

四级精品班



词汇串讲（4）：真题词汇

新东方在线 刘畅

3. A) He is a queen bee 蜂王 specialist 专家.

C) He removed the bees from the boot 汽车行李箱; 靴子.

4. C) They were dancing in a unique 独特的 way.



Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a “brown patch (与周围部分不同的) 斑, 小块; 补丁; 眼罩” (p过去catch)

“I’ve never seen that many bees in one spot 地点; 斑点. (scenic spot 景点)

My stings 刺 (痛) are a bit painful but I'm pleased it all worked out 进展顺利 and I could help.

speci = look, kind, 表示“外观, 种类”

special a 特殊特别的

specialty n 〔某人、餐馆或地方的〕特色食品; 专业专长

specialize v 专门研究, 专门从事, 专攻

specific a 具体的, 特定的, 特有的; 详细明确确切的

species n 〔动植物的〕物种, 种 ['spi:ʃi:z]

specimen n 〔用于测试或检验的〕样品, 样本; 标本['spesɪmɪn]

2014年12月: 大熊猫 (giant panda) 是一种温顺的动物, 长着独特的黑白皮毛。因其数量极少, 大熊猫已被列为**濒危物种**。 endangered species

5. A) The latest test on a rare 稀有的; 半熟的 animal species 物种.

r-a-r-e 热爱阿姨的人很稀有 (rare)

medium 中等的, 中号的; **well-done** 全熟的

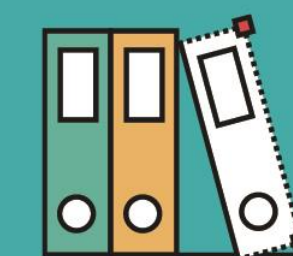
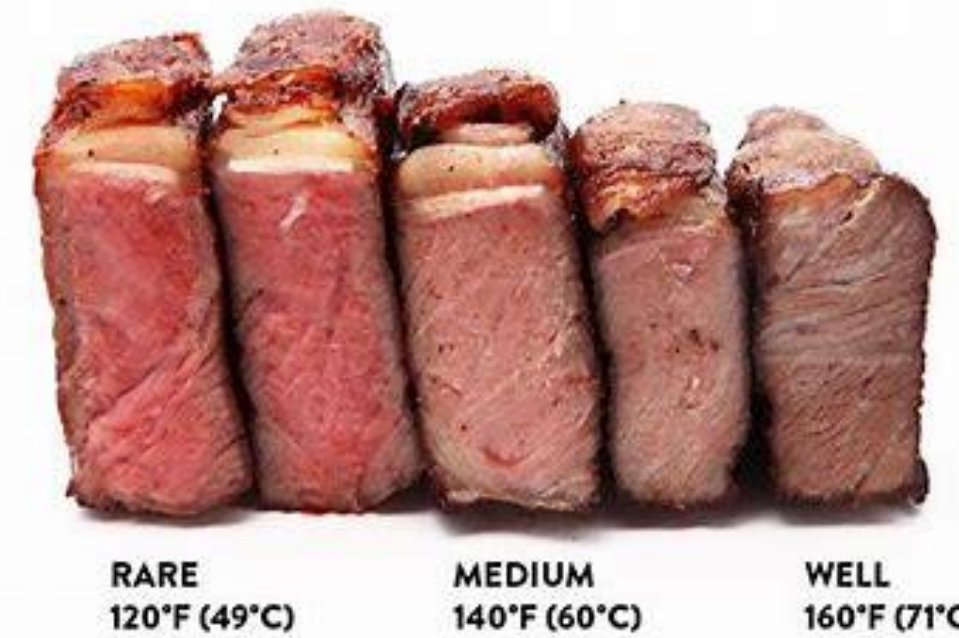
C) The second trip to a small remote 偏僻的; 遥远的 island.

motion 运动; 动作; motive 动机; motivate 激发; promote 推动; 促销; 晋升

6. A) He fell from a tall palm 棕榈树; 手掌 tree by accident 偶然; 意外地.

(pa-l-m 怕了吗? desktop 台式机; laptop 笔记本; tablet 平板电脑; by chance)

B) A snake crawled 爬行 onto his head in his sleep. (Orz)



C) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted 荒芜的, 被遗弃的 island.

D) A poisonous 有毒的 snake attacked 攻击 him on his field trip.

(“破一疹”, 流出的东西一定有毒.....)



