



KMF 1300
With
Answer and Analysis

SlackaHead
লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE





This compilation is edited with the help of the translation of original Chinese analysis. So there will be typos, grammatical mistakes. We hope that in times of using the material, you'll ignore these and will be more focused on analysis and explanation.

Likewise, everyone, we are also preparing for the test, so busy with our daily life's activities. As a result, we couldn't come out with a perfect version. Instead, We developed the compilation to save our time and energy while solving TCs and SEs and to make us feel less stressed by looking for explanations in different groups, forums, and websites.

SlackaHead ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

As there is a newer version of 1350 Qs available, we will try to add them to our later version if time allows us.

Thanks and Gratitude to everyone who contributed their time, energy, and efforts to complete this humongous task.





section 1 easy

1. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they were both _____ and, through their empire, cosmopolitan.
- A. capricious
 B. insular
 C. mercenary
 D. idealistic
 E. intransigent
2. My grandma has a strong belief in all things _____: she insists, for example, that the house in which she lived as a child was haunted.
- A. clamorous
 B. invidious
 C. numinous
 D. empirical
 E. sonorous
3. The (i)_____ of molecular oxygen on Earth-sized planets around other stars in the universe would not be (ii)_____ sign of life: molecular oxygen can be a signature of photosynthesis (a biotic process) or merely of the rapid escape of water from the upper reaches of a planetary atmosphere (an abiotic process).
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. dearth | D. a controversial |
| B. presumption | E. an unambiguous |
| C. detection | F. a possible |
4. Given the (i)_____ the committees and the (ii)_____ nature of its investigation, it would be unreasonable to gainsay the committee's conclusions at first glance.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. sterling reputation of | D. superficial |
| B. lack of finding of | E. spontaneous |
| C. ad hoc existence of | F. exhaustive |
5. The skin of the poison dart frog contains deadly poisons called batrachotoxins. But the (i)_____ of the toxins has remained an enigma, as the frog does not (ii)_____ them. Now an analysis suggests that the melyrid beetle is the source. Collected beetle specimens all contained batrachotoxins, suggesting that these beetles are (iii)_____ by the frogs.
- | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. effect | D. pressure | G. eaten |
| B. origin | E. produce | H. neutralized |
| C. purpose | F. suffer from | I. poisoned |



6. Now that photographic prints have become a popular field for collecting, auctions are becoming more (i) _____. It is not just the entry of new collectors into the field that is causing this intensification. Established collectors' interests are also becoming more (ii) _____. Those who once concentrated on the work of either the nineteenth-century pioneers or the twentieth-century modernists are now keen to have (iii) _____ collections.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. competitive | D. fickle | G. comprehensive |
| B. tedious | E. wide-ranging | H. legitimate |
| C. exclusive | F. antiquarian | I. impressive |

7. The beauty of the scientific approach is that even when individual researchers do _____ bias or partiality, others can correct them using a framework of evidence on which everyone broadly agrees.

- A. overreact to
- B. deviate from
- C. succumb to
- D. recoil from
- E. yield to
- F. shrink from

8. The reconstruct known work is beautiful and also probably _____: it is the only Hebrew verse written by a woman.

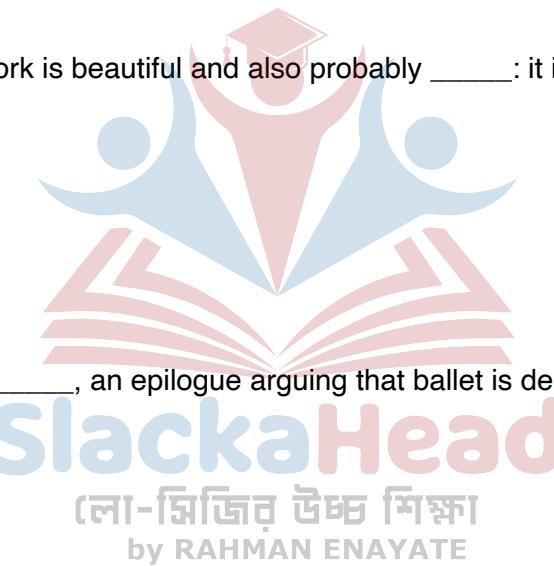
- A. singular
- B. unique
- C. archaic
- D. counterfeit
- E. valuable
- F. fake

9. In a book that inclines to _____, an epilogue arguing that ballet is dead arrives simply as one more overstatement.

- A. pessimism
- B. misinterpretation
- C. imprecision
- D. vagueness
- E. exaggeration
- F. hyperbole

10. The political upheaval caught most people by surprise: despite the _____ warnings of some commentators, it had never seemed that imminent.

- A. stern
- B. prescient
- C. prophetic
- D. indifferent
- E. repeated
- F. apathetic





Section 1 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/CE/AF/BEG

6-10 AEG/CE/AB/EF/BC

1. Analysis: According to paradox (contradiction), it can be judged that the space should be an antonym with cosmopolitan, and the correct answer is option B. Insular narrow, isolated.

[Interpretation of other options: capricious fickle, mercenary mercenary is ideal, idealistic idealistic, intransigent stubborn]

Translation: People in the Victorian era are really contradictory. They are both isolated and connected to the world.

2. Analysis: The content after the colon says that the grandma said that the house is haunted, and the only option that can be corresponding is the C option. numinous spiritually, supernaturally. Note: haunt has two meanings, one is "haunted" and the other is "frequently infested". Here we can only use the meaning of "haunted".

[Interpretation of other options: clamorous, invidious, empirical, empirical, sonorous]

Translation: My grandma has a strong trust in all supernatural things: for example, she insisted that the house she lived in when she was a child was Haunted.

3. Analysis: behind the discovery of oxygen, said there are two possibilities, indicating that this is not necessarily a sign of life exist, so the second option empty E option. The first space selects the C option according to the sentence meaning . Detection found that unambiguous is clear.

Translation: The detection of molecular oxygen on other planets as large as the Earth in the universe does not directly give a very clear indication of the existence of life. Molecular oxygen can come from photosynthesis, or it can come from the release of water from the water. Into the atmosphere.

4. Analysis: According to unreasonable to gainsay, the characteristics of the first two spaces must be positive evaluation, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. sterling reputation pure reputation, exhaustive comprehensive.

[Interpretation of other options] lack of finding of lack of ad hoc existence of temporary existence, superficial superficial, spontaneous spontaneous.

Translation: Due to the pure reputation of the committee and the nature of the detailed investigation, it was too unreasonable to object to the conclusion of the committee at first glance.

5. Analysis: The first empty corresponding point is at melyrid beetle is the source, indicating that the research topic of this question is source, so the first empty answer chooses option B. Since the source of this poison is a mysterious thing, it means this poison It is not produced by this kind of frog, so the second air chooses the E option, and the third air says that the reason was found, which actually came from the beetle, indicating that these beetles were eaten by the frog, so the third air choose the G option. Origin origin, produce produce, eat eat.

[Interpretation of other options] effect influence, purpose purpose, pressure oppression, sufferer from encounter, neutralized neutralization, poisoned poison.





Translation: The skin of the poison dart frog contains a lethal poison called toad toxin. But the origin of this toxin has always been a mystery, because this frog does not produce toxins by itself. Now, there is an analysis that the melyrid beetle is the source of toxins. All beetles collected contain such toxins, telling us that these bugs may have been eaten by poison dart frogs.

6. Analysis: The first space is synonymous with repeating this intensification, so the correct answer is option A, and the second space is based on also learned that it continues the previous evaluation of the collection hobby, so it still corresponds to this intensification, so the second empty option E, The third empty once concentrated and now contrast, so now the characteristic is concentrated antonyms, the correct answer choose G option. Competitive, wide-ranging, comprehensive and comprehensive.

[Interpretation of other options] tedious boring, exclusive, fickle, antiquarian antiquities, legitimate legal, impressive.

Translation: Now that printed products have become a popular field in the collection world, auctions are becoming more and more competitive, and it is not just the newcomers who have just entered the collection industry that have caused such tension. The interests of the gradually established collectors are becoming more and more extensive, and those who only focus on the creation of the pioneers of the nineteenth century or the contemporary artists of the twentieth century are becoming more and more keen on a more comprehensive collection.

7. Analysis: Even when and can correct them in the back are reversed, so there is bias and partiality in the front, so these biases can be corrected later, so choose the CE option. succumb to yield, yield to yield.

[Interpretation of other options] Overreact to overreact, deviate from deviation, recoil from flinch, shrink from flinch.

Translation: The beauty of the scientific approach lies in the fact that even when individual researchers do succumb to prejudice, others can use the framework of evidence to correct them, which everyone agrees on.

8. Analysis: only Hebrew verse shows that this work is unique, and chooses the AB option for the correct answer. Singular single, unique.

[Interpretation of other options] Archaic ancient, counterfeit counterfeit, valuable, fake fake.

Translation: This rebuilt well-known work is very beautiful and may also be the only one, this is the only Hebrew poem written by a lady.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to the following overstatement, because the latter is just more exaggeration, so the word "exaggeration" is repeated, so the correct answer is the EF option. Exaggeration is exaggerated, hyperbole is exaggerated.

[Interpretation of other options] Pessimism pessimism, misinterpretation misunderstanding, imprecision inaccuracy, vagueness vagueness.

Translation: In a book that tends to be exaggerated, an epilogue about the death of ballet is just an exaggeration.



10. Analysis: The logical relationship is concession turning, and the spaces are synonymously repeated that imminent, which means that although there are signs, it is not so urgent. So the answer is the BC option, prescient has foresight and prophetic has foresight.

[Interpretation of other options] Stern is harsh, indifferent, repeated, apathetic.

Translation: This political mutation surprised most people. Although some commentators had warning signs, this kind of mutation has never been so imminent.





Section 1

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 2 | cosmopolitan | a. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing | 见多识广的 |
| | | a. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world | 来自各地的 |
| | | a. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions | 世界各地都有的 |
| 3 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 4 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce controversy | 惹争议的 |
| 5 | insular | a. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| 6 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 7 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious | 肤浅的 |
| | | a. lying close to the surface | 表层的 |
| 8 | mercenary | a. caring only about making money | 唯利是图的 |
| 9 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 10 | yield | v. to produce or provide (something, such as a plant or crop) | 产出 |
| | | v. to surrender or submit (oneself) to another | 投降 |
| 11 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 坚持的，不妥协的 |
| 12 | haunt | v. to visit or inhabit as a ghost | 闹鬼 |
| 13 | clamorous | a. noisily insistent making a vehement loud noise/protests | 吵闹的 |
| 14 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 15 | invidious | a. unpleasant and likely to cause bad feelings in other people | 引起反感的 |
| 16 | prescient | a. be able to know what will or might happen in the future | 预见性的 |
| 17 | numinous | a. having a mysterious, holy, or spiritual quality | 超自然的 |
| 18 | sonorous | a. having a sound that is deep, loud, and pleasant | |
| 19 | upheaval অভୂତଥାନ | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的)剧变 |
| 20 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something a scarcity or lack of something. | 缺乏 |



| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|----------|
| 21 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 22 | sterling | a. excellent | 优秀的 |
| 23 | ad hoc | a. made or done without planning because of an immediate need | 临时安排的 |
| 24 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 25 | exhaustive | a. including all possibilities: very thorough considering all elements or aspects; fully comprehensive. | 详尽彻底的 |
| 26 | neutralize | v. to stop (someone or something) from being effective or harmful | 使无效 |
| 27 | auction | n. a public sale at which things are sold to the people who offer to pay the most | 拍卖 |
| 28 | fickle | a. changing often | 多变的 |
| 29 | antiquarian | a. relating to the collection and study of valuable old things (such as old books) | 古文物研究的 |
| 30 | wide-ranging | including many different ideas, actions, or things | 范围或内容广泛的 |
| 31 | be keen to | NA die from the effect of a disease or injury. | 热衷于 |
| 32 | succumb | v. to stop trying to resist something fail to resist temptation屈服于 | |
| 33 | recoil | v. & n. to quickly move away from something that is shocking, frightening, or disgusting: to react to something with shock or fear | 畏缩 |
| 34 | shrink | v. to become smaller in amount, size, or value | 缩小 |
| | | v. to quickly move away from something shocking, frightening, or disgusting | 畏缩 |
| 35 | deviate | v. to do something that is different or to be different from what is usual or expected | 脱离, 偏离 |
| 36 | overreact | v. to react to something too strongly | 反应过激 |
| 37 | singular | a. strange or odd | 奇特的 |
| 38 | unique | a. belonging to or connected with only one thing, place, or person | 唯一的 |
| 39 | archaic | a. old and no longer useful; of or relating to ancient times | 过时的, 旧的 |
| 40 | fake | a. not true or real | 假的 |
| 41 | counterfeit | a. made to look like an exact copy of something in order to trick people | 伪造的, 假冒的 |
| 42 | epilogue | n. a final section or speech after the main part of a book, play, or musical composition | 电影书籍等的尾声 |
| 43 | overstate | v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is | 夸张, 夸大 |
| 44 | pessimism | n. a feeling or belief that bad things will happen in the future | 悲观 |
| 45 | misinterpretation | n. failure to understand or interpret something correctly | 误解 |
| 46 | imprecision | n. not clear or exact | 不精确 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|----------|
| 47 | vague | a. not clear in meaning | 模糊的 |
| 48 | exaggerate | v. to think of or describe something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |
| 49 | hyperbole | n. language that describes something as better or worse than it really is | 夸张 |
| 50 | stern | a. very serious especially in an unfriendly way | 严厉的 |
| 51 | prophetic | a. correctly stating what will happen in the future | 预言的 |
| 52 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |





section 2 easy

1. Among the Meakambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are associated with specific caves in the Sepik region, and these legends are ____: only the cave owner can share its secrets.

- A. impenetrable
- B. immutable
- C. proprietary
- D. didactic
- E. self-perpetuating

2. We often regard natural phenomena like rainfall as mysterious and unpredictable; although for short time spans and particular places they appear so, in fact on a truly global scale, nature has been a model of ____.

- A. reliability
- B. diversity
- C. complexity
- D. plasticity
- E. discontinuity

3. The economic recovery was somewhat lopsided: (i)____ in some of the industrial economies while (ii)____ in others of them.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. unexpected | D. robust |
| B. feeble | E. turbulent |
| C. swift | F. predictable |

4. Although trains may use energy more (i)____ than do automobiles, the latter move only when they contain at least one occupant, whereas railway carriages spend a considerable amount of time running up and down the tracks (ii)____, or nearly so.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. lavishly | D. vacant |
| B. efficiently | E. unimpeded |
| C. routinely | F. overlooked |

5. Most capuchin monkey conflict involves such a (i)____ repertoire of gestural and vocal signals that it is difficult for researchers to tease apart the meanings of the individual signals. This (ii)____ is (iii)____ by the fact that many signals seem to shift in meaning according to the context in which they are produced and the developmental stage of the individuals producing them.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. precise | D. problem | G. augmented |
| B. rich | E. opportunity | H. ameliorated |
| C. straightforward | F. oversight | I. anticipated |





6. Within the culture as a whole, the natural sciences have been so successful that the word “scientific” is often used in (i)_____ manner: it is often assumed that to call something “scientific” is to imply that its reliability has been (ii)_____ by methods whose results cannot reasonably be (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. an ironic | D. maligned | G. exaggerated |
| B. a literal | E. challenged | H. anticipated |
| C. an honorific | F. established | I. disputed |

7. Members of the union’s negotiating team insisted on several changes to the company’s proposal before they would support it, making it clear that they would _____ no compromise.

- A. disclose
- B. reject
- C. brook
- D. tolerate
- E. repudiate
- F. weigh

8. Wilson is wont to emphasize the _____ of ants: how ants with full stomachs will regurgitate liquid food for those without, or how the old will fight so the young can survive.

- A. beneficence
- B. altruism
- C. unpredictability
- D. intelligence
- E. fecundity
- F. fertility

9. During the Renaissance, the use of optical lenses, which were capable of projecting images onto blank canvases, greatly aided artists by allowing them to accurately observe and depict the external world; in other words, these lenses were instrumental in conveying _____.

- A. idealism
- B. optimism
- C. ambition
- D. realism
- E. sanguinity
- F. verisimilitude

10. The professor’s habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his students’ learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation





Section 2 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/A/BD/BD/BDG

6-10 CFI/CD/AB/DF/BF

1. Analysis: Only the cave owner can share its secrets after the colon means that these legends are exclusive to the cave owner, so choose the correct answer for option C. proprietary owner.

Translation: In the Meakambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are connected to certain caves in the Sepik region, and these legends are exclusive: only the owner of the cave can enjoy its secrets.

[Interpretation of other options] Impenetrable is incomprehensible, impenetrable, immutable, didactic, self-perpetuating.

Source: Some caves have legends, which are strictly proprietary: Only the cave owner can share its secrets.

2. Analysis: According to the reason, it is inferred that the space is the antisense of mysterious and unpredictable in front, then the correct answer is A. reliability accuracy.

[Interpretation of other options] Diversity is differentiated, complexity is complex, plasticity is plastic, and discontinuity is discontinuous.

Translation: We often regard natural phenomena, such as rainfall, as mysterious and unpredictable. Although this is true for a short period of time and space, in fact for the entire global range, nature has always Run in reliable mode.

3. Analysis: Through lopsided (unbalanced), we can see that the space before and after the antisense, so you can choose the BD option in the options. feeble weak, robust strong. In addition, the AF option cannot be selected for this question, because the AF option is not called imbalance. What imbalance says is that some places are good and some places are not good.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

[Interpretation of other options] unexpected unexpected, swift rapid, turbulent chaotic, predictable predictable.

Translation: The economic recovery has begun to become a bit uneven. Some industrial industries are very weak, but others are rising rapidly.

4. Analysis: Reverse the front and back, the latter move only when they contain at least one occupant shows that the car occupancy rate is higher than the train, so the second air chooses the D option, and the first air introduces the place where the train is better than the car according to logic, so the first B option is selected . efficiently efficiently, Vacant empty.

Translation: Although trains are more energy efficient than cars, the latter can move as long as there is at least one person in need, The train carriages drove back and forth for quite a while, or almost empty.

5. Analysis: "It is difficult to sort out the meaning of each signal" shows that there are more repertoire of gestural and vocal signals, so the first empty option is B, and the second empty is known by this to take the previous synonym, so the second empty Select the D option, the third air according to many signals seem to shift in meaning according to the context shows that the



problem is more serious, so the third air choose the G option. Rich, **জিজিতু** by RAHMAN ENAYATE augmentation increases.

[Interpretation of other options] precise accuracy, straightforward direct, opportunity opportunity, oversight supervision, negligence, ameliorate adjustment, anticipate expectations.

Translation: Most of the struggles of capuchin monkeys include such rich gestures and voice signal expressions that it is difficult for researchers to sort out the meaning of each signal. This problem continues to increase because many signals seem to change meaning according to the environment in which they are generated and the stage of development of the individual who produces these signals.

6. Analysis: the first empty is tied with so successful, so the first empty chooses the C option, the second empty actually repeats the evaluation of the first empty, so the second empty chooses the F option, and the third empty simple logical reasoning After finding the answer, the established things can't be easily refuted, so I choose the third option. Honorific means respect, established, and dispute question.

[Interpretation of other options] ironic ironic, literal literal, malign slander, challenge challenge, exaggerate exaggeration, anticipate anticipation.

Translation: Throughout the culture, natural science has been so successful that the word science is often used in a respectful way: it is often found that turning something into science means that its credibility is established, and that it uses those The result cannot be established by a reasonably vetoed method.

7. Analysis: inserted on the title indicates the guild's tough attitude, so it will not accept the compensation, no reflects the negative meaning of "will not", so the blank chooses the "accept" layer, so the correct answer is CD . Brook tolerates, tolerate tolerates, the difficulty of this question is to test brook's familiar words, everyone generally remembers brook as brook.

[Interpretation of other options] Disclosure reveals, rejects opposition, repudiate vetoes, weighs.

Translation: The staff in the trade union consultation group insisted that there must be some changes in the company before supporting this proposal. Obviously, they will not tolerate any compromise.

8. Analysis: The following explanations are about the mutual help behavior before the ants, so select the AB option in the space. beneficence is good, altruism is altruistic.

[Interpretation of other options] Unpredictability is unpredictable, intelligence intelligence, fertile fecundity, fertile fertility.

Translation: Wilson is used to emphasizing the benefits of ants, such as how full-bodied ants can ruminate liquid for those who are not full, or how old ants can fight for young ants to live.

Source: In his writings he is wont to emphasise the beneficence of ants, how an ant with a full stomach will regurgitate liquid food for those without, and how the old will venture into battle so that the young can survive.

9. Analysis: By allowing them to accurately observe and depict the external world, it is known that these lenses are used to help people accurately observe and depict the world, so the corresponding answer is the DF option. Realism is real, verisimilitude is real.



[Interpretation of other options] idealism idealism, optimism optimism, ambition ambition, optimism by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକୁ ପ୍ରେସ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: During the Renaissance, optical mirrors, lenses that reflected images onto a blank canvas, were used to assist artists in their work by allowing them to observe and describe the outside world more accurately, in other words These lenses are used to help create realistic paintings.

10. Analysis: Hidden amazing reserves means that the surface is the antonym of reserve (conservative, reserved), so choose the BF option for the correct answer. The irascibility is irritable and the exasperation is angry.

[Interpretation of other options] Cordiality is enthusiasm, disorganization is chaotic, conviviality is happy, and diffidence is not confident.

Translation: This professor's grumpy statement is a misunderstood aspect, which hides the patience behind him and makes a huge contribution to the students' learning.





Section 2

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|---------|
| 1 | impenetrable | a. impossible to understand | 无法理解的 |
| 2 | immutable | a. unable to be changed | 不变的 |
| 3 | proprietary | a. kept private by an owner | 以所有者自居的 |
| 4 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 5 | self-perpetuating | a. continuing without any outside influence | 自我持续的 |
| 6 | lopsided | a. uneven or unequal | 不公平 |
| 7 | feeble | a. very weak | 虚弱的 |
| 8 | robust | a. strong and healthy | 结实的 |
| 9 | swift | a. happening or done quickly or immediately | 迅速的 |
| 10 | turbulent | a. full of confusion, violence, or disorder | 骚乱的 |
| 11 | lavish | a. giving or using a large amount of something | 挥霍的 |
| 12 | routine | a. done very often | 普通的 |
| 13 | vacant | a. not filled, used, or lived in | 空的 |
| 14 | unimpeded | a. not slowed, blocked, or interfered with | 未受妨碍的 |
| 15 | overlook | v. to fail to see or notice (something) | 忽视 |
| 16 | oversight | n. a mistake made because someone forgets or fails to notice something | 疏忽 |
| 17 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 18 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 19 | ironic | a. using words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny | 讽刺的 |
| 20 | literal | a. involving the ordinary or usual meaning of a word | 字面意义的 |
| 21 | honorific | a. giving or expressing honor or respect | 尊敬的 |
| 22 | malign | a. causing or intended to cause harm | 有害的 |
| 23 | brook | v. to allow (something) to exist or happen | 忍受 |
| 24 | disclose | v. to make (something) known to the public | 公开 |
| 25 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 26 | regurgitate | v. to bring food that has been swallowed back to and out of the mouth | 反刍 |
| 27 | beneficence | n. : the quality or state of doing or producing good | 善行 |
| 28 | altruism | n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness | 利他主义 |
| 29 | intelligence | n. the ability to learn or understand things or to deal with new or difficult situations | 聪颖 |
| 30 | fecundity | n. producing or able to produce many babies, young animals, or plants | 多产, 肥沃 |
| 31 | fertility | n. the ability to support the growth of many plants | 肥沃 |
| 32 | sanguinity | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观 |
| 33 | verisimilitude | n. the quality of seeming real | 真实性 |
| 34 | cordiality | n. sincere affection and kindness | 友好 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|----|
| 35 | irascibility | n. the quality of becoming angry very easily | 易怒 |
| 36 | conviviality | n. the quality of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others | 友好 |
| 37 | diffidence | n. the quality or state of being unassertive or bashful | 羞怯 |
| 38 | exasperation | n. exasperation | 恼怒 |





section 3 easy

1. Though we live in an era of stunning scientific achievement, many otherwise educated people remain indifferent to or contemptuous of such achievement, even going so far as to _____ their ignorance of basic physics.

- A. decry
- B. condone
- C. remedy
- D. boast of
- E. downplay

2. Slight but _____ variation in the timing of the star's pulses led astronomers to deduce that it was being pulled backwards and forwards by three planets orbiting around it.

- A. subtle
- B. regular
- C. undetectable
- D. inconsequential
- E. explicable

3. The great (i)_____ of most books that examine the American presidency is their ideological bias, but for most part, this volume on the presidency maintains an impressive degree of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. contribution | D. certainty |
| B. limitation | E. fluency |
| C. paradox | F. objectivity |

4. Many of the towns that have voted to keep incinerators in the county's solid waste plan have done so not because they necessarily (i)_____ incinerators, but because they are (ii)_____ to narrow their waste-disposal options.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. question | D. willing |
| B. favor | E. eager |
| C. oppose | F. loath |

5. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ places that most people consider ugly does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful. Instead, his work suggests that the photographer simply cannot ignore so much of the built American landscape but is obligated to (ii)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. tends to avoid | D. document | G. authenticity |
| B. is harshly critical of | E. emulate | H. truthfulness |
| C. is interested in | F. discredit | I. aesthetics |





6. Both very good and very bad books are easy to review. Praise and (i)_____ come easily. But what of books that contain a muddle of virtues and vices? Here the reviewer's task is more (ii)_____: the author's useful and thought-provoking observations need to be (iii)_____ the useless and tedious.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| A. ambivalence | D. evident | G. supplanted by |
| B. compliment | E. demanding | H. sifted from |
| C. censure | F. manageable | I. overshadowed by |

7. In matters of taste, the art patron and collector Peggy Guggenheim was _____, she was for the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique.

- A. a neophyte
- B. a novice
- C. a realist
- D. an extremist
- E. a pragmatist
- F. a zealot

8. The laboratory maze has grown ever less _____ since it was first invented instead of hoping to lose a rodent in a labyrinth; today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measured behaviors.

- A. intricate
- B. extensive
- C. effective
- D. convoluted
- E. useful
- F. prevalent

9. In mathematics, judgments about the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals; to ensure _____, reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, and the identity of scholars whose papers are under consideration are kept secret.

- A. timelessness
- B. originality
- C. fairness
- D. comprehensiveness
- E. objectivity
- F. novelty

10. Since some contemporary Western dieticians believe that the only function of food is to provide nourishment, these dieticians view an emphasis on the aesthetic dimension of the culinary arts as _____.

- A. unprecedented
- B. unwarranted
- C. illuminating
- D. groundless
- E. promising
- F. novel





Section 3 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/B/BF/BF/CDI

6-10 CEH/DF/AD/CE/BD

1. Analysis: According to the following even going so far as to launch the space, you must select the progress of the previous content. The previous text said that you are indifferent or despise these achievements. The most suitable after the text is D. Brag about their ignorance. boast boasted.

[Interpretation of other options] Decry blame, condone forgiveness, remedy remedy, downplay understatement.

Translation: Although we live in an age of amazing scientific achievements, some other educated people still disagree or despise these achievements, even bragging about their ignorance of basic physical knowledge.

Source: Though we live in an era of stunning scientific understanding, all too often the average educated person will have none of it. People who would sneer at the vulgarian who has never read Virginia Woolf will insouciantly boast of their ignorance of basic physics. Most of our intellectual magazines discuss science only when it bears on their political concerns or when they can portray science as just another political arena. As the nation's math departments and biotech labs fill up with foreign students, the brightest young Americans learn better ways to sue one another or to capitalize on currency fluctuations.

2. Analysis: Spaces should form a generalized antisense with light, and only the B option in the options meets. regular stable.

[Interpretation of other options] Subtle is incomprehensible, keen, undetectable, inconsequential is not important, explicable is understandable.

Translation: The faint but periodic changes in the timing of the stellar pulse led astronauts to deduce that the stellar pulse was moved forward or backward by the three planets orbiting it nearby.

3. Analysis: Ideological bias indicates that the space selects negative evaluation, so the B option is selected first. But the turning point behind, so the second space to take the antisense of bias, so the second space chooses the F option. limitation, objectivity.

[Interpretation of other options] contribution contribution, paradox contradiction, certainty determination, fluency fluency.

Translation: A huge limitation of most books that examine the affairs of the US president is their prejudice; but for most of the content, this book about the US president has retained quite a few and admirable objective and fair.

4. Analysis: necessarily synonymous repeat, the first empty to find synonyms for voted to keep, so choose the correct answer B option. For the second purpose, he could only choose the F option because he explained that the waste incinerator should be kept . favor support, loath unwilling.





Translation: Many towns support the waste incinerators that remain in the program. They don't do this because they like waste incinerators because they do n't want to reduce the choice of waste disposal methods.

5. Analysis: Does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful Explain that what F did before is to correspond to to prove they are beautiful, so the first empty option is C, and the second empty not ... but ... Reverse, so the second empty election is the opposite of ignore, so the second empty election D option, the third empty word still corresponds to out to prove they are beautiful, meaning that no matter whether beautiful or not, it should be recorded, so the third empty I option. interested in ... interested in document records, aesthetics.

[Interpretation of other options] tends to avoid tends to avoid, is harshly critical of severe criticism, emulates, discredit questioning, authenticity truth, truthfulness truth.

Translation: Just because F as a photographer is interested in what most people think is ugly does not mean that he is trying to prove that they are beautiful. On the contrary, his work shows that photographers cannot really ignore so many beautiful American landscapes, but have an obligation to record what they experience every day, regardless of whether they are beautiful or not.

6. Analysis: Praise repeats very good, and spaces repeat very bad, so the first empty chooses the C option, and the second empty advances into a muddle of. Since it has both advantages and disadvantages, this matter is more difficult, so the second empty Select the E option. The third empty verb should reflect the method of solving the mixed advantages and disadvantages. The options can only be screening, so the correct answer is the H option. censure condemns, demanding strict, sift from ... screening.

[Interpretation of other options] ambivalence contradiction, compliment praise, obvious obvious, manageable, supplanted by replaced by, overshadowed by ... beyond.

Translation: Very good and very poor books are easy to comment. Praise and criticism come easily. But what if it is a book that contains the pros and cons of clutter? In this case, the reviewer's task is even more demanding: the author's useful and thought-provoking comments need to be selected from useless and tedious content.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

7. Analysis: the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique phrases can all reflect the characteristics of "extreme", so choose the DF option for the correct answer. extremist extremist, Zealot fanatic (fanatics are people who are extreme at times).

[Interpretation of other options] Neophyte novice, novice novice, realist realist, pragmatist pragmatist.

Translation: Aesthetically, art sponsor and collector PG is an extreme person. She likes the weirdest, the most jaw-dropping, the most satisfying, and must be the best and the most unique.

8. Analysis: today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measured behaviors shows that the maze has become less "fuzzy", the correct answer is to select the AD option. Intricate is complicated and convoluted.

[Interpretation of other options] Extensive, effective, useful, prevalent and popular.

Translation: The labyrinth evolution of this experimental study is gradually no longer complicated, because it was originally created not to observe rodents escaping from the maze. Today 's scientists





designed the maze to lead to a few simple and easy to measure behavior.

Source: The classic implement of behavioral psychology has grown ever less convoluted since it was first invented—less intricate, less mazy. Instead of hoping to lose a rodent in a labyrinth, today's scientists try to elicit a few simple behaviors that can be measured in simple ways.

9. Analysis: reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, indicating that such peer-reviewed journals should ensure fairness, so choose people carefully and choose the CE option for the correct answer. fairness, objectivity.

[Interpretation of other options] Timelessness is eternal, originality is original, comprehensiveness is comprehensive, and novelty is novel.

Translation: In mathematics, comments on the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals. To ensure fairness, the judges were carefully selected by the editor of this journal, and the names of the scholars whose papers were discussed were concealed.

Source: Judgments about the accuracy of a proof are mediated by peer-reviewed journals; to insure fairness, reviewers are supposed to be carefully chosen by journal editors, and the identity of a scholar whose pa-per is under consideration is kept secret. Publication implies that a proof is complete, correct, and original.

10. Analysis: Nutritionists firmly believe in nourishment, so they are negative on the aesthetic dimension, so the correct answer is the BD option. Unwarranted is unreasonable and groundless is unfounded.

[Interpretation of other options] unprecedented unprecedented, illuminated, enlightening, promising, novel.

Translation: Because some contemporary Western nutritionists firmly believe that the only function of food is to provide nutrition, these nutritionists regard behavior that values aesthetic cooking as useless.



Section 3

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|--------|
| 1 | stunning | a. very surprising or shocking | 令人震惊的 |
| 2 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 3 | contemptuous | a. feeling or showing deep hatred or disapproval | 蔑视的 |
| 4 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 谴责 |
| 5 | condone | v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong) | 宽恕 |
| 6 | remedy | n. a way of solving or correcting a problem | 解决方法 |
| 7 | boast | v. to express too much pride in a person's own qualities, possessions, or achievements | 吹嘘, 夸耀 |
| 8 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 轻描淡写 |
| 9 | deduce | v. to use logic or reason to form (a conclusion or opinion about something) | 推断 |
| 10 | subtle | a. hard to notice or see | 不明显的 |
| 11 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 12 | objectivity | v. based on facts rather than feelings or opinions | 客观公正 |
| 13 | loath | a. not wanting or willing to do something | 不愿意 |
| 14 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 15 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 使被怀疑 |
| 16 | praise | v. to say or write good things about (someone or something) | 赞扬 |
| 17 | censure | v. official strong criticism | 批评 |
| 18 | ambivalence | n. simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (such as attraction and repulsion) toward an object, person, or action | 矛盾 |
| 19 | compliment | n. a remark that says something good about someone or something | 恭维 |
| 20 | demanding | a. hard to satisfy | 苛刻的 |
| 21 | supplant | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old or no longer used or accepted) | 代替 |
| 22 | sift | v. to separate or remove (something) by using a sifter or sieve | 筛选 |
| 23 | neophyte | n. a person who has just started learning or doing something | 新手 |
| 24 | novice | n. a person who has just started learning or doing something | 新手 |
| 25 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 26 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 27 | culinary | a. used in or relating to cooking | 食物的 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-------|
| 28 | unprecedent | a. not done or experienced before | 前所未有的 |
| 29 | unwarranted | a. lacking adequate or official support | 没有根据的 |
| 30 | groundless | a. not based on facts | 无根据的 |





section 4 easy

1. In the last two hundreds years, the practice of archaeology has changed greatly, from digging up ancient artifacts for use by wealthy individuals as art objects to analyzing the detritus of everyday life in the laboratory, and thus from _____ to data collection.

- A. supposition
- B. theorizing
- C. fact-finding
- D. treasure hunting
- E. scientific discovery

2. History teaches us that science is not _____ enterprise; indeed, it is quite the opposite, a motley assortment of tools designed to safeguard researchers against their own biases.

- A. an opportunistic
- B. an anomalous
- C. a haphazard
- D. a collective
- E. a monolithic

3. What they see in Tanaka is the one candidate capable of (i)_____ leadership, in direct contrast to Williamson , whose term in office has been marred by (ii)_____.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. compassionate | D. grandstanding |
| B. decisive | E. partisanship |
| C. nepotistic | F. vacillation |

4. Despite having only recently learned to walk, toddlers make the most (i)_____ dance students. Their joy in movement is so pure, so complete, and so (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. skilled | D. futile |
| B. inattentive | E. irrelevant |
| C. delightful | F. contagious |

5. Readers may initially be irked by the book's apparent (i)_____ but, once immersed in the author's prose, they may come to regard the work's (ii)_____ as an asset.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. flippancy | D. subtlety |
| B. aimlessness | E. discourses |
| C. tendentiousness | F. exhaustiveness |

6. Unambiguous texts can allow their readers to (i)_____ them quickly, but ambiguous texts can have the attractive (ii)_____ of multiple possible interpretations, all of which can be considered equally (iii)_____, and none of which is the single true meaning.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| A. misunderstand | D. stigma | G. valid |
| B. comprehend | E. blemish | H. frank |
| C. complicate | F. allure | I. inveterate |





7. Harper Lee's narration in *To Kill a Mockingbird* is _____, mixing an adult's and a child's perspective according to no logic other than the immediate exigencies of the plot.

- A. a paradigm
- B. a hodgepodge
- C. a model
- D. an innovation
- E. a patchwork
- F. an embarrassment

8. The employee had a reputation for fractiousness, but his coworkers found him to be, on the contrary, quiet _____.

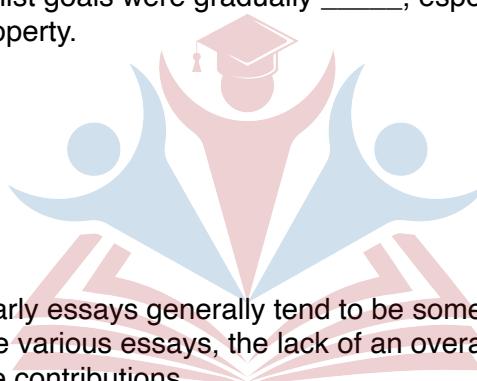
- A. insightful
- B. affable
- C. sagacious
- D. capable
- E. easygoing
- F. productive

9. Even though women in the US would not gain the rights to vote until 1920, throughout the nineteenth century many feminist goals were gradually _____, especially the rights of married women to control their own property.

- A. realized
- B. abandoned
- C. eroded
- D. modified
- E. revised
- F. achieved

10. Edited collections of scholarly essays generally tend to be somewhat uneven: they suffer from the _____ subject matter of the various essays, the lack of an overarching and consistent thesis, and the variable quantity of the contributions.

- A. intriguing
- B. heterogeneous
- C. comprehensive
- D. disparate
- E. mediocre
- F. engaging





Section 4 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/E/BF/CF/BE

6-10 BFG/BE/BE/AF/BD

- Analysis: The space corresponds to digging up ancient artifacts for use by wealthy individuals as art objects, and the data collection corresponds to analyzing the detritus of everyday life in the laboratory. Option D, treasure hunting.

[Interpretation of other options] supposition hypothesis, theorizing, fact-finding, scientific discovery.

Translation: In the past two hundred years, the practice of archaeology has changed a lot, from the excavation of ancient relics used as artistic ornaments for rich people to the research and analysis of rock cuttings in the laboratory every day. This is from treasure hunt to data collection. Process of evolution.

- Analysis: opposite, a motley assortment of tools launches a space to choose the antisense of motley assortment, the correct answer selects the E option. monolithic single.

[Interpretation of other options] Opportunistic opportunistic, anomalous abnormal, haphazard accidental, collective common.

Translation: History teaches us that science is not a single whole. In fact, it is the opposite and diverse. It was created to ensure that scientists' research results are not controlled by their own prejudice.

Source: The best antidote to fooling ourselves is adhering closely to scientific methods. Indeed, history teaches us that science is not a monolithic truth-gathering method but rather a motley assortment of tools designed to safeguard us against bias.

- Analysis: According to in direct contrast to, two spaces can be inverted, and the second space from mar can be negatively evaluated, so the correct answer is the BF option. Decisive and decisive, the vacillation hesitated.

[Interpretation of other options] compassionate compassionate, nepotistic appointing, grandstanding sensation, partisanship is biased.

Translation: Tanaka is a candidate who can lead decisively. Contrary to Williamson, the tenure of the latter is shortened by his indecision.

- Analysis: The first empty corresponds to their joy, so the correct answer is option C, and the second empty is tied to pure and complete, so the second empty option is F. Delightful, contagious and contagious.

[Interpretation of other options] Skilled, inattentive, futile, useless, irrelevant.

Translation: Despite just learning to walk, children are the happiest dancing students. Their joy in dancing is so pure, so complete, so contagious.





5. Analysis: The two spaces before and after are the same, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. Aimlessness, digression.

Translation: Readers may be initially irritated by the seemingly aimlessness of this book, but once they are immersed in the author's prose, they will gradually appreciate the ramblings in this book.

6. Analysis: The clear text will inevitably allow the reader to quickly understand it, so the first empty option is option B, but the unclear text has the attractive + space, so the space must be a positively evaluated word, so the second empty option is option F, the first According to multiple possible interpretations, Sankong knows that what he wants to express is that all understandings can be considered equally reasonable, but there is no one and only unique interpretation, so the third empty choice is the G option. Comprehend understands that allure is lures and valid is reasonable.

[Interpretation of other options] Misunderstand misunderstanding, complicated make complicated, stigma shame, blemish flaws, frank frankly, deeply rooted.

Translation: Clear text can be quickly understood by readers, but vague text can also have several attractive temptations that may be explained. In these interpretations, all can be considered equally reasonable, but there is no One is the only true meaning.

7. Analysis: The space is synonymous with the content of the following text. The main feature of the text is mixing ..., so choose the BE option for the space. Hodgepodge jumble, patchwork patchwork.

[Interpretation of other options] Paradigm examples, model templates, innovation, embarrassment embarrassment.

Translation: HL's novel "Killing a Mockingbird" is a patchwork. The perspectives of adults and children are logically mixed, and there are only urgent needs for some plots.

Source: More damaging are a series of attacks begun by Thomas Mallon in the New Yorker in 2006. Mallon went first for the voice that most people find so beguiling: "Lee's narration remains a patchwork, mixing an adult's and a child's perspective according to no logic other than the immediate exigencies of the plot."

8. Analysis: on the contrary, see the anti-sense of fractiousness in front, and choose the BE option for the correct answer. affable, affable, easygoing.

[Interpretation of other options] Insightful, insightful, sagacious, capable, productive and productive.

Translation: This employee has a reputation for being irritable, but his colleagues find that he is, on the contrary, very easygoing.

9. Analysis: Before 1920, women did not have the right to vote, but they gradually had this right. The correct answer was to choose the AF option. realize, achieve. Note that the title "realize" is used to realize the title.

[Interpretation of other options] abandoned abandoned, erode erosion, modify modification, revise revision.





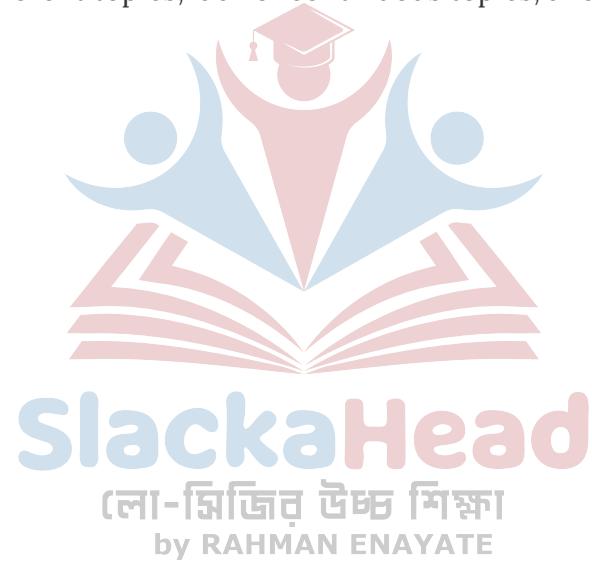
Translation: Although women do not have the right to vote in the United States, feminist goals were gradually realized in the nineteenth century, especially married women can control their own property.

Source: American women would not gain the vote until 1920, but throughout the remainder of the 19th century many feminist goals were gradually realized, especially the rights of married women to control their own property (New York State, 1848 and 1860; South Carolina , 1868; and so on) and women's increased access to education.

10. Analysis: The colon is followed by uneven, and the space after it is parallel with the lack of an overarching and consistent thesis, the variable quantity of the contributions, which are all reflected even, so the space selects the BD option. There are various heterogeneous, different disparate.

[Interpretation of other options] intriguing charming, comprehensive comprehensive, mediocre mediocre, engaging charming.

Translation: The collection of edited academic papers is usually a bit unbalanced. They are constrained by articles on different topics, lack of continuous topics, and constantly changing quality.





Section 4

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|-------|
| 1 | motley | a. made up of many different people or things | 混杂的 |
| 2 | opportunistic | a. taking advantage of opportunities as they arise | 机会主义的 |
| 3 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 4 | haphazard | a. having no plan, order, or direction | 杂乱的 |
| 5 | collective | a. shared or done by a group of people | 集体的 |
| 6 | monolithic | a. consisting of or constituting a single unit | 单一的 |
| 7 | mar | v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 损坏 |
| 8 | compassionate | a. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc. | 有同情心的 |
| 9 | nepotistic | n. the unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives | 任人唯亲 |
| 10 | decisive | a. able to make choices quickly and confidently | 果断的 |
| 11 | grandstanding | n. the fact of behaving or speaking in a way that is intended to make people impressed in order to gain some advantage for yourself | 哗众取宠 |
| 12 | partisanship | n. the support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. | 偏袒 |
| 13 | vacillate | v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires | 犹豫不决 |
| 14 | toddler | n. a young child who is just learning to walk | 学步的孩童 |
| 15 | contagious | a. capable of being easily spread to others | 有感染力的 |
| 16 | irk | v. to bother or annoy (someone) | 激怒 |
| 17 | asset | n. advantage | 优点 |
| 18 | flippancy | n. unbecoming levity or pertness especially in respect to grave or sacred matters | 轻率无礼 |
| 19 | aimless | a. lacking a goal or purpose | 无目标的 |
| 20 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 21 | discursion | n. a turning away from the main subject | 漫谈离题 |
| 22 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 含糊的 |
| 23 | stigma | n. a set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something | 耻辱 |
| 24 | blemish | n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful | 瑕疵 |
| 25 | inveterate | a. always or often doing something specified | 根深蒂固的 |
| 26 | hodgepodge | n. a mixture of different things | 大杂烩 |
| 27 | patchwork | n. something that is made up of different things | 大杂烩 |
| 28 | fractious | a. full of anger and disagreement | 易怒的 |
| 29 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 不同的 |
| 30 | disparate | a. different from each other | 不同的 |
| 31 | mediocre | a. not very good | 普通一般的 |



section 5 easy

1. The Labrador duck is one of the most _____ extinct birds: although there are a fair number of specimens, few have yielded reliable data and little is known about the species' breeding patterns.
- A. anomalous
B. controversial
C. enigmatic
D. misrepresented
E. cherished

2. The research found that in assessing others, many people hold an unconscious view that competence and warmth are (i)_____: when they perceive a person to be highly capable, they infer that he or she must have a tendency to be (ii)_____.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| A. equally important | D. ambitious |
| B. mutually reinforcing | E. unfeeling |
| C. inversely related | F. disingenuous |

3. Mr. Stevens found that home schooling, far from representing (i)_____ philosophy, (ii)_____ some of the most widely accepted education ideas: that children should be treated as individuals, taught in small numbers, and given a measure of discretion over their own learning.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. a benign | D. overcomes |
| B. an orthodox | E. embodies |
| C. an anomalous | F. anticipates |

4. He was never (i)_____; he was nothing if not (ii)_____, so he forbore for the present to declare his passion.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. chivalrous | D. boorish |
| B. impetuous | E. circumspect |
| C. thoughtful | F. spontaneous |

5. Computers make it spectacularly easy to search for particular pieces of information in downloaded texts. And doing research in this strategic, targeted manner can feel (i)_____. Instead of (ii)_____ the organizing logic of the book you are reading, you can approach the book with your own questions and (iii)_____. You, not the author, are the master.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| A. disorienting | D. disregarding | G. begin to discern the author's intent |
| B. humbling | E. surrendering to | H. glean precisely what you want from it |
| C. empowering | F. imitating | I. evaluate the book on its own terms |



6. Given our species' increasing numbers and appetites—which are reflected in and compounded by global climate change—even (i)_____ species are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. If we are to avoid a calamitous loss of biodiversity, according to Golbe, we cannot simply let nature take its course. Ongoing conservation management is (ii)_____, as we have, in a sense, become nature, and the responsibilities that come with the role cannot be (iii)_____.

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. exotic | D. ineffective | G. jettisoned |
| B. vulnerable | E. obligatory | H. assumed |
| C. now common | F. promising | I. contrived |

7. Miller reminded his clients that labor relationship are inherently _____: the interests of business owners are diametrically opposed to those of employees.

- A. adversarial
- B. exploitative
- C. mercenary
- D. antagonistic
- E. variable
- F. changeable

8. Progressive and reactionary populist movements are not necessarily _____; each may, and usually does, possess features of the other.

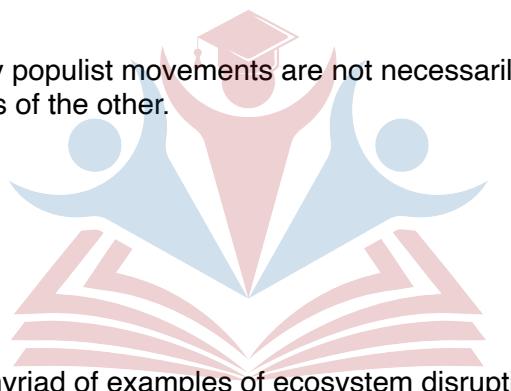
- A. dichotomous
- B. untenable
- C. unsustainable
- D. contradictory
- E. subversive
- F. efficacious

9. Although one can adduce myriad of examples of ecosystem disruption by nonindigenous species, nevertheless most introduced species that survive in fact appear to have quite _____ effects on the ecosystem they have invaded.

- A. minimal
- B. trifling
- C. marked
- D. conspicuous
- E. intriguing
- F. deleterious

10. Although field studies have linked inbreeding to declines among song sparrow populations, some researchers argue that, in nature, inbreeding proves _____ as a factor when compared with crushing blows from weather changes.

- A. hazardous
- B. momentous
- C. trivial
- D. significant
- E. precarious
- F. inconsequential





Section 5 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/CE/CE/B/E/CEH

6-10 CEG/AD/AD/AB/CF

- Analysis: few have yielded reliable data and little is known shows that this kind of bird is more mysterious, and the correct answer is option C. Enigmatic mysterious.

Translation: The Labrador Duck is one of the most unpredictable endangered birds. Although we have a large number of samples, only a few of them have reliable data. Little is known about the reproduction model.

- Analysis: The two voids are related to each other, and the CE option can be matched. This topic is that competitiveness and enthusiasm are negatively related. Strong competitiveness means no enthusiasm. inversely related, unfeeling.

Translation: The study found that when assessing others, many people unconsciously believe that ability and enthusiasm are inversely proportional: when they think that a person is very capable, they conclude that that person must have a cold heart.

Source: People often assume that competence and warmth are inversely related, she points out. People seem to presume that people who are really competent don't need to be nice. Warm people are often judged to be less competent than they really are.

- Analysis: far from sees that the first air and most widely accepted are reversed, so the first air selects the C option. Take the synonym for represent in the second space, and choose the E option for the correct answer. Anomalous is abnormal, embody included.

Translation: Mr. Stevens found that going to school at home is not a strange concept, it contains many of the most widely accepted educational concepts: children should be treated as individuals, teaching in small classes, and giving them decisions on what they should learn that power.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

- Analysis: nothing if not means extremely. So he forbore for the present to declare his passion shows that this person is very cautious, so the second empty choice E option, the first empty according to never learned the antonym of the second empty choice, so the first empty choice B option. impetuous, circumspect, cautious.

Translation: He is never reckless; he is extremely cautious, so he temporarily refrained from expressing his passion.

- Analysis: Both the first space and the second space can be drawn according to how you can approach the book with your own questions . The first space represents freedom, and the second space represents passive (note instead of inversion), so the first space chooses the C option, the second option empty E option, the third empty and you can approach the book with your own questions side by side relationship, so choose words reflect the characteristics of freedom, it is the third election empty H option. Empowering has autonomy, surrender to succumb, glean precisely what you want from it to accurately get what you want to get from this book.

Translation: The computer makes it extremely easy to search for specific information in the downloaded text. Moreover, research in this strategic and targeted way will feel like increased





autonomy. Rather than succumbing to the organization logic of the book you approach the book with your own questions and collect exactly what you want from it. You are the owner , not the author.

6. Analysis: Even concession, so the first empty choice is the opposite of become endangered, so the first empty choice C option, the second empty and later responsibilities that come with the role cannot be + "space" side by side, so the second and third empty At the same time, and according to we cannot simply let nature take its course, we need to impose mandatory measures, so the second option is E and the third option G. Common common, obligatory provisions, jettison abandoned.

Translation: Given the increasing number and increasing appetite of our species (reflected and aggravated by global climate change), even the most common species today are likely to be extinct in the near future. According to G, if we want to avoid the devastating loss of biodiversity, we cannot simply let nature choose. In a sense, because we have become natural, the protection management system being implemented is prescriptive, and the responsibilities that come with this role cannot be abandoned.

7. Analysis: The interests of business owners are diametrically opposed to those of employees, indicating that the boss and the employees are opposed, and the correct answer is the AD option. adversarial hostile, antagonistic hostile.

Translation: Miller reminded his clients that labor relations are inherently hostile. The goals and interests of businessmen are contrary to their employees.

Source: But you have to remember that labor relations in this country are **adversarial** . The interests of the owners and your interests are diametrically opposed on many things, and you can't hold up as a standard whether they like me.

8. Analyze the necessarily repetitive symbol words. The preceding progress and conservatism are antonyms, so the logic of the sentence is that progress and conservatism are not necessarily contradictory. The correct answer is the AD option. Dichotomous is contradictory, contradictory, contradictory.

Translation: Progressive and conservative populist movements are not necessarily contradictory, each may and often has the usual characteristics of another party.

Source: First, the distinction between progressive and reactionary populist movements is not an absolute **dichotomy** ; each may, and usually does, possess features of the other.

9. Analysis: The relationship between the front and the back, although there are a myriad of examples, but in fact, the impact is very small, the correct answer chooses AB option. Minimal, trifling is trivial.

Translation: Although people can cite countless examples of ecosystems being destroyed by non-native species, most of the surviving introduced species can actually only have a small impact on the ecosystem they invade.

10. Analysis: crushing blow "Destructive blow" shows that the following climate change affects the number of species more, so the space indicates that the effect of inbreeding is small, and the correct answer is the CF option. Trivial is trivial, inconsequential is not important.





Translation: Although the on-site study is related to the decline in the number of sparrows and their close relatives, some researchers believe that in natural environments, close relatives are only a negligible cause of the decrease in number compared to the devastating impact of the climate.

Source: Although field studies have linked inbreeding to declines among song sparrows and adders, some researchers argue that, in nature, inbreeding proves trivial compared to crushing blows from weather changes, the demographics of a population, and especially human encroachment.





Section 5

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|--------|
| 1 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 2 | enigmatic | a. full of mystery and difficult to understand | 谜一般的 |
| 3 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 4 | benign | a. not causing harm or damage | 仁慈的 |
| 5 | embody | v. to represent (something) in a clear and obvious way : to be a symbol or example of (something) | 体现 |
| 6 | nothing if not | NA | 及其, 非常 |
| 7 | chivalrous | a. behaving in an honorable or polite way especially toward women | 骑士风度的 |
| 8 | impetuous | a. acting or done quickly and without thought | 轻率的 |
| 9 | boorish | a. resembling or befitting a rude or insensitive person | 粗野无礼的 |
| 10 | circumspect | a. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 11 | humbling | a. not proud | 谦卑的 |
| 12 | surrender | v. to agree to stop fighting, hiding, resisting, etc., because you know that you will not win or succeed | 屈服 |
| 13 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 14 | glean | v. to gather or collect (something) in a gradual way | 收集 |
| 15 | exotic | a. very different, strange, or unusual | 外来的 |
| 16 | obligatory | a. required by a law or rule | 强制的 |
| 17 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 18 | contrive | v. to manage to bring about or do | 设法做到 |
| 19 | calamitous | a. causing great harm or suffering | 灾难的 |
| 20 | adversarial | a. involving two people or two sides who oppose each other | 对立的 |
| 21 | mercenary | a. caring only about making money | 唯利是图的 |
| 22 | antagonistic | a. showing dislike or opposition | 敌对的 |
| 23 | progressive | a. using or interested in new or modern ideas especially in politics and education | 进步的 |
| 24 | reactionary | a. prevent changes in the political or social system of their country | 保守的 |
| 25 | dichotomous | a. divided or dividing into two sharply distinguished parts or classifications | 有分歧的 |
| 26 | contradictory | a. involving or having information that disagrees with other information | 矛盾的 |
| 27 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 28 | efficacious | a. having the power to produce a desired result or effect | 有效的 |
| 29 | trifling | a. having little value or importance | 不重要的 |
| 30 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 31 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |
| 32 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 33 | inbreed | v. to breed with closely related individuals | 近亲繁殖 |



section 6 easy

1. One view of historicism holds that systems of belief prevalent during different periods in history are _____ and therefore cannot be understood except in their own term.

- A. discriminatory
- B. incommensurable
- C. anachronistic
- D. cosmopolitan
- E. objective

2. The company suffers from an almost total lack of _____: even the most innocuous communications between departments tend to devolve into acrimony.

- A. dissension
- B. variance
- C. comity
- D. conformity
- E. mordancy

3. One way to predict the effects of global climate change on an ecosystem is to extrapolate current trend in global change factors into the future. A (i)_____ of this method is that its predictions (ii)_____ actual observation, but the method also makes the questionable assumption that the future will resemble the present.

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. virtue | D. dispense with |
| B. drawback | E. derive from |
| C. peculiarity | F. improve upon |

4. So (i)_____ is the reputation of the city's police force for (ii)_____ that whenever a new police chief take office, he or she routinely promises to clean up the force.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. persistent | D. corruption |
| B. recent | E. efficiency |
| C. discouraging | F. inexperience |

5. Scientists said that cosmology was the field where the ratio of theory to data was (i)_____: there was an abundance of theories, but almost no data. Recently, however, that ratio has flipped. A huge and ever-increasing amount of data has (ii)_____ all theories but one.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| A. completely unknown | D. eliminated |
| B. nearly infinite | E. supported |
| C. always variable | F. clarified |





6. Many fairy tales are complex narratives of wish fulfillment. They teach the reader that a struggle against severe difficulties in life is (i)_____, that it is an intrinsic part of human existence, and that if one does not (ii)_____, but steadfastly meets unexpected and often unjust hardships, one masters all obstacles and at the end (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| A. atypical | D. preserve | G. elicits adversities |
| B. unavoidable | E. improvise | H. emerges victorious |
| C. insurmountable | F. shy away | I. evades achievements |

7. Since it was committed to the idea of science as an international, politically neutral enterprise, the Royal Society of London refused to _____ members from enemy nations during world wars of the twentieth century.

- A. betray
- B. expel
- C. endorse
- D. oust
- E. sanction
- F. condemn

8. Coagulation factors are useful proteins whose simple names—many are known only by Roman numerals—_____ their importance and the specificity of their roles in the thinning and clotting of blood.

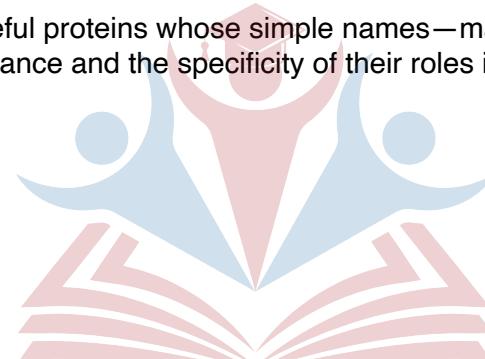
- A. nullify
- B. obviate
- C. mitigate
- D. belie
- E. mask
- F. accentuate

9. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

10. Despite their cultural and social significance, rapid growth, and widespread appear in China, video games—unlike traditional media—have received _____ attention from international communication researches.

- A. undue
- B. scant
- C. excessive
- D. focused
- E. limited
- F. dwindling





Section 6 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/AE/AD/BD

6-10 BFH/BD/DE/AC/BE

- Analysis: Cannot be understood except in their own term shows that this system is not universal, and the corresponding option is the B option. incommensurable is not comparable.

Translation: Historiography believes that the system of beliefs prevailing in different historical periods cannot be compared, so they can only be understood in their own period.

- Analysis: Even the most innocuous communications between departments tend to devolve into acrimony shows that the previous feature is acrimony, pay attention to the lack of inversion, so the space selects the antisense of acrimony, and the correct answer selects the C option. comity friendship.

Translation: This company is suffering because of lack of etiquette, even though it is the most harmless communication between departments and departments.

- Analysis: From the but the method also makes the questionable assumption that the future will resemble the present, the first empty should be positive evaluation, so choose the correct answer for option A, and the second empty reflects this advantage, so The E option is most suitable. Virtue advantages, derive from.

Translation: One way to predict the impact of global climate change on ecosystems is to extrapolate the current trend of global change factors to the future. The advantage of this method is that its predictions are derived from real observations, but it also has a problematic assumption that the future is similar to the present.

- Analysis: routinely shows that the reputation of the first empty has been for a long time, so the first empty chooses the A option, and the second empty shows that this force is negatively evaluated according to clean up the force, so the second empty chooses the D option. Persistent, corruption.

Translation: The reputation of corruption in the city 's police station has always existed, so that no matter which new officer takes office, he or she will continue to promise to eradicate this force.

- Analysis: There are many theories later but there is no data to show that the ratio of theory to data is infinite. The first option is B. According to however, I learned that there are a lot of materials in the second space, and the theory is relatively small, so the second space chooses the option to eliminate. infinite, eliminate, eliminate.

Translation: Scientists say that cosmology is a theory and the measured data are extremely disproportionate. We have a large number of hypothetical theories, but there is almost no data to support it. Recently, on the contrary, this ratio has been reversed. We have obtained a large amount of unprecedented data that has been constantly increasing. These data have eliminated many theories about the universe, leaving only one possibility.

- Analysis: According to an intrinsic part, it is an inevitable thing to know that confrontation is difficult, so the first empty choice is the B option, and the second empty choice is based on the not



... but ... Right, so the F option is selected in the second air, and the third air is (overcoming) all obstacles, so the H option is selected in the third air. Unavoidable, inevitable, shy away, emerging victorious showed victory.

Translation: Many fairy tales are complex narrative poems that fulfill wishes. They teach readers to resist the huge difficulties in life, which is inevitable, that is to say, this is an inherent component of human existence and if one does not avoid it but firmly fights the unexpected and often unjust difficulties If this is the case, this person will overcome all difficulties and eventually win.

Source: Many fairy tales—and most of Dahl's work—are complex narratives of wish fulfillment. They teach the reader, Bettelheim writes, that "a struggle against severe difficulties in life is unavoidable, is an intrinsic part of human existence—but if one does not shy away, but steadfastly meets unexpected and often unjust hardships, one masters all obstacles and at the end emerges victorious. "Or, in any case, this is a hopeful fantasy which sustains us all.

7. Analysis: Since it is neutral, RSL will not do anything harmful to the scientists of the enemy country, so the correct answer is the BD option. expel drives, oust drives.

Translation: Because of its commitment to science as an international, politically neutral enterprise, the Royal Society of London refused to expel members from enemy countries during the twentieth century World War.

8. Analysis: Pay attention to the antisense features "simple name" and "importance and specificity" of the topic, so choose a word that reflects this opposite feature in the middle, and choose the DE option for the correct answer. belie concealed, mask masked.

Translation: The clotting factor is a simple name for a useful protein (many people know it through Roman numerals). This simple name masks the importance and specificity of the protein in blood clotting.

Source: Coagulation factors are proteins that guide the thinning and clotting of blood. Their simple names—many are known only by Roman numerals—belie their importance and the specificity of their roles.

9. Analysis: either a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary is characterized as a rebel, despite the reverse in front, so the sentence means that although there is a choice of a rebel, it is definitely not a rebel, so the correct answer is AC Options. Unconventional is unconventional and quirky.

Translation: Despite her unconventional choice, M is actually neither a rebellious person nor a person who thinks she is different.

10. Analysis: Although the space and the previous features are reversed, the previous features are mainly reflected by significance, rapid, and widespread, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. Scant is lacking and limited.

Translation: Despite their significant and extremely rapid growth in culture and society, and widespread occurrence in China, video games, unlike traditional media, have not received enough attention from international exchange studies.





Section 6

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | discriminatory | a. not fair: unfairly treating a person or group of people differently from other people or groups of people | 不公平的 |
| 2 | incommensurable | a. so completely different from each other that they cannot be compared | 不能相比的 |
| 3 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错误的 |
| | | a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 过去的 |
| 4 | innocuous | a. producing no injury: harmless | 无害的 |
| | | a. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility: inoffensive, insipid | 平淡乏味的 |
| 5 | acrimony | n. anger and bitterness: harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or feelings | 尖刻犀利 |
| 6 | dissension | n. disagreement that causes the people in a group to argue about something that is important to them | 意见分歧 |
| 7 | comity | n. friendly social atmosphere | 友好, 和谐 |
| 8 | conformity | n. the fact or state of agreeing with or obeying something | 遵从, 一致 |
| 9 | mordancy | n. a sharply critical or bitter quality of thought or feeling: harshness | 尖酸刻薄 |
| 10 | extrapolate | v. to form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts | (根据已知信息) 推测 |
| 11 | virtue | n. a good and moral quality | (好) 品德 |
| 12 | peculiarity | n. something that is unusual or peculiar in a person or thing | 怪癖 |
| 13 | dispense | v. to give or provide (something) | 分配, 分发 |
| 14 | corruption | n. dishonest or illegal behavior especially by powerful people (such as government officials or police officers) | 贪污 |
| 15 | flip | v. to cause (something) to turn or turn over quickly | 翻转 |
| 16 | infinite | a. having no limits | 无限的 |
| 17 | atypical | a. not typical: not usual or normal | 非典型的 |
| 18 | insurmountable | a. impossible to solve or get control of: impossible to overcome | (问题、困难)无法战胜 |
| 19 | improvise | to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴表演 |
| 20 | steadfast | a. very devoted or loyal to a person, belief, or cause: not changing | 坚定不移的 |
| 21 | expel | v. to officially force (someone) to leave a place or organization | 驱逐 |
| 22 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-----------|
| 23 | oust | v. to cause or force (someone or something) to leave a position of power, a competition, etc. | 逐出 |
| 24 | sanction | v. to officially accept or allow (something) | 支持 |
| | | n. an action that is taken or an order that is given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc. | 制裁 |
| | | n. official permission or approval | 支持 |
| 25 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 |
| 26 | coagulation | n. the process of becoming viscous or thickened into a coherent mass | 凝结 |
| 27 | nullify | v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect | 使无效 |
| 28 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 29 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 30 | believe | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....错误 |
| | | v. to run counter to: contradict | 与.....矛盾 |
| 31 | mask | v. to hide (something) from sight | 掩饰 |
| 32 | accentuate | v. to make (something) more prominent or noticeable: accent, emphasize | 强调 |
| 33 | rebellious | a. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. | 难控制的 |
| 34 | quirky | a. unusual especially in an interesting way | 奇怪的 |
| 35 | flamboyant | a. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention | 引人注意的 |
| 36 | lucrative | a. producing money or wealth | 获利多的 |
| 37 | undue | a. more than is reasonable or necessary | 过度的 |

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 7 easy

1. The artist's career was remarkable partly because it was so _____: she died, with only a few paintings to her credit, while still in her twenties.

- A. felicitous
- B. prolific
- C. enduring
- D. conventional
- E. abbreviated

2. The province has long claimed to be just another developing region, even as its economy _____ those of other regions and threatens to eclipse the rest of the country combined.

- A. parallels
- B. bolsters
- C. corroborates
- D. outstrips
- E. engages

3. Scholars have marveled over the (i)_____ that Shakespeare displays in his works, noting that such broad learning is all the more remarkable given that books were relatively (ii)_____ in Shakespeare's time.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. meticulousness | D. edifying |
| B. humor | E. scarce |
| C. erudition | F. inexpensive |

4. She was never (i)_____; she was nothing if not discreet, so she (ii)_____ for the present to declare her passion.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. precipitate | D. pretended |
| B. tactful | E. decided |
| C. thoughtful | F. forbore |

5. Except for a few passages in the biography in which the subject's flaws are (i)_____, the author's treatment of her subject is (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| A. too harshly judged | D. erudite |
| B. analyzed in depth | E. judicious |
| C. frankly acknowledged | F. acrimonious |

6. The writer argues that jewelry-grade diamonds, because they are both (i)_____ and (ii)_____, prove one of two conclusions; their purchasers have so much money they can spend it on goods that (iii)_____, or their purchasers are so committed to making others think they have such wealth that they are willing to go into debt to do so.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--|
| A. flawless | D. durable | G. may appreciate in value |
| B. fungible | E. useless | H. reflect the buyers' connoisseurship |
| C. expensive | F. irreplaceable | I. serve no practical purpose |



7. In Ramachandran's opinion, it is perfectly acceptable to propose bold speculations about the brain, even if these speculations seem ____; as Ramachandran frequently remarks, science thrives on risky conjecture.

- A. unfounded
- B. premature
- C. controversial
- D. verifiable
- E. testable
- F. baseless

8. The concert hall's suspended ceiling is two-inch-thick plaster that reflects low-frequency sound energy; similarly, all wall surfaces are angled and shaped to ____ sound from the stage throughout the audience area.

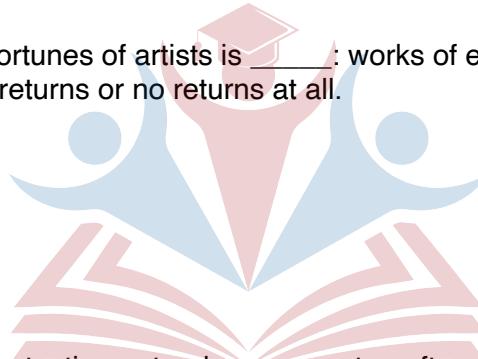
- A. diffuse
- B. amplify
- C. spread
- D. dampen
- E. eclipse
- F. deaden

9. Any notion of justice in the fortunes of artists is ____: works of equal value and quality produce quite different returns or no returns at all.

- A. baseless
- B. cliché
- C. untenable
- D. insulting
- E. condescending
- F. idealistic

10. Agencies responsible for protecting natural resources too often issue permits allowing exploitation of those resources, a process that remains ____ given that agencies have become experts at masking their decisions in the scientific terms.

- A. controversial
- B. exacting
- C. obscure
- D. onerous
- E. opaque
- F. misleading





Section 7 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/D/CE/AF/AE

6-10 CEI/AF/AC/AC/CE

1. Analysis: she died, with only a few paintings to her credit, while still in her twenties shows that his works are few and died early, and the corresponding option is the E option. Abbreviated short.

Translation: The artist's artistic career is very famous. Part of it depends on whether the time is too short, she died, leaving only a small part of her signature paintings, or when she was only twenty years old.

2. Analysis: threatens to eclipse the rest of the country combined shows that the economic development of this area will exceed that of other areas, so the corresponding option is the D option. Note that eclipse means "overshadow", which means standing out from the crowd. outstrip exceeded.

Translation: The province has always claimed that it is only a developing region, even if its economy surpasses other regions and may surpass other regions of the country combined.

3. Analysis: The first air is synonymous with such broad learning, so select the C option for the first air. The second air said that this matter was remarkable, indicating that erudition was very surprising at the time, so the reason was that because there were few books, the second air chose the E option. Erudition is learned, scarce lacks.

Translation: Many scholars were surprised by the knowledge shown in Shakespeare's plays. They said that it was very rare to learn such a wealth of knowledge during Shakespeare's period of extreme lack of books.

4. Analysis: The keyword group of this question is if not = very, which means "very". She was nothing if not discreet, showing that her feature is to be cautious, then the second empty corresponds to this feature and chooses the F option, the first empty is based on never knowing that the antonym of discreet is selected, so the first empty chooses the A option. precipitate haste, forbore (original forbear) restraint.

Translation: She never rushes, she is extremely cautious, so she suppresses herself now, in order to show her ambitions in the future.

Source: To this little person he began to pay, on the spot, particular attention: she struck him as exactly the household angel he had long been looking for. He was never precipitate, he was nothing if not discreet, so he forbore for the present to declare his passion; but it seemed to him when they parted — the young lady to go down into Italy and her admirer to proceed to Geneva, where he was under bonds to join other friends — that he should be romantically wretched if he were not to see her again.

5. Analysis: It can be seen from the meaning of the sentence that the two spaces before and after are inverted, so finding the inverted option according to the option is the AE option. Too harshly judged harshly judged, judicious prudent.





Translation: Except for the few severely condemned biographies, this writer is ଲୋ-ଡିଜିଟଲ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା subject.

6. Analysis: The two conclusions behind this question are satirizing people who buy this kind of masonry, so the first two spaces need to be filled with negative evaluation words, so the first empty choice C option, the second empty choice E option , The third empty still reflects the negative evaluation of masonry, and the corresponding option is the I option. Expensive, useless, serves no practical purpose and has no practical use.

Translation: The author believes that jewelry diamonds are expensive and useless, so they prove one of the two conclusions. The first conclusion is that their buyers have so much money that they can spend money on things that have no real meaning, or the other conclusion is that buyers are so determined to make others think they have so much wealth that they are willing to make loans to do this.

7. Analysis: The former says perfectly acceptable, and the even if turns afterwards, so the space should be filled with the antisense of perfectly acceptable, so the correct answer is the AF option. unfounded unfounded, baseless unfounded.

Translation: In Rama Chandran 's point of view, bold guesses about the brain can be fully accepted, even if these guesses are unfounded, just like Rama Chandler As is often commented, science flourished in bold and risky speculation.

8. Analysis: similarly means that the sentences before and after the semicolon are the same, so the blanks are selected to be synonymous with reflects, and the correct answer is to select the AC option. diffuse spread, spread spread.

Translation: The ceiling of this concert hall is two inches thick and can reflect low-frequency sounds of plaster. All the walls are angled and constructed to diffuse the sound from the stage to the entire audience area.

9. Analysis: works of equal value and quality produce quite different returns or no returns at all shows that the return of the work does not match the value and quality, so the so-called justice does not exist, so choose the AC option for the correct answer. baseless is unfounded and untenable.

Translation: Any concept of fairness is unfounded in the fate of the artist. Works of equal value and quality will produce completely different feedback, or no feedback at all.

10. Analysis: Because the organization is good at masking their decisions in the scientific terms, this process is relatively opaque, and the correct answer is the CE option. Obscure is fuzzy, opaque is opaque.

Translation: Institutions that are responsible for protecting natural resources give permission to develop resources too often, and this practice remains vague, making these institutions scientifically vocal and expert.





Section 7

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | felicitous | a. very well suited for some purpose or situation | 恰当的 |
| 2 | prolific | a. producing a large amount of something | 多产的 |
| 3 | abbreviate | v. to make briefer | 缩短 |
| 4 | conventional | a. used and accepted by most people: usual or traditional | 传统的 |
| 5 | eclipse | v. to do or be much better than (someone or something) n. a loss of power, success, popularity, etc. | (做的更好而) 超过 (重要性、权势等的)丧失 |
| 6 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 7 | corroborate | v. to support or help prove (a statement, theory, etc.) by providing information or evidence | 证实 |
| 8 | outstrip | v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something) | 超过, 优于 |
| 9 | marvel | n. someone or something that is extremely good, skillful, etc. | 奇迹 |
| 10 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 11 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 12 | edify | v. to teach (someone) in a way that improves the mind or character | 启发 |
| 13 | nothing if not | NA | 非常, 及其 |
| 14 | precipitate | a. happening very quickly or too quickly without enough thought or planning v. to cause (something) to happen quickly or suddenly | 轻率的 使(不好的事情)突然发生 |
| 15 | tactful | a. careful not to offend or upset other people: having or showing tact | 考虑周全的 |
| 16 | judicious | a. having or showing good judgment | 明智的 |
| 17 | acrimonious | a. angry and bitter | 尖酸刻薄的 |
| 18 | fungible | a. capable of mutual substitution | 可替代的 |
| 19 | connoisseur | n. a person who knows a lot about something (such as art, wine, food, etc.) : an expert in a particular subject | 鉴赏家 |
| 20 | unfounded | a. not based on facts or proof | 莫须有的 |
| 21 | premature | a. happening too soon or earlier than usual | 过早的 |
| 22 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce controversy | 引起争议的 |
| 23 | dampen | v. to make (something) less strong or active | 减弱, 抑制 (热情、激动等) |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|--------------|
| 24 | amplify | v. to make (something, such as a musical instrument) louder by increasing the strength of electric signals | 扩大 (声音) |
| 25 | cliché | n. a phrase or expression that has been used so often that it is no longer original or interesting | 陈词滥调 |
| 26 | baseless | a. not true and is not based on facts | 毫无根据的 |
| 27 | untenable | a. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism: not tenable (论点、理论或立场) 经不起反驳的 | |
| 28 | insulting | a. rude or offensive | 无礼的 |
| 29 | condescending | a. showing that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people | 高人一等的 |
| 30 | idealistic | a. having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic | 理想的 |
| 31 | obscure | a. not well-known : not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something) : to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 32 | onerous | a. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的 |
| 33 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 34 | exacting | a. requiring much time, attention, or effort from someone : very difficult or demanding | 苛刻的, 要求严格的 |

SlackaHead

লা-ঞ্জিজু উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 8 easy

1. Parker's model of human reflects a _____ outlook, in stark contrast to the generally pessimistic analyses of her colleagues in the economics department.

- A. prescient
- B. circumspect
- C. technical
- D. magisterial
- E. sanguine

2. The history of the region's natural resources has been one of initial (i)_____ followed by (ii)_____; as such the region has over time gone from a resource-rich to a resource-dependent economy.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A. disappointment | D. growing interdependence |
| B. abundance | E. draconian regulation |
| C. conservation | F. rapacious depletion |

3. Any account of experimental music in the United States that (i)_____ the predominantly African American bebop and free jazz movements is (ii)_____, since this body of music constitutes what is arguably the most influential African experimental music in the decades following the Second War.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. neglects | D. underappreciated |
| B. exaggerates | E. problematic |
| C. reinterprets | F. self-serving |

4. Despite the abundance and importance of maize, its biological origin has been a long-running mystery. The bright yellow, mouth-watering treat does not grow in the wild anywhere on the planet, so its (i)_____ is not at all (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. utility | D. helpful |
| B. popularity | E. important |
| C. ancestry | F. obvious |

5. In medieval Europe, watermills were more (i)_____ than windmills. It is true that windmills could be built virtually anywhere, whereas watermills (ii)_____. However, watermills' greater capacity and reliability provided a better (iii)_____ the money required to build the mill.

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| A. problematic | D. were suitable only for certain locations | G. source of |
| B. profitable | E. inspired a variety of new technologies | H. adjunct to |
| C. versatile | F. required a good deal of upkeep | I. return on |





6. When the Agriculture Department (i)_____ its dietary guidelines, it laid down a challenge: Eat better, smarter, and healthier or else. The “or else” included a long list of (ii)_____ that (iii)_____ the developed world, from heart disease and osteoporosis to diabetes.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| A. make public | D. intangibles | G. assuage |
| B. debunked | E. misconceptions | H. plague |
| C. refused to consider | F. maladies | I. ignore |

7. Although legislators on both sides of issues have repeatedly _____ a desire to find a middle ground, until now no acceptable compromise has been achieved.

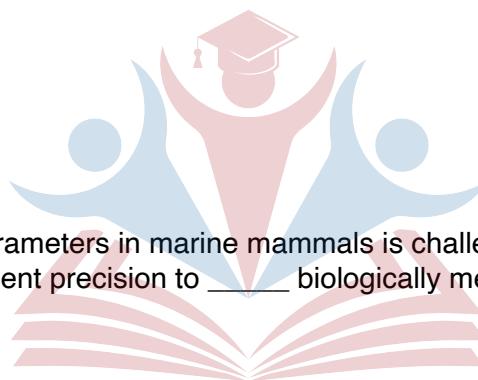
- A. discussed
- B. proclaimed
- C. professed
- D. rejected
- E. disowned
- F. betrayed

8. The company is so old-fashioned and opposed to innovation that it can seem downright _____.

- A. antediluvian
- B. flighty
- C. archaic
- D. chauvinistic
- E. capricious
- F. patronizing

9. Estimating demographic parameters in marine mammals is challenging, often requiring many years of data to achieve sufficient precision to _____ biologically meaningful change.

- A. effect
- B. tolerate
- C. discern
- D. envisage
- E. withstand
- F. detect



10. Scientists should hope the faults in their theories will be _____ their peers since the refutation of one hypothesis can free its originator to develop a better one.

- A. discerned by
- B. disregarded by
- C. discovered by
- D. ignored by
- E. opaque to
- F. inspiring to





Section 8 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/BF/AE/CF/BDI

6-10 AFH/BC/AC/CF/AC

1. Analysis: In stark contrast to the generally pessimistic means that spaces and pessimistic are antisense, so choose the E option for the correct answer. sanguine is optimistic.

Translation: Parker's human model reflects an optimistic view, in stark contrast to the general pessimistic analysis of her colleagues in the economics department.

2. Analysis: From a resource-rich to a resource-dependent economy corresponds to two spaces, so the first space selects resource-rich synonyms, the second space selects resource-dependent synonyms. So the correct answer is the BF option. Abundance is abundant, rapacious depletion is exhausted by greed.

Translation: In the history of natural resources in this area, the resources here were once rich in nature but consumed by greed. So much so that this area is rich in resources from the original to the current resource-dependent economy.

3. Analysis: The two air and space stand together, and later gave a positive evaluation of this music, so the meaning of this sentence is the AE option. neglect ignores the problematic problematic.

Translation: Any kind of experimental music in the United States is problematic if it ignores the dominance of African Americans in Bebop and jazz, because the main body of this music can be said to constitute in the debate after World War II The most influential African innovative music.

4. Analysis: The two spaces are used to explain mystery, and from does not grow in the wild anywhere on the planet, it can be seen that this is the origin of studying maize, so the correct answer is the CF option. The origin of ancestry is obviously obvious.

Translation: Regardless of the richness and importance of corn, the biological origin of corn has always been a puzzle. This bright yellow delicious plant cannot grow wild anywhere on earth, so its origin is not so clear.

Source: Native Americans alone domesticated nine of the most important food crops in the world, including corn, more properly called maize (*Zea mays*), which now provides about 21 percent of human nutrition across the globe. But despite its abundance and importance, the biological origin of maize has been a long-running mystery. The bright yellow, mouth-watering treat we know so well does not grow in the wild anywhere on the planet, so its ancestry was not at all obvious.

5. Analysis: the second air is selected according to whereas inferred to choose anywhere antisense, so the second air selects the D option, the third air water mill is more easy to return to the large capacity and reliability, so the third air selects the I option, the first air corresponds the money, choose option B. profitable, profit suitable only for certain locations can only be appropriate in certain places, return back to the original.

Translation: In medieval Europe, watermills were more profitable than windmills. Indeed the windmill can be repaired anywhere, and then the water mill can only be built in certain places. However, the





greater kinetic energy and reliability of the water mill can provide a better way to the mill.

6. Analysis: The first empty and the laid down are in parallel relationship, so the first empty chooses the A option, the second empty should know that "or else" means "otherwise", so the second empty and third empty behind are negative Evaluate the word, so choose the F option in the second air and the H option in the third air. Make public announced that malady disease, plague interference.

Translation: When the Ministry of Agriculture announced its dietary guidelines, he also posed a challenge: eat better, smarter and healthier otherwise. The "otherwise words" include many diseases that interfere with people in developed countries, including heart disease, osteoporosis and diabetes.

7. Analysis: Despite repeated claims to mediate, but ultimately failed to achieve the compensation, the correct answer is the BC option. proclaim announced, profess claimed.

Translation: Although the legislative car on both sides of this issue repeatedly issued announcements, and wanted to find a middle ground, until now there has been no acceptable compromise to achieve.

8. Analysis: old-fashioned and opposed to innovation directly corresponds to spaces, so the answer is AC option. Antediluvian is old, archaic is outdated.

Translation: This company is really outdated and ceases to innovate, making it look extremely ancient.

9. Analysis: The purpose of collecting data for many years is to detect changes, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Discern is aware and detect finds.

Translation: To estimate the quantity parameters of marine mammals, it is often necessary to collect data for many years to achieve accuracy enough to identify biologically meaningful changes.

10. Analysis: refutation of one hypothesis and space are synonymously repeated, so the space reflects the refutation, that is, the error is found, the correct answer selects AC option. Discern was aware, discover discovered.

Translation: Scientists should hope that the problems in their theory can be discovered by their colleagues, because refuting a hypothesis can release its original inventor to form a better hypothesis.





Section 8

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 2 | prescient | a. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future | 有预知能力的 |
| 3 | circumspect | a. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 4 | magisterial | a. showing impressive knowledge about a subject | 权威的 |
| 5 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 6 | draconian | a. very severe or cruel | (法律、措施等)严厉的, 残酷的 |
| 7 | rapacious | always wanting more money, possessions, etc.: wanting more than is needed or deserved | 贪婪的 |
| 8 | underappreciated | a. not appreciated or valued enough | 未受到充分赏识(或欣赏)的 |
| 9 | self-serving | a. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests | 自私自利的 |
| 10 | virtually | adv. very nearly: almost entirely | 几乎 |
| 11 | versatile | a. able to do many different things; having many different uses | 多才多艺的; 多功能的 |
| 12 | upkeep | n. the process of keeping something in good condition: the care or maintenance of buildings, equipment, etc. | 维护 |
| 13 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.) | 揭穿真相 |
| 14 | osteoporosis | n. medical: a condition in which the bones become weak and break easily | [医]骨质疏松症 |
| 15 | diabetes | n. medical: a serious disease in which the body cannot properly control the amount of sugar in your blood because it does not have enough insulin | [医]糖尿病 |
| 16 | malady | n. a disease or illness | 疾病 |
| 17 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 缓和, 减轻 |
| 18 | plague | n. a disease that causes death and that spreads quickly to a large number of people | 瘟疫, 灾害 |
| 19 | proclaim | v. to say or state (something) in a public, official, or definite way: to declare or announce (something) | 宣告 |
| 20 | profess | v. to say or declare (something) openly | 宣称 |
| 21 | betray | v. to give information about (a person, group, country, etc.) to an enemy | 背叛 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|---------------|
| | | v. to show (something, such as a feeling or desire) without wanting or trying to | (无意中) 流露情感 |
| 22 | disown | v. to say or decide that you will no longer be connected with, associated with, or responsible for (someone or something) | 断绝与...的关系 |
| 23 | antediluvian | a. very old or old-fashioned | 陈旧的, 过时的 |
| 24 | archaic | a. old and no longer used | 过时的 |
| 25 | flighty | a. not steady or serious | 反复无常的 |
| 26 | chauvinistic | n. the belief that your country, race, etc., is better than any other | 盲目的爱国心的 |
| 27 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly, especially often changing suddenly in mood or behavior | 反复无常的 |
| 28 | patronizing | a. showing or characterized by a superior attitude towards others | 傲慢的 |
| 29 | envisege | v. to picture (something) in your mind | 展望 |
| 30 | peer | n. a person who belongs to the same age group or social group as someone else | 同辈 |
| 31 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 32 | disregard | v. /n. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视, 轻视 |



SlackaHead
 লা-ঞ্জিজু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 9 easy

1. He was so _____ during the filming of the movie that crew members nicknamed his “The Angriest Man in the World”

- A. loquacious
- B. irascible
- C. perfidious
- D. sanguine
- E. voracious

2. The film was a _____: its elements were assembled more or less haphazardly from a dozen of different sources.

- A. burlesque
- B. satire
- C. pastiche
- D. chronicle
- E. parody

3. The description of Green’s scholarship as (i)_____ is grossly misleading: while her research on interstellar particles is not especially novel, the conclusions she draws from her data are (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A. esoteric | D. remarkably pioneering |
| B. tendentious | E. dubiously supported |
| C. derivative | F. strangely comforting |

4. People frequently attempt to relieve their workplace frustrations via surreptitious comments around the water cooler but would be better able to resolve their resentment if they were less (i)_____ about their problem and initiated a more (ii)_____ dialogue.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. vexatious | D. equitable |
| B. clandestine | E. sincere |
| C. opportunistic | F. open |

5. It would be (i)_____ not to (i)_____ these tabloid journalists for thriving in hard times: they deserve credit for doing well in a profession in financial straits.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. apropos | D. admire |
| B. churlish | E. envy |
| C. cagey | F. emulate |





6. The historian's narrative of the dynasty's decline is (i)_____, because though there is nothing (ii)_____ the account, largely parts of it rely on (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| A. diffuse | D. psychologically penetrating in | G. plagiarism |
| B. reasonable | E. inherently implausible about | H. conjecture |
| C. questionable | F. fully documented in | I. pretense |

7. Though Edmurd certainly had a dignified bearing and made a great first impression, those who became acquainted with him soon realized he had an essentially _____ nature.

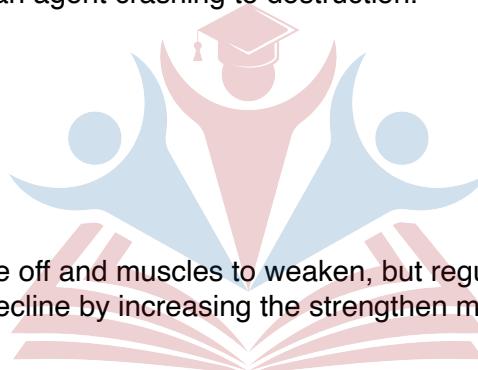
- A. pugnacious
- B. deliberate
- C. punctilious
- D. courteous
- E. complacent
- F. truculent

8. The life of a secret agent is dangerous enough, but the life of a double agent is infinitely more _____: a single slip can send an agent crashing to destruction.

- A. arduous
- B. precarious
- C. clandestine
- D. perilous
- E. covert
- F. exhilarating

9. Natural causes nerves to die off and muscles to weaken, but regular exercise of muscle fibers enlarges and can _____ the decline by increasing the strengthen muscle you have left.

- A. speed up
- B. stave off
- C. forestall
- D. facilitate
- E. assist
- F. exploit



10. Creativity is no longer seen as _____ inspiration leading to poem or painting, it has come to be thought of as something permeating the whole of a person's life.

- A. a mundane
- B. a momentary
- C. an illusory
- D. an evanescent
- E. a metaphoric
- F. a prosaic





Section 9 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/CD/BF/BD

6-10 CEH/AE/BD/BC/BD

1. Analysis: Simple question, corresponding to The Angriest Man in the World behind, so choose the synonym of angriest, choose the correct answer option B irascible irritable.

Translation: He was very irritable during the filming process, and the crew members gave him the nickname "The King of World Fury".

2. Analysis: The content after the colon clearly shows that this movie combines many different sources, so choose the correct answer for option C. Pastiche mixed works.

Translation: This movie is a piece of work: its material is almost messily collected from a dozen different sources.

3. Analysis: The relationship behind the colon is concession. Not novel is mentioned in the front, so the second empty is the antisense of not novel, so the second empty is the D option, and the first empty is based on grossly misleading. Righteousness, the colon behind mainly reflects pioneering, so the answer chooses the C option. derivative is not original, pioneering pioneer.

Translation: It is very misleading to say that Green's academic is a derivative of others' academic. Although the results she obtained in the study of interstellar particles are not very novel, but the conclusions she obtained from the research data are indeed amazing first.

4. Analysis: The first air repeats via surreptitious comments, so the first air selects synonyms for surreptitious, the correct answer selects option B, the second air and the first air are inverted, so the second air selects the F option. The clandestine secret is open.

Translation: People often try to dump their anger at work by secretly commenting around the drinking fountain, but in fact, if they can speak out their anger less secretly and adopt a more open dialogue Way, the effect may better resolve anger.

5. Analysis: According to the introduction they deserve credit, these reporters are positively evaluated, so it is most appropriate to link the two spaces to BD. Churlish is rude, admire appreciated.

Translation: It is very rude not to admire the news tabloid publishing industry that can thrive in difficult times. They deserve praise because they can remain good during the economic downturn.

6. Analysis: The first space and the third space are synonymous, and the second space is informed of the turning point according to though, so nothing + the second space and the first and third spaces are reversed, which means that the logical directions of the three spaces in this question are the same, So the answer is the CEH option. questionable, inherently implausible about inherently unreasonable, conjecture speculation.

Translation: Historians are questionable about the decline of narrative poems of the dynasty, because although there is nothing inherently unreasonable, most of the content relies on speculation.





Analysis: Although I learned about the turning point before and after, I have a good space + the decline = the opposite of these two words, so the space behind is a negative evaluation word, and the correct answer is the AF option. Pugnacious is competitive, truculent loves to quarrel.

Translation: Although Edmund did have a solemn capacity for tolerance and formed a good first impression, those who became comfortable with him later realized immediately that he had an extremely important combative nature.

8. Analysis: more progresses to the dangerous in front, so the space is chosen to be synonymous with dangerous, and the correct answer is to choose the BD option. precarious dangerous, perilous dangerous.

Translation: The life of the agent is very dangerous, but the life of the double spy is extremely dangerous. A small mistake will lead to the collapse and destruction of a spy.

9. Analysis: But after learning that the inversion is before and after, the previous features die off and weaken, so the space + the decline = the opposite of these two words, so choose the BC option for the correct answer. Stave off avoids forestall prevents in advance.

Translation: Naturally causes nerve death, muscle aging, but regular exercise of muscle fibers and canning can strengthen the remaining muscle tissue to achieve the effect of delaying aging.

10. Analysis: no longer learned that the space and the feature behind are inverse, the feature behind is permeating the whole of a person's life, so the space selects the word that reflects "transient", and the correct answer selects the BD option. momentary, evanescent is fleeting.

Translation: Creativity is no longer regarded as a kind of instant inspiration, which leads to the creation of poetry and paintings. It has become something that permeates people's life.



Section 9

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | loquacious | a. liking to talk and talking smoothly and easily | 话多的 |
| 2 | irascible | a. becoming angry very easily: having a bad temper | 易怒的 |
| 3 | perfidious | a. not able to be trusted: showing that someone cannot be trusted | 背信弃义的 |
| 4 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 5 | voracious | a. having or showing a tendency to eat very large amounts of food | 贪婪的, 贪吃的 |
| 6 | haphazard | a. having no plan, order, or direction | 混乱的 |
| 7 | burlesque | n. a play, story, novel, etc., that makes a serious subject seem funny or ridiculous | 滑稽讽刺表演 (或作品) |
| 8 | satire | n. a way of using humor to show that someone or something is foolish, weak, bad, etc.: humor that shows the weaknesses or bad qualities of a person, government, society, etc. | 讽刺作品 |
| 9 | pastiche | n. a mixture of different things | 大杂烩 |
| 10 | chronicle | n. a description of events in the order that they happened | 编年史 |
| 11 | parody | n. a piece of writing, music, etc., that imitates the style of someone or something else in an amusing way | 拙劣的模仿 |
| 12 | scholarship | n. serious formal study or research of a subject | 学术研究 |
| 13 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 14 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 15 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument: expressing a strong opinion | 有偏见的 |
| 16 | pioneering | a. introducing ideas and methods that have never been used before | 先驱的 |
| 17 | novel | a. new and different from what has been known before | 创新的 |
| 18 | apropos | a. being both relevant and opportune | 恰当的 |
| 19 | churlish | a. not polite | 粗鲁的 |
| 20 | cagey | a. not willing to say everything that you know about something | 守口如瓶的 |
| 21 | tabloid | n. a newspaper that has pages about half the size of an ordinary newspaper and that typically contains many photographs and stories about famous people and other less serious news items | 通俗小报 |
| 22 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 23 | plagiarism | n. the act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person: the act of plagiarizing something | 剽窃 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|---------|
| 24 | conjecture | n. an opinion or idea formed without proof or sufficient evidence | 推测 |
| 25 | pretense | n. a false reason or explanation that is used to hide the real purpose of something | 借口 |
| 26 | pugnacious | a. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好挑衅的 |
| 27 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 28 | punctilious | a. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 29 | courteous | a. very polite in a way that shows respect | 有礼貌的 |
| 30 | complacent | a. satisfied with how things are and not wanting to change them | 自满的 |
| 31 | truculent | a. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue | 好斗的 |
| 32 | arduous | a. very difficult | 艰巨的 |
| 33 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 34 | clandestine | a. done in a private place or way: done secretly | 秘密的 |
| 35 | perilous | a. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 36 | covert | a. made, shown, or done in a way that is not easily seen or noticed: secret or hidden | 秘密的 |
| 37 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 38 | stave off | NA | 避开 |
| 39 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 预先阻止 |
| 40 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 41 | momentary | a. lasting a very short time: lasting only a moment | 短暂的 |
| 42 | illusory | a. based on something that is not true or real: based on an illusion | 虚幻的 |
| 43 | evanescent | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 44 | metaphoric | a. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar | 隐喻的 |
| 45 | prosaic | a. dull or ordinary | 乏味的 |



section 10 easy

1. Nylenna's study showed that errors in scientific manuscripts submitted for publication often escape reviewers' notice, results that were not _____: when Godlee conducted a study of the same phenomenon, her findings were similar.

- A. credible
- B. unwelcome
- C. anomalous
- D. quantifiable
- E. consequential

2. Among the Meakambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are associated with specific caves in the Sepik region, and these legends are _____: only the cave owner can share its secrets.

- A. impenetrable
- B. immutable
- C. proprietary
- D. didactic
- E. self-perpetuating

3. It would be imprecise to characterize her scholarship as (i) _____: though her etymological discussion is necessarily esoteric, there is nothing (ii) _____ about the conclusions she derives from it.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. derivative | D. obscure |
| B. arcane | E. controversial |
| C. careless | F. innovative |

4. While acknowledging behaviors the Prime Minister took in order to remain in office were (i) _____, some politicians nevertheless believed this small amount of (ii) _____ was justified to keep reforming government in office.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. unethical | D. skullduggery |
| B. impractical | E. indolence |
| C. quixotic | F. incivility |

5. Attending with equal (i) _____ to any question that presents itself, the sociologist's work has strengths and weaknesses that flow from this energetically (ii) _____ approach.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. skepticism | D. hybrid |
| B. lethargy | E. indiscriminate |
| C. fervor | F. conciliatory |



6. Galaxy Zoo set a standard for citizen-scientist participation project. Zealous volunteers (i) _____ the project's organizers by classifying an entire catalog of galaxies years ahead of schedule. (ii) _____ by the (iii) _____ of the volunteers, Galaxy Zoo team was inspired to pursue lines of research they had never even imagined.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. beguiled | D. baffled | G. insouciance |
| B. forestalled | E. buoyed | H. stoicism |
| C. astonished | F. embarrassed | I. alacrity |

7. In establishing that the dust she had observed constitutes two percent of the mass in the quadrant, the astronomer showed that the dust's extreme visual prominence _____ its relatively minor contribution to the total mass of the region.

- A. belies
- B. masks
- C. highlights
- D. nullifies
- E. disproves
- F. accentuates

8. Writing about advances in climate science is often problematic, in part because the material is so _____: climate science is the study of shifting, interrelated, and sometimes paradoxical patterns.

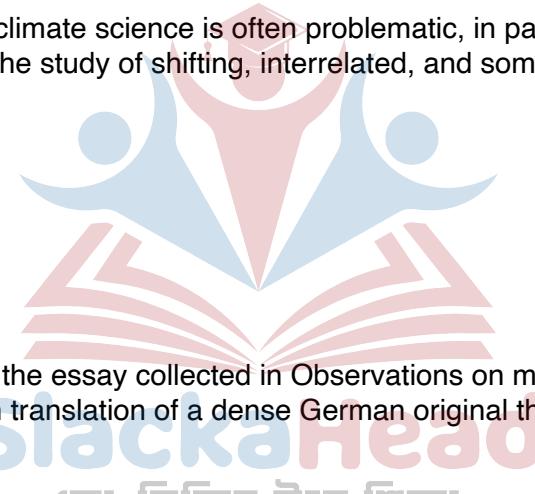
- A. disheartening
- B. pedestrian
- C. complicated
- D. depressing
- E. knotty
- F. mundane

9. There are many insights in the essay collected in Observations on modernity, but they are embedded in a dense English translation of a dense German original that may make many of them _____ to most readers.

- A. vapid
- B. inaccessible
- C. sagacious
- D. banal
- E. distressing
- F. opaque

10. Noise suppression in phones can play an important role in making cellphone networks more efficient, since when sounds that are _____ to the meaningful signal are transmitted, precious network band width is wasted.

- A. unsuitable
- B. detrimental
- C. irrelevant
- D. confined
- E. limited
- F. extraneous





Section 10 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/C/BD/AD/CE

6-10 CEI/AB/CE/BF/CF

1. Analysis: The previous results derived from her finding were similar are not unique, so the corresponding correct option is the C option. Anomalous is unusual.

Translation: Nylenna's research shows that errors in scientific manuscripts submitted for publication are often unnoticed by reviewers. This result is not abnormal: when Godlee did research on the same phenomenon, her findings were similar.

2. Analysis: Only the cave owner can share its secrets after the colon means that these legends are exclusive to the cave owner, so choose the correct answer for option C. proprietary owner.

Translation: In the Meakambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are connected to certain caves in the Sepik region, and these legends are exclusive: only the owner of the cave can enjoy its secrets.

3. Analysis: The first space is synonymous with necessarily esoteric, so choose esoteric synonymously, option B is the most appropriate, the second empty space learns nothing + space = esoteric antonyms according to the concession relationship, so the second empty space also choose esoteric. Choose D option is appropriate. arcane is mysterious and obscure and vague.

Translation: It is not accurate to describe her academic achievements as obscure and difficult to understand. Although her discussion of etymology is esoteric, the conclusions she draws from them are not vague.

4. Analysis: From this small amount of in the question, it can be seen that the two spaces before and after are repeated synonymously, so take the synonyms and choose the AD option for the correct answer. Unethical, immoral, skullduggery conspiracy.

Translation: Although acknowledging that the Prime Minister's move to stay in office is unethical, some politicians believe that this small amount of fraud is reasonable because they want to continue to reform the government.

5. Analysis: equal means that the feature behind the first empty repeat is energetically, so the first empty chooses the C option, and the second empty repeats the feature of equal fervor, so the second empty chooses the E option. fervor passionately, indiscriminate indiscriminately.

Translation: I have the same enthusiasm for participating in any problem that represents myself. This sociologist's work has his strengths and weaknesses, precisely because of this flatly indiscriminate method of work.

6. Analysis: Volunteers who have completed the entire task will shock the organizers of this project. The first option is the C option. Later, the team said that the team began to plan research that had never been imagined before, indicating that it was Motivated by the high efficiency of these volunteers, the E option is selected in the second air, and the I option is selected in the third air. astonish shocked buoy, cheered, alacrity quick and happy.





Translation: The Galaxy Zoo sets a standard for the participation of civilian scientists in science. The active volunteers made a complete classification of the Galaxy far in advance of the schedule, which surprised the project organizers. After being shocked by the swiftness of the volunteers, the Galaxy Zoo team worked hard to plan and they never dared Imaginary research.

7. Analysis: extreme visual prominence and minor contribution constitute an antonym. The meaning that the sentence wants to express is that extreme visual salience masks the tiny contribution. The correct answer is the AB option. belie cover up, mask cover up.

Translation: After establishing that the mote she observed only occupies 2% of the mass in this space, the astronomer demonstrated the visual prominence of this mote, masking its minimal mass in this space contribution.

8. Analysis: The space should reflect the problematic, the content after the colon reflects the tediousness of the material, and the correct answer is the CE option. Complicated, complicated, knotty complicated.

Translation: Writing papers on the development of climate science is usually uncertain, partly because the material is too complex: climate science is a study of change, interconnected, and sometimes paradoxical.

Source: But writing about advances on this particular scientific frontier is problematic. First of all, the material is complicated: climate science is the study of shifting, interrelated and sometimes paradoxical patterns. —Environment

9. Analysis: The dense English Translation of a dense German original will make most readers unable to read it. The correct answer is the BF option. inaccessible, opaque.

Translation: This article included in the Modernity Observation has a lot of insights, but they are all embedded in a strong English Translation and a strong origin from Germany, making these insights for many readers It's hard to understand.

10. Analysis: The space corresponds to noise, and the noise is irrelevant to the sound in the title. The title means that when this irrelevant sound (noise) is transmitted, the network is wasted, so the noise must be removed. Irreverent has nothing to do with extraneous.

Translation: Noise reduction in the phone can play a very important role in making phone network communication more effective, because when irrelevant sound is propagated relative to a truly meaningful signal, precious network bandwidth is wasted.

Source: Noise suppression can also play an important role in making cell phone networks more efficient, he said. When phones transmit extraneous noise beyond the speakers' voices, precious network bandwidth is wasted, he said.





Section 10

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 2 | impenetrable | a. impossible to understand | 无法理解的 |
| 3 | immutable | a. unable to be changed | 不变的 |
| 4 | proprietary | a. kept private by an owner | 以所有者自居的 |
| 5 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 6 | self-perpetuating | a. continuing without any outside influence | 自我持续的 |
| 7 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 8 | arcane | a. known or knowable only to a few people | 晦涩难解的 |
| 9 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 10 | quixotic | a. hopeful or romantic in a way that is not practical | 不切实际的 |
| 11 | skullduggery | n. secret or dishonest behavior or activity | 欺骗 |
| 12 | indolence | n. the quality of being lazy | 懒散 |
| 13 | incivility | n. a rude or impolite act | 粗鲁 |
| 14 | flow from | NA | 起因于... |
| 15 | lethargy | n. a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things: a lethargic feeling or state | 昏睡;没精打采 |
| 16 | hybrid | a. of mixed origin | 混合的 |
| 17 | conciliatory | a. intended to gain goodwill or favor or to reduce hostility | 安抚的 |
| 18 | zealous | a. feeling or showing strong and energetic support for a person, cause, etc.: filled with zeal | 热情的 |
| 19 | beguile | v. to trick or deceive (someone) | 诱骗 (做某事) |
| 20 | buoy | v. support, uplift | 支持 |
| 21 | stoicism | n. the quality or behavior of a person who accepts what happens without complaining or showing emotion | 坚忍克己 |
| 22 | insouciance | n. a relaxed and calm state: a feeling of not worrying about anything | 无忧无虑;漫不经心 |
| 23 | alacrity | n. a quick and cheerful readiness to do something | 敏捷 |
| 24 | quadrant | n. an instrument for measuring angles, especially to check your position at sea or to look at stars | 四分仪 |
| 25 | belie | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....错误 |
| | | v. to run counter to: contradict | 与.....矛盾 |
| 26 | nullify | v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect | 使无效 |
| 27 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 28 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 29 | knotty | a. difficult or complicated | 复杂的 |
| 30 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 31 | disheartening | a. disappointed and less confident or less hopeful | 使人沮丧的 |
| 32 | vapid | a. dull or boring | 乏味的 |
| 33 | inaccessible | a. difficult or impossible to reach, approach, or understand | 无法理解的 |
| 34 | sagacious | a. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 洞察事理的 |
| 35 | banal | a. boring or ordinary | 平庸的;陈腐的 |
| 36 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 37 | distressing | a. making you feel extremely upset, especially because of sb's suffering | 令人苦恼的 |
| 38 | confine | v. to keep (someone or something) within limits | 限制 |
| 39 | extraneous | a. not forming a necessary part of something: not important | 无关的;外来的; |



section 11 easy

1. The title of her final and unfinished film, Escape, was _____: indeed while shooting it, she was preoccupied with thoughts of desertion.

- A. quixotic
- B. apt
- C. misleading
- D. inconsequential
- E. uncharacteristic

2. This is neither praise nor criticism, neither a compliment nor _____, just an observation.

- A. an exposition
- B. an elucidation
- C. an animadversion
- D. a culmination
- E. a divination

3. The national bank has been uncommonly powerful in comparison to its counterparts in other nations. It retains this potency partly because its control of the nation's banking system is (i)_____ governmental interference, and thus its actions remain largely (ii)_____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. unencumbered by | D. compulsory |
| B. replete with | E. discretionary |
| C. hindered by | F. bureaucratic |

4. Mr. Billington, at times, can be a (i)_____. For instance, he deplores the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half hour version of Nicholas Nickleby, which many found (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. naysayer | D. perplexing |
| B. pushover | E. unpredictable |
| C. braggart | F. absorbing |

5. At Cerro Portezuelo, the task of separating grinding tools from the larger collection of excavated stone objects was (i)_____ the ancient practice of recycling grinding tool fragments for building materials, hammer stones, and other purposes that (ii)_____ their original use.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. complicated by | D. complemented |
| B. important to | E. obscured |
| C. independent from | F. underscored |

6. To label Hamilton a foreigner because he was born outside what later became the United States is to assume anachronistically the existence of the nation before the fact. It is true that Hamilton came to believe that he was a (i)_____ the United States, but his (ii)_____ was stemmed not from his (iii)_____ but from his confrontation with American democracy, which he considered to be a disease afflicting the nation.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. symbol of | D. alienation | G. ideology |
| B. stranger in | E. ambition | H. profession |
| C. citizen of | F. patriotism | I. birthplace |



7. Changes made to ecosystem in order to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, often _____ significant unforeseen trade-offs between other important products and service the ecosystems provide.

- A. predict
- B. delay
- C. foretell
- D. obscure
- E. yield
- F. engender

8. The union states its position polemically; its leader say they are fighting to save good jobs while _____ corporations replace full-time workers with part-time ones in order to cut down on both wages and benefits.

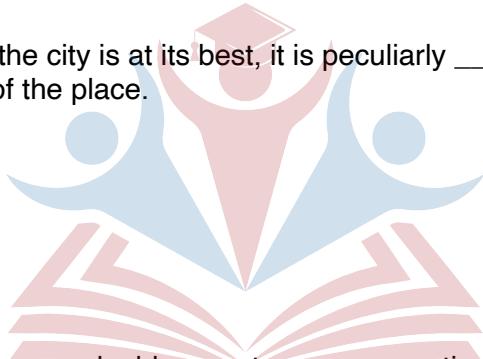
- A. precarious
- B. enterprising
- C. rapacious
- D. troubled
- E. influential
- F. avaricious

9. When the atmosphere over the city is at its best, it is peculiarly _____, and this clarity seems to distill this very special beauty of the place.

- A. limpid
- B. acute
- C. calm
- D. sharp
- E. pellucid
- F. tranquil

10. The book brings together many valuable reports on conservation projects, but with less variety than might have been wished: nearly half the contributions are from the same state, and consequently, the case studies are similarly _____ geographically.

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar





Section 11 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/AE/AF/AE

6-10 BDI/EF/CF/AE/BC

1. Analysis: From informing while shooting it, she was preoccupied with thoughts of desertion, she wanted to give up when shooting, which shows that the name Escape is very suitable and accurate, so the correct answer is option B. apt is suitable.

Translation: The title of her final unfinished movie "Escape" is very suitable: in fact, when shooting, she always had the idea of running away.

2. Analysis: The logic is very simple. Look for the antonym of compliance. This question mainly examines the vocabulary, and the correct answer is the C option. criticized by animadversion.

Translation: This is neither praise nor criticism, neither praise nor reproach, this is just a comment.

3. Analysis: This bank has more rights than banks in other countries because it is not subject to government interference. The first option is A, and the second option is the result. Then the behavior of the bank without government interference is free, so E option is selected in the second air. Unencumbered is unblocked, discretely determined freely.

Translation: The national bank has much more power than the national banks of other countries. It has this kind of power in part because its control of the country's banking system is not affected by the government, so it has a lot of discretion.

4. Analysis: The key word in this question is deploy, which is used to condemn, so the first empty choice is A, and the second empty is based on the naysayer of the first empty to learn that the second empty should be selected for positive evaluation. Naysayer sings counter-tones, absorbingly appealing.

Translation: Mr. Bellington, at that time, can be called a person who sings the opposite tone. For example, he condemned the eight-and-a-half-hour version of the Royal Shakespeare Company who came to Nicholas, and this version is considered attractive by many people.

5. Analysis: the ancient practice of recycling grinding tool fragments shows that this task is very difficult, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty is the result of the recycling action. If you recycle these things, it will definitely make the original use Obscure, so the second empty choice is obscure. Complicated by being complicated, obscure obscures.

Translation: In CP, the task of separating grinding tools from a large number of excavated stone tools is very complicated, because in ancient times people often reused grinding stone tools as building materials, hammer stones or other uses for secondary use, which This secondary use will obscure its original purpose.

6. Analysis: The first air and the third air are synonymous repetitions, so the first air chooses the B option, the third air chooses the I option, and the second air chooses the result of his opposition to democracy or the result of being born outside the US territory , So the second empty option is D. stranger outsiders, alienation alienated, birthplace birthplace.





Translation: Because H was born outside the US territory, he was labeled as a foreigner. He believed that he mistakenly thought that the existence of this country preceded his birth. It is true that H began to believe that he was a foreigner from the United States, but his alienation did not originate from his birthplace but from his opposition to American democracy, because he regarded democracy as a disease that destroyed the country.

7. Analysis: For semantically complete topics, it is sufficient to fill in a verb to reflect the actions generated by changes. These changes are made for the ecosystem, so a word with the meaning of "cause" is filled in later.

Translation: Changes made to the ecosystem to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, can result in significant unforeseen transactions between important products and services provided by the ecosystem.

8. Analysis: replacing full-time workers with part-time ones in order to cut down on both wages and benefits shows that some companies are more profitable, and the correct answer is the CF option. rapacious greedy, avaricious greedy.

Translation: This union debate expresses its position. Its leaders say they are working hard to protect good jobs, although this greedy company replaces all full-time employees with part-time employees just to reduce their wages and benefits.

9. Analysis: This clarity and space are synonymously repeated, and the correct answer is the AE option. limpid is clear, pellucid is clear.

Translation: The air over this city is the best, it is particularly transparent, and such clarity is like refining the special beauty of this place.

10. Analysis: similarly means that the space is synonymous with the previous feature "from the same state", so the answer is to choose the BC option. Interdependent, interrelated.

Translation: This book brings together many valuable conservation project reports, but there is not much diversity that people want to see. Nearly half of the content comes from the same state, so the case studies also have the same geographic location.





Section 11

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|---------|
| 1 | desertion | n. withdrawing support or help despite allegiance or responsibility | 离弃 |
| 2 | quixotic | a. hopeful or romantic in a way that is not practical | 不切实际的 |
| 3 | apt | a. appropriate or suitable | 恰当的 |
| 4 | praise | v. to say or write good things about (someone or something) | 赞扬 |
| 5 | criticism | n. the act of expressing disapproval and of noting the problems or faults of a person or thing | 批判 |
| 6 | compliment | n. a remark that says something good about someone or something | 恭维, 称赞 |
| 7 | exposition | n. a public show or exhibition | 展览 |
| 8 | elucidation | n. an interpretation to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐明 |
| 9 | animadversion | n. harsh criticism or disapproval | 谴责 |
| 10 | culmination | n. the end or final result of something | 顶点;终点 |
| 11 | divination | n. the practice of using signs (such as an arrangement of tea leaves or cards) or special powers to predict the future | 预言; 占卜 |
| 12 | counterpart | n. someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another | 对应的人或物 |
| 13 | interference | n. something that gets in the way as an obstacle | 妨碍 |
| 14 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something) | 妨碍 |
| 15 | replete | a. having much or plenty of something: filled with something | 充满的 |
| 16 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 17 | perplexing | a. lacking clarity of meaning | 使人困惑的 |
| 18 | absorbing | a. fully taking one's attention | 有吸引力的 |
| 19 | complement | v. to complete something else or make it better | 补充 |
| 20 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something) : to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 21 | assume | V.to think that something is true or probably true without knowing that it is true | 假定 |
| | | V.to begin (a role, duty, etc.) as a job or responsibility | 承担 |
| 22 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错误的 |
| | | a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 落伍的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---------------|
| 23 | stem from | NA | 源于 |
| 24 | confrontation | n. a situation in which people, groups, etc., fight, oppose, or challenge each other in an angry way | 面对 |
| 25 | democracy | n. a form of government in which people choose leaders by voting | 民主主义 |
| 26 | alienation | n. a withdrawing or separation of a person or a person's affections from an object or position of former attachment | 疏远 |
| 27 | patriotism | n. love that people feel for their country | 爱国主义 |
| 28 | profession | n. a type of job that requires special education, training, or skill | 职业 |
| 29 | yield | v. to produce or provide (something, such as a plant or crop) v. to surrender or submit (oneself) to another | 产出 投降 |
| 30 | engender | v. to be the source or cause of (something) | 产生 |
| 31 | polemical | a. arguing very strongly for or against a belief or opinion. | 挑起辩论的 |
| 32 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 33 | enterprising | a. having or showing the ability or desire to do new and difficult things | 有创新精神的;有胆识的 |
| 34 | rapacious | always wanting more money, possessions, etc.: wanting more than is needed or deserved | 贪婪的 |
| 35 | avaricious | a. greedy for riches | 贪婪的 |
| 36 | limpid | a. perfectly clear | 清澈的 |
| 37 | acute | a. having or showing an ability to think clearly and to understand what is not obvious or simple about something | 敏锐的 |
| 38 | pellucid | a. very clear | 清澈的 |
| 39 | tranquil | a. quiet and peaceful | 宁静的 |
| 40 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple a. not very developed or advanced | 基本的 发育不完全的 |
| 41 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 各种各样的 |
| 42 | dissimilar | a. not the same: different or unalike | 不同的 |



section 12 easy

1. The identity of hominid remains found in a cave in the Altai Mountains was _____ until Paabo and his colleagues ended the speculation by showing that DNA sequences indicated the bones belonged to Neanderthals.

- A. extraneous
- B. conjectural
- C. improbable
- D. demonstrable
- E. consistent

2. In a production process that is complex and often unpredictable, roles that start out discretely defined may become quite _____.

- A. confused
- B. perfunctory
- C. independent
- D. overt
- E. exacting

3. Tagore had a sharply defined sense of the (i)_____ of scientific inquiry. The fact that science dealt in statistics and numbers, that its logic was probabilistic, meant that the domain of moral questions (ii)_____ it: moral questions, for Tagore, required certainties, not probabilities.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. irrationality | D. guarded over |
| B. limits | E. lay outside |
| C. futility | F. was subject to |

4. The author suggests that cinema archives should become more like museums, justifying their existence by selecting, grouping and commenting on important films. By thus (i)_____ films, archives would not only serve as repositories but would provide (ii)_____ as well.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. improving | D. conservation |
| B. restoring | E. education |
| C. interpreting | F. income |

5. Although Professor Pearson's colleagues often complained that he was (i)_____, his friends were quick to defend him from this charge of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. importunate | D. inconstancy |
| B. garrulous | E. dishonest |
| C. mercurial | F. partiality |





6. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ places that most people consider ugly does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful. Instead, his work suggests that the photographer simply cannot ignore so much of the built American landscape but is obligated to (ii)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. tends to avoid | D. document | G. authenticity |
| B. is harshly critical of | E. emulate | H. truthfulness |
| C. is interested in | F. discredit | I. aesthetics |

7. For those of us who have been intoxicated by the power and potential of mathematics, the mystery isn't why that fascination developed but why it isn't _____.

- A. advantageous
- B. discounted
- C. prevalent
- D. undervalued
- E. celebrated
- F. widespread

8. The nation's robust economic performance could be _____ by the persistent flaws in its economic institutions and structure that are the result of half-finished and misguided government policies.

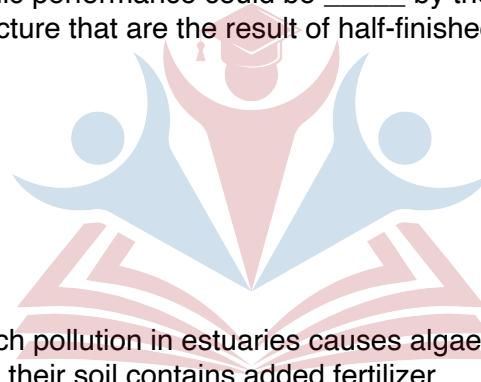
- A. neutralized
- B. concealed
- C. undermined
- D. impaired
- E. obscured
- F. outstripped

9. An abundance of nutrient-rich pollution in estuaries causes algae to _____, much as houseplants grow better when their soil contains added fertilizer.

- A. abound
- B. proliferate
- C. stagnate
- D. coalesce
- E. collect
- F. diversify

10. Taking to the mountains to escape the chaos occasioned by the collapse of the ruling dynasty, artists looked to nature for _____ and a serenity not evident in human society.

- A. an order
- B. a stability
- C. a fragility
- D. a decadence
- E. an interaction
- F. a degeneracy





Section 12 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/A/BE/CE/CD

6-10 CDI/CF/CD/AB/AB

1. Analysis: Until = before, the content behind until is a definite fact, so before this can only be speculation, choose the correct answer B option. conjectural speculation.

Translation: The discovery of the remains of prehistoric humans in the caves of the Altai Mountains is speculatively determined. It is known that P and his colleagues stopped the speculation by showing that the DNA sequences of these remains are similar to the DNA of Neanderthals humans.

2. Analysis: In the production process of complex and often unpredictable, discretely defined roles can only make these roles more confusing. Confused, this question can google to the original text, the fluid used in the original text.

Translation: In a production process where the process is complex and often unpredictable, the roles of scattered definitions can become very confusing.

3. Analysis: Moral issues require accuracy rather than possibility, and scientific logic is possible, so the second empty option is E, and moral issues are outside of science, so the first empty explanation Tagore is talking about the definition of scientific issues, That is, choose option B. limit limit, lay outside.

Translation: Tagore has a clear definition of the limitations of scientific inquiry. The fact that data and numbers are handled scientifically and the logic of science is probabilistic means that moral issues are outside of scientific issues, because moral issues require Tagger's certainty rather than probabilistic nature.

4. Analysis: The first space corresponds to the above selection, grouping and commenting, the correct answer selects the C option, the second space and the depositories are tied, and the result of the first empty, so the second space selects the E option. interpret interpretation, deduction, education.

Translation: This writer proposes that we can prove their existence by selection, group and comment on important movies, and we can make the movie archives more like museums. Therefore, by explaining these movies, the archives not only become a storage method but also an educational method.

5. Analysis: Through this charge, it is known that the two spaces before and after are synonymous and negative evaluation, and select CD according to the options. Mercurial is fickle, and inconsistency is changeable.

Translation: Although colleagues of Professor Pearson often complain that the professor is a fickle person, his friends will immediately defend against his accusations of fickleness.

6. Analysis: does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful Explain that what F has done is to correspond to out to prove they are beautiful, so the first empty option is C, and the second empty not ... but ... Reverse, so the second empty election is the opposite of ignore, so the second empty





election D option, the third empty word still corresponds to out to prove meaning that no matter whether it is beautiful or not, it should be recorded, so the third empty election I option. interested in ... interested in document records, aesthetics.

Translation: Just because F as a photographer is interested in what most people think is ugly does not mean that he is trying to prove that they are beautiful. On the contrary, his work shows that photographers cannot really ignore so many beautiful American landscapes, but have an obligation to record what they experience every day, regardless of whether they are beautiful or not.

7. Analysis: not ... but ... The structure shows that the second why is filled with the antonym of fascination developed, so the space should be filled with a positively evaluated word, and the correct answer is the CF option. Prevalent popular, widespread widely spread.

Translation: For those of us who are already addicted to the power and potential of mathematics, the mysterious thing is not why this addiction is formed, but why it is not widely spread.

8. Analysis: Robust economic performance will be negatively affected by continuous errors. Fill in the blanks with words that reflect this negative evaluation, and choose the CD option for the correct answer. Undermine damage, impair damage.

Translation: The country's good economic performance may be damaged by long-term errors in economic institutions and organizations that are the result of immature and misguided government policies.

9. Analysis: much as houseplants grow better when their soil contains added fertilizer This sentence is analogous to the previous one, so the blanks should be synonymous with grow, and the correct answer should be AB. Abound is abundant, proliferate surges.

Translation: A large number of nutrient-rich pollutants in the estuary cause the algae to multiply, just like indoor plants will grow faster when the soil has additional fertilizer.

10. Analysis: The space is parallel to the serenity behind it, so the AB option is correct. Order order, stability is stable.

Translation: Go to the mountains to escape the chaos caused by the collapse of the ruling dynasty. Artists seek this stable order and a peacefulness that is not obvious in human society.

Source: Monumental visionary landscapes were a brilliant product of the first half of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), a time of social and economic upheaval that nevertheless brought a cultural efflorescence. Taking to the mountains to escape the chaos occasioned by the collapse of the Tang dynasty in the ninth century, artists looked to nature for an order and a serenity not evident in human society.





Section 12

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | hominid | a. a human, or a creature that lived in the past which humans developed from | 人科的 |
| 2 | extraneous | a. not forming a necessary part of something: not important | 无关的;外来的; |
| 3 | conjectural | a. of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture | 推测的 |
| 4 | consistent | a. continuing to happen or develop in the same way | 一致的;连续的 |
| 5 | perfunctory | a. used to describe something that is done without energy or enthusiasm because of habit or because it is expected | 敷衍的 |
| 6 | overt | a. easily seen: not secret or hidden | 明显的 |
| 7 | exacting | a. requiring much time, attention, or effort from someone: very difficult or demanding | 苛刻的, 要求严格的 |
| 8 | irrationality | n. the state of being irrational | 不合理 |
| 9 | futility | n. the quality or state of being ineffective | 无效 |
| 10 | repository | n. a place where a large amount of something is stored | 仓库 |
| 11 | garrulous | a. tending to talk a lot: very talkative | 话多的 |
| 12 | mercurial | a. changing often: very changeable | (人) 反复无常的 |
| 13 | inconstancy | n. the quality or state of being inconstant | 反复无常 |
| 14 | partiality | n. an unfair tendency to treat one person, group, or thing better than another | 偏袒 |
| 15 | document | v. to create a record of (something) through writing, film, photography, etc. | 记录 |
| 16 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 使被怀疑 |
| 17 | authenticity | n. the quality of being true and accurate | 真实性 |
| 18 | aesthetics | n. of or relating to art or beauty | 美学 |
| 19 | intoxicate | v. to make wildly excited or enthusiastic | 使陶醉 |
| 20 | neutralize | v. to stop (someone or something) from being effective or harmful | 使中立化 |
| 21 | conceal | v. to hide (something or someone) from sight | 隐瞒 |
| 22 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 23 | impair | v. to diminish in function, ability, or quality | 损害, 削弱 |
| 24 | outstrip | v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something) | 超过 |
| 25 | abound | v. to be plentiful | 非常多 |
| 26 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 27 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.: to be or become stagnant | 停滞 |
| 28 | coalesce | v. to come together to form one group or mass | 合并 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|---|--------|
| 29 | chaos | n. complete confusion and disorder | 混乱 |
| 30 | serenity | n. the quality or state of being calm and peaceful | 宁静 |
| 31 | fragility | n. easily broken or damaged: very delicate : not strong | 脆弱性 |
| 32 | decadence | n. behavior that shows low morals and a great love of pleasure, money, fame, etc. | 衰落 |
| 33 | degeneracy | n. the state of being degenerate | 堕落, 退化 |





section 13 easy

1. Because people expect theater directors to be authoritarians, many were surprised that Clark was so _____.

- A. histrionic
- B. megalomaniacal
- C. egalitarian
- D. indolent
- E. charismatic

2. The students' _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the imperturbable dispositions of their teacher.

- A. volatile
- B. duplicitous
- C. apathetic
- D. cunning
- E. blithe

3. In a federally governed country, a regional government can function as a (i)_____ for the entire nation—a setting in which new ideas under consideration for national implementation are (ii)_____ without having to involve the country as a whole.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. laboratory | D. dispersed |
| B. catalyst | E. undermined |
| C. standard | F. tried |

4. Conventional deposits of oil and gas are actually the final resting place of far-traveled hydrocarbons that were (i)_____ deeper source beds of organic-rich rock. By contrast, shale gas (ii)_____ its birthplace, remaining in the source bed whose organic matter produced the gas.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A. trapped in | D. never leaves |
| B. generated in | E. swiftly escapes from |
| C. bound for | F. rarely stays in |

5. Despite dispute between the sisters lasted all summer, Megan remained (i)_____ and Laruen was equally (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. intransigent | D. indolent |
| B. feckless | E. uncompromising |
| C. munificent | F. taciturn |

6. In a view of 17 studies from 2008, Trudeau and Shephard concluded that reserving up to an hour a day for (i)_____ in school curricula does not (ii)_____ academic achievement. In fact, they noted that more exercise often (iii)_____ school performance, despite the time it took away from reading, writing, and arithmetic.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. physical activity | D. contribute to | G. diminished |
| B. leisure time | E. detract from | H. augmented |
| C. open study | F. correlate with | I. counteracted |



7. The Great Lakes wolf is a _____, stumping scientists as to whether it is a subspecies of the gray wolf or a distinct species.

- A. prototype
- B. riddle
- C. paragon
- D. model
- E. legend
- F. conundrum

8. The book aims to illuminate how science has changed the meaning of nothingness from _____ philosophical concept to something we can almost put under a microscope.

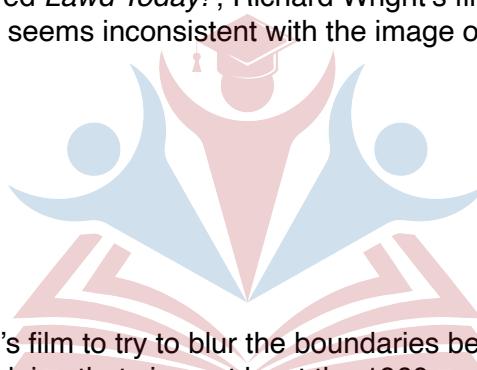
- A. a tangible
- B. a palpable
- C. a nebulous
- D. a nettlesome
- E. an incontrovertible
- F. a vague

9. Readers have long considered *Lawd Today!*, Richard Wright's first written and last published novel, _____; the novel simply seems inconsistent with the image of what a Wright text should do or be.

- A. an artifact
- B. a prototype
- C. an anomaly
- D. a mainstay
- E. an aberration
- F. a model

10. It is hardly _____ for today's film to try to blur the boundaries between the moral and the immoral. Hollywood has been doing that since at least the 1960s.

- A. entertaining
- B. original
- C. novel
- D. pertinent
- E. relevant
- F. insightful





Section 13 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/A/AF/BD/AE

6-10 AEH/BF/CF/CE/BC

- Analysis: Because everyone expects the director to be authoritarian, people are surprised because the space behind is the antonym of authoritarianism, so the correct answer is option C. Egalitarian egalitarians.

Translation: Because people think that theater directors will be authoritarian, Clark's egalitarians have surprised many people.

- Analysis: According to in sharp contrast to the imperturbable dispositions, learn that the space should choose the antonym of "imperturbable" "cool", and choose the A option for the correct answer. Volatile.

Translation: The volatile nature of the students is in stark contrast to the calm and calm character of their teachers.

- Analysis: new ideas can launch the second empty option F, the first empty is tried here according to the new ideas behind, so here should be most like a laboratory, so the first empty option A. Try it in the laboratory

Translation: In a federally ruled country, a regional government, for the entire country where new ideas are realized, operates like a laboratory. The regional government tries to do it, but does not integrate it into the entire country. overall.

- Analysis: By contrast, the two features are opposite. The former feature is far-traveled, so the first option is B, and the latter feature is remaining, so the second option is D. Generate, never leave, never leave.

Translation: Traditional oil and gas are actually far away from hydrocarbons formed by rocks rich in organic matter in deep bed rocks, but on the contrary, shale gas is originally derived from shale. Derived from the place where it was generated, it has remained in the resource layer and generated gas from organic matter.

- Analysis: According to equals, we know that the two spaces are synonymous, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. intransigent uncompromising, uncompromising uncompromising.

Translation: Although the dispute between the sisters continued throughout the summer, M is still stubborn and L is also uncompromising.

- Analysis: Despite the time it took away from reading, writing, and arithmetic, even though academic time was spent, sports activities can promote learning, so the third empty option is H, and the second empty is the same. It will damage academic performance, so the second option is E, and the first option corresponds to more exercise, so the first option is option A. Physical activity, detract from impairment, augment augmentation.

Translation: According to the results of 17 studies in 2008, T and S concluded that keeping an hour in school curriculum for physical activity every day does not detract from academic achievement. In fact,



they believe that more activities often enhance school performance, although these activities will take time to read, write, and count.

7. Analysis: stump is the meaning of "stuck". The familiar word here is cryptic. Since it stumps the scientist, it shows that this kind of wolf is more mysterious, so it is appropriate to select the BF option in the space. riddle riddle, conundrum word puzzle.

Translation: The GL wolf is a mystery that puzzles scientists because they do not know whether it is a subspecies of the gray wolf or an independent species.

8. Analysis: from ... to ... indicating that the space is selected to the back of something we can almost put under a microscope, so the correct answer is the CF option. Nebulous, vague.

Translation: This book wants to explain how science has changed the meaning of hollowness, from vague philosophical concepts to something we can see in the micro world.

9. Analysis: the novel simply seems inconsistent with the image of what a Wright text should do or be. Anomaly is abnormal and aberration is abnormal.

Translation: Readers of the LT book (the first book written by RW but only published last) have long regarded this book as abnormal. This novel obviously looks different from what RW's article should have.

10. Analysis: The following article says that Hollywood has been doing this since the 1960s, indicating that this is not new, and the answer is the BC option. Original, novel.

Translation: Today's films strive to blur the line between morality and immorality. This is hardly new. Hollywood has been doing this since at least the 1960s.



Section 13

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | authoritarian | n. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws: not allowing personal freedom | 独裁主义的 |
| 2 | histrionic | a. too emotional or dramatic | 不自然的 |
| 3 | megalomaniacal | a. a condition or mental illness that causes people to think that they have great or unlimited power or importance | 狂妄自大的 |
| 4 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等主义的 |
| 5 | indolent | a. not liking to work or be active | 懒惰的 |
| 6 | charismatic | a. having, exhibiting, or based on charisma or charism | 有魅力的 |
| 7 | imperturbable | a. very calm: very hard to disturb or upset | 沉着的 |
| 8 | disposition | n. the usual attitude or mood of a person or animal | 性情 |
| 9 | volatile | a. likely to change in a very sudden or extreme way | 易变的 |
| 10 | duplicitous | a. deceptive in words or action | 两面派的 |
| 11 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 12 | cunning | a. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way | 狡猾的 |
| 13 | blithe | a. happy and without worry | 无忧无虑的 |
| 14 | disperse | v. to go or move in different directions: to spread apart | (使) 分散 |
| 15 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 16 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 不妥协的 |
| 17 | feckless | a. having or resulting from a weak character or nature | 没有价值的 |
| 18 | munificent | a. very generous | (指送礼者) 慷慨的 |
| 19 | uncompromising | a. not willing to change a decision, opinion, method, etc.: not willing to make or accept a compromise | 不妥协的 |
| 20 | taciturn | a. tending to be quiet: not speaking frequently | 沉默寡言的 |
| 21 | stump | v. perplex | 把...难住 |
| 22 | prototype | n. an original or first model of something from which other forms are copied or developed | 原型 |
| 23 | riddle | n. a mystifying, misleading, or puzzling question posed as a problem to be solved or guessed | 谜 |
| 24 | paragon | n. a person or thing that is perfect or excellent in some way and should be considered a model or example to be copied | 模范 |
| 25 | model | n. a person who sets a good example | 模型 |
| 26 | conundrum | n. a confusing or difficult problem | 难解的问题 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|---------|
| 27 | tangible | a. able to be touched or felt | 可触摸的 |
| 28 | palpable | a. capable of being touched or felt | 摸得着的 |
| 29 | nebulous | a. not clear: difficult to see, understand, describe, etc. | 模糊的 |
| 30 | nettlesome | a. causing vexation | 恼人的 |
| 31 | vague | a. not clear in meaning | 模糊的 |
| 32 | artifact | n. a usually simple object (such as a tool or ornament) showing human workmanship or modification as distinguished from a natural object | 手工艺品 |
| 33 | anomaly | n. something that is unusual or unexpected | 异常现象 |
| 34 | mainstay | n. a very important part of something | 支柱 |
| 35 | aberration | n. an instance of being different from what is normal or usual | 脱离常规 |
| 36 | blur | v. to become unclear or difficult to see or remember | (使) 变模糊 |
| 37 | insightful | a. having or showing a very clear understanding of something | 有深刻见解的 |



SlackaHead
 লা-জিজুর উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 14 easy

1. Despite the neighborhood's lingering reputation for _____, it has in fact become increasingly varied in its architecture and demographics.

- A. boisterousness
- B. unpretentiousness
- C. idiosyncrasy
- D. accessibility
- E. homogeneity

2. That Seiberg and Witten lack celebrity can be explained by the _____ nature of their pursuit: the mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space.

- A. pedestrian
- B. esoteric
- C. compelling
- D. global
- E. univocal

3. World demand for oil had been intensified, but it slackened because China's surge in oil consumption had (i)_____. Moreover, high oil price had themselves started to act as a short-term (ii)_____ the global economy, thus further dampening demand.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. spread | D. spur to |
| B. commenced | E. drag on |
| C. slowed | F. panacea for |

4. Despite the fact that the book promises a complete rethinking of the factors contributing to the conflict, the picture that the book paints is (i)_____: in identifying cause, it is more orthodox than (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. obscure | D. restrictive |
| B. detailed | E. revisionist |
| C. familiar | F. enigmatic |

5. Collecting such fragment of contemporary popular culture as postcards, newspaper clippings, and wallpaper patterns, Susan Hiller transforms these seemingly (i)_____ artifacts into objective (ii)_____ by making them the centerpieces in her compositions.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. extravagant | D. importance |
| B. trivial | E. uniformity |
| C. archaic | F. banality |



6. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of a proton.

| | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. detectable | D. obvious | G. masked |
| B. usable | E. subtle | H. disastrous |
| C. explicable | F. violent | I. minuscule |

7. Reversing a decade-long trend on global _____, earth's surface has become brighter since 1990, scientists are reporting.

- A. warming
- B. cooling
- C. diffusing
- D. dimming
- E. darkening
- F. heating

8. All Shaker furniture implies _____ humanism in design: the Shakers made objects that look like objects, following a nonhuman law of design and rejecting the unconscious self-flattery inherent in making anthropomorphic objects.

- A. a rejection of
- B. a liberation from
- C. a belief in
- D. an affinity for
- E. an attraction to
- F. a misunderstanding of



9. The controversial social analysis that Moynihan offered in the 1960s is now generally recognized as having been prescient; in fact, it has been the _____ upon which much of our discussion of social pathology must base.

- A. concession
- B. bedrock
- C. imperative
- D. compromise
- E. foundations
- F. vision

10. The life of a secret agent is dangerous enough, but the life of a double agent is infinitely more _____: a single slip can send an agent crashing to destruction.

- A. arduous
- B. precarious
- C. clandestine
- D. perilous
- E. covert
- F. exhilarating





Section 14 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/B/CE/CE/BD

6-10 AFI/DE/AB/BE/BD

1. Analysis: Despite learning that the space and the following content are reversed, the core word behind is varied, so the space chooses the antonym of varied, and the correct answer selects the E option. homogeneity

Translation: Although the community still has a reputation for assimilation, its architecture and population have become more and more diverse.

2. Analysis: The mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space corresponds to the meaning of spaces. The four-dimensional space is an esoteric content, so the correct answer is option B. Esoteric is esoteric.

Translation: Seeberg and Witten are not well-known for their esoteric pursuit: the mathematical exploration of the four-dimensional space (the pursuit).

3. Analysis: The first air election is synonymous with slacken, so the first air election is the C option, and the second air is learned according to thus further dampening demand to know that the verb is negative to the economy, so the second air election is the E option. slow slows, drag on hinders.

Translation: The world's demand for oil has increased, but due to the slowdown in the growth of China's consumption of oil, the world's demand for oil has declined. In addition, high oil prices began to become a short-term burden on the global economy, thus further curbing demand.

4. Analysis: The second space is obviously the antisense of orthodox. The most suitable option is the E option. The first space is the key orthodox corresponding to the second space, so the first space selects the synonym C option of orthodox. Familiar, revisionist.

Translation: Although the book promises to completely reconsider the cause of the contradiction, the tone it portrays has not changed: when identifying the cause, it is more traditional and conservative than revisionist.

5. Analysis: transform seemingly. into indicates that the two spaces in front and back are inverted, that is, what seems to be transformed into what kind of thing, the second empty is learned through the word centerpieces is very critical content, so the second empty Select the D option, the first empty is to import the antonym, so the first empty option B. Trivial is not important (be careful not to be understood as tedious), importance is important.

Translation: Collecting fragments of contemporary popular art such as postcards, newspaper clippings, and wallpaper patterns, SH turned these seemingly unimportant artworks into objectively important art by turning them into central ornaments of her works.

6. Analysis: The first air is known according to make waves large enough. The purpose is to let gravitational waves be found, so the first air selects option A, the second air repeats large enough, so the second air selects option F, and the third air is based on Even so, I learned that the effect takes the antisense of the second air, so I choose the third air. detectable, violent, and minuscule small.





Translation: Gravitational waves (waves in space-time geometry) are very similar waves. The challenge of observing these waves is that they are very weak. In order for waves to be large enough to be discovered, the most violent events in the universe need to occur: supernova explosions, black hole formation, or stellar collisions. Even so, the effect is still very small. The geometry of space-time has changed so small that the distance of several kilometers becomes less than the diameter of a proton.

7. Analysis: The surface of the earth becomes brighter, indicating that it is contrary to the global dimming, so the blank space is the opposite of brighter, and the correct answer is the DE option. dimming, darkening, darkening.

Translation: Contrary to a decade-long trend towards global darkening, scientists report that the surface of the earth has become brighter since 1990.

8. Analysis: Following a nonhuman law of design and rejecting the unconscious self-flattery, the blank is synonymous with “reject”, and the correct answer is AB.

Translation: All S's furniture indicates a rejection of humanism in the design: S makes objects that look like they obey the non-human laws of the design and exclude the unintentional self-proclaimed objects inherent in making anthropomorphic objects.

9. Analysis: prescient indicates that this analysis is positively evaluated, so it will be given a positive evaluation later, so the blank space reflects the positive evaluation of this content, so the answer is the BE option. Bedrock foundation, foundation foundation.

Translation: The controversial social analysis proposed by M in the 1960s is now generally considered to be predictable. In fact, it has become the basis on which most of our discussion on social pathology must rely.

10. Analysis: more progresses to the dangerous in front, so the space is chosen to be synonymous with dangerous, the correct answer is to choose the BD option. precarious dangerous, perilous dangerous.

Translation: The life of the agent is very dangerous, but the life of the double spy is extremely dangerous. A small mistake will lead to the collapse and destruction of a spy.





Section 14

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|------------|
| 1 | linger | v. to stay somewhere beyond the usual or expected time | 徘徊 |
| 2 | boisterous | a. very noisy and active in a lively way | 喧闹的 |
| 3 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的, 自负的 |
| 4 | idiosyncrasy | n. an unusual way in which a particular person behaves or thinks | (某人特有的) 气质 |
| 5 | homogeneity | n. the quality or state of being of a similar kind or of having a uniform structure or composition throughout | 同质 |
| 6 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 7 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 8 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |
| 9 | univocal | a. having one meaning only | 意义明确的 |
| 10 | slacken | v. to become slower or less active: to slow down | (使) 放慢 |
| 11 | surge | v. to suddenly increase to an unusually high level | 涌动 |
| 12 | commence | v. to begin | 开始 |
| 13 | spur | v. to encourage (someone) to do or achieve something | 激励 |
| 14 | panacea | n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties | 万能之计 |
| 15 | enigmatic | a. full of mystery and difficult to understand | 神秘的 |
| 16 | revisionist | n. those who support of ideas and beliefs that differ from and try to change accepted ideas and beliefs especially in a way that is seen as wrong or dishonest | 修正主义者 |
| 17 | extravagant | a. more than is usual, necessary, or proper | 过度的 |
| 18 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 19 | archaic | a. old and no longer useful; of or relating to ancient times | 过时的, 旧的 |
| 20 | banal | a. boring or ordinary | 平庸的;陈腐的 |
| 21 | analogous | a. similar in some way | 相似的 |
| 22 | minuscule | a. very small | 极不重要的 |
| 23 | dim | v. to make (a light) less bright or to become less bright | 使变暗淡 |
| 24 | darken | v. to grow dark | 使变暗 |
| 25 | flattery | n. praise that is not sincere | 奉承 (话) |
| 26 | affinity | n. a strong liking for or attraction to someone or something | 密切关系 |
| 27 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|--------|
| 28 | concession | n. the act or an instance of giving up or admitting something | 让步, 迁就 |
| 29 | imperative | a. very important | 必要的 |
| 30 | arduous | a. very difficult | 艰巨的 |
| 31 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 32 | clandestine | a. done in a private place or way: done secretly | 秘密的 |
| 33 | perilous | a. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 34 | covert | a. made, shown, or done in a way that is not easily seen or noticed: secret or hidden | 秘密的 |
| 35 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |





section 15 easy

1. Paintings created in India during the Mughal dynasty were _____ in ambition but ornamental in presentation: in one direction they have a affinity with newspaper photographs, while in the other they have the intricacy of jewels.

- A. metaphorical
- B. documentary
- C. aesthetic
- D. sectarian
- E. baroque

2. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they were both _____ and, through their empire, cosmopolitan.

- A. capricious
- B. insular
- C. mercenary
- D. idealistic
- E. intransigent

3. Although movie critic Pauline Kael had a distaste for sycophancy, she also had a need for (i)_____; as a consequence of these competing feelings, she sent very (ii)_____ signals to friends and colleagues.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. solitude | D. direct |
| B. obeisance | E. subtle |
| C. clarity | F. mixed |

4. Since fibromyalgia's symptoms can be (i)_____ and can (ii)_____ other disorder, and its diagnosis depends largely on patients' descriptions rather than blood tests or biopsies, fibromyalgia's cause and treatment have been the subject of much debate.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. wide-ranging | D. mimic |
| B. distinctive | E. illuminate |
| C. debilitating | F. preclude |

5. Architecture scholar Sandy McCreery recently argued that traffic congestion, far from being a sign of urban (i)_____, is a mark of urban (ii)_____; congestion promotes contemplation of our surroundings and provides us with a shared experience, thereby fulfilling the essential task of the city.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. plenitude | D. ambition |
| B. decline | E. privation |
| C. excitement | F. health |





6. When the Agriculture Department (i)_____ its dietary guidelines, it laid down a challenge: Eat better, smarter, and healthier or else. The “or else” included a long list of (ii)_____ that (iii)_____ the developed world, from heart disease and osteoporosis to diabetes.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| A. make public | D. intangibles | G. assuage |
| B. debunked | E. misconceptions | H. plague |
| C. refused to consider | F. maladies | I. ignore |

7. The jazz style called bebop was born and nurtured in New York City, and despite a _____ initial reception, it resonated three thousand miles away on the West Coast.

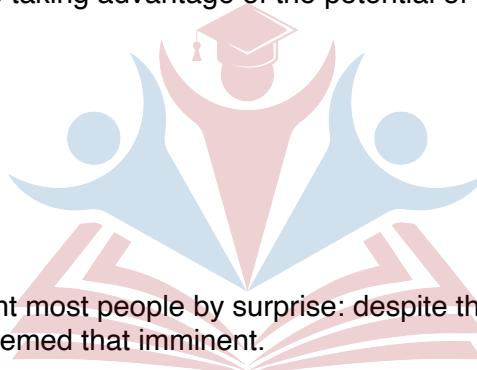
- A. wary
- B. warm
- C. confused
- D. muddled
- E. convivial
- F. hostile

8. Despite the _____ of medical information available through e-mail, the Internet, and mobile devices, not many patients are taking advantage of the potential of electronic communications for health-related needs.

- A. wealth
- B. complexity
- C. intricacy
- D. profusion
- E. resurgence
- F. overload

9. The political upheaval caught most people by surprise: despite the _____ warnings of some commentators, it had never seemed that imminent.

- A. stern
- B. prescient
- C. prophetic
- D. indifferent
- E. repeated
- F. apathetic



10. Wilson is wont to emphasize the _____ of ants, how ants with full stomachs will regurgitate liquid food for those without , or how the old will fight so the young can survive.

- A. beneficence
- B. altruism
- C. unpredictability
- D. intelligence
- E. fecundity
- F. fertility





Section 15 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/B/BF/AD/BF

6-10 AFH/CD/AD/BC/AB

- Analysis: in one direction they have an affinity with newspaper photographs corresponding to spaces, and newspaper photographs are realistic features, so choose the correct answer for option B. documentary documentary.

Translation: The paintings created in India during the Mughal dynasty were documentary in aspirations but decorative in expression: on the one hand they were similar to newspaper photos, on the other hand they were intricately intricate with jewelry.

- Analysis: According to paradox, it can be judged that space should be an antonym with cosmopolitan, and the correct answer is option B. Insular narrow, isolated.

Translation: People in the Victorian era are really contradictory. They are both isolated and connected to the world.

- Analysis: According to although and a distaste for sycophancy, the first space is taken as the antisense of a distaste for sycophancy, so the correct answer is option B, the second space is learned based on competing "contradictory", and the blank space is the synonym of competing , Choose the F option for the correct answer. obeisance respect, mixed contradiction.

Translation: Although film critic Pauline Kell resented flattery, she also had a need for respect. Because of these contradictory ideas, she sent very contradictory signals to her friends and colleagues.

- Analysis: Two spaces are juxtaposed. The final result is that the diagnosis of this disease depends on patients' descriptions instead of blood tests or biopsies, indicating that the disease is not good and distinguished from other diseases. The correct answer is the AD option. Wide-ranging, mimic, similar to.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Because the range of symptoms of fibromuscular pain can be very wide, and is similar to other diseases, and its discretion is basically dependent on the expression of a large number of patients rather than blood tests or tissue tests, so the diagnosis of muscle fiber pain Treatment has always been a long-standing issue.

- Analysis: From far from being a sign of urban, we can see that two spaces are taken as antisense. The following explanation is positive for congestion, so the second space is filled with positive evaluation and the first space is filled with negative evaluation, so it is the correct Answer BF option. Decline and health.

Translation: Architect SM has recently argued because of traffic congestion. This is not a symbol of urbanization retreat, but a symbol of urbanization health. Traffic congestion can cause people to think about the surroundings and provide us with experiences that we can share with each other. Then completed the basic tasks of the city.

Source: Sandy McCreery argues in Autopia that traffic congestion, far from being a symptom of urban disease and social meltdown, is a mark of robust urban health: congestion promotes contemplation of





surroundings and takes us out of the race; it provides a 'shared experience', an essential task of the city. —Vehicles of Dissatisfaction, Jonathan Dollimore

6. Analysis: The first empty and the laid down are in parallel relationship, so the first empty chooses the A option, the second empty should know that "or else" means "otherwise", so the second empty and third empty behind are negative Evaluate the word, so choose the F option in the second air and the H option in the third air. Make public announced that malady disease, plague interference.

Translation: When the Ministry of Agriculture announced its dietary guidelines, he also posed a challenge: eat better, smarter and healthier otherwise. The "otherwise words" include many diseases that interfere with people in developed countries, including heart disease, osteoporosis and diabetes.

Source: When the Agriculture Department unveiled its new dietary guidelines this month, it laid down a challenge to all Americans: Eat better, smarter and healthier, or else. The "or else" included a long list of ailments that plague the developed world , from heart disease and osteoporosis to diabetes. —brothersjuddblog.com

7. Analysis: Despite seeing the inverse of spaces and resonate, resonate here means "consistent and harmonious", so choose the CD option for the correct answer. Confused, muddled.

Translation: A jazz style called bepop was born and matured in New York City, and despite the initially confusing acceptance situation, it was consistent three thousand miles off the west coast.

Source: Despite the wealth of digital medicine applications available through email, the Internet, and mobile devices, not many physicians or patients are taking advantage of the potential of electronic communications. Only 15 percent of the 560,000 doctors in the United States use the Internet to order medication for their patients. — The E-Health Revolution

8. Analysis: Despite concessions, it is said later that few people use it, so although the information is rich in the front, the correct answer is the AD option. Wealth is abundant and profusion is large.

Translation: Despite the large amount of medical information available from email, Internet and mobile devices, not many patients are using electronic means to find health-related needs.

Source: Despite the wealth of digital medicine applications available through email, the Internet, and mobile devices, not many physicians or patients are taking advantage of the potential of electronic communications. Only 15 percent of the 560,000 doctors in the United States use the Internet to order medication for their patients. —Excerpt from The E-Health Revolution

9. Analysis: The space is synonymously repeated that imminent, so the answer chooses the BC option, prescient has foresight, prophetic has foresight.

Translation: This political mutation surprised most people. Although some commentators have foreseen warnings, such a mutation has never been so imminent.

10. Analysis: The following explanations are about the mutual help behavior before the ants, so select the AB option in the space. Beneficence is good, altruism is altruistic.

Translation: Wilson is used to emphasizing the benefits of ants: for example, how full-bodied ants can ruminate liquid things for those who are not full, or how old ants can fight for young ants to live.



Section 15

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | metaphorical | a. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar | 隐喻性的 |
| 2 | sectarian | a. relating to religious or political sects and the differences between them | 派系的 |
| 3 | baroque | a. having many details or too many details | 复杂精美的 |
| 4 | cosmopolitan | a. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing | 见多识广的 |
| | | a. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world | 来自各地的 |
| | | a. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions | 世界各地都有的 |
| 5 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 6 | insular | a. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| 7 | mercenary | a. caring only about making money | 唯利是图的 |
| 8 | idealistic | a. having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic | 理想的 |
| 9 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 坚持的, 不妥协的 |
| 10 | sycophancy | n. obsequious flattery | 拍马屁 |
| 11 | solitude | n. a state or situation in which you are alone usually because you want to be | 独处 |
| 12 | obeisance | n. respect for someone or something | 敬意 |
| 13 | mixed | a. combining characteristics of more than one kind | 混合的 |
| | | a. including or accompanied by inconsistent, incompatible, or contrary elements | 前后不一致的 |
| 14 | debilitate | v. to make (someone or something) weak | 使虚弱 |
| 15 | mimic | v. to copy (someone or someone's behavior or speech) especially for humor | 模仿 |
| 16 | plentitude | n. a large number or amount of something | 充分 |
| 17 | privation | n. a lack or loss of the basic things that people need to live properly | 匮乏 |
| 18 | health | a. a condition in which someone or something is thriving or doing well | 繁荣 |
| 19 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.) | 揭穿真相 |
| 20 | intangible | n. that does not exist as a physical thing but is still valuable to a company | (指企业资产) 无形的 |
| 21 | malady | n. a disease or illness | 疾病 |
| 22 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 缓和, 减轻 |
| 23 | plague | n. a disease that causes death and that spreads quickly to a large number of people | 瘟疫, 灾害 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|----------|
| 24 | wary | a. not having or showing complete trust in someone or something that could be dangerous or cause trouble | 谨慎的 |
| 25 | muddle | v. to cause confusion in (someone or someone's mind) | 困惑 |
| 26 | convivial | a. of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others | 好交际的 |
| 27 | hostile | a. of or relating to an enemy | 怀有敌意的 |
| 28 | intricacy | n. the quality or state of being complex or having many parts | 错综复杂的 |
| 29 | profusion | n. a large amount of something | 丰富 |
| 30 | resurgence | n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase | 复苏 |
| 31 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | 剧变 |
| 32 | imminent | a. happening very soon | 即将发生的 |
| 33 | stern | a. very serious especially in an unfriendly way | 严厉的 |
| 34 | prophetic | a. correctly stating what will happen in the future | 预言的 |
| 35 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 36 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 37 | altruism | n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness | 利他 |
| 38 | fecundity | n. producing or able to produce many babies, young animals, or plants | 多产, 肥沃 |
| 39 | fertility | n. the ability to support the growth of many plants | 肥沃 |

SlackaHead

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 16 median

1. Blake's reputation for weakness is _____: almost all who have worked with him say he is a disciplined, intellectually formidable, and very tough politician.
- A. specious
 B. pervasive *(especially of an unwelcome influence) spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.*
 C. irreversible
 D. trivial
 E. ambivalent
2. In protoscientific (for example, in ancient Greece), claims about the physical world were often accepted as true if they were reasonable; experimental verification, if thought necessary at all, was _____.
- A. utilitarian *(designed to be useful or practical rather than attractive.)*
 B. perfunctory
 C. egregious
 D. empirical
 E. inductive
3. Though many professional book reviewers would agree that criticism should be (i) _____ enterprise, a tendency to write (ii) _____ reviews has risen, partly out of the mistaken belief that sharing personal details will help reviewers stand out of the pack
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A. an anonymous | D. scathing <i>(scornful; severely critical.)</i> |
| B. an evenhanded | E. confessional |
| C. a spirited | F. superficial <i>(ভাসা-ভাসা)</i> |
4. Many of the unusual behaviors attributed to crows—such as drinking coffee or presenting gifts to people who feed them—are based on (i) _____ and therefore fall into the category of (ii) _____ rather than science.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. long-term observation | D. anecdote |
| B. controlled experiments | E. speculation |
| C. secondhand testimony | F. hypothesis |
5. Despite the scathing precision with which she satirizes the lives of social aspirants and moneyed folk, the writer appears to (i) _____ being part of the world she presents as so (ii) _____.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A. abhor | D. unattainable |
| B. relish | E. insufferable |
| C. evoke | F. enchanting |





6. Although Thaler employs an innovative mode of analysis, his study offers yet another examination of quite (i)_____ ground—namely, the culture ideology of Norwegian-American preservationist writers in the early twentieth century. The history, literature, and changing internal dynamics of the Norwegian subculture in America constitute a particularly well-studied area. Anyone familiar with the authoritative work of scholars in the field will (ii)_____ little in Thaler's study that is (iii)_____.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. unfamiliar | D. find | G. accurate |
| B. well-worked | E. understand | H. new |
| C. fruitful | F. reveal | I. recognizable |

7. Though it may seem as if more than a century of _____ has made the electrical grid an all-encompassing web connecting the whole of the continent, many vast and beautiful areas remain without power.

- A. refinement
- B. expansion
- C. ubiquity
- D. augmentation
- E. omnipresence
- F. isolation

8. Much of the literature of railroad seeks someone to _____, and it is thus replete with encomiums on entrepreneurs and managers.

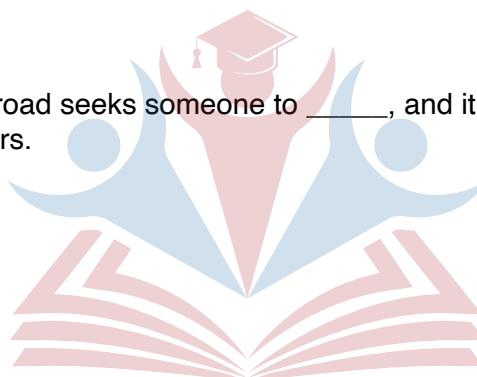
- A. indict
- B. rehabilitate
- C. exalt
- D. valorize
- E. emulate
- F. excoriate

9. Not only was this writer content to leave the reading public in the dark, she seems to have _____ the role of trickster, seeding her works with apparent clues that led nowhere.

- A. rejected
- B. disdained
- C. relished
- D. participated in
- E. delighted in
- F. developed

10. The major _____ of much popular history is that it betrays no interest in making intellectual contributions to our understanding of an issue.

- A. characteristic
- B. shortcoming
- C. dilemma
- D. quandary
- E. ploy
- F. fault





Section 16 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/B/AE/CD/BE

6-10 BDH/BD/CD/CE/BF

1. Analysis: The content after the colon says that he is a tough politician, so the previous recommendation for weakness is false, and the word that can reflect the "false" feature is the A option. specious.

Translation: Blake's weak reputation is false: almost everyone who works with him says he is a disciplined, intelligent, and very strong politician.

2. Analysis: The most critical part of this question is if thought necessary at all, if here means even, so the meaning of this sentence is even if it is considered necessary, so the latter answer chooses the opposite of the generalized negative For the correct answer, choose option B. perfunctory perfunctory.

Translation: In the original scientific age (for example, in ancient Greece), remarks about the physical world were accepted as true as long as they were reasonable; experimental confirmation, even if deemed necessary, was perfunctory.

3. Analysis: According to the two spaces before and after the launch, the antisense should be selected. From the partially out of the mistaken belief that sharing personal details will help reviewers stand out of the pack, it can be launched. The second empty corresponds to sharing personal details, so the second The E option is selected by air, so the first empty antonym is selected by the second air, so the A option is selected. Anonymous, confessional confessional.

Translation: Although many professional commentators will agree that criticism should be an anonymous activity, confessional commentary has become a trend, partly because of a wrong perception that it is to allow commentators to share their personal details and make their comments stand out.

4. Analysis: There is a connection between the double space, the causal relationship between the front and the back, and the second space has to be inverted with science. The correct answer is the CD option. Secondhand testimony indirect evidence, anecdote anecdote.

Translation: Many unusual behaviors of crows, such as drinking coffee or bringing gifts to the humans who raise them, are actually just word of mouth, so they can be classified as anecdotes rather than science.

5. Analysis: The first space is based on the previous concession relationship to know the antisense of scathing and satirize, so the first space is to choose the B option, and the second space is based on she presents as so to know the synonymous repetition before the election, the characteristics of the previous It is scathing, so the second option is E. Relish likes, insufferable unbearable.

Translation: Despite her harsh and precise satire on socially ambitious and wealthy people, this writer seems to enjoy being an unbearable part of this world, as she has shown.

6. Analysis: The first space corresponds to the later particular well-studied, so the first space chooses the B option, because T uses innovative things this time, so people who are familiar with



the previous style can hardly find "in the works of T". To "need new content, 1st space" the spaces correspond to the well-studied above, which means that it is "well-studied", so there is nothing new, so choose D for the second empty space, and H for the third empty space. Options. Well-worked fine research, find found, new and novel.

Translation: Although T adopts an innovative analytical method, his research provides another field of thorough research, that is, the cultural ideology of norwegian-american protectionism among early 20th-century writers. That history, literature, and the ever-changing internal changes about the Norwegian subculture group formed a specific and widely studied field in the United States. Anyone who is familiar with the work of authoritative scholars in this field will find that there is almost nothing new in the research of T.

7. Analysis: Concession turning point, after that, there are still no electricity in many places, so the front should say that the development of electricity is better, so select the BD option in the space. Expansion and augmentation increase.

Translation: Although this looks like it has been expanded for more than a century, turning the electrical grid into an all-encompassing network connecting the entire continent, many vast and beautiful areas still have no electricity.

8. Analysis: Thus replete with encomiums, indicating that the blanks should be filled with synonyms of "commendation" of encomiums, and the correct answer is the CD option. Exalt praise, valorize praise (this dictionary can not find the meaning of praise in many dictionaries, be sure to check Webster).

Translation: Many literary descriptions of railways expect someone to praise, so such literature is full of praise between companies and managers.

9. Analysis: Not only satisfy, but also enjoy this process, progressive relationship, choose CE option. Enjoy relish, enjoy in delight.

Translation: This author is not only satisfied that this book is confusing to the public, she seems to be happy because of her role as a liar, and provides a lot of obvious but meaningless evidence in her work.

10. Analysis: Note that betray means "performance", the latter is negative evaluation, so you can select negative evaluation words in the space, and the correct answer is the BF option. Shortcoming shortcomings, fault shortcomings.

Translation: The biggest disadvantage of a lot of popular history is that it does not show any interest in making intellectual contributions to the understanding of a problem.

Source: The major failing of much popular history is that it betrays no interest in making intellectual contributions to our understanding of an issue. The Barnes & Noble historian seems to treat history as a pageant of larger-than-life events and people to be marveled at, rather than a set of social, political, and cultural problems to engage.





Section 16

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--|--|-------------------|
| 1 | disciplined | a. obeying the rules | 遵守纪律的 |
| 2 | formidable দুর্দান্ত | a. very difficult to deal with ভয়নক intimidating | 令人敬畏的 |
| 3* | specious | a. appearing to be true but actually false | 假的 |
| 4 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 5 | perfunctory Cursory; hasty | a. used to describe something that is done without energy or enthusiasm because of habit or because it is expected an action carried out without real interest, feeling, or effort | 敷衍的 |
| 6 | egregious ম্রমান্তিক | a. very bad and easily noticed shocking | 极坏的 |
| 7 | empirical গবেষণামূলক; পরীক্ষামূলক | a. based on testing or experience | 以观察或实验为依据的 |
| 8 | inductive | a. using particular examples to reach a general conclusion about something | 归纳的 |
| 9 | anonymous | a. not named or identified | 匿名的 |
| 10 | evenhanded | a. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |
| 11 | out of | NA | 由于 |
| 12 | scathing | a. very harsh or severe | 严厉的 |
| 13 | confessional | a. telling private information about a person's life | 自白的 |
| 14 | superficial appearing to be true or real only until examined more closely. | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious a. lying close to the surface existing or occurring at or on the surface . | 粗略的 肤浅的 表层的 |
| 15 | aspirant | n. a person who tries to become something: a person who aspires to do or to be something | 有抱负的 |
| 16 | innovative | a. introducing or using new ideas or methods | 创新的 |
| 17 | refinement | n. the act or process of improving something | 改良, 提纯 |
| 18 | ubiquity | n. presence everywhere or in many places especially simultaneously | 无所不在 |
| 19 | omnipresence | n. the state of being everywhere at once | 无所不在 |
| 20 | indict | v. to formally decide that someone should be put on trial for a crime | 起诉 |
| 21 | rehabilitate | v. to bring (someone or something) back to a normal, healthy condition after an illness, injury, drug problem, etc. | 使复原 |
| 22 | exalt | v. to praise (someone or something) highly | 赞扬 |
| 23 | valorize | v. to assign value or merit to দর বাঁধিয়া দত্তেত্যা | 赞扬 |
| 24 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 25 | excoriate | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 指责 |
| 26 | content | a. pleased and satisfied: not needing more | 满足 |
| 27 | betray | v. to give information about (a person, group, country, etc.) to an enemy | 背叛 |

try to enhance the
price, value





| | | | |
|----|----------|--|---------------|
| | | v. to show (something, such as a feeling or desire) without wanting or trying to | (无意中) 流露情感 |
| 28 | quandary | n. a situation in which you are confused about what to do | 左右为难 |
| 29 | ploy | n. a clever trick or plan that is used to get someone to do something or to gain an advantage over someone | 策略 |
| 30 | dilemma | n. a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice | 进退两难 |





section 17 median

1. While early biographies of Florence Nightingale tended to be quite _____, Lytton Strachey's irreverent 1918 essay about her ushered in a new era, making it acceptable, even fashionable, to criticize her.

- A. unsympathetic
- B. sycophantic
- C. unsentimental
- D. censorious
- E. pedantic

2. The modest but functional new wing finally gives the museum the _____ to serve its visitors properly, including multiple entrances to eliminate the lines that used to snake around the building.

- A. visibility
- B. wherewithal
- C. reputation
- D. solemnity
- E. panache

3. The benefits offered by information technology do not (i)_____ the need for individual reasoning; for example, Internet user should not allow the reasoning process to be (ii)_____ the mere accumulation raw data.

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. disguise | D. preceded by |
| B. signal | E. supplemented with |
| C. diminish | F. supplanted by |

4. Because the book is largely concerned with an examination of various (i)_____ often encountered in contemporary thinking, such as an exaggerated appreciation for meaningless coincidence and a credulous accept of pseudoscience, much of the writing has a (ii)_____ quality to it. Nevertheless, it avoids the overly earnest scolding tone common to many such endeavors.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. inadequacies | D. debunking |
| B. abstractions | E. speculative |
| C. complexities | F. generalizing |

5. The building affairs minister rightly recognizes that the current planning system—under which the government controls every aspect of construction—creates disastrous developments, but she is wrong to propose the opposite: the wholesale (i)_____ of the building market. Such a complete (ii)_____ of responsibility on the part of the state can hardly be in the public's interest.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. liberalization | D. abnegation |
| B. preservation | E. recapitulation |
| C. regulation | F. accretion |





6. Publisher, publicist, and broadcasters love anniversaries, those occasions when historical events become (i) _____ in (ii) _____ culture of celebration. On such occasions patriotic sentiment and national pride are wrapped in the panoply of history to manufacture a mythical past that is serviceable for public (iii) _____.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. elusive moments | D. an authentic | G. consumption |
| B. marketable artifacts | E. a commercial | H. scrutiny |
| C. raging controversies | F. an elitist | I. censure |

7. After rising continuously over the summer, commodity prices fell, leaving analyst wondering whether the downward trend is a turning point or merely a _____ before demand picks up in the winter months.

- A. spike
- B. upsurge
- C. harbinger
- D. portent
- E. lull
- F. respite

8. Doris Kearns Goodwin's elegant, incisive study of Lincoln _____ those whose knowledge of Lincoln is an amalgam of high school history and popular mythology as well as those who are experts.

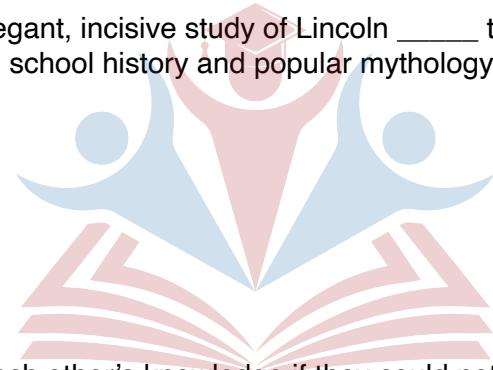
- A. gratify
- B. entice
- C. inspire
- D. confuse
- E. perplex
- F. please

9. Explorers could not build each other's knowledge if they could not trust records of previous explorers; thus exploration depended on the _____ of those who had gone before.

- A. collegiality
- B. endurance
- C. exactitude
- D. meticulousness
- E. eminence
- F. tenacity

10. Well organized and researched and including all significant discoveries and medical scientists, this history of Western medicine has justly been called _____.

- A. encyclopedic
- B. long-winded
- C. exhaustive
- D. rambling
- E. overbearing
- F. undiscriminating


SlackaHead
 (ଲା-ଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରେସ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE




Section 17 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/B/CF/AD/AD

6-10 BEG/EF/AF/CD/AC

1. Analysis: Note that irreverent means "disrespect". Later, this disrespectful article has become popular, and then through the concession of while, we know that the space in front is to be filled with the antonym of irreverent. Options. Sycophantic flattery.

Translation: Early Florence Nightingale's biographies are often flattering, but a contemptuous article about her by Ritten Strach in 1918 opened a new era and made criticism her Popular, even fashionable.

2. Analysis: serve its visitors properly, indicating that the space is filled with positive evaluation words, and then multiple entrances to eliminate the lines that used to snake around the building also indicate that the space should choose a thing that provides convenience, and the correct answer selects option B. wherewithal necessary resources.

Translation: This simple but practical new pavilion gives the museum the necessary conditions to entertain visitors, and the multiple entrances of the new pavilion eliminate the original twists and turns around the building.

3. Analysis: The following examples explain the previous truth, so the simultaneous solution of double space, the C option is selected in the front, there is no reduction in demand, and the F option is selected in the back, which has not been replaced, and the collocation is reasonable. Diminish decreased and supplant replaced.

Translation: The benefits of information technology have not reduced the need for personal reasoning: for example, netizens should not allow the stacking of raw data alone to replace the process of reasoning.

4. Analysis: The examples behind such as all show that the first empty is negative evaluation, so the first empty chooses the A option, and the second empty passes the nevertheless concession information behind the overly earned scolding Tone learned that there is still a scold in the second space, so choose the D option for the second space. Inadequacy is insufficient, debunking exposure.

Translation: Because the main concern of this book is to test the various deficiencies that often occur in thinking, such as excessive appreciation of unintentional coincidences or acceptance of pseudo-science credulity, most of the writing content has the essence of debunking. However, it avoids the tone of rebuke that is common to many such efforts.

5. Analysis: the opposite refers to the opposite of control every aspect, so the first air chooses the antisense of control every aspect, so the correct answer chooses option A, and the second air according to such knows to repeat the first air, then give up the responsibility = liberalization, so the second option is D. Liberalization, abnegation gave up.

Translation: The Minister of Housing and Construction correctly recognized that the recent planning system—the government controlling every construction process—caused catastrophic progress, although she was wrong about proposing the opposite direction: wholesale liberalization of building





materials. Such a proposal to completely abandon responsibility for this state can draw the attention.

6. Analysis: The three-air system, the main point is that these anniversaries are now used for commercial purposes, so the three-space can be the same, answer the BEG option. Marketable artifacts have artificial works of the market, commercial, consumption.

Translation: Publishers, promoters and announcers all like anniversaries. The special moments of these historical events become a marketable artificial product in the commercial cultural celebration. At these moments, patriotic emotions and national pride are wrapped in gorgeous historical costumes, used to produce a mysterious past that can be used for public consumption.

7. Analysis: whether ... or ... learned that the space and the turning point are reversed, the turning point means "turning point", so the space chooses the EF option. Lull paused, despite gasping.

Translation: After a continuous summer holiday, commodity prices have fallen, prompting analysts to wonder if this downward trend is a turning point, or just a buffer to deliberately increase prices again before the winter.

8. Analysis: DKG's research uses the two adjectives elegant and incisive, so the space after it should also be a positive evaluation, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. gratify pleases, please, please.

Translation: DKG's elegant and profound research on Lincoln makes those who understand Lincoln only from the history of high school and rumors, as well as senior scholars, can be satisfied.

9. Analysis: As mentioned above, the explorer must trust the records of the predecessors, so the exploration depends on the accuracy of the predecessors. The correct answer is the CD option. exactitude, meticulousness pays attention to details.

Translation: Researchers cannot build everyone's knowledge if they do not believe the data recorded by the previous researcher, so the research relies on the accuracy of the conclusions drawn by the previous researcher.

10. Analysis: including all significant discoveries and medical scientists reflects the comprehensiveness of this book, and the correct answer is the AC option. Encyclopedic encyclopedic, exhaustive and comprehensive.

Translation: organized and in-depth research, and contains all important discoveries and pharmacologists. This history book on Western medicine is called an encyclopedia.





Section 17

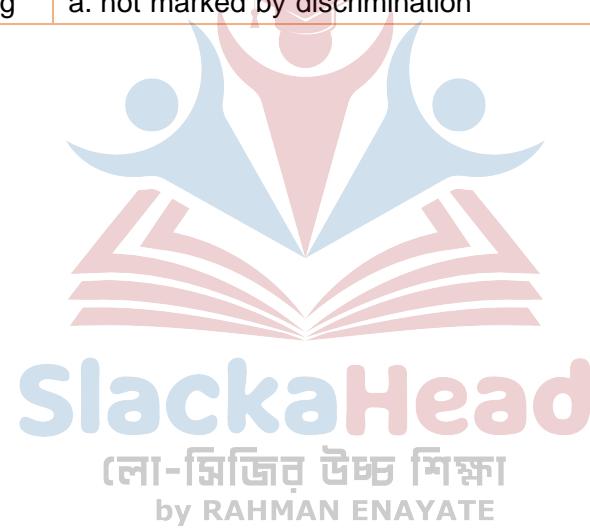
| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | irreverent | a. having or showing a lack of respect for someone or something that is usually treated with respect | 不敬的 |
| 2 | usher | v. to lead (someone) to a place | 开创, 引领 |
| 3 | criticize | v. to express disapproval of (someone or something) | 批评 |
| 4 | sympathetic | a. feeling or showing concern about someone who is in a bad situation | 有同情心的 |
| 5 | sycophantic | a. attempting to win favor by flattery | 拍马屁的 |
| 6 | sentimental | a. based on, showing, or resulting from feelings or emotions rather than reason or thought | 感情用事的 |
| 7 | censorious | a. having or showing a tendency to criticize someone or something severely: very critical | 苛责的 |
| 8 | pedantic | a. marked by a narrow focus on or display of learning especially its trivial aspects | 迂腐的 |
| 9 | eliminate | v. to remove (something that is not wanted or needed) v. to defeat and remove from a competition | 消除 淘汰 |
| 10 | wherewithal | n. the money, skill, etc., that is needed to get or do something | (某一特定用途的)必要设备 |
| 11 | reputation | n. the way in which people think of someone or something | 名誉 |
| 12 | solemnity | n. the quality of being formal or serious | 庄严 |
| 13 | panache | lots of energy and style | 潇洒; 派头 |
| 14 | disguise | v. to hide (something) so that it will not be seen or noticed | 掩盖 |
| 15 | diminish | v. to become or to cause (something) to become less in size, importance, etc. | 减少 |
| 16 | precede | v. to happen, go, or come before (something or someone) | 在...之前发生或出现 |
| 17 | supplement | n. something that is added to something else in order to make it complete | 增补 |
| 18 | supplant | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old or no longer used or accepted) | 代替 |
| 19 | inadequacy | n. the condition of being not enough or not good enough | 不充分 |
| 20 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.) | 揭穿真相 |
| 21 | speculative | a. based on guesses or ideas about what might happen or be true rather than on facts | 推理的 |
| 22 | coincidence | n. a situation in which events happen at the same time in a way that is not planned or expected | 巧合 |
| 23 | credulous | a. too ready to believe things: easily fooled or cheated | 易受骗的 |
| 24 | pseudoscience | n. a system of theories, assumptions, and methods erroneously regarded as scientific | 伪科学 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|--------------|
| 25 | scold | v. a person who often criticizes other people in an angry way | 责骂 |
| 26 | endeavor | v. to seriously or continually try to do (something) | 尝试 |
| | | n. a serious effort or attempt | 努力 |
| 27 | abstraction | n. a thought or thoughts about general qualities or ideas rather than people or things | 抽象 |
| 28 | liberalization | n. the act of making less strict | 自由化 |
| 29 | abnegate | v. deny or renounce | 放弃 |
| 30 | recapitulate | v. to give a brief summary of something | 摘要 |
| 31 | accretion | n. a gradual process in which layers of a material are formed as small amounts are added over time | 堆积 |
| 32 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 33 | artifact | n. a usually simple object (such as a tool or ornament) showing human workmanship or modification as distinguished from a natural object | 手工艺品 |
| 34 | elitist | n. a person who is or regards himself or herself as a member of a socially elite group | 杰出人物 |
| 35 | scrutiny | n. the act of carefully examining something especially in a critical way | 仔细的观察 |
| 36 | censure | n. official strong criticism | 责备 |
| 37 | patriotic | a. having or showing great love and support for your country | 爱国主义的 |
| 38 | sentiment | n. feelings of love, sympathy, kindness, etc. | 感情 |
| 39 | wrap | v. to cover (something) by winding or folding a piece of material around it | 用...包裹 |
| 40 | panoply | n. a group or collection that is impressive because it is so big or because it includes so many different kinds of people or things | 全套 |
| 41 | spike | n. an abrupt sharp increase (as in prices or rates) | (价格、数量的)突然上升 |
| 42 | upsurge | n. a rapid or sudden increase or rise | 高涨 |
| 43 | harbinger | n. something that shows what is coming | 预兆 |
| 44 | portent | n. a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 预兆 |
| 45 | lull | n. a brief time when an action or activity stops | 间歇 |
| | | v. to cause (someone) to feel safe and relaxed instead of careful and alert | 哄骗, 使放松警惕 |
| 46 | respite | n. a short period of time when you are able to stop doing something that is difficult or unpleasant or when something difficult or unpleasant stops or is delayed | 暂缓 |
| 47 | incisive | a. very clear and direct: able to explain difficult ideas clearly and confidently | 透彻的 |
| 48 | gratify | v. to make (someone) happy or satisfied | 使满意 |



| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|--------|
| 49 | entice | v. to attract (someone) especially by offering or showing something that is appealing, interesting, etc. | 怂恿 |
| 50 | perplex | v. to confuse (someone) very much | 使迷惑 |
| 51 | amalgam | n. a combination or mixture of different things | 混合物 |
| 52 | collegiality | n. the cooperative relationship of colleagues | 共同掌权 |
| 53 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 54 | eminence | n. a person of high rank or achievements | 显赫, 卓越 |
| 55 | tenacity | n. the quality or state of being persistent | 固执 |
| 56 | encyclopedic | a. dealing with or knowing a subject thoroughly or completely | 学识渊博的 |
| 57 | long-winded | a. using too many words in speaking or writing | 啰嗦的 |
| 58 | exhaustive | a. including all possibilities: very thorough | 全面彻底的 |
| 59 | rambling | a. to go from one subject to another without any clear purpose or direction | 冗长含糊的 |
| 60 | overbearing | a. often trying to control the behavior of other people in an annoying or unwanted way | 傲慢的 |
| 61 | undiscriminating | a. not marked by discrimination | 一视同仁的 |





section 18 median

1. Politicians who invoke the founders of the United States in support of their views seem to imply that the founders consistently concurred in their own views when in reality they were a highly _____ group of thinkers.

- A. erudite
- B. innovative
- C. predictable
- D. contentious
- E. methodical

2. Apparently, advanced tortoises evolved multiple times: the high-domed shells and columnar, elephantine feet of current forms are specializations for terrestrial life that evolved _____ on each continent.

- A. independently
- B. interchangeably
- C. paradoxically
- D. simultaneously
- E. symmetrically

3. Scholarly works on detective stories often begin with (i)_____, suggesting that there is something vaguely wrong with adults who spend their time reading such fiction and certainly something (ii)_____ those who devote energy to its analysis.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. chronologies | D. awry in |
| B. apologies | E. astute about |
| C. synopses | F. courageous about |

4. Due to the extraordinary circumstances, British business owners found themselves in a (i)_____ position during the Second World War, forced to accept regular interference from government and to acquiesce to (ii)_____ role for labor unions in negotiating the terms and conditions of employment.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. defensive | D. a traditional |
| B. dominant | E. an enhanced |
| C. customary | F. a diminished |

5. As Ellen Donkin explains, in eighteenth-century England, writing plays (i)_____. Even when the (ii)_____ meant that playwriting did not bring personal fame, the work nevertheless enabled them to present their own views to the public and offered the possibility of acquiring capital.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. empowered | D. use of a pseudonym |
| B. overextended | E. lack of a producer |
| C. impressed | F. poor remuneration |





6. Laws protecting intellectual property are intended to stimulate creativity, yet some forms of creative work have never enjoyed legal protection—a situation that ought to be of great interest. If we see certain forms of creative endeavor (i) _____ as a result of uncontrolled copying, we might decide to (ii) _____ intellectual property law. Conversely, if unprotected creative work (iii) _____ in the absence of legal rules against copying, we would do well to know how such flourishing is sustained.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A. languishing | D. jettison | G. declines in originality |
| B. proliferating | E. extend | H. manages to thrive |
| C. diversifying | F. relax | I. openly invites imitation |

7. Science is arguably a very high-minded pursuit, but that is not to say that all of its practitioners are _____, as numerous articles alleging overly generous pharmaceutical industry payments to medical researchers have tried to show.

