



# 剑 5-剑 17

## 阅读同义词替换

雅思教研中心

## 目录

<b>Cambridge 5</b>	3
TEST 1	3
TEST 2	5
TEST 3	8
TEST 4	10
<b>Cambridge 6</b>	12
TEST 1	12
TEST 2	16
TEST 3	19
TEST 4	22
<b>Cambridge 7</b>	25
TEST 1	25
TEST 2	28
TEST 3	31
TEST 4	33
<b>Cambridge 8</b>	35
TEST 1	35
TEST 2	37
TEST 3	41
TEST 4	43
<b>Cambridge 9</b>	45
TEST 1	46
TEST 2	48
TEST 3	51
TEST 4	54
<b>Cambridge 10</b>	57
TEST 1	57
TEST 2	60
TEST 3	64
TEST 4	68
<b>Cambridge 11</b>	72
TEST 1	72
TEST 2	76
TEST 3	79
TEST 4	81
<b>Cambridge 12</b>	85
TEST 5	85
TEST 6	87
TEST 7	91
TEST 8	94
<b>Cambridge 13</b>	97
TEST 1	97

TEST 2 .....	101
TEST 3 .....	104
TEST 4 .....	107
<b>Cambridge 14</b> .....	111
TEST 1 .....	111
TEST 2 .....	114
TEST 3 .....	117
TEST 4 .....	120
<b>Cambridge 15</b> .....	122
TEST 1 .....	123
TEST 2 .....	125
TEST 3 .....	128
TEST 4 .....	131
<b>Cambridge 16</b> .....	133
TEST 1 .....	133
TEST 2 .....	137
TEST 3 .....	141
TEST 4 .....	144
<b>Cambridge 17</b> .....	147
TEST 1 .....	147
TEST 2 .....	151
TEST 3 .....	155
TEST 4 .....	159

## Cambridge 5

下列词汇顺序为：题目词汇=原文词汇；括号内为题号

### TEST 1

1. language from contemporary texts = quotations drawn from English writing on every subject  
同时代文本中的语言；取自于各学科中英文书面语的引文；（1）
2. time limit = deadline (v.) 时间限制；截止日期；（2）
3. subtleties of meaning = many different shades of meaning 含义的微妙之处；含义的很多不同方面；（3）
4. a long central desk = a long desk running down the middle 一个长长的中心办公桌；一个位于中间的长办公桌（4）
5. did not have = without (prep.) 没有（5）
6. was to bring = conferred (v.) 带来；赋予；（6）
7. was granted = offer (v.) 被授予；提供；（7）
8. the growing importance of the middle classes = the rise of the middle classes 中产阶级越来越大的重要性；中产阶级的崛起；（8）
9. led to = is associated with 引发了；与.....相关；（8）
10. an increased demand for dictionaries = the rise of dictionaries 对辞典的增长性需求；辞典的增长；（8）
11. well known = famous (adj.) 有名的（9）
12. set up an academy = the establishment of an academy 建立一个学者团队；一个学者团队的建立；（11）
13. a biological explanation = built-in animal aggression instinct; a genetic need; 一个生物学

- 的解释；固有的动物侵略本能；一种基因遗传的需求； (14)
14. the explanation Milgram gave the teacher-subjects for the experiment = Milgram told each volunteer 'teacher-subject' that the experiment was... Milgram 就实验给教师被试者做出的解释；Milgram 告诉每一个“教师被试”志愿者这个实验是要..... (15)
15. the identity of pupils = the supposed 'pupil' was in reality an actor... 学生的身份；所谓的学生事实上是演员； (16)
16. the expected statistical outcome = predict the average percentage of people 所预期的数据结果；预测平均人口百分比； (17)
17. the general aim of sociobiological study = the problem of modern sociobiology 社会生物学研究的主要目标；现代社会生物学的研究课题； (18)
18. continue (v.) = carry on 继续 (19)
19. punishment helps learning = punishing pupils for their mistakes would have a positive effect on the pupils' ability to learn 惩罚有助于学习；对学生的错误施加惩罚将会对他们的学习有积极影响； (20)
20. give punishment according to a rule = whenever the pupil gave the wrong answer to a question, a shock was to be administered, beginning at the lowest level and increasing in severity with each successive wrong answer 依照规则施加惩罚；每当学生回答错一个问题时，就会受到一次电击，从最低电压开始，每答错一个题目电压幅度都会增大； (21)
21. a positive survival mechanism = an advantageous trait; of survival value; 一个积极的生存机制；一种优势特征；具备生存价值； (24)
22. personal values = individual properties 个人价值 (25)
23. a pessimistic view = getting worse 一种悲观的态度；变得越来越糟糕； (27)
24. a number of reasons = a hit-list of our main fears 很多原因；我们的恐惧列表； (27)
25. have been correctly linked to = associated with 与.....准确关联起来；与.....相关联 (31)

26. slow down = restricting 减缓; 限制; (32)
27. exaggerate their claims = overstate their arguments 夸大他们的观点 (34)
28. criticism (n.) = skepticism (n.) 批评; 怀疑; (35)
29. meet their readers' expectations = provide what the public wants 满足他们的读者的期待;  
提供大众想要的内容; (36)
30. waste (n.) = trash (n.); rubbish (n.) 废弃物; 垃圾; (37)
31. deal with it in the right way = make the best possible decisions 以正确的方式处理他; 做出  
最好的可行性决定; (39)
32. urgent (adj.) = pressing (adj.) 紧迫的; (40)

## TEST 2

1. a similar way = like (prep.) 相似的方式; 像; (1)
2. be moulded into new forms = be reshaped 被塑造成新形式; 被重新塑形; (1)
3. unique (adj.) = distinction (n.) 独特的; 特质; (2)
4. entirely (adv.) = totally (adv.) 完全地 (2)
5. reasons (n.) = impetus (n.); factors (n.) 原因; 推动因素; 因素; (3)
6. the great advances = immense technological progress 巨大进步; 巨大的科技进步;  
(3)
7. field (n.) = domain (n.) 领域 (3)
8. alternatives (n.) = substitutes (n.) 可供替代的; 替代品; (3)
9. like (prep.) = such as 像; 比如; (3)
10. called (v.) = known as 被称为 (4)

11. apply intense heat = subjected to extreme heat 采用大量热能；被极度加热； (8)
12. the ease with which the resin could fill the mould = the molten Bakelite would flow evenly and completely into the mould 树脂可以轻易填满模具；融化的 Bakelite 将会均匀完全地流入模具； (9)
13. the same principles as that patented in 1907 = the essential features of which are still in use 和 1907 年受专利保护的同样原理；它的核心特征仍被沿用； (11)
14. modern-day (n.) = today (n.) 现代；今天； (11)
15. was welcomed = unparalleled popularity 受欢迎；无可比拟的流行； (12)
16. colours (n.) = shades (n.) 颜色；色度； (13)
17. a limited range = restricted to 有限的种类；受限于； (13)
18. biologically important = apparent biological purpose 在生物意义上重要的；明显的生物目的； (14)
19. the controlled release of nervous energy = a psychic tension which is safely punctured 有控制的神经能量释放；一种被安全刺破的神经紧张； (16)
20. current thinking on humour = modern humour theorists 现有的关于幽默的思想；现代的幽默理论家 (17)
21. view (n.) = belief (n.) 观点；信念； (17)
22. artificial intelligence = language understanding and reasoning in machines 人工智能；机器的语言理解和推理； (18)
23. linked to = be critical for 与.....相关；对.....很重要； (21)
24. is activated = sprang to life 被激活；活跃起来； (23)
25. involved with = is associated with 与.....相关 (23)

26. respond instantly to whatever is happening = making a rapid emotional assessment of the events of the moment 对正在发生的事情做出迅速回应；对当下事件做出快速的情感评估； (24)
27. most difficult tasks = an extremely demanding job 最困难的任务；一项要求极高的任务； (24)
28. because of = as a result of 由于； (25)
29. individual responses to humour = whether a joke gives pleasure or pain 对幽默的个体回应；一个笑话带来的是愉快还是痛苦； (26)
30. subjective views = outlook (n.) 主观观点；观点； (26)
31. provide valuable information = have a pretty good handle on 提供有价值的信息；对.....有很好的把握； (27)
32. the operation of the brain = how the mind process humour; how it works in general; 大脑的运作；大脑如何处理幽默；大脑的工作模式； (27)
33. remained (v.) = continued to 保持；依旧是； (28)
34. the desire to protect ideas = keep their discoveries and proofs secret 要保护知识的渴望；为他们的发现和证据保密； (29)
35. had neither...nor... = lacked (v.) 既没有.....也没有.....；缺乏； (30)
36. to express their ideas = to deal with scientific arguments 表达他们的思想；处理科学论证； (30)
37. set about developing English = did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style 开始发展英语；做了很多努力来促进以英文发表的科学论文并鼓励发展一种合适的写作风格； (32)
38. was overtaken by = established itself as the leading European language of science 被.....所取代；树立了自己作为欧洲科学语言领头人的地位； (33)



39. developed again = again enjoyed substantial lexical growth 再次发展起来; 再次获得巨大的词汇增长; (34)
40. as a direct result of = as (conj.) 直接源于.....; 由于; (34)
41. leading thinkers = scientists (n.); scholars (n.) 领先的思想家; 科学家; 学者; (37)
42. interest (n.) = enthusiasm (n.) 兴趣; 热情; (37)

### TEST 3

1. the range of family types = a cross-section of socio-economic status, age and family configurations 家庭类型的种类; 一个社会经济地位、年龄和家庭结构的剖面图; (1)
2. a child's early years = by the age of three; the second and third years of life; the first two years of life; 一个儿童的早期时光; 在三岁时; 2-3 岁时; 生命的最初两年; (2)
3. reasons (n.) = explanations (n.) 原因; 解释; (3)
4. failed (v.) = results have been disappointing 失败了; 结果是令人失望的; (3)
5. the positive outcomes = the results were phenomenal 积极的效果; 结果是杰出的; (4)
6. a variety of poor and wealthy families = a cross-section of socio-economic status 各种贫穷和富有的家庭; 各种社会经济地位的剖面图; (5)
7. did not succeed in its aim = results have been disappointing 没有成功实现目标; 结果是令人失望的; (7)
8. scored highly = performing at the level of the top 15 to 20 per cent of their peers 获得更高的分数; 成绩处于同龄人的前 15%-20%; (11)
9. listening (n.) = auditory comprehension 听力; 听力理解; (11)
10. speaking (n.) = verbal ability 口语; 口头表达能力; (11)
11. interacting with others = language ability 与他人的互动; 语言能力; (11)

12. threat (n.) = poisons (n.); agricultural wastes; 威胁; 毒素; 农业垃圾; (16)
13. food production = food supply; food chain; the fishing industry; 食品生产; 食品供给; 食物链; 捕鱼业; (16)
14. coastal erosion = land scoured away from the coastline 海岸侵蚀; 被从海岸线冲走的土地; (18)
15. a marked increase = building up faster and faster 显著的增加; 堆积得越来越快; (24)
16. in the short term = in the immediate future 短期内; 在近期; (25)
17. a military impact = be used to spot camouflaged vehicles on a battlefield 军事影响; 被用来发现战场中的伪装车辆; (27)
18. brings together = encompassed (v.) 汇集; 包含了; (28)
19. a range of separate research areas = disparate fields =一系列不同的研究领域; 迥然不同的领域; (28)
20. a common topic of conversation again = re-entered public consciousness 再次成为一个普遍话题; 重新赢得大众关注; (29)
21. difficulties (n.) = problems (n.) 困难; 问题; (30)
22. the amount of information available electronically = the growth of email and the explosion in the number of web pages 电子信息的承载量; 电子邮件的增加和网页的迅猛增长; (30)
23. the expression AI was first used = the term 'artificial intelligence' coined AI 这个表达方式被首次使用; “人工智能”这个名称被定义下来; (31)
24. applications of AI = fell well within the umbrella of AI research AI 的应用; 归属于 AI 研究的范畴; (35)
25. changed (v.) = turning (n.) 改变; 扭转方向; (36)
26. reflected (v.) = encapsulated (v.) 反映了; 包含了; (37)

27. contemporary ideas = the optimism of the 1960s 当代思想; 1960 年代的乐观态度; (37)
28. original expectations = undue optimism in the 1980s; 最早的期望; 1980 年代的过度乐观;  
(38)
29. may not have been justified = retrenchment (n.); was being avoided; 可能没有获得合理支持; 紧缩开支; 被避免采用; (38)
30. changing perceptions = repeatedly moving the goal-posts 改变认知; 不断地改变规则; (39)
31. benefit (v.) = boost (v.) 得益; 促进; (40)

#### TEST 4

1. the reasons for the expansion of tourism = tourists are drawn to these regions by... 旅游业发展的原因; 游客被.....吸引到这些地区; (1)
2. low financial cost = little or no initial investment 低经济成本; 很少或几乎为零的初步投资;  
(4)
3. both ecologically and culturally fragile = not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants 生态和环境上都很脆弱; 不光是在生态上, 而且是在当地居民的文化层面上; (5)
4. has resulted in = has led to 造成了; 导致了; (7)
5. a fall = a serious decline 下降; 严重下降; (7)
6. the amount of food produced locally = farm output and a change in a local diet 当地的食物产量; 粮食产出和当地饮食的变化; (7)
7. traditional food-gathering = hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit 传统的食物采集; 打猎、捕鱼和采集水果; (8)
8. revived production of... = a renaissance in... .....的恢复生产; .....的复兴; (10)

9. produce and sell = have established highly profitable ... businesses 生产和销售; 建立了高收益的.....商业; (12)
10. very unusual = few and far between; very rare phenomenon; 非常少见; 非常罕见; 非常少见的现象; (14)
11. publicity (n.) = press (n.) 媒体关注; 报道; (15)
12. closely examined all the glass in one building = analysed every glass pane in the building 仔细检查了一栋楼中的所有玻璃; 分析了这栋楼中的每一块玻璃; (17)
13. is favoured by... = loves (v.) 受到.....的喜爱; 喜爱; (18)
14. much stronger than = has five times the strength of 比.....更加坚固; 坚固度是.....的五倍; (18)
15. ordinary glass = standard glass 普通玻璃; 标准的玻璃; (18)
16. unexpectedly (adv.) = without warning 意外地; 没有预警的; (19)
17. quickly (adv.) = rapidly (adv.) 迅速地; (20)
18. the inner layer = the interior 内层; 内部; (21)
19. the tension = a tensile force 这种张力; 张力; (21)
20. created (v.) = produces (v.) 生成 (21)
21. warm (adj.) = is heated 温暖的; 被加热; (22)
22. disputed (v.) = disagree (v.) 有争议的; 不同意; (23)
23. little doubt was expressed about the reason for... = had almost certainly caused... 关于.....的原因没有任何怀疑; 几乎肯定造成了.....; (24)
24. documented evidence = data (n.) 所记录的证据; 数据; (26)
25. scientific evidence = experimental evidence 科学证据; 实验证据; (27)
26. plenty of = considerable (adj.) 大量的; 可观的; (27)

27. be encouraged = be induced 被鼓励; 被催产; (28)
28. life cycle = flower, fruit and die 生命周期; 开花、结果、然后死亡; (31)
29. have yet to determine = not yet known 还需要去证明; 还不确定; (32)
30. cue (n.) = trigger (n.) 提示; 触发因素; (32)
31. a useful cue = an excellent cue 一个有用的提示线索; 一个很棒的提示线索; (34)
32. unpredictable (adj.) = fluctuate greatly from day to day 不可预估的; 每天的波动很大; (34)
33. do not respond to light levels = regardless of photoperiod 对光照无反应; 不顾光照时长的;  
(35)
34. are referred to as = are known as 被称为; (35)
35. associate...with... = use...as a cue 把.....和.....联系起来; 利用.....作为提示; (36)
36. longer days = increasing day lengths 更长的白天时间; 不断增加的白天时间; (36)
37. the availability of... = ...will be assured .....的可获得性; .....将会被确保; (36)
38. depend on = require (v.) 依赖于; 需要; (37)
39. reproduce (v.) = fertilization (n.) 繁殖; 受精; (37)
40. a signal to reproduction = germinate, flower and seed 繁殖的信号; 发芽、开花和播种;  
(38)
41. no limit = never reach a maximum 没有限制; 从来不会达到上限; (39)

## Cambridge 6

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

## TEST 1

1. the exchange of expertise = more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centres 专业知识交流; 100 多位运动科学家和博士与一些大学和研究中心的学者的合作; (1)
2. between different sports = across a number of sports 在不同运动之间; 涵盖各种不同运动; (1)
3. visual imaging = images from digital cameras 视觉成像; 数字相机拍摄的影像; (2)
4. narrowing the scope = focus on one aim 缩小范围; 专注于一个目标; (3)
5. reproduced (v.) = copying 模仿复制; 复制; (4)
6. the funded support = finances (v.) 资金支持; 资助; (6)
7. athletes (n.) = sportsmen and women 运动员; 男运动员与女运动员; (6)
8. performance requirements = what they expect will be the winning times 成绩需求; 他们所期待的打赢比赛的时间要求; (7)
9. an event = a championship 一场赛事; 一次冠军赛; (7)
10. will be used in the future = will be embedded in... 会在将来被采用; 会被嵌入.....; (9)
11. currently (adv.) = now (n.) 目前; 现在; (11)
12. produced (v.) = developing; design (v.); 制定; 开发; 设计; (12)
13. how much did some cyclists' performance improve = sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists' and rowers' times 一些自行车运动员的成绩提升了多少; 减少了自行车运动员和桨手们 2% 的时间; (13)
14. improving trade in the future = would help the world's economies grow even closer 在未来改善提升贸易; 将会帮助世界经济走得更近; (14)
15. electronic delivery = computer software can be 'exported' simply by transmitting it over telephone lines from one country to another 电子传输; 计算机软件可以仅通过电话线在国家之间“出口”传送; (15)

16. the similar cost = will not face hugely bigger freight bills 相似的成本；不会面临更高的运输费用； (16)
17. transporting a product from abroad = import drives from Singapore 从国外运输一种货品；从新加坡进口光驱； (16)
18. a local supplier = the domestic market 一个当地供应商；国内市场； (16)
19. weakening relationship = is unrelated to 越来越弱的关联；与.....不相关； (17)
20. value (n.) = worth (n.) 价值 (17)
21. the cost of their delivery = their size and weight 货物运输的成本；货物的大小与重量；  
(17)
22. world economy = global economy 世界经济 (18)
23. increasing at a greater rate = rising at a compound annual rate of about twice that 以更快的速度增长；年增长速度是它的两倍； (18)
24. continue to = still (adv.) 继续；仍然； (21)
25. prefer to trade with = trade disproportionately with 偏向于与.....做贸易；更高比例地与.....做贸易； (21)
26. nearby nations = geographic neighbours 临近国家；地理上的邻居； (21)
27. moving freight = transportation (n.) 货物运输；交通运输； (23)
28. introduction (n.) = invention (n.) 推行；发明； (25)
29. safely and efficiently moved = load and unload containers without capsizing the ship 安全并高效地移动；在不倾倒整个船只的情况下装载和卸载集装箱； (25)
30. domestic cargo sector = truck and railroad tariffs 国内货运行业；货运卡车与铁路税收；  
(26)



31. the reaction = combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science 所做的应对; 融合他们的传统知识与现代科学智慧; (27)
32. difficult (adj.) = hardships (n.) 困难 (28)
33. landscape (n.) = terrain (n.) 风景; 地区; (28)
34. essential supplies = food and clothing 基础供给; 食物和衣服; (29)
35. effects (n.) = impact (n.) 影响 (30)
36. well-being (n.) = health (n.) 健康 (30)
37. respect for Inuit opinion = draw on this wisdom 对伊努伊特人观点的尊重; 利用这种智慧; (31)
38. grows (v.) = increasingly referred to as 增加; 越来越多地被称为……; (31)
39. understanding (n.) = knowledge (n.) 理解; 知识; (32)
40. remains limited = there are still huge gaps 仍然是有限的; 仍存在巨大欠缺; (32)
41. immediately appreciate the problems = get some idea of the hardships 很快意识到问题; 了解其中的困境; (33)
42. impossible (adj.) = out of the question 不可能的 (33)
43. rely on = surviving by 依赖于; 依靠……生存; (34&35)
44. catching = exploiting 捕捉; 利用; (34&35)
45. did not prove unmanageable = was uniquely well adapted to cope with 并不是无法管控的; 很好地适应了如何应对; (36)
46. continues to be a struggle = still harsh 依旧是一件难事; 仍然很艰苦; (37)
47. a few = a handful of 一些 (37)
48. many of them = most (n.) 他们之中的很多人; 大多数人; (38)



- 49. give up = abandoned (v.) 放弃 (38)
- 50. lifestyle (n.) = ways (n.) 生活方式 (38)
- 51. continue to depend mainly on = still rely heavily on 仍然主要依赖于..... (39)
- 52. produce (n.) = meat (n.) 农产品; 肉类; (40)

## TEST 2

- 1. people power = politics (n.) 人民的力量; 政治; (1)
- 2. a successful exercise = a perfect example 一次成功的实践; 一个完美的案例; (1)
- 3. increases in travelling time = make commuting times far higher 通勤时间的增加; 使得通勤时间更长; (2)
- 4. higher incomes = increasing wealth 更高的收入; 越来越多的财富; (3)
- 5. need not mean = refutes (v.) 并不意味着; 驳斥; (3)
- 6. benefits (n.) = valuable (adj.) 益处; 有价值的; (5)
- 7. examined (v.) = compared (v.) 研究了; 对比了; (6)
- 8. private systems = private costs of building, maintaining and using a transport system 私有体系; 建立、维持和使用一种交通体系的私人成本; (6)
- 9. can (modal auxiliary) = be able to 能够 (7)
- 10. improve the quality of life = put the difference into attracting industry and jobs or creating a better place to live 提升生活质量; 给吸引产业和工作带来改变或创建一个更宜居的生活环境; (7)
- 11. prefer to live = demand for accommodation 更倾向于住在.....; 对居住的需求; (9)

