# GMC **slash its workforce**

Ten-second **trivia/quiz**, which of these automobile brands is not manufactured by General Motors? …It **used to be** part of GM but it was shut down in 2010. The last Chevy Cruze has **rolled off** the line at a GM plant in Ohio. It’s a community located between Cleveland and Pittsburgh and its economy **benefited from** having a General Motors plant there, but the company **slashed/axed/trimmed all its workforce** and closed the factory this week.

It’s CEO says American’s aren’t buying as many **sedans /sɪˈdæn/ 轿车** like the Cruze so GM, like other U.S. car companies is shifting toward/**steering toward** making more trucks and SUV’s, which are more **profitable** 有收益的.

The **landscape/situation/circumstances 处境** for American auto workers has been changing for decades. There’s been increased competition from Japanese car markers. Some U.S. companies have outsourced jobs to Mexico.

Whether GM will use its Lordstown facility to make another vehicle or give it up all together is a highly important question for both the workers and the local economy itself. **It would be a shame** for them to shut it down after 52 years. After years of **downsizing its workforce规模缩小**, this GM plant in Ohio is closing. About 1,400 people are losing their jobs. **God bless you and empower you. 愿上帝保佑，赐予你力量。**

Of those, about 400 have accepted transfers to other plants. And here these workers that are **honking their horns 拉响警报**know **what’s at stake**. 工人们正在**拉响警报**，知道自己正**处于紧要关头**. **There’s no doubt that/undoubtedly** GM has been really important/critical to the overall economy for the past 40 years. Their potential loss **is devastating/catastrophic to** the local economy. 对<xxx>有着灾难性的影响。

A bigger impact is associated with the fact that it’s estimated as many as three to four jobs are directly dependent on each job at an auto manufacturer. That’s the equivalent of a 4 to 5 percent increase in **unem**ployment in a **relatively** short period of time. …**I am in the trim department. 我所在的部门要被裁减了**。

