**大学英语1课文重点词汇汇总**

1. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither, in a wayward（adj. 任性的；不规则的；刚愎的） course, over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge（边缘） of despair（绝望）.
2. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither, in a wayward course, over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge of despair.
3. I have sought love, because it brings ecstasy.
4. Because it relieves loneliness, that terrible loneliness in which one shivering （ 颤抖）consciousness（知觉，清醒；思想，意识；） looks over the rim （边缘）of the world into the cold unfathomable（深不可测的；无底的；莫测高深的） lifeless abyss.

Because it relieves loneliness, that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathomable lifeless abyss.（危险（可怕）的局面，绝境；深渊，深不可测的地方；（人与人之间的）巨大差异，鸿沟；（地狱中的）无底深渊）

1. Because it relieves loneliness, that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathomable lifeless abyss.
2. I have tried to apprehend（v. 逮捕，拘押； 理解，领会） the Pythagorean power by which number holds sway above the flux.
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5. Children in famine（饥荒）, victims tortured by oppressors, … and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be.
6. Children in famine, victims tortured （adj. 遭受重创的）by oppressors, …… and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be.
7. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, …… and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be.
8. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors,（压迫者） ….. and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be.
9. Pregnant （怀孕的，妊娠的；意味深长的，意义重大的）people get strange tastes.
10. All she saw was a little black boy who squirmed（扭动；蠕动；局促不安） in this idiot’s seat and made noises.
11. That was a big thrill（n. 兴奋，激动；使人兴奋的事物，令人激动的事；一阵强烈的感觉）; it made me feel important.”
12. I’d been out hustling （vt. 推搡；强力将（某人往特定方向）赶；催促，迫使（某人）vi. 奋力前行；赶快做）all day, shining shoes, selling newspapers, and I had googols of money in my pocket.
13. A little girl named Helene Tucker is a light-complexioned （有……肤色的；脸色……的）girl with pigtails. c
14. The wino（酒鬼） got up, slowly, pulling himself up to the stool（n. 凳子；大便，粪便；（生长新芽的）根株，母株）, then up to the counter, holding one for a minute until his legs stopped shaking so bad. ”
15. American troops （士兵）were battling their way across France;……;the Montgomery bus boycott（抵制行动） was more than a decade way.
16. The prevailing（adj. 流行的；一般的，最普通的；占优势的；盛行很广的） wisdom in the neighborhood was that we were spoiling it and that we ought to go back where we belonged.
17. I was just transplanted from Harlem, and here in Grand Rapids, the dominant culture was speaking to me insistently（坚持地；强求地）.
18. I can see now that those youngsters were bullying（欺负） and culturally disadvantaged.
19. I knew then that they were bigoted（adj. 顽固的；心地狭窄的；盲从的）, but the culture spoke to me powerfully than my mind and I felt ashamed for being different.
20. I now know that Dorothy Bean understood most of that and deplored （v. 谴责；后悔；对……深感遗憾）it. Which word is best for “deplored”？
21. When my classmates had bungled（笨拙地做，弄糟） an answer, Miss Bean came back to me with a question that required me to clean up the girl’s mess.
22. What kind of question was that, I groused（vi. 埋怨） silently?
23. The incident became a legend, and I , a part of that story, became a person to talk to.
24. She gasped, and I crept mortified（adj. 窘迫的；受辱的） after my pencil as the class roared. What is the meaning for “mortified”？
25. Teachers were never interested in finding out that you couldn’t concentrate because you were so hungry.
26. I stated to sneak （. 偷偷地走）through alleys（大街小巷）, to take the long way home so the people going into White’s Eat Shop wouldn’t see me.
27. In those days, all my opinions were derivative. （adj. 非独创的，模仿他人的；）
28. Her final service to me came on a day when my mind was wandering and I was idly（adv. 无目的地，无理由地；无动于衷地，懒散地） digging my pencil into the writing surface on the arm of my chair.
29. Her final service to me came on a day when my mind was wandering and I was idly digging my pencil into the writing surface on the arm of my chair.
30. I’d rub my tennis sneakers on the back of my pants （喘息）and wish my hair wasn’t so nappy（卷曲的）.
31. I started standing behind microphones and heard\_applaud\_\_\_\_\_ (鼓掌，掌声).
32. Why would it have to be the same for everybody so when you walked down the street the people could see you were on relief.
33. The essay also deals with universal emotions: shame, embarrassment, and the burning desire to hold on to（坚持，紧握） one’s self-respect.
34. “Three Passions” is taken from the prologue（开场白，序言） to his autobiography.
35. For Roger Wilkins, being the only black student in his new school made the situation considerately （体谅地）worse.
36. Sarah would spend her remaining years in a rundown （n. 裁减；纲要）facility for penniless elderly people.
37. She was humiliated by the other children, who teased her for being “so much older and so much dumber” than they were.
