛。



portion [ˈpɔːʃn] 频次2

n. 部分

e.g. Only a small portion of the budget is spent on books.
购书只占预算的一小部分。



nevertheless [ˌnevəðəˈles] 频次2

adv. 尽管如此，然而

e.g. Our defeat was expected but it is disappointing nevertheless.
我们的失败是意料中的事，尽管如此，还是令人失望。



justify [ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪ] 频次4

vt. 证明.....正确 频次2

e.g. Her success had justified the faith her teachers had put in her.
她的成功证明了老师对她的信心是正确的。

vt. 对.....作出解释 频次1

e.g. You don't need to justify yourself to me.
你不必向我解释你的理由。

完形填空 干扰项 频次1

justification [ˌdʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] n. 正当理由 频次1

diminish [dɪ'mɪnɪʃ] 频次2



vi./vt. 减少

e.g. The world's resources are rapidly diminishing.
世界资源正在迅速减少。

attribute [ə'trɪbjʊ:t; 'ætrɪbjʊ:t] 频次2



n. 属性 频次1

e.g. Patience is one of the most important attributes in a teacher.
耐心是教师最重要的品质之一。

vt. 把.....归因于 频次1

e.g. She attributes her success to hard work and a little luck.
她认为她的成功来自勤劳和一点运气。

appreciate [ə'pri:ʃiət] 频次2



vt. 欣赏, 重视

e.g. Anyone can appreciate our music.
任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐。

e.g. His talents are not fully appreciated in that company.
他的才干在那家公司未受到充分赏识。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] 频次2



n. 大量, 丰盛

e.g. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island.
该岛盛产水果和蔬菜。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] 频次1

adj. 大量的, 丰盛的

e.g. Fish are abundant in the lake.
湖里鱼很多。

e.g. We have abundant evidence to prove his guilt.
我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。



item ['aɪtəm] 频次2

n. 项目

e.g. What's the next item on the agenda?
议程的下一项是什么？

n. 一件商品（或物品）

e.g. The computer was my largest single item of expenditure.
电脑是我花钱最多的一件东西。



relevant ['reləvənt] 频次2

adj. 紧密相关的，切题的

e.g. a relevant suggestion/question/point
相关的提议 / 问题 / 观点

e.g. Do you have the relevant experience?
你有相关的经历吗？



odd [ɒd] 频次2

adj. 古怪的，奇怪的

e.g. They're very odd people.
他们那些人都很古怪。



extent [ɪk'stent] 频次2

n. 程度

to... extent
到.....程度；在.....程度上

e.g. The pollution of the forest has seriously affected plant life
and, to a lesser extent, wildlife.
森林污染严重影响了植物的生存，其次也对野生动物造成了影响。

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model ['mɒdl] 频次7

n. 模型, 样式 频次3
e.g. a model aeroplane
飞机模型

n. 模范, 典型 频次1
e.g. a model student
模范生

vt. 将.....做成模型, 复制 频次3
e.g. The program can model a typical home page for you.
这个程序可以帮你制作一份典型的主页。

同义替换 ≈ simulate vt. 模拟



remodel [ˌri:'mɒdl] 频次1

vt. 重塑, 重造
e.g. to remodel the way of thinking
重塑思维方式

同义替换 ≈ to transform one's thought processes 转变思维过程
reshape
recast



remodel [ˌri:'mɒdl] 频次1

真题实践:

答案句: However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ____.