- A. conventional
- B. clever
- C. unimpeachable
- D. ingenious
- E. blameless
- F. predictable

8. In a field of egotists, Bloomfield is _____, often praising her competitors and punctuating her correspondence with self-deprecating remarks.

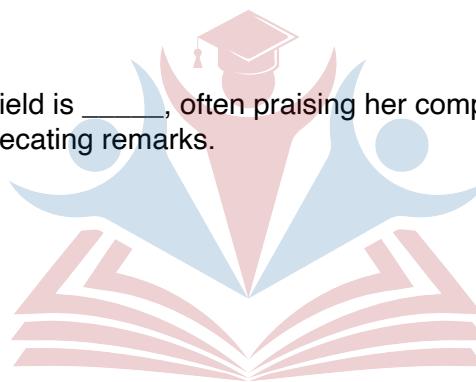
- A. unassuming
- B. complimentary
- C. acerbic
- D. ingenuous
- E. cutting
- F. modest

9. Because its previously _____ beliefs had become core tenets of mainstream politics, the activist group disbanded; with no more skeptics to persuade, its purpose had evaporated.

- A. arcane
- B. seditious
- C. quixotic
- D. idealistic
- E. popular
- F. conventional

10. Although scientific progress leads to constant revision of ideas, one observation that has remained _____ over the years is that there are a lot of insects in the world: some 950,000 species have been identified.

- A. robust
- B. significant
- C. strong
- D. perplexing
- E. confounding
- F. obscure





Section 18 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/A/BD/AE/AD

6-10 AEH/CE/AF/CD/AC

1. Analysis: It can be seen from the following in reality that the theory and reality are compared here. The characteristic of the theory is "concur", so the characteristic of reality is to find the antonym of concur, and the correct answer is the D option. contentious is controversial.

Translation: Those politicians who cite the founding fathers of the United States to support their speeches seem to indicate that these fathers always agree on opinions, but in fact they are a highly controversial group of thinkers.

2. Analysis: on each continent shows that these turtles evolved separately, so the word that can reflect this feature is the A option. independently.

Translation: Obviously, the advanced turtle has evolved many times: the tall dome-shaped shell and the cylindrical elephant foot are now the characteristics of independent evolution on each continent for land life.

3. Analysis: Something vaguely wrong means that the first space should choose the word that reflects wrong, so choose option B, which means "not the work is not good, but the readers who read these works have problems", and the second space and the first One space is a side-by-side relationship, so the second space and the first space are broadly synonymous, so the second space chooses D option. Apology defended, awry wrong. (Note that the apology of this question is translated into defense)

Translation: The academic works in detective novels usually start with a defense, pointing out that those who read these books may have a problem, and there must be something that distorts their ideas before they cause them to devote their efforts to analysis.

4. Analysis: The first air has launched the option A according to forced to accept regular interference from government. The second air must first know that the merchant and the guild are in an opposing relationship. Therefore, the second air chooses E, which means that the power of the guild has been strengthened.

Translation: Due to some special circumstances, British business owners found themselves in a protective position during World War II, leading them to have to accept the conventional interference issued by the government and to acquiesce that the guild's position in the labor union to discuss the employment relationship has increased .

5. Analysis: Though playwriting did not bring personal fame, we can know that the second option is D, and the first one is to explain why women want to write dramas, so the first option is the best option. Empowering ... has the right, pseudonym pseudonym.

Translation: As explained by the person ED, in the eighteenth century England, writing dramas gave women rights, even if the signature was a pen name at the time, which meant that the drama would not bring any fame, but the drama could It allows them to express their own views before the public and gives them the opportunity to obtain capital.





6. Analysis: Uncontrolled copying will have a negative impact on creative endeavor, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty is pushed according to the previous conditions. As mentioned earlier, it will have a negative impact, so now there must be such a law, so the first Choose E for the second air, and repeat such flourishing for the third air, so choose the H for the correct answer. Languish loses vitality, extends, and manages to thrive and succeeds in prosperity.

Translation: The law protecting intellectual property wants to inspire innovation. However, some forms of innovative work have never enjoyed the protection of the law. This is a matter that should attract attention. If we see some innovative efforts lose their vitality due to uncontrolled piracy, we may decide to expand intellectual property laws. On the contrary, if an unprotected innovative work successfully prospered in the absence of laws to prevent piracy, we should work hard to know how this prosperity should be maintained.

7. Analysis: Spaces are synonymously repeated high-minded, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. unimpeachable blameless, blameless blameless.

Translation: Science should be a noble pursuit, but this does not mean that all practitioners are blameless, because many articles are describing the high wages of the excessively generous pharmaceutical industry to medical researchers.

8. Analysis: The space is synonymous with repeating self-deprecating, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. Unassuming modesty, modest modesty.

Translation: In the field of egoism, Bloomfield is very humble, often praises her competitors, and attacks her own letters in a self-deprecating tone.

9. Analysis: with no more skeptics to persuade indicates that its beliefs were questioned before, so the spaces are filled with the broad synonym of the question, and the options can only correspond to CD options. Quixotic is unrealistic, idealistic is unrealistic.

Translation: Because its original unrealistic beliefs became the core principle in mainstream politics, this radical organization was disbanded, because no one in doubt could let them persuade, so its original purpose disappeared.

10. Analysis: Despite the revision of ideas, there is still something that has not changed, so choose the antisense of revision in the space, and the AC option for the correct answer. robust, strong.

Translation: Although the scientific research process means constantly revising ideas, an observation data that has been valid for several years shows that there are many and many insects in the world, of which 950,000 species have been identified.

Source: Although scientific progress leads to constant reevaluation and revision of concepts and ideas, one observation that has remained robust in the face of accumulating evidence across the centuries is that there are a lot of insects in the world.... Today, about 950,000 species of insects have been described.





Section 18

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | invoke | v. to refer to (something) in support of your ideas | 提出或援引...以支持或证明 |
| 2 | concur | v. to agree with someone or something | 意见一致 |
| 3 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 4 | innovative | a. introducing or using new ideas or methods | 创新的 |
| 5 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 6 | methodical | a. done by using a careful and organized procedure | 有条不紊的 |
| 7 | chronology | n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened | 年代学; |
| 8 | synopses | n. a short description of the most important information about something: a summary or outline | (著作或作品的)大纲 |
| 9 | awry | a. not working correctly or happening in the expected way | 错误的 |
| 10 | astute | a. very alert and aware: clever | 精明的 |
| 11 | customary | a. usually done in a particular situation or at a particular place or time | 习惯的 |
| 12 | interference | n. something that gets in the way as an obstacle | 妨碍 |
| 13 | acquiesce | v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing | 默许 |
| 14 | empower | v. to give official authority or legal power to (someone) | 给(某人)...的权力 |
| 15 | overextend | v. to extend or stretch (something) too far | 过分扩展 |
| 16 | pseudonym | n. a name that someone (such as a writer) uses instead of his or her real name | 化名 |
| 17 | remuneration | n. an amount of money paid to someone for the work that person has done | 酬金 |
| 18 | endeavor | v. to seriously or continually try to do (something) | 尝试 |
| | | n. a serious effort or attempt | 努力 |
| 19 | languish | v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation | 衰败 |
| 20 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 21 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 22 | high-minded | a. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character | 高尚的 |
| 23 | unimpeachable | a. very reliable and trusted: not able to be doubted or questioned | 无可指责的 |
| 24 | ingenious | a. very smart or clever: having or showing ingenuity | 聪明的 |
| 25 | blameless | a. free of guilt | 无可指责的 |
| 26 | unassuming | a. not having or showing a desire to be noticed, praised, etc. | 谦逊的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|---------|
| 27 | complimentary | a. expressing praise or admiration for someone or something | 赞美的 |
| 28 | acerbic | a. sharply or bitingly critical, sarcastic, or ironic in temper, mood, or tone | 尖酸的 |
| 29 | cutting | a. inclined or likely to wound the feelings of others especially because of a ruthless incisiveness | 尖酸的 |
| 30 | praise | v. to say or write good things about (someone or something) | 赞扬 |
| 31 | punctuate | v. to give emphasis to | 强调 |
| 32 | correspondence | n. the letters or e-mails that people write to each other | 信件 |
| 33 | self-deprecating | a. done in a way that makes your own achievements or abilities seem unimportant | 谦虚的 |
| 34 | arcane | a. known or knowable only to a few people | 晦涩难解的 |
| 35 | seditious | a. arousing to action or rebellion | 煽动性的 |
| 36 | quixotic | a. hopeful or romantic in a way that is not practical | 不切实际的 |
| 37 | idealistic | a. having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic | 理想的 |
| 38 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) | 使混淆 |
| | | v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 证明...有误 |
| 39 | perplexing | a. lacking clarity of meaning | 使人困惑的 |



section 19 median

1. What once seemed a quixotic vision—the “Subway to the Sea,” connecting Union Station in downtown Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean in Santa Monica—no longer seems quite so _____.

- A. impracticable
- B. prescient
- C. banal
- D. viable
- E. beneficial

2. There is _____ in the director’s most recent film that keeps the melodramatic possibilities latent in its script safely at bay.

- A. a mawkishness
- B. a predictability
- C. an austerity
- D. an ostentatiousness
- E. an emotiveness

3. Computers have become adept in rarefied domains once thought to be uniquely human.

However, they simultaneously have (i)_____ certain tasks basic to the human experience, including spatial orientation and object recognition, and in so doing, have shown us how (ii)_____ such fundamental skills truly are.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. failed to master | D. outmoded |
| B. helped to improve | E. common |
| C. managed to mimic | F. impressive |

4. Until the advent of film, commercial entertainment in England occurred only where concentrated urban populations provided audiences large enough to make it remunerative: theaters and music halls were (i)_____ in rural villages. But village cinemas quickly became (ii)_____, even though they were ramshackle affairs in comparison to the urban picture palaces.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. spartan | D. commonplace |
| B. unconceivable | E. sophisticated |
| C. profitable | F. unfashionable |

5. Among wide-ranging animal species, populations at the edge of the species’ range are frequently exposed to less (i)_____ and more variable conditions than those in other parts on the range. As a result, the animal’s abundance is often (ii)_____.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| A. erratic | D. lower at the periphery |
| B. favorable | E. unaffected by habitat |
| C. demanding | F. underestimated by researchers |





6. Common sense tells me some people are more (i)_____ than others. The claim that these differences are (ii)_____, or that deep down, everybody acts only to further their own interests, (iii)_____ our everyday observations and deep-seated human practices of moral evaluation.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. altruistic | D. growing | G. mimics |
| B. adaptable | E. illusory | H. explains |
| C. disciplined | F. relevant | I. contradicts |

7. Anne Carson's book *Nox* is, very deliberately, _____ literary object—the opposite of an e-reader, which is designed to vanish in your palm as you read on a train.

- A. an evanescent
- B. a cumbersome
- C. an immutable
- D. an unwieldy
- E. an ephemeral
- F. a flexible

8. One of the peculiarities of humans is that we irrationally gravitate to the predictable and avoid risk, whatever the reasons for this _____, it is hardly a sound basis for dealing with complex, long-term problems.

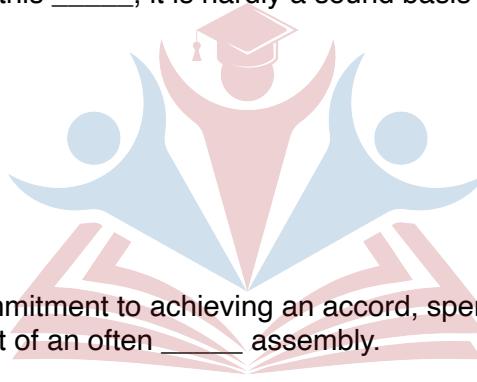
- A. eccentricity
- B. predilection
- C. vacillation
- D. proclivity
- E. wavering
- F. cowardice

9. Williamson had a fierce commitment to achieving an accord, spending enormous amount of time trying to forge a consensus out of an often _____ assembly.

- A. apathetic
- B. fractious
- C. restive
- D. cynical
- E. compliant
- F. tractable

10. One _____ is that so far, Web services have turned out to be much harder to deliver than their champions had hoped.

- A. hope
- B. snag
- C. prospect
- D. hitch
- E. upshot
- F. reason





Section 19 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/C/AF/BD/BD

6-10 AEI/BD/BD/BC/BD

1. Analysis: So + space is synonymous with the quixotic above, so the space is selected as a synonym for quixotic, so the correct answer is A. impractical is unrealistic.

Translation: "STTS" Santa Monica connecting Los Angeles and the Pacific was once thought to be a Don Quixote-style fantasy, and now it does not look so unrealistic.

2. Analysis: The key point of this question is that the phrase keeps sth. At bay means "resistance", resisting the appearance of such melodramatic "exaggeration", so the space should choose the opposite of melodramatic, and the correct answer should be C. austerity is plain.

Translation: This director's recent film has a sense of asceticism, which can resist the potential for exaggeration in the script.

3. Analysis: According to however, I learned that I want to choose a word with negative evaluation, so the first air chooses option A, the second air says that the computer cannot master these things, indicating that these things are still relatively powerful, so the first Select F option in the second air. fail to master failed to grasp, impressive awesome.

Translation: Computers are already familiar in some high-end fields that were once considered to be human only. However, the computer is also unable to master some basic tasks for humans, including spatial guidance and object recognition, which shows how powerful these basic skills are.

4. Analysis: The first space compares the city and the countryside. The city can have a theater music hall, so the countryside is reversed, so the first space chooses the B option, and the second space learns from the later that the number of village cinemas is increased, so the second Empty the D option. Unconceivable is unimaginable and commonplace is common. (The latest version of the 1100 question has been corrected. Before the old version, option B was conceivable.)

Translation: Before the movie appeared, British commercial entertainment only appeared in places where the urban population is concentrated, where the audience is large enough to make it pay off: Rural theaters and concert halls are hard to imagine. But village cinemas quickly became popular, even though they were shabby compared to the city's picture palaces (picture palaces are abstract expressions of movie theaters).

5. Analysis: The changeable environment is not good for animals, so choose option B in the first air, pay attention to the negation, and the second air reasoning according to the title, since the edge environment is not good for animals, it means that the edge is The richness of animals will be lower. Favorable, lower at the periphery is lower at the periphery.

Translation: In a wide range of animal species, the population at the edge of the species range is often in a worse environment than the other parts of the population. Therefore, there are fewer animals at the edge.

6. Analysis: Everybody acts only to further their own interests. The introduction of the sentence describes the selfish and unselfish things of human beings, so the first empty choice of option A





also shows that some people are selfish, so the second empty wish means that the people are very selfless) There is no, so the second empty choice E option, the third empty selfishness and moral is an antisense relationship, so the third empty choice I option. Altruistic is selfless, illusory is false, contradict contradicts.

Translation: Common sense tells us that some people are indeed more selfless than others. These differences are false, or more profoundly, the argument that everyone only considers his own interests contradicts our daily observations and deep human practice of moral assessment.

7. Analysis: Vanish in your palm as you read on a train shows that this thing is easy to manipulate, so the spaces are reversed, and the correct answer is the BD option. Cumbersome is bulky, unwieldy is bulky.

Translation: AC's book NOX is a very heavy and literary book written deliberately. This is completely opposite to the e-book reader's hobby. The e-book is designed to let you completely disappear when you read on the train.

8. Analysis: irrationally gravitate to indicate that we have a tendency when doing things, so select "tendency" in the space, and choose the BD option for the correct answer. Predilection preference, proclivity tendency. Note that the sound of this question is translated into reliable and good.

Translation: A strange thing about humans is that they will irrationally like predictable things and like to avoid risks. Regardless of the reasons for this hobby, this is not a reliable basis to deal with complex and long-term problems.

9. Analysis: Semantic reasoning questions, want to form a consensus among a group of restless people. Choose the BC option for the correct answer. fractious, restive, restless.

Translation: Williamson paid a huge amount of money to achieve harmony and harmony. He spent a lot of time trying to integrate the uncontrollable people to make them harmonious.

10. Analysis: The following content reflects a very hard state, so the corresponding option is the BD option. snag obstacle, hitch failure. by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: One difficulty now is that web services are more difficult to transport than their developers thought.

Source: But all is not quite right: "One snag is that, so far, web services have turned out to be much harder to deliver than their champions had hoped." It goes on to cite the example of America's failed initiative to enable 6 million Americans abroad to vote on the Internet in recent elections.





Section 19

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | quixotic | a. hopeful or romantic in a way that is not practical | 不切实际的 |
| 2 | prescient | a. able to know or predict what was going to happen in the future | 有预知能力的 |
| 3 | banal | a. boring or ordinary | 平庸的;陈腐的 |
| 4 | viable | a. capable of being done or used | 切实可行的 |
| 5 | melodramatic | a. emotional in a way that is very extreme or exaggerated: extremely dramatic or emotional | 感情夸张的 |
| 6 | keep sth. at bay | NA | 阻挡, 抵制 |
| 7 | mawkish | a. sad or romantic in a foolish or exaggerated way | 易伤感的 |
| 8 | austerity | n. a simple and plain quality | 朴素 |
| 9 | ostentatious | a. displaying wealth, knowledge, etc., in a way that is meant to attract attention, admiration, or envy | 炫耀的 |
| 10 | emotive | a. of or relating to emotions | 表现感情的 |
| 11 | mimic | v. to copy (someone or someone's behavior or speech) especially for humor | 模仿 |
| 12 | impressive | a. deserving attention, admiration, or respect | 不俗的;了不起的 |
| 13 | remunerative | a. paying a lot of money | 有酬劳的 |
| 14 | spartan | a. marked by simplicity, frugality, or avoidance of luxury and comfort n. a person of great courage and self-discipline | (生活方式) 简朴的, 清苦的 勇敢守纪律的人 |
| 15 | conceivable | a. able to be imagined | 可想到的 |
| 16 | commonplace | n. something commonly found n. an obvious or trite comment | 平庸, 普通 陈腔滥调 |
| 17 | sophisticated | a. highly developed and complex | 复杂的 |
| 18 | erratic | a. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual | 反复无常 |
| 19 | periphery | n. the outside edge of an area | 边缘地带 |
| 20 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |
| 21 | disciplined | a. obeying the rules | 遵守纪律的 |
| 22 | illusory | a. based on something that is not true or real: based on an illusion | 虚幻的 |
| 23 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 24 | vanish | v. to disappear entirely without a clear explanation | 消失 |
| 25 | evanescent | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|--------------|
| 26 | cumbersome | a. hard to handle or manage because of size or weight a. complicated and hard to do | 笨重的 复杂难做的 |
| 27 | unwieldy | a. difficult to handle, control, or deal with because of being large, heavy, or complex | 笨重的 |
| 28 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 29 | peculiarity | n. something that is unusual or peculiar in a person or thing | 特性 |
| 30 | gravitate | v. to be attracted to or toward something or someone | 被吸引 |
| 31 | eccentricity | n. the quality of being strange or unusual in behavior | 怪癖 |
| 32 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 嗜好 |
| 33 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand | 犹豫不决 |
| 34 | proclivity | n. a strong natural liking for something that is usually bad | 癖性 |
| 35 | wavering | n. indecision in speech or action | 犹豫 |
| 36 | coward | n. lacking courage | 胆小鬼 |
| 37 | fierce | a. very violent | 凶猛的 |
| 38 | consensus | n. a general agreement about something | 一致同意 |
| 39 | fractious | a. full of anger and disagreement | 易怒的 |
| | | a. hard to manage or control | 难对付的 |
| 40 | restive | a. feeling bored or impatient while waiting for something to happen or change | 难以驾驭的 |
| 41 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 42 | cynical | a. believing that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为人皆自私的 |
| 43 | compliant | a. willing to do whatever you are asked or ordered to do | 遵从的 |
| 44 | tractable | a. easily managed or controlled | 易驾驭的 |
| 45 | snag | n. an unexpected problem or difficulty | 小困难或障碍 |
| 46 | hitch | n. a hidden problem that makes something more complicated or difficult to do | 小障碍 |
| 47 | upshot | n. the final result | 结果 |



section 20 median

1. Unlike some mammals—cows and sheep, for instance—that are notably _____, lions have a wide range of facial expressions.

- A. tractable
- B. impassive
- C. solitary
- D. social
- E. sluggish

2. Though humanitarian emergencies are frequent features of television news, such exposure seldom _____ the public, which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotency.

- A. paralyzes
- B. demoralizes
- C. assuages
- D. galvanizes
- E. exasperates

3. Historian Barbara Alpern Engel's task in writing a book about women in Russia must have been a (i)_____ one, because the (ii)_____ the Russian empire's peoples meant that Russian women could never be treated as a homogeneous group.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. motivating | D. unity among |
| B. boring | E. disinterest in |
| C. daunting | F. diversity of |

4. The national bank has been uncommonly powerful in comparison to its counterparts in other nations. It remains this potency partly because its control of the nation's banking system is (i)_____ governmental interference, and thus its actions remain largely (ii)_____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. unencumbered by | D. compulsory |
| B. replete with | E. discretionary |
| C. hindered by | F. bureaucratic |

5. The material covered in this article has been (i)_____ in previous publications, and since currently neglected areas remained unexplored, the article contains no (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. skirted | D. revelations |
| B. scrutinized | E. distortions |
| C. countered | F. conclusions |





6. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____; nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many of its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. modified | D. could start to decline | G. celebrated |
| B. deemphasized | E. can grow unchecked | H. doomed |
| C. implemented | F. have stabilized | I. bypassed |

7. Asserting a need to preserve the _____ that became the hallmark of her predecessor's tenure, the new director of federal monetary policy refused to subscribe to rigid or mechanistic rules in policy making.

- A. firmness
- B. adaptability
- C. unpredictability
- D. autonomy
- E. strictness
- F. flexibility

8. At first, most of the famous fairy tales seem so implausible and so irrelevant to contemporary life that their _____ is hard to understand.

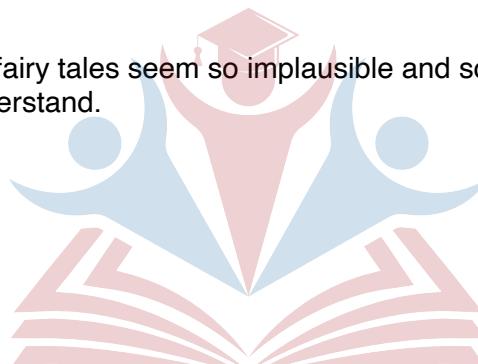
- A. universality
- B. persistence
- C. appeal
- D. ephemerality
- E. survival
- F. transience

9. Far from _____ innovations, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of concepts such as gene sequences gives individuals and corporations a legal choke to hold over ideas that should be useful to all.

- A. spurring
- B. recognizing
- C. codifying
- D. acknowledging
- E. fostering
- F. cataloging

10. Advocates for workers' rights have adopted a new strategy, one that will require considerable ingenuity but that, if successful, could _____ a movement aimed at making labor rights an unassailable feature of American democracy.

- A. frustrate
- B. galvanize
- C. presume
- D. affect
- E. animate
- F. thwart





Section 20 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/D/CF/AE/BD

6-10 CEH/BF/BE/AE/BE

1. Analysis: unlike reflects the contrast relationship, so the space selects the antonym of a wide range of facial expressions, so the correct answer selects the B option. impassive expressionless.

Translation: Unlike some animals, such as cows and sheep, are notoriously expressionless, but lions have a lot of expressions.

2. Analysis: which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotence shows that seldom + space = resigned, so the space is the antisense of resigned, and the correct answer is the D option. galvanize motivation.

Translation: Although humanitarian crises in news reports often occur, such exposure rarely motivates the public, but the public has a seemingly helpless feeling.

3. Analysis: could never be treated as a homogeneous group means that the second empty election is homogeneously antisense, so the second empty election F option. The first space is based on the causal relationship, and ethnic differences are large, so it is difficult to write a book, so the first space chooses the C option. Daunting makes people cowardly and diversity difference.

Translation: The task of the historian BAE to write a book about Russian women must be a very daunting task, because Russian nationals have never been treated as Russian women because of the national differences in the Russian Empire. Make a homogeneous group.

4. Analysis: This bank has more rights than banks in other countries because it is not subject to government interference. The first empty option is A, and the second empty is the result. Then the behavior of the bank without government interference is free, so the second empty Choose the E option. Unencumbered is unblocked, discretely determined freely.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: This National Bank is unusually powerful compared to the National Banks of other countries. It can be so powerful because the bank's banking system can be implemented without any hindrance, so its policies are largely All are free.

5. Analysis: The launch of previous publications in currently neglected areas should be the antisense of neglected, so the first blank option is B, and the second is based on unexplored launch results. The article does not disclose the content, so the second blank option is D. Scrutinize double check and revelation disclosure.

Translation: The content of this article has been carefully checked in past publications, and because the areas that have been overlooked are still not explored, this article does not have any surprising new discoveries.

6. Analysis: aimed at limiting population growth learned that these policies have been promulgated, the first air option C option, the second air according to nevertheless, learned that although these policies have been implemented, but the effect is not good, so the population is still increasing rapidly, second E option is empty, the third empty human pressure must be a negative verb, so the third option is H. Implement, can grow unchecked and unrestrained growth, doom makes ...





Translation: China's rapidly increasing population is the biggest threat to the country's large carnivorous organisms. More and more frequent policies focusing on limiting population growth have been implemented. But the huge area of the country and the isolation of many areas mean that the population of carnivorous animals will increase indefinitely. This demographic pressure has made the South China Tiger in a disaster.

7. Analysis: I refused rigid or mechanistic because I wanted to maintain flexibility. I chose the antisense of rigid and mechanistic in the space, and the BF option for the correct answer. Adaptability can be modified, flexibility.

Translation: Advocating the need to protect her flexible characteristics during her tenure, the new Federal Monetary and Political Bureau refused to approve of strict or mechanical rules in the policy promulgation.

8. Analysis: It is so unbelievable that it has nothing to do with contemporary life, so it is difficult to understand that this kind of thing can be passed down. The correct answer is the BE option. persistence persists, survival persists.

Translation: At the beginning, most of the fairy tales looked so incredible and had nothing to do with real life, so that their continuous circulation is really difficult to understand.

9. Analysis: Introduce the space through far from and reverse the content of the following text. The core meaning of the following text is to hold over "delay", so choose the AE option for the correct answer. spur incentive, foster promotion.

Translation: It is not to stimulate new ideas. Just like the purpose of this patent system design, the patent of the gene sequence concept is to give individuals and companies a legal suppression of all useful ideas.

Source: Far from spurring innovation, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of actionable knowledge threatens the free exchange of information and gives individuals and corporations a legal chokehold over ideas that should benefit all, Shulman contends.

10. Analysis: through if successful (note that if here means "if, once"), I learned that this movement is positively evaluated later, so the answer is the BE option. Galvanize stimulates, animate encourages.

Translation: People who support the rights of workers have adopted a new strategy, one that needs to be very delicate, but once successful, it will stimulate a movement of undoubted American democratic political regulations against labor rights.





Section 20

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|---------|
| 1 | tractable | a. easily managed or controlled | 易驾驭的 |
| 2 | impassive | a. not showing emotion | 无感情的 |
| 3 | solitary | a. separate from other people or things | 独自的 |
| 4 | sluggish | a. moving slowly or lazily | 行动迟缓的 |
| 5 | impotency | n. the quality of lacking strength or power | 无力 |
| 6 | paralyze | v. to make powerless or ineffective | 使不能正常活动 |
| 7 | demoralize | v. to cause (someone) to lose hope, courage, or confidence | 使泄气 |
| 8 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 缓和, 减轻 |
| 9 | galvanize | v. to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock | 激励 |
| 10 | exasperate | v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed | 使恶化 |
| 11 | homogeneous | a. made up of the same kind of people or things | 同类的 |
| 12 | daunting | a. tending to make people afraid or less confident | 令人畏惧的 |
| 13 | disinterested | a. not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns | 公正的 |
| | | a. not interested | 冷漠;无兴趣 |
| 14 | counterpart | n. someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another | 对应的人或物 |
| 15 | interference | n. something that gets in the way as an obstacle | 妨碍 |
| 16 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something) | 妨碍 |
| 17 | replete | a. having much or plenty of something: filled with something | 充满的 |
| 18 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 19 | discretionary | a. done or used when necessary | 自由决定的 |
| 20 | bureaucratic | a. using or connected with many complicated rules and ways of doing things | 官僚主义的 |
| 21 | skirt | v. to avoid (something) especially because it is difficult or will cause problems | 避开 |
| 22 | scrutinize | v. to examine carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |
| 23 | counter | v. to reply to sb. by trying to prove that what they said is not true | 反驳 |
| 24 | revelation | n. a secret or surprising fact that is made known | 揭露 |
| 25 | distort | v. to change so as to make untrue or inaccurate | 歪曲 |
| 26 | carnivore | n. an animal that feeds on meat | 食肉动物 |
| 27 | deemphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance | 使不重要 |
| 28 | implement | v. to begin to do or use (something, such as a plan) | 实施 |
| 29 | check | v. to slow or bring to a stop | 中止 |
| 30 | doom | v. to make (someone or something) certain to fail, suffer, die, etc. | 厄运 |





| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|----------------|
| 31 | bypass | v. to avoid or ignore especially to get something done quicker | 避开 |
| 32 | tenure | n. the right to keep a job (especially the job of being a professor at a college or university) for as long as you want to have it | (尤指大学教师的) 终身职位 |
| 33 | firmness | n. the quality of being steady or securely and immovably fixed in place | 坚决 |
| 34 | universality | n. the quality of being universal | 通用性 |
| 35 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 36 | transient | a. not lasting long | 短暂的 |
| 37 | spur | v. to encourage (someone) to do or achieve something | 激励 |
| 38 | assailable | a. not defended or capable of being defended | 易攻击的 |
| 39 | presume | v. to think that (something) is true without knowing that it is true | 推测 |
| 40 | animate | a. possessing or characterized by life | 有生气 |
| | | v. to give spirit and support | 激励, 推动 |
| 41 | thwart | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening | 阻挠 |



SlackaHead

ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନ୍ଯୁଅର୍ ପ୍ରୈସ୍ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ

by RAHMAN ENAYATE





section 21 median

1. In protoscientific (for example, in ancient Greece), claims about the physical world were often accepted as true if they were reasonable; experimental verification, if thought necessary at all, was _____.

- A. utilitarian
- B. perfunctory
- C. egregious
- D. empirical
- E. inductive

2. The theory that the 1908 Tunguska event was the explosion of a cosmic body in the sky over Siberia is _____: no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region.

- A. long-standing
- B. indisputable
- C. plausible
- D. uncontested
- E. unproven

3. Although the political science professor's paper is quite (i)_____ about the government's problem, suggesting that they are part of (ii)_____ a process, the prognosis for the government is, on the contrary, actually quite auspicious.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. straightforward | D. degenerative |
| B. circuitous | E. comprehensive |
| C. pessimistic | F. spontaneous |

4. Although the vast weight of evidence supports the contention that the products of agricultural biotechnology are environmentally (i)_____, many people still find them (ii)_____ unsettling.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. destructive | D. retroactively |
| B. sound | E. innocuously |
| C. intriguing | F. intrinsically |

5. The usual (i)_____ spending public monies on scientific projects is that such projects have the potential to make our lives healthier, safer, and more productive. However, the fact that science – even “pure” science – can strengthen democracy and promote public participation in the political process is hardly ever (ii)_____. It should be Scientific literacy (iii)_____ democracy, and this is an important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. argument against | D. denied | G. stifles |
| B. rationale for | E. mentioned | H. energizes |
| C. precedent for | F. gainsaid | I. disregards |





6. Early practitioners of the natural sciences developed methods to remove distortions caused by either the research environment or the researcher. Such methods, especially with respect to the researcher, were considered to (i) _____ those (ii) _____ subjectivity whose unbridled expression was thought to (iii) _____ research.

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| A. restrain | D. incursions of | G. corrupt |
| B. reveal | E. restrictions on | H. justify |
| C. disguise | F. acknowledgements of | I. expedite |

7. The researcher noted that microbes, although _____, make up far more of the living protoplasm on Earth than all humans, animals and plants combined.

- A. invisible
- B. omnipresent
- C. diminutive
- D. ubiquitous
- E. minuscule
- F. ethereal

8. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ object such as harpoon heads and other tools.

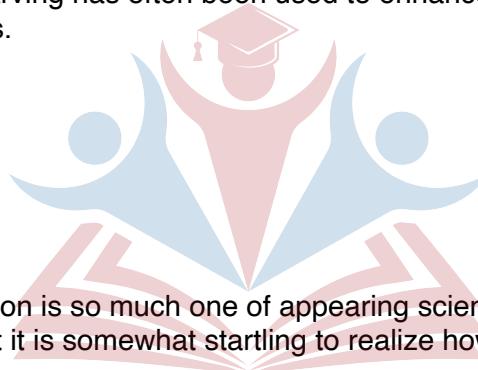
- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

9. Benjamin Franklin's reputation is so much one of appearing scientific investigation with commonsense empiricism that it is somewhat startling to realize how _____ the great experiment's mentoring truly was.

- A. reasonable
- B. speculative
- C. pragmatic
- D. conjectural
- E. careless
- F. judicious

10. Scientist reported last month on a sign of relative solar _____; the solar wind, a rush of charged particles continually spewed from the Sun at a million miles an hour, had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years.

- A. quiescence
- B. turbulence
- C. isolation
- D. calm
- E. remoteness
- F. instability





Section 21 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/E/CD/BF/BEH

6-10 ADG/AF/AB/BD/AD

- Analysis: The most important part of this question is if thought necessary at all, if here means even, so the meaning of this sentence is that even if it is considered necessary, so the latter answer chooses the opposite of the generalized negative For the correct answer, choose option B. perfunctory.

Translation: In the original scientific age (for example, in ancient Greece), remarks about the physical world were accepted as true as long as they were reasonable; experimental confirmation, even if deemed necessary, was perfunctory.

- Analysis: There is no evidence to support this theory though no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region, so choose the E option for the correct answer. unproven unproven.

Translation: The 1908 Tunguska explosion was an explosion of a celestial body over Siberia-the theory has not been proven: no one has found fragments of this celestial body or any impact craters in the affected area.

Source: Although most observers generally accept that some kind of cosmic body, either an asteroid or a comet, exploded in the sky above Siberia, no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region. The mystery remains unsolved, but our research team, only the latest of a steady stream of investigators who have scoured the area, may be closing in on a discovery that will change our understanding of what happened that fateful morning.

- Analysis: The first air is informed of the antisense of auspicious after the election according to the concession relationship, so the first air selects the C option, the second air and the first empty modification relationship are the same, so the second air selects the D option. Pessimistic is pessimistic and degenerative.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Although the thesis of a professor of political science is pessimistic about the current problems of the government, pointing out that these problems are part of the recession, on the contrary, the outlook for the government is indeed very promising.

- Analysis: The first space knows to choose the antonym of unsettling through the concession relationship, so the first space chooses the B option, and the second space chooses an adverb to modify unsettling. The principle is not to be contrary to the title logic, and do not fill out irrelevant content. The D option has nothing to do with the topic, and the E option contradicts itself, so choose the F option for the correct answer. Sound is healthy, intrinsically in nature.

Translation: Despite the large amount of evidence that the products of agricultural biotechnology are healthy for the environment, many people still think it is disturbing in nature.

- Analysis: The following article says that science can make people's lives better, so the first air means the reason or driving force to spend money on science, so the first air chooses option B, the second air passes through however, science actually still Can promote democracy, but it has never been mentioned, so the second air election is the most suitable. The third air is through this is an





important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science that science is democracy, so the third air election is the H option. . The root cause of rationale, mention of mention, energize makes ... active.

Translation: A common root cause of spending public funds in science projects is the ability of these projects to make our lives healthier, safer, and more efficient. However, the fact that science (or even pure science) can strengthen democracy and can promote public participation in political activities has hardly been mentioned. It should be scientific professional ability to promote democracy, and this is an additional important benefit of promoting science.

6. Analysis: The second space is based on the knowledge of spaces + subjectivity = distortions, so the second space selects the D option, the first space repeats the previous remove, so the first space selects the A option, and the third space is based on semantic reasoning, subjective Something will destroy the research, so the third option is the G option. Restraint, incursion, corruption, corruption, corruption.

Translation: Early natural science practitioners created methods to remove distorted facts caused by research environments or researchers. These methods, especially those related to researchers, are believed to inhibit subjective intrusion, and unconstrained expression of these subjective ideas is believed to corrupt research.

7. Analysis: although it reminds you to make concessions, the main part of the sentence says that the proportion of microorganisms is very large, indicating that they are very large and considerable. It is most appropriate to choose AF after inverting it. . Note that CE cannot be selected here, because the tiny ones may also account for a large proportion, so this feature does not necessarily constitute the inverse of the backbone part.

Translation: Researchers point out that although microorganisms are invisible, their proportion in the protoplasts on Earth far exceeds the sum of all humans, animals and plants.

8. Analysis: The harpoon head and other tools reflect practicality, and the correct answer is the AB option. utilitarian is practical, functional and practical.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: In Inuit culture, elaborate carvings are often used to improve practical objects, such as harpoon heads or other tools.

Source: Utilitarian objects such as ivory harpoon heads and other tools typically were engraved or enhanced by other forms of decorative carving, but many Inuit sculptures have no obvious use.

9. Analysis: Franklin's reputation is derived from investigation and research, so when people find that this experiment is a speculation, people feel surprised.

Translation: Benjamin Franklin derives its reputation from investigating common sense experience, so people are surprised when they realize that the guidance of this great experiment really depends on speculation.

10. Analysis: The space corresponding to had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years, so choose the word that represents "lowest" in the space, and choose the AD option for the correct answer. Quiescence is still, calm is calm.





Slacka Head

Translation: Scientists reported a sign of the stillness of the sun last month; the solar wind, charged particles that traveled millions of miles an hour on the surface of the sun, has been reduced to its lowest amount in fifty years.

লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



Slacka Head

লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা by Rahman Enayate



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Section 21

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|----------|
| 1 | perfunctory | a. used to describe something that is done without energy or enthusiasm because of habit or because it is expected | 敷衍的 |
| 2 | egregious | a. very bad and easily noticed | 极坏的 |
| 3 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 4 | inductive | a. using particular examples to reach a general conclusion about something | 归纳的 |
| 5 | plausible | a. possibly true | 貌似有理的 |
| 6 | uncontested | a. contest | 无争议的 |
| 7 | unproven | a. not tested and shown to be good, true, or useful | 未被证实的 |
| 8 | circuitous | a. not straight, short, and direct | 迂回的 |
| 9 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 10 | degenerative | a. causing the body or part of the body to become weaker or less able to function as time passes | 退步的 |
| 11 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 12 | auspicious | a. showing or suggesting that future success is likely | 有利的 |
| 13 | contention | n. something (such as a belief, opinion, or idea) that is argued or stated | 争论 |
| 14 | sound | a. in good health | 健全的 |
| | | a. free from mistakes | 合理的,正确的 |
| | | a. solid and strong | 可靠的 |
| 15 | destructive | a. causing a very large amount of damage | 毁灭性的 |
| 16 | intriguing | a. extremely interesting | 迷人的 |
| 17 | retroactive | a. effective from a particular date in the past | 追溯的 |
| 18 | innocuous | a. causing no injury | 无害的 |
| | | a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无意冒犯的 |
| 19 | intrinsic | a. belonging to the essential nature of a thing | 固有的, 内在的 |
| 20 | rationale | n. an underlying reason | 根本原因 |
| 21 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 在先的 |
| | | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 22 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 23 | stifle | v. to stop from doing or expressing something | 阻止, 扼杀 |
| 24 | disregard | v. /n. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视, 轻视 |





| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|---------|
| 25 | ancillary | a. providing something additional to a main part or function | 辅助的 |
| 26 | distortion | n. the act of twisting out of shape or making inaccurate | 扭曲 |
| 27 | disguise | v. to hide (something) so that it will not be seen or noticed | 掩盖 |
| 28 | incursion | n. a sudden invasion or attack | 侵入 |
| 29 | corrupt | v. to change (a book, computer file, etc.) from the correct or original form | 破坏 |
| | | v. to cause (someone or something) to become dishonest, immoral, etc: bribe | 使腐败 |
| 30 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 迅速完成 |
| 31 | omnipresent | a. present in all places at all times | 无所不在的 |
| 32 | diminutive | a. very small | 小的 |
| 33 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 34 | minuscule | a. very small | 非常小的 |
| 35 | ethereal | a. of or relating to the regions beyond the earth | 缥缈的；超凡的 |
| 36 | elaborate | a. made or done with great care or with much detail | 精巧的 |
| | | v. to give more details about something | 详尽说明 |
| 37 | domestic | a. relating to or involving someone's home or family | 家用的 |
| 38 | empiricism | n. the practice of basing ideas and theories on testing and experience | 经验主义 |
| 39 | startling | a. very surprising, shocking, or frightening | 令人吃惊的 |
| 40 | speculative | a. based on guesses or ideas about what might happen or be true rather than on facts | 推理的 |
| 41 | conjectural | a. of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture | 推测的 |
| 42 | judicious | a. having or showing good judgment | 明智的 |
| 43 | quiescence | n. a state of quiet (but possibly temporary) inaction | 静止 |
| 44 | turbulence | n. a state of confusion, violence, or disorder | 骚乱 |
| 45 | isolation | n. the state of being in a place or situation that is separate from others | 隔离 |



section 22 median

1. Motivation is the hardest of all managerial tasks, and it is _____ to expect a single memo, no matter how well crafted, to have much effect on the staff's attitude.

- A. ingenious
- B. reasonable
- C. fanciful
- D. scrupulous
- E. radical

2. Many readers today consider the moral sentiments expressed in the ancient writers' work to be quite vapid, and in the seventeenth century they were similarly regarded as _____.

- A. jejune
- B. didactic
- C. dogmatic
- D. tendentious
- E. arcane

3. The author argued that the field of sociology has been overly (i)_____, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of social universe are defined by national borders. In this era of increasing globalization, however, sociology is presented with a historically distinct opportunity to transcend its former (ii)_____.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A. narrow in scope | D. utilitarianism |
| B. susceptible to fads | E. parochialism |
| C. averse to empiricism | F. historicism |

4. The author of this travel guide (i)_____ to show his readers Cairo as it really is, but his information is not reliable: for example, his geography is (ii)_____, with one walking tour covering areas of the city that are twenty miles apart.

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. designs | D. erratic |
| B. forbears | E. erudite |
| C. purports | F. extensive |

5. Behavioral economists have come to believe that a (i)____ of choices can be paralyzing as Schwartz pointed out in the recent book *The Paradox of Choice*. Studies of retirement plans show that the more investment choices a plan offers, the less likely people are to participate in it. It may follow, then, that a lack of flexibility in certain plans may actually be a (ii)_____. People reasonably (iii)____ some advantages in exchange for peace of mind.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. surfeit | D. virtue | G. foresee |
| B. reduction | E. conundrum | H. forestall |
| C. stabilization | F. revelation | I. forgo |





6. Although political events in different countries were not (i) _____ in the nineteen century, their interrelationship was (ii) _____ compared with the present, when interdependence has become far greater: (iii) _____ has ceased to be an option.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. unconnected | D. conditional | G. isolationism |
| B. trivial | E. superficial | H. resilience |
| C. simultaneous | F. transparent | I. idealism |

7. Publicity surrounding celebrities' donations to charity is often greeted with cynicism, but a study of celebrity donation shows that they do _____ other donations.

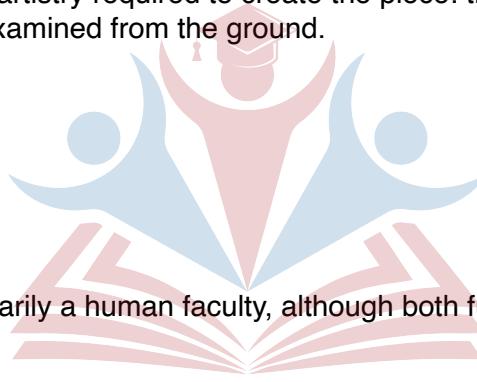
- A. preclude
- B. elicit
- C. allow
- D. draw
- E. bar
- F. replace

8. Aerial viewings of the gigantic stone horse attributed to the Native American Quechuan people fail to _____ the considerable artistry required to create the piece: the horse appears crudely constructed unless carefully examined from the ground.

- A. reveal
- B. justify
- C. manifest
- D. mitigate
- E. diminish
- F. undercut

9. Culture, like speech, is primarily a human faculty, although both functions may exist in a more _____ form in lesser primates.

- A. indispensable
- B. crucial
- C. primitive
- D. intelligible
- E. recognizable
- F. rudimentary



10. Jackie Wullschlager's biography of Hans Christian Andersen _____ the insipid sweetness with which Andersen coated his life and reveals a vulnerable gingerbread man with a bitter almond where his heart should be.

- A. conjures up
- B. imagines
- C. strips away
- D. overlooks
- E. removes
- F. ignores





Section 22 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/A/AE/CD/ADI

6-10 AEG/BD/AC/CF/CE

- Analysis: Motivation is the hardest of all managerial tasks explains the difficulty of the task, and also shows that a memo is unrealistic, so choose the C option for the correct answer. Fanciful is unrealistic.

Translation: Enthusiasm is the most difficult of all management tasks. It is unrealistic to want to use a small sticky note to have a great influence on the attitude of employees, no matter how delicate it is.

Source: Though I admire the style of Greer I still don't expect his exhortations will make any of his deviant engineers work harder. This is because motivation is the hardest of all managerial tasks, and it is fanciful to expect any memo, no matter how well crafted, to make much difference. —Financial Times

- Analysis: By similarly knowing, the characteristics of the space are the same as the previous features. The previous attitude towards moral sentiments is quite vapid, so the space chooses the synonym of vapid, and the correct answer chooses option A. Jejune is boring.

Translation: Many readers today believe that the moral emotions expressed in the works of ancient writers are very boring, and in the 17th century they were similarly regarded as boring.

- Analysis: According to the edges of the social universe are defined by national borders, the first empty option A is selected, and the second empty is based on its former, which is to repeat the previous content, so the second empty option E is selected. Narrow in scope is narrow and parochialism is narrow.

Translation: This author argues that the field of sociology is too narrow for many scholars, partly because the border of the field of sociology is defined by national boundaries for many scholars. In the increasingly obvious globalization, sociology has been given an opportunity to transcend its narrow definition.

Source: Ostensibly founded upon a rich historical and comparative tradition, much sociology is too narrow in analytic scope, self-referential, and even parochial to contribute to grander debates about human social behavior. The edges of the social universe, for many scholars, are defined by national borders... In an era of increasing globalization, however, the field has a historically distinct opportunity to transcend the parochial nature of much 20th century sociology.

- Analysis: Though his information is not reliable, it means that the first blank is that the author wants to present the reader with real content, and the first blank is the C option. The second empty reflects not reliably, so choose the correct answer D option. Purport claims (generally false: to have the often specious appearance of being, intending, or claiming) that erratic is unpredictable. In addition, the reason for not choosing design for this question is that this question is a kind of different claim, purport is more suitable.

Translation: The author of this travel brochure claims to show his readers the true Cairo, but his information is not reliable: for example, his geographical layout is unpredictable, a walking group actually walked two miles away from Cairo, 20 miles apart. Places.



5. Analysis: The first blank corresponds to more investment choices in the following text, so it reflects the meaning of more, and the correct answer is to choose option A. Since more choices are bad, it means that lack of flexibility is a good thing, so the second blank choice D option, the third empty According to in exchange for, people give up some advantages, which also corresponds to the main meaning of the previous text, so the third empty chooses the I option. Surfeit overdose, virtue advantages, forgo give up.

Translation: Behavioral economists have begun to realize that too many choices may prevent people from moving normally, as S pointed out in the latest book The Paradox of Choice. Research on retirement plans shows that the more investment options a plan provides, the weaker the willingness of people to participate. So it is likely that the lack of flexibility in some plans may really be a real advantage. People reasonably gave up some benefits in exchange for inner peace.

6. Analysis: Interrelationship = not + space, so the space chooses the antisense of interrelationship, the correct answer chooses the A option, the third space becomes greater according to interdependence, and the choice is no longer the antisense of interdependence, so the third space Select the G option, and fill in the second blank at the end. Since interdependence is no longer an option, it means that the current interconnection between countries is stronger. Therefore, the past interconnection is weaker than the current one. Unconnected, superficial, superficial, isolationism.

Translation: Although political events in different countries were interlinked in the 19th century, their interrelationships are more shallow than they are today, when interdependence becomes stronger: isolationism is no longer an option Too.

7. Analysis: In front of this donation, cynicism was given, but the turning point, so in the latter, positive comments on donation: these donations can promote other donations. Elicit draws, draw draws.

Translation: The public usually sneers at celebrity donations to charities, but a study on celebrity donations shows that celebrity donations can indeed cause donations from others.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

8. Analysis: Semantic reasoning. The following article says that if the horse is not well tested, it will be crudely fabricated, indicating that these aerial observations cannot reveal important artistic talents. The answer is AC. reveal reveals, manifest.

Translation: The boulder horse built by the Gabyans in the Americas, when overlooking in the air, failed to show the artistry it should have when building an artwork. This horse appears to be extremely rough, unless it is carefully observed on the ground.

9. Analysis: The concession relationship mentioned earlier is mainly the ability of human beings, and later it is said that some primates will also appear in a more primitive way, that is to say, humans and primates have culture and speech , But the primate culture and speech are more primitive (primary), and the correct answer is the CF option. primitive, rudimentary primitive.

Translation: Culture, like speech, is mainly human ability, although the same function can appear in a small number of primates in a more primitive form.

10. Analysis: with a bitter almond and insipid sweetness antisense, so here JW is "removed" the initial sweetness, the correct answer is the CE option. Strip away, remove.





Slacka Head

Translation: JW 's biography of HCA removes the boring sweetness that HCA smokes. **লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা** by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Source: Drawing extensively on diaries and letters, many unavailable in English, Jackie Wullschlager strips away the insipid sweetness with which Andersen coated his life to reveal a vulnerable gingerbread man with a bitter almond where his heart should be, as in the story "Under the Willow":





Section 22

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | ingenious | a. very smart or clever: having or showing ingenuity | 聪明的 |
| 2 | fanciful | a. coming from the imagination | 空想的, 不现实的 |
| 3 | scrupulous | a. careful in doing what is right and proper | 严谨的; |
| 4 | radical | a. very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary a. very basic and important | 标新立异 根本的 |
| 5 | vapid | a. dull or boring | 乏味的 |
| 6 | jejune | a. not interesting a. too simple | 乏味的 幼稚的 |
| 7 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 8 | dogmatic | a. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted | 固执己见的, 教条的 |
| 9 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 10 | arcane | a. known or knowable only to a few people | 晦涩难解的 |
| 11 | narrow | a. limited in size or extent | 狭隘的 |
| 12 | empiricism | n. the practice of basing ideas and theories on testing and experience | 经验主义 |
| 13 | utilitarianism | n. the belief that a morally good action is one that helps the greatest number of people | 功利主义 |
| 14 | parochialism | n. the quality or state of being parochial | 狭隘 |
| 15 | forbear | v. to choose not to do (something that you could do) : to avoid doing or saying (something) | 忍耐 |
| 16 | purport | v. to claim to be or do a particular thing when this claim may not be true | 自称 |
| 17 | erratic | a. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual | 反复无常 |
| 18 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 19 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 20 | paralyze | v. to make powerless or ineffective | 使不能正常活动 |
| 21 | virtue | n. a good and moral quality | (好) 品德 |
| 22 | conundrum | n. a confusing or difficult problem | 难解的问题 |
| 23 | revelation | n. a secret or surprising fact that is made known | 揭露 |
| 24 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 (想做的事或想得之物) |
| 25 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 预先阻止 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---------------------|
| 26 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 27 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious | 肤浅的 |
| | | a. lying close to the surface | 表层的 |
| 28 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 29 | elicit | v. to get (a response, information, etc.) from someone | 引出 |
| 30 | bar | v. to prevent or forbid (someone) from doing something | 阻碍 |
| 31 | aerial | a. taken or seen from an airplane | 空中的 |
| 32 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly | 表明 |
| | | a. able to be seen : clearly shown or visible | 明显的 |
| 33 | undercut | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 34 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 35 | diminish | v. to become or to cause (something) to become less in size, importance, etc. | 减少 |
| 36 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 37 | primitive | a. of, belonging to, or seeming to come from an early time in the very ancient past | 原始的 |
| | | a. very simple and basic | 基本的 |
| 38 | intelligible | a. capable of being understood or comprehended | 明白易懂的 |
| 39 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| | | a. not very developed or advanced | 发育不完全的 |
| 40 | insipid | a. dull or boring | 枯燥的 |
| 41 | bitter | a. having a strong and often unpleasant flavor that is the opposite of sweet | 苦的, 痛苦的 tongkude |
| 42 | conjure up | NA | 想起 |
| 43 | strip away | NA | 剥去 |



section 23 median

1. Though the volume of radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is _____, the problem of how to dispose of that waste is not: rather, it is of major importance.

- A. unmanageable
- B. troubling
- C. significant
- D. small
- E. deceptive

2. For the urban researcher, the long lives of ancient cities can provide ample chronological data, making up for the paucity stemming from relative _____ of most present-day cities.

- A. complexity
- B. formlessness
- C. transparency
- D. diversity
- E. youthfulness

3. The school system's modest plan for curriculum improvements has (i)_____ local educators: some call it (ii)_____ effort, while others say it is a pragmatic approach given the complexity of the task.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. surprised | D. genuine |
| B. impressed | E. halfhearted |
| C. divided | F. practical |

4. The author of this political history text shows considerable bias against the political party when assigning credit or blame for its actions: he deems (i)_____ what he favors and avoids what he (ii)_____.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. pertinent | D. condemns |
| B. inevitable | E. condones |
| C. divided | F. ignores |

5. The (i)_____ quality of much contemporary drawing may be attributable to the use of photography as a drawing shortcut. Photography (ii)_____ modern arts, but when it is used as a tracing tool in order to (iii)_____ the difficulties of achieving correct proportion, the resulting art often feels static and lifeless.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A. inert | D. frequently enervated | G. augment |
| B. jubilant | E. wonderfully enriched | H. foreground |
| C. sensuous | F. inevitably circumscribed | I. circumvent |





6. To read Joanna Scott is to admire the work of a (i)_____. From sentence to story, she narrates with great skill and (ii)_____, so that the reader soon relaxes in the assurance that a hint or a brushstroke delivered in chapter 1 will be (iii)_____ before the novel comes to an end.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. proselytizer | D. deliberation | G. given import |
| B. sage | E. enthusiasm | H. largely forgotten |
| C. master | F. flamboyance | I. overwhelmed with details |

7. While it is always clear that the author's message is heartfelt, it is mostly buried by shortcomings of style, organization, and production, although the book does become more _____ toward the end.

- A. sincere
- B. intelligible
- C. orthodox
- D. readable
- E. frank
- F. voluble

8. A clever form of diplomacy involves subtly inducing the other party to propose your preference so that your _____ their requests appears as the granting of concession.

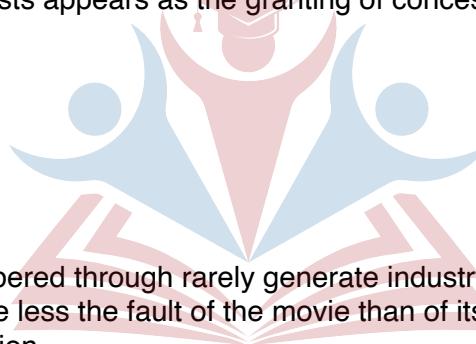
- A. accession to
- B. inattention to
- C. subversion of
- D. abnegation of
- E. repudiation of
- F. acquiescence to

9. Films that critics have slumbered through rarely generate industry excitement, even though the critics' _____ reception may be less the fault of the movie than of its unfortunate time slot near a fatiguing film festival's conclusion.

- A. somnolent
- B. impartial
- C. lethargic
- D. laconic
- E. befuddled
- F. evenhanded

10. Even the cleverest use of time management techniques is powerless to _____ the sum of minutes in a person's life (over 52 million, optimistically assuming a life expectancy of 100 years), so people squeeze as much as they could into each one of them.

- A. justify
- B. quantify
- C. augment
- D. enrich
- E. measure
- F. extend





Section 23 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/E/CE/BD/AEI

6-10 CDG/BD/AF/AC/CF

- Analysis: Rather, it is of major importance shows that the following problem of how to dispose of that waste is very significant, and then through it is learned that the space in front is to be filled with the antonym of "significant", so the correct answer is the D option. Weak, small.

Translation: Although the amount of radioactive waste generated by nuclear power plants is very small, the problem of how to deal with these wastes is not small: on the contrary, it is very important.

- Analysis: fill in a word in the space as the reason for the lack of historical data of the current city. The reason for this lack is the E option. The youth of the city leads to the lack of data. youthfulness young.

Translation: For this city researcher, the long life of the ancient city can provide a wealth of time data, which compensates for the lack of data caused by the relatively young age of most modern cities.

- Analysis: some ... while others can see that there are two attitudes here, so choose the C option for the first air, and pragmatic push back according to the characteristics behind while, so the second air should be negative evaluation words , So the second option is E. Divided, halfhearted is not serious.

Translation: The school system 's simple plan for curriculum improvement disagreed with local educators: some said it was a half-hearted effort, while others said it was a pragmatic approach given the complexity of the task.

- Analysis: The content after the colon mainly reflects bias, and then note that the against of this question cannot be translated as "against", but should be translated as "for", Weber's interpretation of "in a direction of and into contact with". So the things he likes must be good, the things he avoids are the things he doesn't like, so the first option is B and the second option is D. Inevitably, condemn condemned. Note that this question cannot be chosen as pertinent, because this word only means "relevant" and has no positive meaning.

Translation: The author of this political history article showed considerable prejudice when he praised or depreciated the behavior of this party: he believed that what he liked must be there, while avoiding what he condemned.

- Analysis: The first space corresponds to the static and lifeless at the end of the sentence, the second space is based on but learned the turning point before and after, but the characteristic after but is static and lifeless, so the second space chooses positive evaluation words, the second space chooses E In the third space, photography is used as a tool to overcome difficulties, so the third space chooses the I option. inert lifeless, enrich makes rich, circumvent avoids.

Translation: Many lifeless features of contemporary painting may be attributed to the use of photography as a shortcut to painting. Photography enriches modern art brilliantly, but when it is used as a tracking tool to avoid the difficulty of achieving proper balance, the final art form always feels stationary and lifeless.





6. Analysis: The great skill corresponds to the first empty, so the first empty choice is suitable. The second empty and the great skill are tied, and later the reader knows that there is such a feature, so the second empty choose the D option is the most suitable. Sankong still needs to reflect the author's great skill and deliberation, so the G option is the most reasonable among the three options. Master, deliberation is deliberate, given importance is given importance.

Translation: Reading the work of JS is to appreciate the work of a master. From the sentence to the entire story, she will explain it with great skills and thoughtfulness, so that the reader will believe that the hints and random strokes presented in the first chapter will be given importance before the end of the novel, so the reader will be very relaxed.

7. Analysis: The concession relationship, shortcoming in front of although is a negative evaluation, so the space should correspond to a positive evaluation, so the answer chooses the BD option. Intelligible is easy to understand, readable is clear and easy to understand. This question is easy to choose the wrong AE option. Many students just look at the evaluation direction, not the semantics. If you choose AE, then the content of the turning point will be directly repeated with the heartfelt in the front., But there are some bad things, but in the end it is still very sincere."

Translation: Although the author 's message has always been sincere, it is almost buried by some forms, organizations, and defects in the work, although the book does become easy to understand at the end.

8. Analysis: The result is the granting of concession, so the space should reflect the meaning of concession, and the correct answer is the AF option. accession to join, acquiescence to acquiescence.

Translation: A clever form of diplomacy involves not obviously causing another party to propose your preferences, so that your acquiescence to their request is a concession.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to rarely generating industry excitement, and it is not the fault of the movie itself, which means that the space should also be a negative evaluation word, so the answer is the AC option. somnolent doze, lethargic listless.

Translation: Those films criticized by critics rarely produce industry excitement. Although these critics do not like these movies, it may not be the fault of the movie itself, but the timing issue, because it is near a tiring film festival.

10. Analysis: so people squeeze as much as they could into each one of them shows that even smart people can not extend the time, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Augment increases, extends extends.

Translation: Despite being the smartest law of time management, there is no way to extend all the minutes of a person 's life (more than 52 million, which can be longer than 100 years if optimistic), so people do their best to squeeze every minute.

Source: Even the cleverest use of time-management techniques is powerless to augment the sum of minutes in our life (some 52 million, optimistically assuming a life expectancy of 100 years), so we squeeze as much as we can into each one.





Section 23

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|------------|
| 1 | unmanageable | a. hard or impossible to handle or control | 难管理的 |
| 2 | small | a. not very important | 无足轻重的 |
| 3 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 4 | chronological | a. arranged in the order that things happened or came to be | 按发生时间顺序排列的 |
| 5 | paucity | n. an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted | 缺乏 |
| 6 | stem from | NA | 源于 |
| 7 | transparency | n. the quality of sth, such as a situation or an argument, that makes it easy to understand | 易懂；清楚；透明度 |
| 8 | youthful | a. having or showing the freshness or energy of someone who is young | 青春 |
| 9 | genuine | a. actual, real, or true : not false or fake; sincere and honest | 真正的；真诚的 |
| 10 | halfhearted | a. lacking enthusiasm or interest | 不认真的 |
| 11 | pragmatic | a. dealing with the problems that exist in a specific situation in a reasonable and logical way instead of depending on ideas and theories | 实际的 |
| 12 | deem | v. to think of (someone or something) in a particular way | 认为 |
| 13 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 |
| 14 | condone | v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong) | 宽恕 |
| 15 | inert | a. unable or slow to move or react | 迟钝的；无生气的 |
| 16 | jubilant | a. feeling or expressing great joy | 欢呼的 |
| 17 | sensuous | a. pleasant, attractive, or appealing in a way that produces or suggests feelings of physical or sexual pleasure | 愉悦感官的 |
| 18 | enervate | v. to make (someone or something) very weak or tired | 使衰弱 |
| 19 | circumscribe | v. to limit the size or amount of (something) | 限制 |
| 20 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 21 | foreground | v. to make (something) more important | 强调，突出 |
| 22 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 23 | static | a. showing little or no change, action, or progress | 静止的 |
| 24 | proselytizer | n. a person who tries to persuade people to join a religion, cause, or group | 改变宗教信仰者 |
| 25 | sage | n. a very wise person | 贤人 |
| 26 | deliberation | n. careful thought or discussion done in order to make a decision | 深思熟虑 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--------|
| 27 | flamboyant | a. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention | 华丽的 |
| 28 | import | n. importance | 重要性 |
| 29 | intelligible | a. capable of being understood or comprehended | 明白易懂的 |
| 30 | orthodox | n. accepted as true or correct by most people : supporting or believing what most people think is true | 传统 |
| 31 | readable | a. easy and enjoyable to read | 易懂的 |
| 32 | volute | a. talking a lot in an energetic and rapid way | 爱说话的 |
| 33 | accession | n. the act of assenting or agreeing | 同意, 赞同 |
| 34 | acquiescence | n. passive acceptance or submission | 默许 |
| 35 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 36 | abnegate | v. deny or renounce | 放弃 |
| 37 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 38 | slumber | v. sleep | 睡眠 |
| 39 | somnolent | a. of a kind likely to induce sleep | 瞌睡的 |
| 40 | impartial | a. not partial or biased : treating or affecting all equally | 公平的 |
| 41 | lethargic | a. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things | 昏睡的 |
| 42 | laconic | a. using few words in speech or writing | 言简意赅的 |
| 43 | befuddled | a. utterly confused or puzzled | 迷糊的 |
| 44 | evenhanded | a. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |
| 45 | fatigue | n. the state of being very tired | 疲劳 |



section 24 median

1. Few studies have been published on ground-squirrel dispersal, and most of them have involved very small sample sizes, thus most statement regarding ground-squirrel dispersal must be considered _____.

- A. invaluable
- B. unexceptional
- C. inveterate
- D. routine
- E. conjectural

2. To criticize a disaster film for being _____ is a bit silly, since people do not go to disaster movies to see an honest portrayed of reality.

- A. expensive
- B. harrowing
- C. derivative
- D. convoluted
- E. implausible

3. It would be naïve to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. motivation | D. premeditated manipulation |
| B. penalty | E. childish theatrics |
| C. tendency | F. balanced reflection |

4. The author paints a rather dark picture of book publishing as a hidebound industry, one that is facing a profound change in its mode of production but is so (i)_____ its past as to be (ii)_____ opportunity offered by technological changes.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. alienated from | D. eager to exploit |
| B. emboldened by | E. unable to seize |
| C. encumbered by | F. forced to reconsider |

5. The experimental theater company's members know that their performances (i)_____ an audience, that they were dense and unpredictable and not always easy to digest. But none of the techniques used would be (ii)_____ anyone with an interest in music or films. Indeed, they would seem strange only to people who expected to see traditionally crafted plays. The actors therefore felt that theater critics' derisive commentary showed only that the critics (iii)_____ the company's work.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A. made demands on | D. contemplated by | G. lambasted |
| B. had to command | E. alien to | H. exploited |
| C. were sure to please | F. intuitive for | I. misunderstood |



6. Unlike most other serious journals, which drain money from their owners, the Review has long been (i) _____. But the formula is not without its imperfections, which have grown more pronounced in recent years. The publication has always been erudite and (ii) _____ but not always lively and readable. (iii) _____, accompanied by a certain aversion to risk taking, has pervaded its pages for a long time.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| A. lucrative | D. authoritative | G. an originality |
| B. realistic | E. animated | H. an impulsiveness |
| C. unesteemed | F. trendy | I. a staleness |

7. In the absence of a surface gradient, the new laws of refraction and reflection are _____ the conventional law, so they represent more of an extension than a complete revolution.

- A. inferable from
- B. entailed by
- C. antithetical to
- D. coincident with
- E. antecedent to
- F. oppositional to

8. Flawed as it may be because it is conducted by subjective scientists, science itself has methods that help us _____ our biases and talk about objective reality with some validity.

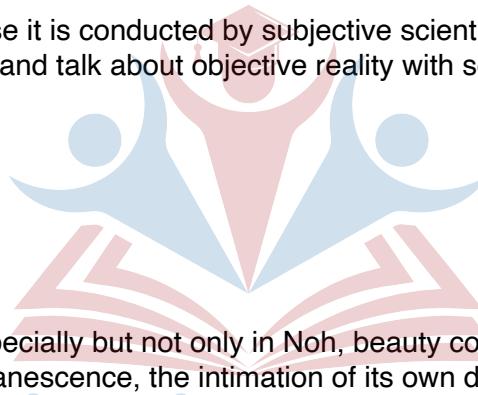
- A. bypass
- B. reduce
- C. exacerbate
- D. magnify
- E. acknowledge
- F. circumvent

9. In Japanese aesthetics, especially but not only in Noh, beauty contains the idea of _____: beauty must have an air of evanescence, the intimation of its own demise.

- A. transience
- B. symmetry
- C. decay
- D. simplicity
- E. balance
- F. deterioration

10. The uniquely human ability to rethink and revise our social arrangements is a weird blessing, allowing us to create systems that are as likely to _____ us as to liberate us.

- A. cheer
- B. shackle
- C. admonish
- D. educate
- E. stifle
- F. enliven





Section 24 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/E/BF/CE/AEI

6-10 ADI/AB/AF/CF/BE

- Analysis: both few studies and very small sample sizes indicate that most statements are speculative, and the correct answer is E. conjectural speculation.

Translation: Some doctrines on the distribution of ground squirrels have been published, most of which only contain a small part of the experimental subjects, and most believe that the distribution of ground squirrels is still speculative.

Source: Of these, about half were conducted on any of the 12 species inhabiting the northwestern United States (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) (Hoffman et al. 1993), and some of these studies have small sample sizes. Thus, most statements regarding ground squirrel dispersal must be considered hypotheses at best. An exception to this is the question of who disperses.

- Analysis: since people do not go to disaster movies to see an honest portrayal of reality shows that "truth" is not good, then they should not criticize the "insincere" of this movie. It is implausible to choose the E option for the correct answer.

Translation: It's a bit silly to criticize the disaster film as being very untrue, because people don't look at real life portraits when they go to watch disaster films.

- Analysis: The first empty cause and effect relationship, there is no penalty, so the content is not necessarily true, so the first empty choice B option. The second space is based on rarely knowing that the choice reflects the true meaning, so choose the F option. Penalty, balanced reflection, fair reflection.

Translation: It is very unwise to treat diaries and personal letters as extremely accurate ways of understanding the truth of history or as an expression of the author's true thoughts. Because there are no penalties for exaggeration and deception in writing, diaries and letters are rarely cited as reliable reality.

Source: Biographers go into a professional swoon over stories that some famous person has made a bonfire of a portion of his or her correspondence, or that notebooks in an archive are embargoed until the year 2050. That stuff must explain everything! Why should we especially credit a remark made in a diary or a personal letter, though? The penalty for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. People lie in letters all the time, and they use diaries to moan and to vent. These are rarely sites for balanced and considered reflection. They are sites for gossip, flattery, and self-deception. But diaries and letters are the materials with which biographies are built, generally in the belief that the "real" person is the private person, and the public person is mostly a performance.
— The Trouble With Biography, Matthew Yglesias

- Analysis: The first space is based on but learned and facing a profound change inverse, so the first space chooses the C option. The second empty so as to be is the table result, so the second empty selects the first empty result, so the second empty selects the E option. Encumbered by is hindered by, unable to seize.



Translation: This writer portrays book publishing as a very dark and old-fashioned industry that is facing a profound reform of its production model, but is too fettered by the past to take advantage of the opportunities brought about by technological change.

5. Analysis: According to dense, unpredictable and not easy to digest, the first air shows that the performance is very demanding for the audience, so the first air chooses the A option, and the second air turns, although the requirements are high, but those who are interested in music and movies The second air selection requires high progressive words, the correct answer selects the E option, and the third air gets the answer according to the previous explanation. The front said that only people who want to see traditional drama will think Strange, so if these people laugh at it, it means that these people have misunderstood these works, and the third option is I. make demands on asks for, alien to is incompatible with, misunderstand misunderstanding.

Translation: Members of this innovative drama company know that their performances are very demanding for the audience, because the performances are difficult to understand, unpredictable and not easy to digest. But none of these techniques will be incompatible with those interested in music and movies. Indeed, only those who wish to see traditional technical dramas will find these performances strange. Therefore, the actors felt that the critics of the drama critics could only show that these critics misunderstood the company's work.

Source: In each case, the company felt misunderstood, as if it had failed a test it had not intended to take. The actors knew that their work made demands of an audience, that it was dense and unpredictable and that it wasn't always easy to digest. But none of the techniques they used would be truly alien to anyone with a decent record or video collection. They would only seem strange to people who expected to see traditional "well-made" plays.

6. Analysis: the first empty is compared with those journals that take money from the owner, so the first empty chooses option A, the second empty is tied with erudite, and the opposite of lively and readable, so the second empty option D is the best , The third space is actually repeating erudite and authoritative, so the third space chooses the I option. lucrative is lucrative, authoritative and staleness.

Translation: Unlike most other serious academic papers, they use the money to operate from the owner, this Review is already profitable. However, this solution is not without its imperfections. These two imperfections have become more and more obvious in recent years. Publications are usually knowledgeable and arbitrary, but they are not vivid and difficult to understand. Along with the aversion to adventure, the staleness of publications permeated every page of paper for a long time.

7. Analysis: So they represent more of an extension than a complete revolution, indicating that the space represents extension, and the corresponding answer is the AB option. inferable from infer from, entailed by being led out by.

Translation: Without considering the gradient refractive index, the new laws of refraction and reflection can be derived from the traditional laws, so these laws are an extension rather than a radical change.

Source: In order to generalize the textbook laws of reflection and refraction, the Harvard researchers added a new term to the equations, representing the gradient of phase shifts imparted at the boundary. Importantly, in the absence of a surface gradient, the new laws reduce to the well-known ones.





8. Analysis: Note that as is the meaning, and the title means that although it is **in charge**, science itself can avoid this subjective, so the answer is the AF option. bypass to avoid, circumvent to avoid.

Translation: Although it is created by subjective scientists, and therefore will be flawed, science itself has methods to help us avoid our prejudices and vividly objective reality.

9. Analysis: The space repeats the following air of evanescence, the intimation of its own demise, and the correct answer is the CF option, which corresponds to the intimation of its own demise. Decay decline, degradation decline, option A of this question is also correct, but there is no synonym, so do not choose.

Translation: In Japanese aesthetics, especially but not limited to N, beauty includes decadence. Beauty must show a fleeting breath, suggesting the demise of the self.

Source: In Japanese aesthetics, especially but not only in Noh, beauty contains the idea of decay.

10. Analysis: The key point of the question is "weird" in weird, indicating that the opposite feature should be reflected later. One of the features is liberate, so the space should choose the opposite of liberate, so the correct answer is the BE option. Shackle shackled, stifle suppressed.

Translation: The peculiar ability of human beings to review and correct our social arrangements is actually a strange blessing, allowing us to create a social system that can both restrain us and forgive us.





Section 24

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | dispersal | n. the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to another | 分散 |
| 2 | inveterate | a. firmly established by long persistence | (习惯等) 根深蒂固的 |
| 3 | routine | a. a regular way of doing things in a particular order | 例行的;日常的 |
| 4 | conjectural | a. of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture | 推测的 |
| 5 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 6 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 7 | harrowing | a. very distressing or painful | 悲惨的 |
| 8 | naïve | a. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge: innocent or simple | 天真的 |
| 9 | exaggeration | n. the state of thinking of or describing something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |
| 10 | deception | n. the act of making someone believe something that is not true | 欺诈 |
| 11 | virtually | adv. very nearly: almost entirely | 几乎 |
| 12 | penalty | n. punishment for breaking a rule or law | 惩罚 |
| 13 | premeditate | v. to think about and plan beforehand | 预先考虑 |
| 14 | alienate | v. to make (someone) unfriendly: to cause (someone) to stop being friendly, helpful, etc., towards you | 使疏远 |
| 15 | embolden | v. to make (someone) more confident | 鼓励 |
| 16 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something) | 妨碍 |
| 17 | seize | v. to use legal or official power to take (something) | 抓住 |
| 18 | derisive | a. expressing or causing contemptuous ridicule or scorn | 嘲笑的 |
| 19 | contemplate | v. to think deeply or carefully about (something) | 深思熟虑 |
| 20 | alien | a. not familiar or like other things you have known | 陌生的 |
| 21 | intuitive | a. having the ability to know or understand things without any proof or evidence : having or characterized by intuition | 凭直觉获知的 |
| 22 | lambast | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉斥责某人 |
| 23 | lucrative | a. producing money or wealth | 赚钱的 |
| 24 | esteem | n. respect and affection | 尊敬 |
| 25 | animate | v. having life : alive or living | 使...有生气 |
| 26 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 27 | aversion | n. a strong feeling of not liking something | 厌恶 |
| 28 | staleness | n. the state of boring or unoriginal | 陈腐 |
| 29 | inferable | a. being able to form (an opinion) from evidence | 能推理的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 30 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 牵扯 |
| 31 | coincident | a. happening at the same time | 同时发生的 |
| 32 | antecedent | a. earlier in time | 在先的 |
| 33 | bypass | v. to avoid or ignore especially to get something done quicker | 避开 |
| 34 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 35 | magnify | v. to make (something) seem greater or more important than it is | 放大 |
| 36 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 37 | evanescence | n. the state or quality of lasting only for a short time | 瞬息 |
| 38 | demise | n. the end of something that is thought of as being like a death | 消亡 |
| 39 | decay | v. to be slowly destroyed by natural processes: to be slowly broken down by the natural processes that destroy a dead plant or body | 衰败 |
| 40 | deterioration | n. the act or process of becoming worse | 恶化, 衰退 |
| 41 | weird | a. unusual or strange | 奇怪的 |
| 42 | shackle | v. to prevent free action | 妨碍 |
| 43 | stifle | v. to stop from doing or expressing something | 阻止, 扼杀 |
| 44 | enliven | v. to make (something) more interesting, lively, or enjoyable | 使生动 |
| 45 | admonish | v. to speak to (someone) in a way that expresses disapproval or criticism v. to tell or urge (someone) to do something | 训诫, 轻责 力劝 |



section 25 median

1. In contrast to such sparsely populated terrestrial habitats as desert and tundra, the oceans _____ with a seemingly endless array of creatures.

- A. teem
- B. flow
- C. evolve
- D. roil
- E. ebb

2. Barring the discovery of new letters, hidden diaries, or the like, fresh information about eminent people is hard to find because their lives have been so intensely _____.

- A. ridiculed
- B. scrutinized
- C. admired
- D. embellished
- E. underrated

3. Recent scholarship has questioned the (i)_____ of tropical forests around the world.

Archaeologists have shown, for example, that the largest contiguous tract of what was thought to be virgin rain forest in the southern Amazon had been transformed into a cultural parkland before European contact, and many of the forest islands in West Africa's savanna forest transition zone are (ii)_____ as well.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. diversity | D. isolated |
| B. naturalness | E. endangered |
| C. sustainability | F. anthropogenic |

4. A (i)_____ to disseminate the vast scientific knowledge of our time to nonscientists shows real (ii)_____ the magnificent achievement humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A. triumph | D. indifference to |
| B. failure | E. enthusiasm for |
| C. diffusion | F. glory of |

5. Cultures can shape attitudes and beliefs in ways that (i)_____ conscious awareness or control; in other words, cultural orientations may develop from processes that do not entail (ii)_____ participation, and cultures may pervade subtle psychological dynamics in ways that individuals may not be able to (iii)_____. Thus, theories and tools developed to study implicit cognition may increase our understanding of the complex interplay between culture and individuals.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. operate outside of | D. active | G. report |
| B. tend to facilitate | E. random | H. maintain |
| C. may not alter | F. rote | I. condone |





6. Publisher, publicist, and broadcasters love anniversaries, those occasions when historical events become (i) _____ in (ii) _____ culture of celebration. On such occasions patriotic sentiment and national pride wrapped in the panoply of history to manufacture a mythical past that is serviceable for public (iii) _____.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. elusive moments | D. an authentic | G. consumption |
| B. marketable artifacts | E. a commercial | H. scrutiny |
| C. raging controversies | F. an elitist | I. censure |

7. The Chavez Pass archaeological site was initially interpreted as indicative of _____ society, since it was thought to have been at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements that it presumably controlled.

- A. an expansionist
- B. a hierarchical
- C. an urban
- D. a heterogeneous
- E. a diverse
- F. a stratified

8. Although the insistence on balancing spending against tax revenues has contributed to the economy's stagnation, unfortunately, the government does not seem likely to _____ this rigid policy.

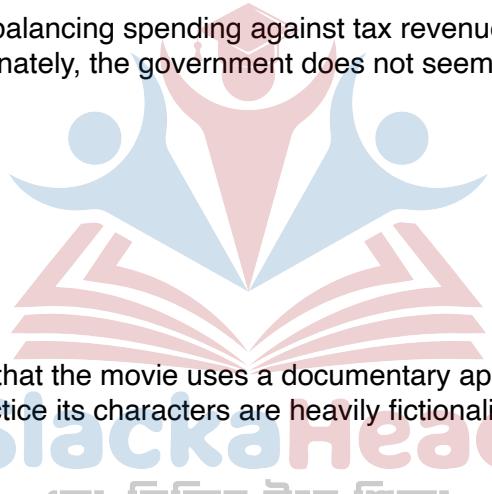
- A. initiate
- B. persist in
- C. publicize
- D. repudiate
- E. continue
- F. recant

9. Although its director _____ that the movie uses a documentary approach in portraying the famous sit-down strike, in practice its characters are heavily fictionalized and fall into familiar Hollywood types.

- A. asserts
- B. concedes
- C. guarantees
- D. disputes
- E. grants
- F. maintains

10. For all the _____ the new CEO has received from the press recently, her staff have a decidedly less rosy view of her.

- A. encomiums
- B. tributes
- C. evaluations
- D. critiques
- E. attention
- F. publicity





Section 25 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/B/BF/BD/ADG

6-10 BEG/BF/DF/AF/AB

1. Analysis: through in contrast to inference, the space is inverse to such as sparsely populated, so choose the correct answer A option. teem with full.

Translation: Contrary to deserts and tundra, where the number of plants and animals on land is scarce, the ocean looks full of endless creatures.

2. Analysis: Note that barring means except, and it is difficult to find celebrities 'new things because the lives of these celebrities have been carefully checked over and over again, so the correct answer is option B. Scrutinize to double check.

Translation: Except for new letters, hidden diaries, or similar things, fresh information about outstanding people is hard to discover because their lives have been extremely carefully explored.

3. Analysis: In the following example, virgin rainforest becomes cultural parkland, indicating that the first air question is virgin, so the first air option is option B. According to as well, the second space should be synonymous with the second space, so choose the F option for the second space. Naturalness is natural and anthropogenic.

Translation: Recent academic research has questioned the nature of tropical forests in the world. For example, archaeologists say that the largest continuous stretch of virgin rainforest in the South Amazon was actually turned into a cultural garden before Europeans came into contact, and many forest islands in the subtropical savanna forest transition zone in West Africa were also artificial .

4. Analysis: like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse shows that there is a negative attitude towards achievement in the back, so the second air chooses the D option, and the first air knows that it should be negative according to the second air. Evaluation, so the first empty option B. Failure fails, and the indifference is indifferent.

Translation: The failure to disseminate a large amount of scientific knowledge of our time to the general public who are not scientists shows a real indifference to the great achievements humans can achieve, just like listening to any great piece of art rot in a warehouse.

Source: It is an astonishing fact about our species that we understand so much about the history of the universe, the forces that make it tick, the stuff it's made of, the origin of living things and the machinery of life. A failure to nurture this knowledge shows a philistine indifference to the magnificent achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse.

5. Analysis: in other words means that the two sentences before and after the semicolon are synonymous repetitions, it does not necessarily need to participate, that is to say, it can be carried out externally, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty is for collocation. Only three options Appropriate, the second empty option is D, and the third empty corresponding point is implicit. Since it is implicit, it means that the individual cannot express it, so the third empty option is the G option.





Translation: Culture can shape attitudes and beliefs in ways that operate on individual awareness or control. In other words, the cultural direction can form a formal process (this process does not necessarily require active participation) and the culture can diffuse unobvious psychological dynamics in ways that individuals may not report. Therefore, the theories and tools formed to study implicit cognition may increase our understanding of the complex interactions between culture and individuals.

6. Analysis: The three-air system, the main point is that these anniversaries are now used for commercial purposes, so the three-space can be the same, answer the BEG option. Marketable artifacts have artificial works of the market, commercial, consumption.

Translation: Publishers, promoters and announcers all like anniversaries. The special moments of these historical events become a marketable artificial product in the commercial cultural celebration. At these moments, patriotic emotions and national pride are wrapped in gorgeous historical costumes, used to produce a mysterious past that can be used for public consumption.

7. Analysis: at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements that it presumably controlled shows that the site here is in the center and informs the periphery, reflecting a "layered" feeling, and the correct answer is the BF option. hierarchical hierarchical, stratified hierarchical.

Translation: The CP archaeological site was initially understood as a symbol of a hierarchy society. Because it is seen as the center of a group of smaller contemporary settlements that it completely rules.

Source: One observation that led to the interpretation of Chavez Pass as socially ranked or stratified was that it was thought to have been at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements, over which it presumably had control. —— 《Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory》

8. Analysis: The main meaning of the sentence is "Despite insisting that the previous policy is not good, but the government has not canceled this policy", the correct answer is to choose the DF option. Repudiate refused to perform, recant announced to give up.

Translation: Although insisting on balancing expenditures and taxes has led to economic stagnation, unfortunately, the government does not seem to intend to cancel this policy.

9. Analysis: The front-to-back relationship means that "despite claiming that this movie is realistic, it is actually fictitious." The correct answer is to choose the AF option. assert assert, maintain assert, note that this question examines the familiar meaning of maintain.

Translation: Although the director insisted that the movie was realistic when describing a very famous sit-in strike, the actors in it actually used the familiar Hollywood style performance to seriously fictionalize the characters.

10. Analysis: Note that for all = despite, so here is a concession. Although the CEO has been praised by the publishing house, the employees are not very optimistic about him. The correct answer is the AB option. Encomium praises, tribute praises.

Translation: Although this new CEO has received praise from the publishing house, her employees are not very optimistic about her.



Section 25

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | sparse | present only in small amounts | 稀疏的 |
| 2 | teem | v. to be full of something | 充满 |
| 3 | roil | v. to cause (someone or something) to become very agitated or disturbed | 扰乱 |
| 4 | ebb | v. a point or condition of decline | 减少 |
| 5 | bar | v. to prevent or forbid (someone) from doing something | 阻碍 |
| 6 | eminent | a. successful, well-known and respected | 杰出的 |
| 7 | ridicule | v. to laugh at and make jokes about (someone or something) in a cruel or harsh way | 嘲笑 |
| 8 | scrutinize | v. to examine carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |
| 9 | embellish | v. to decorate (something) by adding special details and features: to make (something) more appealing or attractive | 润色 |
| 10 | underrate | v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low | 轻视 |
| 11 | scholarship | n. serious formal study or research of a subject | 学术研究 |
| 12 | anthropogenic | a. of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature | 人类活动产生的 |
| 13 | triumph | n. a great or important victory; a great success or achievement | 胜利 |
| 14 | disseminate | v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people | 散布 |
| 15 | molder | v. to rot slowly especially from not being used: to decay slowly | 腐朽 |
| 16 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something : an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心;中立 |
| 17 | glory | n. public praise, honor, and fame | 光荣 |
| 18 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 19 | dynamics | n. a pattern or process of change, growth, or activity | 动态 |
| 20 | rote | a. learned or memorized by rote | 死记硬背的 |
| 21 | condone | v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong) | 宽恕 |
| 22 | patriotic | a. having or showing great love and support for your country | 爱国主义的 |
| 23 | sentiment | n. feelings of love, sympathy, kindness, etc. | 感情 |
| 24 | wrap | v. to cover (something) by winding or folding a piece of material around it | 用...包裹 |
| 25 | panoply | n. a group or collection that is impressive because it is so big or because it includes so many different kinds of people or things | 全套 |
| 26 | spike | n. an abrupt sharp increase (as in prices or rates) | (价格、数量的)突然上升 |
| 27 | elitist | n. a person who is or regards himself or herself as a member of a socially elite group | 杰出人物 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|--------------------|
| 28 | cluster | n. a group of things or people that are close together | (人或动物的) 群, 团, 组 |
| 29 | expansionist | n. the belief that a country should grow larger : a policy of increasing a country's size by expanding its territory | 领土扩张论者 |
| 30 | hierarchical | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy | 按等级划分的 |
| 31 | heterogeneous | a. consisting of dissimilar or diverse ingredients or constituents: mixed | 成分混杂的 |
| 32 | stratify | v. to divide or arrange into classes, castes, or social strata | 按等级分化 |
| 33 | stagnation | n. a state or condition marked by lack of flow, movement, or development | 停滞 |
| 34 | initiate | v. to cause the beginning of (something) : to start or begin (something) | 开始 |
| 35 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 36 | recant | v. to publicly say that you no longer have an opinion or belief that you once had | 公开宣布放弃 (原先的信仰、观点等) |
| 37 | maintain | v. to cause to exist or continue without changing v. to affirm in or as if in argument | 保持 断言 |
| 38 | concede | v. to say that you accept or do not deny the truth or existence of (something): to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way | 让步 |
| 39 | grant | v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 授予, 承认 |
| 40 | rosy | a. having or producing hope for success or happiness in the future | 乐观的 |
| 41 | encomium | n. glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise | 赞美词 |
| 42 | tribute | n. something that you say, give, or do to show respect or affection for someone | 致敬, 颂词 |
| 43 | publicity | n. attention that is given to someone or something by newspapers, magazines, television news programs, etc. | (媒体的) 关注, 宣传 |



section 26 median

1. Scientists have argued not only that the chains of atoms called ladder compounds have _____ theoretical interest but also that studies of such systems can lead to important practical applications.

- A. limited
- B. dubious
- C. superfluous
- D. unidimensional
- E. intrinsic

2. Some novelists immodestly idealized and exaggerated the significance of their work, but others, _____ to exalt the role of the writer, question a transcendent view of the art.

- A. averring
- B. declining
- C. seeking
- D. feigning
- E. avowing

3. In her works, she (i)_____ confidence. She gets excessively (ii)_____ to authorities, even when rejecting their views.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. inspires | D. pugnacious |
| B. exudes | E. deferential |
| C. lacks | F. condescending |

4. The trade in scientific literature in nineteenth-century Germany was so robust that publisher constantly worried about (i)_____ of new titles, an anxiety that gave even relatively undistinguished authors, who made their living writing technical treatises, (ii)_____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. prices | D. limited public relevance |
| B. supplies | E. enviable scholarly credentials |
| C. embargoes | F. strong bargaining positions |

5. Laws protecting intellectual property are intended to stimulate creativity, yet some forms of creative work have never enjoyed legal protection—a situation that ought to be of great interest. If we see certain forms of creative endeavor (i)_____ as a result of uncontrolled copying, we might decide to (ii)_____ intellectual property law. Conversely, if unprotected creative work (iii)_____ in the absence of legal rules against copying, we would do well to know how such flourishing is sustained.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A. languishing | D. jettison | G. declines in originality |
| B. proliferating | E. extend | H. manages to thrive |
| C. diversifying | F. relax | I. openly invites imitation |



6. The slow pace of job creation was without precedent for the period of recovery from a recession, but the conditions that conspired to cause the recession were also (i) _____. The stock market declined sharply, and rampant business investment slumped. Then an ensuing spate of scandals (ii) _____ public trust in the way companies were run. And yet, despite these powerful (iii) _____ to growth, the recession proved surprisingly mild.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. heartening | D. weakened | G. counterforces |
| B. atypical | E. illuminated | H. stimulants |
| C. ambiguous | F. consolidated | I. concomitants |

7. A cure for the common cold has been so elusive that it has become a modern symbol of _____.

- A. danger
- B. futility
- C. unease
- D. pointlessness
- E. sloth
- F. apathy

8. The dictator's gleaming military uniform and imperial paraphernalia sharply contrast with the _____ fashion favored by most other contemporary political leaders.

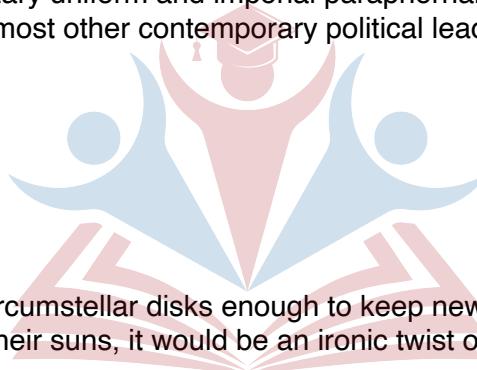
- A. unostentatious
- B. modest
- C. august
- D. majestic
- E. formal
- F. casual

9. If giant X-ray flares churn circumstellar disks enough to keep newborn planets, such as Earth once was, from spiraling into their suns, it would be an ironic twist on our conception of X-ray flares as _____.

- A. dangerous
- B. predictable
- C. ancient
- D. ephemeral
- E. perilous
- F. foreseeable

10. Not only was this writer content to leave the reading public in the dark, she seems to have _____ the role of trickster, seeding her works with apparent clues that led nowhere.

- A. rejected
- B. disdained
- C. relished
- D. participated in
- E. delighted in
- F. developed





Section 26 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/B/CE/BF/AEH

6-10 BDG/BD/AB/AE/CE

1. Analysis: through not only and but also know that the front-back relationship is parallel, the core meaning behind is important practical applications, so the blank is synonymous with important, and the correct answer is E. intrinsic

Translation: Scientists believe that not only the chains of atoms of the so-called ladder-like compounds have theoretical value, but also have important practical applications for the study of such systems.

2. Analysis: The person in front is idealized and exaggerated, but the turning point, so the person in the back needs to be reversed, and the verb question can also be introduced, so the correct answer is to choose option B. decline declined.

Translation: Some novelists do not humbly beautify and exaggerate the importance of their merits, but others who refuse to praise the role of writers question the transcendent view of art.

3. Analysis: Starting with even when rejecting their views, the second empty choice is the antonym of reject, so the second empty choice is the E option, and then the first empty is pushed back from the second empty, obeying the authority means lack of confidence, the first empty C option. Lack of lack, deferential compliance.

Translation: In her work, she lacks confidence. Even when she opposed the opinions of the authorities, she was too obedient to them.

4. Analysis: Because the transaction is so active that the publisher is worried about insufficient supply. Since this is a publisher's anxiety, it is a good thing for the writer, so that you can bargain with the publisher, and choose the BF option for the correct answer. supply, strong bargaining position.

Translation: In nineteenth-century Germany, the trade in scientific literature was so active that publishers have been worried about the supply of new publications. This anxiety has given even mediocre writers who make a living by writing scientific papers a strong bargaining position .

Source: The trade in technical literature was so strong that publishers constantly worried about having a large enough supply, and this situation gave even the less talented scientific authors a good bargaining position in relation to publishers. Many professors supplemented their salaries with substantial additional income from the publication of handbooks and informational brochures.
—From Spiegel Online International

5. Analysis: Uncontrolled copying will have a negative impact on creative endeavor, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty will be pushed according to the previous conditions. As mentioned earlier, it will have a negative impact, so now there must be such a law, so the first Choose E for the second air, and repeat such flourishing for the third air, so choose the H for the correct answer. Languish loses vitality, extends, and manages to thrive and succeeds in prosperity.





Translation: The law to protect the wealth of the brain wants to inspire innovation innovative work have never enjoyed the protection of the law, which is a matter that should attract attention. If we see some innovative efforts lose their vitality due to uncontrolled piracy, we may decide to expand the brain wealth law. On the contrary, if an unprotected innovative work successfully prospered in the absence of laws to prevent piracy, we should work hard to know how this prosperity should be maintained.

6. Analysis: The first air is based on also learned to take the synonym of without precedent, so the first air chooses option B, the second air scandals "scandal" is bound to weaken public trust, so the second air chooses option D, third According to these, we get the repetitive content of the previous text, so the third option is the G option. Atypical anomaly, Weaken weaken, counterforce reaction force.

Translation: Such slow job creation opportunities have no precedent during the recession recovery period, but the conditions that can lead to recession are also abnormal. The stock market has fallen sharply, and mad business investment has plummeted. Then the mass scandals that followed immediately undermined public trust in how the company operated. However, despite these powerful reactionary forces that inhibit growth, recession is surprisingly mild.

7. Analysis: The treatment for common colds cannot be found, so it is meaningless to declare this treatment, and choose the BD option for the correct answer. futility is invalid and pointlessness is meaningless.

Translation: The treatment for a common cold is so elusive that it has become a meaningless symbol.

8. Analysis: Contrast with learning that the front and back features are reversed, the previous features are gleaming and imperial, so the latter answer chooses the AB option. Unostentatious is not boastful, modest simplicity.

Translation: This dictator's glittering military uniform and body kits stand in stark contrast to most other modern political leaders who love simplicity.

9. Analysis: The benefits of X-ray flares for planets are described above, so the irony behind is necessarily that we treat this X-ray flare as a bad thing, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. dangerous, perilous, dangerous.

Translation: If X-ray flares agitate the arch disk enough to prevent new planets (such as Earth once) from getting involved in their stars, it is ironic that X-ray flares are considered dangerous.

10. Analysis: Not only satisfy, but also enjoy this process, progressive relationship, choose CE option. Enjoy relish, enjoy in delight.

Translation: This author is not only satisfied that this book is confusing to the public, she seems to be happy because of her role as a liar, and provides a lot of obvious but meaningless evidence in her work.





Section 26

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|----------|
| 1 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 2 | intrinsic | a. belonging to the essential nature of a thing | 固有的, 内在的 |
| 3 | exaggerate | v. to think of or describe something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |
| 4 | idealize | v. to think of or represent (someone or something) as being perfect | 使理想化 |
| 5 | exalt | v. to praise (someone or something) highly | 赞扬 |
| 6 | aver | v. to say (something) in a very strong and definite way | <正>断言 |
| 7 | feign | v. to pretend to feel or be affected by (something) | 假装 |
| 8 | avow | v. to declare or state (something) in an open and public way | 公开声明 |
| 9 | exude | v. to show (a quality, emotion, etc.) very clearly or strongly | 显露 |
| 10 | pugnacious | a. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好挑衅的 |
| 11 | deferential | a. showing or expressing respect and high regard due a superior or an elder | 恭敬的 |
| 12 | condescending | a. showing or characterized by a patronizing or superior attitude toward others | 傲慢的 |
| 13 | embargo | n. a government order that limits trade in some way | 禁运 (令) |
| 14 | treatise | n. a book, article, etc., that discusses a subject carefully and thoroughly | 专题论文 |
| 15 | endeavor | v. to seriously or continually try to do (something) | 尝试 |
| | | n. a serious effort or attempt | 努力 |
| 16 | languish | v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation | 衰败 |
| 17 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 18 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 19 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 在先的 |
| | | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 20 | recession | n. a period of reduced business activity | 经济衰退 |
| 21 | rampant | a. existing or growing greatly and quickly | 疯长的 |
| 22 | slump | v. to decrease suddenly and by a large amount | 暴跌 |
| 23 | scandal | n. an occurrence in which people are shocked and upset because of behavior that is morally or legally wrong | 丑闻 |
| 24 | atypical | a. not typical: not usual or normal | 非典型的 |
| 25 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 26 | consolidate | v. to make (something, such as a position of power or control) stronger or more secure | 巩固 |
| 27 | counterforce | n. a force that opposes another force | 反击力 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 28 | concomitant | n. something that happens at the same time as something else a. happening at the same time as something else | 伴随发生的事 同时发生的 |
| 29 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难抓住的 难理解的 |
| 30 | futility | n. the quality or state of being ineffective | 无效 |
| 31 | unease | n. a feeling of worry or unhappiness | 不安 |
| 32 | pointless | a. having no meaning, purpose, or effect | 无意义, 空洞 |
| 33 | sloth | n. the quality or state of being lazy | 懒散 |
| 34 | apathy | n. the feeling of not having much emotion or interest | 冷淡; 漠然 |
| 35 | gleam | v. to shine brightly | 闪闪发光 |
| 36 | imperial | a. of or relating to an empire or an emperor | 皇家的, 庄严的 |
| 37 | paraphernalia | n. objects that are used to do a particular activity: objects of a particular kind | 随身物品; 装备 |
| 38 | unostentatious | a. not excessively or pretentiously showy or flamboyant : quiet and restrained in taste | 朴素的; 不虚饰的 |
| 39 | modest | a. not too proud or confident about yourself or your abilities : not showing or feeling great or excessive pride a. not very large in size or amount | 谦虚的 适度的 |
| 40 | august | a. having a formal and impressive quality | 威严的 |
| 41 | majestic | a. large and impressively beautiful | 宏伟的 |
| 42 | casual | a. happening by chance : not planned or expected | 偶然的 |
| 43 | flare | n. a light that shines brightly and briefly | 闪光 |
| 44 | churn | v. to move in a circle | 产生剧烈搅动 |
| 45 | circumstellar | a. surrounding or occurring in the vicinity of a star | 环绕恒星的 |
| 46 | spiral | v. to move in a circle around a central point while getting closer to or farther away from it : to move in a spiral | 螺旋式地移动 |
| 47 | ironic | a. using words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny | 讽刺的 |
| 48 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 49 | perilous | a. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 50 | content | a. pleased and satisfied: not needing more | 满足 |
| 51 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |



section 27 median

1. Though many avant-garde writers _____ traditional distinctions among literary categories, combining elements of biography and fiction, prose and poetry, this fusion of forms has been slow to catch on with publishers.

- A. flout
- B. presuppose
- C. exploit
- D. imitate
- E. illuminate

2. By pointing out the self-serving nature of the governor's motives for supporting the new health care policy, the columnist implied that the governor's idealistic-sounding explanation of her position on the issue was almost certainty _____.

- A. impractical
- B. derivative
- C. simplistic
- D. disingenuous
- E. ineffectual

3. The documentation of Earth's biodiversity is complicated by the (i)_____ taxonomists. Those experts in classifying species tend to be (ii)_____ North American and Europe, whereas most of the undocumented biodiversity is likely in the tropics.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| A. uneven distribution of | D. clustered in |
| B. theoretical commitments of | E. oblivious to |
| C. professional rivalries among | F. exported from |

4. Invention was (i)_____ the work of the ancient Greek historians, whose writings were filled with long and often purely fictitious speeches by great historical figures. The animating force in historical writing was rhetoric rather than (ii)_____. Even well into the eighteenth century, not a few historians continued to understand themselves as artists, given a license to invent.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. discouraged in | D. eloquence |
| B. a hallmark of | E. evidence |
| C. exceptional in | F. imagination |

5. Given children's active fantasy lives, one might think of truthfulness as (i)_____ virtue in young children, but it turns out that lying is the more (ii)_____ skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying (iii)_____ cognitive development and social skills in a way that honesty simply does not.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. an instinctive | D. advanced | G. undermines |
| B. an acquired | E. practical | H. forgoes |
| C. a conscious | F. mundane | I. demands |





6. Traditional Vietnamese culture has long promoted the idea of gender equality. Founding myths (i)_____ the equal division of labor in child care for mothers and fathers. As is often the case, however, theoretical commitments are (ii)_____ actual processes. In reality, gender-based (iii)_____ persists.

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. obscure | D. incommensurate with | G. parity |
| B. celebrate | E. surpassed by | H. inclusiveness |
| C. countermand | F. inspired by | I. stratification |

7. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrill's parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of _____.

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

8. There are great _____ in countries' greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms: while the United States and China are similar in aggregate emissions, United States per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.

- A. distortions
- B. disparities
- C. fluctuations
- D. advances
- E. variances
- F. vacillations

9. There is frequently a protracted time interval between the introduction of an innovative musical composition and its public acceptance; the concert-going public often spurns the _____ in favor of the familiar for a prolonged period.

- A. comprehensive
- B. intricate
- C. novel
- D. original
- E. intelligible
- F. complex

10. The concept of the Hellenistic period in ancient history has proved useful but also _____, with scholars disagreeing on the dates when the period began and ended.

- A. slippery
- B. elusive
- C. fruitless
- D. deceptive
- E. futile
- F. compelling





Section 27 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/D/AD/BE/BDI

6-10 BDI/CF/BE/CD/AB

- Analysis: The characteristic of avant-garde is combining, which is opposite to traditional distinction, so the blank space should choose a word that reflects the meaning of the opposite, and the correct answer is A. flout sneered.

Translation: Although many avant-garde writers laugh at the traditional differences between literary categories, combining all the elements of autobiography, fictional novels, prose, and poetry, this strangely combined format has not been recognized by publishers.

- Analysis: Self-serving nature corresponds to the space, and from idealistic-sounding can also be derived from the space to choose a word that reflects the meaning of "unreal", and the correct answer is the D option. disingenuous

Translation: By pointing out the motives of selfish self-interested politicians who want to support the new health care policy, the columnist implies that the politician's very ideal explanation of her opinion is completely false.

- Analysis: The first empty is caused to be complicated, and corresponds to the following classifying species, so the first empty choose A option. In the second empty comparison, undocumented biodiversity is likely in the tropics, indicating that the space in front is filled with the experts' concerns, so option D is the most appropriate. Uneven distribution, cluster aggregation.

Translation: The record of the Earth's biodiversity is even more complicated by the uneven distribution of taxonomists. These taxonomists tend to gather in North America and Europe, but most of the unrecorded biodiversity is likely to be in tropical regions.

- Analysis: Whose writings were filled with long and often purely fictitious speeches by great historical figures shows that creation is a common thing, so the first empty choice is option B. The second air chooses the antonym of rhetoric, so the second air choice of the E option is most suitable.

Translation: Invention is the hallmark of ancient Greek historians. The writing of those historians is full of long and purely forged words written using the content of ancient history. The power of life in history is not evidence but rhetoric. Even in the eighteenth century, many historians still consider themselves to be artists, because they are given the right to fabricate.

Source: Among the ancients, history was a literary art, as John Burrow illustrates in his fascinating compendium "A History of Histories: Epics, Chronicles, Romances and Inquiries from Herodotus and Thucydides to the Twentieth Century". Invention was a hallmark of ancient history, which was filled with long, often purely fictitious speeches of great men. It was animated by rhetoric, not by evidence. Even well into the eighteenth century, not a few historians continued to understand themselves as artists, with license to invent. — The New Yorker

- Analysis: Given that children love fantasy life, truth (antonymy of fantasy) is not natural for children, so the first empty option B, the second empty the more learned that the space is more handy than the first empty Since the answer is D, the third space is based on the later description





that it is more difficult to tell lies than telling the truth. The third space is selected because it is the word "requirement", so the third space is the option I. Acquired acquired, advanced and demanded.

Translation: Given the child's active fantasy life, one might think that honesty is an acquired virtue for children, but it turns out that lying is a more advanced ability. Children who want to lie must recognize what is a fact, then construct a replacement fact wisely, and be able to convince people to accept this new fact. Therefore, lying requires knowledge formation and social skills that honesty does not possess.

Source: Although we think of truthfulness as a young child's paramount virtue, it turns out that lying is the more advanced skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying demands both advanced cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require. "It's a developmental milestone," Talwar has concluded.

6. Analysis: The first empty should correspond to the promoted in the front, so the first empty chooses the B option, the second empty should show the inconsistency between reality and theory, so the second empty chooses the D option, the third empty should reflect that the inequality between men and women still exists, So choose the I option. Celebrate praise, incommensurate disproportionate, stratification stratification.

Translation: Traditional Vietnamese culture has long promoted the concept of gender equality. The founding myth sings that parents share their workforce equally when taking care of their children. However, the theoretical commitment does not match the actual situation. In fact, gender-based stratification (inequality) still exists.

7. Analysis: Although there is no clear evaluation, there are a large number? , So the space should choose weak progressive words that are clearly evaluated, so the correct answer is to choose the CF option. The overall meaning is that although there is no clear evaluation, there are a lot of speculations. speculation speculation, conjecture speculation.

Translation: Although the biography has never clearly rated the role that Mr. M's parents may play in his character formation, the author has made many speculations.

8. Analysis: The content after the colon indicates that in terms of per capita emissions, the United States is much larger than China, so the space should reflect "far greater than", so choose the BE option for the correct answer. Disparity is different, variance is different.

Translation: The national greenhouse gas emissions are very different, especially on the per capita issue. Although the United States and China are very similar in total emissions, the per capita emissions of the United States are many times that of China.

9. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, there will be a period of time for the latest works to be accepted, so the public spurn (rejected) is the newly appeared works, the corresponding word is innovative, so the correct answer is the CD option. novel, original.

Translation: There is a recurring and long time interval between the creation of music composition and public acceptance. The public who listens to the concert will reject novel, original, but prefer familiar music for a long time.





10. Analysis: The following independent nominative structure says that scholars time of appearance and end, indicating that this period is tricky, so choose the AB option for the correct answer. Slippery is tricky, and elusive is difficult to achieve.

Translation: The concept of the Greek period is considered useful in the history of ancient times, but it is also tricky, because scholars have different opinions on the beginning and end of this period.





Section 27

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | avant-garde | a. a group of people who develop new and often very surprising ideas in art, literature, etc. | 先锋派的 |
| 2 | flout | v. to break or ignore (a law, rule, etc.) without hiding what you are doing or showing fear or shame | 藐视 |
| 3 | presuppose | v. to be based on the idea that something is true or will happen | 预先假定 |
| 4 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 5 | illuminate | v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand | 阐明 |
| 6 | self-serving | a. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests | 自私自利的 |
| 7 | idealistic | a. having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic | 理想的 |
| 8 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 9 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 10 | ineffectual | a. not producing or able to produce the effect you want | 无效的 |
| 11 | rivalry | n. a state or situation in which people or groups are competing with each other | 竞争 |
| 12 | cluster | n. a group of things or people that are close together | (人或动物的)群, 团, 组 |
| 13 | invention | productive imagination | 虚构的故事 |
| 14 | animate | v. having life : alive or living | 使...有生气 |
| 15 | rhetoric | a. language that is intended to influence people and that may not be honest or reasonable | 华而不实的言语 |
| 16 | hallmark | n. a quality, ability, etc., that is typical of a particular person or thing | 标志 |
| 17 | eloquence | a. the ability to speak or write well and in an effective way | 雄辩 |
| 18 | fantasy | n. something that is produced by the imagination | 幻想 |
| 19 | virtue | n. a good and moral quality | (好)品德 |
| 20 | instinctive | a. based on feelings or desires that do not come from thinking or learning | 生来的;本能的 |
| 21 | acquire | v. gained by or as a result of effort or experience | (尤指靠自己的努力或行动)获得的 |
| 22 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 23 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|----------------|
| 24 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 (想做的事或想得之物) |
| 25 | celebrate | v. to say that (someone or something) is great or important | 颂扬 |
| 26 | incommensurate | a. not commensurate | 不相称的 |
| 27 | surpass | v. to be better or greater than (someone or something) | 胜过 |
| 28 | parity | n. the quality or state of being equal or equivalent | 平等 |
| 29 | inclusive | a. covering or including everything | 包罗广泛的 |
| 30 | stratification | n. the state of being divided into social classes | 分层 |
| 31 | elucidate | v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐明 |
| 32 | speculation | n. ideas or guesses about something that is not known | 推测 |
| 33 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 困惑 |
| 34 | conjecture | n. an opinion or idea formed without proof or sufficient evidence | 推测 |
| 35 | per capita | NA | 按人分配的 |
| 36 | distortion | n. the act of twisting out of shape or making inaccurate | 扭曲 |
| 37 | disparity | n. different from each other | 不一致 |
| 38 | fluctuate | v. to change level, strength, or value frequently | 动摇不定 |
| 39 | variance | n. an amount of difference or change | 不一致 |
| 40 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand : irresolution, indecision | 犹豫不决 |
| 41 | spurn | v. to refuse to accept (someone or something that you do not think deserves your respect, attention, affection, etc.) | 蔑视 |
| 42 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 43 | intelligible | a. capable of being understood or comprehended | 明白易懂的 |
| 44 | slippery | a. not easy to understand or identify in an exact way | (问题等) 难以应对的 |
| 45 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难抓住的 难理解的 |
| 46 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 47 | futile | a. having no result or effect : pointless or useless | 无效的 |
| 48 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |



section 28 median

1. In the solar system, collisions involving cosmic object are among the most _____ processes shaping surfaces: images of many solar objects show a proliferation of impact craters formed throughout the past 4.5 billion years.

- A. cataclysmic
- B. pervasive
- C. misleading
- D. uncontrollable
- E. random

2. If the study proves that bears are still endemic to the area, the proposal to introduce additional bears of the same species will probably face less opposition, since the plan would then involve _____ a historic population, not trying to build population from scratch.

- A. reclassifying
- B. augmenting
- C. forestalling
- D. publicizing
- E. winnowing

3. Folmer's book on Edith Wharton seems far removed from recent trends in literary criticism; this need not to be a fault, except that, in its title and introduction, the book (i)_____ to be conversant with contemporary discourse in the field, but in its actual analysis of Wharton's work, it is marked by a very (ii)_____ approach.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. designs | D. old-fashioned |
| B. fails | E. timely |
| C. purports | F. arcane |

4. The book is not comprehensive but is, instead, (i)_____ in the most positive sense: (ii)_____ rather than settles.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. definitive | D. stipulates |
| B. provocative | E. suggests |
| C. timely | F. disseminates |

5. Although political events in different countries were not (i)_____ in the nineteen century, their interrelationship was (ii)_____ compared with the present, when interdependence has become far greater: (iii)_____ has ceased to be an option.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. unconnected | D. conditional | G. isolationism |
| B. trivial | E. superficial | H. resilience |
| C. simultaneous | F. transparent | I. idealism |





6. In adolescence, (i)_____ interactions are crucial in forging a self-identity. To be sure, this process often plays out in (ii)_____ as a means of defining and shoring up the sense of self. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, and spurn others who seem different. But when kept within reasonable bounds, this in-group (iii)_____ generally evolves into a more mature friendship pattern.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| A. adult | D. cliquish social behavior | G. alienation |
| B. wide-ranging | E. dramatic changes in personality | H. clustering |
| C. peer | F. heightened sociability | I. competition |

7. Few ideas are more _____ than the notion that cultures evolve in Darwin fashion; many academics have begun writing about cultural evolution, but few treat the underlying Darwinian logic with the care it deserves.

- A. abused
- B. archaic
- C. misused
- D. outdated
- E. divisive
- F. derivative

8. After many years of feeling _____ by his seniors managers, Clark was becoming hopeful of advancement.

- A. vilified
- B. stymied
- C. hindered
- D. aggrieved
- E. circumvented
- F. overlooked



9. Williamson had a fierce commitment to achieving an accord, spending enormous amount of time trying to forge a consensus out of an often _____ assembly.

- A. apathetic
- B. fractious
- C. restive
- D. cynical
- E. compliant
- F. tractable

10. Readers looking for another condemnation of private equity firms should look elsewhere, this book is not _____ such firms.

- A. a rant against
- B. a diatribe on
- C. an exculpation
- D. a disquisition on
- E. a vindication of
- F. an argument about





Section 28 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/B/CD/BE/AEG

6-10 CDH/AC/BC/BC/AB

1. Analysis: Proliferation of impact craters shows that there are many such activities, so the options that can correspond to this are B options. pervasive universal.

Translation: In the solar system, the collision of cosmic objects is the most common process of shaping the surface: many images of objects in the solar system show a large increase in craters since 4.5 billion years ago.

2. Analysis: Note that from scratch means to start from scratch , do not want to increase the number from the beginning , indicating that the content of this plan still needs to increase the number, fill in the space with the synonyms of build , and choose the B option for the correct answer . augment increases.

Translation: If this study proves that bears are still native to this place, then the proposal to introduce other bears of the same category will face less opposition, because this plan will increase the historical number, rather than want to start from scratch. Quantity.

3. Analysis: The second space selects the antonym of contemporary by but, so the second space chooses the D option, and the first space reflects what the book originally claimed, so the first space chooses the C option. Purport claims (generally false: to have the often specious appearance of being, intending, or claiming), old-fashioned.

Translation: F's book about EW seems to have obvious discrepancies with the style of recent literary critical articles. This was not a mistake, except for his opening and introduction. This book claims to be familiar with the discussion in this contemporary field, but in the real analysis of EW's work, this work has a very outdated writing method.

4. Analysis: The first empty choice is comprehensive antisense, so the correct answer is option B, the second empty choice is the antisense of settle, so the second empty choice is E. Provocative (note that provocative means provoking new things in addition to provocation), suggest suggests.

Translation: This book is not comprehensive and comprehensive, but it is, on the contrary, capable of inspiring people (ideas or behaviors), and can provide people with suggestions instead of solving problems completely.

5. Analysis: Interrelationship = not + space, so the space chooses the antisense of interrelationship, the correct answer chooses the A option, the third space becomes greater according to the interdependence, and the choice is no longer the antisense of interdependence, so the third space Select the G option, and fill in the second blank at the end. Since interdependence is no longer an option, it means that the current interconnection between countries is stronger. Therefore, the past interconnection is weaker than the current mutual interconnection, so the second blank chooses the E option. Unconnected, superficial, superficial, isolationism.

Translation: Although political events in different countries were interlinked in the 19th century, their interrelationships are more shallow than they are today, when interdependence becomes stronger: isolationism is no longer an option Too.



6. Analysis: The first space and the second space in the sentence are synonymous. The corresponding point is in the following example. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, indicating that both spaces are filled with like-minded (like-minded) Synonymous, so the first option is the C option, the second option is the D option, and the third option is based on this to learn the synonymous repetition of the previous features, so the third option is synonymous with like-minded companions, so choose the H option. Peer peers, cliquish social behavior, small group-style social behavior, cluster gathering.

Translation: In adolescence, peer interaction is critical to building self-awareness. Indeed, this process often presents the social behavior of small groups as a way to define and strengthen self-awareness. Children will look for like-minded partners, and reject those who are different. But when confined within a reasonable boundary, the gathering within this group will generally evolve into a more mature friendship.

7. Analysis: Few treat the underlying Darwinian logic with the care it deserves shows that this Darwinian idea was originally good, but almost no one pays attention to it, so the few ideas here are the same, so the correct answer is the AC option. abused, misused, misused.

Translation: Few theories are more abused than the Darwinian way of evolution (that is, the Darwinian way is already very abused). Many colleges have begun to write papers on the theory of cultural evolution, but almost no one has given it the potential logic of Darwin's view Attention.

8. Analysis: Becoming hopeful of advancement shows that there was no hope for advancement before, so the space reflects obstacles, and the correct answer is BC. Stymie hinders, hinder hinders.

Translation: After feeling that his manager hindered his career for many years, C gradually felt that his promotion became promising.

9. Analysis: semantic reasoning questions, want to form a consensus among a group of restless people. Choose the BC option for the correct answer. fractious, restive, restless.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Williamson paid a huge amount of money to achieve harmony and harmony. He spent a lot of time trying to integrate the uncontrollable crowd to make them harmonious and consistent.

10. Analysis: Condemnation finds other places, indicating that this book is not in condemnation, select condemnation as a synonym for the blank, and select AB as the correct answer. Rant scolded, diatribe slander.

Translation: Readers looking forward to seeing companies that condemn private equity should look at other books. This book does not specifically target these companies.





Section 28

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | cataclysmic | a. severely destructive | 灾难性的 |
| 2 | pervasive | a. existing in or spreading through every part of something | 普遍的 |
| 3 | endemic | a. growing or existing in a certain place or region | 地方性的 |
| 4 | from scratch | NA | 白手起家 |
| 5 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 6 | winnow | v. to remove (people or things that are less important, desirable, etc.) from a larger group or list | 筛选 |
| 7 | discourse | n. a long talk or piece of writing about a subject | 论述 |
| 8 | purport | v. to claim to be or do a particular thing when this claim may not be true | 自称 |
| 9 | arcane | a. known or knowable only to a few people | 晦涩难解的 |
| 10 | settle | v. to end (something, such as an argument) by reaching an agreement | 解决（分歧、纠纷等） |
| 11 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 激起争端的 刺激的 |
| 12 | stipulate | v. to demand or require (something) as part of an agreement | 规定 |
| 13 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 14 | simultaneous | a. happening at the same time | 同时发生的 |
| 15 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious a. lying close to the surface | 粗略的 肤浅的 表层的 |
| 16 | isolationism | n. the belief that a country should not be involved with other countries | 孤立主义 |
| 17 | resilience | n. the ability of something to return to its original shape after it has been pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc. | 快速恢复的能力 |
| 18 | idealism | n. the attitude of a person who believes that it is possible to live according to very high standards of behavior and honesty | 理想主义 |
| 19 | peer | n. a person who belongs to the same age group or social group as someone else | 同辈 |
| 20 | cliquish | n. a small group of people who spend time together and who are not friendly to other people | 小集团 |
| 21 | alienation | n. a withdrawing or separation of a person or a person's affections from an object or position of former attachment | 疏远 |
| 22 | archaic | a. old and no longer useful; of or relating to ancient times | 过时的，旧的 |
| 23 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 24 | vilify | v. to say or write very harsh and critical things about (someone or something) | 诽谤 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------|
| 25 | stymie | v. to stop (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening | 妨碍 |
| 26 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 27 | aggrieve | v. to give pain or trouble to | 令委屈 |
| 28 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 29 | forge | n. a place where objects are made by heating and shaping metal | 伪造 |
| 30 | assembly | n. the act of connecting together the parts of | 装配 |
| 31 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 32 | fractious | a. full of anger and disagreement | 易怒的 |
| | | a. hard to manage or control | 难对付的 |
| 33 | restive | a. feeling bored or impatient while waiting for something to happen or change | 难以驾驭的 |
| 34 | cynical | a. believing that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为人皆自私的 |
| 35 | compliant | a. willing to do whatever you are asked or ordered to do | 遵从的 |
| 36 | tractable | a. easily managed or controlled | 易驾驭的 |
| 37 | rant | n. a bombastic extravagant speech | 粗野的话 |
| 38 | diatribe | n. an angry and usually long speech or piece of writing that strongly criticizes someone or something | 谩骂 |
| 39 | exculpate | v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong | 使无罪 |
| 40 | disquisition | n. a long speech or written report on a subject | 专题论文 |
| 41 | vindication | n. the act of vindicating or defending against criticism or censure | (对所受到的责难或嫌疑的)澄清 |

(ଲା-ଜ୍ଞାନିରୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 29 median

1. Many readers today consider the moral sentiments expressed in the ancient writers' work to be quite vapid, and in the seventeenth century they were similarly regarded as _____.

- A. jejune
- B. didactic
- C. dogmatic
- D. tendentious
- E. arcane

2. A new television documentary focuses on of the prime minister's defining contradiction, portraying her as a woman who cultivated an image of _____, but who liked to live grandly.

- A. irascibility
- B. abstemiousness
- C. contentiousness
- D. insouciance
- E. surreptitiousness

3. The author clearly supports the causes he writes about, but he is more a narrator than (i)_____. Some say he should have included more (ii)_____, but he is wise to let the fact speak for themselves. They are complex enough to prompt many kinds of interpretation, and he would bog down the complicated tale if he tried to adjudicate all of their competing claims.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A. a reporter | D. statistical data |
| B. an advocate | E. analysis of events |
| C. an adversary | F. detailed description |

4. The controversy about Alexander the Great's personality derives from the fact that our sources are (i)_____, all eyewitness accounts having perished. What remains is, at best, (ii)_____ (one history, for instance is based largely on the now-lost memoirs of Alexander's alleged half-brother, Ptolemy) and at worst, highly unreliable.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. outdated | D. secondhand |
| B. inadequate | E. repetitious |
| C. abstruse | F. deceptive |

5. One sometimes hears that Marco Polo introduced pasta to the Western world, having encountered it in China. This durable myth, which (i)_____ that nothing should have been known of pasta in Italy until 1295, when Marco Polo returned from the Far East, can easily be (ii)_____ by pointing out that there are Italian references to pasta that (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. requires | D. augmented | G. praise its virtues |
| B. demonstrates | E. debunked | H. can be authenticated |
| C. symbolizes | F. traced | I. predate that event |





6. For almost two centuries, the German island of Sylt has offered various therapies for every conceivable (i)_____ from broken bones to liver complaints. The local mud, saltwater, thermal pools, and spas have been deemed (ii)_____ by the German medical system, which (iii)_____ some of these treatments. Consequently, the treatments are widely used.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. malady | D. healthful | G. doubts |
| B. indiscretion | E. suspect | H. denies |
| C. prognosis | F. innocuous | I. funds |

7. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

8. Even before she went to art school, Veronica found the standard design categories _____: she didn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables should require different sensibilities.

- A. provocative
- B. limiting
- C. stimulating
- D. confusing
- E. confining
- F. exhilarating

9. The author engages this issue from diverse perspectives, supports his arguments with many examples, and manages to avoid antagonizing others in dealing with a very _____ subject.

- A. contentious
- B. pedestrian
- C. controversial
- D. perplexing
- E. mundane
- F. intriguing

10. Space is often referred to as the final frontier, as the only realm of which humankind has still to gain substantial understanding, yet the ocean is also another vast area about which our knowledge is _____.

- A. erroneous
- B. confusing
- C. frustrating
- D. rudimentary
- E. delusive
- F. sketchy





Section 29 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/B/BE/BD/AEI

6-10 ADI/CD/BE/AC/DF

- Analysis: It can be seen from similarly that the characteristics of spaces are the same as the previous ones. The previous attitude towards moral sentiments is quite vapid, so the spaces are chosen as synonyms for vapid, and the correct answer is selected as option A. jejune is boring.

Translation: Many readers today believe that the moral emotions expressed in the works of ancient writers are boring, and they were also considered boring in the 17th century (referring to the moral emotions expressed in the works).

- Analysis: From the definition contradiction, it is seen that the space should be reversed from who liked to live grandly, so choose the correct answer as option B. abstemiousness abstinence.

Translation: A new documentary focuses on the Prime Minister's contradictory definition, portraying her as a woman with a tempered but noble life.

- Analysis: The first empty corresponds to supports. Despite the support, he is more a narrator than a supporter. The second empty is reversed according to the later but, but later said he let the event speak for himself, indicating that he should (should have included) have more analysis (subjective stuff). Advocate supporter, analysis of events.

Translation: This author clearly points out the reason he wrote, but he is more like a narrator than a supporter of the incident. Some people say that he should include more incident analysis, but he is smart enough to let the incident speak for himself. They are complicated enough to not trigger any form of explanation, and if he tries to explain the complicated statement in it, he will. It made him unable to move as if he were stuck in the mud.

- Analysis: According to all eyewitness accounts having perished, the first empty can know the meaning of insufficient manifestation, and the answer is option B. The rest of the things that are nice to say can be regarded as indirect evidence (the explanation after the brackets also indicates that it is indirect), so the second empty option is the D option. Inadequate is not sufficient, secondhand is indirect.

Translation: The debate about the character of Alexander the Great stems from the inadequate resources we have obtained, and all the evidence we have seen is gone. The only thing left is the best case, which is second-hand (for example, the so-called vague memories of Alexander's half-brothers), and the worst case is extremely untrustworthy.

- Analysis: If the pasta is imported from China, then before 1295, Italy requires no information about pasta, so the first empty option A, the second and third empty contact, only the EI option is reasonable, The expression means that this statement was broken through, because it was found that there was a reference to pasta earlier than that time. require, debunked, and predate that event before that event.

Translation: People sometimes hear that Marco Polo introduced Italian pasta to the West because they have encountered such pasta in China. This long-standing story requires that there is no information about pasta before 1295 (the time when Marco Polo returned to Italy from the Far East), but this story





was dismantled because someone pointed out that there was already a reference to it in the Western world. Too.

Source: Culinary mythology: Marco Polo's supposed introduction of pasta from China to the Western world. This durable myth, which requires that nothing should have been known of pasta in Italy until 1295, when Marco Polo returned from the Far East, can easily be shown to be wrong by citing references in Italy to pasta of an earlier date.

6. Analysis: According to the following from broken bones to liver complaints, it is learned that the blanks need to be filled with "disease", so the first air chooses the A option, the second air corresponds to the various therapies above, so the second air chooses D Options, the third air choose I option, I option tells why this treatment method is widely used. Malady disease, healthful and healthy, fund provides funds for.

Translation: For almost two centuries, the island of S in Germany offers a variety of treatments for every conceivable disease, from damaged bones to liver disease. The local soil, salt water, hot springs and mineral springs have been considered to be healthy by the German medical system, and this system is funding these treatments. Therefore, these treatments are eventually widely used.

7. Analysis: The position of the prime minister is very fragile, so a day in the office is nothing more than a cessation of opposition. The correct answer is to choose the CD option. Respite relief, relief relieved.

Translation: The prime minister's position that he had undoubtedly a year ago now seems so fragile that a good day in the office is nothing more than a cessation of opposition within his party.

8. Analysis: She does not understand why the design of these two things requires different appreciation, indicating that her knowledge of design classification is very limited. Limited, limited confining.

Translation: Even before she went to the art school, V also found that the standard design category was a bit narrow, and she could n't understand why designing buildings and designing tables required different appreciation.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to the preceding antagonizing others, which can cause hostility, indicating that the space should choose the synonym of antagonistic, and the correct answer should be the AC option. contentious is controversial, controversial is controversial.

Translation: This author considers this issue from various angles, supports his argument with many examples, and avoids going astray for controversial issues.

10. Analysis: The feature of space is to gain substantial understanding, and the feature of the ocean is that it is the antonym of substantial. The correct answer is the DF option. Rudimentary primary, sketchy rough.

Translation: The universe is often referred to as the last frontier, because that is the only field that humans have not yet understood a lot. However, the field of oceans is another area of broad knowledge but what we understand is only the primary.





Section 29

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | vapid | a. dull or boring | 乏味的 |
| 2 | jejune | a. not interesting | 乏味的 |
| | | a. too simple | 幼稚的 |
| 3 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 4 | dogmatic | a. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted | 固执己见的, 教条的 |
| 5 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 6 | arcane | a. known or knowable only to a few people | 晦涩难解的 |
| 7 | irascibility | n. the quality of becoming angry very easily | 易怒 |
| 8 | abstemious | a. marked by restraint especially in the eating of food or drinking of alcohol | (生活等)以节制为特点的 |
| 9 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 10 | insouciance | n. a relaxed and calm state: a feeling of not worrying about anything | 无忧无虑; 漫不经心 |
| 11 | surreptitious | a. done in a secret way | 秘密的 |
| 12 | narrator | n. someone who tells a story | 讲述者 |
| 13 | bog down | NA | 使停滞不前 |
| 14 | adversary | n. opponent, enemy | 敌手 |
| 15 | adjudicate | v. to make an official decision about who is right in (a dispute) | 宣判 |
| 16 | inadequate | a. not enough or not good enough | 不充足的 |
| 17 | abstruse | a. difficult to comprehend | 深奥的 |
| 18 | controversy | n. argument that involves many people who strongly disagree about something | 公开辩论 |
| 19 | eyewitness | n. a person who sees something happen and is able to describe it | 目击证人 |
| 20 | perish | v. to disappear or be destroyed | 毁灭 |
| 21 | repetitious | a. having parts, actions, etc., that are repeated many times in a way that is boring or unpleasant | 重复的 |
| 22 | encounter | v. to meet (someone) without expecting or intending to | 碰见 |
| 23 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 24 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.) | 揭穿真相 |
| 25 | trace | v. to follow the path or line of (something) | 跟踪 |
| | | n. a very small amount | 痕量 |
| 26 | predate | v. to exist or happen at an earlier time than (something or someone) | (在日期上)早于 |
| 27 | therapy | n. the treatment of physical or mental illnesses | 治疗 |
| 28 | conceivable | a. able to be imagined | 可想到的 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|------------|
| 29 | malady | n. a disease or illness | 疾病 |
| 30 | deem | v. to think of (someone or something) in a particular way | 认为 |
| 31 | innocuous | a. causing no injury | 无害的 |
| | | a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无意冒犯的 |
| 32 | suspect | v. to have doubts of | 怀疑 |
| 33 | fund | v. to provide money for (something) | 为...提供资金 |
| 34 | cast-iron | a. very strong or tough | 坚固的 |
| 35 | rebel | n. a person who opposes a person or group in authority | 造反者 |
| 36 | controversy | n. argument that involves many people who strongly disagree about something | 公开辩论 |
| 37 | reproach | v. to speak in an angry and critical way to (someone) | 责骂 |
| 38 | respite | n. a short period of time when you are able to stop doing something that is difficult or unpleasant or when something difficult or unpleasant stops or is delayed | 暂缓 |
| 39 | relief | n. a pleasant and relaxed feeling that someone has when something unpleasant stops or does not happen | (不快过后的) 宽慰 |
| 40 | deference | n. a way of behaving that shows respect for someone or something | 尊重;顺从 |
| 41 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 42 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 43 | confine | v. to keep (someone or something) within limits | 限制 |
| 44 | antagonize | v. to cause (someone) to feel hostile or angry: to irritate or upset (someone) | 使成为敌人 |
| 45 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 46 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 47 | perplexing | a. lacking clarity of meaning | 使人困惑的 |
| 48 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 49 | intriguing | a. extremely interesting | 迷人的 |
| 50 | erroneous | a. not correct | 错误的 |
| 51 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| | | a. not very developed or advanced | 发育不完全的 |
| 52 | delusive | a. inappropriate to reality or facts | 迷惑的;欺骗的 |
| 53 | sketchy | a. done quickly without many details | 粗略的 |



section 30 median

1. The stories in Yiyun Li's recent collection are distinctive particularly for the strong contrast between their emotional intensity and their consistently _____ tone.

- A. affable
- B. ebullient
- C. measured
- D. irascible
- E. overwrought

2. The paleontologist examined the problem afresh, believing that the accepted classification _____ the essential continuity of the specimens by making specious distinctions among them.

- A. disproved
- B. belied
- C. conflated
- D. divulged
- E. relaxed

3. It would be naïve to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. motivation | D. premeditated manipulation |
| B. penalty | E. childish theatrics |
| C. tendency | F. balanced reflection |

4. Making loans and fighting poverty are normally two of the least glamorous pursuits around, but remarkably enough put the two together, and you have an economic innovation that has become not just (i)_____ but downright (ii)_____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. popular | D. chic |
| B. pointless | E. unfathomable |
| C. dangerous | F. sensible |

5. Although Thaler employs an innovative mode of analysis, his study offers yet another examination of quite (i)_____ ground—namely, the culture ideology of Norwegian-American preservationist writers in the early twentieth century. The history, literature, and changing internal dynamics of the Norwegian subculture in America constitute a particularly well-studied area. Anyone familiar with the authoritative work of scholars in the field will (ii)_____ little in Thaler's study that is (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. unfamiliar | D. find | G. accurate |
| B. well-worked | E. understand | H. new |
| C. fruitful | F. reveal | I. recognizable |





6. Biologists have little (i)_____ drawing the link between the success of humanity and human (ii)_____. Indeed, many biologists claim that this attribute, the ability to (iii)_____, or, to put it more sharply, to make individuals subordinate their self-interest to the needs of the group, lies at the root of human achievement.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. consensus regarding | D. resilience | G. reflect |
| B. compunction about | E. sociability | H. communicate |
| C. justification for | F. uniqueness | I. cooperate |

7. Culture, like speech, is primarily a human faculty, although both functions may exist in a more _____ form in lesser primates.

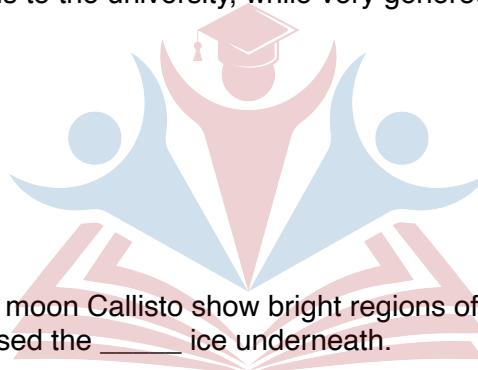
- A. indispensable
- B. crucial
- C. primitive
- D. intelligible
- E. recognizable
- F. rudimentary

8. Tompkinson's prior donations to the university, while very generous, failed to _____ the magnitude of her latest gift.

- A. compensate for
- B. portend
- C. clarify
- D. predict
- E. offset
- F. undermine

9. The first images of Jupiter's moon Callisto show bright regions of material, as if older and darker ice had slid downhill and exposed the _____ ice underneath.

- A. ancient
- B. murky
- C. compact
- D. pristine
- E. grimy
- F. unblemished



10. Mortoris is dour and _____, seemingly incapable of smiling, let alone laughing.

- A. mirthful
- B. jovial
- C. intelligent
- D. tepid
- E. lugubrious
- F. gloomy





Section 30 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/B/BF/AD/BDH

6-10 BEI/CF/BD/DF/EF

1. Analysis: According to contrast, it is inferred that the space and the emotional intensity are reversed. The antisense of "strong emotion" is the C option "Cautious". Note that the A option is the meaning of "affable" and cannot be reversed with the emotional intensity.

Translation: The stories in Li Yiyun's recent collection of stories are very different, especially in the strong contrast between the emotionally strong Chengdu and the continued prudent language.

2. Analysis: by making specious distinctions among them indicates that a word should be filled in the space to reflect the meaning of "not shown", so the correct option is option B. Belie concealed, cover up. Note that disprove only means "proof of error", so it cannot be selected.

Translation: Paleontologists re-examined this question, insisting that the widely accepted classification masked the most important continuity in the samples, because an untrue distinction was made between these samples.

3. Analysis: The first empty cause and effect relationship, there is no penalty, so the content is not necessarily true, so the first empty choice B option. The second space is based on rarely knowing that the choice reflects the true meaning, so choose the F option. Penalty, balanced reflection, fair reflection.

Translation: It is very unwise to treat diaries and personal letters as extremely accurate ways to understand the truth of history or as an expression of the author's true thoughts. Because there are no penalties for exaggeration and deception in writing, diaries and letters are rarely cited as reliable reality.

4. Analysis: According to not just ... but (also), we know that the two spaces are a progressive relationship, so the correct answer is to choose the AD option. popular, chic and fashionable.

Translation: Lending and poverty eradication are two of the most disgraceful things, but combining these two things will result in a popular and trendy economic innovation.

5. Analysis: The first air corresponds to the later particularly well-studied, so the first air selects the B option, because T uses innovative things this time, so people who are familiar with the previous style are almost "in the new" works. The content required is not found. The third space corresponds to the above innovation. The third space selects the H option and the second space selects the D option. Well-worked, well-researched, found, new and novel.

Translation: Although T adopts an innovative analytical method, his research provides another field of thorough research, that is, the cultural ideology of norwegian-american protectionism among early 20th-century writers. That history, literature, and the ever-changing internal changes about the Norwegian subculture group formed a specific and widely studied field in the United States. Anyone who is familiar with the work of authoritative scholars in this field will find that there is almost no arbitrary content in T's very novel research.





6. Analysis: The second air and the third air are synonymous, repeat make individuals submit their self-interest to the needs of the group, so choose E for the second air and I for the third air, according to the tone of the word Indeed It is found that the biologist's connection between human success and human cooperation does exist, so the biologist has never regretted making such a connection, so the first empty answer is option B.

Translation: Biologists hardly regret the connection between human success and human communication. Indeed, many biologists say that this ability, that is, the ability to cooperate, or more precisely, the ability to make individuals submit their own interests to the needs of the group, is the foundation of human great achievements.

7. Analysis: The relationship of concession, said earlier is mainly human ability, later said in some primates will also appear in a more primitive way, that is to say, humans and primates have culture and speech , But the primate culture and speech are more primitive (primary), and the correct answer is the CF option. primitive, rudimentary primitive.

Translation: Culture, like speech, is mainly human ability, although the same function can appear in a small number of primates in a more primitive form.

Source: They are special to humans, though not special to language.... It is possible that these abilities, like Theory of Mind, are absent or discernible only in rudimentary form in other primates.

8. Analysis: Although it has been very generous, I did not expect a more generous donation later. The corresponding point is the latest, and the answer is the BD option. Portend predicts, predict predicts.

Translation: T's previous donation to the university, although generous, actually failed to predict the weight of her recent gift.

9. Analysis: after older and darker ice had slid downhill, there will definitely be an ununderstood ice underneath, so the answer is DF. Pristine is brand new, original, unblemished.

Translation: The first photo of Europa, the moon of Mars, shows the bright areas in the material, like the older and darker ice sliding down the hillside and exposing the original ice layer underneath.

10. Analysis: seemingly incapable of smiling, let alone laughing shows that this person is not stern, and the correct answer is EF lugubrious sad, gloomy dark.

Translation: M is harsh and gloomy, does not seem to smile, let alone laugh.





Section 30

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | affable | a. friendly and easy to talk to | 和蔼的 |
| 2 | ebullient | a. lively and enthusiastic | 精力充沛的 |
| 3 | measured | a. done with thought and care | 谨慎小心的 |
| 4 | irascible | a. becoming angry very easily: having a bad temper | 易怒的 |
| 5 | overwrought | a. extremely excited | 过度紧张的 |
| 6 | disprove | v. to prove to be false or wrong | 证明...是虚假的 |
| 7 | believe | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....错误 |
| | | v. to run counter to: contradict | 与.....矛盾 |
| 8 | conflate | v. to bring together | 混合 |
| 9 | divulge | v. to make (information) known: to give (information) to someone | 泄露 |
| 10 | specious | a. appearing to be true but actually false | 假的 |
| 11 | naïve | a. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge: innocent or simple | 天真的 |
| 12 | exaggeration | n. the state of thinking of or describing something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |
| 13 | deception | n. the act of making someone believe something that is not true | 欺诈 |
| 14 | virtually | adv. very nearly : almost entirely | 几乎 |
| 15 | penalty | n. punishment for breaking a rule or law | 惩罚 |
| 16 | premeditate | v. to think about and plan beforehand | 预先考虑 |
| 17 | glamorous | a. very exciting and attractive : full of glamour | 迷人的 |
| 18 | chic | a. fashionable style | 时髦的 |
| 19 | unfathomable | a. impossible to understand | 难以了解的 |
| 20 | sensible | a. having or showing good sense or judgment | 明智的 |
| 21 | consensus | n. a general agreement about something | 一致同意 |
| 22 | compunction | n. a feeling of guilt or regret | 后悔 |
| 23 | subordinate | a. placed in or occupying a lower class, rank, or position | 下级的 |
| 24 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 绝对必要的 |
| 25 | primitive | a. of, belonging to, or seeming to come from an early time in the very ancient past | (动植物) 原始的, 低等的 |
| | | a. very simple and basic | 初级的 |
| 26 | intelligible | a. capable of being understood or comprehended | 明白易懂的 |
| 27 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| | | a. not very developed or advanced | 发育不完全的 |
| 28 | compensate for | NA | 弥补 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|------------------|
| 29 | portend | v. to give an omen or anticipatory sign of | 预示 |
| 30 | offset | v. to create an equal balance between two things | 抵消 |
| 31 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 32 | murky | a. very dark or foggy | 昏暗的 |
| 33 | compact | a. using little space and having parts that are close together | 紧凑的 |
| 34 | pristine | a. not changed by people: left in its natural state | 自然状态的 |
| | | a. in perfect condition: completely clean, fresh, neat, etc. | 新鲜的 |
| 35 | grimy | a. dirty | 满是灰尘的 |
| 36 | blemish | n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful | 瑕疵 |
| 37 | dour | a. serious and unfriendly : silent and gloomy | 冷冰冰的 |
| 38 | mirthful | a. arousing or provoking laughter | 愉快的 |
| 39 | joyful | a. full of happiness and joy | 快乐的 |
| 40 | intelligent | a. able to learn and understand things | 聪明的;理解力强的 |
| 41 | tepid | a. not energetic or excited | 不热情的 |
| 42 | lugubrious | a. full of sadness or sorrow | 悲哀的 |
| 43 | gloomy | a. sad or depressed | 令人沮丧的; |



section 31 median

1. The era's examples of _____ that are cited by the author can be balanced in part by certain examples of dissent during the same period.

- A. diversity
- B. authoritarianism
- C. forbearance
- D. volatility
- E. lucidity

2. It seems foolish to refuse the offer of an expedient that is both so _____ success and so difficult to create them absent.

- A. reminiscent of
- B. lacking in
- C. distinct from
- D. indispensable to
- E. inimical to

3. The genius of the scientific method is that it (i)_____ the dictum of Aristotle that the goal of science is knowledge of the ultimate cause of things. True science, we now know, advances human knowledge by (ii)_____ ultimate causes and focusing instead on the testing of empirical hypotheses.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. qualifies | D. ignoring |
| B. jettisons | E. predicting |
| C. affirms | F. confirming |

4. The meandering journey across the soundscape of the Internet can be (i)_____. Listening to music in this medium often generates anxiety fulfillment: no sooner has one experience begun than the thought of what else is out there intrudes. Putting an old-fashioned disk and letting it play to the end restores a measure of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. liberating | D. choice |
| B. taxing | E. boredom |
| C. educational | F. sanity |

5. Inuit print making is less (i)_____ than carving in that it does not have substantial historical precedents, although there are (ii)_____ incised carvings on bone or antler, facial tattoo marks or inlay skin work on clothing, mitts and footwear. Carving materials such as stone, bone, antler, wood, and ivory were (iii)_____, but paper and drawing tools were unknown until introduced by early explorers and missionaries.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. traditional | D. affinities with | G. available locally |
| B. prestigious | E. objections to | H. rarely used |
| C. anomalous | F. regulations about | I. virtually interchangeable |





6. For many years, Americans have had a love affair with ferryboats. Ferries are said to relieve our frayed nerves after we've stewed in bumper-to-bumper traffic, and conventional wisdom also says ferries (i) _____ congestion and air pollution by getting us out of cars. Unfortunately, this (ii) _____ notion recently has (iii) _____ several West Coast mayors, who have in consequence eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. contribute to | D. provocative | G. captivated |
| B. reduce | E. misguided | H. confused |
| C. cover up | F. cynical | I. outraged |

7. Circulatory systems on organisms originated in widely separated epochs, according to the fossil record, and under a broad range of circumstances, the myriad forms they take attest to that _____ of origin.

- A. mysteriousness
- B. randomness
- C. ambiguity
- D. heterogeneity
- E. indeterminacy
- F. diversity

8. Compared to their predecessors, who were more nationalist than feminist in political orientation, Roman women activists of the younger generation are more inclined to _____ women's rights, often creating organizations focused primarily on women's issues.

- A. expand
- B. de-emphasize
- C. champion
- D. idealize
- E. downplay
- F. defend

9. Individuals, governments, and companies show ample ability to _____ themselves by setting goals based on current conditions and then blindly following them even when those conditions change drastically.

- A. hamstring
- B. reinvent
- C. promote
- D. revitalize
- E. impair
- F. invigorate

10. The performer can be _____ in his comedy, but he is fundamentally a bighearted person who displays a core sweetness even at his most manic.

- A. inflammatory
- B. pedestrian
- C. gloomy
- D. uninspired
- E. puerile
- F. provocative





Section 31 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/D/BD/BF/ADG

6-10 BEG/DF/CF/AE/AF

- Analysis: can be balanced knows that it should be antonyms before and after, and the core behind is dissent objection, so the space in front selects an antonym of objection, and the correct answer selects option B. authoritarianism (that is, there can be no objections).

Translation: Some of the examples of authoritarianism of the era cited by the author can be neutralized by some examples of objections from this period.

- Analysis: so difficult to create them absent (no they do not) and juxtaposition of spaces, so spaces are indispensable, choose the correct answer D option.

Translation: It seems foolish to reject an expedient that is both indispensable and difficult to succeed without it.

- Analysis: From the focusing instead on, we can see the antisense of the second empty option focus on, so the second empty option D, the first empty and the second empty are the same (dictum of Aristotle = ultimate causes), so the first Option B is empty. Jettison gave up and ignored him.

Translation: The spirit of the scientific method is that it rejects Aristotle's belief that the goal of science is to understand the root cause of things. Real science, as we think, enriches people's knowledge, and by ignoring the reasons behind things, it pays more attention to the experiment of hypothesis based on experience.

- Analysis: through no sooner has one experience begun than the thought of what else is out there intrudes, this journey is very laborious and tense. The first empty option is B, and the second empty old-fashioned disk and the Internet are opposites., So the second space should reflect the antonym of taxing, so the F option is appropriate. Taxing laboriously, sanity is sober.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: A very tortuous journey through the network audio range may be very laborious. Listening to music in this medium is often filled with anxiety, and it will not take long for people to think of something else starting to invade. Putting an outdated disc and letting it play to the end can restore our sanity.

- Analysis: in that it does not have substantial historical precedents, it refers to Inuit printmaking. Since there is no precedent, it means that Inuit printmaking is not so traditional compared to carving. The first empty option is A, and the second empty concession. As mentioned earlier, the two are different, but there is still a certain connection between the two. The second option is D. The third option is based on but before and after comparison. paper and drawing tools were unknown until introduced by early explorers and missionaries. Antisense, so the third option is the G option. Traditional affinity is closely linked, availability locally available. Note that the affinity of this question should not be understood as the meaning of "love".

Translation: Although Inuit printing is closely related to engraving on bones or antlers, facial pattern marks on clothes and inlaid animal skins, Inuit printing is more unconventional than engraving because it has no large historical precedent. Carving materials such as stone, bones, antlers, wood,





and ivory are available locally, but paper and painting materials are known to be used by explorers and missionaries before they were introduced.

6. Analysis: The above mentioned the advantages of the ferry, so the first air selection reflects the verb of "reduce" congestion, so the first air selection is option B. Later, unfortunately turning, so I learned that this traditional concept is not necessarily right, so the second empty option E, the third empty according to the later eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities shows that these mayors are The wrong idea is confusing, so they have to do it eagerly. Reduce reduce, misguided wrong, captivate attractive.

Translation: For many years, Americans have been very passionate about ferry boats. It is said that the ferry can soothe our tense nerves in the long-term travel of one vehicle after another, and the traditional saying also says that the ferry can reduce congestion and air pollution by letting people drive less. Unfortunately, this misleading concept has recently attracted the attention of the mayors of several west coast cities. These mayors finally decided eagerly that they must build ferry services in the city.

Source: For many years, Americans have had a love affair with ferryboats. Ferries not only relieve our frayed nerves after we've stewed in bumper-to-bumper traffic, but conventional wisdom says ferries also reduce congestion and air pollution by getting us out of our gas-guzzling cars.

Unfortunately, this romantic but unfounded notion recently has captivated several high-powered West Coast mayors. Joined by members of the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Task Force, they managed to push a proposal for the world's largest ferry service through the California Legislature with wake -jumping alacrity.

7. Analysis: That synonymously repeats the features of the previous article widely separated epochs, so choose the DF option for the correct answer. heterogeneity diversity, diversity diversity.

Translation: The biological circulatory system originated from many separate eras, according to the fossil record, there are a large number of cases, and there are countless ways to prove the place of origin.

8. Analysis: Often creating organizations focused primarily on women's issues reflects that these people are willing to fight for women's rights, so the correct answer is the CF option. Champion, defend, defend, protect.

Translation: Compared with their predecessors, those who were more nationalistic rather than feminist in the political direction, the younger generation of Roman female activists were more inclined to fight for feminism, often creating something that focused on women's issues. mechanism.

9. Analysis: Blindly in then blindly following reflects individuals, governments and companies will cause bad things to themselves, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. Hamstring debilitates and impairs damage.

Translation: Individuals, governments, and companies have shown a lot of ability to harm themselves, by setting some goals according to the current state and then blindly following these goals, even when these conditions have been completely changed.

10. Analysis: even at his most manic shows that the performer can cause his manic characteristics, so the correct answer is the AF option. Inflammatory, provocative.



Translation: This performer is very excited in his drama, but he is basically a bright person who can show his inner kindness even when he is manic.

Slacka Head
লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE





Section 31

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|---|---------|
| 1 | dissent | n. public disagreement with an official opinion, decision, or set of beliefs | 意见的分歧 |
| 2 | authoritarianism | n. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws: not allowing personal freedom | 独裁主义 |
| 3 | forbearance | n. the quality of someone who is patient and able to deal with a difficult person or situation without becoming angry | 忍耐 |
| 4 | volatility | n. a tendency to change quickly and unpredictably | 反复无常 |
| 5 | lucidity | n. clearness of thought or style | 清晰 |
| 6 | expedient | n. an easy and quick way to solve a problem or do something | 应急办法 |
| 7 | reminiscent | a. thinking about the past | 回忆往事的 |
| | | a. reminding you of someone or something else : similar to something else | 使人联想…的 |
| 8 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 绝对必要的 |
| 9 | inimical | a. not friendly | 敌意的 |
| | | a. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect | 有害的 |
| 10 | dictum | n. a statement or well-known remark that expresses an important idea or rule | 格言 |
| 11 | qualify | v. to limit or modify the meaning of | 限定 |
| 12 | jettison | v. to get rid of | 丢弃 |
| 13 | affirm | v. to say that something is true in a confident way | 证实 |
| 14 | taxing | a. requiring a lot of effort, energy, etc. | 费力的 |
| 15 | sanity | n. the condition of having a healthy mind | 头脑清楚 |
| | | n. the condition of being based on reason or good judgment | 通情达理 |
| 16 | intrude | v. to come or go into a place where you are not wanted or welcome | 侵入 |
| 17 | prestigious | a. honored | 有声望的 |
| 18 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 19 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 在先的 |
| | | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 20 | affinity | n. a strong liking for or attraction to someone or something | 密切关系 |
| 21 | virtually | adv. very nearly : almost entirely | 几乎 |
| 22 | cover up | NA | 掩饰, 掩盖 |
| 23 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 24 | cynical | a. believing that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为人皆自私的 |
| 25 | captivate | v. to attract and hold the attention of by being interesting, pretty, etc. | 迷住 |
| 26 | outrage | v. to make (someone) very angry | 激怒 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|---------------|
| 27 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 不同的 |
| 28 | indeterminate | a. not able to be stated or described in an exact way | 不明确的 |
| 29 | de-emphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance | 不再重视 |
| 30 | champion | v. to fight or speak publicly in support of | 支持 |
| 31 | defend | v. to maintain or support in the face of argument or hostile criticism | 捍卫, 支持 |
| 32 | hamstring | v. v. to damage or ruin the force or effectiveness of | 损害,使无能为力 |
| 33 | revitalize | v. to give new life or vigor to | 使复兴 |
| 34 | impair | v. to make weaker or worse | 损害 |
| 35 | invigorate | v. to give life and energy to (someone) | 使精力充沛 |
| 36 | inflammatory | a. causing anger | 有煽动性的 |
| 37 | bighearted | a. generous, charitable | 宽大的 |
| 38 | manic | a. very excited, energetic, or emotional | 疯狂的 |
| 39 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 40 | gloomy | a. sad or depressed | 令人沮丧的, 前景黯淡的; |
| 41 | puerile | a. silly or childish especially in a way that shows a lack of seriousness or good judgment | 幼稚的 |



SlackaHead
 লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE





section 32 median

1. With the numerous opponents of the controversial new taxation measure in such a fury, anyone who publicly advocated the measure did not fail to meet with _____ usage.
- A. politic
B. severe
C. sober
D. respectful
E. dejected
2. She constantly _____ herself for not living up to her own ideas—for not working hard enough or not having motives that were pure enough.
- A. exalted
B. coddled
C. excoriated
D. mollified
E. deluded
3. Proponents of international regulation of environmental issues have always struggled against scientific uncertainty and economic hostility, two obstacles which, from a political standpoint, often have been closely related, as economic hostility toward environmental regulation for economic reasons have (i)_____ the considerable uncertainty underlying most environmental challenges to (ii)_____ of environmental regulation.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| A. resolved | D. exaggerate the efficacy |
| B. gainsaid | E. downplay the legitimacy |
| C. exploited | F. question the fallibility |
4. Many scholars have argued that the United States Supreme Court usually (i)_____ public opinion in its decisions because it fears that it will (ii)_____ if does not; when it does depart from public opinion, it whips up political maelstroms.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| A. comments on | D. lose public support |
| B. hews to | E. mitigate public anger |
| C. overrides | F. create public indifference |
5. Analysis of 47.5-million-year-old fossils from Pakistan has yielded fresh insights into the early ancestors of modern whales. For example, Maiacetus inuus was a land animal (i)_____ life in the sea. One Maiacetus inuus fossil encased a fetus positioned for a head-first delivery, which is typical of a land mammal and suggests the species gave birth onshore. But it probably spent much of its time (ii)_____: its big teeth were suited for catching fish, while its flipper-like feet must have been (iii)_____ walking.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. resistant | D. in the water | G. incompatible with |
| B. removed from | E. fleeing from predators | H. clumsy for |
| C. adapted to | F. protecting its young | I. strengthened by |





6. Those who took Clark's old-mannered compliance for obsequiousness (i) _____ him: his apparent (ii) _____ veiled a fervent (iii) _____ of the authority that others exercised over him, one that he occasionally expressed by discreetly sabotaging their most important projects.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| A. misconstrued | D. cynicism | G. veneration |
| B. condemned | E. acquiescence | H. justification |
| C. respected | F. intractability | I. detestation |

7. In ways large and small, millions of people are taking active steps to _____ the medical mainstream, whether by taking herbal remedies for disease or by placing their hopes for a cure in alternative treatment.

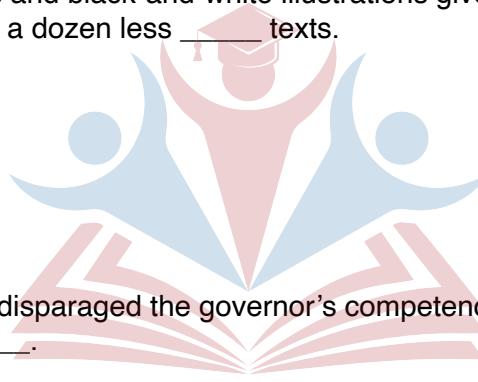
- A. augment
- B. sidestep
- C. support
- D. vilify
- E. circumvent
- F. endorse

8. Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less _____ texts.

- A. exhaustive
- B. interesting
- C. appealing
- D. original
- E. educational
- F. comprehensive

9. The media have constantly disparaged the governor's competence and have found a public only too eager to applaud their _____.

- A. assiduousness
- B. stupefaction
- C. mockery
- D. incredulity
- E. certitude
- F. derision



10. The _____ of ophthalmology as a field in the United States from 1820 to 1850 is evident in the opening of at least five eye hospitals during this period, offering new venues for ophthalmic treatment and experimentation.

- A. sophistication
- B. retrenchment
- C. burgeoning
- D. resurgence
- E. curtailment
- F. expansion





Section 32 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/CE/BD/CDH

6-10 AEI/BE/AF/CF/CF

1. Analysis: The most important thing in this question is to know that usage means "treat", did not fail double negation is equal to affirmation, so the space must correspond to the previous features such as a fury, and the corresponding option is the B option. severe.

Translation: Countless opponents of the new tax policy are in such a rage that anyone who publicly supports the policy will be severely treated.

2. Analysis: According to the reasons for not living up to her own ideas, not working hard enough or not having motives, she will blame herself and choose option C for the correct answer. excoriate accused.

Translation: She constantly reprimanded her for failing her own ideas-not working hard enough or having pure motivation.

3. Analysis: I will prove that these two obstacles are closely related, and also reflect the characteristics of "obstacles". The C option is reasonable, because if one of the obstacles uses the other obstacle, it means that the two obstacles are connected. To reflect the obstacles, the E option is the most suitable. Exploit, downplay the legitimacy to underestimate the legitimacy.

Translation: Supporters of international environmental regulations often struggle with scientific uncertainty and economic hostility. These two obstacles are closely linked from a political standpoint, because the economic hostility to environmental regulations with economic reasons has taken advantage of significant uncertainties under most environmental challenges to underestimate the legality of environmental regulations.

Source: Since the modern inception of international environmental law (IEL) in the late 1960s, proponents of international regulation of environmental issues have struggled against scientific uncertainty and economic hostility. From a political standpoint, these two obstacles often have been closely related, as economic hostility has heavily relied upon the considerable scientific uncertainty underlying most environmental challenges at different stages of their understanding and recognition to downplay the legitimacy of environmental regulation. --Legal Techniques for Dealing with Scientific Uncertainty in Environmental Law, Vinuales, Jorge E.

4. Analysis: when it does depart from public opinion, it whips up political maelstroms shows that the government has obeyed the public's point of view, the first empty option is B, and the second empty conditional sentence, if the public's point of view is not followed, the public will not support the government, choose option D. Hew to comply, lose public support loses popular support.

Translation: Many scholars have pointed out that the US Supreme Court often sticks to the public's views because it fears that if it does not do so, it will lose public support. When it leaves public opinion, it will stir up a political vortex.

5. Analysis: The fossils of whales were found in Pakistan, indicating that whales also existed on land at that time, so the first option is option C. It is said that this animal is likely to appear on land, but





the turning point shows that most of the time It is spent in water, so the second space is selected. the third air flipper-like feet walking on land will be very difficult, so the third air option H, pay attention to the third air can not choose G, since It is amphibious, so it is contradictory to use incompatible. adapt to, in the water, clumsy for clumsy.

Translation: Analysis of the 47.5 million-year-old fossils found in Pakistan has produced the latest new insights into the early ancestors of modern whales. For example, the mother whale is a terrestrial animal that can adapt to life in the sea. The fossil of a mother whale contains an embryo that was delivered head-down. This head-down embryo is characteristic of land mammals and indicates that this species was born on the shore. But it is likely to spend most of the time in the water: its big teeth are very suitable for fishing, and its feet like fins are awkward to walk.

6. Analysis: The second space is based on the apparent "obvious" that the space is the same as the previous feature compliance, so the second space is selected as the E option, and the third space is based on the veil "hide" to learn the antisense of the second space. So I choose the third option, then the first one knows from the backwards in the following text that it is a misunderstanding of C to treat apparent obedience as flattery, because in fact he has a strong aversion to authority, so the first option is option A . misconstrue misunderstanding, acquiescence acquiescence, detestation aversion.

Translation: Those who regard C's unchanging obedience as flattery must have misunderstood him: his acquiescence on the surface actually hides a strong hatred of the authority applied to him, a kind of occasion that he will occasionally destroy through careful The hatred expressed by their important plans.

7. Analysis: by taking herbal remedies and by placing their hopes for a cure in alternative treatment can reflect that these people have avoided mainstream medicine, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. sidestep avoids, circumvent avoids.

Translation: In large or small ways, many people are actively taking steps to avoid the mainstream of medicine, either by using herbs to treat diseases, or by using other treatments to replace their hopes.

8. Analysis: The key point of this question is one-stop, "one-stop" reflects the meaning of "comprehensive", so here is to compare the comprehensive thing with the less comprehensive thing, so choose one-stop in the space Synonym for the correct answer, select the AF option. exhaustive comprehensive, comprehensive comprehensive.

Translation: Although its gray text and black and white illustrations give it a serious feeling, this one-stop resource can replace incomplete text.

9. Analysis: This refers to the previous media, so the space is synonymous with repeating the attitude of the media, so choose the CF option for the correct answer, mockery mocking, derision mocking. Note that the too...to... structure does not reverse when expressing mood, for example, too willing to do something should be understood as too happy to do something.

Translation: The media has long despised the government's ability and found the public eager to praise them (media) for their ridicule.

10. Analysis: I will later offer new venues for ophthalmic treatment and experimentation, indicating that this kind of ophthalmology is developing rapidly during this time period, so the correct answer is the CF option. Burgunning surged and expansion expanded.



Slacka Head

Translation: From 1820 to 1850, the expansion of American ophthalmology was at its peak. At that time, at least five ophthalmology hospitals opened, and they could provide new places for ophthalmology treatments and experiments.

লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE





Section 32

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | usage | n. manner of treating | 对待 |
| 2 | sober | a. plain in color; having or showing a very serious attitude or quality | 有节制的;朴素的 |
| 3 | exalt | v. to praise highly | 赞扬 |
| 4 | coddle | v. to treat (someone) with too much care or kindness | 娇惯, 溺爱 |
| 5 | excoriate | v. to criticize very harshly | 严厉指责 |
| 6 | mollify | v. to make less angry | 使平静 |
| 7 | delude | v. to cause (someone) to believe something that is not true | 哄骗 |
| 8 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 9 | hews to | NA | 遵守 |
| 10 | override | v. to make (something) no longer valid | 推翻 |
| 11 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 12 | incompatible | a. not able to exist together without trouble or conflict | 不相容的 |
| 13 | clumsy | a. awkward or inefficient in use or construction | 笨拙的 |
| 14 | compliance | n. the act or process of doing what you have been asked or ordered to do | 服从 |
| 15 | obsequious | a. too eager to help or obey someone important | 谄媚的 |
| 16 | veil | v. to hide or partly hide (something) | 掩盖 |
| 17 | sabotage | v. to destroy or damage (something) deliberately so that it does not work correctly | 蓄意破坏, 捣乱 |
| 18 | venerate | v. to feel or show deep respect for | 尊敬 |
| 19 | detestation | n. extreme hatred or dislike | 憎恶 |
| 20 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 21 | sidestep | v. bypass, evade | 回避, 躲避 |
| 22 | vilify | v. to say or write very harsh and critical things about (someone or something) | 诽谤 |
| 23 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 24 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 25 | mien | n. a person's appearance or facial expression | 风采 |
| 26 | appealing | a. pleasing or attractive | 吸引人的 |
| 27 | exhaustive | a. very thorough | 彻底的, 详尽无遗 |
| 28 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |
| 29 | disparage | v. to describe as unimportant, weak, bad, etc. | 贬低 |
| 30 | assiduous | a. showing great care, attention, and effort | 勤勉的 |
| 31 | stupefaction | n. the state of being stupefied | 麻木状态 |
| 32 | mockery | n. insulting or contemptuous action or speech | 嘲笑 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|------|
| 33 | incredulity | n. a feeling that you do not or cannot believe or accept that something is true or real | 怀疑 |
| 34 | derision | n. the feeling that people express when they criticize and laugh at someone or something in an insulting way | 嘲弄 |
| 35 | retrenchment | n. a cutting of expenses | 删除 |
| 36 | burgeon | v. to grow or develop quickly | 迅速发展 |
| 37 | resurgence | n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase | 复苏 |
| 38 | curtail | v. to reduce or limit | 削减 |





section 33 median

1. In his youth, the naturalist and artist John James Audubon was given to _____ glamorous tales about himself: he falsely claimed to have studied under a renowned French painter and hinted that he was the heir apparent to the French throne.

- A. disavowing
- B. understanding
- C. constraining
- D. obfuscating
- E. concocting

2. Holston characterized a colonial situation as an aggregation of activities and a conjunction of outcomes that, though _____ and at times coordinated, were usually diffuse, disorganized, and even contradictory.

- A. dubious
- B. chaotic
- C. harmonious
- D. linked
- E. imputed

3. In aquatic environments, the herbicide atrazine is more likely to (i)_____ developing amphibians when it is highly diluted than when it is much more concentrated, a new study suggests. Although counterintuitive, the finding is (ii)_____ some past research on atrazine and studies showing that other hormonally active compounds are most damaging at trace concentrations.

| | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. supplant | D. unanticipated given |
| B. kill | E. consistent with |
| C. circumvent | F. undiminished by |

4. If newspaper consumers are concerned about more than (i)_____ and prefer to read news that is consistent with their beliefs, then (ii)_____ is not a journalistic flaw, but, rather, a cultivated feature. In a competitive news market, producers can use slant to differentiate their products and stave off price competition.

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. politics | D. bias |
| B. accuracy | E. sensationalism |
| C. expense | F. inconsistency |

5. There are two opposing theories about mountain formation and climate over the past 40 million years: either the surge of mountain building (i)_____ the global cooling or vice versa. The first of these two theories asserts that widespread mountain building cooled the earth as a result of the (ii)_____ mountains and climate. For example, mountain glaciers tend to be (iii)_____: once established, they increase the reflectivity of the surface, thus lowering temperatures and allowing more ice to form.

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. superseded | D. disparity between | G. unpredictable |
| B. halted | E. feedback between | H. static |
| C. caused | F. complexity of | I. self-perpetuating |





6. With the emergence of scientific history-writing in the late nineteenth century, several authors sought to ignore the glowing myths surrounding George Washington and uncover the human being within, but their biographies were still (i) _____ enough that Washington remained a marbled and remote figure. Indeed, by the 1920s Washington has become such (ii) _____ personage that inevitably someone had to go to the other extreme and try to (iii) _____ the legend.

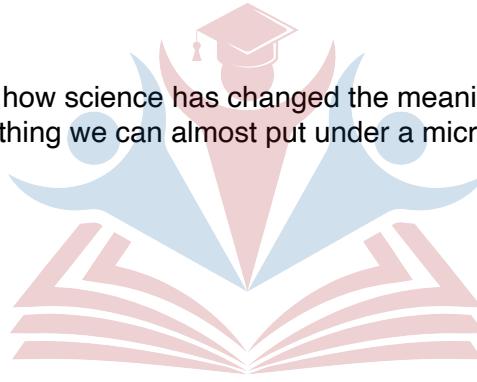
| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A. ponderous | D. a deified | G. debunk |
| B. empirical | E. an ignored | H. aggrandize |
| C. laudatory | F. a misunderstood | I. reproduce |

7. Aerial viewings of the gigantic stone horse attributed to the Native American Quechuan people fail to _____ the considerable artistry required to create the piece: the horse appears crudely constructed unless carefully examined from the ground.

- A. reveal
- B. justify
- C. manifest
- D. mitigate
- E. diminish
- F. undercut

8. The book aims to illuminate how science has changed the meaning of nothingness from _____ philosophical concept to something we can almost put under a microscope.

- A. a tangible
- B. a palpable
- C. a nebulous
- D. a nettlesome
- E. an incontrovertible
- F. a vague



9. Few ideas are more _____ than the notion that cultures evolve in Darwin fashion; many academics have begun writing about cultural evolution, but few treat the underlying Darwinian logic with the care it deserves.

- A. abused
- B. archaic
- C. misused
- D. outdated
- E. divisive
- F. derivative

(ଲା-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପ୍ରେସ ମିଳା
by RAHMAN ENAYATE)

10. The initial, widely shared pessimism turned out to be _____, because it ignored the many things that could be done with resources left behind.

- A. unintelligible
- B. unfathomable
- C. unfounded
- D. unimaginative
- E. unjustified
- F. unimportant





Section 33 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/D/BE/BD/CEI

6-10 CDG/AC/CF/AC/CE

- Analysis: falsely claimed reflects that the person is making up a story, so choose the E option for the correct answer. concoct fabricated. The phrase be given to addicted to...

Translation: When John James Audubon was young, the naturalist and painter was obsessed with making up his own fascinating story: he falsely claimed to have studied with a famous French painter and hinted that he Heir to the French throne.

- Analysis: There are traps in this question. According to the parallel relationship between before and after, it is known that the space and coordinates are the same, so many people choose the C option. But note that there is an at times behind, indicating that coordinated is more advanced than spaces, so the correct answer is a weaker word than coordinated, and the correct answer is the D option. linked.

Translation: Horston describes the colonial situation as a collection of activities and a combination of results. Although interrelated and sometimes coordinated, they are usually decentralized, disordered, and even contradictory.

- Analysis: The difficulty of this question is the familiar word trace, which means trace in the question. Therefore, the first air corresponds to the most damaging later, so the first air chooses the B option, the second air shows that the two studies are the same result, both say that when the concentration is low, it is more lethal. E option is empty. kill, consistent with is consistent with...

Translation: In an aquatic environment, the herbicide atrazine, if diluted, will kill amphibians more than concentrated. Although it is different from people's intuition, this result is consistent with many previous studies on herbicides. These results show that hormones are more harmful in trace amounts.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Source: The herbicide atrazine is more likely to kill developing amphibians when it is highly diluted than when it's much more concentrated in aquatic environments, a new study suggests. Although counterintuitive, the finding is consistent with some controversial past research on atrazine and studies showing that other hormonally active compounds are most damaging at trace concentrations.

- Analysis: prefer to read news that is consistent with their beliefs, indicating that the first empty is more than followed by words that reflect the objective meaning, the correct answer is B, and the second empty is based on the previous conditions, since everyone prefers to read news That is consistent with their beliefs, so this kind of subjective is not wrong, the second blank is filled with words that reflect the subjective meaning, and the correct answer is the D option. accuracy, bias bias.

Translation: If readers of news newspapers are not only concerned with the accuracy of news events, but also tend to read news events consistent with their values, then prejudice is not a flaw in the newspaper 's news writing, but it is more like a kind of Features. In a competitive news market, producers can use prejudice to differentiate their products and ease prices.





Source: The reason, he and his colleague, Andrei Shleifer, argue, is that consumers prefer stories that are more consistent with than accuracy. "We assume that readers prefer to hear or read news that are more consistent with their beliefs," they write. Bias is not a bug but a feature.

In a competitive news market, they argue, producers can use bias to differentiate their products and stave off price competition. Bias increases consumer loyalty. — Another View of News Bias, as Selling Point, NYT, 2005-05-19

5. Analysis: The first air is based on the lower temperatures mentioned in the examples below, which shows that the first theory is that the orogenic movement has caused global cooling, so the first air chooses the C option, and the second air repeats the first air, To lower the temperature, it is necessary to reduce the heat feedback, that is, the heat can not be recovered after going out, so the second air is selected as the E option, and the third air can be said to repeat the established after the colon, so the third air is selected as the I option. Cause, feedback, self-perpetuating.

Translation: There are two opposite theories about the formation and climate of mountain ranges over the past 40 million years: Perhaps the wave of orogeny caused global cooling, or perhaps the opposite. The first of the two theories asserts that a large amount of orogenic movement cools the earth because of feedback between mountains and climate (something that is returned to a machine, system, or process). For example, mountain glaciers maintain themselves: once formed, they increase the reflectivity of the surface, thereby lowering the temperature and allowing more ice to form.

6. Analysis: still indicates that the first space still repeats the previous evaluation of W, so the first space corresponds to glowing, the correct answer is C, and the second space is synonymous with the first space according to such knowledge, so the second space Choose the D option, the third empty is tied to go to the other extreme, and the other extreme is to depreciate the W person, saying that the third empty chooses the G option. Laudatory is commendable, deified, debunk exposes... the error.

Translation: With the advent of scientific historical writing in the late 19th century, several writers struggled to ignore the highly praised mysterious things surrounding GW and to find out the existence of humans among them, but their biographies are still commendable enough to As for letting W remain a marble-like and distant figure. Indeed, before the 1920s, W was already a figure venerated as a god so that there must be someone who had to go to another extreme and try to break through the legend.

7. Analysis: Semantic reasoning. The following article says that if the horse is not well tested, it will be crudely fabricated, indicating that these aerial observations cannot reveal important artistic talents. The answer is the AC option. reveal reveals, manifest.

Translation: The boulder horse built by the Gabyans in the Americas, when overlooking in the air, failed to show the artistry it should have when building an artwork. This horse appears to be extremely rough, unless it is carefully observed on the ground.

8. Analysis: From ... to ... indicating that the space is selected to the back of something we can almost put under a microscope, so the correct answer is the CF option. Nebulous, vague.

Translation: This book wants to explain how science has changed the meaning of hollowness, from vague philosophical concepts to something we can see in the micro world.





9. Analysis: few treat the underlying Darwinian logic with the care it deserves. Darwinian idea was originally good, but we don't pay much attention to it, so here are the same ideas, so choose the AC option for the correct answer. abused, misused, misused.

Translation: Some ideas about Darwin's theory of evolution are more abusive than ideas. Many colleges have begun to write papers on the theory of cultural evolution, but only some of the underlying logic of Darwin's view has given it the attention it deserves.

10. Analysis: because it ignored the many things shows that this previous pessimism is unfounded, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. Unfounded is unfounded and unjustified is unreasonable.

Translation: The life-threatening emotions that were widely shared were found to be unproven. Because it ignores a lot of things that can be done with the resources behind it.





Section 33

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | glamorous | a. very exciting and attractive | 富有魅力的 |
| 2 | concoct | v. to invent or develop | 捏造 |
| | | v. to make by mixing different things together | 混合而制 |
| 3 | disavow | v. to deny that you know about or are involved in (something) | 不承认 |
| 4 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 困惑 |
| 5 | chaotic | a. in a state of complete disorder and confusion | 无秩序的 |
| 6 | impute | v. to say or suggest that someone or something has or is guilty of (something) | 把(错误等)归咎于 |
| 7 | dubious | a. causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion | 可疑的 |
| | | a. unsure or uncertain | 不确定的 |
| 8 | dilute | a. reduced in strength as a result of containing an added liquid | 稀释的 |
| 9 | counterintuitive | a. not agreeing with what seems right or natural | 违反直觉的 |
| 10 | trace | n. a very small amount | 微量 |
| 11 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 12 | supplant | v. to take the place of | 代替 |
| 13 | sensationalism | n. the use of shocking details to cause a lot of excitement or interest | (指行文或报道)耸人听闻 |
| 14 | slant | n. a peculiar or personal point of view, attitude, or opinion | 偏见 |
| 15 | stave off | NA | 避免 |
| 16 | supersede | v. to replace (someone or something) | 取代 |
| 17 | halt | n. the stopping or ending of movement, progress, or action | 停止 |
| 18 | vice versa | NA | 反之亦然 |
| 19 | assert | v. the demonstrate the existence of | 声称 |
| 20 | self-perpetuating | a. continuing without any outside influence | 自我持续的 |
| 21 | disparity | n. different from each other | 不一致 |
| 22 | uncover | v. to allow (something) to be seen by removing a covering | 揭露 |
| 23 | ponderous | a. very boring or dull | (文章或谈话)冗长乏味的 |
| 24 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 以观察或实验为依据的 |
| 25 | laudatory | a. expressing or containing praise | (文章或言谈)表示赞美的 |
| 26 | deify | v. to treat like a god or goddess | 神化 |
| 27 | personage | n. an important or famous person | 名人 |



| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------------|
| 28 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.) | 揭穿真相 |
| 29 | aggrandize | v. to make great or greater | 夸大;吹捧; |
| 30 | aerial | a. taken or seen from an airplane | 空中的 |
| 31 | gigantic | a. extremely large | 庞大的 |
| 32 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly | 表明 |
| | | a. able to be seen : clearly shown or visible | 明显的 |
| 33 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 34 | undercut | v. to make weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 35 | illuminate | v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand | 阐明 |
| 36 | tangible | a. able to be touched or felt | 可触摸的 |
| 37 | palpable | a. capable of being touched or felt | 摸得着的 |
| 38 | nebulous | a. not clear: difficult to see, understand, describe, etc. | 模糊的 |
| 39 | nettlesome | a. causing vexation | 恼人的 |
| 40 | incontrovertible | a. not able to be doubted or questioned | 不容置疑的 |
| 41 | vague | a. not clear in meaning | 模糊的 |
| 42 | archaic | a. old and no longer useful; of or relating to ancient times | 过时的, 旧的 |
| 43 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 44 | divisive | a. causing a lot of disagreement between people and causing them to separate into different groups | 引起分歧的 |
| 45 | pessimism | n. a feeling or belief that bad things will happen in the future | 悲观 |
| 46 | unintelligible | a. impossible to understand | 难以理解的; 难懂的 |
| 47 | unfathomable | a. impossible to understand | 难以了解的 |

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 34 median

1. The space travels described in science fiction stories always used to be epic adventures, in comparison to which current journals in space seem quite _____.

- A. mundane
- B. exciting
- C. dramatic
- D. risky
- E. heroic

2. To criticize a disaster film for being _____ is a bit silly, since people do not go to disaster movies to see an honest portrayed of reality.

- A. expensive
- B. harrowing
- C. derivative
- D. convoluted
- E. implausible

3. The irony of digital networking is that it can produce more (i)_____ than did the geographical confinement it supposedly transcended. As human interactions become (ii)_____ physical location, people are less likely to have regular dealings with others who do not share the same values and outlooks.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. provincialism | D. more determined by |
| B. diversity | E. less contingent on |
| C. materialism | F. less insensitive to |

4. The mood of the times is no longer one of (i)_____ over our scientific achievements. Doubts and worries beset technical and scientific specialist, as well as the public at large. I do not consider such worries (ii)_____, though they are often based on intuitive feeling rather than on strictly logical arguments.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| A. widening skepticism | D. unfounded |
| B. uncritical joy | E. sacrosanct |
| C. false humility | F. foreordained |

5. Pioneering medical research scientists' (i)_____ claims regarding the (ii)_____ new researches make the public wonder their own doctors are not dispensing miracles. There are forces, both external and internal, on scientists that most require them to (iii)_____. Without money, there is no science. Researchers must constantly convince administrators who control tax dollars, investors, and individual donors that the work they are doing will make a difference.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| A. modest | D. serious constraints on | G. improvise |
| B. inflated | E. overblown interpretations of | H. oversell |
| C. fastidious | F. potential benefits of | I. generalize |





6. Despite the occasional (i)_____ of their venues, the culture of corporate conferences is a deeply (ii)_____ conference, each day consisted of nearly nine hours of continuous lectures and panels enlivened by pleasantries or anything that could be construed as a joke. The only (iii)_____ sensory deprivation of the sessions came from the handsome color slides favored by the corporate presenters.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. seclusion | D. sycophantic | G. allusion to |
| B. opulence | E. ascetic | H. ramification of |
| C. enormity | F. mercenary | I. respite from |

7. Historically, the depletion of soil's nitrogen has been one of the most _____ problems faced by farmers: an essential nutrient, nitrogen is quickly leached from soil, and farmers have struggled to find ways to replenish it.

- A. capricious
- B. ubiquitous
- C. worrisome
- D. stubborn
- E. intractable
- F. unpredictable

8. Scientists should hope the faults in their theories will be _____ their peers since the refutation of one hypothesis can free its originator to develop a better one.

- A. discerned by
- B. disregarded by
- C. discovered by
- D. ignored by
- E. opaque to
- F. inspiring to

9. Although men still dominate the ranks of full professors in the field of astronomy, the increasing numbers of younger women in the field could _____ a change in its gender mix.

- A. require
- B. alleviate
- C. block
- D. presage
- E. portend
- F. hinder

10. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research. They were struck by the fact that a single mathematics formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____.

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar





Section 34 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/E/AE/BD/BFH

6-10 BEI/DE/AC/DE/EF

- Analysis: According to in comparison to, we know that the space behind and the features of the previous article are reversed. The features of the previous article are "epic epic", so the correct answer is option A. mundane ordinary.

