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| 2007（一）完型填空 | | | |
| native  美 ['neɪtɪv]  英 ['neɪtɪv] | n.本地人；当地人；出生于某国（或某地）的人 |  |  |
| adj.出生地的；儿时居住地的；本地的；当地的 |  |  |
| inhabitant  美 [ɪn'hæbɪt(ə)nt]  英 [ɪn'hæbɪtənt] | n.栖息动物；居民；住户；居住者 |  |  |
| share the ideals of… | 共同怀有……的理想 | [真题例句]  Many of the leaders of independence **shared the ideals** of representative government. |  |
| ideal  美 [aɪ'diəl]  英 [aɪ'dɪəl] | n.理想；典型；模范；空想的事物 | Many of the leaders of independence shared the **ideals** of representative government. |  |
| adj.观念的；想象的；空想的；不切实际的 |  |  |
| 2007（一）Text1  If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006’s World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.  　　What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.  　　Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in “none of the above.” Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. “With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls. “He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers.”  　　This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.  　　Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers - whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming - are nearly always made, not born.  　　21.The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to  　　[A] stress the importance of professional training.  　　[B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.  　　[C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.  　　[D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.  　　22.The word “mania” (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means  　　[A] fun.  　　[B] craze.  　　[C] hysteria.  　　[D] excitement.  　　23.According to Ericsson, good memory  　　[A] depends on meaningful processing of information.  　　[B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.  　　[C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.  　　[D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.  　　24.Ericsson and his colleagues believe that  　　[A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.  　　[B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.  　　[C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.  　　[D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.  　　25.Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?  　　[A] “Faith will move mountains.”  　　[B] “One reaps what one sows.”  　　[C] “Practice makes perfect.”  　　[D] “Like father, like son.” | | | |
| certificate  美 [sər'tɪfɪkət]  英 [sə(r)'tɪfɪkət] | n.证明；证明书；合格证书；文凭 | If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006’s World Cup tournament, |  |
| v.发给结业证书；（尤指）发给职业培训证书 |  |  |
| quirk  美 [kwɜrk]  英 [kwɜː(r)k] | n.怪癖；怪异的性格（或行为）；（尤指偶发的）怪事 | you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk |  |
| v.突然扭曲（嘴或眉毛）；撇嘴；扬眉；皱眉 |  |  |
| astrological  美 [.æstrə'lɑdʒɪk(ə)l]  英 [.æstrə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] | na.“astrologic”的变体  占星的；占星术的；占星学的 | certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills. |  |
| confer  美 [kən'fɜr]  英 [kən'fɜː(r)] | v.授予；协商；商讨；交换意见 | certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills.  'Any degree of restriction beyond what you're currently eating will confer health benefits and will slow the aging process, ' he said.  他说，限制你当前的进食量，不管程度如何，都能带来健康方面的好处，能够延缓老化过程。  However , none of these criteria confer the thing we call " value " upon a specific initiative .  然而，没有一个标准授予给我们所谓的具体计划上的“价值”的东西。  There were a few people whom Mr. Dempster wished to confer with.  登普斯特先生想要与几个人商议一下。 |  |
| stamina  美 ['stæmɪnə]  英 ['stæmɪnə] | n.耐力；耐性；持久力 | winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; |  |
| mania  美 ['meɪniə]  英 ['meɪniə] | n.狂热；躁狂症 | soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; |  |
| digit span | 数字广度；记忆广度；记忆广度测验 | his digit span had risen from 7 to 20 |  |
| cognitive  美 ['kɑɡnətɪv]  英 ['kɒɡnətɪv] | adj.认知的；感知的；认识的 | Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. |  |
| intuitive  美 [inˈtuːitiv]  英 [inˈtjuːətiv] | adj.直觉的；直观的 | Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. |  |
| swamp  美 [swɑmp]  英 [swɒmp] | v.淹没；使不堪承受；使疲于应对；使应接不暇 | Those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. |  |
| n.沼泽（地） |  |  |
| entail  美 [ɪn'teɪl]  英 [ɪn'teɪl] | v.需要；牵涉；使必要 | Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task.  What kind of responsibilities does that job entail?  那份工作需要承担什么样的责任？ |  |
| n.限定继承权；预定继承人的顺序 | I never can be thankful, Mr. Bennet, for any thing about the entail.  我的好老爷，凡是有关继承权的事，我决不会谢天谢地的。 |  |
| pursuit  英 [pəˈsjuːt]  美 [pərˈsuːt] | n. 追赶，追求；**职业**，工作 | Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits. |  |
| biographical  英 [ˌbaɪəˈɡræfɪkl]  美 [ˌbaɪəˈɡræfɪkl] | adj. 传记的，传记体的 | They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. |  |
| biography  英 [baɪˈɒɡrəfi]  美 [baɪˈɑːɡrəfi] | n. 传记；档案；个人简介 |  |  |
| trait  英 [treɪt]  美 [treɪt] | n. 特性，特点；品质；少许 | the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. |  |
| ballet  美 ['bæ.leɪ]  英 ['bæleɪ] | n.芭蕾舞；芭蕾舞团；芭蕾舞剧 |  |  |
| spotlight  美 ['spɑt.laɪt]  英 ['spɒt.laɪt] | n.聚光灯；聚光灯照亮的地方；聚光灯照明圈；媒体和公众的注意 |  |  |
| v.用聚光灯照；突出报道（以使公众注意） | spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup. |  |
| hysteria  美 [hɪ'stɪriə]  英 [hɪ'stɪəriə] | n.癔症；歇斯底里；情绪失控；大肆鼓吹 |  | 他发癔症，害死爹了 |
| overlook  美 [.oʊvər'lʊk]  英 [.əʊvə(r)'lʊk] | v.忽略；俯视；视而不见；眺望 | the role of talent tends to be overlooked. |  |
| overstate  美 [.oʊvər'steɪt]  英 [.əʊvə(r)'steɪt] | v.夸大；夸张；言过其实 | "I would not overstate this threat, " he said. "It is not as significant as the global threat of Islamist extremism, but it is real. "  利伯曼说：“我不会夸大威胁。这不像伊斯兰极端主义所构成的全球威胁那样巨大，它是真实的。” |  |
| nurture  美 ['nɜrtʃər]  英 ['nɜː(r)tʃə(r)] | v.培养；养育；养护；支持 |  |  |
| n.培养；养育 | high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture. |  |
| 2007（一）Text2  For the past several years，the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.”People are invited to query Marilyn VOS Savant.Who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years oldthat gave her an IQ of 228-the highest score ever recorded.IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies，to envision paper after it has been folded and cut，and to deduce numerical sequences.among other similar tasks.So it is a bit confusing when Vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe(whose IQ is 100) as，What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.  Clearly, intelligence encompasses more that a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified，and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?  The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score，even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be.The test comes primarily in two forms：the Stanford?Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’s version).Generally costing several hundred dollars. they are usually given only by psychologists，although variations of them populate bookstores and the Wide Web.Superhigh scores 1ike Vos Savant’s are no longer possible，because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers，rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.Other standardized tests，such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)and the Graduate Record Exam(GRE)，capture the main aspects of IQ tests.  Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life.argues Robert J.Sternberg.In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”，Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge，components also critical to problem solving and life success.Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change.Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low stress conditions，but under high stress conditions，IQ was negatively correlated with leadership–that is, it predicted the opposite.Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test taking skill also matters，whether it’s knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.  26.Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?  A. Answering philosophical questions.  B. Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.  C. Telling the differences between certain concepts.  D. Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.  27.What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?  A. People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.  B. More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.  C. The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.  D. Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.  28.People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as Vos Savant’s because\_\_\_\_.  A. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.  B. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.  C. Vos Savant’s case is an extreme one that will not repeat.  D. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.  29.We can conclude from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_.  A. test scores may not be reliable indicators of one’s ability.  B. IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.  C. testing involves a lot of guesswork.  D. traditional tests are out of date.  30.What is the author’s attitude towards IQ tests?  A. Supportive B. Skeptical C. Impartial D. Biased | | | |
| supplement  美 ['sʌpləmənt]  英 ['sʌplɪmənt] | n.  1.增补（物）；补充（物）；添加物a thing that is added to sth else to improve or complete it  2.（报纸的）增刊an extra separate section, often in the form of a magazine, that is sold with a newspaper  3.~ (to sth)  （书籍的）补编，补遗，附录a book or a section at the end of a book that gives extra information or deals with a special subject  4.额外费用，附加费（尤指度假服务的）an amount of money that you pay for an extra service or item, especially in addition to the basic cost of a holiday/vacation | the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column. |  |
| v.  1.增补；补充to add sth to sth in order to improve it or make it more complete | It is not a lot of money, he acknowledged, but it requires little effort and can help supplement their pocket money.  他承认，钱并不多，不过付出也少，而且可以增补他们的零用钱。 |  |
| analogy  美 [ə'nælədʒi]  英 [ə'nælədʒi] | n.类比；类推；比拟；相似之处 |  |  |
| deduce  美 [dɪ'dus]  英 [dɪ'djuːs] | v.推断；演绎；推论 |  |  |
| field  英 [fiːld]  美 [fiːld] | n. 领域；牧场；旷野；战场；运动场；字段 |  |  |
| vi. 担任场外队员 |  |  |
| adj. 扫描场；田赛的；野生的 |  |  |
| vt. 把暴晒于场上；使上场；**处理，应付**（问题或意见） | So it is a bit confusing when Vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe(whose IQ is 100) as，What’s the difference between love and fondness? |  |