38. Lupe’s contentment （n. 满足，满意）ended when her children started school.
39. That first semester passed in a fog of exhaustion.
40. They worried that a fall might lead to being institutionalized（约定俗成的，使成惯例的；有组织的）, a step that many elderly people fear deeply.
41. Every stage of life brings fears; while we may say goodbye to childish fears, there are others in the wings（在后方；在附近）, waiting to take their place.
42. I clutched Monk-Monk more tightly.
43. The fear of being conspicuous （出色的，引人注目的；显眼的，明显的）does not usually land teenagers on jet airplanes bound for unknown destinations.
44. For days afterwards I was shaken, crying at the least provocation.（激怒，挑衅）
45. In midlife, we generally become more confident and less obsessed（（对……）着迷的，（受……）困扰的） with what others are thinking of us.
46. How did Lupe Quintanilla, “retarded” non-learner, become Dr.Quintanilla, respected educator?
47. My grandfather was stern（adj. （人或其态度）严厉的，认真的；（工作等）严峻的，棘手的；不屈从的，不动摇的）, authoritarian, as Mexican culture demanded, but they were also very kind to me.
48. My grandfather was stern, authoritarian（adj. 独裁主义的；权力主义的）, as Mexican culture demanded, but they were also very kind to me.
49. Instantly her teacher swooped （俯冲；突然袭击；（尤指鸟）猛扑；（非正式）猛地抓起）down on her, grabbing her arm and scolding her.
50. Instantly her teacher swooped down on her, grabbing her arm and scolding her.
51. Lupe’s own love of reading flourished（繁荣，昌盛） during these years.
52. It was obvious—not only was she retarded, but her children had taken after（与……相像） her.
53. A radical（根本的，彻底的；激进的，极端的） idea began to form in Lupe’s mind.
54. Still undeterred（未受阻的；未被吓住的）, she went on to Texas Southmost College in Brownsville.
55. The teacher offered a glimmer （n. 微光；闪光；少许）of hope.
56. You’d see a torn, discolored sock monkey, stuffing leaking from his stumpy （adj. 多残株的；粗短的）tail.
57. They will risk almost anything in order to maintain the illusion （n. 错觉，幻觉；幻想，错误的观念）that they are cool, composed and in control.
58. They will risk almost anything in order to maintain the illusion that they are cool, composed （adj. 平静的，镇定的；由……组成（或构成）的）and in control.
59. The adolescent is terrified of doing or saying something that will attract scorn（n. 蔑视，轻视；嗤之以鼻的态度） or criticism.
60. Teens get into cars with obviously intoxicated （adj. 喝醉的；极度兴奋的）drivers.
61. As their parents die and their children grow up and leave home, they feel adrift（adj. 漂流的，随波逐流的；松动的；漫无目的的）, no longer certain of their roles in life.
62. The result of all this inner turmoil（n. 混乱，骚动） is what is often termed a middle crisis. What is the meaning of “turmoil”?
63. Those fears center around the increasing frailty（n. 虚弱；弱点；意志薄弱） of the body and the accompanying loss of independence.
64. By being aware of them, we can keep their dark shadows from adversely（adv. 不利地，有害地） affecting our lives.
65. But underneath that veneer （外表；虚饰；饰面）of confidence, a new kind of fear grips many middle-aged people.
66. Streams （n. 数据流，流控制）of people were pouring in, all of them quiet and many of them hugging or holding hands.
67. I look back on that year as a strange, murky（adj. （液体）浑浊的；（尤指因浓雾而）昏暗的，阴暗的；（行为）不光彩的，不可告人的；复杂的，难以理解的） time full of confusion about myself and about the world around me.
68. Would you do your best to conform to （符合；遵照）their expectation?
69. I gazed at her hat until I became drowsy （adj. 昏昏欲睡的；沉寂的；催眠的）and drifted in and out of sleep.
70. I went entirely overboard（adj. 极其热心的；全身心投入的） in my development to Mark, even suggesting that we get married as soon as we graduated from high school.
71. I was stunned（adj. （因惊讶、震惊而）目瞪口呆的）. This was not how I expected my father to respond at all.
72. Some people, like my friend’s seventy-five-year-old grandmother, have an uninformed （adj. 无知的；未被通知的；未受教育的；不学无术的）idea of what gay people are like.
73. Once they decided I wasn’t a ‘plant’ from the administration（. 管理，行政；管理部门，行政部门）, they were my greatest help.
74. She studied furiously（猛烈地；狂暴地）, using her Spanish-English dictionary, constantly making lists of new words she wanted to understand.