# STOP

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| `correlation` v.s. `causation`  ## relation 🡺 correlation /ˌkɒrəˈleɪʃn/  [ C U ] **~ (correlation between A and B)** | ~ (of A with B) a connection between two things in which one thing changes as the other does 相互关系；相关；关联  e.g. There is a direct **correlation between exposure to sun and** skin cancer. 皮肤暴露在太阳下与皮肤癌直接相关。  e.g. the correlation of social power with wealth 社会权力与财富的相关性  e.g. **the correlation between smoking and** disease.  …吸烟和疾病之间的关联  ## causation /kɔːˈ**zeɪ**ʃən/  N-UNCOUNT The causation of something, usually something bad, is the factors that have caused it. 诱因; 因果关系  e.g. The gene is only part of the causation of illness.  基因只是疾病的部分诱因。 |
| `hail` 🡺 hailstone /ˈheɪlˌstəʊn/  N-COUNT Hailstones are small balls of ice that fall like rain from the sky. 冰雹 |
| `thereof`  /ˌðeərˈ**ɒ**v/  美 /ˌðerˈ**ɑː**v/  adv. ( law 律 ) ( formal ) of the thing mentioned 指前面提到的事情  **🡺[`or lack thereof`: (或)缺乏/缺少前面所提到的xxx; ( 或)缺少前面所提到的<其中一些元素>]**  e.g. Is the property or any part **thereof** used for commercial activity? 这一房产或其中任何部分有用于商业活动吗？  e.g. For instance, if you fail an exam, more often than not the reason might be found in your study habits (**or lack thereof).**  举个例子，假如你考试没通过，究其原因通常是由于你的学习习惯（或**缺乏缺少前面所提到的<**学习习惯>）。  e.g. Unfortunately, its applicability in hardware development–**or lack thereof**–tends to be used to discredit agile altogether.  不幸地是，硬件研发中的适用性问题，或**缺乏/缺少前面所提到的<**适用性>，意图打破敏捷的这个特征。  e.g. The user interface (UI), business logic, and configuration, **or lack thereof,** are mixed together with no thought to maintaining or extending the page with new features.  用户界面 (UI)、业务逻辑和配置，**或缺少前面所提到的<其中一些元素>**，将它们混合在一起，而不考虑维护或扩展具有新功能的页面 |
| * `pimple`: Pimples are small raised **spots**, especially on the face. **(皮肤上的)**丘疹; 粉刺 * `f**re**ckles`  /ˈfrekl/  [ usually **pl**. ] a small, pale brown spot on a person's skin, especially on their face, caused by the sun 雀斑；小斑点 * `spots`:  1. Spots are small, round, coloured areas on a surface. (圆)斑点 e.g. The leaves have yellow areas on the top and underneath are powdery orange spots. 橙色斑点 2. **Spots on a person's skin are small lumps (肿) or marks. (皮肤上的) 小疙瘩; 斑** e.g. My brother's face was covered with **spots and pimples**  我弟弟曾满脸疙瘩and粉刺  * `flecks`: flecks are small marks on a surface, or objects (物件/衣服表面的) 斑点; (像斑点的) 微粒 e.g. He went to the men's room to wash flecks of blood from his shirt.  他去男洗手间清洗衬衫上的斑斑血迹 * `stain`:污点 |
| [“杀无赦”: shoot-to-kill]e.g. The army **is now empowered to** operate on a shoot-to-kill basis.  军队现在被授权依据“杀无赦”原则行动 // V-T If **someone is empowered to do someth**ing, they have the authority, power, or legal right to do it. **Sb.有被授权/有权利做xxx** |
| **（商品）**保修单;**质保单/保修期: a warranty:**  A warranty is a written promise by a company that, if you find a fault in something they have sold you within a certain time, they will repair it or replace it free of charge or you can even get refund. **[为期12个月的保修单: a 12-month warranty]**  e.g. The television comes with **a full two-year warranty**. 这台电视机有整两年的保修期/**质保单:**。  e.g. Is the car still under warranty  ? 这辆汽车仍在**保修期**内吗？  e.g. If the **warranty** is limited, the terms may **entitle you to a replacement or refund**.  如果保修单有限制，这些条款可让你有权换货或退款. // If you **are entitled to sth or to do sth,** you have the right to have it or do it. Sb.有权利做xxx V.S. If **someone is empowered to do sth**, they have the authority, power, or legal right to do it. **Sb.有被授权/有权利做xxx**  **V.S. [an insurance policy: 保险单/保险合同/保单]** |
| **# rational/rationality/rationalize your attitude/action V.S. ration**  ## `rationalize sth (your attitude/action/behavior)` /ˈræʃ**ənə**ˌlaɪz/  V-T If you try to **rationalize sth, like your attitudes or actions** that are difficult to accept, you think of acceptable **compelling reasons or justifications** to **justify or explain them**, in order to let others to accept it. 为(你的态度/行为) 作出合理解释; 使(你的态度/行为)合理化 **// `compelling reasons/arguments/evidences`: strong persuasive**  e.g. He further **rationalized his activity** by convincing himself that he was actually promoting peace.  他通过说服自己确实是在促进和平来进一步**使自己的行为合理化**。  e.g. He still tried an attempt to **rationalize his violent behaviour** **对(他的暴力)行为作出合理解释**  ## adj) **rational adj. == SYN: reasonable 🡺 rationally** /ˈræʃ**nə**li/  美  adv   1. ( of behaviour, attitude, ideas, etc. 行为、思想等 ) based on **objective reason** rather than **subjective emotions** (行为,态度，思想等 ) 合理的；理性的 **`a rational argument/choice/decision合理的/理性的 论点╱选择╱决定` `rational analysis/thought合理/理性的分析╱思考`** e.g. There is no rational explanation for his actions. 对他的所作所为无法作出**合理的**解释 2. ( of a person ) able to think clearly and make decisions based on **objective reason** rather than **subjective emotions (**人**)**理智的；头脑清醒的.  e.g. Please talk to me when you return **rational 等你理智/头脑清醒的**时候再跟我聊吧 e.g. No rational person would ever behave like that. 头脑清醒的人都不会这样做。   **🡺OPP irrational**  **## rationally** /ˈræʃ**nə**li/  美  adv  to act/behave/think rationally 行动╱举止╱思考合情合理  e.g. She argued her case calmly and **rationally** by providing strongly **compelling arguments and compelling evidences**. 她冷静而又理智地为她的情况辩解 **// `compelling reasons/arguments/evidences`: strong persuasive**  ## DERIVATIVES 派生词 rationality /ˌræ**ʃə**ˈnæləti/   n.  **`the rationality of his argument 他的论点的合理性`**  ## ration /ˈræʃn/  美  n. v.   1. n. [ C ] **a fixed amount of food, fuel, or other resources etc**. that you are officially allowed to have when there is not enough for everyone to have as much as they want, for example during a war, or natural disaster （食品、燃料等短缺时的）配给量，定量   例： the weekly butter **ration** 每周的黄油配给量 e.g. The meat **ration** was down to one pound per person per week.  