

2021 考研英语冲刺串讲讲义



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一、阅读 part A 重难点透析

Part one 火眼金睛 洞察陷阱

(1)

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.
- [B] States' independence from federal immigration law.
- [C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
- [D] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.

(2)

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____

- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
- [B] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
- [C] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
- [D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

(3)

Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”.

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people' s_____.

- [A] rapid matching

- [B] conscious choice
- [C] intuitive response
- [D] automatic self-defence

(4)

Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealized version of themselves."

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can _____.

- [A] present their dishonest profiles
- [B] define their traditional lifestyles
- [C] share their intellectual pursuits
- [D] withhold their unflattering sides

(5)

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____.

- [A] was an unrealistic place for relaxation
- [B] generated more stress than the workplace
- [C] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [D] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

(6)

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _____

- [A] generous investors

- [B] unbiased executives
- [C] share price forecasters
- [D] independent advisers

(7)

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: the justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to virtual information now.

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.

- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly
- [B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution
- [C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution
- [D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered

Part two 科学蒙猜 锦上添花

(1)

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of

- [A] disapproval.
- [B] indifference.
- [C] tolerance.
- [D] cautiousness.

(2)

1. 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

(3)

5. 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.”

(4)

2. 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.

(5)

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

(6)

22. L. A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students _____.

- [A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education
- [B] have asked for a different educational standard
- [C] may have problems finishing their homework
- [D] have voiced their complaints about homework

(7)

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they_____.

- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [D] haven' t seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____.

- [A] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [B] shows a general tendency of decline
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
- [D] is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare,_____.

- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- [B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
- [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- [D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance

40. The text mainly discusses_____.

- [A] employment in the US
- [B] part-timer classification
- [C] insurance through Medicaid
- [D] Obamacare' s trouble

(8)

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that_____.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college

- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

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

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

33. The word "acclimation" (Line 7, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to .

- [A] adaptation
- [B] application
- [C] motivation
- [D] competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them .

- [A] avoid academic failures
- [B] establish long-term goals
- [C] switch to another college
- [D] decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be .

- [A] In Favor of the Gap Year
- [B] The ABCs of the Gap Year
- [C] The Gap Year Comes Back
- [D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

Part three 熟能生巧 整篇演练

2018 年英语二 Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered

Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them — and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____.

- [A] digital products
- [B] user information
- [C] physical assets
- [D] quality service

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____.

- [A] worsen political disputes

- [B] mess up customer records
- [C] pose a risk to Facebook users
- [D] mislead the European commission

33. According to the author, competition law_____.

- [A] should serve the new market powers
- [B] may worsen the economic imbalances
- [C] should not provide just one legal solution
- [D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because_____.

- [A] they are not defined as customers
- [B] they are not financially reliable
- [C] the services are generally digital
- [D] the services are paid for by advertisers

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate_____.

- [A] a win-win business model between digital giants
- [B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants
- [C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
- [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

二、阅读 B 部分

2016 英语一 标题匹配

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list [A]-[G] for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] Create a new image of yourself
- [B] Decide if the time is right
- [C] Have confidence in yourself
- [D] Understand the context
- [E] Work with professionals

[F] Know your goals

[G] Make it efficient

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

(41) _____

As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions—when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

(42) _____

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo." (It's OK to use characterizations like that.)

(43) _____

Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

(44) _____

Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J.Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you

might think.

(45) _____

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

2017 年英语一排序题

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions (41)—(45), you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list [A]—[G] and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs B and D have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] The first published sketch, “A Dinner at Poplar Walk” brought tears to Dickens’s eyes when he discovered it in the pages of *The Monthly Magazine*. From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name “Boz” in *The Evening Chronicle*, earned him a modest reputation.

[B] The runaway success of *The Pickwick Papers*, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens’s fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

[C] Soon after *Sketches by Boz* appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour’s pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837, and was first published in book form in 1837.