75. The love of reading that her grandfather instilled（徐徐滴入；逐渐灌输） in Lupe is still alive.
76. She found many classes boring, students using ruses（n. 策略，计策；诡计） to avoid assignment.
77. She found many classes boring, students manipulating （操纵）teachers to do the work for them.
78. I often heard students describing teachers as drips, bores, and numerous varieties of idiots.
79. Teachers were regarded by students as role players who dispensed （分发；执行；处置）information needed to pass a test.
80. I’ve encountered students who feel no remorse（懊悔；同情） about cheating but are annoyed that a teacher has confronted them on their actions.
81. Before her stint （一段时间）as a student, she would worry that perhaps she was demanding too much？
82. A crackdown （n. 打击，镇压）is only a small part of the solution.
83. In class, nobody else did the homework; and student after student mumbled （含糊的说话）responses when called on.
84. Often, propagandists will use outright （adj. 完全的，彻底的；公开的，直率的；绝对的，全面的）lies or more subtle deceptions to sway people’s opinions.
85. Similarly at Ford we are introduced to the ordinary folks, who work on the assembly line, not to the bigwigs（n. 权贵之人；有重大影响的人） in their executive offices.
86. Americans, adults and children alike, are being seduced.（. 引诱；怂恿） They are being brainwashed. And few of us protest.
87. Propaganda is a systematic effort to influence people’s opinions, to win them over to a certain view or side.
88. Indeed, the vast majority of（……的绝大部分） us are targets in advertisers’ propaganda war.
89. Every day, we are bombarded with（连续提出；用……轰击） slogans, print and Internet pop-up ads, commercials, packaging claims, billboards, trademarks, logos, and designer brands—all forms of propaganda.
90. A childhood rhyme claims that “names can never hurt me,” but name calling is an effective way to damage the opposition, whether it is another car maker or a congressional （adj. 立法机构的，代表大会的，（美国）国会的）candidate.
91. The advertisers hope that the prestige （n. 声望，威信）attached to the symbol will carry over to the product.
92. Similar to the transfer device, the testimonial capitalizes on（利用） the admiration people have for a celebrity to make the product shine more brightly—even though the celebrity is not an expert on the product being sold.
93. Similar to the transfer device, the testimonial capitalizes on the admiration people have for a celebrity（名声，名望；名人，明星） to make the product shine more brightly—even though the celebrity is not an expert on the product being sold.
94. Many people are simply swayed by the distorted （adj. 变形的，扭曲的）claim that the candidate is “waffling” on the issue.
95. Advertisers may make extremely vague claims that sound alluring but have no substance（物质，材料；主旨，主要内容；重要性；真实性）.
96. In 1972, single-sex public schools were made illegal by Title IX, the federal law that prohibits sex discrimination（歧视，区别对待；区分，辨别） in education.
97. It has been demonstrated time and time again that students who attend single-sex schools perform better academically（学术上；学业上）.
98. Another study showed that girls who attend all-girl high schools are six times more likely to major in math or science in college.
99. Why, then, do standardized tests seem to show that boys have the edge in some fields and girls in others?
100. Eventually the boy’s language ability catches up with the girl’s, but it’s easy to see that in those ensuing years a lot of problems can occur in the classroom.
101. While girls’ brains are on the fast track developing their language centers, they are on a less hurried schedule developing the areas that govern spatial relationships and geometry.
102. The problem is that this perfectly normal social behavior creates at least two serious obstacles（障碍；障碍物；阻碍） to learning.
103. It is apparent than teachers as well as students are very much influenced by gender stereotypes. （模式化的思想，老一套）
104. Without the constant pressure to impress the opposite sex, boys and girls can channel their energies into becoming the best people they can be, rather than forcing themselves into stereotypical molds.
105. Think again about the first point raised in this paper—the misconception（错误想法，误解，错误印象） that girls are naturally “good” at reading but “bad” at math, with the opposite being true for boys.
106. Testimonials can sell movies, too; newspaper ads for films often feature favorable comments by well-known reviewers.
107. Card stacking is a difficult from of propaganda both to detect（查明，察觉） or to combat（战斗，搏斗；争论，反对）.
108. Corporations also use the transfer technique when they sponsor （赞助者，赞助商）prestigious shows on radio and television.
109. And in recent years, testimonials have played an important role in pitching （为……定调；使倾斜）books; the backs of paperbacks frequently list complimentary blurbs by celebrities.
110. Eventually the boy’s language ability catches up with the girl’s, but it’s easy to see that in those ensuing （ 因而发生的，随后的）years a lot of problems can occur in the classroom.
111. In single-sex schools, the classroom curriculum （课程）could be designed with girls’ and boys’ learning differences in mind.
112. A boy may think he’s more macho, more alluring to girls if he loudly proclaims（正式）宣告，（公开）声明；强调，声称） that he hates reading.
113. They could develop their individual talents, without the constant concern of how they were coming off （举行，成功；表现；脱离）to the cute girl or guy in the next seat.
114. Without the constant pressure to impress the opposite sex, boys and girls can channel （引导）their energies into becoming the best people they can be.