肉类的配给量降到了每人每周一磅。   1. ( rations ) [ pl. ] a fixed amount of food given regularly to a soldier or to sb who is in a place where there is not much food available （给战士或食品短缺地区的人提供的）定量口粮   e.g. We're  on short **rations**  (= allowed less than usual) until fresh supplies arrive. 在新的补给到达之前，我们的口粮定量不足。  e.g. Once these latest **rations** run out, the country will again face hunger and starvation. 最后这批口粮一旦用完，国家又要面临饥荒。  e.g. Aid officials said that the first emergency food **rations** of wheat and oil were handed out here last month.  援助官员们说第一批面粉和食用油等紧急救援食品配给已于上月在此发放。   1. [ sing. ] ~ (**a ration of xxx food)** an amount of sth that is thought to be normal or fair 正常量；合理的量   e.g. As part of the diet, allow yourself to **ingest** a small daily ration of sugar. 每天要摄入少量的糖。   //**ingest** xxx: When animals or plants ingest a substance, they take it into themselves, by eating or absorbing it. 摄取; 吸收   1. v. [ VN ] [ often passive ] ~ sb/sth (to sth) to limit the amount of sth that sb is allowed to have, especially because there is not enough of it available 限定…的量；定量供应；配给 When something is rationed by a person or government, you are only allowed to have a limited amount of it, usually because there is not enough of it. (常指因紧缺) 定量配给例：   e.g. Eggs were rationed during the war. 战争期间，鸡蛋限量供应。  e.g. Staples such as bread, rice, and tea are already being rationed.  面包、米、茶等主要食品已经是定量配给  e.g. The villagers are rationed to two litres of water a day. 村民每天的用水量限定为两升 |
| `error-prone [prəʊn]` 容易犯错的， 容易出错的  e.g. it's hard and error-prone to track issue on Slack  ## prone  /prəʊn/  美 /proʊn/  adj.   1. [prone to sth/prone to do]~ likely to suffer from sth or to do sth bad 易于遭受；有做（坏事）的倾向**[prone to injury 容易受伤; prone to errors容易出错; be prone to camera nerves 容易在镜头前紧张]** e.g. Working without a break makes you more **prone to errors**. 连续工作使人更**容易出错的** e.g. Tired drivers were found to **be particularly prone to** ignore warning signs. 据调查，疲劳驾车时特别**容易**忽视警示标志。   e.g. For all her experience as a television reporter, she **was still prone to camera nerves. 容易在镜头前紧张** 2. -prone combines with nouns to make adjectives that describe people who are frequently affected by something bad. 易受…影响的 (与名词结合构成形容词) **[ error-prone 容易出错的; injury-prone 容易受伤的 ]** e.g. He’s the most injury-prone rider on the circuit. …赛车道上最容易受伤的车手 |
| **## `influx of xxx` v.s. `be in flux = in constant changes (xxx处)在不断变化(中)`**   * **`像洪水一般涌入的邮件/任务/游客influx of emails; influx of tasks; a  massive/sudden influx  of visitors `**  ~ (of sb/sth) (into...) the fact of a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere （人、资金或事物的）涌入，流入 * **`处于不断变化中: be in flux` = in constant changes (xxx处)在不断变化(中)** e.g. The number of homeless appears to **be in flux.** 无家可归的人的数目似乎(处)**在不断变化。** e.g. A lot of change means that the projects goals may still **be in flux,** which would mean that the NPV estimates may be partially or fully suspect. 项目目标仍在**不断变化** |
| **# feud v.s. wrangle**  ##  /fjuːd/   n. v.   * n. `**a feud between A and B`:** an **angry and bitter argument or quarrel** between two people or groups of people that continues **over a long period of time** **长期**不和；世仇；夙怨 e.g.a long-running **feud between the two artists** 两个艺术家之间的夙怨 e.g. a feud with the neighbours 与邻不睦 e.g. a family feud (= within a family or between two families) 家族世仇 * [ V ]  **(feud with sb about sth)** to have an angry and bitter argument with sb over a long period of time **长期**争斗/争吵不休；世代结仇   ## /ˈræŋɡəl/ wrangle with sb. over sth   * Noun) `**a wrangle between A and B`: an** argument that is complicated and **continues over a long period** of time **（长时间的）**争论，争吵 e.g. a legal wrangle between the company and their suppliers 这家公司与各供货商之间**长期的**法律纠纷 * V-RECIP `**wrangle with sb. over sth**`: If you say that someone is **wrangling with someone over a question or issue**, you mean that they have been arguing angrily, bitterly **for a long time** about it. (**长时间的**) 争吵 e.g. The two sides have spent most of their time **wrangling over** procedural problems.  双方花了大部分的时间争论程序上的一些问题。 |
| `backdate /ˌbækˈdeɪt/` **[ doc/agreement/arrangement is backdated to <date>]**  V-T If **a document/agreement/contract is backdated** to a specific data, it is valid from that date before the date when it is completed or signed. **(文档/合同的) 实际生效日追溯到xxx/(文档/合同的)从xxx起开始生效** e.g. The contract that was signed on Thursday morning **was backdated to** March 11.  星期四上午所签的合同**从3月11日起开始生效**。  e.g. Requesting for a 2 week **grace period（行动、责任等的）宽限期** for the SA 77317931 for Implantaire (due on 17 Jan 2020) as we could have a potential big renewal and expansion. The client is intending to renew and is running their production system on this subscription, so we need to ensure service continuity.  We will be **backdating** the agreements if needed.  **## `grace period`  （行动、责任等的）宽限期**  **## `lead time`**   * N-COUNT Lead time is the time/time slot between the original design or idea for a particular product and its actual production. (产品/项目)从最初设计到投产的时间 e.g. They aim to cut production **lead times** to under 18 months. * N-COUNT Lead time is the period of time that it takes for goods to be delivered after someone has ordered them. 从(产品)订货到交货的时间 e.g. In the traditional WaterFall methodology in the IT industry, **lead times** on new equipment orders can run as long as three years.  新设备**从订货到交货的时间**可能长达3年。 |

