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飞凡真题预测· 2月07日-2月20日

(version 6.2.2)

阅读部分·Fill in the blanks (RWFIB)

飞凡英语·听力阅读·新题速递汇总 (2025.2.06)

		命中率	重要性	更新来源
RW-FIB	老题新考 7 题 #19391 #19423 #19495 #19522 #21396 #21397 #22765 新题 6 题 #23281 #23282 #23283 #23284 #23285 #23286	30%	★★★★	老题新考 新题

根据目前已经考试的小伙伴反馈：考场中遇到的机经依旧比较稳定，高频预测命中很多，大家好好复习高频机经！

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READING 阅读部分

RW-Fill in the blanks (下拉完形填空)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经命中率	练习时间分配建议	本次更新必看
R&W FIB	★★★	★★★★★	10 约中 3	★★★★	老题新考7题 新题6题
备考要点	必备单词：务必掌握考察单词的意思和常见用法 分析考点：能够理解答案出现的原因				
练习顺序	命中率 20-40% 在口语 (RA) 稳定的情况下再开始阅读机经的准备 以高频文件为主，完整版机经辅助积累				
练习注意事项	1、通读原文，理解机经文章大概主题和语境 2、查好空格中要选的单词，理解其含义和用法，积累相关的固定搭配，可以多看例句体会 3、找出所选单词对应的考点，强化理解和记忆 4、配合 PTEGO 练习平台进行检测练习				



READING 阅读部分

R&W: Fill in the blanks

1. #23286 Housing 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Housing is a key component of individual and family. In addition to being a place where family and friends can gather, housing is important for a sense of security and [privacy]. One [significant] aspect of security is the wealth in the homes of owner occupiers.

The wealth of households [increases] as the wealth (or equity) in the homes of owner occupiers increases through paying off outstanding housing loans, or as property values rise. In 2003-04, the primary residence was, on average, the most valuable asset of owner-occupier households, with the net value of owned homes [accounting for] an average of 55% of the net worth of those households.

【解题思路】

privacy : 与 sense of security 并列，语义自然且常见搭配。

significant : 表示“重要且有影响的”，语气比 important 更正式。

increases : 用于一般现在时，陈述普遍经济规律。

accounting for : 固定搭配，表示“占……比例”。

【词汇解析】

privacy n. 隐私；私人空间

significant adj. 重要的；显著的；有意义的

increases v. 增加；上升 (increase 的第三人称单数)

accounting for phr. 占据；构成 (某一比例或部分)

2. #23285 video game 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

IBM arranged a video game match between a supercomputer and human gamers. The fact that the computer has [competed] against humans made people worry whether scientific technologies could threaten us. [However], the computer can only perform programs that are set by us. Even machine-learning has not [yet] developed enough to think independently like humans.

【解题思路】

competed : 与 against humans 搭配自然，准确表达“对抗、比赛”

However : 清晰标示前后语义转折，符合论证逻辑

yet : 常与否定句连用，表示“到目前为止仍未”

【词汇解析】

competed v. 竞争；对抗 (compete 的现在完成时用法)

However adv. 然而；但是 (用于句首，表示转折)

yet adv. 还；尚未 (多用于否定句和疑问句)

3. #23284 The Literary Paradox 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

The normal novel is dying. People nowadays prefer to engage in other forms of entertainment, such as music, rather [than] reading books during their leisure time. However, [ironically], a survey conducted by a certain organisation or website reveals that the number of potential online writers, particularly in the genre of novels, is continuously increasing. This contradiction highlights the fact that despite the decline in reading books,



global literacy rates are at an all-time high. This signals a shift in how people consume and engage with literature. While novels may be **[losing]** popularity as a medium, the rise of online writers and the overall improvement in literacy rates underscore the enduring importance and value of written communication. It also challenges the notion that literature is dying and suggests that it is merely evolving to adapt to the preferences and habits of modern readers. In conclusion, the novel, like any other art form, may transform in response to changing times but is far from fading **[away]**.

【解题思路】

than : 与 rather 构成固定结构 rather than , 语法上不可替换

ironically : 准确体现 “看似矛盾却并存” 的逻辑关系

losing : 与 popularity 搭配自然 , 强调过程性变化

away : 与 fade 构成固定搭配 fade away , 表示逐渐消失

【词汇解析】

than conj. 用于比较或对照 (常见结构 : rather than)

ironically adv. 具有讽刺意味地 ; 出人意料地

losing v. 失去 ; 减少 (lose 的现在分词 , 表示正在发生的变化)

away adv. 离开 ; 逐渐消失 (常用于 fade away)

4. #23283 Research Ship 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

The modern research ship takes its origins from the early exploration voyages such as HMS Endeavour and HMS Challenger, both of which were converted vessels, fitted with a range of research facilities to sample and measure across a range of disciplines in extreme environments. Early research vessels were fairly basic and simplistic compared to the state-of-the-art ships we see being developed today. Gradually, the trend of converting other vessels into research ships **[was challenged]** by the challenging demands of investigating increasingly complex areas of oceanographic research, such as physical, biological and chemical oceanography; marine geology and geophysics; ocean engineering and atmospheric science in one expedition. In order to carry **[out]** multi-disciplinary research in extreme environments, specially designed research vessels became a requirement. Research ships are the primary source of oceanographic observations and **[will remain]** so for the foreseeable future. As time **[goes on]**, science is likely to be conducted in increasingly remote and environmentally challenging areas, including the polar seas, so the ability to operate with minimal interruptions from the natural elements remains unchanged from the days of the Challenger Expedition.

【解题思路】

was challenged : 准确表达 “原有趋势受到挑战” , 符合被动语态和逻辑关系

out : 与 carry 构成固定搭配 carry out , 表示 “开展、执行”

will remain : 表示对未来的明确判断 , 语气比 remain 更符合前瞻性语境

goes on : 常用于描述时间推移 , 搭配自然、语体中性

【词汇解析】

was challenged v. 被挑战 ; 受到质疑 (challenge 的一般过去时被动)

out adv. (构成短语) 完成 ; 实施 (用于 carry out)

will remain v. 将继续保持 ; 仍然是 (表示对未来状态的预测)

goes on phr. 持续 ; 继续 ; 时间流逝 (常见于 as time goes on)

5. #23282 Two Types of Genes 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now



understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and ‘housekeeping’ genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins [control] the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. [In contrast], ‘housekeeping’ genes are expressed during the animal’s daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. [As] you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in ‘housekeeping’ genes tend to [affect] the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

【解题思路】

control：准确表达蛋白质对发育过程的“控制作用”，语义最强且科学写作常用。

In contrast：明确标志两类基因在功能上的对比关系。

As：用于引出读者可预期的推论，语气自然、逻辑顺畅。

affect：表示对健康和繁殖成功产生影响，是最中性、常用的动词。

【词汇解析】

control v. 控制；支配；调控（常用于生物学与机制描述）

In contrast phr. 相比之下；与之形成对照（用于明确对比）

As conj. 正如；如同；正如你所预料的那样

affect v. 影响；作用于（多指结果或状态的改变）

6. #23281 Repetitive syllables 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain [why] some words or phrases, such as ‘train’ and ‘good night’, have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them with a starting [point] for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants’ language learning behavior in a series of visual and attention tests [using] pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made-up words which were [communicated] to the infants by a recorded voice—one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their [recognition] of each made-up word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects—such as a dog or an apple.

【解题思路】

why：用于解释产生叠音词的原因，语义与 explain 精确对应

point：与 starting 构成固定搭配 starting point

using：表示“通过使用某种方式”，在方法说明中最自然

communicated：强调信息被传递给婴儿，符合被动结构和语境

recognition：指对词语的“识别能力”，是语言测试中的标准术语

【词汇解析】

why adv. 为什么；用于引导原因说明

point n. 点；起点；阶段（常见搭配：starting point）

using v. 使用；运用（use 的现在分词，表示方式或手段）

communicated v. 传达；交流（communicate 的过去分词）

recognition n. 识别；辨认；认知能力



7. #23259 Contexts 高频 机经题 超高频

Contexts is a quarterly magazine of the American Sociological Association about society and social behavior. Directed to **[anyone]** interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, Contexts seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information **[produced]** by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave **[together]** diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of Contexts are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, **[but]** a magazine for diverse readers, **[those]** who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

【解题思路】

anyone：表示面向所有感兴趣的人，语义最广且自然。

produced：与 information 和 discipline 搭配，正式且准确。

together：与 weave 构成固定搭配 weave together。

but：用于否定前项并强调后项，是最直接的对比连词。

those：作同位语指代 readers，引导限定性从句最恰当。

【词汇解析】

anyone pron. 任何人；任何感兴趣的人

produced v. 产生；制造；生成（produce 的过去分词）

together adv. 一起；联合地；连贯地

but conj. 但是；而是（用于对比或转折）

those pron. 那些人；指代前文提到的特定群体

8. #23221 Fieldwork 高频 机经题 超高频

The main purpose of fieldwork is to **[offer]** students a chance to **[apply]** what they have learned in the classroom to real-life situations. By doing so, they gain experience that cannot **[obtained]** from books alone.

【解题思路】

offer：offer students a chance 是固定且正式的表达，比 give 更自然。

apply：强调将知识“应用”到现实中，符合学术语境。

obtained：experience 通常用 obtain 表示“获得”，语体正式准确。

【词汇解析】

offer v. 提供；给予（机会、帮助等）

apply v. 应用；运用（知识、技能、理论）

obtained v. 获得；取得（obtain 的过去分词，多用于正式语境）

9. #23217 Giant exoplanets 高频 机经题 超高频

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **[characteristics]** to the solar system's biggest **[planet]** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **[astronomers]** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **[detect]** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

【解题思路】

characteristics：强调事物的典型特征，最符合科学描述语境。

planet：与“the solar system's biggest”搭配，单数特指木星。

astronomers：专指从事天体观测与研究的科学家。

detect：与“is easy to”构成固定结构，表示“容易被探测到”。



【词汇解析】

characteristics n. 特征；特点（常用于科学或技术描述）

planet n. 行星（围绕恒星运行的天体）

astronomers n. 天文学家（研究宇宙与天体的科学家）

detect v. 探测；发现（尤指借助仪器或技术）

10. #23216 Tokyo's Skytree 高频 机经题 超高频

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. [However], [massive] this form of digital art becomes—and it's a form subject to rampant inflation—Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something in common: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, [along with] the conventions of western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface, but Japanese traditions employed "a different spatial logic", as he said in an interview last year with Jcollabo. Orgthat is "uniquely Japanese".

【解题思路】

However：用于引出与前文形成转折的让步关系，语义最自然。

massive：强调体量和规模巨大，常用于描述建筑或艺术装置的尺度。

along with：表示“连同、以及”，用于并列两个共同作用的事物。

【词汇解析】

However adv. 然而；不过（表示转折或让步）

massive adj. 巨大的；庞大的（强调规模、体量或影响）

along with prep. 连同；以及（与……一起）

11. #23215 Maternal employment 高频 机经题 超高频

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers [enter] employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues [through] income tax.

【解题思路】

enter：一般现在时，表示一种普遍情况或趋势，主语为复数 mothers。

through：表示“通过某种方式获得”，固定搭配 generate revenue through income tax 最自然准确

【词汇解析】

enter v. 进入；加入（某种状态或领域，如就业）

through prep. 通过；凭借（方式、途径）

12. #23214 Lute 高频 机经题 超高频

The lute, a plucked string instrument, [played] a central role in European music from the late Middle Ages through the Baroque period. Its pear-shaped body and fretted neck [made] it a



versatile instrument for both solo and ensemble performances. Unlike the modern guitar, the lute typically has paired strings which [produce] a richer, more resonant tone. During the Renaissance, the lute was highly valued by both professional musicians and amateur players. Its popularity gradually declined in the 18th century, as keyboard instruments became more fashionable. [Nevertheless], the lute remains an important subject of study for those interested in early music performance practices, and it [is] frequently used in historically informed concerts today.

【解题思路】

played：一般过去时，符合历史叙述中“曾经发挥重要作用”的语境。

made：过去时与前一分句保持时态一致，表示“使得”。

produce：定语从句中主语是复数 strings，需用原形。

Nevertheless：表示“尽管如此”，准确承接前文“衰落”与后文“仍然重要”的转折关系。

is：一般现在时，描述当今仍然成立的事实。

【词汇解析】

played v. 扮演；发挥（作用）

made v. 使得；造成

produce v. 产生；制造

Nevertheless adv. 然而；尽管如此

is v. 是；用于一般现在时，表示客观事实

13. #23213 Choice of Subjects 高频 机经题 超高频

The lack of interest among adolescents in school science courses is a complex issue, but two [factors] are particularly critical. Contemporary students live in a culture that increasingly emphasizes self-reflection and autonomy, and the range of subjects they are [confronted] with is far broader than in the past. Adolescence is a key period for the formation of identity, and ample evidence shows that the way subject choices contribute to one's sense of self, particularly in how they reflect personal [values] —— is crucial for young people.