[D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[E] Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

[F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy Pay office—a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dicken's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dicken's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dicken's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

[G] After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

D → (41) → (42) → (43) → (44) → B → (45)

三、完型填空

一 完型易考点

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events.

At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

6. [A]resistant

[B]subject

[C]immune

[D]prone

7. [A]resorts [B]sticks [C]leads
[D]applies

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property.

[A] concept [B] conception

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct.

18. [A]suppress [B]exploit [C]address
[D]ignore

19. [A]accessible [B]amiable [C]agreeable
[D]accountable

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments

1.[A] grants [B] submits [C] transmits [D]
delivers

3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a (n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

3. [A] If [B] Unless [C] Once [D]
While

It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do

6. [A] turns [B] finds [C] points
[D] figures

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

2. [A] for [B] within [C] while [D] though

3. [A] careless [B] lawless [C] pointless [D] helpless

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner.

1. [A] However [B] Moreover [C] Therefore
[D] Otherwise

二、整篇演练

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition _____(1) many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your _____(2) in the wrong place often carries a high _____(3).

_____ (4), why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. _____(5) people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that _____(6) pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that leads sheep to flock together for safety and prompts humans to _____(7) with one another. Swiss Scientists have found that exposure _____(8) this hormone puts us in a trusting _____(9): In a study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their _____(10) who inhaled something else.

_____ (11) for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may _____(12) us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate _____(13) a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each _____(14) to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look _____(15). Half of them found a toy; the other half _____(16) the container was empty—and realized the tester had _____(17) them.

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were _____(18) to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. _____(19), only five of the 30 children paired with the "_____ (20)" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

1. [A] on [B] like [[C] for [D] from
2. [A] faith [B] concern [C] attention [D] interest
3. [A] benefit [B] debt [C] hope [D] price
4. [A] Therefore [B] Then [C] Instead [D] Again

5. [A] Until [B] Unless [C] Although [D] When
6. [A] selects [B] produces [C] applies [D] maintains
7. [A] consult [B] compete [C] connect [D] compare
8. [A] at [B] by [C] of [D] to
9. [A] context [B] mood [C] period [D] circle
10. [A] counterparts [B] substitutes [C] colleagues [D] supporters
11. [A] Funny [B] Lucky [C] Odd [D] Ironic
12. [A] monitor [B] protect [C] surprise [D] delight
13. [A] between [B] within [C] toward [D] over
14. [A] transferred [B] added [C] introduced [D] entrusted
15. [A] out [B] back [C] around [D] inside
16. [A] discovered [B] proved [C] insisted [D] remembered
17. [A] betrayed [B] wronged [C] fooled [D] mocked
18. [A] forced [B] willing [C] hesitant [D] entitled
19. [A] In contrast [B] As a result [C] On the whole [D] For instance
20. [A] inflexible [B] incapable [C] unreliable [D] unsuitable

四、翻译点拨

Part C Translation

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Shakespeare's life time was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46) By the date of his birth, Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47) no boy who went a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old, the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for school or court, or for the choirboys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literature ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage — where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists

writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

(46) There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

(47) nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago.

(48) Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers.

(49) This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

(50) If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

五、写作套路

2020

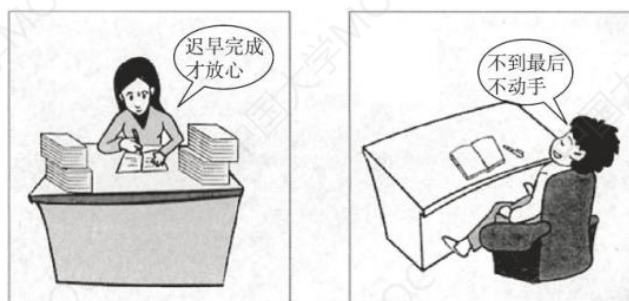
52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the pictures below.