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production



release [rɪˈliːs] 频次6

vt. 发布 频次1

e.g. to release a movie/book/CD
发行电影 / 书 / 激光唱片

e.g. Police have released no further details about the accident.
关于这次事故，警方没有透露更多的细节。

vt. 释放 频次2

e.g. Firefighters took two hours to release the driver from the wreckage.
消防队员花了两个小时将司机从汽车残骸中救出来。

完型填空干扰项 频次3



modern ['mɒdn] 频次6

adj. 现代的，当代的

e.g. Stress is a major problem of modern life.
压力是现代生活中的主要问题。

modernize ['mɒdənaɪz] 频次1

vt. 使.....现代化

modernism ['mɒdənɪzəm] 频次1

n. 现代主义



stick [stɪk] 频次6

vt. 粘住 频次1

e.g. We used glue to stick the broken pieces together.
我们用胶把碎片粘到一起。

stick to sth. 坚持 频次4

e.g. She finds it impossible to stick to a diet.
坚持节食，让她受不了了。

e.g. She stuck to her story.
她坚持自己所说的。

n. (车辆的) 变速杆，换挡杆 a stick shift 频次1

stick 的过去式和过去分词: stuck



stuck [stʌk] 频次6

adj. 被难住的，陷(入) / 困(于)

e.g. I got stuck on the first question.
头一个问题我就答不上来。

e.g. We were stuck in traffic for over an hour.
我们遇上堵车，堵了一个多小时。

authority [ɔ:'θɒrəti] 频次6



n. 权威

e.g. in a position of authority
当权

e.g. She now has authority over the people who used to be her bosses.
她现在管辖着过去是她上司的那些人。

authoritative [ə'θɔ:rətɪtɪv] adj. 权威性的 频次1

deny [dɪ'naɪ] 频次5



vt. 否认 频次2

e.g. to deny a claim/a charge
否认某种说法 / 指控

e.g. There's no denying (the fact) that quicker action could have saved them.
无可否认，如果行动快一点，本来是救得了他们的。

vt. 拒绝（给予）频次1

e.g. They were denied access to the information.
他们试图取得这个情报被拒。

完型干扰项 频次2

recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] 频次4



vt. 回忆起，记起

e.g. She could not recall his name.
她想不起他的名字。

e.g. Can you recall exactly what happened?
你能记起到底发生了什么事吗？

e.g. Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance.
宁回忆起20世纪90年代他卖保险时那困窘的一年。

reflection [rɪ'flekʃn] 频次4



n. 反应

e.g. Your clothes are often a reflection of your personality.
穿着常常反映出一个人的个性。

reflect [rɪ'flekt] 频次2

vt. 反映

e.g. She could see herself reflected in his eyes.
她在他的眼中看到了自己的样子。

reflective [rɪ'flektɪv] adj. 沉思的，深思的 频次2



element ['elɪmənt] 频次3

n. 要素

e.g. Cost was a key element in our decision.
价钱是我们决策时考虑的主要因素。



commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] 频次3

n. 承诺 频次3

e.g. She doesn't want to make a big emotional commitment to Steve at the moment.

她不想在此刻对史蒂夫在感情上作出重大的承诺。

e.g. the government's commitment to public services
政府对公共服务事业作出的承诺

n. (资金、时间、人力的) 投入

e.g. the commitment of resources to education
对教育的资源投入

e.g. Achieving success at this level requires a commitment of time and energy.
取得这种水平的成就需要花费时间和精力。



commit [kə'mɪt] 频次1

vt. 承诺, 保证

e.g. The President is committed to reforming health care.
总统承诺要改革卫生保健制度。

vt. 做出 (错或非法的事)

e.g. Most crimes are committed by young men.
多数罪行都是年轻人犯下的。



convention [kən'venʃn] 频次2

n. (某职业、政党等成员的) 大会, 集会

e.g. to hold a convention
召开大会



conventional [kən'venʃənl] 频次1

adj. 传统的

e.g. It's not a hotel, in the conventional sense, but rather
a whole village turned into a hotel.

从传统意义上来说，这并不是一个旅馆，而是变成了旅馆的整个村庄。

unconventional [ˌʌnkən'venʃənl] 频次1

adj. 非传统的



brief [bri:f] 频次2

adj. 简明的 频次1

e.g. a brief description/summary/account

简明扼要的描述 / 总结 / 叙述

e.g. Please be brief (= say what you want to say quickly).

请简明扼要。

n. 声明, 指示 频次1

e.g. to prepare/produce a brief for sb.