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| trivia:   * **domestic trivia 家庭琐事:** unimportant matters, details or information 琐事；细枝末节 e.g. We spent the whole evening discussing **domestic trivia**. 我们整个晚上谈论家庭琐事 * a 10-min **trivia/quiz** |
| [愿上帝保佑，赐予你力量 God bless you and empower you ]  **## sb is empowered to do V.S. sb is entitled to sth/to do sth**  **## empower /ɪmˈpaʊə/**   * V-T If **someone is empowered to do someth**ing, they have the authority, power, or legal right to do it. **Sb.有被授权/有权利做xxx** e.g. The army **is now empowered to** operate on a **shoot-to-kill** basis.  军队现在被授权依据“**杀无赦**”原则行动 * V-T To empower someone means to give them the means to achieve something, for example, to become stronger or more successful. 使能够   e.g. You must delegate effectively and empower people to carry out their roles with your full support. 你们必须有效地下放权力，使人们能够在你们的全力支持下履行他们的职责。  **## entitle /ɪnˈtaɪtəl/**   * V-T If **you are entitled to sth or to do sth, you have the right to have it or do it.** **Sb.有权利做xxx**   e.g. If the **warranty** is limited, the terms may entitle you to a replacement or refund.  如果**保修单**有限制，这些条款可让你有权换货或退款。  e.g. They **are entitled/empowered to** the first class travel.  他们有权享受头等舱旅行。  e.g. You will **be entitled to your pension** when you reach 65. 你到65岁就有资格享受养老金  e.g. Everyone's entitled to their own opinion. 人人都有权发表自己的意见  e.g. You are not entitled to take the first class per the ticket you bought 你拿这张票不能坐头等舱   * V-T If the title of something such as a book, film, or painting is, for example, "Sunrise," you can say that it is entitled "Sunrise." 给 (书、电影、画作等) 命名   例：  ...a performance **entitled** "United States."  …一场名为“合众国”的演出。  He read a poem **entitled** ‘Salt’. 他朗诵一首题为《盐》的诗 |