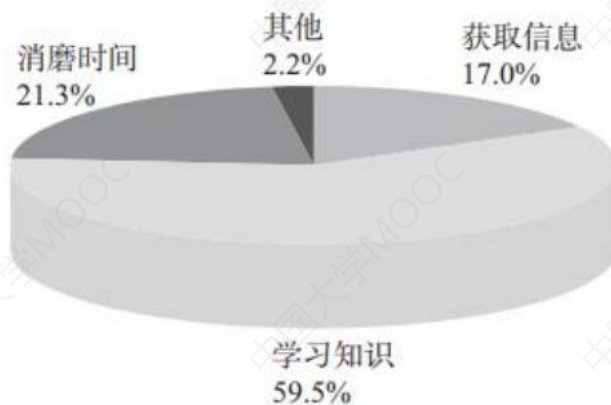
In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



习惯



某高校学生手机阅读目的的调查

2019 英语一 Writing

Part A

51.Directions:

Suppose you are working for the “Aiding Rural Primary School” project of your university.**Write an email to answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying details of the project.**

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own in the email; use “Li Ming” instead.
(10 points)

2017 英语二 Writing

47. Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. **Write a reply to**

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新浪微博：陈正康老师

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

万能框架

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2021 考研英语（一）冲刺密训 3 套卷

2021 考研英语（二）冲刺密训 3 套卷

附录 阅读必备同义替换词

考研英语必备同义替换词

- 1) 使繁荣: prosper、flourish、thrive、boom
- 2) 强调: stress、highlight、emphasize、underline、underscore
- 3) 合适的: fit、suitable、proper、appropriate
- 4) 允许: permit、allow、approve、ratify、consent to
- 5) 改革: reform、innovation
- 6) 创新: devise、innovate、invent
- 7) 满足: be content with、satisfy、cater to、meet
- 8) 高兴的: happy、light-hearted、joyful、pleased、delighted、cheerful
- 9) 平等的: unbiased、impartial、equal、unprejudiced
- 10) 等同于: be identified with、be equivalent to
- 11) 喜欢: prefer、favor、like、be fond of、enjoy、be keen on
- 12) 有利的: be beneficial to、helpful、useful
- 13) 体贴的: considerate、thoughtful、concerned、kind-hearted
- 14) 明确的: clear、definite、explicit
- 15) 明显的: obvious、apparent、conspicuous
- 16) 合格的: eligible、qualified、competent
- 17) 谨慎的: careful、discreet、prudent、cautious、circumspect、guarded、chary、wary、scrupulous
- 18) 表扬: praise、commend、compliment、applaud
- 19) 指挥/命令: command、enjoin、order

- 20) 评论: comment、review、criticism、remark
- 21) 聚精会神做: be absorbed in doing、be immersed in doing、be occupied with、focus on、concentrate on
- 22) 帮助: help、assist、aid、support
- 23) 保护: protect、guard、safeguard、defend
- 24) 保护 A 免受 B 受害: protect/shield/guard A from B
- 25) 鼓励: cheer、encourage、spur、embrace
- 26) 加强/促进: promote、facilitate、enhance、strengthen、reinforce、improve、advance、boost、further
- 27) 赶上: catch up with、keep up with、overtake
- 28) 提升: lift、elevate、upgrade
- 29) 精确: accuracy、precision、exactness、correctness、exactitude
- 30) 公平的: fair、impartial、unbiased、unprejudiced
- 31) 慷慨的: generous、charitable、benevolent
- 32) 有希望的: promising、hopeful、bright
- 33) 延长: prolong、extend、lengthen
- 34) 严格的: strict、rigid、rigorous
- 35) 严重的: serious、acute、severe、aggravated
- 36) 灵活的: flexible、adjustable
- 37) 可行的: feasible、viable、practicable
- 38) 坚持: cling to、stick to、insist on