给某人准备 / 制订指示

briefly ['bri:flɪ] adv. 简短地, 简要地



charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] 频次2

n. 掌管, 负责 频次1

e.g. She has charge of the day-to-day running of the business.

她负责掌管日常业务。

vt. 使.....承担责任(或任务) 频次1

e.g. The committee has been charged with the development of sport in the
region.

委员会已被赋予在该地区发展体育运动的职责。



withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:] 频次2

vt. (使) 撤回, 撤离

e.g. She withdrew her hand from his.

她把手从他的手里抽了回来。

withdrawal [wɪð'drɔ:əl] 频次1

n. 撤回, 收回

e.g. the withdrawal of support

不再支持



inclusive [ɪnˈkluːsɪv] 频次2

adj. 包容广阔的

e.g. The party must adopt more inclusive strategies.
这个党必须采取更广泛的策略。



silly ['sɪli] 频次2

adj. 愚蠢的 ≈ fool/foolish/stupid

e.g. a silly idea
愚蠢的想法



sustainability [səˌsteɪnəˈbɪlɪti] 频次2

n. 可持续性

e.g. These issues all affect the sustainability for growth.
这些问题都会影响到增长的可持续性。

unsustainability [ʌnsəsteɪnəˈbɪlɪti] 频次1
n. 不可持续性



sustainable [səˈsteɪnəbl] 频次1

adj. 可持续的

e.g. sustainable economic growth
经济的可持续增长

sustain [səˈsteɪn] 频次1

vt. 保持，维持稳定

e.g. a period of sustained economic growth
经济持续增长的时期

sustainably [səˈsteɪnəbli] adv. 可持续地 频次1



credit ['kredit] 频次2

n. 学分<美> 频次1

e.g. make up credits

补学分

e.g. You must pass the examination to get credit for the course.

你必须通过考试才能获得那门课程的学分。

n. 信用 频次1

e.g. Credit is everything to a trader.

信用对于商人来说至关重要。



instinct ['ɪnstɪŋkt] 频次1

n. 本能, 直觉

e.g. Children do not know by instinct the difference between right and wrong.

儿童并非生来就会分辨是非。



dictate [dɪk'teɪt] 频次2

vt. 影响, 决定

e.g. The film's budget dictated a tough schedule.

影片的预算决定了拍摄进度会很紧张。



outmode [aʊt'məʊd] 频次2

vt. 使.....过时

e.g. Modern ways of cooking have outmoded the hearth.
现代的烹饪方式已经淘汰了炉火式烹饪。



modest ['mɒdɪst] 频次2

adj. (房屋, 金额数量等) 不太大的, 适中的

e.g. a modest little house

简朴的小房子

e.g. The research was carried out on a modest scale.

这个研究项目开展的规模不算太大。

e.g. Swiss unemployment rose to the still modest rate of 0.7%.

瑞士的失业率上升到了0.7%, 这个百分比仍然不算太高。

modestly ['mɒdɪstli] 频次1

adv. 适中地



confusing [kən'fju:zɪŋ] 频次2

adj. 难以理解的, 混乱的

e.g. The instructions on the box are very confusing.

盒子上的使用说明令人费解。

confuse [kən'fju:z] 频次2

vt. 弄混乱, 弄糊涂

e.g. The road signs confused the driver.

这个路标把司机弄糊涂了。



mark [mɑ:k] 频次2+37

vt. 表明 频次1

e.g. This speech may mark a change in government policy.

这篇演讲表明政府的政策可能会有变化

n. 符号 频次1

e.g. I put a mark in the margin to remind me to check the figure.