7. A) From its origin 起源. (originate 发源起源; original 原先的; 新颖独特的)

B) From its length 长度. (width; depth)

D) From its genes 基因.





新闻3:

Scientists **identified** 认出; 识别 20 of the one-meter-long snakes during two trips to the **Caribbean** 加勒比海 islands. (identity 身份)

The snake has been named **Silver Boa /'bəʊə/** 银蟒 because it is **metal** 金属-colored and the first **specimen** 样品; 标本 found was climbing a silver palm tree.

The scientist **confirmed** 证实; 确认 the snake was a previously unknown species after **conducting** [尤指为获取信息或证实某事时] 进行; 实施; 执行 **a genetic analysis** 基因分析 **of tissue** [动植物的] 组织; 纸巾 **samples** 样品样本; (用于检验、分析的) 试样. (“山坡”上有很多植物样本.....)

firm 确定坚定的; 牢固结实的; [尤指小型的] 公司, 商行, 事务所; **affirm** 确认, 证实, 断言属实; **affirmative** 肯定的; 同意的

analyze – analysis; paralyze 使麻痹瘫痪 - **paralysis**



duc, duct = lead, bring, 表示“引导, 带来”

duct n 〔输送液体、气体、电缆等的〕管道, 槽; 〔人体/植物输送液体的〕细管, 导管

aqueduct n 导水管 (aque水+duct) ['ækwɪdʌkt] (**S**olus **P**ar **A**gula” (Health by water))

educate n 教育; 养育

deduce v 推论, 演绎

introduce v 介绍, 引入 (intro进入+duce→引进, 介绍)

produce v 引起产生; 制作创作; 生产出产; **product** 产品; **productive** 生产的; 多产的;

productivity 生产力

reduce v 降低, 减少

conduct v 进行实施; 指挥; n 〔尤指在公共场合、工作岗位上等的〕行为, 举止

seduce v 勾引; 诱奸



长对话1:

8.C) He has to check a lot of luggage行李 (U.) .

来自lug (拉) ; **baggage**; **luggage claim**行李领取处; **hand** 手提 / **carry-on** 随身 / **excess luggage** 超重

D) The security check安检 takes time.

9. A) In cash现金.

B) By credit card信用卡. (信贷; 学分)

C) With his smart phone.

D) With a traveler's check旅行支票.





旅行支票是一种定额本票，其作用是专供旅客购买和支付旅途费用，旅行支票没有指定的付款地点和银行，一般也不受日期限制，能在全世界通用，客户可以随时在国外的各大银行、国际酒店、餐厅及其他消费场所兑换现金或直接使用，是国际旅行都常用的支付凭证之一。旅行支票是一种全球范围内被普遍接受的票据，在很多国家和地区都有着如同现金一般的流动性，不仅很多商场和酒店都支持旅行支票的付款，也可以在旅行地兑换为当地的货币使用。



10. B) Find a porter [火车站、机场等的] 行李员, 搬运工; [酒店、医院等的] 门房, 守门人 for him.

port港口; import进口; export出口; portable便携式的; passport护照; 通行证; transport运输; transportation交通运输系统, 运输方式

C) Give him a receipt [rɪ'si:t] 收据. (receive)

11. A) Posting 贴, 发布 a comment on the hotel's webpage.

C) Signing up for membership 注册成为会员 of Sheraton Hotel.

D) Loading 把...装上 [车辆], 将...装进[容器]; (给...) 装货 her luggage onto the airport shuttle [定期往返于两地之间的] 短程穿梭航班[班车, 火车].

upload; download; load负载, 负荷



post-

- (1) 在后面: postwar战后的; postpone延迟, 延期; postgraduate研究生;
postface刊后语; posterior在后面的; postscript附言; posterity后代
- (2) 邮政: postage邮资; postoffice邮局; postcard明信片; postal邮政的;
postmark邮戳; poster招贴画; 海报

Fantastic太好了; 极好的! I'll just wait in the lobby [公共场所入口处的] 门廊, 前厅, 大厅.

fan [运动、表演艺术或名人的] 狂热崇拜者, ...迷; fancy v. 爱慕; 想要; a. 别致的; 阔气的;

fantasy幻想; fantasize (phantom幽灵; 幻象)



Now I would like to settle结清, 结算 my mini-bar bill账单.

I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt so I can charge把某物记在某人的账上/
房费里等 it to my company.

Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage网页 when you have time?