12. cities with high levels of bicycle usage = most 'bicycle friendly' cities 自行车应用率高的城市；最“自行车友好”的城市；（10）
13. averagely good = reasonable but not special 比较好的；合理的但并不特别；（10）
14. a limited public transport system = minimal public transport 有限的公共交通体系；小型的公共交通体系；（11）
15. inappropriate (adj.) = would be hard 不合适的；将会很难；（12）
16. profitably (adv.) = worked spectacularly well 有收益地；运行得非常好；（13）
17. suffering from = troubling 遭受；使疼痛；（14）
18. the most common age-related medical problems = the major medical complaints in this age group 最普遍的年龄相关疾病；这个年龄段的主要疾病；（14）
19. falling = a smaller proportion 下降；更少比例的人口；（14）
20. speed (n.) = rate (n.) 速度（15）
21. increasing = accelerate (v.) 增长；加速；（15）
22. diseases (n.) = problems (n.) 病症；问题；（16）
23. affecting = appearing 影响；出现；（16）
24. later in life = people are 70 or 75 生命中更晚的时候；人们 70 或 75 岁时；（16）
25. developments in medicine = medical advances 医学的进步（17）
26. such as = for example 例如（18）
27. increases (n.) = surges (n.) 增加（19）
28. due to = caused 由于；造成；（19）
29. changes in personal habits = changing smoking habits 个人习惯的变化；吸烟习惯的变化；（19）
30. pollution (n.) = poorer air quality 污染；更糟糕的空气质量；（19）

31. establishes (v.) = uncovered (v.) 建立; 发现; (20)
32. a link between...and... = one interesting correlation .....和.....之间的关联; 一个有趣的关联; (20)
33. levels of education = better-educated (adj.) 教育水平; 受更好教育的; (20)
34. life expectancy = live longer 寿命; 活得更久; (20)
35. shows (v.) = represents (v.) 显示; 呈现; (21)
36. a considerable reduction = a significant drop 一个显著的下降 (21)
37. elderly people = old people 老年人 (21)
38. cost (n.) = financial burden 成本; 经济负担; (22)
39. less than previously predicted = less of ... than expected 比预期的要少 (22)
40. allow (v.) = is probably linked to 使得; 很可能与.....有关; (23)
41. more independent = increasing self-reliance 更加独立; 越来越高的独立性; (23)
42. regular amounts of exercise = maintaining a level of daily physical activity 固定量的运动; 维持每日定量的肢体活动; (24)
43. decline (n.) = deteriorating 下降; 衰退; (24)
44. reduce (v.) = pumped out lower levels of 减少; 释放较低的.....; (25)
45. feelings of loneliness = felt emotionally isolated 孤独感; 觉得情感上孤立的; (26)
46. a developed system of numbering = a sophisticated number system 一个完善的数字体系; 一个成熟的数字体系; (27)
47. necessary (adj.) = paramount (adj.) 必要的; 首要的; (27)
48. farming (n.) = settle, grow plants and herd animals 农业; 定居、种植和畜牧; (27)
49. hand signal = gestures (n.) 手部信号; 手势; (28)

50. restricted (adj.) = limited (adj.) 有限的 (28)
51. fulfil a civic role = qualify as a witness in a court of law 履行一项公民义务；成为法庭的合格证人； (29)
52. concepts (n.) = an abstract idea 概念；一种抽象理解； (30)
53. separate from = independent of 与.....分离；独立于.....之外； (30)
54. expressing number differently = distinct sets of words for numbers 用不同的方式来表达数字；各不相同的词语来表达数字； (31)
55. early numeration systems = the very first stages 早期的数字体系；最初的阶段； (31)
56. sufficiency (n.) = enough (adj.) 足量；足够的； (32)
57. quantity (n.) = actual numbers; how many; 数量；实际数字；多少； (32)
58. was more important than = more of...rather than... 比.....更重要；更多的是.....而不是.....； (32)
59. body language = gestures (n.) 肢体语言；手势； (34)
60. prevent misunderstanding = resolve any confusion 避免误解；解决所有困惑； (34)
61. express (v.) = deal with 表达；处理； (35)
62. poor counting ability = not as familiar with numbers as we are today 不好的数数能力；不像我们现在这样熟悉数字； (37)
63. newer systems = a later development 更新的体系；后期的发展； (39)

### TEST 3

1. came to focus on stories = became, overwhelmingly, a medium for telling stories 开始聚焦于故事；出乎意料地成为了讲述故事的媒介； (2)

2. the speed with which cinema has changed = all happened so quickly 电影院变化的速度；都发生得非常迅速； (3)
3. teaches (v.) = educate (v.) 教 (4)
4. cultures (n.) = life and values 文化；生活与价值； (4)
5. the attraction of actors in films = the 'star' was another natural consequence of cinema 电影中演员的吸引力；明星是影院的另外一个自然结果； (5)
6. important (adj.) = worth trying 重要的；值得尝试的； (6)
7. how the first audiences reacted to the cinema = the initial shock of those images 最初的观众对于电影的反应；那些影片所带来的最初的震撼； (6)
8. storylines (n.) = the idea of story 故事情节；关于故事的想法； (9)
9. the impact of early films = panic started in the theatre: people jumped and ran away 早起电影的效果；剧院里产生了恐惧：人们跳起来并跑走； (10)
10. the attraction of the cinema = the key to that magic 影院的吸引力；那种魔力的关键因素； (11)
11. illustrates (v.) = created (v.); captured (v.) 诠释；创造；捕捉； (11)
12. the passing of time = the real flow of events; the real, objective flow of time; 时间的流逝；事件的真实流动；时间的真实、客观流动； (11)
13. uncertain (adj.) = would fade away 不确定的；将会褪去； (12)
14. establish targets = have specific goals 建立目标；有明确目标； (14)
15. feedback (n.) = comments (n.) 反馈；评价； (14)
16. targets are realistic = efforts can lead to performance goals 目标是可行的；付出可以实现成绩目标； (15)

17. match (v.) = personalize (v.) = 匹配; 个性化; (16)
18. individuals (n.) = each employee 个人; 每位雇员; (16)
19. link...to... = make...contingent on... 把.....与.....关联起来; 使得.....取决于.....; (17)
20. achievement (n.) = performance (n.) 成就; 表现; (17)
21. fair (adj.) = equitable (adj.) 公正的; (18)
22. tends to = are prone to 倾向于 (19)
23. more skilled employees = the best and most mobile workers 更有技术的员工; 最好且适应性很强的员工; (19)
24. well suited to = do best 很好地适应于.....; 做得最好; (21)
25. can feel = are likely to perceive 可能会感觉.....; 很可能会认为.....; (22)
26. earnings (n.) = pay (n.); remuneration (n.); bonuses (n.); salary increases; 收入; 薪金; 酬金; 奖金; 薪水增长; (24)
27. be disclosed to everyone = eliminating the secrecy; make...visible; 公开给每个人; 消除秘密; 使.....可见; (24)
28. high achievers = those with high achievement needs 成功人士; 那些有高目标需求的人们; (25)
29. have less need of = is less important 有更少的需求; 不那么重要; (25)
30. think (v.) = considered (v.) 认为 (26)
31. important (adj.) = near the top of their list 重要的; 接近他们的最高要求; (26)
32. judge promotion to be important = rated advancement very highly 认为晋升是重要的; 对晋升有很高的需求; (27)
33. drugs available = treatment on the market 可用的药物; 市场上的治疗方案; (28)

34. delay (v.) = slow (v.) 延缓; 减慢; (28)
35. the process of growing old = human aging 变老的过程; 人类衰老; (28)
36. eating fewer calories = caloric restriction 摄入较少的卡路里; 卡路里限制; (29)
37. extend human life = delay aging and increase longevity 延长人类寿命; 延缓衰老并增加寿命; (29)
38. not many people = few mortals 没有很多人; 几乎没有凡人; (30)
39. find a caloric-restricted diet attractive = stick to that harsh a regimen 认为限制卡路里的饮食是有吸引力的; 坚持那样一个艰苦的养生之道; (30)
40. ate what they wanted = free-feeding 想吃什么吃什么; 自由喂养; (32)
41. less likely to = a reduced risk for 不太可能.....; 降低的风险; (33)
42. a reduced chance = a decreased likelihood 降低的可能性 (36)
43. less... is processed = prevents most of it from being processed 更少的.....被加工; 组织其中的大部分被加工; (38)
44. decreased (v.) = reduces (v.) 降低; 减少; (38)
45. theory (n.) = explanations (n.); possibility (n.); hypothesis (n.); 理论; 解释; 可能; 假说; (39&40)
46. less damaged = constrain the damage 少受损害的; 抑制损害; (39)
47. fewer (adj.) = limit their production 更少的; 限制它们的生成; (39)
48. focus on = emphasizes (v.) 专注于; 突出; (40)
49. short supply = scarce (adj.) 供给不足; 稀缺的; (40)

#### TEST 4



1. doctors (n.) = physician (n.) 医生 (1)
2. drug companies = a major global pharmaceutical company 医药公司; 一个大型国际医药公司; (1)
3. financial incentives = a budget that could buy lunches and dinners for a small country 经济实惠; 能够支付起一个小国家的午餐和晚餐的预算; (2)
4. who is responsible for = are the doctors to blame for...? Or it is the industry's responsibility to... 谁应该对此负责; 是应该怪罪医生还是医药产业的责任呢? (3)
5. the increase in promotions = the escalating extravagance of pharmaceutical marketing 产品推销的大幅增长; 医药市场推广的大肆挥霍; (3)
6. the positive side = a tremendous advantage 积极方面; 一个巨大的优势; (4)
7. not all doctors are persuaded = not influenced by what they give me 不是所有的医生都被说服了; 不受他们所给我的东西的影响; (5)
8. research (n.) = studies (n.) 研究 (6)
9. criticism on moral grounds = ethical judgement 道德层面的批评; 道德评判; (9)
10. legitimate (adj.) = have every right
11. make money = make a profit and will continue to find new ways to increase sales 赚钱; 赚取利润或继续寻找新方式来增加销量; (13)
12. large numbers of illiterate men and women = about 300,000 illiterate adults 大量的男性和女性文盲; 约 30 万成年文盲; (14)
13. have known for many years = accepted this idea decades ago 已经知道很多年了; 几十年前就接受了这个想法; (15)
14. maternal literacy = mothers can read and write 母亲的读写能力; 母亲能够读书和写字; (15)



15. attitudes to children = values its children more highly 对孩子的态度；给予孩子更高的价值感； (17)
16. can in itself improve infant health and survival = has a direct effect on their children's health and survival 本身就能提升婴儿的健康和存活率；对儿童的健康和存活率有直接影响； (18)
17. stayed at = remained more or less unchanged 停留在；仍差不多没有变化； (21)
18. the greatest change = an impressive 21 points lower 最大的变化；大幅降低了 21 个点； (22)
19. effects (n.) = pay-off 效果；回报； (25)
20. money (n.) = budgets (n.) 金钱；预算； (26)
21. research (n.) = survey (n.) 研究；调查； (27)
22. the children involved = the child experiencing it 相关的儿童；经历它的儿童； (28)
23. developments that have led to a new approach by schools = three factors are involved in this change 使学校采用一种新方法的发展；这个变化包含三方面原因； (30)
24. children who are bullied = victimized pupils 遭受欺凌的儿童；受害学生； (32)
25. have difficulty forming relationships = experience difficulties with interpersonal relationships 在人际交往中有困难；经历人际交往方面的困难； (32)
26. in later life = as adults 在之后的人生中；作为成年人； (32)
27. a lack of knowledge and resources = not much was known about the topic, and little help was available 在知识和资源上都匮乏；对于这个话题没有很多了解，也没有什么支持帮助； (33)
28. research (n.) = evaluation (n.) 研究；评估； (34)
29. declined by 50% = halved (v.) 降低了 50%；减半； (34)
30. the most important step = a key step 最重要的环节；一个关键环节； (35)

31. produce (v.) = develop (v.) 开发 (35)
32. makes the school's attitude towards bullying quite clear = saying clearly what is meant by bullying 使得学校对欺凌的态度非常清晰; 清晰表明什么行为就是欺凌; (35)
33. how the school and its staff will react = what will be done 学校及其员工将如何回应; 将会采取的措施; (36)
34. is particularly useful in the early part of the process = can best be tied in to early phases of development 在初期格外有效果; 最好是在发展的早期阶段; (37)
35. potential (adj.) = are liable to be 潜在的; 肯能的; (38)
36. be trained to be more self-confident = assertiveness training 被训练得更加自信; 自信心培养; (38)
37. members of staff = lunchtime supervisors 员工; 午间督导老师; (39)
38. recognize the difference between...and... = distinguish...from... 识别.....和.....的差别; 区分.....和.....; (39)

## Cambridge 7

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

### TEST 1

1. wildlife other than bats = bats are not the only creatures 蝙蝠以外的野生生物; 蝙蝠不是唯一的生物; (1)
2. vision (n.) = seeing (n.) 视觉 (1)
3. navigate (v.) = find their way 辨识方向; 找到方向; (1)

4. avoided dying out = managed to survive 避免灭绝; 幸存下来; (2)
5. why (adv.) = given that... 为什么; 鉴于.....; (3)
6. hunting in the dark = make a go of the night-hunting trade 在黑暗中捕猎; 尝试夜晚捕食; (3)
7. early military uses = both sides in the Second World War relied heavily on... 早期的军事应用; 二战双方都严重依赖于.....; (5)
8. is comparable to = like (prep.) 很像 (6)
9. is more similar to = like (prep.) 很像 (6)
10. arm or leg = limb (n.) 胳膊和腿; 四肢; (6)
11. perceiving = sense (v.) 察觉; 感知; (7)
12. was understood (v.) = was discovered (v.) 被理解; 被发现; (8)
13. applied (v.) = exploit (v.) 采用; 开发; (8)
14. calculated (v.) = measure (v.) 计算; 测量; (8)
15. finding = detection (n.) 寻找; 侦查; (9)
16. long before = tens of millions of years earlier 很久之前; 数千万年前; (10)
17. resulted in a sophisticated radar-like system = perfected the system 形成了一个成熟的雷达似的系统; 完善了这个系统; (10)
18. an inaccurate term = incorrect (adj.) 一个不准确的名字; 错误的; (11)
19. referring to = talk about 提及; 说到; (11)
20. because (conj.) = since (conj.) 因为; 由于; (11)
21. are based on...= underlying (adj.) 基于.....; 潜在的; (12)

22. the word 'echolocation' was first used by... = coined the term 'echolocation' “回声定位”  
这个词语最初被.....所使用；定义了“回声定位”这个名称；（13）
23. health (n.) = preventable water-related diseases 健康；可避免的水源相关疾病；（15）
24. scientists' call for = water experts are now demanding 科学家要求.....；水资源专家现在要求.....；（17）
25. a revision of policy = shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs 政策的修订；回到基本的人类和环境需求供给；（17）
26. surprising (adj.) = unexpectedly (adv.) 出乎意料的；不同于预期地；（18）
27. downturn trend = is not rising as rapidly as some predicted 下降趋势；没有想一些人预测的那样迅速增长；（18）
28. raise standards = higher specifications 提高标准；更高的规格；（20）
29. due primarily to = because of 主要由于；由于；（22）
30. improved (adj.) = expansion (n.) 改善的；拓展；（22）
31. increasing populations = soaring populations 增加的人口；飙升的人口；（22）
32. demand for water = withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes 对水的需求；从地下水源、河流和湖泊取水；（24）
33. led to = thanks to 导致；由于；（25）
34. reduction (n.) = decreased (v.) 减少（25）
35. domestic water consumption = water consumed per person 家庭用水消耗；每个人所消耗的水；（25）
36. mainly concerned with = looks at 主要关于；研究；（27）
37. ways of learning = approaches to learning 学习方法；关于学习的新方法；（27）
38. not traditional = radical new 非传统的；全新的；（27）

39. unimportant details = what we have perceived peripherally 不重要的细节；我们察觉到的次要信息； (28)
40. think about something other than the curriculum content = consciousness is shifted away from the curriculum to focus on something peripheral 思考一些教学内容之外事情；注意力被从教学内容转移到关注次要内容； (30)
41. prior to = beforehand 在.....之前 (32)
42. are made aware that... = develop the expectation that... 被告知.....；获得了.....的预期； (32)
43. the language experience = successfully learn several hundred words of the foreign language during the class 语言经历；在课上成功学习某一外语的几百个词汇； (32)
44. are similar to = are not unusual 与.....相似；不是很特别的； (33)
45. retain (v.) = learn (v.) 记忆；学习； (36)
46. vocabulary (n.) = words (n.) 词语 (36)
47. admits (v.) = acknowledges (v.) 承认；认可； (37)
48. succeed (v.) = effective (adj.) 成功；有效的； (38)
49. although (conj.) = while (conj.) 尽管 (38)
50. become quite well known = gained some notoriety 变得很有名；获得了一些名声； (39)
51. unspectacular (adj.) = few are able to emulate the spectacular results 不显著的；几乎没有人能复制那些成功的结果； (40)

## TEST 2

1. builders (n.) = Japanese carpenters 建造者；日本木匠； (4)

2. absorb some of the power produced by severe weather conditions = allowing a building to sway and settle itself rather than fight nature's forces 吸收一些来自于严峻天气条件所带来的力量；使建筑物能够摇摆并自己稳定，而不是对抗自然的力量；（4）
3. interior access to top = inner staircases 到达顶部的内部通道；内部楼梯；（5）
4. observation post = watchtowers (n.) 瞭望塔（7）
5. eaves (n.) = the roof of a Japanese temple building 屋檐；日本寺庙的屋顶；（8）
6. up to half = fifty per cent or more 高达一半；超出 50%；（8）
7. original religious purpose = were first introduced with Buddhism 最初的宗教目的；最初是和佛教一起传入的；（9）
8. floors (n.) = storeys (n.) 楼层（10）
9. fitting loosely over each other = simply stacked one on top of another like a pile of hats 层与层之间的松散地连结起来；只是逐层堆砌，就像一堆帽子；（10）
10. stops (v.) = constrained (v.) 阻止；限制；（11）
11. performs experiments = built a series of models and tested them in his laboratory 进行实验；建立了一些模型并在他的实验室中测试它们；（12）
12. learn about = understand (v.) 学习；理解；（12）
13. fitted loosely on top of each other = loose stack of 层与层之间松散地连结；松散的堆砌；（13）
14. purifying = removal 净化；移除；（14）
15. domestic water = drinking water 家庭用水；饮用水；（14）
16. the development of the farming industry = the onward march of intensive farming 农业的发展；集约农业生产的不断发展；（15）
17. the term used to describe... = refer to as 用来描述.....的名称；被称为.....；（16）

18. chemicals (n.) = industrial fertiliser and pesticide 化学物质；工业肥料和杀虫剂； (17)
19. water sources = ponds, sea lochs and rivers 水资源；池塘、峡湾和河流； (17)
20. species of wildlife = birds, wild flowers and insects 野生物种；鸟、野生花卉与昆虫；  
(18)
21. declining = vanished (v.) 下降；消失； (18)
22. illness caused by food = food poisoning 食物所导致的疾病；食物中毒； (21)
23. concludes (v.) = draws a simple but memorable conclusion 做出结论；得出一个简单却令人印象深刻的结论； (22)
24. higher than = threefold (adj.) 高出于；三倍的； (22)
25. realistic (adj.) = feasible (adj.) 可行的 (23)
26. be unable to adapt to = too big a jump 没办法适应.....；太大的一次跳跃； (24)
27. establishing = introduction (n.) 确立；引入； (25)
28. change (v.) = shifting 改变 (26)
29. identifying = to be understood 找出；被理解； (27)
30. transport modes = access to transport 交通方式；交通享用机会； (28)
31. co-operation of district officials = support and understanding of district authorities 地区官员的协助；地区官员的支持与理解； (29)
32. a future model = a reference for future work 一个未来模型；未来工作的参考； (30)
33. almost inaccessible = virtually totally isolated 几乎无法出入；几乎完全隔绝； (32)
34. expenditure (n.) = spent (v.) 开支；花费； (33)
35. the local area = locality (n.) 当地地区 (34)
36. construction (n.) = building 修建 (36)



- 37. buses and trucks = motorised vehicles 巴士和卡车；机动车； (37)
- 38. hindered attempts = the efforts were not very successful 阻碍了尝试；所做的努力不是很成功； (37)
- 39. local people = communities (n.) 当地人；社区团体； (38)
- 40. lend a hand = participate in 帮忙；参与进来； (38)

### TEST 3

- 1. city life = urban lifestyles; urban settings; 城市生活；城市生活方式；城市情境； (2)
- 2. factor (n.) = the forcing house 因素；促成因素； (2)
- 3. build cities = developing and maintaining underground cities 修建城市；开发和维护地下城市； (3)
- 4. find their way = navigate (v.) 找到他们的路线；辨识方向； (4)
- 5. making calculations based on distance and position = integrating bearings and distances, which they continuously update in their heads 基于距离和位置来做出计算；不断地在脑海中更新方向与距离； (4)
- 6. sense of smell = odour clues 嗅觉；嗅觉线索； (5)
- 7. convert (v.) = digest (v.) 转换；消化； (7)
- 8. weed-killers = control other fungi that might act as 'weeds' 除草剂；控制其它可以作为除草剂的真菌； (8)
- 9. unwanted materials = waste (n.) 不需要的材料；垃圾； (9)
- 10. constantly (adv.) = continually (adv.) 不断地；持续地； (10)