- 39) 流行的: popular、pervasive、prevalent
- 40) 安全的: safe、secure、reliable
- 41) 保持: sustain、maintain、keep、remain
- 42) 有活力的: vigorous、energetic、dynamic
- 43) 理由: reason、justification
- 44) 激励: spur、encourage、stimulate、urge
- 45) 动力/机: motive、motivation
- 46) 推动力: impetus、impulse
- 47) 合理的: reasonable、rational、logical
- 48) 明智的: sensible、advisable、wise
- 49) 高贵的: noble、royal、elegant
- 50) 谦卑的: humble、modest、ordinary
- 51) 值得尊敬的: worthy、admirable、respectable
- 52) 利润: profit、interest、benefit、gain
- 53) 广泛传播的: widespread、widely shared、pervasive
- 54) 不利条件: disadvantage、handicap、shortcoming、flaw、defect、drawback
- 55) 有害的: harmful、detrimental、injurious
- 56) 有毒的: toxic、poisonous、virulent
- 57) 严重的: grave、serious、severe

- 58) 伤害/破坏: harm、damage、injure、impair、destroy、destruct、undermine
- 59) 矛盾: controversy、dispute、contradiction、conflict
- 60) 衰败: recession、depression、decay、decline、slump、downturn
- 61) 压力: stress、pressure、strain
- 62) (使)恶化 make sth. worse、aggravate、deteriorate、degenerate
- 63) 不服从: defy、withstand、resist、fight against
- 64) 不理睬 ignore、discount、disregard、pay no attention to、turn a deaf ear to、overlook、neglect
- 65) 控告某人犯了: accuse sb. of sth、charge sb. with sth;
- 66) 浪费: waste、misspend
- 67) 屈服: surrender to、submit to、give in to、yield to
- 68) 高估: overestimate、overrate、overvalue
- 69) 几乎不: hardly、scarcely、barely、rarely
- 70) 不负责任的: irresponsible、reckless、careless
- 71) 压迫: suppress、depress、oppress
- 72) 威胁: threat、menace、endanger
- 73) 危险: peril、danger、hazard、risk
- 74) 虐待: abuse、torture、mistreatment
- 75) 困惑: puzzle、confuse、perplex

- 76) 故意地: deliberately、intentionally、purposely、on/in purpose、consciously、cautiously、purposefully、by design、knowingly、designedly、wittingly
- 77) 冷漠的: indifferent、detached、unconcerned、cool、insensitive、apathetic、dispassionate、impersonal、heartless、cold、hardhearted、unfeeling、unmoved、stony、impervious、callous、unsympathetic、impassive
- 78) 乐观的: optimistic、sanguine
- 79) 不满的: dissatisfied、discontent (be dissatisfied with、be discontent with)
- 80) 使沮丧: disappoint、frustrate、dismay、let sb. down、depress、dishearten
- 81) 沮丧的: anxious、depressed、frustrated
- 82) 愤怒: rage、outrage、grievance、indignation
- 83) 责备: condemn、blame、reproach、criticize
- 84) 抱怨: complain、moan、groan、grumble、gripe
- 85) 害怕: fear、be scared of、be afraid of、dread
- 86) 憎恨: resent、hate、abhor、disgust
- 87) 怀疑的: skeptical、suspicious、dubious、doubtful
- 88) 劳累的: weary、tired、stressed-out、fatigue
- 89) 敌对的: hostile、adverse、opposed
- 90) 索然无味的: uninteresting、dull、tedious、boring