Translation: Space travel described in science fiction has always been an epic adventure, but now space travel looks very ordinary.

- Analysis: since people do not go to disaster movies to see an honest portrayal of reality shows that "truth" is not good, then they should not criticize the "insincere" of this movie. It is implausible to choose the E option for the correct answer.

Translation: It's a bit silly to criticize the disaster film as being very untrue, because people don't look at real life portraits when they go to watch disaster films.

- Analysis: The first space corresponds to confinement it supposedly transcended, so choose option A, and the second space is to explain why more provincialism is generated, because when people are not limited to geographic location, people are more and more disliked. The person in the same position has spoken, so choose the second option E, and pay attention to people who do not share the same value point of view as foreigners. Provincialism is narrow and contingent depends.

Translation: The irony of the digital network is that it produces more narrowness than the geographic limitations it wants to surpass. As people become less geographically restricted, people become less likely to communicate regularly with those who differ from their own values and appearance.

- Analysis: Doubts and worries beset technical and scientific specialist instructions are no longer things that are not criticized. The first option is option B, and the second option is based on although they are often based on intuitive feeling rather than on strictly logical arguments. On the contrary, although it is not considered unfounded, it is really just based on intuition. Uncritical joy is uncritical and unfounded.

Translation: The emotions of the time are no longer a joy that does not critique our scientific achievements. Doubts haunt science and technology experts and the general public. I don't think such concerns are unfounded, although they are often based on intuition rather than strict logical argument.

- Analysis: The third empty and the first empty in the sentence are synonymous repetitions. Both external and internal forces require these scientists to do this, and the purpose is for money, so the first empty chooses B, and the third empty chooses H. The second space is to lead to "People don't think that doctors are doing miracles", which means that the second space is saying that the research is positive, so the second space chooses the F option. Inflated exaggerated, potential benefits potential benefits, oversell boasted.

Translation: Pioneering scientists in the field of medical research exaggerated the potential benefits of new research to the public's surprise that their doctors are not doing miracles. There are indeed external or internal forces that make scientists boast. Without money, there would be no science.





Researchers must continue to convince tax managers that investors and individual
the work done by scientists is very powerful.

6. Analysis: Although the first space and the second space are reversed, the second space is explained by each day consisted of nearly nine hours of continuous lectures, so the second space chooses the E option, so the first space chooses B Option, the last space only knows that the antisense of the previous feature needs to be selected. The previous feature is ascetic, so the third empty option is the I option. opulence, luxury, ascetic asceticism, despite getting relief from.

Translation: Despite the occasional luxury of the meeting place, the business meeting behavior is actually a highly ascetic meeting, including nearly 9 hours of continuous lectures and polite phrases every day or anything. A discussion group that becomes a joke. The only rest from the sensory deprivation of the meeting comes from the beautiful slideshow that the presenter likes.

Source: For despite the occasional opulence of their venues, the culture of corporate conferences is a deeply ascetic one. At the Hyatt, the proceedings began each morning well before nine and stretched to five-thirty or six, nearly nine hours of continuous lectures and panels enlivened by few pleasantries or anything that could be construed as a joke. Other than that, the only respite from sensory deprivation was the handsome color slides favored by the corporate presenters. —Spinning the poor into gold: how corporations seek to profit from welfare reform, Ehrenreich, Barbara

7. Analysis: Struggled to find ways to replenish it shows that this problem is more serious, and choose the DE option for the correct answer. stubborn is tenacious and intractable.

Translation: From a historical point of view, the consumption of nitrogen nutrients in the soil is one of the most stubborn problems facing farmers. As a particularly important nutrient, nitrogen is quickly filtered by the soil, and farmers have tried many ways to supplement nitrogen element.

8. Analysis: refutation of one hypothesis and space are synonymously repeated, so the space reflects the refutation, that is, the error is found, the correct answer selects AC option. Discern was aware, discover discovered.

লা-জিজু উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Scientists should hope that the problems in their theory can be discovered by their colleagues, because refuting a hypothesis can release its original inventor to form a better hypothesis.

9. Analysis: Women joining this field will inevitably indicate that there will be changes in the gender mix, the correct answer is to select the DE option. Presage, portend prediction.

Translation: Although men still occupy the leading position of most professors in the field of aerospace science, the number of young women in this field is also gradually rising, which indicates a change in the ratio of men to women in this industry.

10. Analysis: They are struck by (being shocked) because they can describe a variety of physical phenomena with a mathematical formula, choose single antonyms for spaces, and choose the EF option for correct answers. There are various heterogeneous, dissimilar differences.

Translation: An apparent paradox led scientists to continue their current research, they were shocked by the fact that a single mathematical formula can be used to describe such a different physical phenomenon.





Section 34

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|----------|
| 1 | epic | a. very great or large and usually difficult or impressive | 宏大的 |
| 2 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 3 | heroic | a. having or showing great courage | 英勇的 |
| 4 | harrowing | a. very distressing or painful | 令人伤心的 |
| 5 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 6 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 7 | irony | n. a situation that is strange or funny because things happen in a way that seems to be the opposite of what you expected | 讽刺 |
| 8 | provincial | a. having narrow or limited concerns or interests | 狭隘 |
| 9 | confinement | n. the act of confining someone or something | 限制 |
| 10 | contingent | a. depending on something else that might or might not happen | 依情况而定的 |
| 11 | beset | v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something) | 困扰 |
| 12 | sacrosanct | a. too important and respected to be changed, criticized, etc. | 神圣的 |
| 13 | foreordained | | 预先注定 |
| 14 | humility | n. the quality or state of not thinking you are better than other people | 谦恭 |
| 15 | inflated | a. too large or high | (价格) 过高的 |
| 16 | fastidious | a. showing or demanding excessive delicacy or care | 挑剔的 |
| 17 | miracle | n. a very amazing or unusual event, thing, or achievement | 奇迹 |
| 18 | improvise | v. to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴创作 |
| 19 | oversell | v. to praise (something or someone) too much | 吹嘘过度 |
| 20 | seclusion | n. the act of placing or keeping someone away from other people | 隔绝 |
| 21 | opulence | wealth, affluence | 富裕 |
| 22 | enormity | n. great size | 庞大 |
| 23 | venue | n. the place where an event takes place | 聚集地点 |
| 24 | sycophantic | a. attempting to win favor by flattery | 拍马屁的 |
| 25 | ascetic | a. relating to having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure | 禁欲的 |
| 26 | mercenary | a. caring only about making money | 唯利是图的 |
| 27 | ramification | n. something that is the result of an action, decision, etc. | 后果 |
| 28 | leach | v. to remove or remove from by the action of a liquid passing through a substance | 过滤 |
| 29 | replenish | v. to fill or build up (something) again | 补充 |
| 30 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 31 | respite | n. a short period of time when you are able to stop doing something that is difficult or unpleasant or when something difficult or unpleasant stops or is delayed | 暂缓 |
| 32 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 33 | worrisome | a. causing people to worry | 令人不安的 |
| 34 | stubborn | a. refusing to change your ideas or to stop doing something | 固执的 |
| 35 | intractable | a. not easily managed, controlled, or solved | 难驾驭的 |
| 36 | peer | n. a person who belongs to the same age group or social group as someone else | 同辈 |
| 37 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的； 难懂的 |
| 38 | alleviate | v. to make less painful, difficult, or severe | 减轻 |
| 39 | block | v. to stop (someone or something) from moving through or going by | 阻碍 |
| 40 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of | 预示 |
| 41 | portend | v. to give an omen or anticipatory sign of | 预示 |
| 42 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 43 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 44 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 各种各样的 |
| 45 | dissimilar | a. not the same: different or unlike | 不同的 |



section 35 median

1. Medieval cathedrals still stand as marvels of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, medieval physics and chemistry are simply irrelevant, at best a dead end, at worst the very _____ of what science is supposed to be.

- A. exemplar
- B. glorification
- C. reflection
- D. dilution
- E. antithesis

2. For the urban researcher, the long lives of ancient cities can provide ample chronological data, making up for the paucity stemming from relative _____ of most present-day cities.

- A. complexity
- B. formlessness
- C. transparency
- D. diversity
- E. youthfulness

3. Britain's deteriorating economy after 1945 was (i)_____ by politicians who favored the manufacturing sector over the service sector: rather than attempting to (ii)_____ the decline of manufacturing, they should have promoted service industries.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. mishandled | D. augment |
| B. bolstered | E. arrest |
| C. forestalled | F. escalate |

4. The controversy about Alexander the Great's personality derives from the fact that our sources are (i)_____, all eyewitness accounts having perished. What remains is, at best, (ii)_____ (one history, for instance is based largely on the now-lost memoirs of Alexander's alleged half-brother, Ptolemy) and at worst, highly unreliable.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. outdated | D. secondhand |
| B. inadequate | E. repetitious |
| C. abstruse | F. deceptive |

5. Anna Gavalda's fiction is appealing largely because of her writing styles, which is certainly (i)_____. It is heavy on dialogue (and light on embellishment) features very short sections (of often only a few sentence) in rapid succession, and in general favors an unadorned directness. Not surprisingly, this style works better in short-story form than in novels, and the story collection I Wish someone Were Waiting for Me Somewhere (ii)_____ her attempt to (iii)_____ it in novel, as in, for example, Someone I loved.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| A. annoying | D. is thought to precede | G. undermine |
| B. distinctive | E. fails in comparison with | H. sustain |
| C. convoluted | F. impresses considerably more than | I. reject |





6. For Plato the art of music was so (i)_____ moral and political reality that any alteration to music system would necessarily require a corresponding political shift. But two and a half millennia later, when classical music is generally seen merely as a lifestyle accessory, Plato's conception seems (ii)_____. To be sure, there are still people who consider classical music to be of (iii)_____ cultural importance, but few of them are able to articulate this convincingly.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. rarely identified with | D. apt | G. marginal |
| B. tenuously connected to | E. absurd | H. profound |
| C. firmly anchored in | F. disingenuous | I. uncertain |

7. In the northeastern United States, beaver populations had been critically reduced or even _____ in large areas at the end of nineteenth century; as a result, several states instituted prohibitions on beaver trapping.

- A. diminished
- B. extirpated
- C. eliminated
- D. devalued
- E. weakened
- F. underrated

8. The preliminary analysis being on the whole, reassuring its confirmation would _____ concerns about the dangers of project.

- A. explain
- B. deflate
- C. rationalize
- D. soothe
- E. reflect
- F. hide

9. Some kinds of deadly bacteria, including those that cause tetanus, tuberculosis, and botulism, remain _____ until something triggers their insidious activity.

- A. harmless
- B. innocuous
- C. anomalous
- D. aberrant
- E. efficacious
- F. undetectable

10. Titan, Saturn's largest moon, looks surprisingly _____, even though it is a cold, dimly lit world made from unknown materials.

- A. habitable
- B. familiar
- C. forbidding
- D. placid
- E. daunting
- F. recognizable





Section 35 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/E/AE/BD/BFH

6-10 CEH/BC/BD/AB/BF

- Analysis: at best a dead end shows that at worst chooses a word that is more progressive than dead end, so choose the correct answer E according to the options. antithesis

Translation: The medieval cathedral is still a miracle of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, the physics and chemistry of the middle ages is that the lips are not right. The best dead end, the worst is considered to be opposed to science.

- Analysis: fill in a word in the space as the reason for the lack of historical data of the current city. The reason for this lack is the E option. The youth of the city leads to the lack of data. youthfulness young.

Translation: For this city researcher, the long life of the ancient city can provide a wealth of time data, which compensates for the lack of data caused by the relatively young age of most modern cities.

- Analysis: This question deduces from the last sentence that they should have promoted service industries. They should have promoted the service industry, indicating that they actually promoted the manufacturing industry, and that the service industry is the positive evaluation here. Evaluation, so the first space should be filled with negative evaluation words, the second space is filled with the word "block", pay attention to the decline, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. Mishandle was handled improperly, arrest stopped.

Translation: The economic recession in the United Kingdom after 1945 was caused by the improper handling of politicians who favored manufacturing rather than services: they should have promoted the development of services rather than trying to stop the decline of manufacturing.

- Analysis: From having perished, we can see that the information source is insufficient. The first option is option B, followed by two extremes: well-spoken points can be regarded as indirect evidence (the explanation behind the brackets also indicates that it is indirect). The point is that it is completely untrustworthy, so the second option is the D option. Inadequate is not sufficient, secondhand is indirect.

Translation: The debate about the character of Alexander the Great stems from the inadequate resources we have obtained, and all the evidence we have seen is gone. The only thing left is the best case, which is second-hand (for example, the so-called vague memories of Alexander's half-brothers), and the worst case is extremely untrustworthy.

- Analysis: Since it is attractive because of the writing style, this style must be unique, and the following content also specifically explains how to be unique, so the first empty option B, the second empty article says her The style works better in short stories, indicating that the story collection (that is, the short story collection) must surpass the novel, so the second empty choice is the F option, and the third empty semantic question. , Can't be negative evaluation, so the third empty can only be H option according to three options. distinctive is different, impress makes people remember, and retain.



Translation: AG's novels are attractive mainly because of his writing style, which is unique. This style values dialogue (looks at light rendering effects), highlights short bars (often only one sentence) in a quick series of content, and generally prefers an undecorated, straightforward. This style does not surprisingly have a better effect in short stories (rather than novels), so the story set "I Wish someone Were Waiting for Me Somewhere" itself is better than the one he wants in the novel "Someone I loved" "The attempt to keep this collection of stories is more memorable.

6. Analysis: There must be corresponding political changes in music changes, indicating that music and politics are closely linked. The first option is C, and then fixed music is only used as an accessory, indicating that Plato's concept is no longer applicable. Therefore, the second empty choice is E, and the third empty still means that it turns back to the close connection between music and politics. Therefore, the third empty choice is H. firmly anchored in, firmly absurd, absurd, profound, huge.

Translation: For Plato, music art is so firmly fixed in moral and political reality that any changes to the music system will necessarily require corresponding political changes. But after 2,500 years, when classical music was generally regarded as just a lifestyle accessory, Plato's concept seemed ridiculous. It is true that there are still people who regard classical music as having profound cultural influence, but few of them can express it convincingly.

7. Analysis: Even progressive relationships, so choose reduce progressive after the space, so choose the correct answer BC option. Extirpate disappeared, eliminate eliminate. This question - A option is wrong because diminish "reduce" and reduce can only be synonymous, not progressive.

Translation: In the northeastern United States, the number of beavers has been severely reduced or even extinct in most parts of the late nineteenth century. As a result, several states have issued laws prohibiting the capture of beavers.

8. Analysis: According to reason, it can be judged that the blank should be filled with the meaning of "eliminate" worry, and the correct answer is the BD option. Deflate shrinks, soothe subsides.

Translation: With a preliminary analysis as a whole, it is guaranteed that this confirmation will eliminate concerns about the project.

9. Analysis: until=before, the bacteria are safe before the potential activity is triggered, so choose the AB option for the correct answer. harmless, innocuous.

Translation: Some deadly bacteria (including those that cause tetanus, tuberculosis and botulism) are harmless before something triggers their latent activity.

10. Analysis: take the antisense of unknown material later, and choose the BF option for the correct answer. familiar, easily recognizable, and recognizable. (In Webster, familiar means easily recognized)

Translation: "Titan" (Saturn's largest moon) looks surprisingly identifiable, although it is a very cold, dark world formed by unknown materials.



Section 35

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|------------|
| 1 | marvel | n. someone or something that is extremely good, skillful, etc. | 奇迹 |
| 2 | medieval | a. of or relating to the Middle Ages | 中古的 |
| | | a. very old : too old to be useful or acceptable | 过时的 |
| 3 | dead end | NA | 僵局 |
| 4 | exemplar | a. extremely good and deserving to be admired and copied | 典型 |
| 5 | glorify | v. to honor or praise | 赞颂 |
| 6 | dilution | n. something (such as a solution) that is diluted | 稀释 |
| 7 | antithesis | n. the exact opposite of something or someone | 对立 |
| 8 | chronological | a. arranged in the order that things happened or came to be | 按发生时间顺序排列的 |
| 9 | paucity | n. an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted | 缺乏 |
| 10 | stem from | NA | 源于 |
| 11 | transparency | n. the quality or state of being transparent | 透明 |
| 12 | mishandle | v. to deal with or manage wrong or ignorantly | 错误地处理 |
| 13 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 14 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 预先阻止 |
| 15 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 16 | arrest | v. to stop the progress or movement of | 阻止 |
| | | v. to use the power of the law to take and keep | 逮捕 |
| | | v. to attract and hold the attention of | 吸引 |
| 17 | escalate | v. to increase in extent, volume, number, amount, intensity, or scope | 使逐步上升 |
| 18 | controversy | n. argument that involves many people who strongly disagree about something | 公开辩论 |
| 19 | eyewitness | n. a person who sees something happen and is able to describe it | 目击证人 |
| 20 | perish | v. to disappear or be destroyed | 毁灭 |
| 21 | repetitious | a. having parts, actions, etc., that are repeated many times in a way that is boring or unpleasant | 重复的 |
| 22 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 23 | distinctive | a. having a quality or characteristic that makes a person or thing different from others | 与众不同的 |
| 24 | succession | n. the act of getting a title or right after the person who had that title or right before you has died or is no longer able or allowed to have it | 继承权 |
| 25 | embellish | v. to decorate (something) by adding special details and features: to make (something) more appealing or attractive | 润色 |
| 26 | anchor | v. to be the strongest and most important part of (something) | (使) 固定 |
| 27 | tenuous | a. very thin | 稀薄的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| | | a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 站不住脚的 |
| 28 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 29 | marginal | a. not very important | 不重要的 |
| | | a. not included in the main part of society or of a group | 边缘的 |
| 30 | profound | a. coming from, reaching to, or situated at a depth | 意义深远的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand | 深奥的 |
| | | a. having or showing great knowledge or understanding | 渊博的 |
| 31 | articulate | v/a. to give clear and effective utterance to | 清楚说明(的) |
| 32 | extirpate | v. to destroy or remove completely | 根除 |
| 33 | eliminate | v. to remove (something that is not wanted or needed) | 消除 |
| | | v. to defeat and remove from a competition | 淘汰 |
| 34 | devalue | v. to cause (something or someone) to seem or to be less valuable or important | 贬低 |
| 35 | underrate | v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low | 轻视 |
| 36 | deflate | v. to reduce or cause to contract | 减少…的重要性 |
| 37 | soothe | v. relieve, alleviate | 缓和 |
| | | v. by please by or as if by attention or concern | 平息 |
| 38 | insidious | a. causing harm in a way that is gradual or not easily noticed | 潜在的 |
| 39 | innocuous | a. producing no injury: harmless | 无害的 |
| | | a. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility: inoffensive, insipid | 平淡乏味的 |
| 40 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 41 | aberrant | a. deviating from the usual or natural type | 反常的 |
| 42 | efficacious | a. having the power to produce a desired result or effect | (药、措施等) 有效的 |
| 43 | placid | a. not easily upset or excited | 平和的 |
| 44 | daunting | a. tending to make people afraid or less confident | 令人畏惧的 |
| 45 | forbidding | a. having a frightening or threatening appearance | 令人生畏的 |



section 36 hard

1. Investors are grateful that the attorney general has stepped in to pursue inquiries into misfeasance in the financial markets, given that the regulators officially charged with policing the industry have been _____.

- A. diffident
- B. meticulous
- C. straightforward
- D. implacable
- E. tenacious

2. Consolidating memory is not instantaneous or even _____: every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage, and some of these memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

- A. salutary
- B. deliberate
- C. sequential
- D. momentary
- E. inevitable

3. The politician's record while in office, though (i)_____, hardly accounts for her high standard three decades later—a standing all the more (ii)_____ because of continuing assaults on her reputation during those years.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. bewildering | D. unusual |
| B. admirable | E. regrettable |
| C. unappreciated | F. persistent |

4. Although it is not uncommon for journalists to portray political inexperience on the part of public officials as an (i)_____, it was nevertheless surprising when members of the press treated the new senator's obvious (ii)_____ as an extraordinary virtue.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. advantage | D. nonchalance |
| B. impediment | E. acumen |
| C. exception | F. naiveté |

5. When a new scientific model emerges, research studies (i)_____ that paradigm tend to dominate in the scientific literature: the process of selecting articles for publication is tilted towards positive results. But once the paradigm (ii)_____, the academic incentives shift in the opposite direction: research results are more considered worthy publication when they (iii)_____ what has become the established view.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A. tweaking | D. is initially articulated | G. bolster |
| B. affirming | E. has become entrenched | H. circumvent |
| C. contorting | F. is about to be attacked | I. undermine |





6. The historian of ancient science Otto Neugebauer concluded that Babylonian astronomical texts are (i) _____ because everything has been eliminated from the astronomy except observations and the mathematical consequences of an initial hypothesis about the fundamental character of the astronomical movements. This judgment cohered with the high level of mathematical theory, which (ii) _____ mathematical computation together with empirical observations as (iii) _____ of science and denied any role to speculative hypotheses of a strongly theoretical nature.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. questionable | D. repudiated | G. end result |
| B. scientific | E. admitted | H. necessary characteristics |
| C. limited | F. confounded | I. discredited path |

7. The initial, widely shared pessimism turned out to be _____, because it ignored the many things that could be done with resources left behind.

- A. unintelligible
- B. unfathomable
- C. unfounded
- D. unimaginative
- E. unjustified
- F. unimportant

8. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, her poetry does not consist solely of pious sentiments: it often sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment.

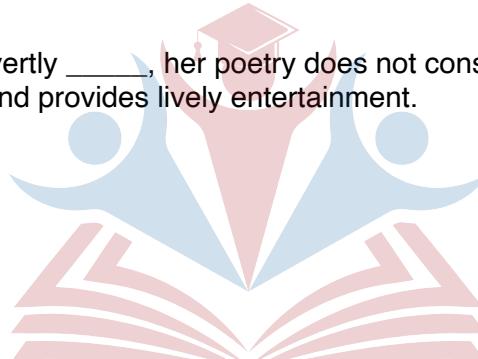
- A. preachy
- B. querulous
- C. insincere
- D. sanctimonious
- E. plaintive
- F. disingenuous

9. Willian Perkins, his _____ speaking style notwithstanding, has long been seen as the moderate face of his political party.

- A. fiery
- B. genteel
- C. bumbling
- D. unremarkable
- E. affable
- F. impassioned

10. Although in his new book he tends to repeat himself like a _____ uncle, McHughen makes a persuasive case for the safety of tinkering with genes to create new foods.

- A. taciturn
- B. reserved
- C. prototypical
- D. cantankerous
- E. loquacious
- F. garrulous





Section 36 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/E/BD/AF/BEI

6-10 BEH/CE/AD/AF/EF

1. Analysis: Investors are grateful for the Attorney General's intervention because of the previous weak supervision. The word that can reflect this meaning is Option A, and the difference here means "indecisive". different English interpretation: hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence.

Translation: Investigators are grateful that the Attorney General has been involved in investigating the negligence of the financial markets, because the regulators who have officially supervised the industry have been indecisive before.

2. Analysis: When negating the progression, the vocabulary is getting weaker and weaker, so the logic here is "It does not happen immediately, or even not necessarily," so choose the E option for the correct answer. inevitable is inevitable.

Translation: Reinforcement of memories is not immediate or even inevitable: every memory must be coded and changed from short-term to long-term storage, and some memories are more clearly etched than others for unknown reasons.

Source: Consolidating a memory is not instantaneous, after all, or even inevitable. Every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage. Some of those memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

3. Analysis: It can be seen that the first air selection is synonymous with high standard. Note that hardly is inverted once, so the first air selection is option B, the second air is more difficult, and the admirable record can not lead to high standards. This is very surprising, all the more later is progressively this kind of surprise, so the second empty option D is the most suitable. Admirable is admirable, unusual, unusual.

Translation: This politician's record during his time in politics, even if it is admirable, is difficult to explain her high achievements after thirty years. (In addition) In view of the continuous criticism of her reputation during these years, this (high) achievement The status is even more unusual.

4. Analysis: It is best to start with the second space. The second space corresponds to the characteristic political inexperience described in this article, so the second space chooses the F option, and the first space should be reasoned according to logic, although political inexperience is regarded as an advantage. Not common, but we were surprised when we saw it as a virtue, so we chose option A in the first blank. advantage advantage, naivete naive.

Translation: Although it is not uncommon for journalists to describe the lack of experience of political officials as merits, the news agency still portrays the obvious naivety of this official as a rare virtue envoy, but it is surprising.

5. Analysis: According to the process of selecting articles for publication is tilted towards positive results, the first blank indicates that the selected articles tend to be positive, so articles that can be dominate must be articles that can determine this example, and the second blank repeats the previous article As mentioned earlier, this kind of paradigm is confirmed, so the second empty





option is E, and the third empty is based on the shift in the opposite direction. In academic works tend to oppose what has been established, so the third empty option is I. . Affirm confirmed that has become entrenched and has become entrenched and undermine weakened.

Translation: When a new scientific model emerges, research that recognizes this template tends to play a leading role in literature on scientific subjects: choosing to publish articles will tend to have positive results. But because the template is deep-rooted, academic incentives turn in the opposite direction: when research weakens established views, the results are more worth publishing.

6. Analysis: except observations and the mathematical consequences shows that these astronomy books are now more scientific, the first option is B, and later said that these books are now consistent with the theory of mathematical calculations, so you must admit that mathematical calculations, so the second empty Choose the E option, and the third space is based on denied any role to speculative hypotheses of a strongly theoretical nature. It is understood that empirical observations should be regarded as a must for science, so the third space is the H option. Scientific studies admit that necessary characteristics are necessary characteristics.

Translation: ON historian on ancient science concluded that the astronomical records of the Babylonian era are very scientific, because everything is eliminated from astronomy, except for real observations and movements about the universe The basic characteristics of the original hypothetical mathematical calculation results. This judgment is consistent with a very high-level mathematical calculation theory. This theory recognizes that mathematical calculation and empirical observation are necessary features of scientific research, and denies any hypotheses generated by speculation based on theoretical characteristics.

7. Analysis: because it ignored the many things shows that the previous pessimism is unfounded, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. Unfounded is unfounded and unjustified is unreasonable.

Translation: The life-threatening emotions that were widely shared were found to be unproven. Because it ignores a lot of things that can be done with the resources behind it.

8. Analysis: The space is synonymous with the following pious. The pious here is understood as a kind of high-level preaching meaning. The AD options in the options all have this meaning. Preachy preaching, sanctimonious pretending to be pious (there is a high sense of confessing to preaching).

Translation: Despite the tendency to become apparently preaching, her poems do not contain a single preaching emotion: it often stimulates people's imagination and provides vivid entertainment.

9. Analysis: notwithstanding inversion, blanks and subsequent mode inversion, the correct answer select AF option. fiery, passionate, passionate, passionate, passionate (I told you during the class, don't translate impassioned into cold)

Translation: William Perkins, despite his passionate tone, has long been regarded as the steady side of his political party.

10. Analysis: Space repeats repeat himself synonymously, so the corresponding option is the EF option. loquacious talkative, garrulous chattering.

Translation: Although he tends to repeat his own words in his new book, like a nagging uncle, M still tells a persuasive case about the indiscriminate use of genetic engineering to make new food.





Section 36

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---|---|------------------------|
| 1 | grateful | a. feeling or showing thanks | 感激的 |
| 2 | attorney a lawyer | n. one who is legally appointed to transact business on another's behalf | 律师 |
| 3 | general | a. involving, applicable to, or affecting the whole | 普遍的 |
| | | a. not specific | 笼统的 |
| | | n. a military officer ranking above a colonel | 上将 |
| 4 | misfeasance | n. the performance of a lawful action in an illegal or improper manner | 不法行为 |
| 5 | diffident | a. lacking confidence | 缺乏自信的 |
| | | a. hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence | 踌躇的 |
| 6 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 7 | implacable or placated. নিরাদ্য / নিরময় | a. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed | 无法安抚的 relentless. |
| | | a. very determined to do something | 顽强的;坚决的 |
| 8 | tenacious | tending to keep a firm hold of something; clinging or adhering closely; not readily relinquishing a position of principle, or course of | |
| | | v. to make (something, such as a position of power or control) stronger or more secure | 巩固 action; determined. |
| 9 | consolidate | | |
| 10 | salutary | a. having a good or helpful result especially after something unpleasant has happened | 有益的 |
| 11 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 12 | sequential | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a particular order or sequence | 顺序的 |
| 13 | bewildering | a. extremely confusing or difficult to understand | 让人困惑的 |
| 14 | assault | n. a violent physical or verbal attack | 袭击 |
| 15 | impediment | n. something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 16 | nonchalance | n. the state of being relaxed and free from concern or excitement | 无动于衷, 冷淡 |
| 17 | naiveté | n. the state or quality of being inexperienced or unsophisticated | 天真无邪 |
| 18 | tweak | v. to make usually small adjustments in or to | 对…作微调 |
| 19 | tilt | n. slant, bias | 倾斜 |
| 20 | entrench | v. to place (someone or something) in a very strong position that cannot easily be changed | 使处于牢固地位 |
| 21 | incentive | n. something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder | 刺激 |
| 22 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 23 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 24 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 25 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|----------------|
| 26 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 使混淆 证明...有误 |
| 27 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 使被怀疑 |
| 28 | pessimism | n. a feeling or belief that bad things will happen in the future | 悲观 |
| 29 | unintelligible | a. impossible to understand | 难以理解的；难懂的 |
| 30 | unfathomable | a. impossible to understand | 难以了解的 |
| 31 | unfounded | a. not based on facts or proof | 莫须有的 |
| 32 | pious | a. deeply religious: devoted to a particular religion | 虔诚的 |
| | | a. falsely appearing to be good or moral | 爱说教的 |
| 33 | preachy | a. trying to teach something (such as proper or moral behavior) in a way that is annoying or unwanted | 爱讲道的 |
| 34 | querulous | a. complaining in an annoyed way | 爱唠叨的 |
| 35 | sanctimonious | a. pretending to be morally better than other people | 假装（比别人）圣洁的 |
| 36 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 37 | plaintive | a. expressing suffering or sadness | 悲伤的 |
| 38 | fiery | a. full of or exuding emotion or spirit | 热烈的 |
| | | a. easily provoked | 暴躁的 |
| 39 | genteel | a. having a quietly appealing or polite quality | 有礼貌的 |
| 40 | bumbling | a. lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands | 笨手笨脚的；常出错的 |
| 41 | affable | a. friendly and easy to talk to | 和蔼的 |
| 42 | impassioned | a. showing or feeling very strong emotions | 热情的 |
| 43 | tinker | v. to try to repair or improve something (such as a machine) by making small changes or adjustments to it | 小修；小补 |
| 44 | taciturn | a. tending to be quiet: not speaking frequently | 沉默寡言的 |
| 45 | reserved | a. restrained in words and actions | 话少的，保守的 |
| 46 | prototypical | a. having the typical qualities of a particular group or kind of person or thing: very typical | 模范的；典型的 |
| 47 | cantankerous | often angry and annoyed bad-tempered, argumentative,爱争吵的 and uncooperative. | |
| 48 | loquacious | a. liking to talk and talking smoothly and easily | 话多的 |
| 49 | garrulous | a. tending to talk a lot: very talkative | 话多的 |

denoting the first, original, or typical form of something.

Section 37

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------|--|------|
| 1 | imprudence | the quality or state of being imprudent | 轻率 |
| 2 | ubiquity | n. presence everywhere or in many places especially simultaneously | 无所不在 |



section 37 hard

1. Instead of demonstrating the _____ of archaeological applications of electronic remote sensing, the pioneering study became, to some skeptics, an illustration of the imprudence of interpreting sites based on virtual archaeology.

- A. ubiquity
- B. limitation
- C. promise
- D. redundancy
- E. complexity

2. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

3. Contrary to those who fear the impact of invasive species on native plants, the biologists contend that the threat posed to biodiversity by nonnative species is often (i)_____. For instance, a study of garlic mustard, a nonnative plant now thriving in Minnesota's oak forests, found that garlic mustard abundance in forest plots was not (ii)_____ the number of other plant species there.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. subtle | D. consistent with |
| B. uniform | E. related to |
| C. exaggerated | F. sustained by |

4. So, perhaps the lesson is that rather than wanting their monarchy to (i)_____ its modernized Scandinavian counterparts, the British public cherishes it most when it is most (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. commend | D. egalitarian |
| B. discount | E. anachronistic |
| C. emulate | F. regal |

5. The notion of film producers as the ogres of the movie business has proved an (i)_____ one, but according to *The Producers* by Tim Adler, it is not always grounded in reality. Attacking what he calls the "auteur myth"—the idea of the director as the single purveyor of art in an industry otherwise peopled with (ii)_____—he places at the heart of his book an image of the producer, not the director, as the primary (iii)_____ force in the development and production of a movie.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. accurate | D. visionaries | G. financial |
| B. hypocritic | E. profitmongers | H. inertial |
| C. enduring | F. innocents | I. creative |





6. The (i)_____ nature of the candidate's comments is calculated. As a long-standing target of critics who regard him as radical, he understands that he needs to be as (ii)_____ as possible if he is to overcome those critiques and appear as a (iii)_____ leader.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. opprobrious | D. innocuous | G. polarizing |
| B. plitudinous | E. truculent | H. cautious |
| C. pugnacious | F. supercilious | I. conciliatory |

7. Joshua Gisemba Bagaka found that the pedagogical results of group projects and other engaged learning activities in Kenyan mathematics classroom were _____; such activities, then, may not be the best way of improving mathematics education.

- A. overstated
- B. counterintuitive
- C. mixed
- D. discouraging
- E. inconsistent
- F. inexplicable

8. Architects may be more extroverted and therefore the more _____ members of a bridge design team, but they are not always the most essential.

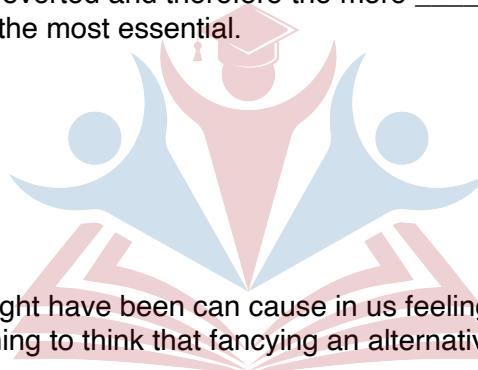
- A. indispensable
- B. conscientious
- C. reliable
- D. visible
- E. valuable
- F. salient

9. Excessive focus on what might have been can cause in us feelings of restlessness and regret, but some scientists are beginning to think that fancying an alternative reality might have _____ effects as well.

- A. subtle
- B. adverse
- C. restorative
- D. pleasurable
- E. unfavorable
- F. tonic

10. Apparent flaws in the sculptor's work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics.

- A. determined
- B. controlled
- C. undermined
- D. prevented
- E. overshadowed
- F. precluded





Section 37 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/B/CE/CE/CEI

6-10 BDI/CE/DF/CF/DF

1. Analysis: instead of indicating that the space and the following content should be reversed, the main evaluation behind this is "imprudence is not careful", so choose C option for the true answer. Promise here is a test of familiar words, translated as "signs of success" or "bright prospects".

Translation: This groundbreaking study has become a sloppy explanation for some doubters to understand the remains with virtual archaeology, without showing the prospects of electronic remote sensing in virtual archaeology.

2. Analysis: This question examines the synonymous repetition. The space and the main feature "quips" in the following text are repetitive, and "quip punchline (that is, witty humor)", so the B option can constitute synonymous repetition. drollness is funny.

Translation: Although this writer is famous for her highly praised humor, her influence is far more than impressive and playful.

3. Analysis: The characteristic of a person is fear of the impact of invasive species. On the contrary, the characteristic of a person should be that the alien species is not threatened, or the threat is very small, so the first option is C. The second empty example proves this point, so it must be said that the abundance of mustard has nothing to do with the number of local species to prove the previous point, so the second empty choice E option. exaggerated is exaggerated and related to... Note that the first blank of this question is easy to misselect the A option. The core meaning of the word subtle is "not obvious" or "sharp".

Subtle Webster explained:

1. hard to notice or see: not obvious
2. clever and indirect: not showing your real purpose
3. having or showing skill at recognizing and understanding things that are not obvious

Translation: Contrary to those who fear the impact of alien species on native plants, biologists claim that the threat of alien species to native species diversity is often exaggerated. For example, there is a study on garlic mustard, a plant that is not native to the Minnesota oak forest. The study found that the amount of garlic mustard is not related to the number of other plants there.

4. Analysis: Two spaces stand together, instead of imitating modern and similar countries, but prefer the most outdated. emulate, anachronistic outdated.

Translation: Therefore, perhaps the lesson is that the British people cherish it most when their kingdom is the oldest, rather than want it to imitate those modern Scandinavian counterparts.

5. Analysis: According to the not always grounded later, I learned that the first empty should be the same as grounded in the broad sense, but you cannot choose grounded direct synonyms, so you cannot choose accurate, because if you choose accurate, there is a contradiction in this question (**being Proved to be accurate, but not always reasonable**), the expression in parentheses is a contradiction repeated by GRE, so the first empty choice is C, and the second empty is based on attaching to know that this idea exists in a negative evaluation. , So the second space chooses negative evaluation words, and the correct answer chooses the E option. The third space is based





on the characteristics of the author attacking the director and supports the **I** option. that the third space is a positive evaluation word, the correct answer chooses the **I** option. Enduring, profit monger, creative.

Translation: The idea of treating film producers as demons in the film industry has a long history. But according to *The Producers* by Tim Adler, this does not always happen in reality. In order to attack what he called "director mythology" (that is, in the film industry, the director is the only person who delivers art, but at the same time is full of profit-makers), he puts the producer rather than the director at the core of his book. In part, they are regarded as the most creative force in film production and distribution.

6. Analysis: The critic thinks he is an activist, so in order to defeat these comments, he must act as a radical antisense, so he deliberately behaves conservatively, so the first empty option B, the second empty One empty is broadly synonymous, so choose the D option, and the third empty and the second empty are in a parallel relationship, so choose the I option. platinous, innocuous, harmless, conciliatory willing to reconcile.

Translation: The conservative characteristics of the candidates 'comments are intentional. As a long-term target of critics who regarded him as an activist, he knew he needed to be as harmless as possible if he wanted to overcome these criticisms and become a reconciling leader.

7. Analysis: Not the best way of improving mathematics education shows that this method is given a negative evaluation, so find a negative evaluation in the options, and choose the CE option for the correct answer. Mixed, inconsistent, inconsistent.

Translation: JGB found that the results of the group cooperation project and other learning activities used in the K math classroom are inconsistent, so this may not be the best way to improve math teaching.

8. Analysis: spaces and more extroverts form a progressive relationship, more extroverts should be more prominent people, so choose the correct answer DF option. Visible, salient.

Translation: Architects may be more outgoing and therefore more prominent members of the bridge design team, but they are not the most essential among them.

9. Analysis: The most important point of this question is to know that excessive focus on what might have been=fancying an alternative reality. I gave a negative evaluation of this kind of thing in the front. Evaluation, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Restorative promotes recovery, tonic tonic.

Translation: Over-focusing on what might have happened would cause us to feel restless and regret, but some other scientists began to think that fantasizing about another possible fact might also inspire us.

10. Analysis: Semantic reasoning questions, obvious mistakes have not hindered the reputation of respect, choose the DF option for the correct answer. prevent obstruction, preclude obstruction. Pay attention to this question, do n't choose overshadow. The core meaning of the word overshadow is "transcendence". Its usage is equivalent to the verb of eclipse. It does n't weaken or hinder!

Translation: The obvious flaws in the sculptor's sculpture have not hindered the sculpture's reputation among modern judges.





| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|------------------|
| 3 | promise | n. an indication of future success or improvement | 希望 |
| 4 | redundancy | n. a word, phrase, etc., that repeats something else and is therefore unnecessary | 冗长 |
| 5 | ballyhoo | v. talk or writing that is designed to get people excited or interested in something | 吹嘘；大肆宣扬 |
| 6 | quip | n. something strange, droll, curious, or eccentric | 俏皮话, 妙语 |
| 7 | pensive | a. quietly sad or thoughtful | 深思的 |
| 8 | droll | a. having an odd and amusing quality | 滑稽的 |
| 9 | stoicism | n. the quality or behavior of a person who accepts what happens without complaining or showing emotion | 对痛苦的默默承受或泰然处之；坚忍 |
| 10 | fastidious | a. showing or demanding excessive delicacy or care | 挑剔的 |
| 11 | congeniality | n. friendly concern, interest, and support | 同性质 |
| 12 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 13 | discount | v. to think of (something) as having little importance or value | 低估 |
| 14 | emulate | v. to try to be like | 模仿 |
| 15 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc. | 平等主义的 |
| 16 | regal | a. of, relating to, or suitable for a king or queen | 皇家的 |
| 17 | ogre | n. someone or something that is very frightening, cruel, or difficult to deal with | 恶魔 |
| 18 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 时代错误的 过去的 |
| 19 | hypocritical | a. characterized by behavior that contradicts what one claims to believe or feel | 虚伪的 |
| 20 | visionary | a. of or relating to something that is seen or imagined in a dream or vision a. having or showing clear ideas about what should happen or be done in the future | 空想的 有远见的 |
| 21 | profitmonger | / | 唯利是图的人 |
| 22 | innocent | a. lacking or reflecting a lack of sophistication, guile, or self-consciousness | 天真无邪的 |
| 23 | inertial | a. lacking of movement or activity especially when movement or activity is wanted or needed | 不活泼的 |
| 24 | calculated | a. carefully planned for a particular and often improper purpose | 精心策划的 |
| 25 | radical | a. very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary a. very basic and important | 激进的 根本的 |
| 26 | opprobrious | a. deserving or bringing disgrace or shame | 极无礼的 |
| 27 | platitudinous | a. having the characteristics of a platitude | 陈腐的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------------------|
| 28 | pugnacious | a. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好斗的 |
| 29 | innocuous | a. causing no injury a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无害的 无意冒犯的 |
| 30 | truculent | a. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue | 好斗的 |
| 31 | supercilious | a. having or showing the proud and unpleasant attitude of people who think that they are better or more important than other people | 傲慢的 |
| 32 | polarize | v. to cause (people, opinions, etc.) to separate into opposing groups | 使分化 |
| 33 | conciliatory | a. willing to end a disagreement with someone | 愿意和解的 |
| 34 | overstate | v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is | 夸大 (某事) |
| 35 | counterintuitive | a. not agreeing with what seems right or natural | 违反直觉的 |
| 36 | mixed | a. combining characteristics of more than one kind | 混合的 |
| | | a. including or accompanied by inconsistent, incompatible, or contrary elements | 前后不一致的 |
| 37 | inconsistent | a. not compatible with another fact or claim | 前后不一致的 |
| 38 | extroverted | a. being a gregarious and unreserved person | 外向性的, 喜社交的 |
| 39 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 40 | conscientious | a. very careful about doing what you are supposed to do | 认真负责的 |
| 41 | salient | a. very important or noticeable | 显著的, 重要的 |
| 42 | restorative | a. having the ability to make a person feel strong or healthy again | 恢复健康的 |
| 43 | tonic | a. increasing or restoring physical or mental tone | 恢复健康的 |
| 44 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 45 | overshadow | v. to exceed in importance | 超越 |
| 46 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |



section 38 hard

1. The governor might conceivably find a genuine resolution to the budgetary dilemma, but she may be tempted to engage in a deception: a _____ exercise in fiscal prudence.

- A. rigorous
- B. sparkling
- C. specious
- D. blatant
- E. convincing

2. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the _____ of society, the conventionality of academy.

- A. ethos
- B. idealism
- C. romance
- D. paradoxes
- E. commonplaces

3. Convinced of the gravity of her poetry, Voigt must have found the reviews of her most recent collection (i)_____ reading: one amused reviewer thought that it was unrecognizable as poetry but decidedly (ii)_____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. tempting | D. inspiring |
| B. depressing | E. irritating |
| C. thrilling | F. diverting |

4. The author's best-selling book on Virginia Woolf is not (i)_____ treatment of her subject; on the contrary, it presents (ii)_____ portrait of the novelist, faults and all.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. an idealized | D. an unflinching |
| B. a comprehensive | E. a slapdash |
| C. a compelling | F. an erudite |

5. The new art museum's (i)_____ building augurs well for that ambitious institution because it speaks of (ii)_____ contemporary architecture on the part of the board of directors that may (iii)_____ equal astuteness about contemporary art.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| A. nondescript | D. a discernment about | G. conceal |
| B. outstanding | E. a hostility toward | H. supplant |
| C. outdated | F. an intoxication by | I. promise |

6. The modern iron suspension bridge dates from the early nineteenth century, but it did not have (i)_____ debut; many early suspension bridges were damaged, if not outright destroyed, by the wind. There were few (ii)_____, however, so the form (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| A. a propitious | D. obvious parallels | G. declined |
| B. a conspicuous | E. practical alternatives | H. inspired |
| C. an equivocal | F. unnoticed instances | I. persisted |





7. It's hardly _____ the committee calls for: rudimentary competence would be an improvement on the current chaos.

- A. accountability
- B. disarray
- C. unruliness
- D. faultlessness
- E. loyalty
- F. perfection

8. One of the vocalists who auditioned for a leading part in the local production of Sweeney Todd seemed to prefer _____ to any attempt at producing a melody; a more unpleasant voice was hard to imagine.

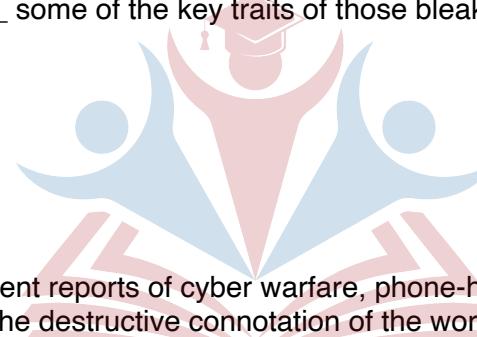
- A. warbling
- B. imitating
- C. improvising
- D. shrieking
- E. crooning
- F. caterwauling

9. Even if the story now seems a surprisingly innocuous overture to the author's later, more fully developed narrations, it _____ some of the key traits of those bleaker tales.

- A. avoids
- B. belies
- C. undercuts
- D. anticipates
- E. possesses
- F. prefigures

10. While recognizing that recent reports of cyber warfare, phone-hacking scandals, and identity thefts have tended to accent the destructive connotation of the word, Sue Halpern maintains that "hacking" is such _____ term that its meaning nearly always derives from its context.

- A. a generic
- B. an inclusive
- C. a positive
- D. a subjective
- E. an affirmative
- F. a technical





Section 38 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/E/BF/AD/BDI

6-10 AEI/DF/DF/DF/AB

1. Analysis: The content after the colon is used to parse the deception, so the space selects a synonym for deception, and the correct answer selects the C option. specious seems correct and actually wrong.

Translation: The governor may be able to find a real Analysis to the budget dilemma, but she may want to engage in a scam: a seemingly correct and erroneous application of fiscal prudence.

2. Analysis: The easiest way to start this question is to see that the space and the conventionality of academy are homographs, so choose the synonym of conventionality, so choose the E option for the correct answer. You can also change the double negation of without and unworldly into affirmation, and it becomes secular, but if you are far away from the world, you can also choose the E option. commonplace common things.

Translation: Not a seemingly inexperienced thing, William James is completely separated from the ordinary things in society, that is, academic traditions.

Source: Without seeming unworldly, James appeared to family, friends, and even detractors (such as Santayana) wholly removed from the commonplaces of society, the pettiness of academe, the grasping, at another's expense, which James in a famous letter to...

3. Analysis: This question starts from the second space. According to the amusement in the sentence, the second space can be seen that the characteristics of the poem are funny. , I believe in seriousness and found it funny, so this comment should make Voigt very frustrated. Depressing is frustrating and diverting is interesting.

Translation: Convinced of the seriousness of her poetry, Voigt must think that her recent collection of poems is frustrating: a critic who was ~~amused~~ thinks it can't be said to be poetry but it is really interesting.

4. Analysis: The second empty and the following faults are the same, so the second empty chooses the D option, and the first empty selects the antisense of the second empty according to the on the contrary, so the first empty chooses the A option. Idealized, unflinching without fear.

Translation: This author's best-selling book on Virginia Woolf is not a perfect discussion of VW; on the contrary, it presents some fearless descriptions of this novelist, with errors and all other (bad) things.

5. Analysis: The second space is selected according to the subsequent equal astuteness, so select the astuteness synonymously, so the second space selects the D option, and the third space synonymously repeats the previous speak of, so the third space selects the I option, the first empty According to the later characteristics, the museum said that the museum talks about insight, so the first space must reflect the discernment, and the answer is B. Outstanding, discernment insight, promise promise.





Translation: The excellent architecture of the new Art Museum is a good one institution, because it talks about the insights of contemporary architecture embodied by these principals, who have promised the same about contemporary art Savvy.

6. Analysis: Many early suspension bridges were damaged, indicating that these bridges were damaged when they first appeared. Corresponding to damaged, select the A option in the first air, pay attention to not reverse, the second air is the result of the first air. The result can only be selected E option, the third empty is the result of the second empty, there is no substitute, so this form is retained, the third empty choose I option. Fortunately, a propitious, practical alternative to other options persists.

Translation: This modern iron suspension bridge originated in the early 19th century, but it did not debut with luck. Many early suspension bridges were damaged by the wind, if not completely destroyed. However, there are few practical alternatives, so this form is retained.

7. Analysis: The basic ability will improve chaos later, indicating that the committee is not pursuing perfection, and choose the DF option for the correct answer. faultlessness is perfect, perfection is perfect.

Translation: This committee is by no means perfect, and basic abilities will improve the current form of chaos.

8. Analysis: A more unpleasant voice was hard to imagine means "it is hard to think of a more unpleasant voice", so the space should be selected to reflect the unpleasant features, and the correct answer should be the DF option. shrieking, screaming, caterwauling, screaming.

Translation: A singer who is the lead singer in the audition of the local version of "Barber Todd" seems to prefer screaming to beautiful melodies, and it is difficult to imagine a more unpleasant voice.

9. Analysis: The logic of this article is that this story foreshadows an innocuous thing, but also a bleaker thing, so the blanks are synonymous with overture "overture", and the correct answer is the DF option. Anticipate predicts, prefigure predicts.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Even if this story now seems to have a more in-depth development on the author's later narrative, it seems to have no effect as unexpected, it foreshadowed some very important gloomy stories later.

10. Analysis: The concession relationship is seen through while before and after, destructive connotation is emphasized in the front, and its meaning nearly always derives from its context is described later to show that this hacking is still general, not just negative, and the correct answer is the AB option. Generic, inclusive.

Translation: When reviewing recent reports on cybercrime, the scandals caused by intrusion on the phone, the criminals involved will tend to emphasize the destructive allegations made to the world, but SH maintains that "intrusion" is a very inclusive word, almost all the meaning of this word comes from its environment.





Section 38

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|----------|
| 1 | conceivable | a. able to be imagined | 可想到的 |
| 2 | dilemma | n. a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice | 进退两难 |
| 3 | rigorous | a. very strict and demanding | 缜密的; |
| 4 | specious | a. appearing to be true but actually false | 假的 |
| 5 | blatant | a. very obvious and offensive | 明目张胆的 |
| 6 | worldly | a. of or relating to the human world and ordinary life rather than to religious or spiritual matters | 世俗的 |
| 7 | ethos | n. the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or institution | 道德思想 |
| 8 | idealism | n. the attitude of a person who believes that it is possible to live according to very high standards of behavior and honesty | 理想主义 |
| 9 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 10 | commonplace | n. something commonly found | 平庸, 普通 |
| | | n. an obvious or trite comment | 陈腔滥调 |
| 11 | gravity | n. a very serious quality or condition: the condition of being grave or serious | 严肃 |
| 12 | tempting | a. having an appeal: enticing | 诱人的 |
| 13 | thrilling | a. exciting and enjoyable | 令人兴奋的 |
| 14 | irritating | a. causing irritation or annoyance | 气人的 |
| 15 | diverting | a. providing amusement or entertainment | 有趣的 |
| 16 | compelling | a. strong and forceful | 引人入胜的 |
| 17 | unflinching | a. not flinching or shrinking: steadfast, uncompromising | 无所畏惧的 |
| 18 | slapdash | a. quick and careless | 草率的 |
| 19 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 20 | augur | v. to foretell especially from omens | 预示 |
| 21 | nondescript | a. not easily described: having no special or interesting qualities, parts, etc. : typical and uninteresting | 无明显特征的 |
| 22 | hostility | n. an unfriendly or hostile state, attitude, or action | 故意 |
| 23 | intoxication | n. a strong excitement or elation | 陶醉 |
| 24 | supplant | v. to take the place of | 代替 |
| 25 | conceal | v. to hide (something or someone) from sight | 隐瞒 |
| 26 | debut | n. the first time an actor, musician, athlete, etc., does something in public or for the public | 初次露面, 出道 |
| 27 | propitious | a. likely to have or produce good results | 吉祥的 |
| 28 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 29 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 30 | accountability | n. the quality or state of being accountable | 责任制 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---------|
| 31 | disarray | n. a lack of order or sequence | 混乱 |
| 32 | unruly | a. difficult to control | 任性; 难驾驭 |
| 33 | warble | v. to sing a melody of low pleasing sounds | 用柔和的颤声唱 |
| 34 | improvise | v. to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴创作 |
| 35 | shriek | v. to make a loud, high-pitched cry | 尖叫 |
| 36 | croon | v. to sing (a song) in a low soft voice | 低声吟唱 |
| 37 | caterwaul | v. to make a very loud and unpleasant sound | 尖声怪叫 |
| 38 | bleaker | a. not hopeful or encouraging | 没有希望的 |
| 39 | overture | n. a piece of music played at the start of an opera, a musical play, etc. | 前奏曲 |
| 40 | undercut | v. to make (something) weaker or less effective | 削弱 |
| 41 | anticipate | v. to think of (something that will or might happen in the future) | 预料 |
| | | v. to do something before someone else | 先于…行动 |
| 42 | prefigure | v. to show or suggest something that will happen or exist at a future time | 预兆 |
| 43 | scandal | n. an occurrence in which people are shocked and upset because of behavior that is morally or legally wrong | 丑闻 |
| 44 | accent | v. to pronounce (part of a word) with greater stress or force | 强调 |
| 45 | connotation | n. an idea or quality that a word makes you think about in addition to its meaning | 内涵 |
| 46 | maintain | v. to cause to exist or continue without changing | 保持 |
| | | v. to affirm in or as if in argument | 断言 |
| 47 | inclusive | a. covering or including everything | 包罗广泛的 |

SlackaHead
ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନ୍ଯୁ ପ୍ରୈସ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 39 hard

1. The idea of a “language instinct” may seem _____ to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulses.

- A. jarring
- B. plausible
- C. gratifying
- D. inevitable
- E. conciliatory

2. The artist is known for making photographs that deal with politically charged subject matter, yet because her art is so evocative and open-ended, it would be wrong to characterize it as _____.

- A. polemical
- B. edifying
- C. unobservant
- D. innovative
- E. ambiguous

3. Nordhaus predicts that in the future we will increasingly be (i)_____ ecological problems like global warming rather than (ii)_____ them. We may, for example, make some headway in limiting emissions that contribute to warming, but much of our work will be in adapting to ecological problems and alleviating their effects.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. managing | D. solving |
| B. analyzing | E. addressing |
| C. transcending | F. mitigating |

4. The contemporary trend whereby fashion designers flout mainstream tradition is unique only in its (i)_____; earlier fashion designers experience the same (ii)_____ impulse, albeit in a less extreme form.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. subversiveness | D. indiscriminate |
| B. intensity | E. iconoclastic |
| C. culpability | F. temperate |

5. The characters in this comic strip fret about the (i)_____ of their “little counterculture lives”, especially when terrible things are happening in the world, but the cartoonist makes their lives (ii)_____ in ways that do not seem (iii)_____ at all. Real things happen here—births, deaths, adoptions, affairs, breakups, commitments, ceremonies, civil union—and they matter.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| A. unpredictability | D. stagnate | G. outlandish |
| B. arduousness | E. resonate | H. inconsequential |
| C. triviality | F. compete | I. intangible |





6. A certain amount of theoretical frenzy about comics today is (i) _____. After all, similar frenzies have been in other art forms in periods of their rapid development, for instance, the debates about painting that roiled Renaissance Italy. But such intellectual (ii) _____ rarely precedes creative glory. On the contrary, it commonly indicates that an artistic (iii) _____, having been made and recognized, is over, and that a process of increasing strained emulation and diminishing returns has set in.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. understandable | D. torpor | G. pitfall |
| B. unprecedented | E. conservatism | H. tradition |
| C. perplexing | F. arousal | I. breakthrough |

7. When studying the ancient Greek astronomers, Copernicus realized that despite the intrinsic beauty of many of their arguments, the ancients often made claims that _____ logic.

- A. refuted
- B. questioned
- C. influenced
- D. swayed
- E. defied
- F. disregarded

8. Although Wynne claims to recognize that _____ evidence is available to make definitive statement, she offers them nonetheless, arriving at some sweeping generalizations.

- A. concrete
- B. finite
- C. insufficient
- D. indirect
- E. conclusive
- F. meager

9. In order to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry is providing a hearing for previously _____ composers.

- A. idle
- B. thwarted
- C. celebrated
- D. renowned
- E. anonymous
- F. obscure

10. Although many skeptics of the scientific theory _____ critiques that have long since been disproved, some of the doubters arguably bring up valid points.

- A. overlook
- B. revise
- C. recycle
- D. utilize
- E. neglect
- F. rehash





Section 39 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/A/AD/BE/CEH

6-10 AFI/EF/CF/EF/CF

- Analysis: Language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulses shows that intelligence and talent are opposite (zenith and brute opposite) elements, so it is discordant to combine intelligence and talent into a word here, which can reflect this. The meaning of the option is A. Jarring is discordant and harsh.

Translation: The concept of "language instinct" may be very discordant for those who think language is the apex of human wisdom and instinct is a barbaric impulse.

Source: A language instinct may seem jarring to those who think of languages as the zenith of the human intellect and who think of instincts as brute impulses that compel fury or feathered zombies to build a damor up and fly south.

- Analysis: I said earlier that his art is evocative and open-ended, so if the space is the antonym in front, it would be wrong, so the space chooses the antonym of evocative and open-ended, open-ended is the open end Yes, polemical means "strongly support and oppose", that is, "a clear stand", so the correct answer is A.

Translation: This artist is famous for taking pictures of subjects dealing with political allegations, but because her art is so provocative and open-ended, it is wrong to classify it as a clear stand.

- Analysis: The first empty corresponds to much of our work will be in adapting to ecological problems and alleviating their effects, so the first empty chooses the A option. The second space is more difficult, mainly because the DE option is not easy to distinguish. Note that solve is the solution and address is the processing. We should choose the managed progressive word, so the degree of D is deeper and better. Manage control, operation, solve.

Translation: Nordhaus speculates that in the future we will control more ecological problems such as climate warming than solve them. For example, we can do some restrictions on behaviors that cause climate warming, but most of the things we can do will be to adapt to these ecological problems and mitigate their impact.

- Analysis: The second air, according to the same, is synonymous, repeating the previous attitude, the previous attitude is flout mainstream tradition, so the second air chooses the E option. According to the less extreme form, the first space shows that the uniqueness is "degree", so the first space chooses the B option. intensity intensity, iconoclastic anti-traditional.

Translation: Contemporary trends, fashion design ignore mainstream traditions. Only unique in strength. Previous fashion designers have experienced the same urge to break old habits, albeit in a less extreme way.

- Analysis: The first air and the third air are synonymous, the third air and the matter are reversed, the first air and the little counterculture lives are the same, so the characteristics of the first and third air are judged to be "small, "Important", so the C option is selected in the first air, the H option is selected in the third air, and a positive evaluation word is selected in the second air,





repeating their matter synonymously, so the E option is selected in the second air. trivial, resonance has weight, inconsequential does not matter.

Translation: The characters in the serial comics are uneasy about their “minimal counter-cultural life,” especially when serious things happen, but the cartoonists give their lives weight in ways that don’t seem so insignificant. The real things happen here—birth, death, adoption, love, breakups, promises, ceremonies, civic alliances—these two things really weigh.

6. Analysis: Since similar impulses have also appeared in other art forms for a long time, it shows that some theoretical madness is not surprising, so the first empty choice is A, and the second empty is synonymous according to such knowledge. The main feature of the previous article is frenzy, so it is difficult to select the F option in the second air, and the third air is more difficult. Note that the grammar first sorted out having been made and recognized. Crazy is almost not in front of creative glory, indicating that this kind of madness cannot cause creativity, so this place shows that “creativity” is over, and the word that can reflect creativity is the I option. understandable, arousal impulse, breakthrough breakthrough.

Translation: A certain amount of the impulse to the theory of comic magazines today is understandable. After all, similar impulses have been in the rapid development of other art forms for a long time. For example, the controversy that disrupted Italian painting in the Renaissance. But such mental impulses rarely appear before creative masterpieces. On the contrary, he usually indicates that the artistic breakthrough (which has been created and has been realized) is over, and also indicates the increasingly unnatural process of imitation and decay.

7. Analysis: Despite seeing the turning point, it means that although the speech is inherently good, but it violates logic, the correct answer is the EF option. defy deny, disregard neglect. Note that AB is not selected, because the matching is not correct, not to question the logic.

Translation: In the study of ancient Greek astronomers, C realized that although many of their arguments have a natural aesthetic sense, they often violate logic.

8. Analysis: sweeping generalizations refers to “generalized generalizations”. Definitive statements cannot be obtained because there is insufficient evidence, so only generalizations can be made. Insufficient, insufficient meager.

Translation: Although Wayne claimed that there is insufficient evidence to get a clear answer, she still gave them a general summary.

Source: It remains to be shown how large the differences are between humans and other animals. Although Wynne claims to recognize that not enough data are available to make definitive statements, he offers them nonetheless, arriving at some sweeping generalizations. He argues for the objective study of behavior, but—ironically—much of his book serves to illustrate that science isn't value-free and that every scientist has an agenda. —American Scientist

9. Analysis: If you want a new repertoire, you must find an unknown creator before and choose the EF option for the correct answer. anonymous nameless, obscure nameless.

Translation: In order to be able to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry provides an opportunity for composers who were not well-known before to express their opinions.





10. Analysis: From the later some of the doubters arguably bring up valid points, it previous people did not bring valid points, so the previous people can only say that they are trying, not innovative, and choose the CF option for the correct answer. Recycle and reuse, rehash fried rice.

Translation: Although many skeptics of scientific theories replay old-fashioned theories that have been rejected for a long time, some skeptics can indeed say that they have brought some reasonable views.





Section 39

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | zenith | n. the highest point or stage | 顶点 |
| 2 | brute | a. typical of beasts: like that of a beast | 野蛮的 |
| 3 | jarring | a. making or causing a harsh and irritating sound | 不和谐的 |
| 4 | gratifying | a. giving pleasure or satisfaction | 令人满足的 |
| 5 | conciliatory | a. intended to gain goodwill or favor or to reduce hostility | 安抚的 |
| 6 | evocative | a. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind | 唤起的 |
| 7 | polemical | a. of, relating to, or being a polemic: controversial | 挑起争端的 |
| 8 | edifying | a. instructive or informative in a way that improves the mind or character | 有启发意义的 |
| 9 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 10 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the normal limits of (something) | 超越 |
| 11 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 12 | flout | v. to break or ignore (a law, rule, etc.) without hiding what you are doing or showing fear or shame | 藐视 |
| 13 | indiscriminate | a. not careful in making choices | 不加判断的 |
| 14 | iconoclastic | a. attacking settled beliefs or institutions | 打破旧习的 |
| 15 | temperate | a. marked by moderation | 温和的 |
| 16 | culpability | n. responsibility for wrongdoing or failure | 有罪 |
| 17 | fret | n. an irritated or worried state | 焦急 |
| 18 | arduous | a. very difficult | 艰巨的 |
| 19 | triviality | n. something that is not important | 无足轻重 |
| 20 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.: to be or become stagnant | 停滞 |
| 21 | resonate | v. to have particular meaning or importance for someone v. to relate harmoniously | 有特殊意义 一致 |
| 22 | outlandish | a. very strange or unusual: extremely different from what is normal or expected | 奇异的 |
| 23 | intangible | n. that does not exist as a physical thing but is still valuable to a company | (指企业资产) 无形的 |
| 24 | frenzy | n. great and often wild or uncontrolled activity | 狂暴 |
| 25 | roil | v. to upset (someone or something) very much: to cause (someone or something) to become very agitated or disturbed | 使烦恼 |
| 26 | precede | v. to happen, go, or come before (something or someone) | 在…之前发生或出现 |
| 27 | torpor | n. a state of not being active and having very little energy | 麻木;迟钝 |
| 28 | conservatism | n. dislike of change or new ideas in a particular area | 守旧 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|------------|
| 29 | pitfall | n. a danger or difficulty that is hidden or is not easily recognized | 陷阱 |
| 30 | sway | v. to exert a building or controlling influence on | 动摇 |
| 31 | defy | v. to confront with assured power of resistance | 公然反抗;不服从 |
| 32 | disregard | v. /n. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视, 轻视 |
| 33 | sweeping | a. including or involving many things | 影响广泛的 |
| 34 | meager | a. not having enough of something for comfort or happiness | 贫乏的, 不足的 |
| 35 | repertoire | n. all the plays, songs, dances, etc., that a performer or group of performers knows and can perform | 全部节目 |
| 36 | idle | a. not having any real purpose or value | 无意义的 |
| 37 | thwart | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening | 阻碍 |
| 38 | renowned | a. widely acclaimed and highly honored | 享有声誉的, 有名的 |
| 39 | anonymous | a. not named or identified | 匿名的;无名的 |
| 40 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something) : to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 41 | rehash | v. to present again in a slightly different form | 一味的重复 |

SlackaHead

লা-জিজুর উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 40 hard

1. The medical professor's thesis—hardly new, but rarely _____ by a faculty members of his distinction—is that patients are more than the sum of their symptoms and systems.

- A. discounted
- B. ignored
- C. subverted
- D. underestimated
- E. espoused

2. Even if he wants to serve again—and given his obvious love for the job, the assumption among insiders is that he is more likely to stay than go—there is at least _____ his serving another term.

- A. impediment to
- B. incentive for
- C. precedent for
- D. benefit in
- E. rationale for

3. Memory-prompt technology such as online birthday reminders does more than enhance our recall abilities; it induces us to (i)_____ ever more behaviors to automated processes. Witness the (ii)_____ a program that allows us to create computer greeting cards for the entire year in one sitting.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. delegate | D. controversy over |
| B. ascribe | E. popularity of |
| C. liken | F. sophistication of |

4. While people complain about their hectic lives and demanding schedules, one might be justified in suspecting that they are being somewhat (i)_____: compulsive busyness seems to be, for many, a source of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. disingenuous | D. pride |
| B. guarded | E. despair |
| C. dilatory | F. irritation |

5. Applications of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have fared best in contexts in which habitat condition is closely linked to species condition and the cause of habitat degradation is easily identified. The achievements of the ESA in those contexts, however, have (i)_____ that other uses of the act can (ii)_____ that record even where such favorable conditions do not (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. quelled the conviction | D. mitigate | G. vary |
| B. presaged the uncertainty | E. duplicate | H. pertain |
| C. fostered the misconception | F. elucidate | I. diminish |





6. Scientific papers often (i) _____ what actually happened in the course of the investigations they describe. Misunderstandings , blind alleys, and mistakes of various sorts will fail to appear in the final written accounts because (ii) _____ is a desirable attribute when transmitting results in a scientific report and would be poorly served by (iii) _____.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. amplify | D. transparency | G. a comprehensive historical account |
| B. misrepresent | E. efficiency | H. a purely quantitative analysis |
| C. particularize | F. exhaustiveness | I. an overly superficial discussion |

7. In a number of instances, investors hoping to tap into the region's meteoric growth have instead faced problems ranging from unpredictable management practices to outright _____.

- A. malfeasance
- B. incompetence
- C. fraudulence
- D. capriciousness
- E. hysteria
- F. impulsiveness

8. To call Kermode the finest English critic of his generation would be a _____ compliment, since not many of its population are professionally engaged in literary criticism.

- A. sincere
- B. backhanded
- C. paltry
- D. heartfelt
- E. meager
- F. plausible

9. Even though the original settlement may not hold up, it at least proves that the deadlock can be broken and that a hitherto _____ party is ready to bargain.

- A. implacable
- B. unyielding
- C. impeccable
- D. flawless
- E. unqualified
- F. capricious

10. In sharp contrast to the novel's scenic realism and precisely characterized figure is its persistent philosophical _____.

- A. naturalism
- B. abstraction
- C. generality
- D. impartiality
- E. sincerity
- F. objectivity





Section 40 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/A/AE/AD/CEH

6-10 BEG/AC/CE/AB/BC

1. Analysis: Hardly new shows that this paper has been around for a long time, but it is rarely supported, and the logic of selecting the E option in the space is the most smooth. espouse support, support. This question examines the semantics a bit, and the content of his paper should be something generally accepted by everyone, so the place of concession can only be filled in and not supported by everyone.

Translation: The professor 's paper—not new, but hardly supported by medical members of his same status—the content of this paper is that patients are not just the sum of their symptoms and systems.

2. Analysis: The content after even if in the previous article is all about describing the favorable conditions for his re-election, and then turns around, saying that there are still some obstacles in the objective, which is in line with the logic of the sentence. Choose the correct answer A option. impediment hinders. Note that there is an objective existence, so it is not appropriate to choose E.

Translation: Even if he wants to continue his tenure—and given his obvious love for the job and the assumption in the circle that he is more likely to stay—but at least there will be some obstacles to his continued reelection.

3. Analysis: The first empty test match, delegate to means commissioned. According to ever more behaviors, the second space shows that this program is very popular now, so the second space chooses the E option. Delegated, popularity is popular.

Translation: memory-prompt technology, such as online birthday reminders, not only enhances our memory, but also leads us to delegate more actions to automated processes. Look, how popular is such a program, this program allows us to create a year-round greeting card with a computer once set up.

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Source: Improving memory-prompt technology does more than enhance our recall abilities. It primes us to delegate ever more behaviors to automated processes. We've already moved past Facebook reminders of friends' birthdays to fully automated birthday greetings. Similarly, Hallmark allows us to create greeting cards for the entire year in one sitting.

4. Analysis: According to justified in suspecting (reasonable doubt), the first air shows that they are not sincere, and later explains this insincerity, busyness is actually a proud capital for them, and the second air chooses option D. Disingenuous is not sincere, pride proud.

Translation: When people complain that their life is really too busy, and those mandatory arrangements, people suspect that their insincerity is actually reasonable. Forced busyness, for many people, is actually a source of pride.

5. Analysis: This question needs to carry a heavy semantic component, which probably means that ESA can only work well when the habitat and species environment are closely practiced, so these successful data will make people mistakenly think that other Where there are two conditions above, ESA can be used successfully, but this is not the case. The correct answer is the CEH option.





Fostering the misconception promotes misunderstanding, duplication, by RAHMAN ENAYATE
subordinates.

Translation: The application of ESA works best in the context where the habitat environment and species environment are closely linked and the cause of habitat decline is easily determined. ESA's achievements in these environments have promoted a misunderstanding that other methods of using this behavior can also replicate previous results, even where these useful conditions do not exist

6. Analysis: The following text says that misunderstandings, dead ends and errors did not appear in the final paper, indicating that the scientific paper has tampered with (deleted) what actually happened during the investigation. "Would be poorly served by + third space" and "second space is desirable" indicate that the second and third spaces are antisense, and the second space also leads to the final writing of the paper less than what happened, so choose E for the second. The third option is the G option. misrepresent tampering, efficiency, comprehensive and comprehensive.

Translation: Scientific papers often tamper with what actually happens during the investigation described in the paper. Various misunderstandings, dead ends and mistakes did not appear in the paper in the end, because efficiency is the main attribute sought when disseminating results in scientific papers, and if it is a comprehensive historical record it will help.

Source: In a classic paper called "Is the scientific paper a fraud?" Peter Medawar has argued that typical experimental papers intentionally misrepresent the actual sequence of events involved in the conduct of an experiment, the process of reasoning by which the experimenter reached various conclusions and so on. In general, experimentalists will make it look as if they had a much clearer idea of the ultimate result than was actually the case. Misunderstandings, blind alleys and mistakes of various sorts will fail to appear in the final written account. After all, the practice is virtually universal, because it is a much more efficient means of transmitting results than an accurate historical account of the scientist's activities would be. - "A review of Gerald L. Geison, The Private Science of Louis Pasteur"

7. Analysis: unpredictable management practices and spaces are both examples of problems, and outright states that spaces must be advanced, so the answer is the AC option. Malfeasance misconduct, fraudulence fraud.

Translation: In many cases, investors want to be able to enter this region, rapid growth, but face various problems from unpredictable management operations to completely improper behavior.

8. Analysis: There are very few people who are engaged in literary criticism, so this saying that he is the best has certain limitations, so the correct answer is the CE option. Paltry is worthless, lack of meager. (The reason for this question is probably similar to the jokes we usually tell. You run the fastest, although there are only two people in the game, and one is lame).

Translation: Speaking of K as the best British critic in his era is really an unacceptable praise, because not many people were involved in literary criticism during that period.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to the deadlock mentioned above. Before it was a deadlock, it was now possible to bargain. Choose the AB option for the correct answer. Implacable and unyielding.

Translation: Although the initial solution may not solve the problem, it, at least, can prove that the deadlock can be broken, and so far the unyielding party is ready to start bargaining.





10. Analysis: The front and back are reversed, the front features are scenic characterized figure, so the back feature selects the BC option. Abstraction is general, generality is general.

Translation: Contrary to the authenticity of the stage in this novel and the accurate description of the characters is its continuing philosophical generality.





Section 40

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 2 | underestimate | v. to estimate (something) as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number | 低估;看轻; |
| 3 | espouse | v. to express support for (a cause, belief, etc.) | 支持 |
| 4 | impediment | v. something that makes it difficult to do or complete something: something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 5 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 在先的 |
| | | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 6 | rationale | n. an underlying reason | 根本原因 |
| 7 | delegate | n. a person who is chosen or elected to vote or act for others | 代表 |
| 8 | liken | v. to describe as similar to: compare | 比拟 |
| 9 | controversy | n. argument that involves many people who strongly disagree about something | 公开辩论 |
| 10 | sophistication | n. the process or result of becoming more complex, developed, or subtle | 复杂巧妙 |
| 11 | hectic | a. very busy and filled with activity | 繁忙的 |
| 12 | compulsive | a. having power to compel | 强迫性的 |
| 13 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 14 | guarded | a. very careful about giving information, showing feelings, etc. | 谨慎的, 有保留的 |
| 15 | dilatory | a. causing a delay | 拖拉的 |
| 16 | irritation | n. the act of making annoyed or sore and sensitive | 激怒, 恼怒 |
| 17 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of | 预示, 预兆 |
| 18 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 19 | duplicate | v. to make an exact copy of | 复制 |
| 20 | elucidate | v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐明 |
| 21 | pertain | v. to relate to someone or something: to have a connection to a person or thing | 有关 |
| 22 | blind alley | / | 行不通的方法; 死胡同 |
| 23 | amplify | v. to make (something, such as a musical instrument) louder by increasing the strength of electric signals | 扩大 (声音) |
| 24 | misrepresent | v. to describe (someone or something) in a false way especially in order to deceive someone | 不实报道 |
| 25 | particularize | v. to give specific details or examples of (something) | 逐一叙述 |
| 26 | transparency | n. the quality or state of being transparent | 透明 |
| 27 | exhaustive | a. very thorough | 彻底的, 详尽无遗 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|----------------|
| 28 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |
| 29 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious | 肤浅的 |
| | | a. lying close to the surface | 表层的 |
| 30 | malfeasance | n. illegal or dishonest activity especially by a public official or a corporation | 不法行为 |
| 31 | incompetence | n. lack of the ability to do something well | 不胜任 |
| 32 | fraudulence | n. the quality or state of being fraudulent | 欺诈 |
| 33 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 34 | hysteria | n. a state in which your emotions (such as fear) are so strong that you behave in an uncontrolled way | 歇斯底里 |
| 35 | impulsive | a. doing things or tending to do things suddenly and without careful thought | 冲动的 |
| 36 | compliment | n. a remark that says something good about someone or something | 恭维, 称赞 |
| 37 | backhanded | a. not direct or sincere | (恭维话) 讽刺挖苦的 |
| 38 | paltry | a. very small or too small in amount; having little meaning, importance, or worth | 微小的;不重要的 |
| 39 | heartfelt | a. deeply felt : very sincere | 诚挚的 |
| 40 | meager | a. not having enough of something for comfort or happiness | 贫乏的, 不足的 |
| 41 | hitherto | adv. until now : before this time | 迄今为止 |
| 42 | implacable | a. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed | 无法安抚的 |
| 43 | unyielding | a. not changing or stopping | 顽强不屈的 |
| 44 | impeccable | a. free from fault or error <i>by RAHMAN ENAYATE</i> | 无瑕疵的, 完美的 |
| 45 | unqualified | a. not modified or restricted by reservations: complete | 无限制的 |
| 46 | impartiality | n. treating all people and groups equally: not partial or biased | 公正 |



section 41 hard

1. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

2. Consolidating memory is not instantaneous or even _____: every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage, and some of these memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

- A. salutary
- B. deliberate
- C. sequential
- D. momentary
- E. inevitable

3. The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy, but this doesn't seem to have (i)_____ his genius in any way. On the contrary, we find ourselves wondering whether his genius wasn't (ii)_____ in some mysterious way by his mood.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. influenced | D. served |
| B. hampered | E. controlled |
| C. triggered | F. identified |

4. The museum's compelling new architectural exhibition looks at eleven projects around the world that have had major (i)_____ impacts despite modest budgets. It is part of (ii)_____ in the museum's architecture and design department, which in the past has championed architecture's artistic value over its real-world consequences.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| A. social | D. an emphasis on theory |
| B. aesthetic | E. a shift in philosophy |
| C. critical | F. a rejection of pragmatism |

5. Even the reader acquainted with the outlines of Pushkin's biography will be (i)_____ the (ii)_____ so vividly conveyed in Binyon's biography. Not only was Pushkin's personal correspondence intercepted and his movements (iii)_____, but Tsar Nicholas I's decision to oversee Pushkin's career obliged Pushkin to submit all his manuscripts for inspection.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| A. attracted by | D. suffocating lack of creative freedom | G. ignored |
| B. confused by | E. concern for contemporary society | H. monitored |
| C. struck by | F. underlying sense of historical change | I. commended |





6. The notion of film producers as the ogres of the movie business has proved an (i)_____ one, but according to *The Producers* by Tim Adler, it is not always grounded in reality. Attacking what he calls the “auteur myth”—the idea of the director as the single purveyor of art in an industry otherwise peopled with (ii)_____—he places at the heart of his book an image of the producer, not the director, as the primary (iii)_____ force in the development and production of a movie.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. accurate | D. visionaries | G. financial |
| B. hypocritic | E. profitmongers | H. inertial |
| C. enduring | F. innocents | I. creative |

7. Her attempts to wrest fiction free from traditional constraints like plot and character were never entirely popular with readers; nonetheless, her fiction has had _____ influence on critical theory, novel, cinema, and even psychology.

- A. a studied
- B. a negligible
- C. a decisive
- D. an unmistakable
- E. an insignificant
- F. a restorative

8. The physics graveyard is strewn with the skeletons of failed theories, unexplained effects, and anomalous particles that briefly _____ the research spotlight, then rapidly fade from view.

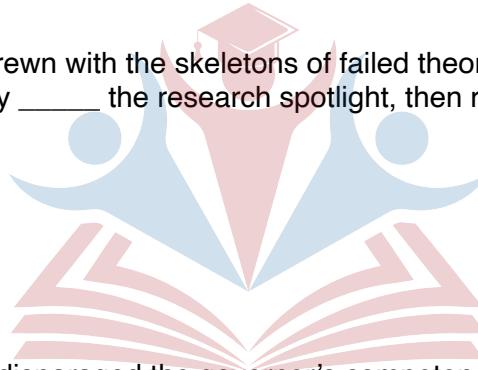
- A. douse
- B. intensify
- C. perpetuate
- D. capture
- E. extinguish
- F. secure

9. The media have constantly disparaged the governor’s competence and have found a public only too eager to applaud their _____.

- A. assiduousness
- B. stupefaction
- C. mockery
- D. incredulity
- E. certitude
- F. derision

10. Science is arguably a very high-minded pursuit, but that is not to say that all of its practitioners are _____, as numerous articles alleging overly generous pharmaceutical industry payments to medical researchers have tried to show.

- A. conventional
- B. clever
- C. unimpeachable
- D. ingenious
- E. blameless
- F. predictable





Section 41 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/E/BD/AE/CDH

6-10 CEI/CD/DF/CF/CE

1. Analysis: Stop viewing photography and start viewing it as something can see that the content behind the space and something is inverted, the content behind is they could handle with spontaneity, even derision, the core word is "derision mocking", reflecting negative evaluation , So choose the positive evaluation word in the space before, and choose the A option for the correct answer. sacrosanct is sacred and unchangeable.

Translation: Many creative photographers are happy to find a model that inspires them in instant photography, making them stop seeing photography as sacred and inviolable and begin to view photography as something they can master spontaneously. Is something that can be mocked.

2. Analysis: Negative progression is weak progression, so the logic here is "It does not happen immediately, or even does not necessarily happen", so the correct answer is to choose the E option. inevitable is inevitable.

Translation: Reinforcement of memories is not immediate or even inevitable: every memory must be coded and changed from short-term to long-term storage, and some memories are more clearly etched than others for unknown reasons.

3. Analysis: The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy is a negative evaluation, the turning point later shows that this negative evaluation did not hinder his genius, so the first empty choice B option, the second empty according to on the contrary know to choose positive Evaluation, note that whether wasn't means what, so the second empty option is D. hamper hinders, serve help.

Translation: The closed priest lived and died of depression, but this did not seem to hinder his talent. On the contrary, we find that we often wonder whether his talent was helped by his emotions.

4. Analysis: In the past, artistic value was supported instead of real-world consequences, indicating that the current attitude has changed, so the second empty option is E, and the first empty can be known according to new to describe the characteristics of the present, so the center of gravity is opposite to the past , Should emphasize real-world, so the A option is selected first. Social status, a shift in philosophy.

Translation: The museum's new fascinating architectural exhibition looks at eleven projects around the world that have mainstream social impact but are not expensive. This is a change in the concept of a part of the museum's architecture and design departments. It used to be an advocate of "the artistic value of architecture is higher than its importance in the real world."

5. Analysis: even gives in here, so the space needs to select the antisense of acquainted with, so the first empty option is C, and the second empty corresponds to the personal correspondence intercepted later, indicating that this person is not free, so the second empty option is D Option, third empty and personal correspondence intercepted are tied, so choose option H. struck by is surprised by the suffocating lack of creative freedom, which is monitored by the monitor.

Translation: Even those who are familiar with the outline of P biography will be surprised by the suffocating lack of creative freedom so vividly presented in B biography. Not only was P 's personal





letter intercepted, but his activities were monitored, but TNI's monitoring of Rahman Enayate submit all manuscripts for review.

6. Analysis: According to the not always grounded (not always grounded), the first empty is synonymous with always grounded, so the first empty chooses the C option, which means that although it has been for a long time, it is not always reasonable. According to attaching, the second space knows that this idea exists in a negative evaluation, so the second space chooses negative evaluation words, the correct answer chooses the E option, and the third space according to the characteristics of the author attacking the director and supporting the producer. The third space is a positive evaluation word, so I choose the correct answer. Enduring, profit monger, creative.

Translation: The idea of treating film producers as demons in the film industry has a long history. But according to *The Producers* by Tim Adler, this does not always happen in reality. In order to attack what he called "director mythology" (that is, in the film industry, the director is the only person who delivers art, but the industry is also full of other profit-makers), he put the producer instead of the director in his book. The most central part of them is regarded as the most creative force in the production and distribution of movies.

7. Analysis: Turn back and forth, so the space and never entirely popular with readers are reversed, the space chooses a positive word, and the correct answer chooses the CD option. Undoubtedly decisive, unmistakable.

Translation: Her attempt to make science fiction free from traditions (such as plots and characters) has never been welcomed by readers. However, her science fiction novels have had undoubted influence on critical theory, novels, movies and even philosophy.

8. Analysis: skeletons of failed theories, unexplained effects, and anomalous particles embodies the theory that appeared but was later rejected, etc. The space reflects once appeared, rapid fade from view reflects later disappears, the correct answer selects the DF option. Capture capture, secure acquisition. (Note the secrecy of secure)

Translation: The cemetery of physics is full of failure theory, unexplained effectiveness, and skeletons of anomalous particles. These things once briefly caught the eyes of research, and then quickly escaped from the field of vision.

9. Analysis: their refers to the media in front, so the space is synonymous with repeated media attitude disparage, so choose the CF option for the correct answer, mockery mocking, derision mocking. Note that the too...to... structure does not reverse when expressing mood, for example, too willing to do something should be understood as too happy to do something.

Translation: The media has long despised the government's ability and found the public eager to praise them (media) for their ridicule.

10. Analysis: The space is synonymous and repeated high-minded, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. unimpeachable blameless, blameless blameless.

Translation: Science should be a noble pursuit, but this does not mean that all practitioners are blameless, because many articles are describing the high wages of the excessively generous pharmaceutical industry to medical researchers.



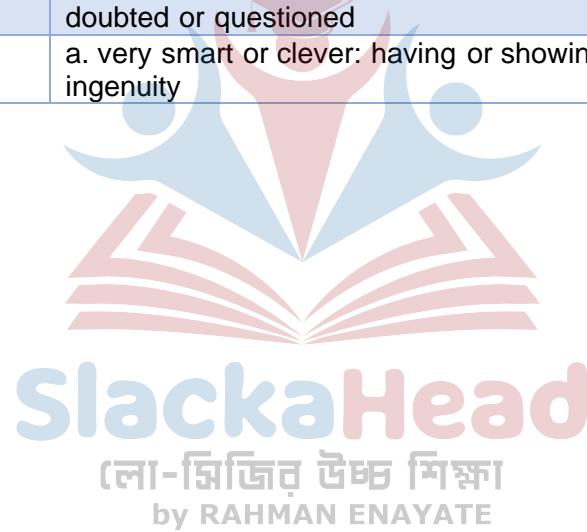


Section 41

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|---------|
| 1 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自发的 |
| 2 | derision | n. the feeling that people express when they criticize and laugh at someone or something in an insulting way | 嘲弄 |
| 3 | sacrosanct | a. too important and respected to be changed, criticized, etc. | 神圣的 |
| 4 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 5 | malleable | a. capable of being easily changed or influenced | 可塑的 |
| 6 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等主义的 |
| 7 | autonomous | a. having the power or right to govern itself | 有自主权的 |
| 8 | salutary | a. having a good or helpful result especially after something unpleasant has happened | 有益的 |
| 9 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 10 | sequential | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a particular order or sequence | 顺序的 |
| 11 | inevitable | a. sure to happen | 必然的 |
| 12 | reclusive | a. seeking solitude: retiring from society | 隐居的 |
| 13 | clergyman | n. a man who is a member of the clergy especially in a Christian church | 牧师 |
| 14 | melancholy | n. a sad mood or feeling | 悲哀, 忧郁 |
| 15 | hamper | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of | 妨碍 |
| 16 | trigger | v. to cause to start or happen | 引发 |
| 17 | champion | v. to fight or speak publicly in support of | 支持 |
| 18 | correspondence | n. the letters or e-mails that people write to each other | 信件 |
| 19 | inspection | n. the act of examining closely or officially | 检验;检查 |
| 20 | ogre | n. someone or something that is very frightening, cruel, or difficult to deal with | 恶魔 |
| 21 | hypocritic | a. characterized by behavior that contradicts what one claims to believe or feel | 虚伪的 |
| 22 | visionary | a. of or relating to something that is seen or imagined in a dream or vision | 空想的 |
| | | a. having or showing clear ideas about what should happen or be done in the future | 有远见的 |
| 23 | profitmonger | / | 唯利是图的人 |
| 24 | innocent | a. lacking or reflecting a lack of sophistication, guile, or self-consciousness | 天真无邪的 |
| 25 | inertial | a. lacking of movement or activity especially when movement or activity is wanted or needed | 不活泼的 |
| 26 | wrest | v. to take (something) from someone with much effort | 夺取 |
| 27 | douse | v. extinguish | 熄灭 |
| 28 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使……永存 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----------|
| 29 | secure | v. to get secure usually lasting possession or control of adj. protected from danger or harm | 获得 安全的 |
| 30 | disparage | v. to describe as unimportant, weak, bad, etc. | 贬低 |
| 31 | assiduous | a. showing great care, attention, and effort | 勤勉的 |
| 32 | stupefaction | n. the state of being stupefied | 麻木状态 |
| 33 | mockery | n. insulting or contemptuous action or speech | 嘲笑 |
| 34 | incredulity | n. a feeling that you do not or cannot believe or accept that something is true or real | 怀疑 |
| 35 | certitude | n. the state of being or feeling certain: freedom from doubt | 确信 |
| 36 | arguably | adv. as may be argued or shown by argument | 可以说是 |
| 37 | high-minded | a. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character | 高尚的 |
| 38 | allege | v. to state as fact but without proof | 断言, 宣称 |
| 39 | pharmaceutical | a. of or relating to the production and sale of drugs and medicine | 制药的, 配药的 |
| 40 | unimpeachable | a. very reliable and trusted: not able to be doubted or questioned | 无可指责的 |
| 41 | ingenious | a. very smart or clever: having or showing ingenuity | 聪明的 |





section 42 hard

1. Some ethicists worry that a deeper understanding of the brain may be tantamount to ____; if we discover that free will is an illusion of neural circuitry, how will we hold people responsible for their actions?

- A. vindication
- B. proscription
- C. ministration
- D. valediction
- E. exculpation

2. Instead of demonstrating the ____ of archaeological applications of electronic remote sensing, the pioneering study became, to some skeptics, an illustration of the imprudence of interpreting sites based on virtual archaeology.

- A. ubiquity
- B. limitation
- C. promise
- D. redundancy
- E. complexity

3. Partly because of Lee's skill at synthesizing (i)____ trends drawn from many fields of study, her theories appeared to present, with uncanny aptness, ideas already (ii)____ in the minds of her contemporaries.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. superseded | D. discredited |
| B. irrelevant | E. well established |
| C. emergent | F. half-formulated |

4. Recent scholarship has questioned the (i)____ of tropical forests around the world.

Archaeologists have shown, for example, that the largest contiguous tract of what was thought to be virgin rain forest in the southern Amazon had been transformed into a cultural parkland before European contact, and many of the forest islands in West Africa's savanna forest transition zone are (ii)____ as well.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. diversity | D. isolated |
| B. naturalness | E. endangered |
| C. sustainability | F. anthropogenic |

5. Viewing people as "social atoms" that obey rather simple rule (which are not unlike the laws of physics), one may discover certain (i)_____. Take, for example, the way channels emerge when people move in crowds. In the midst of initially (ii)____ movements, one person begins to follow another—in an effort to avoid collisions—and streams of movement emerge. As more people join in, there is greater pull on others to join the flow, and the particular channels become (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. apparent contradictions | D. inflexible | G. self-defeating |
| B. unproductive tendencies | E. straightforward | H. self-aggrandizing |
| C. lawlike regulations | F. chaotic | I. self-perpetuating |





6. Fifty pages of footnotes, some of them presenting quite lengthy bibliographies, suggest that very few pertinent sources on the Black Arts movement in literature have (i) _____ Thompson's search; (ii) _____, the text makes it clear that the author's examination of these sources has been similarly (iii) _____.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. eluded | D. moreover | G. valuable |
| B. characterized | E. however | H. timely |
| C. motivated | F. consequently | I. exhaustive |

7. The town's air was consistently _____: depending on the breeze, one might be greeted with the sour effluvia of twenty breweries, choking fumes from the coal factory, or brackish smells from the nearby river.

- A. malodorous
- B. toxic
- C. redolent
- D. benign
- E. noisome
- F. anodyne

8. One of the vocalists who auditioned for a leading part in the local production of Sweeney Todd seemed to prefer _____ to any attempt at producing a melody; a more unpleasant voice was hard to imagine.

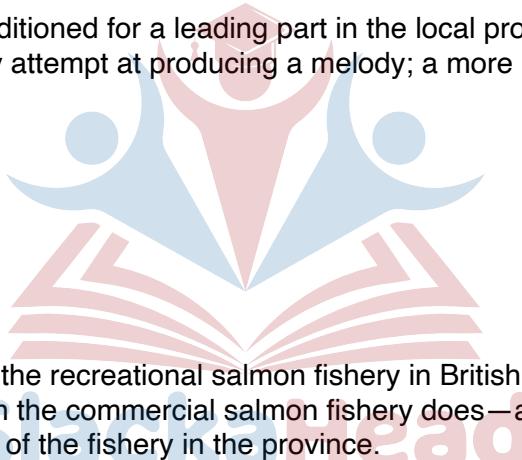
- A. warbling
- B. imitating
- C. improvising
- D. shrieking
- E. crooning
- F. caterwauling

9. Some experts estimate that the recreational salmon fishery in British Columbia contributes more to the province's economy than the commercial salmon fishery does—a surprising statistic given the political commercial _____ of the fishery in the province.

- A. naïveté
- B. prominence
- C. supremacy
- D. ingenuousness
- E. salience
- F. resurgence

10. In 1884, Sewall and Dow agreed to join Roosevelt in the Dakota territory for reasons that appear to have been _____: Sewell later recalled that Roosevelt guaranteed them a share of anything made in his cattle business.

- A. pecuniary
- B. straightforward
- C. economic
- D. selfless
- E. quixotic
- F. altruistic





Section 42 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/C/CF/BF/CFI

6-10 ADI/AE/DF/BE/AC

- Analysis: if we discover that free will is an illusion of neural circuitry, how will we hold people responsible for their actions Pay attention to the difference between AE options, vindication proves innocence (do not know whether it has done the wrong thing), exculpation excuses the crime (has done the wrong thing).

Translation: Some ethicists worry that a deeper understanding of the brain is equivalent to a crime of excuse. If we find that our free will is only an illusion caused by neuronal circuits, how are we responsible for our actions?

- Analysis: instead of indicating that the space and the following content should be reversed, the main evaluation behind this is "imprudence is not careful", so choose C option for the true answer. Promise here tests the familiar words and translates them as "signs of success".

Translation: This groundbreaking study has become a sloppy explanation for some doubters to understand the remains with virtual archaeology, without showing the prospects of electronic remote sensing in virtual archaeology.

- Analysis: Before and after causality, so the first and second empty should be broadly the same, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Emergent, half-formulated.

Translation: Partly because Lee was able to synthesize the emerging research trends drawn from research in many fields. Her theory seems to show with amazing ability what the contemporary thought was only semi-finished products.

- Analysis: In the following example, virgin rainforest becomes cultural parkland, indicating that the first empty question is virgin, so the first empty option is option B. According to as well, the second space has the same meaning as the previous one, so choose the F option for the second space. Naturalness is natural and anthropogenic.

Translation: Recent academic research has questioned the nature of tropical forests in the world. For example, archaeologists say that the largest continuous stretch of virgin rainforest in the South Amazon was actually turned into a cultural garden before Europeans came into contact, and many forest islands in the subtropical savanna forest transition zone in West Africa were also artificial .

- Analysis: The example describes a rule that is common in human history, so the first air chooses the C option, and the second air infers according to in an effort to avoid collisions. The initial motion caused a collision, so the second air chooses F Options, more and more people join the campaign in the third space, indicating that many channels can save themselves. Note that the third space does not choose H because the first space is talking about lawlike regulations, and aggrandize is used to modify regulations. Suitable. Lawlike regulations are similar to legal provisions, chaotic, self-perpetuating.

Translation: Treat humans as social atoms that obey fairly simple rules (arguably similar to the laws of physics), so anyone may find some kind of legal stipulation. For example, when people are in a mess, the method of channel generation. In the initial chaotic activities, one was initially followed by another





(in order to avoid collisions) so many branches of activity appeared. As more and more new branches appear in the process, there is an increasing impetus for others to enter the movement, and some channels become self-sustaining.

6. Analysis: The fifty-page footnote explains that the information is very comprehensive, so almost no information can bypass the research of T, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty is based on the later clear. There is a meaning of "not only can't be avoided, but also clearly explained", so the second empty choice is D, and the third empty is similarly learned that the space repeats the previous characteristics, so the third empty choice reflects the meaning of "comprehensive" Words, the third empty choice I option. Elude avoidance, moreover addition, exhaustive comprehensive.

Translation: Fifty-page footnotes (some of which present fairly long references) indicate that there are few relevant sources of literature on black art movements in literature that can avoid T research. In addition, these texts also clearly indicate that the author's investigation of these sources is equally comprehensive.

7. Analysis: spaces correspond to sour effluvia, choking fumes and brackish smells, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. Malodorous is bad, noisome.

Translation: The persistent malodor of the city 's air: Depending on the breeze, people may greet the sour odor from twenty breweries, the suffocating smoke from the coal factory and the brackish smell of the nearby river .

8. Analysis: a more unpleasant voice was hard to imagine means "it is hard to think of a more unpleasant voice", so the space should be selected to reflect the unpleasant features, and the correct answer should be the DF option. shrieking, screaming, caterwauling, screaming.

Translation: A singer who is the lead singer in the audition of the local version of "Barber Todd" seems to prefer screaming to beautiful melodies, and it is difficult to imagine a more unpleasant voice.

9. Analysis: Speaking of surprising means that the actual situation is inconsistent with the expectations. Although the commercial fishery has a prominent status, the leisure fishery contributes more, so the answer is BE. Prominence is outstanding, salience is remarkable.

Translation: Some experts estimate that the casual salmon industry in British Columbia contributes more to the province than the commercial salmon industry. This is an amazing statistical result, given the importance of political commercial fisheries.

10. Analysis: The latter said guaranteed them a share, indicating that these reasons are related to interests, so the correct answer is the AC option. pecuniary money, economically profitable.

Translation: In 1884, S and D agreed to join Roosevelt 's territory in Dakota, the reason seems to be about monetary benefits: S later recalled that Roosevelt guaranteed that they would give them dividends in his cattle business.



Section 42

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | tantamount | a. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | 等同于 |
| 2 | vindication | n. the act of vindicating or defending against criticism or censure | (对所受到的责难或嫌疑的)澄清 |
| 3 | proscription | n. the act of proscribing | 禁止, 剥夺权利 |
| 4 | ministration | a. assistance in time of difficulty | 帮助 |
| 5 | valediction | n. n. an act of bidding farewell | 告别 |
| 6 | exculpate | v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong | 使无罪, 辩解 |
| 7 | imprudence | the quality or state of being imprudent | 轻率 |
| 8 | ubiquity | n. presence everywhere or in many places especially simultaneously | 无所不在 |
| 9 | redundancy | n. a word, phrase, etc., that repeats something else and is therefore unnecessary | 冗长 |
| 10 | uncanny | a. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand | 怪异的 |
| 11 | supersede | v. to replace (someone or something) | 取代 |
| 12 | emergent | a. newly formed or prominent | 新兴的; 处于发展初期的 |
| 13 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 使被怀疑 |
| 14 | scholarship | n. serious formal study or research of a subject | 学术研究 |
| 15 | contiguous | a. touching or connected throughout in an unbroken sequence | 邻近的, 接壤的 |
| 16 | tract | n. an indefinite stretch of land | 大片土地 |
| 17 | virgin | a. not changed from a natural or original condition: not affected by human activity | 原始的;未使用的 |
| 18 | isolated | a. separate from others | 隔离的 |
| 19 | anthropogenic | a. of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature | 人类活动产生的 |
| 20 | chaotic | a. in a state of complete disorder and confusion | 无秩序的 |
| 21 | self-defeating | a. serving or tending to defeat oneself or itself | 弄巧成拙的, 不利于自己的企图的 |
| 22 | self-aggrandizing | a. acting or intended to enhance one's power, wealth, position, or reputation | 自我扩张的 |
| 23 | self-perpetuating | a. capable of continuing or renewing oneself indefinitely | 自我持续的 |
| 24 | elude | v. to avoid or escape (someone or something) by being quick, skillful, or clever | 逃避 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|---|--------------|
| 25 | exhaustive | a. very thorough | 彻底的, 详尽无遗 |
| 26 | breeze | n. a light gentle wind | 微风 |
| 27 | sour | a. having the unpleasant taste or smell of food that is no longer fresh | (馊了有)酸味的 |
| 28 | brackish | a. somewhat salty | 咸的 |
| 29 | malodorous | a. having a bad smell | 恶臭的 |
| 30 | toxic | a. containing poisonous substances | 有毒的 |
| 31 | redolent | a. having a strong smell: full of a fragrance or odor | 有强烈气味的; |
| | | a. causing thoughts or memories of something | 使人联想或回想起某事物的 |
| 32 | benign | a. not causing harm or damage | 仁慈的 |
| 33 | anodyne | a. serving to ease pain | 镇痛的 |
| 34 | noisome | a. offensive to the senses and especially to the sense of smell | 恶臭的, 令人讨厌的 |
| 35 | warble | v. to sing a melody of low pleasing sounds | 用柔和的颤声唱 |
| 36 | improvise | v. to speak or perform without preparation | 即兴创作 |
| 37 | shriek | v. to make a loud, high-pitched cry | 尖叫 |
| 38 | croon | v. to sing (a song) in a low soft voice | 低声吟唱 |
| 39 | caterwaul | v. to make a very loud and unpleasant sound | 尖声怪叫 |
| 40 | naiveté | n. the state or quality of being inexperienced or unsophisticated | 天真无邪 |
| 41 | supremacy | n. the quality or state of having more power, authority, or status than anyone else: the state of being supreme | 霸权;至高无上 |
| 42 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness | 天真的 |
| | | a. lacking craft or subtlety | 真诚的 |
| 43 | salient | a. very important or noticeable | 显著的, 重要的 |
| 44 | resurgence | n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase | 复苏 |
| 45 | pecuniary | a. of or relating to money | 金钱的 |
| 46 | selfless | a. showing great concern for and willingness to give unselfishly to others | 无私的 |
| 47 | quixotic | a. hopeful or romantic in a way that is not practical | 不切实际的 |
| 48 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |



section 43 hard

1. Of all her works, this play is the most dependent on the dramatic conventions of the author's day: it was both the least _____ of her plays and the most commercially successful.

- A. experimental
- B. popular
- C. formulaic
- D. lucrative
- E. contemporary

2. Carmen's affection for her sister, though not _____, was plainly too great to permit a painless departure.

- A. unsteady
- B. ambivalent
- C. careless
- D. unbounded
- E. noticeable

3. It can be (i)_____ to read Margaret Fuller's travel writing, as she produced accounts of her travel that (ii)_____ conventions of bourgeois travel narrative, often capitulating to the most well-worn clichés of the genre at precisely the moments when she sought most energetically to cast them off in favor of some new, more passionate mode of discernment.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. frustrating | D. challenged |
| B. enlightening | E. conformed to |
| C. exciting | F. established |

4. So, perhaps the lesson is that rather than wanting their monarchy to (i)_____ its modernized Scandinavian counterparts, the British public cherishes it most when it is most (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. commend | D. egalitarian |
| B. discount | E. anachronistic |
| C. emulate | F. regal |

5. Unquestionably, the particular forms that folly and cruelty take in Jane Austen's novels are (i)_____ the character's social milieu, which was also Austen's own; but to realize that one's society motivates people in unfortunate ways is not necessarily to (ii)_____ it, for the alternatives, though different, might be no more (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. shaped by | D. expose | G. salutary |
| B. removed from | E. condemn | H. corrosive |
| C. unrecognizable in | F. rationalize | I. realistic |





6. While some commentators suggest that abstraction and complexity in scientific research are signs that a given direction is misguided, Lisa Randall, a professor of physics at Harvard, counters that these qualities instead reflect the success of human ingenuity in (i)_____ the increasingly (ii)_____ challenges that nature presents. They can, however, make it more (iii)_____ to communicate scientific developments, even to colleague.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. creating | D. difficult | G. challenging |
| B. meeting | E. conspicuous | H. unproductive |
| C. eschewing | F. pragmatic | I. advantageous |

7. Because movie studios, under pressure to generate international sales, have favored big-budget pictures with fantasy plots, the representation of everyday domestic life has largely been _____ other media, such as television and literature.

- A. left to
- B. ceded to
- C. ascribed to
- D. attributed to
- E. substituted for
- F. replaced with

8. In order to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry is providing a hearing for previously _____ composers.

- A. idle
- B. thwarted
- C. celebrated
- D. renowned
- E. anonymous
- F. obscure

9. It's hardly _____ the committee calls for: rudimentary competence would be an improvement on the current chaos.

- A. accountability
- B. disarray
- C. unruliness
- D. faultlessness
- E. loyalty
- F. perfection

10. Contrary to certain recent analyses that paint a dire portrait of soil loss from farmland, a new study of surveying data reaching back to the 1930s shows that erosion rates have been steadily _____.

- A. intensifying
- B. waning
- C. accelerating
- D. worsening
- E. declining
- F. deteriorating





Section 43 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/D/AE/CE/AEG

6-10 BDG/AB/EF/DF/BE

1. Analysis: Speaking of surprising means that the actual situation is inconsistent with expectations. Although the commercial fishery has a prominent position, the leisure fishery contributes more, so the answer is BE . prominence prominent, Salience significant.

Translation: Some experts estimate that the casual salmon industry in British Columbia contributes more to the province than the commercial salmon industry. This is an amazing statistical result, given the importance of political commercial fisheries.

2. Analysis: was plainly too great and though to introduce not + space to take the antisense of plainly too great, so the space should be synonymous with plainly too great, but can not be completely synonymous, so choose the correct answer D option. Unbounded unlimited, E option noticeable is not selected in this question because noticeable and plainly are completely synonymous, so they contradict themselves.

Translation: Carmen's love for her sisters, although not unlimited, is obviously too strong to leave without pain.

3. Analysis: The second empty of this question is easier, the capitulating to is repeated synonymously, so the second empty chooses the E option, the first empty is pushed according to the meaning of the following, at precisely the moments when it indicates that she just wants to discard the old When something picks up something new, she picks up the old stuff, so this thing is frustrating. The first option is the A option. frustrating frustrating, conformed to compliance.

Translation: Reading Margaret's travel diary can be very frustrating. Because she wrote with a lot of bourgeois travel diaries, just when she tried hard to give up decaying things and pick up a new, more passionate cognitive model, she often succumbed to the most decaying genre.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

4. Analysis: Two spaces stand together, instead of imitating modern and similar countries, but prefer the most outdated. emulate, anachronistic outdated.

Translation: Therefore, perhaps the lesson is that the British people cherish it most when their kingdom is the oldest, rather than want it to imitate those modern Scandinavian counterparts.

5. Analysis: The first air corresponds to one's society motivates people in unfortunate ways, which shows that the social environment leads to folly and cruelty, so the first air chooses the A option, and the second air learns by necessarily that it repeats the previous evaluation of this unfortunate Therefore, the second air option E is selected, and the third air option gives the reason, not to condemn this society because the other is not much better, so the third air option G.

Translation: Undoubtedly, the unique form of stupidity and cruelty in JA novels is shaped by the social environment of the task, and A lives in this social environment. But to realize that a person's society will mobilize people's enthusiasm in an unfortunate way is not necessary to condemn this society, because other options, although not the same, may not be more beneficial. (The author understands the allusions of fifty steps and a hundred steps).





6. Analysis: LR opposes the previous point of view, so the first space must reflect the challenge. The first space should be overcome the challenge, so the first space can only choose the B option, the meet here should be understood as "coping", the second space corresponds to the previous Abstraction and complexity, so choose the D option, and the third empty however turns again, so the space needs to indicate a negative evaluation caused by abstraction and complexity, so the G option is the most appropriate. Meet coping, difficult Difficult, challenging challenge.

Translation: Although some commentators believe that the abstraction and complexity in scientific research indicate that the given direction is wrong, a Harvard professor of physics named LR objected that these properties actually reflect human intelligence and intelligence in response to the natural world. Success on increasingly difficult challenges. However, they have made the development of communication science more challenging, even for colleagues.

7. Analysis: The movie only focuses on big-budget, so everything on every day is given to TV and literature, so the correct answer is AB. left to give, ceded to give.

Translation: Because the movie studio is under the pressure of triggering international sales, and likes the big production pictures and fantasy-like plots, the daily expression of local life is handed over to other media, such as television media and literature.

8. Analysis: If you want a new repertoire, you must find an unknown creator before and choose the EF option for the correct answer. anonymous nameless, obscure nameless.

Translation: In order to be able to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry provides an opportunity for composers who were not well-known before to express their opinions.

9. Analysis: The basic ability will improve chaos afterwards, indicating that the committee has not pursued perfection and chose the DF option for the correct answer. faultlessness is perfect, perfection is perfect.

Translation: This committee is by no means perfect, and basic abilities will improve the current form of chaos.

10. Analysis: contrary to inversion, the front feature is dire portrait, so the back inversion must be that erosion rates do not exist, so the space should be selected to reflect the words "eliminate, weaken" and so on, so the correct answer is the BE option. The wane weakened and the decline declined.

Translation: Contrary to a recent exact analysis depicting tragic farmland soil erosion, a study back to the 1930s new research data indicates that the rate of land loss is steadily decreasing.





Section 43

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|------------|
| 1 | experimental | a. relating to a scientific experiment or to scientific experiments in general | 实验的 |
| | | a. using a new way of doing or thinking about something | 创新的 |
| 2 | formulaic | a. being not original and having been used many times before in similar situations | 老套的, 公式化的 |
| 3 | lucrative | a. producing money or wealth | 获利丰厚的 |
| 4 | affection | n. a feeling of liking and caring for someone or something | 喜爱 |
| 5 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 6 | unbounded | a. not limited in any way | 无限的 |
| 7 | capitulate | v. to stop trying to fight or resist something: to agree to do or accept something that you have been resisting or opposing | 屈服 |
| 8 | cliché | n. a phrase or expression that has been used so often that it is no longer original or interesting | 陈词滥调 |
| 9 | monarchy | n. a form of government in which a country is ruled by a monarch or a country that is ruled by a monarch (such as a king or queen) | 君主制; 君主制国家 |
| 10 | counterpart | n. someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another | 对应的人或物 |
| 11 | discount | v. to lower the price of (a product) | 减价 |
| | | v. to think of (something) as having little importance or value | 认为…不重要 |
| 12 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 13 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等主义的 |
| 14 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错误的 |
| | | a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 过去的 |
| 15 | regal | a. of, relating to, or suitable for a king or queen | 皇家的 |
| 16 | cruelty | n. the quality or state of causing or wanting to cause suffering | 残忍; 虐待 |
| 17 | folly | n. a foolish act or idea | 愚行; 蠢笨 |
| 18 | milieu | n. the physical or social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops | 环境 |
| 19 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 |
| 20 | salutary | a. having a good or helpful result especially after something unpleasant has happened | 有益的 |
| 21 | corrosive | a. causing someone or something to become weak and damaged | 腐蚀的, 损害性的 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|------------|
| 22 | eschew | v. to avoid especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc. | 避免 |
| 23 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 24 | ceded to | / | 割让, 放弃 |
| 25 | repertoire | n. all the plays, songs, dances, etc., that a performer or group of performers knows and can perform | 全部节目 |
| 26 | idle | a. not having any real purpose or value | 无意义的 |
| 27 | thwart | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening | 阻碍 |
| 28 | renowned | a. widely acclaimed and highly honored | 享有声誉的, 有名的 |
| 29 | anonymous | a. not named or identified | 匿名的; 无名的 |
| 30 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 31 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| | | a. not very developed or advanced | 发育不完全的 |
| 32 | accountability | n. the quality or state of being accountable | 责任制 |
| 33 | disarray | n. a lack of order or sequence | 混乱 |
| 34 | unruly | a. difficult to control | 任性; 难驾驭 |
| 35 | wan | a. looking sick or pale | 苍白的, 没有血色的 |
| 36 | deteriorate | v. to make (something) worse | 恶化, 变坏 |

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 44 hard

1. The science of astronomy was begun by amateurs and today remains dependent on their contributions, which are incisive by virtue of being _____ by the a priori assumptions that often vitiate the work of professional research scientists.

- A. characterized
- B. unencumbered
- C. supported
- D. contradicted
- E. inspired

2. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the _____ of society, the conventionality of academy.

- A. ethos
- B. idealism
- C. romance
- D. paradoxes
- E. commonplaces

3. The (i)_____ to disseminate the vast scientific knowledge of our time to nonscientists shows real (ii)_____ the extent of achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A. failure | D. pretentious regarding |
| B. plan | E. sympathy toward |
| C. willingness | F. indifference to |

4. Unlike the elected branches of the United States government, where making personal connection with citizens is (i)_____ and almost (ii)_____ political efficacy, the United States Supreme Court continues to maintain that its members should communicate with the public almost exclusively through formal opinions—and even then through ceremonial rituals that date back to the nineteenth century.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. frowned upon | D. a requirement for |
| B. rampant | E. a detriment to |
| C. disregarded | F. an irrelevance to |

5. A transformative scientific idea that emerged in the eighteenth century was the realization that slow, inexorable geological processes follow the basic laws of physics and chemistry. This seems (i)_____ conclusion in hindsight, but its implication—that geological processes in the distant past must have (ii)_____ these very same laws—was (iii)_____ geologists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| A. an obvious | D. followed | G. evident to |
| B. a significant | E. preceded | H. overlooked by |
| C. a controversial | F. entailed | I. revolutionary for |





6. It is possible for human to go 40 or more hours without sleep and still be able to (i) _____ information acquired at the beginning of the sleepless period. Thus, when we are considering a role for sleep in human memory consolidation, we are referring to a possible role in the (ii) _____ encoding of information and optimizing of recall, not a (iii) _____ of sleep for recalling events of the prior day.

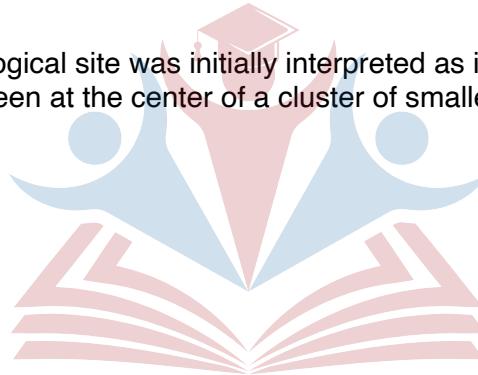
| | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. legitimize | D. longer-term | G. requirement |
| B. augment | E. acute | H. surplus |
| C. disgorge | F. qualitative | I. facet |

7. Communicating articulately is typically regarded as an aggressive, persuasive talent, but it can also be protective: it allows a certain _____ closeness, conveying proximity while actually maintaining distance.

- A. feigned
- B. secretive
- C. dubious
- D. subtle
- E. false
- F. furtive

8. The Chavez Pass archaeological site was initially interpreted as indicative of _____ society, since it was thought to have been at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements that it presumably controlled.

- A. an expansionist
- B. a hierarchical
- C. an urban
- D. a heterogeneous
- E. a diverse
- F. a stratified



9. Although the essayist's arguments did not _____ her most perceptive readers, the extreme subtlety of the paints she made explains why she was misinterpreted by most critics of her day.

- A. convince
- B. confound
- C. entertain
- D. persuade
- E. perplex
- F. enlighten

10. Architects may be more extroverted and therefore the more _____ members of a bridge design team, but they are not always the most essential.

- A. indispensable
- B. conscientious
- C. reliable
- D. visible
- E. valuable
- F. salient





Section 44 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/E/AF/BD/ADI

6-10 CDG/AE/BF/BE/DF

- Analysis: By virtue of means "by virtue of", according to the later that often vitiate the work of professional research scientists learned that spaces should be reversed with vitiate, the option can be reversed is the BC option, but this question cannot be Choose option C, because such assumptions cannot support amateur researchers, at most there is no hindrance to them. For the correct answer, choose option B, unencumbered without hindrance.

Translation: The study of astronomy originated from amateurs, and today the research results still depend on their contributions. These contributions are very sharp because they are not affected by the previous ones that will always lead to the destruction of the work of professional researchers. Obstacles to the hypothesis.

- Analysis: The easiest way to start this question is to see that the space and the conventionality of academy are homographs, so choose the synonym of conventionality, so choose the E option for the correct answer. You can also change the double negation of without and unworldly into affirmation, and it becomes secular, but if you are far away from the world, you can also choose the E option. commonplace common things.

Translation: Not a seemingly inexperienced thing, William James is completely separated from the ordinary things in society, that is, academic traditions.

- Analysis: like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse shows that there is a negative attitude towards achievement in the back, so choose F for the second air, and the first air will be negative according to the second air. Evaluation, so first select option A. Failure fails, and the indifference is indifferent.

Translation: The failure to spread a large amount of scientific knowledge of our time to the general public who are not scientists shows a true indifference to the great achievements humans can achieve, just like listening to any great piece of art rot in a warehouse.

Source: It is an astonishing fact about our species that we understand so much about the history of the universe, the forces that make it tick, the stuff it's made of, the origin of living things and the machinery of life. A failure to nurture this knowledge shows a philistine indifference to the magnificent achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse."

- Analysis: The key to this question is to see the word exclusively, which means that the Supreme Court has fewer ways to contact the public, and then through unknown we can see that there are many ways for branches to contact the public, and almost is a progressive relationship, so the two The empty space reflects "many", and it has to be progressive, so choose the BD option for the correct answer. rampant is crazy, a lot of requirements.

Translation: Unlike the elected branch of the U.S. government, an institution that has frequent personal relations with nationals and even almost becomes a prerequisite for government effectiveness, the U.S. Supreme Court has always insisted that its members and outsiders can only





communicate through public means, through public Opinions, or ceremonies that have been used since the nineteenth century.

5. Analysis: The first space and the third space can be deduced according to the turning relationship of but is an antisense. The second space repeats the following of the previous article. The title means that the geological activities in the 18th century follow these rules. But it is obvious The earlier address activity followed these rules, which made people think it was a revolutionary theory. Select the ADI option from the three spaces. Obvious, follow, revolutionary.

Translation: A revolutionary scientific concept that emerged in the 18th century was the realization that slow and unstoppable processes will follow basic physical chemistry laws. This is an obvious conclusion in hindsight, but its implication (geological processes in the distant past must have followed the same laws) was revolutionary for geologists in the 18th and 19th centuries.

6. Analysis: The word still indicates that you can remember this information if you don't sleep for a long time, which can reflect the "still remember" option C. The second space is based on causality. Since we know that people do not sleep for more than 40 hours, people all The previous memory can be sent out, indicating that the memory is very long, rather than just recalling what happened yesterday. In the sentence, the prior day and the second empty also have antisense correspondence, so the second empty chooses the D option, and the third empty chooses the G option. Disgorge issued, longer-term long-term, requirement requirements.

Translation: It is possible for humans to sleep for more than 40 hours and still be able to send out the information obtained in the early period without sleep. Therefore, when we consider the role of sleep in the enhancement of human memory, we are referring to the perfect long-term process of information compilation and recall instead of requiring sleep to recall the previous day's events.

7. Analysis: Spaces synonymously repeat the following conveying proximity while actually maintaining distance, so the correct answer is to choose the AE option, which is a false intimacy. Feigned pretend, false pretend.

Translation: Communication with clear pronunciation is regarded as a typical, aggressive, persuasive talent, but it can also be protective, it allows a specific false sense of admiration, allowing Close, but in fact still keeps the distance.

8. Analysis: at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements that it presumably controlled shows that the site here is in the center and informs the periphery, reflecting a "layered" feeling, and the correct answer is the BF option. hierarchical hierarchical, stratified hierarchical.

Translation: The CP Archaeology website was initially understood as a symbol of a hierarchical society. Because it is seen as the center of a group of smaller contemporary settlements that it completely rules.

Source: One observation that led to the interpretation of Chavez Pass as socially ranked or stratified was that it was thought to have been at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements, over which it presumably had control. - "Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory

9. Analysis: Although the remarks did not make the insightful readers wrong, most critics misunderstood it, so in fact, the blank space is the broad synonym of misinterpret, and the correct answer is the BE option. Confounded, perplexed, confused.





Translation: Although the author's comments did not confuse her most keen readers, the inconspicuous content she portrayed explains why she was misunderstood by most of her literary critics of the same period.

10. Analysis: spaces and more extroverts form a progressive relationship. The more extroverts should be the more prominent ones, so choose the DF option for the correct answer. Visible, salient.

Translation: Architects may be more outgoing and therefore more prominent members of the bridge design team, but they are not the most essential among them.





Section 44

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | incisive | a. very clear and direct: able to explain difficult ideas clearly and confidently | 透彻的 |
| 2 | a priori | / | 推理的 |
| 3 | vitiate | v. to make (something) less effective: to ruin or spoil (something) | 破坏 |
| 4 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something) | 妨碍 |
| 5 | worldly | a. of or relating to the human world and ordinary life rather than to religious or spiritual matters | 世俗的 |
| 6 | ethos | n. the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or institution | 道德思想 |
| 7 | idealism | n. the attitude of a person who believes that it is possible to live according to very high standards of behavior and honesty | 理想主义 |
| 8 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 9 | commonplace | n. something commonly found | 平庸, 普通 |
| 10 | disseminate | v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people | 散布 |
| 11 | molder | v. to rot slowly especially from not being used: to decay slowly | 腐朽 |
| 12 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something: an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心; 中立 |
| 13 | rampant | a. existing or growing greatly and quickly | 疯长的 |
| 14 | detriment | a. causing damage or injury | 有害的 |
| 15 | inexorable | a. not able to be stopped or changed | 不可动摇的 |
| 16 | in hindsight | / | 事后诸葛亮 |
| 17 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 18 | precede | v. to happen, go, or come before (something or someone) | 在...之前发生或出现 |
| 19 | disgorge | v. to let out or release | 排出 |
| 20 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 21 | surplus | n. an amount left over | 过剩 |
| 22 | proximity | n. the state of being near | 接近 |
| 23 | feign | v. to pretend to feel or be affected by (something) | 假装 |
| 24 | subtle | a. hard to notice or see | 不明显的 |
| 25 | furtive | a. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 26 | hierarchical | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy | 按等级划分的 |
| 27 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 不同的 |
| 28 | stratified | a. divided into different classes or social layers | 按层级划分的 |





| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|----------------|
| 29 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 使混淆 证明...有误 |
| 30 | perplex | v. to confuse (someone) very much | 使迷惑 |
| 31 | extroverted | a. being a gregarious and unreserved person | 外向性的, 喜社交的 |
| 32 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 33 | conscientious | a. very careful about doing what you are supposed to do | 认真负责的 |
| 34 | salient | a. very important or noticeable | 显著的, 重要的 |





section 45 hard

1. The maps in this volume are meant not as guides but as _____: they are designed to make the reader think anew about the city.

- A. adornments
- B. references
- C. truisms
- D. provocations
- E. valedictions

2. Carmen's affection for her sister, though not _____, was plainly too great to permit a painless departure.

- A. unsteady
- B. ambivalent
- C. careless
- D. unbounded
- E. noticeable

3. Argument may be an overly (i)_____ word to apply to the gossamer contrivance that is *A Summer of Humming birds*. In what seems a self-conscious (ii)_____ of its mascot the book flits from one subject or moment in history to another, following the various whims of its author.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. archaic | D. repudiation |
| B. imprecise | E. emulation |
| C. robust | F. misrepresentation |

4. The contemporary trend whereby fashion designers flout mainstream tradition is unique only in its (i)_____; earlier fashion designers experience the same (ii)_____ impulse, albeit in a less extreme form.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. subversiveness | D. indiscriminate |
| B. intensity | E. iconoclastic |
| C. culpability | F. temperate |

5. Behavior economists found that the more (i)_____ options listed on the insurance make people all the more offish to endorse, partly because they hope to (ii)_____ some (iii)_____ in order to get a measure of peace of mind.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| A. lucrative | D. forgo | G. convolution |
| B. monotonous | E. dampen | H. detriment |
| C. complicated | F. jockey | I. benefit |





6. The slow pace of job creation was without precedent for the period of recovery from a recession, but the conditions that conspired to cause the recession were also (i) _____. The stock market declined sharply, and rampant business investment slumped. Then an ensuing spate of scandals (ii) _____ public trust in the way companies were run. And yet, despite these powerful (iii) _____ to growth, the recession proved surprisingly mild.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. heartening | D. weakened | G. counterforces |
| B. atypical | E. illuminated | H. stimulants |
| C. ambiguous | F. consolidated | I. concomitants |

7. Citing the corruption and intrigue that pervaded politics in the city, my colleague _____ the newspaper's trove of journalism prizes, declaring that finding great stories in the city must be effortless.

- A. slighted
- B. ignored
- C. lauded
- D. disparaged
- E. confounded
- F. commended

8. When studying the ancient Greek astronomers, Copernicus realized that despite the intrinsic beauty of many of their arguments, the ancients often made claims that _____ logic.

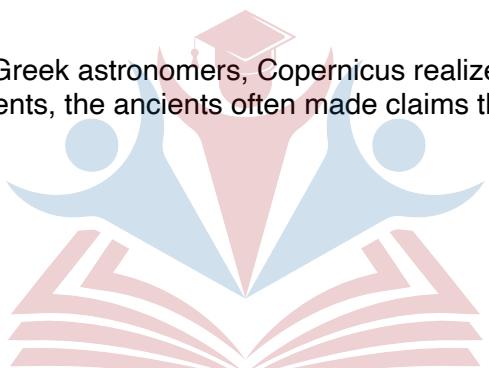
- A. refuted
- B. questioned
- C. influenced
- D. swayed
- E. defied
- F. disregarded

9. Films that critics have slumbered through rarely generate industry excitement, even though the critics' _____ reception may be less the fault of the movie than of its unfortunate time slot near a fatiguing film festival's conclusion.

- A. somnolent
- B. impartial
- C. lethargic
- D. laconic
- E. befuddled
- F. evenhanded

10. Even though his opponent is currently trying to portray him as a wild-eyed radical, voters will likely reject this charge because it does not _____ his moderate political record.

- A. defer to
- B. conform to
- C. accede to
- D. argue with
- E. meddle with
- F. square with





Section 45 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/D/CE/BE/CDI

6-10 BDG/AD/EF/AC/BF

1. Analysis: They are designed to make the reader think anew about the city corresponding to spaces, the correct option is the D option. provocation provoked, provoked, stimulated. Note that the provocation here does not irritate this meaning.

Translation: The map in the scroll is not intended to guide people, but to provoke people to something. It was created to make people recognize the city again.

2. Analysis: Was plainly too great and though to introduce not + space to take the antisense of plainly too great, so the space should be synonymous with plainly too great, but can not be completely synonymous, so choose the correct answer D option. Unbounded unlimited, E option noticeable is not selected in this question because noticeable and plainly are completely synonymous, so they contradict themselves.

Translation: Carmen's love for her sisters, although not unlimited, is obviously too strong to leave without pain.

3. Analysis: The first empty choice is the antonym of gossamer, the correct answer is the C option, the second empty corresponding point is the following flits from one subject or moment in history to another, following the various whims of its author, flits can reflect whim Characteristics, so before and after is imitation, choose the E option for the correct answer. Robust, emulation.

Translation: The word discussion paper is too powerful for describing a summer of hummingbirds. In what looks like a conscious imitation of the mascot, this book jumps briskly from one theme to another or a historical moment, following the author's whimsy.

4. Analysis: The second air, according to the same, is synonymous, repeating the previous attitude, the previous attitude is flout mainstream tradition, so the second air chooses the E option. According to the less extreme form, the first space shows that the uniqueness is "degree", so the first space chooses the B option. intensity intensity, iconoclastic anti-traditional.

Translation: Contemporary trends, fashion design ignore mainstream traditions. Only unique in strength. Previous fashion designers have experienced the same urge to break old habits, albeit in a less extreme way.

5. Analysis: The last empty talk said that people would rather give up something in exchange for inner peace, so the best thing to give up is positive, if it is negative, this will not make sense, Because the negative things are sure that everyone is willing to give up, the second empty, so the third empty should choose benefit rather than convolution, the second empty natural choice forgo, the first empty if you choose lucrative is unreasonable, because people will not look When it comes to good things, I do n't want to sign, so the first empty choice is more reasonable, and the overall answer is CDI.

Translation: Behavioral economists have found that the more complex choices are listed in insurance, the more people will be reluctant to sign, in part because they want to give up some benefits in exchange for inner peace.





6. Analysis: The first air chooses option B without precedent according to but, so option B, and the second air scandals "scandal" is bound to weaken public trust, so the second air chooses option D, third According to these, we get the repetitive content of the previous text, so the third option is the G option. Atypical anomaly, weaken weaken, counterforce reaction force.

Translation: Such a slow job creation opportunity has no precedent during the recession recovery period, but the conditions that can lead to recession are also abnormal. The stock market has fallen sharply, and mad business investment has plummeted. Then the mass scandals that followed immediately undermined public trust in how the company operated. However, despite these powerful reactionary forces that inhibit growth, recession is surprisingly mild.

7. Analysis: declaring that finding great stories in the city must be effortless, indicating that the space should be filled in with my colleagues' disdain for journalism prizes, and the correct answer is the AD option. Slightly despised, disparage depreciated.

Translation: Citing all the intrigues and greed that permeated the politics of this city, my colleague despised the awards of this newspaper's news report and declared that finding great stories in this city is not a struggle.

8. Analysis: Despite seeing the turning point, it means that although the speech is inherently good, it violates logic and the correct answer is the EF option. defy defied, disregard ignored. Note that AB is not selected, because the matching is not correct, not to question the logic.

Translation: When studying ancient Greek astronomers, C realized that the aesthetics of their arguments were thrown away. These ancient scholars usually ignored the logic in their statements.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to rarely generating industry excitement, and it is not the fault of the movie itself, indicating that the space should also be a negative evaluation word, so the answer is the AC option. somnolent doze, lethargic listless.

Translation: Those films criticized by critics rarely produce industry excitement. Although these critics do not like these movies, it may not be the fault of the movie itself, but the timing issue, because it is near a tiring film festival.

10. Analysis: The voter likes to reject this charge, indicating that this wild-eyed charge is inconsistent with his current speech style, and the correct answer is the BF option. conform to, square with is consistent with.

Translation: Although his opponent is doing his utmost to describe him as a bloodshot radical, voters may reject this accusation because it simply does not conform to his moderate political resume.





Section 45

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | anew | adv. over again | 重新 |
| 2 | truism | n. a true statement that is very commonly heard | 不言而喻的道理 |
| 3 | provocation | n. something that provokes, arouses, or stimulates | 刺激 |
| | | n. something that causes anger | 激怒 |
| 4 | valediction | n. n. an act of bidding farewell | 告别 |
| 5 | affection | n. a feeling of liking and caring for someone or something | 喜爱 |
| 6 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 7 | gossamer | n. a very light or delicate material | 虚无缥缈的东西 |
| 8 | mascot | n. a person, animal, or object adopted as the symbol of a group (as a school or sports team) and believed to bring good luck | 吉祥物 |
| 9 | contrivance | n. something that causes things to happen in a story in a way that does not seem natural or believable | 想出的办法 |
| 10 | self-conscious | a. uncomfortably nervous about or embarrassed by what other people think about you | 害羞的, 不自然的 |
| 11 | flit | v. to move or fly quickly from one place or thing to another | 轻快地掠过 |
| 12 | whim | n. a sudden wish, desire, decision, etc. | 突然的念头 |
| 13 | archaic | a. old and no longer useful; of or relating to ancient times | 过时的, 旧的 |
| 14 | robust | a. strong and healthy | 结实的 |
| 15 | repudiation | n. the act of repudiating; the state of being repudiated | 否认 |
| 16 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 17 | misrepresent | v. to give a false or misleading idea of | 歪曲 |
| 18 | flout | v. to break or ignore (a law, rule, etc.) without hiding what you are doing or showing fear or shame | 藐视 |
| 19 | albeit | conj. even though | 虽然 |
| 20 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 21 | culpability | n. responsibility for wrongdoing or failure | 有罪 |
| 22 | indiscriminate | a. not careful in making choices | 不加判断的 |
| 23 | iconoclastic | a. attacking settled beliefs or institutions | 打破旧习的 |
| 24 | temperate | a. marked by moderation | 温和的 |
| 25 | offish | a. lacking cordiality | 疏远的 |
| 26 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 27 | lucrative | a. producing money or wealth | 获利多的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|------------------------|
| 28 | monotonous | a. tediously uniform or unvarying | (声音, 话 语) 单调的 |
| 29 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 (想做 的事或想得 之物) |
| 30 | dampen | v. to make (something) less strong or active | 减弱, 抑制 (热情、激 动等) |
| 31 | jockey | v. to maneuver or manipulate by adroit or devious means | 运用手段谋 利 |
| 32 | convolution | n. something that is very complicated and difficult to understand | 错综复杂 |
| 33 | detriment | n. something that will cause damage or injury to something or someone | 损害 |
| 34 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 在先的 |
| | | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 35 | recession | n. a period of reduced business activity | 经济衰退 |
| 36 | rampant | a. existing or growing greatly and quickly | 疯长的 |
| 37 | slump | v. to decrease suddenly and by a large amount | 暴跌 |
| 38 | scandal | n. an occurrence in which people are shocked and upset because of behavior that is morally or legally wrong | 丑闻 |
| 39 | atypical | a. not typical: not usual or normal | 非典型的 |
| 40 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 41 | consolidate | v. to make (something, such as a position of power or control) stronger or more secure | 巩固 |
| 42 | counterforce | n. a force that opposes another force | 反击力 |
| 43 | concomitant | n. something that happens at the same time as something else | 伴随发生的事 |
| | | a. happening at the same time as something else | 同时发生的 |
| 44 | disparage | v. to describe as unimportant, weak, bad, etc. | 贬低 |
| 45 | corruption | n. dishonest or illegal behavior especially by powerful people (such as government officials or police officers) | 贪污 |
| 46 | intrigue | n. the activity of making secret plans | 密谋 |
| 47 | trove | n. a valuable collection | 金银财宝 |
| 48 | slight | v. to offend or insult | 蔑视 |
| | | a. very small in degree or amount | 微不足道的 |
| 49 | laud | v. to praise (someone or something) | 赞美 |
| 50 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) | 使混淆 |
| | | v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 证明...有误 |
| 51 | commend | v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way | 推荐 |
| 52 | sway | v. to exert a building or controlling influence on | 动摇 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|-----------|
| 53 | defy | v. to confront with assured power of resistance | 公然反抗;不服从 |
| 54 | disregard | v. /n. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视, 轻视 |
| 55 | slumber | v. sleep | 睡眠 |
| 56 | reception | n. the act or process of receiving, welcoming, or accepting something or someone | 接待 |
| 57 | fatigue | n. the state of being very tired | 疲劳 |
| 58 | somnolent | a. of a kind likely to induce sleep | 瞌睡的 |
| 59 | impartial | a. not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally | 公平的 |
| 60 | lethargic | a. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things | 昏睡的 |
| 61 | laconic | a. using few words in speech or writing | 言简意赅的 |
| 62 | befuddled | a. utterly confused or puzzled | 迷糊的 |
| 63 | evenhanded | a. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |
| 64 | accede to | / | 同意 |
| 65 | meddle with | / | 乱动 (他人之物) |
| 66 | square with | / | 与…相符 |



SlackaHead
 লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 46 hard

1. Neuroscientists are excited by technological progress that facilitates brain mapping, the most _____ of them comparing their growing abilities to tremendous advances that led to unimaginable success of the Human Genome Project.

- A. rigorous
- B. sanguine
- C. punctilious
- D. unorthodox
- E. sophisticated

2. It seems foolish to refuse the offer of an expedient that is both so _____ success and so difficult to create them absent.

- A. reminiscent of
- B. lacking in
- C. distinct from
- D. indispensable to
- E. inimical to

3. The genius of the scientific method is that it (i)_____ the dictum of Aristotle that the goal of science is knowledge of the ultimate cause of things. True science, we now know, advances human knowledge by (ii)_____ ultimate causes and focusing instead on the testing of empirical hypotheses.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. qualifies | D. ignoring |
| B. jettisons | E. predicting |
| C. affirms | F. confirming |

4. For decades, economic ideas have been (i)_____ political purpose. Economists, for example, have peddled their theories as a way of gaining public prominence or political appointment, while politicians have (ii)_____ economic doctrines as possible solutions to the nation's social problems.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. undermined by | D. rejected |
| B. inspired by | E. ignored |
| C. exploited for | F. promoted |

5. Several studies (i)_____ the assumption that paper cups, because they were made of natural products, were more environmentally (ii)_____ than cups made of plastic (polystyrene). Indeed, these studies indicated that the environmental (iii)_____ of producing and recycling paper cups were similar to, if not more than, those related to the production, disposal, and recycling of polystyrene cups.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. corroborated | D. friendly | G. benefits |
| B. exploited | E. hazardous | H. costs |
| C. dispelled | F. predictable | I. opportunities |





6. For many years, Americans have had a love affair with ferryboats. Ferries are said to relieve our frayed nerves after we've stewed in bumper-to-bumper traffic, and conventional wisdom also says ferries (i) _____ congestion and air pollution by getting us out of cars. Unfortunately, this (ii) _____ notion recently has (iii) _____ several West Coast mayors, who have in consequence eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. contribute to | D. provocative | G. captivated |
| B. reduce | E. misguided | H. confused |
| C. cover up | F. cynical | I. outraged |

7. In noting that critical and popular opinions about Li's art coincided, Chuang _____ the existence of an exception to her general theory of art criticism, which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public.

- A. asserted
- B. conceded
- C. acknowledged
- D. doubted
- E. pondered
- F. questioned

8. Excessive focus on what might have been can cause in us feelings of restlessness and regret, but some scientists are beginning to think that fancying an alternative reality might have _____ effects as well.

- A. subtle
- B. adverse
- C. restorative
- D. pleasurable
- E. unfavorable
- F. tonic

9. As a historical genre, biography is best when _____, a careful reconstruction of the past in all its unfamiliar particularity.

- A. introspective
- B. reflective
- C. concrete
- D. concise
- E. meticulous
- F. thorough

10. Explorers could not build each other's knowledge if they could not trust records of previous explorers; thus exploration depended on the _____ of those who had gone before.

- A. collegiality
- B. endurance
- C. exactitude
- D. meticulousness
- E. eminence
- F. tenacity





Section 46 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/D/BD/BF/CDH

6-10 BEG/BC/CF/EF/CD

- Analysis: comparing their growing abilities to tremendous advances that led to unimaginable success of the Human Genome Project shows that the following reflects a "success" feature, so the option should correspond to success, and the correct answer is option B. sanguine is optimistic.

Translation: Neurologists' technological advancement: being able to use the device to scan the brain mapping area makes them very excited. It is still very optimistic that this technology can be obtained through continuous advancement in neurology and can trigger huge unimaginable success in human genetic engineering.

- Analysis: so difficult to create them absent juxtaposed with spaces, so spaces are indispensable, choose the correct answer D option.

Translation: It seems foolish to reject an expedient that is both indispensable and difficult to succeed without it.

- Analysis: From focusing on, we can see the antisense of focusing on the second empty choice, so the second empty choice is D, the first empty and the second empty are the same (dictum of Aristotle=ultimate causes), so the first Option B is empty. Jettison gave up and ignored him.

Translation: The spirit of the scientific method is that it rejects Aristotle's belief that the goal of science is to understand the root cause of things. Real science, as we think, enriches people's knowledge, and by ignoring the reasons behind things, it pays more attention to experiments based on experience-based hypotheses.

- Analysis: Economists, for example, have peddled their theories as a way of gaining public prominence or political appointment, indicating that politics has promoted the economy, the first empty corresponds to peddle, so the first empty option is option B. The second empty note that while means "when", as possible solutions to the nation's social problems shows that politicians can also help economics, so the second empty choice is the F option. promoted by inspire, promoted by promote. This question can be google to the original text, the first empty text is merchandised by.

Translation: For decades, economic views have been driven by political ends. For example, economists use their theories as an expression of public dominance or political proposition, while those politicians promote these economic dogmas as a way to solve problems in their country.

- Analysis: It is assumed that the paper cup is made of natural products, so the assumption is that the paper cup protects the environment better than the plastic cup, so the second empty option is D, and the environmental cost of the production and recycling process of the paper cup is discussed later. It is greater than or equal to plastic cups, so I want to say that paper cups are actually inferior to plastic cups, so the first empty research is against this hypothesis, so the first empty option C, the third empty production and recycling paper cups cannot have benefits. There are costs, so the third empty can only choose the H option. Dispel excludes, friendly, and cost.





Translation: Several studies have denied the assumption that paper cups are made of plastic, so they are more environmentally friendly than plastic (polystyrene). Indeed, these studies have shown that the environmental cost of producing and recycling paper cups is at least the same as plastic cups, if not more than plastic cups.

6. Analysis: The above mentioned the advantages of the ferry, so the first air selection reflects the verb of "reduce" congestion, so the first air selection is option B. Later, unfortunately turning, so I learned that this traditional concept is not necessarily right, so the second empty option E, the third empty according to the later eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities shows that these mayors are The wrong idea is confusing, so they have to do it eagerly. Reduce reduce, misguided wrong, captivate attractive.

Translation: For many years, Americans have been very passionate about ferry boats. It is said that the ferry can soothe our tense nerves in the long-term travel of one vehicle after another, and the traditional saying also says that the ferry can reduce congestion and air pollution by letting people drive less. Unfortunately, this misleading concept has recently attracted the attention of the mayors of several west coast cities. These mayors finally decided eagerly that they must build ferry services in the city.

7. Analysis: which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public indicates that exceptions do exist, so the space should be selected to indicate a "recognition", and the correct answer is the BC option. concede admits, acknowledge admits.

Translation: When it is mentioned that the critics and the general public agree on Li's art, C still admits that there is an exception to his general theory of art criticism. This exception points out that the critic's and general public's views are not Match.

8. Analysis: The most important point of this question is to know that excessive focus on what might have been=fancying an alternative reality. I gave a negative evaluation of this kind of thing in the front. Evaluation, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Restorative promotes recovery, tonic tonic.

लो-जिजिरु उच्च शिक्षा

BY RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Over-focusing on what might have happened would cause us to feel restless and regret, but some other scientists began to think that fantasizing about another possible fact might also inspire us.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to the subsequent careful reconstruction. The correct answer is the EF option. meticulous, meticulous, thorough.

Translation: As a historical genre, it is best to be meticulous about biographies, a kind of careful reconstruction of the past with uniqueness that people are not familiar with.

10. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, the explorer must trust the records of the predecessors, so exploration depends on the accuracy of the predecessors. The correct answer is the CD option. exactitude, meticulousness pays attention to details.

Translation: Researchers cannot build everyone's knowledge if they do not believe the data recorded by the previous researcher, so the research relies on the accuracy of the conclusions drawn by the previous researcher.





Section 46

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | rigorous | a. very strict and demanding | 缜密的; |
| 2 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 3 | punctilious | a. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 4 | unorthodox | a. different from what is usually done or accepted | 非正统的 |
| 5 | sophisticated | a. highly developed and complex | 复杂的 |
| 6 | expedient | n. an easy and quick way to solve a problem or do something | 应急办法 |
| 7 | reminiscent | a. thinking about the past | 回忆往事的 |
| | | a. reminding you of someone or something else: similar to something else | 使人联想…的 |
| 8 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 9 | distinct | a. different from each other | 截然不同的 |
| | | a. easy to notice or understand | 明显的, 清楚的 |
| 10 | inimical | a. not friendly | 敌意的 |
| | | a. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect | 有害的 |
| 11 | dictum | n. a statement or well-known remark that expresses an important idea or rule | 格言 |
| 12 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 13 | qualify | v. to limit or modify the meaning of | 限定 |
| 14 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 15 | affirm | v. to say that something is true in a confident way | 证实 |
| 16 | peddle | v. to try to get people to accept or believe (something) | 传播 |
| 17 | doctrine | n. a set of ideas or beliefs that are taught or believed to be true | 教条 |
| 18 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 19 | corroborate | v. to support or help prove (a statement, theory, etc.) by providing information or evidence | 证实 |
| 20 | dispel | v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end | 驱逐 |
| 21 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |
| 22 | cover up | NA | 掩饰, 掩盖 |
| 23 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 24 | cynical | a. believing that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为人皆自私的 |
| 25 | captivate | v. to attract and hold the attention of by being interesting, pretty, etc. | 迷住 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 26 | outrage | v. to make (someone) very angry | 激怒 |
| 27 | coincide | v. to happen at the same time as something else | 同时发生 |
| | | v. to agree with something exactly: to be the same as something else | 相符;与…一致 |
| 28 | posit | v. to suggest (something, such as an idea or theory) especially in order to start a discussion | 假定 |
| 29 | concede | v. to say that you accept or do not deny the truth or existence of (something): to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way | 让步 |
| 30 | ponder | v. to think about or consider (something) carefully | 沉思 |
| 31 | subtle | a. hard to notice or see | 不明显的 |
| 32 | adverse | a. bad or unfavorable: not good | 不利的;有害的 |
| 33 | restorative | a. having the ability to make a person feel strong or healthy again | 恢复健康的 |
| 34 | tonic | a. increasing or restoring physical or mental tone | 恢复健康的 |
| 35 | introspective | a. characterized by examination of one's own thoughts and feelings | 反省的 |
| 36 | reflective | a. thinking carefully about something | 反省性的, 深思的 |
| 37 | concrete | a. relating to or involving specific people, things, or actions rather than general ideas or qualities | 具体的 |
| 38 | concise | a. using few words: not including extra or unnecessary information | 简明的 |
| 39 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 40 | collegiality | n. the cooperative relationship of colleagues | 共同掌权 |
| 41 | eminence | n. a person of high rank or achievements | 显赫, 卓越 |
| 42 | tenacity | n. the quality or state of being persistent | 固执 |

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 47 hard

1. The science community's perennial lament over inadequate budgets has come to seem increasing _____, because government support for science and engineering has never been greater.

- A. vital
- B. hopeless
- C. poignant
- D. condescending
- E. disingenuous

2. In modern times, friendship has become a _____ relationship: a form of connection in terms of which all are understood and against which all are measured.

- A. conciliatory
- B. mercenary
- C. paradigmatic
- D. contentious
- E. supplementary

3. As he has matured as a scholar, Felmar has come to see the merit of qualification. His conclusions, which early in his career he (i)_____, are now often (ii)_____.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| A. stated as absolutes | D. hedged |
| B. refused to reveal | E. simplified |
| C. backed up extensively | F. reiterated |

4. Unlike the elected branches of the United States government, where making personal connection with citizens is (i)_____ and almost (ii)_____ political efficacy, the United States Supreme Court continues to maintain that its members should communicate with the public almost exclusively through formal opinions—and even then through ceremonial rituals that date back to the nineteenth century.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. frowned upon | D. a requirement for |
| B. rampant | E. a detriment to |
| C. disregarded | F. an irrelevance to |

5. Schechter is atypically (i)_____ the film version of Stephen King's horror novel The shining because the qualities for which the majority of other critics have approved it (its artful camera work and so on) get in the way of narrative and render the story less, rather than more, (ii)_____ than other films of the same genre. This is not (iii)_____ view, and we must be grateful to Schechter for putting it forward.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. unimpressed with | D. heartbreaking | G. a commonplace |
| B. confused by | E. comical | H. a superior |
| C. enamored of | F. terrifying | I. an unfamiliar |





6. Inuit print making is less (i)_____ than carving in that it does not have substantial historical precedents, although there are (ii)_____ incised carvings on bone or antler, facial tattoo marks or inlay skin work on clothing, mitts and footwear. Carving materials such as stone, bone, antler, wood, and ivory were (iii)_____, but paper and drawing tools were unknown until introduced by early explorers and missionaries.

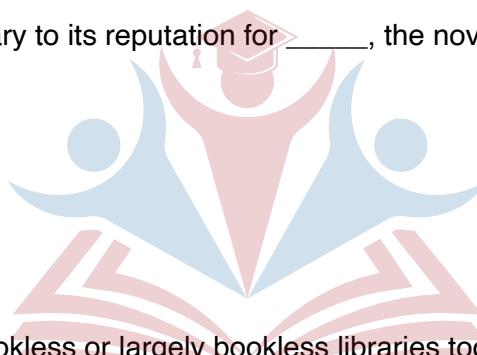
| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. traditional | D. affinities with | G. available locally |
| B. prestigious | E. objections to | H. rarely used |
| C. anomalous | F. regulations about | I. virtually interchangeable |

7. The _____ nature of the approval process for new drugs suggests that incentives to promote more expeditious decision making may be necessary.

- A. pecuniary
- B. commercial
- C. arbitrary
- D. sluggish
- E. capricious
- F. dilatory

8. The critic claims that, contrary to its reputation for _____, the novelist's prose is full of opaque language games.

- A. scrupulousness
- B. simplicity
- C. mendacity
- D. artlessness
- E. polish
- F. meticulousness



9. Not only is the advent of bookless or largely bookless libraries too large and powerful a change to be _____, it also offers too many real advantages for it to be considered a tragedy.

- A. understood
- B. averted
- C. foreseen
- D. forestalled
- E. endured
- F. anticipated

10. Her attempts to wrest fiction free from traditional constraints like plot and character were never entirely popular with readers; nonetheless, her fiction has had _____ influence on critical theory, novel, cinema, and even psychology.

- A. a studied
- B. a negligible
- C. a decisive
- D. an unmistakable
- E. an insignificant
- F. a restorative





Section 47 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/C/AD/BD/AFG

6-10 ADG/DF/BD/BD/CD

- Analysis: The difficulty of this question is in the understanding of government support for science and engineering has never been greater. Insincere, choose the E option for the answer. disingenuous

Translation: The scientific community's constant complaints about budget shortages are becoming more and more candid, because government support for science and engineering is unprecedented.

- Analysis: This question is more difficult. After the colon, it is said that all can be understood with this connection, and all can be compared with this connection, indicating that this connection (that is, friendship) is a reference example, so the correct answer Choose option C. paradigmatic. Note that measure against means "to compare with..."

Translation: In modern times, friendship has become paradigmatic: all (people or things) can be understood with this relationship, and all (people or things) can be compared with this relationship.

- Analysis: This question pays attention to the meaning of "limit". Since he sees the advantages of the limit, the second space should correspond to the limit feature. The D option is the most suitable. The comparison between the first space and the second space, select qualification Is an antonym, so the first option is A. Absolutely, hedged avoids expressing clearly.

Translation: Because he is mature like a scholar, Firma sees a limited advantage. The unchangeable absolute that he recognized in his early work is now often avoided to express his position clearly.

- Analysis: The key to this question is to see the word exclusively, which means that the Supreme Court has fewer ways to contact the public, and then through unknown we can see that there are many ways for branches to contact the public, and almost is a progressive relationship, so the two The empty space reflects "many", and it has to be progressive, so choose the BD option for the correct answer. rampant is crazy, a lot of requirements.

Translation: Unlike the elected branch of the U.S. government, an institution that has frequent personal relations with nationals and even almost becomes a prerequisite for government effectiveness, the U.S. The Supreme Court has always insisted that its members and outsiders can only communicate through public means, through public Opinions, or ceremonies that have been around since the nineteenth century.

- Analysis: get in the way of narrative "hinders the narrative" shows that this movie has a lot of features of the original horror novel, so the second air election is synonymous with horror, so the second air election F option, the third air said S puts forward this point of view, indicating that this point of view is not old-fashioned, but rather novel. The first empty shows that S is a negative evaluation of this movie, so the first empty choice is A. unimpressed with...I'm not impressed, terrifying, commonplace, outdated.

Translation: S unusually dislikes the movie version of SK's horror novel The shining, because most other critics praise it (ingenious photography skills, etc.) for its characteristics that hinder the style of





a narrative poem and compared to the same theme Other movies show the story in a narrative poem and compared to the same theme. Other movies show the story in an obsolete point of view, we must thank S for this point of view.

6. Analysis: in that it does not have substantial historical precedents, it refers to Inuit printmaking. Since there is no precedent, it means that Inuit printmaking is not so traditional compared to carving. The first empty option is A, and the second empty concession. As mentioned earlier, the two are different, but there is still a certain connection between the two. The second option is D. The third option is based on but before and after comparison. Paper and drawing tools were unknown until introduced by early explorers and missionaries. Antisense, so the third option is the G option. Traditional affinity is closely linked, availability locally available. Note that the affinity of this question should not be understood as the meaning of "love".

Translation: Although Inuit printing is closely related to engraving on bones or antlers, facial pattern marks on clothes and inlaid animal skins, Inuit printing is more unconventional than engraving because it has no large historical precedent. Carving materials such as stone, bones, antlers, wood, and ivory are available locally, but paper and painting materials are known to be unknown to the early explorers and missionaries before they were introduced.

7. Analysis: more expeditious decision making may be necessary to explain that the previous feature is the antisense of expeditious, so now expeditious only becomes more necessary, so choose the correct answer DF option. The sluggish was slow, the dilatory dragged.

Translation: The slow nature of the approval process for this new drug is actually to inspire more meaningful and rapid decisions.

8. Analysis: contrary learned that the space selects the antisense of opaque, and the correct answer selects the BD option. Simplicity is simple, simple, and artlessness naive.

Translation: The critic claimed that, contrary to his simple reputation for language, this novelist's prose contains a large number of vague word games.

9. Analysis: This sentence is upside down, the normal word order is the advent of bookless or largely bookless libraries is not only too large and powerful a change to be _____, too...to... means "so much so that..." Such a big and powerful change must not be prevented, and the correct answer is the BD option. Avert prevention, forestall prevention in advance.

Translation: Electronic or basic electronic libraries are not only a very large and powerful change trend that cannot be prevented, but electronic libraries also provide many practical benefits that cannot be considered tragic.

Source: Not only is the advent of bookless or largely bookless libraries too large and powerful a change to be held back, it also offers too many real advantages for it to be considered a tragedy.

10. Analysis: Turn back and forth, so the space and never entirely popular with readers are reversed, the space chooses a positive word, and the correct answer chooses the CD option. Undoubtedly decisive, unmistakable.

Translation: Her attempt to make science fiction free from traditions (such as plots and characters) has never been welcomed by readers. However, her science fiction novels have had undoubted influence on critical theory, novels, movies and even philosophy.





Section 47

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | perennial | a. existing or continuing in the same way for a long time | 终年的 |
| 2 | lament | v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something | 悲叹 |
| 3 | poignant | a. causing a strong feeling of sadness | 尖锐的;辛酸的 |
| 4 | condescending | a. showing that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people | 高人一等的 |
| 5 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 6 | conciliatory | a. intended to gain goodwill or favor or to reduce hostility | 安抚的 |
| 7 | mercenary | a. caring only about making money | 唯利是图的 |
| 8 | paradigmatic | a. constituting, serving as, or worthy of being a pattern to be imitated | 范例的 |
| 9 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree a. likely or willing to argue | 引起争议的 好争议的 |
| 10 | supplementary | a. added or serving as a supplement | 增补的 |
| 11 | qualification | n. something that is added to a statement to limit or change its effect or meaning | 限制 |
| 12 | hedge | v. to surround (an area) with a hedge | 受…的束缚 |
| 13 | reiterate | v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize it | 反复地做 |
| 14 | rampant | a. existing or growing greatly and quickly | 疯长的 |
| 15 | detriment | a. causing damage or injury | 有害的 |
| 16 | atypical | a. not typical: not usual or normal | 非典型的 |
| 17 | render | v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition | 使成为 |
| 18 | enamor | v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired | 使迷恋 |
| 19 | heartbreaking | a. causing great sadness, disappointment, etc. | 令人心碎的 |
| 20 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 在先的 先例 |
| 21 | prestigious | a. honored | 有声望的 |
| 22 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 23 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 在先的 先例 |
| 24 | affinity | n. a strong liking for or attraction to someone or something | 密切关系 |
| 25 | incentive | n. something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder | 刺激 |
| 26 | expeditious | a. acting or done in a quick and efficient way | 迅速完成的 |
| 27 | pecuniary | a. of or relating to money | 金钱的 |
| 28 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 29 | sluggish | a. moving slowly or lazily | 行动迟缓的 |
| 30 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |





| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|--------------|
| 31 | dilatory | a. causing a delay | 拖拉的 |
| 32 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 33 | scrupulous | a. careful in doing what is right and proper | 严谨的 |
| 34 | mendacity | n. lack of honesty: the condition of being mendacious | 谎言 |
| 35 | artless | a. not false or artificial | 不做作的,自然的 |
| 36 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 37 | tragedy | n. a play, movie, etc., that is serious and has a sad ending | 悲剧 |
| 38 | avert | v. to prevent (something bad) from happening | 避免 |
| 39 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 预先阻止 |
| 40 | wrest | v. to take (something) from someone with much effort | 夺取 |
| 41 | restorative | a. having the ability to make a person feel strong or healthy again | 恢复健康的 |



SlackaHead
 লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE





section 48 hard

1. Even those observers who are the most _____ about genetic privacy issues would have to concede that genetic discrimination is rare: there have only been two cases of any notoriety.

- A. sanguine
- B. zealous
- C. candid
- D. objective
- E. apathetic

2. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

3. The description of humans as having an internal clock is not a (i)_____. Or rather, it is—you do not have a tiny watch in your cerebellum—but it also refers to (ii)_____, a specialized bundle of cells that regulates cyclical processes.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A. euphemism | D. an elusive psychological phenomenon |
| B. cliché | E. a standard literary trope |
| C. metaphor | F. a real biological feature |

4. The author of this biography gives an accurate and (i)_____ account of the subject's life story, but all the carefully assembled detail fails to compensate for the general lack of (ii)_____ in her writing.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. exhaustive | D. specificity |
| B. glib | E. veracity |
| C. selective | F. vivacity |

5. Firebaugh and Beck contend that economic development improves the overall well-being of people within developing countries. However, other scholars emphasize the (i)_____ of this view, empirically demonstrating that while economic development does in fact contribute to the well-being of the population of developing countries, the magnitude of development's positive effects on well-being has (ii)_____. In other words, these scholars suggest that (iii)_____ economic development and human well-being is taking place in developing countries.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. falsity | D. been greatly underestimated | G. a decoupling of |
| B. arbitrariness | E. not yet been measured | H. an inversion of |
| C. limitation | F. decreased over time | I. a decline in |





6. Applications of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have fared best in contexts in which habitat condition is closely linked to species condition and the cause of habitat degradation is easily identified. The achievements of the ESA in those contexts, however, have (i) _____ that other uses of the act can (ii) _____ that record even where such favorable conditions do not (iii) _____.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. quelled the conviction | D. mitigate | G. vary |
| B. presaged the uncertainty | E. duplicate | H. pertain |
| C. fostered the misconception | F. elucidate | I. diminish |

7. Shifting Fortunes take a conventional approach to American union history by simply explaining the reasons behind union growth and decline in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: it is a chronologically and thematically _____ study and nothing more.

- A. complicated
- B. confined
- C. multifarious
- D. onerous
- E. circumscribed
- F. taxing

8. A clever form of diplomacy involves subtly inducing the other party to propose your preference so that your _____ their requests appears as the granting of concession.

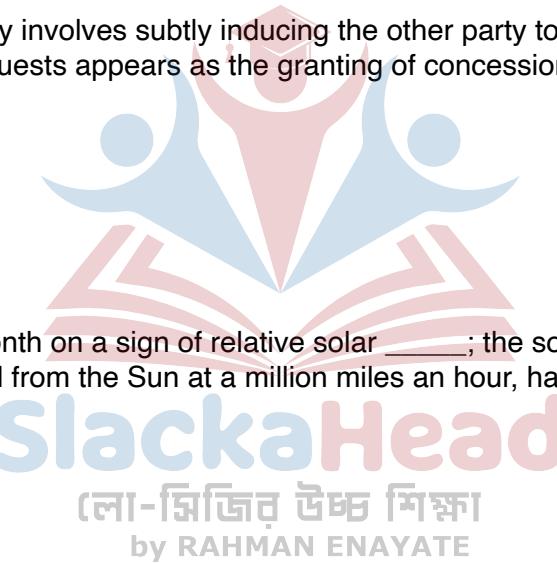
- A. accession to
- B. inattention to
- C. subversion of
- D. abnegation of
- E. repudiation of
- F. acquiescence to

9. Scientist reported last month on a sign of relative solar _____; the solar wind, a rush of charged particles continually spewed from the Sun at a million miles an hour, had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years.

- A. quiescence
- B. turbulence
- C. isolation
- D. calm
- E. remoteness
- F. instability

10. The author takes issue with the ideological blinders that have distorted much migration research, especially _____ modernization theorists and others for their untested assumptions of an immobile preindustrial past.

- A. undermining
- B. citing
- C. castigating
- D. chastising
- E. endorsing
- F. commanding





Section 48 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/A/CF/CF/CFG

6-10 CEH/BE/AF/AD/CD

1. Analysis: Would have to concede that genetic discrimination is rare shows that this is a comparative relationship and I have to admit it, so fill in the blank extreme words, option B is the best. Zealous, enthusiastic.

Translation: Even those who watch the most fanatical about genetic privacy have to admit that genetic discrimination is rare: there have only been two notorious cases.

2. Analysis: stop viewing photography and start viewing it as something can see that the content behind the space and something is negated, the content behind is they could handle with spontaneity, even derision, the core word is "derision mocking", so the space in front To choose positive evaluation words, choose the correct answer A option. sacrosanct is sacred and unchangeable.

Translation: Many creative photographers are pleased to find a model that inspires them in instant photography, making them stop seeing photography as sacred and inviolable and begin to view photography as something they can naturally grasp, even if something that can be mocked.

3. Analysis: The first air through it is—you do not have a tiny watch in your cerebellum launched the first air selection C, the second air is synonymous with a specialized bundle of cells that regulates cyclical processes, so the second air reflects The characteristics of cyclical, so the corresponding options are F options. metaphor symbol, real biological feature.

Translation: The statement that humans have internal biological clocks is not a symbol. There is not a small watch in your cerebellum—but it is also a characteristic of a real creature, a group of cells that specifically controls periodic processes.

Source: An “internal clock” is not a **metaphor**. Or rather, it is—you don't have a tiny Timex in your cerebellum—but it's also a **real biological feature**, a specialized bundle of cells that regulates our cyclical processes. These clocks are remarkably widespread.

4. Analysis: The first empty corresponds to carefully assembled behind, so choose C is the most appropriate, the second empty lack of means that there are features that did not appear before, specificity corresponds to the front detail, and veracity corresponds to the previous accuracy, so only F option Is lacking. Selectively selected, vivacity is lively.

Translation: The author of this biography gives an accurate and selective account of the person's life. But these carefully selected collections of details failed to compensate for the general lack of liveliness in writing.

5. Analysis: According to however, I learned that I want to choose a word that reflects negative evaluation. AC is to be selected. The following is a concession sentence. I first recognized the rationality of F and B views, and then said that this relationship has weakened. Therefore, the first space can only choose the C option, the second space is learned through the concession logic, fill in the weakening, the answer selects the F option, and the third space is introduced according to the previous article. The relationship between economic development and the welfare of the





people is getting more and more. The weaker, so the corresponding opti~~নে~~ লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
Limitation limitation, decreased over time decreases with time, decouple contact disappears.

Translation: F and B believe that the economic development in developing countries can improve the overall welfare of mankind. However, other scholars have emphasized the limitations of this point of view. These scholars have empirically shown that although economic development can indeed bring benefits to people in developing countries, the positive impact on the degree of human development has decreased over time Too. In other words, these scholars show that there is no longer any connection between the economic development of developing countries and human welfare.

6. Analysis: The semantic component of this question needs to be heavier, which probably means that ESA can only work well when the habitat and species environment are closely practiced, so these successful data will make people mistakenly think that other Where there are two conditions above, ESA can be used successfully, but this is not the case. The correct answer is the CEH option. Fostering the misconception promotes misunderstanding, duplication, and retaining subordinates.

Translation: The application of ESA works best in the context where the habitat environment and species environment are closely linked and the cause of habitat decline is easily determined. ESA's achievements in these environments have promoted a misunderstanding that other methods of using this behavior can also replicate previous results, even where these useful conditions do not exist.

7. Analysis: The space is parallel to nothing more, so the space is synonymous with nothing more, and the correct answer is the BE option. confined restricted, circumscribed limited.

Translation: By simply explaining the reasons behind the development and decline of the guilds in the 19th and 20th centuries, SF took a traditional approach to the history of the American guild. It is a study that is limited in timing and subject and has nothing.

8. Analysis: The result is the granting of concession, so the space should reflect the meaning of concession, and the correct answer is the AF option. accession to join, acquiescence to acquiescence.

লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: A clever form of diplomacy involves not obviously causing another party to propose your preferences, so that your acquiescence to their request is a concession.

9. Analysis: The space corresponding to had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years, so the space chooses the word that reflects "lowest", and the correct answer chooses the AD option. Quiescence is still, calm is calm.

Translation: Scientists reported a sign of the stillness of the sun last month; the solar wind, a group of charged particles that traveled millions of miles an hour on the surface of the sun, has been reduced to its lowest amount in fifty years.

10. Analysis: especially + space to advance the attitude above, the attitude above is to take issue with "arguing with", so the space chooses the CD option. Castigate severely criticized, chastise blamed.

Translation: The authors argue with the blindfolds of the volitional forms that misinterpret most immigration studies, especially criticizing modernization theorists and others for their untested assumptions about a static pre-industrial history.





Section 48

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | concede | v. to say that you accept or do not deny the truth or existence of (something): to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way | 让步 |
| 2 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 3 | zealous | a. feeling or showing strong and energetic support for a person, cause, etc.: filled with zeal | 热情的 |
| 4 | candid | a. expressing opinions and feelings in an honest and sincere way | 直言不讳的 |
| 5 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 6 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自发的 |
| 7 | derision | n. the feeling that people express when they criticize and laugh at someone or something in an insulting way | 嘲弄 |
| 8 | sacrosanct | a. too important and respected to be changed, criticized, etc. | 神圣的 |
| 9 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 10 | malleable | a. capable of being easily changed or influenced | 可塑的 |
| 11 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等主义的 |
| 12 | autonomous | a. having the power or right to govern itself | 有自主权的 |
| 13 | euphemism | n. a mild or pleasant word or phrase that is used instead of one that is unpleasant or offensive | 委婉说法 |
| 14 | cliché | n. a phrase or expression that has been used so often that it is no longer original or interesting | 陈词滥调 |
| 15 | metaphor | n. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar | 隐喻 |
| 16 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难抓住的 难理解的 |
| 17 | exhaustive | a. very thorough | 彻底的, 详尽无遗 |
| 18 | glib | a. speaking or spoken carelessly and often insincerely | (演讲者或演讲) 油腔滑调的 |
| 19 | selective | a. careful to choose only the best people or things | 精心选择的 |
| 20 | veracity | n. truth or accuracy | 真实 |
| 21 | vivacity | n. the quality or state of being full of energy and good spirits | 活泼 |
| 22 | contend | v. to argue or state (something) in a strong and definite way | 声称 |
| 23 | magnitude | n. greatness of size or importance | 量级 |
| 24 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |



| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 25 | decouple | v. to eliminate the interrelationship of | (使两事物) 关系减弱 |
| 26 | inversion | n. a change in the position, order, or relationship of things so that they are the opposite of what they had been | 倒置；颠倒 |
| 27 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of | 预示，预兆 |
| 28 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少，减轻 |
| 29 | duplicate | v. to make an exact copy of | 复制 |
| 30 | elucidate | v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐明 |
| 31 | pertain | v. to relate to someone or something: to have a connection to a person or thing | 有关 |
| 32 | quell | v. to end or stop (something) usually by using force | 镇压 |
| 33 | chronological | a. arranged in the order that things happened or came to be | 按发生时间顺序排列的 |
| 34 | confine | v. to keep (someone or something) within limits | 限制 |
| 35 | multifarious | a. of many and various kinds | 多方面的 |
| 36 | onerous | a. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的 |
| 37 | circumscribe | v. to limit the size or amount of (something) | 限制 |
| 38 | taxing | a. requiring a lot of effort, energy, etc. | 费力的 |
| 39 | accession | n. the act of assenting or agreeing | 同意，赞同 |
| 40 | acquiescence | n. passive acceptance or submission | 默许 |
| 41 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆，破坏 |
| 42 | abnegate | v. deny or renounce | 放弃 |
| 43 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 44 | quiescence | n. a state of quiet (but possibly temporary) inaction | 静止 |
| 45 | turbulence | n. a state of confusion, violence, or disorder | 骚乱 |
| 46 | isolation | n. the state of being in a place or situation that is separate from others | 隔离 |
| 47 | take issue with | NA | 提出异议，否认 |
| 48 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 49 | castigate | v. to criticize (someone) harshly | 严厉批评 |
| 50 | chastise | v. to criticize (someone) harshly for doing something wrong | 批评；指责 |
| 51 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 52 | commend | v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way | 推荐 |



section 49 hard

1. In one theory, as people learn things throughout the day, connections between neurons get strengthened, but during sleep then all synapses are weakened, tenuous connections are _____ and only the strongest bonds could remain.

- A. reinforced
- B. reproduced
- C. replaced
- D. stimulated
- E. severed

2. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

3. Although she admitted that her airport expansion plan had recently collapsed, the governor (i)_____ the significance of the failure, pointing out that competing economic development proposals are now more (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. minimized | D. tenuous |
| B. touted | E. complicated |
| C. acknowledged | F. important |

4. The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy, but this doesn't seem to have (i)_____ his genius in any way. On the contrary, we find ourselves wondering whether his genius wasn't (ii)_____ in some mysterious way by his mood.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. influenced | D. served |
| B. hampered | E. controlled |
| C. triggered | F. identified |

5. The research on otters' environmental requirements is surprisingly (i)_____. One reason for this has to do with the estimation of how much they use different areas. Doing so may be (ii)_____ in some kinds of terrain, such as Shetland where the Eurasian otters are active in daytime and have clear individual markings. There it is possible to identify the individuals over stretches of coast of a few kilometers and to see what kinds of coast they use. However, the field conditions are (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| A. straightforward | D. quite problematic | G. routine |
| B. controversial | E. relatively simple | H. deceptive |
| C. difficult | F. largely unnecessary | I. exceptional |





6. Even the reader acquainted with the outlines of Pushkin's biography will be (i) _____ the (ii) _____ so vividly conveyed in Binyon's biography. Not only was Pushkin's personal correspondence intercepted and his movements (iii) _____, but Tsar Nicholas I's decision to oversee Pushkin's career obliged Pushkin to submit all his manuscripts for inspection.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| A. attracted by | D. suffocating lack of creative freedom | G. ignored |
| B. confused by | E. concern for contemporary society | H. monitored |
| C. struck by | F. underlying sense of historical change | I. commended |

7. While normal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are _____ the growth of crops, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of high-intensity floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious for
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable to

8. The difficulty of reforming electoral politics is not lack of the right tools but the need to put them into the hands of impartial agents: the goal should be to build capacity while _____ partisanship.

- A. expediting
- B. constraining
- C. facilitating
- D. deterring
- E. exacerbating
- F. lamenting

9. That guild of experts has always appraised the economic stimulation plan as bootless, while the advocates of the policy do not take their _____ evaluation for granted.

- A. tendentious
- B. meticulous
- C. detracting
- D. indifferent
- E. ubiquitous
- F. deprecatory

10. In noting that critical and popular opinions about Li's art coincided, Chuang _____ the existence of an exception to her general theory of art criticism, which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public.

- A. asserted
- B. conceded
- C. acknowledged
- D. doubted
- E. pondered
- F. questioned





Section 49 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/B/AD/BD/CEI

6-10 CDH/EF/BD/CF/BC

- Analysis: It can be introduced by only the strongest bonds could remain, and the blank space should choose a meaning that reflects that these fragile links no longer exist, so the correct answer is to choose the E option. Severed severed, the original sever, be careful not to treat the word as severe.

Translation: There is a theory that as people study all day, the connections between neurons are strengthened, but when sleeping, all synapses are weakened, weak connections are cut off, and only the strongest connections can be left.

- Analysis: This question examines the synonymous repetition, the main features of the space and the following "quips" are repetitive, "quip punchline", so what can constitute synonymous repetition is the B option. drollness is funny.

Translation: Although this writer is famous for her highly praised humor, her influence is far more than impressive and playful.

- Analysis: The first empty fills in the antisense of collapse based on concessions, so fill in the "reduced" impact, the first empty chooses option A, and the second empty. Note that competing means "contradiction", so this economic plan is a negative evaluation , So the second empty is the collapse of the previous text, so choose the D option. minimize, tenuous and fragile.

Translation: Although the governor admitted that her airport expansion plan was yellow, she minimized the magnitude of the failure, and she pointed out that the contradictory economic development plan is now even more untenable.

- Analysis: The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy is a negative evaluation, the later turning shows that this negative evaluation did not hinder his genius, so the first empty choice B option, the second empty according to on the contrary know to choose positive Evaluation, note that whether wasn't means what, so the second empty option is D. hamper hinders, serve help.

Translation: The closed priest lived and died of depression, but this did not seem to hinder his talent. On the contrary, we find that we often wonder whether his talent was helped by his emotions.

- Analysis: estimation of how much they use different areas shows that this research is more difficult, the first empty choice C option, the second empty according to clear individual markings in some places is still very simple, so the second empty option E , The third empty shows that this place is just an exception, there is no such condition in general places, so the third empty choose I option. Difficult, relatively simple is relatively simple, except exceptional.

Translation: Research on the environmental needs of otters is surprisingly difficult. One reason is to have to deal with estimates of how much they use different regions. This may be relatively simple in certain terrains, such as S (where the European otter is active during the day and has obvious individual signs). It is possible to identify individual otters on the coastline for several kilometers and observe which coastline they use. However, this geographical condition is indeed exceptional.





6. Analysis: even gives in here, so the space needs to select the antisense of acquainted with, so the first air chooses the C option, the second air corresponds to the personal correspondence intercepted later, indicating that this person is not free, so the second air chooses D Option, third empty and personal correspondence intercepted are tied, so choose option H. struck by is surprised by the suffocating lack of creative freedom, which is monitored by the monitor.

Translation: Even those who are familiar with the outline of P biography will be surprised by the suffocating lack of creative freedom so vividly presented in B biography. Not only was P's personal letter intercepted, but his activities were monitored, but TNI's monitoring of P's business led P to submit all manuscripts for review.

7. Analysis: The space corresponds to such welcome effects at the back, so the correct answer is to choose the EF option, essential is necessary, and indispensable is indispensable. This question A option is also correct, but no synonym is not selected.

Translation: Although normal floods from normal monsoon rains are indispensable to the growth of dealers, the frequency of high-intensity floods has recently increased, and such floods have not had this popular effect.

8. Analysis: The difficulty is not the lack of correct tools, but the need to put these tools in the hands of a fair implementer. It is necessary to pay attention to other things while carrying out reforms. The correct answer is to choose the BD option. constrain restrictions, deter deterrence.

Translation: The difficulty of reforming politics is not the lack of correct tools but the need to put these tools in the hands of fair implementers: the goal should be to achieve maximum while deterring.

9. Analysis: This refers to the above experts, so the space is synonymous with repeating the attitude of the expert bootless, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. detracting deprecated, deprecatory opposed.

Translation: Experts from that association often commented that the economic stimulus plan was misused, but policy supporters did not take their devaluation for granted.

10. Analysis: which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public means that exceptions do exist, so the space should be selected with a meaning of "acknowledge", and the correct answer should be the BC option. concede admits, acknowledge admits.

Translation: When it is mentioned that the critics and the general public agree on Li's art, C still admits that there is an exception to his general theory of art criticism. This exception points out that the critic's and general public's views are not Match.



Section 49

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | synapse | n. the point at which a nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another | (神经元的) 突触 |
| 2 | tenuous | a. very thin | 稀薄的 |
| | | a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 站不住脚的 |
| 3 | sever | v. to put or keep apart: divide | 割断 |
| 4 | ballyhoo | v. talk or writing that is designed to get people excited or interested in something | 吹嘘；大肆宣扬 |
| 5 | quip | n. something strange, droll, curious, or eccentric | 俏皮话, 妙语 |
| 6 | pensive | a. quietly sad or thoughtful | 深思的 |
| 7 | droll | a. having an odd and amusing quality | 滑稽的 |
| 8 | stoicism | n. the quality or behavior of a person who accepts what happens without complaining or showing emotion | 对痛苦的默默承受或泰然处之；坚忍 |
| 9 | fastidious | a. showing or demanding excessive delicacy or care | 挑剔的 |
| 10 | congeniality | n. friendly concern, interest, and support | 同性质 |
| 11 | tout | v. to talk about (something or someone) as being very good, effective, skillful, etc. | 吹捧 |
| 12 | reclusive | a. seeking solitude: retiring from society | 隐居的 |
| 13 | clergyman | n. a man who is a member of the clergy especially in a Christian church | 牧师 |
| 14 | melancholy | n. a sad mood or feeling | 悲哀, 忧郁 |
| 15 | hamper | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of | 妨碍 |
| 16 | trigger | v. to cause to start or happen | 引发 |
| 17 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 18 | exceptional | a. better than average | 杰出的 |
| 19 | correspondence | n. the letters or e-mails that people write to each other | 信件 |
| 20 | oversee | v. to watch and direct (an activity, a group of workers, etc.) in order to be sure that a job is done correctly | 监督 |
| 21 | commend | v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way | 推荐 |
| 22 | conducive | a. making it easy, possible, or likely for something to happen or exist | 有助于…的 |
| 23 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 24 | devastate | v. to destroy much or most of (something) : to cause great damage or harm to (something) | 毁灭 |
| 25 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 26 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|----------|
| 27 | impartial | a. not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally | 公平的 |
| 28 | partisanship | n. the support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. | 偏袒 |
| 29 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 迅速完成 |
| 30 | deter | v. to prevent (something) from happening | 阻止 |
| 31 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 32 | lament | v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something | 悲叹 |
| 33 | appraise | v. to set a value on | 估计 |
| 34 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 35 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 36 | detract | v. to take away (as from value or importance) | |
| 37 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 38 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 39 | deprecatory | a. seeking to avert disapproval: apologetic | 不赞成的 |
| 40 | coincide | v. to happen at the same time as something else | 同时发生 |
| | | v. to agree with something exactly: to be the same as something else | 相符;与……一致 |
| 41 | posit | v. to suggest (something, such as an idea or theory) especially in order to start a discussion | 假定 |
| 42 | concede | v. to say that you accept or do not deny the truth or existence of (something): to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way | 让步 |
| 43 | ponder | v. to think about or consider (something) carefully | 沉思 |



section 50 hard

1. One baffling aspect of the novel is its capacity to generate emotional power from a plot that lacks the most elementary _____: readers must accept not an occasional coincidence, but a continuous stream of them.

- A. synergy
- B. continuity
- C. naivety
- D. premise
- E. credibility

2. Though humanitarian emergencies are frequent features of television news, such exposure seldom _____ the public, which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotency.

- A. paralyzes
- B. demoralizes
- C. assuages
- D. galvanizes
- E. exasperates

3. Partly because of Lee's skill at synthesizing (i)_____ trends drawn from many fields of study, her theories appeared to present, with uncanny aptness, ideas already (ii)_____ in the minds of her contemporaries.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. superseded | D. discredited |
| B. irrelevant | E. well established |
| C. emergent | F. half-formulated |

4. Research into butterfly wings could have (i)_____ implications, since knowledge of their optical and thermal properties may be (ii)_____ controlling the behavior of computer chips, which likewise consist of finely structured thin film.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. ecological | D. tantamount to |
| B. aesthetic | E. germane to |
| C. technological | F. advance by |

5. Viewing people as "social atoms" that obey rather simple rule (which are not unlike the laws of physics), one may discover certain (i)_____. Take, for example, the way channels emerge when people move in crowds. In the midst of initially (ii)_____ movements, one person begins to follow another—in an effort to avoid collisions—and streams of movement emerge. As more people join in, there is greater pull on others to join the flow, and the particular channels become (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. apparent contradictions | D. inflexible | G. self-defeating |
| B. unproductive tendencies | E. straightforward | H. self-aggrandizing |
| C. lawlike regulations | F. chaotic | I. self-perpetuating |





6. In this single volume, Kenny aims to survey for the general reader all of ancient philosophy; understandably, space in such a book is (i)_____, and he is not to be faulted for minor omissions. However, Kenny would have added significantly to his book's value had he more effectively (ii)_____ the influence of ancient philosophy on the subsequent tradition. As it is, newcomers to the subject will have little (iii)_____ the afterlife enjoyed by ancient philosophy in the period 1600-1750.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. at a premium | D. overlooked | G. sense of |
| B. hard to fill | E. signaled | H. devotion to |
| C. taken for granted | F. prevented | I. aversion to |

7. The ambassador's critical remarks seemed to be less a product of _____ and more the careless utterances of a fatigued or undisciplined individual.

- A. intensity
- B. optimism
- C. purposefulness
- D. design
- E. confidence
- F. caution

8. In sharp contrast to the novel's scenic realism and precisely characterized figure is its persistent philosophical _____.