| average joe | 平常人，普通人；意思是普通人；普通青年 |  |  |
| column  美 ['kɑləm]  英 ['kɒləm] | n.柱；栏目；纵队；（通常为）圆形石柱；列；专栏；行 |  |  |
| elude  美 [iˈluːd] | v.躲避；逃避；使…迷惑；难倒… |  |  |
| encompass  美 [ɪn'kʌmpəs]  英 [ɪn'kʌmpəs] | v.包含；包围；围绕；围住；包括；环绕；完成 |  |  |
| neurology  美 [nʊ'rɑlədʒi]  英 [njʊ'rɒlədʒi] | n.神经病学；神经学 |  |  |
| populate  美 ['pɑpjə.leɪt]  英 ['pɒpjʊleɪt] | v.居住于；生活于；构成…的人口；迁移 |  |  |
| divide by  multiply by  round by | multiply by 乘以 divide by 除以 round by 循环 | And then you will divide by the sum of the weight.  然后要除以总重。  How do we do that correction? When I first tried this, I thought, fine I'll multiply by 365/60, but I forgot this is a leap year.  我们如何进行修正呢？我第一次尝试的时候，我想，好吧我乘以365/60，但是我忘这是闰年。  If you can't jump over the stream, you'll have to go round by the bridge.  你如果不能跳过这条小河，就必须绕道从桥上过去。 |  |
| chronological  英 [ˌkrɒnəˈlɒdʒɪkl]  美 [ˌkrɑːnəˈlɑːdʒɪkl] | adj. 按发生时间顺序排列的；按时间计算的；按先后顺序的 | I have arranged these stories in chronological order.  我按时间顺序排列了这些故事。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |  |
| impartial  英 [ɪmˈpɑːʃl]  美 [ɪmˈpɑːrʃl] | adj. 公平的，公正的；不偏不倚的 |  | part，部分  im表否定  ial，表形容词  不偏向任何一部分的，那就是公正的 |
| 2007（一）Text3  During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.  　　In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback - a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.  　　During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen - and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families’ future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent - and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance - have jumped eightfold in just one generation.  　　From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.  　　31.Today’s double-income families are at greater financial risk in that  　　[A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.  　　[B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.  　　[C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.  　　[D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.  　　32.As a result of President Bush’s reform, retired people may have  　　[A] a higher sense of security.  　　[B] less secured payments.  　　[C] less chance to invest.  　　[D] a guaranteed future.  　　33.According to the author, health-savings plans will  　　[A] help reduce the cost of healthcare.  　　[B] popularize among the middle class.  　　[C] compensate for the reduced pensions.  　　[D] increase the families’ investment risk.  　　34.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that  　　[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.  　　[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.  　　[C] financial problems may bring about political problems.  　　[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.  　　35.Which of the following is the best title for this text?  　　[A] The Middle Class on the Alert  　　[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff  　　[C] The Middle Class in Conflict  　　[D] The Middle Class in Ruins | | | |
| pink slip | n.解雇通知书；解雇职工通知单；解雇通知单；解雇的通知 |  |  |
| diagnosis  美 [.daɪəɡ'noʊsɪs]  英 [.daɪəɡ'nəʊsɪs] | n.诊断；（问题原因的）判断 | Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.  She said the committee's own data shows that very few who currently have a diagnosis would be dropped.  她说，根据委员会所掌握的现有数据显示，只有极少部分现诊为患有孤独症的人群会被排除在外。 |  |
| spouse  美 [spaʊs]  英 [spaʊs] | n.配偶 | Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.  If you no longer bother to put in the effort to make yourself attractive to your spouse, she could lose interest in being intimate with you.  当你不在乎为吸引你的伴侣而付出努力的时候，她就失去了和你亲热的兴趣。 |  |
| v.娶 |  |  |
| stripe  英 [straɪp]  美 [straɪp] | n. 条纹，斑纹；种类 | She wore a bright green jogging suit with a white stripe down the sides.  她穿了一套侧边有一条白色条纹的艳绿色慢跑服。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |  |
| vt. 加条纹于… |  |  |
| of every stripe/of all stripes | 各类 | critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes,  Governments of every stripe (= of all political opinions) have a bad habit of interfering in state broadcasting.  各种政治主张的政府都有干涉国家广播业的坏习惯 |  |
| budget  美 ['bʌdʒət]  英 ['bʌdʒɪt] | n.预算；政府的年度预算 | He said he would balance the budget and invest in the city's infrastructure, all without raising property taxes or using one-off revenues.  他表示会平衡预算，投资城市基础设施建设，但他不会提高财产税，也不会征收一次性税收。  Higher education is no longer immune to state budget cuts.  高等教育不再受州预算削减的影响。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |  |
| adj.价格低廉的；花钱少的 |  |  |
| v.谨慎花钱；把…编入预算 | Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. |  |
| budget to the limits of sth. | 预算达到…的极限 | Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. |  |
| parachute  美 ['perə.ʃut]  英 ['pærə.ʃuːt] | n.降落伞 | They have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback.  I volunteered to do a parachute jump to raise money for charity but I got cold feet at the last minute and didn't to through with it.  为慈善事业筹集资金我自愿参加跳伞，可是在最后一刻我临阵害怕了，结果没有完成任务。 |  |
| v.跳伞；伞降；空投 |  |  |
| back-up  英 [bæk ʌp]  美 [ˈbæk ʌp] | n. 援助，帮助；后备人员，备用物品；备份，副本；堵车 |  |  |
| adj. 备用的，后备的；备份的 | they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback - a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. |  |
| back up  英 [bæk ʌp]  美 [bæk ʌp] | v. 支持，援助；（资料）备份；倒退；裱；堵车 | Radio signals received from the galaxy's centre back up the black hole theory.  从该星系中心接收到的无线电信号证实了黑洞理论。  Make a point of backing up your files at regular intervals.  要特别注意定期备份你的文档。 |  |
| laid  英 [leɪd]  美 [leɪd] | adj. 松弛的；从容不迫的 |  |  |
| get laid off | 被解雇，被裁员 | if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick.  Cuts in the education budget will probably shorten the school year by a week, require teachers to be laid off and cause classes to get bigger.  教育预算的削减很可能会让学年减少一个星期，这就要求部分教师下岗，造成班级规模扩大。 |  |
| weather  英 [ˈweðə(r)]  美 [ˈweðər] | n. 天气；气象；气候；处境 |  |  |
| vt. 经受住；使风化；侵蚀；使受风吹雨打 | Help families weather bad times. |  |
| vi. 风化；受侵蚀；经受风雨 |  |  |
| adj. 露天的；迎风的 |  |  |
| fluctuation  英 [ˌflʌktʃuˈeɪʃn]  美 [ˌflʌktʃuˈeɪʃn] | n. 起伏，波动 |  |  |
| outlive  英 [ˌaʊtˈlɪv]  美 [ˌaʊtˈlɪv] | vt. 比…活得长；比…经久；经受住；渡过…而存在 |  |  |
| trade for | 以…换得；贸易交换 | President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees **trading** much or all of their guaranteed payments **for** payments depending on investment returns.  小布什太坏了！！！ |  |
| bear  英 [beə(r)]  美 [ber] | vt. 忍受；承担；具有；负担；生孩子；结果实；开花；携带；运送； | Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen.  As the plants grow and start to bear fruit they will need a lot of water.  随着植物的生长及开始结果，它们将需要大量的水分。  If a woman makes a decision to have a child alone, she should bear that responsibility alone.  如果一名女子决定独自养育小孩，她就必须独自承担这一责任。  Their daily menus bore no resemblance whatsoever to what they were actually fed.  他们的日常菜单与他们每天实际吃的东西完全不一样。 | [ 复数 bears或bear 第三人称单数 bears 现在分词 bearing 过去式 bore或beared 过去分词 borne或born或beared ] |
| vi. 转向 |  |  |
| share  英 [ʃeə(r)]  美 [ʃer] | v. 分享，共用；分配；有同样的感情（或经历）；分担 |  |  |
| n. 份，份额；股份；责任，贡献 |  |  |
| legislative  英 [ˈledʒɪslətɪv]  美 [ˈledʒɪsleɪtɪv] | adj. 立法的；有立法权的 |  |  |
| n. 立法权；立法机构 |  |  |
| deductibles  英 [di'dʌktəblz]  美 [di'dʌktəblz] | n. [保险] 免赔额（deductible的复数）；自付额 |  |  |
| demographic  英 [ˌdeməˈɡræfɪk]  美 [ˌdeməˈɡræfɪk] | adj. 人口结构的；人口统计的 |  |  |
| n. 特定年龄段的人口；（demographics）人口统计数据，人口统计资料 | Even demographics are working against the middle class family. |  |
| odds  英 [ɒdz]  美 [ɑːdz] | n. 几率；胜算；不平等；差别 |  |  |
| attendant  英 [əˈtendənt]  美 [əˈtendənt] | n. 服务员，侍者；随员，陪从；参与者 |  |  |
| adj. 伴随的；陪伴的 |  |  |
| exercise the responsibility | 承担责任 | From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility.  "Iran should exercise responsibility and remove concern on the part of Israel and the international community as a whole," Putin said.  “伊朗应当承担责任，消除认为以色列和国际社会是一伙的焦虑”普京表示。 |  |
| fallout  英 [ˈfɔːlaʊt]  美 [ˈfɔːlaʊt] | n. （核爆炸或核事故后的）辐射微尘，放射性尘降；（不良）后果，副作用，余波；（工业事故或生产过程中产生的）空气悬浮物，浮尘 | The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind. |  |
| vulnerable  英 [ˈvʌlnərəbl]  美 [ˈvʌlnərəbl] | adj. 易受攻击的，易受……的攻击；易受伤害的；有弱点的 | they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics. |  |
| acceleration  英 [əkˌseləˈreɪʃn]  美 [əkˌseləˈreɪʃn] | n. 加速，促进；[物] 加速度；跳级 | a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. |  |
| 2007（一）Text4  It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them - especially in America - the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss’s agenda in businesses of every variety.  　　Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year - from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley - have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.  　　“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset,” says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school. “The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.” Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York’s Columbia Business School. “Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says.  　　The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore - and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.  　　The current state of affairs may have been encouraged - though not justified - by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.  　　36.The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce  　　[A] the fierce business competition.  　　[B] the feeble boss-board relations.  　　[C] the threat from news reports.  　　[D] the severity of data leakage.  　　37.According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out  　　[A] whether there is any weak point.  　　[B] what sort of data has been stolen.  　　[C] who is responsible for the leakage.  　　[D] how the potential spies can be located.  　　38.In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that  　　[A] shareholders’ interests should be properly attended to.  　　[B] information protection should be given due attention.  　　[C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.  　　[D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.  　　39.According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to  　　[A] see the link between trust and data protection.  　　[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.  　　[C] realize the high cost of data restoration.  　　[D] appreciate the economic value of trust.  　　40.It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that  　　[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.  　　[B] FTC’s decision is essential to data security.  　　[C] California takes the lead in security legislation.  　　[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage. | | | |