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| * **Be meant to do sth 意在/旨在做xxx**   e.g. …**Don’t get me wrong 别误会我**, **I’m not meant to** **point fingers at/blame** the previous focal, but just want to **point out the fact 指出（事实）**that it’s hard to say “we can make it Jan. or even Feb” because tons of communication is going on.   * **Be supposed to do. 应该 xxx**   e.g. Luckily, devs have been scheduling their time to review runbooks from last week, so **we're supposed to** get quicker progress recently. |
| promising /ˈprɒmɪsɪŋ/  ADJ Someone or something that is promising seems whose **prospect 前程/**前景 is likely to be very good or successful, with bright outlook of future or **prospect** 有望成功的; 前景很好的  [**有前途的学生: a promising student;**  **有前途的项目: a promising project;**  **前途的演员: a promising actor]**  e.g. A school has honoured one of its brightest and most **promising students**. 最聪明、最有**前途的学生**中的一位颁了奖  e.g. He was nominated the most **promising new actor** for his part in the movie. 有前途的新演员  e.g. Obviously, Cloudops team is not a promising team.  **e.g. The weather doesn't look very promising. 天气看起来不会太好** |
| 兜风 : If you **[ go for a spin ]** or **[ take a car for a spin],** you make a short trip in a car just to enjoy yourself.  e.g. Tom celebrated his 99th birthday by **going for a spin** in his sporty. |
| ## once-off  **[一次性付全款: a once-off lump [lʌmp] sum**  **🡺 downpayment:首付/首期 account for at least 40% of the lump sum/total**  **🡺 installment: 分期付款 🡺 monthly mortgage:月供 ]**  **一次性的配置： a once-off configuration ]**  e.g. Instead of paying **a once-off lump sum**, you'll pay them off over a couple of years based on the local “**installment** policy”, that is you need to pay the **monthly mortgage**月供 after you paid the **downpayment首期款/首付.**   * Lump = tumor  1. a piece of sth hard or solid, usually without a particular shape （通常为无定形的）块a lump of coal/cheese/wood 一块煤╱奶酪╱木头 This sauce has lumps in it. 这调味汁里有结块。  美 2. ( BrE )  sugar lump. E.g. One lump or two? 加一块方糖还是两块？ 3. A lump is a swelling under the skin, sometimes a sign of serious illness 肿块；隆起   e.g. He was unhurt apart from a **lump** on his head. 除了头上起了个包，他没有别的伤。  美  e.g. Check your breasts for lumps every month. 每月要检查一次乳房是否有肿块 |
| ## /hɒŋk/  美 /hɑːŋk/  /hɔːŋk/  **[ honk the horn; the horn honks; a goose honks]**  ### n.  1. `honk` is the noise made by a **goose** 鹅叫声  2. `honk` is the noise made by a car horn 鸣笛鸣响; 汽车喇叭声  e.g. She pulled to the right with a honk.  她按了声喇叭，把车开到了右边  ### v.   1. V-T/V-I If you **honk the horn** of a vehicle or if **the horn honks**, you make the horn produce a short loud sound. 鸣 (车辆喇叭); (车辆喇叭) 鸣响. **[honk at sb: 对sb按喇叭]** e.g. Drivers **honked their horns** in solidarity with the peace marchers.  e.g. Why did he **honk at** me? 他为什么对我按喇叭？  e.g. And here these workers that are **honking their horns 拉响警报**know **what’s at stake**. 工人们正在**拉响警报**，知道自己正**处于紧要关头** 2. [ V ] when **a goose honks** , it makes a loud noise （鹅）叫   ### adj**) honking taxis 喇叭声大作的出租车**  ## (救火车,救护车,警车的) 警报器 siren */ˈsaɪərən/*   * N-COUNT A siren is **a warning device** which makes a long, loud, sharp noise for people’s attention. Most **fire engines救火车**, ambulances, and police cars **are equipped with** sirens. (救火车,救护车,警车的) 警报器. As long as you hear a siren warning, you should heads-up to take actions immediately, like clearing the road for **fire engines救火车**/ambulance/police cars. **[an air-raid siren  空袭警报器]** e.g. It sounds like an **air-raid siren**.  这听起来像是空袭警报 e.g. A **fire engine**救火车/an ambulance/a police car raced past with its **siren** warning. 一辆警车鸣着警报器飞驰而过 * **`serum` [ˈsɪrəm] 1. 血清；2. serum = essential精华液, emulsion 乳状精华** |