11. upgrade these fungi by developing new species = domesticating new species 通过开发新物种来更新现有的真菌；驯化新的物种； (10)
12. exchanging = swapping 交换 (10)
13. affect (v.) = ruin (v.) 影响；破坏； (12)
14. waste (v.) = use enormous amounts of... 浪费；大量使用； (13)
15. methods (n.) = techniques (n.) 方法；技术； (14)
16. the closeness of the relationship = their genetic 'distance' 关系的密切度；他们的基因‘距离’； (16)
17. results (n.) = evidence (n.) 结果；证据； (17)
18. further genetic evidence = how far does other research support these conclusions? 进一步的基因学证据；其它研究在多大程度上支持这些结论呢？ (18)
19. dental evidence = the study of teeth 牙齿的证据；关于牙齿的研究； (19)
20. teeth (n.) = crown and root traits 牙齿；牙冠和牙根； (26)
21. Mediterranean countries = countries bordering the Mediterranean 地中海国家；地中海周围的国家； (27)
22. excluded (v.) = discarded (v.) 排除在外；抛弃； (28)
23. a renewable source = renewed production of wood 一种可再生资源；树木的再次产出； (29)
24. natural forests = primary forests 天然森林；初始森林； (31)
25. national boundaries = national frontiers 国家边境； (32)
26. the possibility of change = the inevitable changes 变化的可能性；必然的变化； (33)
27. information is to be systematically gathered = the extension and systematization of surveillance sites 信息将会被系统采集；监察地的拓展和系统化； (34)

28. all kinds of species of trees = the 'genetic material' of all of them 树木的所有种类；它们的所有基因特质； (35)
29. information on...should be collected and shared = the establishment of a European databank 关于.....的信息应该被收集并共享；欧洲数据库的建立； (36)
30. fragile mountain forests = changed most rapidly and is most at risk 易受损害的山区森林；变化最快且风险最大的； (37)
31. priority (n.) = preferential (adj.) 优先事项；优先的； (37)
32. resources should be allocated = increase the number of scholarships and other financial support 配置资源；增加奖学金和其它经济支持； (38)
33. better co-ordinated =establish the framework 更好地协调；建立了体系； (39)

#### TEST 4

1. it is generally believed that... = the conventional picture is that... 人们普遍认为.....；符合传统的景象是..... (1)
2. large numbers of people = tens of thousands of slaves 很多很多的人；成千上万的努力； (1)
3. strange (adj.) = odd (adj.) 奇怪的 (2)
4. raise (v.) = lift (v.) 抬起 (7)
5. very heavy stones = huge weights 很重的石头；巨大的重量； (7)
6. lift large pieces of stone = bear the weight of massive blocks of stone 举起大块的石头；承受巨大石块的重量； (9)
7. use the energy of the wind = harnessing the wind 利用风能 (10)
8. object (n.) = artefact (n.) 物品；手工制品； (11)

9. resembled (v.) = looks uncannily like 像; 看起来非常像; (11)
10. have experimented with = have been developing ideas of 试验; 在尝试; (12)
11. weapons (n.) = dump flaming debris on their foes 武器; 向敌人丢燃烧的瓦砾; (12)
12. sending = deliver (v.) 发送; (13)
13. more than = exceeded (v.) 更多的; 超出; (18)
14. a sharp decrease = crashes (n.) 迅猛下降; 暴跌; (19)
15. keep a check on = constantly monitoring 持续检查; 不断监督; (21)
16. stop (v.) = halt (n.) 停止 (22)
17. successful (adj.) = prosper (v.) 成功的; 繁荣发展; (23)
18. recognise (v.) = certifies (v.) 认可; 证明; (24)
19. care for the environment = meet high environmental standards 关心环境; 达到高环保标准; (24)
20. collapse (n.) = crisis (n.) 失败; 危机; (25)
21. allowed (v.) = granted permission to 允许; 赋予许可; (26)
22. label (v.) = display (n.) 贴标签; 展示; (26)
23. problem-solving = work out problems 问题解决; 解决问题; (28)
24. intense noise = quite loud 强烈的噪音; 很大的声音; (30)
25. made more mistakes = produced more errors 有更多的错误; (33)
26. unexpected (adj.) = unpredictable (adj.) 无预期的; 无法预料的; (34)
27. manifests (v.) = take its toll 显现; 产生不好结果; (34)
28. find it difficult to concentrate on = quite disruptive 发现很难专注于; 很有干扰性; (35)
29. changes in behavior = greater distractibility 行为上的变化; 更严重的分心情况; (36)

30. can still be observed = still showed 仍然可以观察到; 仍显示出; (36)
31. subjects (n.) = individuals (n.) 被试者; 个人; (37)
32. problems (n.) = negative effects 问题; 负面影响; (37)
33. do not arise = eliminate (v.) 不会出现; 消除; (37)
34. make it stop = control the noise 让它停止; 控制噪音; (37)
35. find it difficult to perform = interfered with the performance 认为很难完成; 干扰了完成;  
(39)
36. affects (v.) = interfere with 影响; 干扰; (40)
37. capacity (n.) = ability (n.) 能力 (40)

## Cambridge 8

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

### TEST 1

1. cold temperatures = the cloudy and often freezing weather 寒冷气候; 多云且通常极冷的天气; (1)
2. geography = near the equator; at the lower latitudes; 地理位置; 赤道附近; 低纬度地区;  
(2)
3. uniform hours = equal ones; 24 equal parts 均匀的小时; 相同对等的小时; 24 个均等的部分; (4)
4. devised (v.) = formulated (v.) 设计了; 创制了; (5)

5. a civil calendar = a municipal calendar 一种民间历法; 一种城市历法; (5)
6. divided (v.) = split (v.) 分开 (6)
7. two equal halves = two 12-hour periods 两个均等的半天; 两个 12 小时的时段; (6)
8. developed (v.) = invented (v.) 研制开发; 发明; (7)
9. created (v.) = introducing 创建; 推行; (8)
10. organise public events = co-ordinate communal activities 组织公共事件; 协调公共活动;  
(8)
11. organise work schedules = plan the shipment of goods 组织工作日程; 规划货物运输;  
(8)
12. resembling = like (prep.) 像 (9)
13. aviation disaster = an accident that occurred in the skies 空难; 发生在天空的一场事故;  
(14)
14. prompts action = resulted in the establishment of... 促成行动; 促成.....的建立; (14)
15. coincidental (adj.) = fortuitous (adj.) 偶然的 (15)
16. an oversimplified view = a very incomplete part of the picture 一种过于简单的观点; 一个  
很不完整的情形; (16)
17. setting rules to = recognised two types of... 给.....设置规则; 认可两种类型的.....;  
(18)
18. weather conditions = meteorological conditions 天气条件; 气候条件; (18)
19. defining = designated (v.) 命名 (19)
20. categories (n.) = types (n.) 类型 (19)
21. created (v.) = establishment (n.) 创建; 建立; (20)

22. as a result of = resulted in 由于.....; 造成.....; (20)
23. started (v.) = existed (v.) 开始; 存在; (21)
24. average-sized city = medium-sized metropolitan 中等大小的城市 (26)
25. researchers (n.) = sceptics and advocates 研究者; 怀疑论者和拥护者; (27)
26. agree on = concur on 同意; (27)
27. significance (n.) = the most impressive evidence 重大意义; 最引人注目的证据; (27)
28. the need = might be more easily detected 需要; 可能更容易被监测到; (28)
29. a suitable environment = a relaxing 'whole field' of light, sound and warmth 一个适当的环  
境; 一个放松的光、声音、和温暖的全情境; (28)
30. alter drastically = transform (v.) 巨大改变; 转型; (29)
31. discovery (n.) = probing 发现; 探究; (29)
32. a more careful selection of subjects = creative and artistic people 一个更加精心挑选的被  
试者群体; 有创造力和艺术力的人们; (30)
33. picked out = chosen (v.) 挑选出; 被选择; (32)
34. factors (n.) = ways (n.) 因素; 方式方法; (34)
35. or (conj.) = from...to... 或者; 由.....至.....; (35)
36. limit the amount of... = minimizing 限制.....的量; 最小化.....; (37)
37. subjected to = were studied by 取决于; 被.....所研究; (38)
38. different test results = individual ganzfeld studies 不同的实验结果; 个体的 ganzfeld 研  
究; (39)

## TEST 2

1. remained (v.) = stayed (v.) 保持; 停留; (2)
2. slow (adj.) = took a long time 缓慢; 花费很长时间; (3)
3. specific properties = melt at a temperature less than the hardening point of glass, but could not boil at a temperature below the temperature of the molten glass 特定性质; 在玻璃凝固前融化, 但又不能在低于融化玻璃的温度沸腾; (9)
4. improved (v.) = changed dramatically 改进了; 变化巨大; (12)
5. computers (n.) = automated on-line inspection 计算机; 自动化的线上检测; (13)
6. humans (n.) = the unaided eye 人类; 肉眼; (13)
7. detecting faults = locating flaws 检测问题; 找到问题; (13)
8. the relevance = did more than help shape; the deeply important context; 关联; 不至于形成了……; 是重要的内在环境; (14)
9. today (n.) = the modern world; current; 今天; 现代世界; 目前的; (14)
10. a study = this book 一项研究; 这本书; (15)
11. a thousand years = the past ten centuries 一千年; 过去的十个世纪; (15)
12. enough food = increased productivity from farmland; self-sufficient in grain and livestock; offered effective protection against famine; 充足的食物; 农业产出的增加; 在粮食和牲畜上的自给自足; 提供了对抗饥荒的有效保护; (16)
13. human impact on the climate = humanly caused global warming 人类对气候的影响; 人为的全球变暖; (17)
14. main source of knowledge = 'proxy records' reconstructed largely from... 主要的知识来源; 主要重建于……的代用气候记录; (18&19)
15. rather than = far from 而不是; 远不是; (20)
16. consistent freezing = a deep freeze 持续冰冻; 极寒气候; (20)



17. periods of very cold winters = cycles of intensely cold winters 非常寒冷的冬季时期；极寒冷的冬季循环； (21)
18. no rain at all = droughts (n.) 毫无降雨；干旱； (22)
19. farming abroad = farming methods expanded across the world 在国外展开农业种植；农业种植方法拓展到全世界； (23)
20. the cutting down of trees = millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers' axes 树木砍伐；百万公顷的林木在新来者的斧头前倒下了； (24)
21. affect the climate = triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming 影响气候；造成了第一次的人为全球变暖； (24)
22. discovered other lands = explored northern seas, settled Greenland, and visited North America 发现了其它陆地；探索了北部海域，定居在了格陵兰；并到达了北美洲； (25)
23. changes took place in fishing patterns = developed the first offshore fishing boats 捕鱼业的模式发生改变；开发了最早的离岸渔船； (26)
24. feelings (n.) = emotional responses; emotions (n.) 感受；情感回应；情感； (27)
25. role (n.) = essential cues 作用；重要的提示； (28)
26. personal relationships = social bonding 个人人际关系；社会联结； (28)
27. why (adv.) = the reason often given for... 为什么；原因通常是……； (29)
28. is not appreciated = the most undervalued 不被欣赏；最被低估的； (29)
29. the difficulties of talking about smells = a highly elusive phenomenon; cannot be named in many languages; 谈论嗅觉的困难；一种很难描述的现象；在很多语言中都难以被命名； (30)
30. a factor in defining groups = a social and historical phenomenon; are invested with cultural values; 是划分群体的一个因素；一种社会的、历史的现象；被赋予了文化价值； (32)



31. become aware of = begin to realise 开始意识到; 开始发现; (33)
32. the importance of smell = the essential role the sense of smell plays 嗅觉的重要性; 嗅觉所发挥的重要作用; (33)
33. ability to smell = the faculty of smell 闻味道的能力; 嗅觉的功能; (33)
34. is damaged = is impaired 被损害; (33)
35. make use of smell = smells register 利用嗅觉; 嗅觉会记住; (34)
36. without realizing it = not consciously considered 在没有意识到的情况下; 没有主管考虑到; (34)
37. yet to be defined = yet to be answered 还需要被定义; 还需要被解答; (36)
38. recognise (v.) = distinguish (v.) 辨识; 区分; (37)
39. husbands and wives = marriage partners 丈夫和妻子; 婚姻伴侣; (37)
40. linguistic groups = many languages 语言群体; 很多语言; (38)
41. describing = be named 描述; 被命名; (38)
42. lack (v.) = doesn't exist 缺乏; 不存在; (38)
43. appropriate (adj.) = specific (adj.) 恰当的; 具体的, 特定的; (38)
44. response to = registering 回应; 注意到; (39)
45. do not smell = odourless (adj.) 没有气味; 没有气味的; (39)
46. in addition to = and (conj.) 除此.....之外; 和; (39)
47. obvious odours = odours proper 明显的气味; 气味本身; (39)
48. regarded as unpleasant = considered to be offensive 被认为是不愉快的; 被认为具有冒犯性的; (40)

### TEST 3

1. buildings (n.) = property (n.) 建筑物; 房屋; (2)
2. received funds from = with support from; is backed by; 收到来自于.....的资金; 来自.....的支持; 由.....所支持; (3)
3. receives financial support from... = is funded by... 收到来自于.....的资助; 由.....所资助; (4)
4. the main difficulty = a big stumbling block 主要的困难; 一个巨大的绊脚石; (6)
5. removing = extract (v.) 移除; 取出; (7)
6. from (prep.) = out of 从; 出自于; (7)
7. directed at = all the way up to 指向; 一路直达; (8)
8. electrical charges = uncontrollable surge 电量负荷; 不可控制的猛冲; (8)
9. a protection for the lasers = to stop the laser itself being struck 对激光的保护; 防止激光被击中; (10)
10. aimed firstly at = be directed at 首先指向; 指向; (10)
11. tests in real storms = field tests 在真实暴风雨中的试验; 实地考察; (12)
12. the talents of geniuses = prodigies (n.) 天才的天赋; 天才; (14)
13. are soon exhausted = burn too brightly too soon and burn out 很快就耗竭了; 智慧快速点燃并很快耗竭; (14)
14. should (v.) = have a responsibility to 应该; 有责任去.....; (15)
15. is inherited = runs in families 是遗传继承的; 流淌于家庭成员中; (16)
16. never appreciate = goes unrecognized and unrewarded 从来不会欣赏; 不被认可和奖赏; (17)

17. develop their greatness = makes men wise 成就他们的伟大；使得人们聪慧； (18)
18. difficulties (n.) = adversity (n.) 困难；逆境； (18)
19. uniqueness (n.) = exceptional (adj.) 独特的；例外的，异常的； (19)
20. area (n.) = direction (n.) 领域；方向； (21)
21. ordinary individuals = our own 普通人；我们自己的； (22)
22. in essence the same = are similar to; are not different from our own 本质上是一样的；  
与.....相似的；与我们自己的没有不同； (22)
23. the ease with which truly great ideas are accepted and taken for granted = become the  
common knowledge of schoolchildren 真正伟大的思想被接受和采纳的轻而易举；成为学  
校儿童的通识知识； (23)
24. fails to lessen their significance= does not minimize the supremacy of their achievements  
没能减少它们的重要性；没能减少他们成就的优势； (23)
25. achieve greatness = make their way to the top 成就伟大；走向成功顶峰； (25)
26. fundamental (adj.) = basic (adj.) 基本的；基础的； (27)
27. why (adv.) = the reason 为什么；原因； (28)
28. dying (n.) = a restricted life span, ageing, and then death 死亡；一个限定的寿命、衰老、  
而后死亡； (28)
29. a stable life span = the parameter is relatively constant 一个稳定的生命周期；界限相对稳  
定不变； (29)
30. improvements (n.) = more and more people attain an advanced age as a result of  
developments in medical care and better nutrition 进步；越来越多的人因医药进步和更好  
的营养而有更长的寿命； (29)
31. energy consumption = behave 'frugally' with energy 能量消耗；在能量行为上很节俭；  
(31)

32. prolonging your life = extend life 延长寿命; (32)
33. age in accordance with = ageing must occur according to 依照.....变老旧; 变老旧必须随着.....而发生; (33 &34)
34. principles (n.) = laws (n.) 原理; 规律; (33&34)
35. pose a serious problem = disturb this system 提出一个严峻的问题; 扰乱这个体系; (36)
36. the theory of evolution = the basic problem of evolution 进化的理论; 进化的基本课题; (36)
37. conserving energy = sparing use of energy reserves 储存能量; 储备性地使用能量; (40)

#### TEST 4

1. middle-years education = lower secondary schools 中年级教育; 高中低年级; (1)
2. the typical format = all follow the same pattern 典型模式; 都遵循一样的模式; (3)
3. less successful students = strugglers (n.) 不够成功的学生; 掉队者; (4)
4. the key = the major contributing factors 关键因素; 主要因素; (5)
5. maths education = maths teaching 数学教育; 数学教学; (5)
6. a wider range of achievement = the variation in attainment scores was much greater 更广泛的成就; 成绩的差异化更大; (6)
7. well organised = well set out and logically developed 有很好的组织; 很好地排列且很有逻辑; (10)

8. carefully and patiently explained = slowly and with a lot of repetition and elaboration 严谨  
并耐心地讲解；缓慢且伴随多次重复和展开； (11)
9. students who experience difficulties = slow learners 有困难的学生；落后的学习者；  
(12)
10. supplementary tuition = private evening tuition 补充指导；私下的晚间指导； (12)
11. much effort is made = hard work 付出了大量努力；勤勉努力； (13)
12. correct answers = accuracy (n.) = 准确的答案；准确性； (13)
13. and (conj.) = coupled with 和；伴随； (13)
14. an imbalance in many ecologies = widespread ecological disorders 很多生态系统的平衡；  
广泛的生态无序状态； (14)
15. are no longer responding to = developed resistance to 不再回应；产生抵抗力； (15)
16. most pesticides in use = a wide range of potent chemicals 大部分在用的杀虫剂；多种强  
化学制剂； (15)
17. ensure more cotton was harvested = a sure measure to boost crop yield 确保更多的棉花  
收获；一种刺激棉花产量的可靠方法； (16)
18. costing = the financial outlay 花费；经济开支； (17)
19. an innate immunity = a built-in resistance 一种内在免疫力；一种天生的抵抗力； (19)
20. free from danger = safe (adj.) 没有危险；安全的； (21)
21. feed on = defoliants (n.) 依靠吃.....为生；脱叶剂； (22)
22. ate (v.) = useful in controlling 吃；在控制.....上有用； (23)
23. blighted (v.) = plagued (v.) 毁坏 (24)
24. wiping out = eradication (n.) 清除；根除； (25)

25. plagues (v.) = are infested by 毁坏; 因.....成灾; (26)
26. one group of ants = a single nest 一个群体的蚂蚁; 一个单独的巢穴; (27)
27. comparing = classification (n.) 对比; 分类; (27)
28. range (n.) = as many of the different species present as possible 种类; 现有的尽可能多的不同物种; (29)
29. the key criterion = the most important factor 关键条件; 最重要的因素; (29)
30. ecological collections = ecological studies 生态采集; 生态研究; (29)
31. take specimens from groups of ants = collections should be made from nests or foraging columns 从多个群体采集样本; 采集应来自不同巢穴或采集分队; (31)
32. particularly effective = works especially well 格外有效; 效果特别好; (32)
33. wet habitats = rain forests and marshy areas 潮湿的栖息地; 雨林和沼泽地区; (32)
34. a good method = increases the number of individual collected 一个很好的方法; 增加被采集的个体数量; (33)
35. hard to find = elusive (adj.) 很难找到的; 难以获得的; (33)
36. little time and effort = minimal maintenance and intervention 极少的时间和付出; 最小的维护和干预; (34)
37. containers (n.) = plastic or glass tubes 容器; 塑料或玻璃试管; (35)
38. individual specimens = individual insects 单独的样本; 单独的昆虫; (35)

## Cambridge 9

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

## TEST 1

1. recognise (v.) = perceived (v.) 认可; 察觉; (1)
2. ability (n.) = talent and devotion 能力; 天赋和努力; (1)
3. enroll (v.) = attend (v.) 注册; 参加; (2)
4. discovery (n.) = the scientific breakthrough 发现; 科学突破; (4)
5. made him rich and famous = bring him both fame and fortune 使他富有并出名; 给他带来名声和财富; (4)
6. hoped to = was attempting to 希望能; 企图能; (6)
7. potential (n.) = possibilities (n.) 潜力; 可能性; (9)
8. immediately understand = instant recognition 马上理解到; 即刻的认知; (9)
9. finally used to refer to = later became commonly known as 最终被用来称呼.....; 之后广泛被称为.....; (10)
10. consulted (v.) = asked advise 咨询了; 寻求建议; (11)
11. is now being targeted = current use 正是现在的目标; 目前的应用; (13)
12. assumptions underlying the search = ground rules 潜在与搜寻中的假说; 基本原则; (14)
13. seeking = looking for 搜寻; 寻找; (16)
14. radio signals = radio waves 无线信号; 无线电波; (16)
15. responses (n.) = react (v.) 回应; 作出反应; (17)
16. the life expectancy of Earth = the lifetime of a planet like ours 地球的预期寿命; 我们所在的星球的生命; (18)
17. searching for = looking for 搜寻; 寻找; (19)



18. the world's most powerful = the world's largest 世界上最强大的; 世界上最大的; (20)
19. help the human race = pass on the benefits of their experience 帮助人类; 传递他们从自身经验中获得的益处; (21)
20. overcome serious problems = dealing with threats to survival 战胜一些严峻问题; 解决生存上的危机; (21)
21. trying to find = looking for 努力找到; 寻找; (22)
22. resembles humans in many ways = pretty well like us 在很多方面都很像人类; 很像我们自己; (22)
23. picked up = detections (n.) 接收到; 检测发现; (24)
24. outer space = an alien civilization 外太空; 一个陌生的文明; (26)
25. respond promptly = reply immediately 迅速回应; 马上回复; (26)
26. transfer from sea to land = invasion of the land 从海洋到陆地的转移; 大量涌入陆地; (27)
27. before (prep.) = prior (adj.) 在.....之前; 先前的; (27)
28. make big changes = a major redesign 作出大的改变; 一次重大的再设计; (28)
29. ancestors (n.) = earlier marine incarnation 祖先; 早起的海洋生命; (29)
30. resembled (v.) = look like 像; 看起来像; (30)
31. migrate (v.) = went back 移居; 回到; (31)
32. fossilised remains = fossil animals 化石残余; 动物化石; (32)
33. incomplete (adj.) = fragments (n.) 不完整的; 碎片; (32)
34. habitat (n.) = in the water (n.) 栖息地; 在水中; (33)