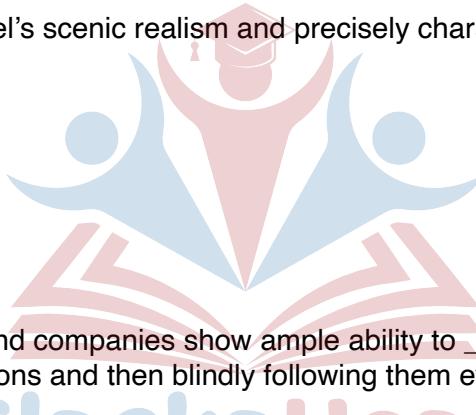
- A. naturalism
- B. abstraction
- C. generality
- D. impartiality
- E. sincerity
- F. objectivity

9. Individuals, governments, and companies show ample ability to _____ themselves by setting goals based on current conditions and then blindly following them even when those conditions change drastically.

- A. hamstring
- B. reinvent
- C. promote
- D. revitalize
- E. impair
- F. invigorate

10. The cat known to researchers as M-120—beefy, audacious, and apparently smart enough to spot a free lunch—is perhaps the world's least _____ lynx: the scientists catch him several times a year.

- A. intelligent
- B. evasive
- C. fearless
- D. furtive
- E. elusive
- F. intrepid





Section 50 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/D/CF/CE/CFI

6-10 AEG/CD/BC/AE/BE

1. Analysis: The sentence mentioned that its capacity to generate emotional power from a plot is a baffling thing, indicating that the novel lacks a positive evaluation, and the content after the colon shows that this thing is coincidence, so the option that can correspond is option E. credibility reliability.

Translation: A confusing aspect of this novel is its ability to generate emotional power from a plot that lacks the most basic credibility: what readers must accept is not an accidental coincidence, but a series of coincidences

2. Analysis: which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotence shows that seldom + space = resigned, so the antisense of resigned is selected for the space, and the D option is selected for the correct answer. galvanize motivation.

Translation: Although humanitarian crises in news reports occur from time to time, such exposure rarely irritates the public, but has a seemingly powerless feeling.

3. Analysis: Before and after causality, so the first and second empty should be broadly the same, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Emergent, half-formulated.

Translation: Partly because Lee was able to synthesize the emerging research trends drawn from research in many fields. Her theory seems to show with amazing ability what the contemporary thought was only semi-finished products.

4. Analysis: The first empty corresponds to controlling the behavior of computer chips, so choose the C option, and the second empty according to likewise consist of finely structured thin film knows that there is a close relationship between the two, so the second empty chooses the E option. technological technology, germane to related to.

Translation: The investigation of butterflies has a technical hint, because it is recognized that their optical and blood characteristics may be related to the computer chip: a substance that is deliberately made into a perfectly structured thin sheet due to the wings of the butterfly. It may be closely related.

5. Analysis: The example describes a rule that is common in human history, so the first air chooses the C option, and the second air infers according to in an effort to avoid collisions. The initial motion caused a collision, so the second air chooses F Options, more and more people join the campaign in the third space, indicating that many channels can save themselves. Note that the third space does not choose H because the first space is talking about lawlike regulations, and aggrandize is used to modify regulations. Suitable. Lawlike regulations are similar to legal provisions, chaotic, self-perpetuating.

Translation: Treat humans as social atoms that obey fairly simple rules (arguably similar to the laws of physics), so anyone may find some kind of legal stipulation. For example, when people are in a mess, the method of channel generation. In the initial chaotic activities, one was initially followed by another (in order to avoid collisions) so many branches of activity appeared. As more and more people join the





process, there is an increasing impetus for others to enter the movement, and some people are self-sustaining.

6. Analysis: Because there is only one book, so many things have to be written, and the space is very precious, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty virtual tone. If he does this by pressing the space, he could have added this book. The value of the book, so the second empty choice E option, the third empty reasoning based on the second empty virtual tone, the final conclusion is that K did not convey, so the newcomers do not have any understanding of afterlife (subsequent tradition), so the first Three G options. premium is very precious, signal mark, reflect, have no sense of incomprehensibility.

Translation: In this volume alone, K wants to investigate all ancient philosophy for readers. It is understandable that space is very precious in such a book, and he should not be blamed for small omissions. However, if K could more effectively convey the influence of ancient philosophy on later traditions, he could have greatly increased the value of this book. However, those who are new to this subject hardly understand the afterlife that was talked about by ancient philosophy between 1600 and 1750 (corresponding to the subsequent tradition).

7. Analysis: less and more see that the space and the feature after more are reversed, so the space finds careless antonyms, and the correct answer selects the CD option. purposefulness, purpose of design.

Translation: The critical comments of the ambassador seem to be less of an intentional act and more of a careless remark by an exhausted or undisciplined individual.

8. Analysis: The front and back are reversed. The front feature is scenic realism and precise characterized figure, so the back feature selects the BC option. Abstraction, generality.

Translation: Contrary to the authenticity of the stage in this novel and the accurate description of the characters is its stubborn philosophical abstract generality.

9. Analysis: Blindly following the then blindly following reflects the individual, the government and the company will cause bad things to themselves, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. Hamstring debilitates and impairs damage.

Translation: Individuals, governments, and companies have shown a lot of ability to harm themselves, by setting some goals according to the current state and then blindly following these goals, even when these conditions have been completely changed.

10. Analysis: the scientists catch him several times a year shows that this lynx is easy to be caught, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. evasive, elusive hard to catch.

Translation: The cat called M-120 by the researchers—bold and bold and obviously smart enough to see the free lunch—may be the most easily caught lynx in the world: scientists catch him several times a year.





Section 50

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | baffling | a. extremely confusing or difficult to understand | 令人困惑的 |
| 2 | coincidence | n. a situation in which events happen at the same time in a way that is not planned or expected | 巧合 |
| 3 | synergy | n. the increased effectiveness that results when two or more people or businesses work together | 协同作用 |
| 4 | naivety | n. the quality of lacking experience | 天真 |
| 5 | premise | n. a statement or idea that is accepted as being true and that is used as the basis of an argument | 前提 |
| 6 | credibility | n. the quality of being believed or accepted as true, real, or honest | 可靠性 |
| 7 | impotency | n. the quality of lacking strength or power | 无力 |
| 8 | paralyze | v. to make powerless or ineffective | 使不能正常活动 |
| 9 | demoralize | v. to cause (someone) to lose hope, courage, or confidence | 使泄气 |
| 10 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 缓和, 减轻 |
| 11 | galvanize | v. to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock | 激励 |
| 12 | exasperate | v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed | 使恶化 |
| 13 | uncanny | a. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand | 怪异的 |
| 14 | supersede | v. to replace (someone or something) | 取代 |
| 15 | emergent | a. newly formed or prominent | 新兴的; 处于发展初期的 |
| 16 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 使被怀疑 |
| 17 | tantamount | a. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | 相等的 |
| 18 | germane | a. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 有关的 |
| 19 | chaotic | a. in a state of complete disorder and confusion | 无秩序的 |
| 20 | self-defeating | a. serving or tending to defeat oneself or itself | 弄巧成拙的, 不利于自己的企图的 |
| 21 | self-aggrandizing | a. acting or intended to enhance one's power, wealth, position, or reputation | 自我扩张的 |
| 22 | self-perpetuating | a. capable of continuing or renewing oneself indefinitely | 自我持续的 |
| 23 | at a premium | / | 非常珍贵 |
| 24 | aversion | n. a strong feeling of not liking something | 厌恶 |
| 25 | utterance | n. vocal expression | 表达 |
| 26 | fatigue | n. the state of being very tired | 疲劳 |
| 27 | by design | by intention | 有意地; 故意地 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|--------------|
| 28 | generality | n. the quality or state of being general rather than specific or detailed | 概论 |
| 29 | impartiality | n. treating all people and groups equally: not partial or biased | 公正 |
| 30 | hamstring | v. v. to damage or ruin the force or effectiveness of | 损害,使无能为力 |
| 31 | revitalize | v. to give new life or vigor to | 使复兴 |
| 32 | impair | v. to make weaker or worse | 损害 |
| 33 | invigorate | v. to give life and energy to (someone) | 使精力充沛 |
| 34 | beefy | a. large, strong, and often fat | (尤指男子) 健硕的 |
| 35 | audacious | a. very confident and daring: very bold and surprising or shocking | 大胆创新的 |
| 36 | evasive | a. not honest or direct | 推托的 |
| 37 | furtive | a. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 38 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难抓住的 难理解的 |
| 39 | intrepid | a. feeling no fear: very bold or brave | 无畏的;勇敢的 |





section 51 easy

1. Since many African farmers face a soil fertility problem, providing funding for fertilizer seems _____; closer examination of the data raises some troubling questions, however.

- A. imprudent
- B. expensive
- C. unimpeachable
- D. modern
- E. worrisome

2. Having regarded Marcus relationship to their boss as entirely _____, Jo was flabbergasted when Marcus publicly made clear his objections to some changes the boss was introducing.

- A. professional
- B. sycophantic
- C. prosaic
- D. dissident
- E. collegial

3. There are far too many (i)_____ in the report, such as incorrect date (albeit on (ii)_____ points), inconsistency between the text and related tables, and discrepancies between the citations and the references.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| A. unsupported generalizations | D. numerous |
| B. stylistic infelicities | E. minor |
| C. little errors | F. perplexing |

4. The physical (i)_____ seen in the remains of soldiers who fought in the fifteenth-century battle of Towton is unsurprising, given the (ii)_____ origins of the men who took the battlefield that day.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. decay | D. disparate |
| B. strength | E. unknown |
| C. diversity | F. controversial |

5. Many popular musicians have (i)_____ new digital technologies that allow them unprecedented control over their music. These musicians use computers to (ii)_____ and modify their songs, resulting in a level of musical precision often unattainable naturally. Of course, though, as is often the case with new technologies, some traditionalists (iii)_____ these developments.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. incorporated | D. energize | G. balk at |
| B. synthesized | E. delineate | H. revel in |
| C. alleviated | F. recast | I. retaliate |



6. Campus-wide discussion on academic integrity can be (i) _____ by the fact that faculty and students tend to define cheating in (ii) _____ ways. Even when they concur on what cheating means, faculty and students often assign different levels of severity to specific violations. These differences can serve as a major (iii) _____ the creation of a commonly accepted set of standards of integrity that are consistently applied to all academic work within the campus community.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. expedited | D. disparate | G. indictment of |
| B. obscured | E. conventional | H. impediment to |
| C. hampered | F. rigid | I. metaphor for |

7. Origin, distribution, and habitat are included in the book for some but not all of the plants; offering this information for each species would have given readers a clearer appreciation of the differences between _____ and introduced species.

- A. endemic
- B. native
- C. seasonal
- D. rare
- E. unusual
- F. dominant

8. Some have argued that naming scientific discoveries after the people who make them can _____ scientific progress, because the nomenclature lacks useful clarity, having no relationship to the underlying principles that govern nature.

- A. hamper
- B. abet
- C. instigate
- D. obscure
- E. nullify
- F. impede

9. Each of the country's 26 states and most of its more than 2,000 municipalities have their own police forces, _____ communication and making it difficult to establish a coordinated law-enforcement strategy.

- A. establishing
- B. impeding
- C. hampering
- D. launching
- E. obscuring
- F. preventing

10. Although there is an incredible diversity of microbes across the body of each individual, the fact that specific body sites tend to host a few specific bacteria indicates that the body's microflora are not _____ distributed.

- A. haphazardly
- B. uniformly
- C. effectively
- D. heterogeneously
- E. functionally
- F. randomly





Section 51 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/B/CE/CD/AFG

6-10 CDH/AB/AF/BC/AF

- Analysis: It can be judged that the land and fertilizers are facing problems through causality, then the funding is correct, and the antonyms of troubling questions can be drawn from the later turning point. The correct answer is to choose option C. unimpeachable.

Translation: Because many American farmers are facing the problem of land fertility, funding for fertilizers seems to be blameless. However, recent testing and data have brought new problems.

- Analysis: Jo was surprised that M opposed his boss, indicating that M did not usually oppose the boss, so he chose option B for the correct answer. sycophantic flattering.

Translation: J had previously regarded M's relationship with his boss as completely flattering. J was taken aback by M's open opposition to some changes in his leadership.

- Analysis: The following example introduces the first synonym of correct, inconsistency, and discrepancy, so the C option is the most appropriate, the second empty albeit turns, the corresponding point is on the first empty little, choose little synonyms. Little errors, minor minor, and minor.

Translation: There are too many small mistakes in this report, such as timing errors (although small mistakes), inconsistencies between text and tables, and differences in citations and references.

- Analysis: Take the second empty synonym for the second empty cause and effect relationship, and choose the CD option for the correct answer. Diversity is different, disparate is different.

Translation: The physical differences of soldiers left on the battlefield of Towton in the fifteenth century are not surprising, because the soldiers who participated in this war came from different places.

- Analysis: use computers shows that the first empty option is incorporated, and the second empty is tied with modify, so the F option is the most reasonable, and the third empty is based on the concession relationship, inferring that some people are "opposing" attitudes, and the correct answer is the G option. incorporate join, recast rewrite, balk at refused to accept.

Translation: Many famous musicians have joined the new digital music technology, this unprecedented technology can give them full control of their music. These musicians use computers to rewrite and adjust their songs, so as to achieve musical accuracy, but it is difficult to be natural. Of course, this is a problem often caused by new technologies. Some more traditional understandings reject these advances.

- Analysis: Even when they concur shows the antonym of the second empty election concur, so the second empty election D option, and then push the first empty backward according to the second empty, different ways lead to obstacles hindered the discussion, the first empty election C option , The third empty takes the synonym of the first empty, the correct answer selects the H option. Hamper hinders, disparate differently, impediment hinders.





Translation: Discussions on academic integrity throughout the campus may be held. Students defining cheating in a variety of different ways. Even when they describe what it means to cheat, the severity levels defined by staff and students are different. Such differences can cause serious obstacles to the establishment of a standard that can be accepted by everyone about cheating. This standard can always be applied to academic work on the university campus.

7. Analysis: This question examines the comparison relationship, it is very simple, directly finds the antonym of introduced species, and chooses the AB option for the correct answer. A local, B local.

Translation: The origin, distribution, and habitat of some, but not all, plants are written into this book to provide readers with a clear introduction to the differences between native and exotic plants.

8. Analysis: Through the lack of useful clarity and having no relationship to the underlying principle that governs nature, we will draw a space to fill in a thing that causes negative evaluation, and choose the AF option for the correct answer. hamper hindered, impede hindered.

Translation: Some people think that naming scientific creations after the inventor's name will prevent scientific progress, because this nomenclature that has nothing to do with the main idea behind the creation is neither practical nor clear.

9. Analysis: Each state has its own police force, which inevitably leads to obstruction of communication, and the correct answer is the BC option. Impeding hinders, hampering hinders. F is not chosen because the meaning of prevent means "prevent" and the object must have prevent from.

Translation: Twenty-six states of this country, with more than two thousand municipalities, each has its own police deployment, which has led to obstacles to the implementation of communications and the establishment of unified and coordinated laws.

10. Analysis: a few specific bacteria indicate that the distribution of microflora is not random, but specific, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. haphazardly, randomly.

Translation: Although there are surprising differences in the microbes of each organism, this fact that each specific biological organism is colonized by some specific bacteria shows that the microbiome on the organism is not randomly distributed.





Section 51

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|----------|
| 1 | fertility | n. the ability to support the growth of many plants | 肥沃 |
| 2 | imprudence | the quality or state of being imprudent | 轻率 |
| 3 | impeachable | v. to charge a public official formally with misconduct in office | 弹劾 |
| 4 | worrisome | a. causing people to worry | 令人不安的 |
| 5 | flabbergast | v. to shock or surprise (someone) very much | 大吃一惊 |
| 6 | sycophantic | a. attempting to win favor by flattery | 拍马屁的 |
| 7 | prosaic | a. dull or ordinary | 乏味的 |
| 8 | dissident | a. disagreeing especially with an established religious or political system, organization, or belief | 持不同政见者 |
| 9 | discrepancy | n. a difference especially between things that should be the same | 差异 |
| 10 | infelicity | n. inappropriate and unpleasing manner or style (especially manner or style of expression) | 不恰当的（言语） |
| 11 | perplexing | a. lacking clarity of meaning | 使人困惑的 |
| 12 | decay | v. to be slowly destroyed by natural processes: to be slowly broken down by the natural processes that destroy a dead plant or body | 衰败 |
| 13 | disparate | a. different from each other | 不同的 |
| 14 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 15 | unprecedent | a. not done or experienced before | 前所未有的 |
| 16 | incorporate | v. to include (something) as part of something else | 包含; 使并入 |
| 17 | alleviate | v. to make less painful, difficult, or severe | 减轻 |
| 18 | delineate | v. to clearly show or describe (something) | (详细地)描述 |
| 19 | recast | v. to present (something) in a different way | 重组;改写 |
| 20 | balk at | / | 回避 |
| 21 | revel | v. to take great pleasure | 狂欢 |
| 22 | retaliate | v. to do something bad to someone who has hurt you or treated you badly | 反击;复仇 |
| 23 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair; the state of being complete or whole | 诚实正直;完整; |
| 24 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 迅速完成 |
| 25 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand; likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 26 | hamper | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of | 妨碍 |
| 27 | indictment | n. an official written statement charging a person with a crime | 公诉书;控告 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-------------|
| 28 | impediment | n. something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 29 | endemic | a. growing or existing in a certain place or region | 地方性的 |
| 30 | nomenclature | n. a system of names for things especially in science | (尤指某学科的)命名法 |
| 31 | abet | v. to actively second and encourage (something, such as an activity or plan) | 煽动;怂恿 |
| 32 | instigate | v. to cause (something) to happen or begin | 煽动;唆使 |
| 33 | nullify | v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect | 使无效 |
| 34 | impede | v. to interfere with or slow the progress of | 阻碍 |
| 35 | municipality | n. a primarily urban political unit having corporate status and usually powers of self-government | 自治市 |
| 36 | haphazard | a. having no plan, order, or direction | 杂乱的 |
| 37 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 各种各样的 |





section 52 easy

1. Some ambitious lawyers are willing to work on Supreme Court cases without charge in an effort to gain ____; they believe that this increased cachet will help them succeed in the future.

- A. wisdom
- B. certitude
- C. prestige
- D. integrity
- E. humility

2. The author's unfortunate predilection for mannered turns of phrase and complicated metaphors had a tendency to ____ her work's straightforward themes.

- A. propitiate
- B. accentuate
- C. augment
- D. occlude
- E. presage

3. The councilman was a highly respected, even (i)____ member of society, so when he was accused of fraud, people were (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. venerated | D. stunned |
| B. obscure | E. elated |
| C. unassuming | F. gullible |

4. (i)____ may sound like the (ii)____ novelty seeking, but in fact the latter can coexist with and balance that stick-to-it virtue strong-willed Victorians so promoted.

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. ambition | D. antithesis of |
| B. creativity | E. foundation for |
| C. persistence | F. precursor to |

5. Compared to Earth over most of its 4 to 6-billion-year history, the world we live in today is quite (i)_____. Of course, it is human nature to regard the world that we are used to as (ii)_____. The oceans, prairies, and mountain chains—even the air we breathe—seem the norm and therefore (iii)_____.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. bountiful | D. invaluable | G. eternal |
| B. atypical | E. permanent | H. precious |
| C. stable | F. corrupted | I. endangered |





6. Leo Tolstoy wrote many works of nonfiction and professed (i) _____ these explorations of ethics and religion compared with his novels and short stories. The fiction writer in him, however, was hard to (ii) _____. *Handi Murdd* is a short novel with the breadth and power of an epic, with vivid characterization and intense storytelling that sweep the reader away. While the reader senses the moral concerns of the tale's creator, the novel is a far cry from the (iii) _____ of Tolstoy's nonfiction.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. a preference for | D. suppress | G. didacticism |
| B. an aversion to | E. identify | H. fluidity |
| C. an indifference toward | F. incite | I. creativity |

7. Changes made to ecosystems in order to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, often _____ significant unforeseen trade-offs between other important products and services the ecosystems provide.

- A. predict
- B. delay
- C. foretell
- D. obscure
- E. yield
- F. engender

8. One big challenge with placebo responses is that they are _____: people given the same inert pill or potion may show wildly different reactions, and the effects can vary widely according to each person's illness.

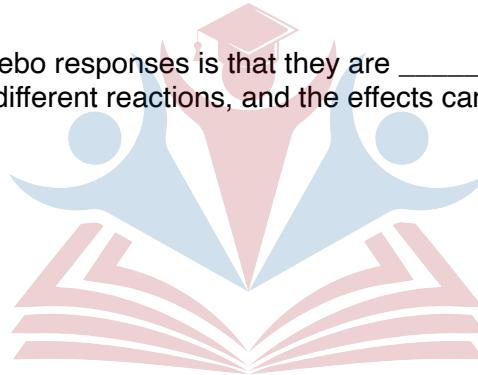
- A. capricious
- B. illusory
- C. unpredictable
- D. chimerical
- E. marginal
- F. ephemeral

9. The Chicago journal known as Poetry has been the launching pad for many poets since its _____ in 1913; among them, T. S. Eliot, Gwendolyn Brooks, and John Ashbery.

- A. extraction
- B. foundation
- C. partnership
- D. employment
- E. revival
- F. inception

10. Although most land snails are _____, the giant African snail is a notable exception; it can be 15 inches long and weigh 2 pounds.

- A. gargantuan
- B. juvenile
- C. functional
- D. diminutive
- E. responsive
- F. minuscule





Section 52 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/D/AD/CD/BEG

6-10 ADG/EF/AC/BF/DF

1. Analysis: Synonymous repetition, through this increased cachet can be introduced to choose a synonym for cachet, so the correct answer is to choose option C. prestige prestige.

Translation: Some ambitious lawyers are willing to work for the Supreme Court for free, in order to gain prestige. They believe that their reputation can help them succeed in the future.

2. Analysis: turns of phrase and complicated metaphors will inevitably hinder straightforward things, choose the correct answer D option. occlude blocked.

Translation: This author's unfortunate preference for artificially large strings of phrases and complex rhetorical techniques have prevented her work from expressing themes directly.

3. Analysis: The first blank is progressively reviewed, so the correct answer is option A, and the second blank is inferred according to the previous article. Members will not believe the things that Members deceived, so the second blank is the option D. Venen, stunned and surprised.

Translation: This congressman is very respected, and can even be counted as a respected member of society, so when he was prosecuted for fraud, people were shocked.

4. Analysis: From the latter can coexist later, you can quit the second empty choice of the antonym of coexist, so choose the D option, the first empty and the later stick-to-it are synonymous, so the first empty choose stick -to-it synonym, correct answer C option. Persistence is perseverance and antithesis.

Translation: Perseverance sounds like the opposite of pursuing novelty, but in fact the latter can coexist with the former and balance the perseverance and perseverance of the perseverance of the tenacious Victorian people.

5. Analysis: Note that the world in the question that we are used to refers to the past world rather than the present. In addition, the course of course in this question is a turning point, so the first and second empty are inverse For the first choice, the B option is selected for the first air, the E option is selected for the second air, and the third option is parallel to the norm. Therefore, the G option is selected for the third option, and the second and third options are synonymous. atypical, permanent, eternal.

Translation: Compared to the earth's 4-6 billion years of history, the world we live in now is quite unusual. Of course, it is human nature to regard the world we are familiar with as eternal. The ocean, the prairie, the mountains — and even the air we breathe — all look very regulated and therefore eternal.

6. Analysis: The first air and many works of nonfiction are juxtaposed, so it should be the love for this nonfiction. The first air chooses the A option, however turns, it is said that in fact the fiction in the heart is also very difficult to suppress, so For the second air, choose the D option, and for the third air, note that a far cry from means "very different from...", so the third air and the moral concerns





are the same, so choose the G option. Preference preference, suppress suppression, and preaching.

Translation: Leo Tolstoy has written many non-fiction works and claims that he has a preference for these moral and religious explorations compared to novels and short stories. However, the novelist in his heart is difficult to suppress. Handi Murdd is a short novel with epic intellectual breadth and power, as well as vivid depictions and intense storytelling plots, which will take away the reader. Although the reader is aware of the moral concerns of the creator of the story, the novel is far from the preaching in Tolstoy's novel.

7. Analysis: To complete the topic of semantics, just fill in a verb to reflect the actions generated by the changes. These changes are made for the ecosystem, so a word with the meaning of "cause" is filled in later. So the answer chooses the EF option, yield is generated, and engender is generated.

Translation: Changes made to the ecosystem to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, can result in significant unforeseen transactions between important products and services provided by the ecosystem.

8. Analysis: The same pills and medicines have different effects, indicating that the reaction of this medicine is uncertain, and the corresponding options are AC options. Capricious is fickle and unpredictable.

Translation: A huge doubt about the placebo response is that these responses are volatile: people who give the same inert tablets or medicines may show completely different responses, and there will be huge differences depending on the condition of each patient.

9. Analysis: Semantic question, launching pad for many poets since and in 1913 can see that the space needs to mean "found", the correct answer chooses the BF option. The foundation is created and inception begins.

Translation: The Chicago magazine called Poetry has been a springboard for many poets since its creation in 1913. Among these poets are TSELIOT, Gwendolyn Brook and John Ashbery.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

10. Analysis: Giant African snail is an exception, indicating that normal snails are very small, so choose the DF option for the correct answer. The diminutive is extremely small, and the minuscule is very small.

Translation: Although most land snails are short, the big African snail is a notable exception. It can grow up to 15 feet long and weigh two pounds.





Section 52

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | cachet | n. prestige; a characteristic feature or quality conferring prestige | 威信;声望 |
| 2 | wisdom | n. knowledge that is gained by having many experiences in life; | (社会或文化长期积累的)知识 |
| | | n. (the ability to use your experience and knowledge to make)good sense or judgment | 智慧; |
| 3 | certitude | n. the state of being or feeling certain: freedom from doubt | 确信 |
| 4 | prestige | n. the respect and admiration that someone or something gets for being successful or important | 威望 |
| 5 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair; the state of being complete or whole | 诚实正直; 完整; |
| 6 | humility | n. the quality or state of not thinking you are better than other people | 谦恭 |
| 7 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 嗜好 |
| 8 | propitiate | v. to make (someone) pleased or less angry by giving or saying something desired | 抚慰 |
| 9 | accentuate | v. to make (something) more prominent or noticeable: accent, emphasize | 强调 |
| 10 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 11 | occlude | v. to close up or block off | 堵塞 |
| 12 | presage | v. to give or be a sign of | 预示 |
| 13 | fraud | n. the crime of using dishonest methods to take something valuable from another person; n. a person who pretends to be what he or she is not in order to trick people | 骗子 |
| 14 | venerate | v. to feel or show deep respect for | 尊敬 |
| 15 | unassuming | a. not having or showing a desire to be noticed, praised, etc. | 谦逊的 |
| 16 | stun | v. to surprise or upset (someone) very much | 使震惊 |
| 17 | elated | a. very happy and excited | 兴高采烈的 |
| 18 | gullible | a. easily fooled or cheated | 易上当的 |
| 19 | precursor | n. something that comes before something else and that often leads to or influences its development | 先驱 |
| 20 | bountiful | a. given or provided abundantly; | 大量的 |
| | | a. liberal or generous in bestowing gifts or favors | 慷慨的 |
| 21 | atypical | a. not typical: not usual or normal | 非典型的 |
| 22 | permanent | a. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever : not temporary or changing | 永恒的 |
| 23 | corrupt | v. to cause (someone or something) to become dishonest, immoral, etc. | 使腐败 |
| 24 | norm | n. standards of proper or acceptable behavior; | 标准; |
| | | n. something (such as a behavior or way of doing something) that is usual or expected | 常态;正常行为 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-----------------|
| 25 | eternal | a. seeming to last forever | 永恒的 |
| 26 | precious | a. very valuable or important | 珍贵的 |
| 27 | profess | v. to say or declare (something) openly | 宣称 |
| 28 | a far cry | / | 大相径庭的 |
| 29 | aversion | n. a strong feeling of not liking something | 厌恶 |
| 30 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something : an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心; 中立 |
| 31 | suppress | v. to end or stop (something) by force | 压制 |
| 32 | incite | v. to cause (someone) to act in an angry, harmful, or violent way | 煽动;鼓动 |
| 33 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 34 | yield | v. to produce or provide (something, such as a plant or crop) | 产出 |
| | | v. to surrender or submit (oneself) to another | 投降 |
| 35 | placebo | n. a pill or substance that is given to a patient like a drug but that has no physical effect on the patient | (给无实际治疗需要者的)安慰剂 |
| 36 | inert | a. unable or slow to move or react | 迟钝的;无生气的 |
| 37 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 38 | chimerical | a. existing only as the product of unchecked imagination | 空想的;荒诞的 |
| 39 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 40 | extraction | n. the act or process of getting something by pulling it out, forcing it out, etc. | 提取;提炼; |
| 41 | inception | n. the time at which something begins | 开端, 创始 |
| 42 | gargantuan | a. tremendous in size, volume, or degree | 巨大的;庞大的 |
| 43 | juvenile | a. unpleasantly childish | 未成年的; 幼稚的; |
| 44 | diminutive | a. very small | 小的 |
| 45 | minuscule | a. very small | 非常小的 |



section 53 easy

1. The company's steering committee, reluctant to be held any specific commitments, released a strategic plan that was deliberately _____.

- A. unpopular
- B. repetitive
- C. stringent
- D. inflexible
- E. nebulous

2. Gladys took a _____ approach to problem solving, so when the committee needed ideas on how to create more low-cost public transportation, she suggested they study what worked well in other cities with similar needs.

- A. benign
- B. pragmatic
- C. compliant
- D. rarefied
- E. dogmatic

3. Knowing how (i)_____ she was at work, her colleagues were surprised at her (ii)_____ throughout the dinner.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. dependable | D. timidity |
| B. diffident | E. assertiveness |
| C. diligent | F. punctiliousness |

4. Fears that the recent sharp rise in oil prices is an indication that oil is running out appear to be (i)_____. The Middle East still contains vast oil supplies. Furthermore, even if new oil finds elsewhere have been (ii)_____, substantial quantities of oil can be profitably stripped from tar and shale.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. contagious | D. less frequent |
| B. unfounded | E. more accessible |
| C. sagacious | F. less publicized |

5. Twenty years ago, when the book was first published, most reviewers dismissed the author's predictions as (i)_____. Sometimes people (ii)_____ their errors: those same reviewers today, comparing the predictions with actual events, acknowledge how (iii)_____ the author was.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. insightful | D. persevere in | G. mistaken |
| B. judicious | E. recognize | H. prescient |
| C. alarmist | F. complicate | I. pessimistic |





6. Keith Haring's cartoonish art became even more (i)_____ than Andy Warhol's much-reproduced soup cans when, in 1986, he opened his own store, the Pop Shop, to sell licensed Haring merchandise. The public loved the souvenirs; the critics (ii)_____ what they saw as his betrayal of artistic integrity. Haring claimed that these critics misunderstood his (iii)_____ to take art beyond galleries and museums, and thus to give a wider audience the opportunity to experience art.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| A. commercial | D. fostered | G. failed plan |
| B. traditional | E. decried | H. financial need |
| C. expert | F. anticipated | I. sincere effort |

7. As the biography makes plain, the scientist led _____ sort of life, rarely remaining in one place for long.

- A. an enigmatic
- B. an idiosyncratic
- C. an itinerant
- D. a cautious
- E. a peripatetic
- F. a circumspect

8. There is a revelation on almost every page of this book, and the author's prose is _____ in the best possible way: blunt, sweet, off-kilter, and often quite funny.

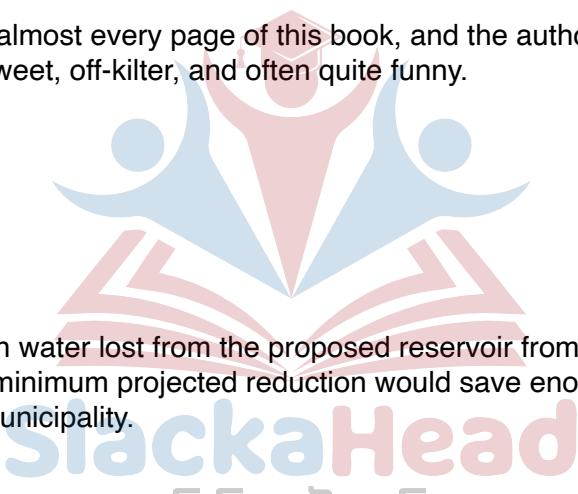
- A. eloquent
- B. austere
- C. somber
- D. awkward
- E. solemn
- F. ungainly

9. The potential reduction in water lost from the proposed reservoir from evaporation is _____ inconsequential: even the minimum projected reduction would save enough water to furnish the needs of a Denver-sized municipality.

- A. nearly
- B. comparatively
- C. scarcely
- D. rarely
- E. hardly
- F. relatively

10. _____ the notion that attention is a limited resource, scientists have found lots of evidence that drivers with cell phones drives slower and are more apt to miss important details than drivers who drive solely on the road.

- A. controverting
- B. buttressing
- C. questioning
- D. bolstering
- E. perpetuating
- F. refuting





Section 53 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/B/BE/BD/CEH

6-10 AEI/CE/DF/CE/BD

- Analysis: reluctant to be held to any specific commitments, indicating that the space selects the specific antonyms, and the correct answer selects the E option. nebulous.

Translation: The company's steering committee was reluctant to give any specific commitments, so it deliberately gave an ambiguous strategy.

- Analysis: The following article says that she went back to refer to the situation in other cities, and only the B option fits this semantic. pragmatic.

Translation: G chose a very pragmatic way to deal with the problem, so when the committee asked her if there was a way to build more inexpensive public transportation, she suggested that they learn from other cities with the same needs.

- Analysis: Through surprise, the two characteristics before and after are the antisense relationship, and the answer is BE option. Diffident is not confident, assertiveness is confidence.

Translation: Knowing how unconfident she was at work, so his colleagues were surprised by the confidence she showed at dinner.

- Analysis: The Middle East still contains vast oil supplies, indicating that these fears are wrong. The first air option is option B, and the second air option is introduced according to the concession relationship later. A meaning that reflects the discovery of oil is not much, so it is the correct Answer D option. Unfounded, unfounded, less frequent and infrequent.

Translation: These recent fears that oil prices are rising rapidly and that oil is running out seem unfounded. The Middle East still contains a large supply of oil. In addition, even if the discovery of new oil elsewhere has become less and less common in the past, large amounts of oil can be profitably stripped from asphalt and shale.

- Analysis: These people opposed this author 20 years ago from the launch of error, so the C option alarmist can best reflect, the second empty reflects that they now know their mistakes, choose one that reflects "consciousness", choose E Option, the third space to choose a positive evaluation reflects the author's predictions is correct, so choose the H option. The alarmist was an alarmist, and realized that precipitately was predictive.

Translation: Twenty years ago, when this book was published, most readers condemned the author's language as alarmist. Sometimes people realize their mistakes: it is these people who now compare these languages with the actual situation, they start to admit how forward-looking the author is.

- Analysis: sell licensed Haring merchandise reflects the commercialization of KH cartoon art, the first empty option A. The second space is a negative evaluation through betrayal of artistic integrity, and the third space is misunderstood to know that the positive evaluation is selected, so I choose the option. Commercial, decisive condemnation, sincere need, sincere needs.

Translation: Compared with AW's mass-produced soup pots, KH's comic art has become more and more commercialized. In 1986 he built his first shop to sell licensed Haring goods. A souvenir that the





public loves; in the eyes of critics it is a betrayal of his artistic integrity. He claimed that he had misunderstood his true needs outside galleries and museums, and gave the wider audience a chance to experience art.

7. Analysis: The space corresponds to the later remaining in one place for long, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. Itinerant tour, peripatetic tour work.

Translation: As the biography clearly shows, scientists live a touring life and rarely stay in one place for a long time.

8. Analysis: The space is explained after the colon, which is obviously a negative evaluation, so the answer is the DF option. Awkward is awkward, ungainly awkward.

Translation: Almost every page of this book has an exposed content, and the author's prose is awkward even in the best possible way: outspoken, happy, out of standard, and often funny

9. Analysis: After the colon, it is said that even the smallest amount of reduction will save enough water to supply the demand of D-sized urban areas, indicating that this reduction is still very important, and inconsequential is not important. So choose two negative adverbs, and choose the CE option for the correct answer. Scarcely hardly, hardly hardly. The reason for not choosing rarely for this question is because the degree of rarely is heavier than scarcely and hardly, that is, the possibility is greater. We choose the two words out of the six.

Translation: The possible reduction in water volume due to evaporation from the planned reservoir is not unimportant: even the smallest reduction will save enough water to meet the needs of a city as large as Denver.

10. Analysis: The text below says that drivers who make calls are driving slower than drivers who are not making calls and are more likely to miss important signs, indicating that attention is indeed limited, so fill in a word in the space to indicate the meaning of reinforcement, the correct answer Select the BD option. Buttress support, bolster support.

Translation: supports the idea that attention is a limited resource. Scientists have found a lot of evidence that drivers with cell phones drive slower than drivers who simply drive and are more likely to miss important details.





Section 53

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | steer | v. to guide or change the direction of something | 引导 |
| 2 | stringent | a. very strict or severe | 严格的 |
| 3 | nebulous | a. not clear: difficult to see, understand, describe, etc. | 模糊的 |
| 4 | benign | a. not causing harm or damage | 仁慈的 |
| 5 | compliant | a. willing to do whatever you are asked or ordered to do | 遵从的 |
| 6 | dogmatic | a. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted | 固执己见的, 教条的 |
| 7 | rarefy | v. to make rare, thin, porous, or less dense | 使稀薄 |
| 8 | diffident | a. lacking confidence a. hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence | 缺乏自信的 踌躇的 |
| 9 | diligent | a. showing steady and earnest care and hard work | 勤勉的 |
| 10 | timidity | n. feeling or showing a lack of courage or confidence | 胆小 |
| 11 | assertive | a. confident in behavior or style | 坚定自信的 |
| 12 | punctilious | a. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 13 | contagious | a. capable of being easily spread to others | 有感染力的 |
| 14 | sagacious | a. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 洞察事理的 |
| 15 | judicious | a. having or showing good judgment | 明智的 |
| 16 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 17 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 谴责 |
| 18 | enigmatic | a. full of mystery and difficult to understand | 谜一般的 |
| 19 | idiosyncratic | a. unusual | 怪异的 |
| 20 | itinerant | a. traveling from place to place | 巡回的 |
| 21 | peripatetic | a. going from place to place usually as part of your job | 巡回工作的 |
| 22 | circumspect | a. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 23 | eloquent | a. having or showing clear and forceful expression | 口才流利的 |
| 24 | austere | a. stern and cold in appearance or manner | 简朴的 |
| 25 | somber | a. very sad and serious; being dark and gloomy | 昏暗的 |
| 26 | awkward | a. likely to embarrass a. not graceful | 令人尴尬的 (行动) 笨拙的 |
| 27 | solemn | a. very serious or formal in manner, behavior, or expression | 冷峻的;表情严肃的 |
| 28 | ungainly | a. moving in an awkward or clumsy way : not graceful | 笨手笨脚的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|----------|
| 29 | controvert | v. to dispute or oppose by reasoning | 驳斥;反驳 |
| 30 | buttress | v. to support, strengthen, or defend (something) | 支持 |
| 31 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 32 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使.....永存 |





section 54 easy

1. As the release of the annual report drew near, it was clear that more than a few employees suspected the company was on the verge of bankruptcy; the belief was _____ throughout the organization.

- A. omniscient
- B. abject
- C. pervasive
- D. estimable
- E. specious

2. The automation of many of the functions performed at the factory, although initially inspiring _____ in many of the company's employees, has had none of the deleterious effects forecast either within and beyond the organization.

- A. indifference
- B. optimism
- C. ambition
- D. arrogance
- E. trepidation

3. The claim that large budget deficits significantly depress private investment and thereby hurt future wages and living standards is (i)_____; in reality, the (ii)_____ effects of budget deficits are tiny.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| A. fallacious | D. adverse |
| B. incomprehensible | E. unforeseen |
| C. incontrovertible | F. ameliorate |

4. The small errors of fact in the work are not sufficient to allow one to (i)_____ Johnson's main thesis, but their cumulative effect is to make the reader (ii)_____ of the quality of his research.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. dismiss | D. skeptical |
| B. endorse | E. credulous |
| C. decipher | F. appreciative |

5. Even though intelligence may be quite (i)_____, and even though scientists may have made frustratingly (ii)_____ progress in understanding it, many experts on intelligence still think that the potential (iii)_____ of the quest to understand intelligence make it worth continuing. For instance, a brain-based understanding of intelligence may help teachers design strategies for educating children more effectively.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| A. useful | D. little | G. intellectual impediments |
| B. neglected | E. rapid | H. practical values |
| C. complex | F. extensive | I. financial rewards |





6. While the Prime Minister's long-standing reputation for (i)_____ practical power may (ii)_____ his recently stated willingness to devolve real power to regional assemblies and local governments, it certainly does not (iii)_____ his doing it.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| A. centralizing | D. render inevitable | G. require |
| B. overseeing | E. be based on | H. allow |
| C. exploring | F. raise doubts about | I. preclude |

7. Although a dedicated reader of the book can _____ a brief of chronology of Chappell's life, the book is nevertheless not a real biography of Chapelle.

- A. mass
- B. obtain
- C. overlook
- D. excuse
- E. forgo
- F. glean

8. In their quest for kinder cutting, physicians increasingly rely on endoscopic surgery, replacing large scalpels and clamps with cameras and _____ tools that snake into the body through tiny holes.

- A. flexibility
- B. rigidity
- C. magnitude
- D. suppleness
- E. enormity
- F. precision



9. The university's once _____ department of economic history has lost prestige and transmogrified into a department of management and marketing.

- A. respected
- B. slighted
- C. pretentious
- D. gigantic
- E. venerable
- F. snubbed

10. Travel writers have a special burden of forming _____ story—that is, one with a beginning, middle, and end—out of the unformed moments that make up the act of traveling.

- A. a compelling
- B. a coherent
- C. an original
- D. a serious
- E. an orderly
- F. an innovative





Section 54 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/E/AD/AD/CDH

6-10 AFI/BF/AD/AE/BE

1. Analysis: more than a few employees suspected the company was on the verge of bankruptcy shows that many employees believe this fact, so the corresponding option is C. pervasive universal.

Translation: When the year-end report was about to be released, it was clear that many employees began to suspect that their company was on the verge of bankruptcy. This idea was common throughout the team.

2. Analysis: none of the deleterious effects indicates that the space and duplicate deleterious are duplicated, find deleterious synonyms, and select the E option for the correct answer. trepidation panic.

Translation: The automation of the executive functions in the factory, although it initially caused many employees in the company to panic, but did not happen any kind of harmful phenomena that would happen.

3. Analysis: It is wrong to introduce the previous statement from the content of the following in reality, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty effects refer to these negative effects of the previous article, so choose the words that reflect negative evaluation, correct Answer D option. fallacious is wrong, and adverse is unfavorable.

Translation: It is wrong to say that a huge budget will greatly inhibit private investment, which will hurt future wages and living standards. In reality, the negative impact of this budget is very small.

4. Analysis: The first space selects the A option based on small errors, and the second space selects the negative evaluation according to the but transition, and the D option for the correct answer. Dismiss dismissed, skeptical suspected.

ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନ୍ଯୁଅର୍ ପ୍ରୈସ ମିଳା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Minor errors in the facts in the work are not enough for one to dismiss J's main paper, but their cumulative effect will make the reader doubt the quality of the research.

5. Analysis: frustratingly corresponds to the first empty, the correct answer chooses C, because of the complexity, so the second empty choice is frustratingly small progress, the second empty chooses a word that reflects "less", the correct answer chooses the D option, the first Sankong knows through the following examples that it is the actual application value of intelligence, so the correct answer is option H. The complex is complex, little has little, practical value, practical value.

Translation: Although IQ may be more complicated, even scientists' research on it is only a little frustrating. Many scholars who study IQ still think that the practical value of studying IQ can only continue IQ research. For example, brain-based research on IQ can provide teachers with more effective strategies for educating students.

6. Analysis: long-standing reputation and recently stated willingness are reversed, so the first empty choice is the antisense of devolve real power to regional assemblies and local governments, so choose the A option, the second empty reflects the previous comparison relationship, so the





second Select the F option empty, and the third air chooses the third option according to the concessive relationship, knowing that despite this contradiction, it will not hinder his behavior.

Translation: Although the Prime Minister's long-standing reputation for concentrating might raise questions about his recent desire to truly decentralize power to regional governments, his consistent reputation does not prevent him from decentralizing.

7. Analysis: the book is nevertheless not a real biography of Chapelle shows that the characteristics of real in front of it are reflected, so select the BF option in the space. obtain obtain, glean collect.

Translation: Although dedicated readers of a book will obtain a brief chronological record of Chapelle's life, this book is not a true Chapelle biography.

8. Analysis: The attributive that snakes into the body through tiny holes embodies the characteristics of spaces, so the corresponding correct answer selects the AD option. flexibility, suppleness.

Translation: When pursuing a gentler cut, doctors rely more on endoscopic surgery, replacing scalpels and jigs with cameras and soft tools that can enter the body through small holes.

9. Analysis: lost prestige and transmogrified into a department of management and marketing shows that the university was once characterized by prestige, and the blank space selects prestige synonyms. The correct answer is the AE option. respected, respected, venerated, received, respected.

Translation: The Department of Economic History, which the university once received respect, has lost its fame and has surprisingly become the Department of Management and Marketing.

10. Analysis: Explain that the blank is synonymous with one with a beginning, middle, and end, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. Coherent is coherent and orderly.

Translation: The travel author has a special responsibility for forming a coherent story, that is to say, to select a story with the beginning, middle and end from the various incomplete moments that make up the travel.





Section 54

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | bankruptcy | n. the state of not having enough money to pay debts | 破产 |
| 2 | omniscient | a. knowing everything | 无所不知的 |
| 3 | abject | a. low in spirit, strength, or hope | 悲惨绝望的 |
| 4 | estimable | a. deserving respect | 值得尊重的 |
| 5 | specious | a. appearing to be true but actually false | 假的 |
| 6 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 7 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something : an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心;中立 |
| 8 | arrogance | n. an insulting way of thinking or behaving that comes from believing that you are better, smarter, or more important than other people | 傲慢 |
| 9 | trepidation | n. a feeling of fear that causes you to hesitate because you think something bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 惊恐 |
| 10 | deficit | n. a shortage especially in money | 亏损 |
| 11 | fallacious | a. containing a mistake : not true or accurate | 谬误的 |
| 12 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 13 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 14 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 15 | decipher | v. to translate from secret or mysterious writing | 破译 |
| 16 | cumulative | a. increasing (as in force, strength, amount, or importance) over time | 积累的 |
| 17 | credulous | a. too ready to believe things: easily fooled or cheated | 易受骗的 |
| 18 | oversee | v. to watch and direct (an activity, a group of workers, etc.) in order to be sure that a job is done correctly | 监督 |
| 19 | chronology | n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened | 年代学; |
| 20 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 (想做的事或想得之物) |
| 21 | glean | v. to gather or collect (something) in a gradual way | 收集 |
| 22 | supple | a. able to bend or twist easily | 易弯曲的 |
| 23 | enormity | n. great size | 庞大 |
| 24 | magnitude | n. greatness of size or importance | 量级 |
| 25 | prestige | n. the respect and admiration that someone or something gets for being successful or important | 威望 |
| 26 | transmogrify | v. to change or alter greatly and often with grotesque or humorous effect | 使完全改变 |
| 27 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more | 自命不凡的 |



GRE 填空机经伴侣

Slacka Head
লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

| | | | |
|----|-----------|---|-------|
| | | impressive, successful, or important than they really are | |
| 28 | gigantic | a. extremely large | 庞大的 |
| 29 | venerable | a. deserving honor or respect | 令人尊重的 |
| 30 | snub | v. to ignore or treat rudely on purpose | 冷落 |





section 55 easy

1. Like all general models, island biogeography theory is _____ reality, capturing just a few important elements of a system while ignoring many others.

- A. an adjunct to
- B. an improvement on
- C. a mirror of
- D. a corollary to
- E. a simplification of

2. The restaurant often experience a decline in business after holiday seasons, for potential customers attempt to be more _____ to balance out their former celebratory indulgences.

- A. abstemious
- B. loyal
- C. unsophisticated
- D. blithe
- E. indolent

3. Just as different human groups have different kinds of musical traditions, different groups of whales have different dialects evident in their songs, and it is possible for one group to influence the (i)_____ of another. It has been documented more than once that a group of whales will (ii)_____ its own tunes and adopt the new songs of an unfamiliar group.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. tastes | D. create |
| B. diversity | E. abandon |
| C. organization | F. perpetuate |

4. Any number of mysteries to which individual scholars of Athenian history have devoted whole careers are addressed by Ober, and mostly successfully. This will cause some (i)_____ among scholars who have worked for years on a particular problem only to see another scholar suddenly (ii)_____ it.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. chagrin | D. prolong |
| B. complacency | E. exacerbate |
| C. hubris | F. resolve |

5. Wolosky claims that Ella Wheeler Wilcox joined other women poets such as Julia Ward Howe, Frances Harper, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman in critiquing materialism and possessive individualism. Wolosky's description (i)_____ the poetry of Gilman, Howe, and Harper, but it is not entirely (ii)_____ in the case of Wilcox, who hardly (iii)_____ the materialism of her time. Rather, Wilcox seems to have embraced the amassing of private property.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. fits | D. apt | G. reflected |
| B. conflates | E. puzzling | H. countenanced |
| C. misinterprets | F. uncommon | I. impugned |



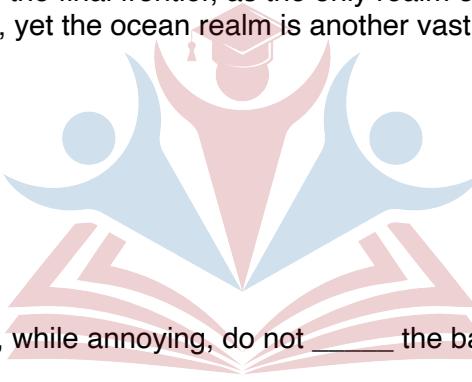


6. What she disliked in the fictions of some of her peers was the excessive (i) _____. In her novel, by contrast, she was marked by a (ii) _____: she always (iii) _____.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. explicitness | D. ebullience | G. keeps some details undisclosed |
| B. deviousness | E. reticence | H. ends the book with a bleak note |
| C. divergence | F. introspection | I. draws on unusual sources |

7. There are many ways in which rat brains and human brains are _____. Indeed, rat brains are often used as generalized models for all mammalian brains, including our own.

- A. identical
- B. analogous
- C. mysterious
- D. comparable
- E. adaptable
- F. inexplicable

8. Space is often referred to as the final frontier, as the only realm of which humankind has still to gain substantial understanding, yet the ocean realm is another vast area about which our knowledge is _____. 

- A. erroneous
- B. confusing
- C. frustrating
- D. rudimentary
- E. delusive
- F. sketchy

9. The occasional minor errors, while annoying, do not _____ the basic scholarship or the valuable contribution of this book.

- A. support
- B. uphold
- C. expose
- D. explain
- E. vitiate
- F. impair

10. In American art the line between the good and the goods is not a hard-and-fast boundary, for in a commercial society the membrane that separates spirit and store is always _____.

- A. porous
- B. clogged
- C. permeable
- D. unwavering
- E. steady
- F. imaginary





Section 55 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/A/AE/AF/ADI

6-10 AEG/BD/DF/EF/AC

1. Analysis: Capturing just a few important elements of a system while ignoring many others reflects the incompleteness of this theory, the correct answer is to choose option E. Simplification simplified.

Translation: Just like all common models, the theory of island ecological geography is a simplification of the real situation, only grasping some important system elements and ignoring many other things.

2. Analysis: balance out means balance and offset. Since it is to offset the indulgence during celebration, the space should be filled with the antisense of indulgence, which means "saving", so the correct answer is option A. Abstemious has temperance.

Translation: Restaurants often experience a period of business decline after the holiday because many potential customers want to be more modest to balance the waste during celebrations during the holiday.

3. Analysis: According to the new songs, the second air selection "discard" means that the first air launch according to the band its own tunes affects "hobby, taste", so the first air selection A option is the most suitable. taste hobby, abandoned

Translation: Just as different human organizations have different musical customs, there is evidence that different whale groups have different accents when singing, and it may also cause one group of whales to affect the other group's hobby. Research has shown more than once that a group of whales may abandon their original tone and adopt a new singing voice from an unfamiliar group.

4. Analysis: The example question is to explain the reason behind, so the second empty corresponds to being addressed by Ober, so the correct answer chooses the F option, the first empty is based on semantic reasoning, such a situation will cause a negative emotion, the most suitable option It is option A. Chagrin was disappointed and resolved.

Translation: The myth that any number of independent scholars of the history of Athens has devoted all their lives to life has been dealt with by Ober, and most of them have succeeded. This will bring some disappointment to scholars who have studied a certain problem for many years but can only see another scholar suddenly solve it.

5. Analysis: The first two empty words take synonyms, which can form a synonym is the AD option, and the third empty who refers to Wilcox. Since the description of Wolosky is not consistent with Wilcox, it means that Wilcox supports materialism, that is, it will not go. Accused of materialism, so I chose the third option. fit fit, apt fit, impugn questioned.

Translation: Wolosky claims that Wilcox joined the camp of other female poets, such as JWH, FH, and CPG, all of whom would criticize materialism and possessive individualism. Wolosky's description is consistent with CPG, JWH and FH, but not exactly the same as Wilcox's situation. Wilcox will not blame the materialism of her era, on the contrary, she seems to have readily accepted a lot of private property.





6. Analysis: The first empty and the second empty antisense relationship, so the AE option, the third empty explains the second empty, so the third empty and the second empty take the same meaning, so the third empty chooses the G option. Explicitness is outspoken, reticence is silent, keep some details undisclosed to make some details undisclosed.

Translation: What she dislikes in some of her peers' novels is excessive bluntness. On the contrary, in her own novels, he has an obvious silence: she often keeps some details private.

7. Analysis: rat brains are often used as generalized models, indicating that the brains of mice and humans have similarities, and the correct answer is the BD option. Analogous is similar, comparable is similar.

Translation: Rat brain and human brain are similar in many ways. Rat brain is often used as a general human brain research model.

8. Analysis: The human gain substantial understanding is mentioned before, but the yes turns later, indicating that the space should choose the antisense of substantial, so the correct answer is to choose the DF option. rudimentary basic, sketchy rough.

Translation: The universe is often referred to as the final boundary. As the only field of human beings, we still need to gain a greater understanding. In addition, the ocean is another. Our knowledge is still a very broad field.

9. Analysis: Select a negative evaluation word through the space while annoying, and choose the EF option for the correct answer. Vitiate damage, impair damage.

Translation: Occasional minor errors, although very annoying, will not damage the basic knowledge and valuable contributions in this book.

10. Analysis: The space corresponds to the not a hard-and-fast boundary above. The meaning of hard-and-fast is static, so the correct answer is the AC option. porous, permeable.

Translation: In American art, the boundary between good things and self-built goods is not static, because for a commercial society, the "film" between separation and inventory is always permeable.





Section 55

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | adjunct | n. something that is joined or added to another thing but is not an essential part of it | 附属物;附件 |
| 2 | corollary | n. something that naturally follows or results from another thing | 必然的结果(或结论) |
| 3 | indulgent | a. willing to allow someone to have or enjoy something even though it may not be proper, healthy, appropriate, etc. | 沉溺;放纵 |
| 4 | abstemious | a. marked by restraint especially in the eating of food or drinking of alcohol | (生活等) 以节制为特点的 |
| 5 | blithe | a. happy and without worry | 无忧无虑的 |
| 6 | indolent | a. not liking to work or be active | 懒惰的 |
| 7 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使.....永存 |
| 8 | chagrin | n. a feeling of being frustrated or annoyed because of failure or disappointment | 失望;恼怒 |
| 9 | hubris | n. a great or foolish amount of pride or confidence | 傲慢;狂妄 |
| 10 | complacency | n. a feeling of being satisfied with how things are and not wanting to try to make them better : a complacent feeling or condition | 自满;自得 |
| 11 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 12 | conflate | v. to bring together | 混合 |
| 13 | countenance | n. the appearance of a person's face : a person's expression v. to accept, support, or approve of (something): sanction | 面容;脸色 支持;赞成 |
| 14 | impugn | v. to assail by words or arguments : oppose or attack as false or lacking integrity | 对...表示怀疑;置疑 |
| 15 | explicit | a. very clear and complete : leaving no doubt about the meaning | 直言的;易于理解的 |
| 16 | devious | a. not straight or direct : having many twists and turns | 不直率的;曲折的(道路) |
| 17 | divergence | n. difference, disagreement | (意见、态度等的)分歧, 差异 |
| 18 | ebullient | a. lively and enthusiastic | 热情洋溢的 |
| 19 | reticent | a. inclined to be silent or uncommunicative in speech | 沉默的;含蓄的 |
| 20 | introspection | n. the process of examining your own thoughts or feelings | 内省;反省 |
| 21 | bleak | a. not hopeful or encouraging; not warm, friendly, cheerful, etc. | 不乐观的;暗淡的 |
| 22 | analogous | a. similar in some way | 相似的 |
| 23 | erroneous | a. not correct | 错误的 |
| 24 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple a. not very developed or advanced | 基本的 发育不完全的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|---|-----------|
| 25 | delusive | a. inappropriate to reality or facts | 迷惑的;欺骗的 |
| 26 | vitiate | v. to make (something) less effective: to ruin or spoil (something) | 破坏 |
| 27 | impair | v. to diminish in function, ability, or quality | 损害, 削弱 |
| 28 | membrane | n. a thin soft pliable sheet or layer especially of animal or plant origin | 膜 |
| 29 | porous | a. easy to pass or get through | 多孔的 |
| 30 | clog | v. to slowly form a block in (something, such as a pipe or street) so that things cannot move through quickly or easily | (使)阻塞, 堵塞 |
| 31 | permeable | a. having pores or openings that let liquids or gases pass through | 可渗透的 |
| 32 | unwavering | a. continuing in a strong and steady way | 不动摇的;坚定的 |
| 33 | steady | a. showing little variation or fluctuation | 稳定的 |





section 56 easy

1. Needing an advocate who would be both precise and succinct, they rejected McLintock, whose inveterate _____ would automatically preclude meeting those requirements.

- A. punctiliousness
- B. concision
- C. cautiousness
- D. imperturbability
- E. prolixity

2. Baker set a new standard for explaining difficult art in language the public could understand; consequently, her books remain exemplars of _____ in art-historical analysis.

- A. fashion
- B. rigor
- C. lucidity
- D. erudition
- E. grandiosity

3. He was a leader about whom the country's people felt (i)_____: both (ii)_____ and reviling him.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. ambivalent | D. ignoring |
| B. complacent | E. understanding |
| C. indifferent | F. adulating |

4. Fables often endure due to their (i)_____, often telling one simple narrative, based around one character. This is both by design, because direct statements are more easily remembered than florid ones, and by accident, as fables are passed from teller to teller, (ii)_____ details fall away, leaving only the essential story.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. bombast | D. superfluous |
| B. objectivity | E. requisite |
| C. simplicity | F. apocryphal |

5. To pay for the extra spending under this international poverty plan, each American would have to contribute less than the cost of buying a premium cup of coffee once a week. But financial aid is not (i)_____, and even if the funding recommended here were to (ii)_____, the grandest objectives may well remain unfulfilled. Nonetheless, carefully targeted aid can reward responsible governments, (iii)_____ individual initiative, and alleviate suffering. Many will think that's worth of a cup of coffee.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| A. an impediment | D. be insufficient | G. obviate |
| B. a panacea | E. recede | H. temper |
| C. a malady | F. materialize | I. encourage |





6. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of a proton.

| | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. detectable | D. obvious | G. masked |
| B. usable | E. subtle | H. disastrous |
| C. explicable | F. violent | I. minuscule |

7. Although the four microclimates, observed over the three years, show very similar overall trends, suggesting spatial _____ in the rock surface temperature regime, relative humidity and surface wetness data show clear differences.

- A. invariability
- B. superiority
- C. perception
- D. homogeneity
- E. resemblance
- F. immutability

8. Because chemistry's position as one of the natural sciences has long seemed _____, historians have generally treated the foundation of chemical professorship as an inevitable component of the progression of universities.

- A. manifest
- B. impregnable
- C. relevant
- D. predictable
- E. germane
- F. self-evident

9. Her apparent _____ her background and ancestry seems unconceivable in an age when people tend to think of themselves to exhaustion.

- A. rejection of
- B. deference to
- C. unfamiliarity with
- D. dishonesty with
- E. ignorance of
- F. fixation on

10. For parents, the pleasure of letting children choose which book to read aloud together is not always _____: I well remembered my inner groans when my child would constantly pick my least favorite book from the shelf.

- A. intangible
- B. enduring
- C. impalpable
- D. unalloyed
- E. ephemeral
- F. unqualified





Section 56 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/C/AF/CD/BFI

6-10 AFI/DE/AF/CE/DF

1. Analysis: Because what is needed is succinct, so the space should be filled with the antonyms of both precise and succinct, the correct answer selects the E option, prolixity is lengthy.

Translation: They need a simple and accurate advocate, so they ruled out MCL, because this person's accustomed to lengthy speech directly hinders the standard to meet their needs.

2. Analysis: This question is relatively simple. The space corresponds to the explaining difficult art in language the public could understand above. Obviously choose a word that means "clear and easy to understand", and choose the C option for the correct answer. Lucidity is easy to understand.

Translation: Baker has set a new standard that enables people to understand complex art in language. Therefore, her new book retains examples of analysis that clearly explain the history of art.

3. Analysis: Two spaces are connected to solve, the first space is filled with contradictions, and the second space is filled with the antonym of revile. Choose the AF option for the correct answer. ambivalent, adulteration flattery.

Translation: She is the leader of the country that makes the people of the whole country feel very contradictory. People flatter him and scold him.

4. Analysis: often telling one simple narrative shows the antonym of simple in the first empty choice, the correct answer chooses the C option, and the second empty chooses the antonym of essential according to leaving only the essential story, and the correct answer chooses the D option. Simplicity is simple, superfluous is superfluous.

Translation: Fables follow a unified pattern because of their simplicity, usually telling a simple story based on a character. In terms of design, this simplicity is because it is easier for people to remember directly narrated than many modified stories. In terms of simplicity, it is because too much detail in the fable will be left behind by word of mouth., Leaving only the most important storyline.

5. Analysis: As mentioned above, every American supports the international poverty alleviation plan. First, I know that this plan is not a perfect thing. But choose option B, and second concession. Even if the plan is successful, it will be a bad Place, so choose the F option, the third empty is tied with reward and alleviate, find the positive evaluation words, so choose the I option. Panacea panacea, materialize realization, encouragement, encouragement.

Translation: In order to cover the additional expenses of the International Poverty Reduction Program, every American should contribute a cheaper price than a cup of premium coffee. But fiscal measures are not a panacea, and even if the funding proposal can be achieved here, the ambitious goal may still not be achieved. However, those prudent and targeted aids can also reward responsible governments, encourage individual initiative, and alleviate pain. Many people think that spending this money is more meaningful than simply buying a cup of coffee.

6. Analysis: The first air knows that the purpose is to make the gravitational waves be found according to make waves large enough, so the first air selects the A option, the second air repeats





large enough, so the second air selects the F option, and the third air is based that the effect takes the antisense of the second air, so I choose the third air. detectable, violent, and minuscule small.

Translation: Gravitational waves (waves in space-time geometry) are very similar to electromagnetic waves. The challenge of observing these waves is that they are very weak. In order for waves to be large enough to be discovered, the most violent events in the universe need to occur: supernova explosions, black hole formation, or stellar collisions. Even so, the effect is still very small. The geometry of space-time has changed so small that the distance of several kilometers becomes less than the diameter of a proton.

7. Analysis: Although it shows a similar general trend, it shows that there are some homogeneous things, the space selects similar synonyms, and the correct answer selects the DE option. homogeneity is homogenous and resemblance is similar.

Translation: Although these four microclimates (observed in the past three years) show very similar overall trends, indicating that there is spatial similarity in the rock surface temperature system, data on relative humidity and surface humidity There is a clear difference.

8. Analysis: Historians regard the cornerstone of the title of professor of chemistry as a necessary part of university progress, which obviously tells us that chemistry has a high status, so the answer corresponding to the space is the AF option. The manifest is self-evident and self-evident is self-evident.

Translation: Because the status of chemistry as a natural science has long seemed self-evident, historians generally take the cornerstone of the title of professor of chemistry as a necessary part of university progress.

9. Analysis: In an era where people will struggle to think about their life experience, it seems unbelievable that a person does not understand their background and lineage, and choose the CE option for the correct answer. Unfamiliarity is unfamiliar, ignorance ignorance.

Translation: Her apparent lack of understanding of her background and life experience seems unthinkable in an era when people are exhausted to think about themselves.

10. Analysis: After the colon, it is said that when the child chooses a book that he doesn't like, it is actually quite unhappy (groan). Unalloyed pure, unqualified absolute.

Translation: For parents, the joy of having a child choose which book to read aloud is not always absolute: I clearly remember my inner dissatisfaction when my child always chooses books that I don't like from the shelf.





Section 56

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | succinct | a. using few words to state or express an idea | 简明的;言简意赅的 |
| 2 | inveterate | a. firmly established by long persistence | (习惯)根深蒂固的 |
| 3 | punctilious | a. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 4 | concision | a. the quality or state of being concise | 简洁;简明 |
| 5 | imperturbability | n. being marked by extreme calm, impassivity, and steadiness | 沉着, 冷静 |
| 6 | prolix | a. marked by or using an excess of words | 冗长的;啰嗦的 |
| 7 | rigor | n. the quality or state of being very exact, careful, or strict | 缜密;严谨 |
| 8 | lucidity | n. clearness of thought or style | 清晰 |
| 9 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 10 | grandiosity | n. being impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur | 宏伟;辉煌 |
| 11 | complacent | a. satisfied with how things are and not wanting to change them | 自满的 |
| 12 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 冷漠的 公平的 |
| 13 | adulate | n. excessive or slavish admiration or flattery | 奉承;谄媚 |
| 14 | bombast | n. speech or writing that is meant to sound important or impressive but is not sincere or meaningful | 华而不实的言辞 |
| 15 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 16 | apocryphal | a. well-known but probably not true | 虚构的 |
| 17 | impediment | v. something that makes it difficult to do or complete something: something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 18 | panacea | n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties | 万能之计 |
| 19 | malady | n. a disease or illness | 疾病 |
| 20 | recede | v. to move back or away; to grow less or smaller | 逐渐远离 |
| 21 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 22 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme n. a state of being angry v. to cause (something, such as steel or glass) to become hard or strong by heating it and cooling it | 使缓和 脾气 使(金属)回火 |
| 23 | analogous | a. similar in some way | 相似的 |
| 24 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 25 | minuscule | a. very small | 极不重要的 |
| 26 | spatial | a. of or relating to space | 空间的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|----------------|
| 27 | regime | n. mode of rule or management | 统治方式 |
| 28 | humidity | n. moisture in the air: the amount of moisture in the air | (空气中的)湿度 |
| 29 | superiority | n. the quality or state of being high or higher in quality | 优势 |
| 30 | perception | n. the way you think about or understand someone or something | 感知;洞察力 |
| 31 | homogeneity | n. the quality or state of being of a similar kind or of having a uniform structure or composition throughout | 同质 |
| 32 | resemblance | n. a point of likeness | 相似;相像 |
| 33 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly | 表明 |
| | | a. able to be seen: clearly shown or visible | 明显的 |
| 34 | impregnable | a. not able to be captured by attack : very strong | 牢不可破的 |
| 35 | germane | a. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 有关的 |
| 36 | self-evident | a. clearly true and requiring no proof or explanation | 显而易见的;明摆着的 |
| 37 | unconceivable | a. impossible to imagine or believe: not conceivable | 难以相信的 |
| 38 | exhaustion | n. the condition of being very tired | 疲惫不堪 |
| 39 | deference | n. a way of behaving that shows respect for someone or something | 尊重;顺从 |
| 40 | groan | v. to complain about something | 叹息, 抱怨 |
| 41 | intangible | n. that does not exist as a physical thing but is still valuable to a company | (指企业资产) 无形的 |
| 42 | impalpable | a. incapable of being felt by touch : INTANGIBLE | 触摸不到的 |
| 43 | unqualified | a. not modified or restricted by reservations: complete | 无限制的 |
| 44 | unalloyed | a. not alloyed: unmixed, unqualified | 纯粹的 |



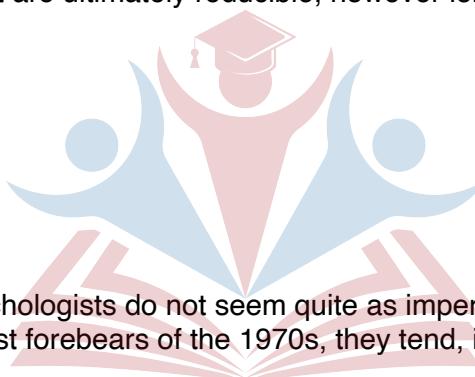
section 57 easy

1. The macromolecule RNA is common to all living beings, and DNA, which is found in all organisms except some bacteria, is almost as _____.
 A. mercurial
 B. amorphous
 C. ubiquitous
 D. manifest
 E. exiguous
2. Notwithstanding that the _____ of local branch banks has been so much predicted, in most countries the number of branch banks has increased over the past decade.
 A. resurgence
 B. proliferation
 C. demise
 D. profitability
 E. reorganization
3. There are something like 1,400 seed banks around the world, which guard samples of crop plants ranging from alfalfa to yams. But this agricultural archive is (i)_____ as a result of war, storms, scant money, and bad management, particularly in the world's most (ii)_____ places.
 A. eroding
 B. expanding
 C. stabilizing
 D. secure
 E. turbulent
 F. cosmopolitan
4. Recent years have seen a disheartening string of revelations in which everyday items once considered (i)_____ are found to contain (ii)_____ chemicals.
 A. ubiquitous
 B. innocuous
 C. insalubrious
 D. benign
 E. complex
 F. baneful
5. Parker's model of human affairs reflects (i)_____ outlook, in stark contrast to the generally (ii)_____ premises that her colleagues in the economics department adopt in their work. Accordingly, her conclusions (iii)_____ theirs.
 A. a sanguine
 B. an introspective
 C. a technical
 D. pessimistic
 E. theoretical
 F. distinctive
 G. are somewhat more accessible than
 H. are not so sunny as
 I. diverge markedly
6. Those who took Clark's old-mannered compliance for obsequiousness (i)_____ him: his apparent (ii)_____ veiled a fervent (iii)_____ of the authority that others exercised over him, one that he occasionally expressed by discreetly sabotaging their most important projects.
 A. misconstrued
 B. condemned
 C. respected
 D. cynicism
 E. acquiescence
 F. intractability
 G. veneration
 H. justification
 I. detestation





7. In Schaller's contradictory introduction to the book, she alternately applauds and _____ humankind's role in animal conservation.
- A. authorizes
 - B. endorses
 - C. denounces
 - D. discloses
 - E. relates
 - F. lambasts
8. The company is so old-fashioned and opposed to innovation that it can seem downright _____.
 A. antediluvian
 B. flighty
 C. archaic
 D. chauvinistic
 E. capricious
 F. patronizing
9. The central idea of the worldview known as "consilience" is that all tangible phenomena are based on material process that are ultimately reducible, however long and _____ the sequences, to the laws of physics.
 A. facile
 B. ethereal
 C. tortuous
 D. superficial
 E. convoluted
 F. protracted
10. Although evolutionary psychologists do not seem quite as imperialist in their intellectual ambitions as their sociobiologist forebears of the 1970s, they tend, in some critics' view, to be no less _____ in their claims.
 A. abashed
 B. arrogant
 C. impetuous
 D. hubristic
 E. narcissistic
 F. diffident





Section 57 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/C/AE/BF/ADI

6-10 AEI/CF/AC/CE/BD

1. Analysis: the common to all living beings in the previous article and in all organisms in the following article can reflect the "multiple" feature, and the C option can be reflected more. Ubiquitous is everywhere.

Translation: RNA macromolecules are common to all organisms, and the DNA found in all organisms except bacteria is almost equally ubiquitous.

2. Analysis: According to the concessions that the number of branch banks has increased over the past decade and notwithstanding, the previous state is an antonym of increase, and the correct answer is the C option. demise died.

Translation: Although the death of this local branch bank was expected, in most countries, the number of branch banks has been increasing over the past few decades.

3. Analysis: The first empty is based on the negative evaluation words of war, storms, scant money, and bad management. It is known that the negative evaluation verb is selected, so choose the A option, and the second empty is based on the particularly known that it is progressive, so choose a negative evaluation later. The word is more progressive than the previous war, storms, scant money, and bad management, so the E option is the most suitable. erode damage, turbulent chaos.

Translation: There are about 1,400 seed banks in the world, which will protect samples of crops, from alfalfa to yam. But this agricultural archive was destroyed by wars, storms, shortage of funds and poor management, especially because it is in the most chaotic place in the world.

4. Analysis: a disheartening string of revelations tells us that the two spaces are an antisense relationship, and the second space is preferably a negative evaluation to reflect disheartening, so the correct answer is the BF option. innocuous, harmless, baneful harmful.

Translation: These years of research have seen a series of frustrating truths: objects found to be harmless everyday are found to contain harmful chemicals.

5. Analysis: According to in stark contrast to launch the first space and the second space is an antisense relationship, so the correct answer to select the AD option, the third empty according to the conclusion of the previous sentence to launch the two views are opposite, so the choice reflects "opposition" Featured words. Sanguine is optimistic, pessimistic and pessimistic, and diverged markedly sharply contrasts.

Translation: P's model of human affairs reflects an optimistic view, which is contrary to the pessimistic premise adopted by his colleagues in the economic sector in his work. Therefore, her conclusions are very different from those of her colleagues.

6. Analysis: The second space is the same as the apparent "obvious" to know that the space is the same as the previous feature compliance, so the second space is selected as the E option, and the third space is based on the veil "hidden" to learn the antisense of the second So I choose the third option, then the first one knows from the backwards in the following text that it is a





misunderstanding of C to treat apparent obedience as flattery, because in aversion to authority, so the first option is option A . misconstrue misunderstanding, acquiescence acquiescence, detestation aversion.

Translation: Those who regard C's unchanging obedience as flattery must have misunderstood him: his acquiescence on the surface actually hides a strong hatred of authority applied to him, a kind of occasion that he will occasionally destroy through careful The hatred expressed by their important plans.

7. Analysis: The space and applaud reflect the meaning of contradictory, so choose the antonym of applaud, and choose the CF option for the correct answer. Denounce condemned, lambast criticized.

Translation: In S's contradictory introduction to the book, he staggeringly praised and criticized humanity's role in animal protection.

8. Analysis: old-fashioned and opposed to innovation directly corresponds to spaces, so the answer is AC option. Antediluvian is old, archaic is outdated.

Translation: This company is really outdated and ceases to innovate, making it look extremely ancient.

9. Analysis: Find the broad synonym of long, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. tortuous, convoluted.

Translation: The core of the world view that people call "consistency" refers to the fact that all tangible phenomena are based on a material process that can eventually be reduced to the laws of physics, no matter how long and tortuous the process is.

10. Analysis: The concession relationship, not imperialist said earlier, so the following should find the characteristics of imperial, no less double negation means yes, so even if the latter is broadly synonymous, the correct answer is the BD option. Arrogant arrogant, hubristic arrogant.

Translation: Although evolutionary psychologists in the 1970s seemed less ambitious in their intellectual ambitions than the originators of social biologists, in the eyes of some critical scholars, what they often say is not necessarily arrogant.





Section 57

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | mercurial | a. changing often: very changeable | (人) 反复无常的 |
| 2 | amorphous | a. having no definite or clear shape or form | 无固定形状的 |
| 3 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 4 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly a. able to be seen: clearly shown or visible | 表明 明显的 |
| 5 | exiguous | a. excessively scanty : INADEQUATE | 稀少的;不够的 |
| 6 | resurgence | n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase | 复苏 |
| 7 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 8 | demise | n. the end of something that is thought of as being like a death | 死亡;逝世 |
| 9 | turbulent | a. full of confusion, violence, or disorder | 骚乱的 |
| 10 | cosmopolitan | a. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing a. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world a. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions | 见多识广的 来自各地的 世界各地都有的 |
| 11 | disheartening | a. disappointed and less confident or less hopeful | 使人沮丧的 |
| 12 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 13 | innocuous | a. causing no injury a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无害的 无意冒犯的 |
| 14 | insalubrious | a. not conducive to health : UNWHOLESOME | 不健康的, 肮脏破旧的 |
| 15 | benign | a. not causing harm or damage | 仁慈的 |
| 16 | baneful | a. causing destruction or serious damage : bad or evil | 邪恶的 |
| 17 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 18 | introspective | a. characterized by examination of one's own thoughts and feelings | 内省的;反省的 |
| 19 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 20 | distinctive | a. having a quality or characteristic that makes a person or thing different from others | 与众不同的 |
| 21 | diverge | v. to split and move out in different directions from a single point | 岔开;分歧 |
| 22 | old-mannered | / | 老套的 |
| 23 | compliance | n. the act or process of doing what you have been asked or ordered to do | 服从 |
| 24 | obsequious | a. too eager to help or obey someone important | 谄媚的 |
| 25 | veil | v. to hide or partly hide (something) | 掩盖 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|------------|
| 26 | sabotage | v. to destroy or damage (something) deliberately so that it does not work correctly | 蓄意破坏, 捣乱 |
| 27 | exercised over | / | 控制 |
| 28 | cynicism | n. beliefs that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为世人皆自私的观念 |
| 29 | venerate | v. to feel or show deep respect for | 尊敬 |
| 30 | detestation | n. extreme hatred or dislike | 憎恶 |
| 31 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 32 | denounce | v. to publicly state that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责;指责 |
| 33 | disclose | v. to make (something) known to the public | 公开 |
| 34 | lambast | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉斥责某人 |
| 35 | archaic | a. old and no longer useful; of or relating to ancient times | 过时的, 旧的 |
| 36 | antediluvian | a. very old or old-fashioned | 陈旧的, 过时的 |
| 37 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly, especially often changing suddenly in mood or behavior | 反复无常的 |
| 38 | patronizing | a. showing or characterized by a superior attitude towards others | 傲慢的 |
| 39 | tangible | a. able to be touched or felt | 可触摸的 |
| 40 | ethereal | a. of or relating to the regions beyond the earth | 缥缈的; 超凡的 |
| 41 | tortuous | a. complicated, long, and confusing or having many twists and turns | 冗长费解的;弯曲的 |
| 42 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 43 | protract | v. to make longer : draw out in time or space | 拖延 |
| 44 | abashed | a. made to feel uncomfortable, disconcerted, or embarrassed by something that has happened or been done or said | 羞愧的 |
| 45 | arrogant | a. having or showing the insulting attitude of people who believe that they are better, smarter, or more important than other people | 傲慢的;自大的 |
| 46 | impetuous | a. acting or done quickly and without thought | 轻率的 |
| 47 | diffident | a. lacking confidence | 缺乏自信的 |
| | | a. hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence | 踌躇的 |
| 48 | hubristic | a. a great or foolish amount of pride or confidence | 傲慢的 |
| 49 | narcissistic | a. loving and admiring yourself and especially your appearance too much | 自我欣赏的 |



section 58 easy

1. By the early nineteenth century, education in the United States had become _____ affair: almost every town provided free schools for young children, and many were in the process of building high schools.

- A. an analytical
- B. a civic
- C. a contested
- D. a trivial
- E. an exclusive

2. His _____ character enables him to work with people who often hold sometimes even conflict views.

- A. choleric
- B. intransigent
- C. officious
- D. irenic
- E. prudent

3. The scientist's motivation for (i)_____ a ban on the food addictive cannot be called (ii)_____. He himself had a patent for the substitution for the addictive food.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. advocating | D. altruistic |
| B. opposing | E. solemn |
| C. conceding | F. effective |

4. Since the field of quantum mechanics is often considered to be (i)_____, it was surprising to find it attracts so much (ii)_____ interest.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| A. abstruse | D. cursory |
| B. unconventional | E. technical |
| C. interdisciplinary | F. general |

5. To many newspapers readers now, this book published in 1953 is (i)_____. It is filled with references to some people whose ideas seemed (ii)_____ at that time, but are rarely viewed as (iii)_____ persons now.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. refreshingly inspired | D. unfashionable | G. ignoble |
| B. somewhat dated | E. dutiable | H. prolific |
| C. excessively angry | F. important | I. seminal |

6. Unambiguous texts can allow their readers to (i)_____ them quickly, but ambiguous texts can have the attractive (ii)_____ of multiple possible interpretations, all of which can be considered equally (iii)_____, and none of which is the single true meaning.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| A. misunderstand | D. stigma | G. valid |
| B. comprehend | E. blemish | H. frank |
| C. complicate | F. allure | I. inveterate |





7. Although the company still loses the occasional lawsuit, the litigation threat that once seemed so _____ has become quite manageable.

- A. burdensome
- B. pedestrian
- C. sporadic
- D. mundane
- E. promising
- F. onerous

8. The concept of increasing complexity of organisms has _____ history among evolutionary biologists, and yet many laypeople would unhesitatingly say that the pattern applies to the history of life on Earth.

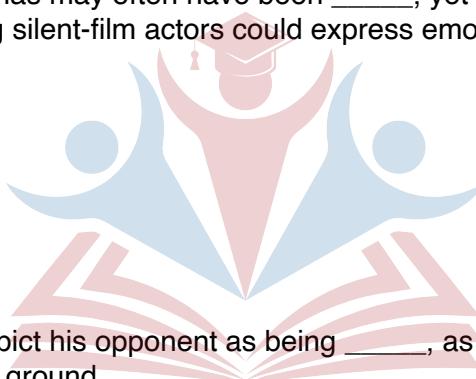
- A. an illustrious
- B. a sordid
- C. a curious
- D. a contentious
- E. a distinguished
- F. a fraught

9. The story lines of silent dramas may often have been _____, yet within those basic narrative outlines, the true artists among silent-film actors could express emotional shadings that have no analogue in spoken language.

- A. implausible
- B. incredible
- C. conventional
- D. elemental
- E. rudimentary
- F. confusing

10. The candidate seeks to depict his opponent as being _____, as one who is simply unable to make a decision and stand his ground.

- A. inconstant
- B. cowardly
- C. opportunistic
- D. petty
- E. capricious
- F. spiteful





Section 58 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/D/AD/AF/BFI

6-10 BFG/AF/AE/DE/AE

- Analysis: almost every town provided free schools for young children, and many were in the process of building high schools reflect that education has become a matter for the whole people, so select option B in the space. Civic citizens.

Translation: By the early 19th century, education in the United States had become a matter for all people: almost every town provided free education for children, and many places were building high schools.

- Analysis: The space is obviously the opposite of conflict, and the correct answer is the D option. irenic and ok.

Translation: His peace-loving personality allows him to work with people who sometimes even have conflicting views.

- Analysis: Double-air contact, later said that the scientist himself has a patent for food additive substitutes, indicating that his support for the ban on food additives is not selfless. The correct answer selects the AD option, advocate support, altruistic selfless.

Translation: This scientist's motive for supporting a ban on food additives cannot be considered selfless. He owns a patent for a substitute for food additives.

- Analysis: According to surprising, two spaces are reversed, and the correct answer is AF option. abstruse esoteric, general.

Translation: Because the field of quantum physics is often considered esoteric, it is surprising to find that it has attracted such widespread attention.

- Analysis: The time comparison between at that time and now is the key to this question, so according to but know that the second space and the third space are synonymous (note that there is rarely before the third space), so the second space choose F , I choose the third option, so the first one knows that this book must be outdated. Dated is outdated, important is important, seminal is important.

Translation: For many current newspaper readers, this book was outdated in 1953. It is full of quotes from people whose ideas were important at the time, but these people are now rarely considered to be significant.

- Analysis: The clear text will inevitably allow the reader to quickly understand it, so the first empty option is option B, but the unclear text has the attractive+space, so the space must be a positively evaluated word, so the second empty option is option F, the first Sankong learned from multiple possible interpretations that what he wanted to express was that all understandings could be considered equally reasonable, but there was no one and only interpretation. Comprehend understands that allure is lures and valid is reasonable.





Translation: Clear text can be quickly understood by readers, but vague text can also be interpreted as attractive temptations that may be explained. In these interpretations, all can be considered equally reasonable, but there is no One is the only true meaning.

7. Analysis: Once seemed+space and the opposite manage manageable inverse, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. The burdensome is heavy and onerous.

Translation: Although this company will still lose this accidental litigation, the threat of litigation that once seemed so heavy has become quite easy to control.

8. Analysis: The space and the later laypeople's statement are reversed. laypeople said that this method applies to all life on the earth, so the space chooses words that reflect the "different" characteristics, so the correct answer chooses the AE option. illustrious excellence, distinguished excellence.

Translation: The increasingly complex concept of organic organization has an excellent history among evolutionary biologists, yet many laymen would not hesitate to say that this model applies to the history of life on Earth.

9. Analysis: spaces and could express emotional shadings that have no analogue in spoken language are reversed, so choose the DE option for the correct answer. Elemental basic, rudimentary primary.

Translation: The main storyline of silent drama may often be very elementary, but in those basic narrative outlines, artists in real silent movie actors will express subtle differences in emotion, and these differences have no analogues in language.

10. Analysis: disable to make a decision and stand his ground, indicating that this person's position is not firm, and the answer is the AE option. Inconstant is changeable, and capricious is changeable.

Translation: This candidate struggles to portray his opponent as fickle, like someone who can't make a decision and can't stick to his position.





Section 58

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | civic | a. of or relating to a city or town or the people who live there | 城镇的;市民的 |
| 2 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 3 | exclusive | a. not shared : available to only one person or group | 独有的 |
| 4 | choleric | a. easily moved to often unreasonable or excessive anger : hot-tempered | 暴躁的 |
| 5 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 坚持的, 不妥协的 |
| 6 | officious | a. used to describe an annoying person who tries to tell other people what to do in a way that is not wanted or needed | 爱指手画脚的 |
| 7 | irenic | a. favoring, conducive to, or operating toward peace, moderation, or conciliation | 和平的 |
| 8 | prudent | a. having or showing careful good judgment | 谨慎的;慎重的 |
| 9 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |
| 10 | solemn | a. very serious or formal in manner, behavior, or expression | 表情严肃的;庄严的 |
| 11 | abstruse | a. difficult to comprehend | 深奥的 |
| 12 | interdisciplinary | a. involving two or more academic, scientific, or artistic disciplines | 跨学科的 |
| 13 | cursory | a. done or made quickly | 粗略的;仓促的 |
| 14 | prolific | a. producing a large amount of something | 多产的 |
| 15 | seminal | a. having a strong influence on ideas, works, events, etc., that come later : very important and influential | (对以后的发展)影响深远的 |
| 16 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 17 | stigma | n. a set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something | 耻辱 |
| 18 | blemish | n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful | 瑕疵 |
| 19 | inveterate | a. firmly established by long persistence | 积习难改的 |
| 20 | burdensome | a. so heavy or hard to take as to be a burden | 难以承担的 |
| 21 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 22 | sporadic | a. occurring occasionally, singly, or in irregular or random instances | 偶尔发生的 |
| 23 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 24 | onerous | a. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的 |
| 25 | laypeople | n. a person who is not a member of a particular profession | 外行 |
| 26 | illustrious | a. admired and respected very much because a lot was achieved | 杰出的;卓越的 |
| 27 | sordid | a. very bad or dishonest | 卑鄙的;丑恶的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|---------------|
| 28 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree a. likely or willing to argue | 引起争议的 好争议的 |
| 29 | distinguished | a. known by many people because of some quality or achievement | 杰出的;著名的 |
| 30 | fraught | a. causing or having a lot of emotional stress or worry | 焦虑的;忧虑的; |
| 31 | incredible | a. difficult or impossible to believe | 难以置信的 |
| 32 | cowardly | a. lacking courage | 胆小的;懦弱的 |
| 33 | petty | a. relating to things that are not very important or serious | 次要的 |
| 34 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly, especially often changing suddenly in mood or behavior | 反复无常的 |
| 35 | spiteful | a. having or showing a desire to harm, anger, or defeat someone: having or showing spite | 恶意的;居心不良的 |





section 59 easy

1. The jury's verdict was such a surprise that the populace rioted in the streets; nothing less than a reversal of the verdict could _____ them.

- A. mollify
- B. emulsify
- C. denigrate
- D. petrify
- E. disabuse

2. We often regard natural phenomena like rainfall as mysterious and unpredictable; although for short time spans and particular places they appear so, in fact on a truly global scale, nature has been a model of _____.

- A. reliability
- B. diversity
- C. complexity
- D. plasticity
- E. discontinuity

3. There has been great enthusiasm in the United States for reducing fossil fuel dependence by increasing production of biofuels from crops such as corn and switchgrass, but this (i)_____ about biofuel's potential should be (ii)_____ by a realistic appraisal of the costs and challenges of biofuel production.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. forbearance | D. tempered |
| B. exuberance | E. delineated |
| C. obduracy | F. exacerbated |

4. According to Dr. Edith Widder, measuring the level of pollutants in sediment provides a more accurate and robust indication of an estuary's health than does measuring the level of chemicals in the water, since pollution in water is (i)_____, but pollution in sediment is (ii)_____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. declining | D. significant |
| B. manageable | E. persistent |
| C. transient | F. detectable |

5. Compared with, say, the precision of a skein of geese winging its way across the autumn sky in a V formation, the seasonal marches of grazers across the Serengeti seem (i)_____, and at times even (ii)_____. But, in fact, years of careful observation by scientists have shown that there is (iii)_____ those migrations of zebras, wildebeests, and Thomson's gazelles.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| A. disorganized | D. illusionary | G. feats a tendency toward aggression in |
| B. purposeful | E. overwhelming | H. an undeniable grandeur to |
| C. massive | F. chaotic | I. a definite order to |





6. Biologists have little (i)_____ drawing the link between the success of humanity and human (ii)_____. Indeed, many biologists claim that this attribute, the ability to (iii)_____, or, to put it more sharply, to make individuals subordinate their self-interest to the needs of the group, lies at the root of human achievement.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. consensus regarding | D. resilience | G. reflect |
| B. compunction about | E. sociability | H. communicate |
| C. justification for | F. uniqueness | I. cooperate |

7. Given the _____ of solid case studies of environment degradation, this new study adds very little to our knowledge of the field.

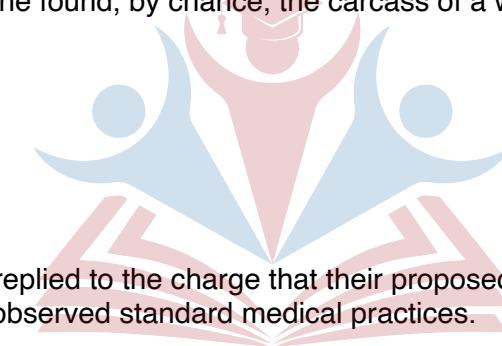
- A. erroneousness
- B. plethora
- C. surfeit
- D. inaccuracy
- E. rigor
- F. outcome

8. Although his original mission was a failure, Russian botanist Michael Friedrich Adams achieved an unexpected _____ when he found, by chance, the carcass of a woolly mammoth.

- A. conclusion
- B. upheaval
- C. triumph
- D. bombshell
- E. success
- F. venture

9. The medical researchers replied to the charge that their proposed new treatment was _____ by demonstrating that it in fact observed standard medical practices.

- A. deleterious
- B. untested
- C. unorthodox
- D. expensive
- E. intricate
- F. unconventional



10. Because experience had convinced her that Hector was both self-seeking and avaricious, she rejected the possibility that the motivation behind his donation had been wholly _____.

- A. redundant
- B. frivolous
- C. egotistical
- D. ephemeral
- E. altruistic
- F. benevolent





Section 59 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/A/BD/CE/AFI

6-10 BEI/BC/CE/CF/EF

1. Analysis: nothing less than means at least, choose a word in the space to indicate that the word to be eliminated meets the semantics, and choose A for the correct answer. mollify subsides.

Translation: The jury's verdict was so startling that the people started a riot on the street. Nothing can appease the hearts of these people unless the verdict turns out to be the opposite.

2. Analysis: According to the reason, it is inferred that the space is the antisense of mysterious and unpredictable in front, then the correct answer is A. reliability accuracy.

Translation: We often regard natural phenomena, such as rainfall, as mysterious and unpredictable. Although this is true for a short period of time in the drinking space, in fact, for the entire global range, nature has always been Run in reliable mode.

3. Analysis: The first empty through this is to repeat the above enthusiasm, the correct answer chooses option B. According to the costs and challenges mentioned later, this second space is known to have such enthusiasm, so the second space chooses the D option. The exuberance is full of enthusiasm, tempered to slow down, reconcile.

Translation: In the United States, people have great enthusiasm for reducing oil by increasing the use of biofuels made from corn and switchgrass, but the enthusiasm for the potential of using biofuels should be tempered by realistic evaluations of funding and implementation difficulties .

4. Analysis: The pollutants in the sediment are better than the information provided by the chemicals in the water, indicating that the pollution in the water is short-term, and the pollution in the sediment is long-term. Choose the CE option for the correct answer. transient, persistent persists.

Translation: According to Dr. ED, measuring the pollution index in sediments provides a more accurate and powerful data on estuary health signs than direct measurement of the level of chemical elements in water, because water pollution is transient, but sediments The pollution in China is persistent.

5. Analysis: Through at time even, it is known that the second space is the progress of the first space, and through but in fact that the third space is the antisense of the first two spaces, so the correct answer AFI option is selected according to this logic. Disorganized unorganized, chaotic, definite order obvious order.

Translation: Compared to a group of geese lined up in the sky in autumn, the seasonal migration of herbivores in Serengeti seems unorganized and sometimes even chaotic. But in fact, years of careful observation by scientists have shown that there is indeed a clear order in the migration of zebras, wildebeests and Thomson's gazelle.

6. Analysis: The second air and the third air are synonymous, repeat make individuals subordinate their self-interest to the needs of the group, so choose E for the second air and I for the third air, according to the tone of the word Indeed It is found that the biologist's connection between





human success and human cooperation does exist, so the biologist has never denied such a connection, so the first empty answer is option B.

Translation: Biologists hardly regret the connection between human success and human communication. Indeed, many biologists say that this ability, that is, the ability to cooperate, or more precisely, the ability to make individuals submit their own interests to the needs of the group, is the foundation of human great achievements.

7. Analysis: This new study adds very little to our knowledge of the field, indicating that there have been many similar studies, so the correct answer is the BC option. Too much plethora, too much surfeit.

Translation: Given that there have been too many solid studies on environmental degradation, this new study hardly increases our knowledge in this field.

8. Analysis: It is easy to see through the concession relationship, the space behind selects the antonym of failure, and the correct answer selects the CE option. Triumph wins, success succeeds.

Translation: Despite the failure of his original mission, when the Russian botanist MFA accidentally discovered the body of a long-haired mammoth, He achieved an unexpected result.

9. Analysis: charge means blame. Here we say that it finally proves that it actually meets the standard medical method, indicating that the previous charge wants to say that it violates the standard method, which is heresy. Choose the CF option for the correct answer. Unorthodox is heresy, unconventional is not traditional. In addition, the observation of this question means to obey.

Translation: Medical researchers responded to their proposed new treatment method unorthodox by proving that this method actually complied with standard medical procedures.

10. Analysis: Because she already believes that H is selfish and greedy, she will not think that H is selfless, take the antonyms of self-seeking and avaricious, and choose the EF option for the correct answer. altruistic, selfless, benevolent charity.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Because the experience has confirmed to her that Hector is not only pursuing private interests, but also greedy, she denied that the purpose behind his donation is because of the possibility of being good to others.





Section 59

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | verdict | n. the finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted to it in trial | (陪审团的)裁定 |
| 2 | riot | n. & v. to behave in a violent and uncontrolled way | 暴乱;闹事 |
| 3 | mollify | v. to make less angry | 使平静 |
| 4 | emulsify | v. to combine two liquids to make an emulsion | (使)乳化 |
| 5 | denigrate | v. to attack the reputation of | 诋毁;诽谤 |
| 6 | petrify | v. to frighten very much | 使吓呆;使惊呆 |
| 7 | disabuse | v. to show or convince (someone) that a belief is incorrect | 去掉(某人)的错误想法 |
| 8 | plasticity | n. the quality of being able to be made into different shapes | 可塑性 |
| 9 | forbearance | n. the quality of someone who is patient and able to deal with a difficult person or situation without becoming angry | 忍耐 |
| 10 | exuberant | a. very lively, happy, or energetic : filled with energy and enthusiasm | 热情洋溢的 |
| 11 | obduracy | a. the quality or state of being obdurate | 倔强;执拗 |
| 12 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme n. a state of being angry | 使缓和 脾气 |
| 13 | delineate | v. to clearly show or describe (something) | (详细地)描述 |
| 14 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 15 | transient | a. not lasting long | 短暂的 |
| 16 | grandeur | n. a great and impressive quality | 宏伟;壮丽 |
| 17 | chaotic | a. in a state of complete disorder and confusion | 无秩序的 |
| 18 | subordinate | v. to think of or treat (someone or something) as less important than someone or something else a. placed in or occupying a lower class, rank, or position | 使从属于 从属的;下级的 |
| 19 | compunction | n. a feeling of guilt or regret | 后悔 |
| 20 | resilience | n. the ability of something to return to its original shape after it has been pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc. | 快速恢复的能力 |
| 21 | degradation | n. the act or process of damaging or ruining something or the act of treating someone or something poorly and without respect | 毁坏, 堕落 |
| 22 | plethora | n. a very large amount or number | 过多;过量 |
| 23 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 24 | rigor | n. the quality or state of being very exact, careful, or strict | 缜密;严谨 |
| 25 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的)剧变 |
| 26 | triumph | n. a great or important victory; a great success or achievement | 胜利 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| 27 | bombshell | n. something that is very surprising or shocking | 意外消息(常指不幸) |
| 28 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 29 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 30 | avaricious | a. greedy for riches | 贪婪的 |
| 31 | self-seeking | a. seeking only to further one's own interests | 追逐私利的 |
| 32 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 33 | frivolous | a. silly and not serious | 愚蠢的;不严肃的 |
| 34 | egotistical | a. having, showing, or arising from an exaggerated sense of self-importance | 傲慢自尊的;自我本位的 |
| 35 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 36 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |
| 37 | benevolent | a. organized to do good things for other people | 慈善的;仁慈的 |





section 60 easy

1. The inconspicuous location and lack of striking vistas that characterize the villa reflect the _____ aspect of its creator's personality.

- A. volatile
- B. grandiose
- C. gregarious
- D. self-effacing
- E. imperious

2. Since many prehistoric tools were made of materials, such as wood, bone, and antler, that tend to decay quickly, these archaeological specimens are _____ their stone counterparts.

- A. cruder than
- B. derived from
- C. found with
- D. rarer than
- E. similar to

3. As the pace of the trial (i)_____, the wait at the beginning of the day became less interminable, and the attorneys' requests to suspend proceeding for private conferences with the judge, almost invariably granted early on, were routinely (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. slowed | D. rebuffed |
| B. materialized | E. repeated |
| C. accelerated | F. recounted |

4. Managers who categorically squelch insights from low-tiered employees run the obvious hazard of (i)_____ creativity; conversely, these very same managers are more likely to (ii)_____ any ideas that flow down from the top brass.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| A. fomenting | D. unquestioningly embrace |
| B. smothering | E. arbitrarily denounce |
| C. sparking | F. conditionally approve |

5. A bird's feathers would seem to be a (i)_____ design for protecting a bird from attack by microscopic organisms. They create a warm, moist space next to the skin that could be an ideal incubator for spores. Wild birds rarely (ii)_____ skin diseases, however. The chemicals in the sebum include an array of antibacterial and antifungal agents that allow the bird's skin to (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| A. perfect | D. contract | G. stay healthy |
| B. typical | E. overcome | H. become irritated |
| C. poor | F. notice | I. recover quickly |





6. The skin of the poison dart frog contains deadly poisons called batrachotoxins. But the (i) _____ of the toxins has remained an enigma, as the frog does not (ii) _____ them. Now an analysis suggests that the melyrid beetle is the source. Collected beetle specimens all contained batrachotoxins, suggesting that these beetles are (iii) _____ by the frogs.

| | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. effect | D. pressure | G. eaten |
| B. origin | E. produce | H. neutralized |
| C. purpose | F. suffer from | I. poisoned |

7. Far from _____ innovations, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of concepts such as gene sequences gives individuals and corporations a legal choke to hold over ideas that should be useful to all.

- A. spurring
- B. recognizing
- C. codifying
- D. acknowledging
- E. fostering
- F. cataloging

8. The 1840s were _____ time for young women beginning to study science, particularly astronomy, in 1847 Maria Mitchell discovered the Nantucket comet, the first of several important astronomical discoveries of the era.

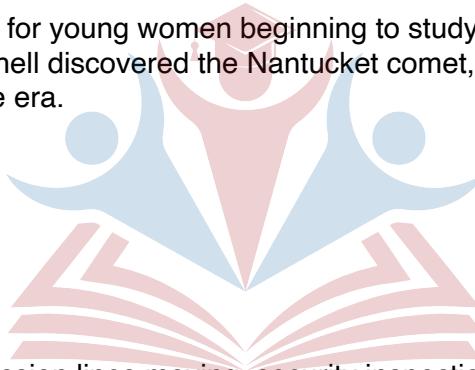
- A. a favorable
- B. an awkward
- C. a perilous
- D. a hazardous
- E. an improbable
- F. an auspicious

9. To keep the museum's admission lines moving, security inspections are considerably _____.

- A. thorough
- B. annoying
- C. cursory
- D. casual
- E. irritating
- F. methodical

10. The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still _____ state; otherwise, it may grow to dangerous proportions.

- A. an amorphous
- B. an overt
- C. a rudimentary
- D. a threatening
- E. an independent
- F. an embryonic





Section 60 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/D/CD/BD/CDG

6-10 BEG/AE/AF/CD/CF

1. Analysis: inconspicuous location and lack of striking vistas and spaces are synonymously repeated, find synonyms of inconspicuous and lack of striking, and choose D option for the correct answer. Self-effacing is unobtrusive.

Translation: The unobtrusive location and lack of outstanding landscape of this villa reflect the self-influencing personality of its creator.

2. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, tools made of wood, bones, and antlers are easy to corrode. The result is that these tools are necessarily less than stone tools.

Translation: Because many prehistoric tools are made of, for example, wood, bones and antlers, they are easy to corrode quickly, so these archaeological samples are fewer than the tools made of stone.

3. Analysis: Waiting for the less endless explanation that the speed of the trial has been accelerated, so the first air chooses the C option, the second air takes the antonym of almost invariably granted early on, before it was agreed, then now it should be disagreed, So the second option is D. accelerate accelerates, rebuff refuses.

Translation: As the pace of the trial speeds up, the waiting at the beginning of the day becomes less endless, and the lawyer's request to suspend the process to hold private meetings with the judge has always been agreed, but now it is always rejected.

4. Analysis: The complete suppression of the views of the subordinates will inevitably inhibit creativity, and the first option is the B option. Conversely conversely, it is concluded that these same managers are obedient to the superiors, and choose the D option for the correct answer. Smothering suppressed, unquestionably embrace accepted without question.

Translation: The obvious danger for managers who decisively suppress the views of the bottom-line employees is that they will stifle creativity. On the contrary, such managers accept the opinions of senior management without question.

5. Analysis: Since it is a perfect hatching place for spores, feathers are not good for birds, so the first empty option is C, the second empty is to check the familiar words, contract is "infected" Meaning, the third air reflects anti-bacterial and anti-fungal, so choose the G option. Poor, contract infection, stay healthy and stay healthy.

Translation: Bird feathers seem to be a bad design to prevent birds from being attacked by microorganisms. They create a warm and humid space close to the skin, which is a perfect hatching place for spores. However, wild birds have almost no skin diseases. The chemicals in sebum include a large number of anti-bacterial and anti-fungal agents that keep the skin of birds healthy.

6. Analysis: The first empty corresponding point is at melyrid beetle is the source, indicating that the research topic of this question is source, so choose the B option for the first empty answer. Since the source of this poison is a mysterious thing, it means this poison It is not produced by this kind of frog, so the second air chooses the E option, and the third air says that the reason was found,





which actually came from the beetle, indicating that these beetles were eaten. third air choose the G option. Origin origin, produce produce, eat eat.

Translation: The skin of the poison dart frog contains a lethal poison called toad toxin. But the origin of this toxin has always been a mystery, because this frog does not produce toxins by itself. Now, there is an analysis that the melyrid beetle is the source of toxins. All beetles collected contain such toxins, telling us that these bugs may have been eaten by poison dart frogs.

7. Analysis: hold over means "delay", far from means that the space is the opposite of the text, so the correct answer is the AE option. spur promotion, foster promotion.

Translation: Not like this patent system was invented to inspire people to innovate. This patented concept such as gene combination gives individuals and organizations a hindrance to delay those ideas that should be used for everything.

Source: Far from spurring innovation, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of actionable knowledge threatens the free exchange of information and gives individuals and corporations a legal chokehold over ideas that should benefit all, Shulman contends.

8. Analysis: The following explanation explains that there were many astronomical discoveries in that era, so choose positive evaluation words in the blank space and choose the AF option for the correct answer. Favorable, auspicious, auspicious.

Translation: The 1840s were fortunate for young women who began to study science, especially astronomy. Maria Mitchell discovered Comet N in 1847, which was one of several major astronomical discoveries of that era.

9. Analysis: If the flow of people entering the venue flows, the inspection will be quick, so the inspection will be sloppy, and the correct answer is the CD option. The cursory is rough, casual.

Translation: In order to allow the museum admission team to flow, the security inspectors are quite sketchy.

10. Analysis: According to otherwise, it may grow to dangerous proportions is still in the initial stage, the corresponding point is growth, the correct answer is the CF option. Early in rudimentary, embryonic germination.

Translation: Although the race and class system is still in its infancy, the evil race system and class system should still be eliminated, otherwise it will grow to a very dangerous situation.





Section 60

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | inconspicuous | a. not readily noticeable | 不起眼的 |
| 2 | vista | n. a large and beautiful view of an area of land or water | 景色, 景观 |
| 3 | crude | a. very simple and basic in a way that is true but not complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. rude in a way that makes people uncomfortable | 粗鲁的 |
| 4 | volatile | a. likely to change in a very sudden or extreme way | 易变的 |
| 5 | grandiose | a. seeming to be impressive or intended to be impressive but not really possible or practical | 华而不实的;浮夸的 |
| 6 | gregarious | a. enjoying the company of other people | 交际的;合群的 |
| 7 | self-effacing | a. not trying to get attention or praise for yourself or your abilities | 谦逊的 |
| 8 | imperious | a. having or showing the proud and unpleasant attitude of someone who gives orders and expects other people to obey them | 专横的;蛮横的 |
| 9 | interminable | a. having or seeming to have no end | 冗长的;没完没了的 |
| 10 | suspend | v. to make (something) happen later : to delay (something) | 延缓;推迟 |
| 11 | grant | v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 授予, 承认 |
| 12 | rebuff | v. to refuse (something, such as an offer or suggestion) in a rude way | 断然拒绝 |
| 13 | hazard | n. a source of danger | 危险 |
| 14 | squelch | v. to stop (something) from continuing by doing or saying something | 压制;遏制 |
| 15 | foment | v. to cause or try to cause the growth or development of (something bad or harmful) | 激起, 煽动 |
| 16 | smother | v. to try to keep (something) from happening | 抑制;扼杀 |
| 17 | spark | v. to set off | 引发;触发 |
| 18 | embrace | v. to accept (something or someone) readily or gladly | 欣然接受 |
| 19 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 20 | denounce | v. to publicly state that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责;指责 |
| 21 | incubator | n. an organization or place that helps in the development of new businesses | 孵化器 |
| 22 | spore | n. a cell made by some plants that is like a seed and can produce a new plant | 孢子 |
| 23 | contract | v. to become smaller | 收缩 |
| | | n. a legal agreement between people, companies, etc. | 合同 |
| | | v. to become affected with | 感染 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|----------|
| 24 | irritate | v. to make (someone) impatient, angry, or annoyed | 使烦恼 |
| 25 | enigma | n. someone or something that is hard to understand | 费解的事物 |
| 26 | spur | v. to encourage (someone) to do or achieve something | 激励 |
| 27 | codify | v. to put (things) in an orderly form | 编纂;整理 |
| 28 | awkward | a. likely to embarrass | 令人尴尬的 |
| | | a. not graceful | (行动) 笨拙的 |
| 29 | perilous | a. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 30 | auspicious | a. showing or suggesting that future success is likely | 有利的 |
| 31 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |
| 32 | irritating | a. causing irritation or annoyance | 气人的 |
| 33 | amorphous | a. having no definite or clear shape or form | 无固定形状的 |
| 34 | overt | a. easily seen: not secret or hidden | 明显的 |
| 35 | embryonic | a. in an early or undeveloped stage | 未成熟的 |
| 36 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| | | a. not very developed or advanced | 发育不完全的 |



SlackaHead
 লা-ঞ্জির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 61 easy

1. There are no _____ criteria of excellence in art: works that once were ignored or even reviled now fetch millions of dollars at auction, while those that were most highly praised in their day now languish in storage.

- A. subjective
- B. dubious
- C. transitory
- D. immutable
- E. uncontroversial

2. The pupil had a reputation for obduracy, but the teacher found her to be, on the contrary, quite _____.

- A. zealous
- B. astute
- C. tractable
- D. efficient
- E. amusing

3. Because reading on the Web entails quickly scanning and sorting through a deluge of information, many wonder if our level of engagement with the text (i)_____ or if the ability to read closely and carefully is one that can be (ii)_____ if we simply spend more time immersed in a book.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. irreparably compromised | D. fully reactivated |
| B. tentatively disrupted | E. further degraded |
| C. permanently restored | F. summarily disregarded |

4. The benefits offered by information technology do not (i)_____ the need for individual reasoning; for example, Internet user should not allow the reasoning process to be (ii)_____ the mere accumulation raw data.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. disguise | D. preceded by |
| B. signal | E. supplemented with |
| C. diminish | F. supplanted by |

5. Evidence has been accumulating since the 1930s that reducing an animals energy intake below its energy expenditure extends the life span and delays the (i)_____ of age-related diseases in rats, dogs, fish, and monkeys. Such results have inspired thousands of people to (ii)_____ in the hope of living longer, healthier lives. They have also led to a search for drugs that (iii)_____ the effects of calorie restriction without the pain of actually going on a diet.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| A. diagnosis | D. eat healthier foods | G. undermine |
| B. onset | E. put up with constant hunger | H. mimic |
| C. treatment | F. take vitamin supplements | I. delay |





6. Although Uruk in southern Mesopotamia has been (i) _____ as being both the first city and the model for later cones, at least two sites in northern Mesopotamia have yielded clear evidence of urbanization long before the existing evidence from Uruk, and other discoveries indicate that some of the (ii) _____ early urbanism were invented not in southern Mesopotamia but in the north. These findings have led some archaeologists to (iii) _____ a serious reconsideration about when and where the first cities arose.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| A. established | D. defining features of | G. evaluate |
| B. contested | E. derivative aspects of | H. ignore |
| C. presented | F. traditional theories about | I. propose |

7. Many people remember a time when cutting-edge architects, who are these days treated like celebrities, had _____ relationship with the public: for much of the 1960s, big new buildings in cities were often cause for hostility, not celebration.

- A. an antagonistic
- B. an inimical
- C. an autocratic
- D. a symbiotic
- E. an indifferent
- F. an apathetic

8. It is surprising to see such a child that is at his sixteenth manifest a great measure of _____, for he delivers too cogent, brilliant a speech among adults.

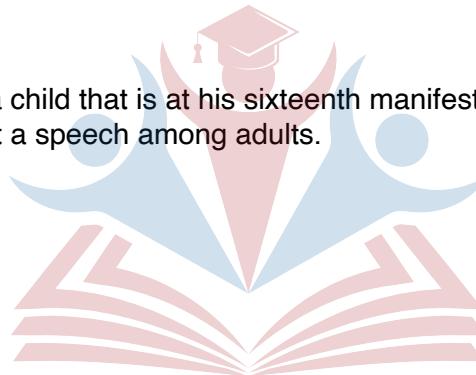
- A. maturity
- B. precociousness
- C. convolution
- D. nefariousness
- E. naïveté
- F. ingenuousness

9. People from one community always take each other as _____ since they automatically classify the others as their family line.

- A. acquaintance
- B. consort
- C. neighborhood
- D. kinfolk
- E. relative
- F. patron

10. The juxtaposition of fertile alluvial soils originating in the Andes with the infertile inland soils of central Amazon Basin is one example of _____ of the soil conditions that can be found in the tropics.

- A. intractability
- B. heterogeneity
- C. incompatibility
- D. disparateness
- E. instability
- F. fragility





Section 61 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/C/AD/CF/BEH

6-10 ADI/AB/AB/DE/BD

1. Analysis: The explanation behind the colon describes a lot of changing things, so there is nothing invariant in the previous article, and choose the D option for the correct answer. immutable immutable.

Translation: We do not have a constant standard for measuring the excellence of art. Art works that have been ignored or even ridiculed and scorned can now be auctioned up to millions of dollars. On the contrary, once they were created The highly praised works of art are now placed randomly.

2. Analysis: on the contrary learned that spaces and obduracy were reversed, so choose the correct answer C option. tractable.

Translation: This elementary student has a very stubborn reputation, but the teacher finds that he is actually quite obedient.

3. Analysis: According to or, it can be inferred that there are two opposite states before and after or. According to the option, it is inferred that the AD option is the most reasonable. irreparably compromised, irreparably damaged, fully reactivated, completely restored.

Translation: Because reading on a web page requires quick browsing and selection of a large amount of information, many people doubt whether our concentration on the text will irretrievably destroy or our ability to read carefully at close range is a capability that can be completely restored. We spend more time in books.

4. Analysis: The following examples explain the previous truth, so the two-space simultaneous solution, the C option is selected in the front, there is no reduction in demand, and the F option is selected in the back, which has not been replaced, and the collocation is reasonable. Diminish decreased and supplant replaced.

Translation: The benefits of information technology have not reduced the need for personal reasoning: for example, netizens should not allow the stacking of raw data alone to replace the process of reasoning.

5. Analysis: The first empty and extends the life span, indicating that the space should be filled with a negative word, together with delay to form a positive evaluation, so choose the B option, the second empty judges that people will go on a diet according to the causal relationship, so Choose the E option, the third and the second empty side by side, you need to choose a word to describe the role of drugs and dieting, then the best choice is the H option.

Translation: From the 1930s, there has been increasing evidence that reducing energy intake below the level of energy expenditure prolongs life and delays the onset of age-related diseases in mice, dogs, fish, and monkeys. These results have prompted many people to go on a long-term diet because they want to live longer and healthier. They also led to research on drugs that mimic the effects of calorie restriction without any pain.





6. Analysis: The concession relationship. Earlier said the earliest discovery originated in the southern M. So the first blank indicates the previous discovery. The correct answer is option A, and the second blank selects a feature that can be used to prove the origin of the city. The D option is the most suitable. The third space is based on reconsideration, which means that some students have begun to "propose" this kind of reconsideration, so the third space is the most suitable. Established, defined features obvious features, proposed.

Translation: Although U in the southern M has been identified as both the first city and the first model of a later cone, at least two places in the northern M have clear evidence that urbanization predates U. Already exists, and other findings indicate early

The obvious characteristics of urban life are not created in the south M but in the north. These discoveries have led some archaeologists to propose a serious reconsideration of when and where the first cities appeared.

7. Analysis: The big new buildings in cities were often cause for hostility, not celebration behind the colon to see that the relationship between the architect and the public is hostile, and the correct answer is the AB option. antagonistic, inimical and unfriendly.

Translation: Many people remember the current architects, those who are now regarded as celebrities, once had an unfriendly relationship with the public, most of the 1960s, when new large buildings were built in the city. The attitude of the public towards these buildings is usually hostile, not appreciated.

8. Analysis: The sixteen-year-old child will be surprised to show mature characteristics, so choose the correct answer AB option. Maturity is mature and precociousness is precocious. Note that early maturity is not a derogatory term, but that it is early.

Translation: For a child as young as sixteen years old, he showed surprisingly mature and steady at his young age, because he still gave too convincing and exquisite speeches among adults .

9. Analysis: Causality, the blank corresponds to the family line in the following text, find synonyms, so choose the DE option for the correct answer. Kinfolk relatives, relatives.

Translation: People from the same group will always regard the other person as a very close person, because they will naturally classify the other party as their own relatives.

10. Analysis: The juxtaposition of fertile alluvial...with the infertile reflects a comparative relationship, so it is the BD option that can reflect this relationship. There are many kinds of heterogeneity, and disparateness is very different.

Translation: The juxtaposition of the fertile alluvial soil of Andes origin and the non-fertile inland soil of the Amazon's ventral basin is an example of soil differences that can be found in the tropics.





Section 61

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | revile | v. to speak about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way | 斥责 |
| 2 | auction | n. a public sale at which things are sold to the people who offer to pay the most | 拍卖 |
| 3 | languish | v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation | 衰败 |
| 4 | transitory | a. lasting only for a short time | 转瞬即逝的 |
| 5 | obduracy | n. the quality or state of being obdurate | 倔强；执拗 |
| 6 | astute | a. very alert and aware: clever | 精明的 |
| 7 | tractable | a. easily managed or controlled | 易驾驭的 |
| 8 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 牵扯 |
| 9 | irreparable | a. impossible to get back or to make right | 不可恢复的 |
| 10 | tentative | a. not done with confidence : uncertain and hesitant | 犹豫的 |
| | | a. not definite : still able to be changed | 暂定的，不确定的 |
| 11 | degrade | v. to treat (someone or something) poorly and without respect | 降低，削弱 |
| 12 | disguise | v. to hide (something) so that it will not be seen or noticed | 掩盖 |
| 13 | precede | v. to happen, go, or come before (something or someone) | 在...之前发生或出现 |
| 14 | supplement | n. something that is added to something else in order to make it complete | 增补 |
| 15 | supplant | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old or no longer used or accepted) | 代替 |
| 16 | intake | n. the amount of something (such as food or drink) that is taken into your body | 摄取量 |
| 17 | expenditure | n. an amount of money that is spent on something | 消费 |
| 18 | onset | n. the beginning of something | 开始发生 |
| 19 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱（信心、权威等） |
| 20 | mimic | v. to copy (someone or someone's behavior or speech) especially for humor | 模仿 |
| 21 | contest | n. & v. an event in which people try to win by doing something better than others | 竞争 |
| 22 | antagonistic | a. showing dislike or opposition | 敌对的 |
| 23 | inimical | a. not friendly | 敌意的 |
| | | a. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect | 有害的 |
| 24 | autocracy | n. a country that is ruled by a person or group with total power | 独裁 |
| 25 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|------------------------|
| 26 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 27 | hostility | n. an unfriendly or hostile state, attitude, or action | 敌意 |
| 28 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly | 表明 |
| | | a. able to be seen: clearly shown or visible | 明显的 |
| 29 | cogent | a. very clear and easy for the mind to accept and believe | 令人信服的 |
| 30 | precocious | a. having or showing the qualities or abilities of an adult at an unusually early age | 早熟的 |
| 31 | convolution | n. something that is very complicated and difficult to understand | 错综复杂的 |
| 32 | nefarious | a. evil or immoral | 罪恶的;不道德的 |
| 33 | naïveté | n. the quality or state of being naive | 天真 |
| 34 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness | 天真的 |
| | | a. lacking craft or subtlety | 真诚的 |
| 35 | acquaintance | n. knowledge about something | (对某事物的)了解 |
| | | n. someone who is known but who is not a close friend | 熟人; |
| 36 | consort | n. a wife or husband especially of a king or queen | (统治者的)配偶 |
| 37 | kinfolk | n. a person's relatives | 家属, 亲属 |
| 38 | patron | n. a person who gives money and support to an artist, organization, etc. | (艺术家的)赞助人 |
| 39 | juxtaposition | n. the act or an instance of placing two or more things side by side often to compare or contrast or to create an interesting effect | (形成反差的物体、形象或想法的)并置, 并列 |
| 40 | fertile | a. producing a large amount of something | 富饶的 |
| 41 | alluvial | a. GEOLOGY: made up of or found in the materials that are left by the water of rivers, floods, etc. | (河流、洪水)冲积的 |
| 42 | intractable | a. not easily managed, controlled, or solved | 难驾驭的, 棘手的 |
| 43 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 不同的 |
| 44 | disparate | a. different from each other | 不同的 |
| 45 | fragility | n. easily broken or damaged: very delicate : not strong | 脆弱性 |



section 62 easy

1. Because the critic thought that the mark of great literature was grandiosity and elegance not to be found in common speech, writers seeking his approbation _____ the vernacular.

- A. exploited
- B. embraced
- C. misapplied
- D. considered
- E. eschewed

2. Due to the many _____ in his committee presentation, Mark's advisor suggested that he revise his work and practice in front of a mirror before presenting it to the entire department.

- A. facilities
- B. jeremiads
- C. gaffes
- D. obloquies
- E. exploits

3. From time to time, all scientific disciplines encounter observations that do not fit the theories of the day. At first such observations tend to be treated as (i)_____, but those scientists (ii)_____ them sometimes discover that they have to abandon established principles in order to account for the new findings.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| A. anomalies | D. averse to scrutinizing |
| B. discoveries | E. willing to investigate |
| C. harbinger | F. unable to acknowledge |

4. Despite dispute between the sisters lasted all summer, Megan remained (i)_____ and Laruen was equally (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. intransigent | D. indolent |
| B. feckless | E. uncompromising |
| C. munificent | F. taciturn |

5. The motives of many major investors in Pop Art have arguably been to a large extent, (i)_____. These collectors demonstrate and enhance their power over the art market by establishing seemingly arbitrary works of art as priceless. This phenomenon reveals that (ii)_____ is not (iii)_____ of truth or beauty, but simply a trick of investment capital.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. visionary | D. value | G. a product |
| B. ambiguous | E. virtuosity | H. an inversion |
| C. self-aggrandizing | F. originality | I. a limitation |





6. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i) ____; nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many of its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii) _____. This human pressure has (iii) ____ the South China tiger.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. modified | D. could start to decline | G. celebrated |
| B. deemphasized | E. can grow unchecked | H. doomed |
| C. implemented | F. have stabilized | I. bypassed |

7. Although most scientists hold that quantum theory and the theory of general relativity ought to be intimately connected, the theories have remained stubbornly _____.

- A. consistent
- B. unlinked
- C. self-contradictory
- D. estranged
- E. arbitrary
- F. congruent

8. One big challenge with placebo responses is that they are _____: people given the same inert pill or potion may show wildly different reactions, and the effects vary widely according to each person's illness.

- A. capricious
- B. illusory
- C. unpredictable
- D. chimerical
- E. marginal
- F. ephemeral

9. The ____ of biographies of antebellum capitalists is particularly striking in contrast with the abundance of life stories of industrialists in later eras.

- A. brevity
- B. banality
- C. utility
- D. paucity
- E. triteness
- F. dearth

10. He was one of the most powerful chess players ever and one of the most _____; at the height of his fame he all but dropped out of chess, entering into a self-imposed exile.

- A. perplexing
- B. creative
- C. troubled
- D. infuriating
- E. enigmatic
- F. imaginative





Section 62 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/C/AE/AE/CDG

6-10 CEH/BD/AC/DF/AE

- Analysis: Common speech=vernacular in the title. Since grandiosity and elegance cannot be found in ordinary speeches, authors who need praise will abandon the dialect and choose the E option for the correct answer. eschew avoid.

Translation: Because critics believe that the signs of great literature are grand and elegant, and they are not found in ordinary speeches, because writers seeking praise will avoid dialects.

- Analysis: The consultant advises him to practice in front of the mirror, indicating that his presentation is not well done, just choose negative evaluation words, and answer the correct option C. Gaffes is rude.

Translation: Because of his many inadvertent words and deeds in the speech of the council, Mark's consultant suggested that he practice in front of the mirror before the speech to modify his manuscript.

- Analysis: The first space corresponds to do not fit the theories of the day, so it should be abnormal, choose option A, the second space says that these scientists must give up the principles that have been formed, indicating that these scientists are still willing to Study these abnormal things, so the second option is E. Anomaly abnormal, willing to investigate willing to investigate carefully.

Translation: All the time, all scientific subjects will experience some observations that are not consistent with the theory at that time. Initially these observations were regarded as abnormal, but scientists who are willing to investigate these abnormal results sometimes find that they have to give up the principles that have been formed to explain these new findings.

- Analysis: According to equals, we know that the two spaces are synonymous, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. intransigent uncompromising, uncompromising uncompromising.

Translation: Although the dispute between the sisters continued throughout the summer, M is still stubborn and L is also uncompromising.

- Analysis: The first air corresponds to demonstrate and enhance their power. These people achieve self-expansion through some methods. The second air explains the truth of the foregoing. As mentioned earlier, these investors actually make some very random things very valuable, so Explain that value is not a true and beautiful embodiment at all, just that some people are in control, so choose the CDG option for the correct answer. self-aggrandizing self-expansion, value, product.

Translation: The motivation of many major investors in Pop Art can be said to be largely self-expanding. These collectors expressed and improved their ability to control the art market by establishing seemingly arbitrary works as invaluable treasures. This phenomenon shows that value is not a real and beautiful product, but is just a trick of capital investment.





6. Analysis: aimed at limiting population growth learned that these policies have been implemented. The first option is C, and the second option is nevertheless. According to nevertheless, it is learned that these policies have been implemented but the results are not good, so the population is still increasing rapidly E option is selected in the second air, and human pressure must be a negative verb in the third air, so the H option is selected in the third air. Implement, can grow unchecked and unrestrained growth, doom makes...

Translation: China's rapidly increasing population is the biggest threat to the country's large carnivorous organisms. More and more frequent policies focusing on limiting population growth have been implemented. But the huge area of the country and the isolation of many areas mean that the population of carnivorous animals will increase indefinitely. This demographic pressure has made the South China Tiger in a disaster.

7. Analysis: It is very simple to introduce the antonym of connected by space intimately connected, so choose the BD option for the correct answer. Unlinked, estranged.

Translation: Although most scientists insist that quantum theory and general relativity should be closely connected, the two theories are consistently unrelated.

8. Analysis: The same pills and medicines have different effects, indicating that the reaction of this medicine is uncertain, and the corresponding options are AC options. Capricious is fickle and unpredictable.

Translation: A huge doubt about the placebo response is that these responses are volatile: people who give the same inert tablets or medicines may show completely different responses, and there will be huge differences depending on the condition of each patient.

9. Analysis: in contrast with the abundance, indicating that the space is the antonym of abundance, and the correct answer is the DF option. Lack of paucity, lack of dearth.

Translation: The lack of biographies of pre-war capitalists is in sharp contrast to the enrichment of the life stories of later industrialists.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

10. Analysis: he all but dropped out of chess and one of the most powerful chess players embodies a kind of opaque feeling, choosing the AE option for the correct answer. Perplexing is confusing and enigmatic is elusive.

Translation: He was one of the most powerful chess players and one of the most confusing people; at its height of honor she almost retired from chess and entered a self-imposed exile.





Section 62

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | grandiosity | n. seeming to be impressive or intended to be impressive but not really possible or practical | 宏伟 |
| 2 | approbation | n. praise or approval | 认可 |
| 3 | vernacular | n. the language of ordinary speech rather than formal writing | 方言 |
| 4 | eschew | v. to avoid especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc. | 避免 |
| 5 | obloquy | n. harsh or critical statements about someone | 公开的谴责 |
| 6 | gaffe | n. a mistake made in a social situation | 失礼;失态;失言 |
| 7 | jeremiad | n. a prolonged lamentation or complaint | 哀诉;诉求清单 |
| 8 | anomaly | n. something that is unusual or unexpected | 异常 |
| 9 | harbinger | n. something that shows what is coming | 预兆 |
| 10 | scrutinize | v. to examine carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |
| 11 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 坚持的, 不妥协的 |
| 12 | feckless | a. having or resulting from a weak character or nature | 没有价值的 |
| 13 | munificent | a. very generous | (指送礼者) 慷慨的 |
| 14 | indolent | a. not liking to work or be active | 懒惰的 |
| 15 | taciturn | a. tending to be quiet: not speaking frequently | 沉默寡言的 |
| 16 | priceless | a. extremely valuable or important | 无价的;极珍贵的 |
| 17 | self-aggrandizing | a. acting or intended to enhance one's power, wealth, position, or reputation | 自我扩张 |
| 18 | deemphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance | 使不重要 |
| 19 | check | v. to slow or bring to a stop | 中止 |
| 20 | doom | v. to make (someone or something) certain to fail, suffer, die, etc. | 厄运 |
| 21 | stubborn | a. refusing to change your ideas or to stop doing something | 固执的 |
| 22 | estranged | a. having lost former closeness and affection | (与某人)疏远的 |
| 23 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 24 | congruent | a. matching or in agreement with something | 适合的 |
| 25 | placebo | n. a pill or substance that is given to a patient like a drug but that has no physical effect on the patient | (给无实际治疗需要者的)安慰剂 |
| 26 | inert | a. unable or slow to move or react | 迟钝的;无生气的 |
| 27 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 28 | chimerical | a. existing only as the product of unchecked imagination | 空想的;荒诞的 |
| 29 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--------------|
| 30 | trite | a. not interesting or effective because of being used too often : not fresh or original | 陈腐的 |
| 31 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something | 缺乏 |
| 32 | self-imposed | a. required by you of yourself: not given to you by someone else | 自己强加的 |
| 33 | exile | n. a situation in which you are forced to leave your country or home and go to live in a foreign country | 流放 |
| 34 | perplexing | a. lacking clarity of meaning | 使人困惑的 |
| 35 | infuriating | a. causing feelings of extreme anger | 使人极为生气(或愤怒)的 |
| 36 | enigmatic | a. full of mystery and difficult to understand | 谜一般的 |





section 63 median

1. Anthropologist Jane Goodall was _____ in her determination to anthropomorphize the animals she observed with such empathy, and so resisted her editors' attempt to recast her descriptions in more dispassionate language.

- A. fickle
- B. stalwart
- C. solicitous
- D. pretentious
- E. whimsical

2. Although New York exhilarated him, even at first Leger's reaction to it was not _____: he was initially bothered by its stunning verticality.

- A. unspontaneous
- B. unintentional
- C. unqualified
- D. unhopeful
- E. uninterested

3. While in their consideration of the unique way athletics and academics are combined in United States universities, Markovits and Rensmann do not (i)_____ Gumbrecht's idealizing vision of the compatibility of college athletics with the intellectual missions of institutions of higher learning, neither do they regard college athletics as (ii)_____: they believe that big-time sports have a rightful place in university life.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| A. fully endorse | D. indispensable |
| B. intentionally recapitulate | E. venal |
| C. entirely misconstrue | F. profitable |

4. The description of humans as having an internal clock is not a (i)_____. Or rather, it is—you do not have a tiny watch in your cerebellum—but it also refers to (ii)_____, a specialized bundle of cells that regulates cyclical processes.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| A. euphemism | D. an elusive psychological phenomenon |
| B. cliché | E. a standard literary trope |
| C. metaphor | F. a real biological feature |

5. Human-caused disturbances, such as habitat destruction and the introduction of nonnative species, are among the leading causes of plant and animal population declines. Most populations are affected by a combination of adverse human pressures, each of which is in itself insufficient to (i)_____ a population crash. Therefore, studies of population declines that (ii)_____ individual factors and thus (iii)_____ potential interactions may lead to improper management of declining species.

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. delay | D. integrate | G. exaggerate |
| B. trigger | E. focus on | H. overlook |
| C. offset | F. ignore | I. anticipate |





6. Movement from bottom to top, from poor to rich, was rare, even movement from poor to middle class was (i) _____. Statistical analysis of trends in occupation, income, and property ownership, Thernstrom wrote, “yielded rather (ii) _____ conclusions about social mobility in nineteenth-century America.” So we might expect Thernstrom to be suspicious now of claims that differences in class could be (iii) _____ if only the public schools did a better job.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. an anomaly | D. multifaceted | G. distinguished |
| B. a cinch | E. pessimistic | H. misapprehended |
| C. a conjecture | F. unsophisticated | I. obliterated |

7. A small degree of _____ is always desirable in a published diary. A sense of authenticity is seldom worth the diarist’s questionable grammar or careless phrasing.

- A. characterization
- B. emendation
- C. documentation
- D. revision
- E. substantiation
- F. individualization

8. In his heyday, Sonny Bono’s role in public was _____: he was an accomplished lyricist, a mayoral success story, delegate from Palm Springs, and the husband of an internationally acclaimed vocalist.

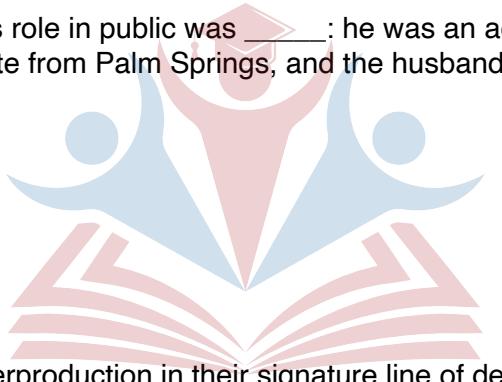
- A. protean
- B. versatile
- C. pedestrian
- D. prominent
- E. circumscribed
- F. illustrious

9. Criticized for decades of overproduction in their signature line of derivative goods, Rectangle Record has satiated the market with a _____ of repackaged old CDs, which interferes with its ability to innovate and produce new albums.

- A. dearth
- B. glut
- C. deficiency
- D. surfeit
- E. abundance
- F. profusion

10. His political view, harking back to the turmoil in the 1934, is a _____ with no bearing on the present.

- A. prototype
- B. pretense
- C. paradigm
- D. relic
- E. contradiction
- F. vestige





Section 63 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/AE/CF/BEH

6-10 AEI/BD/AB/BD/DF

1. Analysis: so resisted reflects JG's firmness, and the correct answer is option B. stalwart was firm.

Translation: Anthropologist JG is very determined to give her humanity to animals that she observes sympathetically, and so resists her editor's attempt to rewrite her description in a more sentimental language.

2. Analysis: not+space is the opposite of the previous exhilarate, or it can be said that not+space is the same as bothered, so choose C for the correct answer. unqualified.

Translation: Although New York excites him, Leger's initial response to New York was not unlimited: he was initially troubled by New York's amazing vertical design.

3. Analysis: This question is more difficult to start with after the last colon. Here it is said that the sport has a reasonable and legal status, indicating that the sport is a positive evaluation, so according to either do, the second empty election negative evaluation is obtained, so choose the E option. Then the first empty is based on the do not...neither... grammar to know that the selection is positive and the correct answer is A The general idea is to say neither good nor bad. Fully endorse fully approved, venal corrupt.

Translation: When they are considering the strange combination of scholars and athletes in American universities, M and R do not fully recognize G's imagination about the mission of university athletes and intellectuals in colleges and universities, nor do they Seeing college athletes as profit-making people, they believe that first-class sports athletes have a legal position in college life.

4. Analysis: The first air through it is—you do not have a tiny watch in your cerebellum launched the first air selection C, the second air is synonymous with a specialized bundle of cells that regulates cyclical processes, so the second air reflects The characteristics of cyclical, so the corresponding options are F options. metaphor symbol, real biological feature.

Translation: The statement that humans have internal biological clocks is not a metaphor. There is not a small watch in your cerebellum—but it is also a characteristic of a real creature, a group of cells that specifically controls periodic processes.

5. Analysis: The second and third empty are in a parallel relationship, individual and interaction are antisense, so the two and three empty are inverted, and then the correct answer is obtained according to the effect of a combination of adverse human pressures. Select the EH option, that is to say not You should only focus on the individual, but on the relationship between each other. The first space chooses the B option based on semantic reasoning. A single pressure cannot cause the number to decline, which corresponds to the following. Triggered, focused on, ignored by overlook.

Translation: Just as the destruction of habitats and the introduction of foreign species, these human-induced confusions are the main reasons for the decline in the number of animals and plants. Most species are affected by various unfavorable human pressures, and each type of pressure itself is not enough to cause a decline in the number of species. Therefore, studies that focus on individual





factors and thus ignore potential interactions in reducing the number of species. inaccurate control and management methods for the reduced species.

6. Analysis: The first empty choice is broadly synonymous with rare. For the correct answer, choose option A. The second empty is based on a rare anomaly of the first empty space. It is known that the space is a negative evaluation adjective, so choose the E option. The third empty speech must be a positive comment, so T will doubt it, so I choose the third space. Anomaly anomalies, pessimistic pessimism, obliterate elimination.

Translation: From the bottom to the top, the movement from the poor to the rich is rare, even the movement from the poor to the middle class is not common. T writes: Trend data analysis in terms of occupation, income, and property has produced quite pessimistic conclusions about the social mobility of American society in the nineteenth century. Therefore, we would expect that T will now doubt the remarks that the gap between classes can be eliminated as long as public education is better.

7. Analysis: The following article says that the columnist's problematic grammar and careless phrases are not worthy of reliability, indicating that the column needs to be appropriately modified, so the correct answer is the BD option. Emendation modification, revision modification.

Translation: Minor revisions in published columns are wise choices. The columnist's problematic grammar and careless phrases are not worthy of reliable features.

8. Analysis: The colon explains the various identities of this person, so it should be a versatile person. Choose the AB option for the correct answer. protean versatile, versatile versatile.

Translation: During his heyday, SB's role in the public was multifaceted: he was an accomplished lyricist, a successful mayor, a representative from PS, and the husband of an internationally renowned composer.

9. Analysis: interferes with its ability to innovate and produce new albums shows that there are too many repackaged old CDs, and the word satiate can also explain too much. Choose the BD option for the correct answer. Too much glut, too much surfeit.

Translation: Because the signature files of a large number of non-original content have been criticized for decades, the company RR has satisfied the market with too many repackaged CDs, which will affect its ability to innovate and produce new albums.

10. Analysis: with no bearing on means nothing to do with, here it has nothing to do with the present, so you should choose the antisense of present, and choose the DF option for the correct answer. Relic ruins, vestige ruins.

Translation: His political outlook dating back to the 1934 controversy period is an unrelated relic.





Section 63

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | recast | v. to present (something) in a different way | 重组;改写 |
| 2 | dispassionate | a. not influenced by strong feeling or personal involvement: CALM, IMPARTIAL | 冷静的;不带偏见的 |
| 3 | fickle | a. changing often | 多变的 |
| 4 | stalwart | a. very loyal and dedicated | 忠诚的 |
| 5 | solicitous | a. showing concern or care for someone's health, happiness, etc. | 操心的;关怀的 |
| 6 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的, 自负的 |
| 7 | whimsical | a. unusual in a playful or amusing way : not serious | 反复无常的 |
| 8 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 9 | unqualified | a. complete or total | 未限定的 |
| 10 | unintentional | a. not done in a way that is planned or intended : not intentional | 非故意的 |
| 11 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自发的 |
| 12 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 13 | recapitulate | v. to give a brief summary of something | 摘要 |
| 14 | misconstrue | v. to understand (something) incorrectly | 误解(某人的言行) |
| 15 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 16 | venal | a. willing to do dishonest things in return for money | 贪赃枉法的;见利忘义的 |
| 17 | cerebellum | n. <i>medical</i> : the back part of the brain that controls balance and the use of muscles | 小脑 |
| 18 | euphemism | n. a mild or pleasant word or phrase that is used instead of one that is unpleasant or offensive | 委婉说法 |
| 19 | cliché | n. a phrase or expression that has been used so often that it is no longer original or interesting | 陈词滥调 |
| 20 | metaphor | n. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar | 隐喻 |
| 21 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难抓住的 难理解的 |
| 22 | adverse | a. bad or unfavorable: not good | 不利的;有害的 |
| 23 | trigger | v. to cause to start or happen | 引发 |
| 24 | exaggerate | v. to think of or describe something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|------------------|
| 25 | cinch | n. something will certainly happen or that someone will easily do something | 很容易的事; 必然发生的事 |
| 26 | suspicious | a. showing distrust | 怀疑的 |
| 27 | obliterate | v. to destroy (something) completely so that nothing is left | 清除 |
| 28 | emendation | n. an alteration designed to correct or improve | 校订;修改 |
| 29 | heyday | n. the time when someone or something is most successful, popular, etc. | 鼎盛时期 |
| 30 | protean | a. able to change into many different forms or able to do many different things | 易变的;变幻无常的 |
| 31 | versatile | a. able to do many different things; having many different uses | 多才多艺的;多功能的 |
| 32 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 33 | circumscribe | v. to limit the size or amount of (something) | 限制 |
| 34 | satiate | v. to satisfy (a need, desire, etc.) fully | 满足 |
| 35 | interfere | v. to get in the way of as an obstacle | 妨碍 |
| 36 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something | 缺乏 |
| 37 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 38 | profusion | n. a large amount of something | 丰富 |
| 39 | glut | n. too much of something : a supply of something that is much more than is needed or wanted | 供应过剩;供过于求 |
| 40 | prototype | n. an original or first model of something from which other forms are copied or developed | 原型 |
| 41 | pretense | n. a false reason or explanation that is used to hide the real purpose of something | 借口 |
| 42 | relic | n. something that is from a past time, place, culture, etc. | 遗迹 |
| 43 | paradigm | n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied | 范例 |
| 44 | vestige | n. the last small part that remains of something that existed before | 遗迹 |



section 64 median

1. Discussions of impending water shortages are often couched in apocalyptic rhetoric, yet if the language is somewhat _____, the basic message is sound: water is indeed scarce and growing scarcer.

- A. abstract
- B. complacent
- C. ambiguous
- D. unfamiliar
- E. overblown

2. Medieval cathedrals still stand as marvels of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, medieval physics and chemistry are simply irrelevant, at best a dead end, at worst the very _____ of what science is supposed to be.

- A. exemplar
- B. glorification
- C. reflection
- D. dilution
- E. antithesis

3. In the years prior to the Civil War, Philadelphia's African American press encourage readers to be vaccinated against smallpox. This journalistic campaign was initially (i)_____, appealing to readers sense of communal duty, and became even more (ii)_____ once the war started, as smallpox outbreaks began to occur on Philadelphia's outskirts.

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. hortatory | D. controversial |
| B. ineffective | E. urgent |
| C. widespread | F. inopportune |

4. A hallmark of certain nineteenth-century mystery novels was the reform agenda of their authors, who ostensibly sought to expose economic injustice while depicting the seamy underside of urban life. In reality, however, these claims to a radical political agenda were often (i)_____ meant to give lurid thrillers the appearance of (ii)_____.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. authentic | D. escapist appeal |
| B. complicated | E. high-minded purpose |
| C. disingenuous | F. gripping suspense |

5. So (i)_____ is the reputation of the country's police for corruption and other forms of (ii)_____ that it has become a kind of tradition that every newly appointed police chief pledges to (iii)_____ the force.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. persisted | D. indolence | G. contradict |
| B. paralyzing | E. incompetence | H. reform |
| C. unfounded | F. criminality | I. reward |





6. The wealthy donor was known for his annual acts of (i) _____ throughout the community, but even more (ii) _____ was the fact that he was willing to get his hands dirty and serve the needy through hard physical labor as well as through (iii) _____ and gifts.

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. quality | D. laudable | G. effort |
| B. legacy | E. inexpressible | H. endowments |
| C. largesse | F. disquieting | I. handiwork |

7. As a critic, Nelson is noteworthy for her _____: rather than presenting fully formed pronouncements, she is willing to let us watch as she works out her ideas.

- A. generosity
- B. humility
- C. integrity
- D. modesty
- E. eloquence
- F. rhetoric

8. Although in the mid-1970s nuclear power seemed poised for a still greater role in energy supply, in fact the _____ of its prestige had already begun.

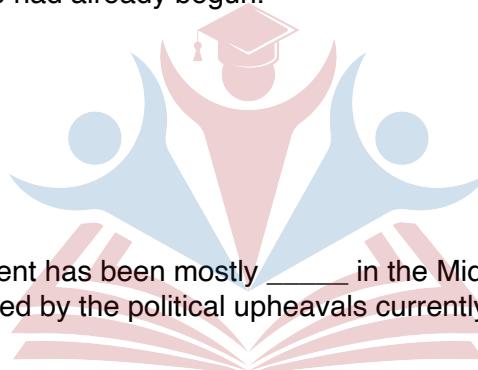
- A. evaluation
- B. waning
- C. defense
- D. undermining
- E. ebbing
- F. vindication

9. The women's rights movement has been mostly _____ in the Middle East, but it is likely that activists will be newly galvanized by the political upheavals currently sweeping the region.

- A. subverted
- B. quiescent
- C. interminable
- D. bootless
- E. abeyant
- F. feckless

10. Beatified by the Catholic Church in 1765, Italian cleric Ludovico Sabbatini is _____ each year on the day of his death, June 11.

- A. pledged
- B. evoked
- C. deified
- D. venerated
- E. honored
- F. christened





Section 64 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/E/AE/CE/AFH

6-10 CDH/BD/BE/BE/DE

- Analysis: couched in apocalyptic rhetoric in the synonymous repeated text, choose the E option for the correct answer. overblown

Translation: The imminent water shortage is often expressed as an exaggeration like the end of the world, but even if these words are overstated, the basic information is correct: water resources are indeed in short supply and are becoming more scarce.

- Analysis: at best a dead end shows that at worst chooses a word that is more progressive than dead end, so choose the correct answer E according to the options. antithesis

Translation: The medieval cathedral is still a miracle of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, the physics and chemistry of the middle ages is that the lips of the donkey are not right.

- Analysis: Even more can see that there is a progressive relationship between the two spaces before and after, appearing to indicate that it was only a kind of advice at first, attracting everyone to do this, and then it became urgent. It is AE that meets this progressive relationship. Options. Hortatory advised, urgent.

Translation: A few years before the beginning of the civil war, the Philadelphia African American News Agency encouraged readers to get smallpox vaccines. This propaganda campaign was originally intended to arouse people's sense of public responsibility. Later, after the war began, it became even more urgent, because cases of smallpox infection have appeared in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

- Analysis: There is a comparison between ostensibly and in reality in the front, so the first empty choice is the word that reflects this comparison, and the correct answer is C. Second Utopia pointed out the false intentions of these horror novels, just wanting them to have a noble appearance. So the second option is E. Disingenuous is not sincere, high-minded noble.

Translation: A particular 19th-century suspense novel is characterized by the revolutionary charter of their authors, who apparently endeavored to expose economic injustice while describing the unscrupulous underlying city life. But in fact, these radical political regulations are usually false, intended to give horror novels a noble goal.

- Analysis: through the juxtaposition of corruption and the second empty, we know that the second empty chooses negative evaluation words, so we choose F type, and through it has become a kind of tradition, we know that the first empty chooses a word indicating that this phenomenon is persistent Then, for the correct answer, choose A. According to common sense, the third air judges that the newly appointed officials will swear to expel this force and choose the H option. A lasting, F crime, H reform.

Translation: The reputation of corruption and other crimes in this country's police is so persistent that every newly appointed police chief has promised to reform it has become a tradition.

- Analysis: The first empty choice C option is introduced through the healthy donor, and the second empty space is more advanced than the first empty space, so choose a strong positive evaluation





word. The third empty space is tied to the gifts, and only the H option can be generous, laudable commendable, endowments donated.

Translation: This affluent donor is well-known throughout the community for his generous donations once a year, but what is more commendable is that he not only donates charity, he not only personally participates in heavy labor to serve others, but also through these donations And gifts.

7. Analysis: Judging by the colon, the content of the space is explained through the following text. The latter text says that she is willing to let others see how she interprets this problem, indicating that this person is more humble. Choose the BD option for the correct answer. humility, modesty and modesty.

Translation: As a critical scientist, Nelson has attracted everyone's attention because of her humility: she is happy to let us see her explain her ideas, rather than directly express the manifesto that has been fully formed.

8. Analysis: Before and after this question, there is a concession relationship. Although the status of nuclear power in the 1970s was stable, we learned through concessions that we should fill in the antonyms of poised, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. B declines, E declines. Note that the D option means destruction, and the semantics do not match.

Translation: Although nuclear energy was still a large part of the energy supply in the mid-1970s, in fact, the reputation of nuclear energy has gradually begun to decrease.

9. Analysis: But newly galvanized shows that the movement has stopped for a period of time before, and the correct answer is the BE option.

Translation: The feminist movement has been suspended in most parts of the Middle East, but it is very likely that these activists will be reinvigorated by the recent turmoil that swept the region.

10. Analysis: Take the broad synonym of beatified, and choose the DE option for the correct answer. Venerate admires, honor admires. Deifying emotional color is too heavy to choose.

Translation: Blessed by the Catholic Church in 1765, the Italian priest LS is commemorated every year on his birthday on June 11.





Section 64

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | couch | v. to say or express (something) in a particular way | (用某种文体或方式)表达 |
| 2 | apocalyptic | a. wildly unrestrained: GRANDIOSE | 夸张的 |
| 3 | sound | a. in good health | 健全的 |
| | | a. free from mistakes | 合理的,正确的 |
| | | a. solid and strong | 可靠的 |
| 4 | abstract | a. relating to or involving general ideas or qualities rather than specific people, objects, or actions | 抽象的(与具体经验相对) |
| 5 | complacent | a. satisfied with how things are and not wanting to change them | 自满的 |
| 6 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 7 | overblown | a. made to seem larger, more impressive or more important than it really is | 夸张的 |
| 8 | marvel | n. someone or something that is extremely good, skillful, etc. | 奇迹 |
| 9 | medieval | a. of or relating to the Middle Ages | 中古的 |
| | | a. very old : too old to be useful or acceptable | 过时的 |
| 10 | dead end | NA | 僵局 |
| 11 | exemplar | a. extremely good and deserving to be admired and copied | 典型 |
| 12 | glorify | v. to honor or praise | 赞颂 |
| 13 | dilution | n. something (such as a solution) that is diluted | 稀释 |
| 14 | antithesis | n. the exact opposite of something or someone | 对立 |
| 15 | hortatory | a. giving strong encouragement | 劝告性的 |
| 16 | ostensible | a. being such in appearance : plausible rather than demonstrably true or real | 表面上的 |
| 17 | seamy | a. of or relating to unpleasant and usually illegal things (such as crime, drugs, etc.) | 肮脏丑恶的 |
| 18 | lurid | a. causing shock or disgust: involving sex or violence in a way that is meant to be shocking | 花哨的;(故意地) 骇人听闻的 |
| 19 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 20 | high-minded | a. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character | 高尚的 |
| 21 | gripping | a. very interesting and exciting | 激动人心的 |
| 22 | escapist | n. an activity or form of entertainment that allows people to forget about the real problems of life | 逃避现实 |
| 23 | paralyze | v. to make powerless or ineffective | 使不能正常活动 |
| 24 | indolence | n. the quality of being lazy | 懒散 |
| 25 | incompetence | n. lack of the ability to do something well | 不胜任 |
| 26 | criminality | n. the quality or state of being criminal | 犯罪行为 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|------------------|
| 27 | largesse | n. the act of giving away money or the quality of a person who gives away money | 慷慨解囊 |
| 28 | disquiet | v. to make (someone) worried or nervous | 令人不安 |
| 29 | endowment | n. a large amount of money that has been given to a school, hospital, etc., and that is used to pay for its creation and continuing support | 捐赠 |
| 30 | generosity | n. the quality of being kind, understanding, and not selfish : the quality of being generous | 慷慨 |
| 31 | humility | n. the quality or state of not thinking you are better than other people | 谦恭 |
| 32 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 诚实正直 |
| 33 | eloquence | a. the ability to speak or write well and in an effective way | 雄辩 |
| 34 | rhetoric | a. language that is intended to influence people and that may not be honest or reasonable | 华而不实的言语 |
| 35 | wane | v. to become smaller or less : to decrease in size, amount, length, or quality | 衰败 |
| 36 | ebb | v. a point or condition of decline | 减少 |
| 37 | vindication | n. the act of vindicating or defending against criticism or censure | (对所受到的责难或嫌疑的) 澄清 |
| 38 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 39 | galvanize | v. to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock | 激励 |
| 40 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | 剧变 |
| 41 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 42 | quiescent | a. not active | 静态的 |
| 43 | interminable | a. having or seeming to have no end | 冗长的;没完没了的 |
| 44 | abeyance | n. a state of temporary inactivity: SUSPENSION —used chiefly in the phrase in abeyance | 暂时搁置 |
| 45 | feckless | a. having or resulting from a weak character or nature | 没有价值的 |
| 46 | beatify | v. to give a dead person a title of honor for being very good and holy | 为 (逝者) 祝福 |
| 47 | pledge | n. a serious promise or agreement | 保证 |
| 48 | deify | v. to treat like a god or goddess | 神化 |
| 49 | venerate | v. to feel or show deep respect for | 尊敬 |
| 50 | christen | v. to baptize (someone) | 给(某人)施洗 |



section 65 median

1. The physical layout of the laboratory, although well adapted to the research being pursued when it was built, was not _____, making a thorough redesign necessary before a proposed new experimental program could be undertaken.

- A. compromised
- B. imprecise
- C. convoluted
- D. ubiquitous
- E. plastic

2. Within the field of emotional intelligence research, disagreements remain about whether emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened or is _____ characteristic.

- A. an expressed
- B. an inborn
- C. an invented
- D. a cultivated
- E. a perceptible

3. Though McDonough discusses (i)_____ the filmmaker's aesthetic principles, it is the description of the (ii)_____, the very vulgarity of the director's films, rather than McDonough's learned discourses on the aesthetics of the film, that makes the book so entertaining.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. inaccurately | D. subtle ingenuity |
| B. superficially | E. absolute discretion |
| C. adroitly | F. flagrant crassness |

4. In our daily lives, we often (i)_____ our separate identities: you can have one identity at work and another online, for example. Such (ii)_____ disappear in certain circumstances, however, resulting in a cross-pollination of our different selves.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. renounce | D. uncertainties |
| B. merge | E. correlations |
| C. compartmentalize | F. boundaries |

5. (i)_____ have often shrilled that Australia's Great Barrier Reef is dying, a result of agricultural runoff from the (ii)_____ Queensland coast. In truth, the preservation of the reef (iii)_____, a combination of active government intervention and the beneficial effects of responsible tourism.

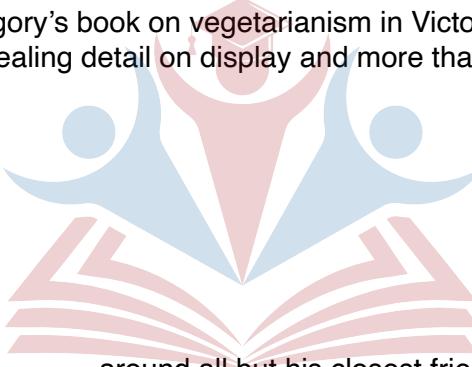
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. apologists | D. long-abandoned | G. is based on an impracticality |
| B. optimists | E. over-farmed | H. remains a matter of controversy |
| C. scaremongers | F. well-preserved | I. is something of a success story |





6. Industry-sponsored scientific research on chemical safety often (i) _____. Media reports regularly imply that industry support of scientific work is alone sufficient to (ii) _____ that research. Even though the source of funding has been determined to be a less significant cause of bias than other factors, industry support suffices, in the minds of many people, to (iii) _____ the credibility of scientific work.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| A. uncovers risks | D. fund | G. adopt |
| B. elicits skepticism | E. vindicate | H. vitiate |
| C. promotes innovation | F. invalidate | I. bolster |

7. What they see in Jimenez is the one candidate capable of decisive leadership, in stark contrast to Diaz, whose team in office has been marred by _____. 

- A. defensiveness
- B. corruption
- C. irresolution
- D. vacillation
- E. belligerence
- F. pugnacity

8. The research informing Gregory's book on vegetarianism in Victorian England appears to be _____, with a great deal of revealing detail on display and more than a third of the text taken up with footnotes.

- A. uneven
- B. excessive
- C. exhaustive
- D. mixed
- E. inconsistent
- F. comprehensive

9. He was a man of few words, _____ around all but his closest friends.

- A. laconic
- B. garrulous
- C. ascetic
- D. taciturn
- E. tempestuous
- F. ambiguous

10. There are many insights in the essay collected in Observations on modernity, but they are embedded in a dense English translation of a dense German original that may make many of them _____ to most readers.

- A. vapid
- B. inaccessible
- C. sagacious
- D. banal
- E. distressing
- F. opaque





Section 65 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/B/CF/CF/CEI

6-10 BFH/CD/CF/AD/BF

1. Analysis: making a thorough redesign necessary to indicate that the laboratory has not been changed before, and then according to the not in front of the space, it is drawn that the space selects the word that reflects the meaning of the change, and the correct answer is E. Plastic can be changed.

Translation: The physical layout of the laboratory, although it can meet all the research needs at the beginning of the construction, cannot be modified, which makes it necessary to develop a redesign before a new experimental project begins.

2. Analysis: The logic of this question is very simple. The antonyms of spaces and learned and strengthened are taken. The correct answer is option B. inborn.

Translation: In the field of EQ research, there is still controversy about whether EQ strengthens learning or has inherent characteristics.

3. Analysis: This question starts with the second space first, the second space and the very vulgarity are synonymous repetitions, so the second space chooses the F option, the first space knows to choose the opposite of the second space according to though, so the correct answer Choose option C. Adroitly skillfully, flagrant crassness is notoriously dull.

Translation: Despite M's skillful discussion of the producer's aesthetic principles, it is these infamous dumbnesses, that is, the vulgar things of directing a movie rather than M's learned conversation about movie aesthetics, which makes this book so People are happy.

4. Analysis: you can have one identity at work and another online corresponding to the first empty, so choose the correct answer C option, the second empty is synonymous repeat, corresponding to the first empty synonym, the correct answer choose F option. compartmentalize distinction, boundary limit.

Translation: In our daily life, we often distinguish our respective identities: for example, you can have an identity at work and an identity online. This boundary has disappeared in some cases, leading to cross-border communication of our different selves.

5. Analysis: Turning back and forth from in truth, so the third empty choice is the positive evaluation word, so choose the I option. The second empty choice is a cause of runoff. The best answer is to choose the E option. It is not true to introduce the first empty message according to the content of the following text, so the first empty choice is the C option. The scaremonger is an over-farmed, over-farmed, is something of a success story is a success in a sense.

Translation: Critical talkers often say that Australia's Great Barrier Reef is dying because of the over-agriculturalization of the Queensland coast. In fact, the protection of these coral reefs is a successful case, which combines the active cooperation of the government and the beneficial effects of responsible swimmers.





6. Analysis: From even though the source of funding has been determined to cause of bias than other factors, it can be seen that funding (that is, industry support) is a negative evaluation for research, so the key to solving this problem is All three spaces have negative evaluation words, so the correct answer is the BFH option. Elicits skepticism raises doubts, invalidate proves... wrong, vitiate damage.

Translation: Industry-supported scientific research related to chemical safety often raises doubts, and media reports often indicate that industry-supported scientific research alone can suffice to destroy that research. Although the source of funds has been considered to be a less significant cause of this bias than other factors, industrial support has been enough to undermine the credibility of scientific research in the minds of many people.

7. Analysis: According to decisive and in stark contrast to infer the space, choose the antonym of decisive, the correct answer select CD option. IrAnalysis is hesitant and the vacillation hesitates.

Translation: Everyone sees J's decision-making ability as a candidate, which is in stark contrast to D. D's team's reputation in the entire office is deteriorating and indecisive.

8. Analysis: with a great deal of revealing detail on display and more than a third of the text taken up with footnotes, indicating that this research is very detailed, and the correct answer is the CF option. exhaustive, detailed, comprehensive.

Translation: Geogory's book on vegetarianism in Victorian England was very detailed and comprehensive, with a lot of details and footnotes that accounted for more than a third.

9. Analysis: Corresponding to a man of few words, choose to reflect the meaning of "less words", and choose the AD option for the correct answer. Laconic is concise and taciturn reticent.

Translation: He is a man of few words, and he speaks very little except for his closest friends.

10. Analysis: The dense English translation of a dense German original will make most readers unable to read it. The correct answer is the BF option. inaccessible, opaque.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: This article included in the Modernity Observation has a lot of insights, but they are all embedded in a strong English translation and a strong origin from Germany, making these insights for many readers hard to understand.





Section 65

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 2 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 3 | plastic | a. capable of being made into different shapes | 可塑的 |
| 4 | perceptible | a. able to be seen or noticed : able to be perceived | 可察觉到的 |
| 5 | adroit | a. very clever or skillful | (尤指待人接物)精明的 |
| 6 | vulgarity | n. the quality or state of not having good taste, manners, politeness, etc. | 庸俗;粗野 |
| 7 | discourse | n. a long talk or piece of writing about a subject | 论述 |
| 8 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 9 | flagrant | a. very bad : too bad to be ignored | 骇人听闻的 |
| 10 | crass | a. having or showing no understanding of what is proper or acceptable: rude and insensitive | 愚蠢而无同情心的 |
| 11 | renounce | v. to give up, abandon, or resign usually by a public declaration | 宣布放弃 |
| 12 | merge | v. to cause (two or more things, such as two companies) to come together and become one thing : to join or unite (one thing) with another | 结合 |
| 13 | compartmentalize | v. to separate (two or more things) from each other | 分隔 |
| 14 | correlation | n. the relationship between things that happen or change together | 相互关系 |
| 15 | scaremonger | n. one inclined to raise or excite alarms especially needlessly | 危言耸听的人 |
| 16 | elicit | v. to get (a response, information, etc.) from someone | 引出 |
| 17 | vindicate | v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc.: to show that (someone) is not guilty | 证明(某人)无罪(责) |
| 18 | vitiate | v. to make (something) less effective: to ruin or spoil (something) | 破坏 |
| 19 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 20 | mar | v. to ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) : to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 破坏;损害 |
| 21 | corruption | n. dishonest or illegal behavior especially by powerful people (such as government officials or police officers) | 贪污 |
| 22 | resolution | n. firmness of purpose : DETERMINATION | 坚定;坚决 |
| 23 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand | 犹豫不决 |
| 24 | belligerent | a. angry and aggressive : feeling or showing readiness to fight | 好斗的 |
| 25 | pugnacious | a. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好斗的 |
| 26 | exhaustive | a. including all possibilities: very thorough | 全面彻底的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---------------|
| 27 | mixed | a. combining characteristics of more than one kind a. including or accompanied by inconsistent, incompatible, or contrary elements | 混合的 前后不一致的 |
| 28 | inconsistent | a. not compatible with another fact or claim | 前后不一致的 |
| 29 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |
| 30 | laconic | a. using few words in speech or writing | 言简意赅的 |
| 31 | garrulous | a. tending to talk a lot: very talkative | 话多的 |
| 32 | ascetic | a. relating to having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure | 禁欲的 |
| 33 | taciturn | a. tending to be quiet: not speaking frequently | 沉默寡言的 |
| 34 | tempestuous | a. full of strong emotions (such as anger or excitement) | 激烈的;狂暴的 |
| 35 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 36 | vapid | a. dull or boring | 乏味的 |
| 37 | inaccessible | a. difficult or impossible to reach, approach, or understand | 无法理解的 |
| 38 | sagacious | a. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 洞察事理的 |
| 39 | banal | a. boring or ordinary | 平庸的;陈腐的 |
| 40 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 41 | distressing | a. making you feel extremely upset, especially because of sb's suffering | 令人苦恼的 |



section 66 median

1. The cognitive flexibility of successful fictional detectives is often _____ by their cultural ambivalence: detectives' intellectual acumen, it seems, exists in direct proportion to their uneasy place in society.

- A. amplified
- B. highlighted
- C. spurred
- D. matched
- E. negated

2. Barry was a skilled _____: though his arguments were completely flawed, they were clever-sounding enough to deceive everyone who heard them.

- A. sophist
- B. scholar
- C. quibbler
- D. doctrinaire
- E. pedant

3. If the candidate wins the election now that rivals within his own party have (i)_____ him in a campaign that was (ii)_____ without their help, he will be mightily indebted to these self-styled saviors.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. rallied | D. foundering |
| B. separated from | E. effective |
| C. undermined | F. improving |

4. In the popular conception, (i)_____ is inextricably tied up with (ii)_____: doing something truly creative, we are inclined to think, requires the freshness and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, Citizen Kane, at twenty-five, and Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano concerto no.9 at twenty-one.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. progress | D. serendipity |
| B. genius | E. precocity |
| C. destiny | F. dedication |

5. Communal feeding is a remarkable behavioral aspect of this generally solitary animal. It is also a misunderstood behavior and one of the reasons is that Tasmanian devils have a bad reputation. Far from being a (i)_____, communal devil feeding is (ii)_____ and purposeful, and is described as (iii)_____ behavior. The screaming and apparent fighting is an elaborate combination and variety of vocalizations and postures by which order is maintained.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. free-for-all | D. structured | G. innate |
| B. rarity | E. vicious | H. acquired |
| C. necessity | F. infrequent | I. ritualized |





6. The research on otters' environmental requirements is surprisingly (i) _____. One reason for this has to do with the estimation of how much they use different areas. Doing so may be (ii) _____ in some kinds of terrain, such as Shetland where the Eurasian otters are active in daytime and have clear individual markings. There it is possible to identify the individuals over stretches of coast of a few kilometers and to see what kinds of coast they use. However, the field conditions are (iii) _____.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| A. straightforward | D. quite problematic | G. routine |
| B. controversial | E. relatively simple | H. deceptive |
| C. difficult | F. largely unnecessary | I. exceptional |

7. It is not unusual for American education leaders to hold up another nation as a model for school reform: in the mid-nineteenth century, such figures _____ the professionalism and structure of the Prussian school system.

- A. envied
- B. imitated
- C. hailed
- D. augmented
- E. acclaimed
- F. enhanced

8. In her career as an editor, she pruned and shaped many a writer's _____ prose into crisp lucidity.

- A. wayward
- B. transparent
- C. errant
- D. urbane
- E. elegant
- F. incisive

9. Philby secretly loathed the host of the party that he was attending, but it seemed _____ to say so publicly.

- A. recondite
- B. tactless
- C. clever
- D. malign
- E. deft
- F. impolitic

10. In American Indian art, the supposed distinction between modern and traditional was fabricated by critics, and when artists have control over interpretation of their own work, the distinction appear, happily, to have been _____.

- A. eliminated
- B. reinforced
- C. put to rest
- D. intensified
- E. recognized
- F. established





Section 66 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/A/AD/BE/ADI

6-10 CEI/CE/AC/BF/AC

- Analysis: The blanks are synonymous with in direct proportion to, the most suitable is the D option, matched.

Translation: The cognitive flexibility of successful science fiction detectives often matches their cultural contradictions: Detectives' intellectual acumen appears to be proportional to their uneasy status in society.

- Analysis: The explanation after the colon means that he can deceive people with words, and the corresponding option is option A. sophist

Translation: Barry is a skilled sophistor: Although his remarks are completely wrong, he sounds smart enough to deceive everyone who hears them.

- Analysis: The first empty will lead to the candidate to win, so choose the correct answer A option is appropriate, the second empty according to without their help to take the first empty antisense, so choose the correct answer D option. rally united, the founder failed.

Translation: If the candidate wins because his own party unites him, and the candidate will fail without their help, he may be grateful for these self-styled saviors.

- Analysis: The following examples are all saying that some people have achieved great achievements at a young age, so the corresponding two answers are BE options. Genius talent, precocity precocious.

Translation: In common thinking, talent is inextricably linked to precocity: we often think that doing something that is truly creative requires energetic and young motivation. OW created his masterpiece CK when he was 25 years old, and M wrote his breakthrough piano music concerto no.9 when he was 21 years old.

- Analysis: The first empty and the second empty are reversed by far from being, and the second empty is tied to purposeful, so the second empty chooses the D option, so the first empty chooses the opposite of purposeful and second empty, so the correct answer is selected A option. The third space is based on elaborate and by which order is maintained to launch the option to choose I. Free-for-all chaotic, structured organized, ritualized programmatic.

Translation: Eating together is a very surprising behavior of this universally independent animal. It's also a misunderstood behavior and it's the reason why the T demon has a bad reputation. Far from being chaotic, these co-feeding demons are organized and purposeful, and are described as a procedural behavior. Screaming and obvious fighting are a carefully planned combination of different pronunciations and gestures, through which the order can be maintained.

- Analysis: estimation of how much they use different areas shows that this research is more difficult. The first option is C, and the second option is based on clear individual markings. It is easy to know in some places, so the second option is E. , The third empty shows that this place is





Just an exception, there is no such condition in general places, so the third option is relatively simple, except for the exception.

Translation: Research on the environmental needs of otters is surprisingly difficult. One reason is to have to deal with estimates of how much they use different regions. This may be relatively simple in certain terrains, such as S (where the European otter is active during the day and has obvious individual signs). It is possible to identify individual otters on the coastline for several kilometers and observe which coastline they use. However, this geographical condition is indeed exceptional.

7. Analysis: Repeat the previous content after the colon. The space corresponds to hold up. Hold up is used as an example here, so the correct answer is the CE option. hail praise, acclaim praise.

Translation: It is not uncommon for American education pioneers to be able to reform the education models of other countries as prototypes. In the nineteenth century, these characters praised the professionalism and structural nature of the Prussian school system.

8. Analysis: Find the antonym of crisp lucidity, select the AC option for the correct answer. Wayward is difficult to control, errant uncertain.

Translation: In her career as an editor, she deleted and changed the irregular poems of many writers, making them very concise and clear.

9. Analysis: Although unwilling, it is still unwise to speak out publicly, and choose the BF option for the correct answer. tactless is improper, impolitic and unwise.

Translation: P privately loathes the host of the party he is attending, but it would be inappropriate to say it publicly.

10. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, this kind of distortion is fabricated, so later if the artist can control the translation by themselves, they will eliminate this kind of distortion, so choose the AC option for the correct answer. Eliminate, put to rest to stop.

Translation: In American Indian art, this imaginary difference between modernity and tradition was fabricated by critics, and when artists can control the translation of their own works, this difference is happily eliminated Too.





Section 66

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | uneasy | a. worried or unhappy about something | 不稳定的 |
| 2 | amplify | v. to make (something, such as a musical instrument) louder by increasing the strength of electric signals | 扩大 (声音) |
| 3 | spur | v. to encourage (someone) to do or achieve something | 激励 |
| 4 | sophist | n. a captious or fallacious reasoner | 诡辩家 |
| 5 | quibbler | n. a small complaint or criticism usually about something unimportant | 斤斤计较的人 |
| 6 | doctrinaire | n. a person who has very strong beliefs about what should be done and will not change them or accept other people's opinions | 固执己见的人 |
| 7 | pedant | n. one who makes a show of knowledge | 卖弄学问的人 |
| 8 | rally | n. a public meeting to support or oppose someone or something | 一致支持；团结起来 |
| 9 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 10 | serendipity | n. luck that takes the form of finding valuable or pleasant things that are not looked for | (意外发现或发明新奇或有价值事物的)运气 |
| 11 | precocity | n. of a child : having or showing the qualities or abilities of an adult at an unusually early age | 早熟 |
| 12 | destiny | n. what happens in the future : the things that someone or something will experience in the future | 命运 |
| 13 | devil | n. an evil spirit | 魔鬼 |
| 14 | free-for-all | / | 不加管制；自由放任 |
| 15 | vicious | a. very dangerous; very violent and cruel | 残酷的；凶猛危险的 |
| 16 | ritualize | v. to practice ritualism | 使程式化 |
| 17 | routine | a. a regular way of doing things in a particular order | 例行的；日常的 |
| 18 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 19 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 20 | hail | v. to greet with enthusiastic approval: ACCLAIM | 赞扬 |
| 21 | acclaim | v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way | 给予高度评价 |
| 22 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 23 | wayward | a. following one's own capricious, wanton, or depraved inclinations: UNGOVERNABLE | 倔强的 |
| 24 | errant | a. behaving wrongly | 行为不当的 |
| 25 | incisive | a. very clear and direct: able to explain difficult ideas clearly and confidently | 透彻的 |
| 26 | lucidity | n. clearness of thought or style | 清晰 |
| 27 | loath | a. not wanting or willing to do something | 不愿意 |
| 28 | recondite | a. not understood or known by many people | 晦涩的 |



| | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---------|
| 29 | tactless | a. tending to offend or upset people : not showing or having tact | 言行不得体的 |
| 30 | malign | a. causing or intended to cause harm | 有害的 |
| 31 | deft | a. quick and skillful in action | 灵巧的;机敏的 |
| 32 | fabricate | v. to make up for the purpose of deception | 编造;捏造 |
| 33 | eliminate | v. to remove (something that is not wanted or needed) | 消除 |
| | | v. to defeat and remove from a competition | 淘汰 |





section 67 median

1. Reading chunks of Shapiro's verse in one sitting, it must be said, exposes the _____ nature of his writing: scads of poems are too glancing to strike a nerve, scarcely worth a second reading.

- A. jejune
- B. esoteric
- C. corrosive
- D. finicky
- E. indiscreet

2. The painter's problem, like that of an author whose early literary masterpiece exhausts the themes it embodies, is how to _____ his first highly acclaimed efforts with works of comparable significance and presence.

- A. combine
- B. illuminate
- C. realize
- D. amend
- E. follow

3. Harper's draw, while (i)_____ in the United States for years, has remained (ii)_____ in London, where the public greets virtually every work with unabashed enthusiasm.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. in eclipse | D. controversial |
| B. unrivaled | E. unsurpassed |
| C. unchanged | F. unexceptional |

4. Even if the merits of the proposal are (i)_____, faculty members may be reluctant to (ii)_____, given their fear of offending the group that champions it.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. unparalleled | D. demur |
| B. dubious | E. approve |
| C. obvious | F. acquiesce |

5. Until now, old snapshots and home movies faded and crumbled and were eventually (i)_____. Only a few precious mementos were preserved and passed along. But as photography moves into the digital realm, family albums and home videos see capable of (ii)_____: our capacity to store them is, for all practical purposes, approaching the infinite. Is such a transformation a good thing? The natural world teaches us that (iii)____ are vital to ecological health. Does a similar principle apply to communal memory?

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. archived | D. transmission | G. death and decay |
| B. discarded | E. immortality | H. predator and prey |
| C. reproduced | F. revolution | I. reproduction and renewal |





6. In medieval Europe, watermills were more (i)_____ than windmills. It is true that windmills could be built virtually anywhere, whereas watermills (ii)_____. However, watermills' greater capacity and reliability provided a better (iii)_____ the money required to build the mill.

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| A. problematic | D. were suitable only for certain locations | G. source of |
| B. profitable | E. inspired a variety of new technologies | H. adjunct to |
| C. versatile | F. required a good deal of upkeep | I. return on |

7. Despite the general _____ of Roman archaeological studies toward the major cities and their monuments, archaeology has contributed much to a better understanding of rural developments in Roman territory.

- A. openness
- B. indifference
- C. hostility
- D. animus
- E. bias
- F. orientation

8. Our mass media are much more fascinated by bad ideas or the failure of good ones than by successes: we drown in bad news—tales of how things went wrong--but we have only the most _____ discussion on how they might go right.

- A. incisive
- B. tantalizing
- C. trenchant
- D. cursory
- E. illusory
- F. perfunctory

9. A few decades ago the idea of animal morality would have been met with _____; however, recent research suggests that animals not only act altruistically but also have the capacity for empathy, forgiveness, trust, and reciprocity.

- A. derision
- B. resentment
- C. dismissal
- D. conviction
- E. ridicule
- F. certainty

10. At first, most of the famous fairy tales seem so implausible and so irrelevant to contemporary life that their _____ is hard to understand.

- A. universality
- B. persistence
- C. appeal
- D. ephemerality
- E. survival
- F. transience



Section 67 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/E/AE/BD/BEG

6-10 BDI/EF/DF/AE/BE

1. Analysis: Explaining, taking the synonym of the following text, many poems are too rough to attract the resonance of readers, it is not worth spending a second to read the description to find negative evaluation, so choose the correct answer A option. A boring.

Translation: After reading Shapiro's large poems in one go, I have to say that it exposes the natural boringness of the poet's writing: many poems are too sketchy to attract the resonance of readers, it is not worth spending a second to read.

2. Analysis: I learned from the masterpiece that this painter had succeeded before, so the problem now is to continue this success. Select the E option for the correct answer. follow to continue.

Translation: Just like a writer whose early literary work exhausted the themes contained in it, the painter's question was how he would continue the significant impact of his initially highly acclaimed work.

3. Analysis: Judging from while that the two spaces are antonyms, the following where the public greets virtually every work with unabashed enthusiasm shows that the second space is filled with the synonym of enthusiasm, so the second space chooses the E option, so the second space Choose option A is appropriate. in eclipse recession, unsurpassed insurmountable.

Translation: H has gradually lost its place in the United States for many years, but in London, a place where everyone welcomes any kind of career with a compassionate passion, he still has appeal.

4. Analysis: According to their fear of offending the group that champions it can launch the second empty is that they are unwilling to oppose, the second empty chooses the D option, then the first empty launches this proposal according to the concession relationship. There is no positive evaluation, so Choose option B. Dubious is doubtful and demur is against it.

Translation: Even if the merits of this suggestion are uncertain, faculty members are reluctant to raise objections because they are afraid to offend those who support this proposal.

5. Analysis: only a few precious mementos were preserved and passed along, indicating that the first air-selected word reflects the meaning of "disappeared", the correct answer is option B, but the following but implies that the second air-select the first empty antonym, so correct For the answer, choose the E option, and the third space explains the relationship between the first two spaces. The above mentioned "disappear" and "immortal", so the corresponding option is the G option. discard, immortality, death and decay.

Translation: Until now, old snapshots and home movies have faded, gradually collapsed, and are eventually discarded. Only a few precious souvenirs can be preserved and passed down. But when photography enters the digital age, family albums and family audio and video can be permanently preserved. We want to store the capacity of these memories, because various practical purposes are slowly approaching infinity. Is such a change a good thing? Nature teaches us that life, death, old age, sickness and death are an essential part of ecological health. Should such simple principles be applied to people's memories?





6. Analysis: The second air selects the anywhere antisense according to the inference of whereas, so the second air selects the D option, the third air water mill has a large capacity and reliability, and it is easier to return the cost, so the third air selects the I option, the first air corresponds the money, choose option B. profitable, profit suitable only for certain locations can only be appropriate in certain places, return back to the original.

Translation: In medieval Europe, watermills were more profitable than windmills. Indeed the windmill can be repaired anywhere, and then the water mill can only be built in certain places. However, the greater kinetic energy and reliability of the water mill can provide a better way to repair the money of the mill.

7. Analysis: The concession relationship, which is described later to better understand the rural areas, so the space reflects the focus on the city, so choose the EF option for the correct answer. bias bias, orientation.

Translation: Despite the general tendency of Roman archaeological research to large cities and monuments, archaeology has contributed a lot to the development of a rural area with a better understanding of Roman territory.

8. Analysis: For comparison, we are addicted to bad news, so our discussion on how to get better is not enough. The answer is the DF option. cursory rough, perfunctory perfunctory.

Translation: A lot of our media is more focused on bad news or the failure of good people than success: we are addicted to bad news—how things get bad—but we only have a rough discussion of how we get better.

9. Analysis: However later said that animals are selfless, forgive, trust, and reciprocal, so before must be a negative evaluation of animal ethics, the correct answer chooses AE option. derision mocked, ridicule mocked.

Translation: The idea of animal ethics decades ago may encounter ridicule: However, recent research has shown that animals are not only selfless but also capable of compassion, forgiveness, trust and reciprocity.

10. Analysis: It is so unbelievable that it has nothing to do with contemporary life, so it is difficult to understand that this kind of thing can be passed down. The correct answer is the BE option. persistence persists, survival persists.

Translation: At the beginning, most of the fairy tales looked so incredible and had nothing to do with real life, so that their continuous circulation is really difficult to understand.