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| **(龙卷风/洪水/泥石流等)对<xxx地方>肆虐；<xxx地方>造成严重破坏**  [ hurricane/tornados/twisters/floods **wreak havoc** in a place ] |
| ## 裁减   * **裁员/精简人员: `slash its workforce`; `downsize its workforce`**  (slash = cut to make a long cut with a sharp object, especially in a violent way （用利器）砍，劈 * `**cut back on** working hours` * ` **I am in the trim department. 我所在的部门要被裁减了`** * `axe `: [ sing. ] ( informal ) if sb gets the axe , they lose their job; if an institution or a project gets the axe , it is closed or stopped, usually because of a lack of money （遭）解雇；倒闭；被停业 If someone's job or something such as a public service or a television programme is axed, it is ended suddenly and without discussion. 被砍掉 e.g. Community projects are **being axed** by hard-pressed social services departments.  e.g. Up to 300 workers are **facing the axe 面临被解雇** at a struggling Merseyside firm.  e.g. **That reality show is to be axed** next month bz of pretty low rating. (**电视节目) 被砍掉** * **`sack sb = fire sb = dismiss sb`**   ## slash  **[裁员/精简人员: `slash its workforce`; `downsize its workforce`]**  **[削减预算trim/slash the budge; slash the food price]**  slash something such as costs or jobs means to reduce them **by a large amount**. 大幅度削减  e.g. Car makers could be forced to slash prices.  大幅度降价  ## trim /trɪm/  ### Adj **[trim and neat :整洁又美观; trim and slender/slim: 苗条]**   1. Something that is trim is neat, and attractive. 整洁美观的 e.g. The neighbors' gardens and lawn 草坪 are **trim and neat. 整洁又美观** 2. ADJ If you describe someone's figure as **trim/slender**, you mean that it is attractive because there is no extra fat on their body. 苗条的 e.g. The driver was **a trim and slender** young woman of perhaps thirty. 苗条 年轻女子。   ### V-T   1. If you trim something, for example, someone's hair, you cut off small amounts of it in order to make it look neater. 修剪  **\* [修剪草坪： trim the lawn/meadow; 修剪花园：trim the garden V.S. mow, mower: /ˈməʊə(r) a machine that cuts grass 割草机；剪草机] \* [ trim the hair: 修剪头发]** e.g. My friend **trims my hair** every eight weeks.  修剪一次头发。 2. V-T If a government or other organization **trims something such as a plan, policy, budget, or amount of money**, they reduce/slash/axe it **slightly in extent or size. (小幅度的)削减**   **[削减成本: trim/slash the cost; 削减预算: trim/slash the budget]** e.g. American companies looked at ways they could **trim/slash/axe costs 削减成本**.   1. V.S. slash: slash something such as costs or jobs means to reduce them **by a large amount. 大幅度削减** 2. V-T If something such as a piece of clothing **is trimmed with** a type of material or design as decoration or **ornament [服装] 装饰物**, it is decorated with it, usually along its edges. **镶边于(做为装饰物)** e.g ...jackets, which **are then trimmed with** lace [leɪs]   ### N-SING Trim is also a noun. 修剪   1. e.g. His hair needed a trim.  他的头发需要修剪了 e.g. His mustache/beards need a trim **e.g. I am in the trim department. 我所在的部门要被裁减了** 2. N-VAR The trim on something such as a piece of clothing is a decoration, for example, along its edges, that is in a different colour or material. 镶边 e.g. ...a white satin scarf with black trim.…一条镶着黑边的白色绸缎围巾。 |