35. comparing the information = plot the three measurements against one another 对比信息；分别标示三种尺寸； (35)
36. towards the top = in the upper part 在顶部；在上端； (36)
37. the bottom part = in the lower part 底部；在较低部位； (36)
38. amphibious species = species that spend time both in water and on land 两栖物种；在水里和陆地上都生存的物种； (37)
39. positioned (v.) = show up 处于.....的位置；呈现在； (38)
40. ancient creatures = fossils (n.) 古代动物；化石； (39)

## TEST 2

1. a national policy initiative = a New Zealand Disability Strategy 一项国家政策行为；一项新西兰残章策略； (1)
2. a global team effort = an international working party 一个国际团队的努力；一个国际工作团队； (2)
3. the growth in classroom noise = heightened activity and noise levels 教室噪音的增长；增强的活动和噪音水平； (3)
4. demand (n.) = imperative (adj.) 需求；迫切的； (4)
5. suitable (adj.) = appropriate (adj.) 合适的；恰当的； (4)
6. worldwide regulations = international standards 世界范围内的规则；国际准则； (4)
7. a list of medical conditions = hearing impairment, autistic spectrum disorders and attention deficit disorders 一系列的疾病；听觉障碍、自闭症和注意力缺失； (5)
8. auditory problems = hearing loss 听力问题；听觉丧失； (6)

9. upset (v.) = painful and distressing 使苦恼生气; 痛苦的; (8)
10. have not been diagnosed = undiagnosed 没有被确诊; 未诊断的; (9)
11. current teaching methods = modern teaching practices 现有的教学方法; 现代教学措施;  
(11)
12. cooling systems = mechanical means of ventilation such as air-conditioning units 冷风系  
统; 机械的通风方式, 比如空调; (12)
13. has been applied = can be extended to measure 被应用; 可以被用来测量; (14)
14. prevented (n.) = ruled out any attempt 阻止了; 组织了所有尝试; (15)
15. potential future discoveries = one of the most vital breakthroughs in the cosmos 潜在的未  
来发现; 宇宙中最重要的一次突破; (16)
16. leading on from = paved the way for 由.....所引发的; 奠定了基础; (16)
17. failed to overcome = impossible to obtain 没能攻克; 无法获得; (17)
18. calculated (v.) = determined a value 计算; 确定了一个值; (18)
19. be worked out = measure (v.) 被算出; 测量; (19)
20. the time taken by a planet to go around the Sun = orbital speeds 一个行星环绕太阳所花  
的时间; 轨道速度; (20)
21. depends on = governed (v.) 依赖于; 决定; (20)
22. witnessed (v.) = saw (v.) = 见证了; 看见了; (21)
23. was unable to make any calculations = ruled out any attempt at making accurate  
observations 没能进行任何计算; 阻止了想要进行准确观测的所有尝试; (21)
24. distorted (adj.) = smeared not circular 扭曲的; 被遮盖的而不是圆的; (24)
25. allows astronomers to work out = can be extended to measure 使得天文学家能够计算  
出; 可以延伸去计算; (26)

26. understand how the brain is linked to achievement = studies the brain's secrets to success 理解大脑是如何与成就关联起来的；研究大脑走向成功的秘密； (27)
27. competitive fields = an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things different from competitors 有竞争力的领域；一个需要创新和与众不同的经济环境； (27)
28. distinctive (adj.) = different from other people 特别的；与其他人不同的； (28)
29. function differently = are different in three distinct ways 起到不同的功用；在三个方面有所不同； (28)
30. relies on = draw on 依赖于；利用； (29)
31. previous events = both past experience and any other source of information 之前的事件；过去的经历和所有其它相关信息； (29)
32. a result of brain processes = a product of the brain 是大脑处理的结果；是大脑的产物； (30)
33. avoids (v.) = do not fall into; found ways to work around; 避免；不会落入；找到绕开的方法； (31)
34. cognitive traps = efficiency pitfalls; perceptual shortcuts; 认知陷阱；效率陷阱；认知捷径； (31)
35. exposure to different events = everything the brain sees, hears, or touches 曝露于各种不同的事件；大脑所看见、听见或触摸到的一切； (32)
36. think differently = multiple interpretations 以不同的方式思考；多重的解读； (32)
37. unusually receptive = an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to 不同寻常的接受能力；一种曝露于.....的非同寻常的意愿； (33)
38. new experiences = what is fresh and different 新的经验；新鲜和不同的事物； (33)

39. a psychological illness = a mental disorder 一种心理疾病；一种精神失调； (37)
40. demanding (adj.) = rare (adj.) 很难的；稀少的； (38)
41. because (conj.) = shows why 因为；展示了为什么……； (38)
42. how groups decided on an action = how the brain works when groups coordinate decision making 团体如何决定一项行动；当团体协调作出决定时大脑是如何工作的； (39)
43. works in many fields = create new opportunities in every area 在很多领域都起作用；在每个领域都能创造新机会； (40)
44. scientific (adj.) = technology (n.) 科学的；科技； (40)

### TEST 3

1. language education = linguistic education 语言教育 (2)
2. small differences = minor points 细微差异；细小问题； (2)
3. assessment (n.) = judge (v.) 评估；评价； (3)
4. is affected by = influence (v.) 受……影响；影响； (3)
5. the way he or she uses language = linguistic factors 他或她使用语言的方式；语言方面的因素； (3)
6. still exists today = are still with us 现在仍然存在；仍然存在于我们的社会中； (5)
7. pointless (adj.) = the impossible tasks 无意义的；那些不可能的任务； (6)
8. stop (v.) = halting 停止； (6)
9. misrepresented (v.) = unreal pictures 歪曲；不真实的描述； (8)
10. only one correct form = no half-measure 只有一种正确形式；没有折中形式； (9)
11. place great importance on = reliance on 对……很重视；对……的依赖； (10)

12. popular speech = the custom of speaking 流行用语；讲话习惯； (12)
13. grammar (n.) = standard of any language 语法；语言的标准； (12)
14. test site = station (n.) 监测地点；研究站； (14)
15. bringing...back... = re-imported 带回；重新输入； (15)
16. a previous attempt by Britain = Britain originally developed and then abandoned 英国的一  
个之前的尝试；英国最早开发随后放弃的； (16)
17. applying = working with 应用；与.....一起合作； (17)
18. a more reliable source of energy = the tides are predictable and the power input is  
constant 一种更可靠的能源；潮汐是可预测的，且能量输入是稳定的； (18)
19. cut down = reducing 减少；减少； (19)
20. air pollution = carbon dioxide emissions 空气污染；二氧化碳释放； (19)
21. power stations = gas, coal and nuclear power plants 发电站；燃气、煤炭、和核发电站；  
(20)
22. increasing national income = become a big export earner 提升国家收入；成为一个很大的  
出口收入来源； (21)
23. the vicinity of coastlines = between islands or around heavily indented coasts 海岸线的附  
近区域；在岛屿或非常崎岖的海岸周围； (22)
24. particular features = strong tidal currents 某种特征；强烈的潮汐； (22)
25. be raised = be lifted 被升起； (23)
26. extraction (n.) = clean (v.) 取出；清除； (23)
27. sea life = fish and other creatures 海洋生物；鱼和其它生物； (24)
28. not in danger = unlikely to be at risk 不处于危险中；不太可能处于危险中； (24)
29. comparatively (adv.) = relatively (adv.) 相对地； (24)

30. result from = causes (v.) 源自于; 造成; (25)
31. transmission of information = information can pass along communication channels 信息的传送; 信息可以穿过通信频道; (27)
32. unnecessary information = without losing much meaning 不必要的信息; 不丢失太多含义; (28)
33. omitted (v.) = leave out 删除; 忽略; (28)
34. fame (n.) = the resulting acclaim 名气; 所获的的赞誉; (29)
35. capable of = can 有能力做.....; 能够; (30)
36. interpreting = read (v.) 解读; 读取; (30)
37. incomplete information (n.) = the price on a crumpled bag of crisps 不完整的信息; 褶皱的薯片包装带上的价格; (30)
38. incident (n.) = event (n.) 事件; (31)
39. initially (adv.) = originally (adv.) 最初地; (32)
40. intended to achieve = aim (n.) 想要实现; 目标; (32)
41. transmitted (v.) = sent back 传送; 发回; (33)
42. pictures (n.) = images (n.) 图像; (33)
43. left (v.) = soared out of 离开; 冲出; (34)
44. were about to stop working = were on the brink of failing 即将要停止工作; 处于损坏边缘; (35)
45. hope (n.) = solution (n.) 希望; 解决办法; (36)
46. tell (v.) = get a message to 告诉; 发一个信息; (36)
47. replace...with... = use...to change... 用.....来替换.....; (36)



48. difficult (adj.) = not an easy task 很难; 不是一个容易的任务; (36)
49. was used to = by means of 被用来.....; 通过.....方法; (37)
50. the starting point = the most basic form 起点; 最基础的形式; (38)
51. is determined with = depends on 是由.....决定的; 依赖于; (39)
52. have been developed = made a major breakthrough 被开发出来; 取得了重大突破;  
(40)
53. convey (v.) = transmitted (v.) 传达; 传送; (40)
54. information (n.) = data (n.) 信息; 数据; (40)
55. Shannon had anticipated = Shannon's ultimate limit Shannon 所预期的; Shannon 的最  
大限度; (40)

#### TEST 4

1. attend (v.) = study at 去参加; 在.....学习; (3)
2. stopped doing research = interrupt her scientific work 停止做研究; 打断了她的科学工  
作; (4)
3. the teaching position = professorship (n.) 教学岗位; 教授职衔; (5)
4. her husband had held = had been left vacant on her husband's death 她丈夫曾持有的;  
在她丈夫去世后被空缺出来; (5)
5. received recognition = was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry 获得认可; 被授予诺  
贝尔化学奖; (9)
6. a medical technique = treatment (n.) 一种医疗技术; 治疗; (10)

7. saw the importance = have understood the need to 发现了.....的重要性; 理解了.....的必要性; (11)
8. collecting = accumulating 收集; 积聚; (11)
9. both...and... = not only...but also... .....和.....; 不仅.....而且.....; (11)
10. contributed to = prepared the way for 促成了; 为.....做好了准备; (12)
11. as a result = caused by 因而; 由.....所引起; (13)
12. a particular study = one experiment 某一项研究; 一次实验; (14)
13. imitation (n.) = mimic (v.) 模仿 (15)
14. a sense of identity = the effects they can have on the world around them 身份认知; 他们能对周围世界所产生的影响; (15)
15. the age = second birthday 年龄; 两岁生日; (16)
16. identify a static image of themselves = recognize themselves visually without the support of seeing contingent movement 识别一个关于他们自己的静止画面; 在没有一连串动作的辅助下能够视觉上认识自己; (16)
17. reason (n.) = because of 原因; 由于; (17)
18. limitations (n.) = difficulties of communication 限制; 沟通的困难; (17)
19. scientific research = empirical investigations 科学研究; 以实验为依据的研究; (17)
20. culture (n.) = societies (n.) 文化群体; 社会; (18)
21. contribute to = play such an important part 是.....的原因; 起到如此重要的作用; (19)
22. can never be formed without = impossible to conceive of a self arising outside 在没  
有.....的情况下永远不会形成; 不可能在.....之外建立自我认知; (20)
23. relationships with other people = social experience 与其他人的联结; 社交经历; (20)
24. is related to = was primarily concerned with 与.....相关; (21)

25. a sense of mastery = being able to exercise power 一种掌控感; 能够实施权力; (21)
26. things (n.) = physical objects 物品; (21)
27. aggressive behavior = a struggle over a toy 好斗的行为; 争夺玩具; (22)
28. observing their own reflection = the movements they see in the mirror 观察他们自己的映像; 他们在镜子中看到的动作; (23)
29. contributes to = leads to 促成; 导致; (23)
30. causing = dependent upon 造成; 依赖于; (24)
31. face (v.) = looking in 面对; 看; (24)
32. difficult (adj.) = scarce (adj.) 很难的; 稀少的; (25)
33. self awareness = the sense of 'self' 自我意识; (26)
34. views (n.) = attitudes (n.) 观点; 态度; (27)
35. museums (n.) = history and the way it should be presented 博物馆; 历史以及它的呈现方式; (27)
36. changes (n.) = altered (v.) 变化; 改变了; (27)
37. fewer differences = the sharp distinction between... is gradually evaporating 更少的差异; .....之间的巨大差异正在逐渐消失; (28)
38. public attractions = theme parks 大众旅游胜地; 主题公园; (28)
39. commercial pressures = market forces; the increasing need for income-generating activities 商业压力; 市场压力; 对盈利活动越来越多的需求; (29)
40. people in charge = those who are professionally engaged 负责的人们; 那些在此行业中的人们; (29)
41. interpreting the facts = historical accuracy must be increasingly altered 解读事实; 历史准确度必须要被越来越大程度地修改; (30)

42. the public = the ordinary visitor 大众；普通游览者； (31)
43. current trends in the heritage industry = the key word in heritage display 文化遗产领域的  
现有趋势；文化遗产展示的关键词； (32)
44. personal involvement = experience (n.) 个人参与；体验； (32)
45. experts (n.) = those who are professionally engaged 专家；那些专职此行业的人们；  
(34)
46. balance (v.) = steer a narrow course between 平衡；在.....找到一个小的契合； (34)
47. reveal (v.) = tell (v.) 揭露；告诉； (35)
48. present beliefs = contemporary perceptions 现在的理念；现代认知； (35)
49. the past = our ancestors 过去；我们的祖先； (35)
50. very durable objects = castles, palaces and cathedrals have a longer lifespan 非常持久的  
物体；城堡、宫殿、和教堂有更长的寿命； (36)
51. remain from the past = survives the historical processes 能从过去保留到现在；在历史进  
程中生存下来； (36)
52. avoid (v.) = move away from 避免；避开； (37)
53. a false impression = give only an image of..... 一种错误的印象；只给出.....的景象；  
(40)

### Cambridge 10

下列词汇顺序为：题目词汇=原文词汇；括号内为题号

### TEST 1

1. a range of functions = places of gathering, of leisure and relaxation and of worship for villagers 一系列的功用; 实际应用; 村民们聚集、休闲放松和祈祷的场所 (2)
2. in addition to = goes beyond 除...以外 (2)
3. water collection = utilitarian application; 用水采集; 实用功能 (2)
4. existing (adj.) = survive(v.) 现存的; 幸存 (3)
5. the number of steps = a few steps, several levels 阶梯数量; 一些阶梯 (5)
6. provide shade = sheltered visitors from the relentless heat 为...遮阳 (6)
7. took place = suffered (v.) 发生; 遭遇 (7)
8. frequent (adj.) = flock to (v.) 频繁的; 聚集到 (8)
9. nowadays (n.) = today (n.) 现在 (8)
10. despite the = survived (v.) 尽管有.....; 幸存下来 (9)
11. geometrical pattern = geometrical formation 图形; 构造 (10)
12. looks more like = resembles (v.) 看起来更像; 像 (11)
13. provide a view of = overlook (v.) 俯瞰 (12)
14. levels (n.) = storeys (n.) 楼层 (13)
15. rapid growth = spectacular growth = substantial increase 快速/大幅增长 (14)
16. private transport = car use 私人交通; 私家车的使用 (14)
17. affecting = due to a large extent to 影响.....; 在很大程度上是由于.....(15)
18. await...admission = candidates for entry to 等待...准入; ...的候选人 (16)
19. fresh (adj.) = new (adj.) 新的 (17)
20. long-term goal = the ambitious objective; be in place in 30 years' time 长期目标; 这项野心勃勃的目标; 在未来 30 年的时间形成 (17)

21. environmental costs = energy consumption; emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> 对环境的消耗; 能量消耗; 二氧化碳排放 (18)
22. restrict (v.) = curb (v.) 限制 抑制 (19)
23. charging policies = pricing 收费制度; 定价 (19)
24. alone (adv.) = solely (adv.) 单独地 (19)
25. methods (n.) = modes (n.) 方式 (20)
26. steps (n.) = measures (n.) 措施 (21)
27. patterns (n.) = modes (n.) 模式 (21)
28. need (n.) = requirement (n.) 需求 (22)
29. growing = increase (v.) 增长 (22)
30. despite (prep.) = although (conj.) 尽管 (22)
31. moved (v.) = relocation (n.) 搬迁 (23)
32. consumers (n.) = users (n.) 消费者; 用户 (23)
33. are predicted to reach = be expected to increase 预计将达到; 预计将增加到 (26)
34. a shared objective = understood Phillip's ambition and believed in it; inspired by the goal  
一个共同的目标; 理解 Phillip 的目标并深信不疑; 受此目标的鼓舞 (27)
35. won the race = cracked the code ahead of an array of highly accomplished rival  
investigators 赢了这场竞赛; 在很多成就极高的竞争者之前破解了基因密码 (28)
36. were conscious of = were aware of 意识到 (28)
37. limitations (n.) = weren't the most intelligent 局限性; 不是最聪明的 (28)
38. strengthen commitment to = deepens every individual's engagement; more likely to  
believe it 增加对.....的承诺; 强化每个人的参与感; 更有可能相信它 (29)
39. contributions (n.) = recommendation (n.) 贡献; 建议 (30)
40. are valued = will be given full attention 被重视; 会获得满满的关注 (30)

41. match (v.) = fit (n.) 匹配 (31)
42. remain in their jobs = still at the company 留在他们的岗位上; 仍然在这家公司 (31)
43. avoid risk = play it safe 避免风险; 谨慎行事 (32)
44. often (adv.) = invariably (adv.) 经常; 总是 (33)
45. take chances = take more gambles 抓住机会; 更愿意冒险 (33)
46. a dominant boss = authority; the wrong kind of leadership 强势的老板; 权威; 错误的领导 (34)
47. are liable to = tendency 很有可能; 倾向 (34)
48. ignore their duties = opt out of team responsibilities 忽视他们的职责; 选择不参与团队职责 (34)
49. few rules = no rules 没有规定 (35)
50. share their ideas = a free interchange of ideas 分享和交换想法 (35)
51. physical surroundings = luxurious, state-of-the-art centres; environment 物质环境; 豪华先进的中心; 环境 (36)
52. most people = almost every individual 大多数人; 几乎每个人 (37)
53. have the potential to be creative = can be creative in the right circumstances 有产生创造力的潜质; 在正确的情境下可以有创造力 (37)
54. manager's approval = boss's speech 经理的认可; 老板的赞扬 (40)
55. more persuasive = more powerful 更具说服力 (40)
56. colleague (n.) = peer (n.) 同事; 同等地位的人 (40)

## TEST 2



57. the time and place = Britain, the end of the 18th century 它的时间和地点；英国，18 世纪末（1）
58. Industrial Revolution = this particular Big Bang; the world-changing birth of industry 工业革命；这个特殊的“大爆炸”；改变世界的工业变革（1）
59. conditions required = 20 different factors and all of them need to be present 所需要的条件；20 种不同的因素，且都缺一不可（2）
60. two keys = tea and beer, two of the nation's favourite drinks, fueled the revolution 两个关键因素；茶和啤酒，这个国家最爱的两种饮料，促成了这次革命（3）
1. reasons (n.) = how the Industrial Revolution came about; causes 原因；工业革命是怎么开始的；（4）
2. an increase in population = a burst in population growth 人口的增长；人口暴增（4）
3. changes in drinking habits = turned to water and gin 喝东西的习惯改变；转而去喝水喝杜松子酒（5）
4. fear (n.) = afraid (adj.) 担心害怕（7）
5. unemployment (n.) = out of work 失业（7）
6. helped to prevent = allowed urban communities to flourish at close quarters without succumbing to 帮助阻止了……；使得城市社区在近距离内繁荣而免于被（疾病）击垮（9）
7. death (n.) = mortality (n.) 死亡（13）
8. the influence = a very close positive relationship 影响；一种紧密关联（14）
9. domestic background = home educational provision 家庭背景；家庭教育准备（14）
10. lost (adj.) = diminish (v.) 丢失；减少（15）
11. too much guidance = overdirect 过度指导（15）

12. damaging effects = limit the development of curiosity 破坏性影响; 限制好奇心的发展  
(16)
13. anxiety (n.) = fear (n.) 焦虑; 恐惧 (16)
14. techniques (n.) = methods (n.) 方法 (17)
15. favour (v.) = be particularly useful for 青睐; 对.....很有帮助 (17)
16. socially-disadvantaged children = children from deprived areas 贫困儿童 (17)
17. less time can be spent on exercises = can shorten the practice 练习的时间可以减少 (18)
18. produce accurate work = make fewer errors 做出高正确率的练习; 有极少的错误 (18)
19. self-reliance (n.) = independence (n.) 自立 (19)
20. helps (v.) = contribute to 有助于 (19)
21. gifted children = very high IQ and highly achieving children 有天赋的孩子; 高智商高成就的孩子 (20)
22. channel their feelings = emotional forces in harness 调整他们的感受; 情绪张弛有度 (20)
23. support (n.) = backup (n.) 支持 (21)
24. close relatives = parents 父母 (21)
25. successful (adj.) = achieve at a higher level 成功的; 达到更高水平 (22)
26. learnt a considerable amount = know a great deal 学习了大量的; 知道大量的 (22)
27. subject (n.) = a specific domain 学科; 某一领域 (学科) (22)
28. a strong connection = a very close positive relationship 紧密的关联; 紧密的正向关联  
(23)
29. direction (n.) = external regulation 指导 (24)
30. do not have = lack of 没有; 缺少 (24)