| feeble  美 ['fib(ə)l]  英 ['fiːb(ə)l] | adj.虚弱的；衰弱的；无效的；缺乏决心的 | improve their feeble corporation governance | vulnerable  美 ['vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l]  英 ['vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l]  adj.（身体上或感情上）脆弱的  corporation  美 [.kɔrpə'reɪʃ(ə)n]  英 [.kɔː(r)pə'reɪʃ(ə)n]  n.法人；（大）公司；法人团体；市政委员会 |
| earn sb sth | 为某人赢得某事；为某人带来某事。 | A new problem threatens to earn them - ~~especially in America~~ - the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite.  这句话的主体应该是  problem threatens to earn them the sort of headlines.  问题有给他们带来…样的头条的威胁  什么样的威胁？——导致他们高层受到严厉处罚的威胁 | earn sth for sb：为某人赚取某物。  earn sth for sth：为某事赚取某物。  heads rolling  rolling是旋转的、波动的、起伏的意思，指许多人要掉脑袋,引申义 许多人受到严厉的惩罚 |
| threaten to do | 威胁要做某事 ; 威胁做某事 ; 扬言要做某事 ; | Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.  一些巨型水坝项目的害处远大于好处。 |  |
| the sort of | 那种；那一类的 | She's the sort of person who stands out in a crowd.  她是那种在人群中很显眼的人。  《牛津词典》 |  |
| diverse  美 [daɪ'vɜrs]  英 [daɪ'vɜː(r)s] | adj.不同的；相异的；多种多样的；形形色色的 | Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year - from organizations as diverse as Time Warner,… |  |
| peer  美 [pɪr]  英 [pɪə(r)] | n.同辈；同龄人；身份（或地位）相同的人；（英国）贵族成员 | He was one of the peer reviewers for the British athlete study.  他也是那个英国研究项目学术论文的审稿人之一。  Do not ever go below your standard for a mate irrespective of your age, peer pressure, societal pressure or even family pressure.  尽管你的年龄，同辈的压力，社会压力甚至家庭压力，都不要因为这些而降低你对配偶的标准。 |  |
| v.仔细看；端详 | left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes |  |
| peer into | 凝视；窥视；注视 | left managers hurriedly **peering into** their intricate IT systems and business processes |  |
| intricate  美 ['ɪntrɪkət]  英 ['ɪntrɪkət] | adj.错综复杂的 | left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes | **complex**  **美 [kəm'pleks]**  **英 [kəm'pleks]**  **n.情结；（类型相似的）建筑群；相关联的一组事物；不正常的精神状态**  **adj.复杂的；难懂的；费解的；复合的（指词根加有词缀或主句含有从句）**  complicated  美 ['kɑmplɪ.keɪtəd]  英 ['kɒmplɪ.keɪtɪd]  adj.复杂的；难懂的  -----------------------------  intricacy  美 ['ɪntrɪkəsi]  英 ['ɪntrɪkəsi]  n.错综复杂的事物（或细节）  sophisticated  美 [sə'fɪstɪ.keɪtəd]  英 [sə'fɪstɪ.keɪtɪd]  adj.见多识广的；老练的；见过世面的；复杂巧妙的 |
| vulnerability  美 [ˌvʌlnərə'bɪləti]  英 [ˌvʌlnərə'bɪlətɪ] | n.脆弱性；弱点；易伤性；可捕性 |  |  |
| redundancy  美 [rɪ'dʌndənsi]  英 [rɪ'dʌndənsi] | n.多余；解雇；累赘 | Setting the proper investment level for security, **redundancy**, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one | **redundance**  **美 [rɪ'dʌndəns]**  **英 [rɪ'dʌndəns]**  **n.冗余；【自】多余度；冗余位；【无线】冗余码**  **redundant**  **美 [rɪ'dʌndənt]**  **英 [rɪ'dʌndənt]**  **adj.被裁减的；多余的；不需要的** |
| dim  美 ['dɪmɪst]  英 ['dɪmɪst] | v.暗下来；(使)暗淡；(使)模糊；(使)变朦胧 |  |  |
| adj.模糊不清的；暗淡的；悲观的；渺茫的 | And they go in the wrong direction: in recent years, the sun has been at its dimmest since satellite measurements began in the 1970's.  而且它们走向了错误的方向：自上世纪七十年代开始进行卫星监测以来，最近几年，太阳一直处于最暗淡的状态。 |  |
| n.傻子 |  |  |
| [口语、贬义]愚蠢的，笨的；迟钝的  [口语](前途)暗淡的，不可能发生(或成功)的，不可能实现的；不光明的，灰暗失色的；不利的；不容乐观的，悲观的，怀疑的 | Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that… |  |
| few things are more likely to do sth than sb/sth doing sth. | 没有什么比…更能… | few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.  没有什么比让私人数据落入不法分子之手更能毁灭一家公司的信誉了。 |  |
| penalty  英 [ˈpenəlti]  美 [ˈpenəlti]  n. 罚款，罚金；处罚 |  |  |  |
| overshadow  英 [ˌəʊvəˈʃædəʊ]  美 [ˌoʊvərˈʃædoʊ] | v. 使失色；使蒙上阴影；遮阴；比……更显眼 | The theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.  主语：**The theft overshadowed a decision.**  盗窃让某项法案或者决定颜面尽失  theft的定语：  1.of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America；  2.disclosed on June 17th  decision的定语：   1. hugely important 2. a day earlier 3. by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 4. puts corporate America on notice that… |  |
| go astray | v. 走入歧途；迷路 | American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. | **astray**  **英 [əˈstreɪ]**  **美 [əˈstreɪ]**  **adv. 误入歧途地；迷途地；迷路**  **adj. 迷路的；离开正道的；不对头的** |
| appreciate  英 [əˈpriːʃieɪt]  美 [əˈpriːʃieɪt] | vt. 欣赏；感激；**领会**；鉴别 | **appreciate** the economic value of trust. | **admire**  **英 [ədˈmaɪə(r)]**  **美 [ədˈmaɪər]**  **vt. 钦佩；赞美**  **vi. 钦佩；称赞** |
| vi. 增值；涨价 | They don't have any confidence that houses will appreciate in value.  他们对房屋增值没有一点信心。 |  |
| 2008（一）完型填空  The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is **prepared** to say it anyway. He is that **rare** bird, a scientist who works independently of any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not **previously** thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.  Even he, however, might **tremble** at the **thought** of what he is **about to do**. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only **suggests** that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in **question** are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.  This group generally do well in IQ test, **scoring** 12-15 points above the **mean** value of 100, and have contributed **dispropertionately** to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the **careers** of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, **affirm**. they also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, **however,** ave previously been thought unrelated. The former has been **put down** to social effects, such as a strong tradition of **valuing** education. The latter was seen as a (an) **consequence** ofgenetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately **linked**. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has **subjected** them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this **patradoxical** sate of affairs.  1.[A] selected[B] prepared[C] obliged[D] pleased  2.[A] unique[B] particular[C] special[D] rare  3.[A] of[B] with[C] in[D] against  4.[A] subsequently[B] presently[C] previously[D] lately  5.[A] Only[B] So[C] Even[D] Hence  6.[A] thought[B] sight[C] cost[D] risk  7.[A] advises[B] suggests[C] protests[D] objects  8.[A] progress[B] fact[C] need[D] question  9.[A] attaining[B] scoring[C] reaching[D] calculating  10.[A] normal[B] common[C] mean[D] total  11.[A] unconsciously[B] disproportionately  [C] indefinitely[D] unaccountably  12.[A] missions[B] fortunes[C] interests[D] careers  13.[A] affirm[B] witness[C] observe[D] approve  14.[A] moreover[B] therefore[C] however[D] meanwhile  15.[A] given up[B] got over[C] carried on[D] put down  16.[A] assessing[B] supervising[C] administering[D] valuing  17.[A] development[B] origin[C] consequence[D] instrument  18.[A] linked[B] integrated[C] woven[D] combined  19.[A] limited[B] subjected[C] converted[D] directed  20.[A] paradoxical[B] incompatible[C] inevitable[D] continuous | | | |
| hypothesis  美 [haɪ'pɑθəsɪs]  英 [haɪ'pɒθəsɪs] | n.假设；（凭空的）猜想 |  |  |
| be obliged to do | 被迫做某事；不得不做某事；被迫做某事有责任做某事 |  |  |
| oblige  美 [ə'blaɪdʒ]  英 [ə'blaɪdʒ] | v.效劳；迫使  1.  [t][usupass]  ~ sb to do sth  （以法律、义务等）强迫，迫使to force sb to do sth, by law, because it is a duty, etc.  2.  [i][t]  （根据要求或需要）帮忙，效劳to help sb by doing what they ask or what you know they want | Economic constraints will oblige America to define its global objectives **in terms of** a mature concept of the national interest.  经济限制将迫使美国从国家利益出发，以成熟观念制定全球性目标。 |  |
| rare bird | 珍品；稀有之人或物 | He is that **rare** bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution.  She is that rare bird: a politician with a social conscience.  她是这么一种少见的人：有社会良知的政治家。  《牛津词典》 |  |
| be independent of | 不依赖…；不受…支配；独立于…之外 | Your questions should be independent of each other.  你们的问题应该是相互间毫无关联的。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |  |
| work independently of |  | The two departments work independently of each other.  这两个部门独立运作。  《牛津词典》 |  |
| tremble  英 [ˈtrembl]  美 [ˈtrembl] | vi. 发抖；战栗；焦虑；摇晃 |  | **“穿帮了（tremble读音类似）就要颤抖焦虑”** |
| vt. 使挥动；用颤抖的声音说出 |  |
| n. 颤抖；战栗；摇晃 |  |
| at the thought of | 一想起 |  |  |
| at the cost of | 以…为代价 | He learned a lesson at the cost of blood.  他以血的代价吸取了教训。  I have never regret sending the old lady to hospital at the cost of missing the interview.  我从未后悔因为送那位老人家去医院而错过了面试。 |  |
| at the risk of | 冒着…的危险 | At the risk of being immodest, I was a great salesman.  虽然冒着大吹大擂的风险，但我的确是一名伟大的推销员。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |  |
| at the price of | 以...为代价  ...防止某人做某事 prevent sb. from doing | 以...为代价 at the price of | 无论花多少代价(不惜任何代价) at any price... |  |  |
| protest  英[ˈprəʊtest; prəˈtest]  美 [ˈproʊtest; prəˈtest] | n. 抗议，反对；（多来自公证人）拒付证书 |  |  |
| v. 抗议，反对；坚决表示，断言；拒付 |  |  |
| object  英 [ˈɒbdʒɪkt; ˈɒbdʒekt]  美 [ˈɑːbdʒɪkt; ˈɑːbdʒekt] | n. 目标；物体；客体；宾语 |  |  |
| vt. 提出…作为反对的理由 |  |  |
| vi. 反对；拒绝 |  |  |
| in question | 讨论中的；成问题的；考虑中的 |  |  |
| in progress | 正在进行；在发展中（不能用来修饰人） |  |  |
| common value | 共同价值，公值 |  |  |
| mean  英 [miːn]  美 [miːn] | vt. 用意；意味着；预示；意义重大 |  |  |
| vi. 意欲 |  |  |
| adj. 吝啬的；刻薄的；低劣的；凶狠的；平均的；简陋的；出身卑贱的；<非正式>有效的 |  |  |
| n. 平均值；中庸 |  |  |
| indefinitely  英 [ɪnˈdefɪnətli]  美 [ɪnˈdefɪnətli] | adv. 不确定地，无限期地；模糊地，不明确地 |  |  |
| disproportionate  英 [ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːʃənət]  美 [ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːrʃənət] | adj. 不成比例的 |  |  |
| renowned  英 [rɪˈnaʊnd]  美 [rɪˈnaʊnd] | adj. 著名的；有声望的 |  |  |
| genetic isolation  [dʒəˈnetɪk ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃn] | 遗传隔离 |  |  |
| isolation  英 [ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃn]  美 [ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃn] | n. 隔离；孤立；[电] 绝缘；[化学] 离析 |  |  |
| subject  英 [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt; ˈsʌbdʒekt]  美 [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt; ˈsʌbdʒekt] | n. 主题；起因；科目；主词；（绘画、摄影等的）题材；实验对象；主语；国民；主旋律；主体；中心实体 |  |  |
| adj. 易遭受……的；有待于……的；受……支配的；受异族统治的；臣服的 |  |  |
| adv. 在……的条件下 |  |  |
| v. （使）臣服 |  |  |
| incompatible  英 [ˌɪnkəmˈpætəbl]  美 [ˌɪnkəmˈpætəbl] | adj. 不相容的；矛盾的；不能同时成立的 |  |  |
| n. 互不相容的人或事物 |  |  |