Sure. I had a really good stay here and I'd like to recommend推荐; 建议 your hotel to my
friends and colleagues. (commend 赞扬)



12. A) He becomes tearful 哭泣的, 含泪的 in wind.

D) He has stopped making terrible faces 做可怕的鬼脸.

13. A) Warn 警告 him of danger by making up a story.

B) Give him some cherry stones 樱桃核 to play with.

C) Do something funny to amuse 使开心; 使消遣 him. (Muse)

D) Tell him to play in her backyard 后院.

14. A) They could knock people unconscious 失去知觉的; 无意识的. (conscious = aware)

C) They could sometimes terrify 使害怕, 使恐惧 adults.

terrific 极好的 / terrible 极糟的 / terror 恐怖 / terrorist 恐怖分子 / terrorism 恐怖主义





长对话2:

15. A) One would have curly hair 卷发 if they ate too much stale [面包、蛋糕] 不新鲜的, 变味的 bread. (curl v.弯曲 n.卷曲; 卷发)

C) One would have to shave 刮胡子, 刮脸, 剃须; 刮去 [毛发] their head to remove a bat in their hair. (shaver 电动剃须刀)

D) One would get a spot 斑点; 地点 on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately 故意地; [做事、说话] 慎重地, 从容不迫地.

liberty 自由; liberate 解放; liberal 开明的; 慷慨的; liberal arts 人文科学;
humanities 人文学科

Deliberate
adjective
dəˈlib(ə)rət/
done consciously and
intentionally.



His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck 被困住 when the winds changed.

I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow 吞下, 咽下 a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of 有几分; 有那么点儿 subconsciously 潜意识地, you know, if I swallow one by mistake.

The one that used to get me was that swans 天鹅 could break your leg with a blow 击打 of the wing.

That is if you put a postage 邮资, 邮费 stamp 邮票 on upside down, you'll go to prison.

She said her grandmother reckoned 认为; 估算 you had to shave your head to get it out.

(reck 顾虑; 在乎)

16. B) People were formal and disciplined 遵守纪律的. (disciple 门徒, 信徒)

D) Things from the Victorian era 维多利亚时代 came back alive.

前接乔治时代, 后启爱德华时代, **被认为是英国工业革命和大英帝国的峰端**。它的时限常被定义为1851年~1901年。

18. A) He was interested in stylish 时髦的, 有风格的 dresses. (style)

In fact, I'd like to relive [凭回忆或想象] 再次体验, 重温 a period I've already lived — the 1960s.

I was in my twenties 在我二十多岁 and everything was being renewed 更新; [中止后] 重新开始, 继续. (resume)

We were beginning to be adventurous 喜欢冒险的; 大胆创新的 about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution [思想、工作方式等的] 彻底变革, 革命.

篇章2:

19. B) They run away immediately 即刻; 立即.

medium 中等的; 半熟的; 媒介; mediate 调停调解; medial 中间的; Mediterranean Sea 地中海

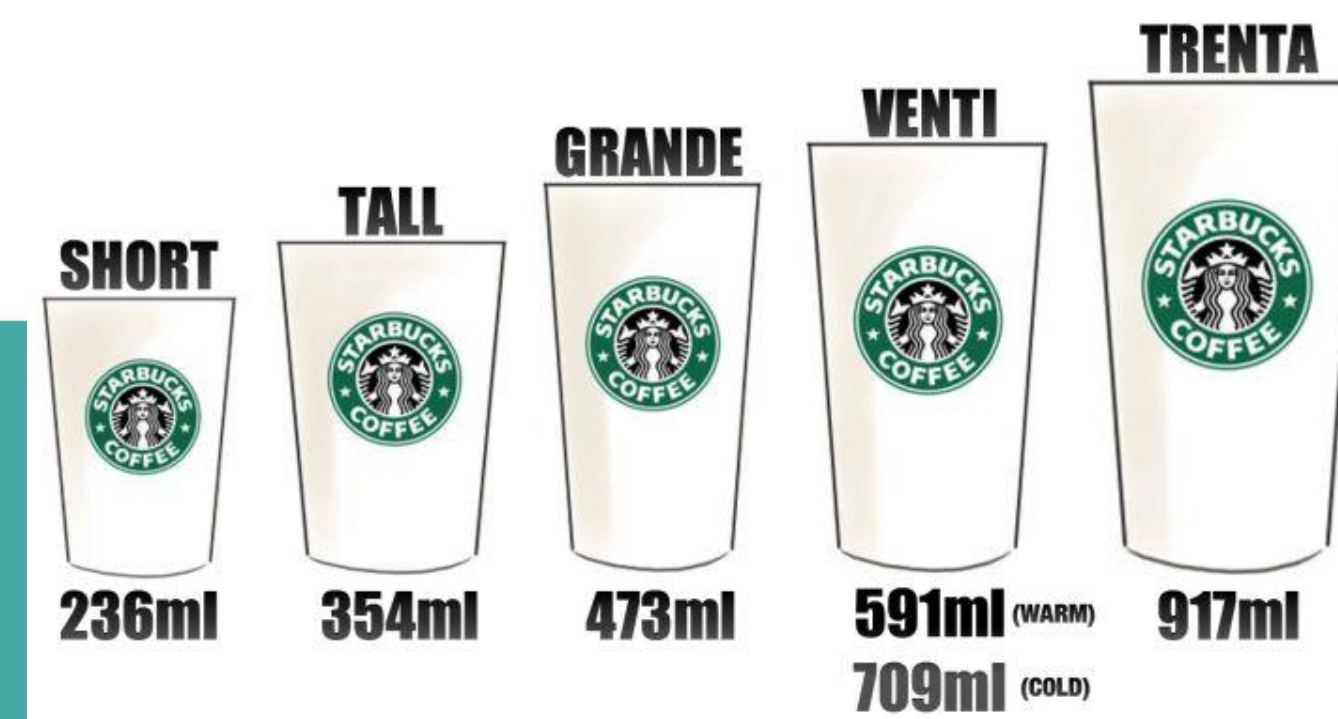
D) They make threatening [行为] 带有威胁的; [天气] 阴沉沉的 sounds.

20. B) It turns away to avoid conflict [意见等的] 抵触, 冲突, 矛盾.

21. A) By observing 观察; 遵守 their facial features 面貌 carefully.

C) By taking in their facial expressions 表情 as a whole.

D) By interpreting 口译; 解释阐释 different emotions in different ways.



篇章2:

Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy [为实现某目标的] 计谋, 策略; 行动计划 for dealing with angry owners — they look away.

希腊语 strategia 军事指挥部, 来自 strategos 将军, 指挥官

The scientists suggest this may be an attempt 努力, 尝试, 企图 [尤指困难的事情] to calm humans down. (tempt 诱惑, 引诱)

This behavior may have evolved 进化; 逐步演变 as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding 避免 conflicts with humans.

Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed 显示; 展示 on the screen for 1.5 seconds.

They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral 中立的 expressions. Nearby cameras tracked 追踪 the dogs' eye movements.

篇章2:

And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze凝视. Dogs may have learned to detect发现, 察觉〔尤指不易觉察到的事物〕 threat signs from humans and respond作出反应; 回应 by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi.



detective侦探; protect保护; undetected 未被发现的

Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds〔两个或更多人或团体之间的〕纽带, 联系, 契合 with humans.



band – bind – bond – bound – boundary – abound – abundant ...

The researchers also note that dogs scan扫描 faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing刺穿 together information from all facial features just as humans do.

篇章3:

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter 栖身之地, 住处 underground. (shield 盾 – 保护)

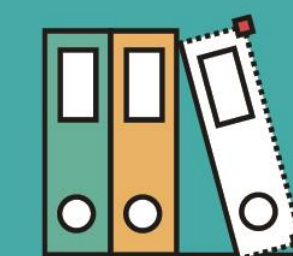
B) They take little notice of 很少注意到 the changes in temperature.

C) They resort to 依靠; 诉诸求助于 different means to survive 存活; 幸存 the bitter cold 严寒.

D) They have difficulty adapting 适应 to the changed environment.

23. A) They have their weight reduced to the minimum 最小量 (的) .

C) They can maintain 保持维持 their heart beat 心跳 at the normal rate 速率; 比率; 费用.



篇章3:

24. D) By storing enough food beforehand事先预先.

in advance

25. C) To keep company陪伴.

There is lots of snow around and the ground freezes (使) 结冰, (使) 冻结, which can make life difficult for animals.

There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate〔鸟或兽〕移栖, 迁徙.

migrant候鸟; 移民; immigrate; emigrate



提前预习，下次课见！

@刘畅的南瓜地