# Table: Car types/type of car V.S. car model, e.g. X400, X300

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| 兜风 | If you **[ go for a spin ]** or **[ take a car for a spin],** you make a short trip in a car just to enjoy yourself. 兜风 e.g. Tom celebrated his 99th birthday by **going for a spin** in his sporty Lamburkini 汤姆]开着他的Lamburkini出**去兜风**以庆祝其99岁生日 |
| fire engine消防车；救火车 | special vehicle that carries equipment for fighting large fires 消防车；救火车  ## siren */ˈsaɪərən/*  N-COUNT A siren is **a warning device** which makes a long, loud, sharp noise. Most **fire engines**救火车, ambulances, and police cars have sirens. (救火车,救护车,警车的) 警报器 **[an air-raid siren  空袭警报器 ]**  e.g. A **fire engine**救火车/an ambulance/a police car raced past with its **siren** warning. 一辆警车鸣着警报器飞驰而过 |
| 拖车:  A car parked on a city street  Description automatically generated | 拖车: a trailer/a tow, a tow truck **[təu]**= tow car; tow boat = tug boat  **[ Call the tow/trailer, pls 叫拖车吧 ]** |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | coupe  [ˈku:peɪ] 小轿车；双座四轮轿式马车 🡺 **mini-couper**  A coupé (US coupe) is a closed **two-door** car body style with a permanently attached fixed roof, that is shorter than a saloon (US sedan) of the same model, and it often has seating for two persons or with a tight-spaced rear seat.  Compared with coupe and convertible, the **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for **four** passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | n. 轿车；轿子sedan  [sɪ'dæn]: a car that has **four doors**, seats for at least four people, and a boot/trunk 大轿车，厢式轿车  Compared with **coupe** and **convertible**, the **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for **four** passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;)  A close up of a car  Description automatically generated | convert 🡺convertible   [kən'vɜːtɪb(ə)l]     1. an object that is convertible can be folded or arranged in a different way so that it can be used as something else 可转换的，可改变的  **[a convertible sofa (可折叠的)两用沙发]** 2. [Financial] able to be exchanged for the money of another country 〔货币〕可兑换的 **[ a convertible currency可兑换货币 ]** 3. [Financial] a financial document such as an insurance arrangement or a bond that is convertible can be exchanged for money, stocks etc 〔**证券等〕可兑换的** 4. N) a car with a soft roof that you can fold back or remove **折篷车，敞篷车.** Normally **sports car跑车**is a classical type of the **convertible**.   Compared with coupe and convertible, the **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for **four** passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | wagon  ['wægən]  n. 货车，四轮马车  vt. 用运货马车运输货物 |
| . (幼儿骑的)三轮车 | **tri**cycle [‘traɪsɪk(ə) A tricycle is a bike with three wheels, two at the back and one at the front. Tricycles are ridden by young children. (幼儿骑的)三轮车  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | **旅行车 station wagon:** a large car with extra space at the back, with a door there for loading and unloading 客货两用车 |
|  | **sports wagon:** 【网络】运动旅行版, e.g. Families prefer **roomier/more spacious** vehicles like sports wagons |
| 〔内有舒适座椅的〕长途公共汽车 | [C]  **coach〔内有舒适座椅的〕长途公共汽车:** a bus with comfortable seats used for long journeys  •a coach trip to Scotland 去苏格兰的**长途公共汽车**之行  We went to Paris by **coach**. 我们坐**长途汽车**去巴黎。 |
| A car driving on a road  Description automatically generated | a limousine or limo   1. 大型豪华轿车(as the wedding car) 2. 美国小型的机场巴士(shuttle bus in U.S. airports) |
| A car parked in a parking lot  Description automatically generated | 跑车 sports car : a low fast car, often with a roof that can be folded back or removed. This car is built more for speed than anything else. Normally the **sports car跑车**is a classical type of the convertible敞篷车.  e.g. Lamborghini [, læbo:'gini:] 兰博基尼 is a **big-time(一流的／顶尖**) **sports car** in car market. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | 小型汽车; [紧凑型轿车](javascript:;) **compact car**, This vehicle is smaller than the average car. Compact cars are easy to drive and park. |
| A white truck parked on the side of a road  Description automatically generated | 野营车 [ camper van ]  A camper van is a motor vehicle which is equipped with beds and cooking equipment so that you can live, cook, and sleep in it. This vehicle is equipped with beds, a bathroom and a kitchenette so that people can use it as a home. |
| A car parked in front of a truck  Description automatically generated | pickup /ˈpɪkʌp/  or pickup truck[小卡车](javascript:;) , 轻型货车  A pickup or a pickup truck is a small truck with low sides that can be easily loaded and unloaded. This vehicle has a large **uncovered cargo area** in the back. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | 〔可乘六至八人的〕小客车，小面包车 minivan: This vehicle is designed to be taller and wider than a sedan or hatchback to provide more interior volume; a large car with seats for six to eight people |
|  | Jeep: This vehicle is often used off road and can usually be converted from a covered top to an open top. |
|  | 4 X 4**越野车: 4-by-4;** Each of this vehicle's four wheels is powered by the engine.  e.g. Just after noon, I got back into my 4-by 4 and headed off alone, more confident of the way through the desert this time.  上了我的4X4越野车， |

# Amazon **Scrapping** Headquarters Plan for New York City

The technology company Amazon has cancelled plans to build part of a second headquarters in New York City. 🡺The plan is **aborted**. It’s main campus is in Seattle, Washington. About a year and a half ago, Amazon announced it **would (`subjunctive [səbˈdʒʌŋktɪv] mood`虚拟)** build a second headquarters and more than 230 cities joined a **competition** to be the site of it.

.. Combined they offered Amazon $2.8 billion worth of **incentives** 经济刺激and benefits like **tax breaks 税收减免；税额优惠** And they became the two places Amazon chose for it’s second headquarters.