Section 67

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | chunk | n. a thick piece of something | 话语组成部分 |
| 2 | verse | n. poem | 诗 |
| 3 | jejune | a. not interesting | 乏味的 |
| | | a. too simple | 幼稚的 |
| 4 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 5 | corrosive | a. causing someone or something to become weak and damaged | 腐蚀的, 损害性的 |
| 6 | finicky | a. very hard to please | (对衣食等)过分讲究的, 过分挑剔的 |
| 7 | indiscreet | a. not having or showing good judgment: revealing things that should not be revealed | 不审慎的; 鲁莽的 |
| 8 | masterpiece | n. the best book, painting, piece of music, movie, etc., by a particular person | 代表作 |
| 9 | illuminate | v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand | 阐明 |
| 10 | amend | v. to change and improve (something, such as a mistake or bad situation) | 修订(法律文件、声明等) |
| 11 | eclipse | v. to do or be much better than (someone or something) | (做的更好而)超过 |
| | | n. a loss of power, success, popularity, etc. | (重要性、权势等的)丧失 |
| 12 | unrivaled | a. better than anyone or anything else | 无敌的 |
| 13 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce controversy | 引起争议的 |
| 14 | unparalleled | a. better or greater than anyone or anything else | 出类拔萃的 |
| 15 | unexceptional | a. not unusually good, interesting, etc.: not exceptional | 不突出的; 普通的 |
| 16 | reluctant | a. feeling or showing doubt about doing something: not willing or eager to do something | 不情愿的 |
| 17 | offend | v. to cause (a person or group) to feel hurt, angry, or upset by something said or done | 冒犯 |
| 18 | unparalleled | a. not found elsewhere: never seen or experienced before | 空前的 |
| 19 | demur | v. to disagree politely with another person's statement or suggestion | 反对 |
| 20 | approve | v. to officially accept (an idea, action, plan, etc.) | 同意 |
| 21 | acquiesce | v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing | 默许 |
| 22 | crumble | v. to break down completely: to stop functioning | 消亡 |
| 23 | transmission | a. the act or process by which something is spread or passed from one person or thing to another | 传达 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| 24 | immortality | n. the quality or state of someone or something that will never die or be forgotten: the quality or state of being immortal | 永生 |
| 25 | virtually | adv. very nearly: almost entirely | 几乎 |
| 26 | versatile | a. able to do many different things; having many different uses | 多才多艺的;多功能的 |
| 27 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something: an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心;中立 |
| 28 | hostility | n. an unfriendly or hostile state, attitude, or action | 敌意 |
| 29 | animus | n. a strong feeling of dislike or hatred | 敌意 |
| 30 | incisive | a. very clear and direct: able to explain difficult ideas clearly and confidently | 透彻的 |
| 31 | tantalize | v. to cause (someone) to feel interest or excitement about something that is very attractive, appealing, etc. | 使(某人)想要却得不到(某物);逗引;挑逗 |
| 32 | trenchant | a. very strong, clear, and effective | 尖锐的;有效的 |
| 33 | illusory | a. based on something that is not true or real: based on an illusion | 虚幻的 |
| 34 | perfunctory | a. used to describe something that is done without energy or enthusiasm because of habit or because it is expected | 敷衍的 |
| 35 | cursory | a. done or made quickly | 粗略的;仓促的 |
| 36 | morality | n. beliefs about what is right behavior and what is wrong behavior | 道德 |
| 37 | reciprocity | n. a situation or relationship in which two people or groups agree to do something similar for each other, to allow each other to have the same rights, etc.: a reciprocal arrangement or relationship | 互惠;互助 |
| 38 | derision | n. the feeling that people express when they criticize and laugh at someone or something in an insulting way | 嘲弄 |
| 39 | resentment | n. a feeling of anger or displeasure about someone or something unfair | 怨恨 |
| 40 | dismissal | n. the act of dismissing: the fact or state of being dismissed | 不予考虑,摒弃 |
| 41 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 42 | transient | a. not lasting long | 短暂的 |
| 43 | universality | n. the quality of being universal | 通用性 |



section 68 median

1. The presidents' cordial greeting may seem to be a small gesture of friendliness, but it is not without _____ in the heretofore stifled atmosphere of the society's meetings.

- A. significance
- B. impertinence
- C. nostalgia
- D. precedent
- E. triviality

2. The purpose of accounts of the Amazons for their male Greek recorders was _____, to teach both male and female Greeks that all-female groups, formed by withdrawal from traditional society, are destructive and dangerous.

- A. deceptive
- B. didactic
- C. pre-cautious
- D. vengeful
- E. reflective

3. Whatever the acknowledged (i)_____ of the market and the merits of considering ways to (ii)_____ them, implementing public policies toward this end entails the inevitable risk that those policies will simply create new deficiencies even as they address old ones.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. attractions | D. remedy |
| B. shortcomings | E. enhance |
| C. complexities | F. restore |

4. Research note that wolves' otherwise strongly hierarchical society is marked by occasional displays of populist (i)_____: if a pack leader proves a too-snappish tyrant, subordinate wolves will (ii)_____ the top cur.

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| A. umbrage | D. collectively overthrow |
| B. expiation | E. eventually placate |
| C. torpor | F. quickly appraise |

5. The motives of many major investors in Pop Art have arguably been to a large extent (i)_____. These collectors demonstrate and enhance their power over the art market by establishing seemingly arbitrary works of art as priceless. This phenomenon reveals that (ii)_____ is not (iii)_____ of truth or beauty, but simply a trick of investment capital.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. visionary | D. value | G. a product |
| B. ambiguous | E. virtuosity | H. an inversion |
| C. self-aggrandizing | F. originality | I. a limitation |





6. Not all paleontologists agree that connections between the continents were (i)_____ just after the extinction of the dinosaurs. Some hold the view that North America, Asia, and South America had (ii)_____ immediately following the dinosaur extinction, pointing to (iii)_____ between ancient kinds of mammals that existed on all three continents at this time in support of their argument.

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. significant | D. lasting differences | G. similarities |
| B. permanent | E. extensive contacts | H. intermediaries |
| C. limited | F. trivial likeness | I. hostilities |

7. Because archaeology explores the most profound changes in human history by means of a grossly incomplete record; it has invited the sort of bold, imaginative interpretation in which speculation too easily becomes _____ evidence.

- A. replaced by
- B. constrained by
- C. untethered from
- D. divorced from
- E. substituted for
- F. constricted by

8. During the eighteenth century, improvements in their material circumstances did not necessarily mean expanded independence for women elite families and, arguably, the social conventions of gentility _____ more of their time and energy.

- A. provided
- B. justified
- C. demanded
- D. granted
- E. exacted
- F. rationalized

9. For certain economists, “pure” economic theory, that is, economic theory _____ a specific social structure, is impossible, much like a concept of anatomy that investigates no specific species.

- A. attuned to
- B. abstracted from
- C. derived from
- D. divorced from
- E. sensitive to
- F. analyzed in

10. The professor’s habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his students’ learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation



Section 68 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/B/BD/AD/CDG

6-10 CEG/CD/CE/BD/BF

1. Analysis: but before and after the transition, so the next feature is the antonym of small in front, not without double negation is equal to affirmation, so choose the antonym of small later, choose the A option for the correct answer. Significance is significant.

Translation: The President's cordial greetings may be seen as a friendly little move, but it is not without significance for a social meeting where the atmosphere is stifling.

2. Analysis: The space is chosen to be synonymous with teach, so the answer is to choose option B. didactic preaching.

Translation: The purpose of the recordings made by the recorders of Amazons for their male Greek is preaching, and all female groups (formed by the retreat of traditional society) of Greeks who want to teach men and women are destructive and dangerous.

3. Analysis: create new deficiencies even as they address old ones shows that the characteristics of the previous market are corresponding to old ones. The ones here refer to the deficiencies, so the first blank selects the synonym B option of deficiencies, the second blank according to ways to _____. They, by inferring from the sentence meaning, choose a word that reflects the meaning of "correction", and choose the D option for the correct answer. Shortcoming shortcomings, remedy corrected.

Translation: Regardless of the recognized shortcomings of this market and the benefits of considering ways to change these shortcomings, there is an inevitable risk of implementing public policies in this direction. The risk is that these policies will simply bring new defects even if they can solve the old problems.. .

4. Analysis: The two sides stand together, if the wolf is too tyrant, the subordinates will resist, this is a kind of populist anger, so choose the AD option for the correct answer. Umbrage was angry, and collectively overthrew united to overthrow.

Translation: Studies have shown that wolves' strong hierarchical society in other situations has obvious populist anger: if the wolves' leaders show an impatient tyrant character, the subordinates will unite to overthrow its rule.

5. Analysis: The first air corresponds to demonstrate and enhance their power. These people achieve self-expansion through some methods. The second air explains the truth of the foregoing. As mentioned earlier, these investors actually make some very random things very valuable, so Explain that value is not a true and beautiful embodiment at all, just that some people are in control, so choose the CDG option for the correct answer. self-aggrandizing self-expansion, value, product.

Translation: The motivation of many major investors in Pop Art can be said to be largely self-expanding. These collectors expressed and improved their ability to control the art market by establishing seemingly arbitrary works as invaluable treasures. This phenomenon shows that value is not a real and beautiful product, but is just a trick of capital investment.





6. Analysis: The first two spaces are based on "not everyone...some people...ला-ज्ञिजरूपेष्य शिक्षा" antisense relationship, so choose the CE option, the third space is to explain the second space, so it should be said that there are a lot of these types Similar, so choose the G option. Limited, extensive exercises with extensive contacts, similarity is similar.

Translation: Not all paleontologists agree that the connections between continents after the extinction of dinosaurs are limited. Some people think that North America, Asia, and South America have a lot of connections shortly after the dinosaurs became extinct. They also pointed out that there were many similarities in ancient mammals living in the three continents during this period to support their remarks.

7. Analysis: grossly incomplete record and bold, imaginative interpretation indicate that inference and evidence are easily separated, and the correct answer is the CD option. untethered from not bound, divided from, separated from.

Translation: Because archaeology used to explore the most profound changes in human history is based on its incomplete records, which requires bold and imaginative interpretation to understand these guesses because there is not enough evidence to easily change Must be separated from reality.

8. Analysis: not necessarily expanded independence means that women are still not independent, so the following space should choose a verb to reflect that women cannot be independent, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. Demand strongly demanded, exact demanded.

Translation: In the eighteenth century, the improvement of their material environment does not necessarily mean more independence for women's elite families. It can be said that the etiquette tradition of this society requires them to spend more time and energy.

9. Analysis: Through the analogous relationship of like a concept of anatomy that investigates no specific species, it can be seen that the blanks should be synonymous with investigate no, so the correct answer is the BD option. abstracted from separates from, separate from separates from.

Translation: For some specific economists, "pure" economic theory, that is, economic theory separated from a specific social framework, is impossible because it is like investigating the anatomical concepts of non-specific species.

10. Analysis: Concealing amazing reserves shows that the surface is the antisense of reserve, so choose the BF option for the correct answer. The irascibility is irritable and the exasperation is angry.

Translation: This professor's grumpy statement is a misunderstood aspect, which hides the patience behind him and makes a huge contribution to the students' learning.





Section 68

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | cordial | a. politely pleasant and friendly | 友好的 |
| 2 | heretofore | adv. until this time: before now | 迄今 |
| 3 | stifle | v. to stop from doing or expressing something | 阻止, 扼杀 |
| 4 | pertinent | a. relating to the thing that is being thought about or discussed | 有关的 |
| 5 | nostalgia | n. pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again | 怀旧 |
| | | n. the state of being homesick: homesickness | 思乡 |
| 6 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 在先的 |
| | | n. an earlier occurrence of something similar | 先例 |
| 7 | triviality | n. something that is not important | 无足轻重 |
| 8 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 9 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 10 | vengeful | a. feeling or showing a desire to harm someone who has harmed you : feeling or showing a desire for vengeance | 复仇的 |
| 11 | remedy | n. a way of solving or correcting a problem | 解决方法 |
| 12 | otherwise | adv. in a different way or manner; in other respects | 在其他方面; 以其他方式 |
| 13 | hierarchical | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy | 按等级划分的 |
| 14 | snappish | a. feeling or showing irritation | (说话的方式) 恶狠狠的 |
| 15 | tyrant | n. a ruler who has complete power over a country and who is cruel and unfair | 暴虐的统治者 |
| 16 | cur | n. a dog that is a mix of different breeds: a low, bad, or disliked dog | 恶狗 |
| 17 | umbrage | n. a feeling of being offended by what someone has said or done | 生气 |
| 18 | expiation | n. the act of making atonement | 赎罪 |
| 19 | torpor | n. a state of not being active and having very little energy | 麻木;迟钝 |
| 20 | visionary | a. of or relating to something that is seen or imagined in a dream or vision | 空想的 |
| | | a. having or showing clear ideas about what should happen or be done in the future | 有远见的 |
| 21 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 22 | self-aggrandizing | a. acting or intended to enhance one's power, wealth, position, or reputation | 自我扩张的 |
| 23 | virtuosity | n. great ability or skill shown by a musician, performer, etc. | 精湛演技 |
| 24 | inversion | n. a change in the position, order, or relationship of things so that they are the opposite of what they had been | 倒置; 颠倒 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---------|
| 25 | hostility | n. an unfriendly or hostile state, attitude, or action | 敌意 |
| 26 | intermediary | n. a person who works with opposing sides in an argument or dispute in order to bring about an agreement | 中间人;调解人 |
| 27 | elite | n. the people who have the most wealth and status in a society: the most successful or powerful group of people | 精英 |
| 28 | grant | v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion | 授予, 承认 |
| 29 | cordiality | n. sincere affection and kindness | 友好 |
| 30 | irascibility | n. the quality of becoming angry very easily | 易怒 |
| 31 | conviviality | n. the quality of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others | 友好 |
| 32 | diffidence | n. the quality or state of being unassertive or bashful | 羞怯 |
| 33 | exasperation | n. exasperation | 恼怒 |



SlackaHead

ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନ୍ଯୁଅର୍ ପ୍ରୈସ୍ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE





section 69 median

1. The often-cited parallels between human communities and insect colonies are _____: the cooperation found among social insects is essentially due to the insects genetic ties, while humans often collaborate with non-relatives.

- A. superficial
- B. obvious
- C. hackneyed
- D. contradictory
- E. uncanny

2. In the nineteenth century, geology became so respected among middle-class Britons that the science came to be seen as _____, a yardstick by which other disciplines measured their scientific rigor and imaginative power.

- A. accessible
- B. derivative
- C. pragmatic
- D. empirical
- E. paradigmatic

3. Throughout much of the twentieth century, common scientific sense seemed to dictate that animals could not make a choice based on rational or aesthetic criteria. Such choices were (i)_____ the mental capacity of humans. Scientists who (ii)_____ this animal-human cognitive division were often accused of anthropomorphism.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. reserved for | D. accepted |
| B. inconsistent with | E. transgressed |
| C. similar to | F. exacerbated |

4. For many adults, the adolescent years occupy (i)_____ place in the memory, which to some degree is even quantifiable: give a grown adult a series of random prompts and cues, odds are he or she will recall (ii)_____ number of memories from adolescence.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. a peripheral | D. a disproportionate |
| B. a privileged | E. a modest |
| C. an arbitrary | F. an uncertain |

5. Company historians tend to focus on either the company itself or company leaders, the latter being (i)_____ by writers who think (ii)_____ is important, the former favored by writers who think company heads are actually (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. rehashed | D. leadership | G. influential |
| B. misrepresented | E. organization | H. interchangeable |
| C. preferred | F. function | I. uncontrolled |





6. Publisher, publicist, and broadcasters love anniversaries, those occasions when historical events become (i)_____ in (ii)_____ culture of celebration. On such occasions patriotic sentiment and national pride wrapped in the panoply of history to manufacture a mythical past that is serviceable for public (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. elusive moments | D. an authentic | G. consumption |
| B. marketable artifacts | E. a commercial | H. scrutiny |
| C. raging controversies | F. an elitist | I. censure |

7. Rebecca West's book *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* is a singularity _____ achievement, 1,100 pages that meld the genres of travel narratives, autobiography, historical analysis, and philosophical meditation.

- A. evanescent
- B. petty
- C. polymathic
- D. incongruous
- E. encyclopedic
- F. fleeting

8. She expected her book to be _____, but in fact few of her readers disagreed with its premise that street art, long considered a mere sideshow entertainment, deserved to be regarded as high art.

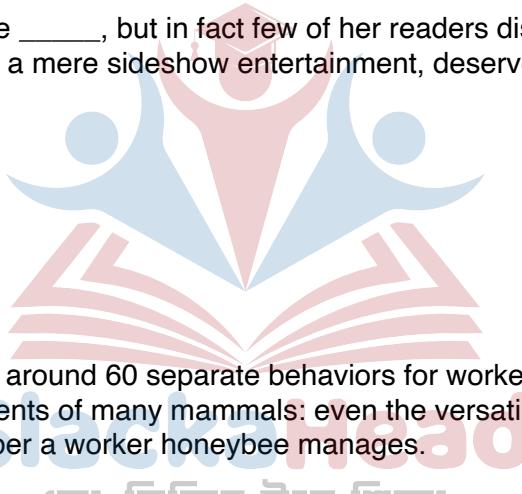
- A. controversial
- B. dramatic
- C. impressive
- D. acclaimed
- E. provocative
- F. popular

9. Researchers have recorded around 60 separate behaviors for worker honeybees, a number that seems to _____ the achievements of many mammals: even the versatile bottlenose dolphin only performs about twice the number a worker honeybee manages.

- A. approximate
- B. eclipse
- C. reflect
- D. compound
- E. outdo
- F. echo

10. Despite its best efforts to stimulate sales, the bookselling business remains far from _____, for it has high fixed costs in wages and rent, and falling prices make these ever harder to spur.

- A. effective
- B. healthy
- C. innovative
- D. robust
- E. stingy
- F. parsimonious





Section 69 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/E/AE/BD/CDH

6-10 BEG/CE/AE/BE/BD

- Analysis: After the colon is described as a wrong discovery, so the previous article finds the option corresponding to this error, the correct answer is option A. A superficial.

Translation: It is often quoted that the human group and the insect tribe are regarded as equal. In fact, it is superficial. The win-win cooperation between social insects is very dependent on the genetic relationship between insects, but people often are not relatives. People.

- Analysis: a yardstick by which other disciplines measured their scientific rigor and imaginative power, which can be seen in the text below, is filled with a synonym for "standard size", and the correct answer is E. paradigmatic.

Translation: In the nineteenth century, geology became very worthy of respect among the British middle class, and science became a model of measurement, used to measure the scientific rigor and imagination of other disciplines.

- Analysis: Animals do not have this ability, but humans do, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty. Note that anthropomorphism means anthropomorphism. If you violate this difference, the person must anthropomorphize the animal, so the second empty Choose the E option.

Translation: For most of the 20th century, general scientific knowledge seemed to indicate that animals cannot make choices based on rational and aesthetic criteria, yet these choices can be reserved for humans. Scientists who violate this animal's human cognitive distinction are often accused of personification.

- Analysis: The first empty quantifiable progressive, so choose the quantified weak word, the answer is more appropriate to choose B, the second empty according to the first empty fill, since it is special, so the memory of adolescence is disproportionate. Privileged special, disproportionate disproportionate.

Translation: For many adults, adolescence occupies a special place in memory, which is even quantifiable to some extent: give an adult a series of random hints and clues, it is likely that he or she will recall Disproportionate memories of adolescence.

- Analysis: The first two are linked together. People who think that leadership is important must prefer the company's leadership, and writers who like the company itself must think that the company's leadership is interchangeable. The important thing is the company itself. The correct answer is CDH. Options. prefer to like leadership leadership, interchangeable and interchangeable.

Translation: Company historians tend to focus on the company itself or the company's leadership. The latter is more liked by some writers who believe that leadership is very important. The former is liked by those who think that the company's leadership is actually changeable.





6. Analysis: The three-air system, the main point is that these anniversaries commercial purposes, so the three-space can be the same, answer the BEG option. Marketable artifacts have artificial works of the market, commercial, consumption.

Translation: Publishers, promoters and announcers all like anniversaries. The special moments of these historical events become a marketable artificial product in the commercial cultural celebration. At these moments, patriotic emotions and national pride are wrapped in gorgeous historical costumes, used to produce a mysterious past that can be used for public consumption.

7. Analysis: The text meld the genres of travel narratives, autobiography, historical analysis, and philosophical meditation explains the comprehensiveness of this book, so the correct answer is the CE option. Polymathic is comprehensive and encyclopedic.

Translation: RW's book Black Lamb and Grey Falcon is a prominent and comprehensive achievement, with 1100 pages and incorporating travel narrative poetry, autobiography, historical analysis and philosophical thinking.

8. Analysis: I later said that she rarely disagreed with her, but the turning point showed that she thought that her book would cause controversy, so the correct answer was the AE option. Controversial is provocative is controversial.

Translation: She expected her book to be controversial, but in fact her readers rarely disagreed with his premise that street art (long considered to be just juggling entertainment activities) deserves to be regarded as higher art.

9. Analysis: Compare the most powerful mammals after the colon, indicating that the behavior of worker bees has surpassed that of many ordinary mammals, and the correct answer is the BE option. eclipse exceeds, outdo exceeds.

Translation: Researchers have documented 60 independent behaviors of worker bees. This number exceeds the capabilities of many mammals: even the versatile bottlenose dolphin can only show twice the worker's ability to complete.

লা-জিজুর উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

10. Analysis: Despite the great efforts, the sales are still far from good, far from negate, so the positive words are selected in the blank space, and the correct answer is the BD option. Healthy and strong, robust and strong.

Translation: Despite the best efforts to stimulate sales, book sales are still not strong, because it has a high fixed cost of wages and rents, and price cuts make these things more difficult to promote.





Section 69

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | parallel | n. something that is equal or similar | 相似特征 |
| 2 | collaborate | v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something | 合作 |
| 3 | hackneyed | a. not fresh or original | 陈腐的 |
| 4 | contradictory | a. involving or having information that disagrees with other information | 矛盾的 |
| 5 | uncanny | a. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand | 怪异的 |
| 6 | yardstick | n. a rule or specific idea about what is acceptable or desirable that is used to judge or measure something | (好坏或成败的)衡量标准 |
| 7 | accessible | a. capable of being understood or appreciated | 容易理解的 |
| 8 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 9 | pragmatic | a. dealing with the problems that exist in a specific situation in a reasonable and logical way instead of depending on ideas and theories | 实际的 |
| 10 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 11 | paradigmatic | a. constituting, serving as, or worthy of being a pattern to be imitated | 范例的 |
| 12 | dictate | v. to say or state (something) with authority or power | 规定 |
| 13 | anthropomorphism | n. an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics : HUMANIZATION | 拟人论 |
| 14 | transgress | v. to do something that is not allowed: to disobey a command or law | 违背(道德) |
| 15 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 16 | quantify | v. to find or calculate the quantity or amount of (something) | 可量化 |
| 17 | odds | n. the possibility that something will happen: the chance that one thing will happen instead of a different thing | (事物发生的)可能性 |
| 18 | peripheral | a. not relating to the main or most important part | 次要的 |
| 19 | privileged | a. having special rights or advantages that most people do not have | 受特别优待的 |
| 20 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 21 | disproportionate | a. having or showing a difference that is not fair, reasonable, or expected: too large or too small in relation to something | 太大(或太小)的 |
| 22 | rehash | v. to present or use again in another form without substantial change or improvement | (稍微改动)重新推出 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-------------|
| 23 | patriotic | a. having or showing great love and support for your country: having or showing patriotism | 爱国的 |
| 24 | wrap | v. to cover (something) by winding or folding a piece of material around it | 包, 裹(礼物等) |
| 25 | panoply | n. a group or collection that is impressive because it is so big or because it includes so many different kinds of people or things | 巨大的数量(或收藏品) |
| 26 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 27 | authentic | a. true and accurate | 真实 |
| 28 | elitist | n. a person who is or regards himself or herself as a member of a socially elite group | 杰出人物 |
| 29 | scrutiny | n. the act of carefully examining something especially in a critical way: the act of scrutinizing something | 仔细检查 |
| 30 | censure | v. to officially criticize (someone or something) strongly and publicly | 谴责 |
| 31 | meld | v. merge, blend | 合并 |
| 32 | evanescent | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 33 | petty | a. not very important or serious | 次要的 |
| 34 | fleeting | a. not lasting: lasting for only a short time | 短暂的 |
| 35 | encyclopedic | a. dealing with or knowing a subject thoroughly or completely | 学识渊博的 |
| 36 | incongruous | a. strange because of not agreeing with what is usual or expected | 不相称的 |
| 37 | polymath | n. someone who knows a lot about many different things | 博学 |
| 38 | premise | n. a statement or idea that is accepted as being true and that is used as the basis of an argument | 前提 |
| 39 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 40 | dramatic | a. striking in appearance or effect | 巨大的, 引人注目的 |
| 41 | impressive | a. deserving attention, admiration, or respect: making a good impression | 令人赞叹的 |
| 42 | acclaim | v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way | 高度评价 |
| 43 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 44 | versatile | a. able to do many different things; having many different uses | 多才多艺的; 多功能的 |
| 45 | eclipse | v. to do or be much better than (someone or something) | (做的更好而) 超过 |
| 46 | outdo | v. to do better than (someone or something): to be more successful than (someone or something) | 胜过 |
| 47 | fixed | / | 固定的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-------|
| 48 | innovative | a. introducing or using new ideas or methods | 创新的 |
| 49 | healthy | a. PROSPEROUS, FLOURISHING | 运作良好的 |
| 50 | stingy | a. not liking or wanting to give or spend money : not generous | 吝啬的 |
| 51 | parsimonious | a. very unwilling to spend money | 吝啬的 |





section 70 median

1. One might expect someone of such _____ views to have a comparably dour personality, but people who have worked with her talk about how she uses her considerable charm to convince people that she is right.

- A. forbearing
- B. convoluted
- C. felicitous
- D. astringent
- E. hyperbolic

2. Some species camouflage patterns may be _____, granting those species a higher chance of survival in a heterogeneous environment.

- A. plastic
- B. subtle
- C. singular
- D. consistent
- E. imitable

3. In the discussions on international patent law, many (i)_____ issues will probably be pushed far into the future. This cautious approach makes diplomatic sense, since attempts over the past 15 years to reach international agreements on patents have (ii)_____ just such sensitive issues.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. contentious | D. approached |
| B. stimulating | E. articulated |
| C. subjective | F. founded on |

4. The report is admittedly (i)_____ : it is intended to suggest new lines of research rather than to deal with the subject in a (ii)_____ manner.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. sketchy | D. cavalier |
| B. exculpatory | E. deceptive |
| C. flippant | F. thorough |

5. Cynics will dismiss the race between Richard and Gorman as two equally dull candidates. However, the notion that the two leaders are (i)_____ does not meet them, for they are as different as can be. Richard is (ii)_____ and is fastidious of her appearance. So one could hardly accuse her of being either taciturn or (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. interchangeable | D. condescending | G. unkempt |
| B. uncritical | E. loquacious | H. reticent |
| C. competent | F. blunted | I. adherent |





6. People love to talk about their commutes to and from work: those with an easy commute tend to (i)_____, while those who hate their commute think and speak of it as a core affliction, like a chronic illness. Once you raise the subject, the testimonies pour out, and, if your ears are tuned to it, you begin overhearing commute talk everywhere. People who are normally (ii)_____ may, when describing their commutes, be unexpectedly(iii)_____ divulging the intimate details of their lives.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. grumble | D. inattentive | G. candid in |
| B. commiserate | E. garrulous | H. economical in |
| C. gloat | F. circumspect | I. flustered about |

7. Every illness is a story, and when Annies began it was characterized by the kinds of _____ details that mean nothing until seen in hindsight.

- A. salient
- B. unexceptional
- C. conspicuous
- D. suggestive
- E. abundant
- F. nondescript

8. Peoples decisions about childbearing depend on innumerable personal consideration and societal factors, yet even knowing this, demographers are often _____: their projections of birth rates frequently turn out to be embarrassingly at odds with reality.

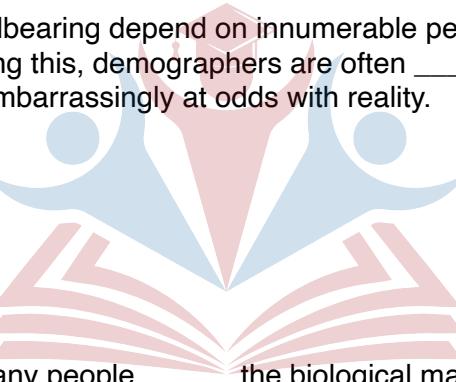
- A. sanguine
- B. flummoxed
- C. inconsistent
- D. overconfident
- E. heartened
- F. confounded

9. The brain has become, for many people, _____ the biological machinations of the self, and the self-knowledge promised by neuroscience has ignited a hunger to understand how new findings weigh in on age-old questions.

- A. tantamount to
- B. synonymous with
- C. implicated in
- D. divorced from
- E. detached from
- F. subservient to

10. Although scientific progress leads to constant revision of ideas, one observation that has remained _____ over the years is that there are a lot of insects in the world: some 950,000 species have been identified.

- A. robust
- B. significant
- C. strong
- D. perplexing
- E. confounding
- F. obscure





Section 70 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/A/AF/AF/AEG

6-10 CFG/BF/BF/AB/AC

1. Analysis: This question is synonymous with repeated dour, and the broad synonym of dour is selected. Dour has the meaning of "stern", so the correct answer is the D option. astringent sharp and strict.

Translation: A person may think that a person like her who gives such a sharp point has a strict personality, but the people who work with her describe how she uses her affinity to convince others that she is right.

2. Analysis: Causality, animals have a higher chance of survival because the method of camouflage is changeable, the correct answer chooses option A. Plastic variable, plastic.

Translation: The camouflage technique of some species is very variable, so that these species can have a high chance of survival in various environments.

3. Analysis: The first empty corresponds to the last just such sensitive issues, the only topic that can be called sensitive is option A, and the second empty selects negative evaluation verbs, because it has been said that it is diplomatic to put the dispute on hold, so It has been a failure for 15 years to reach an agreement, choose option F. Contentious is controversial and founded on failure.

Translation: In the discussion of international patent law, many issues that may cause disputes have been shelved. This prudent move is very wise, because people have tried to reach an international agreement on patent issues in the past fifteen years. Consensus, but failed on these very sensitive issues.

4. Analysis: suggest new lines of research and the first empty explanation, so the first empty chooses the A option, the second empty chooses the antonym of the first empty by reason than, and chooses the F option for the correct answer. Sketchy rough, though thoroughly.

Translation: This report is very sketchy, it is intended to introduce new arguments in the study rather than describing the study thoroughly and profoundly.

5. Analysis: The following article mainly wants to emphasize the difference between the two leaders, so it is unsuitable to say that they are interchangeable. The first empty option is A, the second empty is reversed with taciturn, and the third empty is fastidious of Her appearance is reversed, the answer is EG option, the overall meaning is that she pays more attention to appearance, so she cannot be accused of being reticent and not paying attention.

Translation: Cynicals would despise the competition between R and G as two equally dull candidates. However, the statement that the two leaders are interchangeable is not consistent because they are very different. R is very talkative and very particular about appearance. So no one can accuse her of being reticent and untidy.

6. Analysis: The first empty and think and speak of it as a core affliction are reversed, so the answer chooses the C option, the second empty and the third empty are combined, and the two spaces



are inverted by normally and unexpectedly, so choose FG option. Gloat is gloating, and Gloat is gloatingly, so choose FG option. Gloat is gloating, and Gloat is gloatingly, so choose FG option. Gloat is gloating, and Gloat is gloatingly, so choose FG option. Gloat is gloating, and Gloat is gloatingly, so choose FG option. Gloat is gloating, and Gloat is gloatingly, so choose FG option. Gloat is gloating, and Gloat is gloatingly, so choose FG option.

Translation: People like to discuss their commute to and from get off work: those who are easy to commute tend to be gloating, and those who hate commuting not only think, but also express that this is a major suffering, just like chronic diseases. Once you start this topic, various testimonies emerge, and if your ears are directed at such news, you start to hear chats about commuting all day. Those who are very cautious under normal circumstances may unexpectedly and sincerely reveal these private details of their lives when describing commuting.

7. Analysis: Pay attention to the keyword group in hindsight, which means "aftersight." So before it is synonymous repetition, corresponding to nothing, the correct answer is BF option. Unexceptional, ordinary, nondescript featureless.

Translation: Each illness has different manifestations. When the Annies disease began, it was described as some ordinary manifestations. These manifestations did not have any details that were worthy of attention at the time, and were not discovered until afterwards.

8. Analysis: Through the explanation behind the colon, the content is pushed backward to select a broad synonym of at odds with, then the correct answer is the BF option. Flummoxed is confused, confounded is confused.

Translation: People's decisions about childbirth depend on people's own innumerable considerations and social factors. Although demographers know this, they are still confused: their fertility survey projects often prove embarrassingly contradictory to reality.

9. Analysis: Synonymous repetition, spaces correspond to promises by neuroscience, which shows that people already have this habit (after all, science says so) to regard the brain as a kind of biological machination of the self, the correct answer is AB Options. tantamount to is synonymous with synonymous with.

Translation: For many people, the brain has become equivalent to the biological planning of the self, and this self-recognition guaranteed by neuroscience has stimulated a hunger to understand how new discoveries are added to the old-fashioned question. Went to the debate.

10. Analysis: Despite the revision of ideas, there is still something that has not changed, so choose the antisense of revision in the space, and the AC option for the correct answer. robust, strong.

Translation: Although the scientific research process means constantly revising ideas, an observation data that has been valid for several years shows that there are many and many insects in the world, of which 950,000 species have been identified.





Section 70

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|----------|
| 1 | dour | a. serious and unfriendly : silent and gloomy | 冷冰冰的 |
| 2 | charm | n. a quality that causes someone or something to be very likeable: an attractive quality | 魅力 |
| 3 | forbearing | a. to control oneself when provoked: be patient | 宽容的 |
| 4 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 5 | felicitous | a. very well suited for some purpose or situation | 贴切的 |
| 6 | astringent | a. very critical in a sharp and often clever way | 尖刻的;辛辣的 |
| 7 | hyperbolic | a. of, relating to, or marked by language that exaggerates or overstates the truth : of, relating to, or marked by hyperbole | 夸张的 |
| 8 | camouflage | v. to hide (something) by covering it up or making it harder to see | 伪装 |
| 9 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 各种各样的 |
| 10 | plastic | a. capable of being made into different shapes | 可塑的 |
| 11 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 12 | singular | a. strange or odd | 奇特的 |
| 13 | imitable | a. capable or worthy of being imitated or copied | 可(值得)模仿的 |
| 14 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 15 | articulate | v. to give clear and effective utterance to | 清楚说明 |
| 16 | founder | v. to experience failure : to be unsuccessful | 失败;破产 |
| 17 | sketchy | a. done quickly without many details | 粗略的 |
| 18 | exculpatory | v. tending or serving to exculpate | 开脱罪责的 |
| 19 | flippant | a. lacking proper respect or seriousness | 轻率的 |
| 20 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 21 | fastidious | a. showing or demanding excessive delicacy or care | 挑剔的 |
| 22 | taciturn | a. tending to be quiet: not speaking frequently | 沉默寡言的 |
| 23 | uncritical | a. not expressing or willing to express appropriate criticism or disapproval: not critical | 不加批判的 |
| 24 | condescending | a. showing or characterized by a patronizing or superior attitude toward others | 傲慢的 |
| 25 | loquacious | a. liking to talk and talking smoothly and easily | 话多的 |
| 26 | blunted | a. saying or expressing something in a very direct way that may upset some people | 直言不讳的 |
| 27 | unkempt | a. not neat or orderly: messy or untidy | 不修边幅的 |
| 28 | reticent | a. inclined to be silent or uncommunicative in speech | 沉默的;含蓄的 |
| 29 | commute | v. to travel regularly to and from a place and especially between where you live and where you work | 上下班往返 |





| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 30 | affliction | n. something (such as a disease) that causes pain or suffering | 痛苦 |
| 31 | chronic | a. continuing for a long time or returning often | 长期的;慢性 的 |
| 32 | testimony | n. a statement made by a witness under oath especially in a court | 证词 |
| 33 | pour out | / | 倾吐, 倾诉 |
| 34 | divulge | v. to make (information) known: to give (information) to someone | 透露(秘密) |
| 35 | intimate | a. having a very close relationship: very warm and friendly | 亲密的 |
| 36 | grumble | v. to complain quietly about something: to talk in an unhappy way | 发牢骚 |
| 37 | commiserate | v. to express sadness or sympathy for someone who has experienced something unpleasant | 怜悯 |
| 38 | gloat | v. to show in an improper or selfish way that you are happy with your own success or another person's failure | 幸灾乐祸 |
| 39 | inattentive | a. not attentive: not paying attention | 不注意的 |
| 40 | garrulous | a. tending to talk a lot: very talkative | 话多的 |
| 41 | circumspect | a. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 42 | fluster | v. to make (someone) nervous and confused | 使慌乱 |
| 43 | hindsight | n. the knowledge and understanding that you have about an event only after it has happened | 事后的领悟 |
| 44 | salient | a. very important or noticeable | 显著的, 重要的 |
| 45 | unexceptional | a. not unusually good, interesting, etc.: not exceptional | 不突出的;普 通的 |
| 46 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 47 | suggestive | a. giving a hint | 暗示的 |
| 48 | nondescript | a. not easily described: having no special or interesting qualities, parts, etc. : typical and uninteresting | 无明显特征的 |
| 49 | innumerable | a. too many to be counted: very many | 多得数不清的 |
| 50 | at odds with | / | 与.....不一致 |
| 51 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 52 | flummox | v. confuse | 使困惑 |
| 53 | hearten | v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful | 激励 |
| 54 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) | 使混淆 |
| | | v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 证明...有误 |
| 55 | tantamount | a. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | 等同于 |
| 56 | synonymous | a. having the same meaning | 同义的 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---------|
| 57 | implicate | v. to show that someone or something is closely connected to or involved in something (such as a crime) | 牵涉 |
| 58 | subservient | a. very willing or too willing to obey someone else | 恭顺的 |
| 59 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 60 | perplexing | a. lacking clarity of meaning | 使人困惑的 |





section 71 median

1. The monitoring is not ____: on the contrary, the defendant and his or her attorney are required to be given notice of the governments listening activities.

- A. obtrusive
- B. circumspect
- C. surreptitious
- D. adroit
- E. meticulous

2. When studying human history, one must be aware that the ____ between historical periods are arbitrary; certainly none of the people alive at the time were aware of a shift from one era to another.

- A. judgements
- B. ideologies
- C. innovations
- D. demarcations
- E. episodes

3. Memoirs are inherently (i)_____, but Larry McMurtry's volume of reminiscences about his life with books—not as a novelist but as a reader and bookstore owner—is especially (ii)_____: nearly every page sounds a note of farewell to an age of books that he sees as passing.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. unreliable | D. whimsical |
| B. wistful | E. ungracious |
| C. self-serving | F. valedictory |

4. Federal efforts to regulate standards on educational achievements have been met by (i)_____
from the states; local governments feel that government imposition represents an undue
infringement on their (ii)_____.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. receptivity | D. autonomy |
| B. intransigence | E. legislation |
| C. compromise | F. comportment |

5. A minor criticism of the book, which is (i)_____ an understanding of the difficulty of doing direct research in Hong Kong's, is that So relied on secondary sources to tell the story of Hong Kong's political development, with previous histories of the period (ii)_____ his research. Given So's (iii)_____
many of the players in Hong Kong politics, it is surprising that he did not use interviews and other forms of direct research to delve further into the motivations, strategies, and tactics of participants.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. attributable to | D. largely debunked by | G. deference to |
| B. exacerbated by | E. obviating the need for | H. estrangement from |
| C. tempered by | F. playing a large role in | I. proximity to |





6. Recent proposals for fixing the climate have taken the form of large-scale geoengineering projects such as launching mirrors into space to reflect solar radiation away from Earth, undertakings that are vastly more (i) _____ than anything a nineteenth-century rainmaker could have cooked up. What is unclear, as one looks back at the history of weather modification research, is whether this resourceful ambition will be (ii) _____, or if, by contrast, it serves to make the scientific community's (iii) _____ that much more devastating.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. effective | D. anticipated | G. avidity |
| B. enterprising | E. challenged | H. impotence |
| C. accessible | F. productive | I. resignation |

7. We do not always use words in accordance with their dictionary definitions, for meaning often fluctuates with context: that does not mean, however, that we are completely _____ in how we use language.

- A. rote
- B. unconstrained
- C. irrational
- D. unpredictable
- E. free
- F. methodical

8. Today the chair of task force in charge of revising the psychiatric diagnostic manual is _____ post—people work for years to position themselves as candidates—but in the early 1970s, descriptive psychiatry was a backwater.

- A. a coveted
- B. an arduous
- C. a taxing
- D. a lucrative
- E. an enviable
- F. an influential

9. The astronomer admits that his interpretation of so-called Population III stars is _____ at present since no one has yet done any real calculations to see if it holds up under closer scrutiny.

- A. spurious
- B. speculative
- C. predictive
- D. conjectural
- E. fabricated
- F. implausible

10. Excessive focus on what might have been can cause in us feelings of restlessness and regret, but some scientists are beginning to think that fancying an alternative reality might have _____ effects as well.

- A. subtle
- B. adverse
- C. restorative
- D. pleasurable
- E. unfavorable
- F. tonic





Section 71 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/D/BF/BD/CFI

6-10 BFH/BE/AE/BD/CF

1. Analysis: The content behind on the contrary is reversed with the space in front. The text will say that the government will notify that this surveillance is not conducted in secret, so choose the correct option C. surreptitious sneaky.

Translation: This monitoring is not conducted in secret. On the contrary, the defense and the lawyer will be notified of the government's monitoring actions.

2. Analysis: Through certain none of the people alive at the time were aware of a shift from one era to another, it is necessary to fill in a space that reflects the inability to feel the shift of different eras, then choose the correct answer D option. demarcation limit.

Translation: When people study human history, they should understand that the boundaries between each historical period are very arbitrary, and it is certain that people living at that time will not feel the changes between periods and periods.

3. Analysis: The core meaning of launching the second empty through the content behind the colon is farewell, so choose the F option for the second empty. The first air chooses the antonym of farewell according to but, so the first air chooses option B. wistful reluctantly, valedictory farewell.

Translation: Memories are reluctant in nature, but the tone of LM's memoirs about his life and books, from the perspective of readers and bookstore owners rather than novelists, seems to be a farewell, almost every page They all seem to say goodbye to the books I read before.

4. Analysis: Both government imposition and undue infringement indicate that the place does not act in accordance with federal regulations, so the first empty option is B, and the second empty fills in the result of government imposition according to semantics. The result is that it interferes with local autonomy, so the first Select the D option in the second air. intransigence, stubbornness, autonomy, autonomy.

Translation: The federal is working very hard to adjust the standard of educational achievements and has not been compromised by other states. The local government feels that the implementation of this standard violates their autonomy excessively.

5. Analysis: The first air later said that it is difficult to study HK indirectly, so this criticism should be able to be weakened by direct research. Since the purpose of S is to tell the political development of HK, so the previous historical period also It will be important. The third empty keyword is surprising. Since it is surprising that the matter is not studied in a direct form such as an interview, it means that what he does is a direct form, then the I option is the most suitable. tempered by is weakened, plays a large role in occupies a very important position, and proximity to is approaching.

Translation: A small criticism of this book (this criticism is weakened by the difficulty of understanding the study of Hong Kong directly) means that he relies on some indirect information to tell the story of Hong Kong's political development. There is a history before this period. He plays an important role in his research. Since S is close to many important participants in Hong Kong politics, he did not use





interviews and other direct forms of research to study the motivations, strategies and policies of political candidates.

- 6. Analysis:** According to the previous example, the first air can be learned that it is a more positive evaluation item than the previous Rain Master, so the answer is to choose option B. According to by contrast, we know that the second air and the third air are inverted. There are much more devastating effects behind the three spaces, so we know that the third space is a negative evaluation, and the second space is a positive evaluation, so the answer is to choose the F and H options. Enterprising is ambitious, aggressive, productive and impotent incompetent.

Translation: The recent proposal to determine the climate has taken large-scale geological engineering projects, such as launching mirrors into space to keep the solar radiation away from the earth, which are more aggressive projects than the rain-seeking master in the 19th century. When one looks back on the history of climate revision studies, it is uncertain whether this resourceful ambition will be effective, or on the contrary, whether he makes the incompetence of the scientific community more devastating.

- 7. Analysis:** Although the meaning of the word will change, it does not mean that we have no restrictions on the use of the word. The correct answer is the BE option. Unconstrained is not restricted, free.

Translation: When we use words, we don't often follow the definition of the dictionary, because the meaning of the word will change because of the context: but this does not mean that we are completely unrestricted when using the language.

- 8. Analysis:** The text later said that in the early 1970s, psychiatric diagnosis was backward, so it should be said that this position is good according to but, so the correct answer is the AE option. Coveted dream, enviable envy.

Translation: The chairman of the task force responsible for the revision of the psychiatric diagnosis manual today is an enviable position-someone who has worked for many years to obtain a candidate seat-but in the early 1970s, the diagnosis of mental illness was in a backward state.

- 9. Analysis:** The space corresponds to the following if it holds up under closer scrutiny, indicating that this understanding is uncertain, speculative, and the correct answer is the BD option. speculative speculative, conjectural speculation.

Translation: Astronomers admit that his understanding of the so-called Population III stars is speculative at present, because no one has done a real calculation to see if it can be maintained under further examination.

- 10. Analysis:** The most important point of this question is to know that excessive focus on what might have been=fancying an alternative reality. I gave a negative evaluation of this kind of thing in the front. Evaluation, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Restorative promotes recovery, tonic tonic.

Translation: Over-focusing on what might have happened would cause us to feel restless and regret, but some other scientists began to think that fantasizing about another possible fact might also inspire us.





Section 71

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | obtrusive | a. noticeable in an unpleasant or annoying way | 显眼的 |
| 2 | circumspect | a. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 3 | surreptitious | a. done in a secret way | 秘密的 |
| 4 | adroit | a. very clever or skillful | (尤指待人接物)精明的 |
| 5 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 6 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 7 | ideology | n. the set of ideas and beliefs of a group or political party | 思想意识 |
| 8 | demarcation | n. the marking of the limits or boundaries of something | 划分 |
| 9 | episode | n. an event or a short period of time that is important or unusual | 片段 |
| 10 | reminiscence | n. a story that someone tells about something that happened in the past | 回忆录 |
| 11 | wistful | a. having or showing sad thoughts and feelings about something that you want to have or do and especially about something that made you happy in the past | 伤感的 |
| 12 | self-serving | a. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests | 自私的 |
| 13 | whimsical | a. unusual in a playful or amusing way : not serious | 反复无常的 |
| 14 | ungracious | a. not polite or respectful : not gracious | 粗鲁的 |
| 15 | valedictory | n. a speech that expresses good wishes for someone who is leaving : the act of saying goodbye in a formal way | 欢送 |
| 16 | imposition | n. the act of establishing or creating something in an official way : the act of imposing something | 实施 |
| 17 | undue | a. more than is reasonable or necessary | 不适当的 |
| 18 | infringement | n. a failure to uphold the requirements of law, duty, or obligation | 侵犯 |
| 19 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 不妥协的 |
| 20 | comportment | n. the way in which sb/sth behaves | 行为;举止 |
| 21 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 22 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme n. a state of being angry | 使缓和 脾气 |
| 23 | debunk | v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true: to show the falseness of (a story, idea, statement, etc.) | 揭穿真相 |
| 24 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 25 | deference | n. a way of behaving that shows respect for someone or something | 尊重;顺从 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|---------|
| 26 | estrangle | v. to cause someone to be no longer involved or connected with something | 疏远 |
| 27 | proximity | n. the state of being near | 接近 |
| 28 | devastating | a. causing great damage or harm | 毁灭性的 |
| 29 | avidity | n. a positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with something | 欲望 |
| 30 | impotence | n. the quality or state of lacking power or strength | 无能力 |
| 31 | resignation | n. the feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen and cannot be changed | 顺从 |
| | | n. an act of giving up a job or position in a formal or official way | 辞职 |
| 32 | rote | n. the act of repeating over and over often without attention to meaning | 生搬硬套 |
| 33 | covet | v. to want (something that you do not have) very much | 渴望 |
| 34 | arduous | a. very difficult | 艰巨的 |
| 35 | taxing | a. requiring a lot of effort, energy, etc. | 费力的 |
| 36 | lucrative | a. producing money or wealth | 获利丰厚的 |
| 37 | enviable | a. causing envy : very desirable | 令人羡慕的 |
| 38 | scrutiny | n. the act of carefully examining something especially in a critical way | 仔细的观察 |
| 39 | spurious | | 伪造的 |
| 40 | speculative | a. based on guesses or ideas about what might happen or be true rather than on facts | 推理的 |
| 41 | conjectural | a. of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture | 推测的 |
| 42 | fabricate | v. to make up for the purpose of deception | 编造;捏造 |
| 43 | subtle | a. hard to notice or see | 不明显的 |
| 44 | adverse | a. bad or unfavorable: not good | 不利的;有害的 |
| 45 | restorative | a. having the ability to make a person feel strong or healthy again | 恢复健康的 |
| 46 | tonic | a. increasing or restoring physical or mental tone | 恢复健康的 |



section 72 median

1. Although his friends insisted that his black garb was simply depressing, Peter felt just the opposite—that it gave him an air of upbeat, _____ maturity.
- A. melancholic
B. wearisome
C. salacious
D. aghast
E. urbane
2. The actor's performance was so absurdly _____ that Gwen felt a little ashamed to have to resort to tissues in the final scene.
- A. proficient
B. unfeasible
C. seditious
D. maudlin
E. accommodating
3. To contrast the demeanor of Austen's clergy-man brothers James and Henry with that of Mr. Collins, the much-abused figure of fun in *Pride and Prejudice*, is instructive, for where the Austen brothers were properly (i)_____ to their social superiors and benevolent to their dependents, the odious Mr. Collins was invariably (ii)_____ to his betters, fawning in particular on his patron, Lady Catherine de Burgh.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. deferential | D. derivative |
| B. similar | E. sycophantic |
| C. jejune | F. atypical |
4. The company president's reputation for unflappability could easily be understood upon observing her (i)_____ performance during a particularly (ii)_____ board meeting.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. supercilious | D. productive |
| B. histrionic | E. contentious |
| C. composed | F. lifeless |
5. Women in the mining towns of the American West were strictly stereotyped into neat categories of public and private, good and bad, but the 100 intrepid female prospectors in Zanjani's book managed to (i)_____ those categories. In addition to providing documentation that demolishes the all-male version of prospecting, Zanjani uses the examples of her female loners to (ii)_____ some of the (iii)_____ generalizations about Euro-American women as uniformly nurturant and sociable pioneers.
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. inhabit | D. puncture | G. accurate |
| B. reveal | E. invent | H. facile |
| C. confound | F. perpetuate | I. unknown |





6. The usual (i)_____ spending public monies on scientific projects is that such projects have the potential to make our lives healthier, safer, and more productive. However, the fact that science – even “pure” science – can strengthen democracy and promote public participation in the political process is hardly ever (ii)_____. It should be Scientific literacy (iii)_____ democracy, and this is an important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. argument against | D. denied | G. stifles |
| B. rationale for | E. mentioned | H. energizes |
| C. precedent for | F. gainsaid | I. disregards |

7. The territory’s tradition of simple and low taxes, combined with a comparatively easygoing government, has earned it the _____ of its citizens and is widely seen as a main reason for its stunning rise to prosperity.

- A. opprobrium
- B. vituperation
- C. attention
- D. dismissal
- E. approbation
- F. adulation

8. Although the parents do not think highly of the educational system “as a whole”, they fail to treat teachers with _____ equally.

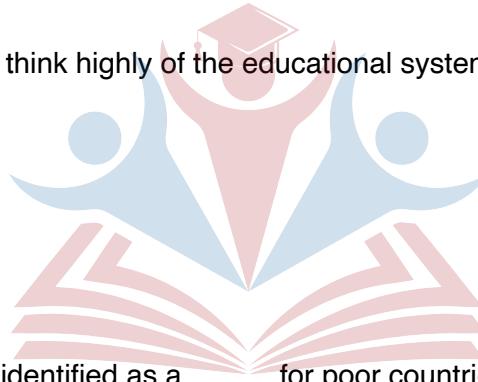
- A. consideration
- B. veneration
- C. lucubration
- D. opprobrium
- E. reverence
- F. disdain

9. Economic growth has been identified as a _____ for poor countries to eradicate poverty, but this prescription also triggers great environmental concerns.

- A. panacea
- B. refuge
- C. remedy
- D. heaven
- E. culprit
- F. recipe

10. In mathematics, judgments about the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals; to ensure _____, reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, and the identity of scholars whose papers are under consideration are kept secret.

- A. timelessness
- B. originality
- C. fairness
- D. comprehensiveness
- E. objectivity
- F. novelty





Section 72 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/D/AE/CE/CDH

6-10 BEH/EF/DF/AC/CE

1. Analysis: The space and the upbeat are in a parallel relationship, so find the correct evaluation word to modify the maturity, so choose the E option for the correct answer. urbane polite.

Translation: Although his friends insisted that her black clothes were frustrating, Pete still had the opposite idea, which gave him an optimistic atmosphere and gentle sense of maturity.

2. Analysis: Gwen was very ashamed to use a tissue, indicating that this space must be related to crying, and absurdly just explained the ashamed later, the correct answer D option. maudlin is sad.

Translation: This actor's performance was so ridiculously sad that Gwen felt a little shameful that he wiped tears with a tissue in the last scene.

3. Analysis: The second air is very easy to do, through fawning in particular on his patron to introduce the synonym of fawning in the second air, the correct answer is E, and the first air is invariably sycophantic, so the correct answer is A. deferential, sycophantic. (That differential is a typographical error, and now it is unified to become a differential)

Translation: It is good to compare the behavior of Austin's brothers J and H as clergy to the behavior of MC (an entertainment role that is abused indiscriminately in arrogance and prejudice). The Austin brothers treat the upper class of the society very reasonably and compliant And for the kindness of the caregiver, the sloppy MC always flattered his superiors, especially flattering his patron Lady Cartherine de Burgh.

4. Analysis: The first empty synonymously repeats the previous placement for unflappability, and the second empty fills in a scene that reflects the chairman's "sedation" according to semantics, contentious is most suitable. Choose the CE option for the correct answer. composed, contentious, controversial.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: When she saw her in a controversial board of directors meeting her calm time, the reputation of the company's chairman as a matter of calm can be easily understood.

5. Analysis: The first empty is based on but the antisense of neat categories before the election, so the classification should be unclear, so the first empty chooses the C option, the second empty Note that loners and social are antisense, so the second empty To choose something that reflects weakening and destruction, then option D is the most appropriate. Since the second space is weakening, then the third space should choose negative evaluation words, so the option H is appropriate. Confound proved...wrong, puncture weakened, facile superficial. Both confound and puncture examine the unfamiliar meanings of familiar words and need attention.

Translation: Women in mining towns in the western United States are strictly divided into clear categories: public and private, good and bad. But in Z's book, 100 fearless female explorers succeeded in confusing these classifications. In addition to providing a record that completely defeated pure male exploration, Z also used some female soloists to weaken some superficial summaries: that is, European and American women are the same raised and are pioneers of good communication.





Source: Mining has always been men's work. Women in the mining towns of the other, lesser work. Furthermore, women were strictly stereotyped into neat categories of public and private, bad and good. What happens when women break the stereotype is the topic of the two books under review. Sally Zanjani tells the stories of many women... In addition to providing indisputable documentation that demolishes the all-male version of prospecting, Zanjani uses the examples of her female loners to puncture some of the facile generalizations Euro-American women as uniformly nurturant, sociable, and reluctant pioneers.

6. Analysis: The following article says that science can make people's lives better, so the first air means the reason or driving force to spend money on science, so the first air chooses option B, the second air passes through however, science actually still Can promote democracy, but it has never been mentioned, so the second air election is the most suitable. The third air is through this is an important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science that science is indeed promoting democracy, so the third air election is the H option. . The root cause of rationale, mention of mention, energize makes... active.

Translation: A common root cause of spending public funds in science projects is the ability of these projects to make our lives healthier, safer, and more efficient. However, the fact that science (or even pure science) can strengthen democracy and can promote public participation in political activities has hardly been mentioned. It should be scientific professional ability to promote democracy, and this is an additional important benefit of promoting science.

7. Analysis: It is clearly seen as a main reason for its stunning rise to prosperity later in the text that the space is a positive evaluation word, so choose the EF option for the correct answer. Approbation agrees, adulation touted.

Translation: The tradition of simplifying tax reduction in this territory, combined with the relatively easy-going government, ushered in the recognition of local residents and became the reason why the city became extremely prosperous.

8. Analysis: I can see that spaces are synonymous repetitions of previous attitudes. I said do not think highly of me, so the correct answer is DF. Opprobrium condemned, disdain despised.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Although parents are not optimistic about the entire education system, they do not treat teachers with the same contempt.

9. Analysis: This prescription and the space are synonymous and repetitive relations, so the space is selected as a synonym for prescription. Select the AC option for the correct answer. Panacea panacea, remedy treatment.

Translation: Economic growth has been recognized as a remedy for poverty-stricken countries to eradicate poverty, but this approach will also lead to greater environmental problems.

10. Analysis: reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, indicating that such peer-reviewed journals must ensure fairness, so choose people carefully and choose the CE option for the correct answer. fairness, objectivity.

Translation: In mathematics, comments on the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals. To ensure fairness, the judges were carefully selected by the editor of this journal, and the names of the scholars whose papers were discussed were concealed.



Section 72

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | garb | n. a particular style or type of clothing | 服装 |
| 2 | upbeat | a. positive and cheerful : happy and hopeful | 乐观 |
| 3 | melancholic | a. very sad | 忧郁的 |
| 4 | wearisome | a. causing you to feel bored, annoyed, or impatient | 乏味的 |
| 5 | salacious | a. formal + disapproving: relating to sex in a way that is excessive or offensive | 淫秽的;色情的 |
| 6 | aghast | a. struck with terror, amazement, or horror : shocked and upset | 惊恐 |
| 7 | urbane | a. notably polite or polished in manner | 温文儒雅的 |
| 8 | resort | v. to seek aid, relief, or advantage | 求助 |
| 9 | tissue | n. a piece of soft and very thin paper that is used especially for cleaning | 手巾纸 |
| 10 | proficient | a. good at doing something | 精通的 |
| 11 | feasible | a. possible to do | 可行的 |
| 12 | sedition | n. the crime of saying, writing, or doing something that encourages people to disobey their government | 煽动反政府 |
| 13 | maudlin | a. showing or expressing too much emotion especially in a foolish or annoying way | 伤感的 |
| 14 | accommodating | a. willing to do what someone else wants or requests | 乐于助人的 |
| 15 | demeanor | n. a person's appearance and behavior : the way someone seems to be to other people | 行为 |
| 16 | odious | a. causing hatred or strong dislike | 令人讨厌的 |
| 17 | deferential | a. showing or expressing respect and high regard due a superior or an elder | 恭敬的 |
| 18 | jejune | a. not interesting a. too simple | 乏味的 幼稚的 |
| 19 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 20 | sycophantic | a. attempting to win favor by flattery | 拍马屁的 |
| 21 | atypical | a. not typical: not usual or normal | 非典型的 |
| 22 | unflappable | a. not easily upset : unusually calm in difficult situations | 冷静的 |
| 23 | supercilious | a. having or showing the proud and unpleasant attitude of people who think that they are better or more important than other people | 傲慢的 |
| 24 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree a. likely or willing to argue | 引起争议的 好争议的 |
| 25 | demolish | v. to destroy (a building, bridge, etc.) : to forcefully tear down or take apart (a structure) | 破坏;推翻 |
| 26 | reveal | v. to make (something secret or hidden) publicly or generally known | 揭示 |
| 27 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 使混淆 证明...有误 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|----------|
| 28 | puncture | v. to weaken, damage, or destroy (something, such as an argument or a person's feelings, pride, etc.) suddenly or in a way that causes surprise or embarrassment | 削弱 |
| 29 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使.....永存 |
| 30 | ancillary | a. providing something additional to a main part or function | 辅助的 |
| 31 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 32 | precedent | n. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 先前出现的事例 |
| 33 | stifle | v. to stop (someone) from doing or expressing something | 阻止 |
| 34 | disregard | v. /n. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视, 轻视 |
| 35 | opprobrium | n. very strong disapproval or criticism of a person or thing especially by a large number of people | 谴责 |
| 36 | vituperation | n. harsh and angry criticism | 辱骂 |
| 37 | dismissal | n. the act of dismissing: the fact or state of being dismissed | 不予考虑, 摒弃 |
| 38 | approbation | n. praise or approval | 认可 |
| 39 | adulation | n. excessive or slavish admiration or flattery | 奉承 |
| 40 | veneration | n. a feeling of deep respect | 尊敬 |
| 41 | lucubration | n. laborious or intensive study | 刻苦钻研 |
| 42 | reverence | n. honor or respect that is felt for or shown to (someone or something) | 崇敬 |
| 43 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 44 | panacea | n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties | 万能之计 |
| 45 | refuge | n. shelter or protection from danger or trouble | 庇护 |
| 46 | remedy | n. a way of solving or correcting a problem | 解决方法 |
| 47 | culprit | n. a person who has committed a crime or done something wrong | 引起问题的事物 |
| 48 | recipe | n. a way of doing something that will produce a particular result | 方法 |



section 73 median

1. During the Renaissance, history was thought to be _____: it supplied instances of good and bad behavior in the past, thus informing the ethical precepts of the present.

- A. amoral
- B. subjective
- C. superfluous
- D. exemplary
- E. progressive

2. History teaches us that science is not ____ enterprise; indeed, it is quite the opposite, a motley assortment of tools designed to safeguard researchers against their own biases.

- A. an opportunistic
- B. an anomalous
- C. a haphazard
- D. a collective
- E. a monolithic

3. In the 1980s, many historians sounded urgent calls for (i)____ in American historical writing, as longer and longer monographs on smaller subjects were being written—dazzling studies, but pieces of a puzzle no one was putting together. This scholarship was not illuminating the central themes of history but (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. indulgence | D. obscuring |
| B. detail | E. criticizing |
| C. synthesis | F. celebrating |

4. There has been (i)____ elephant's fabled mental capacities until recently, when these behavioral observations have begun to be (ii)____ by brain science. MRI scans of an elephant's brain suggest that even relative to its overall size it has a large hippocampus, the component in the mammalian brain linked to memory and an important part of its limbic system, which is involved in processing emotions.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| A. surprising credence given to | D. buttressed |
| B. a widespread dismissal of | E. anticipated |
| C. only anecdotal evidence for | F. overwhelmed |

5. The limitations of human attention cause us to miss much of what goes on around us. The real problem here is that we are often (i)____ these limitations: we think that we see the world as it really is, but our ostensibly reliable visual experience (ii)____ striking mental (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| A. impatient with | D. belies | G. feats |
| B. unaware of | E. unifies | H. images |
| C. distracted by | F. dispels | I. lapses |





6. Most advocates of space exploration by the United States would not explicitly associate spaceflight with (i)_____, yet that belief, Launius and McCurdy write, is among the roots of arguments (ii)_____ human spaceflight. Throughout United States history there has been (iii)_____—seek utopia—on the frontier, and many space advocates have used that notion to make their case for exploring and settling space.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|--|
| A. entertainment | D. questioning | G. a hostile region fit only for the most self-reliant |
| B. irrationality | E. analyzing | H. the ideal location for one to better oneself |
| C. utopia | F. prompting | I. a paradise corrupted by European civilization |

7. The sociologist argued that criminal behavior is an impermanent condition because it is the result of cyclical forces operating through _____ factors, not the manifestation of deeply rooted personal characteristics.

- A. contingent
- B. alarming
- C. circumstantial
- D. proliferating
- E. unsustainable
- F. intensifying

8. British critics covering African American musicians performing in London in the 1910s had little idea how to distinguish what was authentic African American music from what was _____, but they knew such a distinction existed.

- A. eclectic
- B. genuine
- C. derivative
- D. spurious
- E. legitimate
- F. specious



9. Any antimatter in our part of the universe is necessarily _____ because of the overwhelming preponderance of ordinary matter, by which antimatter is quickly annihilated.

- A. short-lived
- B. nebulous
- C. scarce
- D. concrete
- E. substantial
- F. ephemeral

10. There are great _____ in countries' greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms: while the United States and China are similar in aggregate emissions, United States per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.

- A. distortions
- B. disparities
- C. fluctuations
- D. advances
- E. variances
- F. vacillations





Section 73 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/E/CD/CD/BDI

6-10 CFH/AC/DF/AF/BE

- Analysis: The supplied instances of good and bad behavior in the past, thus informing the ethical precepts of the present show that history has an exemplary feature, so the correct answer is option D. exemplary can serve as a model.

Translation: During the Renaissance, history was considered exemplary, it provided examples of good and bad in the past and formed moral proverbs now.

- Analysis: Opposite, a motley assortment of tools launches a space to choose the antonym of motley assortment, the correct answer selects the E option. monolithic single.

Translation: History teaches us that science is not a single whole. In fact, it is the opposite and diverse. It was created to ensure that scientists' research results are not controlled by their own prejudice.

Source: The best antidote to fooling ourselves is adhering closely to scientific methods. Indeed, history teaches us that science is not a monolithic truth-gathering method but rather a motley assortment of tools designed to safeguard us against bias.

- Analysis: as longer and longer monographs on smaller subjects were being written shows that historians are pursuing simplicity, and the simplicity is the C option. The second space is based on the structure of not...but... The antonym of D is appropriate. Synthesis synthesis, obscuring complex and incomprehensible.

Translation: In the 1980s, many historians were anxious to merge articles on American history. As more and more long themes on small topics were written, but no one combined each piece. This academic research is not to clarify the historical theme of that period, but to make it difficult to understand.

- Analysis: The first space corresponds to fabled, then the answer is to choose option C, the second space can be seen from the explanation below, science has confirmed this statement, indicating that this statement is not It's a hearsay, so the D option is appropriate. Anecdotal heard it, buttress supported, confirmed.

Translation: Recently, there was only evidence that elephants had legendary psychological abilities. When the observation of these behaviors has begun to be supported by brain science. MRI scans the brains of elephants, and the results show that even if compared with the whole body, their hippocampus is very large. The part of the hippocampus that grows in the mammalian brain is connected to the memory and a very important part of the limbic system. This limbic system is related to burst emotions.

- Analysis: The first empty is filled with a negative evaluation verb according to the problem, so the option B is the most suitable. The second empty and the third empty explain and explain the verbs that reflect the difference between the actual and the actual. D option, the third empty to choose the antonym of reliable, I is the most suitable of the three options. Unaware of not realizing, belie concealed, lapse mistake.





Translation: The limitation of human attention has caused us not to notice many things around us. The real problem is that we usually don't know that these limitations exist. We think that the world we understand is real. Our seemingly reliable visual experience masks our amazing judgment errors.

6. Analysis: Finally, many space advocates have used that notion to make their case for exploring and settling space. The "seek utopia" below, so the C option is selected first. The third space is the conclusion of the whole topic, that is, utopia is actually a driving force for spaceflight, so the H option is the most suitable.

Translation: Most promoters of space exploration in the United States do not bluntly associate spaceflight with utopia (idealization), but as L and M write, this idea is the foundation for many human spaceflights. Throughout the history of the United States, there has been a perfect place to improve itself at the forefront – looking for utopias – and many space promoters have used this concept to complete their space exploration missions.

7. Analysis: It is the opposite of the manifestation of deeply rooted personal characteristics, so the answer is AC option. contingent accidental, circumstantial accidental.

Translation: This sociologist believes that criminal behavior is a temporary condition, because it is the result of some occasional cyclical power rather than a performance deeply rooted in personal character.

8. Analysis: spaces take the antisense of authentic African American music, so choose the DF option for the correct answer. spurious, fake, specious.

Translation: British critics who performed American newspapers reporting black American musicians in London in the 1910s hardly know how to get along with real African American music and forgery, but they know that such a difference does exist.

9. Analysis: I will say later that through ordinary matter, antimatter will be eliminated, so the existence of antimatter must be short-lived, and the correct answer is the AF option. short-lived is short, ephemeral is short.

Translation: Any antimatter in our universe must be short-lived, because ordinary matter, such an overwhelming advantage, is quickly eliminated by virtue of ordinary matter.

10. Analysis: The content after the colon indicates that the United States is far larger than China in terms of per capita emissions, so the space should reflect "far greater than", so choose the BE option for the correct answer. Disparity is different, variance is different.

Translation: There are great differences in national greenhouse gas emissions, especially in terms of per capita, because the United States and China are very similar in total emissions, but the per capita emissions of the United States are many times that of China.

Source: Posner and Sunstein remind us that there are great disparities in the global share of greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms: while the United States and China now lead in aggregate emissions, US per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's .





Section 73

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | amoral | a. being outside or beyond the moral order or a particular code of morals | 不遵守道德准则的 |
| 2 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 3 | exemplary | a. extremely good and deserving to be admired and copied | 典范的 |
| 4 | progressive | a. moving forward | 进步的 |
| 5 | motley | a. made up of many different people or things | 混杂的 |
| 6 | opportunistic | a. taking advantage of opportunities as they arise | 机会主义的 |
| 7 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 8 | haphazard | a. having no plan, order, or direction | 杂乱的 |
| 9 | monolithic | a. consisting of or constituting a single unit | 单一的 |
| 10 | indulgence | n. the behavior or attitude of people who allow themselves to do what they want or who allow other people to do what they want | 沉溺 |
| 11 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 12 | buttress | v. to support, strengthen, or defend (something) | 支持 |
| 13 | overwhelm | v. to defeat (someone or something) completely | 击败 |
| 14 | ostensible | a. seeming or said to be true or real but very possibly not true or real | 表面上的 |
| 15 | distract | v. to take (attention) away from someone or something | 转移(注意力) |
| 16 | believe | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....错误 |
| | | v. to run counter to: contradict | 与.....矛盾 |
| 17 | lapse | n. a slight error usually caused by lack of attention or forgetfulness | (忘记或没注意所导致)小错误 |
| 18 | utopia | n. an imaginary place in which the government, laws, and social conditions are perfect | 空想的完美境界 |
| 19 | impermanent | a. not lasting forever : not permanent | 短暂的 |
| 20 | contingent | a. depending on something else that might or might not happen | 依情况而定的 |
| 21 | alarming | a. causing people to feel danger or alarm or to be worried or frightened | 使人惊恐的 |
| 22 | circumstantial | n. providing or including the details of a particular situation or event | 视情况而定的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 23 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 迅速繁殖(或增殖) |
| 24 | eclectic | a. including things taken from many different sources | 兼收并蓄的 |
| 25 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 26 | spurious | a. not genuine, sincere, or authentic | 伪造的 |
| 27 | specious | a. appearing to be true but actually false | 假的 |
| 28 | preponderance | n. a greater amount or number of something | 多数 |
| 29 | annihilate | v. to destroy (something or someone) completely | 歼灭 |
| 30 | nebulous | a. not clear: difficult to see, understand, describe, etc. | 模糊的 |
| 31 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 32 | per capita | / | 人均的 |
| 33 | disparity | n. different from each other | 不一致 |
| 34 | fluctuate | v. to change level, strength, or value frequently | 波动 |
| 35 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand | 犹豫不决 |





section 74 median

1. Many legislators who helped Roosevelt shape the New Deal _____ the fact that emerging social problems affected every segment of the population; nonetheless, they often acted with a view to aiding only their own constituents.

- A. disregarded
- B. bemoaned
- C. ignored
- D. disputed
- E. downplayed

2. One thing both authors have in common is a striking amount of _____: they claim to know how massive institutions, some of them richly endowed, all of them central to American society and culture, should be reshaped.

- A. hubris
- B. propriety
- C. bias
- D. prescience
- E. indolence

3. The novel's heroine shows a remarkable (i)_____ to worship at the altar of youth; in her world, youth is (ii)_____, while age, by contrast, confers competence and wisdom.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. disinclination | D. incredulous |
| B. desire | E. sagacious |
| C. tendency | F. callow |

4. The humor in this play derives from its (i)_____. The new production, however, inexplicably goes in the opposite direction; it is so (ii)_____ that the audience does not even seem to realize that the play is supposed to be a comedy.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A. verbal nimbleness | D. accessible |
| B. political allusions | E. plodding |
| C. deadpan dialogue | F. implausible |

5. Recently released statistics on the prevalence of heart disease in the United States, while (i)_____, nevertheless reflect a decline from heights reached in the 1960s, before health officials began publicly (ii)____ people to guard against heart disease.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. definitive | D. entreating |
| B. sobering | E. defying |
| C. implausible | F. absolving |





6. Cultures can shape attitudes and beliefs in ways that (i) _____ conscious awareness or control; in other words, cultural orientations may develop form processes that do not entail (ii) _____ participation, and cultures may pervade subtle psychological dynamics in ways that individuals may not be able to (iii) _____. Thus, theories and tools developed to study implicit cognition may increase our understanding of the complex interplay between culture and individuals.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. operate outside of | D. active | G. report |
| B. tend to facilitate | E. random | H. maintain |
| C. may not alter | F. rote | I. condone |

7. Although people often describe the correct trajectory for a thrown or moving object, their efforts to explain that trajectory in terms of physics can reveal _____ understanding of the forces acting on the object.

- A. a naïve
- B. a subtle
- C. a fallacious
- D. an unsophisticated
- E. a nuanced
- F. a fresh

8. Appearing in the midst of so many equivocal comments, this unambiguous statement, whatever its intrinsic merit, plainly stands out as _____.

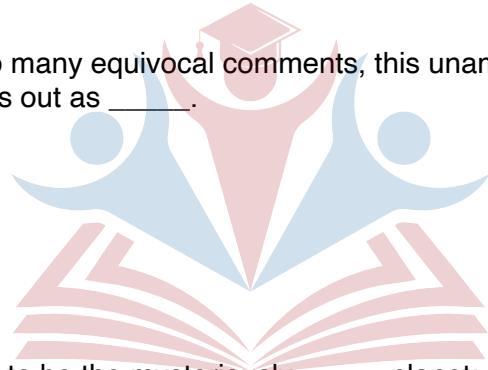
- A. anomalous
- B. arcane
- C. irrelevant
- D. superfluous
- E. unusual
- F. esoteric

9. For decades, Pluto seemed to be the mysteriously _____ planet: it was first thought to be about as large as Earth, but, subsequently, measurements had it smaller and smaller.

- A. morphing
- B. appearing
- C. dwindling
- D. orbiting
- E. contracting
- F. emerging

10. Science is arguably a very high-minded pursuit, but that is not to say that all of its practitioners are _____, as numerous articles alleging overly generous pharmaceutical industry payments to medical researchers have tried to show.

- A. conventional
- B. clever
- C. unimpeachable
- D. ingenious
- E. blameless
- F. predictable



Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପ୍ରେସ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



Section 74 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/E/CD/CD/BDI

6-10 CFH/AC/DF/AF/BE

1. Analysis: Later, they said that they only helped their voters, and then through the concession relationship, they found that the space in front is that they understand that social problems can affect the overall voter, so the overall expression means "although they complain that something will affect Everyone, but when dealing with this matter, they only pay attention to their own voters", so the correct answer is to choose option B. bemoan complained and lamented.

Translation: Many parliamentarians who helped Roosevelt establish the Roosevelt New Deal have complained about the fact that emerging social issues will affect every demographic group, but they often just take action on their voters.

2. Analysis: The content after the colon says that they have an exaggerated feeling, and only A option can correspond to this feature. hubris is arrogant.

Translation: Extreme pretensions are a common feature that every writer has. They claim to know those, all of which are at the center of American culture and society. How can some huge institutions with unique conditions be reshaped?

3. Analysis: while age, by contrast, confers competence and wisdom shows that here is a positive evaluation of maturity, and a negative evaluation of young, so the first empty selection negative evaluation A option, the second empty still select negative evaluation F option. disinclination: reluctant, callow is inexperienced.

Translation: The heroine of the novel shows an aversion to the worship of youth; in her world, youth is inexperienced, but maturity means competence and wisdom.

4. Analysis: From the go in the opposite direction, the front and back spaces are used to select antonyms, and the audience does not even seem to realize that the play is supposed to be a comedy. Options. Verbal nimbleness is clever in writing and plodding is tedious.

Translation: The humor in this play stems from its literal cleverness, but this new play is puzzlingly, it is actually going in the opposite direction, this play is too boring, so that the audience. We didn't even realize that the play should have been a comedy.

5. Analysis: nevertheless reflects a decline shows that the preceding space is filled with a negative evaluation word, and option B is the most suitable. The second air needs to choose the official action, the action should reflect the official to fight against heart disease, the correct answer select D option. Sobering serious, entreat pleading.

Translation: The recently released statistics on the prevalence of heart disease in the United States, although alarming, reflect a decrease from the peak of the 1960s, because before the 1960s there were no public campaigns by health agencies calling for people to prevent heart disease disease.

6. Analysis: in other words means that the two sentences before and after the semicolon are synonymous repetitions, it does not necessarily need to participate, that is to say, it can be carried out externally, so the first empty option is A, the second empty is for collocation, and the three





options are only active. Appropriate, the second empty option is D, and the corresponding point is implicit. Since it is implicit, it means that the individual cannot express it, so the third empty option is the G option.

Translation: Culture can shape attitudes and beliefs in ways that operate outside of conscious awareness or control. In other words, the cultural direction can form a formal process (this process does not necessarily require active participation) and the culture can diffuse unobvious psychological dynamics in ways that individuals may not report. Therefore, the theories and tools formed to study implicit cognition may increase our understanding of the complex interaction between culture and individuals.

7. Analysis: It is learned through the blank that the space and the previous evaluation are inverse, the previous text is correct, so the space can be selected as a negative evaluation, and the correct answer is selected as the AD option. naive is naive and unsophisticated naive.

Translation: Although people can often describe the correct orbit of a thrown or moving object, their efforts to explain this orbit in physics can only reveal a very naive understanding of the force of an object.

8. Analysis: equivocal and unambiguous in the sentence constitute an antonym, so in so many ambiguous remarks, clear remarks are heterogeneous, so the correct answer is AE. A is unusual, E is unusual.

Translation: Appeared in many ambiguous statements, this clear statement, no matter what its inherent value, is obviously an abnormal statement.

9. Analysis: Through the following explanations, it can be seen that the corresponding points of the spaces are smaller and smaller, and the correct answer is the CE option. dwindling decreases and contracting shrinks.

Translation: For many years, Pluto seemed to have become a mysteriously shrunken planet: at first it was thought to be as big as the earth, but as the measurement became more accurate, its size became smaller and smaller.

10. Analysis: The space is synonymous and repeated high-minded, so choose the CE option for the correct answer. unimpeachable blameless, blameless blameless.

Translation: Science should be a noble pursuit, but this does not mean that all practitioners are blameless, because many articles are describing the high wages of the excessively generous pharmaceutical industry to medical researchers.





Section 74

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | disregard | a. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视 |
| 2 | bemoan | v. to say that you are unhappy about (something) : to complain about (something) | 悲叹 |
| 3 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 轻描淡写 |
| 4 | hubris | n. a great or foolish amount of pride or confidence | 傲慢;狂妄 |
| 5 | propriety | n. behavior that is accepted as socially or morally correct and proper | 得体的举止 |
| 6 | prescience | n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future | 先见之明 |
| 7 | indolence | n. the quality of being lazy | 懒散 |
| 8 | worship | n. deep respect toward God, a god, or a sacred object | (对上帝或神的)崇拜 |
| 9 | disinclination | n. a feeling of not wanting to do something : a tendency to avoid a particular activity | 不情愿 |
| 10 | incredulous | a. not able or willing to believe something : feeling or showing a lack of belief | 不能相信的 |
| 11 | sagacious | a. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 洞察事理的 |
| 12 | callow | a. used to describe a young person who does not have much experience and does not know how to behave the way adults behave | 幼稚无经验的 |
| 13 | nimble | a. able to move quickly, easily, and lightly | 灵活的 |
| 14 | deadpan | a. showing no feeling or emotion | (开玩笑或作弄人时) 故意板着脸的, 一脸严肃的 |
| 15 | plod | v. to work laboriously and monotonously | (费力单调地) 工作 |
| 16 | definitive | a. not able to be argued about or changed : final and settled | 最后的 |
| 17 | sobering | a. making you feel serious and thoughtful | 使人冷静的 |
| 18 | defy | v. to confront with assured power of resistance | 公然反抗;不服从 |
| 19 | rote | n. the act of repeating over and over often without attention to meaning | 死记硬背, 生搬硬套 |
| 20 | condone | v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong) | 宽恕 |
| 21 | maintain | v. to cause to exist or continue without changing | 保持 |
| | | v. to affirm in or as if in argument | 断言 |
| 22 | trajectory | n. the curved path along which something (such as a rocket) moves through the air or through space | 轨迹 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|--------|
| 23 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 24 | fallacious | a. containing a mistake : not true or accurate | 谬误的 |
| 25 | nuanced | a. subtle and often appealingly complex qualities, aspects, or distinctions (as in character or tone) | 有细微差别的 |
| 26 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 27 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 28 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 29 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 30 | arcane | a. known or knowable only to a few people | 晦涩难解的 |
| 31 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 32 | morph | v. to change gradually and completely from one thing into another thing usually in a way that is surprising or that seems magical | (使)变化 |
| 33 | dwindle | v. to gradually become smaller | (逐渐)减少 |
| 34 | contract | v. to become smaller | 收缩 |
| | | n. a legal agreement between people, companies, etc. | 合同 |
| | | v. to become affected with | 感染 |
| 35 | high-minded | a. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character | 高尚的 |
| 36 | unimpeachable | a. very reliable and trusted: not able to be doubted or questioned | 无可指责的 |



section 75 median

1. Since the deficit predicament is fundamentally a long-term problem, the legislature's _____ short-term approaches has actually compounded the difficulty in each succeeding year, eroding the state credit rating in the process.

- A. vexation regarding
- B. skepticism about
- C. addiction to
- D. wariness of
- E. demonization of

2. His _____ speaking style notwithstanding, William Perkins has long been seen as the moderate face of his political party.

- A. genteel
- B. mundane
- C. affable
- D. captivating
- E. vehement

3. I knew well, from experience with hundreds of hired crew members on her boats, how (i)_____ attitudes can be: how one negative influence can impel an otherwise (ii)_____ member of a crew to quit.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. insipid | D. untested |
| B. infectious | E. captious |
| C. innocuous | F. contented |

4. The question whether children like sweetener or not is (i)_____. Of course children like sweetener, which is (ii)_____ to sellers, since children's taste will not change once they are used to a certain brand.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| A. debated | D. a pragmatic solution |
| B. decided | E. a commercial advantage |
| C. overlooked | F. an idealistic conception |

5. The new drug was useful, but unfortunately its effect was largely (i)_____ rather than (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. placatory | D. immediate |
| B. palliative | E. curative |
| C. addictive | F. mollifying |





6. In adolescence, (i)_____ interactions are crucial in forging a self-identity. To be sure, this process often plays out in (ii)_____ as a means of defining and shoring up the sense of self. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, and spurn others who seem different. But when kept within reasonable bounds, this in-group (iii)_____ generally evolves into a more mature friendship pattern.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| A. adult | D. cliquish social behavior | G. alienation |
| B. wide-ranging | E. dramatic changes in personality | H. clustering |
| C. peer | F. heightened sociability | I. competition |

7. Experiments show that it is shockingly easy to elicit a sense of _____ among a group of strangers: just tell them they'll be working as a team, and they immediately start working as a team.

- A. dominance
- B. hierarchy
- C. obedience
- D. solidarity
- E. camaraderie
- F. optimism

8. Typefaces, in one sense, are just like styles of shoes: they _____ because different people have different tastes and identities and because both creators and users value novelty for its own sake.

- A. bemuse
- B. converge
- C. proliferate
- D. abound
- E. evolve
- F. coincide

9. It's a sign of John Dramani Mahama's maturity as a writer that he is willing to consider his country's future so _____: his memoir is appealingly honest, given to clear-eyed assessments rather than exaggerated accounts of achievements.

- A. cheerfully
- B. dispassionately
- C. insightfully
- D. evocatively
- E. analytically
- F. blithely

10. The action in Zadie Smith's novel *On Beauty* is mediated by an unabashedly _____ narrator who does not hesitate to inform us, as once upon a time the narrators of novels were wont to do, how we behave in general and how society usually works.

- A. knowing
- B. obtrusive
- C. conspicuous
- D. antiquated
- E. mysterious
- F. secretive





Section 75 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/E/BF/BE/BE

6-10 CDH/DE/CD/BE/BC

1. Analysis: According to since... knowing that the long-term solution is good, and then according to the later text that the short-term solution is mixed with many difficulties, the legislator has been using the short-term method to solve the deficit problem, the corresponding correct answer Choose option C. addiction.

Translation: Because the deficit dilemma is fundamentally a long-term problem, the legislature's indulgence in providing short-term solutions has actually aggravated the difficulties that will occur each year thereafter, in the process of destroying the national credit rating.

2. Analysis: notwithstanding though, so the space and the back are reversed. The moderate face later shows a mild feature, so the correct answer is E. vehement fierce.

Translation: Although his speech style is still intense, WP has long been regarded as a moderate person by the party he belongs to.

3. Analysis: The first empty is based on the content behind the colon. Choose a word that reflects the meaning of influence. The correct answer is B. The second empty is based on impel. Choose the antonym of negative, so the best answer is the F option. infectious, contented.

Translation: From the experience of hundreds of thousands of employees on board, I know exactly what this infectious attitude can bring: how a negative effect can push another satisfied employee out.

4. Analysis: of course tells us that the answer to the first empty question is undoubtedly, so choose the B option, and the second empty can be seen according to the explanation below. This is a good thing for the seller, so choose the E option. Determined to determine commercial advantage.

Translation: The question of whether a child likes sweets is certain. Of course, children like sweets, which is a commercial advantage for sellers, because once children adapt to a certain brand, their taste will not change.

5. Analysis: According to the mathematics of learning than two spaces are inverted, choose the BE option for the correct answer. Palliative is palliative, curative can cure the disease.

Translation: The new drug is useful, but unfortunately its effect is largely alleviating rather than treating the disease.

6. Analysis: The first space and the second space in the sentence are synonymous. The corresponding point is in the following example. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, indicating that both spaces are filled with like-minded (like-minded) Synonymous, so the first option is the C option, the second option is the D option, and the third option is based on this to learn the synonymous repetition of the previous features, so the third option is synonymous with like-minded companions, so choose the H option. Peer peers, cliquish social behavior, small group-style social behavior, cluster gathering.





Translation: In adolescence, peer interaction is critical to building self-awareness. It often presents the social behavior of small groups as a way to define and strengthen self-awareness. Children will look for like-minded partners, and reject those who are different. But when confined within a reasonable boundary, the gathering within this group will generally evolve into a more mature friendship.

7. Analysis: Just tell them they'll be working as a team, and they immediately start working as a team launch feature is unity, so the correct answer is to select the DE option. Solidarity unity, camaraderie comradeship.

Translation: The experiment found that the simplicity of inspiring the solidarity and friendship among a group of strangers was shocking, telling them that they would start working in groups now, and they would join together.

8. Analysis: According to different people who have different tastes, the CD answer is the correct answer. Proliferate surged, abound in abundance.

Translation: Fonts, from a point of view, are like the style of shoes. Their number has rapidly increased because different people have different aesthetics and uses, and because both the inventor and the user of the font have a novel font Reason for your own appreciation.

9. Analysis: Explain the space after the colon, the word corresponding to the space is clear-eyed assessments, and it is inverse to the subsequent exaggerate, so the correct answer is the BE option. Dispassionately calmly and objectively, analytically.

Translation: The mature performance of the writer JDM lies in his willingness to make a calm and objective analysis of the future of his country. His autobiography is obviously honest, giving a meritorious evaluation of right and wrong, rather than exaggerating events and credit.

10. Analysis: The features of this narrator that can be introduced by later does not hesitate to inform us are straightforward, and the correct answer is the BC option. Obtrusive, conspicuous.

Translation: The plot of ZS's novel OB was mediated by a non-blushing narrator who did not hesitate to tell us the general method of behavior and the usual way in which society operates, just like the narrators of all novels used to Do that.





Section 75

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | deficit | n. a shortage especially in money | 亏损 |
| 2 | predicament | n. a difficult or unpleasant situation | 窘境 |
| 3 | compound | v. to make (something, such as an error or problem) worse : to add to (something bad) a/n. made up of two or more parts | 使恶化 混合(的) |
| 4 | vexation | n. something that worries or annoys you | 烦恼 |
| 5 | demonize | v. to portray (someone or something) as evil or as worthy of contempt or blame: vilify | 将...妖魔化 |
| 6 | moderate | a. calm, temperate | 不激烈的;适度的 |
| 7 | genteel | a. having an elegant, tasteful, or polite quality | 显得彬彬有礼的 |
| 8 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 9 | affable | a. friendly and easy to talk to | 和蔼的 |
| 10 | vehement | a. showing strong and often angry feelings: very emotional | (感情)强烈的 |
| 11 | captivating | a. attractive and interesting in a way that holds your attention | 迷人的 |
| 12 | infectious | a. capable of being passed to someone else by germs that enter the body | 传染性的 |
| 13 | innocuous | a. causing no injury a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无害的 无意冒犯的 |
| 14 | captious | a. marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections | 吹毛求疵的 |
| 15 | content | v. to make (someone) pleased and satisfied : to make (someone) content | 满意 |
| 16 | idealistic | a. having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic | 理想的 |
| 17 | placatory | a. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something | 安抚的 |
| 18 | palliative | a/n. something that reduces the effects or symptoms of a medical condition without curing it | 治标(不治本)药物;缓解剂 |
| 19 | mollify | v. to make less angry | 使平静 |
| 20 | peer | n. a person who belongs to the same age group or social group as someone else | 同辈 |
| 21 | cliquish | n. a small group of people who spend time together and who are not friendly to other people | 小集团 |
| 22 | alienation | n. a withdrawing or separation of a person or a person's affections from an object or position of former attachment | 疏远 |
| 23 | cluster | n. a group of things or people that are close together | (人或动物的) 群, 团, 组 |
| 24 | elicit | n. a person who is or regards himself or herself as a member of a socially elite group | 杰出人物 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------------|
| 25 | solidarity | n. a feeling of unity between people who have the same interests, goals, etc. | 团结;齐心协力 |
| 26 | camaraderie | n. a feeling of good friendship among the people in a group | 友情 |
| 27 | obedience | n. the act of obeying : willingness to obey | 顺从 |
| 28 | hierarchy | n. a system in which people or things are placed in a series of levels with different importance or status | 等级制度 |
| 29 | bemuse | v. to cause (someone) to be confused and often also somewhat amused | 使困惑 |
| 30 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 31 | coincide | v. to happen at the same time as something else | 同时发生 |
| | | v. to agree with something exactly: to be the same as something else | 相符;与...一致 |
| 32 | abound | v. to be plentiful | 非常多 |
| 33 | dispassionate | a. not influenced by strong feeling or personal involvement: CALM, IMPARTIAL | 冷静的;不带偏见的 |
| 34 | blithe | a. happy and without worry | 无忧无虑的 |
| 35 | obtrusive | a. noticeable in an unpleasant or annoying way | 显眼的 |
| 36 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 37 | mediate | v. to get (something, such as a settlement or agreement) by working with opposing sides in a dispute | 调解; 为解决分歧找到(方法) |

SlackaHead
 লা-ঞ্জির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 76 median

1. Like her literary heroine, George Eliot, Barbara Kingsolvers is an old-fashioned _____, deeply curious about all branches of human learning.
- A. prodigy
B. polymath
C. tyro
D. ante
E. philistine
2. Physicists' opinions diverge on whether the unexpected phenomena that can occur in systems more complex than individual particles represent new physical principles, or whether the principles involved are _____, in that they rely, albeit in an extremely complicated way, on known physical principles.
- A. extraneous
B. inexpressible
C. derivative
D. heterogeneous
E. uncorrelated
3. In reviewing cases decided by lower courts, Supreme Court justices search for precedents to justify their arguments. Reliance on precedent (i)_____ judicial restraint: the precedent (ii)_____ a judge's ability to determine the outcome of a case in a way that he or she might choose if there were no precedent.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. promotes | D. establishes |
| B. compromises | E. constrains |
| C. promulgates | F. prioritizes |
4. To abolish the existence of nation-states is neither feasible nor desirable; but insofar as there are collective interests that transcend national boundaries, the (i)_____ of nation-states must be (ii)_____ to international institutions.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. sovereignty | D. subordinated |
| B. traditions | E. attributable |
| C. genealogy | F. analogous |
5. World demand for oil had been intensified, but it slackened because China's surge in oil consumption had (i)_____. Moreover, high oil price had themselves started to act as a short-term (ii)_____ the global economy, thus further dampening demand.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. spread | D. spur to |
| B. commenced | E. drag on |
| C. slowed | F. panacea for |





6. Most capuchin monkey conflict involves such a (i) _____ repertoire of gestural and vocal signals that it is difficult for researchers to tease apart the meanings of the individual signals. This (ii) _____ is (iii) _____ by the fact that many signals seem to shift in meaning according to the context in which they are produced and the developmental stage of the individuals producing them.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. precise | D. problem | G. augmented |
| B. rich | E. opportunity | H. ameliorated |
| C. straightforward | F. oversight | I. anticipated |

7. Since the data we have analyzed are so _____, it would be hazardous to draw a definite conclusion.

- A. copious
- B. overwhelming
- C. abundant
- D. meager
- E. paltry
- F. uncertain

8. The phrase “bread and circuses” refers to early Roman politicians’ plans to _____ the votes of the poor by handing out cheap food and entertainment.

- A. belie
- B. surmount
- C. secure
- D. control
- E. cherish
- F. earn

9. They applaud the musicals of the 1930s and 1940s, whose plethora of stars, jokes, dances witty dialogue, and general gaiety make today’s offering seem _____ by comparison.

- A. cheerless
- B. vacuous
- C. mirthful
- D. insincere
- E. gloomy
- F. jovial



10. It may not seem like a big deal for produce distributors to mix together soybeans from different farms, but a growing number of buyers are willing to pay a premium for soybeans the _____ of which is known: they like to know exactly where their food came from.

- A. purity
- B. output
- C. heterogeneity
- D. origin
- E. yield
- F. provenance





Section 76 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/AE/AD/CE

6-10 BDG/DE/CF/AE/DF

1. Analysis: According to the deeply curious about all branches of human learning, the answer can only be selected B option. Polymath scholar.

Translation: Like her literary hero GE, BK is an old-fashioned scholar who has a deep curiosity about any branch of anthropology.

2. Analysis: or whether it means that the space is the opposite of the previous new physical principles, so find a word that can reflect the meaning of "old", so choose the correct answer C option. derivative derivative, non-original.

Translation: The disagreement among physicists is whether it can be explained that a system represents a new physical principle more complex than the unexpected phenomenon that occurs with a single particle, or that the principle involved is outdated because they rely on known The physical principles, despite being an extremely complicated way.

3. Analysis: The second air corresponds to the previous judicial restraint. The use of precedent to try cases will cause the judge to be incompetent when there is no precedent. Promotion leads to constraint restrictions.

Translation: In reviewing some cases tried by lower courts, the Supreme Court's justice sought precedents to justify their remarks. Relying on precedent leads to judicial restrictions: precedent restricts the judge's ability to decide the outcome of the case in a way he or she might choose if there is no precedent.

4. Analysis: insofar as is because, since everyone has the common interest of transcending national borders, the sovereignty of nation-states will succumb to those under international institutions, and the correct answer is the AD option. sovereignty, be subordinated to obey...

Translation: The abolition of the existence of a nation-state is neither feasible nor desirable, but because there is a common interest that transcends national borders, the sovereignty of nation-states must obey international institutions.

5. Analysis: The first air election is synonymous with slacken, so the first air election is the C option, and the second air is learned according to the further further dampening demand verbs that are negative for the economy, so the second air election is the E option. slow slows, drag on hinders.

Translation: The world's demand for oil has increased, but due to the slowdown in the growth of China's consumption of oil, the world's demand for oil has declined. In addition, high oil prices began to become a short-term burden on the global economy, thus further curbing demand.

6. Analysis: It is difficult to sort out the meaning of each signal to show that there are more repertoire of gestural and vocal signals, so the first empty option is B, and the second empty is learned through this. The option, the third empty option, according to many signals, seems to shift in meaning according to the context shows that the problem is more serious, so the third empty chooses the G option. Rich, problem problems, augmentation increases.





Translation: Most of the struggles of capuchin monkeys include such rich gestures and expressions that it is difficult for researchers to sort out the meaning of each signal. This problem continues to increase because many signals seem to change meaning according to the environment in which they are generated and the stage of development of the individual who produces these signals.

7. Analysis: The reason for the inability to draw a definite conclusion due to the causal relationship is that we have little data to analyze, so the correct answer is DE. D is lacking, E is insignificant.

Translation: Because we have analyzed too little data, drawing a positive conclusion will be risky.

8. Analysis: The purpose of providing food and entertainment facilities for the poor is to get the poor's vote, and the space is selected, so the correct answer is the CF option. Secure acquisition, earn acquisition, pay attention to secure inspection of familiar words.

Translation: The word "bread and circus" originated from the plan of early Roman politicians to protect the rights of the poor to vote, thus giving the poor people cheap food and entertainment opportunities.

9. Analysis: By comparison, it can be seen that the space selects the antonyms of the previous stars, jokes, dances witty dialogue, and general gaiety. Among the options, AE can be reversed from gaiety, and the correct answer is to select the AE option. Cheerless, gloomy and gloomy.

Translation: They appreciate the musicals of the 1930s and 1940s. Among them, the rich celebrities, jokes, dances, and intelligent dialogues make today's musicals look gloomy.

10. Analysis: After they like to know exactly where their food came from after the colon, they know that the space chooses the word that reflects "source", so the correct answer is the DF option. origin origin, provenance origin.

Translation: It is not a big deal to mix soybeans from different farms and provide them to dealers, but now there is a large number of buyers who are growing and they are willing to pay a deposit to buy soybeans from sources. They want to know their food. Where did they all come from?

by RAHMAN ENAYATE





Section 76

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | prodigy | n. a young person who is unusually talented in some way | (年轻的)天才 |
| 2 | polymath | n. someone who knows a lot about many different things | 博学 |
| 3 | tyro | n. a person who has just started learning or doing something : a beginner or novice | 新手 |
| 4 | ante | n. the amount of money that a player must bet at the beginning of play in a poker game | 赌注 |
| 5 | philistine | n. a person who is guided by materialism and is usually disdainful of intellectual or artistic values | 庸俗；对文化艺术无知的人 |
| 6 | extraneous | a. not forming a necessary part of something: not important | 无关的；外来的； |
| 7 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 8 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 各种各样的 |
| 9 | promulgate | v. to make (an idea, belief, etc.) known to many people | 传播 |
| 10 | prioritize | v. to organize (things) so that the most important thing is done or dealt with first | 划分优先顺序 |
| 11 | sovereignty | n. unlimited power over a country | 主权；最高统治权 |
| 12 | genealogy | n. the study of family history | 家谱学 |
| 13 | subordinate | v. to think of or treat (someone or something) as less important than someone or something else a. placed in or occupying a lower class, rank, or position | 使从属于 从属的；下级的 |
| 14 | analogous | a. similar in some way | 类似的 |
| 15 | slacken | v. to become slower or less active : to slow down | (使)放慢 |
| 16 | panacea | n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties | 万能之计 |
| 17 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 18 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 19 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |
| 20 | overwhelming | a. very great in number, effect, or force | 压倒性的 |
| 21 | meager | a. not having enough of something for comfort or happiness | 贫乏的，不足的 |
| 22 | paltry | a. very small or too small in amount; having little meaning, importance, or worth | 微小的；不重要的 |
| 23 | belie | v. to give a false impression of v. to show (something) to be false or wrong v. to run counter to: contradict | 掩盖 证明……错误 与……矛盾 |
| 24 | surmount | v. to deal with (a problem or a difficult situation) successfully | 克服 |
| 25 | secure | v. to get secure usually lasting possession or control of | 获得 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|--------|
| | | adj. protected from danger or harm | 安全的 |
| 26 | vacuous | a. having or showing a lack of intelligence or serious thought : lacking meaning, importance, or substance | 空洞无物的 |
| 27 | mirthful | a. arousing or provoking laughter | 愉快的 |
| 28 | gloomy | a. sad or depressed | 令人沮丧的; |
| 29 | jovial | a. full of happiness and joy | 快乐的 |
| 30 | premium | n. the price of insurance : the amount paid for insurance | 保险费 |
| 31 | purity | n. the quality or state of being pure | 纯净;纯粹 |
| 32 | yield | v. to produce or provide (something, such as a plant or crop) | 产出 |
| | | v. to surrender or submit (oneself) to another | 投降 |
| 33 | provenance | n. the origin or source of something | 起源 |





section 77 median

1. In an ironic twist, the recent _____ of the reductive observational methods that have enabled science to progress for four centuries may turn out to be science's biggest step forward.
- A. introduction
B. validation
C. acceptance
D. standardization
E. questioning
2. Even though the municipal government was not totally _____ the positive review of the charter, the mayor nevertheless decided to veto the laws.
- A. garrulous about
B. enthusiastic about
C. sanguine about
D. approbatory to
E. unsympathetic with
3. The virtual absence of cougars from late prehistoric faunas in the North American Great Basin (i)_____ a general scarcity of carnivores from these sites: bobcats, coyotes, and badgers are routinely found, and even such historically (ii)_____ carnivores as bears and wolves are found as well.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. largely parallels | D. widespread |
| B. does not reflect | E. rare |
| C. is a consequence of | F. representative |
4. Interest in creating handheld computers is fueled by the desire to shrink the size of the electronic circuitry and to create exceptionally small mechanical systems. At this scale, however, physical (i)_____ poses unique challenges. Machining, positioning, and assembling parts by hand are easy at macroscopic scales but at minute scales they are far from (ii)_____.
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. deterioration | D. subtle |
| B. manipulation | E. inflexible |
| C. durability | F. routine |
5. The introductions to each section, written by the editors of the anthology, provide useful background material, but they do not provide analysis of the articles. Because the articles are in many senses the editors' personal favorites, it is probably (i)_____ to expect more such criticism would be as (ii)_____ as the articles themselves.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. juvenile | D. biased |
| B. paradoxical | E. complex |
| C. unrealistic | F. informative |





6. Given children's active fantasy lives, one might think of truthfulness as (i)_____ virtue in young children, but it turns out that lying is the more (ii)_____ skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying (iii)_____ cognitive development and social skills in a way that honesty simply does not.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. an instinctive | D. advanced | G. undermines |
| B. an acquired | E. practical | H. forgoes |
| C. a conscious | F. mundane | I. demands |

7. The book reaffirms the idea that Africans on the continent have not stopped _____ or responding to their own creations; in fact, African creative agents have ushered in their own modern forms rooted in traditional ideas.

- A. exposing
- B. detecting
- C. absorbing
- D. noticing
- E. generating
- F. originating

8. Flash floods are common in desert regions and were widespread before the evolution of trees and woodland soils; in contrast, flash floods are _____ in woodlands, where floodwaters, impeded by trees, form ponds.

- A. overshadowed
- B. redirected
- C. obscured
- D. precluded
- E. mitigated
- F. abated

9. A formal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are _____ the growth of plants, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of highly intensified floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious to
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable to

10. Those who read Empson's correspondence for the first time may be disappointed that so much of it is professional rather than personal, but the distinction in this case is _____: every letter bears the full stamp of Empson's personality.

- A. unambiguous
- B. artificial
- C. significant
- D. spurious
- E. clear-cut
- F. unique





1-5 B/C/AE/AD/CE

6-10 BDG/DE/CF/AE/DF

1. Analysis: The space introduced by irony must be reversed with the science's biggest step forward behind, followed by a positive evaluation, so just fill in a negative evaluation word in the front, and choose the E option for the correct answer. questioning.

Translation: This is a dramatic turning point. The recent questioning of the reduction observation methods that have allowed scientists to progress for four centuries in a row turned out to be the biggest step forward for scientists.

2. Analysis: No decision after the turn, so no decision before the turn = not sympathy, so choose the correct answer E option, unsympathetic with right...different.

Translation: Although the city government's positive view of this charter is not entirely sympathetic, the market has decided to vote against these laws.

3. Analysis: The following article lists many carnivores that were found, indicating that the lack of cougar does not mean the lack of carnivores. . Does not reflect, rare is scarce.

Translation: In fact, the lack of cougars in prehistoric fauna in the North American Great Basin does not reflect the general lack of carnivores in these places: red cats, wild wolves and badgers are often found, and even so rare in history Carnivores like bears and wolves were also found.

4. Analysis: The first air refers to the following three actions of machining, positioning, and assembling. The corresponding option is option B. The second air compares the difference between macro and micro. Macro is easier, so micro is not Easy, far from negates the meaning, so choose the F option for the correct answer. Manipulation manipulation, routine routine.

Translation: In the manufacture of laptop computers, the Internet has been pushed to reduce electronic systems and create extremely small drive systems. Then in this range, body control has unique challenges. Manufactured by hand, visiting and assembling parts are macroscopically easy, but they are far from conventional on very small scales.

5. Analysis: The two sides are linked together, because the articles reflect the editor's personal preferences, so it is unrealistic for these articles to provide a lot of useful information, at most it reflects the individual's subjective prejudices. Unrealistic, informative provides useful information.

Translation: For each part of the introduction (written by the editor of the anthology), useful Beijing materials were provided, but they did not provide an analysis of the article. Since the article is largely an editor's personal preference, it is likely that it is unrealistic to expect that more such comments will provide as much useful information as the article itself.

Source: Although we think of truthfulness as a young child's paramount virtue, it turns out that lying is the more advanced skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying demands both advanced cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require. "It's a developmental milestone," Talwar has concluded.





6. Analysis: Given that children love fantasy life, truth (antonymy of fantasy) children, so the first empty option B, the second empty the more learned that spaces are more handy than the first Since the answer is D, the third space is based on the later description that it is more difficult to tell lies than telling the truth. The third space is selected to reflect the word "requirement", so the third space is the I. Acquired acquired, advanced and demanded.

Translation: Given the child's active fantasy life, one might think that honesty is an acquired virtue for children, but it turns out that lying is a more advanced ability. Children who want to lie must recognize what is a fact, then construct a replacement fact wisely, and be able to convince people to accept this new fact. Therefore, lying requires knowledge formation and social skills that honesty does not possess.

7. Analysis: their own creations correspond to spaces, so choose the EF option for the correct answer. Generate, bring, originate, invent, produce.

Translation: This book once again confirms that Africans have not stopped creating or giving feedback on their own creations. In fact, creative agents in Africa have ushered in their own new ideas based on traditional ideas.

8. Analysis: After flash floods are common and in contrast to the following text, the space of the following text should be reversed with common, so choose the EF option for the correct answer. Mitigated eased, abated reduced.

Translation: Sudden floods are very common in desert areas, and they existed widely before the soil evolved into trees and woodland soils. On the contrary, in forest areas, flash floods are slowed by trees and ponds.

9. Analysis: such welcome effects indicates that the space selects a broad synonym that reflects the meaning of welcome, and the correct answer selects the EF option. Essential is absolutely necessary and indispensable is indispensable.

Translation: Because the flood caused by normal monsoon precipitation is necessary for the growth of plants, the frequency of this severe flood has recently increased, but this kind of flood has no previous popular effect.

10. Analysis: After the colon, each letter fully reflects Empson 's personality. That means that the letter's professionals are all appearances and are fake. In fact, it is still more personal . Choose artificial and spurious .

Translation: Those who read the Empson letter for the first time may be disappointed, because many of them are professional things and not about him, but the difference in this case is fake: each letter fully reflects Empson 's personality.





Section 77

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | ironic | a. using words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny | 讽刺的 |
| 2 | reductive | a. dealing with or describing something complicated in a simple or too simple way | 简化的 |
| 3 | garrulous | a. tending to talk a lot: very talkative | 话多的 |
| 4 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 5 | approbation | n. praise or approval | 赞赏 |
| 6 | deterioration | n. the act or process of becoming worse | 恶化 |
| 7 | manipulate | v. to operate, use, or move with the hands or by mechanical means | 处理 |
| 8 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 9 | routine | a. a regular way of doing things in a particular order | 例行的;日常的 |
| 10 | juvenile | a. unpleasantly childish | 未成年的;幼稚的; |
| 11 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 12 | virtue | n. a good and moral quality | (好) 品德 |
| 13 | instinctive | a. based on feelings or desires that do not come from thinking or learning | 生来的;本能的 |
| 14 | acquire | v. gained by or as a result of effort or experience | (尤指靠自己的努力或行动) 获得的 |
| 15 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 16 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 17 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃 (想做的事或想得之物) |
| 18 | impede | v. to interfere with or slow the progress of | 阻碍 |
| 19 | overshadow | v. to cause (something or someone) to seem less important or impressive when compared to something or someone else | 使黯然失色; 掩盖 |
| 20 | redirect | v. to use (something) for a different purpose | (以新的方式或目的)重新使用 |
| 21 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand: likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 22 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 23 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|----------|
| 24 | abate | v. to become weaker : to decrease in strength | (使)减弱 |
| 25 | conducive | a. making it easy, possible, or likely for something to happen or exist | 有助于...的 |
| 26 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 27 | devastate | v. to destroy much or most of (something) : to cause great damage or harm to (something) | 毁灭 |
| 28 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 29 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 30 | artificial | a. not natural or real : made, produced, or done to seem like something natural | 人造的；非自然的 |
| | | a. not sincere | 假的 |
| 31 | spurious | a. not genuine, sincere, or authentic | 虚假的 |
| 32 | clear-cut | a. very obvious and sharp : free from doubt or uncertainty : very definite | 明显的 |





section 78 median

1. By deliberately dripping paint on their canvases, expressionists affirmed that paint is not _____ entity, something merely to be moved where the artist please, but rather a material possessing a fluid energy that the painter attempts to control.

- A. an immutable
- B. an expressive
- C. a vital
- D. a passive
- E. a kinetic

2. It is often argued that psychoanalysis, which was _____ at that stage of the eighteenth century, provided the main filter by which death could be looked at, but it has now been largely replaced by medicine, which provides both a mindset and practical measures by which death may be cheated, and in terminal illness, approached, formulating a process called medicalization.

- A. predominant
- B. pompous
- C. precarious
- D. elegant
- E. mundane

3. Reviews written by music critic and composer Stephenson were hardly (i)_____ : musicians who performed his music could count on sympathetic coverage, while those who ignored him were held to (ii)_____ standards.

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. disinterested | D. exacting |
| B. lucid | E. minimal |
| C. conventional | F. accepted |

4. The laser has been widely utilized in many industries such as the packaging industry, CD player manufacturing, and all sorts of commonplace articles; however, the (i)_____ of the laser doesn't mean the laser can only be used in (ii)_____ ways.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| A. rare extermination | D. assorted |
| B. sporadic usage | E. pedestrian |
| C. everyday presence | F. pointless |

5. The strategists who created the European Unions practiced piecemeal social engineering. Recognizing that perfection is (i)_____, they set limited objectives and then mobilize the political will for a small step forward knowing full well that when they achieved it, its (ii)_____ would become apparent and necessitate further measures.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. unattainable | D. potential |
| B. salubrious | E. inadequacy |
| C. bromidic | F. mutability |





6. laws protecting intellectual property are intended to stimulate creativity, yet some forms of creative work have never enjoyed legal protection—a situation that ought to be of great interest. If we see certain forms of creative endeavor (i)_____ as a result of uncontrolled copying, we might decide to (ii)_____ intellectual property law. Conversely, if unprotected creative work (iii)_____ in the absence of legal rules against copying, we would do well to know how such flourishing is sustained.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A. languishing | D. jettison | G. declines in originality |
| B. proliferating | E. extend | H. manages to thrive |
| C. diversifying | F. relax | I. openly invites imitation |

7. Analysis for the structural feather that were thought to _____ kinship between the two species prompted an investigation that dispelled that presumption and revealed that the two share a family history.

- A. signify
- B. underrate
- C. point to
- D. preclude
- E. rule out
- F. exaggerate

8. The book captures the _____ of several politicians who spoke publicly of old-time virtues in order to mask private vices.

- A. probity
- B. dissemblance
- C. opportunism
- D. rectitude
- E. ingenuousness
- F. duplicity

9. Baker was struck by the amount of _____ she saw at the renowned medical facility; for all their experience, the physicians could not seem to agree on the correct diagnosis for any given patient.

- A. discordance
- B. contention
- C. quackery
- D. nepotism
- E. indecision
- F. cronyism

10. There are great _____ in countries' greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms: while the United States and China are similar in aggregate emissions, United States per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.

- A. distortions
- B. disparities
- C. fluctuations
- D. advances
- E. variances
- F. vacillations





Section 78 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/A/AD/CE/AE

6-10 AEH/DE/BF/AB/BE

1. Analysis: not+space is corresponding to deliberately, so the space chooses the antonym of deliberate, the correct answer chooses D option. passive.

Translation: By deliberately dropping paint onto the canvas, expressionist writers firmly believe that paint is not a passive object, not only moved to a position that the artist likes, but a substance with flowing energy that the painter tries to control.

2. Analysis: The space corresponds to the main filter, and it is the opposite of replaced by, so choose the correct answer for option A. predominant.

Translation: It is often believed that psychoanalysis (which was dominant in the 18th century) provides the main filter through which death can be seen, but now it has been replaced by medicine, which provides conceptual models and practical methods through which these models and Method death may be avoided, and in incurable diseases, it can be approached, forming a process called medicalization.

3. Analysis: The person who performs his music can count on the flattering reports and the person who ignores him can only be rejected by the strict standards he set, so it reflects the person's unobjective characteristics and the correct answer is the AD option. disinterested fair, exacting strict.

Translation: The review written by music critic and composer Stephenson is hardly fair: musicians playing his music expect to be flattered by reports, and those who ignore him are suppressed by strict standards.

4. Analysis: The first space refers to the laser used in common items mentioned above, so choose the C option corresponding to commonplace, the second space is learned from the sentence meaning that the laser often appears does not mean that the laser can only appear in this kind of In the bland way, the second option is E. Everyday presence appears, pedestrians are bland.

Translation: Laser has been widely used in many fields, such as packaging industry, CD manufacturing industry and all common items. However, the commonness of the laser does not mean that the laser can only be used in some bland ways.

5. Analysis: I will set a limited goal later, and each time I move forward one step, it means that they know that perfection is impossible. According to necessitate further measures, there are new problems in the second space. Unattainable is unavailable and inadequacy is insufficient.

Translation: The strategists who created the EU are carrying out piecemeal social engineering. Realizing that perfection is unavailable, they set limited goals and then agitate their political will to advance a small step, while knowing clearly that when they achieve their goals, its shortcomings will become obvious and further measures are necessary.

6. Analysis: Uncontrolled copying will have a negative impact on creative endeavor, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty is pushed according to the previous conditions. As mentioned





earlier, it will have a negative impact, so now there must be such a law, so the second air, and repeat such flourishing for the third air, so choose the H for the correct answer. Languish loses vitality, extends, and manages to thrive and succeeds in prosperity.

Translation: The law to protect the wealth of the brain wants to inspire innovation, but some forms of innovative work have never enjoyed the protection of the law, which is a matter that should attract attention. If we see some innovative efforts lose their vitality due to uncontrolled piracy, we may decide to expand the brain wealth law. On the contrary, if an unprotected innovative work successfully prospered in the absence of laws to prevent piracy, we should work hard to know how this prosperity should be maintained.

7. Analysis: dispelled that presumption and revealed that the two share a family history shows that the previous presumption is that there is no share a family history between these two species, so the correct answer is to select the DE option. Preclude excludes, rule out excludes.

Translation: An analysis of the feather framework that can exclude the phylogenetic relationship between two species provides a survey that eliminates previous presumptions and exposes the history of the family shared by the two races.

8. Analysis: spoke publicly of old-time virtues in order to mask private vices embodies the "disguise, deception" of politicians. The characteristics of the correct answer choose the BF option, dissemblance hypocrisy, duplicity deception.

Translation: This book describes several hypocritical politicians who publicly declared that the virtues of the old era were to cover up personal defects.

9. Analysis: could not seem to agree on the correct diagnosis for any given patient, indicating that these employees have been in dispute, so the correct answer is the AB option. Discordance conflicts, contention disputes.

Translation: Baker was shocked by the controversy seen by well-known drug manufacturers; despite their experience, those doctors did not seem to agree on the correct diagnosis of any patient.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

10. Analysis: The content after the colon indicates that in terms of per capita emissions, the United States is much larger than China, so the space should reflect "far greater than", so the correct answer is the BE option. Disparity is different, variance is different.

Translation: There are great differences in national greenhouse gas emissions, especially in terms of per capita, because the United States and China are very similar in total emissions, but the per capita emissions of the United States are many times that of China.

Source: Posner and Sunstein remind us that there are great disparities in the global share of greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms: while the United States and China now lead in aggregate emissions, US per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.





Section 78

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|------------|
| 1 | immutable | a. unable to be changed | 不变的 |
| 2 | passive | a. used to describe someone who allows things to happen or who accepts what other people do or decide without trying to change anything | 消极的;被动的 |
| 3 | kinetic | a. of or relating to the movement of physical objects | 运动的 |
| 4 | mindset | n. a mental attitude or inclination | 观念模式 |
| 5 | pompous | a. having or showing an attitude of someone who thinks he or she is better than other people | 言辞浮夸的 |
| 6 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 7 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 8 | coverage | n. the activity of reporting about an event or subject in newspapers, on television news programs, etc. | 新闻报道 |
| 9 | disinterested | a. not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns | 公正的 |
| | | a. not interested | 冷漠;无兴趣 |
| 10 | sporadic | a. occurring occasionally, singly, or in irregular or random instances | 偶尔发生的 |
| 11 | assorted | a. including several kinds | 混杂的 |
| 12 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 13 | piecemeal | a. done or made in a gradual way in a series of separate steps | 逐渐做成(或发生)的 |
| 14 | salubrious | a. making good health possible or likely | 有益健康的 |
| 15 | bromidic | a. lacking in originality: TRITE | 陈腐的, 无聊的 |
| 16 | mobilize | v. to bring (people) together for action | 鼓动 |
| 17 | endeavor | v. to seriously or continually try to do (something) | 尝试 |
| | | n. a serious effort or attempt | 努力 |
| 18 | languish | v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation | 衰败 |
| 19 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 20 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 21 | thrive | v. to grow or develop successfully : to flourish or succeed | 兴旺发达;繁荣 |
| 22 | kinship | n. the state of being related to the people in your family | 亲属关系 |
| 23 | signify | v. to be a sign of (something) : to mean (something) | 说明;预示 |
| 24 | underrate | v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low | 过低评价 |
| 25 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 26 | exaggerate | v. to think of or describe something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸大 |
| 27 | vice | n. bad or immoral behavior or habits | 恶行;不道德行为 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|--------|
| 28 | probity | n. the quality of a person who is completely honest | 诚实 |
| 29 | dissemble | v. to hide your true feelings, opinions, etc. | 伪装 |
| 30 | rectitude | n. the quality of being honest and morally correct | 公正;正直 |
| 31 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness | 天真的 |
| | | a. lacking craft or subtlety | 真诚的 |
| 32 | duplicity | n. dishonest behavior that is meant to trick someone | 奸诈(行为) |
| 33 | for all | / | 尽管 |
| 34 | discordance | n. lack of agreement or harmony: the state or an instance of being discordant | 不一致 |
| 35 | contention | n. something (such as a belief, opinion, or idea) that is argued or stated | 争执;争论 |
| 36 | quackery | n. the practices or pretensions of a quack | 骗人的医术 |
| 37 | nepotism | n. the unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives | 任人唯亲 |
| 38 | indecision | n. difficulty in making a decision | 优柔寡断 |
| 39 | cronyism | n. the unfair practice by a powerful person (such as a politician) of giving jobs and other favors to friends | 任人唯亲 |
| 40 | per capita | / | 人均 |
| 41 | distortion | n. the act of twisting out of shape or making inaccurate | 扭曲 |
| 42 | disparity | n. different from each other | 不一致 |
| 43 | fluctuate | v. to change level, strength, or value frequently | 动摇不定 |
| 44 | variance | n. an amount of difference or change | 不一致 |
| 45 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand : irresolution, indecision | 犹豫不决 |

Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 79 hard

1. She demonstrates a great extent of _____, as she has traveled to many more countries and places around the world than any of her kindred.

- A. perfidiousness
- B. peregrination
- C. jubilation
- D. sagaciousness
- E. conspicuousness

2. People who are reluctant to oppose a court nominee straightforwardly on ideological grounds often search for any sort of peccadillo to serve as a _____ their opposition.

- A. mitigation of
- B. violation of
- C. predictor of
- D. reparation for
- E. pretext for

3. Britain's Queen Victoria, however (i)_____ she had been at the beginning of her reign, was politically much more (ii)_____ by the end of her time on the throne, as she resigned herself to the emergence of an increasing powerful electorate that prevented her from stubbornly insisting on getting her own way in matters of state.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. naïve | D. powerful |
| B. personable | E. arbitrary |
| C. obdurate | F. malleable |

4. Earlier discussions with neighboring countries (i)_____ due to the government's failure to alter policies that those countries find objectionable. Moreover, there is every reason to (ii)_____ the success of further talks, since the government if anything different, more intransigent.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. commenced | D. doubt |
| B. advanced | E. undermine |
| C. founded | F. anticipate |

5. To get funding and tenured positions, medical researchers have to get their work published in well-regarded journals, where rejection can climb above 90 percent. Not surprisingly, the studies that tend to make the grade are those that make (i)_____ claims. But while coming up with such (ii)_____ claims is relatively easy, getting the data to bear them out is another matter. When studied rigorously, the great majority of these claims (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A. well-supported | D. practical | G. yield contradictory evidence |
| B. eye-catching | E. orthodox | H. require extensive analysis |
| C. small-scale | F. striking | I. support conventional beliefs |





6. As the study of the foundation of western Shanghai reveals, there was a sense of elegance in the refined, simple lines that characterized the entire row, bereft of the exuberant, emphatic, assertive, ornament that constituted the latest British architectural fashion, which expressed its detestation of Palladianism and neoclassicism—London’s Regent Street then being regarded as abhorrent—calling it the product of a (i)_____ “shopocracy”. The (ii)_____ of Western architectural taste—oscillating between simplicity and ornamental (iii)_____—must have bemused Chinese observers who had long accepted that both approaches were valid and could co-exist.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. superficial | D. impermanence | G. profundity |
| B. quintessential | E. eternality | H. modesty |
| C. disdained | F. subtlety | I. exuberance |

7. Church, Nussbaum, Waldman, and Wills have written very different books—Nussbaum and Wills range both farther and deeper—but each one of the four strives for _____, wanting to save us from the errors of partisans and zealots.

- A. concision
- B. evenhandedness
- C. frankness
- D. trustworthiness
- E. succinctness
- F. impartiality

8. Given that the department director was such a feeble contributor, sitting silently at important policy meetings and usually deferring to low-level aides, it was surprising that he had such a reputation for _____.

- A. magnanimity
- B. perspicacity
- C. impartiality
- D. detachment
- E. benevolence
- F. discernment

9. Between the late 1800s and early 1900s, various institutional structures emerged that set researchers in scientific fields apart as a professional class and moderated disputes by _____ some kinds of knowledge as real science.

- A. differing
- B. sanctioning
- C. mischaracterizing
- D. censuring
- E. reprimanding
- F. endorsing

10. In Ramachandran’s opinion, it is perfectly acceptable to propose bold speculations about the brain, even if these speculations seem _____; as Ramachandran frequently remarks, science thrives on risky conjecture.

- A. unfounded
- B. premature
- C. controversial
- D. verifiable
- E. testable
- F. baseless





Section 79 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/E/CF/CD/BFG

6-10 CDI/BF/BF/BF/AF

1. Analysis: The following content explains the space, which mainly reflects travel, and chooses the B option for the correct answer. peregrination long-distance travel.

Translation: She proves that she has had a lot of long-distance travel because she has traveled to more countries and places in the world than her family has traveled.

2. Analysis: People who do not support the candidate must find his fault in order to support their opposition, and choose the E option for the correct answer. pretext excuses.

Translation: Those who are unwilling to directly oppose the ideological position of the judge candidate often find various faults as an excuse for their opposition.

Source: Kennedy also argued that considering a candidate's ideology as a basis for assessing his or her fitness for the Court should be an acknowledged and accepted practice. Otherwise, he warned, "people who are nervous about opposing a nominee straightforwardly on ideological grounds search for any sort of peccadillo to serve as a non-ideological pretext for opposition." The unfortunate result, he observed, would be "scandal-mongering."

3. Analysis: however launched two spaces to reverse, the following explanation explains that she allows voters who hinder her stubbornness to appear, indicating that the second empty election is an antisense of stubbornness, then the first blank fill the stubborn synonym is the best and correct Answer CF option. Obdurate is stubborn and malleable susceptible.

Translation: Queen Victoria, no matter how stubborn she is during her reign, she is politically more susceptible than her previous king, because she allows more and more powerful voters Prevent her from stubbornly insisting on the way she handles affairs.

4. Analysis: The government did not change the policies that the neighboring countries hated, so the early discussions failed, so the first air option C, and the second air said that the government is more stubborn, it is not realistic to launch further discussions, so the first Select the D option in the second air. Founder failed, doubt, doubt.

Translation: Early discussions of neighbouring countries failed because the government did not change the distasteful policies of neighboring countries. In addition, there are reasons to doubt the success of further discussions, because if the government wants to say anything different, it is more stubborn.

5. Analysis: through such before the second space, we can infer that the first and second spaces are synonymous, so the correct answer chooses the BF option, the third empty transition, and the previous relatively easy inverse, so the correct answer chooses the G option. Eye-catching, striking, yield contradictory evidence yield contradictory evidence.

Translation: In order to obtain funding and a tenured professorship, medical researchers have to publish their work in some highly recognized magazines, where the rejection rate is as high as 90%. Not surprisingly, those who want to do this scoring study are those who have made eye-catching





comments. But it is relatively easy to think of these appealing remarks, but it is also true that these materials prove their rationality. When rigorously studied, most of the remarks produced contradictory evidence.

- 6. Analysis:** The first empty corresponds to abhorrent, the correct answer selects the C option, the second empty corresponds to oscillating, so reflect the change, the answer selects the D option, the third empty and simplicity are inverted, so the answer selects the I option. Disdained, impermanence, impermanence, exuberance flourish.

Translation: As revealed by the "Western Shanghai" Foundation Institute, there is an elegance in these delicate and simple lines that depict the entire row, depriving the passionate, firm, and confident that this is the composition of the latest British architectural style. The decoration, this style expresses the aversion to Palladianism and neoclassicism-London's RS Street was later regarded as abhorrent-and is called the product of the despised "body". The impermanence of Western architectural style (which has been swinging between simplicity and luxuriant decoration) has confused Chinese observers, but they have adapted and accepted two effective and coexisting styles for a long time.

- 7. Analysis:** Through wanting to save us from the errors of partisans and zealots, these people pursue fairness, which is the antonym of partisans and zealots, so the correct answer is BF. Evenhandedness is fair, impartiality is fair.

Translation: The four people C, N, WA, and WI wrote very different books. The books of the two people N and WI are more laborious, longer-term, and more profound, but each of these four people strives to find fairness and wants to stay away from the mistakes of favoritism and fanatics.

- 8. Analysis:** Through surprising, it is known that the space is selected as feeble, silently, deferring to low-level aides, indicating that this space is selected as the positive evaluation word, so the correct answer is the BF option. perspicacity insight, discernment insight.

Translation: Because the Minister is such a weak contributor, he often sits quietly in important political meetings, and often listens to the help of his subordinates. It is really surprising that he has an observant reputation.

- 9. Analysis:** The space should choose the means of moderated disputes, then if you want to eliminate the dispute, you can only admit that these things are real science, and choose the BF option for the correct answer. sanction agrees, endorse endorses.

Translation: Between the late 19th century and the early 20th century, different institutional organizations emerged, and these organizations separated researchers in the scientific field from professional classes and then reduced disputes by recognizing certain knowledge as science.

- 10. Analysis:** It says perfectly acceptable in the front, and even if turns in the back, so the space should be filled with the antisense of perfectly acceptable, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. unfounded unfounded, baseless unfounded.

Translation: In Rama Chandran's point of view, bold guesses about the brain can be fully accepted, even if these guesses are unfounded, as Rama Chandran often commented, science is bold Among the risky speculations that flourished.





Section 79

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | kindred | n. a person's relatives | 亲属 |
| 2 | perfidious | a. not able to be trusted: showing that someone cannot be trusted | 背叛的;不忠的 |
| 3 | peregrinate | v. to travel especially on foot: WALK | (尤指漫长而缓慢的)旅程 |
| 4 | jubilation | n. great happiness or joy | 欢欣鼓舞 |
| 5 | sagacious | a. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 洞察事理的 |
| 6 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 7 | peccadillo | n. a small mistake or fault that is not regarded as very bad or serious | 轻罪 |
| 8 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 9 | violate | v. to do something that is not allowed by (a law, rule, etc.) | 违反 |
| 10 | reparation | n. money that a country or group that loses a war pays because of the damage, injury, deaths, etc., it has caused | (战败国的)赔款 |
| 11 | pretext | n. a reason that you give to hide your real reason for doing something | 借口;托词 |
| 12 | stubborn | a. refusing to change your ideas or to stop doing something | 固执的 |
| 13 | personable | a. friendly or pleasant in manner : easy to get along with | 品貌兼优;英俊潇洒 |
| 14 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 15 | malleable | a. capable of being easily changed or influenced | 可塑的 |
| 16 | obdurate | a. refusing to do what other people want: not willing to change your opinion or the way you do something | 顽固的 |
| 17 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 坚持的, 不妥协的 |
| 18 | founder | v. to experience failure: to be unsuccessful | 失败 |
| 19 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 20 | bear out | / | 证实 |
| 21 | orthodox | n. accepted as true or correct by most people : supporting or believing what most people think is true | 传统 |
| 22 | striking | a. very attractive especially in an unusual or interesting way | 引人注目的 |
| 23 | yield | v. to produce or provide (something, such as a plant or crop) v. to surrender or submit (oneself) to another | 产出 投降 |
| 24 | bereft | a. sad because a family member or friend has died | 失去(某物) |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 25 | exuberant | n. very lively, happy, or energetic: filled with energy and enthusiasm | 热情洋溢的 |
| 26 | emphatic | a. said or done in a forceful or definite way | 强调的 |
| 27 | detestation | n. extreme hatred or dislike: abhorrence, loathing | 憎恶 |
| 28 | abhorrent | a. causing or deserving strong dislike | 令人憎恨的 |
| 29 | oscillate | v. to swing or move back and forth between two points | 摇摆, 变化 |
| 30 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent : not thorough or complete | 肤浅的 |
| 31 | quintessential | a. perfectly typical or representative of a particular kind of person or thing | 典型的 |
| 32 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 33 | impermanent | a. not lasting forever: not permanent | 短暂的 |
| 34 | eternal | a. having no beginning and no end in time : lasting forever | 永久的 |
| 35 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 36 | profundity | n. the quality of being very strongly felt | 深刻性 |
| 37 | concise | a. using few words: not including extra or unnecessary information | 简明的 |
| 38 | evenhanded | a. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |
| 39 | succinct | a. using few words to state or express an idea | 简明的 |
| 40 | impartial | a. not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally | 公平的 |
| 41 | magnanimity | n. the quality of being generous and noble | (尤指对被自己击败或曾欺凌过自己的人的)宽宏大量 |
| 42 | perspicacity | n. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things that are difficult or not obvious | 敏锐的洞察力 |
| 43 | detachment | n. freedom from bias or prejudice | 公正;客观 |
| 44 | benevolence | n. an act of kindness | 善行;捐助 |
| 45 | discernment | n. an act of perceiving or discerning something | 洞察力 |
| 46 | sanction | v. to officially accept or allow (something) | 支持 |
| | | n. an action that is taken or an order that is given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc. | 制裁 |
| | | n. official permission or approval | 支持 |
| 47 | reprehend | v. to voice disapproval of: censure | 谴责 |
| 48 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 49 | censure | n. official strong criticism | 责备 |
| 50 | conjecture | n. an opinion or idea formed without proof or sufficient evidence | 推测 |
| 51 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |



section 80 hard

1. Although Emily Bronte is impassioned about gender equality, she is anything but ____ to endorse more privileges endowed to women.

- A. zealous
- B. apathetic
- C. abhorrent
- D. stubborn
- E. lethargic

2. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

3. As cheaper imports drove most California potteries out of business during the 1950s, one company (i)_____. The substantial size and weight of the specialized products produced by Architectural Pottery helped (ii)_____ the company, because it was uneconomical for foreign companies to ship similarly large objects to California.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. stagnated | D. transform |
| B. diversified | E. insulate |
| C. flourished | F. finance |

4. Each new generation of students grow up (i)_____ the world of classical physics, with its mostly intuitive, billiard-ball causality; that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum physics, which has for this reason never lost its air of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. immersed in | D. verisimilitude |
| B. disdainful of | E. objectivity |
| C. unmoved by | F. radicalism |

5. During the Harlem Renaissance, Alain Locke (i)_____ the first flourishing of a self-consciously racial art movement in America and was widely credited with providing the philosophical basis for its emergence. His importance as a critic of African American art and as an art theorist is (ii)_____ if controversial, yet he has received (iii)_____ attention for his unique insight into the broad forces that shaped American modernism and cultural nationalism in the visual arts.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. forestalled | D. undisputed | G. undeserved |
| B. presided over | E. misleading | H. meticulous |
| C. seethed over | F. questionable | I. insufficient |





6. Vaccine denial has all the hallmarks of a belief system that is not (i) _____. The notion that childhood vaccines are driving autism rates has been (ii) _____ by multiple epidemiological studies. Yet the true believers are (iii) _____, critiquing each new study that challenges their views, and rallying to the defense of disgraced researchers whose work was retracted.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. amenable to refutation | D. resuscitated | G. indignant |
| B. susceptible to fashion | E. documented | H. persistent |
| C. open to criticism | F. upended | I. phlegmatic |

7. Price knew about how to do people favors, sometimes just from kindness, but often out of _____.

- A. self-interest
- B. benevolence
- C. magnanimity
- D. opportunism
- E. disinterest
- F. mercy

8. Caricature can be revealing as well as amusing, and Ager's novel is both: Ager's delineation of class, ethnic, and generational struggle is exaggerated for comical effect, but it _____ nonetheless.

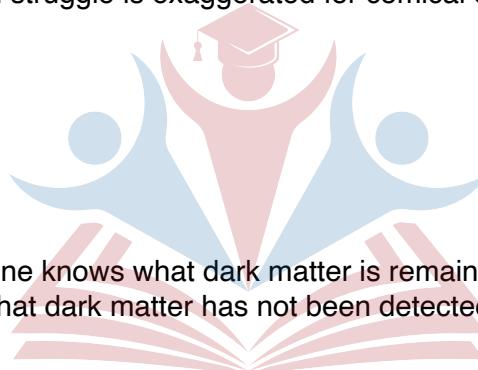
- A. resonates
- B. entertains
- C. diverts
- D. confuses
- E. rings true
- F. falls short

9. Although the claim that no one knows what dark matter is remains _____, some scientists dispute the parallel assertion that dark matter has not been detected.

- A. contentious
- B. sound
- C. questionable
- D. unassailable
- E. unverifiable
- F. prominent

10. Benjamin Franklin's reputation is so much one of appearing scientific investigation with commonsense empiricism that it is somewhat startling to realize how _____ the great experiment's mentoring truly was.

- A. reasonable
- B. speculative
- C. pragmatic
- D. conjectural
- E. careless
- F. judicious





Section 80 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/A/CE/AF/BDI

6-10 AFH/AD/AE/BD/BD

1. Analysis: anything but means "never", so spaces and impassioned are the same. Note that impassioned means "enthusiasm", choose the correct answer A option. Zealous, enthusiastic.

Translation: Although EB is very passionate about gender equality, she has never enthusiastically supported more privileges for women.

2. Analysis: stop viewing photography and start viewing it as something can see that the content behind the space and something is negated, the content behind is they could handle with spontaneity, even derision, the core word is "derision mocking", so the space in front To choose positive evaluation words, choose the correct answer A option. sacrosanct is sacred and unchangeable.

Translation: Many creative photographers are pleased to find a model that inspires them in instant photography, making them stop seeing photography as sacred and inviolable and begin to view photography as something they can naturally grasp, even if something that can be mocked.

3. Analysis: According to the later The substantial size and weight of the specialized products produced by Architectural Pottery helped know that this company has a good thing in this matter, so the first empty choice C option is the best; the second empty according to the sentence It means that the size and weight of the products produced by AP can make this company prosperous, but foreign companies are uneconomical, indicating that this company is distinguished from foreign companies, so that this company is not affected by adverse conditions. Flourish flourishes and insulate makes isolation. A more accurate understanding of insulates in this place is isolation from (unfavorable and dangerous things), Webster's interpretation: to keep (someone or something) separate from something unpleasant, dangerous, etc.)

Translation: In the 1950s, as cheaper imported products squeezed out Californian ceramics from the market, a company prospered. The actual size and weight of the professional products provided by these AP companies have isolated the company (that is, the company can be profitable in the process), because some foreign companies transport similar-sized items to California and are not profitable at all.

Source: As plastic alternatives and cheap imports from Germany and Japan (encouraged by US Foreign policy), as well as England, drove most California potteries out of business during the 50s, the Lawrences' company flourished. The substantial size and weight of many Architectural Pottery products alone helped insulate the company, for they were too uneconomical to imitate abroad and ship here. But it was Rita's eye and Max's business sense that kept the company vital for almost three decades.

4. Analysis: The first space is based on intellectual, billiard-ball causality and we know that we grew up in such an environment, so the first space chooses the A option, the second space reasoning problem, we can use the advantages of classical physics to approach quantum Physics, and the "new" attribute of quantum physics can also be seen from the word alien, so the second option is F. Immersed in, radicalism (represents the "new" feature).





Translation: Every generation of students grows up in the world of classical physics, and the concise, causal relationship of billiards; that is our common advantage in approaching the alien quantum physics world, because of this reason the quantum physics world has never lost Over aggressive.

5. Analysis: The first empty is judged to be a positive evaluation by the later was widely credited with, so choose the B option, the second empty is based on the if controversial inference to choose the antonym of controversial, note that if here means "even", so the second empty Select the D option, the third space will select the word that reflects the negative evaluation according to yet, so the correct answer is the I option. Preside over leading, leading, undisputed, undoubtedly, insufficient.

Translation: During HR, AL led the first self-conscious racial art event in the United States, and he was recognized because she provided the philosophical basis for the event. His importance as a critic and art theorist of African American art is unquestionable, even if there is some controversy, but because of his kind of broad power that can change American modernism and cultural nationalism in visual art Unique insights have received insufficient attention.

Source: During the socalled New Negro Movement and Harlem Renaissance, Locke presided over the first flourishing of a self-consciously racial art movement in America and has been widely credited with providing the philosophical basis for its emergence. As a cultural theorist, he figures most prominently in histories of black literary modernism and the performing arts. Locke's contributions to the wider literature of art history are, however, far less known.

6. Analysis: The following article mainly describes that many people do not believe in new research, but believe in old sayings, so it means that the vaccine cannot be simply rejected. The second space corresponds to the last was retracted, which means that the notion has been studied by many new No, but the true trusters still believe in the previous notion, so the F option is selected in the second air, and the H option is selected in the third air. amenable to refutation disobey veto, upend upside down, persistent perseverance.

Translation: The veto of the vaccine has all the signs of a trust system that is unwilling to veto. The claim that childhood vaccines increase the incidence of autism has been rejected by many epidemiological studies. However, those who truly trust are persevering, they will criticize new research that challenges their views, and gather to support the disgraceful researchers whose works have been rejected.

7. Analysis: The space selects the antisense of kindness. The option for this question is more troublesome, and only the AD option can be selected. self-interest, self-interest, opportunism, opportunism.

Translation: P knows how to help people, sometimes out of goodwill, but often out of selfishness. Source: He (William Price) knew about the art of doing people favors – sometimes just from kindness, but often out of expedience.

8. Analysis: nonetheless launches space to choose exaggerated antisense, and the correct answer chooses AE option. Resonate resonates, ring true is somewhat true.

Translation: Comic art reveals both truth and entertainment, and A's novel is both: A's description of class, race, and generational struggle is exaggerated because of the comic effect, but it is indeed a bit true.





9. Analysis: This question examines the synonymous repetition, pay attention to the word "assertion" is a common synonymous repetition sign word, indicating that the two statements here are assertion, so the blank of this question should be filled with synonyms for assertion, correct Answer the BD option. Sound is reliable and unassailable.

Translation: Although no one knows what dark matter is, it is still indisputable. Some scientists have disputed that the dark matter has not been surveyed.

10. Analysis: Franklin's reputation is based on investigation and research, so when people find this experiment is a speculation, people feel surprised. Feel free to choose the BD option for the correct answer. speculative speculation, conjectural speculation.

Translation: Benjamin Franklin derives its reputation from investigating common sense experience, so people are surprised when they realize that the guidance of this great experiment really depends on speculation.





Section 80

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | impassioned | a. showing or feeling very strong emotions | 热情的 |
| 2 | anything but | / | 绝对不是 |
| 3 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 4 | privilege | n. a right or benefit that is given to some people and not to others | 优惠待遇 |
| 5 | zealous | a. feeling or showing strong and energetic support for a person, cause, etc.: filled with zeal | 热情的 |
| 6 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 7 | abhorrent | a. causing or deserving strong dislike | 令人憎恨的 |
| 8 | stubborn | a. refusing to change your ideas or to stop doing something | 固执的 |
| 9 | lethargic | a. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things | 昏睡的 |
| 10 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自发的 |
| 11 | derision | n. the feeling that people express when they criticize and laugh at someone or something in an insulting way | 嘲弄 |
| 12 | sacrosanct | a. too important and respected to be changed, criticized, etc. | 神圣的 |
| 13 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 14 | malleable | a. capable of being easily changed or influenced | 可塑的 |
| 15 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people | 平等主义的 |
| 16 | autonomous | a. having the power or right to govern itself | 有自主权的 |
| 17 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.: to be or become stagnant | 停滞 |
| 18 | flourish | n/v. a period of thriving | 繁荣;昌盛 |
| 19 | insulate | v. to prevent (someone or something) from dealing with or experiencing something : to keep (someone or something) separate from something unpleasant, dangerous, etc. | 将...隔离 (以免受外界影响) |
| 20 | intuitive | a. having the ability to know or understand things without any proof or evidence: having or characterized by intuition | 凭直觉获知的 |
| 21 | alien | a. not familiar or like other things you have known | 陌生的 |
| 22 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 23 | verisimilitude | n. the quality of seeming real | 真实性 |
| 24 | radical | a. very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary a. very basic and important | 标新立异 根本的 |
| 25 | objectivity | v. based on facts rather than feelings or opinions | 客观公正 |
| 26 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 预先阻止 |



| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 27 | preside | v. to be in charge of something (such as a trial) | 主持(会议、仪式等) |
| 28 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 29 | autism | / | 孤独症 |
| 30 | epidemiological | a. a branch of medical science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population | 流行病学的 |
| 31 | rally | v. to bring or come together for a common purposes | 一致支持;团结起来 |
| 32 | disgrace | v. to cause (someone) to feel ashamed | 不光彩 |
| 33 | retract | v. to pull (something) back into something larger that usually covers it | 撤回 |
| 34 | amenable | a. willing to agree or to accept something that is wanted or asked for | 顺从的 |
| 35 | susceptible | a. easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something | 易受...影响的 |
| 36 | resuscitate | v. to bring (someone who is unconscious, not breathing, or close to death) back to a conscious or active state again | 使苏醒 |
| 37 | upend | v. to cause (something) to be upside down: to turn (something) over | 使颠倒 |
| 38 | indignant | a. feeling or showing anger because of something that is unfair or wrong: very angry | 愤怒的 |
| 39 | phlegmatic | a. not easily upset, excited, or angered | 冷静的 |
| 40 | self-interest | a. concern only for getting what you want or need and not about what happens to other people | 自私自利 |
| 41 | benevolence | n. an act of kindness | 善行;捐助 |
| 42 | magnanimity | n. the quality of being generous and noble ଲା-ଇଞ୍ଜିନ୍ଯୁ ପ୍ରକ୍ଟୋ ଶିଳ୍ପା by RAHMAN ENAYATE | (尤指对被自己击败或曾欺凌过自己的人的)宽宏大量 |
| 43 | opportunism | n. the art, policy, or practice of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances often with little regard for principles or consequences | 机会主义 |
| 44 | disinterest | n. lack of interest n. the quality or state of not being influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns | 冷漠 客观 |
| 45 | resonate | v. to have particular meaning or importance for someone v. to relate harmoniously | 有特殊意义 一致 |
| 46 | divert | v. to give pleasure to: amuse v. to change the direction or use of (something) | 娱乐 使转向 |
| 47 | ring true | / | 听起来真实 |
| 48 | fall short | / | 缺乏;不足 |
| 49 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---------|
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 50 | sound | a. in good health | 健全的 |
| | | a. free from mistakes | 合理的,正确的 |
| | | a. solid and strong | 可靠的 |
| 51 | unassailable | a. not able to be doubted, attacked, or questioned | 不容置疑的 |
| 52 | prominent | a. important and well-known | 著名的;杰出的 |
| 53 | empiricism | n. the practice of basing ideas and theories on testing and experience | 经验主义 |
| 54 | speculative | a. based on guesses or ideas about what might happen or be true rather than on facts | 推理的 |
| 55 | conjectural | a. of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture | 推测的 |
| 56 | judicious | a. having or showing good judgment | 明智的 |





section 81 hard

1. The chairman, faced with the need to forge a consensus on a number of proposals, acknowledged that it would be difficult to reconcile the push for a radical overhaul with the stance of those who want _____ change.

- A. deliberate
- B. indiscriminate
- C. genuine
- D. immediate
- E. wholesale

2. The stars' attitudes toward their glowing press are diametrically opposed: some think it _____ and others take the adulation seriously.

- A. flummery
- B. consequential
- C. fanatical
- D. coincidental
- E. sincere

3. Up to the 1970s, histories of science tended to be (i)_____ not least in their focus on discoveries and theories that could be read as anticipating later scientific orthodoxies, rather than on those deemed (ii)_____ in their own periods. Historians of science are now routinely far more sensitive on such scores.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. anachronistic | D. major |
| B. convoluted | E. fallacious |
| C. undogmatic | F. inessential |

4. The students seeking undergraduate representation on the board of trustees viewed the impasse in their negotiations with the administration as (i)_____, since it promised to (ii)_____ the administration's belief that students should take no part in running the university.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. unfortunate | D. undermine |
| B. inevitable | E. fuel |
| C. unprecedented | F. distort |

5. The perennial problem for critics of nineteenth-century novelist Charlotte Yonge is the relationship of her realism to her (i)_____. While admiring her complex psychological portraits and detailed descriptions of quotidian family life, readers since her own time have tended to fault her improbable manipulation of plot to teach a moral lesson. Indeed, many critics (ii)_____ her because of her willingness to (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| A. pessimism | D. dismiss | G. squander suspense |
| B. didacticism | E. applaud | H. sacrifice credibility |
| C. eclecticism | F. underestimate | I. deflate pretension |





6. Filler claims that after the social welfare programs of the 1960s, belief that the government has an obligation to provide decent housing for citizens who cannot afford it was (i) _____ in the United States by the notion that providing suitable shelter for everyone should be (ii) _____. Thus today in the (iii) _____ of taxpayer-sponsored initiatives we have volunteer home-construction programs, honorable in intent but pitifully limited in scope.

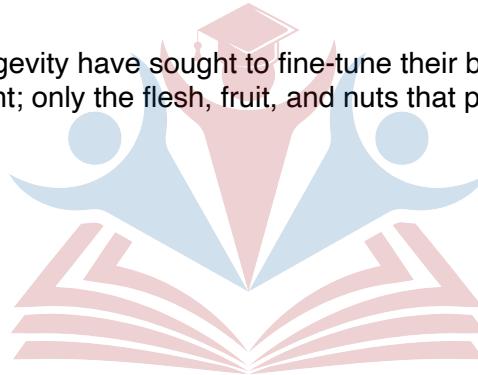
| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| A. supplanted | D. a shared civic responsibility | G. absence |
| B. promulgated | E. an act of private charity | H. name |
| C. corroborated | F. a profit-oriented enterprise | I. mold |

7. In its few decades of existence, the field of technology assessment has undergone large changes: its original high ambitions to predict consequences of technology have been _____ if not discarded.

- A. deferred
- B. subverted
- C. abandoned
- D. relinquished
- E. tempered
- F. modulated

8. Individuals interested in longevity have sought to fine-tune their bodies with all kinds of _____ diets: only raw foods; only plant; only the flesh, fruit, and nuts that prehistoric humans would have hunted and foraged.

- A. eccentric
- B. meager
- C. salutary
- D. proscriptive
- E. trendy
- F. exacting



9. The baseball players performance during last nights game was impressive, although not _____; others have performed similar feats.

- A. decisive
- B. unexampled
- C. significant
- D. novel
- E. outstanding
- F. spectacular

10. The laboratory maze has grown ever less _____ since it was first invented instead of hoping to lose a rodent in a labyrinth; today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measured behaviors.

- A. intricate
- B. extensive
- C. effective
- D. convoluted
- E. useful
- F. prevalent





Section 81 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/A/AD/AE/BDH

6-10 AEG/EF/DF/BD/AD

1. Analysis: reconcile the push for a radical overhaul with the stance of those who want _____ change to see the antonyms of spaces and radical overhaul, radically revised antonyms are the A option. Deliberate is cautious, pay attention to the deliberate deliberate here.

Translation: This chairman, in the face of a large number of proposals that require consensus, admits that it is very difficult to reconcile with those who want to change cautiously.

2. Analysis: The space is synonymous with repeated adulation, and the correct answer is A. Flummery's empty compliments.

Translation: The attitude of celebrities towards the publishers who highly praise them is diametrically opposed: some consider it a false compliment and others take this flattery seriously.

3. Analysis: The history of science always anticipates the later scientific tradition, and does not pay attention to the things of the era itself, indicating that it is an era error, so the first empty election is A, and the second empty space. , So just select a positive evaluation in the second space, so choose option D. The anachronistic era is wrong, major.

Translation: Until the 1970s, scientific history was often anachronistic, especially when they focused on discoveries and theories that could be understood to anticipate later scientific traditions, rather than those that were considered important in their own time. Scientific historians are usually more sensitive to these problem points (the major theories of their own times).

4. Analysis: it refers to impasse, the deadlock will intensify the idea that the administrative agency does not allow students to participate in campus affairs, so the second empty option E, so it is an unfortunate situation to push back the first empty, so the first Option A is empty. Unfortunately, fuel added fuel to the fire.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Students who seek the rights of undergraduate representatives on the board of directors are considered to be unfortunate because of the impasse caused by their communication with the administrative department, because the impasse has fueled such an idea of the administrative department that students should not Participate in the management of the campus.

5. Analysis: The first empty corresponding point is in the later teaching a moral lesson, because this question only mentions the two features of "true" and "teaching", so the first empty option B. Indeed is the emphasis on the previous content, so the second space must be a negative evaluation, so the second space chooses the D option, and the third space corresponds to the improbable manipulation of plot, which unreasonably manipulates the plot, so the best answer is the H option. Didacticism is doctrine, dismiss is ignored, sacrifice credibility sacrifices credibility.

Translation: The question of the relationship between the realism and sermonism of the 19th century novelist CY has long been a problem for her critics. Although readers admire her complex psychological descriptions and meticulous descriptions of ordinary life, readers from the time when he existed have quite a bit of criticism for his unreasonable plot manipulation of moral courses. Indeed, many literary critics ignored him, because he willingly sacrificed the credibility of the story.





6. Analysis: This question needs to be brought into the solution a little bit. The two viewpoints are opposite, so the first space selects the A option. The government has an obligation to provide decent housing for citizens who cannot afford it and providing suitable shelter for everyone should be + spaces are opposites, so the space chooses the opposite of government support, so the E option is most suitable. Third Empty Note: "Taxpayer Support" refers to the government's tax revenue, so the third empty is lacking, choose the G option for the correct answer. supplant replaced, private charity, lack of absent.

Translation: Filler said that after the social welfare program in the 1960s, the belief in the United States that the government should provide decent housing for citizens who cannot afford housing was replaced by the notion that providing shelter for everyone is a move by private charities . Therefore, in the absence of taxpayer-funded projects today, we can only voluntarily build home projects. Although the intention is respectable, our ability is pitifully limited.

7. Analysis: The most important point of this question is to see if it means "even", so the logic behind is at least what happens even if it is not abandoned, so the space chooses a weak weak progressive word that is abandoned Answer EF option. tempered and modulated.

Translation: During its existence, the field of technical assessment has changed a lot. His original high ambition to predict technical results will be adjusted even if he has not given up.

8. Analysis: only raw foods; only plants; only the flesh, fruit, and nuts that prehistoric humans would have hunted and foraged exemplify the strictness of these foods, and the correct answer is the DF option. Proscriptive is prohibited and exacting is strict. (This question has the original text, the original text uses rigorously proscribed in the space)

Translation: People's interest in longevity has led them to fine-tune their bodies with a variety of strict diets, such as eating natural organic foods, plants, meat, fruits, and nuts obtained by prehistoric people.

9. Analysis: According to others who performed similar feats later, it is concluded that this person's behavior is not unique, and the correct answer is the BD option. unexampled is unprecedented and novel.

Translation: This baseball player performed very well last night. Although it is not unprecedented, other people have such skills.

10. Analysis: today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measured behaviors shows that the maze has become less "fuzzy", and the correct answer is the AD option. Intricate is complicated and convoluted.

Translation: The labyrinth evolution of this experimental study is gradually no longer complicated, because it was originally created not to observe rodents escaping from the maze. Today's scientists designed the maze to lead to a few simple and easy to measure behavior.





Section 81

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | reconcile | v. to cause people or groups to become friendly again after an argument or disagreement | 使和解 |
| 2 | radical | a. very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary | 标新立异 |
| | | a. very basic and important | 根本的 |
| 3 | overhaul | v. to change (something) completely in order to improve it | 检修;大修;改造 |
| | | n. an instance of overhauling | |
| 4 | stance | n. a publicly stated opinion | (公开表明的)态度 |
| 5 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 6 | indiscriminate | a. not careful in making choices | 不加判断的 |
| 7 | genuine | a. actual, real, or true : not false or fake; sincere and honest | 真正的;真诚的 |
| 8 | wholesale | a. affecting large numbers of people or things | 大规模的 |
| 9 | adulation | n. excessive or slavish admiration or flattery | 奉承 |
| 10 | flummery | n. nonsense, especially praise that is silly or not sincere | 无聊(或虚假)的恭维话 |
| 11 | fanatic | n. a person who is very enthusiastic about something | 极端分子;狂热信徒 |
| 12 | coincidental | a. happening because of a coincidence : not planned | 巧合;碰巧 |
| 13 | not least | / | 尤其是 |
| 14 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错误的 |
| | | a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 过去的 |
| 15 | fallacious | a. containing a mistake : not true or accurate | 谬误的 |
| 16 | dogmatic | a. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted | 固执己见的,教条的 |
| 17 | trustee | n. a person or organization that has been given responsibility for managing someone else's property or money through a trust | (财产的)受托人 |
| 18 | impasse | n. a situation in which no progress seems possible | 僵局;绝境 |
| 19 | unprecedented | a. not done or experienced before | 空前的;没有先例的 |
| 20 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱(信心、权威等) |
| 21 | distort | v. to change so as to make untrue or inaccurate | 歪曲 |
| 22 | fuel | v. SUPPORT, STIMULATE | 加强; 刺激 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 23 | perennial | a. existing or continuing in the same way for a long time | 多年生的; 持续的 |
| 24 | quotidian | a. ordinary or very common | 普通的 |
| 25 | pessimism | n. a feeling or belief that bad things will happen in the future | 悲观 |
| 26 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 27 | eclectic | a. including things taken from many different sources | 兼收并蓄的 |
| 28 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 29 | applaud | v. to express approval of or support for (something or someone) | 称赞; 赞许 |
| 30 | underestimate | v. to estimate (something) as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number | 低估; 看轻; |
| 31 | squander | v. to use (something) in a foolish or wasteful way | 挥霍(金钱、时间等) |
| 32 | suspense | n. a feeling or state of nervousness or excitement caused by wondering what will happen | (对即将发生的事等的)担心; 焦虑 |
| 33 | pretension | n. the unpleasant quality of people who think of themselves as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 虚饰; 虚夸 |
| 34 | pitiful | a. deserving or causing feelings of pity or sympathy | 令人同情的; 可怜的 |
| 35 | promulgate | v. to make (an idea, belief, etc.) known to many people | 传播 |
| 36 | corroborate | v. to support or help prove (a statement, theory, etc.) by providing information or evidence | 证实 |
| 37 | defer | v. to put off to a future time : POSTPONE | 推迟; 延缓 |
| 38 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 39 | relinquish | v. to give up (something) ; to give (something, such as power, control, or possession) to another person or group | (尤指不情愿地) 放弃 |
| 40 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme | 使缓和 |
| | | n. a state of being angry | 脾气 |
| 41 | modulate | v. to change or adjust (something) so that it exists in a balanced or proper amount | 调整; 调节 |
| 42 | fine-tune | v. to make small changes to (something) in order to improve the way it works or to make it exactly right | 对...微调 |
| 43 | eccentric | a. strange or unusual | 古怪的; 异乎寻常的 |
| 44 | meager | a. not having enough of something for comfort or happiness | 贫乏的, 不足的 |
| 45 | salutary | a. having a good or helpful result especially after something unpleasant has happened | 有益的 |
| 46 | proscribe | v. to make (something) illegal : to not allow (something) | 禁止 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|------------|
| 47 | exacting | a. requiring much time, attention, or effort from someone : very difficult or demanding | 苛刻的, 要求严格的 |
| 48 | spectacular | a. causing wonder and admiration : very impressive | 壮丽的;令人惊叹的 |
| 49 | maze | n. a confusing collection or mixture of things (such as rules) | 迷宫;纷繁复杂的规则 |
| 50 | elicit | v. to get (a response, information, etc.) from someone | 引出 |
| 51 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 52 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |





section 82 hard

1. Studies of hermaphroditic plants may exhibit sampling bias against self-fertilizing and cross-fertilizing species, thus inflating the frequency of species using a mixed mating system (both self-fertilizing and cross-fertilizing); nevertheless the number of mixed-system species is not _____.

- A. self-evident
- B. static
- C. trivial
- D. relevant
- E. calculable

2. A curiosity of the film *Vertigo* is its capacity to generate emotional power from a plot that lacks the most of elementary _____: viewers are required to accept not an isolated implausibility, but a continuous stream of them.

- A. believability
- B. impact
- C. narrative
- D. tension
- E. premise

3. It was fine to be (i)_____ in the old days when papers were still not losing readers and ad revenue was not tough to come by, but many editors today are uneasy about bludgeoning their readers with the inherently (ii)_____ work of cartoonists.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. comprehensive | D. unbalanced |
| B. opinionated | E. flawed |
| C. profligate | F. vacuous |

4. Some academic criticism of popular novels has been (i)_____ in character, being based on the assumption that the wider the appeal, the more (ii)_____ the novel.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. rigorous | D. undesirable |
| B. exculpatory | E. accomplished |
| C. elitist | F. comprehensible |

5. The order applies to all Federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species and requires agencies to identify such actions and to the extent practicable and permitted by law, and since invasive species severely reduce the number of native species and even (i)_____ their existence, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and (ii)_____ measures to (iii)_____ risk of harm of the introduction of invasive species will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| A. escalate | D. prudent | G. remedy |
| B. preclude | E. mawkish | H. counterbalance |
| C. diminish | F. braggart | I. minimize |





6. Conventionally, the ultimate measure of a scientific work's validity is how broadly and confidently its conclusions become accepted in the relevant field, which in turn (i) _____ the extent to which its findings are replicated and extended. However, establishing such validity, especially for a novel experimental finding, can take years, and what (ii) _____ replication or extension may be (iii) _____ for some time.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. derives from | D. justifies | G. evident |
| B. works against | E. impugns | H. disputed |
| C. leads to | F. constitutes | I. touted |

7. While the group's street protests assumed an assertory uncompromising tenor, once admitted to the halls of power to begin formal lobbying, the group's leadership wisely chose to _____ the stridency of their rhetoric.

- A. metamorphose
- B. gild
- C. wane
- D. palliate
- E. succor
- F. damp

8. His own writing style was _____: colorful and tart in its choice of language, willing to run risks in its allusions, metaphors, and verbal juxtapositions, prone to irreverent conclusions designed to surprise or startle.

- A. effusive
- B. audacious
- C. lyrical
- D. striking
- E. ornate
- F. emotional



9. Debate rages on between proponents of corporal punishment and the death penalty and their detractors, though even the most rabid supporter agrees that punishments must be _____ and the justice system evenhanded and thorough.

- A. meet
- B. clement
- C. delimited
- D. condign
- E. tantamount
- F. merciful

10. Miller reminded his clients that labor relationship are inherently _____; the interests of business owners are diametrically opposed to those of employees.

- A. adversarial
- B. exploitative
- C. mercenary
- D. antagonistic
- E. variable
- F. changeable





Section 82 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/A/BD/CD/BDI

6-10 AFH/DF/BD/AD/AD

- Analysis: As mentioned earlier, there are prejudices against these two methods, so the frequency of this hybrid method is exaggerated, that is, the number of hybrid methods is exaggerated, but it is not said that the number of species of this hybrid method is not large Yes, so choose the C option for the answer. trivial is trivial and trivial.

Translation: Research on hermaphrodites requires a bias against self-pollinated and allo-fertilized species, so the frequency of mixed fertilization (both self-pollinated and allo-fertilized) is exaggerated; however, the number of mixed system species It's not trivial.

[In short, although the quantity is exaggerated, the quantity of this thing was also quite large]

- Analysis: The following article asks the audience to accept untrustworthy facts, indicating that these plots are lack of credibility, and the correct answer selects option A. believability.

Translation: The curiosity of the film Vertigo is that it can generate emotional power from the plot lacking the most basic credibility: the audience is asked to accept more than a single untrustworthy, but a series of untrustworthy facts.

- Analysis: Double space takes the same meaning, the overall meaning is that it was fine to do so before, but it is still uneasy to do so, so the answer is to choose the BD option. opinionated opinionated, unbalanced unjust.

Translation: In the past, when newspapers had not lost readers and advertising revenue was not difficult to obtain, stubbornness was okay, but today many editors feel that they are forcing their readers with the works of intrinsically unfair cartoonists disturbed.

Source: "In the old days it was fine to be opinionated and one-sided. But today a lot of editors are uneasy about bludgeoning their readers with the inherently unbalanced work of cartoonists."

- Analysis: The two air and space must be brought together to solve the problem. The wider the scope of attraction, the less popular is elitism. The correct answer is the CD option. Elitist elitist, undesirable, unpopular.

Translation: The academic reviews of some popular novels are elitist in character, based on the assumption that the wider the range of attraction, the less popular the novel.

- Analysis: The first empty is progressively reduced, so the B option is selected, and the second empty is in parallel with easy, so the correct answer is the D option. The most reasonable semantic collocation for the third empty is the I option. Preclude excludes, prudent is cautious, and minimize is minimized.

Translation: The order applies to all federal agencies, and their actions may affect the status of invasive species. The order will require these agencies to identify these actions to the extent feasible and permitted by law, and because invasive species seriously reduce the number of native species They even rule out their survival, so the agency has determined to the public that the benefits of these actions will definitely outweigh the harm caused by the invasive species; and all feasible and prudent measures to reduce the risk of harm caused by the introduction of invasive species These actions are taken together.





6. Analysis: The validity mentioned above depends on the degree of acceptance. It is inferred that the two sentences are related to each other, so the first empty choice of A is reasonable. The extent to which relevant findings are copied and expanded. The connection between the second space and the third space is antisense, so it is most reasonable to choose the FH option according to the options. derive from comes from, constitutes a constituent, disputed is questioned.

Translation: As usual, the ultimate criterion for the effectiveness of scientific research is to see the breadth and credibility of its conclusions in the relevant professional fields, and the related professional fields in turn stem from the degree to which its results can be used or improved. However, to achieve such validity, especially for a novel experimental result, it may take a lot of time, and what constitutes replication and expansion may sometimes be questioned.

Source: "Conventionally, the ultimate measure of a scientific work's validity is how broadly and confidently its conclusions become accepted in the relevant field, which in turn derives from the extent to which its findings are replicated and extended. However, establishing such validity, especially for a novel experimental finding, can take years, and what constitutes replication or extension may be disputed for some time."

7. Analysis: Through while, we can see that there are concessions before and after. They said that these people assert uncompromising. Palliate lightened, damp weakened. Wane is an intransitive verb, so do not choose.

Translation: Although the street demonstrators of this group showed a firm and uncompromising tone, once allowed to enter the power hierarchy to start normal lobbying, the leadership of these groups would intelligently choose to weaken their verbal toughness.

8. Analysis: Reflect the characteristics behind the colon, dare to reveal his feelings, willing to take risks, after considering the six-choice two options synonymous question, the best answer is BD option. Audacious is bold and striking and amazing.

Translation: His own writing style is bold: he is full of color and bitterness in the choice of language, willing to take risks in allusions, metaphors and comparisons, and likes to disrespect people's conclusions to make people dumbfounded. RAHMAN ENAYATE

9. Analysis: The controversy about the death penalty and the corporal punishment mentioned earlier, the later turning point says that the current punishment must be appropriate, and the justice system evenhanded and thorough later can also explain that the space is filled with a positive evaluation word, the correct answer AD option. Meet is suitable, condign is suitable.

Translation: The quarrels between supporters and opponents of capital punishment have always been popular, but even the most fanatical supporters must admit that punishment must be appropriate and that the justice system must be fair and comprehensive.

10. Analysis: The interests of business owners are diametrically opposed to those of employees, indicating that the boss and the employees are opposed, and the correct answer is the AD option. adversarial hostile, antagonistic hostile.

Translation: Miller reminded his clients that labor relations are inherently hostile. The goals and interests of businessmen are contrary to their employees.





Section 82

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | inflate | v. to think or say that (something) is larger or more important than it really is | 夸张;夸大 |
| 2 | self-evident | a. clearly true and requiring no proof or explanation | 显而易见的;明摆着的 |
| 3 | static | a. showing little or no change, action, or progress | 静止的 |
| 4 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 5 | premise | n. a statement or idea that is accepted as being true and that is used as the basis of an argument | 前提 |
| 6 | revenue | n. money that is made by or paid to a business or an organization | 收益 |
| 7 | uneasy | a. worried or unhappy about something | 不稳定的 |
| 8 | bludgeon | v. to use arguments or threats to force (someone) to do something | 迫使 |
| 9 | opinionated | a. expressing strong beliefs or judgments about something : having or showing strong opinions | 固执己见的;顽固的 |
| 10 | profligate | a. carelessly and foolishly wasting money, materials, etc. : very wasteful | 挥霍的;浪费的 |
| 11 | vacuous | a. having or showing a lack of intelligence or serious thought : lacking meaning, importance, or substance | 空洞无物的 |
| 12 | rigorous | a. very strict and demanding | 缜密的 |
| 13 | exculpatory | v. tending or serving to exculpate | 开脱罪责的 |
| 14 | elitist | n. a person who is or regards himself or herself as a member of a socially elite group | 杰出人物 |
| 15 | comprehensible | a. able to be understood | 可理解的;能懂的 |
| 16 | feasible | a. possible to do | 可行的 |
| 17 | escalate | v. to increase in extent, volume, number, amount, intensity, or scope | 使逐步上升 |
| 18 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 19 | prudent | a. having or showing careful good judgment | 谨慎的;慎重的 |
| 20 | mawkish | a. sad or romantic in a foolish or exaggerated way | 易伤感的 |
| 21 | brag | v. to talk about yourself, your achievements, your family, etc., in a way that shows too much pride | 吹嘘;自吹自擂 |
| 22 | remedy | n. a way of solving or correcting a problem | 解决方法 |
| 23 | impugn | v. to assail by words or arguments : oppose or attack as false or lacking integrity | 对...表示怀疑;置疑 |
| 24 | tout | v. to talk about (something or someone) as being very good, effective, skillful, etc. | 吹捧 |
| 25 | assertory | a. assertoric, assertive | 断言的 |
| 26 | stridency | a. the quality or state of being strident | 强硬;激烈;咄咄逼人 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--------------------|
| 27 | rhetoric | a. language that is intended to influence people and that may not be honest or reasonable | 华而不实的言语 |
| 28 | metamorphose | v. to change in an important and obvious way into something that is very different : to undergo metamorphosis | (使)变形, 变化 |
| 29 | gild | v. to cover (something) with a thin layer of gold | 给...镀金 |
| 30 | wane | v. to become smaller or less : to decrease in size, amount, length, or quality | 衰落;衰败 |
| 31 | palliate | v. to make the effects of (something, such as an illness) less painful, harmful, or harsh | 减轻, 缓和(疾病或不适) |
| 32 | succor | n. something that you do or give to help someone who is suffering or in a difficult situation | 援助;救助 |
| 33 | damp | v. to make (something) somewhat or slightly wet | 潮湿 |
| 34 | colorful | a. of speech : RUDE, OFFENSIVE | (言语)粗鲁无理的 |
| 35 | tart | a. having an unkind quality | 尖酸的;刻薄的 |
| 36 | juxtapose | v. to place (different things) together in order to create an interesting effect or to show how they are the same or different | (形成反差的物体、形象或想法的)并置 |
| 37 | effusive | a. expressing a lot of emotion | 感情过分流露的 |
| 38 | audacious | a. very confident and daring: very bold and surprising or shocking | 大胆创新的 |
| 39 | lyrical | a. having an artistically beautiful or expressive quality | 抒情的 |
| 40 | striking | a. very attractive especially in an unusual or interesting way | 引人注目的 |
| 41 | detract | v. to diminish the importance, value, or effectiveness of something —often used with from | 诋毁 |
| 42 | rabid | a. having or expressing a very extreme opinion about or interest in something | 疯狂的;激烈的 |
| 43 | meet | a. precisely adapted to a particular situation, need, or circumstance : very proper | 合适的 |
| 44 | evenhanded | a. not favoring one side or group over another | 公平的 |
| 45 | clement | a. not too hot or too cold a. inclined to be merciful | 温暖的 (对受惩罚的人)仁慈的 |
| 46 | delimit | v. to officially set or state the limits of (something) | 定...的界限 |
| 47 | condign | a. appropriate | 适当的 |
| 48 | tantamount | a. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | 等同于 |
| 49 | merciful | a. treating people with kindness and forgiveness : not cruel or harsh : having or showing mercy | 仁慈的 |
| 50 | adversarial | a. involving two people or two sides who oppose each other | 对立的 |
| 51 | mercenary | a. caring only about making money | 唯利是图的 |
| 52 | antagonistic | a. showing dislike or opposition | 敌对的 |



section 83 hard

1. The threat of litigation makes the art authentication industry _____ realm: connoisseurs refuse to communicate in writing and confidential agreements bind authenticators to silence.

- A. an opportunistic
- B. a clandestine
- C. a moralizing
- D. a xenophobic
- E. an anarchistic

2. Some of the areas of research covered in the collection have already attracted substantial scholarly interest, while others are more _____, hence requiring pioneering effort to map the territory and suggest productive avenues of inquiry.

- A. intricate
- B. pristine
- C. parochial
- D. heterogeneous
- E. onerous

3. Since he had demonstrated (i)_____ talent as an amateur, several of his acquaintances (ii)_____ a career on the stage, but he followed his parents' wishes, becoming an engineer.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. an innocuous | D. aided him in pursuing |
| B. an unremarkable | E. badgered him to pursue |
| C. the requisite | F. swayed him into pursuing |

4. In the past, the discussion of artificial light had been (i)_____. When electrification spread, the talk of artificial light became (ii)_____, perhaps because the material was more familiar. Distance lends enchantment.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. engaging | D. nugatory |
| B. momentous | E. repetitious |
| C. dormant | F. dull |

5. Saul's particular combination of intellectuality and vitality was not paradoxical; it was category-shattering. (i)_____ was, in a way, his very theme. Was ever a bookish soul so cracklingly unmediated, so (ii)_____ raw life? He was as vivid physically as he was mentally, almost perversely alert, completely at home in the world of matter, repulsed by (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A. energy | D. put off by | G. seriousness |
| B. nostalgia | E. flush with | H. sensuality |
| C. solitude | F. uninterested in | I. tedium |





6. The difficulty for nineteenth-century advocates of the claim that forests helped regulate climate was that their argument (i) _____ historical anecdote and observations. Proving the forest-climate link through verifiable and experimental scientific means rather than observation was (ii) _____ for these individuals, a situation that eventually led to the link (iii) _____ justifications for forest conservation.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. lacked | D. problematic | G. being revived in |
| B. discounted | E. unnecessary | H. dropping out of |
| C. employed | F. straightforward | I. losing out to |

7. Even the man was reserved in his speech, he thoroughly understood his mother, which made him far from _____ as people usually thought.

- A. comprehensive
- B. ingenuous
- C. sophisticated
- D. foolish
- E. simple
- F. sententious

8. Mark Messina's book *The Simple Soybean and Your Health* exudes recognition much less unrestrained in the description of the soy's medical efficiency than its versatility, but the author cautions against soy to be a _____.

- A. cure-all
- B. solitude
- C. efficacy
- D. effectuality
- E. panacea
- F. placebo

9. Three of the nation's largest airlines could be operating under bankruptcy protection in coming weeks, analysts say, the latest sign of the industry's _____ as it lurches through a historic transformation.

- A. upheaval
- B. exorbitance
- C. affluence
- D. peril
- E. convulsion
- F. opulence

10. Agencies responsible for protecting natural resources too often issue permits allowing exploitation of those resources, a process that remains _____ given that agencies have become experts at masking their decisions in the scientific terms.

- A. controversial
- B. exacting
- C. obscure
- D. onerous
- E. opaque
- F. misleading





Section 83 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/B/CE/AF/AEI

6-10 CDH/DE/AE/AE/CE

1. Analysis: The back of the colon reflects the confidentiality and silence of this industry, so the answer is option B, and clandestine is sneaky.

Translation: The threat of litigation has made the art certification industry a sneaky field: connoisseurs refuse to communicate in writing and confidentiality agreements keep the authenticator silent.

2. Analysis: The space and the attracted substantial scholarly interest are reversed. The content that has not received the attention of scholars is the brand-new content. Select the option B for the correct answer, and pristine is brand-new.

Translation: Some of the research areas included in the collection have attracted a lot of academic attention, but others are more brand-new, so avant-garde work is needed to map the terrain and show that there are a lot of ways to investigate.

3. Analysis: through the last but he followed his parents' wishes, becoming an engineer knowing that his acquaintance is trying to persuade him to pursue a career on the stage, then the second empty election E is the most suitable, and the first empty knows that he can according to the cause and effect relationship Shows "good" ability, can reflect the positive evaluation is the C option. If necessary, Badger is strongly persuaded. Note that badger has the meaning of persuasion in addition to the meaning of annoyance, refer to Webster's dictionary.

Translation: Because he has shown the necessary talents as an amateur, several of her friends tried to persuade him to pursue his career on the stage, but he kept what his parents expected of him and became an engineer.

4. Analysis: The two spaces in front and back are reversed, the last sentence "distance leads to fascination" is very critical, so when the materials become familiar, the discussion of artificial light becomes boring, so the second empty option is the F option, the first Select the A option if it is empty. engaging, charming, dull, boring.

Translation: In the past, the discussion of artificial light was fascinating. When electrification spreads, discussing artificial light becomes tedious, probably because the materials are more familiar. The distance leads to fascination.

5. Analysis: The first empty corresponding point may be intellectuality and vitality, and then according to cracklingly introduced later, it should be corresponding to the vitality, that is, choose the option A energy; the second empty and so cracklingly unmediated parallel relationship, so the corresponding option is E The option flush with; the third empty according to the repulsed by that the antonym of energy should be selected, then choose the three options I option tedium is most suitable. Energy, flush with excitement because of tedium is monotonous.

Translation: S is not contradictory to the special combination of intelligence and energy; it is a shocking type. In some ways, energy seems to be his theme. Is a person who once had a scholarly temperament so vigorously irreconcilable and so excited about the original ecological life? He is





physiologically vivid, like psychologically disgusting and dull, almost capricious and unproficient in the material world.

6. Analysis: The difficulty of the first air saying advocates is that their speech is based on anecdotes and observations. The first air chooses the C option, so the second air chooses the D option, because for these people, the scientific method will instead It is difficult to cause, and it is for this reason that this link is not reasonable, choose the H option. Employ the use of problematic to cause difficulty, drop out of loss.

Translation: The difficulty for supporters of the 19th century that forests can mediate climate is that their remarks use historical anecdotes and observations. Proving that the connection between forest and climate through credible and experimental science-based methods rather than observations is questionable to these individuals, this is a rationality that will eventually lead to this connection no longer supporting forest protection.

7. Analysis: he thoroughly understood his mother shows that he is not a person with negative evaluation, so you can find the negative evaluation of the modifier in the blank of this question, and choose the DE option for the correct answer. foolish is stupid, silly, simple.

Translation: Although this man was not much talked about in his speech, he was able to fully understand his mother, causing people to change their usual silly view of him.

8. Analysis: The relationship between concessions before and after, although the previous description of Soy's medicinal effects without restrictions, but can not be used as a panacea, the correct answer selected the AE option. cure-all panacea, panacea panacea.

Translation: MM's book: "Little Doudou and Your Health" freely expresses the versatility of soybeans rather than medicinal functions, but the author is opposed to treating soybeans as a panacea.

9. Analysis: The blanks correspond to the bankruptcy and historical transformation mentioned above. The sentence only says the bankruptcy of this airline, so the correct answer is the AE option. The upheaval has changed greatly, and the convulsion has been turbulent.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: The three major airlines in this country are operating under the protection of bankruptcy in the next few weeks. Research claims that the latest signs of industry turmoil began when it leaned towards a historical change.

10. Analysis: Because the organization is good at masking their decisions in the scientific terms, this process is relatively opaque, and the correct answer is the CE option. Obscure is fuzzy, opaque is opaque.

Translation: Institutions that are responsible for protecting natural resources give permission to develop resources too often, and this practice remains vague, making these institutions scientifically vocal and expert.





Section 83

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | litigate | v. to make (something) the subject of a lawsuit : to cause (a case, an issue, etc.) to be decided and settled in a court of law | 诉讼;打官司 |
| 2 | realm | n. an area of activity, interest, or knowledge | 领域 |
| 3 | connoisseur | n. a person who knows a lot about something (such as art, wine, food, etc.) : an expert in a particular subject | 鉴赏家 |
| 4 | opportunistic | a. taking advantage of opportunities as they arise | 机会主义的 |
| 5 | clandestine | a. done in a private place or way: done secretly | 秘密的 |
| 6 | moralize | v. to express beliefs about what is good behavior and what is bad behavior | 进行道德说教 |
| 7 | xenophobic | a. one unduly fearful of what is foreign and especially of people of foreign origin | 仇外的 |
| 8 | anarchistic | a. a person who believes that government and laws are not necessary | 无政府主义的;扰乱秩序的 |
| 9 | pioneering | a. introducing ideas and methods that have never been used before | 先驱的 |
| 10 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 11 | pristine | a. not changed by people: left in its natural state | 自然状态的 |
| | | a. in perfect condition: completely clean, fresh, neat, etc. | 新鲜的 |
| 12 | parochial | a. limited in range or scope (as to a narrow area or region): PROVINCIAL, NARROW | 狭隘 |
| 13 | heterogeneous | a. made up of parts that are different | 各种各样的 |
| 14 | onerous | a. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的 |
| 15 | innocuous | a. causing no injury | 无害的 |
| | | a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无意冒犯的 |
| 16 | badger | v. to harass or annoy persistently | 烦扰(反复提出问题或要求) |
| 17 | sway | v. to cause (someone) to agree with you or to share your opinion | 说服;使动摇 |
| 18 | enchantment | n. a feeling of being attracted by something interesting, pretty, etc. : the state of being enchanted | 狂喜;陶醉 |
| 19 | engaging | a. very attractive or pleasing in a way that holds your attention | 迷人的 |
| 20 | momentous | a. very important : having great or lasting importance | 重要的 |
| 21 | dormant | aj. not active for the time being | 暂停活动的 |
| 22 | nugatory | a. of little or no consequence: TRIFLING, INCONSEQUENTIAL | 无价值的 |
| 23 | repetitious | a. having parts, actions, etc., that are repeated many times in a way that is boring or unpleasant | 重复的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------------|
| 24 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 25 | bookish | a. more interested in reading books and studying than doing more physical activities (such as sports) | 学究似的 |
| 26 | mediate | v. to get (something, such as a settlement or agreement) by working with opposing sides in a dispute | 调解；为解决分歧找到(方法) |
| 27 | repulse | v. to cause dislike or disgust in (someone) | 使厌恶 |
| 28 | nostalgia | n. pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again | 怀旧 |
| | | n. the state of being homesick: homesickness | 思乡 |
| 29 | solitude | n. a state or situation in which you are alone usually because you want to be | 独处 |
| 30 | put off | / | 拖延；敷衍；搪塞； |
| 31 | flush with | / | 充满 |
| 32 | sensuality | n. relating to the pleasing of the senses | 感性 |
| 33 | tedium | n. the quality or state of being tedious or boring | 单调乏味 |
| 34 | drop out | / | 退学；退出(比赛等) |
| 35 | lose out | / | 失败 |
| 36 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的；广泛的 |
| 37 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness | 天真的 |
| | | a. lacking craft or subtlety | 真诚的 |
| 38 | sententious | a. given to or abounding in excessive moralizing | (尤指)说教式的 |
| 39 | simple | a. lacking in intelligence : STUPID | 迟钝 |
| 40 | exude | v. to show (a quality, emotion, etc.) very clearly or strongly | 显露 |
| 41 | versatility | n. the quality or state of having many uses or being able to do many different kinds of things | 用途广泛 |
| 42 | cure-all | n. a cure or solution for any illness or problem | (通常无效的)万灵药 |
| 43 | efficacy | n. the power to produce a desired result or effect | (尤指药物或治疗方法的)功效 |
| 44 | effectual | a. producing a desired result or effect | (行动、计划等)有效的 |
| 45 | panacea | n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties | 万能之计 |
| 46 | placebo | n. a pill or substance that is given to a patient like a drug but that has no physical effect on the patient | (给无实际治疗需要者的)安慰剂 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|--------------|
| 47 | bankruptcy | n. the state of not having enough money to pay debts | 破产 |
| 48 | lurch | v. to move with a sudden swaying, tipping, or jerking motion | 突然前倾(或向一侧倾斜) |
| 49 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的)剧变 |
| 50 | exorbitant | a. going far beyond what is fair, reasonable, or expected : too high, expensive, etc. | 过高的;高得离谱的 |
| 51 | peril | n. the state of being in great danger | 严重危险;祸害;险情 |
| 52 | convulsion | n. a sudden change or disturbance that affects a country, organization, etc. | 动乱;骚动 |
| 53 | opulent | a. having or showing much wealth | 富裕;丰富 |
| 54 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 55 | exacting | a. requiring much time, attention, or effort from someone : very difficult or demanding | 苛刻的, 要求严格的 |
| 56 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand; likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 57 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的;难懂的 |



section 84 hard

1. The painter has emphasized the figure's erect posture by making it contrast so starkly with the _____ exhibited by trees of the windswept orchard in the background.

