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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 |

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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 |

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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. |