- 91) 奇怪的: strange、weird、odd、peculiar
- 92) 荒谬的: ridiculous、absurd、comical、silly
- 93) 对手: rival、equal、comparative、competitor、opponent、adversary、challenger
- 94) 敌人: foe、enemy、antagonist
- 95) 灭亡: perish、die (out)、vanish、extinguish、disappear、gone
- 96) 消除: eliminate、remove、abolish、erase、get rid of
- 97) 避免: evade、avoid、escape、keep away from、shun
- 98) 放弃: abandon、forsake、give up、relinquish、desert、discard、get rid of
- 99) 拒绝: reject、refuse、turn down、decline
- 100) 脆弱的: vulnerable、weak、feeble、fragile、delicate
- 101) 易受...的影响: be vulnerable to、be susceptible to、subject to、be subjected to
- 102) 懒散: idle 偶像: idol 理想: ideal 想法: idea
- 103) 降级: downgrade、demote、degrade
- 104) 禁止: deter、hinder、preclude、ban (ban sb from doing sth) forbid (forbid sb to do sth) prohibit (prohibit sb from doing sth)
- 105) 暂停: suspend、stop、interrupt、pause、break off

- 106) 延期: phase back、put off、postpone、delay、adjourn、prolong
- 107) 忍受: stand、bear、put up with、endure
- 108) 鄙视: disparage、scorn、despise、disdain、look down upon sb
- 109) 欺骗: cheat、deceive、hoax、beguile
- 110) 偷窃: thievery → theft → thief 小偷
- 111) 假装: pretend、sham
- 112) 膺品: fake commodity、sham、commodity with poor quality
- 113) 痛苦: agony、distress、pain、torment
- 114) 模糊的: dim、vague、obscure、unclear、hazy
- 115) 营养不良: malnutrition、under-nutrition
- 116) 限制: limit、restrict、constrict、confine、curb、restrain
- 117) 偏见: bias、prejudice、favoritism、preconception、preoccupation、partiality
- 118) 多余的: surplus、redundant、excess
- 119) 看似合理的: plausible、seem to be reasonable、appear to be reasonable
- 120) 引诱: tempt、lure、seduce、appeal、attract、fascinate、absorb、captivate、entice、allure
- 121) 奢侈的: extravagant、luxury、costly
- 122) 复杂的: complicated、complex、sophisticated、confused

- 123) 昂贵的: dear、expensive、high-priced、costly
- 124) 迫使: compel、force、drive、coerce
- 125) 处理: resolve、handle、tackle、deal with、cope with、dispose、address
- 126) 监督: supervise、monitor、oversee、observe
- 127) 转变: alter、change、transform、shift、switch、modify、convert
- 128) 管理: governance、management/administration/operation
- 129) 抓住: grasp、capture、seize、grip、catch
- 130) 主张: claim、proclaim、advocate、allege
- 131) 承认: admit、acknowledge、recognize
- 132) 利用: use 、utilize、adopt、employ、apply、make use of、take advantage of
- 133) 可使用的: usable、available、applicable、accessible、serviceable
- 134) 组成: consist of、constitute、be made from/of
- 135) 发行: issue、release、distribute、publish、circulate
- 136) 授予: grant、award、confer、give、present
- 137) 引用: cite、illustrate、exemplify、quote
- 138) 挑出: single out、sort out、pick out

- 139) 完成: fulfill、finish、accomplish、carry out、achieve、complete、get down
- 140) 选择(v): choose、select、
- 141) 选择 (n) option(optional)、alternative
- 142) 参加: join in、take part in、participate、be present at
- 143) 影响 (n.) : impact、effect、influence、consequence
- 144) 依靠: rely on、be reliance on、count on、depend on、
- 145) 显示: show、demonstrate、manifest、display
- 146) 揭露: reveal、uncover、expose、unveil、disclose
- 147) 打算: intend to、plan to、mean to do、be to do、be about to do、be going to do
- 148) 作为: serve as、function as
- 149) 生产: yield、manufacture、generate、produce、create
- 150) 波动: swing、fluctuate
- 151) 谋生: earn one's living、make one's living、live off、earn one's keep、make money
- 152) 遵守: comply with、conform to、abide by
- 153) 探测: detect、investigate、explore
- 154) 获得: gain、acquire、achieve、fetch、obtain
- 155) 培养: nurture、foster、cultivate
- 156) 观察: perceive、observe
- 157) 保留: preserve、reserve