Amazon was expected to eventually bring 25,000 high paying jobs to each city and tens of billions of dollars in new tax revenue but protests started in New York. Residents didn’t like their current tax dollars being spent to attract Amazon and some are concerned that home prices would rise making them too expensive for people who already live there. Amazon and several New York politicians **blamed** each other for the reasons why the project was cancelled. The company says it won’t reopen its search for another campus right now but the governor of New Jersey says his state’s open for business.

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| * `a tax avoidance` = `a tax dodge` * Verb) avoid/dodge/**shun /ʃʌn/** tax * `**tax breaks税收减免；税额优惠`** * `tax refund`: 退税   **##有意回避sb: shun sb. /ʃʌn/**  **If you shun someone or something, you *deliberately/intentionally* avoid or dodge them or keep away from them..**  e.g. From that time forward everybody shunned him.  人人都有意回避他  **## dodge */dɒdʒ/***   * V-I If you dodge, you move suddenly, often to avoid being hit, caught, or seen. 躲闪 e.g. I dodged back into the alley and waited a minute.  我往后一闪，躲进胡同里等了一会儿。 * V-T If you dodge something, you avoid it by quickly moving aside or out of reach so that it cannot hit or reach you. 闪开 e.g. He desperately dodged a speeding car trying to run him down.  闪身躲开<一辆汽车> * V-T If you dodge something, you deliberately avoid thinking about it or dealing with it, **often by being deceitful. 逃避(想xxx事情),通常指通过欺骗的方式** e.g. He boasts of dodging military service by feigning illness.  他吹嘘说自己装病逃过了兵役。 * N-COUNT Dodge is also a noun. 逃避. `a tax avoidance` = `a tax dodge` Eg. this was not just **a tax dodge/avoidance**.  这不仅仅是逃税的问题   **## fend off unwanted questions/problems/people**   * PHRASAL VERB If you fend off unwanted questions/problems/people, you stop them from affecting you or defend yourself from them, but often only for a short time and without dealing with them completely. 避开((记者)问题，麻烦的事情，某人)   V.S. If you **shun someone or something**, you **deliberately/intentionally** avoid or dodg them or keep away from them. 有意回避sb. e.g. He looked relaxed and determined as he **fended off questions** from the world's Press. 回避世界媒体的问题 e.g. The next government will have to **fend off the c**redit crunch 避开信贷危机 …   * PHRASAL VERB If you **fend off someone who is attacking you,** you use your arms or something such as a stick to defend yourself from their blows. 挡住 (某人的攻击) e.g. He raised his hand to fend off that guy’s blow. 他抬起手挡住了那一击。 |
| ## scrap  n.  1. [ C ] a small piece of sth, especially paper, cloth, etc. 碎片，小块（纸、织物等）  e.g.She scribbled his phone number on **a scrap of paper**. 她把他的电话号码匆匆写在一张小纸片上。   **( figurative ) scraps of information 零星消息**  e.g. ( figurative ) She was just a scrap of a thing (= small and thin) . 她是个不起眼的小东西  2. [ sing. ] ( usually with a negative 通常与否定式连用 ) a small amount of sth 丝毫；一丁点  SYN bit  e.g. It won't make **a scrap of difference . 这不会有丝毫的差别**。  e.g. There's not **a scrap of evidence** to support his claim. 没有丝毫证据支持他的说法  3. ( scraps ) [ pl. ] food left after a meal 残羹剩饭 = leftover  e.g. Give the scraps to the dog. 把剩菜喂狗吧。  4. [ U ] things that are not wanted or cannot be used for their original purpose, but which have some value for the material they are made of 废料；废品  **[ scrap metal  废金属; a  scrap dealer  (= a person who buys and sells scrap ) 废品商人]**  e.g.We sold the car for scrap  (= so that any good parts can be used again) . 我们把车当废品卖了。  5. ( informal ) a short fight or disagreement 打架；争吵 SYN scuffle , squabble  e.g. He was always **getting into scraps** at school. 他在学校老跟人打架  Verb) scrap my computer 报废 |
| ## 责备   * blame sb = criticize sb = slam sb * **point fingers at sb** * **denounce sb. = decry sb**  e.g. If you denounce a person or an action, you criticize them severely and publicly because you feel strongly that they are wrong or evil. 公开谴责 * condemn sb. = condemnation /ˌkɒndemˈneɪʃn/ |
| [lobby politicians; lobby the government] = persuade sb into doing; convince sb. to do |