| 2008（一）Text1  While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.  　　Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.  　　Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”  　　Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”  　　Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”  　　Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.  　　21.Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?  　　[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.  　　[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.  　　[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.  　　[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.  　　22.Dr. Yehuda’s research suggests that women  　　[A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.  　　[B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.  　　[C] are more capable of avoiding stress.  　　[D] are exposed to more stress.  　　23.According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be  　　[A] domestic and temporary.  　　[B] irregular and violent.  　　[C] durable and frequent.  　　[D] trivial and random.  　　24.The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that  　　[A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.  　　[B] Alvarez’s salary barely covered her household expenses.  　　[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.  　　[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.  　　25.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?  　　[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?  　　[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference  　　[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say  　　[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress | | | |
| sphere  美 [sfɪr]  英 [sfɪə(r)] | n.球；领域；球面；天体 | While still catching-up to men in some **spheres** of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category.  尽管在现代生活的某些方面，女性仍然在努力追赶男性，但是至少在一个不太好的方面，女性似乎遥遥领先。  This area was formerly within the sphere of influence of the US.  这一地区先前属于美国的势力范围。  《牛津词典》  Remember that we need to multiply it by the volume here, the volume of some sphere we've defined.  记住我们需要把它乘以体积，乘以某一个我们已定义的球体的体积。 | **n.**  **1.球;球体,圆体,球面,球形**  **2.地球仪,天体仪**  **3.〔美俚〕棒球**  **4.(英国)《环球》周刊**  **5.(活动)范围,领域;本分,职分**  **6.圈子,体系**  **7.位,部门,方面**  **8.天体;星,行星**  **9.身分,地位**  **10.【天文学】天球;天空** |
| v.使成球形；包围；把…放在球内；使处于天体之间 |  |  |
| undesirable  英 [ˌʌndɪˈzaɪərəbl]  美 [ˌʌndɪˈzaɪərəbl] | adj. 不良的；不受欢迎的；不合需要的 | While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one **undesirable** category. |  |
| n. 不良分子；不受欢迎的人 |  |  |
| way  英 [weɪ]  美 [weɪ] | **adv. 大大地；远远地** | While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be **way** ahead in at least one undesirable category.  Way down in the valley to the west is the town of Freiburg.  远远的西边山谷中坐落着弗赖堡镇。 |  |
| adj. 途中的 |  |  |
| n. 方法；道路；方向；行业；习惯 |  |  |
| be way ahead in… | 在…方面遥遥领先 | While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be **way** ahead in at least one undesirable category. |  |
| susceptible  英 [səˈseptəbl]  美 [səˈseptəbl] | adj. 易受影响的；易感动的；容许……的 |  |  |
| n. 易得病的人 |  |  |
| susceptible to doing sth | 容易做… |  |  |
| psychiatrist  英 [saɪˈkaɪətrɪst]  美 [saɪˈkaɪətrɪst] | n. 精神病学家，精神病医生 |  |  |
| ovary  英 [ˈəʊvəri]  美 [ˈoʊvəri] | n. [植] 子房；[解剖] 卵巢 |  |  |
| observe  英 [əbˈzɜːv]  美 [əbˈzɜːrv] | **vt. 庆祝** | where he will observe Thanksgiving with family members.  …在那里他将与家人一起庆祝感恩节。 |  |
| vt. 观察；遵守；说；**注意到；评论** | Will the rebels observe the ceasefire?  叛乱者会遵守停火协议吗？  《牛津词典》  What Watson did was to observe muscular habits, because he viewed them as a manifestation of thinking.  沃森所做的就是观察肌肉习惯，因为他认为肌肉习惯是思考的表现形式。 |  |
| **vi.** 观察**；说；注意到；评论** | “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, |  |
| chronic  英 [ˈkrɒnɪk]  美 [ˈkrɑːnɪk] | adj. 慢性的；长期的；习惯性的 | I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. |  |
| strain  英 [streɪn]  美 [streɪn] | n. 张力；拉紧；负担；扭伤；血缘 | But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain.  The prison service is already under considerable strain.  监狱系统已受到很大的压力。 |  |
| vi. 拉紧；尽力 | I had to strain to hear.  我不得不努力地听。 |  |
| vt. 拉紧；滥用；滤去；竭力 | He strained his back during a practice session.  他在一次练习课上扭伤了背部。 |  |
| n. （植物、动物的）品种；种类 | Every year new strains of influenza develop.  每年都有新的流感类型出现。 |  |
| trivial  英 [ˈtrɪviəl]  美 [ˈtrɪviəl] | adj. 不重要的，琐碎的；琐细的 |  |  |
| rival  英 [ˈraɪvl]  美 [ˈraɪvl] | n. 竞争对手；可与……匹敌的人；同行者 |  |  |
| v. 与…竞争；比得上某人；赶上（某人）；竞争 |  |  |
| adj. 竞争的 |  |  |
| trial  英 [ˈtraɪəl]  美 [ˈtraɪəl] | n. 试验；审讯；努力；磨炼；试用 |  |  |
| adj. 试验的；审讯的 |  |  |
| vt. 试验，测试（尤指新产品） |  |  |
| 2008（一）Text2  It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors’ names and **affiliations** from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright **rested with** the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.  No longer. The Internet - and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it - is **making** access to scientific results **a reality.** The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, **makes heavy reading** for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.  The Internet - and pressure from funding agencies, ~~who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it~~ - is making access to scientific results a reality.  主句应该是：  The Internet and pressure is making access a reality  互联网和压力使得访问xx有了可能性  who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it  定语，用来修饰agencies，这些资助机构有疑问，他们对“商业出版商通过限制对政府资助的项目研究结果的访问和获得，来谋取利益”这件事有疑问。  　　The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and **ready** access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide **specializing in** these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.  　　This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones全新的模式出现，这份报告明确了三种重要模式 were identified by the report’s authors. ①（序号和下划线是我自己加的，原文没有）There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. ②There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. ③Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are **hybrids** of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.  　　26.In the first paragraph, the author discusses  　　[A] the background information of journal editing.  　　[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.  　　[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.  　　[D] the traditional process of journal publication.  　　27.Which of the following is true of the OECD report?  　　[A] It criticizes government-funded research.  　　[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.  　　[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.  　　[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.  　　28.According to the text, online publication is significant in that  　　[A] it provides an easier access to scientific results.  　　[B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.  　　[C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.  　　[D] it **facilitates** public investment in scientific research.  　　29.With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to  　　[A] cover the cost of its publication.  　　[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.  　　[C] allow other online journals to use it freely.  　　[D] complete the peer-review before submission.  　　30.Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?  　　[A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.  　　[B] A new mode of publication is emerging.  　　[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.  　　[D] Publication is **rendered** easier by online service. | | | |
| affiliation  英 [əˌfɪliˈeɪʃn]  美 [əˌfɪliˈeɪʃn] | n. 友好关系；加入；联盟；从属关系 |  |  |
| rest with | v. 在于；取决于 | Copyright **rested with** the journal publisher.  All access control decisions rest with the administrator.  所有访问控制决策取决于管理员。  He believes good communication of science may now rest with scientists, themselves.  他认为科学传媒得依靠科学家自身来展开。  [www.hxen.com](http://www.hxen.com/englishlistening/cailiao/2010-03-27/104651.html) |  |
| make sth a reality | 实现某事 | is **making** access to scientific results **a reality.（access to scientific results 是一个名词短语）** |  |
| sth makes heavy reading for sb. | sth. make heavy reading for sb  sth是东西 不能作为动作的发出者  所以是什么东西让某个人 读起来感到沉重的意思  例句 The report makes heavy reading for John.  这篇报道让约翰读起来感到非常沉重。 | The report, ~~by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD,~~ **makes heavy reading** for publishers. |  |
| ready  英 [ˈredi]  美 [ˈredi] | adj. 准备好；现成的；迅速的；情愿的；快要…的 | The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, ~~in part,~~ upon wide distribution and **ready** access. |  |
| n. 现款；预备好的状态 |  |  |
| adv. 迅速地；预先 |  |  |
| vt. 使准备好 |  |  |
| specialize in  [ˈspeʃəlaɪz ɪn] | 专门研究…… |  |  |
| hybrid  英 [ˈhaɪbrɪd]  美 [ˈhaɪbrɪd] | n. 杂种，混血儿；混合物 | Other models exist that are **hybrids** of these three |  |
| adj. 混合的；杂种的 |  |  |
| facilitate  英 [fəˈsɪlɪteɪt]  美 [fəˈsɪlɪteɪt] | vt. 促进；帮助；使容易 | it **facilitates** public investment in scientific research. |  |
| render  英 [ˈrendə(r)]  美 [ˈrendər] | v. 致使；提供，回报；援助；提交，提出；作出（裁决）；放弃；表达；演奏；翻译；绘制；粉刷；熔化；从（动物身体）提取（蛋白质）；秘密偷渡 | Publication is **rendered** easier by online service.  [I](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=I&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [can](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=can&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [render](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=render&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [you](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=you&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) any [assistance](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=assistance&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) in [the](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=the&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [matter](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=matter&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[.](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=.