- 158) 建议(n.): advice、suggestion、proposal、recommendation
- 159) 建议 (v.) : advise、suggest、propose、recommend
- 160) 面对: confront、face、be faced with
- 161) 修理: fix、mend、repair
- 162) 购买: purchase、buy
- 163) 居住: inhabit、dwell in、reside in
- 164) 习惯于: adapt to、adjust to、accustom to (get accustomed to+N/Ving)、get used to+N/Ving
- 165) 建立: found、set up、establish、institute
- 166) 沉思: ponder、meditate、think deeply、dwell on
- 167) 包含: involve、include、contain
- 168) 源于: come from、be from、originate from、stem from、evolve from、derive from、
- 169) 把.....归因于: owe .A. to B、attribute A to B
- 170) 导致: result in、cause、lead to、contribute to、give rise to、bring about
- 171) 由于: result from、owing to、thanks to、due to、because of、on account of
- 172) 解释/对...负责: A is responsible for B、A account for B、be to blame for
- 173) 照顾: take care of、look after、tend、attend
- 174) 趋向于: be inclined to、tend to、be apt to、be prone to

- 175) 增加: increase、rise、raise、skyrocket、advance、improve、enhance、ascend、grow、boost、soar、develop、surge
- 176) 放大: magnify、augment、amplify
- 177) 减少: decrease、reduce、lessen、diminish
- 178) 合并: merger and acquisition、consolidation、conjunction
- 179) 同情: show sympathy for、in sympathy with
- 180) excess: 过量 assess: 评估 access: 进入 exceed: 超过 → surpass
- 181) 代表: represent、on behalf of、embody、means
- 182) 能力 (n.): ability、capability、potential、competence、power、aptitude、genius、talent、faculty、gift
- 183) 特点: feature、characteristic、trait
- 184) 方法: ways、means、approach、solution、method
- 185) 数据: data、statistics、figure、information
- 186) 信息: information、message、data、figure、statistics、facts、clues、news、word、tidings
- 187) 职业: occupation、profession、career、employment
- 188) 职位: position、post、job、work
- 189) 心情: mood、emotion、feeling、sentiment
- 190) 环境: circumstance、environment、condition、surrounding
- 191) 地位: status、rank、position、class、tier、standing

- 192) 会议: conference、meeting、convention
- 193) 交易: deal、trade、exchange、transaction、barter、bargain、commerce
- 194) 前景: prospect、future、expectation、outlook、probability、expectancy
- 195) 医生: doctor、surgeon(外科医生)、physician(内科医生), medical practitioner(开业医生)、dentist
- 196) 手术: operation、surgery(外科手术)
- 197) 安乐死: mercy killing、euthanasia、physician-assisted suicide
- 198) 语言: verbally、language、words、speech、lingo
- 199) 密码 code、解密 decode、加密 encode
- 200) 法案: act、bill、law
- 201) 律师: lawyer、attorney
- 202) 法令: ordinance、decree
- 203) 回应: interaction、response、reaction
- 204) 标准: standard、level、criteria、norm
- 205) 财产: estate、property、asset、possessions
- 206) 郊区的: rural、suburban
- 207) 地区: region、scope、area、range、sphere
- 208) 计划: plan、scheme、design

- 209) 结果: result、consequence、outcome、effect、end、effectiveness
- 210) 海洋的: marine、oceanic
- 211) 智力: wisdom、intelligence、wit
- 212) 部分/份额: component、portion、element、proportion、percentage、share
- 213) 意识: awareness、consciousness、cognizance、sensation
- 214) 水流: stream、flow
- 215) 换句话说: put another way、in other words、translate、interpret
- 216) 学术的: academic、scholastic、scholarly
- 217) 薪水: salary、pay、payroll、wage、emolument
- 218) 花费: expenses、income、revenue、gain、earning
- 219) 津贴: subsidy、pension、allowance、bonus
- 220) 告示: announcement、notice、poster、bulletin
- 221) 行为: action、behavior、conduct、deed
- 222) 差异: difference、distinction、inconsistence、disparity、variance、divergence
- 223) 股票: stock、share
- 224) 可能性: possibility、probability、likelihood、chance
- 225) 想法/概念: notion、concept、idea、view
- 226) 观点: viewpoint、perspective、point of view