Specifically, science curricula need to more clearly demonstrate the career pathways that science can offer—both within scientific fields and in science-related professions — and articulate [why] these careers are valuable, meaningful, and rewarding.

【解题思路】

factors：常用于分析复杂问题中的关键原因或要素，学术语境最自然。

confronted：表示“被面对、被迫应对”，与 students 和 with 搭配恰当。

values：指个人重视的信念和标准，是身份认同研究中的核心概念。

why：用于引导原因说明，准确引出“这些职业为什么有价值”。

【词汇解析】

factors n. 因素；要素

confronted adj. / v. 面临；遭遇（常与 with 连用）

values n. 价值观；信念体系

why adv. / conj. 为什么；用于引导原因或解释

14. #23212 Transitions in Britain 高频 机经题 超高频

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD, when the Roman Army [invaded] Britain, represent the key points of socio-economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life [shifted] rapidly to a world where certain individuals [become] more important. During the first century AD, Britain [became] fully a part of the Roman Empire.

【解题思路】



invaded : 一般过去时准确描述罗马军队在特定历史时间的入侵事件。

shifted : 表示社会形态 “发生转变” , 与 rapidly 搭配自然、学术常见。

become : 原文强调 “变得更重要” 这一状态变化 , 是该空所考查的核心动词意义。

became : 一般过去时用于叙述英国在一世纪 AD 成为罗马帝国一部分的历史事实。

【词汇解析】

invaded v. 入侵 ; 侵略

shifted v. 转变 ; 改变方向或状态

become v. 变成 ; 变得 (状态变化动词)

became v. 成为 ; 变成 (become 的一般过去时)

15. #23210 Skill of Presentation 高频 机经题 超高频

Being able to give a good and clear presentation to a public audience is a skill that you and your future employer will value **[greatly]**. Prospective employers invariably ask for your experience in using these key skills during interviews. You need to be able to articulate what makes a good and poor presentation and offer evidence for your knowledge. So, when you are asked to give a task or produce a poster as part of your studies, recognize the importance of developing the skills of delivery **[as well as]** conveying the content. Posters and oral presentations are forms of presentation that enable you to develop your confidence in different ways. Posters check your ability to present information succinctly, and present it in an attractive and message-focused way, **[while]** oral presentations allow for more information and a more in-depth delivery. In both modes you will probably find yourself taking questions and **[explaining]** your ideas.

【解题思路】

greatly — 正确 , 因为这里修饰 “value” , 强调程度 ; 其他如 highly、significantly 也可用 , 但原文选择 greatly 更自然。

as well as — 正确 , 表示 “不仅...而且...” , 其他选项语法或表达上不够贴切。

while — 正确 , 表示对比 , 强调两种展示形式的区别 ; whereas 也可 , 但 while 更口语化且常用。

explaining — 正确 , 表示解释观点的动作 ; clarifying、elaborating 语义偏向不同 , 不完全匹配。

【词汇解析】

greatly adv. 极大地 ; 非常 ; 很 — 修饰动词 “value” , 强调重要性和程度 , 是最自然的选择。
as well as conj./prep. 以及 ; 不仅...而且... ; 和...一样 — 表示并列关系 , 强调交付技能和内容同等重要。

while conj. 然而 ; 同时 ; 尽管 — 用于对比两种展示形式 , 突出 Posters 与 oral presentations 的区别。

explaining v. 解释 ; 说明 ; 阐述 — 描述回答问题时的动作 , 最符合上下文语义。

16. #23209 Elizabeth 高频 机经题 超高频

Portraiture played an important role in the Elizabethan era. Queen Elizabeth's portraits conveyed the regal image of a powerful monarch — the steadfast, ageless force **[behind]** England. Owning paintings of the Queen was viewed as a status symbol. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, displayed over 50 paintings at his castle in Kenilworth, Warwickshire — a bold reminder **[to]** guests that he was the man closest to the Queen. Although Elizabethan artists drew inspiration from the European Renaissance, **[it]** was Elizabeth herself who was the national preoccupation. Invoking her image in paintings and literature had the effect of elevating them to a higher level. Today, we like to think of art as an expression of feelings and beliefs. But in Elizabethan England, **[flattery]** was the order of the day — a time when most artists needed wealthy sponsors **[to survive]** .

【解题思路】



behind 表示“背后的力量”，符合语义，其余介词不符文学表达。
to 在 “a reminder to guests” 中为固定结构，其他介词意义偏离。
it 用作形式主语指代前句整体最自然，this/that/which 不符合句法。
to survive 不定式表目的，符合“为了生存”，其他结构不自然或语法不符。

【词汇解析】

behind prep. 在.....背后；作为.....的支撑力量

to prep. 给；对于；用于指向动作对象

it pron. 它；指代前面提到的事物或整体情况

to survive v. 为了生存；为维持生计而存在

17. #23208 Durham University Sailing club 高频 机经题 超高频

Durham University Sailing club [**was founded**] by Malcolm Dodds in 1966. We [**have grown**] a lot since then and now our members take part in team racing, fleet racing, match racing and vacation events around the country. We have a jet [**flight**] of eleven fireflies and sail at Derwent Reservoir, which is about a 30-minute drive from Durham.

Any Durham University students can join the sailing club, and while most often sailing that we currently do is racing, there are other opportunities too, for example, [**enjoying**] the sunshine (hopefully!) in one of our summer sailing sessions. It is always possible to come along to one of our sailing socials whether you are part of the team or not and if you would like to do some sailing while at Durham then it couldn't be easier.

【解题思路】

“**was founded**” 叙述 1966 年发生的事情，明确过去时，必须使用一般过去时被动；其他选项不是过去被动结构或不合时间标志。

“**have grown**” 与 “**since then**” 搭配表示从过去到现在的持续发展，符合现在完成时用法；
grow / grew 不符合持续性含义。

“**flight**” 在这里表示“一队 (fireflies 的队列)”，用作名词合适；“**enjoying**” 充当动名词，表示一种活动方式，结构自然，其他形式与句法不符。

【词汇解析】

was founded v. 被建立；被创立 (一般过去时被动)

have grown v. 已经成长；已经发展 (现在完成时)

flight n. 舰队/队列；(在此指)一组、一个编队

enjoying v. 享受；正在享受 (动名词/现在分词)

18. #23207 Invention and innovation 高频 机经题 超高频

For our purposes the words 'invention' and 'innovation' can be used interchangeably. More [**specifically**], however, the term 'invention' refers to the discovery of new products or processes, while 'innovation' refers to the commercialization (bringing to the market) of new products or processes. [**Furthermore**], we can distinguish between product innovations and process innovations, product innovations result [**in**] the production of a new product such as the change from a three-wheel car to a four-wheel car, or the change from LP records to CDs. Process innovations increase the [**efficiency**] of the methods of production of existing products, for example the invention of the assembly-line technique.

The inventions and innovations that form industrial revolutions are those that open new doors and create new ways of doing things, not simply those that fill gaps in existing ways of doing things (Mokyr, 1997). The core of the first Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth century was a succession of technological changes that brought about material advances in three basic areas: 1) the substitution of mechanical devices (such as machines) for human labour; 2) the substitution of inanimate sources of power (such as steam) for animate sources of power (such as horse power); and (3) the substitution of mineral raw materials for



vegetable or animal substances, and in general the use of new and more [abundant] raw materials.

【解题思路】

"More __, however" 要修饰整个前述内容，需用副词形式，specifically (副词) 恰当；其它选项 (specific 名词/形容词、specification 名词、specially 副词但意思偏“特别地”) 都不完全匹配此处表达“更具体地说”的用法。句首的 Furthermore 做连接副词引出补充论点也合适；

"Moreover/Additionally" 可行但与原文一致， "However" 则表达转折，与上下文衔接冲突。

"result __ the production" 要用介词短语，固定搭配是 result in (导致.....)，因此 in 正确；into/to/for 在习惯用法或语义上不匹配。 "increase the __ of the methods" 描述“提高方法的某种性质”，名词 efficiency (效率) 最贴切；effectiveness/productivity/performance 含义接近但不如 efficiency 与“方法改进”直接对应。

"new and more __ raw materials" 语境表示“数量/可得性上更多的原料”，abundant (丰富的) 最贴切；plentiful 亦可用但原句用 abundant , available (可用的) 侧重可获得性而非丰富程度，scarce 则是反义词，不合语境。

【词汇解析】

specifically adv. 具体地；明确地；特别是
Furthermore adv. 此外；而且；进一步来说
in prep. (用于 result in) 导致；引起

efficiency n. 效率；效能；高效程度
abundant adj. 丰富的；大量的；充裕的

19. #23194 The amount of sleep 高频 机经题

The amount of sleep you need depends on many [factors], especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep.

As you get older, your sleeping [patterns] change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults.

Getting enough sleep is [important] to your health because it boosts your [immune] system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance.

So how many hours of sleep are enough for You? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day—even during boring activities—you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep.

If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to [identify] the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

【解题思路】

1) factors / patterns : depend on many factors 是固定搭配，“取决于很多因素”；patterns 对应“sleeping patterns change (睡眠模式改变) ”，habits/rhythms 虽有关联但不是该常用搭配。

2) important / immune : important to your health 为固定表达，“对健康很重要”；immune system 是标准生物学搭配，“免疫系统”，general/muscle system 都不准确。



3) identify : identify the cause 表示“找出原因”，符合医生帮助确诊的语境；predict（预测原因）和 ignore（忽视原因）都与“帮助解决睡眠问题”的逻辑不符。

【词汇解析】

20. #23193 Romans 高频 机经题

The Romans glorified the [bravery] shown in the arena, but [trivialized] the events and degraded the participants. Mosaic pictures of executions and combats, [graphically] violent to our eyes, were displayed in the public rooms and even dining rooms in the homes of wealthy Romans. How can the viewer today possibly understand such images? Until fairly recently, modern authors writing about the arena minimized its significance and [represented] the institutionalized violence as a sideline to Roman history. The [tendency] was also to view the events through our own eyes and to see them as pitiful or horrifying, although to most Romans empathy with victims of the arena was inconceivable. In the past few decades, however, scholars have started to analyze the complex motivations for deadly public entertainments and for contradictory views of gladiators as despised, yet beloved hero-slaves.

【解题思路】

bravery / trivialized / graphically : bravery 符合“赞扬竞技场表现”；trivialized 与前句的 glorified 形成对比；graphically 表“直观、生动地”，契合“violent to our eyes”。

represented / tendency : represented 表示“将……描绘成”，符合“把暴力当成历史旁支”；tendency 表“倾向”，符合“人们常常以现代视角观看”。

其他选项要么语义反向（如 emphasized、celebrated），要么搭配不合语境（如 roughly、vaguely、solution）。

【词汇解析】

21. #23191 Pop art 高频 机经题 超高频

Pop art was a cultural [movement] that began in the mid-20th century, [turning] to everyday life as a source of inspiration. American artists often used [familiar] subjects from their surroundings, such as beer bottles, clothing, comic strips, and advertisements, to create bold and striking artworks. In the United Kingdom, however, pop art drew heavily from [imagery] found in magazines, [as well as] archives and mass media culture. Together, these approaches made pop art one of the most accessible and influential movements in modern art.