&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)  [这](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E8%BF%99&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[件事情](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E4%BB%B6%E4%BA%8B%E6%83%85&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[上](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E4%B8%8A&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[我](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%88%91&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[能](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E8%83%BD&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[给予](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%BB%99%E4%BA%88&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[你](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E4%BD%A0&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[帮助](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%B8%AE%E5%8A%A9&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[。](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E3%80%82&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)  The [maximum](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=maximum&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [number](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=number&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) of [print](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=print&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)-[stream](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=stream&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [pages](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=pages&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) that the [Printer](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=Printer&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [can](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=can&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [render](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=render&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [onto](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=onto&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [a](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=a&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [single](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=single&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [media](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=media&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [sheet](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=sheet&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[.](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=.&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)  [打印机](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%89%93%E5%8D%B0%E6%9C%BA&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[能够](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E8%83%BD%E5%A4%9F&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[提交](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%8F%90%E4%BA%A4&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[给](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%BB%99&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[一个](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E4%B8%80%E4%B8%AA&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[单独](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%8D%95%E7%8B%AC&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[媒体](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%AA%92%E4%BD%93&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[表](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E8%A1%A8&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[的](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%9A%84&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[最大](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%9C%80%E5%A4%A7&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[打印](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%89%93%E5%8D%B0&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[流](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%B5%81&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[页面](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E9%A1%B5%E9%9D%A2&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[数目](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%95%B0%E7%9B%AE&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[。](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E3%80%82&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)  But software vendors are developing solutions to ease usage of Canvas or to render Flash, for instance, as a mix of Canvas and SVG.  但是软件厂商正在开发简化画布使用的解决方案或是渲染成Flash，例如，或是作为画布和SVG的混合体。  Translation is an activity for a translator to decode information in a source text and render it into a target one.  翻译是译者解读源语信息并用目的语进行转换的实践活动。  To render the dark scene close to what I saw I took 7 consecutive 15-second exposures in under 2 minutes interval.  为了表现接近我所能看见的黑暗场景，我在2分钟的时间内采用了7个连续不断的15秒曝光。  You can build a physical model, have an artist render it on paper, or mock it up in X3D and let the interested parties play around with it.  可以构建一个物理模型，让一个艺术家在纸上将其呈现出来，或者使用X3D将其仿制出来，并让有兴趣的团体观看它。  Our company's consistent AIM is to be ready to render excellent service to customers.  随时准备为顾客提供优质服务，是本公司自始至终的经营宗旨。 |  |
| n. 底灰，底泥；交纳 | as [gypsum plaster](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=gypsum%20plaster&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) in [dry](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=dry&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [rooms](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=rooms&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [and](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=and&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) as [cement](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=cement&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [render](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=render&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) in [sanitary](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=sanitary&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) [rooms](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=rooms&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[.](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=.&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)  [对于](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%AF%B9%E4%BA%8E&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[干](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%B9%B2&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[作业](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E4%BD%9C%E4%B8%9A&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[室](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%AE%A4&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[使用](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E4%BD%BF%E7%94%A8&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[石膏](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%9F%B3%E8%86%8F&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[灰](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%81%B0&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[，](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%EF%BC%8C&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[洁具](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%B4%81%E5%85%B7&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[室](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E5%AE%A4&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[用](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%94%A8&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[水泥](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E6%B0%B4%E6%B3%A5&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[进行](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E8%BF%9B%E8%A1%8C&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[粉刷](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E7%B2%89%E5%88%B7&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn)[。](https://cn.bing.com/dict/search?q=%E3%80%82&FORM=BDVSP6&cc=cn) |  |
| 2008（一）Text3  In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been **more than willing to** adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer **frames**.  　　The trend in sports, though, may be **obscuring** an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today’s people - especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations - apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren’t likely to get any taller. “In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we’ve pretty much gone as far as we can go,” says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly **common practice** of recruiting players from all over the world.  　　Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and **nutrients** - notably, protein - to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections **got in the way**. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the **secular** trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height - 5′9″ for men, 5′4″ for women - hasn’t really changed since 1960.  　　Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding **substantial** height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth **canal**. Moreover, even though humans have been **upright** for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with **bipedal** posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. “There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism,” says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.  　　Genetic maximums can change, but don’t expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior **anthropologist** at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that **by and large**, “you could use today’s data and feel fairly confident.”  　　31.Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to  　　[A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players.  　　[B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..  　　[C] compare different generations of NBA players.  　　[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.  　　32.Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?  　　[A] Genetic modification.  　　[B] Natural environment.  　　[C] Living standards.  　　[D] Daily exercise.  　　33.On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?  　　[A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.  　　[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.  　　[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.  　　[D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.  　　34.We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future  　　[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.  　　[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.  　　[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.  　　[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.  　　35.The text intends to tell us that  　　[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.  　　[B] human height is becoming even more predictable.  　　[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.  　　[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered. | | | |