- A. strength
- B. list
- C. rigidity
- D. fruitfulness
- E. uprightness

2. The idea of a "language instinct" may seem _____ to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulses.

- A. jarring
- B. plausible
- C. gratifying
- D. inevitable
- E. conciliatory

3. Hidebound by cloying commercial radio and clueless record executives, the American pop music scene has frequently depended on cities at the edges of the cultural map to provide a much-needed shot of (i)_____. Seattle, Minneapolis, Austin, Texas, and Athens, Georgia, have all served as temporary pivot points, churning out bands and defining the sound of the moment. Even Omaha, Nebraska, has its 15 minutes not so long ago. The momentary (ii)_____ seems to come out of nowhere—as if someone blows a whistle only those in the know can hear, and suddenly record executives and journalists are crawling all over what had previously been an obscure locale.

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. originality | D. consensus |
| B. hackneyedness | E. disjunction |
| C. burlesque | F. censorship |

4. The guilty-pleasure of the play lies in its invitation for us to identify with its characters—attractive, articulate young women and young men (i)_____ behavior that, from the outside, may look more than a little (ii)_____ : though the actions are initially repugnant, we cannot help but share the point of the view of the characters committing them.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. lament | D. trivial |
| B. execrate | E. altruistic |
| C. rationalize | F. monstrous |

5. Methods were developed to remove distortions caused by either the research environment or the researcher. Such methods, especially with respect to the researcher, were considered to (i)_____ those (ii)_____ subjectivity whose unbridled expression was thought to otherwise (iii)_____ research.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A. restrain | D. incursions of | G. corrupt |
| B. reveal | E. efficacy of | H. obviate |
| C. supersede | F. restrictions on | I. facilitate |





6. People accustomed to thinking that the human lifespan (i)_____ the outer bounds of animal longevity tend to dismiss tales of musket balls being found in the shells of living turtles. Samantha Romney, however, argues that while such stories may be (ii)_____, some turtles do indeed exhibit a phenomenon known as “negligible (iii)_____,” showing no signs of aging even as they pass the two-century mark.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| A. belies | D. apocryphal | G. rejuvenation |
| B. demarcates | E. authentic | H. superannuation |
| C. antedates | F. heresy | I. senescence |

7. The recent exhibition on Dadaism is nothing if not _____, for the visual arts are currently awash in Dadaist gestures and gambits of one variety or another.

- A. sensational
- B. timely
- C. daunting
- D. ill-advised
- E. opportune
- F. misguided

8. Ascorbate readily oxidizes in aerated aqueous solutions, and the PH of such solutions, in part, _____ the rate of oxidation, since the higher the PH, the greater the rate of oxidation.

- A. determines
- B. accelerates
- C. consolidates
- D. governs
- E. compounds
- F. stabilizes

9. Consuming 25 to 35 percent of their body weight each day, sea otters are not only _____ but highly specialized eaters, organizing themselves into groups that zero in on specific kinds of prey.

- A. prodigious
- B. undiscriminating
- C. fastidious
- D. picky
- E. voracious
- F. omnivorous

10. The concept of the Hellenistic period in ancient history has proved useful but also _____, with scholars disagreeing on the dates when the period began and ended.

- A. slippery
- B. elusive
- C. fruitless
- D. deceptive
- E. futile
- F. compelling





Section 84 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/A/AD/CF/ADG

6-10 BDI/BE/AD/AE/AB

1. Analysis: contrast so starkly with tells us that the characteristics of upright characters and trees are antisense, so choose erect antisense for the space, and choose option B for the answer.

Translation: The painter emphasizes the character's upright posture by making the character and the tilt reflected by the wind-blown tree in the backyard stand in sharp contrast.

2. Analysis: language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulses shows that intelligence and talent are not the same thing, so the combination of intelligence and talent is a contradiction here, and the option that can reflect this is A. Jarring is discordant and harsh.

Translation: The concept of "language instinct" may be harsh for those who think language is the apex of human wisdom and instinct is a barbaric impulse.

Source: A language instinct may seem jarring to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and who think of instincts as brute impulses that compel fury or feathered zombies to build a damor up and fly south.

3. Analysis: Because the previous feature is hidebound, you need to seek some innovative things, so the first empty goes to hidebound antisense, the answer selects option A, and the second empty momentary actually repeats the previous narrative. The above mentioned many places are in Innovation, so this reflects the D option. Originality is original, consistent with consensus.

(Remarks, the title has its 15 minutes not so long ago is a saying, and Andy Warhol said, probably means "who has never been awesome")

Translation: Because of the pedanticness caused by the bored commercial broadcasts and the ignorance of record company directors, the American popular music scene generally relies on cities on the edge of cultural maps to provide a lot of much-needed original content. S, M, A, T, A, and G have all been used as temporary hubs, and they have prepared a large number of bands and defined the sounds of this era. Even O, N had its 15 records not long ago. This short-lived consistency doesn't know where it came from—as if someone blew a whistle that only a well-informed person could hear, and then suddenly the record company's directors and reporters began to go to places that were not famous before to spread it.

4. Analysis: The second space corresponds to the repugnant after the colon, the first space corresponds to cannot help but share, but we want to share the objectionable things, so the first space chooses the C option, and the second space chooses the F option. Rationalize gives a reasonable explanation to...monstrous terrible.

Translation: The hilarity in the drama is that it attracts us to recognize its role—attractive, expressive young women and men rationalize behavior that looks cruel from the outside: although the behavior is initially very People are disgusted, but we can only share the views of the roles that perform these actions.

5. Analysis: The ultimate goal of these methods is to eliminate misinterpretations, then the first air must make a negative action on subjectivity (that is, prejudice), so the first air chooses option A,





subjectivity is negatively evaluated in scientific research, so the first Negative still selected for the second air, the best choice is the D option for the answer, and the semantics of the F option are inappropriate. The third air chooses a word to reflect the relationship between subjectivity and research. , H option semantics are inappropriate. restrain restrictions, incursion interference, and corruption make mistakes.

Translation: There are ways to eliminate distortions caused by research environments or researchers. These methods, especially those about researchers, are believed to limit the interference with subjectivity, and the unrestricted expression of these subjectivity is considered to be able to undermine research in other situations.

6. Analysis: For people with dismiss this story, they must think that the lifespan of animals cannot be longer than that of humans, so the first empty choice is option B, and the second empty is known according to the concession logic. Although this story is false, there are indeed such turtles , The second empty choice D option, the third empty said that these turtles will not grow old, so choose the I option. demarcate demarcated, apocryphal suspicious, senescence senescence.

Translation: People who are accustomed to think of human life as the scale of the outer boundary of animal life will not consider the musket bullets that are legendarily found in living turtles. However, SR believes that although this story may be false, some turtles can indeed show what is called "negligible aging", and even after two centuries, it does not show the characteristics of aging.

7. Analysis: Note that there is a time comparison between recent and current in this question. At present, the content is full of Dadaism, so the exhibition was selected at the right time, otherwise it has no significance, and the correct answer is the BE option. timely, opportune appropriate. nothing if not means "extremely".

Translation: Not long ago, the display of Dadaism was very suitable, because at present it is full of such visual art gestures and opening remarks, one after another.

Expansion: Dadaism is Dadaism. It is a bourgeois literary school that emerged in Europe in the early 20th century. The origin of the word "Dada" has always been divergent. Some people think that this is a meaningless word, while others think it comes from the frequently used spoken language "da, da" by Romanian artists Zara and Jenco, which means "yes, yes" in Romanian. One of the most popular accounts is that in 1916, a group of artists gathered in Zurich to prepare a name for their organization. They casually opened a French-German dictionary and chose a word arbitrarily, namely "dada". In French, the word "Dada" means a rocking horse for children to play. The main characteristics of Dadaism include: the pursuit of a lucid irrational state, the rejection of conventional art standards, the sense of disillusionment, cynicism, the pursuit of unintentional, accidental and casual realm, etc. The birth of this movement was a protest against the brutal World War I. The Dadaists firmly believed that the values of the middle class gave birth to the First World War, and that such values were a rigid, rigid and repressive force, not only in art, but also in all aspects of daily life. The Dada movement influenced some later literary schools, including Surrealism and Fluxus.

8. Analysis: According to the relationship of since the higher the PH, the greater the rate of oxidation, we know that the PH value and the oxidation rate are positively correlated, so choose the AD option for the correct answer. determine, the government decides. This question can be googled to the original text, the original text uses function (function).

Translation: Ascorbic acid is easily oxidized in the aerated water solution. The pH value of these solutions determines the oxidation rate, because the higher the pH value, the faster the oxidation rate.





9. Analysis: consuming 25 to 35 percent of their body weight each day reflects the otter, choose the correct answer AE option. Prodigious eater greedy food (common fixed match), voracious greedy food.

Translation: Consume 25% to 35% of their body weight every day. Otters are not only greedy but also highly specific foodies, forming small groups to concentrate their firepower on specific types of prey.

10. Analysis: The independent nominative structure in the back says that scholars cannot agree on the time of appearance and end, indicating that this period is tricky, so choose the AB option for the correct answer. Slippery is tricky, and elusive is difficult to achieve.

Translation: The concept of the Greek period is considered useful in the history of ancient times, but it is also tricky, because scholars have different opinions on the beginning and end of this period.





Section 84

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | erect | a. straight up and down | 垂直的 |
| 2 | list | n. a deviation from the vertical: tilt | 倾斜 |
| 3 | rigid | a. not easily changed | 僵直的；一成不变的 |
| 4 | upright | a. positioned to be straight up | 直立的 |
| 5 | zenith | n. the highest point or stage | 顶点 |
| 6 | brute | a. typical of beasts: like that of a beast | 野蛮的 |
| 7 | jarring | a. making or causing a harsh and irritating sound | 不和谐的 |
| 8 | gratifying | a. giving pleasure or satisfaction | 令人满足的 |
| 9 | conciliatory | a. intended to gain goodwill or favor or to reduce hostility | 安抚的 |
| 10 | hidebound | a. not willing to accept new or different ideas | 迂腐的 |
| 11 | hackneyed | a. not interesting, funny, etc., because of being used too often : not fresh or original | 陈腐的 |
| 12 | burlesque | n. a play, story, novel, etc., that makes a serious subject seem funny or ridiculous | 滑稽讽刺表演(或作品) |
| 13 | lament | v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something | 悲叹 |
| 14 | execrate | v. to dislike and criticize (someone or something) very strongly | 厌恶 |
| 15 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |
| 16 | monstrous | a. extremely or unusually large: enormous | 巨大的 |
| | | a. very wrong or unfair | 道德败坏的 |
| | | a. very ugly, cruel, or vicious | 丑陋的 |
| 17 | repugnant | a. causing a strong feeling of dislike or disgust | 令人厌恶的 |
| 18 | articulate | v/a. to give clear and effective utterance to | 说话清楚(的) |
| 19 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 20 | otherwise | adv. in a different way or manner; in other respects | 在其他方面;以其他方式 |
| 21 | supersede | v. to replace (someone or something) | 取代 |
| 22 | distortion | n. the act of twisting out of shape or making inaccurate | 扭曲 |
| 23 | reveal | v. to make (something secret or hidden) publicly or generally known | 揭示 |
| 24 | incursion | n. a sudden invasion or attack | 侵入 |
| 25 | corrupt | v. to change (a book, computer file, etc.) from the correct or original form | 破坏 |
| | | v. to cause (someone or something) to become dishonest, immoral, etc: bribe | 使腐败 |
| 26 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 27 | facilitate | v. to make (something) easier : to help cause (something) | 促进 |



| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------------------|
| 28 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 29 | musket | n. a type of long gun that was used by soldiers before the invention of the rifle | (旧时的)火枪 |
| 30 | believe | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....错误 |
| | | v. to run counter to: contradict | 与.....矛盾 |
| 31 | demarcate | v. to show the limits or edges of (something) | 标出...的界线 |
| 32 | antedate | v. to be earlier or older than (something) | 较...先存在或先发生 |
| 33 | apocryphal | a. well-known but probably not true | 虚构的 |
| 34 | heresy | n. a belief or opinion that does not agree with the official belief or opinion of a particular religion | (与大多数人的观点不合的)异端 |
| 35 | rejuvenate | v. to make (someone) feel or look young, healthy, or energetic again | 使年轻;使更有活力 |
| 36 | superannuate | v. to become retired/ antiquated | 退休 |
| 37 | senescence | n. the state of being old or the process of becoming old | 衰老 |
| 38 | nothing if not | / | 非常, 及其 |
| 39 | sensational | a. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details | 轰动的;引起哗然的 |
| 40 | daunting | a. tending to make people afraid or less confident | 令人畏惧的 |
| 41 | ill-advised | a. not wise or sensible | 不明智的;考虑不全面的 |
| 42 | oxidize | v. to become combined with oxygen | (使)氧化;(尤指使)生锈 |
| 43 | ascorbate | n. a salt of ascorbic acid | 抗坏血酸盐 |
| 44 | aerated | v. to put air or a gas into (something, such as soil or a liquid) | 充二氧化碳于 |
| 45 | aqueous | a. containing water or similar to water | 含水的 |
| 46 | solution | n. the act or process by which a solid, liquid, or gas is dissolved in a liquid | 溶液 |
| 47 | consolidate | v. to make (something, such as a position of power or control) stronger or more secure | 巩固 |
| 48 | compound | v. to make (something, such as an error or problem) worse : to add to (something bad) | 使恶化 |
| | | a/n. made up of two or more parts | 混合(的) |
| 49 | zero in on | = focus on | 全神贯注于 (问题或主题) |
| 50 | prodigious | a. very big | 巨大的 |
| 51 | undiscriminating | a. not marked by discrimination | 一视同仁的 |
| 52 | fastidious | a. showing or demanding excessive delicacy or care | 挑剔的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|-------------|
| 53 | picky | a. very careful or too careful about choosing or accepting things : hard to please | 挑剔的 |
| 54 | voracious | a. having or showing a tendency to eat very large amounts of food | 贪婪的，贪吃的 |
| 55 | omnivorous | a. eating both plants and animals | 杂食的 |
| | | a. eager to learn about many different things | 兴趣广泛的 |
| 56 | slippery | a. not easy to understand or identify in an exact way | (问题等) 难以应对的 |
| 57 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| 58 | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 59 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 60 | futile | a. having no result or effect : pointless or useless | 无效的 |
| 61 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |





section 85 hard

1. “RESIGNATION”, an English word the French novelist Christian Oster would no doubt appreciate, presents an elegant paradox: in one sense, it indicated a bold step, a cleaving of oneself from an attachment grown onerous; in another, it’s the height of _____, an acquiescence to fate.

- A. sham
- B. fissure
- C. desperation
- D. passivity
- E. maturity

2. He accused some people who _____ him of being by contrast supportive of another candidate, who shared a similar stance on most political issues.

- A. offended
- B. lauded
- C. excoriated
- D. promoted
- E. noticed

3. To say the actors were (i)_____ their director is an understatement: a director who is visibly bored by his cast and their performances is hard to (ii)_____.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A. disappointed in | D. lambast |
| B. accepting of | E. displease |
| C. motivated by | F. suffer |

4. Just as large manufacturing companies with dominant positions in large domestic markets were once able to resist (i)_____ despite ample signs that foreign competition was rapidly overtaking them, strong and wealthy states can (ii)_____ and still manage to limp along for many years.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. innovation | D. exploit vulnerable markets |
| B. temptation | E. dominate international affairs |
| C. inertia | F. maintain misguided policies |

5. For a time in the early Middle Ages, Latin culture came close to (i)_____ : the witness to that is the (ii)_____ of manuscript copies of texts datable to the period. The process of copying manuscripts, the only way in which the fragile products of centuries of accumulating knowledge could be preserved, (iii)_____, a situation that did not change for two and a half centuries, until the time of Charlemagne. In the intervening period, much of Classical literature was lost to use forever.

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. reversing | D. paucity | G. was pursued methodically |
| B. exploding | E. provenance | H. expressed the spirit of the time |
| C. vanishing | F. proliferation | I. virtually came to a standstill |





6. Barker's account of how mores have evolved over time is illuminating. It reveals as (i)_____ and (ii)_____ some values that have often been regarded as (iii)_____, while uncovering other values that do indeed seem to be universal.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. transient | D. transcendent | G. liberating |
| B. instinctive | E. relative | H. nonnegotiable |
| C. resilient | F. enduring | I. antiquated |

7. The current _____ of repackaged music under Miles Davis' name might prompt any reasonable person to conclude that the recording vault has been plundered bare.

- A. glut
- B. revival
- C. hodgepodge
- D. surfeit
- E. modicum
- F. dearth

8. People enjoy listening to the governor's inspiring speeches, and his eloquence lulls his adversaries into underestimating his _____, the tempered steel beneath the sleek suits.

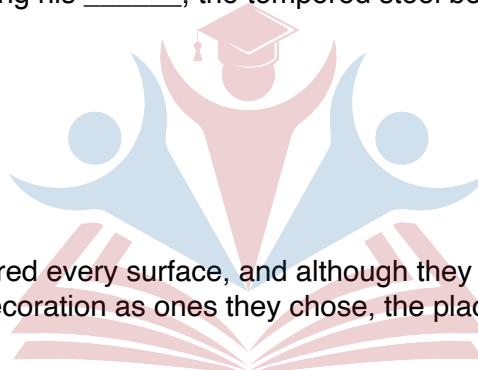
- A. tenacity
- B. resolve
- C. resourcefulness
- D. kindness
- E. compassion
- F. frankness

9. Ancient cave painters explored every surface, and although they bypassed certain walls that to us seem just as suitable for decoration as ones they chose, the placement of the art apparently wasn't _____.

- A. inconsequential
- B. capricious
- C. strenuous
- D. undisclosed
- E. arduous
- F. impulsive

10. Although many skeptics of the scientific theory _____ critiques that have long since been disproved, some of the doubters arguably bring up valid points.

- A. overlook
- B. revise
- C. recycle
- D. utilize
- E. neglect
- F. rehash





Section 85 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/C/BF/AF/CDI

6-10 AEH/AD/AB/BF/CF

- Analysis: The meaning of the sentence itself is more difficult to understand, but the space and an acquiescence to fate are synonymous. Passivity.

Translation: "Leisure" (an English word that a French novelist CO will appreciate) shows an elegant contradiction: on the one hand, it shows a courageous step from a difficult attachment to a big step for the self; another In respect, he embodies a passive, an obedience to fate.

- Analysis: Since the two people have similar positions, those who accuse him but support other candidates will be accused by him. The correct answer is option C. excoriate accused.

Translation: He accused those who accused him but instead supported another candidate, who had a similar position on most political issues.

- Analysis: The front is an underestimation, indicating that the two spaces before and after are synonyms, and the correct answer is the BF option. Accept here means to endure, and the sufferer endures.

Translation: It is underestimated (the director's temper) to say that these actors can tolerate the director. A director who is obviously tired of actors and performances can hardly bear it.

- Analysis: Despite the ample signs that foreign competition was rapidly overtaking them, the first empty selection positive evaluation was introduced through the concession information, so choose the A option, the second empty through the analogy relationship and the above once able to resist innovation analogy, So the second option is F.

Translation: Just as the big manufacturers that dominate the local market used to show that even if there are enough signs to tell them that competitors from abroad are surpassing them quickly, they still refuse to innovate. Those powerful and rich states can still insist These wrong policies for a while.

- Analysis: This question should be inferred from the last sentence. Was lost to use forever shows that Latin culture is declining, so the first empty choice is C, which proves that this matter must be a lack of relevant text, and the second empty choice is D. Options, the third empty should also reflect the less manuscript copy, so choose the I option. Vanish disappeared, paucity was lacking, and virtually came to a standstill.

Translation: In a period of the Middle Ages, Latin culture was close to disappearing: the proof of this is the lack of manuscript documents that were determined during this period. The process of copying manuscripts (the only way to preserve fragile works accumulated over centuries of knowledge) is actually stalled. This is a state that has not changed in two and a half centuries until the time of Charlemagne. During this period of intervention, most classic literature can never be used again.

- Analysis: and prompt parallel logic, one and two are the same. At the same time, according to the prompt that has often been regarded as, it can be seen that Sankong is the view of some values in the past, and the time difference implies the reversal, so the characteristics of Sankong are opposite to those of Yikong. While represents a comparison, and later reveals that other values are





universal, so it can be judged that one or two voids are not universal, and three voids are universal. There is no universal meaning that it is not suitable for all situations at all times, so it is more appropriate to choose AE separately, that is, some values are temporary and relative. Sankong expresses a universal meaning, corresponding to H, which cannot be shaken or changed. Answer AEH.

Translation: Buck's description of how morality evolves over time is instructive. It reveals that some values that are generally considered unshakable are actually temporary and relative, while revealing that other values do seem to be universal.

7. Analysis: The recording vault has been plundered bare is mentioned later, so the reason must be that there are a lot of repackaged recordings on the market, so the space should be selected to reflect the meaning of "many", and the answer should be AD. Excessive glut, excessive surfeit.

Translation: The current proliferation of repackaged music under the name of Miles Davis may lead a sensible person to conclude that the album library has been looted.

8. Analysis: Take the synonym of tempered steel. The option of tempered steel can only be an AB option. Tenacity is tenacious and resolve to resolve.

Translation: People enjoy the motivational speech of this government ruler, and her speech will deceive his opponent to underestimate his toughness, tempered steel under fashionable clothes.

9. Analysis: According to although...seem just as suitable for decoration, these painters did not arrange these murals according to the ideas of ordinary people, but they were not arranged at random. The correct answer is the BF option. capricious, arbitrary, impulsive, impulsive.

Translation: In ancient times, cave painters explored every kind of rock surface. Although they overlooked some rock walls that looked as good as the walls they chose in their eyes, the arrangement of their rock paintings was obviously not arbitrary.

10. Analysis: From the later some of the doubters arguably bring up valid points, it can be seen that the previous people did not bring valid points, so the previous people can only say that they are frying, not innovative, and choose the CF option for the correct answer. Recycle and reuse, rehash fried rice.

Translation: Although many skeptics who have reiterated scientific theory have commented that scientific theory has always been refuted, skeptics have put forward more effective views.





Section 85

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | resignation | n. the feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen and cannot be changed | 顺从 |
| | | n. an act of giving up a job or position in a formal or official way | 辞职 |
| 2 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 3 | acquiescence | n. passive acceptance or submission | 默许 |
| 4 | fate | n. a power beyond human control that is believed to determine what happens: DESTINY | 命中注定的事(尤指坏事) |
| 5 | sham | a/n. not real | 虚假 |
| 6 | fissure | n. a narrow opening or crack | (岩石、土地等中深长的)裂缝 |
| 7 | desperation | n. a strong feeling of sadness, fear, and loss of hope | 绝望 |
| 8 | passivity | n. the quality or state of being passive or submissive | 被动 |
| 9 | maturity | n. the state of being fully developed in the body or the mind | (思想行为、作品等)成熟 |
| 10 | offend | v. to cause (a person or group) to feel hurt, angry, or upset by something said or done | 冒犯;令人不适 |
| 11 | laud | v. to praise (someone or something) | 赞美 |
| 12 | excoriate | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉指责 |
| 13 | understatement | n. a statement that makes something seem smaller or less important or serious than it really is | 保守的说法 |
| 14 | cast | n. the actors in a play, film, or television show | (戏剧/电影的)全体演员 |
| 15 | accept | v. to endure without protest or reaction | 容忍，忍受(困境等) |
| 16 | lambast | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉斥责某人 |
| 17 | displease | v. to make (someone) feel unhappy or annoyed | 使生气 |
| 18 | limp along | / | 一瘸一拐地走 |
| 19 | innovation | n. a new idea, device, or method | 创新;改革 |
| 20 | temptation | n. something that causes a strong urge or desire to have or do something and especially something that is bad, wrong, or unwise | 诱因 |
| 21 | inertia | n. lack of movement or activity especially when movement or activity is wanted or needed | 缺乏活力;惰性 |
| 22 | vanish | v. to disappear entirely without a clear explanation | 突然消失 |
| 23 | paucity | n. an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted | 缺乏 |
| 24 | provenance | n. the origin or source of something | 起源 |
| 25 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 26 | mores | n. the customs, values, and behaviors that are accepted by a particular group, culture, etc. | 风俗习惯;传统 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------|
| 27 | illuminate | v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand | 阐明 |
| 28 | reveal | v. to make (something secret or hidden) publicly or generally known | 揭示 |
| 29 | transient | a. not lasting long | 短暂的 |
| 30 | instinctive | a. based on feelings or desires that do not come from thinking or learning | 生来的;本能的 |
| 31 | resilient | a. able to return to an original shape after being pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc. | 能复原的 |
| | | a. able to become strong, healthy, or successful again after something bad happens | 有适应力的 |
| 32 | transcendent | a. far better or greater than what is usual | 卓越的;杰出的 |
| 33 | negotiable | a. able to be discussed and changed before an agreement or decision is made | 可协商的;可讨论的 |
| 34 | antiquated | a. very old and no longer useful, popular, or accepted : very old-fashioned or obsolete | 过时的;陈旧的 |
| 35 | repackage | v. to present (something) to the public in a new or more attractive way | 重新包装 |
| 36 | prompt | v. to cause (someone) to do something | 促使;导致;激起 |
| | | a. quick and ready to act | 迅速的 |
| 37 | vault | n. a room or compartment for storage or safekeeping | (尤指银行的)金库 |
| 38 | plunder | v. to steal things from (a place, such as a city or town) especially by force | 抢劫, 狙夺 |
| 39 | glut | n. too much of something : a supply of something that is much more than is needed or wanted | 供应过剩;供过于求 |
| 40 | revival | n. a period in which something becomes popular again after a long period of time | 复兴 |
| 41 | hodgepodge | n. a mixture of different things | 大杂烩 |
| 42 | surfeit | n. an amount that is too much or more than you need | 过量 |
| 43 | modicum | n. a small amount | 少量 |
| 44 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something | 缺乏 |
| 45 | eloquence | a. the ability to speak or write well and in an effective way | 雄辩 |
| 46 | lull | n. a brief time when an action or activity stops | 间歇 |
| | | v. to cause (someone) to feel safe and relaxed instead of careful and alert | 哄骗, 使放松警惕 |
| 47 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme | 使缓和 |
| | | n. a state of being angry | 脾气 |
| | | v. to cause (something, such as steel or glass) to become hard or strong by heating it and cooling it | 使(金属)回火 |
| 48 | steel | n. a strong, hard metal made of iron and carbon | 钢 |
| 49 | sleek | smooth and shiny; stylish and attractive | 造型优美的 |
| 50 | tenacity | n. the quality or state of being persistent | 固执 |
| 51 | resolve | n. a strong determination to do something | 决心 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-----------------|
| 52 | resourceful | a. able to deal well with new or difficult situations and to find solutions to problems | 机敏的;足智多谋的;随机应变的 |
| 53 | compassion | n. a feeling of wanting to help someone who is sick, hungry, in trouble, etc. | 同情;怜悯 |
| 54 | frank | a. used to say that someone is speaking or writing in a very direct and honest way | 坦率的;直率的 |
| 55 | bypass | v. to avoid or ignore especially to get something done quicker | 避开 |
| 56 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 57 | strenuous | a. requiring or showing great energy and effort | 繁重的;艰苦的 |
| 58 | undisclosed | a. not made known to the public : not named or identified | 未公开的;保密的 |
| 59 | arduous | a. very difficult | 艰巨的 |
| 60 | impulsive | a. doing things or tending to do things suddenly and without careful thought | 冲动的 |
| 61 | disprove | v. to prove to be false or wrong | 证明...是虚假的 |
| 62 | overlook | v. to fail to see or notice (something) | 忽视 |
| 63 | rehash | v. to present again in a slightly different form | 一味的重复 |
| 64 | revise | v. to make changes especially to correct or improve (something) | 修改,修订(书刊、估算等) |



SlackaHead
ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା
by RAHMAN ENAYATE





section 86 hard

1. Common and easily accessible resources (prey for predators or hosts for parasites) should be, all other things being equal, used frequently, yet in some environments apparently accessible and suitable resources remain _____.

- A. vulnerable
- B. unobtainable
- C. sustainable
- D. depleted
- E. unexploited

2. Even though the authors repeatedly _____ their own shrewdness, they show a remarkable credulousness toward far-fetched ideas such as carbon-eating trees and cloud-making machinery.

- A. soft-pedal
- B. extol
- C. deprecate
- D. broaden
- E. compromise

3. The piecrust was not punctured, so steam built up and the crust _____, bursting like a balloon, creating an over-cleaning project where hopes of dinner were expected.

- A. split
- B. warped
- C. distended
- D. shrunk
- E. caved in

4. Regardless of the putative decline of (i)_____ in contemporary culture, such (ii)_____ remains essential to civil discourse. It allows people to avoid embarrassing or maligning an adversary, and it serves as a form of irony that draws attention to a problem that can scarcely be exaggerated.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. understatement | D. inventiveness |
| B. originality | E. objectivity |
| C. partisanship | F. restraint |

5. Much of the newspapers readership found it hard to (i)_____ the allegations of venality laid against the superintendent, since these readers were still (ii)_____ the superintendents reputation for (iii)_____. The superintendents subsequent vindication will have come as no surprise to them.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| A. ignore | D. swayed by | G. grouchiness |
| B. credit | E. unaware of | H. probity |
| C. dismiss | F. learning about | I. creativity |

6. Persian prose writers from the second half of the twelfth century onward were characteristically (i)_____ the literary form of their works, a fact that some scholars have perceived as a derogation of those works' content. It may be better interpreted as (ii)_____ the development of an awareness of authorship, for the awareness of authorship (iii)_____ the awareness of form.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. ambivalent about | D. a retreat from | G. evolves through |
| B. indifferent to | E. an indication of | H. extends beyond |
| C. preoccupied with | F. a justification for | I. holds back |





7. Although the employees' union and company management, entering into contract negotiations, both issued statements encouraging _____, acrimony between the two sides continued unabated.

- A. pertinacity
- B. compromise
- C. patience
- D. civility
- E. comity
- F. steadfastness

8. As a way of _____ the negative impacts of overdependence on a single export product—crude oil, the Nigerian government passed legislation in 1999 intended to revitalize the moribund solid minerals sector.

- A. assuming
- B. checking
- C. disguising
- D. stemming
- E. downplaying
- F. shouldering

9. After many years of feeling _____ by his seniors managers, Clark was becoming hopeful of advancement.

- A. vilified
- B. stymied
- C. hindered
- D. aggrieved
- E. circumvented
- F. overlooked

10. Even before she went to art school, Veronica found the standard design categories _____: she didn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables should require different sensibilities.

- A. provocative
- B. limiting
- C. stimulating
- D. confusing
- E. confining
- F. exhilarating





Section 86 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 E/B/C/AF/BDH

6-10 CEG/DE/BD/BC/BE

1. Analysis: According to yet, it is judged that the space selects the frequently used antonym, and the correct answer selects the E option. unexploited.

Translation: Common and easily available resources (predator prey or host of parasites) should be (assuming everything else is the same) frequently used, however in some environments it is clearly available and suitable resources are still not used.

2. Analysis: Obviously, after the turning point is a negative evaluation of these authors, so the space should be a positive evaluation word, so choose the correct answer B option. extol praise.

Translation: Although these authors continue to praise their own savvy, but they show a clear belief in some far-fetched ideas, such as carbon-eating trees and cloud-making machines.

3. Analysis: After the steam increases, the pie crust will expand, so choose the correct answer as option C. distend swell.

Translation: The pie crust was not pierced, so the steam gradually increased and the crust swelled, like a balloon burst, resulting in an over-cleaned item, where the hope of dinner was expected.

4. Analysis: This question is more difficult. Two spaces are known to be synonymous through such. Later, it is said that this kind of thing can become a kind of irony, because it can attract problems that cannot be exaggerated (already exaggerated), Since it is a kind of irony, then this space is filled with exaggerated antonyms, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. Understatement is low-key, conservative, restraint restraint.

Translation: Regardless of the frequency of conservatism in contemporary culture that has been recognized by people as being reduced, this restraint is still very important for civic discourse, it can prevent people from embarrassing or hurting others, and it can become a kind of irony that attracts people's attention To a problem that can no longer be exaggerated.

5. Analysis: This question should be pushed backwards from the last part. It is not surprising that the supervisor was proved innocent. It shows that everyone thinks he is very innocent. The second air and the third air are related, the most reasonable choice of DH option is that everyone is also affected by the reputation of the supervisor's integrity. B is convinced that D affects and H is upright.

Translation: It is difficult for most newspaper readers to agree with the assertion about the corruption of the person in charge, because these readers still believe in the integrity of the person in charge. The subsequent innocence of the responsible person was no surprise to them.

6. Analysis: The first empty content and form are opposite. According to the derogation of content later, it can be concluded that the form is a positive evaluation. Then choose the C option for the correct answer. The second empty and the third empty are related. The name of the blank is the relationship of the third blank. The most suitable match is the EG option. The form is the





manifestation of authority, because the authority is evolved from the form indication manifestation, evolving through...to evolve.

Translation: Persian essay writers in the second half of the 12th century and thereafter are obviously very concerned about the literary form of their works, a phenomenon that some scholars consider to be despising the content of their works. This matter may be better understood as a manifestation of the development of the consciousness of the writer's profession, because the writer's professional consciousness evolved through the form of consciousness.

7. Analysis: According to acrimony between the two sides continued unabated, the space should be chosen as the antonym of acrimony, so the correct answer is DE option. Civility courtesy, community friendship.

Translation: Although the employee's guild and the company's management both entered the contract negotiation and encouraged friendly words, the harsh words between the two parties still did not decrease.

8. Analysis: This question examines the purpose and means. The following article says that the Nigerian government wants to revive the dying mining industry, indicating that the government is eliminating the problem of relying on a single export in the past. The correct answer is the BD option. Check block, stem block. Note that check and stem test familiar words.

Translation: As a way to prevent the negative effects of over-reliance on the only export of crude oil, the Nigerian government passed legislation in 1999 in an attempt to revive the solid mineral industry on the verge of bankruptcy.

9. Analysis: Becoming hopeful of advancement shows that there was no hope for advancement before, so the space reflects obstacles, and the correct answer is the BC option. Stymie hinders, hinder hinders.

Translation: After feeling that his manager hindered his career for many years, C gradually felt that his promotion became promising.

10. Analysis: She does not understand why the design of these two things requires different appreciation, indicating that her knowledge of design classification is very limited. Limited, limited confining.

Translation: Even before she went to the art school, V also found that the standard design category was a bit narrow, and she couldn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables required different appreciation.





Section 86

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | vulnerable | a. easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally | 脆弱的 |
| 2 | sustainable | a. involving methods that do not completely use up or destroy natural resources | (对自然资源和能源的利用)不破坏生态平衡的 |
| 3 | deplete | v. to use most or all of (something important) : to greatly reduce the amount of (something) | 耗尽;使枯竭 |
| 4 | shrewd | a. having or showing an ability to understand things and to make good judgments: mentally sharp or clever | 精明的 |
| 5 | credulous | a. too ready to believe things: easily fooled or cheated | 易受骗的 |
| 6 | soft-pedal | v. to treat or describe (something) as less important than it really is | 低调处理 |
| 7 | extol | v. to praise (someone or something) highly | 称赞 |
| 8 | deprecate | v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something) | 强烈反对 |
| 9 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害 |
| 10 | piecrust | n. the outer part of a pie | 馅饼皮 |
| 11 | puncture | v. to weaken, damage, or destroy (something, such as an argument or a person's feelings, pride, etc.) suddenly or in a way that causes surprise or embarrassment | 削弱 |
| 12 | crust | n. the hard outer surface of bread | 面包皮 |
| 13 | split | v. to separate or divide into parts or groups | 分开 |
| 14 | warp | v. to cause (a person's opinions, thoughts, etc.) to be changed in a way that is wrong or unnatural | 扭曲 |
| 15 | distend | v. to become larger and rounder because of pressure from inside | (使)膨胀 |
| 16 | shrunk | to make (something) smaller in amount, size, or value | 缩小 |
| 17 | caved in | / | 屈服 |
| 18 | putative | generally believed to be something | 推定的;认定的 |
| 19 | discourse | n. a long talk or piece of writing about a subject | 论文;演讲 |
| 20 | malign | a. causing or intended to cause harm | 有害的 |
| 21 | adversary | n. opponent, enemy | 敌手 |
| 22 | irony | n. a situation that is strange or funny because things happen in a way that seems to be the opposite of what you expected | 讽刺 |
| 23 | exaggerate | v. to think of or describe something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 24 | understatement | n. a statement that makes something seem smaller or less important or serious than it really is | 保守的说法 |
| 25 | partisanship | n. the support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. | 偏袒 |
| 26 | allegation | n. a statement saying that someone has done something wrong or illegal | (无证据的)说法, 指控 |
| 27 | venality | n. willing to do dishonest things in return for money | 贪财, 受贿 |
| 28 | superintendent | n. a person who directs or manages a place, department, organization, etc. | 监管人;监督人 |
| 29 | vindication | n. the act of vindicating or defending against criticism or censure | (对所受到的责难或嫌疑的)澄清 |
| 30 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 31 | sway | v. to cause (someone) to agree with you or to share your opinion | 说服;使动摇 |
| 32 | grouchy | a. tending to complain about things : having a bad temper | 脾气不好并常发牢骚的;好抱怨的 |
| 33 | probity | n. the quality of a person who is completely honest | 诚实 |
| 34 | derogate | v. to insult (someone or something) : to say or suggest that (something or someone) is not important or worthy of respect | (对法规等的)背离 |
| 35 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 36 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 37 | acrimony | n. anger and bitterness: harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or feelings | 尖刻犀利 |
| 38 | pertinacious | a. stubbornly tenacious | 固执 |
| 39 | civility | n. polite, reasonable, and respectful behavior | 礼貌;客气 |
| 40 | comity | n. friendly social atmosphere | 友好, 和谐 |
| 41 | steadfast | a. very devoted or loyal to a person, belief, or cause: not changing | 坚定不移的 |
| 42 | moribund | a. no longer active or effective : close to failure | 即将倒闭的 |
| 43 | assume | V.to think that something is true or probably true without knowing that it is true | 假定 |
| | | V.to begin (a role, duty, etc.) as a job or responsibility | 承担 |
| 44 | check | v. to slow or bring to a stop | 中止 |
| 45 | stem | v. to check or hold back the progress of | 阻止 |
| 46 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 轻描淡写 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|--------------|
| 47 | vilify | v. to say or write very harsh and critical things about (someone or something) | 诽谤 |
| 48 | stymie | v. to stop (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening | 妨碍 |
| 49 | hinder | v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult | 妨碍 |
| 50 | aggrieve | v. to give pain or trouble to | 令委屈 |
| 51 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 52 | overlook | v. to fail to see or notice (something) | 忽视 |
| 53 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 激起争端的 刺激的 |
| 54 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 55 | confine | v. to keep (someone or something) within limits | 限制 |





section 87 hard

1. Given the many thematic strands that the book seeks to draw together into a continuous cord of narrative, it is a work of _____, which is not to say that the author's research fails to provide sufficient detail about each of his chosen themes.

- A. synthesis
- B. conjecture
- C. analysis
- D. reconstruction
- E. accretion

2. For many in the room, the idea of coming to the assistance of a rival was more than unpleasant: it was _____.

- A. unpropitious
- B. anomalous
- C. anathematic
- D. redundant
- E. meretricious

3. That Seiberg and Witten lack celebrity can be explained by the _____ nature of their pursuit: the mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space.

- A. pedestrian
- B. esoteric
- C. compelling
- D. global
- E. unequivocal

4. In science education, it is important to differentiate between inaccurate ideas that are conceptually (i)_____ and understandings that are inaccurate, and yet can (ii)_____ learning of more sophisticated understanding. The former are simply wrong, the latter can be seen as incomplete, overly simplistic, or tied to only a few limited contexts.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. unproductive | D. foster |
| B. unproblematic | E. delay |
| C. distinct | F. resemble |

5. Many researchers assume that politicians consider the preferences of the entire public, and not merely those of likely voters, when making decisions. Yet, since the desire to be reelected is central, it is plausible that politicians (i)_____ the opinions of likely voters in formulating their positions on issues. It is possible that researchers' suppositions about policy makers' (ii)_____ aggregate public opinion may serve to (iii)_____ the fact that only the preferences of likely voters actually matter.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| A. rely insufficiently on | D. responsiveness to | G. mask |
| B. depart sporadically from | E. neglect of | H. reflect |
| C. attend disproportionately to | F. misrepresentation of | I. obviate |





6. Observers of modern presidential campaigns who (i) _____ the highly (ii) _____ productions that pass for campaigns these days do sometimes find reason for hope in the occasional mix-ups that (iii) _____ candidates on the trail despite the presence of political strategist's plotting every event with the tactical precision of military commanders.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. relish | D. ambitious | G. rattle |
| B. misinterpret | E. chaotic | H. bolster |
| C. despair over | F. choreographed | I. legitimate |

7. Upon realizing that the indicators of a stressful situation can be extremely _____, the psychologist reconsidered her claim that a reliable way of reducing stress is to recognize stressful situations and then avoid them.

- A. acute
- B. exiguous
- C. persistent
- D. overstated
- E. tenuous
- F. unrelenting

8. To call Kermode the finest English critic of his generation would be a _____ compliment, since not many of its population are professionally engaged in literary criticism.

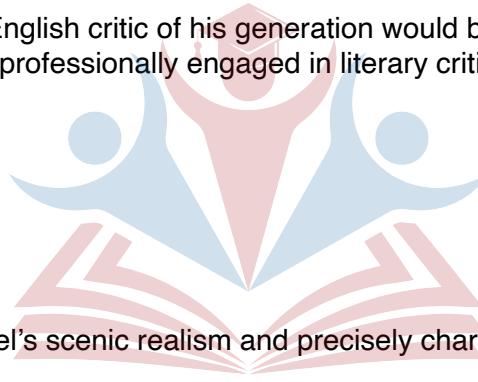
- A. sincere
- B. backhanded
- C. paltry
- D. heartfelt
- E. meager
- F. plausible

9. In sharp contrast to the novel's scenic realism and precisely characterized figure is its persistent philosophical _____.

- A. naturalism
- B. abstraction
- C. generality
- D. impartiality
- E. sincerity
- F. objectivity

10. Estimating demographic parameters in marine mammals is challenging, often requiring many years of data to achieve sufficient precision to _____ biologically meaningful change.

- A. effect
- B. tolerate
- C. discern
- D. envisage
- E. withstand
- F. detect





Section 87 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/C/B/AD/CDG

6-10 CFG/BE/CE/BC/CF

- Analysis: The space corresponds to draw together into a continuous cord of narrative, so the correct answer is option A. synthesis

Translation: In view of the many threads, this book wants to merge these ideas into a continuous narrative line, so it must be a synthetic work. This does not mean that the author's research cannot provide enough of the theme he selected Many details.

- Analysis: more than unpleasant corresponds to a space, the correct answer selects the C option. anathema, something disgusting.

Translation: For many people in the house, the idea of helping opponents is far more than unpleasant: it is an abomination.

- Analysis: The mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space corresponds to the meaning of spaces. The four-dimensional space is an esoteric content, so the correct answer is option B. Esoteric is esoteric.

Translation: Seeberg and Witten's fame can be explained by the esoteric nature of their pursuit: mathematical exploration of the four-dimensional space (the pursuit).

- Analysis: Since the former is simply wrong, it means that the first space is a negative evaluation word, so the answer chooses option A, the second space and that are inaccurate turns, so the second space chooses the positive evaluation verb, so the answer chooses option D. Unproductive inefficient, foster promoted.

Translation: In science education, it is important to distinguish conceptually inefficient inaccurate ideas from inaccurate ideas that can drive learning to a more complex understanding. The former is obviously wrong, the latter may be considered incomplete, oversimplified or only connected to some background.

Source: It is important to differentiate between scientifically inaccurate ideas that are conceptually unproductive and understandings that are inaccurate, yet productive, and that can foster learning of more sophisticated understandings. The former are simply wrong; the latter can be seen as incomplete, overly simplistic, or tied to only a few limited contexts.

- Analysis: yet, the front said that politicians pay attention to everyone, so the space should reflect that politicians pay more attention to like voters, so the first empty option is the C option. The second space repeats the researcher's statement. The researcher believes that the politician is concerned about everyone. Therefore, the second space chooses the D option, and the third space chooses a word to cover up the meaning. It is inconsistent, so choose the G option. attend disproportionately to disproportionate attention, responsiveness to response to, masked.

Translation: Many researchers believe that politicians will consider the preferences of the entire public when making decisions, not just those who might vote. However, because the desire to be re-elected is important, it is likely that politicians will disproportionately focus on possible voters to





determine their positions on certain issues. It is possible that the hypothesis that feedback from policy makers to all the public may obscure the fact that only the preferences of those who are really possible are important.

6. Analysis: sometimes find hope, indicating that it is generally desperate, so the first empty choice C option, the second empty and the article's mix-ups are reversed, so the correct answer choose F option, that is to say very good for planned things Desperate, but finding hope in the chaos, the third empty mix-ups must be bad for the candidates, the third empty still negative evaluation verbs, so choose the correct answer G option. despair over... Desperate, choreograph carefully arranged, rattle disturbed.

Translation: Observers of the modern presidential campaign who are desperate for highly designed things that have appeared in these days of elections sometimes do find reason for hope in the occasional chaos, These dogfights disturbed the candidates very much, although political strategists planned every event with strategic military commander-like precision.

Source: OBSERVERS of modern presidential campaigns might be allowed some despair over the highly produced, theatrical productions that pass for campaign events these days. Or they could find reason for hope, and a little schadenfreude, in the series of snafus that have rattled candidates lately on the trail – despite the presence of political strategists plotting every detail with the tactical precision of five-star generals.

7. Analysis: The following article says reconsidered her claim that a reliable way of reducing stress is to recognize stressful situations and then avoid them. It shows that the indicator of this situation is not obvious, which leads to the word reconsider, so the correct answer is to choose the BE option. Exiguous is small, tenuous is weak.

Translation: After realizing that the signs of stress may be extremely faint, the psychologist reconsidered the previous remarks that the effective way to reduce stress is to find stress scenarios and avoid them.

8. Analysis: There are very few people who are engaged in literary criticism, so this saying that he is the best has certain limitations, so the correct answer is the CE option. Paltry is worthless, lack of meager. (The reason for this question is probably similar to the jokes we usually tell. You run the fastest, although there are only two people in the game, and one is lame).

Translation: Speaking of K as the best British critic in his era is really an unacceptable praise, because not many people were involved in literary criticism during that period.

9. Analysis: The front and back are reversed. The front feature is scenic realism and precise characterized figure, so the back feature selects the BC option. Abstraction, generality.

Translation: Contrary to the authenticity of the stage in this novel and the accurate description of the characters is its stubborn philosophical abstract generality.

10. Analysis: The purpose of collecting data for many years is to detect changes, so choose the CF option for the correct answer. Discern is aware and detect finds.

Translation: To estimate the quantitative parameters of marine mammals, it is often necessary to collect data for many years to achieve accuracy enough to identify biologically meaningful changes.





Section 87

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | thematic | a. of or relating to a theme | 主题的 |
| 2 | strand | n. one of the elements interwoven in a complex whole | (观点、计划、故事等的)部分 |
| 3 | synthesis | n. something that is made by combining different things (such as ideas, styles, etc.) | (人工的)合成 |
| 4 | conjecture | n. an opinion or idea formed without proof or sufficient evidence | 推测 |
| 5 | accretion | n. something that has grown or accumulated slowly : a product or result of gradual growth | 堆积, 积聚(过程) |
| 6 | rival | n. a person or thing that tries to defeat or be more successful than another | 竞争对手 |
| 7 | propitious | a. likely to have or produce good results | 吉祥的 |
| 8 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 9 | anathematic | a. hateful, loathsome | 厌恶的;憎恶的 |
| 10 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 11 | meretricious | a. attractive in a cheap or false way | 虚有其表的 |
| 12 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 13 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 14 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |
| 15 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 16 | distinct | a. different from each other a. easy to notice or understand | 截然不同的 明显的, 清楚的 |
| 17 | foster | v. to help (something) grow or develop | 培养;鼓励 |
| 18 | resemble | v. to look or be like (someone or something) | 显得像;像 |
| 19 | plausible | a. possibly true | 有理的 |
| 20 | aggregate | v. to join or combine into a single group | 总数;合计 |
| 21 | sporadic | a. occurring occasionally, singly, or in irregular or random instances | 零星的 |
| 22 | disproportionate | a. having or showing a difference that is not fair, reasonable, or expected: too large or too small in relation to something | 太大(或太小)的 |
| 23 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 24 | tactical | a. of, relating to, or used for a specific plan that is created to achieve a particular goal in war, politics, etc. | 策略上的 |
| 25 | relish | v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something) | 享受 |
| 26 | chaotic | a. in a state of complete disorder and confusion | 无秩序的 |
| 27 | choreograph | v. to decide how a dancer or group of dancers will move during a performance | 为(芭蕾舞或表演)设计舞蹈动作 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-------------|
| 28 | rattle | v. to upset or disturb (someone) | 扰乱 |
| 29 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 30 | acute | a. having or showing an ability to think clearly and to understand what is not obvious or simple about something | 敏锐的 |
| 31 | exiguous | a. excessively scanty : INADEQUATE | 稀少的;不够的 |
| 32 | tenuous | a. very thin | 稀薄的 |
| | | a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 站不住脚的 |
| 33 | overstate | v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is | 夸大 (某事) |
| 34 | unrelenting | a. not slowing down, stopping, or growing weaker | 持续的;不缓和的 |
| 35 | compliment | n. a remark that says something good about someone or something | 恭维, 称赞 |
| 36 | backhanded | a. not direct or sincere | (恭维话) 讽刺挖苦的 |
| 37 | paltry | a. very small or too small in amount; having little meaning, importance, or worth | 微小的;不重要的 |
| 38 | heartfelt | a. deeply felt : very sincere | 诚挚的 |
| 39 | meager | a. not having enough of something for comfort or happiness | 贫乏的, 不足的 |
| 40 | abstraction | n. a thought or thoughts about general qualities or ideas rather than people or things | 抽象 |
| 41 | generality | n. the quality or state of being general rather than specific or detailed | 概论 |
| 42 | impartiality | n. treating all people and groups equally: not partial or biased | 公正 |
| 43 | envise | v. to picture (something) in your mind | 展望 |



section 88 hard

1. Many Latin American writers and critics have come to bristle at the very mention of the type of fiction termed “magic realism,” but to the common reader the appeal of such fiction is _____.

- A. elusive
- B. undiminished
- C. unfathomable
- D. unexpected
- E. derivative

2. Shirky argues that the Internet (i)_____ the needs for hierarchical structures and the sluggish organizations that (ii)_____ them: the Internet makes it possible to do things cheaply and efficiently on one's own.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. delineates | D. circumvent |
| B. obviates | E. perpetuate |
| C. redoubles | F. undervalue |

3. Not only is the field of behavioral genetics strewn with (i)_____ findings, but even among those findings that managed to survive, many have turned out to be (ii)_____ a very restricted class of cases.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. convergent | D. refuted by |
| B. disparate | E. germane to |
| C. repudiated | F. subordinate to |

4. The prime minister's spokesman faces a difficult task in defending his boss from what he sees as the (i)_____ of a decidedly prejudiced press. To make his defense effectively he will certainly have to give specific examples of the media coverage he finds so (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| A. overwrought panegyrics | D. objectionable |
| B. lowly calumnies | E. confusing |
| C. justified fulminations | F. unexciting |

5. However luminous an insight might seem initially, brilliance is not a reliable predictor of (i)_____, and sure enough the history of physical chemistry is replete with theories that were as (ii)_____ as any but that (iii)_____.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. popularity | D. opaque | G. slowly developed |
| B. originality | E. ingenious | H. eventually collapsed |
| C. validity | F. useful | I. ultimately prevailed |





6. Many historians of the ancient world are wary of sounding (i) _____. Write so much as a sentence and the temptation is immediately to (ii) ____ it. Even in cases when the sources for a given event are (iii) _____, uncertainties and discrepancies crop up everywhere.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. fusty | D. recapitulate | G. consistent |
| B. anachronistic | E. forswear | H. plentiful |
| C. dogmatic | F. qualify | I. biased |

7. Governments are often willing to pay the direct costs of preparing for emergencies that may never happen: they make room in their budgets to prepare for _____ but unlikely events.

- A. plausible
- B. anticipated
- C. dangerous
- D. conceivable
- E. foreseen
- F. unimaginable

8. Sports stars are often _____ figures, regarded as representative of the city or country for which they compete.

- A. totemic
- B. iconoclastic
- C. protean
- D. idealized
- E. irreverent
- F. emblematic



9. The life of a secret agent is dangerous enough, but the life of a double agent is infinitely more _____: a single slip can send an agent crashing to destruction.

- A. arduous
- B. precarious
- C. clandestine
- D. perilous
- E. covert
- F. exhilarating

10. The writer's assignment of the critic includes personal _____ such as jibes about his physical girth and style of delivery, and is not the better for it.

- A. aspersions
- B. commendations
- C. falsehoods
- D. fantasies
- E. whims
- F. slurs





Section 88 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/BE/CE/BD/CEH

6-10 CFH/AD/AF/BD/AF

1. Analysis: Bristle at means "anger at", the front is a criticism of this novel, the latter turns, so the meaning behind is that the reader's obsession with such books has not been reduced, and the correct answer is option B. undiminished

Translation: Many Latin American writers and critics have begun to get angry about the type of novels called magical realism, but for ordinary readers, the appeal of such books has not diminished.

2. Analysis: cheaply and efficiently after the colon and hierarchical and sluggish are antonyms, indicating that the first space is to take a verb to avoid, choose the B option, the second space before that refers to needs, so these requirements are for These structures and organizations have existed for a long time, and the second empty correct answer is E option. Obviate, avoid, perpetuate, make permanent.

Translation: S believes that the Internet avoids the need for hierarchical structures and lazy organizations, and these are the requirements that make these structures and organizations long-standing: the Internet makes it possible to do things independently and cheaply and effectively.

3. Analysis: The first space is filled with the antonyms of managed to survive according to the description of even among those findings that managed to survive, so choose the C option, and the second space takes the antonym of managed to survive. Among the options, it can only be Option E, even if it is retained, is related to a limited number of cases. Repudiation is rejected, germane to related.

Translation: Not only is the field of behavioral genetics full of rejected discoveries, but even among those that survived successfully, many discoveries proved to be relevant only to very limited cases.

4. Analysis: From the decidedly prejudiced press, we can see that the first space chooses one that reflects "incorrect accusation", the correct answer chooses B, and the second and first empty are synonymous repetitions, so the option D is the most appropriate.

Translation: The Prime Minister's spokesperson faced a difficult task to defend his boss because he saw a humble defamation from a biased news agency. In order to make his debate more efficient, he will definitely list many unacceptable reports about this media.

5. Analysis: To prove the previous point "intellect is not a prediction of...", so it means that something with intellect will still fail, so the third option is the H option, then the first option can also know the option C , The second empty corresponds to brilliant, so choose the E option. The validity is effective, ingenious and clever, and eventually collapse eventually fails.

Translation: No matter how brilliant an insight may seem at first, this intellect is not a reliable prophecy on behalf of it, and it is sure enough that the history of physical chemistry is full of clever theories But it eventually failed.

6. Analysis: The first air tells these historians that they are afraid of dogma according to the later so much as a sentence, the second air is to show how they avoid dogma, just want to limit the scope





in a simple sentence and speak carefully. The third space is to refute this person. The fourth space is to accept this person. These incidents have rich sources of information, and there are still uncertainties and contradictions. Can you get it in one sentence? The correct answer is CFH. Dogmatic dogma, qualified limit, plentiful rich.

Translation: Many historians of ancient times were cautious about speaking too dogmatically. I even wrote a sentence, but wanted to limit its scope immediately. Even for an information-rich event, uncertainty and contradiction are still everywhere.

Source: No wonder that classicists tend to be nervous of sounding overly dogmatic. Write so much as a sentence about the ancient world and the temptation is immediately to qualify it. Even when the sources are at their most plentiful, uncertainties and discrepancies crop up everywhere.

7. Analysis: The space and uniquely inverse of this question, according to the options can only be AD options. The plausible surface is true but may be fake, conceivable imaginable. Note that this question is somewhat contradictory between BE and uniquely. It can't be said that it is predictable but unlikely. Plausible Webster's interpretation: superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious; Conceivable Webster's Interpretation: capable of being conceived: imaginable

Translation: Governments are usually happy to pay for direct consumption of emergency situations that never occur. They reserve funds for these imaginable but unlikely events in the government budget.

8. Analysis: respected as representative indicates that the space should choose the synonym of representative, so the correct answer is the AF option. totemic, totem, emblem.

Translation: Sports stars are often symbolic tasks and are regarded as representatives of the cities or countries they compete in.

9. Analysis: more progresses to the dangerous in front, so the space is chosen to be synonymous with dangerous, and the correct answer is to choose the BD option. precarious dangerous, perilous dangerous.

Translation: The life of the agent is very dangerous, but the life of the double spy is extremely dangerous. A small mistake will lead to the collapse and destruction of a spy.

10. Analysis: such as jibes very clearly pointed out that the space is selected as a synonym for jibe, jibe uses the meaning of sarcasm here, so choose the AF option for the correct answer. aspersion slander, slur slander.

Translation: The critic's evaluation of the writer included personal injuries, such as ridicule of his body, waist circumference, and expression, which is not very good.





Section 88

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | bristle | v. to show signs of anger : to become angry | 怒气冲冲 |
| 2 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 3 | unfathomable | a. impossible to understand | 难以了解的 |
| 4 | derivative | a. not new or original | 非原创的 |
| 5 | sluggish | a. moving slowly or lazily | 行动迟缓的 |
| 6 | delineate | v. to clearly show or describe (something) | (详细地)描述 |
| 7 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 8 | redouble | v. to greatly increase the size or amount of (something) | 加倍 |
| 9 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 10 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使.....永存 |
| 11 | undervalue | v. to value below the real worth | 低估 |
| 12 | converge | v. to move toward one point and join together : to come together and meet | 汇集;聚集 |
| 13 | disparate | a. different from each other | 不同的 |
| 14 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 15 | germane | a. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 有关的 |
| 16 | subordinate | v. to think of or treat (someone or something) as less important than someone or something else | 使从属于 |
| | | a. placed in or occupying a lower class, rank, or position | 从属的;下级的 |
| 17 | defend | v. to maintain or support in the face of argument or hostile criticism | 捍卫, 支持 |
| 18 | prejudice | | |
| 19 | coverage | n. the activity of reporting about an event or subject in newspapers, on television news programs, etc. | 新闻报道 |
| 20 | panegyric | n. something (such as a speech or a piece of writing) that praises someone or something | 颂词 |
| 21 | overwrought | a. very excited or upset | 过度紧张的 |
| 22 | calumny | n. an untrue statement that is made to damage someone's reputation | 诬蔑 |
| 23 | fulmination | v. to complain loudly or angrily | 严词谴责 |
| 24 | objectionable | a. not good or right : causing people to be offended | 令人反感的;讨厌的 |
| 25 | luminous | a. producing or seeming to produce light | 发光的 |
| 26 | replete | v. having much or plenty of something : filled with something | 充满 |
| 27 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 28 | ingenious | a. very smart or clever: having or showing ingenuity | 聪明的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-------------------|
| 29 | collapse | v. to break apart and fall down suddenly | 倒塌, 坍塌 |
| 30 | prevail | v. to be usual, common, or popular | 盛行;流行 |
| 31 | wary | a. not having or showing complete trust in someone or something that could be dangerous or cause trouble | 谨慎的 |
| 32 | temptation | n. something that causes a strong urge or desire to have or do something and especially something that is bad, wrong, or unwise | 诱因 |
| 33 | discrepancy | n. a difference especially between things that should be the same | 差异 |
| 34 | crop up | / | (常指出其不意地) 出现 |
| 35 | plausible | a. possibly true | 有理的 |
| 36 | conceivable | a. able to be imagined : imaginable or possible | 可想象的;可信的 |
| 37 | foreseen | v. to see or become aware of (something that has not yet happened) | 预料;预见 |
| 38 | totem | n. something (such as an animal or plant) that is the symbol for a family, tribe, etc., especially among Native Americans | 图腾 |
| 39 | iconoclastic | a. attacking settled beliefs or institutions | 打破旧习的 |
| 40 | protean | a. able to change into many different forms or able to do many different things | 变幻无常的 |
| 41 | idealize | v. to think of or represent (someone or something) as being perfect | 将...理想化 |
| 42 | emblematic | a. representing something (such as an idea, state, or emotion) that cannot be seen by itself | 象征(性)的 |
| 43 | slip | n. a small mistake: blunder | 差错 |
| 44 | arduous | a. very difficult | 艰巨的 |
| 45 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 46 | slur | n. an insulting or disparaging remark or innuendo: aspersion | 诽谤 |
| | | v. to speak in a way that is difficult to understand | 含混不清地说话(通常因醉酒或疲劳) |
| 47 | clandestine | a. done in a private place or way: done secretly | 秘密的 |
| 48 | perilous | a. full of danger | 危险的 |
| 49 | covert | a. made, shown, or done in a way that is not easily seen or noticed: secret or hidden | 秘密的 |
| 50 | exhilarating | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 51 | jibe | v/n. to utter taunting words = (gibe) | 嘲讽 |
| | | v. to be in accord: AGREE | (与...)一致, 相符 |
| 52 | girth | n. the size of someone or something measured around the middle | 腰围 |
| 53 | aspersion | n. a false or misleading charge meant to harm someone's reputation | 诽谤 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-------|
| 54 | commendation | n. the act of praising or approving of someone or something | 赞扬 |
| 55 | falsehood | n. the quality of not being true or accurate: false quality | 虚假 |
| 56 | fantasy | n. something that is produced by the imagination | 幻想 |
| 57 | whim | n. a sudden wish, desire, decision, etc. | 突然的念头 |





section 89 hard

1. Paintings created in India during the Mughal dynasty were _____ in ambition but ornamental in presentation: in one direction they have an affinity with newspaper photographs, while in the other they have the intricacy of jewels.

- A. metaphorical
- B. documentary
- C. aesthetic
- D. sectarian
- E. baroque

2. It remains a mystery how *Theobroma cacao*, which scholars believe originated in lowland Amazonia, was introduced to tropical Mesoamerica. It must have been a (i)_____ process: cacao trees do not easily sprout from seed, need years to mature, and grow only in humid lowland forest. Moreover, in a tropical climate, cacao pods spoil quickly, rendering their transport from lowland Amazonia to tropical Mesoamerica in a single journey by foot or canoe (ii)_____.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. clandestine | D. unlikely |
| B. protracted | E. redundant |
| C. spontaneous | F. expeditious |

3. To the avid reader of E.O. Wilson, much of his most recent book *Consilience: The Unity of Knowledge* will be (i)_____, as the book represents the culmination of a life spent thinking about everything from the social lives of ants to the social lives of people. Nonetheless, new thoughts have been mixed in with the old to produce a book remarkable for its (ii)_____ and ambition.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. predictable | D. purview |
| B. discounted | E. overreaching |
| C. startling | F. contingency |

4. Until the advent of film, commercial entertainment in England occurred only where concentrated urban populations provided audiences large enough to make it remunerative: theaters and music halls were (i)_____ in rural villages. But village cinemas quickly became (ii)_____, even though they were ramshackle affairs in comparison to the urban picture palaces.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. spartan | D. commonplace |
| B. unconceivable | E. sophisticated |
| C. profitable | F. unfashionable |

5. His new role gives the normally clownish actor a chance to impress audiences with his (i)_____. He is among the most uninhibited comic performers around, but here he buttons his lip and stares straight ahead. Perhaps without quite knowing it, the audience waits for a wink, a hint that some of the (ii)_____ spirit that animated his previous movies might be lurking inside the (iii)_____ manner he presents in this film.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. raillery | D. madcap | G. facetious |
| B. effusiveness | E. lugubrious | H. reserved |
| C. forbearance | F. edifying | I. beguiling |





6. Some climatologists dismiss as (i)_____ the debate among geophysicists over the role of carbon dioxide in global climate change across many millions of years. These climatologists say the evidence of a tie between carbon dioxide and planetary warming over the last few centuries is so (ii)_____ that any longer-term evidence against such a link must somehow be (iii)_____.

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. unavoidable | D. unlikely | G. tainted |
| B. irrelevant | E. controversial | H. accommodated |
| C. undecidable | F. compelling | I. reinforced |

7. A priori mathematics, according to Galileo, does not _____ the need for observation, but mathematics does allow us to deduce unobservable properties and thus to penetrate further into the structure of nature than observation does.

- A. address
- B. acknowledge
- C. obviate
- D. diminish
- E. displace
- F. appreciate

8. One of the peculiarities of humans is that we irrationally gravitate to the predictable and avoid risk, whatever the reasons for this _____, it is hardly a sound basis for dealing with complex, long-term problems.

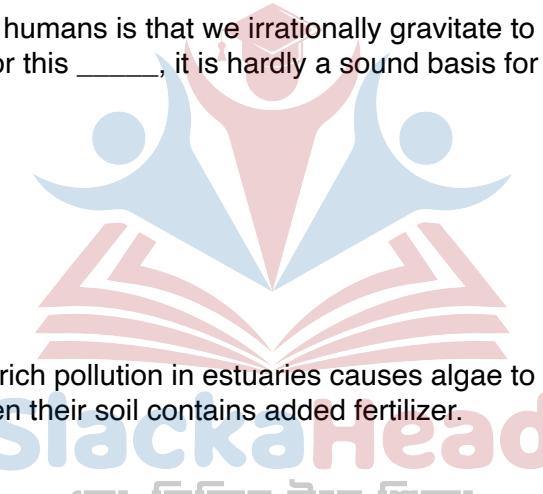
- A. eccentricity
- B. predilection
- C. vacillation
- D. proclivity
- E. wavering
- F. cowardice

9. An abundance of nutrient-rich pollution in estuaries causes algae to _____, much as houseplants grow better when their soil contains added fertilizer.

- A. abound
- B. proliferate
- C. stagnate
- D. coalesce
- E. collect
- F. diversify

10. The stories of silent drama may often have been _____; yet, within those broad outlines, the true artists among silent-film actors could express shadings that had no immediate analogue in language.

- A. implausible
- B. incredible
- C. conventional
- D. elemental
- E. rudimentary
- F. confusing





Section 89 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/BD/AD/BD/CDH

6-10 BFG/CE/BD/AB/DE

1. Analysis: In one direction they have an affinity with newspaper photographs corresponding to spaces, and newspaper photographs are realistic features, so choose the correct answer for option B. documentary documentary.

Translation: The paintings created in India during the Mughal dynasty were documentary in aspirations but decorative in expression: on the one hand they were similar to newspaper photos, on the other hand they were intricately intricate with jewelry.

2. Analysis: I said that I don't know how cacao was introduced to the M area, indicating that this process is very difficult, so the first blank option is B, and the possibility of this kind of thing will be explained later, so the corresponding option is D . Protracted procrastinating, unlikely to be unlikely.

Translation: Regarding cocoa, it is still a mystery how a scholar believes that plants originating in the Amazon lowlands were brought to tropical Central America. This must be a long process because cocoa seeds are difficult to germinate and grow into cocoa trees. It takes many years to mature and grow only in moist lowland forests. In addition, in tropical climates, cocoa beans can quickly spoil, making it unrealistic to say that cocoa may have spread from Amazon to Central America by foot or boat.

3. Analysis: As the book represents the culmination of a life spent thinking about everything from the social lives of ants to the social lives of people, for avid readers is definitely a negative evaluation. So the first empty corresponds to old, the answer is A, and the second empty is parallel to ambition, so you can choose the broad synonym. Corresponding to the content range described above, the correct answer is the D option. The predictable is the usual, purview range.

Translation: For EOW's enthusiastic readers, most of his recent book Consilience is stereotyped. This book represents the pinnacle of life thinking. It considers the daily bland affairs from the social life of ants to the social life of human beings . However, new ideas are mixed with old ideas, and the book becomes a book famous for its scope and ambition.

4. Analysis: The first empty compares the city and the countryside, the city can have a theater music hall, so the countryside is reversed, so the first empty chooses the B option, the second empty according to but learns that the back is positive evaluation, so the second empty chooses the D option . Unconceivable is unimaginable and commonplace is common. (The latest version of the 1100 question has been corrected)

Translation: Before the advent of the movie, commercial entertainment in the United Kingdom only appeared in places where the urban population was concentrated, where the audience was large enough to make it pay off: rural theaters and concert halls are hard to imagine. But rural cinemas quickly became popular, even though they were dilapidated compared to the city's picture palaces (picture palaces refer to movie theaters).

5. Analysis: The buttons on his lip and stares straight ahead reflect the characteristics of his new character, which is actually the opposite of the previous uninhibited. The first empty option is the





C option, and the second empty is the style feature of his previous movie, so it is uninhibited. Synonymous with, choose D is the most appropriate, the third empty according to in this film and learned the characteristics of the new role, that is the antonym of uninhibited, so choose the H option. forbearance restraint, madcap reckless, reserved conservative.

Translation: His new role will give him, who usually plays the stupid, an opportunity to use his patience to move his audience. He is probably the proudest comedian, but now he tightens his lips and stares ahead. It may be because I don't know much about it. The audience is waiting for a hint or an opportunity to see the kind of rude temper he had performed in his movie, which is now hidden by him in the introverted character in the current movie.

6. Analysis: dismiss shows that the first empty is a negative evaluation word, so option B is the best. The connection between the second space and the third space, because carbon dioxide is closely related to planet warming, the evidence against this connection is tainted. Irrelevant is irrelevant, compelling, powerful, stained and stained.

Translation: Some climate scientists believe that the debate about the role of carbon dioxide in global temperature changes is irrelevant, so they are not considered. These climatologists say that the evidence on the link between carbon dioxide and global warming over the centuries is real. It is too obvious, so any evidence against this connection is tainted.

7. Analysis: The following turning point says that mathematics can allow us to reason about things that cannot be observed, and to study the natural structure more deeply, so the space is filled with the meaning of substitution, which does not replace observation, but can do something that observation cannot do. The answer is CE Options. Obviate is excluded and replaced.

Translation: Inferred mathematics for granted, according to Galileo, does not replace the need for observation, but mathematics does allow us to deduce unnoticed characteristics and therefore allows us to study natural structures more deeply than observation.

8. Analysis: irrationally gravitate to show that we have a tendency when doing things, so select "tendency" in the space, and choose the BD option for the correct answer. Predilection preference, proclivity tendency.

Translation: Among the unique quirks of mankind, we are not reasonably attracted by the dangers that can be predicted or avoided. Regardless of the reason for this tendency, it is difficult to sound like a fundamental problem in solving this long-term, difficult difficulty.

9. Analysis: much as houseplants grow better when their soil contains added fertilizer This sentence is analogous to the previous one, so the blank should be synonymous with grow, and the correct answer should be AB. Abound is abundant, proliferate surges.

Translation: A large number of nutrient-rich pollutants in the estuary cause the algae to multiply, just like indoor plants will grow faster when the soil has additional fertilizer.

10. Analysis: It is difficult to say that the actors of silent comedy can do it later. According to yet, these stories are elementary. elemental basic, rudimentary primary.

Translation: The story of silent comedy is often elementary; however, within these broad scopes, real artists among silent comedians can express nuances in those languages that have no direct analogues.



Section 89

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | affinity | n. a strong liking for or attraction to someone or something | 密切关系 |
| 2 | intricacy | n. the quality or state of being complex or having many parts | 错综复杂的 |
| 3 | metaphorical | a. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar | 隐喻性的 |
| 4 | sectarian | a. relating to religious or political sects and the differences between them | 派系的 |
| 5 | baroque | a. having many details or too many details | 复杂精美的 |
| 6 | spoil | v. to decay or lose freshness especially because of being kept too long | 毁掉 |
| 7 | render | v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition | 使成为 |
| 8 | clandestine | a. done in a private place or way: done secretly | 秘密的 |
| 9 | protract | v. to make longer : draw out in time or space | 拖延 |
| 10 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 11 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的; 不需要的 |
| 12 | expeditious | a. acting or done in a quick and efficient way | 迅速完成的 |
| 13 | culmination | n. the end or final result of something | 顶点; 终点 |
| 14 | startling | a. very surprising, shocking, or frightening | 令人吃惊的 |
| 15 | overreach | v. to try to do something that is beyond your ability to do | 不自量力 |
| 16 | contingency | n. something (such as an emergency) that might happen | 偶发(或不测、意外)事件 |
| 17 | remunerative | a. paying a lot of money | 有酬劳的 |
| 18 | ramshackle | a. ready to fall down | 摇摇欲坠的 |
| 19 | spartan | a. marked by simplicity, frugality, or avoidance of luxury and comfort | (生活方式)简朴的, 清苦的 |
| | | n. a person of great courage and self-discipline | 勇敢守纪律的人 |
| 20 | conceivable | a. able to be imagined | 可想到的 |
| 21 | commonplace | n. something commonly found | 平庸, 普通 |
| 22 | clownish | a. like a clown: acting in a silly or funny way | 滑稽的 |
| 23 | button | v. to close or fasten (something) with buttons | 扣...的纽扣 |
| 24 | lurk | v. to be in a hidden place : to wait in a secret or hidden place especially in order to do something wrong or harmful | 潜伏; 潜在 |
| 25 | raillery | n. friendly joking about or with somebody | 戏谑; 逗趣 |
| 26 | effusive | a. expressing a lot of emotion | 感情过分流露的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|------------|
| 27 | forbear | v. to choose not to do (something that you could do): to avoid doing or saying (something) | 忍耐 |
| 28 | madcap | n. marked by capriciousness, recklessness, or foolishness | 鲁莽的;狂妄的 |
| 29 | lugubrious | a. full of sadness or sorrow | 悲哀的 |
| 30 | edify | v. to teach (someone) in a way that improves the mind or character | 启发 |
| 31 | facetious | a. intended or trying to be funny | 乱引人发笑的 |
| 32 | reserved | a. restrained in words and actions | 话少的, 保守的 |
| 33 | beguiling | a. agreeably or charmingly attractive or pleasing | 诱人的;诱骗的 |
| 34 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 35 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 36 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |
| 37 | taint | v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 使腐坏;污染 |
| 38 | accommodate | v. to do something helpful for (someone): to provide what is needed or wanted for (someone or something) | 帮忙 |
| 39 | a priori | a. relating to what can be known through an understanding of how certain things work rather than by observation | 由因及果的; 推理的 |
| 40 | penetrate | v. to discover the inner contents or meaning of | 洞察; 领悟 |
| 41 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 42 | displace | v. to take the job or position of (someone or something) | 替代 |
| 43 | peculiarity | n. something that is unusual or peculiar in a person or thing | 特性 |
| 44 | gravitate | v. to be attracted to or toward something or someone | 被吸引 |
| 45 | eccentricity | n. the quality of being strange or unusual in behavior | 怪癖 |
| 46 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 嗜好 |
| 47 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand | 犹豫不决 |
| 48 | proclivity | n. a strong natural liking for something that is usually bad | 癖性 |
| 49 | wavering | n. indecision in speech or action | 犹豫 |
| 50 | coward | n. lacking courage | 胆小鬼 |
| 51 | abound | v. to be plentiful | 非常多 |
| 52 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 53 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.: to be or become stagnant | 停滞 |
| 54 | coalesce | v. to come together to form one group or mass | 合并 |
| 55 | conventional | a. used and accepted by most people: usual or traditional | 传统的 |
| 56 | elemental | a. of, relating to, or dealing with the rudiments of something: elementary | 基本的,重要的 |



GRE 填空机经伴侣

Slacka Head
লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

57 | rudimentary

a. basic or simple

基础的;基本的



18

Slacka Head
লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা by Rahman Enayate



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section 90 hard

1. He defended the government's equivocations regarding the mysterious contrail as resulting not from _____ as critics say, but from a benightedness about its own doings that is almost inevitable, given the multitudinous- ness of its agencies.

- A. obtuseness
- B. mendacity
- C. abnegation
- D. guilelessness
- E. trenchancy

2. Scientists have argued not only that the chains of atoms called ladder compounds have _____ theoretical interest but also that studies of such systems can lead to important practical applications.

- A. limited
- B. dubious
- C. superfluous
- D. unidimensional
- E. intrinsic

3. The professor frequently reiterated a basic assumption behind the experimental method---namely, that the outcome of the experiment is always (i)_____. The hypothesis can never assume the experiment's results, in other words, but instead must (ii)_____ their appearance.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| A. undetermined | D. await |
| B. incontrovertible | E. signal |
| C. inconsequential | F. negate |

4. Hyana Kusiemko and her colleagues speculate that the (i)_____ support among low-income works for increases in the minimum wage is a form of last-place aversion: people who are in a marginally better position than the worst off seek to (ii)_____ to distinguish themselves from those in last place.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. unwavering | D. disavow their willingness |
| B. vociferous | E. retain their ability |
| C. tepid | F. dissemble their need |

5. Unlike the elected branches of the United States government, where making personal connection with citizens is (i)_____ and almost (ii)_____ political efficacy, the United States Supreme Court continues to maintain that its members should communicate with the public almost exclusively through formal opinions—and even then through ceremonial rituals that date back to the nineteenth century.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. frowned upon | D. a requirement for |
| B. rampant | E. a detriment to |
| C. disregarded | F. an irrelevance to |





6. Part of what currently makes it so (i)_____ to arrive at a scientific understanding of the living world is that while technological advances have produced a cascade of data—from detailed genome sequence to the sophisticated satellite imagery that documents the planet's ecosystems—our ability to (ii)_____ these data still lags far behind their (iii)_____.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A. frustrating | D. gather | G. acquisition |
| B. intriguing | E. apprehend | H. interpretation |
| C. challenging | F. dispute | I. implementation |

7. In the wild, no other mammal _____ individuals from another species: badgers do not tend hares, deer do not nurture baby squirrels, lions do not care for giraffes.

- A. protects
- B. fosters
- C. aids
- D. cajoles
- E. adopts
- F. coaxes

8. Recent research runs counter to the long-cherished notion that a small drop in body temperature during and after surgery is either _____ or actually protects the patient by slowing metabolism and reducing the body's demand for blood and oxygen.

- A. beneficial
- B. immaterial
- C. inconsequential
- D. preventive
- E. prophylactic
- F. redundant

9. In the northeastern United States, beaver populations had been critically reduced or even _____ in large areas at the end of nineteenth century; as a result, several states instituted prohibitions on beaver trapping.

- A. diminished
- B. extirpated
- C. eliminated
- D. devalued
- E. weakened
- F. underrated

10. Laughter, like speech, is primarily a human faculty, although both functions may also exist in a more _____ form in lesser primates.

- A. indispensable
- B. crucial
- C. primitive
- D. intelligible
- E. recognizable
- F. rudimentary





Section 90 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/E/AD/CE/BD

6-10 CEG/BE/BC/BC/CF

1. Analysis: Not...but... This phrase means to choose a reason. This reason is that many people think that the government's ambiguity is the reason for the government's ambiguity because of the "ignorance" of nightedness, so the previous article The best corresponding option is the generalized antonym of ignorance, which is the B option. mendacity lies.

Translation: He supports the government's flashy words about this mysterious trajectory cloud. He believes that this flashy word is not that the critics say that the government is lying, but the government's actions on what is almost inevitable Ignorance because of the diversity of its motivations.

2. Analysis: Through not only and but also knowing that the context is parallel, the core meaning behind is important practical applications, so the blank is synonymous with important, and the correct answer is E. intrinsic

Translation: Scientists believe that not only the chains of atoms of the so-called ladder-like compounds have theoretical value, but also have important practical applications for the study of such systems.

3. Analysis: The first empty space tells us according to the repeated information of The hypothesis can never assume the experiment's results, this result is indefinite, so the first empty space chooses option A, and the second empty space is structured according to not...but... Know, choose the antonym of undermined, the correct answer is option D. Undetermined, await.

Translation: Professors often reiterate a basic assumption behind experimental methods—that is, the results of experiments are often uncertain. In other words, this hypothesis must not indicate the results of the experiment, but they can appear.

4. Analysis: Since it is the last one to hate, it means that these people do not support the minimum wage increase, so the first empty choice is C, and the second blank explains the reason. They do not want the minimum wage increase because they want to keep the low wages. People gap, so the second empty choice E option. Tepids are cold, retain their ability to maintain their ability.

Translation: HK and her colleagues speculate that the relatively indifferent support of the increase in the minimum wage for low-income jobs is a manifestation of last place: those who are just in a better position than the poor want to maintain them and the last. The gap between people.

5. Analysis: The key to this question is to see the word exclusively, which means that the Supreme Court has fewer ways to contact the public, and then through unknown, we can see that there are many ways for branches to contact the public, and almost is a progressive relationship, so the two The empty space reflects "many", and it has to be progressive, so choose the BD option for the correct answer. rampant is crazy, a lot of requirements.

Translation: Unlike the elected branch of the U.S. government, an institution that has frequent personal relations with nationals and even almost becomes a prerequisite for government effectiveness, the U.S. Supreme Court has always insisted that its members and outsiders can only





communicate through public means. Opinions, or ceremonies that have been lost in the nineteenth century.

6. Analysis: from the later lags far behind tells us that the first space must be negative evaluation, the semantics of the A option does not match, only the C option can be selected, and the second and third spaces explain why it is challenging, although there are many data, but there is no way to understand it, so the second option is E and the third option is G. challenging, apprehend understanding, acquisition acquisition.

Translation: Part of the challenge for achieving a scientific understanding of the world in which we live is that despite technological advances that have produced large amounts of data—from detailed gene combinations to complex satellite images that record the Earth's ecosystem—but our ability to understand these data still lags behind the ability to acquire them.

7. Analysis: Explain and take the synonyms of tend, nurse and care for later, so choose the BE option for the correct answer. foster, support, adopt adoption.

Translation: In the wild world, no mammal can feed another creature. Badgers will not help hares, deer will not feed squirrels, and lions will not care about giraffes.

8. Analysis: The logic of this question is relatively simple, through either...or... learn to reverse before and after, choose the BC option for the correct answer. immaterial doesn't matter, inconsequential doesn't matter.

Translation: Recent research runs counter to the concept that has been adhered to in the past. This concept says that a small decrease in the temperature of the body during and after the operation may be irrelevant, or it may really reduce the metabolism and reduce the blood oxygen needs to protect the human body.

9. Analysis: Even progressive relationships, so choose to reduce progressive after the space, so choose the BC option for the correct answer. Extirpate disappeared, eliminate eliminate. This question A option is wrong because diminish "reduce" and reduce can only be synonymous, not progressive.

Translation: In the northeastern United States, the number of beavers has been severely reduced or even extinct in most parts of the late nineteenth century. As a result, several states have issued laws prohibiting the capture of beavers.

10. Analysis: Human ability is advanced in the subject, and lesser primates are low-level, so lesser is synonymous with space, and CF option is chosen for the correct answer. primitive, rudimentary.

Translation: Laughter is like a speech, mainly human ability, although both functions may also exist in lower-level primates in a more primary form.

Source: They are special to humans, though not special to language.... It is possible that these abilities, like Theory of Mind, are absent or discernible only in rudimentary form in other primates.





Section 90

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | defend | v. to maintain or support in the face of argument or hostile criticism | 捍卫, 支持 |
| 2 | equivocation | n. deliberate evasiveness in wording : the use of ambiguous or equivocal language to conceal the Truth | 含糊其辞 |
| 3 | contrail | n.a stream of water or ice particles created in the sky by an airplane or rocket a trail of condensed water from an aircraft or rocket at high altitude, seen as a white streak against the sky; | 轨迹 |
| 4 | benighted | a. having no knowledge or education uneducated | 愚昧无知的;落后的 |
| 5 | multitudinous | a. very many very numerous. | 大量的;众多的 |
| 6 | obtuse | a. stupid or unintelligent : not able to think clearly or to understand what is obvious or simple | 迟钝的;愚蠢的 |
| 7 | mendacity | n. lack of honesty: the condition of being mendacious untruthfulness. | 谎言 |
| 8 | abnegation | n. denial the action of renouncing or rejecting something | 拒绝;放弃 |
| 9 | guileless | a. very innocent | 厚道的;老实的 |
| 10 | trenchant | a. very strong, clear, and effective | 锐利的 |
| 11 | compound | v. to make (something, such as an error or problem) worse : to add to (something bad) a/n. made up of two or more parts | 使恶化 混合(的) |
| 12 | dubious | a. causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion a. unsure or uncertain | 可疑的 不确定的 |
| 13 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 14 | intrinsic | a. belonging to the essential nature of a thing | 固有的, 内在的 |
| 15 | reiterate | v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize it | 反复地做 |
| 16 | controvert | v. to say or prove that (something) is untrue | 反驳 |
| 17 | negate | v. to cause (something) to not be effective | 取消;使无效 |
| 18 | speculate | v. to think about something and make guesses about it : to form ideas or theories about something usually when there are many things not known about it | 猜测 |
| 19 | aversion | n. a strong feeling of not liking something | 厌恶 |
| 20 | unwavering | a. continuing in a strong and steady way | 不动摇的;坚定的 |
| 21 | vociferous | a. expressing feelings or opinions in a very loud or forceful way : expressed in a very loud or forceful way | 喧嚣的;大叫大嚷的 |
| 22 | tepid | a. not energetic or excited | 不热情的 |
| 23 | disavow | v. to deny that you know about or are involved in (something) | 不承认 |
| 24 | retain | v. to continue to have or use (something) | 保持;持有 |
| 25 | dissemble | v. to hide your true feelings, opinions, etc. | 伪装 |
| 26 | efficacy | n. the power to produce a desired result or effect | (尤指药物或治疗方法的)功效 |
| 27 | rampant | a. existing or growing greatly and quickly | 疯长的 |
| 28 | detriment | a. causing damage or injury | 有害的 |



| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 29 | a cascade of | / | 一连串的 |
| 30 | genome | n. one haploid set of chromosomes with the genes they contain | 染色体组 |
| 31 | satellite | n. an object (such as a moon) that moves around a much larger planet | 卫星 |
| 32 | lags far behind | / | 远远落后 |
| 33 | intriguing | a. extremely interesting | 迷人的 |
| 34 | acquisition | n. the act or process of gaining skill, knowledge, etc. | (知识、技能等的)获得 |
| 35 | implement | v. to begin to do or use (something, such as a plan) : to make (something) active or effective | 执行, 履行 |
| 36 | cajole | v. to persuade someone to do something or to give you something by making promises or saying nice things | 哄骗;诱骗 |
| 37 | coax | v. to influence or persuade (a person or animal) to do something by talking in a gentle and friendly way | 哄劝;劝诱 |
| 38 | runs counter to | / | 与...背道而驰 |
| 39 | metabolism | n. the chemical processes by which a plant or an animal uses food, water, etc., to grow and heal and to make energy | 新陈代谢 |
| 40 | prophylactic | a. designed to prevent disease | 预防疾病的 |
| 41 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 42 | trap | n. a device for catching animals | 陷阱 |
| 43 | eliminate | v. to remove (something that is not wanted or needed) | 消除 |
| | | v. to defeat and remove from a competition | 淘汰 |
| 44 | extirpate | v. to destroy or remove completely | 根除 |
| 45 | devalue | v. to cause (something or someone) to seem or to be less valuable or important | 贬低 |
| 46 | underrate | v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low | 轻视 |
| 47 | primate | n. any member of the group of animals that includes human beings, apes, and monkeys | 灵长目动物 |
| 48 | diminish | v. to become or to cause (something) to become less in size, importance, etc. | 减少 |
| | | v. to lessen the authority or reputation of (someone or something) : to describe (something) as having little value or importance | 轻视 |
| 49 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 50 | primitive | a. of, belonging to, or seeming to come from an early time in the very ancient past | 原始的 |
| | | a. very simple and basic | 基本的 |
| 51 | intelligible | a. capable of being understood or comprehended | 明白易懂的 |
| 52 | rudimentary | a. basic or simple | 基本的 |
| | | a. not very developed or advanced | 发育不完全的 |



section 91 easy

1. Contrary to its reputation for intellectual _____, the 1950s was a decade exceptionally rich in works of trenchant and far-reaching social criticism.

- A. keenness
- B. inclusiveness
- C. complacency
- D. integrity
- E. productivity

2. The philosopher was a strong advocate of _____: he taught that happiness comes from forgoing one's desires.

- A. magnanimity
- B. duty
- C. abstinence
- D. pragmatism
- E. tolerance

3. In light of Elizabeth's habitually (i)_____ nature, her friends were quite surprised by her (ii)_____ at the convention.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A. ingenuous | D. garrulity |
| B. laconic | E. ostentatiousness |
| C. intractable | F. tenacity |

4. After Betty found a qualified assistant to help her, the tasks that once seemed so (i)_____ became quite (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. onerous | D. manageable |
| B. pleasant | E. challenging |
| C. trivial | F. unwieldy |

5. Since the 1920s, historical fiction writers in China have emancipated the genre from the traditional notion that (i)_____ was the ultimate goal of history writing. Yet the traditional commitment to (ii)_____ was not simply (iii)_____: this new genre was expected to capture the essence of historical truth even as it allowed space for the writer's imagination.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. comprehensiveness | D. veracity | G. jettisoned |
| B. factuality | E. thoroughness | H. rationalized |
| C. entertainment | F. pleasure | I. acknowledged |





6. The journey to (i)_____, when it starts from a vantage as (ii)_____, as Dunsany's, is often as (iii)_____ as the path to glory. How did a writer of such talent and renown wind up nearly forgotten?

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. obscurity | D. eminent | G. unfathomable |
| B. normalcy | E. reactionary | H. cyclical |
| C. genius | F. egalitarian | I. mundane |

7. It is normal for artists who achieve great acclaim during their lifetimes to be considered _____ shortly after their deaths, only to have their reputations restored by subsequent generations.

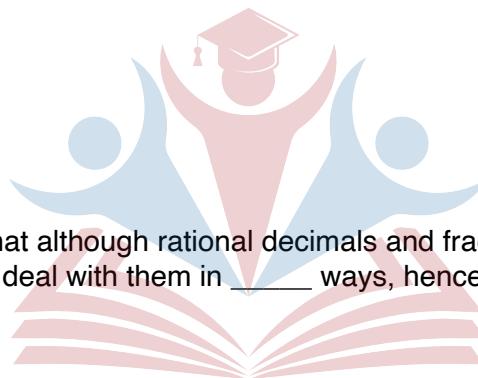
- A. sacrosanct
- B. outmoded
- C. overrated
- D. canonical
- E. unfashionable
- F. emblematic

8. Human perception is not a direct consequence of reality but rather requires imagination, because the data that people encounter in their lives are never complete and always _____.

- A. equivocal
- B. ambiguous
- C. apparent
- D. clear
- E. transient
- F. contradictory

9. Susanne Prediger argues that although rational decimals and fractions are mathematically equivalent, students generally deal with them in _____ ways, hence they are not cognitively equivalent.

- A. variable
- B. divergent
- C. unique
- D. cursory
- E. dissimilar
- F. superficial



10. Although Lemettais was _____ computer engineering, he lacked the spirit or enthusiasm to pursue it as a lifelong occupation.

- A. fanatical about
- B. adept at
- C. indifferent to
- D. diligent regarding
- E. proficient in
- F. apathetic about





Section 91 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/BD/AD/BDG

6-10 ADG/BE/AB/BE/BE

1. Analysis: According to the contrary, it is learned that the space is the opposite of exceptionally rich, then the best option is the B option. Inclusiveness is all-encompassing.

Translation: Contrary to its intellectually all-encompassing reputation, the 1950s was a decade rich in social commentary that was only pungent and far-reaching.

2. Analysis: The content behind the colon explains the space, the space corresponds to forgoing one's desires, so it reflects the feature of moderation, and the correct answer is the C option. abstinence abstinen.

Translation: This philosopher is a staunch supporter of temperance: he teaches people that happiness comes from giving up personal desires.

3. Analysis: According to surprise, we know that the two spaces are antisense, so look at the options to get the answer and choose the BD option. Laconic talks less, garrulity talks more.

Translation: Because of Elizabeth's habit of having fewer words, her friend was very surprised that she had more words at this conference.

4. Analysis: once seemed to be reversed from the current situation, so the two spaces are reversed, and according to "qualified", you can know that the words with positive evaluations are selected later, and the words with negative evaluations are selected in front, so the answer is AD. Onerous, heavy and manageable.

Translation: After Betty found a qualified assistant to help her, these tasks that once seemed so heavy are now able to cope.

5. Analysis: It is inferred from the content behind the colon that even in new topics, reality is also very important, then the second and third spaces should choose the D and G options, that is, the reality has not been abandoned, and the second and the The first air is synonymous, and refers to the traditional notion, so the first air selects the B option. factuality, veracity is true, jettison abandoned.

Translation: Since the 1920s, Chinese historical science fiction writers have been liberated from such an idea. The content of this idea is that factuality is the ultimate goal of historical writing. Then the traditional commitment to truth is not simply abandoned: the new subject matter is expected to capture the essence of historical truth, even if it leaves room for the author's imagination.

6. Analysis: pay attention to the keyword the path to the glory, indicating that this question is compared in two directions, one is from the nameless to the glory, and the other is the glory to the nameless, so the first empty option A, the second empty according to vantage The blank space takes the positive word, so the answer is the D option, and the third space is based on the question mark at the back. The question mark reflects the incredibleness of this matter, so the G option is the most appropriate. Obscurity is nameless (note that there is no obscure meaning here), eminent is outstanding, unfathomable is incomprehensible.





Translation: When the path starts from an advantage (an outstanding advantage), the journey to the nameless is often as difficult to understand as the path to glory. How can a writer with such talent and reputation be almost forgotten in the end?

Source: The journey to obscurity, when it starts from a vantage as eminent as Dunsany's, is often as idiosyncratic as the path to glory. How did a writer of talent—a writer whom Yeats compared to Baudelaire, and who once had five plays on in New York at the same time—wind up nearly, if not quite, forgotten?

7. Analysis: The following article says that their reputation can only be restored by future generations, indicating that their reputation has been forgotten, so the correct answer is the BE option. outmoded, outdated, unfashionable, outdated.

Translation: It is normal for artists who achieve great praise in the world to become obsolete in the future, and it is only possible for future generations to restore their reputation.

8. Analysis: The space is parallel to never complete, so the answer is AB. The equivocal is ambiguous and ambiguous.

Translation: Human perception is not a direct result of a real situation but requires imagination, because the data people encounter in life is never complete and always ambiguous.

9. Analysis: Inferring that the space is the equivalent of the previous equivalent by concession, so the answer is the BE option. Divergent is different, dissimilar is inconsistent.

Translation: Susanne Prediger believes that although rational decimals and fractions are the same in mathematics, students generally treat them in different ways, so they are cognitively different.

10. Analysis: Through the concession turn of thought and the latter said that he lacks spirit and enthusiasm, it can be inferred that the front chooses positive words for computer engineering, but cannot choose the CF option, because of the direct contradiction with enthusiasm, so the answer chooses the BE option. adept at is good at, proficient in.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Although Lemettais is good at computer engineering, he lacks the spirit and enthusiasm to turn it into a lifelong career.





Section 91

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | intellectual | a. of or relating to thought or understanding | 智力的；脑力的 |
| 2 | trenchant | a. very strong, clear, and effective | 锐利的 |
| 3 | inclusive | a. covering or including everything | 包罗广泛的 |
| 4 | complacency | n. a feeling of being satisfied with how things are and not wanting to try to make them better : a complacent feeling or condition | 自满；自得 |
| 5 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 诚实正直 |
| 6 | forgo | v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something) | 放弃（想做的事或想得之物） |
| 7 | magnanimity | n. the quality of being generous and noble | (尤指对被自己击败或曾欺凌过自己的人的)宽宏大量 |
| 8 | abstinence | n. an avoidance by choice especially of certain foods or of liquor | 节制；禁欲 |
| 9 | pragmatism | n. a reasonable and logical way of doing things or of thinking about problems that is based on dealing with specific situations instead of on ideas and theories | 实用主义 |
| 10 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness | 天真的 |
| | | a. lacking craft or subtlety | 真诚的 |
| 11 | laconic | a. using few words in speech or writing | 言简意赅的 |
| 12 | intractable | a. not easily managed, controlled, or solved | 难驾驭的 |
| 13 | garrulous | a. tending to talk a lot; very talkative | 话多的 |
| 14 | ostentatious | a. displaying wealth, knowledge, etc., in a way that is meant to attract attention, admiration, or envy | 炫耀的 |
| 15 | tenacious | a. very determined to do something | 顽强的；坚决的 |
| 16 | onerous | a. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的 |
| 17 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 18 | unwieldy | a. difficult to handle, control, or deal with because of being large, heavy, or complex | 笨重的 |
| 19 | emancipate | v. to free (someone) from someone else's control or power | 解放 |
| 20 | genre | n. a particular type or category of literature or art | (文学、艺术、电影或音乐的)体裁 |
| 21 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的；广泛的 |
| 22 | factuality | n. relating to or based on facts | 真实性 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|----------|
| 23 | veracity | n. truth or accuracy | 真实性 |
| 24 | thorough | a. including every possible part or detail | 彻底的；完全的 |
| 25 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 26 | vantage | n. a position giving a strategic advantage, commanding perspective, or comprehensive view | 优势 |
| 27 | wind up | / | 以...告终 |
| 28 | obscurity | n. the state of being unknown or forgotten | 默默无闻 |
| 29 | normalcy | n. a normal condition or situation | 常态 |
| 30 | eminent | a. successful, well-known and respected | 杰出的 |
| 31 | egalitarian | a. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc. | 平等主义的 |
| 32 | unfathomable | a. impossible to understand | 难以了解的 |
| 33 | cyclic | a. happening again and again in the same order : happening in cycles | 循环的；周期的 |
| 34 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的；平凡的 |
| 35 | sacrosanct | a. too important and respected to be changed, criticized, etc. | 神圣的 |
| 36 | outmoded | a. no longer useful or acceptable : not modern or current | 过时的 |
| 37 | overrate | v. to rate, value, or praise (someone or something) too highly | 对...评价过高 |
| 38 | canon | n. an accepted principle or rule | 准则；标准 |
| 39 | emblematic | a. representing something (such as an idea, state, or emotion) that cannot be seen by itself | 象征(性)的 |
| 40 | perception | n. the way you think about or understand someone or something | 感知；洞察力 |
| 41 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 42 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 43 | transient | a. not lasting long | 短暂的 |
| 44 | contradictory | a. involving or having information that disagrees with other information | 矛盾的 |
| 45 | divergent | a. differing from each other or from a standard | 不同的 |
| 46 | dissimilar | a. not the same: different or unlike | 不同的 |
| 47 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious | 肤浅的 |
| | | a. lying close to the surface | 表层的 |
| 49 | fanatical | n. a person who is very enthusiastic about something | 极端分子 |
| 50 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 51 | diligent | a. showing steady and earnest care and hard work | 勤勉的 |
| 52 | proficient | a. good at doing something | 精通的 |



53

apathetic

a. not having or showing much emotion or interest

冷淡的;无兴趣的





section 92 easy

1. The architecture of the Shanghai Bund was for decades presented as an archetypal symbol of abhorrent Western influence, which may be one of the reasons that these grand buildings were _____ for so many years.

- A. imitated
- B. extolled
- C. commemorated
- D. disdained
- E. unnoticed

2. The wonder of Amy Chapman was her _____, her tenacious devotion to certain causes.

- A. subtle allure
- B. refractory willfulness
- C. obstinate self-regard
- D. brazen hubris
- E. staunch fealty

3. In the new biography, Gonzalez doesn't (i)_____ the aspects of her subject that have drawn criticism but instead creates them with considerable (ii)_____: hardly a fact or assertion goes by her without being sourced in the endnotes.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. explain | D. sympathy |
| B. acknowledge | E. thoroughness |
| C. evade | F. ingenuity |

4. The governor is known for her unwillingness to (i)_____ policy decisions in the face of opponents typically, if she announces a specific policy and is confronted with objections from interest groups, she (ii)_____ the policy.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. adhere to | D. resumes |
| B. compromise on | E. appraises |
| C. disavow | F. abandons |

5. At least one otter species, the sea otter, has a large, often dominating, effect on the structure of its own habitat. There is no evidence that other species have ever exercised such (i)_____ effects. That lack of evidence could merely be because the other species have been studied less thoroughly. However, the size and density of the historic sea otter populations in many Pacific coastal regions (ii)_____ those of other otter species elsewhere, so perhaps the sea otter is indeed (iii)_____ in its effects on habitat.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. ephemeral | D. vastly exceed | G. unique |
| B. unpredictable | E. have little effect on | H. destructive |
| C. significant | F. roughly parallel | I. transitory |





6. For many years Cole experienced (i) _____ his professional circle. He was a (ii) _____ figure in the Middle East Studies Association of North America, editing for five years its flagship publication, and in 2004 he was even elected the association's incoming president. But because his research focused on highly (iii) _____ aspects of the eighteenth-and-nineteenth century Middle East, he was unlikely to achieve any sort of public acclaim.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. obscurity within | D. leading | G. relevant |
| B. estrangement from | E. provocative | H. esoteric |
| C. anonymity outside | F. traditional | I. disputed |

7. In science, replicability comes with the idea that the pursuit of scientific truth should not be _____: researchers who make claims must allow others to test them empirically.

- A. incomplete
- B. settled
- C. private
- D. unfinished
- E. insular
- F. unerring

8. Even the most hard-nosed critics could hardly deny that the novelist's best books are _____: they are filled with energy, imagination, and something close to a white-hot inspiration.

- A. inventive
- B. engaging
- C. spirited
- D. compassionate
- E. vigorous
- F. warmhearted

9. Liam Clancy described the young Bob Dylan as a sponge, eagerly absorbing the possibilities life and culture might provide, and Dylan presents himself so in his memoir _____ in his intellectual and musical curiosity.

- A. insatiable
- B. devious
- C. unique
- D. pretentious
- E. voracious
- F. cunning

10. The Red Sea town of Aydhab presents scholars with _____: medieval records describe it as a major port for ships engaged in trade, yet today there is no trace of a viable harbor at the site.

- A. an illusion
- B. a contradiction
- C. a chimera
- D. a puzzle
- E. an anachronism
- F. a conundrum





Section 92 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/E/CE/AF/CDG

6-10 CDH/CE/CE/AE/DF

1. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, these buildings are abhorrent, so you can directly correspond to the synonyms of abhorrent, and choose the D option for the correct answer. disdain and despise.

Translation: Shanghai Bund buildings have been a typical symbol of a disgusting Western influence for decades. This is one of the reasons why these large buildings have been despised in these years.

2. Analysis: The space is synonymous with repeating the subsequent tenacious devotion, so select the E option for the correct answer. staunch fealty firm loyalty.

Translation: Amy Chapman's miracle lies in her firm loyalty, his persistent love for certain things.

3. Analysis: The content after the colon explains the person's comprehensiveness at the time of creation, so the second empty option is E, and the first empty means that he has not abandoned these details (the details are comprehensive). Evade evades, gives up, thoroughness, comprehensiveness.

Translation: In the new biography, G did not abandon the details of the subject that caused her criticism, but created it with a strong comprehensiveness: there are few facts and assertions that he cannot find in the endnote.

4. Analysis: This question has a double-air linkage, the front is unwilling to stick to the policy, and the back corresponds to the abandonment policy. The AF option is the most suitable. Note that resume is the meaning of restart, so the D option is not considered. adhere to adhere to.

Translation: This governor is famous for his unwillingness to stick to policy decisions when facing opponents. If she announces a special policy and encounters opposition from interest groups, he will abandon this policy.

5. Analysis: The first empty is through the introduction of such as choosing large and dominating synonymous, so choose the correct answer C option. The second space and the third space form a causal relationship, because the sea otter is really different from other species, so it will cause its habitat to be unique, so the DG option is the most suitable. Significantly significant, vastly exceed a lot, unique.

Translation: At least one otter (sea otter) has a large and dominant influence on the structure of its own habitat. There is no evidence that other species can use this significant impact. The lack of evidence for this matter may simply be because other species have not been thoroughly studied. However, the historical number and density of sea otters in many Pacific waters are much larger than other otter species elsewhere, so it is likely that otters are indeed unique in their impact on their habitats.

6. Analysis: Through flagship, I learned that this person is a very good person in the association, so the second empty choice is D, and the third empty is said to be unlikely to receive praise from the entire public according to the text, indicating the content of his research. It is unacceptable to the majority of the people, so option H is the most appropriate. Finally, fill in the first space. The following content shows that the person is famous in the circle, but not famous outside the circle,





so the first empty option is option C. anonymity outside is outside...unk...
esoteric obscure.

Translation: For many years, Cole was not well known outside his professional circle. He is a top character in MESANA, spent five years editing his flagship work, and in 2004 he was even elected as the new chairman of the association. But because his research is highly concerned with the obscure content of the Middle East in the 18th and 19th centuries, he is unlikely to be highly praised by the entire public.

7. Analysis: The following article says that "the researcher who made the speech must let others test the speech based on experiments", indicating that this kind of research is not private and not narrow, so the answer is the CE option. private, insular narrow.

Translation: In science, reproducibility and such a concept appear at the same time, and the pursuit of scientific truth should not be narrow: the researcher who proposes speech must let others test these speeches based on experiments.

8. Analysis: explain the space after the colon, and choose the CE option for the correct answer. spirited, vigorous.

Translation: Even the most stubborn critics can hardly deny that the best novels of novelists are full of energy: they are full of energy, and the imagination has some near-inspired inspiration.

9. Analysis: The space pairs are eagerly absorbing the possibilities, so the answer is AE. insatiable, voracious and greedy.

Translation: LC describes the young BD as a sponge, eagerly absorbing all the possibilities provided by life and culture, and D also expresses himself in his memoirs, insatiable in curiosity about intelligence and music.

10. Analysis: The explanation behind the colon indicates that the town is very mysterious, the record is different from the reality, and the correct answer is the DF option. Puzzle fans, conundrum fans.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: The town of RS in this place presents a mystery to scholars: the medieval record portrayed it as an important port for ship trade, but today there is no accessible port in this.





Section 92

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | abhorrent | a. causing or deserving strong dislike | 令人憎恨的 |
| 2 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 3 | extol | v. to praise (someone or something) highly | 称赞 |
| 4 | commemorate | v. to exist or be done in order to remind people of (an important event or person from the past) | 作为...的纪念 |
| 5 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 6 | tenacious | a. very determined to do something | 顽强的;坚决的 |
| 7 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 8 | allure | n. power to attract : a quality that attracts people | 诱惑 |
| 9 | refractory | a. difficult to control or deal with | 难以驾驭的 |
| 10 | obstinate | a. refusing to change your behavior or your ideas | 固执的;顽固的 |
| 11 | self-regard | n. regard for or consideration of oneself or one's own interests | 自我欣赏 |
| 12 | brazen | a. acting or done in a very open and shocking way without shame or embarrassment | 厚颜无耻的 |
| 13 | hubris | n. a great or foolish amount of pride or confidence | 傲慢;狂妄 |
| 14 | staunch | a. very devoted or loyal to a person, belief, or cause | 忠实的;坚定的 |
| 15 | fealty | n. loyalty to a person, group, etc. | (尤指对君主的)效忠宣誓 |
| 16 | thorough | a. including every possible part or detail | 彻底的; 完全的 |
| 17 | ingenuity | n. skill or cleverness that allows someone to solve problems, invent things, etc. | 独创力; 聪明才智 |
| 18 | disavow | v. to deny that you know about or are involved in (something) | 不承认 |
| 19 | appraise | v. to set a value on | 估计 |
| 20 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 21 | transitory | a. lasting only for a short time | 转瞬即逝的 |
| 22 | obscurity | n. the state of being unknown or forgotten | 默默无闻 |
| 23 | estrangle | v. to cause someone to be no longer involved or connected with something | 疏远 |
| 24 | anonymity | n. the quality or state of being unknown to most people : the quality or state of being anonymous | 匿名的; 无名的 |
| 25 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 激起争端的 刺激的 |
| 26 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 27 | replicate | v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly | 复制 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---------------|
| 28 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 以观察或实验为依据的 |
| 29 | settle | v. to end (something, such as an argument) by reaching an agreement | 解决 (分歧、纠纷等) |
| 30 | insular | a. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| 31 | unerring | a. always right and accurate : making no errors | 万无一失的 |
| 32 | white-hot | a. very intense or active | 白热化的; 极其激烈的 |
| 33 | inventive | a. having or showing an ability to think of new ideas and methods : creative or imaginative | 有创意的; 有新意的 |
| 34 | engaging | a. very attractive or pleasing in a way that holds your attention | 迷人的 |
| 35 | compassionate | a. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc. | 有同情心的 |
| 36 | vigorous | a. done with great force and energy | 充满活力的 |
| 37 | sponge | / | 海绵 |
| 38 | insatiable | a. always wanting more : not able to be satisfied | 无法满足的 |
| 39 | devious | a. not straight or direct : having many twists and turns | 不直率的; 曲折的(道路) |
| 40 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的, 自负的 |
| 41 | voracious | a. having or showing a tendency to eat very large amounts of food | 贪婪的, 贪吃的 |
| 42 | cunning | a. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way | 狡猾的 |
| 43 | illusion | n. something that looks or seems different from what it is : something that is false or not real but that seems to be true or real | 幻想 |
| 44 | contradiction | n. the act of saying something that is opposite or very different in meaning to something else | 矛盾 |
| 45 | chimera | n. something that exists only in the imagination and is not possible in reality | 幻想 |
| 46 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 时代错误的 过去的 |
| 47 | conundrum | n. a confusing or difficult problem | 难解的问题 |



section 93 easy

1. The author affects _____ in the tone of his novels that is quite at odds with his predilection for invective in his nonfiction publications.

- A. a tenacity
- B. a neutrality
- C. a pugnacity
- D. an effusiveness
- E. an irascibility

2. The combination of Isabella Beeton's short life and the _____ of evidence for some parts of her story means that at times her biography, Kathryn Hughes, is forced to fill out her narrative with background information.

- A. reliability
- B. plethora
- C. relevance
- D. paucity
- E. transparency

3. Far from (i)_____ the actions taken by the newspaper's executives, William praised the executive's resistance to corruption—yet he doubted that their policies were practical enough to warrant (ii)_____ by other papers.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. lionizing | D. criticism |
| B. impugning | E. admiration |
| C. surveying | F. emulation |

4. If you follow your intuition, you will more often than not err by misclassifying a random event as (i)_____. We are far too willing to (ii)_____ the belief that much of what we see in life is random.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A. uncharacteristic | D. countenance |
| B. systematic | E. reject |
| C. arbitrary | F. champion |

5. Although political events in different countries were (i)_____ in the nineteenth century, their interrelationship was (ii)_____ compared with the present, when (iii)_____ has become far greater, isolationism has ceased to be an option.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. connected | D. superficial | G. idealism |
| B. unobjectionable | E. cordial | H. interdependence |
| C. unpredictable | F. improbable | I. rigidity |





6. At a recent conference on ancient DNA, one presentation opened with the claim that the field was now mature and could move ahead with confidence. This (i)_____ is (ii)_____, as demonstrated at the conference by the many presentations that notably lacked an adequate methodology for ensuring that DNA was uncontaminated by material that is more recent. In fact, ancient DNA research presents extreme technical difficulties, in part precisely because of the (iii)_____ of surviving DNA.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A. concern | D. infectious | G. corrupted nature |
| B. optimism | E. unfounded | H. straight forward |
| C. diffidence | F. unusual | I. copious amounts |

7. As clucks of disapproval about Americans' political _____ have grown louder in recent years, many historians have looked for contrast to the decades before the Civil War as a time when Americans were enthusiastically engaged in politics.

- A. zealotry
- B. apathy
- C. hypocrisy
- D. partisanship
- E. insincerity
- F. passivity

8. The latest publications predicting disastrous coastal erosion are unlikely to _____ knowledgeable readers because variations on the same claims have been effectively refuted in the past few years.

- A. intrigue
- B. reassure
- C. baffle
- D. alarm
- E. unsettle
- F. calm

9. Some social insects, such as bees and ants, are celebrated for their industriousness and engineering feat, but popular culture has not generally _____ termites for theirs—even though they can build mounds twenty feet high.

- A. considered
- B. reprehended
- C. applauded
- D. deprecated
- E. exonerated
- F. extolled

10. Because the organization often trumpeted itself as a forum for _____ discussion, visitors were startled by the frequently heated tone of its recent debates.

- A. elevated
- B. vigorous
- C. temperate
- D. strenuous
- E. dispassionate
- F. strident





Section 93 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/D/BF/BE/ADH

6-10 BEG/BF/DE/CF/CE

- Analysis: through at odds with (contradicting with) to introduce the antisense of invective after the space selection, so the correct answer is option B. neutrality.

Translation: This author pretends to show a neutral tone in his novels. This tone contradicts his preference for scolding in realistic publications.

- Analysis: The following article said that she was forced to fill her story with background information, indicating the lack of her story, so choose the correct answer D option. Paucity is lacking.

Translation: IB's short life and lack of evidence for part of her story meant that sometimes her biography "KH" was forced to fill in her story with background information.

- Analysis: The first empty is based on far from knowing to get praised antisense, so the correct answer is to choose option B, and the second empty is informed that according to yet is a negative thing, then the practicality of this policy will lead to other newspapers. To follow, so choose the F option for the answer. Impugn accused, emulation followed suit.

Translation: Instead of blaming the actions of the newspaper's executives, W praised the executives' resistance to corruption, but he doubted that the policies of these executives were practical enough to ensure that other newspapers followed suit.

- Analysis: The first space is inferred from misclassify (misclassification). The space must be an antonym of random, so the first space chooses the B option. We often make this mistake, indicating that we habitually do not believe that many things are random, so The second option is E. systematically reject.

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: If you follow your instincts, you will be more likely to mistakenly classify random events as systemic. We are too willing to oppose the idea that what we see in our lives is random.

- Analysis: Finally, the current relationship between the countries is deeper, isolation is no longer an option, indicating that the previous connection is very shallow, so the second empty option D, the first empty and the third empty are easily selected according to the content of the topic Options A and H, because this question is just discussing the connection between countries.

Translation: Although the political events in different countries in the 19th century were related, their interconnections are very shallow compared to the current one. The current situation is that the interconnections become stronger and isolation is no longer an option. .

- Analysis: This synonymously repeats the previous content. The previous text is a kind of confidence, so the first empty option is B, and the second empty is based on what is said later. There is a lack of methodology and it is impossible to ensure that the DNA is not contaminated. There is no basis for the second air-selected E option, and the third air-selected DNA research technology is difficult. Then it is precisely the DNA mentioned above that is contaminated, so the third air-selected G option. Optimism is optimistic, unfounded, uncorrupted, corrupted nature.





Translation: In a recent conference on ancient DNA, a presentation started with the claim that the field is now mature and confident that it can continue to progress. This optimism is unfounded. As many of the demonstrations demonstrated at this meeting, these demonstrations lacked sufficient methodology to ensure that the DNA was not contaminated with newer substances. In fact, ancient DNA research showed great technical difficulties, partly because of the contaminated nature of existing DNA.

7. Analysis: through contrast to know that the ten years before the civil war and the latest years are characterized by reversal. Before the civil war, Americans were enthusiastic about politics, so these decades Americans were indifferent to politics. So the correct answer is the BF option. apathy is indifferent, passion is indifferent.

Translation: With all kinds of opposition to American politics becoming more and more loud in these years, many historians have instead looked for the decade before the Civil War, and Americans participated in politics very enthusiastically at that time.

8. Analysis: These remarks predicting coastal erosion were strongly rejected, indicating that these things will not panic these knowledgeable people, so the correct answer is to choose the DE option. Alarm makes you panic, and unsettle makes you uneasy.

Translation: Recent publications that predict coastal erosion are unlikely to disturb knowledgeable readers, as the various situations of the same remarks have been vigorously rejected in the past few years.

9. Analysis: The bees and ants are approved in the front, and the turning point is behind, indicating that the termites have not been praised, so the correct answer is the CF option. Applaud praised, extol praised.

Translation: Some social insects (such as bees and ants) are praised for their hard work and outstanding achievements, but popular culture does not generally praise them for their outstanding achievements, although they can build 20-foot piles.

10. Analysis: Tourists are surprised because the organization advocates itself is inconsistent with the actual situation, the actual situation is a fierce debate, then the advocate should be a mild feature, so the correct answer chooses the CE option. temperate is mild, dispassionate is calm.

Translation: Because this organization often promotes itself as an objective and fair forum, visitors are very surprised when they see the often intense tone of the debate.





Section 93

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | affect | v. to pretend that a false behavior or feeling is natural or genuine | 假装 |
| 2 | at odds with | / | 与.....不一致 |
| 3 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 嗜好 |
| 4 | invective | n. harsh or insulting words : rude and angry language | 辱骂 |
| 5 | tenacious | a. very determined to do something | 顽强的;坚决的 |
| 6 | neutrality | n. the quality or state of not supporting either side in an argument, fight, war, etc. : the quality or state of being neutral | 中立状态 |
| 7 | pugnacious | a. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好挑衅的 |
| 8 | effusive | a. expressing a lot of emotion | 感情过分流露的 |
| 9 | irascible | a. becoming angry very easily : having a bad temper | 易怒的 |
| 10 | plethora | n. a very large amount or number | 过多;过量 |
| 11 | paucity | n. an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted | 缺乏 |
| 12 | transparency | n. the quality that makes it possible to see through something | 透明 |
| | | n. the quality that makes something obvious or easy to understand | 通俗易懂 |
| 13 | praise | v. to say or write good things about (someone or something) | 赞扬 |
| 14 | lionize | to treat (someone) as a very important and famous person | 把...奉为名人 |
| 15 | impugn | v. to assail by words or arguments : oppose or attack as false or lacking integrity | 对 ... 表示怀疑 ; 置疑 |
| 16 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 17 | more often than not | / | 往往;多半 |
| 18 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 19 | countenance | n. the appearance of a person's face : a person's expression | 面容;脸色 |
| | | v. to accept, support, or approve of (something): sanction | 支持;赞成 |
| 20 | champion | v. to fight or speak publicly in support of | 支持 |
| 21 | isolation | n. the state of being in a place or situation that is separate from others | 隔离 |
| 22 | unobjectionable | a. not likely to bother or offend anyone : not objectionable | 可以接受的;无异议的 |
| 23 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious | 肤浅的 |
| | | a. lying close to the surface | 表层的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|------------------|
| 24 | cordial | a. politely pleasant and friendly n. the attitude of a person who believes that it is possible to live according to very high standards of behavior and honesty | 友好的 理想主义 |
| 25 | idealism | a. not easily changed | 严格的, 刻板的 |
| 26 | rigid | v. to make (something) dangerous, dirty, or impure by adding something harmful or undesirable to it | 污染 |
| 27 | contaminate | a. capable of being passed to someone else by germs that enter the body | 传染性的 |
| 28 | infectious | n. a short, low sound that is used to show disapproval or sympathy | (表示遗憾或不赞成) 发出啧啧声 |
| 29 | cluck | n. a person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion or politics) and who wants other people to have those feelings : a zealous person | (尤指宗教或政治的)狂热分子 |
| 30 | zealot | n. the feeling of not having much emotion or interest | 冷淡;漠然 |
| 31 | apathy | n. the behavior of people who do things that they tell other people not to do : behavior that does not agree with what someone claims to believe or feel | 伪善;虚伪 |
| 32 | hypocrisy | n. the support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. | 偏袒 |
| 33 | partisanship | n . the quality or state of being passive or submissive | 被动 |
| 34 | passivity | n. the activity of making secret plans | 密谋 |
| 35 | intrigue | v. to confuse (someone) completely | 使困惑 |
| 36 | baffle | v. to make (someone) nervous, worried, or upset | 扰乱;使担忧 |
| 37 | unsettle | / | 白蚁 |
| 38 | termite | v. to voice disapproval of: censure | 谴责 |
| 39 | reprehend | v. to express approval of or support for (something or someone) | 称赞;赞许 |
| 40 | applaud | v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something) | 强烈反对 |
| 41 | deprecate | v. to prove that someone is not guilty of a crime or responsible for a problem, bad situation, etc. | 宣布(某人)无罪 |
| 42 | exonerate | v. to praise (someone or something) highly | 称赞 |
| 43 | extol | v. to praise (something) loudly and publicly especially in a way that is annoying | 大声宣扬 |
| 44 | trumpet | n. a meeting at which a subject can be discussed | 讨论会 |
| 45 | forum | v. to surprise or frighten (someone) suddenly and usually not seriously | 使惊吓 |
| 46 | startle | v. to increase the level of (something) : to make (something) higher | 提升 |
| 47 | elevate | a. done with great force and energy | 充满活力的 |
| 48 | vigorous | a. marked by moderation | 温和的 |
| 49 | temperate | | |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 50 | strenuous | a. requiring or showing great energy and effort | 繁重的;艰苦的 |
| 51 | dispassionate | a. not influenced by strong feeling or personal involvement: CALM, IMPARTIAL | 冷静的;不带偏见的 |
| 52 | strident | a. sounding harsh and unpleasant | 刺耳的 |





section 94 median

1. For the ancient Egyptians, inequality in human society was not _____ nature; in other words, existing differences—between rich and poor, strong and weak—were not viewed as a necessary part of the natural order of things.

- A. superseded by
- B. detectable in
- C. ameliorated by
- D. inherent in
- E. excluded from

2. It was quite _____ for Sir Isaac Newton to believe in alchemy—most of the experimental scientists of his era did.

- A. unethical
- B. brave
- C. pretentious
- D. reasonable
- E. controversial

3. Trying to fix problems that affect vast numbers of people has an intuitive appeal that politicians and policymakers find (i)_____, but several warehouses of research studies show that intuition is often a poor guide to fixing (ii)_____ problems.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. logical | D. localized |
| B. irresistible | E. systemic |
| C. off-putting | F. theoretical |

4. This book, a more (i)_____ version of a highly technical report, is designed for the layperson, yet it is nothing if not (ii)_____: it grapples with very complex questions about the world economy.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. accessible | D. ambitious |
| B. professional | E. popular |
| C. formidable | F. persuasive |

5. Anthony Kenny states that although his A New History of Western Philosophy is intended for undergraduates, he aimed to write it in a lighthearted manner that will give (i)_____ to those who read the history “not for curricular purposes but for their own enjoyment”. His book is certainly enlightening, and although the bibliography includes technical works liable to (ii)_____ the newcomer, the work is written at a level that generally (iii)_____ between elementary and advanced.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| A. solace | D. baffle | G. strikes a good balance |
| B. pleasure | E. initiate | H. makes fine distinctions |
| C. offense | F. suit | I. rejects the difference |





6. Substantial atmosphere around planetary bodies acts as (i) _____ incoming objects. Smaller objects, particularly those that are lower in density and more fragile, (ii) _____ in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, whereas more intact, larger bodies may survive to impact the surface. Thus, relative to large craters, small craters are much less (iii) _____ on bodies with dense atmosphere, such as Earth, Venus, and Titan, than they are on Mercury and Moon.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. effective obscurers of | D. vaporize | G. unusual |
| B. significant filters to | E. proliferate | H. persistent |
| C. impenetrable barriers against | F. agglomerate | I. common |

7. Many scholars studying leadership _____ cult of the celebrity that has been fostered both by the media and by politicians' public relations staffs, arguing that it trivialized politics.

- A. abet
- B. decry
- C. question
- D. analyze
- E. countenance
- F. condemn

8. Experimentation in the arts often generates befuddlement, and even _____ of innovative art generally have voiced perplexity regarding this new, experimental artwork.

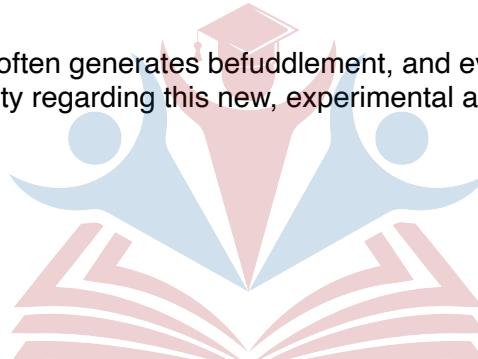
- A. proponents
- B. vilifiers
- C. defenders
- D. belittlers
- E. vendors
- F. luminaries

9. The sailors realized too late that winds had shifted the ice in such a way as to obstruct the ship's path; this process had been so _____ that it was completed by the time they discovered the effect.

- A. gradual
- B. negligible
- C. unpredictable
- D. time-consuming
- E. inconsequential
- F. imperceptible

10. What makes the precisely oriented flight of a honeybee swarm to its new home so _____ is that only a small percentage of its members know the swarm travel rout and final destination.

- A. exact
- B. unpredictable
- C. amazing
- D. erratic
- E. reliable
- F. wondrous





Section 94 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 D/D/BE/AD/BDG

6-10 BDI/BF/AC/AF/CF

1. Analysis: The following article says that this thing is not a necessary component, so synonymous repetition should be "not an internal attribute", so the correct answer is the D option. inherent.

Translation: For ancient Egyptians, inequality in human society is not an inherent quality. In other words, the existing differences (between the poor and the rich, the difference between the strong and the weak) are not regarded as necessary components of the natural order of things.

2. Analysis: Since most scientists in that era believed in alchemy, Newton's approach is also reasonable, so the correct answer is the D option. reasonable.

Translation: Newton believed that alchemy was reasonable—at that time most experimental scientists believed in alchemy.

3. Analysis: But after the transition, the intuition is poor, so the intuition should be positively evaluated, so the first empty option is B, and the second empty problem refers to the question that affects most people. Then Corresponding to the E option. Irresistible and systemic.

Translation: Attempting to deal with issues that affect most people will have an intuitive appeal, which is considered irresistible by politicians and policymakers, but many studies have shown that intuition is often a bad deal. Guidance on systemic issues.

4. Analysis: The book is designed for laymen, indicating that the book is easy to understand, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty corresponds to the content after the colon. Later, it is said to deal with complex problems, then The second option is the D option. accessible, ambitious and ambitious.

Translation: This book (a high-tech report that is easier to understand) is designed for laymen, yet it is extremely ambitious: it tries to overcome many complex issues about the world economy.

5. Analysis: For those who are "purely for entertainment and no other course purpose", it is entertainment, so the first empty option is B, and it can also correspond to lighthearted, second empty and third empty. Concession said that although it will be difficult for new readers, but can achieve a good balance, so the second empty choice D option, the third empty choice G option. Pleasure, baffle stumped, strikes a good balance to achieve a good balance.

Translation: AK claims that although his "A New History of Western Philosophy" is designed for undergraduates, but he wants to write it in a very pleasant way, and this way will give those who are purely for entertainment and not Readers of other courses aim to be a little delighted. His book is indeed inspiring, and although the bibliography includes technical works that can easily stifle new readers, this work is at a level that generally achieves a good balance between elementary and advanced Created.

6. Analysis: It is said later that a complete large object can enter the planet's surface, indicating that small and fragile objects cannot enter, so the second air chooses the D option, then the first air knows that the atmosphere is actually a filter, the third According to the previous reasoning, since





small objects are more likely to dissipate in the atmosphere, there are few planets with dense atmospheres because small objects cannot enter. significant filter to important filter, vaporize to dissipate, common common.

Translation: The solid atmosphere near the planet acts as an important filter for entering objects. Smaller objects, especially those with lower density and more fragility, dissipate in the upper atmosphere, but more complete and larger objects can successfully collide with the planet's surface. Therefore, compared to large craters, small craters are less common on planets with dense atmospheres, such as Earth, Venus, and Titan, which have fewer craters than Mercury and the Moon.

Source: Substantial atmospheres around planetary bodies act as significant filters to incoming objects. Smaller objects, particularly those that are lower in density and more fragile, vaporize in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, while more intact, larger bodies may survive to impact the surface. Thus, small craters are much less common on bodies with dense atmosphere

7. Analysis: Scholars believe that this worship of celebrities will detract from politics, indicating that they must give a negative evaluation of this worship, so the correct answer is to choose the BF option. decry accused, condemn condemned.

Translation: Many scholars who study leadership condemn the worship of celebrities (these celebrities are promoted by the public relations of the media and politicians). These scholars believe that this worship of celebrities will degrade politics.

8. Analysis: even concession, the average person thinks that there is confusion, even the supporters think that there is confusion, so choose the AC option for the correct answer. A proponent, a defender.

Translation: Innovation experiments in art often cause confusion, and even proponents of innovative art generally express doubts in the works of this innovation experiment.

9. Analysis: When the sailor found it, it was over, indicating that the process was very inconspicuous and not easy to see, so the correct answer was the AF option. gradual is imperceptible (Webster's explanation: moving, changing, or developing by fine or often imperceptible degrees), imperceptible is imperceptible. The option B cannot be selected here. It means not to be invisible but unimportant (Weiss explains negligible: very small or unimportant).

Translation: The sailors realized too late that the wind had moved the ice in a way that could hinder the ship's path; the process was so imperceptible that when the sailors discovered it, the process was over.

Expansion: We often use trifling, and the terms trivial are often misunderstood as tedious, but in fact the meaning is the same as negligible, both meaningless.

10. Analysis: Only a small part of the bees know the flight path and final destination of the bee colony, but it succeeds, indicating that this process is surprising, so the correct answer is the CF option. amazing is surprising, wondrous is surprising.

Translation: The process of making the bee colony fly accurately to the new home is so surprising that only a small number of bees know the flight path and final destination of the bee colony.



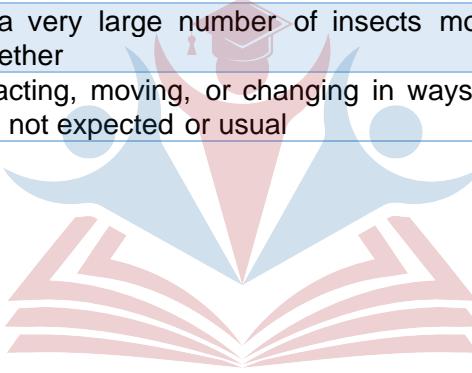


Section 94

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | supersede | v. to replace (someone or something) | 取代 |
| 2 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 3 | inherent | a. belonging to the basic nature of someone or something | 固有的;内在的 |
| 4 | exclude | v. to leave out (something) : to not include (something) | 不包括 |
| 5 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的, 自负的 |
| 6 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 7 | off-putting | a. not pleasing or likable : causing you to feel dislike of someone or something | 令人讨厌的 |
| 8 | layperson | =layman: n. a person who is not a member of a certain profession | 外行 |
| 9 | nothing if not | / | 非常, 及其 |
| 10 | formidable | a. very difficult to deal with | 令人敬畏的 |
| 11 | lighthearted | a. having or showing a cheerful and happy nature | 无忧无虑的 |
| 12 | bibliography | n. a list of the books, magazines, articles, etc., that are mentioned in a text | 参考文献 |
| 13 | solace | n. someone or something that gives a feeling of comfort to a person who is sad, depressed, etc. : a source of comfort | 安慰 |
| 14 | baffle | v. to confuse (someone) completely | 使困惑 |
| 15 | initiate | v. to cause the beginning of (something) : to start or begin (something) | 开始 |
| 16 | intact | a. not broken or damaged : having every part | 完好无损 |
| 17 | impenetrable | a. impossible to understand | 无法理解的 |
| 18 | vaporize | v. to change into a vapor or to cause (something) to change into a vapor | (使)汽化 |
| 19 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 20 | agglomerate | v. to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster | 聚结 |
| 21 | cult | n. a situation in which people admire and care about something or someone very much or too much | (对生活方式、看法、观念等的)狂热 |
| 22 | foster | v. to help (something) grow or develop | 培养;鼓励 |
| 23 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 24 | abet | v. to actively second and encourage (something, such as an activity or plan) | 煽动;怂恿 |
| 25 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 谴责 |
| 26 | countenance | n. the appearance of a person's face : a person's expression | 面容;脸色 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|------------------|
| | | v. to accept, support, or approve of (something): sanction | 支持;赞成 |
| 27 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 |
| 28 | befuddled | a. utterly confused or puzzled | 迷糊的 |
| 29 | proponent | n. a person who argues for or supports something | 支持者 |
| 30 | vilify | v. to say or write very harsh and critical things about (someone or something) | 诽谤 |
| 31 | defend | v. to maintain or support in the face of argument or hostile criticism | 捍卫, 支持 |
| 32 | belittle | v. to describe (someone or something) as little or unimportant | 贬低;小看 |
| 33 | vendor | n. one that sells something | 小贩 |
| 34 | luminary | a. a very famous or successful person | 权威;有影响的人物 |
| 35 | gradual | a. moving, changing, or developing by fine or often imperceptible degrees | 逐步的;以无法察觉的度进行改变的 |
| 36 | negligible | a. very small or unimportant | 不重要的 |
| 37 | swarm | n. a very large number of insects moving together | 一大群 |
| 38 | erratic | a. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual | 反复无常 |



SlackaHead
 লা-ঞ্জিজু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 95 median

1. Some minor misgivings about the book notwithstanding, the editor's claim that the work will be recognized as "the authoritative history of sports for this era" is thoroughly _____.

- A. absurd
- B. undemonstrated
- C. credible
- D. outlandish
- E. researched

2. In the 1630s, directors of the Dutch West India Company received reports of minor problems from their agents with _____, as the company was wealthy enough not to be overly concerned about small frustrations.

- A. trepidation
- B. consternation
- C. gratitude
- D. equanimity
- E. exhilaration

3. Even though the idea that medical research should be rigorously objective is (i)_____ one in the medical community, the editors of medical journals often display a disquieting (ii)_____ when it comes to articles submitted by researchers who accept money from the makers of the products they evaluate in their research; editors rarely ask whether that research is truly disinterested.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. a neglected | D. capriciousness |
| B. an uncontroversial | E. credulity |
| C. an unproductive | F. stringency |

4. Making the shift to the 90-nanometer manufacturing process has been (i)_____ for semiconductor companies. This process effectively doubles the manufacturing capacity of the industry, but it (ii)_____ enormous technical challenges because some components of the new semiconductor chips are no more than five to seven molecule thick.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| A. an unanticipated boon | D. circumvents |
| B. a routine accomplishment | E. entails |
| C. a significant struggle | F. resolves |

5. An invasive creeping weed native to the Mediterranean region, *Cirsium arvense* has been present in Yellowstone National Park at least since the nineteen century. Because of its extensive root system, the plant defies attempts to (i)_____ it by normal methods, and consequently, park officials have (ii)_____ efforts to do so. Warming temperature have also (iii)_____ of the thistle's fortune.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. control | D. largely abandoned | G. helped |
| B. study | E. recently reinitiated | H. undermined |
| C. nourish | F. increasingly promoted | I. illuminated |





6. Marie Tharp's mapping of the ocean floor, which was based on a mass of previously unanalyzed measurements of ocean depth, did not depend on (i) _____ but on (ii) _____: she (iii) _____ the sea floor's contours by marrying the voluminous but incomplete data with her knowledge of geology.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. rote work | D. serendipity | G. inferred |
| B. analytical prowess | E. extrapolation | H. detected |
| C. empirical knowledge | F. collaboration | I. reconstituted |

7. The proposition that foraging Native Americans studied the skies is _____: anthropological evidence demonstrates, for example, that the Chumash Indians counted the lunar cycles and established the times of the solstices.

- A. unquestionable
- B. unremarkable
- C. undeniable
- D. unprecedented
- E. unexceptional
- F. unparalleled

8. In the nineteenth century, the circus, for all its glitz and even its glamour, was entertainment with an old soul, _____ the fast-forward pace of change in modern life.

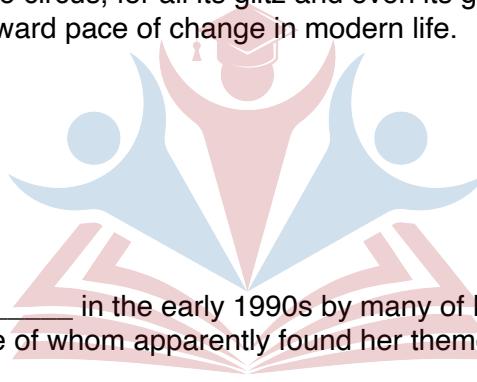
- A. a forerunner of
- B. an antidote to
- C. a respite from
- D. a break from
- E. a precursor to
- F. a rebuke to

9. Sokari Douglas Camp was _____ in the early 1990s by many of London's commercially driven art dealers and galleries, some of whom apparently found her themes difficult to market.

- A. criticized
- B. lionized
- C. misrepresented
- D. neglected
- E. forsaken
- F. eulogized

10. It is troubling that blogs, which may be among the least reliable sources of information in human history, occupy such _____.

- A. enviable
- B. conspicuous
- C. suspect
- D. dubious
- E. controversial
- F. prominent





Section 95 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 C/D/BE/CE/ADG

6-10 AEG/AC/CD/DE/BF

1. Analysis: According to notwithstanding inferred spaces and misgivings are inverted, so choose the correct answer C option. credible credible.

Translation: Although there are some small concerns about this book, the remarks made by this editor will be regarded as "authoritative history of the movement of this era".

2. Analysis: The following article says that the company has money and there is no need to worry about small setbacks, so it shows that the company's directors are calm in facing these reports about errors, and the answer is option D. equanimity is calm.

Translation: In the 1730s, the directors of the Dutch West India Company used a calm attitude to receive reports of small errors from agencies because the company was rich enough not to worry too much about small setbacks.

3. Analysis: According to the disquieting, the second space knows that the space must be a negative evaluation word, and then according to the last sentence, these editors never ask the objectivity of the study, indicating that these editors are credulous, so the second air choose E option According to the turning point of even though, I learned that the positive evaluation was selected, so the first empty choice is the B option. Uncontroversial is undisputed, credulity credulity.

Translation: Although the concept that medical research should be strictly objective is undisputed in the medical field, when referring to articles written by researchers who accept contributions from product profits from research evaluations, medical Magazine editors often display a disturbing credulity; the editors never ask whether the study is really objective.

4. Analysis: but before and after the turning point, said that the production capacity has been improved, but after it should be a negative effect, so the second empty choice E option, the first empty to reflect such a word that has both advantages and disadvantages, so option C is the most Suitable. significant struggle, entail makes necessary.

Translation: The transition to a 90-nanometer process is a major struggle for semiconductor companies. This process effectively doubled the production capacity of the industry, but it inevitably caused some huge technical challenges, because the components of some new semiconductor chips are now more than 5 to 7 molecules thick.

5. Analysis: Because of its strong roots, it can definitely attempt to control it, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty indicates the result. Since this method can be despised, officials can only give up, so the second empty option Option D, the third air According to also learned that warm weather can also help this plant, so the third air choose G. Control control, largely abandon give up to a great extent, help help.

Translation: An invading weed (originally called Cirsium arvense) originally grown in the Mediterranean region has been in Yellowstone since at least the 19th century. Because of its large root system, this plant can defy the methods of controlling it through normal methods, and park managers have largely abandoned this. The warm weather also helped the fate of this thistle.





6. Analysis: The second empty and the third empty are synonymous, so the EG option is reasonable combination. The first empty and the second empty are reversed, and correspond to the following marrying the voluminous but incomplete data. The first space says that it depends on a lot of content that has not been analyzed, so it does not rely on old-fashioned traditional things, so the first empty option A is the most suitable. The traditional content of rote work is traditional, extrapolation speculation, and infer inference.

Translation: Marie Tharp's mapping of the ocean floor (which is based on a large amount of ocean depth data that has not been previously analyzed) does not rely on old-fashioned traditional content, but on speculation: through her geographic knowledge, she matches huge but incomplete Data to infer the outline of the ocean floor.

7. Analysis: The colon followed the description that the Indians did study astronomy, so this view is unquestionable. The correct answer is the AC option. Unquestionable is undoubtedly undeniable.

Translation: Foraging Native Americans' views on the sky are beyond doubt: for example, anthropological evidence indicates that the Chumash Indian population has a solar cycle and established a solstice.

8. Analysis: old soul and modern life are reversed, so this ancient entertainment is a kind of pause in the rapidly changing modern life. Respite pause, break break.

Translation: In the nineteenth century, although the circus had its glitz and even brilliance, it was an entertainment activity of ancient souls, a pause in rapid changes in modern life.

Source: The circus, for all its glitz and even its glamour, was entertainment with an old soul, a respite from the fast-forward pace of modern life.

9. Analysis: Dealers and galleries find SDC's theme difficult to market, so she will be abandoned and choose DE option for the correct answer. neglected, ignored, forsaken abandoned.

Translation: SDC was abandoned by many London business-driven art traders and exhibition halls in the 1990s, some of which clearly found her subject difficult to market.

10. Analysis: A feature of the most unreliable information source will be disturbing. This feature must be relatively influential, so BF is more appropriate. conspicuous, conspicuous, prominent.

Translation: The fact that blogs (probably the most unreliable source of information in human history) occupy such a prominent position is really disturbing.





Section 95

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | thorough | a. including every possible part or detail | 彻底的；完全的 |
| 2 | outlandish | a. very strange or unusual: extremely different from what is normal or expected | 奇异的 |
| 3 | trepidation | n. a feeling of fear that causes you to hesitate because you think something bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 惊恐 |
| 4 | consternation | n. a strong feeling of surprise or sudden disappointment that causes confusion | 惊愕；惊恐 |
| 5 | gratitude | n. a feeling of appreciation or thanks | 感激之情；感谢 |
| 6 | equanimity | n. calm emotions when dealing with problems or pressure | 沉着，冷静 |
| 7 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 8 | rigorous | a. very strict and demanding | 缜密的 |
| 9 | disinterested | a. not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns | 公正的 |
| | | a. not interested | 冷漠；无兴趣 |
| 10 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 11 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 12 | stringency | a. very strict or severe | 严厉的 |
| 13 | boon | n. something pleasant or helpful : a benefit or advantage | 益处 |
| 14 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 15 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 牵扯 |
| 16 | initiate | v. to cause the beginning of (something) : to start or begin (something) | 开始 |
| 17 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱（信心、权威等） |
| 18 | illuminate | v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand | 阐明 |
| 19 | mar | v. to ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) : to hurt or damage the good condition of (something) | 毁坏；损毁 |
| 20 | rote | n. the act of repeating over and over often without attention to meaning | 生搬硬套 |
| 21 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 22 | serendipity | n. luck that takes the form of finding valuable or pleasant things that are not looked for | (意外发现或发明新奇或有价值事物的)运气 |
| 23 | extrapolate | v. to form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts | (根据已知信息) 推测 |
| 24 | collaborate | v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something | 合作 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-----------|
| 25 | solstice | n. one of the two times during the year when the sun is farthest north or south of the equator | (夏或冬)至 |
| 26 | unprecedented | a. not done or experienced before | 空前的;没有先例的 |
| 27 | unparalleled | a. not found elsewhere: never seen or experienced before | 空前的 |
| 28 | unexceptional | a. not unusually good, interesting, etc.: not exceptional | 不突出的;普通的 |
| 29 | for all | / | 尽管 |
| 30 | glitz | n. a very fancy and attractive quality that is associated with rich or famous people | 华丽;浮华 |
| 31 | glamour | n. a very exciting and attractive quality | 吸引力 |
| 32 | forerunner | n. a sign of something that is going to happen | 预兆;前兆 |
| 33 | antidote | n. a substance that stops the harmful effects of a poison | 解毒药 |
| | | n. something that corrects or improves the bad effects of something | 消除不愉快的事物 |
| 34 | respite | n. a short period of time when you are able to stop doing something that is difficult or unpleasant or when something difficult or unpleasant stops or is delayed | 暂缓 |
| 35 | rebuke | v. to speak in an angry and critical way to (someone) | 指责;批评 |
| 36 | lionize | to treat (someone) as a very important and famous person | 把...奉为名人 |
| 37 | forsake | v. to give up or leave (someone or something) entirely | 抛弃, 遗弃 |
| 38 | eulogize | v. to say or write good things about (someone or something) | 称赞;颂扬 |
| 39 | enviable | a. causing envy : very desirable | 令人羡慕的 |
| 40 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 41 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 42 | prominent | a. important and well-known | 著名的;杰出的 |



section 96 median

1. The anthropologist _____ the claim that the Neanderthal remains must represent an immediate family because they belong to the same mitochondrial lineage, noting that some chimpanzees with identical mitochondrial are not closely related.

- A. misapplied
 - B. queried
 - C. expanded
 - D. substantiated
 - E. surmised

2. While the current coffee craze was sparked by the emergence of flavorful, high-quality gourmet varieties, a slew of studies suggesting that concerns about coffee's health effects may be ____ has nurtured the trend.

- A. underemphasized
 - B. exacerbated
 - C. unfounded
 - D. documented
 - E. recapitulated

3. In a sharp blow to his reputation as (i) _____ leader, the evidence that the mayor has recently been involved in malfeasance seems to be (ii) _____.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. a partisan | D. fabricated |
| B. an unsuccessful | E. sound |
| C. an exemplary | F. dubious |

4. As climate change alters ecosystems, the winners are going to be the (i) _____ foragers, like grizzlies that eat everything from ants to moose, and the losers are going to be those species that are too (ii) _____ to adjust.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. adaptive | D. specialized |
| B. persistent | E. hierarchical |
| C. anomalous | F. voracious |

5. The Golden Gates Bridge has been quite (i)_____ by most aesthetic and functional criteria. However, as a structure it has had some limitations. Shortly after it opened, its roadway proved to be (ii)_____ under certain wind conditions, so it was stiffened. The additional steel that provided that stiffening naturally added weight to the structure, and this made it (iii)_____ later to add a proposed rail system beneath the roadway.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. inadequate | D. quite noisy | G. unnecessary |
| B. unusual | E. overly flexible | H. impossible |
| C. successful | F. dangerously windswept | I. feasible |



6. The prime minister underestimates the fatigue that her continual (i)_____ induces, even among those who are largely (ii)_____ her aims. Constantly referring to the bold challenges and tremendous opportunities that she and the country face, the prime minister insists that she is (iii)_____ the country, when most people would be grateful if she succeeded just in improving it a bit.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| A. complaining | D. sympathetic to | G. deliberately analyzing |
| B. diffidence | E. confused by | H. radically transforming |
| C. overclaiming | F. troubled by | I. slowly fine-tuning |

7. Considering that space travel was science fiction only decades ago, we should be extremely reluctant to proclaim an idea forever technologically infeasible unless that idea _____ some hard physical constraint.

- A. violates
- B. contravenes
- C. overcomes
- D. transcends
- E. utilizes
- F. introduces

8. The actor's part in the film turned out to be _____: he had only one line, and by the time the film appeared in theaters, even that line had been removed.

- A. misunderstood
- B. mandatory
- C. intriguing
- D. fascinating
- E. trivial
- F. inessential

9. Although _____ to please his audiences, Mozart was, at the same time, fully aware of his musical genius and had no intention of compromising his music.

- A. disposed
- B. loath
- C. disinclined
- D. eager
- E. keen
- F. compelled

10. It is true that science, and more particularly scientists, _____ cherished paradigms with great reluctance and that when they do, scientific revolutions may result.

- A. unify
- B. share
- C. cede
- D. embrace
- E. dismantle
- F. relinquish





Section 96 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/C/CE/AD/CEH

6-10 CDH/AB/EF/DE/CF

1. Analysis: An anthropologist later said that gorillas with the same mitochondria are not closely connected, indicating that he is skeptical of the previous statement, so the answer is option B. query questioned.

Translation: This anthropologist questioned the statement that N residues must represent a direct family because these residues belong to the same mitochondrial family. The anthropologist also mentioned that some gorillas with the same mitochondria are not closely related.

2. Analysis: The concession turns into a relationship. Through the above mentioned, although there is a fanaticism about coffee, but the coffee health concerns are unfounded, these studies can also help the trend of coffee fanatics, so the correct answer is to choose option C. unfounded unfounded.

Translation: Although the current enthusiasm for coffee is stimulated by delicious, high-quality and exquisite dishes, a large number of concerns about the health effects of coffee may be unfounded research has also cultivated this trend (that is, coffee fanaticism).

Source: While the current coffee craze was sparked by the emergence of flavorful, high-quality gourmet varieties, a slew of studies suggesting that coffee's associated health concerns may be unfounded has also nurtured it. In fact, coffee may offer certain health benefits.

3. Analysis: Blow means "strike", the reputation of the blow must be a good reputation, so the first air chooses option C, and the second air says that this evidence that the mayor's malfeasance is reasonable and effective can correspond to the previous A blow to the mayor's reputation, so the second option is E. Exemplary, sound reliable.

Translation: A major blow to him as a model leader: The evidence that the mayor has recently been involved in malfeasance is reliable. by RAHMAN ENAYATE

4. Analysis: The first air corresponds to the distance of the grizzly bear behind, eating everything from ants to moose, which reflects a strong adaptability, the second air and the first air contrast relationship, so the second air chooses the D option. adaptive: Specialized.

Translation: As climate change changes ecosystems, winners will belong to adaptable foragers, such as grizzly bears, who eat anything from ants to moose, and losers will be those who are too specific to eventually adapt Species.

5. Analysis: However, after the transition, it is limited, indicating that the first space is a positive evaluation word, so choose the C option, and the second space is reasoned according to so it was stiffend. The reinforcement is definitely because it is not stable enough, so the E option is the most suitable. Since the air is already heavy, it is not realistic to add a railway, so the third air option is the H option. Successfully successful, overly flexible shakes excessively, impossible impossible.

Translation: The Golden Gate Bridge has been very successful from most aesthetic and functional standards. However, it also has some limitations as a building. Soon after its public use, its road





proved to be excessively swaying under certain wind conditions, so it was reinforced. Steel that provides reinforcement will naturally increase the weight of the building and this will make it impossible to later add rail transit under the highway.

Source: The Golden Gate has, of course, been an enormously successful bridge by most aesthetic and functional criteria. However, as a structure it has had some limitations. Shortly after it was opened, its roadway proved to be overly flexible under certain wind conditions, and it was stiffened. The additional steel that provided that stiffening naturally added weight to the structure, and this made it impossible later to add a rail system beneath the roadway.

6. Analysis: "Bold Challenges and Amazing Opportunities" can only correspond to the C option, the second empty is learned from even, even those who support this goal will feel tired, so the second empty option D, the third empty When pay attention to the turning tone, later said that people would be grateful if there is a little improvement, so the front must be that she herself said that she has made a great contribution to this country, which also corresponds to overclaim, so the third empty option is the H option. Overclaim excessive claims or demands, sympathetic to sympathy, radically transform radical changes.

Translation: The Prime Minister underestimated the fatigue caused by her continued excessive demands, even among those who sympathized with her goals. Always talking about the bold challenges and amazing opportunities that she and this country face, first of all insist that she changed the country drastically (towards a good direction). People think they would be grateful if she managed to improve a little bit.

7. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, this idea is technically infeasible, so it means that unless we go to the technology that can violate physical restrictions, the correct answer is to choose the AB option. Violate, contravene violate.

Translation: Considering that space travel was only the content of science fiction decades ago, we should be very reluctant to praise an idea that is technically never feasible unless that idea can violate physical restrictions.

8. Analysis: The content after the colon clearly shows that the actor is playing soy sauce, so the answer is the EF option. Trivial is not important, inessential is not important.

Translation: The role of this actor in the film is insignificant: he only has one line, and even when the film appeared in the cinema, even this line was abandoned.

9. Analysis: I said later that I did not compromise the music with the audience, indicating that the previous transition content is that he wants to please the audience, so the correct answer is to select the DE option. eager is anxious, keen longs.

Translation: Although very eager to please the audience, Mozart is also fully aware of his musical talent and does not have any ideas to compromise his music.

10. Analysis: The scientific revolution will happen later, which means that the cherished paradigm must be abandoned, so the answer is the CF option. Cede gives up, relinquish gives up.

Translation: Science, or more precisely scientists, does give up some cherished examples with a very disgusting attitude, and when they do, the scientific revolution may happen.



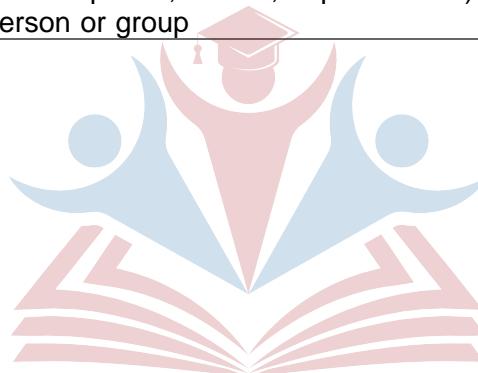


Section 96

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | mitochondrial | / | 线粒体的 |
| 2 | query | v. to ask questions or express doubt about (something) | 怀疑 |
| 3 | spark | v. to set off | 引发;触发 |
| 4 | gourmet | n. a person who enjoys and knows a lot about good food and wine | 美食家 |
| 5 | underemphasize | v. to fail to emphasize adequately | 对...强调不够 |
| 6 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 7 | recapitulate | v. to give a brief summary of something | 摘要 |
| 8 | blow | n. a sudden happening that causes suffering or loss | 打击 |
| 9 | malfeasance | n. illegal or dishonest activity especially by a public official or a corporation | 不法行为 |
| 10 | partisan | a. strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another | 盲目拥护 |
| 11 | exemplary | a. extremely good and deserving to be admired and copied | 典范的 |
| 12 | fabricate | v. to make up for the purpose of deception | 编造;捏造 |
| 13 | sound | a. in good health | 健全的 |
| | | a. free from mistakes | 合理的,正确的 |
| | | a. solid and strong | 可靠的 |
| 14 | dubious | a. causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion | 可疑的 |
| | | a. unsure or uncertain | 不确定的 |
| 15 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 16 | hierarchical | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy | 按等级划分的 |
| 17 | voracious | a. having or showing a tendency to eat very large amounts of food | 贪婪的, 贪吃的 |
| 18 | stiffen | v. to become more severe or strong or to make (something) more severe or strong | (使)变强硬 |
| 19 | feasible | a. possible to do | 可行的 |
| 20 | fatigue | n. the state of being very tired | 疲劳 |
| 21 | tremendous | a. very large or great | 巨大的 |
| 22 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 23 | radical | a. very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary | 标新立异 |
| | | a. very basic and important | 根本的 |
| 24 | reluctant | a. feeling or showing doubt about doing something: not willing or eager to do something | 不情愿的 |
| 25 | violate | v. to do something that is not allowed by (a law, rule, etc.) | 违反 |
| 26 | contravene | v. to fail to do what is required by (a law or rule) | 违反(法律或规则) |



| | | | |
|----|------------|---|------------|
| 27 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the normal limits of (something) | 超越 |
| 28 | mandatory | a. required by a law or rule | 强制的 |
| 29 | intriguing | a. extremely interesting | 迷人的 |
| 30 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 31 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害 |
| 32 | dispose | v. to put (someone or something) in a particular position or place | 排列;布置 |
| 33 | loath | a. not wanting or willing to do something | 不愿意 |
| 34 | cede | v. to give control of (something) to another person, group, government, etc. | 割让;让给 |
| 35 | dismantle | v. to destroy (something) in an orderly way : to gradually cause (something) to come to an end | (逐渐)废除 |
| 36 | relinquish | v. to give up (something) : to give (something, such as power, control, or possession) to another person or group | (尤指不情愿地)放弃 |



SlackaHead
 লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 97 median

1. Even months after massive storm, there remained a heavy, suspended sediment load in the surface water overlying the coral reef, the _____ water a testament to the storm's effects.

- A. turbid
- B. stagnant
- C. fathomless
- D. turbulent
- E. brackish

2. Later in the book, the author takes pains to _____ the claims she had made earlier, as though she recognizes their implausibility and wants to quell skepticism by narrowing their scope.

- A. qualify
- B. apply
- C. reiterate
- D. verify
- E. jettison

3. No one (i)_____ that building a ship powered by black holes or dark matter would be a formidable task. Yet remarkably there seems to be nothing in our present understanding of physics that (ii)_____ our doing so.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. believes | D. anticipates |
| B. admits | E. necessitates |
| C. disputes | F. precludes |

4. Because the writer emphasizes the (i)_____ of certain engineers whose contributions have been overlooked, her history of technology will not, like many of its predecessors, be a survey (ii)_____ the most celebrated achievements in the field.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. mediocrity | D. comprising |
| B. importance | E. underestimating |
| C. anonymity | F. downplaying |

5. It is only recently that emotion has attracted any substantial scholar attention, with historians lagging behind anthropologists, sociologists, and philosophers in their willingness to (i)_____ emotion as subject worthy of scholarly attention. In the past, scholars viewed emotion as a natural and essential force that (ii)_____ analysis—a strictly private matter—and therefore (iii)_____ social life and the stuff of research.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| A. recognize | D. enlivened | G. requisite for |
| B. overlook | E. defied | H. extraneous to |
| C. repudiate | F. sustained | I. synonymous with |





6. The art of letter writing is like the art of acting in that it is the impression of (i) _____ which usually makes a performance convincing. Great letter writers, like great actors, have a gift for (ii) _____, for the here and now, the depth of expression depending on its closeness to actual processes of thought. By these criteria Ellen Terry was a remarkable letter writer indeed: her letters invariably have an air of (iii) _____.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. spontaneity | D. compassion | G. confidence |
| B. mastery | E. exaggeration | H. improvisation |
| C. sympathy | F. immediacy | I. sensitivity |

7. Patterson thought the waste leaking into the river was _____ situation: by contrast, judging from their silence on the matter, the owners of the factory felt the problem did not require immediate action.

- A. a lingering
- B. a convoluted
- C. a pressing
- D. an enervating
- E. an exigent
- F. an intricate

8. Some historians represent the East India Company as _____ participant in political and military conflict in India, only taking an interest in territorial power and revenue as a last-ditch effort to protect its trading activities.

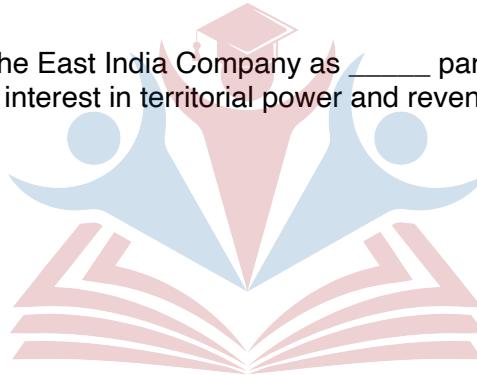
- A. a shrewd
- B. an ineffectual
- C. an irregular
- D. a canny
- E. a reluctant
- F. an unwilling

9. Very few companies take the trouble to discover where the wood in their products originates, consumers do not demand this information, and consequently _____ regarding illicit timber has become the norm.

- A. greed
- B. indifference
- C. outrage
- D. timidity
- E. apprehension
- F. apathy

10. Scientists are investigating odors so faint that people cannot _____ them in order to see whether such odors can nevertheless change the way people interact.

- A. tolerate
- B. endure
- C. avoid
- D. dispel
- E. detect
- F. discern





Section 97 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/A/CF/BD/AEH

6-10 AFH/CE/EF/BF/EF

- Analysis: The precipitation in the water can prove that the water is turbid, so the answer is option A. turbid turbid.

Translation: Even a few months after the big storm, there are still heavy sediments suspended on the surface of the water on the coral. The turbid water proves the impact of the storm.

- Analysis: The space corresponds to narrowing their scope, so the correct answer is option A. qualify limit, modify.

Translation: In the latter part of his book, the author painstakingly restricted the revision of the remarks he made in the previous part, as if she realized that they (the previous part) were not credible and wanted to calm down the doubt by narrowing the scope.

- Analysis: No one would question the awesome use of black holes and dark matter to make spaceships, so the first option is C, followed by yet, which means that although this thing is awesome, nothing can stop us To do this successfully, so the second option is the F option. The dispute questioned that preclude prevented in advance. Translation: No one doubts that it is very awesome to build a spaceship powered by black holes and dark matter. Surprisingly, however, with our current understanding of physics, nothing prevents us from doing so.

- Analysis: Double-air linkage, because the author emphasizes the importance of the previously neglected engineers, it will not include the most famous achievements. importance, comprise consists of...

Translation: Because the author emphasized the importance of emphasizing some engineers whose contributions have been overlooked, his history of technology will not become as much a survey of the most famous achievements in this field as his predecessor.

- Analysis: As mentioned earlier, recent feelings have attracted academic attention, indicating that the previous scholars were unwilling to regard feelings as worthy of attention, so the first empty choice is A, and the second empty describes the things in the past, too little attention Feelings, so the second empty choice E option, and the third empty choice H option based on "strictly private matter". recognize as believes that... is..., defi blatantly contempt, extraneous to has nothing to do with...

Translation: Recently, emotions have attracted a lot of academic attention. Historians lag behind anthropologists, sociologists, and philosophers in the willingness to treat emotions as the subject of academic attention. In the past, scholars regarded feelings as a natural and basic driving force that would openly defy analysis—a strictly private matter—and therefore have nothing to do with social life and research content.

- Analysis: The key to the entire topic is for the here and now. On the whole, I have been talking about the impromptu features of the art of letters, so the first empty option is A, the second empty option is F, and the third empty option is H. The three words are all talking about the





Translation: The art of letter writing is like the art of performance, because it is the spontaneous impression that often convinces the performance. Great letter writers, like great actors, have improvisational talents. At this time and here, the depth of expression depends on the closeness to the actual thinking process. By these standards Ellen Terry is indeed an extraordinary letter writer: her letter always has an impromptu thing.

7. Analysis: By contrast, the antisense of did not require immediate after the space selection is introduced, so the correct answer is the CE option. pressing urgent, exigent urgent.

Translation: Petterson believes that leaking to reasonable waste is a very urgent situation: on the contrary, from their silence on this matter, it can be inferred that factory employers feel that this issue does not require urgent measures.

8. Analysis: It is said later that the East India Company only uses territorial rights and taxes as the last line of defense to protect trade activities, indicating that East India Company is unwilling to join the political and military conflicts. reluctant, unwilling, reluctant.

Translation: Some historians present the East India Company as a company that is not happy to join the political and military conflicts in India. It only uses territorial rights and taxes as the last line of defense to protect trade activities.

9. Analysis: Consumers don't care about the source of wood, so the company will not investigate, so people's indifference to illegal wood is normal, and the correct answer is the BF option. indifference, apathy, indifferent.

Translation: Very few companies will go to great lengths to explore where their products come from. Consumers won't ask for this information, so it's normal to be indifferent to illegal timber.

10. Analysis: Such a weak result must not be easily noticeable, so choose the EF option for the correct answer. detect awareness, discern awareness.

Translation: Scientists are investigating those flavors that are so weak that people cannot perceive them, the purpose is to see if these flavors can change the way people communicate.





Section 97

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|------------|
| 1 | testament | n. proof or evidence that something exists or is true | 证据;证明 |
| 2 | sediment | n. material (such as stones and sand) that is carried into water by water, wind, etc. | 沉淀物 |
| 3 | turbid | a. not clean or clear : cloudy or muddy | 污浊不清的 |
| 4 | stagnant | a. not active, changing, or progressing | 停滞的 |
| 5 | fathom | v. to understand the reason for (something) | 理解 |
| 6 | turbulent | a. full of confusion, violence, or disorder | 骚乱的 |
| 7 | brackish | a. somewhat salty | 咸的 |
| 8 | qualify | v. to limit or modify the meaning of | 限定 |
| 9 | reiterate | v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize it | 反复地做 |
| 10 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 11 | formidable | a. very difficult to deal with | 令人敬畏的 |
| 12 | mediocrity | n. the quality of something that is not very good : the quality or state of being mediocre | 平庸;普通 |
| 13 | anonymity | n. the quality or state of being unknown to most people : the quality or state of being anonymous | 匿名的；无名的 |
| 14 | downplay | v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important | 轻描淡写 |
| 15 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 16 | extraneous | a. not forming a necessary part of something: not important | 无关的;外来的; |
| 17 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自然的 自发的 |
| 18 | exaggeration | n. the state of thinking of or describing something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |
| 19 | improvisation | n. the act or art of speaking or performing without practicing or preparing ahead of time | 即兴演奏 |
| 20 | leak | v. to give (secret information) to someone so that it becomes known to the public | 泄漏 |
| 21 | linger | v. to stay somewhere beyond the usual or expected time | 徘徊 |
| 22 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 23 | pressing | a. very important and needing immediate attention | 急迫的 |
| 24 | exigent | a. requiring immediate attention : needing to be dealt with immediately | 急迫的 |
| 25 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 26 | revenue | n. money that is made by or paid to a business or an organization | 收益 |
| 27 | shrewd | a. having or showing an ability to understand things and to make good judgments: mentally sharp or clever | 精明的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|--------------|
| 28 | effectual | a. producing a desired result or effect | (行动/计划等) 有效的 |
| 29 | canny | a. very clever and able to make intelligent decisions | 精明谨慎的 |
| 30 | illicit | a. not allowed by law : unlawful or illegal | 违法的 |
| 31 | greed | a. a selfish desire to have more of something (especially money) | 贪心 |
| 32 | outrage | v. to make (someone) very angry | 激怒 |
| 33 | timidity | n. feeling or showing a lack of courage or confidence | 胆小 |
| 34 | apprehension | n. fear that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : a feeling of being worried about the future | 恐惧 |
| 35 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 36 | faint | a. hardly perceptible: DIM | (光、声、味) 微弱的 |
| 37 | dispel | v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end | 驱逐 |





section 98 hard

1. By cosmic standards, Earth and its fellow terrestrial planets are chemical ____: they consist of primarily four elements (iron, magnesium, silicon, and oxygen) that are rare elsewhere in the universe.

- A. prototypes
- B. mavericks
- C. malefactors
- D. paragons
- E. old-timers

2. Because of the newspaper's ____ joint bylines, lots of reporters were compelled to do anonymous work on stories credited to other people.

- A. toleration of
- B. aversion to
- C. instigation of
- D. endorsement of
- E. leniency toward

3. While the philosopher was known for valuing (i)____ in the classroom, she was also, by contrast, a scrupulous and patient reviser, who (ii)____ her lectures for print.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A. predictability | D. superficially proofread |
| B. spontaneity | E. haphazardly adapted |
| C. correctness | F. laboriously reworked |

4. Catherine the Great comes across in her memoirs as (i)____ ruler with a razor-sharp intellect, letting nothing stand in the way of her ambitions. In short, the impression the memoirs give is entirely in accord with her reputation for being (ii)____.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. an oblivious | D. ambivalent |
| B. an uncompromising | E. benevolent |
| C. a moralistic | F. formidable |

5. Despite the (i)____ in negotiations apparently signaled by the recent agreement between the two neighboring countries, the countries remain (ii)____ even about the import of that agreement. One wants to prolong agreed—to resumption of limited cross-border traffic, believing it can become entrenched as a new status quo. The other, by contrast, insists that the resumption is (iii)____ and has been undertaken voluntarily and provisionally in order to show goodwill.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. progress | D. unreconciled | G. requisite |
| B. stalemate | E. vague | H. temporary |
| C. setbacks | F. flexible | I. advantageous |





6. One of the fundamental problems with learning mathematics is that while the number sense may be (i)_____, exact calculation requires cultural tools—symbols and algorithms—that are relatively new and must therefore be absorbed by areas of the brain designed for other purposes, which is easier when what we are learning (ii)_____ our built-in circuitry. With an understanding of it we can at least (iii)_____ our teaching methods by reflecting on the constraints it imposes.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| A. innate | D. harmonizes with | G. preserve |
| B. modern | E. intrudes on | H. discard |
| C. complex | F. goes beyond | I. adapt |

7. The tribes' _____ a settled mode of living was derived from their long-standing traditions, which, though differing from one tribal group to another, always included a resistance to nomadic lifestyles.

- A. curiosity about
- B. proclivity toward
- C. predilection for
- D. unfamiliarity with
- E. rejection of
- F. disdain for

8. In politics, tactical calculations about which groups a candidate should appeal to are never pleasant, but they are not always _____, and sometimes they are necessary.

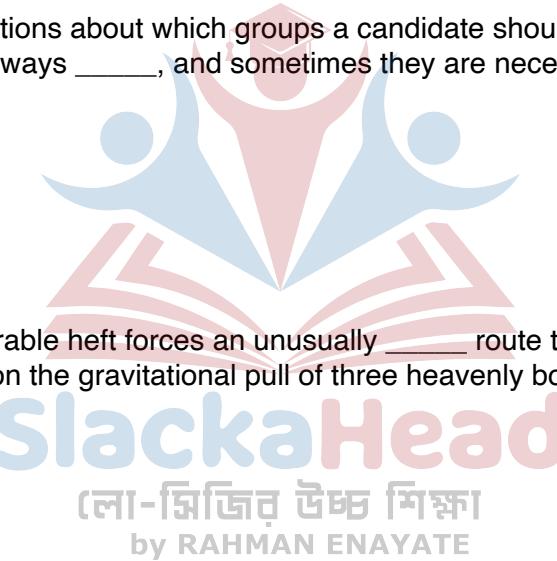
- A. injudicious
- B. sleazy
- C. effective
- D. sordid
- E. useful
- F. exceptional

9. The spacecraft's considerable heft forces an unusually _____ route that meanders through the solar system and depends on the gravitational pull of three heavenly bodies.

- A. predetermined
- B. circuitous
- C. indirect
- D. truncated
- E. shortened
- F. sequential

10. According to some political analysts, the candidate's occasionally rambling responses to questions suggest that she has been out of circulation for a while and her debating skills need to be _____.

- A. honed
- B. discredited
- C. enhanced
- D. reevaluated
- E. remedied
- F. de-emphasized





Section 98 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/B/BF/BF/ADH

6-10 ADI/BC/BD/BC/AC

1. Analysis: It is mentioned later that "rare elsewhere in the universe", so they are very special, so the correct answer is option B. mavericks maverick people or things.

Translation: Judging from the standards of the universe, the Earth and its terrestrial planets are special in chemical composition: they are mainly composed of four elements (iron, magnesium, silicon, oxygen), which are rare in other parts of the universe. of.

2. Analysis: The following article mentions being forced to do anonymous works under the clear alias, indicating that this newspaper does not allow reporters to sign their names in the common signing column, so choose the B option for the correct answer. aversion to dislike.

Translation: Because of the newspaper's aversion to co-signing lines, many reporters were forced to do some anonymous story works, which were put under the names of others.

3. Analysis: The first space knows the antisense of scrupulous and patient revise according to the concession, then the B option is the most suitable, and the second space specifically explains the scrupulous and patient revise, so the F option modification is the most suitable. spontaneity spontaneous behavior, improvisation, laboriously reworked diligently to modify.

Translation: Although this philosopher is known to enjoy impromptu performance in the classroom, she is also a very meticulous and patient revisionist on the contrary. She will work diligently to revise the lecture and print it.

4. Analysis: The first empty corresponds to the nothing nothing in the way of her ambitions, the correct answer selects option B, the second empty and the first empty take synonyms, so choose the F option. Uncompromising, uncompromising, formidable, formidable, and difficult to deal with (take the second meaning here).

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: In her memoirs, Catherine the Great used a very sharp intelligence to give an impression of uncompromising and not let anyone block her ambitions. In short, the impression of the memoir is completely consistent with her reputation for being difficult to deal with.

5. Analysis: From the later point of view, the two countries' inconsistencies can be seen to select the second air option D, so the first air then selects the second air antonyms according to concessions, then the A option is the best, and the third air corresponds to the subsequent volume and provisionally, so choose option H. Progress is unreconciled, temporary, temporary.

Translation: Despite the progress in the negotiations marked by the recent contract between two neighbouring countries, these countries still have not agreed on the import content of the contract. A country that wants to extend the border transportation that was once agreed (restoration of limited exchanges) believes that it can be as entrenched as a new status quo. The other party insisted that this recovery was temporary and was undertaken voluntarily and temporarily, with the purpose of showing friendliness.





6. Analysis: Through while, we know the antisense of the first empty choice requires the answer chooses option A, and the second empty infers according to easier that we must make the things we learn to be consistent with the brain to achieve, so choose option D Third, when we understand this problem, we can at least adapt to this problem by thinking about the limitations that this process (that is, the area of the brain originally exists for other purposes) gives us, so the third empty chooses the I option. Innate is born, harmonized with and consistent with adaptation.

Translation: One of the basic problems of learning math is that although the perception of numbers may be innate, accurate calculation requires cultural tools (symbols and algorithms), which are relatively new and must therefore be designed for other purposes by the brain. All areas of the world absorb, when the content we learn is consistent with our inner circuit, the process is simpler, and with the understanding of this purpose we can at least adapt to our learning methods by thinking about the restrictions imposed by it.

7. Analysis: The result of a long-term tradition is a preference for lifestyle. The correct answer is the BC option. Proclivity preference, predilection preference.

Translation: Tribes' preference for a stable lifestyle comes from their long-standing traditions. Although each tribe is different, these traditions often include opposition to the nomadic lifestyle.

8. Analysis: It is unpleasant, but not always unpleasant, so choose BD option for the blank answer. Sleazy is disgusting, sordid is mean.

Translation: In politics, the strategic calculations of which groups a candidate will attract are always unpleasant, but they are not always disgusting, and sometimes they are necessary.

9. Analysis: The space corresponds to the meander at the back. Since it is winding, the path should be curved. For the correct answer, choose the BC option. circuitous roundabout, indirect is not direct.

Translation: The heavy weight of the spaceship caused an uncommon detour, which was winding through the solar system and pulled by the gravity of three celestial bodies.

10. Analysis: Rambling debate response shows that the candidate's debate skills need to be improved, and the correct answer is the AC option. hone sharpen, enhance enhance.

Translation: According to some political analysts, the occasional long and ambiguous question response of the candidate indicates that she has not been in this circle for some time, and her debating skills need to be improved.





Section 98

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|---------|
| 1 | prototype | n. an original or first model of something from which other forms are copied or developed | 原型 |
| 2 | maverick | a. characteristic of, suggestive of, or inclined to be a maverick | 标新立异的 |
| | | n. a person who refuses to follow the customs or rules of a group | 言行与众不同者 |
| 3 | malefactor | n. someone who is guilty of a crime or offense : a person whose behavior is wrong or evil | 犯罪分子 |
| 4 | paragon | n. a person or thing that is perfect or excellent in some way and should be considered a model or example to be copied | 模范 |
| 5 | aversion | n. a strong feeling of not liking something | 厌恶;憎恶 |
| 6 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 7 | lenient | a. allowing a lot of freedom and not punishing bad behavior in a strong way : not harsh, severe, or strict | 仁慈;宽大 |
| 8 | scrupulous | a. careful in doing what is right and proper | 严谨的 |
| 9 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 10 | proofread | v. to read and correct mistakes in (a written or printed piece of writing) | 校对 |
| 11 | oblivious | a. not conscious or aware of someone or something | 未注意 |
| 12 | moralistic | a. having or showing strong opinions about what is right behavior and what is wrong behavior | 说教的 |
| 13 | status quo | / | 现状 |
| 14 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 15 | formidable | a. very difficult to deal with | 令人敬畏的 |
| 16 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害 |
| 17 | provisional | a. existing or accepted for the present time but likely to be changed | 临时的 |
| 18 | stalemate | n. a drawn contest: deadlock | 僵局 |
| 19 | setback | n. a problem that makes progress more difficult or success less likely | 挫折;阻碍 |
| 20 | reconcile | v. to cause people or groups to become friendly again after an argument or disagreement | 使和解 |
| 21 | vague | a. not clear in meaning | 模糊的 |
| 22 | innate | a. existing in, belonging to, or determined by factors present in an individual from birth: NATIVE, INBORN | 先天的 |
| 23 | intrude | v. to come or go into a place where you are not wanted or welcome | 侵入 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|------------|
| 24 | nomadic | a. roaming about from place to place | 游牧的 |
| 25 | proclivity | n. a strong natural liking for something that is usually bad | 癖性 |
| 26 | predilection | n. a natural liking for something | 嗜好 |
| 27 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 28 | tactical | a. of, relating to, or used for a specific plan that is created to achieve a particular goal in war, politics, etc. | 策略上的 |
| 29 | judicious | a. having or showing good judgment | 明智的 |
| 30 | sleazy | a. dishonest or immoral | 卑鄙的 |
| 31 | sordid | a. very bad or dishonest | 卑鄙的；丑恶的 |
| 32 | exceptional | a. better than average | 杰出的 |
| 33 | heft | n. weight or heaviness | 重（量）；重要（性） |
| 34 | meander | v. to have a lot of curves instead of going in a straight or direct line : to follow a winding course | 迂回曲折 |
| 35 | circuitous | a. not straight, short, and direct | 迂回的 |
| 36 | truncate | v. to make (something) shorter | 缩短 |
| 37 | rambling | a. to go from one subject to another without any clear purpose or direction | 冗长含糊的 |
| 38 | hone | v. to make more acute, intense, or effective: WHET | 磨练 |
| 39 | remedy | n. a way of solving or correcting a problem | 解决方法 |
| 40 | de-emphasize | v. to reduce in relative importance | 不再重视 |



section 99 hard

1. Although most of the lakes have merged, salinity levels are not _____ throughout the lake systems: an upward-trending salinity gradient extends southeast from Pelican Lake to East Stump Lake, a distance of nearly 80 kilometers.

- A. known
- B. equable
- C. rising
- D. problematic
- E. unprecedented

2. The novel presents him as a man who monitors his state of mind and emotions as though he were doing so _____, taking and thinking about himself as if he were someone else.

- A. guiltily
- B. instinctively
- C. furtively
- D. heedlessly
- E. externally

3. The prosecutor belied his hard-boiled reputation by submitting (i)_____ queries to the witness and accepting in turn (ii)_____ responses.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. innocuous | D. evasive |
| B. quizzical | E. elaborate |
| C. impertinent | F. informative |

4. Proffering one increasingly improbable scene character after another, (i)_____ by the constraint of realism, the novel revels in this (ii)_____ by ever more brazenly defying its readers' presumed expectations.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. untrammeled | D. exiguity |
| B. liberated | E. ponderousness |
| C. confined | F. implausibility |

5. Logically, one might assume that the nostalgia in which Guzman engages at times in his documentary about Chilean history would be (i)_____ critical reflection and thus leave the film intellectually flaccid. This conclusion would be (ii)_____, however, insofar as not all nostalgia necessarily results in a (iii)_____ of critical thought.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| A. a motive for | D. hasty | G. reappropriation |
| B. a marker of | E. dilatory | H. distillation |
| C. an impediment to | F. warranted | I. stagnation |





6. Sometimes the criteria that are used to categorize nation-states are purely factual: for example, the denotation of a state as a coastal state or an inland state. But most state labels have a predominantly (i)_____ character. Labels such as failed state or democratic state tend to be accepted only by those who (ii)_____ the assumptions that (iii)_____ such a marker.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A. pejorative | D. share | G. are necessarily distorted by |
| B. functional | E. flout | H. constitute the basis of |
| C. evaluative | F. transcend | I. rarely make reference to |

7. Until 1992, microprocessor types were identified by number, and for a long time they were considered so _____ that manufacturers would share design specifications for them.

- A. fungible
- B. interchangeable
- C. perishable
- D. integral
- E. inimitable
- F. essential

8. The apparent simplicity of savanna or a prairie landscape is illusory, but the illusion takes real effort to _____ because much of what actually occurs in these places takes place underground.

- A. dispel
- B. acknowledge
- C. confirm
- D. disavow
- E. dismiss
- F. perceive

9. Lustig's critics argue that what makes him a compelling public speaker is his practice of citing evidence that is merely suggestive in support of a claim and insisting that this evidence is _____.

- A. invaluable
- B. irrelevant
- C. indubitable
- D. immaterial
- E. insignificant
- F. incontrovertible

10. The series of documentaries certainly does not promote the country's recent diplomatic initiatives; in fact, some of the films appear to be _____ those initiatives.

- A. commendations of
- B. reparations of
- C. tributes to
- D. rationalizations of
- E. denunciations of
- F. indictments of





Section 99 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 B/E/AD/AF/CDI

6-10 CDH/AB/AE/CF/EF

- 1.** Analysis: After the colon, there is an increasing trend of salinity change rate, indicating that the salinity of the lake is different, so choose the correct answer for option B. equable stable.

Translation: Although most of the lakes have converged, the salinity in the lake system is not stable: an upward trending salinity change rate extends southeast from Pelican Lake to East Stump, almost 80 kilometers away.

- 2.** Analysis: as if he were someone else tells us that he monitors his mental and emotional state from an external angle, so choose the E option for the correct answer. externally.

Translation: The novel presents him as a person who seems to monitor his state of mind and emotional state so externally, treating and thinking about himself as if he were someone else.

- 3.** Analysis: Since it is not consistent with the reputation of hard-boiled (not emotional, tough), then the prosecutor is doing the opposite of hard-boiled, so the first empty choice is A, and the second empty choice is D. The option is to provide a question of unintentional harm but accept a dodgy reply. Innocuous, harmless, evasive.