【解题思路】

movement : 艺术史中“艺术运动”固定用语；motion/trend 不符合专业表达。

turning : 短语 turning to... 表示“转向...作为灵感”，符合英语习惯；shifting 语气不如 turning 自然。

familiar : 表示“熟悉的/常见的”，对应 everyday life；common 太口语，well-known 不完全适用。

imagery : 艺术语境中常用来表达“视觉图像内容”；比 pictures、illustrations 更专业。



as well as : 自然连接词，表示“以及”；比 in addition to 更口语自然，比 together with 更正式。

【词汇解析】

22. #23190 The growth of the internet 高频 机经题 超高频

The exponential growth of the internet was [heralded] in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and [dissemination] of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of [democratizing] access to knowledge. For people [concerned] with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of [leapfrogging] over the technology gap that [separates] Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

【解题思路】

heralded : 表示“被宣布/被誉为...的开端”，常用于描述重大技术趋势；比 announced 更正式，比 forecast 更不强调未来预测。

dissemination : 学术词，意为“传播（信息）”，比 distribution、spread 更正式、契合信息技术语境。

democratizing : 表示“让所有人平等获取”，语境是知识民主化，正确搭配 access to knowledge。

concerned : 固定搭配 people concerned with... 表示“关心/关注...的人”。

leapfrogging : 发展经济学专业词，指“跨越式发展”，比 skipping、jumping 更正式。

separates : 表示“使...相互分隔”，最符合科技差距（technology gap）的语境。

【词汇解析】

23. #23103 Melting ice 高频 机经题

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and [caused] a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. [Even though] the rest of the planet was warming [up], the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened [around] 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it [could] happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

【解题思路】

caused : 表示“导致、引起”。在句子里：melting ice caused a drop in temperature = 融化的冰导致气温下降，突出因果关系。

Even though : 表示“尽管”。在句子里：Even though the rest of the planet was warming up = 尽管地球其他地方在变暖，用来引出转折。

up : 在 warm up 里表示“逐渐升温”。在句子里：was warming up = 正在逐渐变暖，说明温度变化的过程。

around : 表示“大约、左右”。在句子里：around 8000 years ago = 大约 8000 年前，用来限定时间的近似值。



could : 表示 “可能、会” 。在句子里 : it could happen again today = 今天也可能再次发生 , 表达一种不确定的可能性。

【词汇解析】

caused : 表示 “导致、引起” , 强调因果关系。

Even though : 表示 “尽管...” , 体现转折对比。

up : 在 warm up 里表示 “逐渐升温” 。

around : 表示 “大约、左右” , 用于时间或数字。

could : 表示 “可能、会” , 语气不确定。

24. #23102 Private schools in the UK 高频 机经题

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools [already] come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents [unwilling] or unable to afford the fee - top boarding schools [edging] towards £30,000 (\$49,759) a year - and a cultural [shift] away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now [account] for about £500m of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

【解题思路】

already

表示某种情况 “已经” 存在 , 而不是新的变化。

这里强调海外生源在英国私立寄宿学校里 本来就已经占有很大比例 (三分之一) , 为后面 “现在更加努力向外国招生” 做铺垫 , 形成一种 “在已有基础上进一步加强” 的逻辑。

unwilling

不愿意 (心理上拒绝)

句子对比了两种情况 : 有些英国居民 “不愿意” 花这么多钱。有些则 “负担不起” 。

这样就覆盖了两类人群——主动不选择和被动无力承担。

edging

“逐渐接近” 某个数值 (带有渐进、逼近的意味)。

这里不直接用 reach (已经到达) , 而是用 edging towards , 强调学费并非完全定在 £30,000 , 而是 正在逐渐接近这个高位。这种表达更贴切市场动态。

shift

转变、变化 (尤指观念、趋势上的变化)。

相比 change , shift 更强调 方向性的变化 , 带有 “逐渐从 A 转向 B” 的意味。这里指英国社会中 文化氛围从寄宿制转向其他教育方式。

account

占有、构成.....的一部分。

在数据说明中 , account for 是地道表达 , 比简单说 make up 或 represent 更正式 , 更常见于经济、教育、商业类语境。

【词汇解析】

25. #23038 Apartment Renting 高频 机经题



My name is Tonia. My roommate and I are looking for a nice apartment near my college's campus. We are very quiet and study a lot. I study history, and my roommate studies French. We are very interested [in] renting your apartment. We can [pay] the rent on time because we do a part-time work, too. Some of our friends live in the same building and have recommended your place to us. They mentioned that you are a kind and responsible landlord, and we hope to [have] the same positive experience.

I would [like to make] an appointment to view the apartment in person. [Our] application form is ready, and we are prepared to proceed with the process quickly.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards, Tonia

【解题思路】

in → 介词，固定搭配 be interested in We are very interested in renting your apartment. 表示“我们对租你的公寓非常感兴趣”。

pay → 动词，表示“支付” We can pay the rent on time...表示“我们可以按时交房租”。

have → 动词，这里表示“得到、拥有某种经历” 希望能像朋友们一样，在这里租房也能有好的体验。

like to make → 礼貌表达“想要做” I would like to make an appointment...表示“我想预约看房”，语气礼貌。

our → 物主代词，表示“属于我们” Our application form is ready... “我们的申请表已经准备好了”。

【词汇解析】

26. #23037 Driver License 高频 机经题

New B.C. residents will only be required to provide their driver licence history — proof of insurance is no longer required. However, their premiums will be adjusted for the first three years [of] driving in B.C. [due to] the increased risks associated with driving in a new area. Each year you remain crash-free, your discount increases. ICBC [will credit] you with up to 15 years of driving experience (up from eight years) upon receipt of a driver's abstract [showing] the original date that you received your licence. When obtaining your B.C. licence, you can provide your original driver's abstract in person at a driver licensing office.

【解题思路】

of → 介词，表示时间范围“.....的” for the first three years of driving in B.C. 表示“在不列颠哥伦比亚省驾驶的前三年”，即时间范围。

due to → 介词短语，表示原因“由于” ...premiums will be adjusted ... due to the increased risks... 表示“因为在新地区开车风险增加”。

will credit → 将来时表达，表示“给予认可/记入” ICBC will credit you with up to 15 years of driving experience... 表示“ICBC 将承认你最多 15 年的驾驶经验”。

showing → 现在分词作定语，表示“显示/表明” ...upon receipt of a driver's abstract showing the original date... 表示“显示你最初拿到驾照日期的驾驶记录摘要”。

【词汇解析】

27. #23016 Austria 高频 机经题

Since Austria sits at a high elevation and spends a quarter of the year under [snow], it should come as no surprise that heating is a matter of considerable [importance] in the



country. What may be surprising, however, is that Vienna—a grand imperial city of music, art, and history—actually boasts a museum [**dedicated**] specifically to heating systems.

【解题思路】

snow → 名词，指覆盖地面的雪 spends a quarter of the year under snow 表示“一年四分之一时间被大雪覆盖”。

importance → 名词，表示“重要性” heating is a matter of considerable importance 表示“供暖在奥地利是一个非常重要的问题”。

dedicated → 形容词，表示“专门的/致力于的” a museum dedicated specifically to heating systems 表示“一个专门关于供暖系统的博物馆”。

【词汇解析】

28. #23015 Icebergs' Sound 高频 机经题

Twenty years ago, not so long before B-15 broke off from Antarctica, 'we didn't even know that icebergs made noise,' says Haru Matsumoto, an ocean engineer at NOAA who has studied these sounds. But in the past [**few**] years, scientists have started to learn to distinguish the eerie, haunting sounds of iceberg life — ice cracking, icebergs grinding [**against**] each other, an iceberg grounding on the seafloor — and measure the extent to [**which**] those sounds contribute to the noise of the ocean. While they're just now learning to listen, the sounds of ice could help them understand the behavior and breakup of icebergs and ice shelves as the poles warm [**up**].

【解题思路】

few → “几个/少数的”，表示时间范围 in the past few years “在过去的几年里”。

against → 介词，这里表示“互相摩擦/撞击” icebergs grinding against each other “冰山相互摩擦/碰撞”

which → 关系代词，引导从句，表示“.....的程度” measure the extent to which those sounds contribute... “测量这些声音在多大程度上构成了海洋噪音”。

up → 副词，和 warm 构成“变暖/升温” as the poles warm up “随着两极逐渐变暖”。

【词汇解析】

29. #23005 Physical Activity 高频 机经题

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and [**wellbeing**]. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of [**chronic**] diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults [**recommends**] at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, [**preferably**] every day of the week, to [**obtain**] health benefits.

【解题思路】

wellbeing → 健康幸福（身心整体状态） benefit an individual's health and wellbeing → “有益于个人的健康和幸福/身心状态”。

chronic → 慢性的，长期的（疾病） chronic diseases, such as heart disease and stroke... → “慢性疾病，比如心脏病和中风”。

recommends → 建议，推荐 The Guidelines recommends at least 30 minutes... → “指南建议成年人每天至少进行 30 分钟中等强度的体育锻炼”。

preferably → 最好，理想情况下 preferably every day of the week → “最好是一周的每一天都进行”。

obtain → 获得，取得（正式说法） to obtain health benefits → “以获得健康益处”。

【词汇解析】



30. #23004 Chemistry 高频 机经题

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the [result] of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a [signal] to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the [storage] of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for [usage] throughout the body.

【解题思路】

result → 结果，由于.....

常用搭配：as a result of ... = “由于.....，作为.....的结果”。

as the result of chemical changes... → “由于体内发生的化学变化”。

signal → 信号（这里指神经冲动）

可指物理信号（如光、电、声音），也可指生物学信号（如神经冲动）。

causing a signal to pass from one end to the other → “导致一个信号（神经冲动）从一端传到另一端”。

storage → 储存（氧气在血液中的储存）

the storage of oxygen in the blood by a protein → “血液中由蛋白质储存氧气的过程”。

usage → 使用，用途（供身体使用）

use 可以做动词或名词；usage 通常只做名词，表示“使用情况/方式/习惯”。

for usage throughout the body → “供全身使用”。

【词汇解析】

31. #22999 learning from history 高频 机经题

The prospect of learning something from history is what makes sociologists tick. It is through [developing] a systematic understanding of the forces which shape our lives that we [can] exercise control over them. The founding thinkers of sociology, who [came] to prominence during the development of what we are pleased to call modernity, thought so. It is the intimate relationship between the development of sociology and the development of modernity that the course begins with.

This relationship is an intimate one, because it is [only] with the social change instituted in the development of the modern world that a discipline such as sociology and social science in general could either exist or have anything to study.

【解题思路】

developing → 用动名词，充当 through 的宾语，强调“通过.....的过程”

through + doing sth 是固定结构，强调“通过.....的过程”

It is through developing a systematic understanding... → “正是通过发展对塑造我们生活的力量的系统理解”

can → 表示能力/可能性，符合语境。

这里表达的是能力/可能性（我们有能力控制），所以要用 can
that we can exercise control over them → “我们才能对它们加以控制”

came → 过去式，叙述历史事实。

come to prominence = “变得突出，声名鹊起”指的是历史上的事实（已经发生），所以要用过去式 came



who came to prominence during the development of... → “那些在现代性发展过程中崭露头角的社会学奠基思想家”

only → 限定条件，强调“唯有如此”

only 强调限定条件（没有这些社会变革，社会学根本不会存在），表达唯一性

because it is only with the social change... that a discipline such as sociology... could exist → “因为只有随着现代世界的社会变革，像社会学这样的学科才能存在”

【词汇解析】

32. #22998 Basic organisms 高频 机经题

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated **[strategies]** to look for food and might travel in a way that optimizes their foraging. Biophysicists have **[long]** tried to explain how creatures of all sizes search for food. However, single-celled organisms such as bacteria seem to move in no particular direction in their search. To investigate, Liang Li and Edward Cox at Princeton University studied the movements of amoebas (*Dictyostelium*) in a Petri dish, recording the paths travelled by 12 amoebas, including every turn and movement straight ahead, for 8 to 10 hours per amoeba. Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as **[likely]** to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a **[rudimentary]** memory being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in, says Robert Austin, a biophysicist at Princeton who was not involved in the study.

【解题思路】

strategies → 复数，突出“有方法”而不是随机行为。

这里强调的是非随机行动，而是有计划、有技巧的方法，所以用 strategies（复数，表示它们可能有多种方式）

amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated strategies to look for food → “变形虫和浮游生物运用复杂的策略来寻找食物”

long → 副词，强调“长期以来”的研究持续性。

常见搭配 have long done sth = “长期以来一直做某事”

Biophysicists have long tried to explain... → “生物物理学家长期以来一直试图解释.....”

likely → 表示概率，说明实验结果的倾向性。

be likely to do sth = “很可能做某事”

t was twice as likely to turn left as right again → “它向左转的可能性是再次向右转的两倍”

rudimentary → 表示原始/基础，符合单细胞生物的简单记忆特点。

变形虫是低等生物，它们的“记忆”不像高级动物复杂，而是最原始、最基本的记忆功能，所以用 rudimentary 很贴切

the cells have a rudimentary memory → “这些细胞具有一种初步的记忆能力”

【词汇解析】

33. #22981 The incidence of Lightning Strikes 高频 机经题

A drop in the incidence of lightning strikes could **[impact]** on the frequency of wildfires, especially in tropical regions. It could also lower the incidence of lightning strikes to infrastructure and affect how greenhouse gases in the atmosphere contribute to climate change. Scientists from the Universities of Edinburgh and Leeds and Lancaster University used a newly devised method to calculate the likely incidence of lightning flashes from



storm clouds. [Unlike] traditional calculations of lightning flashes at the global scale, which are based on the height of clouds, their approach takes into account the movement of tiny ice particles that form and move within clouds. Electrical charges [build up] in these ice particles, and in cold water droplets and soft hail formed inside clouds. These are [discharged] during storms, giving rise to lightning flashes and thunder.