我在页边做了个记号来提醒我核对一下这个数字。

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)



remark [rɪ'mɑ:k] 频次1

vi./vt. 说起, 谈论

e.g. She remarked how tired I was looking.
她说我看上去显得特别累。



unremarked [ˌʌnrɪ'mɑ:kt] 频次1

adj. 未被注意的

e.g. His absence went unremarked.
没有人注意到他不在场。

remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] 频次1

adj. 引人注目的

e.g. She was a truly remarkable woman.
她是一位真正非同凡响的女人。

remarkably [rɪ'mɑ:kəbli] adv. 非凡地, 引人注目地 频次1



notion ['nəʊʃn] 频次1

n. 观念, 信念

e.g. We each have a notion of just what kind of person we'd like to be.
我们每人都有一个自己想成为什么样的人的想法。



plausible ['plɔ:zəbl] 频次1

adj. 有道理的, 可信的

e.g. Her story sounded perfectly plausible.
她的说辞听起来言之有理。

implausible [ɪm'plɔ:zəbl] 频次1

adj. 似乎不合情理的

e.g. It was all highly implausible.
这毫无道理。



violent ['vaɪələnt] 频次1

adj. 猛烈的

e.g. I took a violent dislike to him.
我很讨厌他。



violently ['vaɪələntli] 频次1

adv. 强烈地

e.g. She shook her head violently.
她拼命摇头。

violence ['vaɪələns]

n. 暴力, 狂热

e.g. crimes of violence

暴力犯罪

e.g. domestic violence (= between family members)

家庭暴力

e.g. The violence of her feelings surprised him.

她感情之强烈使他吃惊。



acclimation [ˌækli'meɪʃ(ə)n] 频次1

n. 适应

e.g. The process is called heat acclimation and is routinely
seen in athletes training in hot weather.
这过程称为热适应, 最常见于在大热天里受训的田径选手。

adaptation [ˌædæp'teɪʃn] 频次1

n. 适应, 作出调整

e.g. Most living creatures are capable of adaptation
when compelled to do so.
大多数生物都能在迫于压力的情况下适应新环境。

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move [mu:v] 频次18

n. 移动 频次8

e.g. Don't make a move!

别动！

e.g. She felt he was watching her every move.

她觉得他在注意她的一举一动。



move [mu:v] 频次18

vt. (使) 改变位置, 移动 频次10

e.g. I can't move my fingers.

我的手指动不了了。

movement n. 进程



remove [ri'mu:v] 频次6

vt. 移除

e.g. He removed his hand from her shoulder.

他将手从她的肩膀上拿开。

deal [di:l] 频次16



n. 大量 频次1

e.g. a great deal of money

大量的钱

e.g. He had a deal of work to do.

他有许多工作要做。

n. 交易 频次7

e.g. Japan will have to do a deal with America on rice imports.

日本将不得不与美国就大米的进口达成一笔交易。

deal [di:l] 频次16



deal with 处理, 解决 频次8

e.g. Have you dealt with these letters yet?

这些信件你处理了吗?

e.g. He's good at dealing with pressure.

他善于应付压力。

同义替换 \approx solve/address/cope with

light [laɪt] 频次5



n. 光线, 灯

e.g. a room with good natural light

采光好的房间

Keep going — the lights (= traffic lights) are green.

不用停车——是绿灯。

in a (good, bad, favorable, etc.) light

从(好或坏、有利等)的角度

e.g. You must not view what happened in a negative light.

你切切不可从负面的角度来看待所发生的事。

monitor ['mɒnɪtə(r)] 频次5



vt. 监视, 监控

e.g. Each student's progress is closely monitored.

每一位同学的学习情况都受到密切的关注。



seek [si:k] 频次5

vt. 寻找（求）

e.g. Drivers are advised to seek alternative routes.

驾车者被告知需另寻其他路线。

e.g. to seek funding for a project

为项目筹募资金

同义替换 ≈ search for/ look for



attempt [ə'tempt] 频次4

n. 尝试，努力

e.g. Two factories were closed in an attempt to cut costs.

为削减费用，关闭了两家工厂。

vt. 尝试，努力

e.g. I will attempt to answer all your questions.

我将努力回答你的全部问题。

e.g. He attempted an escape, but failed.

他企图逃跑，但失败了。



perspective [pə'spektɪv] 频次3

n. 观点

e.g. a global perspective

全面的看法

e.g. Try to see the issue from a different perspective.