Translation: The prosecutor is not in line with his reputation for being unemotional and tough, because he provides unwitting harm to witnesses and in turn accepts flashing replies.

- 4.** Analysis: Note that improbable and realism of the topic are opposites, and later it is said that it is shameless in this unbelievable..., indicating that the front is not bound by reality, the first empty option A, the second empty this agrees to repeat the previous text Improbable, so the second option is F. untrammeled is unfettered; implausibility is not credible.

Translation: Provide one after another with increasingly inaccurate scene characters, not limited by the reality. This novel is proud of this unbelievable by more brazenly defying readers' previous expectations.

- 5.** Analysis: thus leave the film intellectually flaccid inferred that the first empty choice negative evaluation, so choose the correct answer C option, the second empty according to however learned to choose an option that indicates that the conclusion is not correct, then the D option is the most suitable, the third empty explanation Why the conclusion is not correct, because not all nostalgia will lead to the stagnation of critical thinking. Impediment hinders, hasty hastily, stagnation stagnation.

Translation: Logically speaking, one might think that the nostalgia that G sometimes involves in his documentary about Chilean may be a hindrance to critical thinking and therefore make the film intellectually weak. However, this conclusion is very hasty, because not all nostalgia necessarily leads to the stagnation of critical thinking.

- 6.** Analysis: The first air corresponds to the "failed country" and the "democratic country" mentioned later is obviously evaluation, so the first air chooses the C option, the second air and the third air





linkage, the DH option is the best, shared The hypothetical person who forms will accept them. Evaluative, share, constitute the basis of.

Translation: Sometimes the criteria used to classify a single nation state are completely true: for example, a state is depicted as a coastal country or a landlocked country. However, the labels of most countries have a significant evaluation feature. For example, "failed countries" or "democratic countries" tend to be accepted only by those who share these assumptions, which form the basis of this label.

7. Analysis: The manufacturer will share the design specifications and explain that these products are interoperable, so choose the AB option for the correct answer. fungible interchangeable, interchangeable interchangeable.

Translation: Before 1992, microprocessors were identified by numbers, and for a long time they were considered so interchangeable that manufacturers would share some design specifications for them.

8. Analysis: A lot of things happen covertly, indicating that it is difficult for us to rule out this illusion, so choose the AE option for the correct answer. Dispel is eliminated, dismiss is lifted.

Translation: The obvious simple nature of the prairie and ranch is false, but this illusion requires a lot of effort to eliminate, because most of the things that actually happen in these places happen covertly.

9. Analysis: He cited evidence to support the conclusion and made him compelling, indicating that the evidence must be a positive evaluation, so the correct answer is the CF option. Indubitable is indisputable, incontrovertible is indisputable.

Translation: Lustig's comment holds that what made him an attractive public spokesperson is that he practiced citing evidence that only caused associations to support a statement, and insisted that the evidence is unquestionable.

10. Analysis: Synonymous repeating the front in the back, can not promote the initiative, in fact, some movies still play a negative role in this initiative, so choose the EF option for the correct answer. Denunciation accused, indictment accused.

Translation: This series of documentaries must not promote the country's recent diplomatic initiative. In fact, some movies seem to be complaining about these initiatives.





Section 99

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | unprecedented | a. not done or experienced before | 空前的;没有先例的 |
| 2 | furtive | a. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed | 鬼鬼祟祟的 |
| 3 | heed | v. to pay attention to (advice, a warning, etc.) | 留心 |
| 4 | prosecutor | n. a lawyer who represents the side in a court case that accuses a person of a crime and who tries to prove that the person is guilty | 公诉人 |
| 5 | hard-boiled | a. not feeling or showing emotions such as affection or kindness : emotionally tough | 不动感情的 |
| 6 | innocuous | a. causing no injury a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无害的 无意冒犯的 |
| 7 | quizzical | a. showing that you do not understand something or that you find something strange or amusing | 诧异的 |
| 8 | evasive | a. not honest or direct | 推托的 |
| 9 | elaborate | a. made or done with great care or with much detail v. to give more details about something | 精巧的 详尽说明 |
| 10 | brazen | a. acting or done in a very open and shocking way without shame or embarrassment | 厚颜无耻的 |
| 11 | trammel | v. to limit or restrict (something or someone) unfairly | 限制 |
| 12 | confine | v. to keep (someone or something) within limits | 限制 |
| 13 | exiguous | a. excessively scanty: INADEQUATE | 稀少的 |
| 14 | ponderous | a. very boring or dull | (文章或谈话)冗长乏味的 |
| 15 | nostalgia | n. pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again n. the state of being homesick: homesickness | 怀旧 思乡 |
| 16 | flaccid | a. not firm : not hard or solid | 软弱的;不结实的; |
| 17 | impediment | n. something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 18 | hasty | a. done or made very quickly | 匆忙的 |
| 19 | dilatory | a. causing a delay | 拖拉的 |
| 20 | reappropriate | v. to take back or reclaim (something) for one's own purposes | 重新解释 |
| 21 | distillation | n. the process of heating a liquid until it gives off a gas and then cooling the gas until it becomes liquid | 蒸馏 |
| 22 | stagnate | v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.: to be or become stagnant | 停滞 |
| 23 | democratic | a. relating to the idea that all people should be treated equally | 民主的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|----------|
| 24 | pejorative | a. insulting to someone or something : expressing criticism | 轻蔑的 |
| 25 | flout | v. to break or ignore (a law, rule, etc.) without hiding what you are doing or showing fear or shame | 藐视 |
| 26 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the normal limits of (something) | 超越 |
| 27 | distort | v. to change so as to make untrue or inaccurate | 歪曲 |
| 28 | fungible | a. capable of mutual substitution | 可替代的 |
| 29 | perishable | a. likely to spoil or decay quickly : not likely to stay fresh for a long time if not eaten or used | 易变质的 |
| 30 | integral | a. very important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 31 | inimitable | a. impossible to copy or imitate | 无法仿效的 |
| 32 | illusory | a. based on something that is not true or real: based on an illusion | 虚幻的 |
| 33 | dispel | v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end | 驱逐 |
| 34 | disavow | v. to deny that you know about or are involved in (something) | 不承认 |
| 35 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 36 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |
| 37 | incontrovertible | a. not able to be doubted or questioned | 不容置疑的 |
| 38 | commendation | n. the act of praising or approving of someone or something | 赞扬 |
| 39 | reparation | n. money that a country or group that loses a war pays because of the damage, injury, deaths, etc., it has caused | (战败国的)赔款 |
| 40 | tribute | n. something that you say, give, or do to show respect or affection for someone | 致敬, 颂词 |
| 41 | denunciation | n. a public statement that strongly criticizes someone or something as being bad or wrong : a statement that denounces something or someone | 公开谴责 |
| 42 | indictment | n. an official written statement charging a person with a crime | 控诉; 谴责 |



section 100 hard

1. The professor's tendency to commandeer faculty meetings to promote her personal agenda quickly inspired resentment among other faculty, who objected to such _____.

- A. appropriation
- B. obfuscation
- C. caviling
- D. vacillation
- E. cronyism

2. The assumption that children learn about science primarily in the classroom is so _____ that few scientists, educators or policymakers question it, despite an ever-growing body of evidence demonstrating that most science is learnt outside of school.

- A. tenuous
- B. subtle
- C. irrefutable
- D. pervasive
- E. misconstrued

3. Far from (i)_____ corporate influence on the academy, Taylor would like to see more of it; he is particularly (ii)_____ the idea of universities partnering with for-profit companies to sell online courses.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. decrying | D. enamored of |
| B. presuming | E. judicious about |
| C. investigating | F. unnerved by |

4. The shift from extraction to cultivation in forestry involves transforming the production of trees into a source of industrial productivity, leading to a greater degree of (i)_____ between biophysical nature on the one hand and industry on the other. In the process, nature is increasingly (ii)_____ industry and science.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. separation | D. excluded from |
| B. antagonism | E. appropriated by |
| C. entanglement | F. superfluous to |

5. Appreciating that mathematical notation presents a major roadblock to many students, some well-meaning educators (i)_____ them by (ii)_____ the use of notation; but this is an unfortunate detour, since practice with notation (iii)_____ the important skill of reasoning.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. enrich | D. mandating | G. compromises |
| B. discourage | E. accelerating | H. promotes |
| C. accommodate | F. minimizing | I. circumvents |





6. Having an intense and long-standing culture of (i)_____, the company understandably has a reputation as the supreme corporate (ii)_____. But even by these standard, the degree of secrecy surrounding the company's most recent research is (iii)_____.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| A. impropriety | D. anachronism | G. remarkable |
| B. progress | E. abomination | H. predictable |
| C. privacy | F. enigma | I. counterproductive |

7. If Wilson's article style changed overtime, it was in the wrong retrograde direction, _____ experimentation and inclining toward works that seemed hobbled by a fear of risk.

- A. belaboring
- B. shunning
- C. eschewing
- D. overemphasizing
- E. misconstruing
- F. mocking

8. Considering how difficult it is to prove or disprove the existence of life on Mars, which is practically our neighbor, it is quite _____ challenge to do the same for any Earthlike planets that might exist outside our solar system.

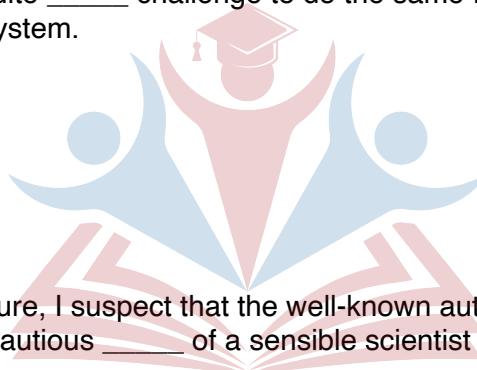
- A. a formidable
- B. an impossible
- C. a hopeless
- D. a daunting
- E. an urgent
- F. an immediate

9. While it's hard to know for sure, I suspect that the well-known authority's silence on this contentious topic reflects the cautious _____ of a sensible scientist confronted with mixed data and mountains of speculation.

- A. neutrality
- B. impartiality
- C. optimism
- D. diffidence
- E. commitment
- F. buoyancy

10. Very few companies take the trouble to discover where the wood in their products originate; consumers do not demand this information, and consequently _____ regarding illicit timber has become the norm.

- A. greed
- B. indifference
- C. outrage
- D. timidity
- E. apprehension
- F. apathy





Section 100 : Answer and Analysis

1-5 A/D/AD/CE/CFH

6-10 CFG/BC/AD/AB/BF

1. Analysis: such launches a commandeer that repeats the teaching behavior of spaces, so the answer is to choose option A. Appropriation appropriation, misappropriation.

Translation: The tendency of the professor to seize the faculty meeting to promote his own personal work quickly provokes aversion among other faculty members who oppose such encroachment.

2. Analysis: To the extent that almost no scientist, educator, or policy maker doubts, it shows that this assumption is very common, so the correct answer is to choose option D. pervasive universal. The C option cannot be selected for this question, because the C option directly contradicts the following content.

Translation: The assumption that children mainly learn science in the classroom is so common that few scientists, educators or policy makers question this assumption, although there is increasing evidence that most of the science is learned outside the school .

Source: In November, 2010, two Oregon State University researchers, writing in American Scientist, made the case that “an ever-growing body of evidence demonstrates that most science is learned outside of school.” In “The 95 Percent Solution”, John H. Falk and Lynn D. Dierking writes, “The ‘School-first’ paradigm is so pervasive that few scientists, educators or policy makers question it.

3. Analysis: The first space and would like to see more of it reversed, so the first space chooses the A option, and the second space knows the progress of choosing the first space specifically, so choose the D option. Decry condemned, enamored fascinated.

Translation: Far from condemning the company’s influence on the college, Taylor likes to see more of this influence. He is particularly fascinated by these ideas, that is, universities and profitable companies cooperate to sell online courses.

4. Analysis: To convert the tree into the source of industrial production will inevitably lead to the connection between nature and industry, so the first air chooses the C option, and the second air repeats the first empty relationship, so the E option is the most suitable. Entanglement is entangled, appropriate encroachment, and swallow.

Translation: The transformation of forests from mining to cultivation involves the conversion of tree products into sources of industrial products, resulting in a large degree of entanglement between biophysical nature on the one hand and industry on the other. In this process, nature is increasingly occupied by industry and science.

Source: This shift from extraction to cultivation in forestry involves targeting and transforming the reproductive biology of trees as a source of industrial productivity, leading to a greater degree of entanglement between biophysical nature on the one hand and capital on the other. Viewed through this lens, nature is increasingly made (or, more accurately, remade), not found: in Neil Smith's (1984) jarringly prescient framing, it is "socially produced" by industry and science. In the process, nature is converted—however unevenly—into a form of capital and commodity. The clearest evidence of these tendencies, both in technological terms and in terms of property rights, is apparent in the application of new biotechnologies in forestry, particularly in the prospect of proprietary, genetically





5. Analysis: Since notation is a hindrance to students, then well-intentioned educators will simplify this kind of notification to let students adapt to it, so the first empty option is C, the second empty option is F, and the third empty transition is actually practiced after notation It will promote students' reasoning ability, so the third option is the H option. To accommodate adaptation, minimize to simplify, promote to promote.

Translation: Appreciate the fact that mathematical notation represents a major obstacle for many students, so some well-intentioned teachers adapt these students by simplifying the use of notation; but this is an unfortunate detour, Because the practice of counting will promote important reasoning skills.

6. Analysis: The first two blanks are synonymous, and according to the latter, secret can know that the topic discusses the company's privacy issues, so the first blank chooses the C option, the second blank chooses the F option, and the third blank but turns, even if Judging by these standards, the privacy of this study is also very large, so the third empty option is the G option. Privacy, privacy, enigma, mystery, remarkable are remarkable and surprising. remarkable Webster explanation: unusual or surprising: likely to be noticed.

Translation: There is a fierce and long-standing privacy culture, so it is understandable that this company has a reputation as the highest company riddle. But even with these standards, the privacy surrounding this company's recent research is remarkable and surprising.

7. Analysis: His work tends to write things that are hindered by the fear of taking risks, so his work is more conservative, so choose the BC option for the correct answer. Shun avoid, eschew avoid.

Translation: If Wilson's article style changes over time, then this is in the wrong backward direction, excessively avoiding experimentation (try, innovation) and tending to write works that are hindered by the fear of risk.

8. Analysis: It is difficult to prove the existence of life on Mars (our neighbor). It is even more difficult to do the same work outside the solar system, so the answer is the AD option. Formidable is frightening, daunting is frightening.

Translation: Considering how difficult it is to prove or deny the existence of life on Mars (our neighbor), it is quite a daunting challenge to do the same work on terrestrial planets outside the solar system.

9. Analysis: The authority keeps silent on the controversial topic, which is a kind of neutral performance, so the answer is AB. Neutrality, neutrality.

Translation: Although it is difficult to know exactly, I suspect that the well-known authority's silence on this controversial topic reflects the cautious neutrality of a wise scientist in the face of complex information and many inferences.

10. Analysis: Neither the company nor the consumer cares where the wood comes from. This is actually the indifference to illegal wood, and this indifference will become a common thing, so the correct answer is the BF option. indifference indifferent, apathy indifferent.



Slacka Head

Translation: Very few companies will struggle to explore where the wood for their products comes from; consumers don't ask for this information, and the indifference about illegal wood becomes normal.

লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



Slacka Head

লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা by Rahman Enayate



631



Section 100

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|--------|
| 1 | commandeer | v. to take (something, such as a vehicle or building) by force especially for military purposes | 征用;强占 |
| 2 | appropriate | v. to take or use (something) especially in a way that is illegal, unfair, etc. | 挪用;占用 |
| 3 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 困惑 |
| 4 | cavil | v. to complain about things that are not important | 吹毛求疵 |
| 5 | vacillation | n. inability to take a stand : irresolution, indecision | 犹豫不决 |
| 6 | cronyism | n. the unfair practice by a powerful person (such as a politician) of giving jobs and other favors to friends | 任人唯亲 |
| 7 | tenuous | a. very thin | 稀薄的 |
| | | a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 站不住脚的 |
| 8 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |
| 9 | decry | v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc. | 谴责 |
| 10 | enamor | v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired | 使迷恋 |
| 11 | extraction | n. the act or process of getting something by pulling it out, forcing it out, etc. | 提取;提炼; |
| 12 | antagonism | n. a strong feeling of dislike or hatred : a desire to oppose something you dislike or disagree with | 敌意 |
| 13 | entanglement | n. the action of entangling : the state of being entangled | 纠缠;缠住 |
| 14 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 15 | mandate | v. to officially give (someone) the power to do something | 授权 |
| 16 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害 |
| 17 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 18 | anachronistic | a. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc. | 时代错误的 |
| | | a. a person or a thing that seems to belong to the past and not to fit in the present | 过去的 |
| 19 | abomination | n. something regarded with disgust or hatred: something abominable | 憎恶 |
| 20 | enigma | n. someone or something that is hard to understand | 费解的事物 |
| 21 | counterproductive | a. not helpful : making the thing you want to happen less likely to happen | 事与愿违 |
| 22 | retrograde | a. returning to an earlier and usually worse state or condition | 退化的 |
| 23 | belabor | v. to attack or criticize (someone) | 责骂 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|----------------|
| 24 | shun | v. to avoid (someone or something) | 避免 |
| 25 | eschew | v. to avoid especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc. | 避免 |
| 26 | misconstrue | v. to understand (something) incorrectly | 误解(某人的言行) |
| 27 | mock | v. to laugh at or make fun of (someone or something) especially by copying an action or a way of behaving or speaking | 嘲笑; (模仿) 嘲弄 |
| 28 | formidable | a. very difficult to deal with | 令人敬畏的 |
| 29 | daunting | a. tending to make people afraid or less confident | 令人畏惧的 |
| 30 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 31 | speculation | n. ideas or guesses about something that is not known | 推测 |
| 32 | neutrality | n. the quality or state of not supporting either side in an argument, fight, war, etc. : the quality or state of being neutral | 中立状态 |
| 33 | impartiality | n. treating all people and groups equally: not partial or biased | 公正 |
| 34 | diffident | a. lacking confidence | 缺乏自信的 |
| | | a. hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence | 踌躇的 |
| 35 | buoyancy | n. the ability of someone or something to continue to be happy, strong, etc., through difficult times | 愉快的心情;(经济的)繁荣 |
| 36 | illicit | a. not allowed by law : unlawful or illegal | 违法的 |
| 37 | greed | a. a selfish desire to have more of something (especially money) | 贪心 |
| 38 | outrage | v. to make (someone) very angry | 激怒 |
| 39 | timidity | n. feeling or showing a lack of courage or confidence | 胆小 |
| 40 | apprehension | n. fear that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : a feeling of being worried about the future | 恐惧 |
| 41 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |



section 101 easy

1. A significant element of the Gothic genre, the literary grotesque is sometimes inaccurately discussed as if it were a _____ Gothic or, conversely, as if it were something entirely different from Gothic.

- A. synonym for
- B. characteristic of
- C. counterweight to
- D. ramification of
- E. deviation from

2. _____ is valuable in science, even when a scientific idea is true, it can be misused through grandiosity.

- A. humility
- B. experimentation
- C. patience
- D. cooperation
- E. exposure

3. Though she had some exposure to great art and high culture, it must be said the ultra athletic Marion Carstairs remained throughout her life primarily (i) _____ mental and artistic pursuits. She was by nature (ii) _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. a product of | D. neither bookish nor cerebral |
| B. indifferent to | E. a model of delicacy and refinement |
| C. obsessed with | F. both didactic and argumentative |

4. At the heart of present-day studies computational authorship attribution lies the hypothesis that each author has so personal a writing style that it can function as stylistic DNA. Any given author style, in other words, is regarded as (i) _____ and (ii) _____ every other authors writing style.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. stable | D. distinguishable from |
| B. generative | E. related to |
| C. unintentional | F. influenced by |

5. When pulsars were first discovered, some of the astrophysicists involved briefly (i) _____ these types of stars might be (ii) _____ extraterrestrial intelligence. Specifically, the pulsar's periodic radiation pattern was initially interpreted as (iii) _____ rather than—as it turned out to be—the natural product of the spinning of a neutron star.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. ignored whether | D. suggestive of | G. a deliberate hoax |
| B. thought that | E. unrelated to | H. an episodic phenomenon |
| C. disavowed that | F. evidence against | I. a constructed code |





6. Scientists suspect that the impact with which a bat lands is a function of (i) _____. Bats that roost on hard cave ceiling must land (ii) _____ to avoid injury. By contrast, since foliage is (iii) _____, a hard landing won't hurt, and might even give the bat time to make sure it has a good grip.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. wind speed | D. quickly | G. plentiful |
| B. roosting location | E. softly | H. pliable |
| C. a bat's size | F. securely | I. seasonal |

7. Humanity's struggle with bedbugs is _____: archaeologists have recovered remains of the parasites dating back 3,500 years to the time of the Egyptian pharaohs.

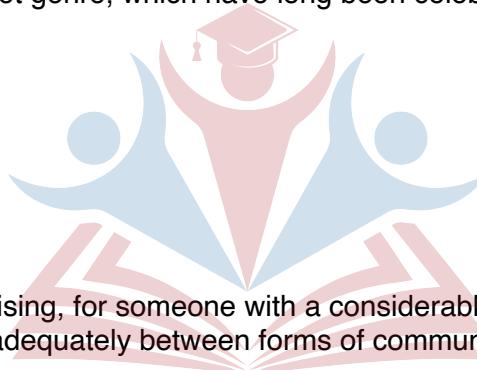
- A. disconcerting
- B. unexceptional
- C. perennial
- D. preordained
- E. inevitable
- F. long-standing

8. The composer's string quartets exhibit a structural _____ that seems to challenge the conventions of the string quartet genre, which have long been celebrated for their rigor and coherence.

- A. austerity
- B. restraint
- C. uncertainty
- D. ostentation
- E. vitality
- F. instability

9. It is _____ and rather, surprising, for someone with a considerable background in philosophy, that Taylor fails to distinguish adequately between forms of communication and forms of knowledge.

- A. reprehensible
- B. inexplicable
- C. deplorable
- D. dangerous
- E. typical
- F. characteristic



10. As a proponent of women's traditional roles, Sarah Hale was adamant against women's suffrage as thrusting women into an improper sphere; yet she _____ female textile strikers when they publicly protested their mistreatment at miles.

- A. opposed
- B. supported
- C. criticized
- D. championed
- E. challenged
- F. welcomed





1-5 A / A / BD / AD / BDI
6-10 BEH / CF / CF / AC / BD

1. The clue for these sentences lies in the statement **conversely as if it were something entirely different from**, which signifies a contrast. So whatever came before these sentences must contrast what comes after. So the prediction for the first blank would be a word opposite to **ENTIRELY DIFFERENT**. So **Synonym for (SIMILAR, OPPOSITE OF DIFFERENT)** should fit in.
2. The clue for this question lies in the word "**grandiosity**" used in the sentence. The sense of the sentence implies a contrast so the blank should be the opposite of the word **GRANDIOSITY(POMPOUS)** which **HUMILITY** fits.
3. **Though** at the beginning suggest a contrast, so she was **exposed to great art and high culture**, so what should go into the blank should contrast that so **indifferent to (NOT INTERESTED)**. Clue for the second blank says she was **INDIFFERENT TO MENTAL (CEREBRAL OR INTELLECTUAL) AND ARTISTICS PURSUIT**. So she was by nature **neither bookish nor cerebral**.
4. Clue for the first blank lies in the statement that **each author has a personal writing style that can function as stylistic DNA**. Since each Author has a particular style then the style of writing on an author must be **STABLE (NOT CHANGING)** and then it should be **distinguishable** from others.
5. No Sufficient clue was given from blank 1 and 2 until you get to blank 3. So start from blank 3. The word **rather** suggests a contrast. Between something that was natural and something that was not natural (**CONSTRUCTED**) so "**a constructed code**" fits the third blank. For blank 1 the physicist did not suggest any form that they ignore or even disavowed a statement so option B fits here **THOUGHT THAT**. Same method applies to choosing option D as the answer. NB: Sometimes POE (Process of Elimination) is used to answer questions.
6. Clue for the first blank is "**Bats that roost in a hard cave**" so ROOSTING LOCATION goes for the first blank. For the second blank they said "**by contrast, a HARD LANDING**" the word contrast shows a contrast. Meaning what comes before should be opposite of HARD LANDING so **SOFTLY** fits. For the last blank they said HARD LANDING doesn't affect Foliage, that must be because there are **PLIABLE**.
7. The clue lies here "**archaeologists have recovered remains of the parasites dating back 3,500 years**" that must mean that **LONGSTANDING AND PERENNIAL** since it dated back to a very long time.
8. The sentence says that a composer exhibits a style of playing that challenged or rather contradicted the normal convention of RIGOR AND COHERENCE(STABILITY). Therefore, the composer style must be **INSTABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY**.
9. The first blank must be filled with a negative word that expresses shock or even pity. Because Taylors had a considerable background but couldn't differentiate between some fundamental concept in philosophy so **DEPLORABLE AND REPREHENSIBLE (CENSURE)** fits.
10. The sentence says that Sarah Hale was ADAMANT(UNWILLING) against women suffrage **YET** here is the word that suggests a contrast of the word UNWILLING, so **SUPPORTED AND CHAMPIONED** is the answer.





Section 101

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | genre | n. a particular type or category of literature or art | (文学、艺术、电影或音乐的)体裁 |
| 2 | grotesque | a. very strange or ugly in a way that is not normal or natural | 怪诞的;荒唐的 |
| 3 | counterweight | n. a weight that provides a balance against something of equal weight | 抗衡的行为(或提议) |
| 4 | ramification | n. something that is the result of an action, decision, etc. | 后果 |
| 5 | deviation | n. an action, behavior, or condition that is different from what is usual or expected | 背离;偏离 |
| 6 | grandiosity | n. being impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur | 宏伟; 辉煌 |
| 7 | humility | n. the quality or state of not thinking you are better than other people | 谦恭 |
| 8 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 9 | obsess | v. to think and talk about someone or something too much | 使痴迷;使迷恋 |
| 10 | bookish | a. more interested in reading books and studying than doing more physical activities (such as sports) | 学究似的 |
| 11 | cerebral | a. related to the mind rather than to feelings : intellectual and not emotional | 大脑的; 智力的 |
| 12 | didactic | a. designed or intended to teach people something | 说教的 |
| 13 | distinguish | v. to notice or recognize a difference between people or things | 区别 |
| 14 | disavow | v. to deny that you know about or are involved in (something) | 不承认 |
| 15 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 16 | episode | n. an event or a short period of time that is important or unusual | 片段 |
| 17 | foliage | n. the leaves of a plant or of many plants | (植物的)叶 |
| 18 | grip | v. to grab or hold (something) tightly | 紧握 |
| 19 | pliable | a. able to bend, fold, or twist easily | 易弯曲的 |
| 20 | | a. too easily influenced or controlled by other people | 易受影响的 |
| 21 | pharaohs | n. a ruler of ancient Egypt | 法老(古埃及国王) |
| 22 | disconcert | v. to make (someone) upset or embarrassed | 令人不安 |
| 23 | unexceptional | a. not unusually good, interesting, etc.: not exceptional | 不突出的;普通的 |
| 24 | perennial | a. existing or continuing in the same way for a long time | 多年生的; 持续的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|----------------|
| 25 | preordain | v. to decree or ordain in advance: FOREORDAIN | 预知;注定;命中注定 |
| 26 | inevitable | a. sure to happen | 必然的 |
| 27 | quartet | n. a group of four singers or musicians who perform together | 四重奏乐团 |
| 28 | austere | a. stern and cold in appearance or manner | 简朴的 |
| 29 | ostentation | n. an unnecessary display of wealth, knowledge, etc., that is done to attract attention, admiration, or envy | (对财富、知识、技能的)炫耀 |
| 30 | vitality | n. a lively or energetic quality | 生命力;活力 |
| 31 | reprehensible | a. very bad : deserving very strong criticism | 应受指责的 |
| 32 | explicable | a. possible to explain | 可解释;可说明 |
| 33 | deplorable | a. very bad in a way that causes shock, fear, or disgust : deserving to be deplored | 糟透的 |
| 34 | proponent | n. a person who argues for or supports something | 支持者 |
| 35 | adamant | a. not willing to change an opinion or decision : very determined | 坚决的;坚定不移的 |
| 36 | suffrage | n. the right to vote in an election | 选举权;投票权 |
| 37 | protest | v. to show or express strong disagreement with or disapproval of something | 抗议 |
| 38 | criticize | v. to express disapproval of (someone or something) | 批评 |
| 39 | champion | v. to fight or speak publicly in support of | 支持 |



section 102 medium

1. A sunset, the poet asserted, is beautiful in part because it is _____: fleeting and never to be repeated.

- A. expeditious
- B. vibrant
- C. transitory
- D. evocative
- E. archetypal

2. The evidence depicts an _____ system of tree inspections and care, one in which the crucial job of spotting dangers is left to untrained workers, and essential repairs and pruning are delayed to save money.

- A. overeager
- B. ineffective
- C. uneconomical
- D. unflagging
- E. intuitive

3. Here was one of the main (i)_____ of oceanography during the first two decades after the Second World War. Support for oceanographic research was based on its utility for making war on other nation. Yet at the same time, oceanography retained an identity that tied it closely to (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| A. fallacies | D. international cooperation |
| B. paradoxes | E. military secrecy |
| C. assumptions | F. naval strategy |

4. Ancient cart ruts found on Malta were created in soft limestone that begins to dissolve when exposed to rainfall. Their forms thus necessarily become (i)_____ over time and their original features are (ii)_____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. solidified | D. refined |
| B. degraded | E. replicated |
| C. conspicuous | F. obscured |

5. Overall, fish farming may provide a (i)_____ wild fish stocks, but for certain species, the farmers cause a net loss of wild fish. Some fish farmers use upwards of five kilograms of wild fish as feed to grow one kilogram of carnivorous species like sea bass. Such (ii)_____ feed plus other environmental side effects undermine the expected (iii)_____ fish farming.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A. supplement to | D. appetite for | G. benefits of |
| B. rediscovery of | E. uncertainty regarding | H. impediments to |
| C. disruption of | F. optimism about | I. subtleties of |



6. At estimated 80 million adults in the United States use form of alternative medicine, from herbs and megavitamins to yoga and acupuncture. But while (i)_____ claims are made for these treatments, the scientific evidence for them often (ii)_____ studies and clinical trials, when they exist at all, can be (iii)_____ in design and too small to yield reliable insights.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. unfounded | D. shows no inconsistencies with | G. shoddy |
| B. modest | E. lags far behind | H. clever |
| C. sweeping | F. holds great promise on | I. conventional |

7. Since Venus and Earth are so similar in their mass and density, Mueller suggested that the two planets have similar compositions and, therefore there must be surface features on Venus that have terrestrial _____.

- A. causes
- B. consequences
- C. counterparts
- D. parallels
- E. properties
- F. outcomes

8. It turns out that the seeming spontaneity of his letter actually involved a good deal of _____: the writer carefully revises them before mailing them, and he worked hard to establish the right tone.

- A. deliberation
- B. whimsicality
- C. inventiveness
- D. effort
- E. capriciousness
- F. consideration

9. There is _____ quality to Beryl Bainbridge's best novels, what Hilary Martel calls "an air of mystery, as if something has been inked in and then sponged away, leaving a faint trace for the reader to pick up".

- A. an elegiac
- B. a cryptic
- C. a deceptive
- D. a plaintive
- E. an elusive
- F. a mesmerizing

10. Another challenge to biologists and land-use planners alike is that while human-induced changes to the landscape are sometimes _____, they can nevertheless drastically alter the habitat for some plants and animals.

- A. indisputable
- B. inappropriate
- C. unacceptable
- D. unfathomable
- E. imperceptible
- F. indiscernible





1-5 C / B / BD / BF / ADG
6-10 CEG / CD / AF / BE / EF

1. The clue to this question lies in the statement **FLEETING (Not lasting long)** and **the sentence goes forward to say never REPEATED**. These came after column (:) and must describe what should be in the empty blank. From the option only the word TRANSITORY (meaning NOT LASTING) fits the sentence other options are not implied in the sentence.
2. The clue to this question lies in the statement '**one in which the crucial job of spotting dangers is left to untrained workers**' so this system left a CRUCIAL JOB to UNTRAINED workers. Hence this system should be INEFFECTIVE. Don't be tempted to choose UNECONOMICAL In Fact, the system is economical because the last sentences said that essential repairs are delayed to save money(Economical).
3. Here is an interesting question. The clue for the first blank is found in the second sentence. It says that even though 'oceanographic research was based on its utility for making war' **YET AT THE SAME TIME**. This introduces a contradiction or **paradox**. So the paradox goes in the first blank. For the second blank, the clue lies in this statement 'oceanography retained an identity that tied it closely to' the first part of the sentences says that oceanography was utilized for **WAR** yet it retained an identity for **international cooperation** as the word **YET** introduces a contrast. So whatever should go in the blank should be the opposite of **WAR**, only international cooperation fits that.
4. This is simple. The clue for the first blank is found in the word "limestone that begins to dissolve" if something is dissolving that means it is **degrading**. The clue for second blank is from the last sentence "and their original features are" If something is DISSOLVING (LOSING VALUE OR SUBSTANCES) what will happen to its ORIGINAL FEATURES? It should be **OBSCURED (NOT SEEN BECAUSE IT IS DISSOLVING WITH TIME)**.
5. This is a long one. So let's break it down. The first part of the sentences is "Overall, fish farming may provide a _____ wild fish stocks, **BUT** for certain species, the farmers cause a **net loss** of wild fish." The but introduces a contrast so whatever comes after the BUT should be opposite of what comes before it. A **NET LOSS** came after BUT so what should come after should be opposite to a loss so **supplement** is a good word. For the second blank look at this second sentence in the question "Some fish farmers use upwards of five kilograms of wild fish as feed to grow one kilogram of carnivorous species like sea bass." This demonstrates an **Appetite for feed**. Now last part of the sentence says that "feed plus other environmental **side effects UNDERMINE** (to make LESS EFFECTIVE) Which means to the **expected**" so **benefit** fish farming should fit here because of the word side effect and undermine, it will affect a positive word (BENEFIT)
6. This is a tough very question but let us break it down. No clues were present to fill the first two blanks. There only exists a clue for the last blank so let us start from there. "when they exist at all, can be _____ in design **and** too small to yield reliable insights". So here the '**AND**' in sentence connotes that what should be in the blank should have the **same** sense as the word "**too small to yield reliable insights**". This is a negative word so whatever should be in the blank should be negative. Only **shoddy (INFERIOR IN QUALITY)** fits here in the third blank. So we can now proceed to the other blank. Notice the word **BUT** at the beginning of the second sentences it suggests a contrast between the two blanks. The second blank should be negative in connotation because its connected to the last sentence which a negative meaning so only "**lags far behind**" fits





the second blank, and the first blank must be contrast with the second blank. The word **SWEEPING** should have a positive connotation which the word **SWEEPING (GENERALLY ACCEPTED)** fits.

7. The sentence says that Venus and Earth are so **similar** in their mass and density, Mueller suggested that the two planets have **similar** compositions. If the planets are similar then they must exist on surfaces in the two planets that are similar. The pair of words that connotes similarity is **PARALLELS (VERY SIMILAR)** and **COUNTERPART (EQUAL, LIKE, EQUIVALENT)**.
8. The clue for the blank lies just ahead of the colon, he says that the writer **carefully revises** them before mailing them. Carefully connotes **DELIBERATION AND CONSIDERATION**.
9. The clue for this sentence lies in the phrase “leaving a **faint** trace for the reader to pick up”. So This novel, readers finds it difficult to get a GRASP of it. The best word to describe the novel is **ELUSIVE AND CRYPTIC**.
10. This is an easy one. The clue lies in the word “**NEVERTHELESS DRASTICALLY**” Nevertheless connotes a contrast so whatever should come before nevertheless should be opposite to the word DRASTICALLY in usage only **imperceptible** (NOT NOTICEABLE) and **indiscernible**.





Section 102

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | fleeting | a. not lasting: lasting for only a short time | 短暂的 |
| 2 | expeditious | a. acting or done in a quick and efficient way | 迅速完成的 |
| 3 | vibrant | a. having or showing great life, activity, and energy | 生气勃勃的;精力充沛的 |
| 4 | transitory | a. lasting only for a short time | 转瞬即逝的 |
| 5 | evocative | a. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind | 唤起的 |
| 6 | archetype | n. the original pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representations or copies: PROTOTYPE | 典型 |
| 7 | overeager | a. too eager | 过于热切的 |
| 8 | unflagging | a. not decreasing or becoming weaker : remaining strong | 蓬勃的;不松懈的 |
| 9 | intuitive | a. having the ability to know or understand things without any proof or evidence : having or characterized by intuition | 凭直觉获知的 |
| 10 | economical | a. using money, resources, etc., carefully | 节俭的 |
| 11 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 12 | fallacy | n. a wrong belief : a false or mistaken idea | 谬见;谬论 |
| 13 | naval | a. of or relating to a country's navy | 海军的 |
| 14 | solidify | v. to make (something) solid or hard or to become solid or hard | (使)凝固 |
| 15 | degrade | v. to make the quality of (something) worse | 降低, 削弱(尤指质量) |
| 16 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 17 | replicate | v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly | 复制 |
| 18 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| 19 | | a. difficult to understand; likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 20 | carnivorous | a. feeding on animal flesh or tissue | (动物)食肉的 |
| 21 | side effect | / | (药物的)副作用 |
| 22 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱(信心、权威等) |
| 23 | supplement | n. something that is added to something else in order to make it complete | 增补 |
| 24 | impediment | n. something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 25 | subtle | a. not obvious | 不明显的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-----------------|
| 26 | sweeping | a. including or involving many things | 影响广泛的 |
| 27 | shoddy | a. poorly done or made | 劣质的;卑鄙的 |
| 28 | counterpart | n. someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another | 对应的人或物 |
| 29 | parallel | n. something that is equal or similar | 极其相似的人(或情况、事件等) |
| 30 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 31 | deliberation | n. careful thought or discussion done in order to make a decision | 深思熟虑 |
| 32 | whimsical | a. unusual in a playful or amusing way : not serious | 反复无常的 |
| 33 | inventive | a. having or showing an ability to think of new ideas and methods : creative or imaginative | 有创意的;有新意的 |
| 34 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 35 | faint | a. hardly perceptible: DIM | (光、声、味)微弱的 |
| 36 | elegy | n. a sad poem or song : a poem or song that expresses sorrow for someone who is dead | 挽歌;哀歌 |
| 37 | cryptic | a. difficult to understand : having or seeming to have a hidden meaning | 晦涩难懂的 |
| 38 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 39 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 40 | mesmerize | v. to hold the attention of (someone) entirely : to interest or amaze (someone) so much that nothing else is seen or noticed | 迷住;吸引 |
| 41 | unfathomable | a. impossible to understand | 难以了解的 |
| 42 | perceptible | a. able to be seen or noticed : able to be perceived | 可察觉到的 |





section 103 medium

1. The sand paintings that McCall created—a synthesis of painting, sculpture, and photography—were meant to be _____, preserved only in the memories of witnesses.

- A. archetypal
- B. incendiary
- C. ephemeral
- D. naturalistic
- E. dazzling

2. From its nineteenth-century beginnings onward, photography was often tasked with providing _____ images of individuals, yet at the same time, photographs were prized for their perceived realism and truthfulness.

- A. recognizable
- B. candid
- C. idealized
- D. replicable
- E. detailed

3. Psychologists note that in making purchase decisions, consumers often unconsciously use mental shortcuts, such as familiarity with a brand name to (i)_____ routine problems efficiently. Thus, part of what companies aim for developing a brand is very specifically to (ii)_____ consumers' conscious thought.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. identify | D. amplify |
| B. resolve | E. ascertain |
| C. postpone | F. circumvent |

4. The claim that large budget deficits significantly depress private investment and thereby hurt future wages and living standards is (i)_____; in reality, the (ii)_____ effects of budget deficits are tiny.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A. fallacious | D. adverse |
| B. incomprehensible | E. unforeseen |
| C. incontrovertible | F. ameliorable |

5. The essential difference between writing nonfiction and fiction is that the artist can (i)_____ a completed vision of the world, while the journalist never can, the real world being always (ii)_____. Art provides freedom from the bewildering complexities of constant change. Indeed, it is the very (iii)_____ of well-wrought fiction that can sometimes make it feel more real than reality.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. shun | D. diverting | G. popularity |
| B. correct | E. tragic | H. rarity |
| C. realize | F. unfinished | I. clarity |





6. Excitement is often considered anathema in science writing because it interjects the scientist's emotion and values into the work. Indeed, one should not be too quick to (i) _____ of science. At the same time, however, this (ii) _____ stance can occasionally be (iii) _____, cloaking more than it reveals.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| A. evaluate the principles | D. unpopular | G. misleading |
| B. embrace the rhetoric | E. dispassionate | H. unnecessary |
| C. abandon the objectivity | F. inflexible | I. haphazard |

7. While merchants and bankers in thirteen-century Europe quickly embraced the Hindu-Arabic numeral system, the governing authorities were less _____ it.

- A. persuaded by
- B. guarded about
- C. captivated by
- D. open-minded about
- E. inhibited about
- F. enamored of

8. It's true that occasional _____ entries might have been edited without damaging the diary's overall impact, but the very completeness of Clara's eloquent reflections conveys a strong sense of the density of a young woman's experiences.

- A. verbose
- B. redundant
- C. long-winded
- D. curt
- E. mundane
- F. laconic

9. Berwick, middle-aged, soft-spoken, and _____, with a keen sense of how to use this apparent ordinariness to his advantage, began with a gripping story about how a firefighter saved himself during a forest fire by using a completely improbable tactic.

- A. imperturbable
- B. implacable
- C. unimaginative
- D. unprepossessing
- E. unremarkable
- F. unruffled

10. Because the literary club often trumpeted itself as a sanctuary for temperate discussion, visitors were startled by the frequently _____ tone of its recent debates.

- A. blunt
- B. ingratiating
- C. acerbic
- D. unctuous
- E. vitriolic
- F. bombastic





- 1-5 C / C / BF / AD / CFI
6-10 CEG / CF / AC / DE / CE

1. Analysis: First sentence explained how sand painting is formed which is McCall's sand painting - a synthesis of painting, sculpture and photography. In the second sentence, We need a word that better describes something that lasts for a very short period of time. For that Option C, ephemeral is best suited for that purpose.
2. Analysis: We need a word that contrasts with the second clauses or sentence more specially with the words 'realism and truthfulness' as begins with the word 'Yet'. For that option C is best suited for our purpose.

From the beginning of the nineteenth century, photography was given the task of providing an ideal individual image but at the same time, photography was praised for the truth and reality that they were able to feel.

3. As mentioned earlier, Consumers are used to using mental shortcuts to solve problems. Pay attention to the second empty subject is the merchant. So how should the merchant (second empty) consumers think consciously? Consumers are accustomed to unconsciously solve problems. It is good for merchants. Of course, merchants should circumvent consumers ' conscious thinking (Which may refer to making purchase decisions).

Translation: Psychologists note that when making a purchase decision, customers often use psychological shortcuts unintentionally, for example, familiar with the name of a brand? To solve common problems. As a result, part of the work of many companies is to form a brand that explicitly avoids the conscious thinking of consumers.

4. Analysis: It is wrong to deduce the previous statement from the content of the following in reality, so the first empty option is A, and the second empty effects refer to these negative effects above, so choose the words that reflect the negative evaluation, and choose the correct answer. D option fallacious is wrong, and adverse is unfavorable.

Translation: It is wrong to say that a huge budget will greatly inhibit private investment, which will hurt future wages and living standards. In reality, the negative impact of this budget is very small.

5. Analysis: This question starts from the third empty, the keyword freedom from bewildering complexities, indicating that art can let us avoid this confusing complexity in real life, "it is very", it here refers to art, so art It must be clear and clear, followed by constant change, indicating that the complexity in life comes from constant changes, so the second empty the real life being always unfinished=changing, and finally the first empty artist avoids this constant change the complexity of taking a complete view of the world (avoiding an open ending = avoiding complexity)

Translation: The essential difference between writing novels and writing novels is that artists can achieve a complete world vision, but journalists cannot, and the real world is always unfinished. Art provides freedom for ever-changing and confusing complexity. Indeed, this is a very delicate fiction novel that sometimes makes it more free/clear than real.



6. Analysis : One sentence is not good to be excited about. If one or two sentences are selected, the second sentence should also say that excitement is not good. Option C gives up the objective and excitement are synonymous replacements. Too...to... in the second sentence appears not, before to no longer means negative, the sentence is translated as: One should not give up objectivity too quickly. The third sentence is the opposite of the first two sentences. It should be said that the benefits of excitement or the disadvantages of calmness, combined with the following closing more than it reveals, EG is selected by two or three linkages.

Translation: Excitement is often considered anathema in science writing, because it interjects the science-observer's emotions and values into the work. One should not easily abandon the hard-won objectivity of science, but often this cool, dispassionate stance can cloak more than it reveals.

7. Analysis: Only option CF are synonyms. Captivated by means attract and hold the interest and attention of; charm. And Enamored means liking something a lot.

Translation: Although traders and banks in 13th century Europe quickly embraced Hindu-Arabic numeracy , the governing authority was less interested in it.

8. Analysis: Both option A and C which is verbose and long-winded are synonymous, used to describe more words than needed. Option B - redundant is more negative, and it is too useless to describe.

Translation: Indeed, the occasional length of the content may not undermine the overall effect of the diary through the editing , but it is precisely the completeness of Clara's argument that expresses a strong concentration of young women's experience.

9. Analysis: This apparent ordinalness is mentioned later, so the synonymous repetition of ordinariness must occur before, so answer the DE option, unprepossessing is not attractive, unremarkable is not significant. This is the first time that this story can not directly reflect the cold, and the second time if the space is selected cold, then the ordinariness of the topic has no corresponding information, then the meaning of the topic is not complete .

Translation: Berwick, middle-aged, with a soft and unobtrusive voice , had a sharp sense of how to use his obvious common sense. He started a winning story about how a fireman used the wrong strategy to get out of a forest fire ? Save yourself.

10. Analysis: Keywords 'startle', club claimed there was a temperate discussion. So it's amazing to fill in the space with the anti-temperate word, So choose the answer choice C and E. Acerbic means sharp and forthright and Vitriolic means filled with bitter criticism or malice.

Translation: Because the literary club is a warm and debating place, visitors are surprised to see the sharp and thin voice of the most recent debate.





Section 103

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | archetype | n. the original pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representations or copies: PROTOTYPE | 典型 |
| 2 | incendiary | a. containing chemicals that explode into flame : producing a fire | 纵火的;能引起燃烧的 |
| | | a. causing anger | 煽动性的 |
| 3 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 4 | dazzling | a. brilliantly or showily bright, colorful, or impressive | 辉煌的;灿烂的 |
| 5 | candid | a. expressing opinions and feelings in an honest and sincere way | 直言不讳的 |
| 6 | replicable | a. capable of replication | 可复制的 |
| 7 | postpone | v. to decide that something which had been planned for a particular time will be done at a later time instead | 延迟;延期 |
| 8 | ascertain | v. to find out with certainty | 查明;弄清 |
| 9 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 10 | deficit | n. a shortage especially in money | 亏损 |
| 11 | fallacious | a. containing a mistake : not true or accurate | 谬误的 |
| 12 | incontrovertible | a. not able to be doubted or questioned | 不容置疑的 |
| 13 | adverse | a. bad or unfavorable: not good | 不利的;有害的 |
| 14 | foreseen | v. to see or become aware of (something that has not yet happened) | 预料;预见 |
| 15 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 16 | shun | v. to avoid (someone or something) | 避免 |
| 17 | divert | v. to give pleasure to: amuse | 娱乐 |
| | | v. to change the direction or use of (something) | 使转向 |
| 18 | tragic | a. involving very sad or serious topics : of or relating to tragedy | 悲惨的;悲痛的 |
| 19 | interject | v. to interrupt what someone else is saying with (a comment, remark, etc.) | 打断(别人的讲话) |
| 20 | rhetoric | a. language that is intended to influence people and that may not be honest or reasonable | 华而不实的言语 |
| 21 | dispassionate | a. not influenced by strong feeling or personal involvement: CALM, IMPARTIAL | 冷静的;不带偏见的 |
| 22 | haphazard | a. having no plan, order, or direction | 杂乱的 |
| 23 | captivate | v. to attract and hold the attention of by being interesting, pretty, etc. | 迷住 |
| 24 | enamor | v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired | 使迷恋 |
| 25 | eloquent | a. having or showing clear and forceful expression | 口才流利的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 26 | verbose | a. using more words than are needed | 冗长的;啰唆的 |
| 27 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 28 | long-winded | a. using too many words in speaking or writing | 啰嗦的 |
| 29 | curt | a. said or done in a quick and impolite way | 简短而失礼的 |
| 30 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 31 | laconic | a. using few words in speech or writing | 言简意赅的 |
| 32 | implacable | a. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed | 无法安抚的 |
| 33 | prepossessing | a. having qualities that people like : appealing or attractive | 外表吸引人的 |
| 34 | unremarkable | a. not worthy of special attention or notice | 平凡的;平庸的 |
| 35 | unruffled | a. not upset or disturbed | 镇定的;沉着的 |
| 36 | trumpet | v. to praise (something) loudly and publicly especially in a way that is annoying | 大声宣扬 |
| 37 | sanctuary | n. a place where someone or something is protected or given shelter | 保护;避难所 |
| 38 | temperate | a. marked by moderation | 温和的 |
| 39 | startle | v. to surprise or frighten (someone) suddenly and usually not seriously | 使惊吓 |
| 40 | blunt | a. saying or expressing something in a very direct way that may upset some people | 直言不讳的 |
| 41 | ingratiate | v. to gain favor or approval for (yourself) by doing or saying things that people like | 讨好;巴结 |
| 42 | acerbic | a. sharply or bitingly critical, sarcastic, or ironic in temper, mood, or tone | 尖酸的 |
| 43 | unctuous | a. used to describe someone who speaks and behaves in a way that is meant to seem friendly and polite but that is unpleasant because it is obviously not sincere | 谄媚的;拍马奉迎的 |
| 44 | vitriol | n. harsh and angry words | 尖酸刻薄 |
| 45 | bombast | n. speech or writing that is meant to sound important or impressive but is not sincere or meaningful | 华而不实的言辞 |



section 104 hard

1. The tenor of Me, as indicated by the title, tends to be _____, sometimes insufferably so.

- A. self-effacing
- B. panegyric
- C. vainglorious
- D. discursive
- E. overmodest

2. The main thrust of her argument was that wage difference, far from being _____, do in fact reflect education, skills, experience, and other factors that make employees more productive.

- A. rational
- B. divergent
- C. arbitrary
- D. discernible
- E. attributable

3. Journalist Michael Pollan is nothing if not (i)_____, committed to investigating our eating habits through (ii)_____ and unwilling to pass judgment on any food-related practice that he has not witnessed firsthand or even joined in.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. an empiricist | D. brilliant theorizing |
| B. a traditionalist | E. voluminous reading |
| C. an enthusiast | F. careful observation |

4. Scientists suspect that athletes may experience augmented bloodstream levels of the hormone oxytocin during competition. (i)_____ considerations, however, make it difficult to (ii)_____ oxytocin levels during sports events: few will willingly interrupt player in the middle of a game in order for scientists to test players' blood.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| A. practical | D. predict fluctuations of |
| B. theoretical | E. quantify changes in |
| C. ethical | F. trigger elevation of |

5. Give a computer (i)_____ task—winning at chess, say, or predicting the weather—and the machine bests humans nearly every time. Yet when problems are (ii)_____, or require combining varied sources, computers are (iii)_____ human intelligence.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A. a well-defined | D. nuanced | G. no match for |
| B. a random | E. inconsequential | H. unyielding to |
| C. an open-ended | F. solvable | I. able to dwarf |





6. With the grand ambition of sending unbreakable coded messages, some physicists are using exotic tools—quantum mechanics and streams of individual photons—to shut out (i) _____. But a wire and a few resistors may (ii) _____ a message as securely, according to a physicist who claims to have devised a simple and uncrackable scheme. The idea shows that more (iii) _____ methods might compete with budding quantum cryptography.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. inaccurate transmissions | D. convey | G. mundane |
| B. pernicious influences | E. decode | H. complex |
| C. prying eyes | F. intercept | I. celebrated |

7. Contrary to popular myth, cockroaches are not especially tough or radiation resistant; indeed, they are pretty _____ as insects go.

- A. harmless
- B. average
- C. strong
- D. undistinguished
- E. weak
- F. hardy

8. Scientific discovery calls for a difficult balance: intrepid advocacy of new ideas must often be _____ by the results of self-imposed trials.

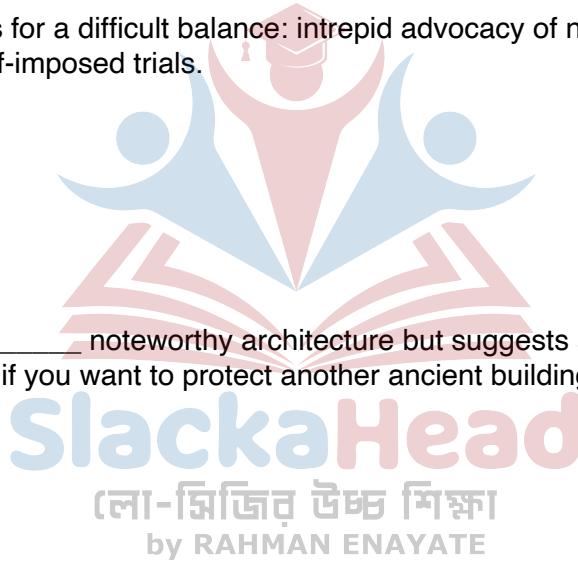
- A. tempered
- B. moderated
- C. unhampered
- D. preempted
- E. superseded
- F. prefaced

9. Reuters are not against _____ noteworthy architecture but suggests a cap on the amount to be protected at any one time: if you want to protect another ancient building, one should come off the list.

- A. preserving
- B. rehabilitating
- C. promoting
- D. restoring
- E. emulating
- F. safeguarding

10. Jaime Javier Rodriguez notes that popular art forms often conceal a daunting complexity: frequently what appears _____ becomes intricate and challenging when closely examined.

- A. tedious
- B. canned
- C. convoluted
- D. vacuous
- E. tortuous
- F. formulaic





1-5 C / C / AF / AE / ADG

6-10 CDG / BD / AB / AF / BF

1. It is stated that the content of the book "Me" is indicated by its title, where the author keeps talking about themself. However, the book was later described negatively as too extreme to bear. Hence, the word to choose must be negative, which eliminates self-effacing and overmodest. It also must mean self-centered and cocky, which eliminates panegyric and discursive. Option C best fits the gap.
2. Many factors affect employees' productivity and as a result, cause wage differences. These factors are true and correct; therefore, the wage difference can be predicted and is not random. But since the gap we want to fill comes after the negation word "far from being," we have to place an adjective that contradicts predictable; in this case, it is random or arbitrary (option C).
3. The phrase "is nothing if not" means "very." The food journalist won't pass an opinion without observing it or trying it out himself, which is the definition of option A, an empiricist. His investigation that is based on experiments and observation must rely on careful observations (option F).
4. Scientists believe that athletes may experience hormone changes during competition. However, these changes cannot be quantified or measured (option E) because it is not practical to interrupt players in the middle of a game for the sake of a scientific experiment. Such reasons are called practical considerations (option A).
5. To fill the first gap, we are looking for a task that does not require the skill of combining varied sources and is somehow related to winning a chess game or predicting the weather. These tasks are not random nor open-ended. Hence we are left with option A, well-defined. The second sentence starts with "Yet," which must contradict the first by stating that computers are inferior to human intelligence. Hence the third gap must be option G, no match for. Lastly, we are looking for an adjective that is relevant to the word well-defined and makes humans better than computers in solving problems. We first eliminate solvable and inconsequential as both do not result in a class of problems where humans are better. Nuance, on the other hand, gives the right meaning: when the same tasks a computer was excellent at solving are slightly modified or changed, only humans can solve it.
6. The second sentence states that physicists who developed a simple and uncrackable system believe that there is no need for quantum machines and that their simple technique can achieve or convey (option D) the message with the same security level. This implies that quantum machines are intended to accomplish the same goal of security, so the first gap must be filled with prying eyes (option C). Lastly, those simple techniques are considered to be dull or mundane (option G) if compared to quantum computers.
7. There is a false myth that cockroaches have unique attributes, such as being strong and resistant to radiation. This myth is false. Cockroaches do not have any exceptional qualities compared to other insects. They are average and undistinguished (options B and D).
8. Preempted and prefaced cannot be used here. Many of the wild ideas that precede experiments are wrong and can be disproven later, which won't result in scientific discoveries. Wild ideas that are unhampered by experiments must also be eliminated as it won't result in the required contrast or opposition indicated by the "However" conjunction. Superseded can fit the gap as discoveries





happen if we back wild theories with experiments. However, there is no synonym for intricate and challenging. Vacuous and Tedious can be eliminated. This leaves us with options A and B that best fit the gap.

9. Reuters are not against protecting noteworthy architecture, but they want a limit on the number of buildings to protect at a time (options A and F).
10. We are looking for a word that is opposite to intricate and challenging. This eliminates convoluted and tortuous. Vacuous and Tedious do not have synonyms and must be eliminated. Option B, Canned, which means unfresh, can be considered a synonym to option F, formulaic, and also fits the meaning.





Section 104

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | tenor | n. the highest adult male singing voice | 男高音 |
| 2 | self-effacing | a. not trying to get attention or praise for yourself or your abilities | 谦逊的 |
| 3 | panegyric | n. something (such as a speech or a piece of writing) that praises someone or something | 颂词 |
| 4 | vainglorious | a. having or showing too much pride in your abilities or achievements | 自负的;自命不凡的 |
| 5 | discursive | a. talking or writing about many different things in a way that is not highly organized | 离题的 |
| 6 | divergent | a. differing from each other or from a standard | 不同的 |
| 7 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 8 | nothing if not | / | 非常, 及其 |
| 9 | empiricism | n. the practice of basing ideas and theories on testing and experience | 经验主义 |
| 10 | voluminous | very large : containing a lot of space | 很大的 |
| 11 | trigger | v. to cause to start or happen | 引发 |
| 12 | nuance | n. a very small difference in color, tone, meaning, etc. | 细微差别 |
| 13 | unyielding | a. not changing or stopping | 顽强不屈的 |
| 14 | dwarf | v. to make (something) look very small or unimportant when compared with something else | 矮小 |
| 15 | exotic | a. very different, strange, or unusual | 外来的 |
| 16 | quantum | n. physics : the smallest amount of many forms of energy (such as light) | 量子 |
| 17 | photon | n. physics: a tiny particle of light or electromagnetic radiation | 光子 |
| 18 | crack | v. to break (something) so that there are lines in its surface but it is usually not separated into pieces | 裂开 |
| 19 | pernicious | a. causing great harm or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed | 有害的 |
| 20 | mundane | a. relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things | 世俗的;平凡的 |
| 21 | tough | a. physically strong and violent | 强硬的 |
| 22 | distinguished | a. known by many people because of some quality or achievement | 杰出的;著名的 |
| 23 | intrepid | a. feeling no fear: very bold or brave | 无畏的;勇敢的 |
| 24 | self-imposed | a. required by you of yourself : not given to you by someone else | 自愿负担的 |
| 25 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme | 使缓和 |
| | | n. a state of being angry | 脾气 |
| | | v. to cause (something, such as steel or glass) to become hard or strong by heating it and cooling it | 使(金属)回火 |
| 26 | moderate | a/v. calm, temperate | 缓和(的);适度(的) |
| 27 | hamper | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of | 妨碍 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------|
| 28 | preempt | v. to take the place of (something) | 抢占 |
| 29 | supersede | v. to replace (someone or something) | 取代 |
| 30 | preface | v. to introduce (a piece of writing, a speech, a remark, etc.) by writing or saying something | 为...写序言 |
| 31 | rehabilitate | v. to bring (someone or something) back to a normal, healthy condition after an illness, injury, drug problem, etc. | 使复原 |
| 32 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 33 | safeguard | v. to make (someone or something) safe or secure | 保护 |
| 34 | cap | n. an upper limit | 最高限额 |
| 35 | conceal | v. to hide (something or someone) from sight | 隐瞒 |
| 36 | daunting | a. tending to make people afraid or less confident | 令人畏惧的 |
| 37 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 38 | tedious | a. boring and too slow or long | 冗长的；单调乏味的 |
| 39 | convoluted | a. very complicated and difficult to understand | 复杂的 |
| 40 | vacuous | a. having or showing a lack of intelligence or serious thought : lacking meaning, importance, or substance | 空洞无物的 |
| 41 | tortuous | a. complicated, long, and confusing or having many twists and turns | 冗长费解的;弯曲的 |
| 42 | formulaic | a. being not original and having been used many times before in similar situations | 老套的，公式化的 |





section 105 hard

1. Although not enough to _____ the conventional view of the manuscript's provenance, the new study was thought to have weakened the prevailing theory considerably.

- A. undermine
- B. affect
- C. resurrect
- D. disturb
- E. topple

2. The economist argued that however much the government might trumpet the value of _____, it had been as bold as any other in its spending programs.

- A. thrift
- B. consumption
- C. dialogue
- D. cooperation
- E. transparency

3. She knew well, from experience with hundreds of hired crew members on her boats, how (i)_____ attitudes can be: one negative influence can impel an otherwise (ii)_____ member of a crew to quit.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. insipid | D. untested |
| B. infectious | E. captious |
| C. innocuous | F. contented |

4. Recently the novelist has (i)_____ the radically experimental forms with which he made his reputation in favor of more (ii)_____ narratives, fencing in and turning an imagination meant to run wild.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. trumpeted | D. conventional |
| B. forsaken | E. pretentious |
| C. replicated | F. provocative |

5. It is plausible to regard a collection of letters spanning youth and old age as (i)_____ of autobiography: the precession of characters who inhabit a life and a chronology of incidents turn up reliably in either form. Yet autobiography, even when ostensibly steeped in candor, tends toward (ii)_____ through later perspectives, afterwords, and second thoughts, whereas letters have an undeniable (iii)_____, offering select glimpses of the fraught and living moment.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A. an approximation | D. concision | G. sensitivity |
| B. a precursor | E. reconsideration | H. immediacy |
| C. the antithesis | F. sensationalism | I. formality |





6. The nature of our recollection is (i) _____. One memory can seem (ii) _____ whereas another must be coaxed out of our brain little by little. Although a moment that excites our emotions is more likely to be recorded than a (iii) _____ experience, the sensory qualities of an event also play a part in how vividly and accurately we remember it.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| A. inaccurate | D. vague and spotty | G. riveting |
| B. inconsistent | E. immediate and colorful | H. traumatic |
| C. insignificant | F. unreliable and elusive | I. routine |

7. Many theorists believe that measures to prevent industrial pollution necessarily increase production costs, but several recent reports document innovations that _____ environmental harm while also delivering economic benefits.

- A. offset
- B. preclude
- C. disclose
- D. mitigate
- E. curtail
- F. divulge

8. A closer examination of the author’s footnotes explains the datedness of his argument: he has ignored most of the recent work in the field, drawing instead mainly on research that is now decidedly _____.

- A. familiar
- B. germane
- C. obsolete
- D. relevant
- E. discredited
- F. outmoded

9. The environmental threat posed by the New Zealand mud snail, an invasive species, is _____ by the snail’s small size, which facilitates its spread across watersheds through human activity.

- A. initiated
- B. ameliorated
- C. exacerbated
- D. extenuated
- E. mitigated
- F. aggravated

10. Although the Kuiper Belt—the icy region of the solar system where Pluto orbits—was once much more crowded, today it has such a low density of objects that collisions between them are _____.

- A. inconsequential
- B. ongoing
- C. unthinkable
- D. improbable
- E. continuous
- F. unlikely



- 1-5 E / A / BF / BD / AEH
6-10 BEI / DE / CF / CF / DF

1. Analysis: Because option A and weaken are synonymous, there is a contradiction in the sentence. It can not be said that "though it is not weakened enough, it is still weakened". So the Answer is option E.

Translation: Although it is not enough to subvert the traditional view of the manuscript, the study is believed to have significantly weakened this popular theory.

2. Analysis: Economists argue that though the government advocates the values of thrift, it is (in term of waste) as significant as other spending programs. So Option A is best suited in the context.

Translation: Economists believe that no matter how much the government emphasizes the value of "savings", the government is as bold as other institutions to spend money on the show. Bold spending money, and thrift savings.

3. Analysis: The first empty is based on the content behind the colon. Choose a word that reflects the meaning of influence. The correct answer is B. The second empty is based on impel. The opposite of negative is selected, so the best answer is the F option, Contented (feeling or expressing happiness or satisfaction).

Translation: From the experience of hundreds of employees on board, She knew exactly what this infectious attitude can bring: how a negative effect can push a satisfied employee out.

4. Analysis: First analyze the question stem, once again the main + predicate + object, v-ing/ed, so "fencing in" and "turning" are the actions of the novelist in front, and "meant to" behind the imagination is the past participle Attributive means a modification of imagination, not a predicate verb. So the last sentence means "to limit and transform an imagination that was originally empty". Through the understanding of the last sentence, we found that this Novelist is unwilling to imagine. According to the rule that the action issuers are consistent, the same is the case if there is no anti-negative sign. The first space indicates the action attitude towards "the radically experimental forms", so just fill in a negative attitude here, corresponding to " fencing in and turning ", so choose B (abandon). in favor of agrees and supports. The second space indicates that after abandoning innovation, what you have to support can only support tradition, so choose D here. In summary, BD.

Translation: Recently, the novelist has abandoned a completely innovative form of fame; he has become famous in favor of a more traditional narrative, limiting and transforming an imagination that would have been empty.

5. This question first needs to understand the comparison of two things (1) Autobiography and (2) Letters written by the letters themselves.

The second sentence and the third sentence, the last sentence, are to compare the difference between autobiography and letters when recording things. Taking the examples in life as an example, the letters we wrote are also closer to the facts than the autobiography: Looking at the translation of the first sentence, Autobiography (although it is very straightforward on the surface) tends to go back





and think about it (what has happened) after various deliberations. In contrast, the **reconsideration** & **immediacy** ongoing moment, This is understandably immediate. So choose reconsideration & immediacy and then look back at the first empty. The first sentence wants to say that we often think that letter and autobiography are the same, but! According to the content of Yet and the second sentence, it is obvious that I want to say the difference between the two - the first empty choice is approximation (similar).

Translation: It can be considered that a collection of letters that spans youth and old age is an approximate work of autobiography: the evolution of characters in life and the appearance of events in any form in chronological order should be reliable. However, autobiography, even if it is frank on the surface, tends to be reconsidered through later opinions, future and second thoughts, and the letter has an undeniable immediacy that provides the true truth of the struggle for survival and life at that time.

6. Here, we are comparing two states of memory, the other memory must be coaxed out of our brain gradually, this denotes a negative notation, so it must be contrasted by a positive expression. Of all choices in blank 2, only Immediate and colourful satisfies our assumption. Blank 1 - Following the assumption from Blank 2, The nature of our recollection must be unstable, so Inconsistent is our match. Blank 3 - although a moment that excites our emotions is more likely to be recorded than a ___ experience, the trap option here is traumatic. But reading the sentence further, sensory qualities of an event also plays a part in how vividly and accurately we remember it, that is how we can make this a part of our daily life, So our answer is Routine.
7. Here theorists believe that measures to prevent industrial pollution necessarily increase production cost, but there are several recent reports that say innovation reduces environmental harm while delivering economic benefits too. So our pair here Mitigate and curtail.
8. A closer examination of the author's footnote explains the datedness (oldness or obsoleteness) of the argument, he ignored most of the recent work in the field, drawing instead (indicates a contrast) mainly on research that is now decidedly old. So our pair is obsolete and outmoded
9. An invasive mud snail posed an environmental threat that was worsened by the snail's small size which enhanced its spread across watersheds through human activity. So our blank is Exacerbated and aggravated
10. Although the icy region was once crowded, today the density of objects has reduced such that the collision between objects is not likely to occur. So Unlikely and Improbable.





Section 105

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | provenance | n. the origin or source of something | 起源 |
| 2 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 3 | prevail | v. to be usual, common, or popular | 盛行;流行 |
| 4 | resurrect | v. to bring (a dead person) back to life | 恢复使用; 使复兴 |
| 5 | topple | v. to remove (a government or a leader) from power | 推翻 |
| 6 | trumpet | v. to praise (something) loudly and publicly especially in a way that is annoying | 大声宣扬 |
| 7 | thrift | n. careful use of money so that it is not wasted | 节约 |
| 8 | consumption | n. the act or process of using up something (as food or coal) | 消费 |
| 9 | transparency | n. the quality that makes it possible to see through something | 透明 |
| | | n. the quality that makes something obvious or easy to understand | 通俗易懂 |
| 10 | otherwise | adv. in a different way or manner; in other respects | 在其他方面; 以其他方式 |
| 11 | insipid | a. dull or boring | 枯燥的 |
| 12 | infectious | a. capable of being passed to someone else by germs that enter the body | 传染性的 |
| 13 | innocuous | a. causing no injury | 无害的 |
| | | a. not likely to bother or offend anyone | 无意冒犯的 |
| 14 | captious | a. marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections | 吹毛求疵的 |
| 15 | content | v. to make (someone) pleased and satisfied : to make (someone) content | 满意 |
| 16 | forsake | v. to give up or leave (someone or something) entirely | 抛弃, 遗弃 |
| 17 | replicate | v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly | 复制 |
| 18 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的 |
| 19 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 20 | chronology | n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened | 年代学; |
| 21 | incident | n. an unexpected and usually unpleasant thing that happens | 发生的事情 (尤指不寻常的或讨厌的) |
| 22 | ostensible | a. being such in appearance : plausible rather than demonstrably true or real | 表面上的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|------------|
| 23 | candor | n. the quality of being open, sincere, and honest | 坦率, 正直 |
| 24 | fraught | a. causing or having a lot of emotional stress or worry | 忧虑的; 担心的 |
| 25 | glimpse | v. to look at or see (something or someone) for a very short time | 瞥 |
| 26 | approximation | n. something that is similar to something else | 类似事物 |
| 27 | precursor | n. something that comes before something else and that often leads to or influences its development | 先驱 |
| 28 | antithesis | n. the exact opposite of something or someone | 对立 |
| 29 | concision | a. the quality or state of being concise | 简洁; 简明 |
| 30 | sensational | a. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details | 轰动的; 引起哗然的 |
| 31 | coax | v. to influence or persuade (a person or animal) to do something by talking in a gentle and friendly way | 哄劝; 劝诱 |
| 32 | sensory | a. of or relating to your physical senses | 感觉的 |
| 33 | vague | a. not clear in meaning | 模糊的 |
| 34 | spotty | a. not always good : good in some parts or at some times but not others | 时好时坏的 |
| 35 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 36 | riveting | a. very exciting or interesting | 吸引人的 |
| 37 | traumatic | a. causing someone to become very upset in a way that can lead to serious mental and emotional problems | 痛苦的 |
| 38 | routine | a. a regular way of doing things in a particular order | 例行的; 日常的 |
| 39 | innovation | n. a new idea, device, or method | 创新; 改革 |
| 40 | offset | v. to create an equal balance between two things | 抵消 |
| 41 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 42 | disclose | v. to make (something) known to the public | 公开 |
| 43 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 44 | curtail | v. to reduce or limit | 削减 |
| 45 | divulge | v. to make (information) known: to give (information) to someone | 泄露 |
| 46 | germane | a. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 有关的 |
| 47 | obsolete | a. no longer used because something newer exists : replaced by something newer | 过时的 |
| 48 | discredit | v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue | 使被怀疑 |
| 49 | outmoded | a. no longer useful or acceptable : not modern or current | 过时的 |
| 50 | initiate | v. to cause the beginning of (something) : to start or begin (something) | 开始 |
| 51 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 52 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |



| | | | |
|----|-----------|--|------------|
| 53 | extenuate | v. to lessen or to try to lessen the seriousness or extent of (something, such as a fault or offense) by making partial excuses : MITIGATE | 减轻 (罪行、过错) |
| 54 | aggravate | v. to make (an injury, problem, etc.) more serious or severe | 使严重；使恶化 |





section 106 hard

1. Geologists suggest that as the most productive oil reservoirs begin to dry up, the expensive cost and high risk of drilling in the marginal area become less _____ and more acceptable.

- A. onerous
- B. efficacious
- C. auspicious
- D. benign
- E. natural

2. Evidence suggest that populations of migratory birds in both the New and Old Worlds have (i)_____, a (ii)_____ that carries the potential for significant ecological damage far beyond the shrinking numbers of the birds themselves.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. scattered | D. dispersal |
| B. stabilized | E. decline |
| C. plummeted | F. displacement |

3. Even though company's CEO professes to be (i)_____ and urges the deal forward, its investors are unlikely to be so (ii)_____ about its prospect. Many were uncomfortable at the way the corporation was forced to spend much of last year expansion, and this new venture is potentially even more risky.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. apprehensive | D. indifferent |
| B. apathetic | E. sanguine |
| C. confident | F. anxious |

4. Among the most popular Currier&levs lithographic prints in nineteenth-century America were bird's-eye views of great cities such as New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. These were edited into books, and the cities' (i)_____ meant that new views were (ii)_____ for successive editions.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. tremendous productivity | D. hard to obtain |
| B. extraordinary growth | E. rendered superfluous |
| C. unparalleled activity | F. regularly required |

5. Dirac may have (i)_____ the company of other theoretical physicists, but he often (ii)_____, rarely (iii)_____ group discussions and almost never collaborating with others in his own work.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. appreciated | D. kept them at a distance | G. cutting off |
| B. analyzed | E. welcomed their company | H. contributing to |
| C. spurned | F. pondered their insights | I. shrinking from |





6. Environmental models—mathematical representations designed to stimulate natural systems—are regularly used by litigants in legal disputes over environmental issues. Unfortunately, the (i)_____ scientific model is (ii)_____ in environmental tort litigation. Because of the adversarial nature of litigation, models are often used by one side to (iii)_____ empirical evidence presented by the other. And because modeling is a particularly technical field, the task of asserting a given model's relevance and reliability may exceed the abilities of judge and juries.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. evidentiary value of | D. avoided | G. adduce |
| B. uncertainty inherent in | E. predictive | H. obfuscate |
| C. increasing reliance on | F. exacerbated | I. replicate |

7. Williams finds the appearance of Whitman's Leaves of Grass in 1855 nearly _____ given the immense disparity between Whitman's earlier published works, which Williams finds dismal, and the consummate mastery of Leaves.

- A. oracular
- B. prophetic
- C. inevitable
- D. inexplicable
- E. inauspicious
- F. incomprehensible

8. Carr insists that the so-called information society might be more accurately described as the interruption society: it _____ attention, the scarcest of all resources, and stuffs the mind trivia.

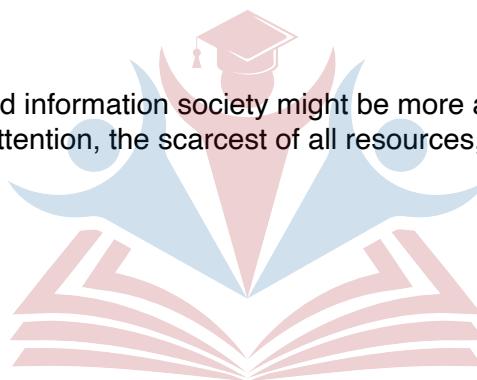
- A. guards
- B. protects
- C. diverts
- D. destroys
- E. annihilates
- F. transcends

9. Of all the singer's works, this album is the most dependent on the musical conventions of her day; it was both the least _____ of her albums and the most commercially successful.

- A. personal
- B. well-known
- C. experimental
- D. innovative
- E. acclaimed
- F. recognizable

10. The environmental advocacy group pushed for a single, overarching wetlands management plan that would _____ the existing efforts of various entities, resulting in a focused blueprint for saving the area's wetlands.

- A. combine
- B. meld
- C. undermine
- D. spearhead
- E. support
- F. subvert





- 1-5 A / CE / CE / BF / ADH
6-10 BFH / DF / DE / CD / AB

1. Analysis: The matter of oil extraction is in itself beneficial, not paltry, but we can easily extract from large oil wells in the past, but now we can only find more remote oil wells, surely both are advantageous, only the former is convenient, the latter is troublesome, so I chose onerous. Which is option A.

Translation: The most productive oil wells are running out of oil, so new oil wells must be mined. The cost and risk of developing new oil wells are less troublesome and easier to accept.

2. Analysis: Here after the comma, the second blank is elaborating the first blank. For the first blank it says that evidence suggests something about the population of birds. Then in second blank we see that this change increased the potential for ecological damage far beyond the shrinking number of birds. From here we can understand that there is a decrease in population. So, plummeted and decline fits for both blanks.

3. Analysis: Here though is the keyword. The opinions of the CEO and investors are going to be contradictory. It says that the investors are not comfortable about last year's project. This opinion is negative. So, in the same way they are showing in the new project. So, we need something positive for CEO's and it's contradictory for investors. Here near the second blank unlikely is present. So, this blank should be the same as the CEO's opinion. Thus, confident and sanguine matches best.

4. Analysis : Because the cities have extraordinary growth, it needs regular continuous editing and updating. So the option B and F suits best here.

5. Analysis: NEVER COLLABORATING with others is the clue. So he is quite hesitant and doesn't give inputs or you can say doesn't contribute (blank 3), he often keeps them at distance (blank 2). He MAY have liked them or praised them (it's a contrast here).

6. Here, the first blank will be "uncertainty inherent in", because there is a hint in the previous line: are regularly used by litigants in legal disputes over environmental issues. Thus, the scientific model is "predictive" in environmental tort litigation. As, litigations always try to criticize,,,so most of the scientific modals try to mimic legal ones. Mimic: replicate.

7. In the sentence, William compares Whitman's earlier works with Whitman's Leaves of Grass in 1855. "the immense disparity between Whitman's earlier published works, which Williams finds dismal, and the consummate mastery of Leaves", means that there is disparity(difference) between both of the works of whitman, his earlier works were dismal (causing a mood of gloom or depression) and consummate (showing great skill and flair). Therefore, the blank should contain words that mean 'unable to be explained'. Among all the options, the words inexplicable and incomprehensible mean the same. Thus the answers are D and F.

8. In the sentence, Carr insists that the information society was described as an interruption society (society that destroyed everything, instead of providing the necessary information). Also, here ":" means the previous sentence would mean the same as the next one. Therefore, the blank should



contain words that mean 'to destroy'. Out of the options, only 'destroys' and _____ mean the same. Hence the answer is D and E.

9. Analysis: Of all her works, the album is the most dependent on the traditional music of her time; the dependent on the musical conventions corresponds to the 'least' innovative so the spaces are selected for the antisense of the conventions and the correct answers would be experimental and innovative. Which is option C and D.
10. Analysis: In the sentence, the environmental advocacy group pushed for a single management plan that would _____ (combine) the existing efforts of various entities, Hence, the word that means "to combine" is meld and combine. Thus, option A and B are correct.

Vocabulary: Combine - meld/fusion, Undermine - Destruction, Spearhead - Spears, Support - Boster, Subvert - Disruption





Section 106

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | marginal | a. not very important | 不重要的 |
| | | a. not included in the main part of society or of a group | 边缘的 |
| 2 | onerous | a. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with | 繁重的 |
| 3 | efficacious | a. having the power to produce a desired result or effect | (药、措施等) 有效的 |
| 4 | auspicious | a. showing or suggesting that future success is likely | 有利的 |
| 5 | benign | a. not causing harm or damage | 仁慈的 |
| 6 | migratory | a. moving from one place to another at different times of the year : migrating regularly | 迁徙的 |
| 7 | scatter | v. to cause (things or people) to separate and go in different directions | 使分散 |
| 8 | plummet | v. to fall suddenly straight down especially from a very high place | 暴跌;速降 |
| 9 | dispersal | n. the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to another | 分散 |
| 10 | displace | v. to take the job or position of (someone or something) | 替代 |
| 11 | profess | v. to say or declare (something) openly | 宣称 |
| 12 | apprehensive | a. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : feeling or showing fear or apprehension about the future | 忧虑的;担心的 |
| 13 | apathetic | a. not having or showing much emotion or interest | 冷淡的;无兴趣的 |
| 14 | indifferent | a. marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: apathetic | 冷漠的 |
| | | a. marked by impartiality: unbiased | 公平的 |
| 15 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 16 | successive | a. following one after the other in a series : following each other without interruption | 连续的 |
| 17 | tremendous | a. very large or great | 巨大的 |
| 18 | unparalleled | a. not found elsewhere: never seen or experienced before | 空前的 |
| 19 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 20 | spurn | v. to refuse to accept (someone or something that you do not think deserves your respect, attention, affection, etc.) | 蔑视 |
| 21 | ponder | v. to think about or consider (something) carefully | 沉思 |
| 22 | litigant | n. a person who is involved in a lawsuit : someone who is suing another person or is being sued by another person | 诉讼当事人 |
| 23 | tort | n. an action that wrongly causes harm to someone but that is not a crime and that is dealt with in a civil court | 侵权行为(不构成刑事犯罪但可引起民事诉讼) |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|------------------|
| 24 | adversarial | a. involving two people or two sides who oppose each other | 对立的 |
| 25 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 26 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 27 | adduce | v. to mention or provide (something, such as a fact or example) as evidence or proof to support an argument | 举出(证据、理由、事实等) |
| 28 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 困惑 |
| 29 | replicate | v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly | 复制 |
| 30 | disparity | n. different from each other | 不一致 |
| 31 | dismal | a. very bad or poor | 忧郁的;凄凉的 |
| 32 | consummate | v. to make (something) perfect or complete | 使完整;使完美 |
| | | v. to make (a marriage or romantic relationship) complete by having sex | (初次)同房 |
| 33 | oracular | a. of, relating to, or being an oracle | 神谕般的;高深莫测的 |
| 34 | prophetic | a. correctly stating what will happen in the future | 预言的 |
| 35 | inevitable | a. sure to happen | 必然的 |
| 36 | auspicious | a. showing or suggesting that future success is likely | 有利的 |
| 37 | comprehensible | a. able to be understood | 可理解的;能懂的 |
| 38 | divert | v. to give pleasure to: amuse | 娱乐 |
| | | v. to change the direction or use of (something) | 使转向 |
| 39 | annihilate | v. to destroy (something or someone) completely | 歼灭 |
| 40 | transcend | v. to rise above or go beyond the normal limits of (something) | 超越 |
| 41 | experimental | a. relating to a scientific experiment or to scientific experiments in general | 实验的 |
| | | a. using a new way of doing or thinking about something | 创新的 |
| 42 | acclaim | v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way | 高度评价 |
| 43 | overarch | v. to form an arch over | (在上面)做成拱形 |
| 44 | meld | v. merge, blend | 合并 |
| 45 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 46 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆,破坏 |
| 47 | spearhead | n. a person, thing, or group that organizes or leads something (such as a movement or attack) | 先锋 |



section 107 medium

1. Once so fluid, the political situation had, two years after the declaration of the Republic, _____ so much that further change seemed inconceivable.

- A. revitalized
- B. warmed
- C. intensified
- D. clotted
- E. destabilized

2. Paul Robeson, Jr. wrote that his father was a flesh-and-blood artist whose accomplishments made him susceptible to hagiographic treatment by potential biographers. Robeson's achievements were real, and there was no need for _____.

- A. disclosure
- B. hyperbole
- C. retraction
- D. muckraking
- E. reticence

3. The scientists who first proposed that Moon's craters had resulted from impacts (i)_____: almost all of these craters were circular, and yet most impactors in heliocentric orbit would have an oblique path and hence would be expected to form (ii)_____ craters.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| A. devised a theory | D. massive |
| B. misinterpreted a finding | E. elongated |
| C. confronted difficulty | F. shallow |

4. When the United States government created the Post Office at the founding of the republic, it didn't invite rival postal firms to compete; in fact, it created a monopoly. That monopoly, however, was (i)_____ free expression because of policies Congress adopted, which (ii)_____ the circulation of newspapers irrespective of their viewpoint and spread postal service throughout the country.

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. conducive to | D. subsidized |
| B. threatened by | E. limited |
| C. dependent on | F. trivialized |

5. The cowbird can seem a rather comical creature with a slow, awkward walk and often upraised tail. Less (i)_____ is the cowbirds' habit of laying their eggs in the nests of other birds. The (ii)_____ nesters will usually accept the cowbird egg and raise the baby cowbird as their own. Unfortunately, cowbird eggs hatch sooner than the eggs of other species and the young cowbirds (iii)_____, using their size to their advantage in getting more food from the parents.

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| A. amusing | D. feckless | G. grow quickly |
| B. painful | E. resistant | H. leave the nest |
| C. galling | F. unwitting | I. share their food |





6. The scientist (i) _____ that the now familiar term “global warming” is (ii) _____, arguing that the atmospheric buildup of long-lived greenhouse gases is setting in motion centuries of shifts in climate patterns, coastlines, water resources, and ecosystems—hardly (iii) _____ one would describe with a gentle word like “warming”.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. denied | D. an exaggeration | G. a transformation |
| B. complained | E. a cliché | H. an enigma |
| C. doubted | F. a misnomer | I. a signal |

7. Nature-loving pilgrims from the eastern United States altered the country’s attitude toward California’s sequoia groves, transforming those stands of great trees from scientific curiosities to places of _____.

- A. recreation
- B. mystery
- C. veneration
- D. solitude
- E. reverence
- F. acclamation

8. Established scientists recognize that peer review of manuscripts submitted to scientific journals is critical to science, but this recognition _____ a certain ambivalence in them, since reviewing takes time away from their research.

- A. obviates
- B. mitigates
- C. engenders
- D. tempers
- E. induces
- F. exacerbates

9. Despite _____ leaving their old jobs behind, workers were eager to move because there were to be no layoffs under the union contract at the new location.

- A. jubilation over
- B. indifference to
- C. misgivings about
- D. outrage over
- E. trepidation over
- F. enthusiasm for

10. After the Turkish Republic was established, traditional hamams (bathhouses) seemed to many Turks to be outmoded, but thanks to tourism, hamams have experienced a _____, becoming important cultural sites for foreign and Turkish visitors alike.

- A. proliferation
- B. retrenchment
- C. transformation
- D. revival
- E. slump
- F. renaissance





- 1-5 D / B / CE / AD / AFG
6-10 BFG / CE / CE / CE / DF

1. This statement denotes a time shift between political situations before two years and after two years. As earlier period political situation was fluid, but after two years declaration of republic should be clotted because opposite of fluid word is required here.
2. Tone of the statements is positive and Robeson's achievements were real, it means there was no need to trumpet his achievements. So hyperbole seems a perfect fit.
3. Scientists proposed something and it is related to impact which was in circular form. It means it confronts difficulty. Later as a heliocentric orbit would have an oblique path then the outcome it should be lengthy so elongated is the synonym of lengthy.
4. The United States government didn't invite rival postal firms to compete; in fact, it created a monopoly. That monopoly was conducive to free expression because of policies Congress adopted. Tone of the statements is positive and free expression is only possible when it is conducive. Later part of the sentence is also positive so second blank will be any positive word. Subsidized makes sense.
5. Statement is talking about cowbirds. According to the first statement, cowbirds are comical creatures. So amusing will define the first blank. Sentence is denoting two different demeanor of a cowbird. The unwittingly nesters will usually accept the cowbird egg and raise the baby cowbird as their own. Other species were unaware of cowbird eggs so they have raised them like their own egg. Cowbird eggs hatch sooner than the eggs of other species; it means they grow quickly.
6. Analysis: This question should start with the last sentence, which expresses the problem of using warming to represent global warming. The third blank is filled with a word that reflects this change, so choose the G option, transformation change. Therefore, it is also easy to choose the F option in the second space. Global warming is the misuse of the name; the first space of this question is the most difficult. Many people know to choose negative emotions. After all, it is said later that global warming is the misuse of the name. But if the AC option is selected, it is to negate the negative thing behind, negative negative, so the first empty can only choose the B option, can only say that the scientist is dissatisfied with this matter, there are complaints, complain, complain.

Translation: The scientist complained that the familiar term "global warming" is a misuse of the name. He believes that long-standing greenhouse gases are all accumulated in the atmosphere in the climate model, coastline, water resources Make a transition in the ecosystem that hardly one would describe with a gentle word like warming.

Alternative: The scientist complained about the term global warming. As it has mentioned now familiar time it means earlier global warming known by some other name so misnomer is the correct answer for blank second. For the third blank hardly word before blank denotes it is a shift of previous statement. Previous statements denote shifts in climate pattern. So here hardly transformation works in the third blank. The whole process is not represented, doubted and denied. First blank should be complained.

7. Analysis: The main structure of the sentence is transform to .., so the space selects the antisense of curiosities, the correct answer can only choose the CE option, veneration respect, revere respect.





Translation: Nature-loving pilgrims from the eastern United States changed the country's attitude through the cities of California, turning those standing trees from scientific curiosities into some respected places.

Alternative: The United States altered the country's attitude toward California's sequoia groves, transforming those stands of great trees from scientific curiosities to places of respect. Here the statement "transforming those stands of great trees from scientific curiosities to places of" denote it should be better than scientific curiosities. Veneration and reverence is the synonym and the answer.

8. Analysis: before but is critical, positive evaluation, so after but should be negative evaluation, causing ambivalence is negative evaluation, so the answer to select the CE option, engender lead, induce lead.

Translation: Scientists who have been established realize that the comments of colleagues in scientific journals are very critical to science, but this consciousness has caused some kind of contradiction between them, because the comments will make them spend time outside of the investigation.

Alternative: Established scientists recognize that peer review of manuscripts submitted to scientific journals is critical to science, but this recognition gives rise to a certain ambivalence in them, since reviewing takes time away from their research. Here something created something else. Recognition gives rise to ambivalence. So engenders and induces are the synonym and best answer.

9. Analysis: Despite the turning point, the latter said that the worker went to the new place eagerly, indicating that he is actually worried about leaving the old place, so the answer is to choose the CE option, misgivings worry, trepidation worry.

Translation: Although worried about leaving their old jobs behind, the workers are eager to leave the old place, because the union contract in the new place will not have any dismissal.

Alternative: Despite denoting a shift word. So the first statement will be opposite of the second statement. Second statement presents workers who were eager to move. It means the first statement should be any negative word like a worker didn't complain leaving their job. Misgiving about and trepidation over are the answer.

10. Analysis: As mentioned earlier, the Turks think that the bathhouse is outdated, but the sentence finally says that the bathhouse has become a cultural site for tourists, so fill in the meaning of a revival in the middle, and choose the DF option as the answer. Revival revival, renaissance revival.

Translation: After the establishment of the Turkish Republic, the traditional bathhouse was outdated for many Turks, but because of tourism, the bathhouse experienced a renaissance and became an important cultural site for foreign and national tourists.

Alternative: Many Turks to be outmoded and then but denote a shift word. So blank should be the opposite of outmoded and revival and renaissance are synonyms and works here.





Section 107

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | inconceivable | a. impossible to imagine or believe : not conceivable | 难以想象的 |
| 2 | revitalize | v. to give new life or vigor to | 使复兴 |
| 3 | clot | v. to become thick and partly solid : to develop clots | (血或乳脂)凝结成块 |
| 4 | susceptible | a. easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something | 易受...影响的 |
| 5 | destabilize | v. to cause (something, such as a government) to be unable to continue existing or working in the usual or desired way : to make (something) unstable | 使不稳定 |
| 6 | hagiography | n. a book about someone's life that makes it seem better than it really is or was : a biography that praises someone too much | 吹捧性的传记;偶像化(或理想化)传记 |
| 7 | disclosure | n. the act of making something known : the act of disclosing something | 揭露 |
| 8 | hyperbole | n. language that describes something as better or worse than it really is | 夸张 |
| 9 | retraction | n. a statement saying that something you said or wrote at an earlier time is not true or correct | 撤销;收回 |
| 10 | muckrake | v. to search out and publicly expose real or apparent misconduct of a prominent individual or business | 揭发贪污腐化; 揭发黑幕 |
| 11 | reticent | a. inclined to be silent or uncommunicative in speech | 沉默的;含蓄的 |
| 12 | heliocentric | a. having or relating to the sun as the center | 日心的 |
| 13 | oblique | a. not direct : not stated directly | 不直截了当的;拐弯抹角的 |
| 14 | devise | v. to invent or plan (something that is difficult or complicated) | 发明;想出 |
| 15 | massive | a. very large and heavy | 巨大的 |
| 16 | elongate | v. to make (something) longer or to grow longer | 伸长;拉长 |
| 17 | rival | n. a person or thing that tries to defeat or be more successful than another | 竞争对手 |
| 18 | monopoly | n. complete control of the entire supply of goods or of a service in a certain area or market | 垄断 |
| 19 | irrespective | a. lacking in respect: disrespectful | 不考虑 |
| 20 | conducive | a. making it easy, possible, or likely for something to happen or exist | 有助于...的 |
| 21 | subsidize | v. to help someone or something pay for the costs of (something) | 给...发津贴 |
| 22 | trivialize | v. to make (something) seem less important or serious than it actually is | 使显得琐碎(或不重) |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|----------------|
| | | | 要、不难等) |
| 23 | upraise | v. to raise or lift up | 升(提)高 |
| 24 | gall | v. to make (someone) feel annoyed or angry | 使烦恼 |
| 25 | feckless | a. having or resulting from a weak character or nature | 没有价值的 |
| 26 | unwitting | a. not aware of what is really happening | 不知情的 |
| 27 | exaggeration | n. the state of thinking of or describing something as larger or greater than it really is | 夸张 |
| 28 | cliché | n. a phrase or expression that has been used so often that it is no longer original or interesting | 陈词滥调 |
| 29 | misnomer | n. a name that is wrong or not proper or appropriate | 使用不恰当(或不准确)的名称 |
| 30 | enigma | n. someone or something that is hard to understand | 费解的事物 |
| 31 | pilgrim | | 朝圣的人 |
| 32 | veneration | n. a feeling of deep respect | 尊敬 |
| 33 | solitude | n. a state or situation in which you are alone usually because you want to be | 独处 |
| 34 | reverence | n. honor or respect that is felt for or shown to (someone or something) | 崇敬 |
| 35 | acclamation | | 赞成 |
| 36 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 37 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 38 | mitigate | v. to make (something) less severe, harmful, or painful | 减少, 减轻 |
| 39 | engender | v. to be the source or cause of (something) | 产生 |
| 40 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme | 使缓和 |
| | | n. a state of being angry | 脾气 |
| | | v. to cause (something, such as steel or glass) to become hard or strong by heating it and cooling it | 使(金属)回火 |
| 41 | induce | v. to cause (something) to happen or exist | 引起;导致 |
| 42 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 43 | jubilation | n. great happiness or joy | 欢欣鼓舞 |
| 44 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something: an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心;中立 |
| 45 | outrage | v. to make (someone) very angry | 激怒 |
| 46 | trepidation | n. a feeling of fear that causes you to hesitate because you think something bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 惊恐 |
| 47 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 48 | retrenchment | n. reduction, curtailment | (开支的)紧缩, 削减 |
| 49 | slump | v. to decrease suddenly and by a large amount | 暴跌 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|------|
| 50 | renaissance | n. the period of European history between the 14th and 17th centuries when there was a new interest in science and in ancient art and literature especially in Italy | 文艺复兴 |
|----|-------------|--|------|





section 108 hard

1. Wood is an environmentally friendly building material because it _____ carbon dioxide, absorbing it during growth and retaining it even after it has been turned into lumber.
- A. disperses
B. eradicates
C. sequesters
D. respires
E. regulates
2. Despite the fact that it is quite difficult to find, in everyday discourse, causal explanations taking the form Hume proposed, many philosophers have regarded Hume's model as _____ causal accounts.
- A. paradigmatic of
B. unworkable for
C. tendentious about
D. superfluous to
E. irreducible to
3. Goodin notes that people have (i)_____ cognitive capacities and that they therefore must consider some factors as (ii)_____ so as to be able to make decisions about other things.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. limited | D. essential |
| B. adaptable | E. variable |
| C. overlooked | F. given |
4. Some people (i)_____ translations of great literary works—especially those insistent on a literal translation for whom no rendering is ever (ii)_____ enough.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. dismiss | D. faithful |
| B. tolerate | E. creative |
| C. esteem | F. spontaneous |
5. It was not until 1995 that a planet beyond our solar system was first sighted, a discovery that greatly excited astronomers. Many had supposed that the processes that gave rise to our solar system were not (i)_____, and that there were other planets in the universe. Now, observations had (ii)_____.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| A. manifest | D. caught up with belief |
| B. replicable | E. provided grounds for skepticism |
| C. unique | F. put assumptions to the test |





6. The longer the migratory route, the more fat migrating birds must accumulate as fuel for their flight. The gain in body mass would make birds obese by human standards, and should render them unable to fly, but this gain is (i)_____ premigratory (ii)_____ of digestive organs, inactive during migration, and by the (iii)_____ of the muscles that power the flight.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. partially offset by | D. shrinking | G. strengthening |
| B. strongly suggestive of | E. specialization | H. attenuation |
| C. seemingly unrelated to | F. capacity | I. responsiveness |

7. In spite of her fascination with chance, coincidence, and contingency, Stanning's novels are _____ constructed, written from the head rather than the heart.

- A. hastily
- B. extravagantly
- C. painstakingly
- D. meticulously
- E. evocatively
- F. impulsively

8. Although traditionally artists have rightly been seen as the most _____ audience for the work of their colleagues, today taste is also created by critics and curators and occasionally by collectors.

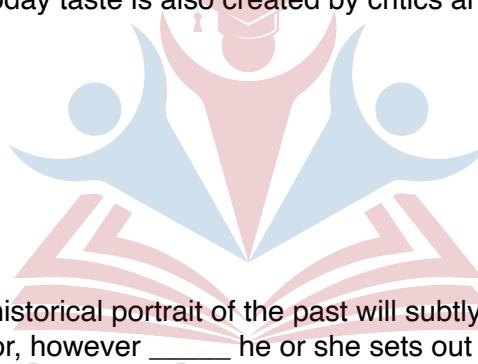
- A. arbitrary
- B. volatile
- C. perceptive
- D. impulsive
- E. subjective
- F. discerning

9. Every serious attempt at a historical portrait of the past will subtly absorb the milieu and temperament of its living author, however _____ he or she sets out to be.

- A. entertaining
- B. comprehensive
- C. objective
- D. engaging
- E. rigorous
- F. impartial

10. Although we no longer have to rely on salt to keep food from spoiling, our appetite for it is _____: most people eat much more salt than they need.

- A. involuntary
- B. inconstant
- C. unabated
- D. unpredictable
- E. undiminished
- F. insatiable





1-5 C / A / AF / AD / CD
6-10 ADG / CD / CF / CF / CE

1. Wood is environmentally friendly, but to fully understand this after the comma, the word **absorb** so sequester means to isolate so it gives the clear direction.
2. Despite is a negation here , the fact that it is difficult to find so this means they are coming up with insight adoption of hume principle the way he does, the best fit is paradigmatic which is pattern.
3. Goldlin observed that people limited * retentive memory and reasoning so as many things said to them will garbage out for them to talk in the society so that's why *given is the best fit in the second blank.
4. Some people don't believe in the great translation therefore dismiss it to emphasize this Especially those insist on pure translation for whom no rendering is ever faithful enough.
5. There we no different *Uniqueness * in their past discoveries until there were other planet to affirm to *caught up with their thoughts about their discoveries so far.
6. First blank is the easiest to start with. It is said that the longer the migratory route, the migrating birds must accumulate more fat as this fat will act as a fuel for their flight. Now, the gain in body mass(due to more fat) would logically make these birds more obese by human standards, and should cause problem to them to fly. But actually this gain is compensated somehow. So for the first blank A seems to be the best fit. Now, this compensation works by "shrinking" of digestive organs which are inactive during migration(which makes sense as there is no need of digestive organs to remain active while during the movement of the bird, so shrinking fits in the second blank). Now during movement the muscles need the power and energy as they enable the birds to fly. so for the third blank G fits.
7. Stanning was really fascinated with chance, coincidence, and contingency- all of these words suggest that she probably believed in luck and not doing the doings. However the sentence starts with "In spite of" so it suggests that her novels should be in contrast to what she believes, so her novels are constructed in a meticulous/painstaking manner, which means that much thoughts have been given while constructing them which is in direct contrast to what she believes. As in written in the last line that "they are written from the head rather than the heart". It suggests that while constructing the novels she has left nothing to chance, coincidence or contingency, but that she has constructed with proper thinking.
8. Traditionally artists were seen as the most perceptive/discriminating audience for the work of other artists(their colleagues), but today these works of the artists are also appreciated by critics, curators and sometimes by collectors. Here the contrast word is "Although". So, the sentence means that though originally only artists were capable of showing great insights(so the words suitable are perceptive/discriminating) in the works of their colleagues, now these insights can be given even by the critics, curators.
9. Every serious attempt which is done by any author at a historical portrait of the past will subtly absorb the milieu and temperament of its author, irrespective of the fact whether the author is objective/impartial in his/her approach. This sentence means that even if the author starts with





the mindset of being as objective/impartial as possible, yet the work done by the teacher absorbs the milieu and temperament of her/him. The word "however" is the key here. It suggests a contrast.

10. Though now people don't have to rely on salt to prevent the food from getting spoilt, our appetite for its consumption is not getting diminished(unabated/undiminished). This fact is further elaborated by the sentence following colon(:), "most people eat much more salt than they actually need". Here the contrast is denoted by the word "Although".





Section 108

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | disperse | v. to go or move in different directions: to spread apart | (使) 分散 |
| 2 | eradicate | v. to remove (something) completely : to eliminate or destroy (something harmful) | 根除;消灭; |
| 3 | sequester | v. to keep (a person or group) apart from other people | 隔离(避免陪审团与公众接触) |
| 4 | respire | v. breathe | 呼吸 |
| 5 | paradigmatic | a. constituting, serving as, or worthy of being a pattern to be imitated | 范例的 |
| 6 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 7 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 8 | irreducible | a. not able to be made smaller or simpler | 无法简化的 |
| 9 | cognitive | a. of, relating to, or involving conscious mental activities (such as thinking, understanding, learning, and remembering) | 感知的 |
| 10 | rendering | n. an expression or piece of writing or speech is a translation of it | 翻译作品;翻译 |
| 11 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 12 | esteem | n. respect and affection | 尊敬 |
| 13 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 14 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly | 表明 |
| | | a. able to be seen: clearly shown or visible | 明显的 |
| 15 | replicable | a. capable of replication | 可复制的 |
| 16 | obese | n. very fat : fat in a way that is unhealthy | 虚胖的;病态肥胖的 |
| 17 | offset | v. to create an equal balance between two things | 抵消 |
| 18 | attenuate | v. to make (something) weaker or less in amount, effect, or force | 衰减; 变薄 |
| 19 | coincidence | n. a situation in which events happen at the same time in a way that is not planned or expected | 巧合 |
| 20 | contingency | n. something (such as an emergency) that might happen | 偶发(或不可测、意外)事件 |
| 21 | hasty | a. done or made very quickly | 匆忙的 |
| 22 | extravagant | a. more than is usual, necessary, or proper | 过度的 |
| 23 | painstaking | a. showing or done with great care and effort | 需细心的;辛苦的 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|--|-------------|
| 24 | meticulous | a. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way | 谨小慎微的 |
| 25 | evocative | a. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind | 唤起的 |
| 26 | impulsive | a. doing things or tending to do things suddenly and without careful thought | 冲动的 |
| 27 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 28 | volatile | a. likely to change in a very sudden or extreme way | 易变的 |
| 29 | perceptive | a. having or showing an ability to understand or notice something easily or quickly | 有洞察力的;思维敏捷的 |
| 30 | milieu | n. the physical or social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops | 环境 |
| 31 | rigorous | a. very strict and demanding | 缜密的 |
| 32 | impartial | a. not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally | 公平的 |





section 109 medium

1. Because of its _____, DNA can be invaluable as exculpatory evidence following a criminal conviction: it can be reliably tested years after a crime has occurred.

- A. versatility
- B. recognizability
- C. durability
- D. verifiability
- E. distinctiveness

2. Throughout the High Middle Ages, the English government became increasingly _____: the document produced in the eleventh century could be placed on one large table, while the documents produced in the thirteenth fill whole rooms.

- A. despotic
- B. ceremonial
- C. aristocratic
- D. prolix
- E. insular

3. Although strikes remain rarer in Britain than in many other European countries, and their economic impact is (i)_____ compared to the great upheavals of the 1970s and 1980s, their number has (ii)_____ after a few years of somewhat greater calm.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. inconclusive | D. exploded |
| B. demoralizing | E. declined |
| C. negligible | F. revived |

4. Many of us remember a time when discovery and the thrill of learning were forces in our lives and were (i)_____. Frequently that time happened in a great classroom somewhere, in the hands of the one (ii)_____ teacher we can each remember.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. elusive | D. consummate |
| B. inconsequential | E. truculent |
| C. exciting | F. superfluous |

5. Because it is discussed by humanities scholars from diverse disciplinary backgrounds, “affect” has been (i)_____ defined; nonetheless there has been (ii)_____ the terms “emotion” and “affect” across academic writing in the humanities.

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. clearly | D. a paucity of interest in |
| B. variously | E. a variety of interpretations of |
| C. narrowly | F. a consistent distinction between |





6. Since the 1920s, historical fiction writers in China have emancipated the genre from the traditional notion that (i)_____ was the ultimate goal of history writing. Yet the traditional commitment to (ii)_____ was not simply (iii)_____: this new genre was expected to capture the essence of historical truth even as it allowed space for the writer's imagination.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. comprehensiveness | D. veracity | G. jettisoned |
| B. factuality | E. thoroughness | H. rationalized |
| C. entertainment | F. pleasure | I. acknowledged |

7. Precipitation is not _____ in the Atacama Desert west of Andes mountains, and water scarcity is compounded by problems with water appropriation, the existence of agro pastoralists is in jeopardy.

- A. regular
- B. negligible
- C. evident
- D. consistent
- E. insignificant
- F. abundant

8. What differentiates this book from more traditional works on grammar is that it reserves its _____ not for students of writing, but for teachers who harbor unduly restrictive views.

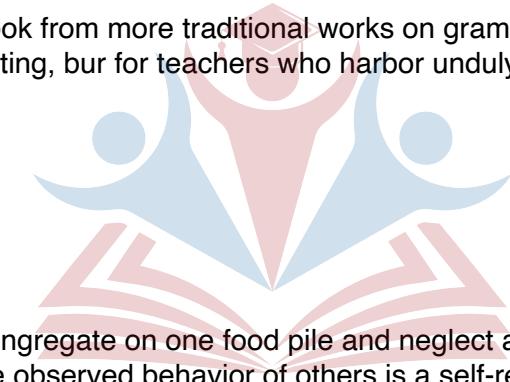
- A. mockery
- B. skepticism
- C. scolding
- D. approbation
- E. admonishment
- F. commendation

9. Like ants' propensity to congregate on one food pile and neglect another, the human tendency to make choices that _____ the observed behavior of others is a self-reinforcing process.

- A. imitate
- B. confirm
- C. avoid
- D. emulate
- E. inhibit
- F. constrain

10. The difficulty of reforming electoral politics is not lack of right tools but the need to put them into the hands of impartial agents: the goal should be to build capacity while _____ partisanship.

- A. expediting
- B. constraining
- C. facilitating
- D. deterring
- E. exacerbating
- F. lamenting



SlackaHead

लो-जिजिरु औच्च शिक्षा
by RAHMAN ENAYATE





- 1-5 C / D / CD / CD / BF
6-10 BDG / AF / CE / AD / BD

1. Analysis: Here the clue lies with the sentence after the colon. It is written that it is reliable for years which means that DNA has some property which makes it reliable i.e Durability.

Translation: It is talking about DNA testing which is reliable years after a crime. DNA testing could have been possible because of its durability.

2. Analysis: In this the clue lies in the sentence after colon. Here you see that the English Govt. produced a document which was large as a table, later it produced a document which can fill the whole room what this signifies that the government. It produces documents in very detail and the size of them increases which means the document becomes more Prolix (using more words than required).

Translation: Document has been produced in one large table it means the document is lengthy, heavy used words. So prolix makes sense.

3. Analysis: Here the main subject we are talking about is strikes. Here let's work on the second blank first. The sentence starts with Although which means contradiction between the first and the last line. As the line says the strikes are rarer in Britain as compared to the European countries, so second blank will be something opposite of rarer which is exploded. Decline is opposite of what we needed and revive is used for something that has died or does not take place at all. Second blank will be Negligible as we know that strikes are rarer in Britain and their economic impact is minor as compared to upheaval of 1970s & 1980.

Translation: Although there is a shift here. Strike remains rarer and impact should be in the same boat so strikes so negligible makes sense. After that opposite the first blank which exploded.

4. Analysis: The sentence says that we remember that once discovery and thrill of learning were the forces in our lives(this means that they were somewhat important for us) so elusive and inconsequential are excluded i.e we choose exciting. For the second blank we know that this learning took place in a classroom where the teacher was somewhat expert in teaching the learning. This is why we remember. Which helps us to choose consummate.

Translation: Tone of the first statement and second statement is positive and there is no shift so both blank will have positive words. Another clue is discovery and thrill which denote something exciting work. So exciting makes sense. Great classroom in the hand of one of the intelligent/skillful teachers we can each remember. Entire sentence represents that the teacher was one of the best teachers so he/she would be skillful. Consummate is the synonym of skillful.

5. Analysis: Here the subject discussed is "affect" in the sentence it says that because it was discussed by humanities scholars from diverse disciplinary backgrounds, so how can it be defined? The clue here is the word diverse which means scholars from various backgrounds gave various definitions for effect i.e we choose various. In the second half of the sentence it says that despite this (meaning that everyone defines the effect differently in the first half of the sentence), but for "emotion and affect this There is a difference between the two words, and everyone's attitude is the same. In a word, it means that although the definition of a certain word is different, everyone agrees that there is a difference between two words.





Translation: Second statement denotes comparison between emotions and affect across academic writing in the humanities. So a consistent distinction between is the perfect fit. As nonetheless denote shift so first blank will be opposite of second blank. So narrowly is the right word for first blank.

6. Analysis: Since 1920s historical fiction writers in china have emancipated (free) the genre from the traditional notion that factuality was the ultimate goal of history writing. How we choose factuality here as we see the colon is a connector which connects both the half through the same context. After colon it is written that the new genre was expected to capture the essence of historical truth.... This is why we chose factuality (fact based on truth). Yet the traditional commitment to veracity (truth) was not simply jettison (rejected).

Translation: China emancipated the genre from old tradition and the notion that factuality was the ultimate goal. Yet is a shift word. Commitment to truth was not simply removed. New genre was expected to capture the essence of historical truth. So factuality, veracity and jettisoning are the correct according to the sentence.

7. Analysis: In the Atacama desert west of andes mountains, the existence of agriculture is in jeopardy (danger). Because the precipitation is not Enough. Which leads us to choose regular and abundant.

Translation: In the area there is water shortage in relation to Precipitation so we need a word which covers both. Consistent is also the right match but it is not matching with water shortage. So regular and abundant makes sense.

8. Analysis: Here we are talking about a book which is different from the traditional books on the works of grammar and why it is different because it reserves its scolding and admonishment not for students but for the teachers who harbor unruly restrictive views. We didn't choose commendation and approbation because of the negative tone we get from the teachers restrictive views.

Translation: It reverses something for writing students as well as for teachers who have unduly restricted views. So Scolding and admonishment makes sense.

9. Analysis: The sentence says that like the propensity (tendency) of the ants to congregate (group together) over a pile of food and neglect others. The humans also have the tendency to make choices that copy the observed behaviour of others which is a self-reinforcing process. Here the example of ants is taken to hint us that when one ant see another over a pile of food it copies that ant and all the ant groups together neglecting others.

Translation: Like Ants neglect others, humans do the same. So imitate and emulate are the answer.

10. Analysis: The sentence says that the difficulty of reforming electoral politics (politics happening during elections) is not because we don't have the right tools, it is because we need to put these rights in impartial hands. The colon suggests that the next sentence is the conclusion or basically extended version of the previous line. So the goal should be to build capacity while avoiding partisanship (bias).

Translation: The difficulty of reforming electoral politics is not lack of tools but the need to put them into the hands of impartial agents who don't make biased decisions. The goal is to build capacity rather than restricting partisanship.



Section 109

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | invaluable | a. extremely valuable or useful | 极宝贵的 |
| 2 | exculpatory | v. tending or serving to exculpate | 开脱罪责的 |
| 3 | versatility | n. the quality or state of having many uses or being able to do many different kinds of things | 用途广泛 |
| 4 | distinctive | a. having a quality or characteristic that makes a person or thing different from others | 与众不同的 |
| 5 | despot | n. a ruler who has total power and who often uses that power in cruel and unfair ways | 残暴;暴虐 |
| 6 | aristocrat | n. a member of an aristocracy | 贵族 |
| 7 | prolix | a. marked by or using an excess of words | 冗长的;啰嗦的 |
| 8 | insular | a. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| 9 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的)剧变 |
| 10 | negligible | a. very small or unimportant | 不重要的 |
| 11 | demoralize | v. to cause (someone) to lose hope, courage, or confidence | 使泄气 |
| 12 | inconclusive | a. not showing that something is certainly true : not conclusive | 无定论的;不确定的 |
| 13 | revive | v. to make (someone or something) strong, healthy, or active again | (使)苏醒，复活 |
| 14 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难抓住的 难理解的 |
| 15 | consummate | v. to make (something) perfect or complete v. to make (a marriage or romantic relationship) complete by having sex | 使完整;使完美 (初次)同房 |
| 16 | truculent | a. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue | 好斗的 |
| 17 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |
| 18 | narrow | a. limited in size or extent | 狭隘的 |
| 19 | paucity | n. an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted | 缺乏 |
| 20 | emancipate | v. to free (someone) from someone else's control or power | 解放 |
| 21 | genre | n. a particular type or category of literature or art | (文学、艺术、电影或音乐的)体裁 |
| 22 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |
| 23 | factuality | n. relating to or based on facts | 真实性 |
| 24 | veracity | n. truth or accuracy | 真实性 |
| 25 | thorough | a. including every possible part or detail | 彻底的；完全的 |
| 26 | jettison | v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea) | 抛弃 |
| 27 | precipitation | n. water that falls to the ground as rain, snow, etc. | 降水，降水量 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---------------|
| 28 | compound | v. to make (something, such as an error or problem) worse : to add to (something bad) a/n. made up of two or more parts | 使恶化 混合(的) |
| 29 | jeopardy | n. exposure to or imminence of death, loss, or injury : DANGER | 危险 |
| 30 | regular | a. happening or done very often | 频繁的;经常做(或发生)的 |
| 31 | mockery | n. insulting or contemptuous action or speech | 嘲笑 |
| 32 | skepticism | n. an attitude of doubting the truth of something (such as a claim or statement) | 怀疑态度 |
| 33 | scold | v. a person who often criticizes other people in an angry way | 责骂 |
| 34 | approbation | n. praise or approval | 赞赏 |
| 35 | admonish | v. to speak to (someone) in a way that expresses disapproval or criticism | 训诫, 轻责 |
| | | v. to tell or urge (someone) to do something | 力劝 |
| 36 | commendation | n. the act of praising or approving of someone or something | 赞扬 |
| 37 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 38 | emulate | v. to try to be like (someone or something you admire) | 模仿 |
| 39 | impartial | a. not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally | 公平的 |
| 40 | partisanship | n. the support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. | 偏袒 |
| 41 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 迅速完成 |
| 42 | facilitate | v. to make (something) easier : to help cause (something) | 促进 |
| 43 | deter | v. to prevent (something) from happening | 阻止 |
| 44 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 45 | lament | v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something | 悲叹 |

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 110 medium

1. Characteristic of the diplomat's new book is the _____ relationship between the evidence adduced and the inferences drawn, the footnotes and citations teeming with ambiguity and complexity, while the summary statements are more dogmatic simplicities.

- A. healthy
- B. shifting
- C. tenuous
- D. compelling
- E. plausible

2. Notwithstanding a lack of _____, nineteenth-century anthologies such as Evert and George Duyckinck's Cyclopaedia of American Literature represents serious attempts to collect the national writings up to that point as a way of establishing the viability of American letters.

- A. bias
- B. earnestness
- C. rigor
- D. ambition
- E. ambiguity

3. In his study of Senegambian cleric Shaykh Mass Kah (1827-1936), Bala S. K. Saho notes that it is difficult to fully (i)_____ many of the oral accounts on which the study relies. Saho's work shows, however, that despite this absence of (ii)_____, oral history can provide useful sources from which historians can reconstruct the past.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. comprehend | D. partiality |
| B. reproduce | E. argumentation |
| C. validate | F. corroboration |

4. For a genre that's supposed to be about the future, science fiction has certainly (i)_____ lately, (ii)_____ is what sells best, with readers spending their money on sequels to long-running series.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| A. become quite pessimistic | D. suspense |
| B. been looking backward | E. fantasy |
| C. anticipated technological developments | F. nostalgia |

5. The (i)_____ current-generation solar cells are (ii)_____ : although experimental cells have reached efficiencies greater than 40 percent, most commercially available cells in the early part of the twenty-first century still struggle to get past about 20 percent.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. attractions of | D. clear |
| B. limitations of | E. unmatched |
| C. improvements in | F. misunderstood |





6. The amount of water flowing through United States streams has (i)_____ during this century, although without giving rise to more frequent floods, according to a new study by the United States Geological Survey. The country appears to be getting (ii)_____ even as its stream flow becomes less (iii)_____.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| A. markedly declined | D. wetter | G. benign |
| B. steadily increased | E. hotter | H. predictable |
| C. slowly stabilized | F. drier | I. destructive |

7. When it comes to arriving at brilliant ideas, filtering out distractions might well be _____: if a person's mind is wandering, that person tends to outperform peers in a range of tasks in which flashes of insight are important.

- A. indispensable
- B. irrelevant
- C. overrated
- D. imperative
- E. deleterious
- F. counterproductive

8. Matsui is an extremely _____ political tactician, as she generally will withhold her support for a political faction or a policy until she is confident it will prevail.

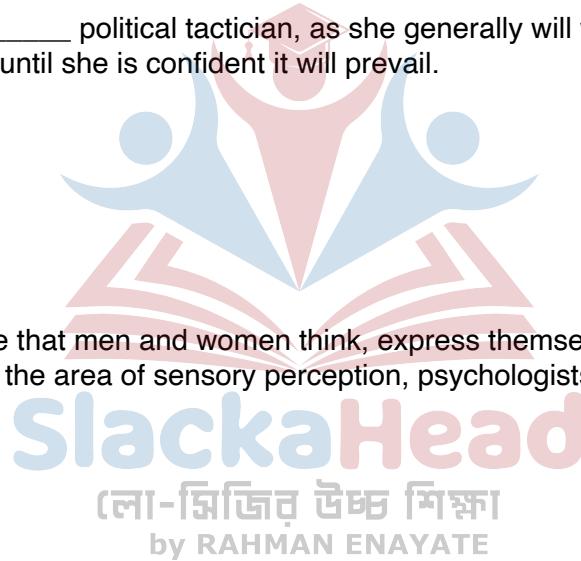
- A. successful
- B. dogmatic
- C. shrewd
- D. flexible
- E. canny
- F. rigid

9. There is ample evidence that men and women think, express themselves, and even experience emotions differently, but in the area of sensory perception, psychologists are hard-pressed to identify major _____.

- A. difficulties
- B. innovations
- C. discrepancies
- D. challenges
- E. incongruities
- F. trends

10. Robbins' accomplishment is not _____ one: her book makes the topic accessible to a general audience while still providing the sort of analysis that scholars demand.

- A. a trivial
- B. a fascinating
- C. a questionable
- D. an insignificant
- E. an intriguing
- F. an amusing





1-5 C / C / CF / BF / BD
6-10 BDI / EF / CE / CE / AD

1. Here the tone of the statement is negative so blank should be negative work. Meanwhile at the end of the statement there is a shift using “while”. Hence we need a word which is opposite of dogmatic simplicities. Only Tenuous is a suitable fit for this blank.
2. Notwithstanding means despite of. Statement is denoting it is a shift statement of the later part of the sentence. At the end of the sentence it has been mentioned Evert and George achieve the vitality of American letters. Option A, B, D and E doesn't suit the blank. We need a word which is a synonym of exactness. So rigor is the best option here.
3. First statement says about the Oral account on which the study relies. We rely on anything if it has validated. So this is the best fit out of three. Later tone of statement changes because of shift word however. Here partiality and argumentation doesn't make sense according to the statement. Whatever has been validated still lacks support, historians can reconstruct the past. So Corroboration is correct for the second statement.
4. There is a shift of time period from future to past time. So “been looking backward” is suitable for the first blank and as a sentence is related to past time so nostalgia works best in the second sentence.
5. It is talking about the limitation of solar cells and comparing the efficiency. So they are clear about its limitations so limitations of, clear make sense.
6. Since although is a shift and after that written is less frequent flood means increasing of water will come in the first blank. The second sentence is going in the same direction so blank two is wetter and less harmful.
7. Filtering out distraction might be deleterious, counterproductive because the person's mind is wandering looking for a range of tasks to get ideas and insight. In that situation restraining from distraction would restrict a person from getting ideas and it would have deleterious effect.
8. Mausi is extremely wise in political tactics. She will withhold her support for a political faction until she is confident it will succeed. Synonym of wise is “shrewd, canny”.
9. First statement is opposite of the later statement because of the shift statement “but”. First statement emphasizes different emotions and it has been represented successfully. Second statement says psychologists are facing difficulty to identify differences. So the answer should be discrepancies, incongruities.
10. Robbins' accomplishment is significant because her books made the topic accessible to the general audience and provided analysis that scholars demand. Definitely his works made some important contributions for audiences and scholars. Tone of the passages is positive. Before a blank there is no word so we need a word which is opposite of significant, important. Only trivial and insignificant works.





Section 110

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | teem | v. to be full of something | 充满 |
| 2 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 3 | dogmatic | a. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted | 固执己见的，教条的 |
| 4 | tenuous | a. very thin | 稀薄的 |
| | | a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 站不住脚的 |
| 5 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |
| 6 | plausible | a. possibly true | 貌似有理的 |
| 7 | bias | n. a tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc., are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly | 偏见 |
| 8 | earnest | a. serious and sincere : not lighthearted or playful | 非常认真的；真诚的 |
| 9 | rigor | n. the quality or state of being very exact, careful, or strict | 缜密；严谨 |
| 10 | comprehend | v. to understand (something, such as a difficult or complex subject) | 理解 |
| 11 | validate | v. to state or show that something is legal or official | 确认；确证 |
| 12 | partiality | n. an unfair tendency to treat one person, group, or thing better than another | 偏袒 |
| 13 | corroborate | v. to support or help prove (a statement, theory, etc.) by providing information or evidence | 证实 |
| 14 | genre | n. a particular type or category of literature or art | (文学、艺术、电影或音乐的)体裁 |
| 15 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 16 | suspense | n. a feeling or state of nervousness or excitement caused by wondering what will happen | (对即将发生的事等的)担心；焦虑 |
| 17 | nostalgia | n. pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again | 怀旧 |
| | | n. the state of being homesick: homesickness | 思乡 |
| 18 | suspense | n. a feeling or state of nervousness or excitement caused by wondering what will happen | (对即将发生的事等的)担心；焦虑 |
| 19 | benign | a. not causing harm or damage | 仁慈的 |
| 20 | wander | v. to move around or go to different places usually without having a particular purpose or direction | 闲逛；徘徊 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|----------|
| 21 | indispensable | a. extremely important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 22 | overrate | v. to rate, value, or praise (someone or something) too highly | 对...评价过高 |
| 23 | imperative | a. very important | 必要的 |
| 24 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 25 | counterproductive | a. not helpful : making the thing you want to happen less likely to happen | 事与愿违 |
| 26 | tactician | n. someone who is good at making plans in order to achieve particular goals | 有策略的人 |
| 27 | prevail | v. to be usual, common, or popular | 盛行;流行 |
| 28 | shrewd | a. having or showing an ability to understand things and to make good judgments: mentally sharp or clever | 精明的 |
| 29 | canny | a. very clever and able to make intelligent decisions | 精明谨慎的 |
| 30 | rigid | a. not easily changed | 严格的, 刻板的 |
| 31 | innovation | n. a new idea, device, or method | 创新;改革 |
| 32 | discrepancy | n. a difference especially between things that should be the same | 差异 |
| 33 | incongruous | a. strange because of not agreeing with what is usual or expected | 不相称的 |
| 34 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 35 | intriguing | a. extremely interesting | 迷人的 |
| 36 | amusing | a. causing laughter or enjoyment : funny or enjoyable | 有乐趣的;好笑的 |



section 111 medium

1. Unable to escape their own literary tradition, literary critics either become the _____ of that tradition or, on the contrary, use their knowledge of it to reinterpret writers and trends from new perspectives.

- A. liberators
- B. guardians
- C. successors
- D. antithesis
- E. gadflies

2. Not only was Jarry _____ the pandemonium his play sparked, he actually worked to foment the conflict, organizing a posse to boo if the rest of the audience applauded and cheer if the other attendees booed.

- A. riled by
- B. surprised by
- C. unperturbed by
- D. critical of
- E. detached from

3. Boreal forest is at the southern boundary of the moss-dominated tundra, which remains characteristically treeless because its spongy surface retains water that cannot drain away through the underlying permafrost. But as temperatures rise the permafrost recedes, (i)_____ the (ii)_____ of forest.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. impairing | D. renewal |
| B. facilitating | E. incursion |
| C. decelerating | F. decline |

4. As late as the 1990s, Merry Wiesner Hanks argued that developments during the Reformation and the Enlightenment had (i)_____ effects on the participation of women in the field of medicine. She claimed that the (ii)_____ Reformation and Enlightenment women left female health's practitioners restricted to assisting in an unpaid and unrecognized capacity.

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A. dire | D. unchanging opportunities for |
| B. positive | E. worsening positions of |
| C. ambiguous | F. reader respect for |

5. There is (i)_____ evidence that the giant African land snail *a. fulica* is a serious threat to the spread of human disease. Giant snails do carry rat lungworm—an infection by which is a common cause of meningitis—but so do many other snail species. Moreover, if the threat posed by *a. fulica* were (ii)_____, one would expect to see an increase in disease rates (iii)_____ a rise in the spread of snails. However, in places like New Caledonia, explosions in giant snail populations have coincided with a fall in the number of meningitis cases.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A. abundant | D. contained | G. corresponding to |
| B. ambiguous | E. recognized | H. predating |
| C. little | F. major | I. giving way to |





6. There is no sense trying to rehabilitate the reputation of the mosquito; nobody loves such a creature. But it's (i) _____ to (ii) _____ all 2,600 described species of mosquito when it's just 80 or so—3 percent that drink human blood. Among those 2,520 relatively (iii) _____ kinds of mosquitoes, there's even one we'd like to see in greater numbers: *Taxorhynchites*, the mosquito that eats other mosquitoes.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. rare | D. malign | G. blameless |
| B. necessary | E. represent | H. pernicious |
| C. unfair | F. commend | I. valuable |

7. We should be more _____ than we often are when making claims about antiquity—for example, the common statement, “The ancient Athenians invented democracy,” is simply not true when put like that.

- A. skeptical
- B. credulous
- C. precise
- D. trusting
- E. equivocal
- F. circumspect

8. The author advocates a diminished role for philosophy, aiming to show that many of the questions traditionally debated among philosophers can be _____ the realm of scientific inquiry.

- A. ceded to
- B. inferred from
- C. relevant to
- D. initiated by
- E. germane to
- F. left to

9. With regard to verity, neutrality, and transparency, nothing about the Internet makes it any different than Gutenberg's printing press, which could serve _____ just as well as truth.

- A. fantasy
- B. bureaucracy
- C. protocol
- D. disinformation
- E. mendacity
- F. panic

10. As astronomers do not yet have a good understanding of the fundamental nature of dark matter, it should not be a surprise that astronomy students' ideas about dark matter are, at best,

- _____.
- A. superficial
- B. sketchy
- C. inconsistent
- D. mistaken
- E. outdated
- F. far-fetched





- 1-5 B / C / BE / AE / CFG
6-10 CDG / CF / AF / DE / AB

1. Analysis: This question can be inferred according to on the contrary, the content of the space is reversed with "use their knowledge of it to reinterpret writers and trends from new perspectives", and the content behind it mainly reflects the two "reinterpret" and "new" Characteristics, so you can only fill in the traditional guardians in the front, and choose the B option for the answer.
- guardian, guardian.

Translation: Unable to escape from their own literary tradition, these critics have either become the guardians of that tradition, or instead use their knowledge of tradition to reinterpret the authors and trends from a new perspective.

2. Analysis: He actually worked to foment the conflict part said that Jarry worked to provoke conflict. According to not only, the previous sentence is juxtaposed with this, pandemonium corresponds to conflict, so fill in the positive words in the space without changing the previous semantic direction. Option AD is not selected with a negative attitude. Options B and E are inconsistent with the later subjective practices. If not selected, select C.

Translation: Not only will Jarry not be bothered by the noise caused by his drama, he actually works to provoke conflict. If other audiences applaud, he will make a cheering gesture; if other audiences boo, he will cheer.

3. Analysis: The content before but mainly explains why boreal forest is rare (it can only appear on the border), but the turning point, so I want to express the meaning that boreal forest has increased, and then the two spaces are linked, Only the BE option can reflect the increase in boreal forest. Facilitate promotion and enter incursion.

Translation: Coniferous forests exist on the southern boundary of moss-dominated tundra. There are always no trees in the tundra zone because its sponge-like surface can retain water, and this water cannot be drained away by the frozen soil below. But as the temperature rises, the frozen ground subsides, promoting the entry of the woods. (Note that the incursion here is not derogatory and should be translated as "enter")

4. Analysis: The two spaces in this question are used to modify the status of women, so the relationship should be the same. At the end of the question, women are limited to unpaid and unrecognized capacity. The three spaces are all negatively evaluated, so the answer is AE. Dire's terrible, worsening positions of deteriorating position.

Translation: In the 1990s, MWH believed that development during the Reformation and Enlightenment had a terrible impact on women's participation in medical care. She claimed that the deteriorating status of women during the Reformation and Enlightenment restricted women's health practitioners to helping others with unpaid and unrecognized status.

5. Analysis: The first space can be launched by but so do many other snail species, but behind it is emphasized that many snails have this role, so I want to deny that only the big African snails will be a threat, so I will choose a negative word in the first space Choose the C option for the answer; the second blank is still filled in according to the later turning However. However, the number of colleagues who emphasized the increase in the number of large snails is decreasing, so the two



things are incompatible, so However should be filled in Enter the options that the third option is the G option, and the second option is determined based on the conditional relationship if. Only when this threat is great will there be subsequent results, so the second option is the F option. Little is almost there, major is major, corresponding to is consistent with...

Translation: There is little evidence that the African continent's big African snail is a serious threat to spreading human diseases. Big snails do have rat pneumocystis (a common cause of meningitis infection), but other snails can also spread diseases. And, if the threat of big snails is great, then it can be expected that the rate of increase in the disease is consistent with the growth rate of snail transmission. However, in places like NC, the outbreak of large snails and the decline of meningitis occur simultaneously.

6. Analysis: The first air and the second air must be connected to indicate that the mosquitoes are not as bad as imagined, and the CD option is consistent with this logic. The third space is easier. As mentioned earlier, only 80 species of mosquitoes suck human blood, so the remaining 2520 species are relatively harmless, so the G option is the most suitable. Unfair is unfair, malign is slandering, blameless is innocent.

Translation: There is no point in trying to restore the reputation of mosquitoes; no one likes this animal. But it is unfair to defame all 2,600 mosquitoes, when only 80 or 3% of mosquitoes suck human blood. Among the 2520 relatively innocent mosquitoes, there is even one kind we would like to see more: Taxorhynchites, which will eat other mosquitoes.

7. Analysis: After breaking, an example is given later to say that there is a statement that is not true, so the core meaning of "we should be more true" should be expressed before, so the answer is the CF option. precise, circumspect. (Note that CF is not a synonym here, but in this question is the most suitable option).

Translation: When we are making decisions about antiquities, we should be more precise/cautious. For example, the common saying "the ancient Athenians invented democracy" is obviously not true when we say something like that.

8. Analysis: The following text should reflect the diminished role of philosophy, so only the philosophical problems are left to science to solve, so the answer is the AF option. ceded to ceded to, left to left.

Translation: This author supports the decline of philosophy. He wants to show that many problems traditionally disputed among philosophers can be left to the field of scientific exploration.

9. Analysis: This question can only be selected based on just as well as truth. The title can also be facts, so the space should choose the antonym of fact, so the answer is DE. Disinformation lies, mendacity lies.

Translation: Regarding truth, neutrality and transparency, everything on the Internet is not much different from Gutenberg's printing presses. It may be a lie or a fact.

10. Analysis: The relationship between the sentences of this question is causal. Astronauts do not understand dark matter deeply, so it is not surprising that astronaut students do not understand dark matter well. Yes, the correct answer is the AB option. Superficial, superficial, sketchy, rough.
- Translation: Because astronauts have not yet had a good understanding of the basic





properties of dark matter, it should not be a surprise that astronaut studies matter is superficial at most.

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Section 111

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | guardian | n. someone or something that watches or protects something | 保护者 |
| 2 | successor | n. a person who has a job, position, or title after someone else : someone who succeeds another person | 继任者 |
| 3 | antithesis | n. the exact opposite of something or someone | 对立 |
| 4 | gadfly | n. someone who annoys people by being very critical | 讨人厌者 |
| 5 | pandemonium | n. a situation in which a crowd of people act in a wild, uncontrolled, or violent way because they are afraid, excited, or confused | 群情沸腾 |
| 6 | foment | v. to cause or try to cause the growth or development of (something bad or harmful) | 激起, 煽动 |
| 7 | boo | v. to show dislike or disapproval of someone or something by shouting "Boo" slowly | 喝倒彩 |
| 8 | rile | v. to make (someone) angry : to irritate or annoy (someone) | 激怒 |
| 9 | unperturbed | a. calm and relaxed : not upset or worried | 镇静的; 镇定的 |
| 10 | detach | v. to separate (yourself) from someone or something | (使) 分开 |
| 11 | tundra | / | 苔原 (树木不生, 底土常年冰冻的北极地区) |
| 12 | spongy | a. soft and full of holes or water : resembling a sponge | 柔软吸水的 |
| 13 | permafrost | / | (寒带)永冻土层 |
| 14 | recede | v. to move back or away; to grow less or smaller | 逐渐远离 |
| 15 | impair | v. to diminish in function, ability, or quality | 损害, 削弱 |
| 16 | facilitate | v. to make (something) easier : to help cause (something) | 促进 |
| 17 | dire | a. very bad : causing great fear or worry | 极差的 |
| 18 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 19 | infection | n. the act or process of infecting someone or something : the state of being infected | 传染 |
| 20 | meningitis | / | 脑膜炎 |
| 21 | lungworm | / | 肺线虫 |
| 22 | coincide | v. to happen at the same time as something else v. to agree with something exactly: to be the same as something else | 同时发生 相符;与...一致 |
| 23 | contain | v. to keep within limits : RESTRAIN, CHECK | 抑制(感情) |
| 24 | rehabilitate | v. to bring (someone or something) back to a normal, healthy condition after an illness, injury, drug problem, etc. | 使复原 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|--------|
| 25 | malign | a. causing or intended to cause harm | 有害的 |
| 26 | pernicious | a. causing great harm or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed | 有害的 |
| 27 | antiquity | n. ancient times | 古老 |
| 28 | credulous | a. too ready to believe things: easily fooled or cheated | 易受骗的 |
| 29 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 30 | circumspect | a. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something | 谨慎的 |
| 31 | cede | v. to give control of (something) to another person, group, government, etc. | 割让;让给 |
| 32 | initiate | v. to cause the beginning of (something) : to start or begin (something) | 开始 |
| 33 | germane | a. relating to a subject in an appropriate way | 有关的 |
| 34 | fantasy | n. something that is produced by the imagination | 幻想 |
| 35 | bureaucratic | a. using or connected with many complicated rules and ways of doing things | 官僚主义的 |
| 36 | disinformation | n. false information that is given to people in order to make them believe something or to hide the truth | 虚假信息 |
| 37 | mendacity | n. lack of honesty: the condition of being mendacious | 谎言 |
| 38 | panic | a. a situation that causes many people to become afraid and to rush to do something | 恐慌 |
| 39 | superficial | a. concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: not thorough or complete | 粗略的 |
| | | a. affecting only the outer part or surface of something: not deep or serious | 肤浅的 |
| | | a. lying close to the surface | 表层的 |
| 40 | sketchy | a. done quickly without many details | 粗略的 |
| 41 | inconsistent | a. not compatible with another fact or claim | 前后不一致的 |
| 42 | far-fetched | a. not likely to happen or be true | 牵强的 |

by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 112 medium

1. Behavior dubbed reprehensible by the residents of the region is considered conventional, even _____ by those of the neighboring region; fortunately, people traveling between the two are resigned to this disparity.

- A. eccentric
- B. compulsory
- C. innovative
- D. unconscionable
- E. transparent

2. Though acquaintances are first overwhelmed by his _____, they soon appreciate that, contrary to appearances, he is not without self-interest.

- A. egotism
- B. magnanimity
- C. ambition
- D. profligacy
- E. brilliance

3. Early in the development of ice age theories, physicists identified the processing(slow gyration) and wobbling of Earth's spin axis as the likely drivers of the ice ages, but geologists (i)_____, and even the painstaking work done in the 1920s and 1930s by Mihution Mplankovitch failed to (ii)_____ of many of the day's geological experts.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. demurred | D. anticipate the ascent |
| B. acquiesced | E. assuage the qualms |
| C. expatriate | F. acknowledge the consensus |

4. As a longtime fan of the fashion photography Web site, I wasn't sure if I wanted to see its images presented in a book, with all of the (i)_____ that implies. What I've always enjoyed about the photos is their (ii)_____ : they are disposable snapshots of what's going on in the world of style right now.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. nonchalance | D. elegant |
| B. commercialism | E. ephemeral |
| C. permanency | F. mundane |

5. This book cannot be evaluated properly without examining the author's choice of format, which is the (i)_____ of the format of standard academic works; here the photographs take center stage, with the text playing only a supporting role. This layout poses many dangers for the serious historian, not the least of which being the (ii)_____ reception that academics—motivated partly by (iii)_____ but also by genuine concern over scholarly standards—generally reserve for books apparently aimed at the popular market.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. duplicate | D. scornful | G. academic integrity |
| B. epitome | E. deferential | H. snobbish elitism |
| C. inverse | F. good-natured | I. collegial sympathy |





6. Based on the evidence available, it would be (i) _____ to insist on a wholly negative portrayal of King Prajadhipok. In his own writings and pronouncements as well as in firsthand accounts offered by others, Prajadhipok consistently emerges as (ii) _____ and even-tempered, though (iii) _____.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. accurate | D. whimsical | G. unexceptional |
| B. convenient | E. thoughtful | H. vicious |
| C. facile | F. ingenious | I. innovative |

7. Given that the department director was such a feeble contributor, sitting silently at important policy meetings and usually deferring to low-level aides, it was surprising that he had such a reputation for _____.

- A. magnanimity
- B. perspicacity
- C. impartiality
- D. detachment
- E. benevolence
- F. discernment

8. The book captures the _____ of several politicians who spoke publicly of old-time virtues in order to mask private vices.

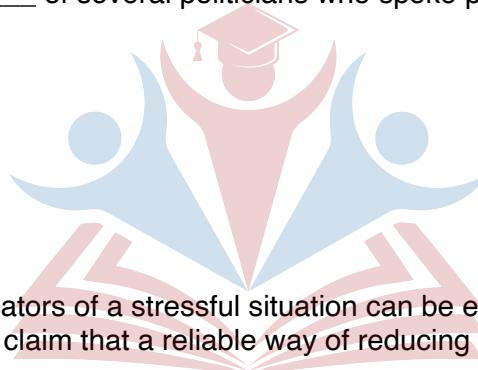
- A. probity
- B. dissemblance
- C. opportunism
- D. rectitude
- E. ingenuousness
- F. duplicity

9. Upon realizing that the indicators of a stressful situation can be extremely _____, the psychologist reconsidered her claim that a reliable way of reducing stress is to recognize stressful situations and then avoid them.

- A. acute
- B. exiguous
- C. persistent
- D. overstated
- E. tenuous
- F. unrelenting

10. For wily political press officers, the art of spin is not quite supplanting truth with lies, but instead it aspires to replace awkward complexity with catchy _____; successful spin creates the impression of unavoidable common sense.

- A. novelties
- B. slogans
- C. falsehoods
- D. duplicity
- E. simplicity
- F. intelligibility





1-5 B / B / AE / CE / CDH
6-10 CEG / BF / BF / BE / EF

1. Analysis: This question is a typical even expressing a progressive relationship, which can be more progressive than the traditional B option. compulsory mandatory.

Translation: The act of being condemned by residents of this area is considered to be traditional, and is even considered mandatory by people in the nearby area; unfortunately, people who travel in these two places are tolerant of this difference.

2. Analysis: After the turning point, he said that he was selfish, so the previous feature should be the antonym of self-interest, so the answer is B. magnanimity is generous.

Translation: Although these acquaintances were initially overwhelmed by his generosity, they soon realized that, contrary to his appearance, he was not without selfishness.

3. Analysis: The first air can be inferred from the but turning point, and the geologist's view of the physicist is negative, so the first air chooses option A. The second space is still describing the attitude of geologists. Then the second space directly repeats the negative attitude of the first space. Ascent and consensus are not the attitudes of geologists, so the second space chooses the E option. demur opposed, asserting the qualms to ease doubts.

Translation: Early in the development of the theory of the Ice Age, physicists believed that the processing process (slow rotation) and tremor of this earth's axis of rotation were likely drivers of the Ice Age. But geologists denied this claim, and even the hard work of MM in the 1920s and 1930s did not alleviate the doubts of many geologists today.

4. Analysis: This question starts with the second space. After the colon, the photography is a one-time snapshot, so the space should be synonymous with disposable, so select the E option for the second space; then fill in the first space, the second In other words, I enjoy the short-lived characteristics, so the front is the characteristics that the author does not enjoy, so the first empty takes the short antonyms, so the answer chooses the C option. Permanency is eternal, ephemeral is short, fleeting.

Translation: As a longtime fan of a fashion photography website, I'm not sure if I want to see its image being presented in a book, along with the eternity it embodies. For photography, what I have always enjoyed is their fleetingness: they are one-time snapshots of what is going on in the world at the moment.

5. Analysis: This question should start with the sentence This layout poses many dangers for the serious historian. The title says that this layout is very dangerous, indicating that this layout is not conventionally played, so the first empty can be determined as C Option; the second empty note phrase not the least of which means "especially, the most important is", so continue to emphasize the attitude that this layout will encounter, so the second empty is still a negative evaluation word, so the answer is D Option; the third empty is to explain the reason why academics despise this layout. Among the three options, only option H may be the reason. The other two options are positive words and are not suitable. Inverse, scornful contempt, snobbish elitism snobbish elitism.





Translation: If the author's choice of layout is not tested, this book cannot be accurate. The layout is contrary to standard academic works; here the photo occupies the center position, and the text plays an auxiliary function. This layout has many dangers for this serious historian, especially the disdainful acceptance attitude of the academic world (partly because of snobbish elitism, but also because of real concerns about academic standards) Acceptance attitude is) Academic circles generally reserve for books focused on the mass market.

6. Analysis: The most critical word in this question is "and even-tempered". Through this parallel relationship of succession, we can introduce a word with a positive meaning in the second space, so excluding the D option, you can also launch the third Take a relatively negative word in the air and exclude the I option. The H option is directly opposed to even-tempered. The contradiction in meaning cannot be selected, so the third empty can only choose the G option (common), and the F and G options are directly contradictory, so Only option E can be selected in the second space (thoughtful). At this time, let's fill in the first blank. Later, it is said that Prajadhipok is positive, so it is not good to insist on negative portrayal, so choose C as the first blank. Facile is superficial, thoughtful, unexceptional.

Translation: Based on the available evidence, it is superficial to insist on a completely negative description of King Prajadhipok. In his own works and announcements, as well as other people's direct records of him, Prajadhipok has always been a thoughtful and peaceful person, although there are some ordinary.

7. Analysis : "Surprising" implies that the reputation of the director and the previous performance (low-key) form a strong contrast, so the space should be the opposite of low-key, only "perspicacity" and "discernment" are logical.

Translation : The department director didn't make any contribution. He didn't speak at the meeting and always listened to the opinions of others. Usually deferring to 'low-level' aides means there is no level of opinion. Then surprising but actually see. - I didn't expect him to be a sighted person.

8. Analysis: The characteristic of politicians is "to publicly mention the previous virtues to cover up personal viciousness", and it is the BF option that can indicate this characteristic. Dissemblance disguise, duplicity treacherous.

Translation: This book captures the disguised features of some politicians who publicly mentioned the former virtues to disguise personal viciousness.

9. Analysis: This question is a typical result push reason. The keyword is located to reconsider. The psychologist reconsiders her remarks, indicating that there is a problem with the previous remarks. Then look at the content of the remarks. "A reliable way to reduce stress is Identify stress scenarios and avoid them". The problem with this statement is that such stress scenarios cannot be identified, so the answer is the BE option. Exiguous is too little, tenuous is poor.

Translation: After realizing that the indicators of stress scenes may be extremely scarce, psychologists reconsidered her remarks. The content of the remarks is "a reliable way to reduce stress is to identify stress scenes and avoid them."

10. Analysis: The sentence finally mentions that successful whitewashing can create common sense. Since it is common sense, the characteristic is that everyone knows, so the answer is the EF option. Simplicity is simple, and intelligibility is easy to understand.



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Translation: For cunning political publishing house officials, whitewashed art with lies. On the contrary, it aims to replace embarrassing complexity with compelling intelligibility. Successful whitewashing creates the impression of inevitable common sense.

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Section 112

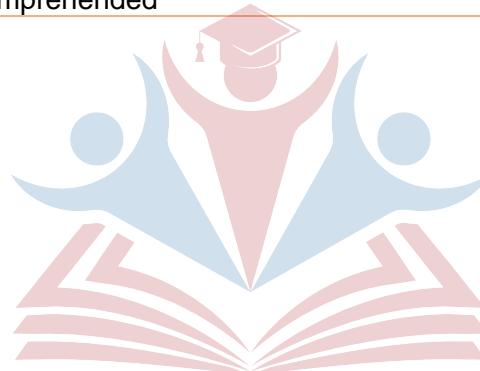
| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | dub | v. NICKNAME | 给...起绰号 |
| 2 | reprehensible | a. very bad : deserving very strong criticism | 应受指责的 |
| 3 | eccentric | a. strange or unusual | 古怪的;异乎寻常的 |
| 4 | compulsory | a. required by a law or rule | 必须做的, 强制的 |
| 5 | innovative | a. introducing or using new ideas or methods | 创新的 |
| 6 | unconscionable | a. extremely bad, unfair, or wrong | 违背良心的;过分的 |
| 7 | acquaintance | n. knowledge about something | (对某事物的)了解 |
| 8 | | n. someone who is known but who is not a close friend | 熟人; |
| 9 | overwhelm | v. to defeat (someone or something) completely | 击败 |
| 10 | egotism | n. the feeling or belief that you are better, more important, more talented, etc., than other people | 利己主义 |
| 11 | magnanimity | n. the quality of being generous and noble | (尤指对被自己击败或曾欺凌过自己的人的)宽宏大量 |
| 12 | profligate | a. carelessly and foolishly wasting money, materials, etc. : very wasteful | 挥霍的;浪费的 |
| 13 | wobble | | (使)摇摆 |
| 14 | painstaking | a. showing or done with great care and effort | 需细心的;辛苦的 |
| 15 | demur | v. to disagree politely with another person's statement or suggestion | 反对 |
| 16 | acquiesce | v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing | 默许 |
| 17 | expatriate | v. BANISH, EXILE | 放逐;流放 |
| 18 | ascent | n. the act or process of rising, moving, or climbing up | 上升 |
| 19 | assuage | v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc. | 缓和, 减轻 |
| 20 | qualm | n. a feeling of doubt or uncertainty about whether you are doing the right thing | 顾虑, 不安 |
| 21 | consensus | n. a general agreement about something | 一致同意 |
| 22 | disposable | a. made to be thrown away after use | 一次性的 |
| 23 | nonchalance | n. the state of being relaxed and free from concern or excitement | 无动于衷, 冷淡 |
| 24 | permanent | a. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever : not temporary or changing | 永恒的 |
| 25 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 26 | mundane | a. brilliantly or showily bright, colorful, or impressive | 辉煌的;灿烂的 |
| 27 | duplicate | v. to make an exact copy of | 复制 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|--------------|
| 28 | epitome | n. a perfect example : an example that represents or expresses something very well | 典型;典范 |
| 29 | scornful | a. feeling or showing scorn | 轻蔑的;鄙夷的 |
| 30 | deferential | a. showing or expressing respect and high regard due a superior or an elder | 恭敬的 |
| 31 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 诚实正直 |
| 32 | snobbish | a. having or showing the attitude of people who think they are better than other people : of or relating to people who are snobs | 势利的;自命不凡的 |
| 33 | elitism | n. leadership or rule by an elite | 精英主义 |
| 34 | collegial | a. marked by power or authority vested equally in each of a number of colleagues | 集体组织的 |
| 35 | even-tempered | a. not easily upset or made angry | 性情平和的 |
| 36 | facile | a. too simple : not showing enough thought or effort | 轻率作出的 |
| 37 | whimsical | a. unusual in a playful or amusing way : not serious | 反复无常的 |
| 38 | ingenious | a. very smart or clever: having or showing ingenuity | 聪明的 |
| 39 | unexceptional | a. not unusually good, interesting, etc.: not exceptional | 不突出的;普通的 |
| 40 | vicious | a. very violent and cruel | 狂暴的 |
| 41 | perspicacity | n. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things that are difficult or not obvious | 敏锐的洞察力 |
| 42 | impartiality | n. treating all people and groups equally: not partial or biased | 公正 |
| 43 | detachment | n. freedom from bias or prejudice | 公正;客观 |
| 44 | benevolence | n. an act of kindness | 善行;捐助 |
| 45 | discernment | n. an act of perceiving or discerning something | 洞察力 |
| 46 | mask | v. to officially accept or allow (something) | 支持 |
| 47 | probity | n. the quality of a person who is completely honest | 诚实 |
| 48 | dissemblance | n. lack of resemblance : DISSIMILITUDE | 伪装; 虚饰 |
| 49 | rectitude | n. the quality of being honest and morally correct | 公正;正直 |
| 50 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness a. lacking craft or subtlety | 天真的 真诚的 |
| 51 | acute | a. having or showing an ability to think clearly and to understand what is not obvious or simple about something | 敏锐的 |
| 52 | exiguous | a. excessively scanty : INADEQUATE | 稀少的;不够的 |
| 53 | tenuous | a. very thin a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 稀薄的 站不住脚的 |
| 55 | overstate | v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is | 夸大 (某事) |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|----------|
| 56 | unrelenting | a. not slowing down, stopping, or growing weaker | 持续的;不缓和的 |
| 57 | wily | a. full of clever tricks : very clever | 诡计多端的 |
| 58 | supplant | v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old or no longer used or accepted) | 代替 |
| 59 | aspire | v. to want to have or achieve something (such as a particular career or level of success) | 渴望(成就) |
| 60 | catchy | a. appealing and easy to remember | 悦耳易记的 |
| 61 | novel | a. new and different from what has been known before | 创新的 |
| 62 | slogan | n. a word or phrase that is easy to remember and is used by a group or business to attract attention | 标语;口号 |
| 63 | falsehood | n. the quality of not being true or accurate: false quality | 虚假 |
| 64 | intelligible | a. capable of being understood or comprehended | 明白易懂的 |



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 লা-জিজুর উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 113 hard

1. In 1831, a domestic insurrection that had stirred central Italy was squelched by the Austrian army, but while this invasion destroyed the immediate results of the movement, it could not _____ the insurrections causes, which continued to be felt.

- A. ignore
- B. extirpate
- C. fathom
- D. anticipate
- E. underscore

2. When he first hypothesized the neutrino, Wolfgang Pauli's elation was not _____: he feared that he had postulated a particle that could not be detected though his concern turned out to be overblown.

- A. unshared
- B. untoward
- C. unprecedented
- D. unqualified
- E. unjustified

3. In the early 1990s, the discovery of a new microbe in wastewater led microbiologists to (i)_____ ammonia's conversion to nitrogen compounds. Called anammox (for anaerobic ammonia oxidation), the microbe was converting into nitrogen gas in the absence of oxygen, a reaction previously assumed to be (ii)_____.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. question existing dogma about | D. hazardous |
| B. abandon efforts to facilitate | E. irreversible |
| C. raise health concerns regarding | F. impossible |

4. The so-called "good" translations of the historian's major work—those that are (i)_____, in other words—give a very bad idea of the linguistic character of the author's original writing, which is notoriously (ii)_____.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A. true to the original | D. indecorous |
| B. committed to consistency | E. crabbed |
| C. easy to read | F. lively |

5. Thinking (i)_____ about one's choices can sometimes (ii)_____ decision making. For example, in one study in which college students selected their favorite poster from a set, those asked to explain their selection ended up less (iii)_____ their choices than those who were not asked. Researchers concluded that thinking of reasons interferes with people's ability to access gut-level reactions that are crucial to sound decision making.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| A. uncritically | D. speed the process of | G. happy with |
| B. haphazardly | E. reduce satisfaction with | H. confused by |
| C. explicitly | F. enhance the quality of | I. concerned by |





6. The patients given a placebo in the course of clinical trials receive much more than a pharmacologically inert substance. Like the patients receiving the experimental drug, they (i)_____ a thorough medical evaluation, a chance to discuss their condition with competent professionals, a diagnosis, and a treatment plan. Although viewed by many as (ii)_____ the healing process, these factors may actually provide an important clue as to why placebo often work: they are part of an experience that can itself be a (iii)_____ illness.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. get | D. essential for | G. research laboratory for |
| B. avoid | E. incidental to | H. powerful antidote to |
| C. welcome | F. consequences of | I. breeding ground of |

7. British composer Benjamin Britten would seem to have _____ place in the cultural pantheon, yet, at the same time that place is still contested by some.

- A. an illustrious
- B. an assured
- C. a precarious
- D. a modest
- E. a settled
- F. a tenuous

8. Once the scientists began to research the matter, it didn't take them long to find out that life far beneath the ocean floor was not only possible, but _____.

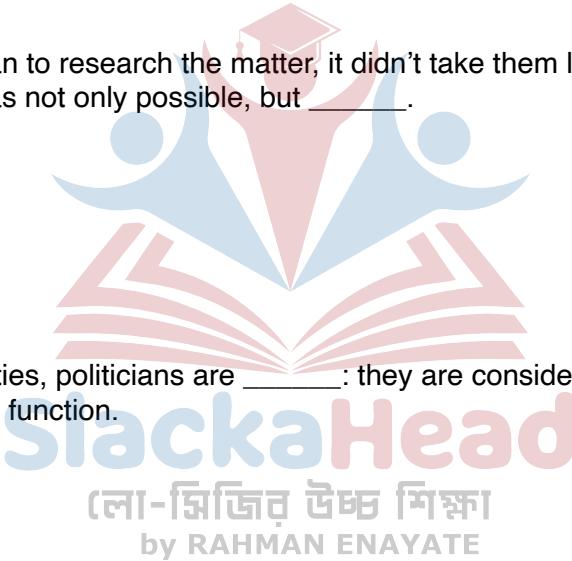
- A. vulnerable
- B. prevalent
- C. conspicuous
- D. fragile
- E. extensive
- F. essential

9. Compared with their parties, politicians are _____: they are considerably less enduring than the organizations in which they function.

- A. essential
- B. redundant
- C. crucial
- D. unreliable
- E. transitory
- F. temporary

10. The notion's _____ notwithstanding—it was first proposed by a Nobel Prize-winning physicist—it was neglected for many years until some unexpected observations led to its revival.

- A. pedigree
- B. antecedents
- C. precursors
- D. origin
- E. brilliance
- F. novelty





- 1-5 B / D / AF / AE / CEG
6-10 AEH / BE / BE / EF / AD

1. Analysis: This question examines a simple concession turning point, "Although A is destroyed, but B is not destroyed", so the answer chooses the B option. extirpate extinct.

Translation: In 1831, an internal rebellion that stirred up central Italy was suppressed by the Austrian army, but although this invasion destroyed the results of the movement at that time, it could not eradicate the fundamental factors of the rebellion, these things continued to be felt .

2. Analysis: I said earlier how his excitement was, and then said after the colon that he was worried. To sum up, there is both excitement and worry, so I can only say that this excitement is not absolute, so the answer is D. unqualified absolutely. (There are several other questions in the blank filler machine that are all this test method, pay attention to the usage of unqualified).

Translation: When he first proposed the hypothesis of neutrinos, Wolfgang Pauli's excitement was not absolute: he was worried that he assumed a particle that could be observed, even though his concerns proved to be excessive.

3. Analysis: The previous idea was that ammonia would be converted into nitrogen-containing compounds, and this new microorganism could convert into nitrogen (note that nitrogen and nitrogen-containing compounds are two different things), so this new microorganism was discovered Time will question the traditional concept, so the first empty option A. The second space needs to be filled with a word that is inconsistent with traditional ideas, so the F option is the most suitable. question existing dogma about questioning existing dogma about...impossible is impossible.

Translation: In the early 1990s, the discovery of a new microorganism led microbiologists to question the existing dogmatic theory of the conversion of ammonia into nitrogen-containing compounds. This microorganism, known as anaerobic ammonium oxide, converts to nitrogen in the absence of oxygen, a chemical reaction previously thought to be impossible.

4. Analysis: Good translation refers to the translation that is close to the original text, so the first option is A. According to the words bad and notoriously, the second air can be known that this concept is a negative evaluation, so the second air chooses the E option. true to the original is close to the original, crab complained. [Interpretation of other options] committed to consistency is committed to consistency, easy to read is easy to read, indecorous is not ceremonial (although the word is also negative, but the semantics are not suitable for this), lively vivid.

Translation: The so-called good translations (in other words, those close to the original version) of the great works of historians give a very bad idea of the author's original writing language characteristics, which is notoriously complained about.

5. Analysis: This question must see the last sentence of the title "thinking of reasons interferes with people's ability to access gut-level reactions that are crucial to sound decision making." This sentence is actually synonymous with the first sentence Rewritten, so the first empty option C option corresponds to reasons, the second empty option E option corresponds to interferes with. For example, to explain the first sentence, asking to explain their selection corresponds to thinking



explicitly, so the result is unsatisfactory, so the third empty choice G option. Satisfaction with reduce satisfaction, happy with... happy.

Translation: Thinking clearly about one's choices can sometimes reduce the satisfaction of making a decision. For example, in a study of college students choosing posters, those who were asked to explain the reasons for the choice ended up being more dissatisfied with their choices than those who were not asked to explain the reasons. The researchers concluded that thinking about reasons can interfere with people's assessment of instinctive responses, which are critical for good decision-making.

6. Analysis: the first empty corresponds to a chance to discuss their condition with competent professionals, a diagnosis, and a treatment plan, indicating that the patient has a medical evaluation, so the first empty option A is the most suitable; the second empty According to the reasoning of concession turning, although these factors may provide useful clues, so the second space should choose a negative evaluation word, so the answer is E choice; the third space is to explain the role of placebo, so the third blank Enter positive words, so choose the H option for the answer. Get it, incidental to secondary, powerful antidote to powerful antidote.

Translation: Patients who were given a placebo in a clinical trial received more than just a pharmacologically inert substance. Just like patients receiving trial drugs, they get a complete medical evaluation and an opportunity to discuss their situation with competent experts, diagnosis and treatment plans. Although regarded by many as a secondary factor in the treatment process, these factors may actually provide an important clue-why placebos often work: they are part of the experience, and this experience can become a powerful force in the disease Antidote.

7. Analysis: The logical keyword of the title is yet, and later his status is questioned, so the space should choose a word that can mean a high status, so the answer is the BE option. assured, settled, stable.

Translation: British composer Benjamin Britten seems to have a stable position among cultural celebrities, but this position is still questioned by some people at the same time.

8. Analysis : Not only....but" means progressive, so the words in the space should form a progressive relationship with "possible", so "prevalent" and "extensive" are correct.

Translation: Once scientists started to study this problem, they soon discovered that life below the seabed is not only possible, but also common.

9. Analysis: Look directly at the explanation behind the colon, less enduring=short, so the answer chooses the EF option. transitory is temporary, temporary.

Translation: Compared with their political parties, politicians are short-lived: they are far less long-lasting than the organizations they function in.

10. Analysis: This question can be inferred to be the source of this theory based on the explanation content between the two dashes, so the answer is the AD option. Pedigree origin, origin, origin origin.

Translation: Although the origin of this theory is extraordinary (it was originally proposed by a Nobel Prize winner in physics), it has been ignored for many years, until some unforeseen observations led to its revival.





Section 113

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | domestic | a. relating to or involving someone's home or family | 家用的 |
| 2 | insurrection | n. a usually violent attempt to take control of a government | 叛乱;暴动 |
| 3 | stir | v. to mix (something) by making circular movements in it with a spoon or similar object | 搅拌 |
| 4 | squelch | v. to stop (something) from continuing by doing or saying something | 遏制;限制 |
| 5 | extirpate | v. to destroy or remove completely | 根除 |
| 6 | fathom | v. to understand the reason for (something) | 理解 |
| 7 | elation | n. the quality or state of being filled with joy or pride | 兴高采烈 |
| 8 | overblown | a. made to seem larger, more impressive or more important than it really is | 夸张的 |
| 9 | postulate | v. to suggest (something, such as an idea or theory) especially in order to start a discussion | 假定;假设 |
| 10 | untoward | a. not proper or appropriate | 异常的 |
| 11 | unqualified | a. not modified or restricted by reservations: complete | 无限制的 |
| 12 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |
| 13 | irreversible | a. impossible to change back to a previous condition or state | 无法复原(或挽回)的 |
| 14 | dogma | n. a belief or set of beliefs that is accepted by the members of a group without being questioned or doubted | 教条 |
| 15 | facilitate | v. to make (something) easier : to help cause (something) | 促进 |
| 16 | indecorous | a. not decorous : conflicting with accepted standards of good conduct or good taste | 不得体的;不适当的 |
| 17 | crab | v. COMPLAIN | 发牢骚; 抱怨 |
| 18 | interfere | v. to get in the way of as an obstacle | 妨碍 |
| 19 | haphazard | a. having no plan, order, or direction | 杂乱的 |
| 20 | explicit | a. very clear and complete : leaving no doubt about the meaning | 直言的; 易于理解的 |
| 21 | gut-level | / | 本能的 |
| 22 | placebo | n. a pill or substance that is given to a patient like a drug but that has no physical effect on the patient | (给无实际治疗需要者的)安慰剂 |
| 23 | pharmacological | / | 药理学的 |
| 24 | inert | a. unable to move | 无活动能力的 |
| 25 | thorough | a. including every possible part or detail | 彻底的; 完全的 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|--|-------------|
| 26 | antidote | n. a substance that stops the harmful effects of a poison | 解毒剂 |
| 27 | contest | n. & v. an event in which people try to win by doing something better than others | 竞争 |
| 28 | illustrious | a. admired and respected very much because a lot was achieved | 杰出的;卓越的 |
| 29 | precarious | a. not safe, strong, or steady | 危险的 |
| 30 | settle | v. to end (something, such as an argument) by reaching an agreement | 解决 (分歧、纠纷等) |
| 31 | tenuous | a. very thin | 稀薄的 |
| | | a. not certain, definite, or strong: flimsy, weak, or uncertain | 站不住脚的 |
| 32 | vulnerable | a. easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally | 脆弱的 |
| 33 | conspicuous | a. very easy to see or notice | 显而易见的 |
| 34 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 35 | transitory | a. lasting only for a short time | 转瞬即逝的 |
| 36 | pedigree | n. the history of the family members in a person's or animal's past especially when it is good or impressive | 血统; 起源 |
| 37 | antecedent | a. earlier in time | 在先的 |
| 38 | novel | a. new and different from what has been known before | 创新的 |



section 114 medium

1. In its literature and its political discourse, the nation has created various narratives about itself that tend to _____ intractable social divisions in the interest of perpetuating a dubious myth of unity.

- A. denounce
- B. obscure
- C. corroborate
- D. anatomize
- E. explicate

2. The notion that prehistoric farming of Micronesia's Mariana Islands degraded the soils upon which savannas now occur is _____ by soil scientists, who attribute nutrient-poor savanna soils instead to long geological periods of tropical weathering.

- A. bolstered
- B. proposed
- C. contradicted
- D. elucidated
- E. revived

3. Research indicates that many people hold (i)_____ views about government, believing that elected officials should be able to overcome differences and get things done while also regarding a willingness to compromise as a sign of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. cynical | D. fickleness |
| B. self-contradictory | E. pragmatism |
| C. shortsighted | F. intractability |

4. Many civic institutions tend to (i)_____, when they do not actively discourage, the better natures of the citizenry. People are individually altruistic social animals who nonetheless teach themselves to be (ii)_____ in the public sphere.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. expose | D. selfish |
| B. ignore | E. critical |
| C. presuppose | F. adamant |

5. It is unfortunate that essays by literary critics so infrequently (i)_____ the opinions of novelists and poets, for creative writers are often quite (ii)_____ about their own philosophies and are frequently more familiar with alternative systems of thought than critics are.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. influence | D. articulate |
| B. challenge | E. inconsistent |
| C. incorporate | F. prejudiced |





6. Transportation maps of Alaska are (i) _____ in large part by what they (ii) _____: lines identifying roads and railroads. With a single track bisecting the state and a handful of spokes to the east and south, Alaska is notable for its (iii) _____ of transportation options.

| | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| A. demarcated | D. lack | G. panoply |
| B. characterized | E. obscure | H. scope |
| C. elucidated | F. evince | I. dearth |

7. Psychologists have discovered that some of the most _____ advice on study habits is flat wrong, leading them to revise the guidelines they offer to students.

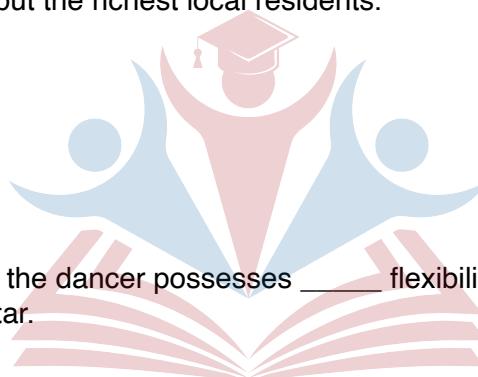
- A. popular
- B. hallowed
- C. respected
- D. unassailable
- E. effective
- F. beneficial

8. Scenes of bustling streets full of well-dressed citizens going about their business _____ the growing hardship faced by all but the richest local residents.

- A. betoken
- B. signify
- C. contradict
- D. gainsay
- E. quell
- F. forestall

9. Though only nine years old, the dancer possesses _____ flexibility that suggests she may become a balletic superstar.

- A. an inchoate
- B. an unexceptional
- C. an ungainly
- D. a preternatural
- E. a prodigious
- F. an awkward



10. Upstream dam construction can be _____ aquatic fauna: the natural seasonal flow patterns to which the fauna had become adapted are altered and populations therefore fragmented.

- A. redundant for
- B. disorienting for
- C. inimical to
- D. derogatory to
- E. deleterious to
- F. superfluous for





Section 114 : Answer and Analysis

- 1-5 B / C / BD / BD / CD
 6-10 BDI / BC / CD / DE / CE

- 1.** Analysis: As mentioned earlier, this country created various narratives, and later said dubious myths of unity, indicating that what the country wants to do is an ambiguous thing, so the most suitable option is the option B. obscure makes... difficult to understand, cover up.

Translation: In its literary and political speeches, the country has created a variety of stories that focus on itself. These stories want to cover up the stubborn social divisions. (The country does this) The purpose is to maintain a suspicious unity. myth.

- 2.** Analysis: The following soil scientists attributed the reasons for the poor soil to other reasons, so the previous notion must have been refuted, so the answer is to choose option C. contradict retorted.

Translation: The theory that prehistoric MM island agriculture degraded the soil where grasslands grew was refuted by soil scientists who attributed the poor grassland soil to the geological cycle of the tropical climate.

- 3.** Analysis: Compromise itself corresponds to Overcome Differences and Things GET DONE , according to while turning point, space (ii) fill in negative terms, excluding E . Because compromise itself corresponds to no longer adhere to the original position it is a shift, so I chose D , represents a variable and unpredictable. Option F means not obedient, not selected. According to the content after believing , select B in the space (i) .

Translation: Research shows that there are many people who hold contradictory views about the government and think that elected officials should be able to overcome differences and do things well, while they view willingness to compromise as capricious.

- 4.** Analysis: This question starts with the second space. Individually and the public sphere are opposites. The individual is selfless. According to nonetheless, the second space can be introduced to choose the antonym of selflessness, so the second empty option is the D option. Civic institutions are also public spheres, so this public domain will have a negative behavior for better natures (that is, selflessness), so the first empty option B is the most suitable. Ignore, selfish and selfless. [Interpretation of other options] expose, presuppose, critical, critical, Adamant stubborn.

Translation: When municipal institutions are not actively blocking, many institutions tend to ignore the better nature of citizens (selflessness). Individuals are said to be selfless social animals, yet they teach themselves to become selfish in the public domain.

- 5.** Analysis: First of all, in the title, you must know that creative writers are equivalent to novelists and poets, and finally that creative writers are more familiar with alternative thinking systems than criminals, indicating that positive writers are given positive evaluation, so the second space should also be filled with positive The evaluation comes side by side, so the second option is D. According to unfortunate, the first air shows that crimes rarely use the opinions of novelists and poets, so the first air option C is appropriate. Incorporate, articulate clearly expressed.





Translation: Literary critics' articles rarely absorb the views of novelists and poets. This is unfortunate because creative writers often express their own ideas very clearly and are more familiar with alternatives than critics. Thinking system.

6. Analysis: The most critical content of this question is: With a single track bisecting the state and a handful of spokes to the east and south, the core meaning is that there are few highways and railways in Alaska, so the third empty option I show the lack of transportation options . The linkage between the two places is to show that Alaska is famous because of the lack of transportation options, so the B and D options are suitable. Characterize is characterized by the lack of lack and the lack of dearth.

Translation: Most of Alaska's traffic maps feature what they lack: confirmation of road and rail lines. There is only a single track that bisects this state and a small number of wheel spokes are in the east and south. Alaska is famous for its lack of transportation options.

7. Analysis: The following article says that these psychologists have changed the guidelines, indicating that the previous advice is all followed by everyone, and then the most suitable answer is only the BC option. hallowed, respected, respected.

Translation: Psychologists have found that some of the most revered suggestions about learning habits are clearly wrong, causing them to change the guidelines they provide to students.

8. Analysis: The previous scenes (scenes) are more positively portrayed, and the object behind is hardship. The description of the previous scene clearly refutes the difficulties that appear later, so the answer is the CD option. contradict rebut, gainsay rebut.

Translation: The bustling streets are full of well-dressed citizens who go to work to deny the fact that this place has more and more difficulties than the richest residents.

[Of course, it is possible to translate all but here to "almost"]

Source: But scenes of bustling streets and well-dressed Congolese going about their business belie the growing hardship faced by all but the richest local residents, or Kinois.

9. Analysis: It is inferred from the fact that the space behind it should form a turning point with the age, so the space should be filled with positive words. Only DE in the options meets the title. The preternatural is extraordinary and the prodigious is amazing.

[Interpretation of other options] Inchoate immature, unexceptional, ordinary, ungainly awkward, awkward, embarrassing.

Translation: Although only nine years old, this dancer has amazing flexibility, which shows that she may become a superstar of ballet.

10. Analysis: After the colon, the things that the animals adapt to have been changed, and the fauna is fragmented. This is obviously to say that the animals were hurt by this matter, so the answer is the CE option. Inimical harmful, deleterious harmful.

[Interpretation of other options] redundant is redundant, disorienting is confusing, derogatory is depreciated, superfluous is redundant.



translation: The construction of the upstream dam may be harmful to aquatic
seasonal flow pattern that the animals have adapted to has been changed, so the fauna will be
fragmented.

Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକୁ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ମିଳା
by RAHMAN ENAYATE





Section 114

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | intractable | a. not easily managed, controlled, or solved | 难驾驭的 |
| 2 | denounce | v. to publicly state that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责;指责 |
| 3 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand; likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 4 | corroborate | v. to support or help prove (a statement, theory, etc.) by providing information or evidence | 证实 |
| 5 | anatomize | v. ANALYZE | 剖析 |
| 6 | explicate | v. to explain or analyze (something, such as an idea or work of literature) | 详细解释 |
| 7 | degrade | v. to make the quality of (something) worse | 降低, 削弱(尤指质量) |
| 8 | bolster | v. to give support to (something) | 支持 |
| 9 | revive | v. to make (someone or something) strong, healthy, or active again | (使)苏醒, 复活 |
| 10 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害 |
| 11 | cynical | a. believing that people are generally selfish and dishonest | 认为人皆自私的 |
| 12 | fickle | a. changing often | 多变的 |
| 13 | pragmatism | n. a reasonable and logical way of doing things or of thinking about problems that is based on dealing with specific situations instead of on ideas and theories | 实用主义 |
| 14 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |
| 15 | adamant | a. not willing to change an opinion or decision : very determined | 坚决的;坚定不移的 |
| 16 | prejudice | n. an unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc. | 偏见;成见 |
| 17 | articulate | v/a. to give clear and effective utterance to | 说话清楚(的) |
| 18 | bisect | v. to divide (something) into two equal parts | 二等分 |
| 19 | demarcate | v. to show the limits or edges of (something) | 标出...的界线 |
| 20 | elucidate | v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐明 |
| 21 | evince | v. to show (something) clearly | 显示(感情或品质) |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-------------|
| 22 | panoply | n. a group or collection that is impressive because it is so big or because it includes so many different kinds of people or things | 巨大的数量(或收藏品) |
| 23 | dearth | n. the state or condition of not having enough of something | 缺乏 |
| 24 | hallow | v. to set apart for holy purposes : treat as sacred | 视.....为神圣 |
| 25 | unassailable | a. not able to be doubted, attacked, or questioned | 不容置疑的 |
| 26 | betoken | v. to show (something) : to be a sign of (something) | 表示 |
| 27 | gainsay | v. to deny or disagree with (something) | 否认 |
| 28 | quell | v. to end or stop (something) usually by using force | 镇压 |
| 29 | forestall | v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time | 预先阻止 |
| 30 | signify | v. to be a sign of (something) : to mean (something) | 说明;预示 |
| 31 | inchoate | a. not completely formed or developed yet | 初期的;不成熟的 |
| 32 | unexceptional | a. not unusually good, interesting, etc.: not exceptional | 不突出的;普通的 |
| 33 | ungainly | a. moving in an awkward or clumsy way : not graceful | 笨手笨脚的 |
| 34 | preternatural | a. very unusual in a way that does not seem natural | 超自然的;难以解释的 |
| 35 | prodigious | a. very big | 巨大的 |
| 36 | awkward | a. likely to embarrass | 令人尴尬的 |
| 37 | | a. not graceful | (行动) 笨拙的 |
| 38 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 39 | inimical | a. not friendly | 敌意的 |
| | | a. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect | 有害的 |
| 40 | derogatory | a. expressing a low opinion of someone or something : showing a lack of respect for someone or something | 贬低的;贬义的 |
| 41 | deleterious | a. damaging or harmful | 有害的 |
| 42 | superfluous | a. beyond what is needed: not necessary | 多余的 |



section 115 hard

1. The company's steering committee, reluctant to be held any specific commitments, released a strategic plan that was deliberately _____.

- A. unpopular
- B. repetitive
- C. stringent
- D. inflexible
- E. nebulous

2. Within the field of emotional intelligence research, disagreements remain about whether emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened or is _____ characteristic.

- A. an expressed
- B. an inborn
- C. an invented
- D. a cultivated
- E. a perceptible

3. At one time researchers viewed the placebo effect as (i)_____, a statistical (ii)_____ faced by those attempting an objective evaluation of the efficacy of potentially legitimate therapies. That view has changed: the placebo effect is today seen as an important part of the healing process.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. a boon | D. increment |
| B. a touchstone | E. annoyance |
| C. an impediment | F. deviation |

4. To function as (i)_____, literary critics must write well. A badly written book review is worse than a badly written political speech or greeting card; a badly written review is (ii)_____, like a barber with a terrible haircut. If critics cannot write well, how can they authoritatively recognize and promote good writing?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. soothsayers | D. self-aggrandizing |
| B. evangelists | E. self-knowing |
| C. iconoclasts | F. self-defeating |

5. Despite the recent proliferation of gourmet and specialty salts, studies suggest that it would take an unusually (i)_____ palate to (ii)_____ foods prepared with different salts—most salts taste the same to most people.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. broad | D. distinguish |
| B. indiscriminate | E. enjoy |
| C. sensitive | F. modify |





6. It is inevitable that ongoing research presupposes some accepted science as a principle. Usually no one even notices the implication that the accepted principle is being (i) _____ unless there emerges (ii) _____ that turns out to be sufficiently (iii) _____ that the assumptions underlying the research come to be considered.

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. jeopardized | D. an anomaly | G. trivial |
| B. revised | E. a consensus | H. transparent |
| C. tested | F. a distinction | I. recalcitrant |

7. Whereas there has been extensive sociological research into how globalization affects finance, religion, and population, comparable studies of globalization's impact on lawmaking and the practice of law have been _____.

- A. tedious
- B. scarce
- C. compromised
- D. tiresome
- E. nonexistent
- F. inadequate

8. The fact that most hypotheses turn out to be wrong does not mean that hypothesizing is _____. In fact, most hypotheses include useful ideas that survive to become part of the next model or scenario.

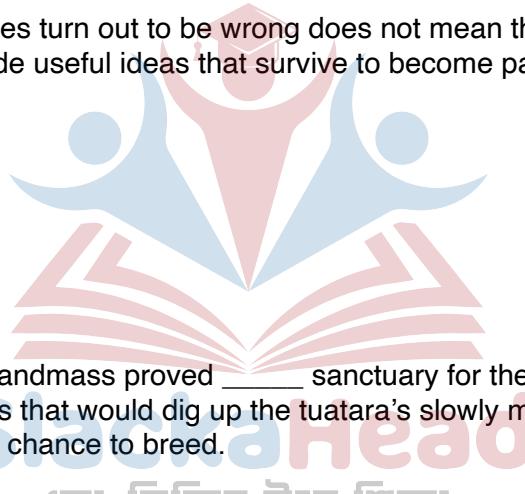
- A. futile
- B. reckless
- C. fruitless
- D. frustrating
- E. exasperating
- F. unnecessary

9. New Zealand's breakaway landmass proved _____ sanctuary for the tuatara, for the island lacked any terrestrial mammals that would dig up the tuatara's slowly maturing eggs or pick off adolescents before they had a chance to breed.

- A. a temporary
- B. an excellent
- C. an agreeable
- D. an endangered
- E. a complicated
- F. a difficult

10. Though he said nothing, James _____ his father's meaning; the boy was far from being so obtuse as everyone thought him to be.

- A. comprehended
- B. distorted
- C. respected
- D. fathomed
- E. underestimated
- F. misjudged





- 1-5 E / B / CE / BF / CD
6-10 CDI / BF / AC / BC / AD

1. Analysis: This committee is not willing to make a specific commitment, so it likes the antonym of "specific", so the answer is E. nebulous, hazy.

Translation: The company's planning steering committee was reluctant to make any specific commitments, so it released a strategic plan that was deliberately vaguely designed.

2. Analysis: According to the structure of whether...or..., it can be inferred that the space should be inverse to "learned and strengthened", so the answer is option B. inborn.

Translation: In the field of EQ research, there has been controversy over whether EQ can be learned and strengthened or is an innate feature.

3. Analysis: According to the comparison of at one time and today's time, the space (i) and space (ii) antisense repeat an important part of the healing process , select CE.

Translation: Researchers once thought that the placebo effect was an obstacle, a statistical annoyance faced by those trying to objectively evaluate the efficacy of potentially reasonable therapies. This view has changed: the placebo effect is now regarded as an important part of the rehabilitation process.

4. Analysis: This question can be filled out with a second space by like, just like a barber has a poor haircut technique, it means that poor reviews are not good, so the second blank chooses negative evaluation words, so choose F option. Then push the first empty, which is equivalent to the last sentence. If critics cannot write well, how can they authoritatively recognize and promote good writing? It means that writing good comments can become the authoritatively recognized and promoted good writing person, so the first empty Option B is the most suitable. Here option B evangelist uses the interpretation of an enthusiastic advocate in Webster. Evangelist enthusiastic promoter, self-defeating is not good for himself.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: To become a passionate promoter, literary critics must write well. A poor book review is worse than a poor political speech and greeting card; a poor review is bad for itself, just as a hairdresser has poor haircut skills. If critics cannot write well, how can they credibly recognize and promote good writing?