【解题思路】

impact → 强调“强烈的影响”

这里要强调“直接影响”，所以用 impact 而不是较弱的 affect，突出闪电减少对野火频率的强作用
A drop in the incidence of lightning strikes could impact on the frequency of wildfires... →
“闪电发生率的下降可能会影响野火的频率”

unlike → 引出“对比”

这里是在做对比（传统方法 vs. 新方法），所以用 unlike 引出差异

Unlike traditional calculations... their approach takes into account... → “不同于基于云高度的传统计算方法，他们的方法考虑了冰粒子的运动”

build up → 表示电荷逐渐“积累”的过程

闪电并不是瞬间产生的，而是逐渐积累电荷直到放电，所以用 build up 来强调过程性

Electrical charges build up in these ice particles... → “电荷在这些冰粒子里逐渐积累”

discharged → 被动释放，符合自然现象的特点

电荷不是主动去释放，而是在特定条件下被动释放，所以用被动语态 are discharged

These are discharged during storms, giving rise to lightning flashes... → “这些电荷在暴风雨中被释放，产生闪电”

【词汇解析】

34. #22977 Gauss 高频 机经题

Gauss was a child prodigy. There are many [anecdotes] concerning his precocity as a child, and he made his first ground-breaking mathematical [discoveries] while still a teenager. At just three years old, he [corrected] an error in his father's payroll calculations, and he was looking after his father's accounts on a regular basis by the age of 5. At the age of 7, he is reported to have amazed his teachers by summing the integers from 1 to 100 almost instantly (having quickly spotted that the sum was actually 50 pairs of numbers, with each pair summing to 101, total 5,050). By the age of 12, he was already attending gymnasium and criticizing Euclid's geometry.

【解题思路】

anecdotes → 趣闻、小故事，用于说明高斯童年的神奇经历

这里强调小故事或趣事来说明高斯的神童特质，而不是严肃的学术事实，所以用 anecdotes 而不是 facts

here are many anecdotes concerning his precocity... → “有许多关于他小时候才华横溢的趣闻”

discoveries → 学术发现，复数表示多个重要数学成果

指通过研究或探索得到的新知识或新成果

he made his first ground-breaking mathematical discoveries... → “他在青少年时期就做出了开创性的数学发现”

corrected → 过去式，指在过去已经完成的纠正行为

指修正错误或偏差



he corrected an error in his father's payroll calculations → “他纠正了父亲工资计算中的一个错误”

【词汇解析】

35. #22976 London's National Portrait Gallery 高频 机经题 超高频

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year [career] of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty-one portraits on display depict key [figures] in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s. Subsequent to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at The National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which feature in Lousada's book Public Faces Private Places (2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind-the-scenes photographs taken on film [sets] and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

【解题思路】

career → 职业生涯，强调长期成就

这里强调 Sandra Lousada 长期从事摄影工作的历程，比单纯的“工作”更正式、更有成就感
celebrating the fifty-year career of photographer Sandra Lousada → 庆祝摄影师 Sandra Lousada 长达五十年的职业生涯

figures → 知名人物，专业、正式表达

强调被拍摄者是领域内有影响力的人物，比用 people 更正式、专业
depict key figures in literature, film and fashion → “描绘文学、电影和时尚领域的重要人物”

sets → 拍摄场景，特指影视布景环境

常用于影视制作中，指拍摄场地或布置好的拍摄环境

behind-the-scenes photographs taken on film sets → “在电影拍摄现场拍摄的幕后照片”

【词汇解析】

36. #22970 Circular Time 高频 机经题

Each of us is born into and raised in a particular "time world" -- an environment with its own [rhythm] to which we entrain ourselves. Certain cultures have related to time as a [cyclical] phenomenon, in which there is no pressure or future anxiety. The whole of existence goes around: the cycle of [the seasons], of planting and harvesting, the daily return of the sun, of birth and death. In circular time there is no pressing [need] to achieve and create newness, or to insatiably produce more than is needed to simply survive. Additionally, there is no fear of death. Such societies have successfully integrated the past and future into a peaceful sense of the present. They also honored the wisdom of elders who held the knowledge of the past -- upon which the future was clearly linked.

【解题思路】

rhythm → 环境的规律或节奏，比喻生活或自然的连续性

an environment with its own rhythm to which we entrain ourselves → “一个具有自身节奏的环境，我们会逐渐与之同步”

cyclical → 循环的，强调时间或现象重复出现

这里强调时间不是线性推进，而是反复出现的循环模式，所以用 cyclical 非常贴切

Certain cultures have related to time as a cyclical phenomenon → “某些文化将时间视为循环的现象”

the seasons → 具体例子，体现自然周期



作为循环时间的一部分，the seasons 是自然循环的重要例子，用于具体化抽象概念“循环时间”
the cycle of the seasons, of planting and harvesting... → “四季的循环、播种与收获的循环.....”

need → 迫切性或必要性，突出循环时间里没有压力

强调在循环时间观里，没有压力或紧迫感去追求超出生存所需的成就，所以用 need 来表达“迫切需求”

there is no pressing need to achieve and create newness → “没有迫切的需要去取得成就或创造新事物”

【词汇解析】

37. #22950 Dark-silvery Rock 高频 机经题 超高频

People in parts of western Africa and southwestern Asia were the first to realize that the dark-silvery rocks poking out of the earth could be worked into tools and weapons, sometime around 1500 B.C., evidence shows. The metal was probably discovered there [by] accident when some ore was dropped into a fire and cooled into wrought iron, historians think. The eureka moment didn't reach Europe for [another] 500 years, traveling slowly north and west through Greece, Italy, central Europe and finally to the British Isles [with] the spread of the famous Celtic tribes. The Celts diffused iron technology over much of the continent through warfare, where their victory was assured due to the strength of iron weapons.

Perhaps not the most peaceful of cultural exchanges, but where the technology did travel, it caught on fast.

Iron [made] life a lot easier in those days, when just living to the age of 45 was a feat. By that time, much of Europe had settled into small village life, [toiling] the soil with bronze and stone tools. Iron farming tools, such as sickles and plough tips, made the process more efficient and allowed farmers [to exploit] tougher soils, try new crops and have more time for other activities.

【解题思路】

by → 强调方式（偶然）

这里强调“偶然的方式”发现铁，用 by accident 表示“通过意外方式”
discovered there by accident → “可能是偶然发现的”

another → 额外的，强调时间间隔

强调在原发现之后，还经历了额外的 500 年才到欧洲，所以用 another
didn't reach Europe for another 500 years → “又过了 500 年才传到欧洲”

with → 表示伴随关系

强调 铁技术的传播伴随凯尔特部落的扩张，用 with 表示伴随关系
finally to the British Isles with the spread of the famous Celtic tribes → “最终随着著名凯尔特部落的扩张传到不列颠群岛”

made → 表示因果，使生活更容易

强调 铁的出现改善了生活，使用过去式符合叙述过去历史事件的时态

Iron made life a lot easier in those days → “铁让当时的生活容易了很多”

toiling → 动名词，表示持续劳动状态

作为 with bronze and stone tools 的伴随状语，描述当时人们的劳动状态。

toiling the soil with bronze and stone tools → “用青铜和石制工具辛苦耕作土地”。



to exploit → 不定式，表示允许或目的

allow someone to do sth → “允许某人去做某事”

allowed farmers to exploit tougher soils → “让农民能够充分利用更难耕的土地”

【词汇解析】

38. #22947 well-being 高频 机经题 超高频

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be [delivered] by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be [updated] and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or [number] of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or [leisure] time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

【解题思路】

delivered → 被动，强调报告被提供

be delivered by... → 由.....发布或提供，强调报告是由官方项目提供的，使用被动语态突出动作的承受者（报告被提供），而不是强调谁做的动作

first snapshot of life in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being program → “由国家幸福测量项目提供的首次英国生活快照”

updated → 被动，强调报告将定期更新

will be updated annually → “将每年更新” 表示定期修订和发布的动作，使用被动语态强调动作是针对报告的，而不需要特别说明执行者是谁

will be updated and published annually → “将每年更新并发布”

number → 数量指标，用于统计数据

指具体的统计数量，可用于不可数或可数事物前，这里是统计数据中的指标，用 number 表示具体的量，而不是抽象概念

number of crimes against the person → “针对个人的犯罪数量”

leisure → 闲暇时间，涉及生活质量

指不工作、自由支配的时间，用于讨论生活质量，与幸福感相关，强调除了工作之外人们自由支配的时间对幸福感的重要性

satisfaction with our jobs or leisure time → “对工作或闲暇时间的满意度”

【词汇解析】

39. #22946 Brain Bus 高频 机经题 超高频

These fascinating questions and more will be revealed by University of Manchester scientists when they take to the road on their 'Brain Bus'. The bus is taking hands on [activities] to test the senses to the suburbs, to show young and old alike how the brain works and how science can answer some of life's most captivating questions.

Organizer Dr Stuart Allan, lecturer at the Faculty of Life Sciences, explains: "Three-year-olds and upwards can understand the senses and it's an area that is [intriguing] to all ages. "It takes effort to get out of bed on a Saturday morning and go to the Museum. We are bringing science to your doorstep and going further afield this year in the hope of finding new and different [audiences]. "We want people to see that science is interesting as well as important in our lives, and to [encourage] people who may not consider it possible to go to University."



【解题思路】

activities → 强调动手实践和参与性

指供参与者直接体验的事情，通常带有互动性质，强调参与性和实践性，比用 experiments 更生动、易于吸引公众

hands on activities to test the senses → “动手操作的活动来测试感官”

intriguing → 吸引好奇心、引人入胜

表示某事物激发好奇心或兴趣，强调科学和感官探索对所有年龄段的人都具有好奇心和吸引力
it's an area that is intriguing to all ages → “这是一个对各个年龄段都很吸引人的领域”

audiences → 多个群体的受众，强调扩展范围

强调团队希望 扩大参与者范围，用复数表示面向多个群体，而不仅仅是单一群体

finding new and different audiences → “寻找新的、不同的受众群体”

encourage → 鼓励、激励，积极引导行为

encourage someone to do sth → 鼓励某人做某事，强调 激发兴趣和信心，用 encourage 而不是 ask 或 tell 更能体现积极引导的作用

to encourage people who may not consider it possible to go to University → “鼓励那些可能认为自己无法上大学的人”

【词汇解析】

40. #22936 Antarctic 高频 机经题

At the height of summer in the Antarctic, tourist ships move gently around the coast. Even 30 years ago such sights would have been unthinkable, but today people are willing to pay large sums of money to see the last real wilderness in the world. In the Arctic, careless human exploitation **[in the past]** has damaged the fragile ecosystem. Today concerned governments are trying to find ways to develop the region **[while]** caring for the very special natural environment. **[Because]** the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged by humans, although holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic have **[already been discovered]**. Many people believe that one way to preserve the area is to make the whole region into a world park, with every form of exploitation internationally **[banned]**.

【解题思路】

in the past → 强调发生在过去，与现在对比

强调 破坏行为发生在过去，与“今天各国政府试图保护环境”形成对比

careless human exploitation in the past has damaged the fragile ecosystem → “过去人类的粗心开发破坏了脆弱的生态系统”

while → 强调同时进行或平衡关系

develop the region while caring for the very special natural environment → “在开发该地区的同时，保护非常特殊的自然环境”

because → 引出原因

解释 南极未受破坏的原因，合理引出因果关系

Because the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged → “因为南极比北极更难到达，所以它仍然基本未受破坏”

already been discovered → 现在完成时，被动，表示过去发生且影响至今

突出 发现是过去发生但影响延续到现在的事实，所以用现在完成时的被动语态



holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic have already been discovered → “南极上空的臭氧洞已经被发现”

banned → 表示正式禁止，过去分词作表语

强调 国际层面正式禁止，使用过去分词作表语，比用 not allowed 更正式、权威

every form of exploitation internationally banned → “所有形式的开发都被国际禁止”

【词汇解析】

41. #22935 The international journal of design 高频 机经题

The international journal of design is a peer-reviewed, open access journal devoted to publishing research papers in all fields of design, including industrial design, visual communication design, interface design, animation and game design, architectural design, urban design, and other design related fields. It aims to provide an international forum for the [exchange] of ideas and findings from researchers across different cultures and encourages research [on] the impact of cultural factors on design theory and practice. It also seeks to promote the [transfer] of knowledge between professionals in academia and industry by emphasizing research in [which] results are of interest or applicable to design practices.

【解题思路】

exchange → 学术交流或思想共享，正式用法

调不同文化、不同研究者之间的 双向互动和共享，比单纯的 sharing 更正式，适合学术语境

provide an international forum for the exchange of ideas and findings → “提供一个国际论坛以交流思想和研究成果”

on → 表示研究的主题或对象

标准搭配 research on sth，表示研究的主题或对象

encourages research on the impact of cultural factors → “鼓励研究文化因素对设计理论和实践的影响”

transfer → 知识或技能的传递，强调从学术到实践

强调 知识从理论到实践、从学术到行业的流动和应用，比用 sharing 更专业、更正式

promote the transfer of knowledge between professionals in academia and industry → “促进学术界与产业界专业人士之间的知识传递”

which → 关系代词，引导定语从句修饰先行词，突出结果的应用性

【词汇解析】

42. #22906 Charity 高频 机经题

Americans approached a record level of generosity last year. Of the \$260.28bn given to charity in 2005, 76.5 percent of it came from individual [donors]. These people gave across the range of nonprofit bodies, from museums to hospitals to religious organizations, with a heavy [emphasis] on disaster relief after the Asian tsunami and US hurricanes. In total, Americans gave away 2.2 per cent of their household income in 2005, slightly above the 40-year [average] of 2.1 per cent.