试以不同的角度看待这件事。

同义替换 ≈ viewpoint, standpoint, view



anxiety [æŋ'zaɪəti] 频次3

n. 焦虑，忧虑

e.g. Anxiety has a mental and a physical side.

焦虑对精神和身体方面都有影响。

同意替换 ≈ worry

concern



dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] 频次3

vt. 不予考虑, 对.....不屑一提

e.g. I think we can safely dismiss their objections.
我认为我们对他们的异议完全可以不予理会。



vivid ['vɪvɪd] 频次3

adj. (记忆、描述等) 清晰的, 生动的

e.g. vivid memories
清晰的记忆

e.g. He gave a vivid account of his life as a fighter pilot.
他生动地描述了他那战斗机飞行员的生活。



lessen ['lesn] 频次2

vt. 减缓, 变小

e.g. to lessen the risk/impact/effect of sth
减少某事物的风险 / 影响 / 效果

同意替换 ≈ relieve [rɪ'li:v]

vt. 减轻, 缓和 频次6

e.g. to relieve anxiety/guilt/stress
消除焦虑 / 内疚; 缓解压力



真题实践:

答案句: Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps ____.

- [A] keep students from being unrealistic
- [B] lower risks in choosing careers
- [C] ease freshmen's financial burdens
- [D] relieve freshmen of pressures



implement ['implɪment, 'ɪmplɪmənt] 频次2

vt. 实行，执行（决定、计划等）

e.g. to implement changes/decisions/policies/reforms
实行变革；执行决议 / 政策；实施改革

同义替换 ≈ carry out 实行，执行



emit [i'mɪt] 频次2

vt. 发出，释放（光、热、声音、气等）

e.g. These computers emit a great deal of heat.
这些电脑释放了大量的热量。

emission [i'mɪʃn] 频次6

n. （光、热、气、声音等的）发出，排放

e.g. greenhouse gas emission
温室气体排放



restraint [rɪ'streɪnt] 频次2

n. 约束（力），克制

e.g. The government has imposed export restraints on some products.
政府对一些产品实行了出口控制。



burst [bɜ:st] 频次2

vt./vi. （使）爆发/裂 频次1

e.g. She burst into tears (= suddenly began to cry).
她突然大哭起来。

e.g. When the bubble finally burst, hundreds of people lost their jobs.
当泡沫最终破灭时，有几百人丢了饭碗。

dilemma [dɪˈlemə] 频次2



n. (进退两难的) 窘境, 困境

e.g. to face a dilemma
面临左右为难的困境

e.g. to be in a dilemma
处于进退两难的境地

cope [kəʊp] 频次2



vi. (成功地) 对付, 处理

e.g. He wasn't able to cope with the stresses and strains of the job.
对付这项工作的紧张与压力, 他无能为力。

同义替换 ≈ manage
deal

engagement [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒmənt] 频次2



n. 参与 (度)

e.g. The teacher tried to increase his students' engagement in class activities.
老师试图提升学生对于班级活动的参与度。

intention [ɪnˈtenʃn] 频次1



n. 打算, 计划

e.g. I have no intention of going to the wedding.
我无意去参加婚礼。

intentional [ɪnˈtenʃənl] 频次1

adj. 故意的

e.g. I'm sorry I left you off the list — it wasn't intentional.
很抱歉没把你列在名单里——我不是有意的。



unintentional [ˌʌnɪn'tenʃənəl] 频次1

adj. 无意的

e.g. Perhaps I misled you, but it was quite unintentional.

也许我误导了你，但那绝不是有意的。

unintentionally adv. 无意地 频次1



stare [steə(r)] 频次1

vi./vt. 凝视，注视

e.g. It's impolite to stare at people.

盯着看人是不礼貌的。

e.g. The child stared the stranger up and down.

那孩子上下打量着这个陌生人。



miserable ['mɪzrəbl] 频次1

adj. 痛苦的，非常难受的

e.g. I spent a miserable weekend alone at home.