31. involves (v.) = include (v.) 包括 (25)
32. learning strategies = ways of learning 学习策略; 学习方法 (25)
33. impressive grades in class tests = extremely high examination results 优秀的考试成绩  
(26)
34. perhaps because = might be explained by the fact 也许是因为; 也许可以这样解释 (27)
35. depended on = made it possible 依赖于; 使.....变得可能 (27)
36. mass production = huge numbers of texts 大量生产; 大量的文字 (27)
37. underlying ideas = meaning of words 涵义 (28)
38. the most important thing = attends mainly to 最为重要的; 主要关注 (28)
39. happy to instruct = content to assign 乐于指导; 乐于分配 / 布置 (29)
40. copies of their work = reproduction of their creations 他们作品的复制品 (29)
41. assistants (n.) = apprentices (n.) 助理; 学徒 (29)
42. methods of reproduction = reprographic techniques 复制方法; 复印技术 (30)
43. replication (n.) = duplication (n.) 复制 (30)
44. size (n.) = scale (n.) 尺寸; 比例 (30)
45. still (adv.) = continue to 仍然; 继续 (31)
46. superiority (n.) = special status (n.) 优势地位 (31)
47. not in the interests of = place severe limitations on 不符合..的利益; 严重限制 (31)
48. the public (n.) = visitors (n.) 大众; 游客 (31)
49. the negative effect = difficult not to be impressed by one's own relative 'worthlessness' 负面影响; 很难不被个体的相对“无价值”所影响 (32)
50. be unwilling to = be deterred from 不愿做; 被阻止做 (33)

51. of no significance = nothing is going to alter that value 没有重要性; 没有什么可以改变那个价值 (33)
52. the variety of works = such diverse paintings, drawings and sculptures 作品的多样性; 各种各样的画作和雕塑 (34)
53. the way they are arranged = brought together in an environment for which they were not originally created 它们被放置的方式; 被放到一个本不是它们原产地的环境 (34)
54. unlike (prep.) = a fundamental difference 不同于.....; 一个基本区别 (35)
55. a specific beginning or end = prescribed time over which a painting is viewed; clear place at which to start viewing, or at which to finish 一个特定的开始与结束; 特定的观看时间; 明确的观看开始时间和结束时间 (35)
56. be encouraged to = given the confidence to 被鼓励去做..... (38)
57. give their opinions openly = express their views 公开地表达他们的观点 (38)
58. high quality = high-fidelity 高质量; 高保真 (39)
59. power (n.) = maintain and control 权力; 维护和控制 (40)

### TEST 3

1. significance (n.) = importance (n.) 重要性 (2)
2. difficulty (n.) = problems (n.) 困难; 问题 (3)
3. economic effects = economic impact 经济影响 (3)
4. the world impact = become the largest commodity in international trade for many nations 世界性的影响; 成为国际贸易中很多国家的主要商品 (4)
5. the largest employment figures = largest employer with almost 130 million jobs 最大的雇佣数字; 提供约达 13 亿份工作的最大雇佣者 (5)

6. two main features = diversity and fragmentation 两个主要特征; 多样性和分离性 (8)
7. difficult to ascertain = hide or obscure 难以确定; 隐藏或模糊 (8)
8. easy (adj.) = possible (adj.) 容易; 可能的 (10)
9. show statistically = provide precise, valid or reliable data 以数据形式呈现; 提供准确可靠的数据 (10)
10. the most important (adj.) = the major 主要的 (11)
11. major (adj.) = number one ranked 主要的; 位列第一的 (12)
12. are often reflected in = arise (v.) 通常呈现在; 出现 (13)
13. the substance = anthocyanins, water-soluble plant pigments 某种物质; 花青素, 水溶性植物色素 (14)
14. responsible for the red colouration = the source of the red is widely known: it is created by..... 与红色的形成有关; 红色的来源是广为人知的: 它是由.....所形成的 (14)
15. the reason why..... = as.....; so..... .....的原因; 因为.....; 所以.....(15)
16. drop (v.) = discard (v.) 落下; 丢弃 (15)
17. autumn (n.) = fall (n.) 秋天 (15)
18. evidence (n.) = clues (n.) 证据; 线索 (16)
19. the purpose of the red leaves = what was going on when leaves turn red 红色树叶的目的; 当树叶变红时究竟发生了什么 (16)
20. the function of chlorophyll = they are full of chlorophyll, the molecule that captures sunlight and converts that energy into new building materials for the tree. 叶绿素的功能; 它们满是叶绿素, 叶绿素是一种能吸收太阳光的分子, 并能将所吸收的能量转化成树木成长所需的新物质。 (17)
21. suggestion (n.) = proposed (v.) 提议 (18)

22. red colouration = produce vivid red colours 变红; 生产鲜艳红色 (18)
23. a warning signal = to convince insects that they would be easily able to mount chemical defenses against infestation; such advertisements 警告信号; 使昆虫确信它们(树)能够轻易地发起对害虫侵袭的化学反击; 这样的宣传 (18)
24. most vividly colored red = the reddest 最鲜红的 (19)
25. surfaces of leaves = side of the leaf 树叶的表面 (20)
26. contain the most red pigment = brighter (adj.) 含有最多的红色素; 更明亮 (20)
27. red leaves are most abundant when..... = the best conditions for intense red colours 当.....时, 红色叶子是最多的; 对明艳强烈的红色来说最好的条件是.....(21)
28. daytime (n.) = days (n.) 白天 (21)
29. the intensity of the red colour = gets much redder 红颜色的浓度; 变得更红 (22)
30. go further = the more.....you travel 朝更远的.....; 越往.....走 (22)
31. the red pigments = anthocyanins 红色素; 花青素 (23)
32. protect the leaf from freezing temperatures = increase a leaf's tolerance to freezing 保护树叶不受严寒影响; 提升树叶对严寒的抵抗力 (23)
33. hypothesis (n.) = theory (n.) 假设, 假说; 理论 (24)
34. contradict (v.) = paradoxical (adj.) 冲突抵触; 矛盾的 (24)
35. turn (v.) = reveal (v.) 变得, 变成; 显露 (26)
36. burial ground = grave; cemetery 坟墓; 墓地 (27)
37. has been found = came to light 被发现; 显露 (27)
38. abandoned (adj.) = derelict (adj.) 废弃的; 被抛弃的 (27)
39. significant (adj.) = important (adj.) 意义重大的; 重要的 (28)
40. accidentally (adv.) = by chance 偶然的, 意外的 (28)

41. colonised (v.) = stretched the boundaries of their world 将...建成殖民地; 拓宽他们世界的边界 (29)
42. took many things = carried with them everything they would need 带了很多东西; 带着他们可能会需要的所有东西 (29)
43. animals (n.) = livestock (n.) 动物; 家畜 (29)
44. increases the amount of information = expands the volume of data available 增加了信息量; 拓展了可用的数据量 (30)
45. scientists (n.) = researchers (n.) 科学家; 科研人员 (30)
46. excavation (n.) = digging up 挖掘; 翻挖 (30)
47. since (conj.) = for (prep.) 因为, 由于 (31)
48. confirms (v.) = conclusively identifies 确认; 确凿证明了 (31)
49. bones (n.) = remains (n.) 尸骨; 遗骸 (31)
50. there are difficulties explaining.....= there is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any answers 在解释.....有很多困难; 有一个考古学还需继续寻找答案的顽固问题 (32)
51. information (n.) = insight (n.) 信息; 见解 (32)
52. extraordinary (adj.) = distinguished them from their ancestors 非凡的, 特别的; 区别于他们的祖先的 (33)
53. beyond of the point where land was visible = out of sight of land 看不到陆地的地方 (33)
54. belief (n.) = knowledge (n.) 信念; 知识, 了解 (34)
55. return home = turn about and catch a swift ride back 回家; 调转船头返航 (34)



56. a navigational aid = a safety net; its scores of intervisible islands forming a backstop for mariners riding the trade winds home 航海辅助；安全网；交叉可见的岛屿印记为水手们追  
随信风而返航提供了后盾 (35)
57. clear (adj.) = proof (n.) 清楚明确的；证据 (36)
58. sail into a prevailing wind = sailing against the wind 随主导风向航行；顶风航行 (36)
59. extreme climate conditions = El Niño, the same climate disruption 极端的气候条件；厄尔尼  
诺，同样的气候混乱现象.....(37)
60. played a role = helped (v.) 起了作用；促使 (37)
61. migration (n.) = scatter (v.) 迁移；使分散 (37)
62. unclear (adj.) = for reasons only known to them 不清楚的；只有他们自己才知道的原因  
(39)
63. halted (v.) = called it quits 停止做某事 (39)
64. expansion (n.) = spread (v.) 扩张；延伸 (39)

#### TEST 4

1. unpredictably (adv.) = erratically (adv.) 无法预测的；不稳定的 (1)
2. two decades = 20 years 二十年 (2)
3. average (n.) = normal (adj.) 平均值；常规的 (3)
4. rainfall (n.) = precipitation (n.) 降水 (3)
5. brush (n.) = underbrush (n.) 灌木丛 (4)
6. increase (n.) = rise (n.) 上升 (5)
7. extended (adj.) = longer than..... 延长的；比.....时间更长 (5)

8. more building = increased construction 更多的建造.....(6)
9. vulnerable places = wooded areas 易受攻击的地区；树木茂密的地区 (6)
10. over the last ten years = for at least a decade 在过去十年中；在至少十年中 (7)
11. readying itself to = preparedness (n.) 做好准备去.....；准备状态 (8)
12. have been criticised for = stung in the past by criticism of 因.....而被批评；过去曾被.....  
批评而刺痛 (9)
13. mishandling (n.) = bungling (n.) 处理不当 (9)
14. replaced a range of..... = provide more up-to-date.....更换了大量的.....；提供了大量先  
进的.....(10)
15. firefighting tools = engines, planes, and helicopters to fight fires 灭火器具；用来灭火的引  
擎、飞机、和直升机 (10)
16. citizens and government groups = both government officials and residents 居民和政府机  
构 (12)
17. efforts (n.) = dedication 努力；付出 (12)
18. working together = coordination (n.) 一起工作；合作 (12)
19. traditionally believed = long held 一直以来都认为..... (14)
20. personality (n.) = a person's character 性格 (14)
21. impossible (adj.) = cannot undergo 不可能；不会经历 (14)
22. fixed (v.) = determined (v.) 固定下来 (15)
23. one of the easiest = less challenging 其中最容易的；不怎么有挑战性的 (16)
24. acquire (v.) = develop (v.) 习得；形成 (16)
25. a wide variety of different = a range of, diverse 大量不同的；一系列不同的 (17)

26. understand and feel = experiencing 理解和感受; 体会 (18)
27. increase their happiness = bring more joy and passion 提升幸福感; 带来更多的快乐和热情 (18)
28. must accept = have to tolerate and laugh at 必须接受; 必须容忍和自嘲 (19)
29. do not know much = ignorance (n.) 了解不多; 无知 (19)
30. first trying something new = taking up a new passion 初次尝试某些新事物; 开始一项新的有热情的事情 (19)
31. actively notice = train yourself to pay attention to 积极主动地观察; 训练自己去关注 (20)
32. good things = good fortune; favourable outcomes 好事情; 好运气; 更好的结果 (20)
33. can be learned = can acquire 可以被学习到; 可以习得 (21)
34. a sense of responsibility = moral obligation 一种责任感; 道德义务 (21)
35. shyness (n.) = inherently introverted; reticence (n.) 害羞; 内向的; 沉默寡言 (22)
36. rational thinking = untangle her fears from her judgement 理性思考; 依靠她的判断来克服恐惧 (23)
37. physical goals = what her body and mind could do; physical stamina 体能目标; 她的身体和思想能做什么; 身体耐力 (23)
38. overcame (v.) = launched a support group; took action 战胜; 建立了一个支持小组; 发起行动 (24)
39. a sad experience = an accident that put an end to his sports career; physical rehabilitation and suffering from depression; pain 一次难过的经历; 一个结束他体育生涯的事故; 体能康复和抑郁; 痛苦 (24)

40. decided to rethink = finally took a break; switched to 决定重新思考；终于停了一段时间；  
转而..... (25)
41. risked his career = job security would be threatened 冒着失去工作的风险；工作可能受到  
威胁 (26)
42. a sense of duty = something he thought was ethically wrong 一种责任感；一些他认为道  
德上不对的事情 (26)
43. modified by biologists = .....biologists came to a similar conclusion, though they qualified  
it in terms of probability,..... 由生物学家所修改；生物学家得出了一个相似的结论，不过  
他们是用概率来定义它的 (27)
44. unusual features = .....with a pair of leg-like appendages over a metre long, complete  
with a full set of limb bones,.....非同寻常的特征；有一对像腿一样的附器，长达一米，而  
且还有完整的肢体骨骼， .....(28)
45. re-emergence (n.) = reappear (v.) 重新出现 (29)
46. certain characteristics = long-lost traits 某些特征；常年未有的特征 (29)
47. it suggests that Raff's theory is correct = The salamander example fits with Raff's 10-  
million-year time frame 它表明 Raff 的理论是正确的；蝾螈的例子与 Raff 的一千万年时间  
框架是相符的 (30)
48. several times = more than one occasion 多次；不止一次地 (31)
49. for a long time = for the better part of a century 很长时间以来；大半个世纪以来 (32)
50. rejected (v.) = been reluctant to 拒绝；不愿意 (32)
51. being reversible = run backwards 可逆转的 (32)
52. opposing views = coming to the opposite conclusion 相反的观点；得到一个相反的结论  
(33)
53. led to = poses (v.) 引起；提出 (34)

54. question (n.) = puzzle (n.) 问题; 谜题 (34)
55. long-lost (adj.) = disappeared millions of years ago 丢失已久的; 几百万年前的事了  
(34)
56. traits (n.) = characteristics (n.) 特点 (34)
57. the occurrence of a particular feature in different species = .....similar structures can  
independently arise in unrelated species.....某种特质在不同物种中的出现; 相似结构可  
以独立出现在不相关的物种中 (35)
58. explanation (n.) = possibility (n.) 解释; 可能性 (36)
59. continued existence = survived for tens or perhaps hundreds of millions of years 持续存  
在; 生存几千万年甚至几亿年 (36)
60. do research = reported some work 做研究; 报告了一些研究工作 (37)
61. long-lost traits = ancestral features 长久丢失的特征; 祖先的特征 (39)
62. occurrence (n.) = develop (v.) 发生; 发展出 (39)
63. caused by = leading to 由.....所引起; 导致.....(40)

### Cambridge 11

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

### TEST 1

1. located in = situated in 位于 (2)

2. less need to take them long distances to customers = reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers 将食物长途运输到顾客手中的需求减少了 (2)
3. produce (v.) = return (v.) 生产; 返还; (3)
4. consumption (n.) = use (n.) 消耗 (4)
5. be cut = reduce (v.) (被) 减少 (4)
6. agricultural vehicles = tractors, ploughs and shipping 农业(运输)工具; 拖拉机、犁和船运 (4)
7. unnecessary (adj.) = cutting out the need 不需要; 消除此需求 (4)
8. need (v.) = require (v.) 需要 (5)
9. disadvantage (n.) = drawback (n.) 缺点 (5)
10. form (n.) = variation (n.) 形式; 变体 (6)
11. planting = grow (v.) 种植 (6)
12. not fixed = move on rails 不固定的; 在传送带上移动 (6)
13. the most probable = far more likely 最可能的是; 极其可能的是 (7)
14. towns and cities = urban (adj.) 城市的 (7)
15. predicting = estimates (n.) 预测 (8)
16. population (n.) = demographic (n.) 人口; 人口学的 (8)
17. destruction (n.) = has been laid waste 破坏; 被荒废; (9)
18. human beings are responsible = by poor management practices 人类是有责任的; 由不良的管理措施所造成; (9)
19. season (n.) = year-round production 季节, 时节; 全年的生产; (10)

20. damage to food crops = destroying millions of tons of valuable crops 对农作物的损害; 破坏百万吨的宝贵农作物 (11)
21. caused by climate change = massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons take their toll each year 由气候所引起; 大量的洪水、长期干旱、飓风和严重雨季每年都会造成严重损失 (11)
22. less likely to be affected by = greatly reduce the incidence of 不太可能受到.....的影响; 大量减少.....的可能性; (13)
23. put together = assembled 组装到一起 (16)
24. components (n.) = the various parts 部件 (16)
25. manufactured (v.) = constructed (v.) 制造; 生产 ; (16)
26. ancient monument = the historically important Antonine Wall 古代建筑; 历史上著名的 Antonine Wall (19)
27. a pair of = two (n.) 一对; 两个; (20)
28. lifted (v.) = raised (v.) 被升起来 (20)
29. in order to = so as to 为了 (20)
30. shut out water = seal.....off from the water 将水阻隔在外面 (20)
31. is taken out = is removed 被取出 (启用); 被移走; (21)
32. enabling = allowing 使可以 (21)
33. rotate (v.) = turn (v.) 旋转 (21)
34. drive (v.) = rotate (v.) 驱动; 旋转; (22)
35. a range of different sized = two eight-metre-wide, two smaller 一些不同大小的.....; 两个八米宽的....., 两个更小的..... (23)
36. keeps upright = remains level 保持直立; 保持水平状态; (23)



37. moves directly on to = passes straight onto 直接移送到..... (24)
38. beneath (prep.) = under (prep.) 在.....之下 (25)
39. a geo-engineering project = the concept of releasing aerosol sprays into the stratosphere  
一个地质学工程项目；向平流层中释放喷雾剂的概念； (27)
40. based on = modelled on 以.....为基础 (27)
41. an earlier natural phenomenon = historic volcanic explosions 一次早期的自然现象；历史  
上的火山爆发； (27)
42. a successful use = has been shown to work 一次成功的应用；呈现了有效性； (28)
43. definition (n.) = term (n.) 定义；学名； (29)
44. create (v.) = form (v.) 创造；形成； (30)
45. place (v.) = depositing 放置；投放； (31)
46. encourage.....to form = stimulate the growth of 鼓励.....形成；刺激.....的生长；  
(32)
47. reduce the amount of light reaching Earth = global dimming 减少到达地球的光；全球昏  
暗； (33)
48. strong (adj.) = reinforced high-tension 强有力的；强高压电； (34)
49. allow (v.) = enabling 使得； (35)
50. change the direction of = re-routing 改变.....的方向；使.....改道； (36)
51. bring more cold water = increase cold water flow 带来更多冷水；提升冷水流动量；  
(36)
52. exploring = thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities 探索；全面深入思考  
这个课题及其可能性； (38)

53. limit the effectiveness of = operate at half strength 限制.....的作用; 在一半强度下应用;

(39)

54. non-fossil-based fuels = renewable energy 非矿物燃料; 可再生能源; (40)

55. cannot be replaced by = no substitution; 不能被.....所替代; 没有替代物; (40)

## TEST 2

1. some doubt = account of what happened to the ship vary 一些怀疑; 关于这艘船发生了什么的说法不一; (1)
2. most of = nearly all of 大部分; 几乎所有; (3)
3. undamaged (adj. ) = intact (adj.) 无损坏地; 完好无损的; (3)
4. contain (v.) = housed (v.) 含有; 存放着; (4)
5. many valuable historical objects = a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts 很多价值连城的历史物件; 完好保存的手工艺品宝藏; (4)
6. launched (v.) = initiated (v.) 发起 (5)
7. stopped (v.) = faded into obscurity 中止了; 淡出视野; (6)
8. prevent hull being sucked into mud = the problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by 避免船身被陷入土中; 船身被下陷到土中的问题被.....所解决; (10)
9. are placed into..... = locate.....into..... 被放置到.....; 把.....放置到..... (11)
10. lowered into = transferred underwater into 沉入.....; 运到水下; (12)
11. used (v.) = fitted with 使用; 安装; (13)

12. extra protection = provide additional cushioning 额外保护；提供额外的缓冲； (13)
13. undisputed answer = has definitely proved 无可争议的答案；已确凿证明； (14)
14. a question = the identity of the moai builders 一个问题；moai 建造者的身份； (14)
15. diminishing = decreased (v.) 减少 (15)
16. food resources = crop yields 食物来源；粮食产量； (15)
17. made a situation worse = accelerated the self-destruction 使得一个情况变得更糟；加剧了自我毁灭； (16)
18. innovative environment management practices = pioneers of sustainable farming 革新  
的环境管理措施；可持续农业的先驱； (17)
19. supports (v.) = backs up 支持 (18)
20. a local belief = Rapanui folklore 一个当地的信仰；Rapanui 的民间传说； (18)
21. destruction (n.) = the loss of the island's trees 破坏；岛屿上树木的消失； (19)
22. outside the inhabitants' control = were not wholly responsible for 不是由当地居民所能  
控制的；并不完全是由（他们）造成的； (19)
23. views (n.) = vision (n.) 观点，看法 (20)
24. clearing land for = cleared the forests for 为了.....而扫清土地 / 森林 (21)
25. cutting down its trees for fuel = cleared the forests for firewood 为了燃料而砍掉树木；  
为了木柴而扫清森林； (21)
26. build (v.) = construct (v.) 建造 (22)
27. using = ate (v.) 利用；吃； (23)
28. a great deal of = a lot of 大量的 (24)
29. a great number of = a lot of 大量的 (24)

30. transported (v.) = moving 移动 (25)
31. impact of the moai on Rapanui society = moai-building was an activity that helped keep the peace between islanders moai 对 Rapanui 社会的影响; moai 的建造是一种促进岛民和平的活动; (26)
32. tendency (n.) = inclination (n.) 倾向 (27)
33. be influenced by the opinions of others = follow the crowd 被他人观点所影响; 追随大众; (27)
34. have the ability to perceive = can sense you 有能力去理解; 可以感知; (28)
35. the intention behind works of art = the artist's vision in paintings 艺术作品背后的意义; 艺术家在绘画作品中的愿景; (28)
36. satisfying (adj.) = rewarding (n.) 满足感; 有益的; (29)
37. work out = decipher (v.) 弄懂; 理解; (29)
38. carefully put together = meticulously composed 仔细小心地组合到一起的 (30)
39. emotions (n.) = feelings (n.) 情感 (31)
40. precise degree of complexity = key level of detail 精准的复杂度; 恰当程度的细节; (32)
41. appeals to the viewer's brain = please the brain 吸引观看者的大脑; 使大脑感到愉快; (32)
42. pleasing works of art = appealing pieces 吸引人的艺术作品 (33)
43. images (n.) = motifs (n.) 图像; 装饰图案; (33)
44. require further verification = will need to be thoroughly tested 需要进一步的证实; 还需要全面深入的检验; (35)
45. precise rules = scientific laws 明确的规则; 科学法则; (37)