【解题思路】

donors → 捐赠者，强调行为主体

指向慈善机构或公益项目捐赠金钱或物资的人，强调捐赠行为的主体是个人，比用 people 更具体、正式



76.5 percent of it came from individual donors → “其中 76.5% 来自个人捐赠者”
emphasis → 强调、重点，指出捐赠关注方向

说明捐赠的主要方向和重点领域，比用 focus 更正式、书面化
with a heavy emphasis on disaster relief → “特别强调灾难救援”

average → 平均值，用于统计对比

用于 对比当前数据与长期趋势，突出今年捐赠比例的历史意义

slightly above the 40-year average of 2.1 per cent → “略高于过去 40 年平均 2.1%”

【词汇解析】

43. #22771 Stressors 高频 机经题 超高频

Research has suggested that major stressors in our lives are life [changes], for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, [including] unemployment and boredom, are also common [causes] of stress. Differences in personality may also [play] a part.

【解题思路】

changes：固定搭配 life changes，指重大生活变化本身就是压力来源。

including：用于列举示例，表示“包括……在内”。

causes：固定表达 causes of stress，指导致压力的因素。

play：固定搭配 play a part，意为“起作用/有影响”。

【词汇解析】

44. #22767 Early Humans 高频 机经题 超高频

Early humans were hunter-gatherers, roaming from place to place, but their movements were controlled by the need for water. When humans [started] to grow food and established permanent settlements, water was needed for crops and animals as well as for people, [so] settlements have always grown up near reliable sources of water. Most major towns lie on the banks of rivers, or, where there are no streams or rivers, settlements exist where underground water can be reached by digging wells. The management of water resources has a [long history]. The oldest known dam in the world was constructed in Egypt about 5000 years ago, and was used for storing drinking and irrigation water. Farmers in Arabia at this time used the craters of extinct volcanoes as storage tanks for irrigation water and dug deep wells for their drinking water. Excavated ruins in India of similar antiquity retain the remains of water supply and drainage systems, [which] included baths and swimming pools.

【解题思路】

started：与 to grow food 搭配，表示“开始种植粮食”，标志人类定居的转折点。

so：表示因果关系，“因为需要水 → 所以聚居在水源附近”。

long history：固定表达，指“水资源管理历史悠久”，承接上文时间线。

which：引导非限制性定语从句，补充说明印度遗迹中包含的设施内容。

【词汇解析】

45. #22765 Managing Performance 高频 新增高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频

Managing performance is about getting people into action so that they achieve planned and agreed results. It focuses on what has to be done, how it should be done and what [is] to be achieved. But it is equally concerned with [developing] people - helping them to learn - and providing them with the support they need to do well, now and in the future. The framework for performance management is provided by the performance agreement, [which] is the



outcome of performance planning. The agreement provides the basis for managing performance throughout the year and for [guiding] improvement and development activities. It is used as a reference point [when] reviewing performance and the achievement of improvement and development plans.

【解题思路】

is：构成被动结构 is to be achieved，表示“应当被完成的目标”。

developing：与 focusing on... 并列，强调“同时关注培养人才”。

which：引导定语从句，说明 performance agreement 的身份和来源。

guiding：与 managing... 并列，表示“指导改进与发展活动”。

when：引导时间状语从句，表示“在回顾表现时”。

【词汇解析】

46. #22747 The speed of sound 高频 机经题 超高频

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound [both] decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature [remains] steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 – 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the [variation], it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends [from] around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves [form on] the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

【解题思路】

both：与 decrease 搭配，强调“温度和音速都下降”，属并列关系。

remains：与 steady 搭配，表示“保持稳定”，说明变化停止。

variation：指前文提到的“随高度变化导致音速不同”，解释因果关系。

from：用于起始范围表达“从...到...”。

form on：固定搭配，表示“在机翼上形成冲击波”。

【词汇解析】

47. #22740 UK Drivers 高频 机经题 超高频

In the UK, it is recommended that drivers should turn off their car engines when they expect to be stationary for more than 1 minute. To encourage drivers to turn off their [engines] while waiting at rail crossings, the Kent city council placed a permanent sign at the crossing asking drivers to "please switch off your engine when barriers are down to help improve air quality." [On average], drivers had to wait between 2 and 3 minutes to cross after the barrier had gone down. However, the sign didn't seem to be convincing the [majority] of drivers to switch off their engines. "Although some research suggests that signs [alone] can change behaviour, the message on this sign was designed simply to be an informational request and was not guided by any particular behavioural theory," the researchers explain. So the [research] team, led by Rose Mellady of the University of East Anglia, designed an intervention study.

【解题思路】

engines：准确指车辆的发动机，是最自然、专业的用法；其他选项不符合日常交通语境。

On average：表示平均情况，用于统计描述最恰当；其他副词不强调数据平均值。

majority：表示“多数人”，与 of drivers 固定搭配；其他词语用法或正式度不合适。

alone：用于强调“仅凭某物”，符合 signs alone 的固定表达；其他选项不常用于该结构。

research：名词作定语修饰 team，表示“研究团队”；其他形式在语法上不正确。



【词汇解析】

engines n. 发动机；引擎
on average adv. 平均来看；通常按平均值计算
majority n. 大多数；过半数
alone adv. 单独地；仅凭.....

research n. 研究；调查（学术语境中不可数）

48. #22736 European Culture 高频 机经题 超高频

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This [concept] of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't [fit] into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human [behavior].

In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might [argue] that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

【解题思路】

concept：强调系统化、抽象的思想框架，最符合学术语境；其他词语不够正式或精确。

fit：固定搭配 fit into a category，表示“符合某一分类”；其他动词搭配不自然。

behavior：指人类行为的整体模式，符合社会文化分析语境；其他词语范围或语气不一致。

argue：表示提出观点并加以论证，符合学术或价值判断语境；其他词语语气过强或偏口语。

【词汇解析】

concept n. 概念；观念；抽象思想

fit v. 符合；适合；归入

behavior n. 行为；举止（尤指群体或个体的行为方式）

argue v. 论证；主张；认为

49. #22722 Proto-Indo-European (PIE) 高频 机经题 超高频

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Waloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the mother tongue — shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people who lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and [although] historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound-based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE. They can simulate how certain words [would have sounded] when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the [heart] of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

【解题思路】



although : 引导让步从句，清楚表达“尽管.....但是.....”的逻辑关系；其他连词语义不够准确。
would have sounded : 用于对过去情形的推测或假设，符合“8,000 年前的发音”这一语境；其他时态不符合时间逻辑。

heart : 表示“核心、关键部分”，是 at the heart of 的固定搭配；其他词不如该表达自然。

【词汇解析】

although conj. 尽管；虽然（引导让步状语从句）
would have sounded v. 本会听起来.....（对过去情况的推测）
heart n. 核心；中心；要点

50. #22719 Decision Making 高频 机经题 超高频

Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may [well] relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective in [its use of] finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, [take] decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short-term investment. Decisions will also be about activities, including whether and how to [undertake] them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, [particularly] cost.

【解题思路】

well : may well 是固定搭配，表示“很可能”；其他副词不能自然用于该结构。
its use of : 名词结构正确，明确指“对资金的使用”；其他形式语法或搭配不当。
take : 一般现在时陈述客观事实，take decisions 是英式常用搭配。
undertake : 正式用语，表示“着手进行（活动）”；其他词语正式程度或语义不够准确。
particularly : 用于强调“尤其是”，自然引出 cost；其他词语强调角度不同。

【词汇解析】

well adv. 很可能；相当（用于 may well 结构）
its use of phr. 它对.....的使用（名词性结构）
take v. 作出（决定）（英式英语常用）
undertake v. 承担；着手进行（正式用语）
particularly adv. 尤其；特别是

51. #22717 Dinosaurs 高频 机经题 超高频

What killed off the dinosaurs? The end of the Cretaceous Period saw one of the most dramatic mass extinctions the Earth has ever seen. The fossil record shows that throughout their 160-million-year [existence], dinosaurs took on a huge variety of forms as the environment changed and new species evolved that were suited to these new conditions. Others that failed to adapt [went] extinct. But then 66 million years ago, over a relatively short time, dinosaurs disappeared [completely] (except for birds). Many other animals also died out, including pterosaurs, large marine reptiles, and other sea creatures such as ammonites. [Although] the number of dinosaur species was already declining, this suggests a sudden catastrophic event sealed their fate, causing unfavorable changes to the environment more quickly than dinosaurs and other creatures could adapt. The exact nature of this catastrophic event is still [open] to scientific debate. The catastrophe could have been an asteroid impact, volcanic eruptions or the effect of both, together with more [gradual] changes in the Earth's climate over millions of years. Whatever the causes, the huge extinction that ended the age of the dinosaur left gaps in the ecosystem that were subsequently filled by mammals and birds, allowing them to evolve rapidly.



【解题思路】

existence : 强调“存在的状态或时期”，与时间长度自然搭配；其他词不如准确或偏口语。

went : 固定搭配 go extinct，表示“灭绝”；其他形式不符合常用表达。

completely : 强调“彻底地消失”，与科学描述语境最贴切；其他词语语气重复或不自然。

Although : 用于让步状语从句，逻辑清晰地引出对比关系；其他连词语义不够准确。

open : 固定搭配 open to debate，表示“尚未定论”；其他词不能直接与 debate 搭配。

gradual : 描述长期、缓慢发生的变化，符合气候变化语境；其他词不够正式或不精确。

【词汇解析】

existence n. 存在；生存状态

went v. 进入某种状态 (go extinct : 灭绝)

completely adv. 完全地；彻底地

Although conj. 尽管；虽然 (引导让步从句)

open adj. 未定的；仍可讨论的

gradual adj. 逐渐的；缓慢发生的

52. #22670 Superhighway 高频 机经题 超高频

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient "superhighway" in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the [network] of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago.

The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador [was founded] around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the [heart] of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways(Opens in a new window). The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, [making] it difficult to see from the air.

【解题思路】

network : 强调相互连接的道路系统，符合考古与地理语境；其他词不如该词准确。

was founded : 描述过去某一时间点建立城市的事，用一般过去时最合适；其他时态不符合时间语境。

heart : 表示“核心、中心”，常用于比喻文明或国家的中心；其他词语气或搭配不够自然。

making : 现在分词作结果状语，说明前句导致的结果；其他形式在语法或逻辑上不恰当。

【词汇解析】

network n. 网络；系统；相互连接的整体

was founded v. 被建立；被创立 (一般过去时，被动语态)

heart n. 核心；中心；要害

making v. 造成；使得 (现在分词，表示结果)

53. #22635 Kathryn Mewes 凯瑟琳·缪斯 高频 机经题 超高频

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. "Professionals seek professionals," she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child's behaviour, [as well as] doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. "Parents are getting older, they have been in control their [whole lives] and



been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head." Nicknamed the "Three-Day Nanny" [**because of**] her pledge to fix behavioural problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The [**role**] of the parenting consultant - distinct from that of a nanny - has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.

【解题思路】

1. as well as 的涵义是“还有”、“不但...而且...”。advising couples 和 doing corporate , 是并列关系，选择 as well as。

2. whole lives [n.] the period between birth and death 一生
entire life [n.] the total time that a person can live 总寿命, entire life 指的是一个人的总寿命，不符合文意，所以排除。

3. because of [prep] : 后面常接名词、代词、动名词

because : 后常用于引导让步状语从句，后面必须接一个结构完整的句子

4. role 职能，角色，强调工作职能的区别

【词汇解析】

as well as conj. 以及；同时；除.....之外还

whole lives n. 一生；整个生命阶段

because of prep. 因为；由于

role n. 角色；职责；作用

54. #22588 Teaching of language 高频 机经题 超高频

The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has found that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns--even if you haven't a [**clue**] what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, [**nonetheless**] you don't understand it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which [**make up**] the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically [**boost**] your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain [**required**] to learn the words.

【解题思路】

1. have a clue 是固定搭配。

2. nonetheless 即使如此，as if 似乎 on the contrary 转折。

3. make up 组成

4. boost 激发，只有这个单词是正面词

5. required 代表脑内要求的因素。

【词汇解析】

55. #22578 Complementary therapies 补充疗法 高频 机经题 超高频

Complementary therapies—such as those [**practiced**] by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists—have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few [**decades**]. Interest initially coincided with [**enthusiasm**] for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an [**influence**]. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation the



stances of doctors' associations their inclusion in medical education and scientific research into their [efficacy].

