

第一单元

1. Your job as a future employee is to help the hiring manager **mitigate** that risk.

作为未来的员工，你的工作是帮助招聘经理**降低**这种风险。

A. **alleviate**

B. manage

C. suppress

D. trace

2. You need to help them identify you as a **prospective** “key player”.

你需要帮助他们识别你是一个**预期**的“关键人物”。

A. immediate

B. permanent

C. **expected**

D. prosperous

3. Kelly was outstanding and **outshone** every other player on the field.

凯利非常出色，在场上比其他球员都更**出色**。

A. polished

B. **surpassed**

C. overlooked

D. survived

4. Better still, develop a reputation inside your lab and with people your lab collaborates with as a person who fosters and **initiates** collaborations.

更好的是，在您的实验室内以及与您的实验室合作的人中建立声誉，作为促进和**发起**合作的人。

A. furnishes

B. relieves

C. **originates**

D. protects

5. He is a former scientist who **transitioned** to industry many years ago and then on to a senior management position.

他是一名前科学家，多年前**转入**工业界，然后担任高级管理职位。

A. transplanted

B.succeeded

C.pursued

D.transferred

6.The unions **mobilized** thousands of workers in a protest against the cuts.

工会**动员**了数千名工人抗议削减开支。

A.removed

B.discarded

C.contracted

D.organized

7.This creates a requirement not only for people who can act quickly, but for those who can think fast with the courage to act on their **convictions**.

这不仅对那些能够迅速行动的人提出了要求,而且对那些能够快速思考并勇于按照自己的**信念**行事的人提出了要求。

A.instincts

B.accents

C.reputations

D.beliefs

8.His speech was made with such great **ambiguity** that neither supporter nor opponent could be certain of his true position.

他的讲话**含糊不清**,无论是支持者还是反对者都无法确定他的真实立场。

A.neatness

B.acquisition

C.vagueness

D.perception

9.The scientist who is transitioning into the business world must prioritize his or her relationship **assets** above their technical assets.

正在向商业世界过渡的科学家必须优先考虑他或她的关系**资产**,而不是他们的技术资产。

A.advantages<有利条件>

B.ranges

C.defects

D.abstracts

10.This approach, combined with a liberal use of the pronoun “we” and not just “I”when describing your accomplishments, can change the company's **perception** of you from a lone wolf to a selfless collaborator.

这种方法，加上在描述你的成就时自由使用代词“我们”而不仅仅是“我”，可以改变公司对你的**看法**，从独狼变成无私的合作者。

A.response

B.scope

C.observation

D.impression

11.I’m trying to **foster** an interest in classical music in my children.

我正在努力**培养**孩子对古典音乐的兴趣。

A.encourage

B.adopt

C.oppose

D.resist

12.A German company **collaborated** with a Swiss firm to develop the product.

一家德国公司与一家瑞士公司**合作**开发该产品。

A.operated

B.cooperated

C.collided

D.liberated

第二单元

1.Each and every restaurant provides delicious yet economical culinary **fare**.

每家餐厅都提供美味而经济的美食。

A.food

B.choice

C.ticket

D.soup

2.Guangdong Province is located in southern China,with a **moderate** climate and abundant produce all year round.

广东省地处中国南方，气候**温和**，全年产值丰富。

A.harsh

B.mild

C.excessive

D.humid

3.The culinary culture has exerted a **far-reaching** influence on other parts of China.

烹饪文化对中国其他地区产生了**深远的**影响。

A.spreading

B.widespread

C.positive

D.famed

4.Many Chinese restaurants in China, as well as other parts of the world, serve this dish, but often the flavor is less **authentic**.

中国以及世界其他地区的许多中国餐馆都提供这道菜，但通常味道不太**正宗**。

A.agreeable

B. acceptable

C.genuine

D.contrastive

5. The names of Chinese dishes are diverse.

中国菜的名称**多种多样**。

A.misleading

B.varied

C. interesting

D.divided

6.This dish of **streaky** pork is prepared over a slow fire.

6.这道**条纹**猪肉是用慢火烹制的。

A.fatty

B.lean

C.steamed

D.diced

5. People later named it Dongpo Meat, to **commemorate** this gifted (天才) and generous poet.

人们后来将其命名为东坡肉，以**纪念**这位才华横溢、慷慨的诗人。

A.recommend(推荐)

B.honor

C.promote (促进)

D.advocate (提倡)

8.It is famous for leaving a **lingering** aftertaste (回味) in the mouth.

它以在口中留下**挥之不去**的回味而闻名。

A. strong

B.fragrant (芳香的)

C.continuing (持续的)

D.imposing. (壮观的)

9.The eating process is a time to show **humility** and concern for others.

进食过程是表现出**谦卑**和关心他人的时候。

A.modesty (谦虚)

B.care

C.responsibility (责任)

D.passion (激情)

10.Qu Yuan drowned (淹死的) himself in the Miluo River after being politically (政治上的) **wronged**.

屈原在政治上被**冤枉**后淹死在汨罗河里。

A.sentenced (宣判)

B.abused (滥用)

C.treated unjustly <不公正的对待>

D.banished(被放逐的)

第三单元

1. How does our product **stack up against** those of our competitors?

我们的产品与竞争对手的产品**相比**如何?

2. Mr. Jenkins' arguments for stability **struck a chord** with Europe's two most powerful politicians.

詹金斯支持稳定的观点引起了欧洲两位最有权势的政治家的**共鸣**。

3. The court decided that the company's actions **amounted to** unfair dismissal.

法院裁定该公司的行为构成不公平解雇。**(达)**

4. You could improve the tree by **chopping off** some of the upper branches.

你可以**砍掉**一些上面的树枝来改善这棵树。

5. It includes tips on how to write for kids and why certain stories **appeal to** different ages.

它包括如何为孩子们写作的技巧, 以及为什么某些故事**吸引**不同年龄的人

6. He has learned to **pick up on** his superior's moods and act accordingly.

他已经学会了**察觉**上司的情绪并采取相应的行动。

7. As it **turned out** he passed the exam quite easily.

结果他很轻松地通过了考试。

8. Sympathy for the rebels, the government claims, is beginning to **fade away**.

政府声称, 对叛军的同情正在**逐渐消失**。

9. We **brought together** researchers from three different universities to work on the project.

我们**汇集**了三所不同大学的研究人员来研究这个项目。

10. This is the most delicate deal that we've ever **pulled off**. we have reasons
to be proud of ourselves

这是我们做过的最微妙的交易。我们有理由为自己感到骄傲。（拉）

11. I've had three of the neighbors' children **thrust upon** me for the afternoon.

我被邻居的三个孩子硬塞到我这儿来待了一个下午。（强加给）

12. All exits must **be kept clear of** baggage.

所有出口必须没有行李。（远离）