46. people's reactions to works of art = art appreciation 人们对艺术作品的反应；艺术欣赏； (37)
47. taking into consideration = shouldn't underestimate 考虑到；不应低估； (38)
48. cultural context in which an artist worked = the artistic environment of their time 一个艺术家工作时的文化环境；他们所处时代的艺术环境； (38)

### TEST 3

1. fell into = landed in 落入 (1)
2. invented (v.) = devised (v.) 发明 (2)
3. pull out = draw (v.) 拉出 (2)
4. only.....were allowed to = solely restricted to 只有.....可以；仅限于.....； (3)
5. were allowed to = were entitled to 被允许..... (4)
6. wear silk = have clothes made of silk 穿丝绸；穿丝绸制成的衣服； (4)
7. a form of = a unit of 一种..... (5)
8. evidence (n.) = indication (n.) 证据；迹象； (6)
9. precious metals (n.) = gold, silver 贵金属；金和银； (7)
10. hide (v.) = concealed (v.) 隐藏 (8)
11. take (v.) = smuggled (v.) 携带；偷带； (8)
12. decline in silk production = interrupted the supply of raw material from Japan, also stifled the European silk industry 丝绸生产的下降；中断了来自日本的原材料供给，并扼杀了欧洲的丝绸工业； (9)
13. valuable (adj.) = precious (v.) 有价值的；珍贵的； (10)

14. tradesmen (n.) = merchants (n.) 商人 (11)
15. went along = travelled (v.) 前行 (11)
16. tend to vary = differently (adv.) 偏于多样化; 不同地; (15)
17. their area of study = what sorts of animals they study 他们的研究领域; 他们所研究的动物物种; (15)
18. perceive (v.) = become sensitive to 察觉; 对.....变得敏感; (17)
19. are likely to = tend to 很可能, 倾向于 (19)
20. a straight line = linear, not zigzaggy 一条直线; 直线的, 非曲线的; (19)
21. eat more than they need = overfeeding (n.) 过度饮食 (20)
22. are unlikely to be discouraged by difficulties = undistracted by temptations and undeterred by challenges 不太可能被困难所阻碍; 不受诱惑干扰, 不受困难所阻碍; (21)
23. ignore distractions = take no notice of a nice smelly herring; resists distraction 忽视干扰因素; 不会注意到一条很好的鲱鱼; 抵抗干扰; (22)
24. rely on = dependent on 依赖于 (23)
25. eyesight (n.) = vision (n.) 视力 (23)
26. avoid predators = keep safe from predators 远离捕食性动物以保持安全 (23)
27. winter (n.) = the frozen months 冬天; 冰雪季节; (24)
28. problem (n.) = bottlenecks (n.) 问题; 瓶颈路段; (26)
29. narrow (adj.) = only about 150 metres wide 狭窄的; 仅 150 米宽; (26)
30. land (n.) = open ground 陆地 (26)
31. a lack of mathematical knowledge = omit the mathematics 缺乏数学知识; 删除数学知识; (27)

32. not a typical book about mathematics = this book differs from most books on mathematics 不是一本典型的数学书；这本书与其它数学类书籍不同； (28)
33. other kinds of publication = a novel or a newspaper 其它类型的出版物；一本小说或一份报纸； (32)
34. the whole of the book is accessible to everybody = anyone can understand every step in the reasoning 这本书的全部内容对每个人来说都是可理解的；任何人都可以理解其中每一个推理步骤； (33)
35. different categories of intended readers = two types of readers 不同类型的目标读者；两种类型的读者； (34)
36. some areas = beautiful, but easy parts 一些部分；美好又简单的部分； (35)
37. no more than a limited knowledge of..... = at most, a little..... 不超过非常有限的.....知识；最多是一点..... (36)
38. leave out = omit (v.) 删掉 (38)
39. central to their theories = the foundation of their theories 他们所述理论的核心；他们所述理论的基础； (38)
40. perform (v.) = carry out 实施、进行 (39)
41. helped even more than other areas of mathematics = in particular .....比数学的其它领域帮助更多；特别是..... (40)

#### TEST 4

1. causes (n.) = factors (n.) 因素 (1)
2. illnesses (n.) = disease (n.) 疾病 (2)
3. invented a term = coined the phrase 发明了一个术语；创造了一个说法； (5)



4. the study of epigenetics = the latest work in epigenetics 表观遗传学的研究; 表观遗传学领域的最新研究; (6)
5. increase our knowledge = take our understanding even further 增加我们的知识; 将我们的理解带向更深入的层次; (6)
6. a mathematical method = a statistical concept 一种数学方法; 一种统计学概念; (7)
7. measuring = identify (v.) 测量; 识别; (7)
8. influences (n.) = affected (v.) 影响 (7)
9. pioneered (v.) = first suggested the approach 开创了; 首次提出了这个方法; (8)
10. genetics (n.) = heredity (n.) 遗传 (8)
11. the activity of our genes = how our genetic code is expressed 基因的活动; 我们的基因密码的呈现情况; (10)
12. internal organs = heart, brain, or liver cells 内部器官; 心脏、大脑或肝细胞; (11)
13. uncovering a way = revealing a mechanism 揭示一种途径 (12)
14. be affected by = impacts on 被.....所影响; 对.....产生影响; (12)
15. new-born (adj.) = fetus (n.) 新生的; 胎儿; (13)
16. be wrong to overlook the contribution of sound to the artistry of films = cannot afford to underestimate the importance of film sound 忽视声音对电影艺术的贡献是错误的; 不能低估电影原声的重要性; (14)
17. similar (adj.) = little or no difference 相似的; 几乎没有差别; (15)
18. the actor and the character appearing to have similar personalities = film personality and life personality seem to merge 演员和人物看起来具有相似的性格; 电影人物和生活角色似乎融合了起来; (15)
19. dull (adj.) = banal and of little intrinsic interests 乏味的; 乏味且本质上无趣的; (16)

20. emphasises (v.) = underscores (v.) 强调 (17)
21. key elements of the film = dizzy quality of the character, the absurdity of the film itself  
and thus its humor 电影的核心元素；人物形象的无厘头，电影本身的荒谬和幽默；  
(17)
22. manipulate the audience's response to the film = convince the audience that the image  
portrayed is real 控制观众对电影的反应；使观众相信电影中的影像是真实的； (18)
23. be surprised = noticeable (adj.) 惊讶的；值得注意的； (19)
24. lacks (v.) = absence (n.) 缺少；缺席； (19)
25. anticipate (v.) = foreshadows (v.) 预示 (20)
26. help the audience = aid viewer understanding 帮助观众；辅助观者的理解； (22)
27. make certain connections within the film = linking scenes 建立电影中的一些关联；关联  
起不同场景； (22)
28. combined appropriately = be mixed and balanced 恰当地融合起来；被混合与平衡；  
(24)
29. the audience's response = desired effects 观众的回应；预期的效果； (24)
30. a real person = a whole and very realistic persona 一个真实的人；一个完整且真实的人  
物； (26)
31. appearance (n.) = physiognomy (n.) 容貌 (26)
32. moves (n.) = gestures (n.) 动作；手势； (26)
33. the most important invention of all = all other inventions pale in significance 最重要的发  
明；其它发明都相形见绌； (27)
34. incompatible characteristics = a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea  
of ingenious simplicity 不可兼容的特征；一种超级复杂的工具，却是基于某种精妙的简单  
体系； (28)

35. a few sounds are organised = arrange them in some very special orders 一些声音被组织起来；以一些特别的顺序来排列它们（声音）；（29）
36. convey a huge range of meaning = nothing that these meaningless stream of air cannot do 表达各种不同的含义；没有什么是这些无意义的声音所不能表达的；（29）
37. the universal ability = allows just about everybody to tie these meaningless sounds together 这种共通的能力；使得所有人都可以将这些本身无意义的声音组合起来（形成语言）；（30）
38. differences (n.) = exotic and outlandish features 差异；稀奇古怪的特征；（31）
39. highlight their impressiveness = brings home the wonder of language's design 呈现出它们的宏伟；将语言设计的奇妙呈现出来；（31）
40. silence (n.) = the absence of a sound; non-sound; 静默；一个声音的缺席；无声的；（32）
41. meaningful (adj.) = expresses something specific; a specific function; 有意义的；表达某种特定含义；一个特定的功用；（32）
42. has had a majored impact on = have transformed 对.....有巨大影响；改变了.....；（33）
43. material aspects of life = material existence 生活的物质层面；物质生活；（33）
44. fundamental (v.) = depends on language and originates from it 基础的；依赖于并源自于语言；（34）
45. very complex = of extraordinary sophistication 及其复杂的；具有超乎寻常的复杂性；（35）
46. easy (adj.) = this deceptive ease 容易的；这种带有欺骗性的容易度；（36）

47. is often overlooked (v.) = are usually taken for granted 经常被忽视；经常被看作是理所当然的； (36)
48. achieved their present position = embarked on our ascent to unparalleled power over all other animals 获得他们（人类）现在的地位；走上其他物种所无法比拟的权力崛起之路； (37)
49. nature (n.) = essence (n.) 本质 (38)
50. the recording of events = the documentation of history 事件的记录；历史的记载； (40)

## Cambridge 12

下列词汇顺序为：题目词汇=原文词汇；括号内为题号

## TEST 5

1. same (adj.) = replicating 相同的；复制； (2)
2. be left for..... = a gap of..... 间隔..... (3)
3. dry atmospheric conditions = the right kind of summer's day 干燥的气候条件；恰当的夏日（气候条件）； (4)
4. way (n.) = means (n.) 方式方法 (5)
5. remove (v.) = stripping 移除；剥除； (5)
6. by hand = by teams of highly skilled workers 手工完成；由技术娴熟的工人完成； (5)
7. affect (v.) = spoil (v.) 影响；破坏 (6)
8. the bottle content = the product contained in the bottle 瓶子内的产品 (6)

9. produce (v.) = manufacture (v.) 生产 (7)
10. suit (v.) = in keeping with 适合; 与.....相符合; (9)
11. products (n.) = goods (n.) 产品; 商品; (9)
12. material (n.) = products (n.) 材料; 产品; (10)
13. easily (adv.) = without difficulty 容易地; 没有困难; (11)
14. aid (v.) = support (v.) 协助; 支持 (12)
15. stop (v.) = prevent (v.) 阻止 (13)
16. make money = buy cheaply and expect to be able to sell at a profit 赚钱; 低价购入并期待高价卖出; (14)
17. feeling (n.) = sense (n.) ; a psychological element 感觉; 一种心理因素; (15)
18. share (v.) = exchanging 分享; 交换 (16)
19. offer (v.) = bring (v.) 提供; 带来; (17)
20. similar interests = like-minded (adj.) 志趣相投 (17)
21. life-long (adj.) = whole lives (n.) 一生 (18)
22. provides facts = opens a window 提供依据; 提供一个窗口 (20)
23. mostly a male hobby = particularly among boys and men 大多数情况下是一种男性爱好; 特别是在男孩和男人中; (21)
24. normally (adv.) = standard (adj.) 常规的; 标准的; (23)
25. unusual objects = something as unexpected as.....不同寻常的物件; 一些像.....一样难以预料的物件; (25)
26. unusual (adj.) = interesting (adj.) 非同寻常的; 有趣的; (25)
27. inspire (v.) = engrossing (adj.) 鼓舞; 非常吸引人的; (26)

28. course title = a course called..... 课程名称 (27)
29. attracting = the perfect course for..... 吸引; 对.....来说是完美的课程; (28)
30. possibility (n.) = prospective (adj.) 可能性; 潜在的; (28)
31. the wrong kind of student = arsonists (n.) 错误的学生; 纵火犯; (28)
32. a theory = suggestion (n.); judgement (n.) 一个理论; 提议; 判断; (30)
33. equal importance = both deserve scrutiny 同样重要; 都值得仔细检验; (31)
34. names (n.) = call (v.); a separate word; term (n.) 名字; 称呼; 一个不同的名字; 学名;  
(32)
35. different outcomes = divergent ends 不同的结果; (32)
36. studying = in our program 学习.....; 在我们的.....课程中; (33)
37. expectation (n.) = intended (v.); prospective (adj.) 预期 (34)
38. find (v.) = establishing 找到; 确立; (35)
39. successful (adj.) = effective (adj.) 成功的; 有效的 (36)
40. useful for people intending to set fire to buildings = the perfect course for prospective arsonists 对有楼房纵火倾向的人们来说很有用; 对潜在的纵火犯来说是一个完美课程;  
(38)
41. job (n.) = professionalization (n.) occupation (n.) 工作; 职业化; 职业 (39)

## TEST 6

1. only apply to food production = distinguish food production from all other productive activities 只适用于食物生产; 将食物生产与所有其它生产活动区分开来; (1)
2. challenges (n.) = major risks 挑战; 主要风险; (2)
3. certain parts of the world = developing countries 世界上某些地区; 发展中国家; (2)

4. co-operation (n.) = collective action groups 合作; 共同行动小组; (3)
5. difficulties (n.) = It takes time, effort and money to organize, build trust and to experiment  
困难; 它需要时间、努力、金钱去组织、建立信任和实验; (3)
6. financial assistance from the government = state subsidies 政府的财政支持; 政府补贴; (4)
7. collaborating as a group = collective action 组成合作团队; 集体行动; (5)
8. benefit from = strengthen their political and economic bargaining power, and to reduce  
their business risks 从.....中获益; 加强政治经济洽谈实力, 减少商业风险; (5)
9. financial assistance = social safety nets and public welfare programmes 财政支持; 社会  
安全网和公共福利项目; (6)
10. improve the standard of living of farmers = address poverty among farming families and  
reduce their vulnerability to agriculture shocks 提升农民的生活水平; 解决农业家庭的贫  
困问题, 减少他们在农业危机中的无助性; (6)
11. financial input by the same individuals who buy from them = consumers invest in local  
farmers by subscription and guarantee producers a fair price 来自相同购买者的资金投  
入; 消费者通过订购来投资本地农民并确保他们获得一个公平价格; (7)
12. reduce variation in prices = mitigate wild swings in food prices 减少价格不一的情况; 缓  
解食品价格的大幅波动; (8)
13. improvements to infrastructure = providing basic services like roads.....,or water and  
food storage facilities 基础设施建设的改善; 提供像道路、水资源和食品储藏设施的基础  
服务; (9)
14. changing weather conditions = the growing unpredictability of weather patterns 天气条件  
的变化; 越来越难以预估的天气变化; (10)
15. effect (n.) = cnsequences (n.) 影响; 后果; (10)
16. co-operation (n.) = work together 合作; (12)



17. a wide range of interested parties = all stakeholders, including business, government, scientists and civil society 各行各业的当事人; 所有利益相关者, 包括商业、政府、科学家和公民社会; (12)
18. take a financial stake = a risk-sharing model worth more attention 甘冒经济风险; 值得更多关注的一个风险分担模式; (13)
19. aim (n.) = goal (n.) 目的 (14)
20. a new route = a track had recently been blasted down 一条新路径; 最近修筑的一条路; (15)
21. lack of enthusiasm = less than keen; the least expectation; 缺乏热情; 不太情愿; 最低期待; (16)
22. dramatic (adj.) = vivid style 激动人心的; 生动的风格; (17)
23. description (n.) = writes about 描绘; 写 (描绘); (17)
24. journey (n.) = journal entries 旅程; 日志记录; (18)
25. different accounts = a much more gradual appreciation 不同的描述; 一种更加循序渐进的欣赏; (18)
26. publishes (v.) = write the National Geographic magazine article; broke the story to the world 发表; 给《国家地理》杂志写文章; 向全世界讲述这个故事; (19)
27. a common belief = an idea which has gained wide acceptance 一个普遍的信念; 被多数人所接受的一个概念; (20)
28. search (v.) = exploration (n.); locate (v.) 寻找; 探寻; 定位; (21)
29. route (n.) = track (n.) 路径 (22)
30. understood the significance = realise the extent or the importance 理解.....的重要性; 意识到影响度和重要性; (23)

31. find evidence = made desperate attempts 寻找证据; 付出巨大努力和尝试; (24)
32. support his theory = prove his belief 支持他的理论; 证明他的信念; (24)
33. created for = blasted down.....to enable 为.....而修建; (25)
34. transportation (n.) = be brought up by mules from the jungle 运输; 被骡子从丛林中带到山上; (25)
35. found out = told (v.) 发现; 告诉; (26)
36. observing =studying 观察; 研究; (27)
37. select (v.) = pick up (v.) 选择 (27)
38. simultaneously (adv.) = co-activation (n.) 同时地; 同时作用 (28)
39. mechanism (n.) = phenomenon (n.) 机制; 现象; (28)
40. known as = called (v.) (28)
41. more able to handle = perform better (v.) 更有能力处理; 表现得更好; (30)
42. involving = require (v.) 涉及到; 需要 (30)
43. have (v.) = reflecting (v.) 拥有; 反应出 (31)
44. superior (adj.) = better (adj.) 更好的 (31)
45. attitudes (n.) = were considered to be 态度; 被认为..... (32)
46. images (n.) = pictures (n.) 图像 (34)
47. process (v.) = listen to; reflecting 处理; 听; 反应; (35)
48. single sounds = simple speech sounds 单个发音; 简单发音; (35)
49. more efficiently = considerably larger, reflecting better encoding 更有效; 相对更大, 反映出更好的解读; (35)
50. in old age = during aging 老年时期; 在衰老过程中; (36)

51. non-verbal auditory input = sensory (adj.); listen to simple speech sounds 非语言的声音输入; 感观的; 听简单的声音 (37)
52. before we learn to speak = babies (n.); infants (n.) 在我们开始说话以前; 婴儿 (38)
53. identify (v.) = guess (v.) 识别; 猜测; (39)
54. negative consequences = result in difficulties 负面结果; 造成困难; (40)

## TEST 7

1. populated the islands = settled on the individual islands 居住到岛上; 在岛上定居; (1)
2. disadvantage (n.) = exploitation(n.) 劣势; 剥削; (2)
3. start (n.) = began (v.) 开始 (3)
4. conservation (n.) = protecting 保护 (3)
5. importance (n.) = pressing (adj.) 重要性; 紧迫的; (4)
6. planning = work out 计划; 解决, 找出 (5)
7. a bigger idea = more ambitious 一个更大的计划; 更加野心勃勃的..... (5)
8. carrying out = was made possible 实施; 变成现实; (6)
9. prepared operation= unprecedented effort 准备好的计划; 空前的努力和准备 (6)
10. young (n.) = juvenile (adj.) 年轻的 (7)
11. old (n.) = a fully grown giant 年长的; 一个完全成熟的巨型陆龟 (7)
12. small numbers = a few 小量的; 一些; (8)
13. taken onto ships = took on board 被带到船上 (8)
14. very large numbers = grow exponentially 巨大数量的; 呈几何级数地增长; (9)

15. kept for = act as 用于..... (9)
16. produce (v.) = processed (v.) 生产; 加工; (10)
17. destruction (n.) = destroyed (v.) 毁灭 (12)
18. not native to the islands = alien (adj.) 外来的 (12)
19. fed on = prey on 依靠.....为食; 捕食.....; (13)
20. not all diseases can be totally eliminated = re-emerging; continue to spread; fighting to find a better cure; people will always be prone to illness 不是所有疾病都能完全消除; 重新出现; 继续传播; 努力寻找更好的治疗方案; 人们总会有生病的可能; (14)
21. physical conditions = asthma, lung problems, eyesight issues 身体健康问题; 哮喘、肺部疾病、和视力问题; (15)
22. classifying = categorising 分类 (16)
23. extend geographically = local and global scales 地理上的延伸; 本地和全球范围 (16)
24. vary (v.) = discrepancy (n.) 变化; 差异; (17)
25. access (n.) = options available 机会; 现有的选择; (17)
26. mixture (n.) = combination (n.) 混合 (18)
27. academic (adj.) = knowledge (n.); study (n.) 学术的; 知识; 研究; (18.)
28. rare (adj.) = much less 稀少的; 少了很多的; (19)
29. disappeared (v.) = eradicated (v.) 消失; 根除; (20)
30. thanks to = due to 由于 (20)
31. better (adj.) = improvements (n.) 更好的; 改善; (20)
32. losing their usefulness = resistant to..... are becoming more and more common 失去它的作用; 对.....的抵抗性越来越明显; (21)
33. hot (adj.) = warm (adj.) 热的; 温暖的; (22)

34. regions (n.) = environment (n.) 地区; 环境; (22)
35. burn a particular fuel = run on coal power 燃烧某种燃料; 依赖于煤炭; (23)
36. growth of cities = expansion of big cities; rapid industrialization 城市的增加; 大城市的扩张; 快速的工业化进程 (24)
37. growing after having been eradicated = re-emerging 被移除后再次出现; 再次出现; (25)
38. prevent people from reaching a hospital = be very difficult for people to get medical attention 阻止人们到达一家医院; 对人们来说很难获得医疗照顾; (26)
39. stimulated (v.) = triggers (v.) 刺激; 触发; (27)
40. release (v.) = production (n.) 释放; 产生; (27)
41. a substance = a chemical 一种物质; 一种化学产物; (27)
42. parts (n.) = regions (n.) 区域 (28)
43. are associated with = been linked with 与.....相关联 (28)
44. feeling (n.) = experience (n.) 感觉经历 (28)
45. areas (n.) = region (n.) 区域 (29)
46. particularly active = at their most active 及其活跃; 处于它们的最活跃状态; (30)
47. known as = call (v.) 被称为; 称呼为; (30)
48. expectation (n.) = anticipating 期盼 (31)
49. physical responses = biological roots; 生理反应; 生物本能; (32)
50. produced (v.) = obtain (v.) 获取 (33)
51. some remarkably precise data = an impressive exact and detailed portrait 一些非常具体的数据; 一个准确且具体的描绘; (33)
52. interesting (adj.) = significant (adj.) 有趣的, 值得研究的; 重要的; (34)