【解题思路】

1. practiced by naturopaths 被理疗师实行，这里的 those 指代上句话的治疗，therapy practiced 治疗被实行，词组搭配考点。
2. over the last few decades 在过去的几十年中，一个 decade 就是十年，词组搭配考点。
3. enthusiasm 热情，与前面的兴趣 interest 对应，逻辑考点。
4. influence 影响，其他的生活方式，移民和与中国更多的接触和交易都有影响，逻辑考点。
5. efficacy 科学研究他们的功效，这里的 their 指代的就是文章的主题词 complementary therapies，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

complementary adj. 补足的，补充的

therapy n. 治疗

practice v. 练习，实行，时间

naturopath n. 理疗师

over the last few decades 在过去几十年

coincide with 符合，与...相一致

enthusiasm n. 热情，热心

influence n. 影响

status n. 地位，状态

efficacy n. 功效，效能

56. #22573 Linda Finch 琳达芬奇（飞行员）高频 机经题 超高频

Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her attempt to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a [tribute] to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E, the same make and model [aircraft] that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called

"World Flight 1997." Although Ms. Finch was not the first to [attempt] Earhart's around-the-world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she [landed] back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight [daily] through an interactive web site part of a free multimedia [educational] program called "You Can Soar," provided by the project's sponsor.

【解题思路】

1. 前文说道 Linda 重现了她偶像的最后一次飞行，as a tribute 为了致敬，上下文逻辑和词组搭配考点。
2. 上下文可以看出来应该是飞机而不是其他交通工具，aircraft。
3. 即使 Linda 不是第一尝试，attempt to do sth 尝试，企图；试图做某事，固定搭配。
4. landed 落地在奥克兰机场，词义考点。
5. 这里的 follow 指的是网上的粉丝关注偶像活动的动作，所以是 daily，每天 follow。
6. educational program 前文提到超过一百万学校孩子们，可推测出来这里是教育项目。

【词汇解析】

attempt v. 企图，试图；尝试

equator n. 赤道



tribute n. 礼物；[税收] 贡物；颂词

pioneer n. 先锋；拓荒者

navigator n. 航海家；领航员；驾驶员

interactive adj. 交互式的；相互作用的

57. #22488 Climate change 高频 机经题 超高频

First, the scientific community that studies climate change is quietly panic-stricken, because things are moving much faster than they expected. Greenhouse gas emissions are going up faster than [predicted, known, reported, intended] both from industrialising countries in Asia and from melting permafrost in Siberia and Canada. The Arctic Sea ice is melting so fast that the whole ocean may be ice-free in late summer in five years' time. Most climate scientists now see last year's report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, whose forecasts are used by most governments for planning purposes, as a [purely, totally, overall, independently] historical document.

Second, the biggest early impact of global warming will be on the food supply, both locally and globally. When the global average temperature hits one and a half degrees hotter - and it will, the carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere [takes, reads, entitles, commits] us to that much warming - some countries will no longer be able to feed their people. Others, further from the equator, will still have enough food for themselves, but none to [spare, left, invest, go].

【解题思路】

1. 比预测的更快，predicted
2. 表示纯（100%）只能用 purely
3. commit to 固定搭配
4. have time to spare 空闲时间，固定搭配。

【词汇解析】

58. #22487 Shrimp farms 高频 机经题 超高频

[Over, In, With, Out] the past two decades, around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been [transferred, returned, converted, stayed] for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only [factor, weight, aspect, part], conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper [accounting, display, number, reform] shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays [productive, restored, produced, interested] for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

【解题思路】

1. 在这 20 年间 Over 是固定搭配。
2. convert 转换，是质的变化，剩下都不是。
3. factor 因素，比 aspect 方面更加合适。
4. accounting 统计数据，比 number 更加精确。
5. productive 有产能有效率的，符合文意。

【词汇解析】

59. #22486 Cultural studies 高频 机经题 超高频



Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past many academic subjects –including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology – have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. However, in recent decades there has been a renewed interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary [boundaries, aspect, part, result]. The [resulting, reasoning, archiving, teaching] activity, cultural studies, has emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry that has already shed important new light on the character of human cultures and that [bound, proves, tells, promises] to continue so to do. While there is little doubt that cultural studies is coming to [be best said, be best received, be less interested, be widely recognized] as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term ‘culture’ has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate focus of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

【解题思路】

1. 学术的边界只能是 boundary，固定的单词搭配。
2. resulting 的意思是前文的内容导致的 activity，符合文意。
3. promise to do 固定搭配
4. 被认为固定搭配 be recognized

【词汇解析】

60. #22476 Global Textile Industry 高频 机经题

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth [produced], 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, [leaving] behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint.

“Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term,” says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India.

With something of an “if you build it, they will come” attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha [toward] the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to [supply] its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

【解题思路】

1. 生产布料，只有 produce 符合文意。
2. leave behind 固定搭配。
3. 只有 toward “方向” 符合文意
4. supply 是给到货物，support 还不够准确。

【词汇解析】

61. #22471 Mayan Civilisation 高频 机经题 超高频



The Classic era of Mayan [civilization] came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a [period] of drought led to famine. Recent geological [research] supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

【解题思路】

1. 第一个空能够搭配的只有“文化” civilization，而 ruling 代表统治，和 era 基本不搭配使用，times 和 era 意思重复。
2. times, era 都时间跨度过大，interval 代表时间间隔。
3. 这里 reports 不能代表学术上面的知识反馈，剩下的 studied 语法错误，indication 词义不符。

【词汇解析】

civilization n. 文明；人类社会发展到较高阶段的形态

period n. 时期；一段时间

research n. 研究；调查（学术或科学）研究

62. #22002 Green spaces 绿化地带高频 机经题 超高频

Green spaces contribute significantly to a reduction in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden context, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants differ in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of low rainfall and minimal water inputs.

【解题思路】

在炎热天气期间，绿地有助于降低土壤和空气温度，从而为人类福祉做出贡献。然而，在花园环境中，关于各种类型的植物在其冷却潜力方面的差异程度以及某些种植组合如何在低降雨量和最少水输入的情况下最大限度地冷却的信息很少。

1. 前后文判断应该填写名词，排除 reducing。在炎热的气候中，绿地可以显著降低土壤和空中温度。排除 growth 和 increase
2. In the garden context, 表示在花园的环境中
3. 语法判断，缺动词。differ 使...相异；不同于符合语境
4. 应该与【minimal water inputs 最少的入水量】互为并列关系，所以形容降雨量很少用 low

【词汇解析】

1. 前后文判断应该填写名词，排除 reducing。在炎热的气候中，绿地可以显著降低土壤和空中温度。排除 growth 和 increase

2. In the garden context, 表示在花园的环境中

3. 语法判断，缺动词。differ 使...相异；不同于符合语境

4. 应该与【minimal water inputs 最少的入水量】互为并列关系，所以形容降雨量很少用 low

63. #21439 Standard language 标准语言高频 机经题 超高频

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a [transitional] point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of [acceptable] usage, so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and [excluded] from serious consideration. And we seem to be [approaching] an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and [respectability] within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious. But we are not there [yet]. The rise of Standard English has resulted in a confrontation between the



standard and nonstandard dimensions of the language which has lasted for over 200 years, and this has had traumatic **[consequences]** which will take some years to eliminate. Once people have been given an inferiority complex about the way they speak or write, they find it difficult to shake off.

【解题思路】

1. at a transitional point: 在一个过渡点，固定用法，词组搭配考点。
2. acceptable usage : 可接受的用法，因果关系，前文因为可接受的用法，所以后面的其他用法才被认为有问题，逻辑考点。
3. exclude from : 排除，介词固定搭配，词组搭配考点。
4. approaching an era : 接近一个时代，固定搭配，词组搭配考点
5. respectability : 体面，名望，对比关系，之前是被忽视的，诋毁的，现在变成了新的存在和受人尊重。
6. But we are not there yet : 但我们还没有到那一步。固定用法，词组搭配考点。
7. consequences : 结果，因果关系，前文原因：两种类别英语的对抗，后文结果：有了创伤性后果，逻辑关系考点。

【词汇解析】

transitional adj. 过渡的，转折的

exclude v. 排除

traumatic adj. 创伤的

reminiscent adj. 暗示的，提醒的

64. #21406 Mendeleev 门捷列夫高频 机经题 超高频

Uniquely stable, they **[seemed]** to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding **[itself]**. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns **[according]** to their atomic weight.

Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared **[regularly]** in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

【解题思路】

1. seemed: 好像，仿佛，似乎不参与任何化学反应， seem to ，词组搭配考点。
2. itself : 本身，反身代词，指代 chemical bonding，物理学家发现了化学键本身的关键，语法考点。
3. according to: 按照；他根据元素的原子量，将元素排成行和列，固定搭配，词组考点。
4. regularly : 定期的，稀有气体定期出现在元素周期表中，对应后文 every eighth position , 逻辑考点

【词汇解析】

seem v. 似乎

participate v. 参与

chemical reaction 化学反应

chemical bond 化学键

periodic table 元素周期表

65. #21402 Paraphrasing 意译高频 机经题 超高频

Paraphrasing is often defined as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are **your own words**? How different must your paraphrase be from the **[original]**? The answer is it should be considerably different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas, and can



summarize them in your own writing style rather than [borrowing] their phrases. If you just change a few words, or add some bits of your own to an [otherwise] identical passage, you will probably be penalized for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them [using] completely different sentence structures and expressions.

【解题思路】

1. original: 原来的，初始的，前文提到改写 (paraphrasing) 是将原作者 (an author) 的话变成自己的，所以 the original 这里指代的就是前文说的原来的作者，逻辑考点。
2. borrowing：从.....借来，转折逻辑，跟前文作对比，前文说的是将改写是将别人的观点理解后做总结，而不是 (rather than) 直接从别人那里借过来，且介词后动词+ing，逻辑和语法考点。
3. otherwise：或者是，前后文都表达同样的意思，所以是并列结构，用 otherwise 作连接词，列举两种情况，逻辑考点。
4. using : describe sb doing sth 固定用法，词组搭配考点

【词汇解析】

original adj. 原来的，初始的

borrow v. 借来

paraphrase v. 改写

considerably adv. 相当地，非常地

66. #21397 Music and pop stars 音乐与流行歌手机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

A MUSIC student at the University of Salford who wrote a song in two weeks is celebrating [after] being featured on a compilation album produced by Metropolis Studios. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set [about] compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he saw [how] successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: "I found this competition when simply [searching] the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still [time] to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something."

【解题思路】

1. is celebrating after being featured on a compilation album 在歌曲被收录在一张合集专辑里之后，这个音乐系的学生正在庆祝，逻辑考点。
2. set about 着手，开始做，词组搭配考点。
3. after he saw how successful Volume One had been 在他看到第一卷的成功之后，这里是宾语从句，语法考点。
4. searching the internet for songwriting competitions 在网上搜索写歌比赛，这里的 search for 是固定搭配，表示寻找，搜索的意思，词组搭配考点。
5. there was still time to enter 仍然有时间进入，前句提到 lucky 幸运的，说明还有时间参加比赛，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

compilation n. 编辑；汇编

album n. 唱片集

set about 着手；开始做...

song demo 歌曲小样

search for v. 寻找；搜索

67. #21396 Supreme Court 最高法院机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频



One of the Supreme Court's most important [responsibilities] is to decide cases that raise questions of constitutional interpretation. The Court decides if a law or government [action] violates the Constitution. This is known as judicial review and enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they [conflict] with the Constitution. Since the Supreme Court stands as the ultimate authority in constitutional interpretation, its decisions can be [changed] only by another Supreme Court decision or by a constitutional amendment.

【解题思路】

1. one of the the Supreme Court's most important responsibilities 最高法院的最重要的职责之一, 后面半句说明了 decide case , 解决案件就是法院的指责 , 逻辑考点。
2. if a law or government action violates the Constitution. 法律或政府行为是否违反宪法。与下句的 judicial review 司法审查 是解释说明的关系 , 逻辑考点。
3. enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they conflict with the Constitution. 当联邦法律和州法律与宪法相冲突时 , 法院可以使它们无效 , 逻辑考点。
4. its decisions can be changed 它的决定可以被更改 , 与后半句的 amendment 修正对应 , 逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

the Supreme Court's 最高法院
constitutional adj. 宪法的 ; 本质的
violate vt. 违反 ; 妨碍 ;
the Constitution 宪法
judicial review n. 司法审查 ; 复审
amendment n. 修正案 ; 改善 ; 改正

68. #19623 Progressive enhancement 演进增强 机经题 高频 超高频

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of [designing] for the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then [progressively] enhance the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice, instead of [spending] hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing, the biggest [challenge] to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

【解题思路】

1. designing 设计 , 对应前文 design , 同时并列结构考点 , 与 mangling code 装饰编码并列。
2. progressively enhance 逐步地提高 , 对应第一句 progressive enhancement。
3. spend hours (on) doing something 花时间做某事。
4. the biggest challenge 最大挑战的挑战 , 对应后文 more interesting challenges。

【词汇解析】

enhancement n. 增加 ; 放大
progressively adv. 渐进地 ; 日益增多地
appearance n. 外貌 , 外观 ; 出现 , 露面
browser n. [计] 浏览器 ; 吃嫩叶的动物 ; 浏览书本的人

69. #19618 David Lynch 高频 机经题



David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. Prior to this, he was sub-dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa [campus]. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and [progressed] to four principal positions before [entering] higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

【解题思路】

1. 上下文理解。作为某校区的校长 head of xxx campus
2. 对应 began 起初，之后逐步升职至 four principal positions
3. 需要动词 ing 形式，且对应“进入”高等教育 higher education

【词汇解析】

campus 校园（校区）
progress 进步、行进、进展（n. / v.）
capability n. 能力

70. #19587 Settlement 定居高频 机经题 超高频

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. One is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city [marks] a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who tend to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city [unless] its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which [was surveyed] in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no [one] came.