| more than willing to do | 十分乐意去做... | managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.  And he's more than willing to do whatever it takes to make sure that his wife can stay home and that their family is taken care of.  他愿意尽一切力量去确保她的妻子可以留在家中照顾他们的家。  Customers are more than willing to tell us what they like and dislike about our business if we take the time to ask them.  如果我们花足够的时间去询问，顾客是非常乐于告诉我们他们对企业喜欢和不喜欢的方面。  Make a decision as to whether you're going to fill the frame with the subject or zoom out a bit and put it in context.  做好决定，您是想要拍摄对象填满画面呢，还是缩小一点比例，把对象放在环境之中。 |  |
| frame  美 [freɪm]  英 [freɪm] | n.帧；支架；**骨架**；画面 | managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer **frames**. |  |
| v.给…做框；给…镶边；作伪证陷害；制订 |  |  |
| adj.〈美〉木造的 |  |  |
| obscure  美 [əb'skjʊr]  英 [əb'skjʊə(r)] | v.使模糊；使隐晦；使费解 | The trend in sports, though, may be **obscuring** an unrecognized reality: |  |
| adj.无名的；鲜为人知的；费解的；难以理解的 |  |  |
| n.朦胧；黑夜 |  |  |
| common practice | un.常规；惯例；国际惯例；惯常的做法 | their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly **common practice** of recruiting players from all over the world.  Over the last few decades it has been a common practice to view the atmosphere from a zonally averaged perspective.  在过去的几十年中，从纬向平均的角度来研究大气是通常的做法。  It is a common practice for Britons to send cards to keep in touch with people that they do not know well or they do not see very often.  英国人习惯用卡片来与那些不是很熟或者不常见面的人保持联系。 |  |
| secular  美 ['sekjələr]  英 ['sekjʊlə(r)] | adj.世俗的；非宗教的；在俗的；约百年一次的；长期的；现世的；不朽的 | a pattern known as the **secular** trend in height.  Cardinal Daly has said that churches should not be used for profane or secular purposes.  戴利主教说过，教堂不应该用于非宗教或世俗的目的。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》  Americans are secular and hold no serious religious convictions.  美国人都很世俗，而且没有严肃对待宗教信念。 |  |
| n.【宗】俗僧；教区牧师；俗人；〈美〉(黑人中间流行的)俗歌 |  |  |
| **secular** trend | 长期趋势 |  |  |
| got in the way | 妨碍；挡道；碍事；挡路 | under-nutrition and childhood infections **got in the way**.  Mr. Obama said he does not want to see - what he called - "petty politics" get in the way of reform.  奥巴马说，他不希望看到他所说的“政治把戏”阻碍改革。 |  |
| nutrient  美 ['nutriənt]  英 ['njuːtriənt] | n.养分；营养剂 |  |  |
| adj.滋养的 |  |  |
| substantial  美 [səb'stænʃ(ə)l]  英 [səb'stænʃ(ə)l] | adj.大量的；价值巨大的；重大的；大而坚固的 | there are advantages to avoiding **substantial** height.  Yet if a recapitalisation of a substantial number of eurozone banks were needed, some member states might be unable to put up the money.  不过，如果必须对大量欧元区银行进行资本重组，一些成员国可能也无法提供资金。  "The Government has missed an opportunity as I believe the public would generally have accepted a more substantial increase, " he said.  他说：“政府错过了一个机会，因为我相信公众通常都会接受更大幅度的增加。” |  |
| substance  美 ['sʌbstəns]  英 ['sʌbstəns] | n.物质；实质；主旨；物品 | Drinking water throughout the day is an important habit to pick up. For your health, give this simple substance the importance it deserves.  全天候饮水补水是个必须养成的重要习惯。为了你的健康，给予这个简单物质足够的重视吧。  Specifically, he said, the structures look like bacterial biofilm, a slimy substance that the microbes often form.  具体而言，这一结构看上去像是细菌生物被膜，一种微生物经常形成的粘状物质。 |  |
| sustain  美 [sə'steɪn]  英 [sə'steɪn] | v.支持；支撑；遭受；证实 | they will also remember how lightly men talk of a leader's example, but how much it costs both the will and the body to sustain it.  他们也会记得，虽然大家谈到领袖的楷模时语气那么轻率，但要维持这个楷模，意志和身体必须付出多少东西。  China would probably like to see a firmer global rebound to help sustain its own recovery, as its exports remain weak.  由于出口颓势依旧，为保证自身经济稳步反弹，中国可能希望看到全球能实现更为强劲的复苏。 |  |
| canal  英 [kəˈnæl]  美 [kəˈnæl] | n. 运河；[地理] 水道；[建] 管道；灌溉水渠 |  |  |
| vt. 在…开凿运河 |  |  |
| upright  英 [ˈʌpraɪt]  美 [ˈʌpraɪt] | adj. 正直的，诚实的；垂直的，直立的；笔直的；合乎正道的 |  |  |
| n. 垂直；竖立 |  |  |
| bipedal  英 [ˌbaɪˈpiːdl]  美 [ˌbaɪˈpiːdl] | adj. 两足动物的；二足的 |  |  |
| n. 两足动物 |  |  |
| anthropologist  美 [ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst]  英 [ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst] | n.人类学家 |  |  |
| by and large | na.总的说来；大体上；总的来说；基本上 | Gordon says that **by and large**, “you could use today’s data and feel fairly confident.”  The truth of the matter is that by and large, the answer has very little to do with the competency of banks' management.  事实的真相是，总体而言，答案与银行的管理能力几乎无关。 |  |
| condition | n.  1.情况,状态  2.环境,形势,条件  3.条件  4.疾病,症状 |  |  |
| v.  1.对...有重要影响,决定  2.护理(头发,皮肤) | Human height is conditioned by the upright posture. |  |
| 2008（一）Text4  In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his **jaw** - having **extracted** them from the mouths of his slaves.  　　That’s a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the **founding generation**. They have **been spurred in part** by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation’s early leaders and the fragile nature of the country’s infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong - and yet most did little to fight it.  　　More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.  　　For one thing, the South could not afford to **part with** its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.  　　And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths **formula** handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was **carved** into 13 states, including three slave states.  　　Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children - though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his **will**. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.  　　36.George Washington’s dental surgery is mentioned to  　　[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.  　　[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.  　　[C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.  　　[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.  　　37.We may infer from the second paragraph that  　　[A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.  　　[B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.  　　[C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson’s life.  　　[D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.  　　38.What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?  　　[A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.  　　[B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.  　　[C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.  　　[D] His affair with a slave **stained** his **prestig**e.  　　39.Which of the following is true according to the text?  　　[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.  　　[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.  　　[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.  　　[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.  　　40.Washington’s decision to free slaves originated from his  　　[A] moral considerations.  　　[B] military experience.  　　[C] financial conditions.  　　[D] political stand. | | | |
| jaw  美 [dʒɔ]  英 [dʒɔː] | n.下巴；颌；下颌；钳口 | So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his **jaw** |  |
| v.唠唠叨叨；喋喋不休 |  |  |
| extract  英 [ˈekstrækt]  美 [ˈekstrækt] | v. 提取，提炼；索取，设法得到；选取，摘录；取出，拔出；推断出，引申出；开（方），求（根） | So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his **jaw** - having **extracted** them from the mouths of his slaves.  A dentist may decide to extract the tooth to prevent recurrent trouble.  牙医可能会决定拔掉这颗牙，以防复发。  This material has been extracted from "Collins Good Wood Handbook."  该资料摘自《柯林斯良木手册》。 |  |
| n. 摘录，引文；榨出物，汁 | Blend in the vanilla extract, lemon peel, and walnuts.  调和香草精、柠檬皮和核桃。 |  |
| founding generation | 建国的一代人 |  |  |
| spur  英 [spɜː(r)]  美 [spɜːr] | v. 用踢马刺驱马前进；激励；促进；紧贴主干剪短（副梢） |  |  |
|  | n. 马刺；鞭策；山嘴；（公路或铁路的）支线；骨刺 |  |  |
| spurred in part | 部分原因是由于…… | They have **been spurred in part** by DNA evidence made available in 1998,  Spurred in part by rising demand, iron-ore prices marched upward, driving sales and profits for Rio Tinto and other big miners.  某种程度上受需求增长的刺激，铁矿石价格上扬，带动了力拓和其他大矿石商销售和利润的增长。  Spurred in part by the Columbine and Virginia Tech shootings, many school districts around the country adopted zero-tolerance policies on the possession of weapons on school grounds.  部分受哥伦比亚和维吉尼亚科技大学枪击事件影响，全国许多学区对在校园内携带武器持零容忍态度。 |  |
| bedrock  英 [ˈbedrɒk]  美 [ˈbedrɑːk] | n. [地质] 基岩；根底；基本原理 | it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create. |  |
| part with | 与…分开；舍弃 | the South could not afford to **part with** its slaves. |  |
| formula  英 [ˈfɔːmjələ]  美 [ˈfɔːrmjələ] | n. [数] 公式，准则；配方；婴儿食品 |  |  |
| carve  英 [kɑːv]  美 [kɑːrv] | vt. 雕刻；切开；开创  vi. 切开；做雕刻工作 |  |  |
| will  英 [wɪl]  美 [wɪl] | n. 意志，决心；心愿；**遗嘱**；意旨 | (Washington) overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his **will**.(遗嘱) |  |
| aux. 将；总是；愿意；（表示能力、容量等）能；惯于；可能；必须 |  |  |
| v. 愿意；（诗、文）想要；决心要；用意志力使；遗赠 |  |  |
| inflate  英 [ɪnˈfleɪt]  美 [ɪnˈfleɪt] | vt. 使充气；使通货膨胀  vi. 膨胀；充气 | The three-fifths **formula** handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College.  简化：formula handed Jefferson victory by inflating the votes of the southern states. |  |
| compromise  英 [ˈkɒmprəmaɪz]  美 [ˈkɑːmprəmaɪz] | n. 妥协，和解；妥协（或折中）方案；达成妥协 | Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation’s early leaders |  |
| v. 妥协，折中；违背（原则），达不到（标准）；（因行为不当）使陷入危险，名誉受损 |  |  |
| delicate  英 [ˈdelɪkət]  美 [ˈdelɪkət] | adj. 微妙的；精美的，雅致的；柔和的；易碎的；纤弱的；清淡可口的 | in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations. |  |
| confront  英 [kənˈfrʌnt]  美 [kənˈfrʌnt] | vt. 面对；遭遇；比较 |  |  |
| stain  英 [steɪn]  美 [steɪn] | vt. 玷污；败坏；给…着色 | His affair with a slave **stained** his **prestig**e. |  |
| vi. 污染；被玷污；被染污 |  |  |
| n. 污点；瑕疵；着色剂 | Remove stains by soaking in a mild solution of bleach.  用温和的漂白溶液浸泡以去除污渍。 |  |
| prestige  英 [preˈstiːʒ]  美 [preˈstiːʒ] | n. 威望，声望；声誉 | His affair with a slave **stained** his **prestig**e.  It was his responsibility for foreign affairs that gained him international prestige.  是他在外交事务中的尽职尽责为他赢得了国际声望。  He remained popular but his prestige was ebbing.  他依然有人气，只是威望在不断地下降。 |  |