5. Analysis: I will say later that most of the salt tastes the same for most, so what I want to express is that you must use sensitive taste to distinguish between various salts, although there are more and more salts. So the answer is the CD option. Sensitive, distinguishing, distinguishing.

Translation: Despite the recent surge in gourmet and specialty salts, some studies have shown that an unusually sensitive taste should be used to distinguish foods made from different kinds of salt-most of the salt tastes the same for most .

6. Analysis: This question depends on the last sentence assumptions underlying the research come to be considered. It means that no assumptions have been considered before, that is, no one has found that these principles are tested (that is, the meaning of consideration), so the first empty choice is C Options. The second space is based on unless reasoning, unless there is an unexpected situation, so the answer chooses the D option. The third space needs to be filled with the





characteristics of the unexpected situation, and it must lead to consider the answer. This situation has not been tested before, so it can only be the I option. Test test, anomaly abnormal, recalcitrant stubborn.

Translation: Ongoing research will inevitably presuppose some accepted science as principles. Usually no one even notices that the accepted principles are being tested, unless an abnormal situation occurs that proves to be stubborn enough to make the research hypothesis to be considered.

7. Analysis: whereas reflects the relationship between sentences. The topic says that there are many studies on finance, religion and population (extensive), so the latter has to express less research on law, so the answer is to choose the BF option. Scarce is scarce and inadequate is insufficient. In addition, since the E option has no synonyms, it is not selected.

[Interpretation of other options] tedious, compromised, destroyed, tiresome, nonexistent non-existent]

Translation: Although there is a lot of sociological research on how globalization affects finances, religion, and population, there is little research on the impact of globalization on lawmaking and legal practice.

8. Analysis: after the fact, it is pointed out that most of the assumptions contain useful ideas, which means that the assumptions are not useless, so the answer is the AC option. Futile useless, fruitless useless.

[Interpretation of other options] reckless reckless, frustrating frustrating, exasperating irritating, unnecessary unnecessary.

Translation: The fact that most assumptions prove to be wrong does not mean that the assumptions are useless. In fact, most assumptions contain useful ideas that can successfully become part of the next model or scenario.

9. Analysis: There are no mammals in New Zealand that can dig large lizard eggs, and no mammals that can intercept (hunt) the pre-breeding period of large lizards, which means that large lizards are safe in New Zealand, so the answer is to choose a positive evaluation , Select BC option. Excellent, agreeable.

[Interpretation of other options] temporary, endangered, complicated, difficult to differentiate.

Translation: New Zealand's segregated continent proved to be a good refuge for large lizards, because this lead lacked any mammals that could dig out the eggs of the large lizards to mature slowly or intercept the young lizards before breeding.

10. Analysis: The following article says that he is not dull, so it is important to emphasize that James is smart, so it is most appropriate to select the AD option in the space. comprehend understand, fathom understand.

[The meaning of other options] Distort distortion, respect respect, underestimate underestimate, misjudge misjudgment.

Translation: Although he said nothing, Jamed understood what his father meant; this boy was far from being as dull as everyone thought.





Section 115

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | reluctant | a. feeling or showing doubt about doing something: not willing or eager to do something | 不情愿的 |
| 2 | deliberate | a. done or said in a way that is planned or intended: done or said on purpose; done or decided after careful thought | 故意的;慎重的 |
| 3 | repetitive | a. happening again and again : repeated many times | 多次重复的 |
| 4 | stringent | a. very strict or severe | 严格的 |
| 5 | nebulous | a. not clear: difficult to see, understand, describe, etc. | 模糊的 |
| 6 | perceptible | a. able to be seen or noticed : able to be perceived | 可察觉到的 |
| 7 | placebo | n. a pill or substance that is given to a patient like a drug but that has no physical effect on the patient | (给无实际治疗需要者的)安慰剂 |
| 8 | efficacy | n. the power to produce a desired result or effect | (尤指药物或治疗方法的)功效 |
| 9 | boon | n. something pleasant or helpful : a benefit or advantage | 益处 |
| 10 | touchstone | n. something that is used to make judgments about the quality of other things | 检验标准 |
| 11 | impediment | n. something that interferes with movement or progress | 妨碍 |
| 12 | deviation | n. an action, behavior, or condition that is different from what is usual or expected | 背离;偏离 |
| 13 | soothsayer | n. someone who makes predictions about what is going to happen in the future | 预言者 |
| 14 | evangelist | n. a person and especially a preacher who tries to convince people to become Christian | (基督教)布道者 |
| 15 | iconoclastic | a. attacking settled beliefs or institutions | 打破旧习的 |
| 16 | barber | / | 理发师 |
| 17 | self-aggrandizing | a. acting or intended to enhance one's power, wealth, position, or reputation | 自我扩张的 |
| 18 | self-defeating | a. serving or tending to defeat oneself or itself | 弄巧成拙的, 不利于自己的企图的 |
| 19 | proliferate | v. to increase in number or amount quickly | 激增 |
| 20 | gourmet | n. a person who enjoys and knows a lot about good food and wine | 美食家 |
| 21 | palate | n. the sense of taste | 品尝力 |
| 22 | indiscriminate | a. not careful in making choices | 不加判断的 |
| 23 | inevitable | a. sure to happen | 必然的 |
| 24 | implication | n. a possible future effect or result | 可能的影响(或作用、结果) |
| 25 | jeopardize | v. to put (something or someone) in danger | 损害 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|------------|
| 26 | anomaly | n. something that is unusual or unexpected | 异常 |
| 27 | consensus | n. a general agreement about something | 一致同意 |
| 28 | distinct | a. different from each other | 截然不同的 |
| | | a. easy to notice or understand | 明显的, 清楚的 |
| 29 | trivial | a. of little worth or importance | 不重要的 |
| 30 | recalcitrant | a. stubbornly refusing to obey rules or orders | 难以控制的 |
| 31 | tedious | a. boring and too slow or long | 冗长的; 单调乏味的 |
| 32 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害/ |
| 33 | tiresome | a. causing you to feel bored, annoyed, or impatient | 烦人的 |
| 34 | inadequate | a. not enough or not good enough | 不充足的 |
| 35 | futile | a. having no result or effect : pointless or useless | 无效的 |
| 36 | reckless | a. not showing proper concern about the possible bad results of your actions | 鲁莽的; 不计后果的 |
| 37 | exasperate | v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed | 使恶化 |
| 38 | sanctuary | n. a place where someone or something is protected or given shelter | 保护; 避难所 |
| 39 | obtuse | a. stupid or unintelligent : not able to think clearly or to understand what is obvious or simple | 迟钝的; 愚蠢的 |
| 40 | comprehend | v. to understand (something, such as a difficult or complex subject) | 理解 |
| 41 | distort | v. to change so as to make untrue or inaccurate | 歪曲 |
| 42 | fathom | v. to understand the reason for (something) | 理解 |
| 43 | underestimate | v. to estimate (something) as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number | 低估; 看轻; |





section 116 medium

1. Demographic relationships that have been _____ may not be useful targets for prolonged study: that very characteristic suggests that they may continue to change rapidly.

- A. static
- B. enervated
- C. intransigent
- D. moribund
- E. mutable

2. The ability to reproduce in her paintings the supple and shapely lines of her great-grandfather's paintings seems to have _____ her the way a particular cast of mind might be perpetuated in another family.

- A. devolved upon
- B. become occluded in
- C. ebbed in
- D. strengthened
- E. confounded

3. In the search for truth, the knowledge gained by scientists consists of approximations with varying degrees of certainty. Such (i)_____ truth can be highly (ii)_____, as the rapid and relatively steady progress of medical knowledge well exemplifies.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. unambiguous | D. useful |
| B. esoteric | E. equivocal |
| C. provisional | F. contentious |

4. The kilt has certainly had (i)_____ history, outlawed as it was by Britain in 1746 as an emblem of nationalist subversion, then more recently (ii)_____ from men's to women's apparel in a 2003 European Union survey, and ridiculed at various times for a wide variety of reasons.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. an obscure | D. reclassified |
| B. an illustrious | E. feigned |
| C. a contentious | F. manufactured |

5. Having displayed his art collection in a vast modernist white space in (i)_____ former warehouse, Mr. Saatchi has chosen for his new site its polar opposite, a riverside monument to civic pomposity that once housed the local government. There is nothing (ii)_____ about the new location: the building's design is bureaucratic baroque, (iii)_____ style that is as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| A. a decadent | D. atavistic | G. an ascetic |
| B. a claustrophobic | E. spare | H. a grandiose |
| C. an unprepossessing | F. pretentious | I. an understated |



6. (i)_____, we can safely infer causality by appealing to a set of general principles (Newtonian mechanics, for example) that are well understood and have been shown to apply in comparably straightforward circumstances. However, for the opposing class, which consists of (ii)_____
systems like the global economy, human physiology, or the human mind itself, explanations of singular events are usually (iii)_____, absent the requisite accounting for the intricate dynamics of such systems.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. In unknown settings | D. complex | G. consistent |
| B. For complicated events | E. homogeneous | H. unjustified |
| C. In simple situations | F. equivalent | I. unequivocal |

7. The _____ of highly social species like rhesus monkeys—and like humans—is that their complex sociality is the reason for their success, but it's also the source of their greatest troubles.

- A. virtue
- B. irony
- C. delight
- D. paradox
- E. myth
- F. joy

8. Since new movie stars seem to be cut from only a few bolts of the same bland cloth these days, it is _____ just to be in the presence, once again, of a true original.

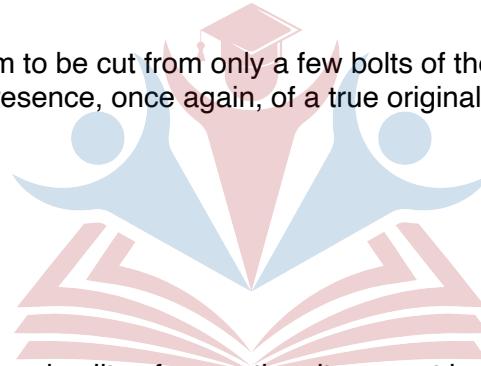
- A. unremarkable
- B. reassuring
- C. routine
- D. invigorating
- E. overwhelming
- F. refreshing

9. Once the judge had been found guilty of corruption, it was not long before he found himself _____ his position.

- A. revolted by
- B. divested of
- C. stripped of
- D. recognized by
- E. enamored of
- F. absorbed by

10. Eschewing today's hooved-over kids as less plausible characters for an adventure story, Rebeca Stead set her new children's novel in nineteen-seventies New York to show children with a great deal of _____.

- A. autonomy
- B. independence
- C. resilience
- D. self-assurance
- E. sympathy
- F. sensitivity





1-5 E / A / CD / CD / CEH
6-10 CDH / BD / DF / BC / AB

1. Analysis: After the colon, it is said that this feature indicates that they will continue to change drastically, indicating that the previous feature is change, so the answer is synonymous with change, so choose the E option. mutable fickle.

Translation: The ever-changing population structure relationship may not be a useful long-term research goal: it is this characteristic that indicates that they may continue to change drastically.

2. Analysis: The subject of the subject is her ability to copy her great-grandfather. The subject object is the ability that a temperament can be maintained in another family. The subject will cause what happens to the object, so the most appropriate option is option A. . devolve upon handover.

Translation: The ability to replicate the soft and structured lines drawn by her great-grandfather in her paintings seems to have transferred to her a way to keep a unique temperament in another family.

Source: The ability to reproduce her great-grandfather's supple and shapely line seems to have been passed on to her the way a striking quality of temperament or a cast of mind might persist in another family.

3. Analysis: According to such, the first space can be introduced to choose the synonyms of approximations with varying degrees of certainty, so the first space can only choose the C option, and the second space depends on the evaluation words rapid and steady, which are two The words are all positively evaluated, so the second empty choice is the positively evaluated word, so the answer is D. Provisional is temporary and useful.

Translation: In the process of finding truth, the knowledge acquired by scientists consists of many estimates of certainty. This temporary truth may be very useful, just as the rapid and relatively stable process of medical knowledge is very well proved.

4. Analysis: The first space can be selected according to the content of the following text. Pay attention to the words outlaw, ridicule and so on in the title, so the C option in the first space is the most suitable. The second space is more about a common-sense question, saying kilt from men's to women's apparel. This is obviously to say which gender of clothing kilt belongs to, so the D option is the most suitable. Contentious is controversial and reclassifies to reclassify.

Translation: The kilt has a controversial history, was declared illegal as a nationalist subversion in 1746, and was recently reclassified from male clothing to female clothing in a 2003 EU survey It was mocked at various times for many reasons.

5. Analysis: The key word of the topic is polar opposite. The characteristics of the first empty warehouse and the monument behind are the opposite. The characteristics of the monument can be introduced by the word baroque (complex), so the first empty election is the opposite of baroque, So the answer is option C. Pay attention to nothing in the second space, so choose baroque's antonym, so choose spare, and the third space is an appositive of baroque architectural design, so it is still synonymous with baroque, so the third space chooses the H option. Unprepossessing is unattractive, very ordinary, spare is shabby, grandiose is exaggerated.





[Grammatically note: has chosen for his new site its polar opposite is actually site for its polar opposite]

Translation: His collection of works of art has been displayed in a very realist blank space in a very ordinary previous warehouse. The former local government) chose a new address. There is nothing crude about this new address: the architectural design is a bureaucratic Baroque (complex style), an exaggerated style that is as exaggerated as the team report and self-interested as the campaign speech.

6. Analysis: According to however, we can know that the first space and the second space are two opposite states, so the first two spaces are selected C and D options. Then the topic says that in simple cases it is well understood, so in a complex system, it is not easy to understand, so the third empty should reflect the incomprehensible, so it can only be the H option. Simple situation, complex situation, unjustified and unreasonable.

Translation: In simple cases, we can safely infer causality through some general principles (such as Newtonian mechanics). This causality is very well understood and can be used in a relatively direct environment. However, for opposing classes (a class consisting of complex systems such as the global economy, human psychology, or human mind), the interpretation of singular events is often unreasonable, lacking the complex dynamics necessary for these systems recording.

7. Analysis: I will say later that complex sociality is both a cause of success and a source of trouble. This is a contradiction, so the answer is BD. Irony irony, paradox contradiction.

[Interpretation of other options] virtue advantages, delight delight, myth mystery, joy joy.

Translation: The paradox of highly socialized species like macaques (much like humans) is that their complex sociality is the reason for their success, but this complex sociality is also the source of their great trouble.

8. Analysis: cut from only a few bolts of the same bland cloth is an abstract description of the way in which movie stars copy each other and imitate each other without creative ideas, and later they will say what will happen in front of the real original. It should be a refreshing and exciting feeling here, so the answer is DF. [Interpretation of other options] unremarkable, ordinary, reassuring, routine, overwhelming.

Translation: Because recent new movie stars seem to be cut from only a few ordinary fabrics (this sentence abstractly describes movie stars imitating each other's plagiarism), so when they appear again in front of truly original characters it is exciting.

9. Analysis: After the judge is convicted, he will soon find himself removed from his post, corresponding to the words "divested of" and "stripped of". Which means the option B and C.
10. Analysis: Avoid those children who wander in front, so the characteristics of children who behave later should be the antonyms of wandering, so the answer is AB. Autonomy is independent, independence is independent.

[Interpretation of other options] resilience flexibility, self-assurance self-assurance, sympathy sympathy, sensitivity sensitivity.





Slacka Head

translation: In order to avoid today's wandering children from becoming the **লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা** by RAHMAN ENAYATE



SlackaHead

লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

SlackaHead

লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা by Rahman Enayate



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Section 116

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | demographic | / | 人口统计学的 |
| 2 | static | a. showing little or no change, action, or progress | 静止的 |
| 3 | enervate | v. to make (someone or something) very weak or tired | 使衰弱 |
| 4 | intransigent | a. completely unwilling to change: very stubborn | 坚持的, 不妥协的 |
| 5 | moribund | a. no longer active or effective : close to failure | 即将倒闭的 |
| 6 | supple | a. able to bend or twist easily | 易弯曲的 |
| 7 | occlude | v. to close up or block off | 堵塞 |
| 8 | ebb | v. a point or condition of decline | 减少 |
| 9 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) | 使混淆 |
| | | v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 证明...有误 |
| 10 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 11 | esoteric | a. only taught to or understood by members of a special group: hard to understand | 深奥难懂的 |
| 12 | provisional | a. existing or accepted for the present time but likely to be changed | 临时的 |
| 13 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 14 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 15 | outlaw | v. to make (something) illegal | 宣布...不合法 |
| 16 | emblem | n. an object or picture used to suggest a thing that cannot be shown | 象征;标志 |
| 17 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 18 | apparel | n. clothing of a particular kind | (商店出售的)衣服, 服装 |
| 19 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand; likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 20 | illustrious | a. admired and respected very much because a lot was achieved | 杰出的;卓越的 |
| 21 | feign | v. to pretend to feel or be affected by (something) | 假装 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|---|------------|
| 22 | pomposity | n. a pompous gesture, habit, or act | 自负;自命不凡 |
| 23 | bureaucratic | a. using or connected with many complicated rules and ways of doing things | 官僚主义的 |
| 24 | baroque | a. having many details or too many details | 复杂精美的 |
| 25 | declamatory | a. expressing feelings or opinions in a way that is loud and forceful | 慷慨陈词的 |
| 26 | decadent | a. marked by decay or decline | 堕落的;颓废的 |
| 27 | claustrophobic | / | 患幽闭恐怖症的 |
| 28 | prepossessing | a. having qualities that people like : appealing or attractive | 外表吸引人的 |
| 29 | atavistic | / | 返祖性的 |
| 30 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的 |
| 31 | ascetic | a. relating to having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure | 禁欲的 |
| 32 | grandiose | a. seeming to be impressive or intended to be impressive but not really possible or practical | 华而不实的; 浮夸的 |
| 33 | understate | v. to say that (something) is smaller, less important, etc., than it really is | 轻描淡写;避重就轻 |
| 34 | appealing | a. pleasing or attractive | 吸引人的 |
| 35 | intricate | a. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements | 复杂的 |
| 36 | homogeneous | a. made up of the same kind of people or things | 同类的 |
| 37 | equivalent | a. having the same value, use, meaning, etc. | 相等的, 相同的 |
| 38 | equivocal | a. having two or more possible meanings | 模棱两可的 |
| 39 | virtue | n. a good and moral quality | (好) 品德 |
| 40 | irony | n. a situation that is strange or funny because things happen in a way that seems to be the opposite of what you expected | 讽刺 |
| 41 | delight | n. a strong feeling of happiness : great pleasure or satisfaction | 愉快 |
| 42 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 43 | unremarkable | a. not worthy of special attention or notice | 平凡的;平庸的 |
| 44 | reassure | v. to make (someone) feel less afraid, upset, or doubtful | 打消...的疑虑 |
| 45 | invigorate | v. to give life and energy to (someone) | 使精力充沛 |
| 46 | overwhelm | v. to defeat (someone or something) completely | 击败 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|----------|
| 47 | revolt | v&n. violent action against a ruler or government | 暴乱 |
| 48 | divest | v. to deprive or dispossess especially of property, authority, or title | 使摆脱 |
| 49 | enamor | v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired | 使倾心, 使迷恋 |
| 50 | eschew | v. to avoid especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc. | 避免 |
| 51 | resilience | n. the ability of something to return to its original shape after it has been pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc. | 快速恢复的能力 |
| 52 | self-assurance | n. confidence in yourself and your abilities | 自信;胸有成竹 |





section 117 medium

1. The employees tasked with modeling scenarios for their company's bankruptcy assumed that their work was merely _____: none of them expected the firm to file for bankruptcy immediately.

- A. a penance
- B. an inevitability
- C. a necessity
- D. a liability
- E. a contingency

2. The simultaneous ascension in the postwar United States of both the bulldozer and children's "bulldozer books" was far from _____; it reflected parallels between the landscapes of fact and feeling in a country undergoing massive physical upheaval.

- A. coincidental
- B. calculated
- C. discouraging
- D. significant
- E. disruptive

3. Often, developing new methods for scientific research demands a willingness to reach across disciplinary boundaries, something that is notoriously difficult to carry out. Therefore, even though interdisciplinarity is often proclaimed to be (i)_____, there are many structural reasons why it remains (ii)_____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| A. a laudable goal | D. feasible |
| B. an uncertain enterprise | E. admirable |
| C. a formidable undertaking | F. exceptional |

4. In its earliest days, the telegraph inspired (i)_____ without precedent in the annals of technology. A new sense of (ii)_____ across: a sense that the world was in (iii)_____, that life for one's children and grandchildren would be very different, all because of this wondrous force and its uses.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| A. anxiety | D. resentment | G. a state of change |
| B. outrage | E. futurity | H. a downward spiral |
| C. exhilaration | F. nostalgia | I. an unyielding stasis |

5. The enthusiasm that many English artists and writers felt regarding the Labour Party (i)_____ amid complaints that arts funding remained as (ii)_____. And even though the government recently announced a significant funding boost for the Arts Council, some art leaders still refuse to (iii)_____ Labour.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| A. intensified | D. far-reaching | G. trust |
| B. resurfaced | E. parsimonious | H. condemn |
| C. waned | F. staggering | I. ignore |





6. Fifteen years ago, the author of this scholarly monograph would have (i) _____ found a university press willing to publish it. But today specialized books of this sort are (ii) _____ species. Their main purchasers—university libraries—have far less money to spend on these items than they once did. Computerized catalogues, subscription content, expensive scientific journals, exploding storage costs: all these demands are (iii) _____ library budgets.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|
| A. voluntarily | D. a thriving | G. putting tremendous pressure on |
| B. never | E. an anomalous | H. leading to irregularities in |
| C. readily | F. an imperiled | I. causing increasing appropriations to |

7. It is commonly said that each person's aesthetic taste is _____, yet that notion overlooks a large body of shared aesthetic preferences.

- A. unchangeable
- B. acquired
- C. distinct
- D. learned
- E. idiosyncratic
- F. inexplicable

8. Unlike the theatrical adaptation of Nicholas Nickleby, which attempted to _____ its source precisely, the adaption of Les Mislabels chooses sweeping and hurtling motion over the savoring of minute details.

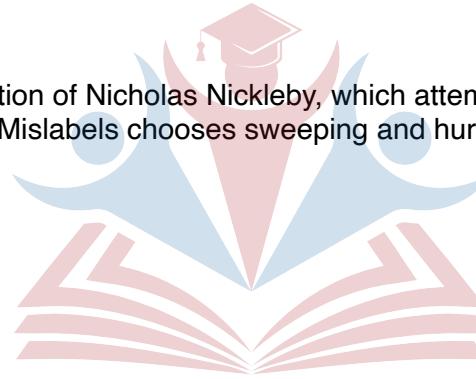
- A. gut
- B. digest
- C. render
- D. reproduce
- E. eviscerate
- F. relish

9. Our eating habits are rooted in our physiology, but they are also _____ the culture in which we grow up.

- A. symbolic of
- B. mediated by
- C. influenced by
- D. ascribed to
- E. inferable from
- F. universal in

10. Though Fine leavens her work with humor and playfulness, she can be _____ writer, mincing no words in her judgements of other scientists' work.

- A. an acerbic
- B. a provocative
- C. an ingratiating
- D. a demanding
- E. an obsequious
- F. a harsh





1-5 E / A / AF / CEG / CEG
6-10 CFG / CE / CD / BC / AF

1. Analysis: After the colon, they said that they did not expect to apply for bankruptcy so soon, so these people must think that their work is an unexpected thing, so the answer is the E option. contingency accident.

[Interpretation of other options: penance confession, inevitability is inevitable, necessity is necessary, liability debt]

Translation: Those employees who emulate the company's bankruptcy view think that their job is just an accident: no one expected the company to file for bankruptcy so quickly.

2. Analysis: The latter said that this incident reflects a similarity, which shows that the previous incident is not an accidental phenomenon, so the answer is to choose option A. coincidental by accident.

[Interpretation of other options: calculated, planned, discouraging, encouraging, significant, disruptive, disruptive]

Translation: The simultaneous rise in the status of American bulldozers and children's bulldozer books after the war is far from accidental: it reflects the similarities that exist in a landscape that takes into account both facts and feelings in a country that has experienced great upheaval.

3. Analysis: Sentences reflect the notoriously difficult feature of interdisciplinary after therefore, so it is not easy to reflect interdisciplinary after the last space transition, the option can only be F option, because it is difficult, so it is an exception Reflect less). The first space is reasoned according to the meaning of concession, indicating that a word with a positive meaning needs to be filled in, so choose option A. laudable goal laudable goal, except for exceptional.

Translation: Generally speaking, the formation of new scientific research methods requires interdisciplinary will, which is a well-known difficult thing. Therefore, even though interdisciplinarity is often claimed as a laudable goal, there are many structural reasons to explain why it is exceptional.

4. Analysis: In the clause, this wondrous force and its uses can deduce that the entire sentence is positive for the evaluation of the telegram, so the only positive word C option is selected in the first blank. The second space corresponds to one's children and grandchildren would be very different, indicating that the telegram's impact on the future is described, so the second space chooses the E option. The third air still reflects the positive changes brought by the telegraph, so the third air chooses the G option. Exhilaration, excitement, future, a state of change.

Translation: In its earliest period, the telegraph was excited because it had no precedent in the history of technology. A new cognition of the future: a cognition that the world is changing, a cognition that everyone's children and grandchildren will be different, all because of the wonderful driving force of the telegraph and its use.

5. Analysis: The second sentence mentions that even if funding is increased, the previous funding should be less, so fill in the second blank with "parsimonious", and increasing funding is a good thing for artists, but what they still choose to do should be negative, so the first The three blanks





are filled with "trust". Therefore, due to the stinginess of the Labor Party in article, the first blank should not support the Labor Party, so the first blank is filled with "waned".

6. Analysis: The following article says that the university library spends less money to buy these contents, which can explain the negative words in the second empty choice, so the answer is to choose the F option. According to the reasoning of but transition, the first air shows that the writers were willing to publish, so the first air chose the C option. The last blank explains specifically why universities are spending less and less money to buy these things. It turned out that some other things put a burden on the university's financial budget, so what can reflect this is the G option. readily, imperiled dangerously, tremendous pressure.

Translation: Fifteen years ago, the author of this academic monograph was happy to find a university press willing to publish this monograph. But today this type of specialized book is an endangered item. Their main purchaser, the university library, spends less on these projects than before. Computer cataloging, subscription content, expensive scientific publications, and explosive storage costs: All of these requirements put tremendous pressure on university budgets.

7. Analysis: yet means a turning point. The latter reflects that there are actually many people whose aesthetics are the same (shared), so the front is to reflect the inconsistency of the aesthetics, so the answer is the CE option. distinct unique, idiosyncratic unique.

[Interpretation of other options] Unchangeable, acquired, learned, and inexplicable cannot be explained.

Translation: It is often said that everyone's aesthetic is unique, but this concept ignores a large number of people who share the same aesthetic tendencies.

8. Analysis: According to the contrast relationship in the inference topic, the blanks should be reversed from the following sweeping and hurtling motion over the savoring of minute details, so the blanks can only choose the CD option, which means that the original and thorough galloping behavior are accurately presented To contrast. render, reproduce, reproduce, copy.

[Interpretation of other options] Gut removes internal organs, digests digestion, removes internal organs with eviscerate, and relishes enjoyment.

Translation: Unlike Nicholas Nickleby's exaggerated adaptation, which attempts to accurately reproduce its original work, Les Mislabel's adaptation chose a thorough and galloping movement by savoring minute details.

9. Analysis: According to but learn that spaces and roots are reversed, so the answer chooses BC option. Mediate regulation, influence influence.

[Interpretation of other options] Symbolic symbol, ascribe attribute, inferable inference, universal.

Translation: Our eating habits are rooted in our physiology, but they will also be influenced by the culture we grow up in.

10. Analysis: The topic says that Fine never bends corners when commenting on others, indicating that she is very direct, and only the AF option can reflect this layer of meaning. acerbic biting, harsh harsh.





[interpretation of other options] Provocative, provocative, provocative, interpretation of other options] demanding, obsequious flattering. This question is easy to be tempting. Note that demanding cannot modify people, only one thing is very demanding. Also accumulate a phrase mince words.

Translation: Although Fine adds humor and jokes to her work, she may be a sharp writer and never bends corners in her comments on the work of other scientists.





Section 117

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | bankruptcy | n. the state of not having enough money to pay debts | 破产 |
| 2 | penance | n. something that you do or are given to do in order to show that you are sad or sorry about doing something wrong | 补赎;悔罪 |
| 3 | inevitable | a. sure to happen | 必然的 |
| 4 | liability | n . a financial obligation : DEBT | 欠债;负债;债务 |
| 5 | contingency | n. something (such as an emergency) that might happen | 偶发(或不可测、意外)事件 |
| 6 | bulldozer | / | 推土机 |
| 7 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的)剧变 |
| 8 | coincidental | a. happening because of a coincidence : not planned | 巧合;碰巧 |
| 9 | calculated | a. carefully planned for a particular and often improper purpose | 精心策划的 |
| 10 | disciplinary | a. intended to correct or punish bad behavior : of or relating to discipline | 有关纪律的 |
| 11 | laud | v. to praise (someone or something) | 赞美 |
| 12 | formidable | a. very difficult to deal with | 令人敬畏的 |
| 13 | feasible | a. possible to do | 可行的 |
| 14 | exceptional | a. better than average | 杰出的 |
| 15 | precedent | a. a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time | 先例;传统 |
| 16 | outrage | v. extreme anger : a strong feeling of unhappiness because of something bad, hurtful, or morally wrong | 使震怒;激怒 |
| 17 | exhilarate | v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited | 使高兴 |
| 18 | resentment | n. a feeling of anger or displeasure about someone or something unfair | 怨恨 |
| 19 | nostalgia | n. pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again | 怀旧 |
| | | n. the state of being homesick: homesickness | 思乡 |
| 20 | unyielding | a. not changing or stopping | 顽强不屈的 |
| 21 | amid | prep. in or into the middle of (something) | 在...过程中 |
| 22 | wane | v. to become smaller or less : to decrease in size, amount, length, or quality | 衰落;衰败 |
| 23 | parsimonious | a. very unwilling to spend money | 吝啬的 |
| 24 | staggering | a. very large, shocking, or surprising | 令人难以相信的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|----------------|
| 25 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 |
| 26 | thrive | v. to grow or develop successfully : to flourish or succeed | 兴旺发达；繁荣 |
| 27 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |
| 28 | imperil | v. to put (something or someone) in a dangerous situation | 使陷于危险；危及 |
| 29 | tremendous | a. very large or great | 巨大的 |
| 30 | distinct | a. different from each other | 截然不同的 |
| | | a. easy to notice or understand | 明显的，清楚的 |
| 31 | idiosyncratic | a. unusual | 怪异的 |
| 32 | sweeping | a. including or involving many things | 影响广泛的 |
| 33 | hurtle | v. to move or fall with great speed and force | (向某个方向)飞驰 |
| 34 | gut | v. to destroy the power of (something) : to make (something) no longer effective | 损毁 |
| 35 | render | v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition | 使成为 |
| 36 | eviscerate | v. to take out the internal organs of (an animal) | 沉重打击 |
| 37 | relish | v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something) | 享受 |
| 38 | mediate | v. to get (something, such as a settlement or agreement) by working with opposing sides in a dispute | 调解；为解决分歧找到(方法) |
| 39 | inferable | a. being able to form (an opinion) from evidence | 能推理的 |
| 40 | universal | n. the quality of being universal | 通用性 |
| 41 | leaven | / | 酵母 |
| 42 | mincing | a. affectedly dainty or delicate | 故作斯文的；装模作样的 |
| 43 | acerbic | a. sharply or bitingly critical, sarcastic, or ironic in temper, mood, or tone | 尖酸的 |
| 44 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 45 | ingratiate | v. to gain favor or approval for (yourself) by doing or saying things that people like | 讨好；巴结 |
| 46 | demanding | a. hard to satisfy | 苛刻的 |
| 47 | obsequious | a. too eager to help or obey someone important | 谄媚的 |
| 48 | harsh | a. severe or cruel : not kind or lenient | 恶劣的；艰苦的 |



section 118 hard

1. The nineteenth-century legislator Robert Barnwell Rhett was known for using language so intemperate that even in an era of considerable political _____, it came almost to occupy a category of its own.

- A. malfeasance
- B. upheaval
- C. hypocrisy
- D. invective
- E. retrenchment

2. Throughout the High Middle Ages, the English government became increasingly _____: the documents produced in the eleventh century could be placed on one large table, while the documents produced in the thirteenth fill whole rooms.

- A. despotic
- B. ceremonial
- C. aristocratic
- D. prolix
- E. insular

3. Some have challenged scientists who attribute the surge in amphibian deaths to habitat loss, since numerous populations have (i)_____ in protected parks and nature reserves—even in remote wilderness areas: places that are removed from humans' modern effluvium and that are presumably (ii)_____ such effects.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. rebounded | D. preserved with |
| B. stabilized | E. insulated from |
| C. declined | F. enhanced by |

4. Though nations no longer (i)_____ nuclear physicists—the men and women who once delivered the destructive power of the atom bomb—physics still has the same power to (ii)_____ but in another way, by revealing the basic truths that underpin reality.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. compete for | D. produce awe |
| B. worry about | E. incite debates |
| C. cower before | F. challenge orthodoxy |

5. Those who blame the inadequacies of science education for students' lack of reasoning skills perpetuate their productive notion of science as (i)_____, unique in its capacity to inoculate us against superstition and ignorance. Certainly a good science education can (ii)_____ habits of mind, but the (iii)_____ effect of education in nonscientific, humanistic subjects such as literature and history should not be underrated.

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| A. vocational | D. counter uncritical | G. unforeseen |
| B. empirical | E. discourage rigorous | H. salutary |
| C. salvational | F. temper creative | I. pedestrian |





6. Media stories about climate regularly use spokespeople from interest groups as sources, but what those individuals say is often (i)_____, citing results from scientific research in a highly (ii)_____ manner and (iii)_____ the caveats that are part of a full scientific assessment.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. ingenuous | D. erudite | G. parsing |
| B. maladroit | E. selective | H. omitting |
| C. tendentious | F. perspicuous | I. anticipating |

7. It is an ironic reversal that just those politicians who most vociferously _____ the distorting complexities of the country's tax system are now the ones embracing an agreement that worsens the mess.

- A. espoused
- B. disregarded
- C. lambasted
- D. eschewed
- E. derided
- F. ignored

8. There is very little _____ in culture: an art form or a practice (or a language or an institution) can become extinct in a generation if it does not evolve.

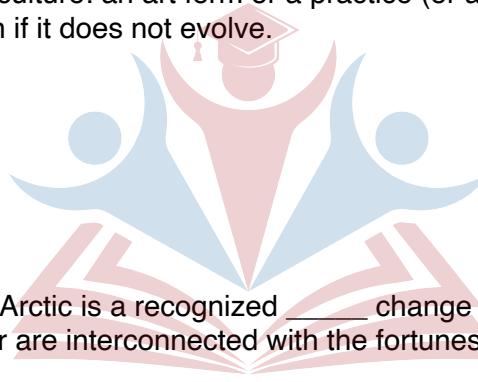
- A. inertia
- B. homogeneity
- C. symbiosis
- D. stasis
- E. cooperation
- F. waste

9. Climate change without the Arctic is a recognized _____ change elsewhere: around the world, ocean levels and daily weather are interconnected with the fortunes of a region that was, until recently, largely ignored.

- A. catalyst for
- B. factor in
- C. measure of
- D. outcome of
- E. metaphor for
- F. index of

10. In spite of being one of the world's biggest _____ of fossil fuels, the firm has made some environmentally responsible investments.

- A. buyers
- B. purveyors
- C. disparagers
- D. exploiters
- E. suppliers
- F. maligners





1-5 D / D / CE / CD / CDH
6-10 CEH / CE / AD / AB / BE

1. Analysis: Even in this question should be translated into "even", the use of concession, later said his language is occupying his seat (occupy a category of its own), this is a positive evaluation, so the space for concession It should reflect the negative meaning, so choose the D option for the answer. invective.

[Interpretation of other options: malfeasance negligence, upheaval turmoil, hypocrisy hypocris, retrenchment reduction]

Translation: The nineteenth-century legislator RBR was famous for using language indulgently, so that even in an era of major political abuse, his language almost occupied his seat.

Source: In comparison to what came later, that speech was mild stuff indeed. Over the decades Rhett's language became more and more intemperate – despite, or perhaps because of, service in both the House and Senate – until, even in that era of scalding political invective, it came almost to occupy a category of its own.

2. Analysis: The main thing behind the colon is that there are a lot of documents produced by the British government, and the word with the most meaning is the D option. prolix is lengthy.

[Interpretation of other options] despotic tyrant, ceremonial ritual, aristocratic noble, insular narrow.

Translation: During the medieval period, the British government became more and more lengthy: documents generated in the seventeenth century can be placed on a large table, but documents generated in the thirteenth century (medieval) can fill all houses.

3. Analysis: These people challenge the conclusion of scientists because the number of amphibians in the protected area has also decreased, so the first option is C. The second space corresponds to remove from, so choosing the E option refers to places where there is no human odor interference, and the number of amphibians has also decreased. Decline decline, insulate from and ... isolate.

Translation: Some people have challenged scientists who attributed the sharp increase in amphibians' deaths to habitat loss, as the countless amphibians' numbers have decreased in protected parks and nature reserves—even in remote wilderness areas: The area is free of human stench and is likely to be isolated from these things (referring to humans' modern effluvium).

4. Analysis: The two spaces are linked together, although the country is not very nuclear physicists, but physicists still can. So the answer is the CD option. The cower flinched and produced awe.

Translation: Although the country is no longer afraid of nuclear physicists (those who once brought the destructive power of the atomic bomb), but physicists still have the same power to produce fear, but with another kind of Way, by exposing the basic facts that reinforce the facts.

5. Analysis: It is mentioned later that their ideas are unique in their ability to prevent our superstition and ignorance, so the first space should reflect the positive evaluation of their ideas, so the answer is C. The second space is to continue to explain the first sentence, that is to say, good science



should not have superstition and ignorance, that is, to oppose the habit of not criticizing more people (that is, to criticize more people), the first Sankong is relatively simple, according to but you can know the benefits of non-science education, so the third empty choice H option. Salvational savior-like, counter uncritical against uncritical, salutary helpful.

Translation: Those who condemn the lack of science education because of students' lack of reasoning skills make their large number of scientific ideas long-term savior-like (because of their ideas) unique in their ability to prevent superstition and ignorance. It is true that a good science education can counter the uncritical psychological habits, but the good effects of education in non-science human subjects such as literature and history should not be underestimated.

6. Analysis: Because the information comes from interest groups, these often represent their own interests, there is a tendency, the first space should be filled with "tendentious", the tendency corresponds to selectivity, and the second space is filled with "selective", the author believes that media stories are often negative Function, so the third space should ignore the warning in the scientific evaluation, and fill in the third space with "omitting".
7. Analysis: According to the word ironic (sarcasm), we can conclude that what these politicians did before and now is contradictory, so the space should be filled with the antonym of embrace, so the answer is the CE option. Lambaste scolded severely, and Deride laughed.

[Interpretation of other options] espouse support, disregard ignore, ignore, eschew avoid, ignore ignore.

Translation: This is a satirical reversal: The politicians who are the most noisy to scold the twisted complexity of the tax systems of these countries are now those who want to agree to an agreement that exacerbates this confusion.

8. Analysis: The explanation after the colon mentioned that it may be extinct if it does not develop, so it is impossible to stagnate the culture backwards, so the answer is the AD option. Inertia is inert, dull, and stasis stagnant.

[Interpretation of other options] homogeneity homogeneity, symbiosis symbiosis, cooperation cooperation, waste waste.

Translation: There is almost no stagnation in culture: if an art form or activity (or language or institution) does not develop gradually, it may become extinct within a generation.

9. Analysis: After the colon, it is said that sea level and weather are related to the fate of a region. Then directly introducing climate change can trigger other changes, so select AB in the space. catalyst catalyst, factor factor.

[Interpretation of other options] measure degree, outcome, metaphor metaphor, index index, index.

Translation: Climate change outside the Arctic Circle is considered to be a catalyst for change anywhere else: throughout the world, sea level and weather are closely related to the fate of a region, which was largely ignored before.

10. Analysis: The logic between sentences is the concession turning point. The turning point says that the company has made an environmentally responsible investment, so the concession should be harmful to the environment, so the answer is the BE option. purveyor supplier, supplier supplier.





[Interpretation of other options] buyers buyers (the option has no synonyms, so no interpretation) [interpretation of other options] despise, explorer explorer, exploiter, maligner slanderer

Slacka Head
লো-জিজিরু উচ্চ শিক্ষা
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Despite being the world's largest supplier of fossil fuels, this company has made some environmentally responsible investments.





Section 118

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | temperate | a. marked by moderation | 温和的 |
| 2 | malfeasance | n. illegal or dishonest activity especially by a public official or a corporation | 不法行为 |
| 3 | upheaval | n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc. | (引起混乱的)剧变 |
| 4 | hypocrisy | n. the behavior of people who do things that they tell other people not to do : behavior that does not agree with what someone claims to believe or feel | 伪善;虚伪 |
| 5 | invective | n. harsh or insulting words : rude and angry language | 辱骂 |
| 6 | retrenchment | n. reduction, curtailment | (开支的)紧缩,削减 |
| 7 | despotic | a. of, relating to, or characteristic of a despot | 残暴的;暴虐的 |
| 8 | aristocrat | n. a member of an aristocracy | 贵族 |
| 9 | prolix | a. marked by or using an excess of words | 冗长的;啰嗦的 |
| 10 | insular | a. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| 11 | effluvium | n. an offensive exhalation or smell | 废气; 恶臭; |
| 12 | rebound | v. to bounce back off something after hitting it | 弹回;反弹 |
| 13 | insulate | v. to prevent (someone or something) from dealing with or experiencing something : to keep (someone or something) separate from something unpleasant, dangerous, etc. | 将...隔离(以免受外界影响) |
| 14 | underpin | v. to strengthen or support (something) from below | 加固(墙)基 |
| 15 | cower | v. to move back or bend your body down because you are afraid | 畏缩, 退缩 |
| 16 | incite | v. to cause (someone) to act in an angry, harmful, or violent way | 煽动;鼓动 |
| 17 | orthodox | n. accepted as true or correct by most people : supporting or believing what most people think is true | 传统 |
| 18 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使.....永存 |
| 19 | inoculate | v. to give (a person or animal) a weakened form of a disease in order to prevent infection by the disease | 打预防针 |
| 20 | vocational | a. relating to the special skills, training, etc., that you need for a particular job or occupation | 职业的;职业技术的 |
| 21 | empirical | a. based on testing or experience | 基于观察或经验的 |
| 22 | salvage | v. to save (something valuable or important) : to prevent the loss of (something) | (对财物等的)抢救 |
| 23 | rigorous | a. very strict and demanding | 缜密的 |
| 24 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme n. a state of being angry | 使缓和 脾气 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-----------|
| | | v. to cause (something, such as steel or glass) to become hard or strong by heating it and cooling it | 使(金属)回火 |
| 25 | salutary | a. having a good or helpful result especially after something unpleasant has happened | 有益的 |
| 26 | pedestrian | a. not interesting or unusual | 乏味的, 无聊的 |
| 27 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness | 天真的 |
| | | a. lacking craft or subtlety | 真诚的 |
| 28 | maladroit | a. very awkward : not skillful or adroit | 笨拙的 |
| 29 | tendentious | a. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument | 有偏见的 |
| 30 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 31 | perspicuous | a. plain to the understanding especially because of clarity and precision of presentation | 清晰的;清楚的 |
| 32 | selective | a. careful to choose only the best people or things | 精心选择的 |
| 33 | caveat | n. an explanation or warning that should be remembered when you are doing or thinking about something | 警告;告诫 |
| 34 | ironic | a. using words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny | 讽刺的 |
| 35 | reversal | n. a change to an opposite state, condition, decision, etc. | 颠倒;彻底转变 |
| 36 | vociferous | a. expressing feelings or opinions in a very loud or forceful way : expressed in a very loud or forceful way | 喧嚣的;大叫大嚷的 |
| 37 | mess | n. a very dirty or untidy state or condition | 肮脏;杂乱 |
| 38 | espouse | v. to express support for (a cause, belief, etc.) | 支持 |
| 39 | disregard | a. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant | 忽视 |
| 40 | lambast | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉斥责某人 |
| 41 | eschew | v. to avoid especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc. | 避免 |
| 42 | deride | v. to talk or write about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way : to say that (someone or something) is ridiculous or has no value | 嘲笑;愚弄 |
| 43 | inertia | n. lack of movement or activity especially when movement or activity is wanted or needed | 缺乏活力;惰性 |
| 44 | homogeneous | a. made up of the same kind of people or things | 同类的 |
| 45 | metaphor | n. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar | 隐喻 |
| 46 | disparage | v. to describe as unimportant, weak, bad, etc. | 贬低 |
| 47 | malign | a. causing or intended to cause harm | 有害的 |



section 119 hard

1. The notion that the director is the center of the team has been _____, but in fact it has not been accepted by academia.

- A. rejected
- B. proven
- C. abnegated
- D. enduring
- E. presented

2. The paradoxical characteristic of the reliable employee Donna is her _____, as we consider her usual feigning illness to escape from her labor.

- A. halcyon
- B. charlatan
- C. malingering
- D. retribution
- E. earnestness

3. Though the play crackles with humor, the dialogue is less (i)_____ when it comes to the drama's emotional core. There the players tend to spell out their emotions in (ii)_____ aphorisms, and repeat them as necessary.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. adroit | D. shrewd |
| B. ambiguous | E. jejune |
| C. transparent | F. riotous |

4. If all stars are fiery gas balls like our own sun, and if the principle that the situation of our own solar system is not (i)_____ is (ii)_____, then one might think that many other stars should be surrounded by a retinue of planets and moons.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. obvious | D. true |
| B. permanent | E. redundant |
| C. special | F. tested |

5. For Ruskin, architecture serves the community only when approached in a spirit of piety and (i)_____. Architecture must set effective boundaries to public space, and it does so by (ii)_____ the desire to show off, to stand out, to record the artistic flair of some temporary ego. Architecture succeeds in its public task through (iii)_____ and devotion, of the kind that can be observed in the moulding, firing and laying of a properly proportioned brick, but which is violated at every point by Frank Gehry's bombastic Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| A. altruism | D. retrieving | G. humility |
| B. sanctimony | E. fastening | H. demise |
| C. sacrifice | F. relinquishing | I. braggadocio |



6. The fall of the monarchical order produced a score of fragile successor states in Europe that (i) _____ ethnic discontent and revanchism. This (ii) _____, when fused with those states' inherent feebleness, make for power voids and political (iii) _____.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. kept down | D. cosmopolitanism | G. cures |
| B. overshadowed | E. hierarchy | H. fluidities |
| C. simmered with | F. volatility | I. redundancies |

7. The use of retail coupons is commonly touted as a consumer benefit, discounting the price on an item; however, if the coupon relates to an item that the consumer neither needs nor wants, the discount is _____.

- A. immaterial
- B. reduced
- C. diminished
- D. offset
- E. irrelevant
- F. unnecessary

8. During the fifteenth century, three aspects of the mathematical sciences were usually singled out as _____: their preparatory value for the study of philosophy, their practical advantage for the community, and their antiquity.

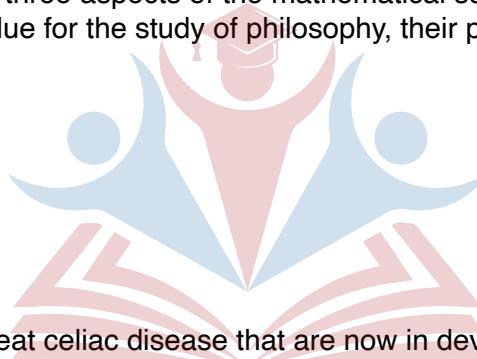
- A. estimated
- B. superlative
- C. inflated
- D. praiseworthy
- E. unique
- F. adventitious

9. Most of the drugs used to treat celiac disease that are now in development would not eliminate the need for a gluten-free diet but would help _____ symptoms when some gluten is unintentionally ingested.

- A. diagnose
- B. extirpate
- C. allay
- D. palliate
- E. ascertain
- F. undermine

10. It is true that science, and more particularly scientists, _____ cherished paradigms with great reluctance and that when they do, scientific revolutions may result.

- A. unify
- B. share
- C. cede
- D. embrace
- E. dismantle
- F. relinquish





- 1-5 D / C / AE / CD / CFG
 6-10 CFH / AE / BD / CD / CF

1. Analysis: but reflects the turning point, and later said that it was not accepted by the academic community, so the front should be filled in with a positive evaluation, so the answer is D. enduring. Note that option B cannot be selected for this question. Although prove is also a positive word, the meaning is contradictory. It cannot be said that this has been confirmed and then it has not been accepted.

[Interpretation of other options] reject reject, prove confirmed, abnegate denied, present.

Translation: The concept that the director is the core of the team is persistent, but in fact this concept has not been accepted by the academic community.

2. Analysis: The paradoxical characteristic shows that Donna has two contradictory features. One of the characteristics is reliability, so the space should choose the antonym of reliable. In addition, as explained later, Donna likes to pretend to be sick, so the answer is C. Malingering pretends to be sick.

[Interpretation of other options] Halcyon serenity, charlatan fake expert, retribution retribution, earnestness seriously.

Translation: The contradictory feature of this reliable employee Donna is her pretending to be sick, because we take into account that she often pretends to be sick to escape work.

3. Analysis: According to though, we can know that the less+first space is filled with the generalized anti of humor, so after analyzing the three options, it is found that A is the most suitable. The second sentence should reflect the antisense of humor, so the E option is the most suitable. . Adroit is shrewd, jejune is monotonous.

Translation: Although this drama is full of humor, when it comes to the emotional core of the drama, the dialogue is not smart enough. There, the actors want to clarify their feelings in monotonous and boring maxims, and emphasize them as necessary content.

4. Analysis: This question first pays attention to the situation of our own solar system is not (i)_____ the whole is a principle appositive clause, and then this question is the idea of double-space linkage: the solar system is not very good. How about it, then there is the same situation as the solar system, so the CD option is in line with this idea, the main meaning is that the solar system is a very common and common situation. Special is special, true is true.

Translation: If all the stars are hot balloons like our sun, and if such a principle (the situation of our solar system is not special) is true, then anyone may think that many other stars also It should be surrounded by some planets and moons.

5. Analysis : To achieve "set boundaries", we must suppress the desire to show off, so the second space is filled with "relinquishing", and the building depends on the opposite of FG, so the third empty word should be opposite to "bombastic", only "humility "Logically, the first space should correspond to "a spirit of piety", only "sacrifice" is logical.





6. Analysis: The first space and the second space are linked, and then the result will be negative meaning, so the first word and the following content must form a negative meaning, and the second space must also have a negative meaning, so the first If you want to choose an empty option, there are options for discontent and revanchism. Therefore, choose the C option for the answer. The second empty corresponds to the previous content, so choose the F option. So the answer is H. Simmer with full, volatility unstable, fluidities unstable.

Translation: The end of the monarchy order has produced some fragile successor countries in Europe, which are full of racial dissatisfaction and revenge. This instability, when mixed with the inherent fragility of those countries, will create a power vacuum and political instability.

7. Analysis: Reasoning is based on the if conditional relationship. If the item of the voucher is not what the customer wants, then the voucher is meaningless, so the answer is the AE option. immaterial is not important, irrelevant is not important. [Interpretation of other options] Reduced reduced, diminished reduced, offset offset, unnecessary unnecessary.

Translation: The use of vouchers is generally touted as a customer's income, discounted on an item. However, if the voucher involves an item that the customer does not need or want, the discount is not important.

8. Analysis: After the colon, the two words "value" and "advantage" can be used to list the three aspects of mathematics in front of the positive evaluation, so the space should be selected to indicate the positive meaning, so the answer is BD. Superlative is excellent, praiseworthy is praiseworthy. [Interpretation of other options] Estimated estimated, inflated, unique, adventitious accidental.

Translation: In the fifteenth century, three aspects of mathematics were often taken out as very commendable: the value of preparing for the study of philosophy, the practical use provided to the community, and the ancient nature of mathematics.

9. Analysis: The role of the drug is to help alleviate the symptoms, so the answer is the CD option. Allay lightens, palliate lightens. [Interpretation of other options] Diagnose diagnosis, extripate elimination, ascertain confirmation, undermine weakening, destruction (unreasonable semantic collocation of weakening symptoms).

Translation: Most of the drugs currently being developed to treat celiac disease will not eliminate the need for a gluten-free diet but will help relieve symptoms when gluten is inadvertently ingested.

10. Analysis: The scientific revolution will happen later, which means that the cherished paradigm must be abandoned, so the answer is the CF option. Cede gives up, relinquish gives up.

Translation: Science, or more precisely scientists, does give up some cherished examples with a very disgusting attitude, and when they do, the scientific revolution may happen.





Section 119

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|--|--|
| 1 | abnegate | v. deny or renounce | 放弃 |
| 2 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 3 | feign | v. to pretend to feel or be affected by (something) <i>pretend to be affected by (a feeling, state, or injury)</i> . | 假装 |
| 4 | halcyon | a. very happy and successful | 平安幸福的 |
| 5 | charlatan | n. a person who falsely pretends to know or be something in order to deceive people <i>a person falsely claiming to have a special</i> | 骗子 |
| 6 | malingering | v. to pretend to be sick or injured in order to avoid doing work | 装病(尤指为逃避工作) <i>knowledge or skill.</i> |
| 7 | retribution | n. punishment for doing something wrong | 惩罚;报应 |
| 8 | earnest | a. serious and sincere : not lighthearted or playful | 非常认真的;真诚的 |
| 9 | crack | n. a thin line in the surface of something that is broken but not separated into pieces | 裂纹;裂缝 |
| 10 | adroit | a. very clever or skillful | (尤指待人接物)精明的 |
| 11 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 12 | aphorism | n. a short phrase that expresses a true or wise idea | 格言;警句 |
| 13 | shrewd | a. having or showing an ability to understand things and to make good judgments: mentally sharp or clever | 精明的 |
| 14 | jejune | a. not interesting a. too simple | 乏味的 幼稚的 |
| 15 | riotous | a. behaving in a violent and uncontrolled way | 骚乱的;暴乱的 |
| 16 | permanent | a. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever : not temporary or changing | 永恒的 |
| 17 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 18 | retinue | n. a group of helpers, supporters, or followers | 随行人员;扈从 |
| 19 | piety | n. devotion to God : the quality or state of being pious | 虔诚 |
| 20 | bombast | n. speech or writing that is meant to sound important or impressive but is not sincere or meaningful | 华而不实的言辞 |
| 21 | altruism | n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness | 利他主义 |
| 22 | sanctimony | n. affected or hypocritical holiness | 假虔诚;伪善 |
| 23 | retrieve | v. to get and bring (something) back from a place | 取回;索回 |
| 24 | relinquish | v. to give up (something) : to give (something, such as power, control, or possession) to another person or group | (尤指不情愿地)放弃 |
| 25 | humility | n. the quality or state of not thinking you are better than other people | 谦恭 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--------------------|
| 26 | demise | n. the end of something that is thought of as being like a death | 死亡;逝世 |
| 27 | braggadocio | n. the annoying or exaggerated talk of someone who is trying to sound very proud or brave | 傲慢;自负 |
| 28 | monarchical | a. of or relating to a monarch or monarchy | 君主制的 |
| 29 | revanchism | n. REVENGE; especially : a usually political policy designed to recover lost territory or status | (尤指国家为收复失地的)复仇主义 |
| 30 | simmer | v. to be filled with a strong feeling that is difficult to control or hide | 充满 (难以控制的感情, 尤指愤怒) |
| 31 | overshadow | v. to cause (something or someone) to seem less important or impressive when compared to something or someone else | 使黯然失色; 掩盖 |
| 32 | cosmopolitan | a. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing | 见多识广的 |
| | | a. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world | 来自各地的 |
| | | a. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions | 世界各地都有的 |
| 33 | hierarchy | n. a system in which people or things are placed in a series of levels with different importance or status | 等级制度 |
| 34 | volatility | n. a tendency to change quickly and unpredictably | 反复无常 |
| 35 | retail | | |
| 36 | tout | v. to talk about (something or someone) as being very good, effective, skillful, etc. | 吹捧 |
| 37 | offset | v. to create an equal balance between two things | 抵消 |
| 38 | superlative | a. better than all others : SUPREME | 卓越的;最优秀的 |
| 39 | praiseworthy | a. deserving praise : worthy of praise | 值得表扬的 |
| 40 | adventitious | a. arising or occurring sporadically or in other than the usual location | 偶然发生的 |
| 41 | eliminate | v. to remove (something that is not wanted or needed) | 消除 |
| | | v. to defeat and remove from a competition | 淘汰 |
| 42 | extirpate | v. to destroy or remove completely | 根除 |
| 43 | allay | v. to make (something) less severe or strong | 减轻(尤指情绪) |
| 44 | palliate | v. to make the effects of (something, such as an illness) less painful, harmful, or harsh | 减轻, 缓和(疾病或不适) |
| 45 | ascertain | v. to find out with certainty | 查明;弄清 |
| 46 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 47 | paradigm | n. being a pattern to be imitated | 范例 |
| 48 | reluctant | a. feeling or showing doubt about doing something: not willing or eager to do something | 不情愿的 |
| 49 | cede | v. to give control of (something) to another person, group, government, etc. | 割让;让给 |



| | | | |
|----|------------|---|------------|
| 50 | dismantle | v. to destroy (something) in an orderly way : to gradually cause (something) to come to an end | (逐渐)废除 |
| 51 | relinquish | v. to give up (something) : to give (something, such as power, control, or possession) to another person or group | (尤指不情愿地)放弃 |





section 120 medium

1. Except for the special circumstance in which historians record events they themselves have witnessed, scholars can only obtain historical facts through _____ sources.
- A. biased
B. first-handed
C. written
D. unreliable
E. intermediary
2. As a result of lacking a strong opposing organization to _____, the chief focused their rancor on one another at the conference where the issues were put forward and intended to be resolved.
- A. immolate
B. excoriate
C. parley
D. exterminate
E. collaborate
3. Standard thermal evolution models of giant planets employ initial conditions that are, to some extent, arbitrarily chosen, selected more for computational expediency than for physical accuracy. Since eventually the initial conditions (i) _____ the evolving planet, this approach is more (ii) _____ for mature planets than it is for young planets.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| A. become irrelevant to | D. involved |
| B. are recreated by | E. unpredictable |
| C. enforce constraints on | F. valid |
4. The city's traffic-planning department has been working hard to (i) _____ drivers. Closely spaced stop lights have been added on roads into town, causing delays. Pedestrian underpasses designed to allow traffic to flow freely across major intersections have been (ii) _____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. assist | D. enhanced |
| B. calm | E. stabilized |
| C. discourage | F. removed |
5. Gelles urges readers of Abigail Adams' letters to consider their (i) _____: in Adams' era women were denied a public persona separate from that of their husbands. That said, Gelles then (ii) _____ to promote Adams from a writer of private letters to a public figure, arguing that she was a significant force for change.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. value | D. strains |
| B. context | E. neglects |
| C. style | F. fails |



6. Computers' triumph in chess had been engineered not by creating machines that (i) _____ human thought, as most experts in artificial intelligence had expected, but by perfecting machines that played like machines. The analogy with flight is (ii) _____: as long as people tried to fly by imitating birds, attaching wings to their arms and flapping madly, they were (iii) _____ to fail. Once engineering escaped the paradigm of the familiar, however, people were soon flying much faster than birds.

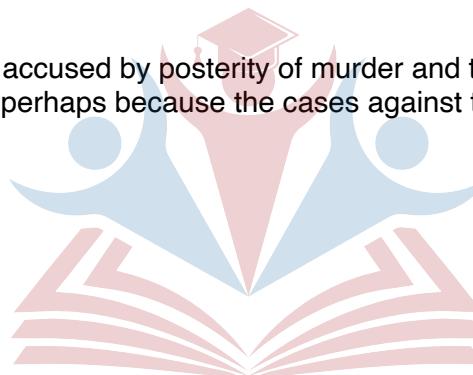
| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. aped | D. disingenuous | G. expected |
| B. shelved | E. instructive | H. likely |
| C. subverted | F. narrow | I. doomed |

7. Because the political situation seriously impeded international communication, French scientific research was at that time uncharacteristically _____.

- A. biased
- B. insular
- C. competitive
- D. misleading
- E. deceptive
- F. parochial

8. Other monarchs have been accused by posterity of murder and treason without having come to be regarded with such _____, perhaps because the cases against them have never been satisfactorily proved.

- A. equivocation
- B. opprobrium
- C. trepidation
- D. infamy
- E. levity
- F. ambivalence



9. Many macroscopic or higher-level properties on the basis of which we sort chemicals into types are not _____ the chemical structure itself but instead only manifest themselves under certain conditions or in particular contexts.

- A. inherent in
- B. intrinsic to
- C. equivalent to
- D. influenced by
- E. affected by
- F. separable from

10. It is rare for a prominent member of the company to leave without some _____. Smith, who resigned with civility, is an exception.

- A. acrimony
- B. bitterness
- C. trepidation
- D. apprehension
- E. regret
- F. embarrassment





- 1-5 E / B / AF / CF / BD
6-10 AEI / BF / BD / AB / AB

1. Analysis: except for translates into except for the fact that, in addition to some events, they said that they can witness, indicating that a large number of events to be described later cannot be witnessed, that is, they can only obtain information through intermediate channels, so Answer E option. intermediary. [Interpretation of other options] biased biased, first-handed, written, unreliable, unreliable.

Translation: Except in some special situations where historians record the events they witnessed with their own eyes, scholars can only obtain historical facts through intermediate sources of information.

2. Analysis: This question is causal, and the result is to vent resentment to other people, so the reason is that there is no vent object, so the answer is option B. excoriate publicly blamed.

[Interpretation of other options] immolate sacrifice, parley negotiation, exterminate elimination, collaborative cooperation.

Translation: Due to the lack of a strong opposing organization to publicly blame, when the meeting proposes and wants to solve these problems, these leaders can only vent their resentment to others.

3. Analysis : Noted that the double space in the title is linked, if it is not related to the evolving planet, it is more suitable for the opposite mature planet, so the two spaces are filled with "become irrelevant to" and "valid" respectively.

Translation: One sentence indicates that the initial conditions are selected randomly. In the second sentence, evolved planets and young planets are the same, and AF is selected by one-two space linkage.

Source: Traditional thermal evolution models of giant planets employ arbitrary initial conditions selected more for computational expediency than physical accuracy. Since the initial conditions are eventually forgotten by the evolving planet, this approach is valid for mature planets, if not young ones.

4. Analysis: From the second sentence, we can deduce that what the traffic-planning department does is bad for the driver, so choose the C option for the first empty answer. Then push the second air, the third sentence should be equivalent to the first two sentences, so these underpasses that can let the vehicle pass freely should be removed to reflect the adverse practices of the traffic-planning department to the driver. So the second option is F. The discourage is obstructed and the remove is removed.

Translation: The city's traffic organization department has been trying to hinder drivers. Traffic lights close to each other were added to the road in the town, causing delays. The pedestrian underpasses that allow vehicles to freely cross the intersection have also been removed.

5. Analysis: For the word “era”, the colon is described behind the era of Adams’ life, so the answer is “B”. The second air is based on the final argument that she was a significant force for change. Change, so the second option is D. context era background, strain hard.





Translation: Gelles tried to persuade readers of Abigail Adams' letters to consider Adam's time, women were denied the public's personality and distinguished them from their husbands. That is to say, Gelles worked hard to push Adams from a private letter author to a public figure, thinking that she (Adams) is an important force for change.

6. Analysis: The first empty space is inferred by the structure of not...but..., but later is to improve the machine and make the machine like a machine, then it means that the machine is not to learn humans, so the first empty A option The most suitable. Please fill in the third blank for this question. Later, once engineering escaped from the familiar paradigm, people succeeded, indicating that humans would fail to learn to imitate birds before. , Note that this question has determined that the fact that humans imitate birds is a failure, so it is not appropriate to use it), then the analogy of the two things is accurate, because both things are saying that imitation is not good, so the second If you want to choose a positive meaning, please choose instructive. Ape imitation, instructive, helpful, doom is destined.

Translation: The computer's victory in chess is not due to the creation of a machine that mimics human thought (as most experts of artificial intelligence expect), but by perfecting the machine, making it like The same goes for the game. The analogy with flying is beneficial: as long as people try to imitate birds, attach wings to their arms and vibrate frantically, then people are destined to fail. However, once engineering escapes the familiar paradigm, people fly faster than birds.

Remarks: There was a certain controversy before this question. Later, through finding a similar question source and the diagnostic report of the student going to the exam, it was found that the official answer to this question was instructive, so in the future, when the test encounters this question, it is directly selected instructive.

7. Analysis: The logical keywords cause cause and effect, and the political situation hinders communication, so the research will become narrow and isolated from the world, so choose the BF option for the correct answer. Insular, isolated from the world, parochial narrow. [Interpretation of other options] biased biased, competitive competition, misleading misleading, deceptive deceptive. Translation: Because the political situation seriously hindered international exchanges, French scientific research at that time was also uncharacteristically isolated from the world.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

8. Analysis: such synonymous repeating the previous attitude word accused by, so the correct answer is to choose the BD option. Opprobrium scolded, infamy notorious. This question extends a sentence pattern "...without..." in this sentence pattern without is often translated into a meaning with a turning point. For example, "The student is late again without being criticized by the teacher." translates to "This student is late again without being criticized by the teacher." Translated into "The student is late again without being criticized by the teacher." [Other option interpretation] If equivocation is ambiguous, trepidation fear, levity frivolous, ambivalence contradiction.

Translation: Other monarchs have been accused of murder and betrayal by their descendants, but have not received such scolding, probably because the cases against these monarchs have never been satisfactorily confirmed.

9. Analysis: The logical key point of this question is not...but... in the sentence, but it can only be produced under certain circumstances and specific backgrounds. These properties are not inherent in nature, so the answer is AB . inherently, intrinsically.





translation: Many of the macroscopic and higher-level properties based on our knowledge of the chemical structure are not the essence of the chemical structure, but they can only be displayed under certain conditions or in specific contexts.

10. Analysis: First of all, this question reverses rarely and without, that is to say, what about the members who leave the company generally. Later I said that Smith's characteristic is politeness. He is an exception. It is not polite when people leave, so the answer is AB. acrimony is sour and bitter, bitterness is sour and bitter.

Translation: The outstanding members of this company rarely leave without being bitter. Smith, a man who succumbs to courtesy, is an exception.





Section 120

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | bias | n. a tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc., are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly | 偏见 |
| 2 | intermediary | n. a person who works with opposing sides in an argument or dispute in order to bring about an agreement | 中间人;调解人 |
| 3 | rancor | n. an angry feeling of hatred or dislike for someone who has treated you unfairly | 故意 |
| 4 | immolate | v. to kill or destroy (someone or something) by fire | 烧死 |
| 5 | excoriate | v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly | 严厉指责 |
| 6 | parley | v. to talk with an enemy or someone you disagree with especially in order to end a conflict | 谈判, 会谈 |
| 7 | exterminate | v. to destroy or kill (a group of animals, people, etc.) completely | 灭绝;根除 |
| 8 | collaborate | v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something | 合作 |
| 9 | expedient | n. an easy and quick way to solve a problem or do something | 应急办法 |
| 10 | persona | n. the way you behave, talk, etc., with other people that causes them to see you as a particular kind of person : the image or personality that a person presents to other people | 假象;人格面具 |
| 11 | triumph | n. a great or important victory; a great success or achievement | 胜利 |
| 12 | shelve | v. to stop doing or thinking about (something) for a period of time | 搁置, 停止(计划); |
| 13 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 14 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 15 | narrow | a. limited in size or extent | 狭隘的 |
| 16 | doomed | v. to make (someone or something) certain to fail, suffer, die, etc. | 注定要失败(或毁灭) |
| 17 | paradigm | n. being a pattern to be imitated | 范例 |
| 18 | impede | v. to interfere with or slow the progress of | 阻碍 |
| 19 | insular | a. separated from other people or cultures | 孤立的 |
| 20 | deceptive | a. intended to make someone believe something that is not true | 骗人的 |
| 21 | parochial | a. limited in range or scope (as to a narrow area or region): PROVINCIAL, NARROW | 狭隘 |
| 22 | posterity | n. all future generations | 子孙;后世 |
| 23 | equivocation | n. deliberate evasiveness in wording : the use of ambiguous or equivocal language | 含糊其辞 |
| 24 | opprobrium | n. very strong disapproval or criticism of a person or thing especially by a large number of people | 谴责 |
| 25 | infamy | n. an evil reputation | 臭名昭著;声名狼藉 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------|
| 26 | levity | n. a lack of seriousness | 轻率的举止 |
| 27 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 28 | manifest | v. to show (something) clearly | 表明 |
| | | a. able to be seen: clearly shown or visible | 明显的 |
| 29 | inherent | a. belonging to the basic nature of someone or something | 固有的;内在的 |
| 30 | intrinsic | a. belonging to the essential nature of a thing | 固有的, 内在的 |
| 31 | equivalent | a. having the same value, use, meaning, etc. | 相等的, 相同的 |
| 32 | resignation | n. the feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen and cannot be changed | 顺从 |
| | | n. an act of giving up a job or position in a formal or official way | 辞职 |
| 33 | civility | n. polite, reasonable, and respectful behavior | 礼貌;客气 |
| 34 | acrimony | n. anger and bitterness: harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or feelings | 尖刻犀利 |
| 35 | bitter | a. having a strong and often unpleasant flavor that is the opposite of sweet | 苦的, 痛苦的 的痛苦的 |
| 36 | trepidation | n. a feeling of fear that causes you to hesitate because you think something bad or unpleasant is going to happen | 惊恐 |
| 37 | apprehension | n. fear that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : a feeling of being worried about the future | 恐惧 |



section 121 easy

1. Because the organization she inherited was remarkably _____, her first priority was the establishment of a vigorous fund-raising campaign.

- A. controversial
- B. high-minded
- C. impecunious
- D. multifarious
- E. antiquated

2. Unlike some models of mathematical tasks that distinguish between lower and higher cognitive demands, Carolyn Kieran's model focuses only on the type of algebraic activity and thus is not _____ with regard to cognitive demand.

- A. consistent
- B. equitable
- C. indeterminate
- D. discriminatory
- E. extraneous

3. The reason geological activity on Mars is so (i)_____ while on Earth it remains (ii)_____ is that Earth's diameter is about twice the size of Mars. Because Mars is smaller than Earth, it cooled faster, and therefore it lost the internal heat that drives tectonic activity.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. localized | D. vital |
| B. moribund | E. unnoticed |
| C. violent | F. predictable |

4. The lobbyist argues that current environmental regulations must be (I)_____ to prevent a recession, thus reviving the notion that economic progress and environmental protection are inherently (ii)_____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. introduced | D. inviolable |
| B. softened | E. incompatible |
| C. reviewed | F. unsustainable |

5. The apparent promise of clean alternatives to environmentally harmful fossil fuels might actually (i)_____ fossil-fuel industries by framing energy problems not as a matter of excessive consumption but rather as a remediable lack of clean energy production, thus enticing citizens to (ii)_____ the current energy consumption patterns from which fossil-fuel industries profit.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. benefit | D. call attention to |
| B. pressure | E. demand changes in |
| C. transform | F. remain complacent about |

6. The lack of (i)_____ the poetry of the postwar decades has led not, as one might have expected, to (ii)_____ poetry, but to a curious closure in which all poets and forms of poetry are (iii)_____ and alone, not even respected establishment poets.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| A. interest in | D. pluralistic debate on | G. marginalized |
| B. consensus about | E. popular acceptance of | H. revered |
| C. innovation in | F. any experimentation in | I. tolerated |



7. For literary critics and book reviewers, the notion of critical authority has become _____ in an age of quick, teeming Internet response, where all the old critical standards and parameters are in the process of being reinvented.

- A. fluid
- B. transparent
- C. obvious
- D. unstable
- E. justifiable
- F. defensible

8. Although initially it may be difficult to discern the essay's message of peace and conciliation, a close reading reveals its essentially _____ nature.

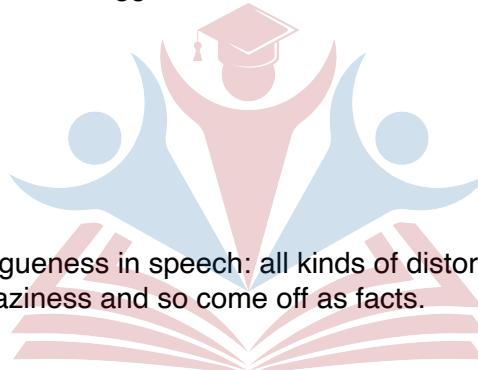
- A. pacific
- B. indolent
- C. banal
- D. lethargic
- E. austere
- F. dovish

9. While the band's music is loud and aggressive, it is never _____.

- A. simpleminded
- B. unsophisticated
- C. subdued
- D. restrained
- E. melodious
- F. disingenuous

10. There is a risk in _____ vagueness in speech; all kinds of distortions and lies can go unrecognized in the general haziness and so come off as facts.

- A. detecting
- B. sanctioning
- C. castigating
- D. countenancing
- E. discerning
- F. perpetuating





1-5 C / D / BD / BE / BE
6-10 BDG / AD / AF / AB / BD

1. Analysis: According to the causal logic guided by the cause, the result sentence says that its first job is to establish a fund-raising campaign (fund-raising campaign), indicating that the organization lacks money, chooses C, and is poor.

Translation: Because the organization she inherited is very poor, her first task is to establish an active fundraising campaign.

2. Analysis: According to the different, we can see that the characteristics of Carolyn Kieran's model are different from some of the models mentioned above, so the space should reflect the opposite description of distinguishing, that is, to treat cognitive needs without discrimination, choose D, discriminate , Treated differently.

Translation: Unlike some mathematical task models, these models distinguish between lower and higher cognitive requirements. Carolyn Kieran's model only focuses on the types of algebraic activities, so it does not differentiate in terms of cognitive needs.

3. Analysis: According to the comparative logic of the while prompt, it can be seen that the characteristics of geological activities on Mars and Earth should be reversed from each other. At the same time, the second sentence says that Mars has lost the heat that drives the tectonic movement. It is inferred that the geological movement of Mars, which is empty, is characterized by option B, which is stagnant and inactive, and then inversely selects D, which is the option D, which is dynamic.

Translation: Geological activity on Mars is so stagnant, but it remains active on Earth because the diameter of the Earth is about twice the size of Mars. Because Mars is smaller than Earth, it will cool faster, so it loses the internal heat that drives tectonic activity.

4. Analysis: This question is based on the cause and effect prompted by the two, and the two air links are used to do it. That is, the relationship between economic progress and environmental protection suggested by Erkuang needs to be consistent with the practice of Yikuang. The most reasonable combination is only the BE option. Environmental regulations must be weakened to prevent economic recession, which means that economic progress and environmental protection It's a fish and a bear's paw.

Translation: The lobbyists argued that the current environmental regulations must be weakened to prevent economic recession, thus restoring the concept that economic progress and environmental protection are essentially incompatible.

5. Analysis: According to the structure of by framing, it can be seen that by constructing the energy problem as a problem of lack of clean energy production, rather than the problem of excessive energy consumption, that is to tell the reader that the energy problem is not the energy consumed by people More, but to increase the production of clean energy, which increases the pressure on the ore industry, choose B, and at the same time, according to the causal logic prompted by thus, it also guides people to change the mode of energy consumption. E.





Translation: Obvious prospects for clean alternatives to fossil fuels that environment, by building energy issues as remedial problems of lack of clean energy production, rather than excessive energy consumption, put pressure on the fossil fuel industry to attract Citizens need to change in the current energy consumption model, and the fossil fuel industry will benefit from the current energy consumption model.

6. Analysis: First look at Sankong. According to the parallel logic of and, Sankong and alone are the same, indicating that you want to fill in a separate and lonely state where all poetry and poets are in. The most suitable is G, marginalization. of. All poets and poems are separated from each other, indicating that everyone is different from each other and lacks consensus, so choose B empty. At the same time, it is precisely because the poet and poetry are lonely with each other, indicating that the lack of consensus on poetry does not trigger a diverse discussion that everyone participates in, so D is the most appropriate.

Translation: The lack of consensus on poetry in the post-war decades, as one might expect, did not lead to a diversified discussion of poetry, but led to an unusually closed state in which all poets and Poetry is marginalized and isolated.

7. Analysis: According to the explanation below, in such an era of rapid and full of Internet feedback, the old comment standards and parameters are in the process of being reshaped, indicating that the concept of comment authority is also in the process of change (today It's an authority, maybe it won't be tomorrow), so choose AD, fluid and unstable.

Translation: For literary critics and book reviewers, the concept of review authority has become unstable in such a fast and full Internet feedback era, in this era, all the old review standards and parameters are in the process of being reshaped .

8. Analysis: According to the concession transition logic suggested by although, although it is difficult to identify the message of peace and conciliation at first, it can be found after careful reading, so choose AF.

Translation: Although it may be difficult at first to discern the information of peace and reconciliation in the paper, a careful reading can reveal its inherently peaceful nature.

9. Analysis: According to the while hint, the concession turns, the later features and loud and aggressive are reversed in a broad sense. After the partial reversal of never, the only qualified one is AB, which is simple in mind and not familiar with the world.

Translation: Although the band's music is loud and intense, it is not naive.

10. Analysis: According to the explanation logic explained by the colon, the following text says that distortions and lies will become unnoticeable in a hazy state and achieve the effect of becoming a fact, indicating that there is a vagueness in the speech, which is the risk . So choose BD, agree, support. The small equivalent vagueness = general haziness in the title also needs everyone's attention.

Translation: It is risky to agree with the ambiguity in speech: various distortions and lies will become undetected in the usual obscurity, and thus achieve the effect of becoming a fact.





Section 121

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|------------|
| 1 | vigorous | a. done with great force and energy | 充满活力的 |
| 2 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 3 | high-minded | a. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character | 高尚的 |
| 4 | impecunious | a. having little or no money | 贫穷的; 不名一文的 |
| 5 | multifarious | a. of many and various kinds | 多方面的 |
| 6 | antiquated | a. very old and no longer useful, popular, or accepted : very old-fashioned or obsolete | 过时的;陈旧的 |
| 7 | distinguish | v. to notice or recognize a difference between people or things | 区别 |
| 8 | indeterminate | a. not able to be stated or described in an exact way | 不明确的 |
| 9 | discriminatory | a. not fair: unfairly treating a person or group of people differently from other people or groups of people | 不公平的 |
| 10 | extraneous | a. not forming a necessary part of something: not important | 无关的;外来的; |
| 11 | tectonic | a. of or relating to changes in the structure of the Earth's surface | 地壳构造的 |
| 12 | moribund | a. no longer active or effective : close to failure | 即将倒闭的 |
| 13 | recession | n. a period of reduced business activity | 经济衰退 |
| 14 | incompatible | a. not able to exist together without trouble or conflict | 不相容的 |
| 15 | remedy | n. a way of solving or correcting a problem | 解决方法 |
| 16 | consensus | n. a general agreement about something | 一致同意 |
| 17 | innovation | n. a new idea, device, or method | 创新;改革 |
| 18 | revere | v. to have great respect for (someone or something) : to show devotion and honor to (someone or something) | 尊敬;崇敬 |
| 19 | teem | v. to be full of something | 充满 |
| 20 | defensible | a. able to be thought of as good or acceptable | 有正当理由的 |
| 21 | conciliatory | a. intended to gain goodwill or favor or to reduce hostility | 安抚的 |
| 22 | pacific | a. loving peace : not wanting war or conflict | 和平的;爱和平的 |
| 23 | indolent | a. not liking to work or be active | 懒惰的 |
| 24 | banal | a. boring or ordinary | 平庸的;陈腐的 |
| 25 | lethargic | a. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things | 昏睡的 |
| 26 | austere | a. stern and cold in appearance or manner | 简朴的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------|
| 27 | dovish | a. a person who does not want war and does want peace | 温和派的 |
| 28 | subdued | a. not strong, loud, intense, etc. | 闷闷不乐的;抑郁的 |
| 29 | disingenuous | a. not truly honest or sincere | 不真诚的 |
| 30 | vague | a. not clear in meaning | 模糊的 |
| 31 | sanction | v. to officially accept or allow (something) | 支持 |
| | | n. an action that is taken or an order that is given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc. | 制裁 |
| 32 | castigate | v. to criticize (someone) harshly | 严厉批评 |
| 33 | countenance | n. the appearance of a person's face : a person's expression | 面容;脸色 |
| 34 | | v. to accept, support, or approve of (something): sanction | 支持;赞成 |
| 35 | perpetuate | v. to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely | 使.....永存 |





section 122 medium

1. All the scholars at the conference agree on the character of the general philosophical concepts under discussion, but this does not imply _____ with regard to details.

- A. an element of controversy
- B. an excess of uncertainty
- C. a lack of conformity
- D. a mood of curiosity
- E. a community of opinion

2. Suspicion is arguably a natural self-protective instinct essential to the survival of individuals and societies: a human being or community that is totally _____ is inviting trouble.

- A. exultant
- B. regressive
- C. reclusive
- D. ingenuous
- E. apprehensive

3. Various factors complicate researchers' efforts to study time spent on housework. For example, housework may not stand out much in respondents' memories because it is so (i)_____ everyday life, and (ii)_____ problems among survey subjects may thus be more severe than for other activities.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. integral to | D. logistical |
| B. disruptive of | E. recollection |
| C. essential to | F. fabrication |

4. There is a somewhat (i)_____ trend emerging in property law today: though property law historically has been used to legitimize the conquest of indigenous lands, indigenous groups worldwide are now (ii)_____ this same body of law to lay claim to their own cultural resources.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. ironic | D. circumventing |
| B. untimely | E. employing |
| C. redundant | F. invalidating |

5. Among geophysicists there was considerably less (i)_____ the proposed environment measure than the (ii)_____ media accounts of the conference would suggest: the debate was often animated but never uncivil.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. ambivalence toward | D. sanitized |
| B. satisfaction with | E. sensationalized |
| C. rancor over | F. poignant |

6. Genetic researchers have recently suggested that our political learnings may be determined by our DNA, a view that tends to undermine our reflective self-flattery. We (i)_____ the idea that personal politics are entirely (ii)_____. The genetic explanation for ideology (iii)_____ our belief that we are persuaded only by rational arguments.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. recoil from | D. deliberative | G. defies |
| B. revel in | E. inexpensive | H. entails |
| C. puzzle over | F. self-serving | I. parallels |



7. French's tone was reasonable, _____ almost, but the gaze she fixed on Backhouse over her reading spectacles had something of defiance in it.

- A. distracted
- B. preoccupied
- C. deferential
- D. apprehensive
- E. respectful
- F. inquisitive

8. The book is impressively _____, drawing from multiple disciplines and perspectives, and resting on diverse and extensive archival sources, autobiographies, published collections of letter, and works of history.

- A. learned
- B. progressive
- C. comprehensive
- D. concise
- E. succinct
- F. erudite

9. The latest publications predicting disastrous coastal erosion are likely to seem _____ to knowledgeable readers because variations on the same claims have been effectively refuted in the past few years.

- A. intriguing
- B. dubious
- C. baffling
- D. alarming
- E. unsettling
- F. suspect

10. Ursula Le Guin claims that looking at schoolbooks from around 1900 can be _____, given that the level of literacy and general cultural knowledge expected of a mere ten-year-old was, she notes, "rather awesome".

- A. reassuring
- B. stimulating
- C. dreary
- D. tedious
- E. scary
- F. intimidating

**SlackaHead**ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପ୍ରେସ ମିଳନ
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



- 1-5 E / D / AE / AE / CE
6-10 BDG / CE / AF / BF / EF

1. Analysis: According to the transition, the following description should reflect the opposite of agree, so choose E, a common point of view.

Translation: All the scholars present at the meeting agreed on the characteristics of the general philosophical concept under discussion, but this does not mean that there is a common view on the relevant details.

2. Analysis: The colon prompt explains the logic. The previous prompt suggests that suspicion is important, and the following text describes how to cause trouble, so be sure to fill in the state of not doubting, corresponding to D is the most appropriate, naive, simple.

Translation: Doubt can be said to be a nature protection instinct, which is essential for the survival of an individual or society: a completely naive person or group will cause trouble.

3. Analysis: because it leads to causal logic, the result sentence says that housework is not so prominent and obvious in the memory of the interviewee, which means that housework is integrated into life and it is difficult for people to recall it alone, so choosing A is an everyday. An indispensable part of life. It is precisely because it has become a part of daily life that cannot be highlighted in the memory alone, so the problem of memory is more serious than other activities, so Erkong chooses E, memory.

Translation: Various factors complicate the efforts of researchers to study the time spent on housework. For example, housework may not be prominent in the interviewee's memory because it is an indispensable part of daily life, and the subject's recall problems may be more serious than other activities' problems

4. Analysis: On the one hand, though means concession and turning, the logical direction of the main sentence and the subordinate clause are reversed. The subordinate clause legalizes the conquest of the indigenous land, then the main sentence should reflect that the indigenous group uses the same law to claim its own resources On the other hand, according to the adverbial purpose of to lay claim, it is possible to deduce the two-empty corresponding E and use it. Since both parties can use the law to achieve the opposite legal effect, then for this property law, there is also an ironic trend, choose A.

Translation: Some ironic trend is emerging in current property law: Although property law has historically been used to legalize the land that conquered indigenous peoples, indigenous groups around the world are now using the same legal system to claim their own Cultural resources.

5. Analysis: The colon prompt explains the logic. The explanation part says that the discussion is warm but not rough, indicating that there is no uncivilized discussion full of hostility, so choose C, hostility. According to the comparative structure in the title less...than..., there is no hostility as reported by the media, indicating that the media reports are exaggerated and sensational, so E is chosen.





Translation: Among geophysicists, the sensational media reports without meeting proposed environmental assessment topics are hostile: the debate is often active, but by no means brutal.

6. Analysis: The key to solving this problem is to clarify the general logical direction of several content descriptions in the problem, that is: whether it is genetic or obtained through careful thinking. According to the last sentence, we can know that our beliefs can only be persuaded by rational argumentation, that is, we believe that politics is to draw conclusions through rational judgment and cautious thinking. Erkong should choose B, proud, and D, think carefully. According to the first sentence saying that genes determine our political learning destroys our reflective self-flattery, that is, genetic decision theory is contrary to rational inference theory, so Sankong chooses G and despises.

Translation: Genetic researchers recently suggested that our political learning may be determined by our DNA, and this view often destroys our reflective self-flattery. We are proud of the view that personal politics is completely cautious. The genetic interpretation of ideology violates our beliefs, and we believe that only rational argument can convince us.

7. Analysis: almost means progressive, the space is the same direction as the reasonable, and the degree is deepened. At the same time, according to the but transition, the space should reflect the opposite description of defiance, so choose C, respectful, and E, respectful.

Translation: French tone is very reasonable, almost respectful, but she fixed her eyes on the Backhouse through the reading glasses and found some contempt.

8. Analysis: According to the further explanation later, this book covers a wide range of references and many categories, so it is a learned feature, choose AF.

Translation: This book is impressively erudite. It obtains information from multiple disciplines and perspectives, and is based on various and extensive archive sources, autobiography, published letters, and historical works.

9. Analysis: because it suggests causal logic, the reason statement says that similar claims have been refuted, so for knowledgeable people, this latest statement is likely to be refuted as well, so this statement comes to these people. If it is suspicious and unreliable, choose BF.

Translation: The latest publications predicting catastrophic coastal erosion may be suspicious to knowledgeable readers, because in the past few years, the same claimed variant claims have been effectively refuted.

10. Analysis: Given prompts causal logic, the reason sentence says that a child's expected level of writing and general cultural knowledge are awesome, indicating that the corresponding textbook has reached an awesome degree, so choosing EF is scary.

Translation: Ursula Le Guin claims that reading textbooks from around 1900 may be frightening because she points out that the expected reading and writing skills and general cultural knowledge level of a 10-year-old child is "quite awesome".





Section 122

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | controversy | n. argument that involves many people who strongly disagree about something | 公开辩论 |
| 2 | exultant | a. very happy and excited | 欢欣鼓舞的 |
| 3 | regress | v. to return to an earlier and usually worse or less developed condition or state | 退化;倒退 |
| 4 | reclusive | a. seeking solitude: retiring from society | 隐居的 |
| 5 | ingenuous | a. showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness a. lacking craft or subtlety | 天真的 真诚的 |
| 6 | apprehensive | a. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : feeling or showing fear or apprehension about the future | 忧虑的;担心的 |
| 7 | integral | a. very important and necessary | 不可或缺的 |
| 8 | fabricate | v. to make up for the purpose of deception | 编造;捏造 |
| 9 | conquest | v. the act of taking control of a country, city, etc., through the use of force | 征服 |
| 10 | indigenous | a. produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region or environment | 当地的;土生土长的 |
| 11 | ironic | a. using words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny | 讽刺的 |
| 12 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 13 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 14 | animate | a. possessing or characterized by life v. to give spirit and support | 有生气 激励, 推动 |
| 15 | uncivil | a. rude or impolite | 失礼的;粗鲁的 |
| 16 | ambivalent | a. having or showing simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward something or someone | 矛盾的 |
| 17 | rancor | n. an angry feeling of hatred or dislike for someone who has treated you unfairly | 敌意 |
| 18 | sanitize | v. to make (something) free from dirt, infection, disease, etc., by cleaning it : to make (something) sanitary | 去除...中使人不快的内容;净化 |
| 19 | sensationalize | v. v to describe or show something in a way that makes it seem more shocking than it really is | 故作耸人听闻地夸张; 大肆渲染 |
| 20 | poignant | a. causing a strong feeling of sadness | 尖锐的;辛酸的 |
| 21 | undermine | v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective usually in a secret or gradual way | 逐渐削弱 (信心、权威等) |
| 22 | recoil | v. & n. to quickly move away from something that is shocking, frightening, or | 畏缩 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|---------------|
| | | disgusting: to react to something with shock or fear | |
| 23 | revel | v. to take great pleasure | 狂欢 |
| 24 | deliberation | n. careful thought or discussion done in order to make a decision | 深思熟虑 |
| 25 | self-serving | a. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests | 自私的 |
| 26 | defy | v. to confront with assured power of resistance | 公然反抗;不服从 |
| 27 | entail | v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result | 牵扯 |
| 28 | distract | v. to take (attention) away from someone or something | 转移(注意力) |
| 29 | deferential | a. showing or expressing respect and high regard due a superior or an elder | 恭敬的 |
| 30 | apprehensive | a. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen : feeling or showing fear or apprehension about the future | 忧虑的;担心的 |
| 31 | inquisitive | a. tending to ask questions : having a desire to know or learn more | 好学的;好奇的;兴趣广泛的 |
| 32 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |
| 33 | succinct | a. using few words to state or express an idea | 简明的 |
| 34 | erudite | a. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying | 博学的 |
| 35 | intriguing | a. extremely interesting | 迷人的 |
| 36 | baffle | v. to confuse (someone) completely | 使困惑 |
| 37 | unsettle | v. to make (someone) nervous, worried, or upset | 扰乱;使担忧 |
| 38 | reassure | v. to make (someone) feel less afraid, upset, or doubtful | 打消...的疑虑 |
| 39 | dreary | a. causing unhappiness or sad feelings : not warm, cheerful, etc. | 令人沮丧的;沉闷的 |
| 40 | intimidate | v. to make (someone) afraid | 恐吓;威胁 |



section 123 hard

1. With Robert Lowell's death, poetry appears to have shrunk from the ground he commandeered: his grand conception of the port as public conscience has _____ in the present era of notably small and private poems.

- A. met little resistance
- B. experienced increased momentum
- C. garnered newfound credibility
- D. generated unqualified enthusiasm
- E. gained scant traction

2. The researchers theorized that people in power focus so keenly on their own prerogatives that they become oblivious to those around them and that their subordinates, not wanting to provoke the boss, _____ this process.

- A. subvert
- B. imitate
- C. abet
- D. expose
- E. underestimate

3. Far from being (i)_____ the corporate world because of cutbacks, serious scientific researchers are playing a growing role in innovation in certain firms. The explanation for this apparent paradox is that innovative companies are not looking for full-time scientists; they want moonlighting academics, professors (ii)_____ to work temporary projects.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. banished from | D. disinclined |
| B. relegated to | E. unauthorized |
| C. reinstated in | F. disposed |

4. The enlightenment philosophers of the eighteenth century acknowledged that unrestricted freedom to publish could (i)_____ motivated by envy or hatred, but they hoped that any such (ii)_____ enabled by expanded liberties would suffer from being publicly exposed.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| A. encourage blandishments | D. evasion |
| B. facilitate calumny | E. defamation |
| C. constrain vituperation | F. prurience |

5. The mind has a tendency to (i)_____ abstractions, so that one might envision the ego existing somewhere physically in the brain, but Freud (ii)_____ such a physical structure: rather, he (iii)_____.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. create | D. did not posit | G. believed that it is illusory |
| B. hypostatize | E. did not preclude | H. theorized that it is autonomous |
| C. incorporate | F. did not abjure | I. regard it as a process |





6. Greenhouse gases emitted into atmosphere are virtually permanent, and because they (i) _____ in the atmosphere, their effects is (ii) _____. These facts necessitate that policies related to greenhouse gases differ from policies related to various pollutants whose effects are (iii) _____ and often temporary.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| A. disperse evenly | D. subtle | G. local |
| B. accrue gradually | E. global | H. contrary |
| C. persist indefinitely | F. transit | I. hazardous |

7. Conchita evinced _____ the arts: her favorite activities included visiting museums, attending plays or concerts, and reading poetry aloud.

- A. a proclivity for
- B. a preoccupation with
- C. an indifference toward
- D. an optimism about
- E. an affinity for
- F. a detachment from

8. Computerized facial-recognition systems can be _____ by any number of factors, from the dirt caked on a camera lens to a hat pulled low over a subject's face.

- A. neutralized
- B. calibrated
- C. augmented
- D. ameliorated
- E. stymied
- F. confounded

9. Some social scientists who begin their studies of small communities with the intention of remaining detached revise their initial approach on discovering that personal involvement with subjects can actually _____ the gathering of important data.

- A. influence
- B. expedite
- C. facilitate
- D. circumvent
- E. affect
- F. intensify

10. Since their first appearance in the nineteenth century, commuter suburbs have been widely _____ in print as both a social disaster and an aesthetic desert.

- A. condemned
- B. identified
- C. discussed
- D. diagnosed
- E. welcomed
- F. embraced





- 1-5 E / C / AF / BE / BDG
6-10 AEG / AE / AE / BC / BD

1. Analysis: The colon prompt explains the logic. The colon mentioned earlier reduced the status of poetry, and the colon must also reflect this change. So in this short era of personal poetry, the great idea of portraying the poet as a public conscience is It won't be too attractive. Choose E to gain a lack of appeal.

Translation: With the death of Robert Lowell, poetry seems to have shrunk from the place he conquered: In the current era of short and personal poetry, his macro vision of using poets as a public conscience is very unattractive.

2. Analysis: Subordinates need to instigate and promote the boss's approach to be able to correspond to the description of not wanting to provoke the boss, so choose C to make something (especially bad) possible.

Translation: Researchers speculate that those in power are so eagerly focused on their own privileges that they ignore the people around them, and their subordinates do not want to irritate the boss, and will contribute to the process.

3. Analysis: According to far from, fill in the opposite description of a growing role, choose A from the air, be expelled by... In addition, according to the fact of the growing role, the last sentence of the title says that the company wants part-time scholars, so the following two blanks reflect the meaning of the same direction, that is, the professor is willing to do part-time projects, choose F.

Translation: It is not because of layoffs that they are driven out of the corporate world, and important scientific researchers are playing an increasingly important role in the innovation of certain companies. The explanation for this apparent paradox is that innovative companies are not looking for full-time scientists; they want part-time scholars and professors willing to work on temporary projects.

4. Analysis: According to such prompts, the repetition refers to the same, and the two air linkages are the same. Only BE that meets the conditions is defamatory and slander.

Translation: Enlightenment philosophers in the eighteenth century acknowledged that unrestricted freedom of publication can promote jealousy or hatred-driven defamation, but they hope that any such defamation brought about by expanded freedom will be exposed publicly.

5. Analysis: So that means the purpose, the logic is consistent before and after, the purpose sentence says to conceive the self in the physical place, so the logic direction must also be repeated in the front, that is, to abstract and materialize, choose B. But the tipping point is that the approach that Freud can introduce is not to dematerialize, that is, to not assume such a physical structure, choose D, not to assume. Rather, later expresses what Freud really wants to do, choose G, believe it is unreal, that is, the opposite description of materialization.

Translation: Thinking tends to materialize abstraction so that people may conceive of a self that exists in a physical place in the brain, but Freud did not assume such a physical structure: instead, he thought it was illusory





6. Analysis: The title says that the policies for pollutants and greenhouse gases affect the environment differently. We know that the effects caused by the two are also different. The effect of pollutants is three empty and temporary. The effect of greenhouse gases is still two empty and permanent, so it can be seen. The two empty and three empty are opposite to each other, so only E, global, and G, partial, are the most suitable. Then according to the causal logic prompted by because, it must be because the greenhouse gases are evenly distributed in the environment, that is, there will be everywhere, so that the effect is global, choose A.

Translation: The greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere are almost permanent, and because they are evenly dispersed in the atmosphere, their impact is global. These facts require that policies related to greenhouse gases are different from those related to various pollutants. The impact of these pollutants is local and often temporary.

7. Analysis: The colon prompts to explain the logic. The explanation part shows that this person is interested in art. The answer is AE. He has preferences and likes for...

Translation: Conchita shows a preference for art: her favorite activities include visiting museums, attending plays or concerts, and reading poems aloud.

8. Analysis: According to the explanation part from...to..., it can be reversed, the facial recognition system will be hindered by many factors, so the most suitable combination is A, canceled, E, hindered.

Translation: The computerized facial recognition system can be counteracted/obstructed by any number of factors, from the dirt that clumps on the camera lens to the hat that is pulled onto the subject's face.

9. Analysis: The original research method was with objective intent, and scientists modified the original method, so scientists tended to adopt a subjective method, that is, recognition and approval of personal involvement, so the evaluation of the blank should be positive, So choose BC to promote.

Translation: Some social scientists who began to study small ethnic groups with objective ideas revised their original method when they found that personal participation with the respondents can promote the collection of important data.

10. Analysis: This question examines the vocabulary, the following is a negative description of the suburbs of the commuter city, so the EF language color does not match, A and C do not have a matching option, and it is not possible, so the answer BD is identified as, recognized as, these two. The most suitable.

Translation: Since its first appearance in the 19th century, commuter city suburbs have been widely recognized as social disasters and aesthetic deserts in print.





Section 123

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 1 | commandeer | v. to take (something, such as a vehicle or building) by force especially for military purposes | 征用;强占 |
| 2 | conscience | n. the part of the mind that makes you aware of your actions as being either morally right or wrong <i>a person's moral sense of right and wrong</i> | 良心;良知 |
| 3 | garner | v. to collect or gather (something) | 获得, 得到 |
| 4 | unqualified | a. not modified or restricted by reservations: complete | 无限制的 |
| 5 | oblivious | a. not conscious or aware of someone or something | 未注意 |
| 6 | prerogative | n. a right or privilege | 特权;优先权 |
| 7 | subvert | v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc. | 颠覆, 破坏 |
| 8 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 9 | abet | v. to actively second and encourage (something, such as an activity or plan) <i>encourage or assist someone to commit (a crime)</i> . | 煽动;怂恿 |
| 10 | underestimate | v. to estimate (something) as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number | 低估;看轻; |
| 11 | cutback | n. the act of reducing the number or amount of something | 削减;缩减 |
| 12 | paradox | n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible | 悖论 |
| 13 | banish | v. to force (someone) to leave a country as punishment | 放逐;流放 |
| 14 | relegate | v. to put (someone or something) in a lower or less important position, rank, etc. | 使贬职;使降级 |
| 15 | reinstate | v. to put (someone) back in a job or position that had been taken away | 使恢复原职 |
| 16 | dispose | v. to put (someone or something) in a particular position or place | 排列;布置 |
| 17 | blandish | v. to coax with flattery : CAJOLE <i>persuade (someone)</i> | 谄媚 <i>to do something by sustained coaxing or flattery.</i> |
| 18 | calumny | n. an untrue statement that is made to damage someone's reputation | 诬蔑 |
| 19 | vituperate | v. to use harsh condemnatory language | 谩骂;痛斥 |
| 20 | defame | v. to hurt the reputation of (someone or something) especially by saying things that are false or unfair | 诽谤;中伤 |
| 21 | prurience | / | 好色;淫秽 |
| 22 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 23 | abjure | v. to reject solemnly <i>(in a formal and dignified manner)</i> | 公开保证放弃 |
| 24 | illusory | a. based on something that is not true or real: based on an illusion | 虚幻的 |
| 25 | permanent | a. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever : not temporary or changing | 永恒的 |
| 26 | subtle | a. not obvious <i>so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe.</i> | 不明显的 <i>analyse or describe.</i> |
| 27 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |

making use of
clever and
indirect methods to achieve something.





| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|---|
| 28 | evince | v. to show (something) clearly | 显示(感情或品质) |
| 29 | proclivity | n. a strong natural liking for something that is usually bad <i>a tendency to choose or do something regularly; an inclination or predisposition</i> | 癖性 |
| 30 | indifference | n. lack of interest in or concern about something: an indifferent attitude or feeling | 漠不关心;中立 towards a particular thing. |
| 31 | affinity | n. a strong liking for or attraction to someone or something | 密切关系 |
| 32 | detachment | n. freedom from bias or prejudice | 公正;客观 |
| 33 | neutralize | v. to make ineffective | 使无效;中和 |
| 34 | calibrate | v. to adjust or mark (something, such as a measuring device) so that it can be used in an accurate and exact way | 校准(刻度, 以使测量准确) |
| 35 | augment | v. to increase the size or amount of (something) | 增加 |
| 36 | ameliorate | v. to make (something, such as a problem) better, less painful, etc. | 改善 |
| 37 | stymie | v. to stop (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening <i>prevent or hinder the progress of.</i> | 妨碍 |
| 38 | confound | v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something) v. to prove (someone or something) wrong | 使混淆 证明...有误 |
| 39 | expedite | v. to cause (something) to happen faster | 迅速完成 |
| 40 | facilitate | v. to make (something) easier : to help cause (something) | 促进 |
| 41 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 42 | condemn | v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong | 谴责 <i>express complete disapproval of; censure. criticize.</i> |
| 43 | embrace | v. to accept (something or someone) readily or gladly | 欣然接受 |

sentence (someone to a particular punishment, especially death.)

SlackaHead

ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନ୍ଯୁଅର୍ ପ୍ରୈସ୍ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



section 124 medium

1. The fanciful notion that the legislative initiative would bring unlimited social benefits has soured into an equally _____ mood of skepticism and distrust.

- A. valid
- B. pessimistic
- C. unanticipated
- D. pragmatic
- E. baseless

2. The use of the term “greenhouse effect” is a complete _____, because it is not a veracious description of such a complicated transformation.

- A. anomaly
- B. spontaneity
- C. mishap
- D. misnomer
- E. appositeness

3. The man was an avowed (i)_____: he made no secret of his disdain for (ii)_____ endeavor.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. partisan | D. political |
| B. dilettante | E. aesthetic |
| C. philistine | F. amateur |

4. Some people argue that the increased gap between rich and poor is caused (i)_____, which tends to favor those who are already wealthy because they have knowledge, skills, and access to information that the poor do not have; from the above perspective, the world is (ii)_____ into two groups, one able to exploit the system to its advantage, the other forced to suffer the negative effects of the new economic order.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| A. entirely by the bourgeoisie | D. truncated |
| B. partly by globalization | E. polarized |
| C. to a significant degree by demography | F. desiccated |

5. In the nineteenth century the (i)_____ advanced mechanical printing techniques made it possible for newspaper owners to print newspapers cheaply and in mass quantities, but unlike many other mechanized industries, where machines (ii)_____ workers, the new printing machines required trained compositors to run them, thereby (iii)_____ the demand for skilled printing labor.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. wide application of | D. marginalized | G. ignoring |
| B. extensive resistance to | E. intrigued | H. anticipating |
| C. great expense of | F. isolated | I. increasing |

6. In some ways, fascism can be viewed as (i)_____ social contract: The individual (ii)_____ nearly all his or her political identity and (iii)_____ to the state.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| A. an arbitrary | D. cedes | G. machinations |
| B. an altruistic | E. ascribes | H. autonomy |
| C. the ultimate | F. denies | I. ascendancy |





7. In denying him a promotion, management cited his _____ decision making, charging that his judgements were based on vagaries rather than careful forethought.

- A. capricious
- B. dogmatic
- C. atrocious
- D. cavalier
- E. authoritative
- F. cogent

8. Berwick, middle-aged, soft-spoken, and _____, with a keen sense of how to use this apparent ordinariness to his advantage, began with a gripping story about how a firefighter saved himself during a forest fire by using a completely improbable tactic.

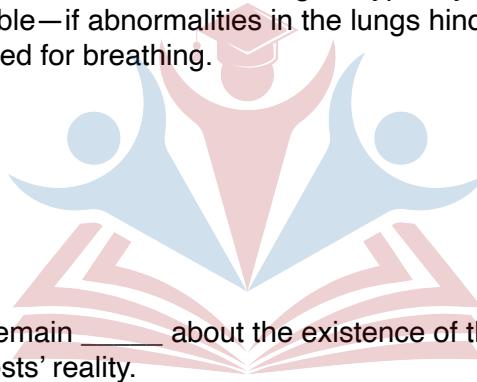
- A. imperturbable
- B. implacable
- C. unimaginative
- D. unprepossessing
- E. unremarkable
- F. unruffled

9. Investigating physiological _____ is not how biologists typically study function and structure, but it is not entirely unreasonable—if abnormalities in the lungs hinder breathing, then the lungs are very likely the organ required for breathing.

- A. deficiencies
- B. properties
- C. theories
- D. irregularities
- E. conjectures
- F. anomalies

10. Many great ghost stories remain _____ about the existence of their phantoms, whereas others leave no doubt about their ghosts' reality.

- A. ambiguous
- B. mute
- C. arch
- D. ominous
- E. positive
- F. confident





- 1-5 E / D / CE / CE / ADI
 6-10 BDH / AD / DE / DF / AB

1. Analysis: There are two important points in this question. One is sour into meaning "transform into", and benefits and skepticism and distrust reflect this change; the second important point is equally, typical agreement to repeat the sign word, the front is notion The modifier of is fanciful, so the following should be filled with synonyms of fanciful before the mood, so the answer is the most appropriate option E. baseless. The whole mention is from "unfounded good" to "unfounded bad".

Translation: The whimsical idea that legislative creation will bring endless social benefits has been transformed into an atmosphere of equally unfounded suspicion and mistrust.

2. Analysis: Because has already explained that this word is not a true description, so using this vocabulary is a misuse of a name, so the answer is the D option. The misnomer name is misused. [Interpretation of other options] Anomaly anomaly, spontaneity spontaneous, mishap disaster, and appropriateness.

Translation: The use of the word greenhouse effect is a misuse of the name because it is not a true description of such a complex transformation process.

3. Analysis: This question is a question of linkage thinking and can only match options. Partisan's characteristic is partiality, so it should be filled with justice, not in the options. The feature of dilettante is amateur, so the second space should be filled with a word that means professional, not in the options. The characteristic of philistine is vulgar, so the second space is filled with an elegant word, so the E option is appropriate. So the answer is CE.

Translation: This man is a publicly proclaimed mediocre: he will not hide his contempt for aesthetic efforts.

4. Analysis: The article attributed the gap between the rich and the poor to the rich themselves having more resources, which can only be explained by demography, so the first option is C. There are two different groups of people in the second space. This is a kind of differentiation, so the E option is the most suitable, and polarization makes polarization.

Translation: Some people think that the growing gap between the poor and the rich is largely due to demographic structure, which generally benefits those who are already rich because they have knowledge, skills, and information that the poor cannot get. From this perspective, the world is divided into two groups, one is able to explore various systems for its use, and the other is forced to withstand the negative effects of the new economic order.

5. Analysis: It is possible for the boss of the newspaper to print the newspaper cheaply and in large quantities to explain that new technology is used, so the first option is A. wide application of widely used. The second space needs to be reversed with the new printing technology behind, so the second space chooses the D option, marginalize to marginalize. In the third space, fill in a word to indicate that a skilled worker is needed, so choose the I option and increase is added.

Translation: In the 19th century, the extensive use of advanced mechanical printing technology made it possible for newspaper owners to print newspapers cheaply and in large quantities, but unlike many





Other areas of automation, where machines will marginalize workers, new printing is running, thus increasing the demand for skilled printing labor.

6. Analysis : To solve this problem with linked thinking, the first empty feature is to use the following sentence to explain, so only BDH three options are suitable. Selfless = renunciation of identity + renunciation of autonomy. Altruistic, selfless, Cede gives up, autonomy autonomy.

Translation: In some ways, fascism can be seen as a selfless social contract: the individual gives up almost all political identity and autonomy for the country.

7. Analysis: This question corresponds to the method category. The management judges him consistently before and after making decisions. The following article says that criticizing his decision is based on unpredictable and unexpected changes rather than a careful and far-reaching strategy, explaining this person's decision should be the same as vagary, the opposite of the careful forethought, the choice of A, capricious, and D, careless.

Translation: The management cited his capricious/inattentive decision, accusing him of decision-making based on capriciousness rather than careful and far-reaching considerations.

8. Analysis: We need to fill in a feature of Berwick for this question. In fact, this space is repeated with a reference at the back, and the following his ordinariness is actually corresponding to this space, so the answer is filled with synonyms of ordinariness, so the answer is chosen as the DE option. Unprepossessing is not attractive, unremarkable is not significant.

Translation: Berwick, middle-aged, speaks very softly and very ordinary, has a keen sense to know how to use this ordinary for him, he started a gripping story, this story is about how a firefighter Use a completely incorrect strategy to save his own in a forest fire.

9. Analysis: but it is not entirely unreasonable means that the previous sentence is also reasonable, so the following example proves this sentence, which also proves that biologists also often investigate abnormalities, so the space is equivalent to abnormalities, so the answer is to choose the DF option. Irregularities are irregular. Anomalies are abnormal.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Translation: Investigating abnormalities in physiology is not how biologists typically study function and structure, but it is not entirely unreasonable. If abnormalities in the lungs hinder breathing, then the lungs are likely to be breathing tissue.

10. Analysis: From whereas, you can see the comparison between before and after, followed by leave no doubt, which is a very confirmed attitude. ambiguous, mute silent. Although these two words are not synonymous, they both expressed a noncommittal attitude, so they were chosen as the answer.

Translation: Many great ghost stories remain silent/fuzzy about the existence of such ghosts, but other ghost stories are very positive about the facts of ghosts in the story.





Section 124

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|-------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | fanciful | a. coming from the imagination | 空想的, 不现实的 |
| 2 | sour | a. unpleasant or unfriendly | 闷闷不乐的 |
| 3 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 4 | veracious | a. TRUTHFUL, HONEST | 真实的 |
| 5 | anomaly | n. something that is unusual or unexpected | 异常 |
| 6 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 7 | mishap | n. a small mistake or amount of bad luck | 小事故;晦气 |
| 8 | misnomer | n. a name that is wrong or not proper or appropriate | 使用不恰当(或不准确)的名称 |
| 9 | partisan | a. strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another | 盲目拥护 |
| 10 | dilettante | n. a person whose interest in an art or in an area of knowledge is not very deep or serious | 半吊子 |
| 11 | philistine | n. a person who is guided by materialism and is usually disdainful of intellectual or artistic values | 庸俗; 对文化艺术无知的人 |
| 12 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 13 | bourgeoisie | n. MIDDLE CLASS | 中产阶级;资产阶级 |
| 14 | truncate | v. to make (something) shorter | 缩短 |
| 15 | desiccate | v. to dry up | 使干 (燥) |
| 16 | polarize | v. to cause (people, opinions, etc.) to separate into opposing groups | (使)两极化 |
| 17 | intrigue | n. the activity of making secret plans | 密谋 |
| 18 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 19 | altruistic | a. showing concern for the happiness and welfare of other people rather than for yourself | 无私心的 |
| 20 | cede | v. to give control of (something) to another person, group, government, etc. | 割让;让给 |
| 21 | ascendancy | n. a position of power in which someone can control or influence other people | 支配地位; 优势 |
| 22 | capricious | a. changing often and quickly | 变化多的 |
| 23 | dogmatic | a. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted | 固执己见的, 教条的 |
| 24 | atrocious | a. very evil or cruel | 糟透的;十分讨厌的 |
| 25 | cavalier | a. having or showing no concern for something that is important or serious | 漫不经心的;不在乎的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|---|----------|
| 26 | cogent | a. very clear and easy for the mind to accept and believe | 令人信服的 |
| 27 | prepossessing | a. having qualities that people like : appealing or attractive | 外表吸引人的 |
| 28 | unremarkable | a. not worthy of special attention or notice | 平凡的;平庸的 |
| 29 | unruffled | a. not upset or disturbed | 镇定的;沉着的 |
| 30 | deficient | a. not having enough of something that is important or necessary | 缺乏的;缺少的 |
| 31 | conjecture | n. an opinion or idea formed without proof or sufficient evidence | 推测 |
| 32 | phantom | n. the soul of a dead person thought of as living in an unseen world or as appearing to living people | 鬼魂;幽灵 |
| 33 | ambiguous | a. able to be understood in more than one way | 有歧义的 |
| 34 | mute | a. felt or expressed without the use of words | 沉默的;无声的 |
| 35 | arch | a. having or showing an amused feeling of being superior to or knowing more than other people | 调皮的;淘气的 |
| 36 | ominous | a. suggesting that something bad is going to happen in the future | 恶兆的;不吉利的 |



SlackaHead
 লা-ঞ্জির উচ্চ শিক্ষা
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE





section 125 medium

1. Some of writers whose interviews with the Paris Review are included in this volume were caught in the final years of their lives, and these interviews thus lend _____ mood to the collection.

- A. an autumnal
- B. a scintillating
- C. a liberal
- D. an apolitical
- E. a cosmopolitan

2. Writing accessories such as letter openers, pen trays, and memorandum pads became tremendously popular during the Victorian era, and by far the most ubiquitous of such _____ was the letter box.

- A. epistles
- B. appurtenances
- C. vexations
- D. vestiges
- E. frugalities

3. Professor Redfield describes in his recent book publishing as dark as it is deep, even as one hidebound industry. Indeed, it is facing a profound change in its product model, but is so (i)_____ its past as to be(ii)_____ opportunities offered by technological change.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. indebted in | D. unable to seize |
| B. encumbered by | E. capable of seeking |
| C. irrelevant with | F. definite to circumvent |

4. Researchers in University of Maryland discover that many people subconsciously think that in assessment of others competence and warmth are (i)_____: when they feel someone is highly capable, they will assert that he or she must have a tendency to be (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| A. clearly interconnected | D. passive |
| B. inversely related | E. ephemeral |
| C. physically paralyzed | F. unfeeling |

5. With the rate of technological (i)_____ accelerating—many people now consider a personal computer (ii)_____ after three years—the question of how to properly dispose of old equipment is no small matter.

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. affordability | D. outdated |
| B. complexity | E. familiar |
| C. obsolescence | F. inestimable |





6. In considering whether to (i) _____ mergers of large corporations, governments now must consider the impact of such mergers on a country's international competitiveness; for example, the United States has allowed the mergers of (ii) _____ such as Lockheed and Boeing in the aerospace industry in the belief European consortiums, backed by government funding, could pose a threat to American (iii) _____ in that industry.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. encourage | D. behemoths | G. chauvinism |
| B. prevent | E. offshoots | H. preeminence |
| C. investigate | F. mavericks | I. sovereignty |

7. Although the courts have _____ an extremely flexible test for determining the admissibility of expert testimony, that does not mean that all experts will be allowed to testify.

- A. underwritten
- B. administered
- C. waived
- D. renounced
- E. endorsed
- F. rescinded

8. For more than 100 years, anarchism has been an embarrassing estranged sibling in the family of international radicalism, and its bad behavior had made it easy to _____ the awkward but important questions anarchism poses.

- A. exacerbate
- B. answer
- C. dismiss
- D. ignore
- E. aggravate
- F. embrace

9. Rosen argues that in the early years of the United States, individual states played important roles in the governance of American Indians, thereby _____ the common assumption that Indian policy was exclusively the federal government's domain.

- A. reinforcing
- B. belying
- C. adducing
- D. contradicting
- E. increasing
- F. demonstrating

10. Katherine's disobedient behavior earned her a _____ from her parent.

- A. eulogy
- B. rebuke
- C. panegyric
- D. mockery
- E. commendation
- F. agreement



- 1-5 A / B / BD / BF / CD
6-10 ADH / AE / CD / BD / BD

1. Analysis: These authors are the last years of life, so the only word that can correspond to the final years of their lives is the A option. autumnal in the twilight years. [Interpretation of other options] scintillating blinking, liberal liberalism, apolitical apolitical meaning, cosmopolitan worldwide.

Translation: Some of the interviews with Paris Review were included in this book. The authors are the last years of their lives, so these interviews provide a feeling of twilight in the collection.

2. Analysis: such is a symbolic word that refers to repetition. The above mentioned are some accessories (accessory tools), so the backspace is also filled with a word equivalent to accessory, so the answer is option B. appurtenance appendix.

Translation: During the Victorian era, writing accessories such as letter openers, pen trays, and memo boards became extremely popular, and the most commonly used accessory to date is the letter box.

3. Analysis: The first space is the opposite of facing a profound change based on but, so the answer is to choose option B, which is blocked by... The second space is filled with the blocked result, that is, the opportunity for technological change cannot be seized, so the second empty option D, unable to seize, cannot be seized.

Translation: Professor Redfield portrays the book publishing industry as dark and esoteric in his latest book, or even as a pedantic industry. Indeed, it is facing a profound change in production mode, but it has been hindered by the past, so that it cannot seize the opportunities brought about by technological change.

4. Analysis: This question is linked thinking. If ability and warmth are positively correlated, the more capable people are, the warmer they are, but there is no such option. Therefore, only the ability and the warmth are negatively correlated, that is, the more capable people are, the more indifferent and ruthless, so the answer is to choose the BF option. inversely related, unfeeling indifferently.

Translation: Researchers at the University of Maryland found that many people subconsciously believe that ability and warmth are negatively related when evaluating others: when they feel that a person is very capable, they will be convinced that this person must be indifferent. tendency.

5. Analysis: The old equipment in the last sentence prompts that the equipment should be aging in front of it, so both spaces should reflect obsolescence, so the answer is the CD option. Obsolescence is eliminated and outdated outdated.

Translation: As the rate of technology obsolescence increases—many people think that personal computers will become obsolete after three years—how to deal with these old devices well is not a trivial matter.

6. Analysis : This question should be inferred from the last sentence. The topic says that the European consortium will threaten the United States with the support of the government. First of all, it can be determined that the third empty space must be a positive word, so the answer is H.





Outstanding. Then in order to fight against this situation, the United States the merger of large companies. The second empty space needs to be filled with the equivalent of large corporations, so choose option D, behemoth giant. So choose option A first, encouragement encouragement.

Translation: When considering whether to encourage mergers of large companies, the government must now consider the impact of such mergers on the country's global competitiveness. For example, the United States allows the merger of large enterprises, such as aerospace companies like Lockheed and Boeing. Because the United States believes that the European consortium, with government financial support, will threaten the superiority of the United States in this field.

7. Analysis: The logical relationship of the question is the concession turning point. After the turning point, it does not mean that all experts can be allowed to testify, so the above concession means that a more flexible examination is necessary to determine whether there is a license, so the space must be Fill in a word with a positive meaning, so choose the AE option for the answer. Underwrite signing, endorse recognition, support.

Translation: Although the court supports/signs an exam that is extremely flexible in determining the expert's license to testify, this does not mean that all experts will be allowed to testify.

8. Analysis: This question must see the contrast between bad and import, and the front said that anarchism is not good, and before and after is a parallel relationship, so the later anarchist bad behavior will form some of him Important things also play a negative role, which can reflect the role of the two words and and bad in the sentence, so the answer is the CD option. Dismiss ignore, ignore ignore.

Translation: For more than a hundred years, anarchism has been an awkward and alienated member of the international radical family, and its bad behavior makes it easy to ignore the intractability caused by anarchism. It is a very important question.

9. Analysis: The former states that individual states played an important role in the governance of the Indians, and the latter states that the Indians' policies are exclusively (exclusively) the jurisdiction of the federal government. Obviously, they are two kinds of views that refute each other, so the space must be filled in. Enter a word that means refuting, so the answer is the BD option. Belie proved that...Wrong, contradict contradicts.

Translation: Rosen mentioned that in the early days of the establishment of the United States, a separate state government played an important role in the governance of American Indians, so it refuted the latter common-sense assumption: Indian policy is only the jurisdiction of the US federal government..

10. Analysis: This question only needs to look at the evaluation direction. The corresponding disobedient is definitely the negative result of the parents, so only BD is the word of negative evaluation in the choice, so the answer is BD. Rebuke accused, mockery mocked.

Translation: Katherine's disobedience caused her to get an accusation/mocking from her parents.





Section 125

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | scintillating | a. very clever, amusing, and interesting | 妙趣横生的 |
| 2 | apolitical | a. not political : not interested or involved in politics | 不关心政治的 |
| 3 | cosmopolitan | a. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing | 见多识广的 |
| | | a. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world | 来自各地的 |
| | | a. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions | 世界各地都有的 |
| 4 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 5 | epistle | n. any one of the letters to the early Christians that are part of the New Testament | 使徒书信 |
| 6 | appurtenance | n. an object that is used with or for something | 附属物;附加物 |
| 7 | vexation | n. something that worries or annoys you | 烦恼 |
| 8 | vestige | n. the last small part that remains of something that existed before | 遗迹 |
| 9 | frugal | a. careful about spending money or using things when you do not need to : using money or supplies in a very careful way | (对金钱、食物等)节约的, 节俭的 |
| 10 | hidebound | a. not willing to accept new or different ideas | 迂腐的 |
| 11 | circumvent | v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule) | 避免 |
| 12 | encumber | v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something) | 妨碍 |
| 13 | ephemeral | a. lasting a very short time | 短暂的 |
| 14 | merge | v. to cause (two or more things, such as two companies) to come together and become one thing : to join or unite (one thing) with another | 结合 |
| 15 | behemoth | a. something very big and powerful | 巨头(指规模庞大、实力雄厚的公司或机构) |
| 16 | offshoot | n. something (such as a business) that develops from something larger | 分枝 |
| 17 | testimony | n. a statement made by a witness under oath especially in a court | 证词 |
| 18 | chauvinism | n. the belief that your country, race, etc., is better than any other | 沙文主义 |
| 19 | preeminence | n. the quality or state of being preeminent : SUPERIORITY | 杰出;卓越 |
| 20 | sovereignty | n. unlimited power over a country | 主权;最高统治权 |
| 21 | maverick | a. characteristic of, suggestive of, or inclined to be a maverick | 标新立异的 |
| | | n. a person who refuses to follow the customs or rules of a group | 言行与众不同者 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--------------|
| 22 | underwrite | v. to give money to support (something, such as a new business) and agree to be responsible for any losses if it fails | 承担保险责任;承保 |
| 23 | waive | v. to officially say that you will not use or require something that you are allowed to have or that is usually required | 放弃(权利、要求等) |
| 24 | renounce | v. to give up, abandon, or resign usually by a public declaration | 宣布放弃 |
| 25 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 26 | rescind | v. to end (a law, contract, agreement, etc.) officially : to say officially that (something) is no longer valid | 废除;取消 |
| 27 | anarchistic | a. a person who believes that government and laws are not necessary | 无政府主义的;扰乱秩序的 |
| 28 | radical | a. very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary | 标新立异 |
| | | a. very basic and important | 根本的 |
| 29 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 30 | dismiss | v. to decide not to think about or consider (something or someone) | 不予考虑 |
| 31 | aggravate | v. to make (an injury, problem, etc.) more serious or severe | 使严重;使恶化 |
| 32 | embrace | v . to accept (something or someone) readily or gladly | 欣然接受 |
| 33 | believe | v. to give a false impression of | 掩盖 |
| | | v. to show (something) to be false or wrong | 证明.....错误 |
| | | v. to run counter to: contradict | 与.....矛盾 |
| 34 | eulogy | n. a speech that praises someone who has died | 颂文 |
| 35 | rebuke | v. to speak in an angry and critical way to (someone) | 指责;批评 |
| 36 | panegyric | n. something (such as a speech or a piece of writing) that praises someone or something | 颂词 |
| 37 | mockery | n. insulting or contemptuous action or speech | 嘲笑 |
| 38 | commendation | n. the act of praising or approving of someone or something | 赞扬 |



section 126 medium

1. It ought to be surprising that the bank falsified the numbers on its accounts; it is truly shocking that such _____ was documented, in black and white, and that regulators found it and did nothing about it.

- A. chicanery
- B. raillery
- C. enmity
- D. sagacity
- E. probity

2. Dialogue exchanges indicating deep-seated rivalries among the characters abound in the novel, but they are almost always associated with _____ events—everyday commercial transactions, for instance, or the preparation of an evening meal.

- A. intimate
- B. sporadic
- C. quotidian
- D. contentious
- E. revelatory

3. Gilbert saw himself as an investigator, a role whose mental state he (i)_____ with that of (ii)_____. Consequently he never accepted an academic position or wrote a comprehensive textbook, so that despite his years of intellectual leadership he never established a school of followers or articulated a distinctly Gilbertian creed.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. contrasted | D. an administrator |
| B. combined | E. a teacher |
| C. equated | F. an engineer |

4. There may be something (i)_____ about the very idea of jest, because it obeys no rules. The art of caricature, by contrast, is (ii)_____. (126-5)

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. inappropriate | D. innately spontaneous |
| B. expansive | E. carelessly undisciplined |
| C. calculated | F. severely finite |

5. For feminist scholars, Kessler-Harris's concern that the term "labor history" (i)_____ images of male workers exclusively may be (ii)_____; her own immense contributions to the field offer evidence that feminism has (iii)_____ the questions posed by labor historians, moving women's concerns from the periphery closer to the center of labor history writing. (125-6)

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| A. spurns | D. overly bold | G. negated |
| B. subsumes | E. too pessimistic | H. altered |
| C. evokes | F. unwittingly condescending | I. underscored |





6. Rocke's history of the emergence of the theory of chemical structure encapsulates over 30 years of research on nineteenth-century chemistry. This is (i)_____, since structure theory emerged gradually through the efforts of a network of chemists distributed across several countries. Rocke focuses on just a few key figures, a strategy that necessarily involves some (ii)_____ of detail but that leads to (iii)_____ account of the subject. (126-6)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. something often undertaken | D. sacrifice | G. a digestible |
| B. a regrettable ploy | E. redundancy | H. an untrustworthy |
| C. no mean feat | F. appreciation | I. a digressive |

7. One can only bemoan how the wonderfully rich collections of genuine fossil specimens seen of yore in museum displays are being replaced by the _____ talking plastic of so-called virtual reality.

- A. ubiquitous
- B. exasperating
- C. estimable
- D. showy
- E. meretricious
- F. worthwhile

8. Potential readers may well be put off by the rather opaque quality of the prose in this book, which at times seems deliberately _____ the uninitiated reader.

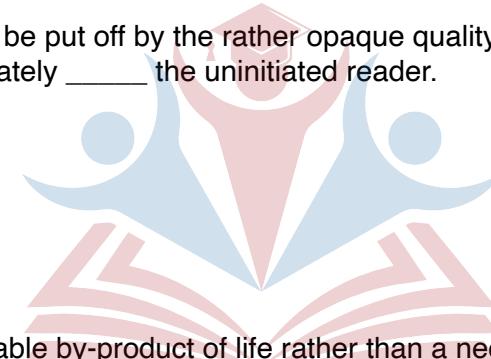
- A. aimed at
- B. inclined toward
- C. inconvenient for
- D. tailored for
- E. inaccessible to
- F. insurmountable for

9. If aging is merely an avoidable by-product of life rather than a necessary progression, it is possible that we might eventually forestall _____.

- A. senescence
- B. dynamism
- C. decrepitude
- D. privation
- E. ennui
- F. voidness

10. The idea that Jim was _____, that he loved fighting for the sake of fighting, was a mistake, in reality he was a kind and gentle person.

- A. truculent
- B. audacious
- C. brazen
- D. obtuse
- E. pugnacious
- F. sapiential





- 1-5 A / C / AE / BF / CE
6-10 CDG / DE / EF / AC / AE

1. Analysis: such prompt refers to repetition, based on the bank falsifying the numbers on its accounts, corresponding to A, deception, fraud.

Translation: The bank forged the number on the account, which should be surprising. What is really shocking is that the fraud was recorded in black and white, and the regulator found it but did nothing about it.

2. Analysis: The dash prompts explain the logic, and the characteristics of events correspond to everyday commercial transactions, for instance, or the preparation of an evening meal, indicating that these events occur every day, daily, and common. Choose C.

Translation: Shows that there are deep competitions between the characters in the novel. There are a lot of them in the novel, but they are almost always related to daily events, such as daily business transactions or dinner preparation.

3. Analysis: It can only be AE, because an administrator is not the opposite of a person who writes books, teaches, or starts a school (unrelated to administrator). A teacher might, though, so he might contrast himself with one. (This is an extremely difficult question)

4. Analysis: Invert according to the by contrast prompt, the two spaces are opposite, CD and BF are alternatives. Also see the causal logic guided by because, the reason sentence says that it does not follow the rules, which means that there is no strict limit, so it corresponds to B, broad. Opposite two empty, choose F, strictly limited.

Translation: The idea of joking may be a bit broad because it does not follow the rules. In contrast, comic art is strictly limited.

5. Analysis: The structure of this question Sankong talks about the results caused by feminism. The content characteristics of moving behind this content are consistent. Later, it turns women's concerns from the periphery to the center of historical writing, which explains the feminist rights to labor historians. The problem has changed, corresponding to H. At the same time, this description also reflects the importance of the contribution of feminism. Therefore, according to the large equivalence, the one, two, or two spaces in front of the semicolon are linked together, so that the entire sentence maintains consistent semantics, and CE is the most appropriate choice. That is to say, when it comes to "labor history", people are only pessimistic about men, and it is also important to reflect women. In this way, the overall core meaning is consistent.

Translation: For feminist scholars, Kessler-Harris worries that the term "labor history" specifically evokes the image of male workers may be too pessimistic. Her own great contribution to the field provides evidence that feminism has changed the questions raised by labor historians, shifting women's concerns from the periphery to the center of labor history writing.

6. Analysis: According to the causal logic prompted by since, the reason sentence says that the theory was formed through the gradual efforts of many scientists in many countries, so Rocke's summary work is very challenging and a huge achievement. Corresponds to the C option. The strategy in the structure of Erkong is an empty appositive, so the corresponding modification





features are consistent. As mentioned earlier, Rocke only pays attention to the space feature, indicating that not all chemists are summarized in detail, so this strategy will result in some sacrifices. detail. Choose D. According to the transition logic suggested by but, Sankong, to reflect good results, only G meets the conditions.

Translation: Rocke's history of the appearance of chemical structure theory summarizes the research of chemistry in the 1930s and more than 30 years. This is no easy task, because the structure theory is gradually formed through the efforts of many chemists in many countries. Rocke only focused on a few key figures, and the strategy necessarily involved sacrificing details, but this led to an understandable elaboration of the subject.

7. Analysis: be replaced by prompting inverse, the space feature is contrary to the characteristics of genuine fossil specimens, which means that it is unreal, and it is unremarkable and flashy. Corresponds to DE.

Translation: One can only lament how the rich collection of real fossil specimens displayed in the museum was replaced by fancy plastic products called virtual reality.

8. Analysis: The attributive clause guided by which further explains the incomprehensible features of prose, that is, to continue to show the meaning of opaque, so the space should also reflect the readers are difficult to understand, confused. Answer EF.

Translation: The essays in this book are obscure and difficult to understand, which may cause potential readers to lose interest. This obscure feature sometimes seems to be deliberately difficult for inexperienced readers to understand.

9. Analysis: If the assumption in the if sentence considers that aging can be avoided, rather than inevitable progress, then it shows that we can avoid aging, the characteristics are consistent before and after, choose AC, aging.

Translation: If aging is just an avoidable by-product in life, rather than inevitable progress, then we may eventually prevent aging.

10. Analysis: According to the fact described in reality that Jim was a kind and gentle person, it is wrong to infer that he is not kind and gentle. The answer is AE, irritable, and fighting.

Translation: It is wrong to think that Jim is combative and that he likes to fight for battle. In fact, he is a kind and gentle person.





Section 126

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | chicanery | n. actions or statements that trick people into believing something that is not true : deception or trickery | 诈骗;欺骗 |
| 2 | raillery | n. friendly joking about or with somebody | 戏谑;逗趣 |
| 3 | enmity | n. a very deep unfriendly feeling | 故意;敌对 |
| 4 | sagacious | a. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions | 洞察事理的 |
| 5 | probity | n. the quality of a person who is completely honest | 诚实 |
| 6 | rival | n. a person or thing that tries to defeat or be more successful than another | 竞争对手 |
| 7 | intimate | a. having a very close relationship: very warm and friendly | 亲密的 |
| 8 | sporadic | a. occurring occasionally, singly, or in irregular or random instances | 零星的 |
| 9 | quotidian | a. ordinary or very common | 普通的 |
| 10 | contentious | a. likely to cause people to argue or disagree | 引起争议的 |
| | | a. likely or willing to argue | 好争议的 |
| 11 | revelatory | a. making something known : revealing something in usually a surprising way | 启发性的;启迪人的 |
| 12 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |
| 13 | intellectual | a. of or relating to thought or understanding | 智力的; 脑力的 |
| 14 | articulate | v/a. to give clear and effective utterance to | 说话清楚(的) |
| 15 | caricature | n. a drawing that makes someone look funny or foolish because some part of the person's appearance is exaggerated | 人物漫画 |
| 16 | calculated | a. carefully planned for a particular and often improper purpose | 精心策划的 |
| 17 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自发的 |
| 18 | periphery | n. the outside edge of an area | 边缘地带 |
| 19 | spurn | v. to refuse to accept (someone or something that you do not think deserves your respect, attention, affection, etc.) | 蔑视 |
| 20 | subsume | v. to include or place within something larger or more comprehensive : encompass as a subordinate or component element | 将...归入(或纳入) |
| 21 | pessimistic | a. having or showing a lack of hope for the future: expecting bad things to happen | 悲观的 |
| 22 | condescending | a. showing or characterized by a patronizing or superior attitude toward others | 傲慢的 |
| 23 | encapsulate | v. to show or express the main idea or quality of (something) in a brief way | 简述;概括 |
| 24 | redundant | a. exceeding what is necessary or normal | 多余的;不需要的 |
| 25 | digressive | a. characterized by digressions | 离题的, 枝节的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| 26 | bemoan | v. to say that you are unhappy about (something) : to complain about (something) | 悲叹 |
| 27 | ubiquitous | a. seeming to be seen everywhere | 无所不在的 |
| 28 | exasperate | v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed | 使恶化 |
| 29 | meretricious | a. attractive in a cheap or false way | 虚有其表的;金玉其外的 |
| 30 | worthwhile | a. worth doing or getting : good enough, important enough, etc., to be worth spending time, effort, or money on | 重要的;令人愉快的 |
| 31 | opaque | a. not letting light through: not transparent; difficult to understand or explain | 不透明的; 难懂的 |
| 32 | surmount | v. to deal with (a problem or a difficult situation) successfully | 克服 |
| 33 | ennui | n. a lack of spirit, enthusiasm, or interest | 无聊;厌倦 |
| 34 | decrepitude | n. the state of being old and in bad condition or poor health | 衰老;老朽 |
| 35 | senescence | n. the state of being old or the process of becoming old | 衰老 |
| 36 | truculent | a. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue | 好斗的 |
| 37 | audacious | a. very confident and daring: very bold and surprising or shocking | 大胆创新的 |
| 38 | brazen | a. acting or done in a very open and shocking way without shame or embarrassment | 厚颜无耻的 |
| 39 | obtuse | a. stupid or unintelligent : not able to think clearly or to understand what is obvious or simple | 迟钝的;愚蠢的 |
| 40 | pugnacious | a. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue | 好挑衅的 |
| 41 | sapiential | a. characterized by or peculiar to wisdom | 智慧的 |



section 127 medium

1. In considering human behavior, theoreticians tend to emphasize cognition in spite of the fact that psychological research suggests the _____ of affect: it suggests that our behavior derives above all from fast, automated emotional judgements.

- A. ineffectiveness
- B. elusiveness
- C. spontaneity
- D. irrationality
- E. primacy

2. The development of junior high schools in American education was motivated by _____ rather than by pedagogical validity: these schools provided an efficient and inexpensive way to eliminate overcrowding in the high schools.

- A. idealism
- B. reform
- C. expediency
- D. privilege
- E. tradition

3. The geographer held a (i)_____ view of the succession of theoretical trends(environmental determinism, spatial determinism, and various types of critical theory) in her field, maintaining that theory can (ii)_____ what is transpiring in a complex environment by focusing excessively on the favored schemes and variables of the moment.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| A. self-contradictory | D. exacerbate |
| B. sanguine | E. obfuscate |
| C. deprecatory | F. magnify |

4. The (i)_____ of the entrepreneur that the microfinance boom has helped foster is understandably appealing. But thinking that everyone is, and should be, an entrepreneur can encourage a tendency to (ii)_____ the virtues of larger businesses and the income that a steady job can provide.

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. demise | D. emphasize |
| B. evolution | E. advertise |
| C. cult | F. underrate |

5. The (i)_____ of community ecology and population ecology is (ii)_____ insofar as the two subdisciplines partly address issues at different hierarchical levels and different spatial and temporal scales. But it is harmful insofar as it (iii)_____ the fields' mutual enrichment.

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. expansion | D. anomalous | G. hampers |
| B. divergence | E. timely | H. protracts |
| C. maturation | F. understandable | I. overstates |





6. The danger often facing authors of satirical works is that if the audience is not (i)____ the joke, the piece may end up (ii)____ the behavior it was trying to (iii)____.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. already frustrated by | D. reinforcing | G. conceal |
| B. willing to laugh at | E. depicting | H. support |
| C. discerning enough to get | F. elucidating | I. ridicule |

7. Meera Mukherjee observed that while the work of the artisan has its well-defined contours, the artist is without palpable ____: like an explorer, the artist continually faces new regions of experience.

- A. opportunities
- B. rewards
- C. bounds
- D. risks
- E. limits
- F. hazards

8. The panel's failure to acknowledge the microbiologist as important in her field cannot be ____ a lack of accomplishment on her part, since her status as an important contributor to biology has been indisputably established.

- A. attributed to
- B. tantamount to
- C. related to
- D. explained by
- E. obviated by
- F. averted by

9. In 1839, working-class revolutions have been a real possibility in the industrialized countries of western Europe, but because revolutionary groups were poorly organized and led, government and employers regarded the movements with understandable ____.

- A. distaste
- B. placidity
- C. concern
- D. complacency
- E. foreboding
- F. solicitude

10. Many innovative breakthroughs come about when people venture beyond their own areas of expertise, because often it takes an outsider to ask the naïve questions that may yield ____ solution.

- A. a constructive
- B. an unconventional
- C. an amicable
- D. an agreeable
- E. a practical
- F. an original





- 1-5 E / C / CE / CF / BFG
6-10 CDI / CE / AD / CF / BF

1. Analysis: The colon prompts explanation logic, and later explains the psychological judgment of behavior in this psychological study, showing that the most important source of behavior is emotional judgment, which means that emotion is the primary factor, corresponding to E.

Translation: When considering human behavior, theorists tend to emphasize cognition, although psychological research shows that emotion is the main one: it shows that our behavior comes first from fast, automatic emotional judgment.

2. Analysis: The colon prompts explanation logic in this question. The explanation part says that it is a cheap and effective method provided to solve the overcrowding in high school. It shows that junior high school education is only an expedient measure to solve a problem, that is, the current The most appropriate method to do in circumstances. It is not determined by how effective the education is. So choose C. In addition, it seems that it is not easy to directly derive the correct answer from the question of starting directly from the than than, or it is more straightforward to start from the explanation part of the colon prompt.

Translation: The development of junior high school in American education is based on expediency and not driven by the effectiveness of teaching: these schools provide an effective and cheap way to eliminate overcrowding in high schools Methods.

3. Analysis: Maintaining means-like logic, so the cognition of the theory expressed by maintaining should be consistent with the previous view of the theoretical trend. Only CE can be selected in conjunction. That is to say that these theories are not good, claiming that such theories confuse what is happening.

Translation: The geographer disagrees with a series of theoretical trends in the field (environmental certainty, spatial certainty, and various types of critical theories), arguing that the theory can be achieved by paying too much attention to the variables of the scheme and time. Confusing what is happening in a complex environment.

4. Analysis: Derivation based on the interpretation of the attributive clauses guided by that. The micro-credit boom has shown that many people want to do business, so that they will make loans because they are doing business. Then the prosperity of credit will also be explained. It's a craze and admiration for business owners, corresponding to C. Then, according to the turning logic of the but hint, a negative evaluation will be conducted later. Everyone is a business owner but has an unfavorable result. That is, he underestimates the advantages of income provided by large enterprises and stable work. Choose F.

Translation: The microfinance boom has helped foster the cult of entrepreneurs, which is understandable. However, if you think everyone is or should be an entrepreneur, you might encourage a tendency to underestimate the benefits of income that large companies and stable jobs can provide.

5. Analysis: The explanation part of the first sentence says that the two branches solve problems from different levels, so the joint action of the two branches should also reflect the difference between the two branches. BF is the most suitable, that is, the difference Is understandable. The second sentence of insofar as means within the scope of, so the content expressed later should





also reflect harmful, so it should also reflect that the negative evaluation G is the one which hinders the mutual promotion of the two fields. Of course, according to the relationship between the sentences, we can know that the second sentence should also reflect the difference between the two branches, which prevents the two fields from promoting each other. Note that but the turning point is the evaluation of the difference, and does not change the attributes and characteristics of the difference itself.

Translation: The difference between community ecology and population ecology is understandable, because these two branches partially solve the problems of different levels and different spatial and temporal scales. But this is harmful because it hinders the mutual promotion of the two fields.

6. Analysis: First of all, do Sankong, it refers to this satire, which is similar to the previous similar works, according to the repetition, the same characteristics of each other, so Sankong choose I, satire. At the same time, the title mentions the danger faced by the authors of such works, that is, the negative evaluations that necessarily describe such works. However, it is impossible to clearly and directly conclude that it is empty, because ABC are all possible negative evaluations. Therefore, it is most appropriate to combine the structure of the two spaces to express similar meanings before and after. That is, the danger of this kind of work is that the audience does not recognize the satire, so that the satire does not achieve its purpose of satire, but instead highlights and strengthens the act itself. Only in this way does the structure of the two empty spaces express the same core meaning.

Translation: The danger that authors of satire often face is that if the audience does not have enough discernment to understand the joke, this article may eventually reinforce its attempt to mock.

7. Analysis: While prompting the concession turn, the concession structure says that the characteristics of the work are clearly defined, and the characteristics of the artist after the negation are well-defined negation, so it corresponds to CE, there are no clear boundaries, boundaries. Of course, this question can also be based on the explanation part of the colon prompt. Later, the artist is constantly facing new fields, indicating that they have no boundaries, and they can also choose CE.

Translation: Meera Mukherjee observes that although the outline of the work of the craftsman is clear, the artist has no obvious boundaries: like the explorer, the artist is constantly facing new fields of experience.

8. Analysis: since prompting causal logic, the cause sentence says that the important contribution of this microbiologist is undoubtedly established. It can therefore be deduced that he did not say that he is important, not because he did not contribute. The answer AD is attributed to; explained by.

Translation: The panel of experts failed to acknowledge that the microbiologist is important in her field. This cannot be attributed to her lack of achievement, because there is no doubt that she has become an important contributor to biology.

9. Analysis: but reminds you of the logic of the transition. Before the transition, the possibility of revolution becoming a reality is realized. After the transition, the inability to achieve it is realized. Therefore, the government and employers do not have to worry, they can treat it calmly (or complacently) and choose the set of synonyms of BD. The answer can also be obtained according to the causal logic suggested by the cause. The reason sentence says that the organization of the revolutionary group is poorly managed, which means that it will not cause serious impact, and the





government and employers need not worry. Although CF is a synonym, the wrong and cannot be selected.

Translation: In 1839, the working class revolution has become a realistic possibility in the industrialized countries of Western Europe, but due to the poor organization and leadership of the revolutionary groups, the government and employers view these movements in an understandably calm attitude (a state of complacency).

10. Analysis: because it leads to causal logic, the result sentence says that taking risks outside of your own professional field can produce new breakthroughs, so the reason sentence should also discuss the content of the same direction feature, so you can see an outsider to ask the naïve The questions actually correspond to people venture beyond their own areas of expertise, and the structure of the space corresponds to many innovative breakthroughs come about, so choose BF, the new one.

Translation: When people take risks outside of their professional fields, many innovative breakthroughs come up, because it usually takes an outsider to ask naive questions that may produce original solutions.





Section 127

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | elusive | a. hard to find or capture | 难抓住的 |
| | | a. hard to understand, define, or remember | 难理解的 |
| 2 | inefficacy | n. lack of power to produce a desired effect | 无效 |
| 3 | spontaneous | a. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning | 自然的 |
| | | a. doing things that have not been planned but that seem enjoyable and worth doing at a particular time | 自发的 |
| 4 | primacy | n. the state of being most important or strongest | 首要;至高无上 |
| 5 | pedagogical | a. of or relating to teachers or education | 教育学的 |
| 6 | eliminate | v. to remove (something that is not wanted or needed) | 消除 |
| 7 | | v. to defeat and remove from a competition | 淘汰 |
| 8 | expedient | n. an easy and quick way to solve a problem or do something | 应急办法 |
| 9 | privilege | n. a right or benefit that is given to some people and not to others | 优惠待遇 |
| 10 | sanguine | a. confident and hopeful | 乐观的 |
| 11 | deprecate | v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something) | 强烈反对 |
| 12 | exacerbate | v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse | 使恶化 |
| 13 | obfuscate | v. to make (something) more difficult to understand | 困惑 |
| 14 | magnify | | 扩大;增强 |
| 15 | demise | n. the end of something that is thought of as being like a death | 死亡;逝世 |
| 16 | cult | n. a situation in which people admire and care about something or someone very much or too much | (对生活方式、看法、观念等的)狂热, 时尚, 崇拜 |
| 17 | boom | v. to grow or expand suddenly | (贸易和经济活动的)激增, 繁荣 |
| 18 | underrate | v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low | 过低评价 |
| 19 | divergence | n. difference, disagreement | (意见、态度等的)分歧, 差异 |
| 20 | hierarchical | a. of, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy | 按等级划分的 |
| 21 | spatial | a. of or relating to space | 空间的 |
| 22 | anomalous | a. not expected or usual | 反常的 |



| | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-----------|
| 23 | hamper | v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of | 妨碍 |
| 24 | protract | v. to make longer : draw out in time or space | 拖延 |
| 25 | overstate | v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is | 夸张;言过其实 |
| 26 | temporal | a. lay or secular rather than clerical or sacred : CIVIL | 世间的;世俗的 |
| 27 | satire | n. a way of using humor to show that someone or something is foolish, weak, bad, etc.: humor that shows the weaknesses or bad qualities of a person, government, society, etc. | 讽刺作品 |
| 28 | elucidate | v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand | 阐明 |
| 29 | conceal | v. to hide (something or someone) from sight | 隐瞒 |
| 30 | hazard | n. a source of danger | 危险 |
| 31 | tantamount | a. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect | 等同于 |
| 32 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 33 | avert | v. to prevent (something bad) from happening | 避免 |
| 34 | placidity | n. not easily upset or excited | 安静; 温和 |
| 35 | complacency | n. a feeling of being satisfied with how things are and not wanting to try to make them better : a complacent feeling or condition | 自满;自得 |
| 36 | forebode | v. to have an inward conviction of (something, such as a coming ill or misfortune) | 预感; 预兆 |
| 37 | solicitude | n. concern that someone feels about someone's health, happiness, etc. | 关怀;关切 |
| 38 | naïve | a. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge: innocent or simple | 天真的 |
| 39 | constructive | a. helping to develop or improve something : helpful to someone instead of upsetting and negative | 有助益的;积极的 |
| 40 | amicable | a. showing a polite and friendly desire to avoid disagreement and argument | 心平气和的;友善的 |



section 128 medium

1. While many books have emphasized the differences between Delaney and his father—and his need to differentiate himself from his father—Delaney takes pains in this memoir to _____ his closeness with his dad.

- A. underscore
- B. question
- C. repudiate
- D. sidestep
- E. trivialize

2. The ability of the Grand Banks cod fishery to sustain intensive cod harvesting for many years gave it a reputation for _____ that deceived even scientifically sophisticated observers.

- A. hazardousness
- B. insurmountability
- C. unpredictability
- D. inexhaustibility
- E. inscrutability

3. In general memoirs focus sharply on particular, and particularly memorable, events rather than on the entire life. This (i)_____ structure inevitably emphasizes drama at the expense of (ii)_____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. circular | D. excitement |
| B. episodic | E. completeness |
| C. panoramic | F. plausibility |

4. Her lecture was entertaining though unoriginal: she hoped that by (i)_____ her audience, she could (ii)_____ the hackneyed observations on which her argument depended.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| A. amusing | D. compensate for |
| B. goading | E. accentuate |
| C. boring | F. allude to |

5. The quiet, careful member of a collaborative, creative pair may naturally be (i)_____ by posterity in comparison with the brash, dramatic one. Braque and Picasso created Cubism together, but the mercurial Picasso is regarded as the star of the movement while Braque, because he was so much more (ii)_____, has been relatively (iii)_____ by history.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. diminished | D. understated | G. neglected |
| B. scrutinized | E. gifted | H. manipulated |
| C. favored | F. pretentious | I. tolerated |





6. Strains of Prochlorococcus plankton have such (i) _____ sequences at their small subunit RNA genes that they would be considered the same species by the normal criteria used by microbiologists. By contrast, the same strains exhibit such ecological (ii) _____ that they would be considered (iii) _____ species by normal ecological criteria.

| | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. similar | D. consistency | G. endemic |
| B. unusual | E. diversity | H. discrete |
| C. complex | F. vigor | I. ancestral |

7. In a major _____ for bat populations in the United States, on average 90 percent of the hibernating bats in four important caves and mines in New York died in the space of one year. A. achievement
B. reversal
C. venture
D. calamity
E. undertaking
F. disaster

8. Human and animal shyness are not _____: in humans, shyness refers to an individual's awkwardness and apprehension in social situations, a different meaning than that used for animals.

- A. prevalent
- B. comparable
- C. useful
- D. disadvantageous
- E. detrimental
- F. analogous

9. Spiderwebs suspended on flexible supports _____ even in low airflow in patterns that are erratic, enhancing the probability of insect capture over a volume of space.

- A. stretch
- B. waver
- C. contract
- D. shrink
- E. oscillate
- F. attenuate

10. Enlightened thinkers in late-eighteenth-century Europe broadly endorsed the concept of progress, yet theories of progress were usually _____ a strong streak of pessimism, a sense of the challenges inherent in the human condition.

- A. rooted in
- B. requisite for
- C. essential for
- D. contradicted by
- E. tempered by
- F. moderated by





Section 128 : Answer and Analysis

- 1-5 A / D / BE / AD / AD
6-10 AEH / DF / BF / BE / EF

1. Analysis: while reversed before and after, the enlarged difference is opposite to the space +his closeness with his dad. Since difference and his closeness have been reversed, spaces need to communicate with the emphasized logical direction, select the A option, underscore emphasized.

Translation: Although many books emphasize the difference between Delaney and his father-he also needs to distinguish his father, Delaney tried very hard to emphasize his intimacy with his father in this memoir.

2. Analysis: The subject mentioned "GB fishing farms' ability to maintain a good harvest over the years". By matching the subject and predicate, you can choose the answer: inexhaustibility.

Translation: The ability of the GB fishing farm to maintain a good harvest over the years has given it an inexhaustible reputation that has deceived the most experienced scientific observers.

Alternative: The cod fishery of Grand Banks has maintained its high-strength fishing capacity for many years and has earned it an endless reputation, and even deceived scientifically experienced observers.

3. Analysis: this refers to the particular, and particularly memorable, events appearing in the previous article, which is fragmented information. Choose option B, which has many fragments; at the expense of means to sacrifice xxx. Inversely, the fragmented structure will sacrifice complete content, select the E option completeness, integrity.

Translation: Generally speaking, memoirs will focus on specific events rather than the whole life, especially those memorable events. This structure with many fragments will inevitably sacrifice integrity when emphasizing drama.

4. Analysis: Explain the previous sentence after the colon, corresponding to entertaining, select A option amusing entertainment; in addition by musing means of purpose, make up the original flaws by making lecture interesting, choose D option compensate for ,make up.

Translation: Although her lecture is not original, it is still very interesting: he hopes to make up for those obsolete observations by bringing entertainment to the audience.

5. Analysis: The first is the quieter features of the two partners. The second sentence is the same as the first sentence, while before and after comparison, Sankong and the star are reversed, selecting the G option neglected, is ignored. According to the relationship between sentences, the empty and the empty are the same, choose the option diminished, despise, ignore. Two empty corresponding to quiet, professional, select D option understated, low-key.

Translation: Compared with those arrogant and striking people in cooperation and innovation partners, quiet and cautious people. Can naturally be despised by future generations. Braque and Picasso created cubism together, but the volatile Picasso was regarded as Cheng is the star of the doctrine, and Braque has been relatively ignored by history because he is more low-key.





6. Analysis: According to such...that..., it is the same as the same species, choose EF, tempered by/moderated by, be eased by... similar. By contrast means that the contrast is reversed before and after, and the two or three blanks need to be filled in with synonyms based on such...that... similarly choose the EH option, diversity diversity, discrete separation

Translation: Different species of Prochlorococcus have such similar sequences on the subunits of RNA genes that they will be treated as the same species by microbiologists using the usual criteria. In contrast, the same variety shows a very large ecological diversity so that under ordinary ecological standards, they will be considered as different species.

7. Analysis: I will say later that an average of 90% of hibernating bats die in a short period of time. This is a great disaster for the number of bats. Negative impact. It is most appropriate to choose DF according to the meaning. Calamity/disaster, disaster.

Translation: In a major catastrophe in the American bat community, an average of 90% of hibernating bats died in a four-year cycle in one year.

8. Analysis: The colon is the same before and after. Human shyness is different from other animals. There is not in front of the space, just fill in the same space. Choose BF, comparable/analogous, similar.

Translation: The shyness of humans and animals is not similar: for humans, shyness is an individual's awkward fear of social situations, and is different from the meaning of using animals.

9. Analysis: According to the expression after enhancing, the possibility of catching insects in the space is improved, indicating that the spider web has high performance in catching prey. Choose BE, waver/oscillate, and swing.

Translation: Cobwebs suspended from flexible support points can sway even in low airflow patterns with uncertain wind directions, increasing the chance of catching insects in a specific space.

10. Analysis: before and after reverse, the space is reversed with broadly endorse, choose EF, tempered by/moderated by, be eased by...

Translation: Enlightenment thinkers in the late eighteenth century in Europe widely supported the concept of progress, yet the theoretical. It is often alleviated by a strong pessimistic imprint, a sense of genetic challenge in human situations.





Section 128

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|----------------|--|------------------|
| 1 | repudiate | v. to refuse to accept or support (something) | 拒绝接受 |
| 2 | sidestep | v. bypass, evade | 回避, 躲避 |
| 3 | trivialize | v. to make (something) seem less important or serious than it actually is | 使显得琐碎 (或不重要、不难等) |
| 4 | hazardous | a. involving risk or danger | 有危险的 |
| 5 | surmount | v. to deal with (a problem or a difficult situation) successfully | 克服 |
| 6 | inevitable | a. sure to happen | 必然的 |
| 7 | inscrutable | a. difficult to understand : causing people to feel curious or confused | 难以捉摸的;难以理解的 |
| 8 | inexhaustible | a. impossible to use up completely : impossible to exhaust | 取之不尽用之不竭 |
| 9 | episodic | a. made up of many different events or episodes | 偶尔发生的 |
| 10 | panoramic | a. showing a full or wide view | 景的;远景的 |
| 11 | hackneyed | a. not interesting, funny, etc., because of being used too often : not fresh or original | 陈腐的 |
| 12 | goad | v. to urge or force (someone) to do something | 激怒, 刺激 |
| 13 | compensate for | NA | 弥补 |
| 14 | allude | v. to talk about or hint at without mentioning directly | 间接提到 |
| 15 | brash | a. confident and aggressive in usually a rude or unpleasant way | 盛气凌人的;耀眼的 |
| 16 | dramatic | a. striking in appearance or effect | 巨大的, 引人注目的 |
| 17 | mercurial | a. changing often: very changeable | (人) 反复无常的 |
| 18 | diminish | v. to become or to cause (something) to become less in size, importance, etc. v. to lessen the authority or reputation of (someone or something) : to describe (something) as having little value or importance | 减少 轻视 |
| 19 | scrutinize | v. to examine carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |
| 20 | pretentious | a. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are | 自命不凡的 |
| 21 | manipulate | v. to operate, use, or move with the hands or by mechanical means | 处理 |
| 22 | endemic | a. growing or existing in a certain place or region | 地方性的 |
| 23 | discrete | a. separate and different from each other | 分散的 |
| 24 | ancestral | a. an event that causes great harm and suffering | 祖先的;祖传的 |



| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-------------|
| 25 | reversal | n. a change to an opposite state, condition, decision, etc. | 颠倒;彻底转变 |
| 26 | calamity | n. an event that causes great harm and suffering | 灾难;灾祸 |
| 27 | undertaking | n. an important or difficult task or project | 任务, 项目 |
| 28 | detrimental | a. causing damage or injury | 有害的;不利的 |
| 29 | analogous | a. similar in some way | 类似的 |
| 30 | erratic | a. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual | 反复无常 |
| 31 | stretch | v. to make (something) wider or longer by pulling it | 拉长;拽宽 |
| 32 | waver | v. to become unsteady because of weakness, emotion, tiredness, etc. | 踌躇;犹豫不决 |
| 33 | contract | v. to become smaller | 收缩 |
| | | n. a legal agreement between people, companies, etc. | 合同 |
| 34 | | v. to become affected with | 感染 |
| 35 | shrink | v. to become smaller in amount, size, or value | 缩小 |
| | | v. to quickly move away from something shocking, frightening, or disgusting | 畏缩 |
| 36 | oscillate | v. to swing or move back and forth between two points | 摇摆, 变化 |
| 37 | attenuate | v. to make (something) weaker or less in amount, effect, or force | 衰减; 变薄 |
| 38 | endorse | v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something) | 支持 |
| 39 | pessimism | n. a feeling or belief that bad things will happen in the future | 悲观 |
| 40 | temper | v. to make (something) less severe or extreme | 使缓和 |
| | | n. a state of being angry | 脾气 |
| | | v. to cause (something, such as steel or glass) to become hard or strong by heating it and cooling it | 使(金属)回火 |
| 41 | moderate | a/v. calm, temperate | 缓和(的);适度(的) |



section 129 medium

1. It can be extremely difficult to uncover direct evidence of conspiracies, given that such activities are by their very nature _____.

- A. interminable
- B. laborious
- C. provocative
- D. illicit
- E. surreptitious

2. For the early years of the twentieth century, ecology remained essentially a _____ science: ecologists went into the field, counted plants and animals, made lists, and that was pretty much that.

- A. lay
- B. resilient
- C. descriptive
- D. theoretical
- E. pragmatic

3. Around the early 1980s, technology companies began creating the first portable machines that resemble today's laptop computers. Still, for many years, large and bulky desktop computers (i)_____ the market, because you always had to (ii)_____ something for portability. Compared with laptops, desktops had more power, bigger screens, more comfortable keyboards, and more storage space.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| A. found little room in | D. enhance |
| B. held sway in | E. sacrifice |
| C. lost share in | F. delay |

4. Intuitively, something is considered to be the matter if, and only if, there is mass along with energy and/or momentum associated with it. In other words, possession of mass along with energy and/or momentum is regarded as (i)_____, rather than (ii)_____, property of matter.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. an optimal | D. a unique |
| B. an essential | E. an irreducible |
| C. a contingent | F. an accidental |

5. While several relationships fell by the wayside under the pressure of conflicting opinion, none was more affecting to the writer than her relationship with her brother. Her letters document a steady (i)_____ of feeling: intense pride in him giving way to more moderate respect, trust (ii)_____ as feeling of betrayal come to dominate.

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. emergence | D. materializing |
| B. cessation | E. intensifying |
| C. erosion | F. evaporating |





6. With so many scientific papers chasing so few pages in the most prestigious journals, the winners could be the ones most likely to oversell themselves—to trumpet amazing or important results that later turn out to be false. This would produce a (i)_____ picture of scientific knowledge, with less (ii)_____ but more (iii)_____ results either relegated to obscure journals or left unpublished.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. comprehensive | D. dramatic | G. controversial |
| B. bewildering | E. threatening | H. obvious |
| C. distorted | F. arbitrary | I. accurate |

7. We hold our breath so naturally and casually that it may come as a surprise to learn that the full details of this ability still _____ scientists.

- A. impress
- B. mollify
- C. elude
- D. placate
- E. divide
- F. puzzle

8. The work is alive and heterodox, the kind of ambitious failure that is more _____ than many finely crafted critical successes.

- A. compelling
- B. interesting
- C. innovative
- D. lauded
- E. inspired
- F. celebrated

9. In the face of competition from the Internet, television's beleaguered leaders should take heart: disruptive technologies nearly always _____ new ways to profit, sometimes even for the incumbent players whose business model is being upended.

- A. obviate
- B. clarify
- C. preclude
- D. beget
- E. create
- F. imitate

10. Prior to fermentation, cacao seeds are not _____: they begin as something like apple pits and need fermentation to develop the chocolate taste.

- A. marketable
- B. palatable
- C. recognizable
- D. appetizing
- E. nourishing
- F. nutritious





- 1-5 E / E / BE / BF / CF
6-10 CDI / CF / AB / DE / BD

1. Analysis: given that means that because of the sameness before and after, the blanks cannot be found in the same way, choose the E option, surreptitious secret.

Translation: Direct evidence of this conspiracy is hard to find because such activities are inherently secret.

2. Analysis: The colon explains that after the colon, ecologists walked into the field, counted the flora and fauna, and also listed a list, indicating that the ecology itself is very close to life. Choose the E option pragmatic, pragmatic.

Translation: Ecology in the early 20th century was very pragmatic: ecologists walked into the field, counted the flora and fauna, made a list, and so on.

3. Analysis: The first sentence says the emergence of a laptop, the second sentence says how the desktop still is, and the third sentence says the advantages of the desktop, indicating that the desktop is still in a dominant position. Choose option B, held sway in , In a dominant position. Because there are causal similarities before and after, but note that Erkong is talking about something for portability, indicating that the notebook does not have the advantages of these desktops. To sacrifice these advantages, choose the E option, sacrifice sacrifice.

Translation: Around the early 1980s, technology companies began manufacturing the earliest portable machines similar to our laptops today. However, large and bulky desktop computers still dominate the market for many years, because you have to sacrifice something for portability. Compared with laptops, desktops have stronger performance, larger screens, more comfortable keyboards, and more storage space.

4. Analysis: In other words indicates that the two sentences are the same before and after, corresponding to if, and only if, which means that only this case will be considered as a substance. Choose option B, an essential, an essential (material feature). Erkong reverses according to the father then chooses the F option, an accidental, accidental.

Translation: Intuitively, if and only if something has mass and associated energy and/or potential energy, that thing will be considered material. In other words, possessing mass and energy and/or potential energy is an essential feature of matter, not an accidental feature.

5. Analysis: The same between the two sentences before and after. The first sentence says that under the pressure of conflicting ideas, although she has “friended” with many people, her relationship with her brother has the greatest influence. The colon is the same before and after, and it shows negative emotions. If you choose the C option, erosion gradually loses. Erkong takes the feeling that the betrayal is in a dominant position, indicating that the trust has collapsed, and the F option is chosen to evaporate and dissipate.

Translation: Although under the pressure of conflicting ideas, several of the writer's interpersonal relationships have broken down, but it is her relationship with her brother that has the greatest impact on the writer. Her letters record the process of weakening emotional stability: strong pride is



6. Analysis: The two sentences are the same between the two sentences. According to the content of the first sentence, only bragging about yourself, even if the content is true or false, will become a big winner. This will definitely have a negative impact on science. Choosing the option C, distorted, and distorted. What kind of result is said to be rejected or unpublishable later, shows that this kind of result is not boasted, it is a more correct result, two blanks are the same as bragging, fill D option, dramatic, three blanks are false and false, choose I Options, accurate, accurate.

Translation: A lot of scientific papers are competing for a little bit of the best quality magazines. The winners may be those who over-promote themselves-to promote novel or important but actually wrong research results. This will give a very distorted image of scientific knowledge. Research results that are not impressive but correct are either rejected to unknown magazines or cannot be published.

7. Analysis: The inversion of surprise before and after, hold breath is very natural and arbitrary, the details of inversion of this ability still make scientists confused, very confused, choose CF, elude/puzzle, puzzled.

Translation: We breathe so naturally and casually that we may be surprised to find that the details of this ability still confuse scientists.

8. Analysis: Failure is more than success. The characteristics of failure in the sentence are ambitious, alive and heterodox, which belongs to positive evaluation, combined with options, choose AB, compelling/interesting, attractive.

Translation: This work is very dynamic and very different. This is a very ambitious failure, and this kind of failure is more interesting than many carefully crafted important successes.

9. Analysis: The colon explained that the leader said to take heart (to cheer up and boost confidence), indicating that competitiveness does not pose a threat to the TV industry, but will have benefits and a new way of profitability. Choose DE Option, beget/create.

Translation: In the face of online competition, leaders of the besieged TV media should be excited. Destructive technologies can almost always generate new ways of making profits, and sometimes they can even be exploited by current business leaders who have been disrupted by business models.

10. Analysis: The colon explains that it starts to look like an apple core, and it needs fermentation to have a chocolate taste. It means that there is no taste at first. The space is filled with taste. Choose the BD option, palatable/appetizing, delicious.

Translation: Before fermentation, cocoa beans are not tasty: They play up begun to taste like apple core, we need to ferment only made out of chocolate flavor.





Section 129

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|---------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | uncover | v. to allow (something) to be seen by removing a covering | 揭露 |
| 2 | conspiracy | n. a secret plan made by two or more people to do something that is harmful or illegal | 密谋策划;阴谋 |
| 3 | interminable | a. having or seeming to have no end | 冗长的;没完没了的 |
| 4 | laborious | a. requiring a lot of time and effort | 耗时费力的;辛苦的 |
| 5 | provocative | a. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc. | 激起争端的 |
| | | a. causing sexual feelings or excitement | 刺激的 |
| 6 | illicit | a. not allowed by law : unlawful or illegal | 违法的 |
| 7 | surreptitious | a. done in a secret way | 秘密的 |
| 8 | resilient | a. able to return to an original shape after being pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc. | 能复原的 |
| | | a. able to become strong, healthy, or successful again after something bad happens | 有适应力的 |
| 9 | pragmatic | a. dealing with the problems that exist in a specific situation in a reasonable and logical way instead of depending on ideas and theories | 实际的 |
| 10 | resemble | v. to look or be like (someone or something) | 显得像;像 |
| 11 | sway | v. to cause (someone) to agree with you or to share your opinion | 说服;使动摇 |
| 12 | contingent | a. depending on something else that might or might not happen | 依情况而定的 |
| 13 | irreducible | a. not able to be made smaller or simpler | 无法简化的 |
| 14 | moderate | a/v. calm, temperate | 缓和(的);适度(的) |
| 15 | cessation | n. a stopping of some action : a pause or stop | 停止;终止 |
| 16 | prestigious | a. honored | 有声望的 |
| 17 | trumpet | v. to praise (something) loudly and publicly especially in a way that is annoying | 大声宣扬 |
| 18 | obscure | a. not well-known: not known to most people | 不出名的 |
| | | a. difficult to understand; likely to be understood by only a few people | 深奥难懂的 |
| | | a. difficult or impossible to know completely and with certainty | 模糊的 |
| | | v. to hide or cover (something): to be in front of (something) so that it cannot be seen | 掩盖, 使模糊 |
| 19 | comprehensive | a. covering completely or broadly | 综合的;广泛的 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|------------|
| 20 | bewildering | a. extremely confusing or difficult to understand | 让人困惑的 |
| 21 | distort | v. to change so as to make untrue or inaccurate | 歪曲 |
| 22 | arbitrary | a. done without concern for what is fair or right | 武断的 |
| 23 | dramatic | a. striking in appearance or effect | 巨大的, 引人注目的 |
| 24 | controversial | a. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument | 引起争议的 |
| 25 | mollify | v. to make less angry | 使平静 |
| 26 | elude | v. to avoid or escape (someone or something) by being quick, skillful, or clever | 逃避 |
| 27 | placate | v. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something | 安抚;平息(怒气) |
| 28 | heterodox | a. not agreeing with established beliefs or standards | 非正统的 |
| 29 | compelling | a. very interesting: able to capture and hold your attention | 引人入胜的 |
| 30 | laud | v. to praise (someone or something) | 赞美 |
| 31 | beleaguer | v. to cause constant or repeated trouble for (a person, business, etc.) | 围困; 围攻 |
| 32 | incumbent | n. a person who holds a particular office or position | 在职者;现任者 |
| 33 | obviate | v. to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something) | 避免 |
| 34 | preclude | v. to prevent (someone) from doing something | 阻止 |
| 35 | beget | to cause (something) to happen or exist | 引发;导致 |
| 36 | fermentation | / | 发酵 |
| 37 | palatable | a. having a pleasant or agreeable taste | 口的;味美的 |



section 130 medium

1. The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates displayed great in accepting his sentence of death for corrupting the morals of Athenian youth and for advocating religious heresies; he resisted efforts to save his life and willingly drank the cup of poison given him.

- A. elation
- B. stoicism
- C. elitism
- D. erudition
- E. skepticism

2. In the Middle Ages, Europeans placed the holy city of Jerusalem at the center of maps, reflecting the prevailing _____ of the era.

- A. iniquity
- B. parsimony
- C. anthropocentrism
- D. cosmology
- E. proximity

3. The widespread (i)_____ that has accompanied economic growth is not the result of the people's adopting the leader's own standards. Her personal (ii)_____ is recognized by all. (128-4)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. conformity | D. influence |
| B. corruption | E. integrity |
| C. frugality | F. traditionalism |

4. The uncanny likeness of unrelated butterflies can be (i)_____ as an adaptation whereby edible butterflies imitate the coloration of venomous butterfly species that potential predators (ii)_____.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. understood | D. seek to avoid |
| B. rationalized | E. cannot detect |
| C. misconstrued | F. find irresistible |

5. It is possible to (i)_____ the benefits of diplomatic dialogue, because although it can certainly alleviate some of the problems that afflicts us, it is not a (ii)_____.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. overstate | D. panacea |
| B. compromise | E. placebo |
| C. extend | F. liability |





6. It is a common complaint that female explorers have been unfairly (i)_____ in modern historical accounts. Amelia Earhart, Freya Stark, and Gertrude Bell may be (ii)_____, but only a special would recognize the names of Fanny Workman or Janet Wulsin. Whether that is a matter of (iii)_____ or a fair reflection of their achievements is debatable.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| A. scrutinized | D. well enough known | G. analysis |
| B. ignored | E. largely overlooked | H. prejudice |
| C. attacked | F. subject to criticism | I. objectivity |

7. The arrival of the manual describing procedures for adding content to the Web site may mark a new, more _____ phase in the site's history, and some contributors will no doubt become nostalgic for the unpredictable do-it-yourself days.

- A. fickle
- B. reticent
- C. indecisive
- D. sober
- E. prescribed
- F. staid

8. Madame Germaine de Staël, famous for her opinionated views, sometimes made enemies with her _____ comments.

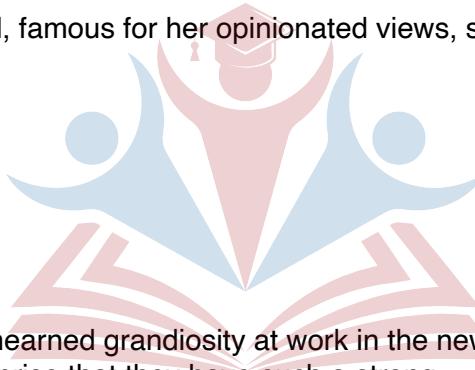
- A. caustic
- B. acerbic
- C. eccentric
- D. laudatory
- E. placatory
- F. conciliatory

9. Many people perceive an unearned grandiosity at work in the news business and given that perception, it should be no surprise that they have such a strong _____ for the business.

- A. preference
- B. passion
- C. esteem
- D. disdain
- E. fervor
- F. contempt

10. The archives of the museum, containing a plethora of documents that shed light on Picasso's work, may, for a time, give us the illusion of total comprehension, but in the end it seems that Picasso is no more _____ than he ever was.

- A. orthodox traditional beliefs; observant; conformist
- B. abstract theoretical
- C. prolific fertile
- D. understandable
- E. transparent
- F. conceptual





- 1-5 B / C / BE / BD / AD
6-10 BDH / DF / AB / DF / DE

1. Analysis: The space corresponds to the entire content of the second sentence. He did not fight for his life but took the initiative to drink poison, indicating that he is irresistible to accept the death penalty, and option B is appropriate. stoicism, stoicism (accepting fate's arrangement).

Translation: The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates demonstrated his distinct Stoicism when accepting his death sentence for accusation of corrupting the morality of Athens' youth and promoting pagan speech; he refused to work hard to save his life and voluntarily drank Poisonous wine for him.

2. Analysis: reflecting should reflect putting Jerusalem at the center of the map. Observation option C is the most appropriate. anthropocentrism, anthropocentrism.

Translation: In the Middle Ages, Europeans placed the Temple of Jerusalem at the center of the map, reflecting the prevailing anthropocentrism.

3. Analysis: According to the causal relationship in the first half of the sentence, it is not because everyone adopts the leader's character, that is, the contents of 1 empty and 2 empty should be reversed, and the two empty links will be BE. Note that you can't get the same by accompanied with alone, this expression only means that they happen at the same time, so good things are possible. Corruption; integrity; integrity.

Translation: The widespread corruption that accompanies economic growth is not the result of people adopting the leader's own standards. Her personal integrity is recognized by everyone.

4. Analysis: The edible butterfly imitates the poisonous substance, and the reaction of natural enemies is the D option. The imitation and the bizarre similarity of the previous article is that the latter is trying to explain the former, and the B option is more appropriate. Option A tends to reflect a subjective understanding of what is known. rationalize, make reasonable; seek to avoid, hope to avoid.

Translation: The bizarre similarity among non-close relatives of butterflies can be interpreted as an adaptability. Edible butterflies mimic the color of poisonous butterfly species. Poisonous butterflies are hoped to be avoided by potential natural enemies.

5. Analysis: Starting from the concession transition, the transition sentence should reflect the overall negative evaluation, and the D option is appropriate. Because the whole is not a panacea, 1 option A is more appropriate. overstate, exaggerated; panacea, panacea.

Translation: It is possible to exaggerate the benefits of diplomatic dialogue, because although it does relieve some of our painful problems, it is not a panacea.

6. Analysis: According to complaint and unfairly, 1 negative evaluation can be obtained, but there are multiple negative evaluations here. According to but only a special turning point, combined with recognize, it is the D option for the other two people. According to the whether...or... structure, you can get the difference between 3 empty and a fair reflection, and debatable makes it clear that it is the opposite, and the H option is the most suitable.





Translation: A frequently heard complaint that female explorers have been unfairly ignored in modern historical narratives. Amelia Earhart, Freya Stark and Gertrude Bell may be well-known, but only a few experts can recognize the names of Fanny Workman or Janet Wulsin. Whether this is because of prejudice or a fair reflection of their achievements is controversial.

7. Analysis: The parallel structure of spaces and new, and the parallel structure of and at the same time can be seen, the state before the nostalgia is unpredictable do-it-yourself, and now the situation should be reversed. sober/staid, regular.

Translation: The arrival of a program manual describing the addition of content to the site may mark a new, more step-by-step stage in the history of the site, and some people will surely miss the days of unpredictable and need to do it yourself.

8. Analysis: There are prejudiced views and enemies, so according to the method, it is appropriate to choose AB. caustic, caustic; acerbic, bitter.

Translation: Madame Germaine de Staél is known for her stubborn ideas and sometimes uses her harsh comments to make enemies.

9. Analysis: These people think that the income of the news industry is unearned grandiosity, so the attitude towards this industry should be negatively viewed. Answer DF.

Translation: Many people feel that the news industry has unmatched bluffs at work. Because of this recognition, it is not surprising that many people have such strong contempt for the industry.

10. Analysis: Referring to the plethora of documents, give us the ILLUSION of TOTAL COMPREHENSION (We are able to understand Picasso's works), So now he has become more transparent or understandable than he ever was. So we need to choose option D and E.



Section 130

| 序号 | 单词 | 英文解释 | 中文解释 |
|----|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | elation | n. the quality or state of being filled with joy or pride | 兴高采烈 |
| 2 | stoicism | n. the quality or behavior of a person who accepts what happens without complaining or showing emotion | 对痛苦的默默承受或泰然处之;坚忍 |
| 3 | elitism | n. leadership or rule by an elite | 精英主义 |
| 4 | heresy | n. a belief or opinion that does not agree with the official belief or opinion of a particular religion | (与大多数人的观点不合的) 异端 |
| 5 | iniquity | n. the quality of being unfair or evil | 十分错误, 很不正当(的事) |
| 6 | parsimony | n. the quality of being very unwilling to spend money | 吝啬;小气 |
| 7 | anthropocentrism | / | 人类中心说 |
| 8 | cosmology | / | 宇宙学 |
| 9 | proximity | n. the state of being near | 接近 |
| 10 | frugal | a. careful about spending money or using things when you do not need to : using money or supplies in a very careful way | (对金钱、食物等)节约的, 节俭的 |
| 11 | integrity | n. the quality of being honest and fair | 诚实正直 |
| 12 | uncanny | a. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand | 怪异的 |
| 13 | imitate | v. to do the same thing as (someone) | 模仿 |
| 14 | venomous | a. capable of putting poison or venom into another animal's body usually by biting or stinging it | 分泌毒液的 |
| 15 | misconstrue | v. to understand (something) incorrectly | 误解(某人的言行) |
| 16 | alleviate | v. to make less painful, difficult, or severe | 减轻 |
| 17 | compromise | v. to give up something that you want in order to reach an agreement : to settle differences by means of a compromise | 妥协 |
| | | v. to damage or weaken (something) | 危害 |
| 18 | panacea | n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties | 万能之计 |
| 19 | placebo | n. a pill or substance that is given to a patient like a drug but that has no physical effect on the patient | (给无实际治疗需要者的)安慰剂 |
| 20 | liability | n . a financial obligation : DEBT | 欠债;负债;债务 |
| 21 | scrutinize | v. to examine carefully especially in a critical way | 仔细检查 |
| 22 | prejudice | n. an unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc. | 偏见;成见 |



| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|--------------|
| 23 | nostalgia | n. pleasure and sadness that is caused by remembering something from the past and wishing that you could experience it again n. the state of being homesick: homesickness | 怀旧 思乡 |
| 24 | fickle | a. changing often | 多变的 |
| 25 | reticent | a. inclined to be silent or uncommunicative in speech | 沉默的;含蓄的 |
| 26 | decisive | a. able to make choices quickly and confidently | 果断的 |
| 27 | sober | a. plain in color; having or showing a very serious attitude or quality | 有节制的; 朴素的 |
| 28 | prescribe | v. to officially tell someone to use (a medicine, therapy, diet, etc.) as a remedy or treatment | 开(处方) |
| 29 | staid | a. serious, boring, or old-fashioned | 古板的;一本正经的 |
| 30 | acerbic | a. sharply or bitingly critical, sarcastic, or ironic in temper, mood, or tone | 尖酸的 |
| 31 | eccentric | a. strange or unusual | 古怪的;异乎寻常的 |
| 32 | laud | v. to praise (someone or something) | 赞美 |
| 33 | placatory | a. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something | 安抚的 |
| 34 | conciliatory | a. intended to gain goodwill or favor or to reduce hostility | 安抚的 |
| 35 | grandiosity | n. being impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur | 宏伟;辉煌 |
| 36 | disdain | v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something) | 鄙视 |
| 37 | esteem | n. respect and affection | 尊敬 |
| 38 | contempt | n. a lack of respect for or fear of something that is usually respected or feared | 蔑视 |
| 39 | plethora | n. a very large amount or number | 过多;过量 |
| 40 | shed light on | / | 阐明;解释 |
| 41 | orthodox | n. accepted as true or correct by most people : supporting or believing what most people think is true | 传统 |
| 42 | prolific | a. producing a large amount of something | 多产的 |