【解题思路】

1. mark 标志，标记。这句话的意思是这座新城标志着一个新的政治开端，动词搭配考点。
2. unless 除非，这句话的意思是除非它的发展几乎完全是偶然的，之前介绍很多碎片证据在每个城市都有，这里一个转折，逻辑关系考点。
3. was surveyed 19世纪被调查，过去时+被动，语法考点。
4. no one came 没有人来，固定搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

mark n. 标志
unless conj. 除非
survey v. 调查

71. #19584 Teens writing 青少年写作高频 机经题 超高频

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to [get] a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can [select] topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, [present] them with



interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also [report] that writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

【解题思路】

1. get a good grade 取得好成绩，固定搭配考点。
2. select topics 他们可以选择主题，考察词义理解。
3. present sb. with sth. 给某人提供某物，考察动词含义与搭配。
4. report 这里考察的是 report 的动词含义，意思是报告，声称，提出。整句话的意思是青少年也提出为特定读者写作可以激励他们创作出更好的作品。

【词汇解析】

get v. 得到
select v. 选择
present v. 提供
report v. 报告

72. #19548 Gender discrimination 性别歧视机经题 高频 超高频

Discrimination against women has been alleged in hiring practices for many occupations, but it is extremely difficult to demonstrate sex-biased hiring. A change in the way symphony orchestras [recruit] musicians provides an unusual way to test for sex-biased hiring. To overcome possible biases in hiring, most orchestras [revised] their audition policies in the 1970s and 1980s. A major change involved the use of blind' auditions with a screen' to conceal the identity of the candidate from the jury. Female musicians in the top five symphony orchestras in the United States were less than 5% of all players in 1970 but are 25% today. We ask whether women were more likely to be advanced and hired with the use of blind' auditions. Using data from actual auditions in an individual fixed-effects framework, we find that the screen [increases] by 50% the probability a woman will be advanced out of certain preliminary rounds. The screen also enhances, by severalfold, the likelihood a female contestant will be the winner in the final round. Using data on orchestra personnel, the switch to blind' auditions can explain between 30% and 55% of the increase in the proportion female among new hires and between 25% and 46% of the increase in the percentage female in the orchestras since 1970.

【解题思路】

1. orchestra recruit musicians 管弦乐队招募音乐家，词组搭配考点。
2. revise audition policy 修订试音规则，前文说要克服偏见，所以要修订，改善。解释说明关系考点-总分。
3. increase by 50%, 筛选增加女人出众机会的 50%，与 advance 对应关系。

【词汇解析】

recruit v. 招募；吸收（新成员、员工）
revised v. 修订；修改（正式文件或政策）
increases v. 增加；提高（数量、概率、程度）

73. #19547 Wind 风高频 机经题 超高频

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move [as] fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an [hour]. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body [faster] when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to [know] the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

【解题思路】



1. as far as... 和...一样远，词组搭配考点。
2. 100 miles an hour 100 里每小时，an hour 相当于 per hour 词组搭配考点。
3. 风会让你觉得冷，因为刮风时你身体的热量流失得更快，此处 because 构成因果关系。
3. know sth 知道某事，天气预报员需要知道风的方向和速度。

【词汇解析】

as prep. 和..一样
fast adj. 快速的
forecaster n. 预报员
hour n. 小时
know v. 知道
measure v. 衡量

74. #19522 Evolution 进化 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals [differ] in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to [evolutionary] change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for [evolution], he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. [In] that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. [Although] Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

【解题思路】

1. individuals differ in their inherited traits 个体的遗传特性不同，词组搭配考点
2. evolutionary change 导致进化变化，词组搭配考点

【词汇解析】

inherited trait 遗传特质
evolutionary adj. 进化的；发展的；渐进的
variation n. 变化；[生物] 变异，变种

75. #19520 Great Engineers 伟大的工程师 机经题 高频 超高频

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what [drives] them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of [limited] resources that we call Earth.

Many of us [spend] a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can [components] be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be [improved]. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

【解题思路】

1. what drives them is the conviction 是什么驱使他们坚信（动态），转折逻辑考点，与前文 talent（才华-静态）形成转折。
2. limited resources 有限的资源，词组搭配考点。



3. spend... doing something time 花费时间做某事，词组搭配考点。
4. components 怎么能组件制作成本更低，解释前文 efficient，上下文逻辑考点。
5. everything can be improved 伟大的工程师确信一切都可以改进，对应后文 make things better，上下文逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

conviction n. 定罪；确信；证明有罪；确信，坚定的信仰
limited adj. 有限的

component n. 组成部分；成分；组件，元件

76. #19517 Seminars 研讨会 机经题 高频 超高频

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational [role] is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the [assumption] that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly [unlikely] that you will be the only person in the group in that position, you will invariably be undertaking a [service] for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to introduce and [provoke] discussion.

【解题思路】

1. educational role 教育的作用，词组搭配考点。
2. be founded on the assumption 建立在假设之上。
3. it is highly unlikely that... ...是不太可能的，词组搭配考点，解释前文如果你有不懂的地方，你不太可能是组里唯一在这个位置的人。
4. undertake a service 你要为团队提供服务，词组搭配考点。
5. provoke discussion 研讨会目的是引起讨论，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

assumption n. 假定；设想；担任；采取

invariably adv. 总是；不变地；一定地

entire adj. 全部的，整个的；全体的

undertake v. 承担；保证；从事；同意；试图

provoke v. 驱使；激怒；煽动；惹起

77. #19513 Neuroscientists 神经系统学家 高频 机经题 超高频

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological experience in the observer. Human beings tend to [imitate] actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which [react] to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal [nuances], watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the "shared representations" generating feelings within us that [reflect] the experience of those we are observing.

【解题思路】

1. imitate actions 模仿他们所看到的行为，词组搭配考点，同时解释前文 mimicry 模仿。
2. react to action 对动作做出反应，react 作为不及物动词，需要加介词 to 再接宾语，词意用法考点。
3. observe their vocal nuances 观察声音细微差别，词组搭配考点，同时与观察他们的动作表情形成并列关系。
4. reflect experience 反射到观察的人的经历，reflect 及物动词，直接加宾语，词意用法考点。



【词汇解析】

tend to 趋向；注意；易于；有...的倾向

imitate v. 模仿，仿效；伪造，仿制

neuron n. [解剖] 神经元，神经单位

vocal n. 声音

nuance n. 细微差别

78. #19511 Scientific Method 科学方法机经题 高频 超高频

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **[identical]** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! According to Mills method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the color of the water is due to the **[introduction]** of a new factor—the **[independent]** variable—in this case, the ink.

【解题思路】

1. identical in every respect 各个方面相同，解释前文 difference 不同，以两杯相同的水，一杯滴墨水，作为不同对比。词组搭配考点+上下文逻辑考点。

2. the introduction of a new factor 引入一个新的因素，词组搭配考点

3. independent variable 自变量/独立变量，固定搭配。

【词汇解析】

identical adj. 同一的；完全相同的

independent adj. 独立的；单独的；无党派的；不受约束的

variable n. [数] 变量；可变物，可变因素

79. #19495 Human's farming 人类农耕机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **[species]** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **[pioneers]**, discovering and cultivating the most valuable crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, "sowed the seeds for the modern **[age]**."

【解题思路】

1. the future of our species 我们这个物种的未来改变了，是因为我们开始种植，物种对应前文的 humans 所有人类，词组搭配考点。

2. pioneer 是先驱/开拓者的意思，与 our ancestors 我们的祖先对应，逻辑考点。

3. for the modern age 为了现代/当代，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

alter v. 改动，变动

species n. 物种

ecological adj. 生态的

pioneer n. 先驱，开拓者

cultivate v. 培养

survival n. 生存

sow the seeds 播种种子

age n. 年代，年纪

80. #19494 Ozone damage 臭氧层破坏机经题 高频



Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones [planted] outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that [concentrations] may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from [urban] pollution that [blows] in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the [overwhelming] factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas [pay] the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

【解题思路】

1. clones planted 被培育的克隆，这里动词 plant 用了 ed 的形式表示修饰，语法考点。
2. concentrations 空气中臭氧的浓缩物会非常高，于上句话的 ozone damage 是对应关系，逻辑考点。
3. urban pollution 城市的污染和 rural 农村的进行了比较，逻辑考点。
4. blows in 表示城市污染被风吹进农村，词组搭配考点。
5. overwhelming factor 压倒性因素，臭氧是树本生长的一个压倒性因素，逻辑考点。
6. pay the price 农村需要为城市污染付出代价，为.....付出代价，固定表达考点。

【词汇解析】

clone n. 克隆
 plant v. 培养，种植
 ozone n. 臭氧
 concentration n. 浓度，浓缩
 cumulative adj. 累计的
 exposure n. 暴露，曝光
 urban adj. 城市的
 rural adj. 农村的，乡下了
 blow in 吹，吹进
 overwhelming adj. 压倒性的，势不可挡的
 profound v. 意义深远的，深厚的
 pay the price 付出代价

81. #19480 Benjamin Banneker 本杰明·班纳克机经题 高频 超高频

Benjamin Banneker has been called the first African American intellectual. Self-taught, after studying the inner workings of a friend's watch, he made one of wood that accurately [kept] time for more than 40 years. Banneker taught himself astronomy well enough to correctly [predict] a solar eclipse in 1789. Also a surveyor and mathematician, Banneker was appointed by President George Washington to the District of Columbia Commission, which was responsible for the survey work that established the city's original [boundaries]. When the chairman of the committee, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, suddenly resigned and left, taking the plans with him, Banneker [reproduced] the plans from memory, saving valuable time.

【解题思路】

1. a watch accurately kept time 表示一个表的走时很准确，固定搭配考点。
2. predict 语法上来看，副词在前用来修饰这个动词，预测了日食，语法考点。
3. boundaries 这个指本杰明确认了城市最初的边界，与上半句在 Columbia District 哥伦比亚行政区工作对应，逻辑考点。
4. reproduced the plans from memory 根据记忆复制了计划，给到了提示，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】



intellectual n. 知识份子
self-taught adj. 自学的
accurately adv. 准确地
keep time 按时，走得准
predict v. 预言，预知
solar eclipse 日食
boundary n. 边界，范围
reproduce v. 复制，再生

82. #19472 Wine and ale 葡萄酒和啤酒高频 机经题 超高频

By the Bronze Age, drinking vessels were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting—and in particular, of the 'political' type of feast—came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600—450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **[colony]** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its way north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world. The wine was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages, such as mead and ale, available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hill forts such as Heuneburg in Germany and **[luxury]** goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine-mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **[containers]** such as leather or wooden **[wine]** barrels may also have traveled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were **[traded]** in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber, and slaves.

【解题思路】

1. The Greek colony 希腊的殖民地，词组搭配考点。
2. Luxury goods 奢侈品，后面出现了 such as 举例子都是当时的奢侈品，逻辑考点。
3. Organic containers 有机的容器，然后用 such as 举例子说了皮质和木质的酒桶，用了例子来解释说明，逻辑考点。
4. Wine barrels 酒桶，词组搭配考点。
5. Traded 交易，与 in return 对应，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

colony n. 殖民地
Greek adj. 希腊的
fort n. 堡垒，要塞
luxury adj. 奢侈的
organic adj. 有机的
container n. 容器
wine barrel 酒桶
trade v. 交易

83. #19463 Architectural Museum 建筑博物馆机经题 高频 超高频

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from all around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, **[all]** of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edoera to Showa-era Tokyo. The west section is **[residential]**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western style after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the



[ground] floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 1930s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free to wander through a kitchenware shop, a florists, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop.