- 227) 联盟：league、association、union、alliance (ally)
- 228) 种类：category、kind、sort、classification、species
- 229) 背景：background、setting、backdrop
- 230) 聚会：party、gathering、assembly、get-together、rally、
convention
- 231) 旅行：journey、travel、trip、tour
- 232) 模式：pattern、model、mode、shape
- 233) 神话：myth、mythology
- 234) 假期：holiday、vacation
- 235) 努力：effort、endeavor (make an endeavor/effort to do
sth)
- 236) 机构：organization、institution
- 237) 责任：duty、obligation、liability、responsibility
- 238) 策略：strategy、tactic
- 239) 因此：thus、whereby、therefore、hence、accordingly、
consequently、
- 240) 然而：nevertheless、though、nonetheless
- 241) 通过(介)：via、through、by、with
- 242) 尽管：in spite of、although、though、despite
- 243) 大约：roughly、around、about、some、approximately
- 244) 最终：finally、eventually、ultimately、lastly、at length

- 245) 关于：concerning、in terms of、with respect to、about、regarding
- 246) 永恒的：eternal、permanent、everlasting、for good、forever
- 247) 暂时的：temporary、transient、impermanent、tentative provisional、transitory、fleeting、momentary
- 248) 多样的：various、diverse、multiple
- 249) 直接的：frank、straight、direct、straightforward
- 250) 完全地：utterly、entirely、completely、wholly
- 251) 相当地：fairly、relatively、rather
- 252) 唯一的：only、sole、mere
- 253) 充足的：ample、abundant、sufficient、adequate、enough
- 254) 天生的：inborn、innate、inherent
- 255) 不可避免的：inevitable、unavoidable、inescapable、destined
- 256) 轻微的：subtle、slight、mild、modest
- 257) 首要的 primary, main, chief、principal、sovereign、dominating、predominant
- 258) 首位：predominance、primacy
- 259) 大的：giant、massive、tremendous、dramatic、enormous、huge、large

- 260) 重要的: vital、critical、crucial、essential、significant、key
- 261) 相互的: common、shared、mutual
- 262) 以前的: previous、former、prior to 、prior、earlier、preceding、foregoing
- 263) 保守的: conservative、conventional、old-fashioned
- 264) 激进的: radical、immoderate、extreme
- 265) 当代的: contemporary、modern、present、current
- 266) 内部的: interior、inner、internal、inside
- 267) 外部的: exterior、outer、external、outside
- 268) 相关的: relevant、related、concerned、A has sth. to do with B、link between A and B、correlation between A and B
- 269) 青少年: adolescent、teenager、juvenile
- 270) 代表: representative、delegate、deputy
- 271) 市民: citizen、residents of a city、townspeople
- 272) 农民: farmer、residents of the rural areas、peasant
- 273) 居民: inhabitant、dweller、resident
- 274) 观众: audience、spectator、viewer
- 275) 游客: sightseer、visitor、traveler、tourist
- 276) 员工: worker、employee、staff、personnel、faculty、labor force

- 277) 学者: academic、scholar、educator、professor、expert、specialist
- 278) 同伴: partner、companion、colleague、associate、mate
- 279) 公司: enterprise、firm、company、corporation、conglomerate、incorporation、venture、group、partnership
- 280) 顾客: customer、client、consumer、guest、buyer、patron、shopper
- 281) 政客: politician、statesman