我独自一人在家度过了一个惨兮兮的周末。

e.g. Don't look so miserable!

别一副闷闷不乐的样子！



blueprint ['blu:prɪnt] 频次1

n. 蓝图，计划

e.g. a blueprint for the privatization of health care

医疗保健私有化方案



welfare ['welfeə(r)] 频次1

n. (个体或群体的) 幸福, 安全与健康 = 福祉

e.g. We are concerned about the child's welfare.

我们关注那个孩子的福祉。

同意替换 ≈ well-being n. 健康, 康乐

e.g. to have a sense of well-being

有一种安适愉快的感觉

n. (政府给的) 福利 频次1

e.g. The state is still the main provider of welfare.

政府仍然是福利的主要提供者。

child welfare 儿童福利



foresee [fɔ:'si:] 频次1

vt. 预料, 预见

e.g. We do not foresee any problems.

我们预料不会出任何问题。

e.g. No one could have foreseen (that) things would turn out this way.

谁都没有预料到事情的结果会这样。

同意替换 ≈ predict

e.g. Nobody could predict the outcome.

谁也无法预料结果如何。

foresight ['fɔ:sart]

n. 深谋远虑, 先见之明

e.g. They had the foresight to invest in new technology.

他们有投资新技术的远见。

unforeseen adj. 未想到的, 始料不及的 频次1



thanks to 频次1

幸亏, 归因于

e.g. Thanks to your help, we accomplished the task ahead of schedule.

亏得你们帮忙, 我们才提前完成了任务。



in combination with 频次1

与.....联合/结合

e.g. The firm is working on a new product in combination with

several overseas partners.

公司正在联合几家海外合伙人制造新产品。

同意替换 ≈ and



in combination with 频次1

真题实践：

答案句：During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish. (2011-text3)

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' _____.

- [A] prosperity and growth
- [B] efficiency and practicality
- [C] restraint and confidence
- [D] pride and faithfulness



clear-cut [ˌkliːt 'kʌt] 频次1

adj. 明确的

e.g. There is no clear-cut answer to this question.

这个问题没有确切的答案。

同意替换 ≈ clarity [ˈklærəti] 频次1

n. 清晰明确

methodical [mə'θɒdɪkl]

adj. 有条不紊的

e.g. a methodical approach/study

条理清晰的方法 / 研究



clear-cut [ˌkliːt 'kʌt] 频次1

真题实践：

答案句：On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. (15-text1)

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____.

- [A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- [B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] family labor is often adequately rewarded



allegiance [ə'li:dʒəns] 频次1

n. (对组织、人物、信仰的) 忠诚

e.g. His allegiance to Xue Boss and his company ran deep.

他对薛博思及其公司的忠诚加深了。

同意替换 ≈ loyalty [ˈlɔɪəlti] 频次1

n. 忠诚

e.g. Can I count on your loyalty?

我能指望你对我忠诚吗？



allegiance [ə'li:dʒəns] 频次1

真题实践:

答案句: These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning — and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. (2015-text3)

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to ____.

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty



pop [pɒp] 频次1

vi. (让人意外地) 突然出现

e.g. The window opened and a dog's head popped out.

窗子打开了, 冷不防一只狗探出头来。

e.g. An idea suddenly popped into his head.

他突然想到了一个主意。



endure [ɪn'dʒʊə(r)] 频次1

vt. 忍受, 忍耐

e.g. She could not endure the thought of parting.

一想到分别她就无法忍受。

同意替换 ≈ bear [beə]

vt. 忍受

e.g. She couldn't bear the thought of losing him.

失去他的情况她想都不敢想。



stagnation [stæg'neɪʃ(ə)n] 频次1

n. 停滞

e.g. economic stagnation or decline

经济停滞或衰退

stagnate [stæg'neɪt]

vi. 停滞不前

e.g. Industrial production is stagnating.

工业生产正停滞不前。