53. offer support = demonstrate (v.) 提供证据; 证实; (35)
54. the internal structure of the music composition = the unfolding events of the music itself  
音乐作品的内在结构; 音乐本身所逐步展现出的章节; (36)
55. neuron activity = cluster of cells 神经元活动; 细胞组; (37)
56. increases (v.) = most active 增加; 最活跃; (37)
57. prior to = have yet to arrive 在...之前; 还未到来; (37)
58. key points = favourite moment; acoustic climax; the 'chills'; 关键部分; 最喜爱的部分; 乐曲高潮; (37)
59. a music piece = the melodic pattern 一段音乐; 乐曲结构; (37)
60. decreases (v.) = quickly adapt to 减少; 迅速适应; (38)
61. outcomes (n.) = what's going to happen next 结局; 接下来要发生的; (38)
62. delays (v.) = suspenseful (adj.) 拖延; 搁置的; (39)
63. actual pictures and events = the real world of images and experiences 实际的图像和事件; 真实世界中的图像和经历; (40)

## TEST 8

1. sharp points = tips (n.) 尖部 (2)
2. coating (n.) = glazes (n.) 包覆物 (3)
3. because of = due to 由于 (4)
4. how to make glass = the secret of glass making 如何制作玻璃; 玻璃制造的秘方; (5)
5. became famous = gained reputation 变得有名; 获得声誉; (6)
6. developed (v.) = invention (n.) 开发出; 发明; (6)

7. using = introducing 使用 (6)
8. avoid the occurrence = counter the effect 避免.....的出现; 抵抗.....的影响; (7)
9. the fastest.....that existed at the time = quicker than any previous production method 当时最快的.....; 比之前任何制造方法都快的.....; (9)
10. design (v.) = developed (v.) 设计; 发明; (10)
11. nowadays (n.) = today (n.) 现在, 如今; (11)
12. environment (n.) = green issues 环境; 绿色环保; (12)
13. increased demand = becoming ever more popular 更多的需求; 变得前所未有地流行; (12)
14. glass containers = glass bottles and jars 玻璃容器; 玻璃瓶和玻璃罐; (12)
15. expensive (adj.) = costs (n.) 贵; 成本; (13)
16. produce; manufacture (v.) = melt (v.) 生产; 制作; 融解; (13)
17. survived longer than was previously thought = bring forward.....estimated extinction date by roughly 5,000 years 比之前所认为的生存时间更久; 将.....的预期灭绝时间向前推进了约 5000 年; (14)
18. increase biodiversity = drive dynamic process 增加生物多样性; 推动 (生物的) 动态循环 (15)
19. benefits (n.) = interests (n.) 益处; 利益; (17)
20. positive message = vision 积极信息; 愿景; (18)
21. appealing (adj.) = inspiring (adj.) 吸引人的; 振奋人心的 (18)
22. evidence (n.) = known instance (n.) 证据; 已知情形; (19)
23. danger (n.) = threat (n.) 危险; 威胁; (19)
24. increased enormously = exploded (v.) 爆发式增长 (20)



25. minimal threat = little risk 最小的风险 (21)
26. farm animals = livestock (n.) 牲畜 (21)
27. link efficiently with = marries well with 很完美的结合了..... (22)
28. initiatives (v.) = aim (n.) 目的 (22)
29. return (v.)= bring back 回归 (22)
30. trees (n.) = forests (n.) 树木; 森林; (22)
31. certain areas of the country = parts of our bare and barren uplands 这个国家的某些地区; 我们贫瘠的高原中的部分地区; (22)
32. large growth = tripled (v.) 大量增长; 变成了三倍; (24)
33. agricultural (adj.) = farming (n.) 农业的; 农业 (25)
34. extended the habitat = left the hills 扩大了栖息地; 离开了山区; (25)
35. commercial advantages = lucrative (adj.); tourists will pay; 商业优势; 赚大钱的; 游客会付钱; (26)
36. external bodies = governments, regulators, central banks and auditors 外部实体; 政府、监管部门、中央银行和审计局; (27)
37. being held responsible = blame (n.) 被认定有责任; 责怪; (27)
38. impact (n.) = effect (n.) 影响 (28)
39. close examination = scrutiny (n.) 仔细审查 (28)
40. take part in = involved (v.) 参与; 涉及 (29)
41. solving = addressing 解决 (29)
42. major problems = some of the most important issues 主要问题; 一些最重要的问题; (29)

43. proposal (n.) = solution (n.) 提议; 解决方案 (30)
44. looking far enough ahead = focus sufficiently on longer-term matters 足够的前瞻性; 充分关注长远利益; (31)
45. disputes (n.) = combat zone 争论 (32)
46. financial arrangements = compensation (n.) 财务安排; 补偿; (32)
47. senior managers = chief executives 高级管理人员 (32)
48. fundamental change (n.) = realignment (n.) 基础变化; 整治 (33)
49. scrutiny (n.) = picked over and examined 仔细检查; 提出来并自己检查 (34)
50. increased (v.) = extensively (adv.) 增加; 大量地 (34)
51. informed (v.) = involved (v.) 被告知; 被参与进来; (37)
52. significant issues = the most important issues 重要的问题 (37)
53. disadvantage (n.) = lacked (v.) 劣势; 缺乏; (38)
54. emphasis (n.) = concentrate (v.) 强调; 关注; (39)
55. pay (n.) = compensation (n.) 薪酬 (40)

### Cambridge 13

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

### TEST 1

1. allowed (v.) = were able to 使得; 能够 (1)
2. information (n.) = details (n.) 信息; 详情 (1)

3. a country-wide evaluation = evaluation against a set of agreed national standards 一个国家标准的评估; 依据一系列国家标准的评估 (2)
4. including = as part of this 包括; 作为它的一部分 (2)
5. impact (n.) = effect (n.) 影响 (2)
6. sports (n.) = rugby (n.) 运动; 英式橄榄球 (3)
7. tour (n.) = journey (n.) 旅行 (4)
8. various (adj.) = a number of 许多的; 若干, 许多 (4)
9. used in = chosen for 被使用; 被选用 (4)
10. varied (adj.) = different (adj.) 各种各样的; 不同的 (5)
11. depending on = according to 取决于; 依照 (5)
12. and (conj.) = also (adv.) 和; 也 (6)
13. local (adj.) = in the area 当地的; 在该地区 (6)
14. send a link to = submit (v.) 发送一个链接; 提交 (7)
15. travel companies = travel organisations 旅行机构 (8)
16. is related to = account for 与.....相关; 占 (10)
17. like (v.) = enjoy (v.) 喜欢 (11)
18. become involved = interactive (adj.) 融入; 互动性的 (11)
19. .....unlikely that they will return..... = once-in-a-lifetime visit 不太可能会回来; 一生一次的旅行; (13)
20. problems (n.) = proved difficult 问题; 被证明是困难的 (14)
21. a scientific approach = be studied in the lab 一个科学研究方法; 在实验室中研究 (14)
22. creating = identified 创造; 指出 (15)

23. a system of classification (n.) = five distinct types 一个分类体系; 五种不同分类 (15)
24. productive outcomes = makes us more creative 有收获的结果; 让我们更有创意; (16)
25. result from = lead to 归结于; 引发 (16)
26. a potential danger = a state where we don't know what to do any more, and no longer care  
一种潜在危险; 一种我们不知道要做什么, 也不再关心的状态; (17)
27. arise from = can lead to 由.....产生; 可能引发 (17)
28. encourage (v.) = motivate (v.) 鼓舞; (20)
29. avoid (v.) = stay away from; protect them from 避免; 远离.....; 保护他们不受..... (20)
30. unpleasant (adj.) = disgust (n.) 不愉快的; 令人厌恶 (20)
31. worse than all the others = the most damaging 最糟糕的; 最具破坏性的 (21)
32. trying to cope with = efforts to improve the situation 尝试去适应; 改善这种情形的努力 (22)
33. increase its negative effects = making you feel worse 加剧负面影响; 使你感到更糟糕 (22)
34. the way we live = lifestyles (n.) 我们的生活方式; 生活方式 (23)
35. may encourage boredom = might even be a new source of boredom 可能会促成厌倦; 甚至可能会是厌倦的一个新起源; (23)
36. cannot = inability (n.) 不能; 无能 (24)
37. an important aim in life = are motivated by 生活中的重要目标; 由什么所激励 (25)
38. have problems = suffer particularly badly 有问题; 感受很糟糕 (25)
39. characteristic (n.) = personality traits 特征; 性格特征 (26)
40. cope with = a high boredom threshold 应对; 对乏味的有一个高容忍度 (26)
41. worried (adj.) = scares (v.) 担忧的; 使害怕 (28)
42. undermines a fundamental human quality = taking something special away from what it  
means to be human 侵蚀一种基本的人类素质; 夺走人类的一些特别天赋 (28)

43. a key difference = unlike (prep.) 一个重要的区别; 不同于..... (29)
44. the source of its subject matter = going online for material 它的创作对象来源; 上网寻找  
素材 (29)
45. judge.....according to different criteria = people's double standards towards 依不同的标  
准来评判; 人们对.....的双标准 (30)
46. a particularly striking effect = an eerie, ghostlike quality 一种特别的震撼效果; 一种怪异恐  
怖的特点 (31)
47. the long-term view = had millennia to develop 一种长远的观点; 有上千年的发展时间;  
(32)
48. comparing = measure.....to..... 比较; 将.....与.....对比起来 (32)
49. virtually indistinguishable from that of humans = fooled classical music experts into thinking  
they were hearing genuine Bach 与人类作品相比几乎无法区分的; 迷惑了古典音乐专家,  
使他们相信自己听的是真正的巴赫作品 (33)
50. criticized (v.) = blasted (v.); condemned (v.) 批评; 痛斥; 指责 (34)
51. technical details = explanation of how the software worked 技术详情; 对软件工作过程的  
解释 (34)
52. not revealing = deliberately vague explanation 不揭示; 故意模糊的解释 (34)
53. claimed (v.) = said (v.) 声称; 说; (35)
54. entirely dependent on = rely completely on 完全依托于..... (35)
55. angry (adj.) = outraged 生气; 被激怒的 (36)
56. discovering = found out the truth 发现; 发现真相 (36)
57. without knowing = weren't told beforehand 在不知道的情况下; 之前没有被告知 (37)
58. may help explain = provides a clue 可能会有助于解释.....; 提供了一个线索 (38)

## TEST 2

1. added to = mixed with 添加到; 与.....相混合 (1)
2. show (v.) = indicating 展示; 显示 (2)
3. between (prep.) = among (prep.) 在.....之间; 在.....之中 (2)
4. people (n.) = lovers and friends 人们; 情侣和朋友; (2)
5. sweet smell = a pleasant scent 香甜味道; 一种怡人的味道 (3)
6. an indication of = as a sign of 作为一种标识 (4)
7. a treatment for = cure 治疗.....的一种方法; 治疗 (5)
8. arrived in = reached 到达; (8)
9. took it to = brought it back to 把它带到; 把它带回到 (9)
10. sold it to destinations around Europe = markets all around Europe 把它贩卖到欧洲各地;  
欧洲各地的市场 (9)
11. had control over = monopoly 对.....具有控制权; 垄断 (10)
12. took over = displacing 接管; 替代 (11)
13. planted (v.) = cultivating 种植 (12)
14. economic importance = economic potential 经济重要性; 经济潜质 (13)
15. research (n.) = experiment (n.) 研究; 实验; (14)
16. beneficial effects = enhanced the positive aspects 有益影响; 强化了积极方面 (14)
17. complex (adj.) = perplexing (adj.); manifest in different ways 复杂的; 令人费解的; 以不同  
方式呈现出来 (15)
18. attracted little scientific attention = a lonesome field 几乎没有吸引到科学研究的注意; 一

- 个无人问津的领域 (16)
19. people ignoring certain aspects = influenced only certain individuals or in certain circumstances 人们忽视某些方面; 只影响了某些个体或在某些情形下; (17)
20. research data = research results 研究数据; 研究结果; (17)
21. jealousy (n.) = envy (n.) 嫉妒 (19)
22. research involving = studies focusing on 包含.....的研究; 注重.....的研究 (21)
23. produce (v.) = released (v.) 生产; 释放 (22)
24. were given = received (v.) 被给到; 收到 (23)
25. reinforced the belief = fuelled the view 强调了这一观点; 强化了这一观点 (23)
26. participants (n.) = volunteers (n.) (实验) 被试 (24)
27. took part in = played (v.) 参与了; 玩儿了; (24)
28. negative emotions = more pleasure when they beat other players; more envy when others won 负面情绪; 在打败别人时更加愉快; 在别人赢的时候更加妒忌 (24)
29. showed (v.) = revealed (v.) 显示出 (25)
30. lack of willingness to help = less cooperative when dealing with 缺乏帮助.....的意愿; 在面对.....时不太合作 (25)
31. consider (v.) = associate.....with.....认为; 把.....和.....关联起来 (26)
32. other cultures = foreign ones 其它文化; 外国的 (26)
33. are unaware of = fail to recognize 没意识到; 没注意到 (27)
34. significant impact = profound ways these trends are influencing 重要影响; 这些潮流影响.....的重要方式 (27)
35. consumer's lives = consumers aspirations, attitudes, and behaviours 消费者的生活; 消费者的志向、态度、和行为 (27)



36. reputation as a manufacturer of luxury goods = the brand's image 作为奢侈品制造商的声誉; 品牌形象 (28)
37. modify its core business activities = abandoned its traditional retail offerings 调整它的核心营销活动; 放弃它的传统零售策略 (29)
38. appear to = sounds like 看起来; 听起来 (30)
39. few obvious benefits = hardly worthwhile 几乎没有明显收益; 几乎不值得 (30)
40. original about = what set it apart was..... 在.....具有原创性的; 使它与众不同的是..... (31)
41. unhealthy lifestyles = lack of exercise and obesity 不健康的生活方式; 缺乏锻炼和肥胖 (31)
42. turned the notion.....=counteracted some of the widely perceived negative impacts 改变了某种概念; 抵消了一些广为人知的负面影响 (32)
43. harmful effects = negative impacts 不良影响; 负面影响 (32)
44. collaborating with = teamed up with 与.....合作 (33)
45. manufacturer (n.) = company (n.) 制造商; 公司 (33)
46. implemented (v.) = introduced (v.) 实施; 推行 (34)
47. an incentive scheme = accumulate points, points can be redeemed for cash 一个激励计划; 积分, 积分可兑现 (34)
48. corporate social responsibility = company's commitment to protecting the environment 公司的社会责任; 公司在保护环境方面的责任感 (34)
49. discovered (v.) = revealed (v.) 发现了; 揭示了 (35)
50. a positive attitude = eager to lift themselves and the country out of tough times 一种积极的心态; 迫切想要把他们自己和国家带出艰难日子 (35)

51. difficult circumstance = tough times 艰难境遇; 艰难日子 (35)
52. avoided having to charge its customers less for its core products = avert an across-the-board price cut 避免了核心产品的降价; 转移了全面的降价 (37)
53. identify (v.) = determine (v.) 找出; 决定 (38)
54. highlight a negative aspect = clash with undesired outcomes 突出了一个负面; 与不想要的结果撞到一起 (39)
55. emphasise your brand's traditional values = reaffirming the core values of your category 强化你的品牌的传统价值; 重新肯定你的品类的核心价值; (39)
56. an increasing lack of connection with you offering = an increasing disparity between your category and consumers' new focus 与你的产品越来越缺乏连结; 你的产品与顾客的新关注点之间越来越多的差异 (40)

### TEST 3

1. the making of = construction industry 制造.....; 建造业 (1)
2. used as a source of = produce a type of 被用于.....; 生产出一种 (2)
3. used for = manufacturing 被用来; 制作成 (3)
4. halved (v.) = broken in half 对半分的; 被分为两半的 (5)
5. a source of = provides (v.) .....的一个来源; 提供 (6)
6. and (conj.) = as well as 和 (7)
7. probably transported = are likely to have moved 很可能运输了.....; (10)
8. cultivated varieties = human use 种植品种; 人类应用 (12)
9. importance (n.) = it really matters 重要性; 有真正关联 (14)
10. individual attention = one-on-one context 个体关注; 一对一的情境 (14)
11. efforts to create speech = trying to talk back; make the right movements that will produce

- words 努力开始说话；努力说话；做出正确的动作来形成话语； (15)
12. advantage (n.) = a wider repertoire 优势；更多的储备； (16)
13. two parents = mom and dad 两位家长；妈妈和爸爸 (16)
14. speaking in a different way = aren't doing the same thing 以不同的方式讲话；做得不一样 (16)
15. vocalising = talking; babble (v.) 说话；咿呀学语； (17)
16. used (v.) = equipped parents with 使用了；给父母装上了 (18)
17. together with = and 和 (18)
18. specialised computer programs = speech-recognition software 特别的计算机程序；语音识别软件 (18)
19. analyse (v.) = study (v.) 分析；研究 (18)
20. tended not to modify their ordinary speech patterns = didn't raise their pitch or fundamental frequency 没有调整他们的日常语言形态；没有升高音调或基本频率 (19)
21. an idea known as = what is called 一个广为人知的概念；被称为.....的概念 (20)
22. outside the family home = in public 在家庭之外；在公共场合 (20)
23. expands (v.) = has a wider..... 拓展，延伸；有一个更广阔的.....(21)
24. recorded (v.) = captured (v.) 记录；捕捉 (22)
25. speech and sound = language and sound 话语和声音 (22)
26. equipped with = fitting with 装备好；穿戴好 (22)
27. a lot of baby talk = frequent baby talk 大量的儿语模仿；频繁的儿语模仿 (23)
28. a much larger = dramatically boosted 更大量的；很大程度地激发了 (23)
29. before the end of their first year = eleven and a half months; the older infants 在他们出生第一年的最后几个月；十一个半月；年龄较大的婴儿 (24)

30. a change which occurs in babies' brain activity = workd harder at the motor activations 儿童大脑活动中所发生的一个变化; 在大脑皮层刺激下更努力; (24)
31. baby's benefits before birth = developing their hearing while still in the womb 对出生前婴儿的好处; 在出生前就开发他们的听觉 (25)
32. babies' preference for the sounds = held babies'attention nearly 40 percent longer 婴儿对声音的偏向; 保持婴儿注意力的时间长出约 40% (26)
33. proposed explanations = some have claimed that.....; cause (v.) 所提出的解释; 有的人指出.....; 原因 (27)
34. a present-day application = learn from the past to engage with the public 一种在现代社会中的应用; 从历史中学习来融入社会大众 (28)
35. a difference = lack of self-imagery; carving and painting representations of themselves 一个差别; 缺乏关于自己的形象; 雕刻和绘画呈现他们自身的作品 (29)
36. another culture of the same period = at a time when the Egyptians..... 同时期的另一个文明; 当时的埃及人..... (29)
37. urban design = cities 城市设计; 城市 (30)
38. errors (n.) = inaccuracies (n.); fundamentally flawed 错误; 不准确信息; 本质上有误; (31)
39. collecting = gathered 收集 (32)
40. discovered evidence = we have observed that..... 发现证据; 我们观察到了..... (33)
41. less rainfall than evaporation = evaporation from the lake exceeded the rainfall 降水量比蒸发量小; 河水的蒸发量超出了降水量 (34)
42. look at = analysing 研究了; 分析了 (35)
43. from five millennia ago = cultivated at the time 从五千年之前; 在当时种植的 (35)

44. adapted their agricultural practices = adjusting the combinations of crops 调整了他们的农业生产方式; 调整了粮食种植 (35)
45. examining = looking at 研究 (36)
46. objects (n.) = material culture 物品; 物质文化 (36)
47. finding further information = obtain more climate data 寻找更多的信息; 获取更多的气候数据 (37)
48. vital (adj.) = essential (adj.) 重要的 (37)
49. examining = investigating 研究; 调查 (38)
50. previous patterns of behavior = how past societies responded to 之前的行为模式; 过去的人们是如何回应.....的; (38)
51. long-term benefits = preserving cultural heritage in the future 长远的利益; 从长远上保护文化遗产 (38)
52. the approximate length of period = lasted about 200 years 大致的时间段; 持续了约 200 年 (39)
53. water shortage = drought (n.); the weakening of the Indian summer monsoon climate 水资源匮乏; 干旱; 印度雨季气候的弱化; (39)
54. decline (n.) = fall (n.) 下降; 衰落 (40)
55. lacking = relatively little about 缺乏; 几乎没有关于.....(40)

#### TEST 4

1. favoured Willis = put him in a very strong position 对 Willis 更友好; 把他放在了一个强有力的位置 (3)

2. the fastest tea clipper = make the journey more quickly than any other ship 最快的运茶帆船；使运输航程比任何船只都更快 (4)
3. storm damage = damaged in stormy seas 暴风雨损坏；在海上暴风雨中有所损坏 (5)
4. back to London = reached London 回到伦敦；到达伦敦； (5)
5. steam ships could travel faster than clippers = steam ships reduced the journey time by approximately two months 蒸汽船比帆船航行得更快；蒸汽船将航行时间缩短了约两个月 (6)
6. put.....at risk of hitting an iceberg = bringing her dangerously close to icebergs 将.....置于撞到冰山的风险中；把她带到了离冰山很近的危险地带 (8)
7. carried (v.) = transporting 运输 (9)
8. most successful time = the most successful period 最成功的时期 (9)
9. very skilled = excellent (adj.) 技术娴熟的；非常棒的 (10)
10. Cutty Sark was used for = used Cutty Sark as Cutty Sark 被用来.....；使用 Cutty Sark 作为.....(12)
11. been damaged by = suffered from 被.....所损坏；遭受..... (13)
12. a large variety of bacteria = a single gram of healthy soil might contain 100 million bacteria 大量的细菌；每克健康土壤中可能会含有 1 亿细菌 (14)
13. plants remains = decomposing plants 植物残留 (14)
14. storing = lock in 存储；锁住 (15)
15. has a significant effect on the climate = an ally against climate change 对气候有重大影响；是抵抗气候变化的同盟 (15)
16. holds (v.) = store (v.) 存储 (16)
17. property and infrastructure = buildings, roads and bridges 房屋与基础设施；房屋、道路和

桥梁 (16)