| adj. 令人敬仰的；受尊重的；贵重的 |  |  |
| peculiar  英[pɪˈkjuːliə(r)]  美 [pɪˈkjuːliər] | adj. 特殊的；独特的；奇怪的；罕见的 |  |  |
| n. 特权；特有财产 |  |  |
| 2008 七选五  The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41)  　　Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to **railroad** you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.  　　(43) Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to **clip** a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.  　　If you are working on a **word processor**, you can take advantage of its **capacity** to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.  　　Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote “The A & P as a State of Mind” wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays **chauvinistic** attitudes toward women. (45)  　　Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times - and then again - working to **substantiate** and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or **wordy** phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly **poked** and **prodded** into shape.  　　[A]To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.  　　[B]After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It’s probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.  　　[C]It’s worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy **fresh off** a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers **prudently** store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.  　　[D]It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a **tentative** **thesis**, you can assemble your notes and begin to **flesh out** whatever outline you have made.  　　[E]Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the **thesis**, which explains how the **setting** influences Sammy’s decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel’s **crabbed** response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P “policy” he enforces.  　　[F]In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in “A & P,” the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel’s store policies.  　　[G]By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don’t use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around. | | | |
| railroad  美 ['reɪl.roʊd]  英 ['reɪl.rəʊd] | v.迫使…仓促行事；强迫…做；强使（决定、法律等）草率通过；轻率判处 | do not permit it to **railroad** you. |  |
| n.铁路；铁道；铁路公司；铁路系统 |  |  |
| clip  美 [klɪp]  英 [klɪp] | v.剪辑；修剪；削减；固定 | He agreed to have the overgrown brows tamed last week, satisfying members of a charity fund who paid $100 for their turn to clip his brows.  上周，布尔格同意一家慈善基金组织的提议，向该组织成员出售修剪自己奇长眉毛的机会，每次100美元，基金会成员纷纷报名参与。 |  |
| n.夹；夹子；速度；钳 | The elastic clip and the elastic clip mechanism have simple structure and low cost, and are easy to be manufactured and assembled.  根据本实用新型的弹性夹和弹性夹机构，结构简单、易于制造和组装、并且成本低廉。  We are college students, and now we are doing a small clip film work with a few interviews. Would you mind I spare you just a few minutes?  我们是大学生，我们现在要做一个小短片作业，里面要有参杂一些采访，可以打扰你几分钟时间吗？ | 1.[c]  （金属或塑料的）夹子，回形针a small metal or plastic object used for holding things together or in place  2.[c]  首饰别针a piece of jewellery that fastens to your clothes  3.[sing]  剪短；修剪the act of cutting sth to make it shorter  4.[c]  电影片段a short part of a film/movie that is shown separately  5.[c]  (informal)  （用手）猛击，抽打a quick hit with your hand  6.[c]  子弹夹；弹匣a set of bullets in a metal container that is placed in or attached to a gun for firing |
| word processor | n.文字处理机 |  |  |
| capacity  美 [kə'pæsəti]  英 [kə'pæsəti] | 1.[u][c][ususing]  容量；容积；容纳  2.[c][ususing][u]  领悟（或理解、办事）能力  3.[c][ususing]  职位；职责  4.[sing][u]  生产量；生产能力  5.[c][u]  （尤指车辆发动机的）容积，功率 | you can take advantage of its **capacity** to make additions and deletions |  |
| chauvinistic  [ˌʃəʊvɪ'nɪstɪk] | adj.  1.沙文主义的  2.盲目的爱国的 | Sammy displays **chauvinistic** attitudes toward women. | 原指极端的、不合理的、过分的爱国主义或民族主义。 现在沙文主义定义为"认为自己的群体或人民优越于其他群体或人民的非理性信念"。 也因此，沙文主义者会将自己的群体或人民视为独特的，而将其他的群体或人民视为平庸的。 |
| substantiate  美 [səb'stænʃi.eɪt]  英 [səb'stænʃieɪt] | v.证实；证明 | You should go through the paper many times - and then again - working to **substantiate** and clarify your ideas. |  |
| wordy  美 ['wɜrdi]  英 ['wɜː(r)di] | adj.话多的；冗长的；啰嗦的 |  |  |
| poke  美 [poʊk]  英 [pəʊk] | v.戳；伸出；捅；推 | Awkward or **wordy** phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly **poked** and prodded into shape.  Don't let your boy poke his head out of the train window-it's dangerous!  别让你的孩子把头伸出火车窗外-太危险了。  The boy sat down and began to poke little holes in the sand.  那男孩坐下来，开始在沙子里戳出一个个的小洞。 | poke fun at sb/sth  拿…开心；奚落；嘲弄to say unkind things about sb/sth in order to make other people laugh at them |
| n.戳；拨；捅；挑 |  |  |
| prod  美 [prɑd]  英 [prɒd] | v.戳；杵；捅；催促 | Awkward or **wordy** phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly **poked** and prodded into shape. | poke and prod 有 拨弄、钻研的意思，poke and prod into shape 在这里应该是指调整改造，调整句子使它处于一个良好的状态 |
| n.戳；杵；捅；催促 |  |  |
| fresh off |  | though a clean copy **fresh off** a printer may look terrific,  Back in 2000, when I was "fresh off the boat, " as the not-so-nice folks say, I worked on the 24th floor of an office building in Seattle.  回到2000年，我还“刚从偷渡的船上下来”，一个不是很友好的人说的。我在西雅图的一栋建筑的第24层工作。  Now, I've got to tell you, there isn't anything that tastes better than vine-ripened raspberries, fresh off the bush.  现在，我得告诉你，没有任何味道能比从灌木上新摘下来那自然熟的树莓的味道更好的了。  A strainer full of noodles, fresh off an open fire, commands the total concentration of a cook in Bangkok's Chinatown.  劲道十足的面条刚从热腾腾的锅中挑出来，这一切都在曼谷唐人街的厨师掌握之中。 |  |
| terrific  美 [tə'rɪfɪk]  英 [tə'rɪfɪk] | adj.极好的；绝妙的；了不起的；很大的 | though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look **terrific**,  She was doing a terrific job, and it was time to take the word acting out of her title.  她干得不错，现在是把她头衔上的“代理”去掉的时候了。 |  |
| terrible  美 ['terəb(ə)l]  英 ['terəb(ə)l] | adv.很 |  |  |
| adj.非常讨厌的；令人极不快的；可怕的；危害极大的 |  |  |
| n.可怕的人[东西] |  |  |
| prudently | adv.谨慎地 | Many writers **prudently** store their data on disks |  |
| prudent  美 ['prud(ə)nt]  英 ['pruːd(ə)nt] | adj.谨慎的；慎重的；精明的 |  |  |
| tentative  美 [ˈtɛntətiv]  英 ['tentətɪv] | n.试探；尝试；实验 |  |  |
| adj.实验性的；不确定的；尝试的；没有把握的 | Now that you have developed a topic into a **tentative** thesis, |  |
| flesh out | na.充实；使…具体化 | you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made. |  |
| thesis  美 ['θisɪs]  英 ['θiːsɪs] | n.论文；毕业论文；学位论文；论题；论点；硕士论文；命题 |  |  |
| theory  美 ['θiəri]  英 ['θɪəri] | n.理论；原理；学说；原则 |  |  |
| setting  美 ['setɪŋ]  英 ['setɪŋ] | n.环境；背景；（戏剧、小说等的）情节背景 | which explains how the **setting** influences Sammy’s decision to quit his job. |  |
| crabbed  美 ['kræbəd]  英 ['kræbɪd] | adj.小而难辨认的，恶劣的，脾气乖戾的 | she added one that described Lengel’s **crabbed** response to the girls | 同义词  adj.  grouchy,bad-tempered,crabby,grumpy,irritable |
| 2010（二）完型填空  The outbreak of **swine** flu that was first deteccted in Mexico was declared a global **epidemic** on june 11,2009. It is the first world wide epidemic\_\_designated\_\_by the World Health Organization in41years.  　　The heightened alert \_\_followed\_\_an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp pise in cases in Australia.and rising \_\_number\_\_in Britain ,japan,Chile and elsewhere.  　　But the epiemic is “\_\_moderate\_\_”in severity. According to Margaret Chan. The organization’s director general,\_\_with\_\_the overwhelming majorty of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and full recovery. Often in the\_\_absence\_\_of any medical treatment.  　　The ourbreak came to gobal\_\_notice\_\_in lafe April2009.when Mexican authorities noted an unusually latge number of hospitalizations and deaths\_\_among\_\_ healthy adults. As much ofMexico City Shut down at the height of a panic,cases began to\_\_crop up\_\_in New York City.the southwestem United States and atound the world.  　　In the United States, new cases seemed to fade\_\_as\_\_warmer weather arrived.But in late September 2009,officials reported there was\_\_significant\_\_flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the\_\_samples\_\_tested are the new swine flu. Also known as(A)H1N1,not seasonal flu.In the U.S.,It has\_\_infected\_\_more than one million people,and caused mone than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.  　　Federal health officials \_\_\_released\_\_\_ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began \_\_take\_\_ orders from the atates for the new swine flu vaccine.The new vaccine,which is different from the annual flu vaccine,is\_\_available\_\_ ahead of expectations.More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009,though most of those \_\_initial\_\_doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type,which is not \_\_rcommended\_\_ for pregnant women,people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties,heart disease or several other\_\_problems\_\_.But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups;health care workers,people \_\_caring for\_\_infants and healthy young people.  　　1.[A]criticized[B]appointed[C]commented[D]designated  　　2.[A]proceeded[B]activated[C]followed[D]prompted  　　3.[A]digits [B]numbers [C]amounts [D]sums  　　4.[A]Moderatre [B]normal [C]unusual [D]extreme  　　5.[A]With [B]in [C]from [D]by  　　6.[A]Progress [B]absence [C]presence [D]favor  　　7.[A]Reality [B]phenomenon [C]cincept [D]notice  　　8.[A]Over [B]for [C]among [D]to  　　9.[A]stay up [B]crop up [C]fill up [D]cover up  　　10.[A]as [B]if [C]unless [D]until  　　11.[A]excessive [B]enormous [C]significant [D]magnificent  　　12.[A]categories [B]examples [C]patterns [D]samples  　　13.[A]imparted [B]immersed [C]injected [D]infected  　　14.[A]released [B]relayed [C]relieved[D]remained  　　15.[A]placing [B]delivering [C]taking [D]giving  　　16.[A]feasible [B]available [C]reliable [D]applicable  　　17.[A]prevalent [B]principal [C]innovative [D]initial  　　18.[A]presented [B]restricted [C]recommended [D]introduced  　　19.[A]problems [B]issues [C]agonies [D]sufferings  　　20.[A]involved in [B]caring for [C]concerned with[D]warding off | | | |
| swine  美 [swaɪn]  英 [swaɪn] | n.猪；讨厌的人；令人不愉快的事物；难处理的东西 |  |  |
| swine flu | n.猪流感；（人类感染的）猪流感（基因与猪流感相似，可引致死亡） |  |  |
| epidemic  美 [.epɪ'demɪk]  英 [.epɪ'demɪk] | n.流行病；蔓延 |  |  |
| adj.传染病；流行性的 |  |  |
| designate  美 ['dezɪɡnət]  英 ['dezɪɡneɪt] | v.指定；指派；命名；标示 |  |  |
| adj.（已受委派）尚未上任；（已当选）尚未就职 |  |  |