【解题思路】

1. all of which 不定代词 all 指三者以上，包括三者，在本句中作表语，考察从句语法。
2. the west section is residential 西边的区域是住宅区，与下文提到的 the east section 是对应关系，逻辑考点。
3. the ground floor，表示第一层楼，固定搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

restore v. 恢复；修复

residential adj. 适合居住的；住宅的

ground floor 底层，相当于中国的一层

controversial adj. 争论的；有争议的

84. #1944 Leadership 领导机经题 高频 超高频

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **[sources]**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **[factors]** build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **[unethically]**; they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction; or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **[connection]** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to **[abide]** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

【解题思路】

1. many sources 对应上文说这种权威不只是来自于....，而是来源于不同的方面。source 来源 origin 起源，source 更加合适
2. all these factors 对应上文提到的很多不同因素，逻辑考点。
3. behave unethically 动词后面需要副词来修饰，不道德的表现，语法考点。
4. lose connection with 与...失去联系，词组搭配考点。也可以看前面出了 thus 表示因果关系，因为他们被权利盟主双眼，失去了自我意识，所以和他们周遭的环境失去了联系，逻辑考点。
5. to abide by 遵循，遵照固定，词组搭配考点

【词汇解析】

moral adj. 道德的，精神上的

authority n. 权威，当局

unethically adv. 不道德地

plague v. 是折磨，纠缠

self-doubt n. 自我怀疑

conviction n. 定罪，确信有罪

self-awareness n. 自我意识

lose connection with 与...失去联系



abide v. 忍受，容忍

85. #19425 Australia and New Zealand 澳大利亚和新西兰机经题 高频

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common culture [heritage]. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world [standards]. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population [characteristics], Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have [experienced] similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trend is that both countries are faced with an aging population, and the [associated] challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

【解题思路】

1. common cultural heritage 共同的文化传统，与前文的 have many common links 是对应关系，逻辑考点。
2. by world standards 根据国际标准，词组搭配考点。
3. characteristics 第二段是总分关系，第二段第一句总起人口特点，然后之后几句话具体解释了人口的构成，逻辑考点。
4. have experienced，现在完成时，have 后面加过去分词，语法考点。
5. associated challenge，指的是与人口老龄化相关的挑战，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

heritage n. 遗产，传统

by world standards 根据世界标准

characteristics n. 特点，特征

have much in common 有很多共同点

experience v. 经历，经验

life expectancy 预计寿命

aging population 人口老龄化

associated adj. 相关的，有关联的

86. #19423 intelligence of animals 动物灵性机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that [does] not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing [across] species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast. [Instead] we use the Cephalization Index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization Index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, [followed] by grates apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general [rule] animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in a social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

【解题思路】

1. intelligence 是单数，且上下文是用一般现在时的，因此 do 变形为 does 即可。考察动词变位和语法。



2. comparing across species 物种之间的比较，考察介词常用搭配。
3. instead 不是...而是...，与上文形成对比关系，考察逻辑。
4. followed by great apes 之后是类人猿，考察 followed by 这个固定搭配。
5. a general rule 普遍的规律，考察词义理解，也是一个较常见的词组搭配。

【词汇解析】

reasonable adj. 公平的，合理的
across prep. 从...一边到另一边；横过
instead adv. 代替；反而
follow v. 跟随
rule n. 规则

87. #19413 Allergies 过敏 高频 机经题 超高频

What Are Allergies? Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **[mistakenly]** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions—such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines—are known as allergens.) In an attempt to **[protect]** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **[release]** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS-tuh-meen). The histamine then **[acts]** on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this **[antibody]** response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

【解题思路】

1. mistakenly believe 错误地认为，考察词义理解与词性。
2. protect the body 保护躯体，考察词义理解。
3. release chemicals 释放化学成分，考察词义理解和固定搭配。
4. acts on... 作用于...，考察词汇用法。
5. antibody 抗体，考察词义理解。

【词汇解析】

mistakenly adv. 错误地
protect v. 保护；防护
release v. 释放；放出；放走
act v. 做事；行动；行为；举止
antibody n. 抗体

88. #19398 Foreign policy 外国政策 高频 机经题 超高频

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **[element]** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **[formative]** years, are greatly **[influenced]** by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **[settled]** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their **[allegiance]** (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas **[adjoining]** the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **[delineated]**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

【解题思路】



1. an element of truth 有真实的成分/有可信之处，首先 an 可以确定是一个元音开头的单词，然后 an element of truth 是固定搭配，考察词组搭配。
2. in the formative years, 在形成时期，前文说国家的外交政策始于边界，这里提到国家与邻居关系，可以知道，这里是对前面的观点进行解释，说明一个国家边界形成过程，考察文章理解和逻辑关系。
3. be influenced by 被...影响，国家与邻国的关系受到边境政策的极大影响，前文是关系，后文是政策，明显是政策影响关系，用被动语态，考察文章理解和逻辑关系。
4. no settled borders 尤其是 (especially) 没有固定的边界线，顺着前文思路下来，在没有固定边界的时候，边界政策影响邻国关系，考察句意理解和文章逻辑。
5. gain their allegiance 获得他们的同盟，效忠，前文说以前的皇帝为了各种原因扩充边界，原因之一就是为征服国王和王子以获得他们的效忠，考察词义理解。
6. areas adjoining the frontiers 紧靠边境线的区域，整句意思：通过在紧靠边境的地区建立一系列缓冲区来保护帝国核心免受外部攻击，考察句意理解。
7. delineated 是动词 delineate 的过去分词，在这里意思是被解释的，考察词义理解。

【词汇解析】

exaggeration v. 夸张

element n. 成分；要素；基础

formative adj. 有重大影响的

influence v. 影响

settled adj. 稳定的

a variety of 多种多样的

subjugation n. 镇压；征服

allegiance n. 忠诚；拥戴

adjoin v. 紧挨，紧靠

delineate v. (详细地) 描述，解释

89. #19391 Bronze medallists vs Silver medallists 铜牌获得者和银牌获得者 **高频 机经题 老题 新考 新增高频**

In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. **[argued]** that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, whereas silver medalists compared themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most **[salient]** because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal) from what **[actually]** occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their **[prior]** expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than **[those]** of bronze medalists. We provide a test between expectancy-based versus category-based processing and discuss circumstances that trigger each type of processing.

【解题思路】

1. argue 争论/论证，考察词义理解，表达自己的观点：获得铜牌的运动员比获得银牌的要开心一些。
2. 这些“反事实论点 counterfactuals”等同于前文说的第二名会与第一名比较，第三名会与第四名比较。这样的反事实想法是每个人处在这种境遇下都会有的，所以非常突出。这里选择 salient 显著的，apparent 表示某件事情是透明的可见的，在这里反事实的想法很强烈但是不会可见。考察词义理解。
3. 实际上发生的 actually occurred，考察词义理解。



4. 奥运会运动员更容易基于自己之前的表现出现这种“反事实”的比较，based on their prior expectations 基于之前的预期，考察词义理解和习惯用法。

5. those 指代得到铜牌运动员的期待(personal expectations of bronze medalists)。

【词汇解析】

argue v. 争论；论证

salient adj. 重要的；显著的

actually adv. 的确，真实地；居然；实际上

prior adj. 先前的，较早的；优先的

counterfactual n. 反事实

90. #19389 Emerald green 翡翠祖母绿高频 机经题

Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a [distinctly] green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called “green beryl.” [If] the beryl's color is greenish blue then it is an “aquamarine.” if it is greenish yellow it is “heliodor.” This color [definition] is a source of confusion. Which hue, tone, and saturation combinations are the dividing lines between “green beryl” and “emerald”? Professionals in the gem and jewelry trade can disagree on where the lines should be [drawn]. Some believe that the name “emerald” should be used when chromium is the cause of the green color, and that stones colored by vanadium should be called “green beryl.” Calling a gem an “emerald” instead of a “green beryl” can have a significant [impact] upon its price and marketability. This “color [confusion]” exists within the United States. In some other countries, any beryl with a green color—no matter how faint—is called an “emerald.”

【解题思路】

1. distinctly 明显地，独特的。作为副词修饰 green colour，表示祖母绿是一种独特的绿色。
2. 与后文 if 从句构成并列关系
3. 前文说明了 “beryl” 与 “heliodor” 两种绿的区别，所以后文指代前文说的两种颜色的定义。
4. draw the line, 划定界限。词组搭配考点
5. 句子大意为宝石被叫做不同的颜色会对它的价格和市场有很大的影响，目前文有 a，填空单词必是名词单数。
6. 前文提过两种绿很难区分，所以后文说这种困惑一直存在。上下文逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

emerald n. 绿宝石，祖母绿 distinctly adv. 明显地，独特地 specimen n. 样品

saturation n. 饱和度

beryl n. 浅绿色

heliodor n. 黄绿色

confusion n. 困惑

marketability n. 市场性

91. #19317 Requirement of being a Doctor 高频 机经题

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to [balance] budgets, [motivate] a large and diverse staff and [make] difficult marketing and legal decisions.

【解题思路】

1. balance budgets 平衡支配预算
2. motivate 对应后面的 staff 激励、推动员工（因为比较多且队伍庞大 large and diverse）



3. make decisions 固定搭配 做决定

【词汇解析】

budget 预算

motivate 激励

92. #19272 Population Change 人口变动 高频 机经题 超高频

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility involves the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality [involves] the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical [device] which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations' [unless] they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of [residence], indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys.

【解题思路】

1. involve 包含，死亡率包含起因，后果和影响死亡的过程。句意逻辑考点。
2. Life Table 生命统计表，是一个衡量死亡率的工具，所以用 statistical device 表示。解释说明逻辑考点。
3. unless 表示转折关系考点。移民研究者不会把普通移民算在内，除非他们是永久移民者。
4. place of residence 居住地，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

fertility n.生育力

mortality n.死亡率

migration n.移民

fecundity n.繁殖力

life expectancy 预期寿命

permanent adj.永久的

demographer n.人口统计学家

census data n.户口普查资料

place of residence n.居住地

93. #19265 Edible Insects 机经题 高频 超高频

Fancy a locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects – termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs – are on the menu for an estimated 80 per cent of the world's population. More than 1000 species of insects are [served] up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes" – made from midges – are a [delicacy] in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating – or entomophagous – hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are [consumed]. Demand is so high that 40 species are now under threat, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly [fetch] around \$250 a kilogram. Eating insects makes [nutritional] sense. Some contain more protein than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 per cent protein. Insects can be a good source of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (*Usta terpsichore*) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc and thiamine. What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have



probably, [inadvertently], already tasted some of these things, as insects are often [accidental] tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is [acceptable] for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

【解题思路】

served : 与 “are ... up” 构成固定搭配，表示 “被端上餐桌”。

delicacy : 指 “地方珍馐”，符合文化饮食语境。

consumed : 正式用语，常用于学术或统计性描述 “被食用”。

fetch : 表示 “卖到某个价格”，常用于商品价值描述。

nutritional : 修饰 “sense”，强调营养层面的合理性。

inadvertently : 表示 “无意中”，符合语境中非故意行为。

accidental : 形容 “意外的”，修饰 tourists 表示非刻意混入。

acceptable : 表示 “在标准允许范围内”，符合官方规定语境。

【词汇解析】

served v. 被供应；被端上（食物）

delicacy n. 珍馐；美味佳肴

consumed v. 被食用；被消耗

fetch v. 售得（某价格）

nutritional adj. 营养的；与营养有关的

inadvertently adv. 无意地；非故意地

accidental adj. 意外的；非计划的

acceptable adj. 可接受的；符合标准的

94. #19244 Push and pull factors 拉动与推动因素高频 机经题

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The [motivation] for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull factors' - those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move [include] a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the [congestion] of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex [factors] and personal reasons may [interact] to motivate a person or family to move.

【解题思路】

1. motivation for moving 搬家的动机，motivation 是动机的意思，与上句的 for many different reasons 为了很多原因对应，逻辑考点。

2. include 鼓励人们移居包括更好的气候，因为上句提到了 some of the factors 有一些因素，然后用 include 来进一步举例解释，逻辑考点。

3. leaving the congestion of city leaving 离开拥挤的城市生活，与 want a more pleasant life 想要更舒适的生活等好几个因素是并列关系，逻辑考点。

4. many complex factors 很多复杂的因素，与上文 some of the factors that motivate people to move 促使人们搬家的一些因素对应，逻辑考点。

5. interact 相互作用，前面提到了两个原因 many complex factors 和 personal reasons，个人原因可能相互作用促使一个人或家庭搬家，这两个因素的互相作用，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

motivation n. 动机

include v. 包括

congestion n. 拥挤

factor n. 因素



interact v. 相互作用

95. #18341 Estée Lauder 雅诗兰黛高频 机经题

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she "was growing a nice little business." And that it is—a little business that [controls] 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion.

But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business; there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who [changed] her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed.

You more or less know the Estée Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her [enterprise] by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts.

No doubt the potions were good—Estée Lauder was a quality fanatic—but the saleslady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She [stalked] the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as [potent] as the promise of her skin regimens and perfumes.

【解题思路】

1. 上下文有一种“对照幽默”，控制了美国百分之 45 美妆市场的“小生意”。controls 是 a little business 的动词，第三人称单数。
2. 早些时候，公司没有人，她需要改变声音装做不同的部门 “changed her voice” 过去时态。
3. start enterprise 词组搭配考点，开始她的企业。
4. stalked 考察词义，表示“跟踪”，表示做生意的执着，追着商场老板要一个柜台。
5. potent 考察词义，as potent as 与...一样有奇效，表示产品质量好。

【词汇解析】

cosmetic adj. 化妆品的

enterprise n. 事业

stalk v. 追踪，跟踪

potent adj. 有效果的，有说服力的