| alert  美 [ə'lɜrt]  英 [ə'lɜː(r)t] | n.警报；警惕；警戒；戒备 |  |  |
| adj.警觉的；警惕的；戒备的；意识到 |  |  |
| v.向…报警；使警觉；使警惕；使戒备 |  |  |
| alarm  美 [ə'lɑrm]  英 [ə'lɑː(r)m] | n.警报；警报器；惊慌；惊恐；报警；闹钟；报警器 | There is no need for alarm, we are just missing a bit of attention which Samp took advantage of.  这不需要恐慌，我们只是失去了一点注意力而让桑普取得领先。  For decades in American households the most dreaded morning sound was that of an alarm clock.  几十年来，对于美国的家庭来说，早晨最可怕的声响莫过于闹钟的铃声。 |  |
| v.使惊恐；使害怕；使担心；给（门等）安装警报器 | We could not see what had alarmed him.  我们不明白是什么吓着他了。 |  |
| assert  美 [ə'sɜrt]  英 [ə'sɜː(r)t] | v.断言；明确肯定；坚持自己的主张；表现坚定 |  |  |
| assemble  英 [əˈsembl]  美 [əˈsembl] | vi. 集合，聚集 |  |  |
| vt. 集合，聚集；装配；收集 |  |  |
| digit  noun [ C ]  UK /ˈdɪdʒ.ɪt/  US /ˈdɪdʒ.ɪt/ | 数字（指的是0~9这些数字本身）；数字位数 | Your password should contain a mixture of letters and digits.  6735 is a four-digit number. |  |
| 手指或足趾；一指宽 |  |  |
| moderate  英 [ˈmɒdərət]  美 [ˈmɑːdərət] | adj. 稳健的，温和的；适度的，中等的；有节制的 |  |  |
| vi. 变缓和，变弱 |  |  |
| vt. 节制；减轻 |  |  |
| overwhelming  美 [ˌoʊvərˈwelmɪŋ] | adj. 压倒性的；势不可挡的 | He felt an overwhelming sense of loss.  他感到非常失落。  《牛津词典》  They had overwhelming public support to prosecute the war.  绝大多数民众支持他们继续进行这场战争。  《牛津词典》 | 速记：over，在…上面，wheel，轮子，被压在轮子上面 |
| stay up | 不睡觉，熬夜 | I used to stay up late with my mom and watch movies.  我过去常和妈妈熬夜看电影。 |  |
| crop up | 突然出现 | His name has cropped up at every selection meeting this season.  他的名字出人意料地出现在了本季的每次选拔会上。 | crop  英 [krɒp]  美 [krɑːp]  n. 产量；农作物；庄稼；平头  vt. 种植；收割；修剪；剪短  vi. 收获 |
| fill up | 填补；装满；堵塞 |  |  |
| cover up | 掩盖，盖住 | He fell asleep in the front room so I covered him up with a duvet.  他在前屋睡着了，所以我给他盖上了一床羽绒被。  He suspects there's a conspiracy to cover up the crime.  他怀疑有掩盖这桩罪行的阴谋。 |  |
| significant  英 [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt]  美 [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt] | adj. 重大的；有效的；有意义的；值得注意的；意味深长的 |  |  |
| n. 象征；有意义的事物 |  |  |
| magnificent  英 [mæɡˈnɪfɪsnt]  美 [mæɡˈnɪfɪsnt] | adj. 高尚的；壮丽的；华丽的；宏伟的 |  |  |
| impart  英 [ɪmˈpɑːt]  美 [ɪmˈpɑːrt] | vt. 告知，传授；透露，透漏；赋予，给予（尤指抽象事物） |  |  |
| part | vt. 分离；分配；分开 |  |  |
| depart  英 [dɪˈpɑːt]  美 [dɪˈpɑːrt] | vi. 离开；出发，起程；违反；去世 |  |  |
| adj. 逝世的 |  |  |
| immerse  英 [ɪˈmɜːs]  美 [ɪˈmɜːrs] | vt. 沉浸；使陷入 | The advantage of these is you get to immerse yourself in the activities and feel a real sense of achievement when you see the results.  这些工作的优势在于你可以全身心投入到这些活动中，并且当面对结果时会感到真实的成就感。 |  |
| submerge  美 [səbˈmɜr(r)dʒ]  英 [səb'mɜːdʒ] | v.沉没；使…淹没；把…浸入；从视线中消失 | Imagine how relaxing it would be if you could slightly submerge into the water and actually experience the music.  想象一下，稍稍潜入水中，便会听见奇妙的音乐声，是多么惬意。 |  |
| stockpile  英 [ˈstɒkpaɪl]  美 [ˈstɑːkpaɪl] | n. 库存；积蓄 |  | stock  英 [stɒk]  美 [stɑːk]  n. 股份，股票；库存；血统；树干；家畜  adj. 存货的，常备的；平凡的  vt. 进货；备有；装把手于…  vi. 囤积；办货；出新芽  stock有存储囤货的意思，pile是堆的意思，存成堆 |
| vt. 贮存；储蓄 |  |
| vi. 积累；储备物资 |  |
| vaccine  英 [ˈvæksiːn]  美 [vækˈsiːn] | n. 疫苗；菌苗 |  |  |
| adj. 疫苗的；菌苗的 |  |  |
| relay  英 [ˈriːleɪ; rɪˈleɪ]  美 [ˈriːleɪ; rɪˈleɪ] | vt. 接转；转送；转播（电视节目等）；重新铺设 |  |  |
| n. 接力赛；轮班，轮换；继电器；中继设备 |  |  |
| place order | 订购；下订单 |  |  |
| deliver an order | 交付订货 |  |  |
| take order | 接受订单 |  |  |
| give order | 下命令；下订单，订购 |  |  |
| prevalent  英 [ˈprevələnt]  美 [ˈprevələnt] | adj. 流行的；普遍的，广传的 |  |  |
| innovative  英  [ˈɪnəveɪtɪv]  美 [ˈɪnəveɪtɪv] | adj. 革新的，创新的；新颖的；有创新精神的 |  |  |
| introduce  英 [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs]  美 [ˌɪntrəˈduːs] | vt. 介绍；引进；提出；采用 |  |  |
| health problem | 健康问题 |  |  |
| agonise  英 [ˈæɡənaɪz] | v. 感到极其痛苦，受折磨；使（某人）极度痛苦，折磨（等于 agonize） |  |  |
| agony  美 ['æɡəni]  英 ['æɡəni] | n.苦恼；挣扎；死的痛苦；(感情的)迸发 |  |  |
| nasal  美 ['neɪz(ə)l]  英 ['neɪz(ə)l] | adj.鼻的；与鼻子相关的；带鼻音的；从鼻腔发出的 |  |  |
| n.【语】鼻音；【解】鼻骨；(钢盔的)护鼻 |  |  |
| spray  美 [spreɪ]  英 [spreɪ] | n.喷雾；喷剂；浪花；喷雾器 |  |  |
| v.喷；喷洒；向…喷洒；向…扫射（或抛洒） |  |  |
| ward  美 [wɔrd]  英 [wɔː(r)d] | n.病房；病室；选区；受监护人（受法院或监护人保护的人，尤指儿童） |  |  |
| v.防止；守护；收容 |  |  |
| ward off | v.挡开；架开 | As the year wore on, the claim was repeated but seemed more and more desperate, as if it were a spell to ward off recession.  随着时间的流逝，这一说法不断出现，但显得越来越不顾一切，就如同一道能防止经济衰退的咒语。 |  |
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| 日常单词 | | |
| prime  美 [praɪm]  英 [praɪm] | n.盛年；年富力强的时期；鼎盛时期 | In short, the REINS and black under torture spent prime.  于是黑骏马在短缰绳的折磨下度过了年富力强的时期。 |
| adj.主要的；首要的；基本的；优质的 | Justice is the prime value judgment of modern society, and the basic grounds for the design and arrangement of its institution.  公平是现代社会首要的和基本的价值取向，是现代社会进行制度设计和制度安排的基本依据。 |
| v.事先指点；使（某人）做好准备；把（事物）准备好 |  |
| adv.妙极 |  |
| principal  美 ['prɪnsəp(ə)l]  英 ['prɪnsəp(ə)l] | n.本金；委托人；资本；主角 | The returns are repaid, at least for a time, out of new investors' principal, not from profits.  投资者很快拿到回报，至少有一次是这样的。而这并非来源于投资盈利，而是出于新投资者的本金。 |
| adj.最重要的；主要的 | For some years kerosene continued to be the principal one. It was sold in grocery stores and door-to-door.  多年以来煤油一直是其中主要的一种产品，它在杂货店中出售并由人挨户推销。 |
| sort out | na.清理；分类；整理；解决 | But, if the attempt to tame China goes horribly awry , make sure America is still around to help sort out the mess.  不过，如果驯化中国的企图走上歧途，要确保美国仍在附近，以帮助清理混乱的局面。  Even the banks themselves will remain reluctant不情愿的；勉强的to lend until they know how much capital they will need to sort out the mortgage mess.  就算作为银行来讲，直到当他们知道需要多少资金能解决次贷危机之后，它们才会愿意放贷。 |
| mortgage  英 [ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ]  美 [ˈmɔːrɡɪdʒ] | v. 抵押；以某人的前途作代价 | 1、loan v. 贷款  〔辨析〕指从银行等机构借来的钱款。  〔例证〕The bank was unwilling to loan him that quantity of money.  那家银行不肯贷那么多款给他。  2、mortgage v. 借款  〔辨析〕指从银行等机构提供房产抵押借款。  〔例证〕They had to mortgage their home to pay the bills.  他们不得不抵押房屋借贷来支付这些款项。 |
| n. 抵押；抵押贷款额 | We paid off our mortgage after fifteen years.  我们历经十五年的时间还清了抵押借款 |
| hold | vt. 相信；确信  to believe an idea or opinion | You sold it to me, so if it breaks I'll hold you responsible (= consider you to blame).  是你把它賣給我，所以如果壞了你得負責。  [ + to infinitive ] formal a legal decision that we hold to be unconstitutional  一個我們確信違憲的法律裁決 |
| poach  美 [poʊtʃ]  英 [pəʊtʃ] | v.水煮；水煮（荷包蛋）；（在他人地界）偷猎；盗用 | Unfortunately, my boss's boss is now trying to poach him and has asked me for a reference.  不幸的是，我上司的上司现在想挖走他，并来征求我的意见。  "You know, " one of the hunters said, "we didn't poach that deer. "  其实，“其中一个猎人说，”我们没有偷猎。  Rather than using an abundance of oil, they poach, ferment, smoke, and dry their foods.  他们不会用大量的油，而是用水煮、发酵、熏制和干烧来烹调食物。 |
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| 词组 | | |
| as opposed to | 而，相对于 | Kids need a range of authentic role models——as opposed to members of their clique, pop starts, and vanted athletes. |
| engage（熟词生义） | vt. 吸引，占用；使参加；**雇佣**；使订婚；预定；攻击，与……开战；使啮合 | We **engaged** the services of a famous engineer.  我们聘了一位有名的工程师来帮忙。 |
| vi. 从事；参与；答应，保证 |  |
| engage in | 从事于（参加） |  |
| engage with | 交战；与…接洽 |  |
| engage on | 从事；开始 |  |
| demonstrate  英 [ˈdemənstreɪt]  美 [ˈdemənstreɪt] | vt. 证明；展示；论证 | We must demonstrate that aggression will not pay.  我们必须证明侵犯是没有好处的。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |
| vi. 示威 | When they did not like the answers, they began to demonstrate outside a local government office.  由于对答复不满，他们开始在一个当地政府部门外进行示威。 |
| corresponding  英 [ˌkɒrəˈspɒndɪŋ]  美 [ˌkɔːrəˈspɑːndɪŋ] | adj. 相当的，相应的；一致的；通信的 | A change in the money supply brings a corresponding change in expenditure.  货币供应量的改变随即引起支出的相应改变。  《牛津词典》 |
| correspondent  英 [ˌkɒrəˈspɒndənt]  美 [ˌkɔːrəˈspɑːndənt] | n. 通讯记者；客户；通信者；代理商行 | A correspondent for Reuters news agency says he saw a number of demonstrators being beaten.  路透通讯社的一名记者说他看到一些示威者遭到殴打。  《柯林斯英汉双解大词典》 |
| part  英 [pɑːt]  美 [pɑːrt] | n. 部分；角色；零件；一些；片段 |  |
| **vt. 分离；分配；分开** |  |
| **vi. 断裂；分手** |  |
| adv. 部分地 |  |
| adj. 部分的 |  |
| part with | **与…分开；舍弃** | For one thing, the South could not afford to part with their slaves. |
| progressive  美 [prə'ɡresɪv]  英 [prəʊ'ɡresɪv] | adj.进步的；先进的；开明的；稳步的 |  |
| n.进步人士；开明人士；改革派 |  |
| conservative  美 [kənˈsɜrvətiv] | n.守旧派；保守主义者；保守的人；守旧的人 |  |
| adj.保守的；守旧的；因循守旧的；(式样等) 保守的 |  |
| performative  美 [pə'fɔ:mətɪv]  英 [pə'fɔ:mətɪv] | adj.表述行为的 | As one of the uniquely human characteristics, verbal humor is a performative pragmatic accomplishment permeating all aspects of human life.  作为一种人类特有的语用能力，言语幽默渗透于日常生活的各个层面。  Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real vibrancy.  同样，在诗歌领域，只有高度个人化和富有表现力的文学形式才是真正具有活力的。  vibrancy  英 ['vaɪbrənsi]  n.振动；颤动；响亮；活跃 |
| reformatory  美 [rɪ'fɔrm.ətɔri]  英 [rɪ'fɔːmət(ə)ri] | adj.起改革[革新]作用的；起改良作用的 | There is in culture as such nothing of a reformatory nature.  这样的文化中，本质上没有可改革的东西。 |
| n.少年犯管教所；青少年教养院 | Magpie's brother just got out of the Nebraska State Reformatory and he is staying there with his old lady, and that's where Magpie is.  喜鹊的哥哥刚从内布拉斯加州教养院出来，现在跟他的妻子就住在那儿，喜鹊也在。  Many juveniles in the United States were arrested and held in reformatory  在美国，许多少年被逮捕并关进少年管教所 |
| in terms of | 依据；按照；在…方面；以…措词 | The cost in terms of human life was high.  付出了很大的生命代价。  《牛津词典》  The book is well organized in terms of plot.  这本书的故事布局十分严谨。  《牛津词典》 |
| be obliged to do | 被迫做某事；不得不做某事；被迫做某事有责任做某事 |  |
| got in the way | 妨碍；挡道；碍事；挡路 |  |
| stem from | v.出于；基于；起源于；来自；源自  stem  美 [stem]  英 [stem]  n.（花草的）茎；柄；（高脚酒杯的）脚；烟斗柄  adj.有茎[梗]的；装有小柄的；去掉茎(或梗)的；去掉茎[梗,柄]的  v.阻止；封堵；遏止 | A counter-terrorism official says it does not stem from the president's anger at having been a target himself.  一位反恐官员表示这一姿态并非源于总统先生对其自身成为恐怖份子目标的愤懑。  It is a great shame that so much innovation now seems to stem from nameless teams inside large corporations.  如今，那么多的创造发明似乎都来自大公司内部的无名团队，这是一种巨大的耻辱。 |
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| 熟词生义 | | |
| way  英 [weɪ]  美 [weɪ] | adv. 大大地；远远地 | While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be **way** ahead in at least one undesirable category.  Way down in the valley to the west is the town of Freiburg.  远远的西边山谷中坐落着弗赖堡镇。 |
| solution  英 [səˈluːʃn]  美 [səˈluːʃn] | n. 解决方案；**溶液**；溶解；解答 | Remove stains by soaking in a mild solution of bleach.  用温和的漂白溶液浸泡以去除污渍 |
| beyond  美 [bɪ'jɑnd]  英 [bɪ'jɒnd] | 1.  在（或向）…较远的一边on or to the further side of sth  2.  晚于；迟于later than a particular time  3.  **超出；除…之外more than sth**  4.  （表示不可能）used to say that sth is not possible  5.  超出…之外；非…所能及too far or too advanced for sb/sth | But he said the charges need more proof **beyond** the SEC's allegations if they are to have a lasting impact on Goldman.  但他说，这些指控要对高盛产生持久的影响，那么**除了**SEC的说法以外，还需要拿出更多的证据。 |
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