18. the main factor contributing to soil degradation = the biggest problem 土壤退化的主要原因；最大的问题 (17)

19. may not be put back = tend not to return 可能不会被放回去；不太可能会归还 (18)

20. damage to different aspects of the environment = chemical fertilisers can release polluting nitrous oxide into the atmosphere and excess is often washed away with the rain, releasing nitrogen into rivers. 对环境的各种破坏；化学废料会释放一氧化氮到空气中，其残余会被雨水冲刷到河流中 (19)

21. mixture (n.) = a cocktail of beneficial bacteria, fungi and humus 混合物；有益细菌、真菌、和腐殖质 (20)

22. addition of a mixture = used this cocktail; applied Floris's mix 一种混合物的添加；使用这种混合物；添加 Floris's 的混合物 (20)

23. improve the number and quality of plants = a good crop of plants emerged that were not just healthy at the surface, but had roots strong enough to pierce dirt as hard as rock 提升了植物产量和质量；植物产量大幅提升，而且不仅表面健康，植物根部也很强壮，能够穿透土壤 (20)

24. how soil stayed healthy = when the plants die and decay these nutrients are returned directly to the soil to enrich it 土壤如何保持健康；当植物死亡和腐烂时，这些营养物质会直接回到土壤中去起到滋养作用 (23)

25. farming (n.) = agriculture (n.) 农业种植；农业； (23)

26. different ways of collecting information on soil degradation = measurements from field surveys, drone surveys, satellite imagery, lab analyses and so on 采集土壤退化数据的不同方式；来自实地考察、无人机考察、卫星图像、实验室分析等的测量数据 (24)

27. a way of keeping some types of soils safe = proposed a goal of 'zero net land degradation' 一种保护某些土壤安全的方式；提出了一个“零遗漏土壤退化”的方案 (25)



28. provide an overview of soil degradation = assess our options on a global scale 提供一个土壤退化的全局观点；全面评估我们的选择 (26)
29. difficult (adj.) = not easy 困难；不容易 (26)
30. ignorant (adj.) = oblivious (adj.) 不知情的；未察觉的 (27)
31. the ideas they should be considering = the vast philosophical literature 他们应该考虑到的概念；大量的哲学文献 (27)
32. linking the price of goods to happiness = happiness has become integral to capitalism 把商品价格和幸福感联系起来；幸福感与资本主义融合了起来 (29)
33. linking the price of goods to happiness = associating money so closely to inner experience 将商品价格与幸福感关联起来；将金钱与内在感受紧密结合 (29)
34. established a connection between work and psychology = set the stage for the entangling of psychological research and capitalism 在劳动与心理学之间建立了一种关联；为心理学研究和资本主义之间的连结提供了空间 (29)
35. improve communication = be linked together through a set of 'conversation tubes' 增进沟通；通过一系列的“对话渠道”连结起来 (30)
36. security (n.) = unforgettable (adj.) 安全性；难以遗忘的 (31)
37. designed a method for = drew up plans for 设计了一种方法；提出了一些计划 (32)
38. preservation of food = keep provisions such as meat, fish, fruit and vegetables fresh 食品的保存；确保诸如肉类、鱼、水果和蔬菜等供给品的新鲜 (32)
39. observation (n.) = being visible at all times 观察；在任何时候都是可视的 (33)
40. other institutions = schools and factories 其它机构；学校和工厂 (33)
41. some methods of doing this = two ways in which this might be done 一些这么做的方法；两种可以完成它的方法 (34)

42. discussion (n.) = describes (v.) 探讨; 描述 (35)
43. the relationship between psychology and economics = a science of happiness has become integral to capitalism; economic problems are being redefined and treated as psychological maladies 心理学和经济学之间的关系; 一种关于幸福感的科学与资本主义融合了起来; 经济学问题被重新定义和理解作为一种心理疾病 (35)
44. influential (adj.) = widely applied 有影响力的; 被广泛应用 (38)
45. is linked to = appear to need .....与.....联系了起来; .....看起来需要.....(39)
46. industrialisation (n.) = modern industrial societies; labours 工业化; 现代工业社会; 劳动 (39)
47. a main aim of government = governments should be responsible for 政府的一个主要目标; 政府应该对.....负责 (40)
48. increase the happiness = promoting happiness 提升幸福指数 (40)

#### Cambridge 14

下列词汇顺序为: 题目词汇=原文词汇; 括号内为题号

#### TEST 1

1. develop (vt.) = take first steps towards her capacity 发展; 奠定她能力发展的基础; (1)
2. populations (n.) = people (n.) 全部居民, 人 (3)
3. limited (adj.) = curtail (v.) 有限的; 限制 (4)
4. fear (n.) = perceptions of risk = wish to protect...from... 害怕; 对风险的理解; 想要保护.....不受.....伤害; (4 &5)
5. increased (adj.) = greater (adj.) 增加的; 更强的 (6)

6. difficult (adj.) = lack (v.) 困难的; 缺乏 (7)
7. support (v.) = base (something) on (something) 支持; 把什么建立在什么基础之上 (7)
8. the rest of the child's life = the child's later life 孩子之后的生活 (8)
9. do well at school = academic performance 在学校表现出色; 学术表现 / 成绩 (9)
10. self-control (n.) = self-regulate (v.) 自制力; 自我调节 (9)
11. be likely to = a key predictor 很有可能; 重要的先决条件; (9)
12. provide information = can give us important clues 提供信息; 可以给我们一些重要线索;  
(10)
13. medical problems = well-being/disorders/autism 健康问题; 健康; 疾病; 自闭症 (10)
14. thinking up ideas = wrote longer and better structured stories 想出思路; 写出更长、结构  
更好的故事 (12)
15. nowadays (n.) = recent decades 现在; 近几十年 (13)
16. less significant = trivial (adj.) 不那么重要的; 琐碎的, 微不足道的 (13)
17. misuse (v.) = vandalism and theft 滥用; 破坏行为与偷盗 (14)
18. turned down = rejected 被拒绝、被驳回 (15)
19. being unable to profit = financially I didn't really benefit 没能获得经济效益; 经济上我没有  
真正获益; (16)
20. the problems = the perceived threats 问题; 所认为的威胁; (18)
21. was intended to solve = was an answer to 想要解决; 是.....的解决办法; (18)
22. withdrew support = lost interest 收回资助; 失去兴趣 (19)
23. attitudes (n.) = environmentally conscious 态度; 注意环保的 (20)
24. residents who use public transport = people who travel on the underground 乘坐公共交

- 通的居民；乘坐地铁出行的人们； (21)
25. has a reputation = is regarded as 拥有名声；被看作是.....； (22)
26. welcomes cyclists = cycle-friendly (adj.) 欢迎骑行者；骑行友好的； (22)
27. damage to the environment = air pollution 对环境的破坏；空气污染 (24)
28. handed out = distributed (v.) 分发 (25)
29. condemned (v.) = describing the dangers 宣告...不安全；描述它的危险 (25)
30. took them away = removed (v.) 把它们移走；移除； (26)
31. remain (v.) = retention (n.) 留下；保留 (27)
32. know (v.) = understand (v.) 知道；了解； (27)
33. good staff = competent employees 好的员工；有能力的雇员； (27)
34. staff (n.) = employee (n.) 员工 (28)
35. shouldn't move to a different employer = more obliged to stay with the company 不应该换东家；更愿意留在现在的公司 (28)
36. little is done = undeveloped (adj.) 无所作为的；未开发的 (29)
37. help workers improve = draw out the full potential of people 帮助员工提升；开发出员工的所有潜质 (29)
38. cooperation (n.) = work together 合作 (30)
39. is encouraged = motivate (v.) 被鼓励；鼓舞； (30)
40. pay (n.) = compensation (n.) 薪资；补偿 (31)
41. poor morale = compromised employee morale 糟糕的精神面貌；妥协的员工士气； (32)
42. research (n.) = evidence (n.) 研究；证据； (33)
43. dislike their workplace = view their work environment negatively 讨厌他们的工作场所；负

面看待他们的工作环境; (33)

44. improvement (n.) = fulfilling 改进; 满足; (34)

45. improved (v.) = had a favourable impact on 改善; 有利作用 (37)

46. led to lower..... = had a favourable impact in reducing..... 带来更低的.....; 在减少.....

方面有积极作用; (38)

47. fit with = aligned with 与.....相符合, 相一致 (39)

48. work standards = levels of performance 工作标准; 职责水平 (40)

## TEST 2

1. when he was younger = his childhood 当他小的时候; 在他童年时; (1)

2. pursued (v.) = stayed with 从事; 坚持做; (2)

3. because it was what his family wanted = to please his family 因为那是他家人想要的; 为了使家人高兴; (2)

4. gave up = dropped (v.) 放弃; 丢下 (6)

5. focus on = specialize in 专注于; 专攻 (6)

6. scenery (n.) = landscape (n.) 景观 (6)

7. work (v.) = commission (n.) 工作; 委托 (7)

8. finished (v.) = completed (v.) 完成 (7)

9. last work as a photographer = retired completely from photography 作为摄影师最后的工作; 从摄影行业彻底退休 (8)

10. considerable time = time-consuming 相当多的时间; 耗时间的 (10)

11. heavy (adj.) = weight (n.) 重; 重量 (10)

12. took many trips = travelled (v.) 旅行过多次; 去过; (12)
13. photographed (v.) = took photographs of 给.....拍照 (13)
14. people (n.) = public (n.) 人们; 大众 (14)
15. avoided hospitals = steered clear of hospitals 避开医院; 绕开医院; (14)
16. tall buildings = skyscrapers (n.) 高楼大厦; 摩天大楼 (15)
17. is linked to = regards..... as 和.....有关联; 把.....看作 (15)
18. prestige (n.) = status (n.) 威望; 地位 (15)
19. circulation of air = air changes 空气流通; 换气 (16)
20. circulation of air = air changes 空气流通; 通风的 (17)
21. modern standards = a modern day, computer-controlled operating theatre 现代标准; 一个现代的、由计算机所控制的剧院; (17)
22. advertising (n.) = marketed (v.) 广告; 市场化 (18)
23. large increase = widespread introduction 大幅增长; 广泛推行 (18)
24. in the air = in the airstreams 在空气中; (20)
25. would not have harmed other patients = would have kept other patients safe from harm  
将不会危害到其他病人; 将会使其他病人免受危害; (21)
26. energy use = energy cost 能量消耗 (23)
27. be reduced = a fraction of 减少了; 一小部分 (23)
28. a major reason = was driven by 一个主要原因; 由.....促成的 (24)
29. demand (n.) = clamouring for 需求; 大声疾呼支持..... (24)
30. bad air = toxic air 坏空气; 毒气 (24)
31. epidemics (n.) = spread; outbreak 传染病; 扩散; 爆发; (26)
32. what people are expected to do = we are told that we ought to.....

人们需要做什么；我们被告知应该做什么 (27)

33. complaints (n.) = claim to be dissatisfied 抱怨；宣称不满意 (28)
34. approach (n.) = the way 方法 (28)
35. early recommendations = forefathers (n.) 早期建议；祖先 (29)
36. incorrect (adj.) = misguided (adj.) 不准确；受误导的 (30)
37. disadvantages (n.) = diminishing returns 不足；消减的回报 (31)
38. advantages (n.) = benefit (n.) 优势；好处 (31)
39. outcomes (n.) = solutions (n.) 结果；解决办法 (32)
40. impossible (adj.) = would never be reached 不可能；不可能达到 (32)
41. organisations (n.) = companies (n.) 机构；公司 (33)
42. put.....into practice = embrace (v.) 将.....付诸实践；欣然接受 (33)
43. approach (n.) = existing assumptions 方法；现有的假定 (34)
44. training sessions = seminars and workshops 培训课程；研讨会和工作坊 (35)
45. people (n.) = a paying public 人们；消费大众 (35)
46. appeals to = to the delight of 有吸引力；让.....高兴 (36)
47. regard themselves as = self-proclaimed (adj.) 他们把自己看作；自称的 (36)
48. many people = a large proportion of workers from all demographics  
很多人；绝大部分的工作人口 (37)
49. order (n.) = organising themselves 秩序；管理自己 (38)
50. considering = looking at 考虑 (38)
51. value (n.) = end goal and usefulness 价值；终极目标和效果 (38)
52. most successful = the best approach 最成功；最好的方法； (39)
53. people involved = everyone involved 相关的人们；每一个相关的人； (39)



54. adopt (v.) = embraced (v.) 采用; 欣然接受 (40)

### TEST 3

1. assumptions (n.) = implicit theories 假定; 暗含的理论; (1)
2. lack of clarity over the definition of intelligence = no one knows for certain what it actually is 缺乏关于智力定义明确说法; 没有人确切知道它到底是什么; (2)
3. researcher (n.) = investigator (n.) 研究者; 调查者; (3)
4. be very different = reveals little correspondence 非常不同; 呈现出微小的关联; (3)
5. without fully understanding = miss the point 没有完全理解; 误解某一观点 (6)
6. desirable (adj.) = should have 明智的, 可取的; 应该有 (7)
7. the same possibilities = equal opportunities 同样的可能性; 平等的机会 (7)
8. no section of society = do not need or want any institutions 没有任何社会机构; 不需要任何机构 (8)
9. preferential treatment at the expense of another = favoring one group over another 获得优于他人的待遇; 对一个群体比对另一个群体好 (8)
10. gain benefits = are rewarded 获得效益; 收到报偿 (9)
11. achieve (v.) = accomplish (v.) 实现, 获得; 达到 (9)
12. variation in intelligence = different levels of intelligence 智力的多样化; 智力的不同水平 (10)
13. in position of power = good offices; take responsibility for 拥有权力; (有势力者) 的影响; 为.....负责 (11)
14. abilities (n.) = competencies (n.) 能力 (12)

15. people of low intelligence = non-elite 低智商的人；非精英 (13)
16. lead uncontrolled lives = cannot take care of themselves; chaos 过着不可控的生活；不能照顾他们自己；混乱； (13)
17. driving a renewed interest = put.....firmly back on the map 重新燃起的兴趣；坚定地重归视野 (14)
18. animals (n.) = primates (n.) 动物；灵长目动物； (16)
19. challenging (adj.) = daunting (adj.); difficult (adj.) 有挑战性的；令人却步的；困难的 (17)
20. a reason = the main cause 一个原因；主要原因； (19)
21. fell out of favour = moved its focus away from 不再受欢迎；转移了注意力 (19)
22. for a period = for a while 有一段时间； (19)
23. an insect-derived medicine = an antimicrobial compound produced by blow fly larvae 一种昆虫衍生类药物；一种源自苍蝇幼虫的抗菌化合物； (20)
24. in use at the moment = is used as.....in South Korea and Russia 目前正在使用中；作为.....被韩国和俄罗斯所使用； (20)
25. the variety of substances = powerful poison; many antimicrobial compounds 各种个样的物质；强效毒物；许多抗菌化合物； (21)
26. protect themselves = dealing with pathogenic bacteria and fungi 保护他们自己；对抗病原性细菌和真菌； (21)
27. the potential to..... = it is now possible to..... 的可能性；现在.....是可能的； (22)
28. extract (v.) = snip out 提取；剪出 (22)
29. make use of = insert them into 利用；将它们嵌入到.....； (22)
30. expertise (n.) = knowledge (n.) 专业知识；知识 (23)

31. overpower (v.) = subdue (v.) 制服, 征服 (24)
32. preserve (v.) = keeping 保藏; 保持 (24)
33. protect themselves from = dealing with 保护它们自己不受.....的侵害; 处理; (25)
34. useful in the development of = serve as or inspire 在.....的研发中很有用; 对.....有用或激励..... (26)
35. be divided into a number of separate categories = range from discrete descriptions of various types 被划分为不同的类别; 包含各种类型的不相关联的描述 (27)
36. adult's intended goals = their educational goals 大人所期望的目标; 他们的教育目标; (28)
37. affect (v.) = varies as a function of 影响; 因某一功能而有分别 (28)
38. how they play with children = adult's role in play 他们如何与儿童玩耍; 他们在 (儿童) 玩耍中的角色; (28)
39. combining work with play = hybrid forms of work and play 融合工作与玩耍; 混合形式的工作与玩耍 (29)
40. the best way for children to learn = optimal context for learning 让孩子学习的最佳方式; 最佳的学习情境 (29)
41. elements (n.) = dimension (n.) 元素; 方面 (30)
42. more significant than others = the most important aspects 比其它的更重要; 最重要的方面 (30)
43. be classified = is defined 被划分; 被定义 (31)
44. scale (n.) = criteria (n.) 范围, 刻度; 标准 (31)
45. playfulness (n.) = more or less playful 活泼有趣; 或多或少有趣的; (31)
46. separate types of = dichotomy (n.) 不同类型的; 一分为二 (33)
47. mistake (n.) = false (adj.) 错误; 错误的 (33)

48. agreed on = consensus (n.) 就.....达成一致; 一致意见 (35)
49. target (n.) = goal (n.) 目标 (36)
50. investigate different aspects = further exploration or new facets 考察不同的方面; 进一步的探索或发现新角度 (37)
51. be based on = stem from 基于.....基础之上; 源于.....(38)
52. play without the intervention of adults = free play 没有大人干预的玩耍; 自由的玩耍; (39)
53. gives children real autonomy = provides the child with true autonomy 给儿童带来真正的独立; (39)
54. adults (n.) = parents and educators 成年人; 父母和教育者; (40)

#### TEST 4

1. different age groups = age ranges 不同的年龄组; 年龄种类 (1)
2. looked after = took care of 照顾 (2)
3. locate (v.) = followed (v.) 定位; 追踪到 (3)
4. effect (n.) = responded to 影响; 回应 (4)
5. prey (n.) = the poor fruit fly 猎物; 可怜的果蝇; (5)
6. areas (n.) = regions (n.) 区域; 部位; (7)
7. meet (v.) = come together 相遇; 汇合 (7)
8. associated with = coincides with 与.....相关; 与.....同时发生 (8)
9. the first person to study = unlike all previous studies 第一位研究.....的人; 与前人的研究都不同的是.....(10)
10. behaved (v.) = perform (v.) 表现 (11)

11. predicted (v.) = expected (v.) 预测; 预期 (11)
12. laboratory conditions = the comforts of the lab 实验室条件; 实验室的舒适; (13)
13. die out = extinction (n.); collapse 灭绝; 破灭 (14)
14. how quickly = sudden; dramatic 多么快; 突然的; 剧烈的 (14)
15. study (v.) = undertake research 研究 (15)
16. animals in captivity = animals in zoos 被关起来的动物; 动物园的动物 (15)
17. animals in the wild = wild populations 野生动物; (15)
18. learning (n.) = education (n.) 学习; 教育; (16)
19. healthier than those in the wild = have a quality of life as high as, or higher than, in the wild; get a varied and high-quality diet; 比野生动物更健康; 拥有一种和野生动物一样高度、甚至更好的品质生活; 获得多样化的高质量的饮食; (17)
20. live longer = a greater life expectancy 活得更久; 更长寿 (18)
21. some = a good number of 一些; 有不少 (19)
22. can no longer be found in the wild = only exist in captivity 不再能从野外找到; 只存在于圈养条件下; (19)
23. improvements (n.) = more detailed and impressive 改善; 更具体和出色 (20)
24. excelled at = sophisticated in 擅长某事; 对某事很老练的 (21)
25. transmitting information = communicate information 传递信息 (21)
26. the public = visitors (n.) 公众; 游客 (21)
27. zoo staff = animal keepers 动物园员工; 动物饲养者 (23)
28. overseas locations = other countries; abroad 海外地点; 其它国家; 国外 (23)
29. teach (v.) = contribute their knowledge and skills 教; 贡献他们的知识与技术 (24)
30. conservation (n.) = reserves (n.) 保护; 自然保护区 (24)

31. increase public awareness = educating and informing the general population 提升公众关注度；给大众提供信息与知识 (25)
32. awareness (n.) = conscious (n.) 意识；有意识的 (25)
33. later be released into the wild = reintroduction (n.) 重归野外 (26)
34. in danger = at risk of dying out 处于危险中；有灭绝的危险 (28)
35. ocean trash = plastic bags 海洋垃圾；塑料袋 (28)
36. have already proved = had yet tested 已经证实；已经检验； (29)
37. populations of some seabirds will soon become extinct = those perceived threats 一些海鸟将会灭绝；那些已知的威胁； (29)
38. analysed (v.) = examined (v.) 分析；检验； (30)
39. ocean trash = marine debris 海洋垃圾； (30)
40. danger (n.) = threats (n.) 危险；威胁 (30)
41. badly designed = weaknesses in design 设计粗糙的；设计中的缺陷 (31)
42. expecting to find = looking for 希望找到；寻找 (32)
43. eating = ingesting 吃；咽下 (32)
44. bits (n.) = pieces (n.) 小块；块 (34)
45. focused on = looked at 聚焦于；研究 (36)
46. entire (adj.) = whole (adj.) 全部的；整个的 (36)
47. the impact of A on B = A affect B A 对 B 的影响；A 影响 B (38)

### Cambridge 15

下列词汇顺序为：题目词汇=原文词汇；括号内为题号

## TEST 1

1. ...surrounds the fruit = the fruit is encased in... .....环绕着果实；果实被包裹在..... (2)
2. breaks open = splits into two halves 裂开；一分为二 (2)
3. where nutmeg was grown = the exact location of the source of this extremely valuable commodity 肉豆蔻的生长地点；这种极其珍贵的商品的确切地址； (5)
4. had control of all the islands = had a monopoly over 对所有岛屿具有控制权；对.....有垄断权； (7)
5. be effective against the disease = held the cure 能有效对抗这种疾病；具备治愈作用； (9)
6. put...on... = was covered with... 放.....在上面；被.....所覆盖； (10)
7. to avoid = to make sure there was no chance 避免；确保没有机会； (10)
8. being cultivated = a fertile seed 被培育；一个可繁殖的种子； (10)
9. were secretly taken to = smuggled (v.) 被偷偷带到.....；偷运 (12)
10. destroyed (v.) = wiped out 破坏；清除； (13)
11. the amount of time = more than 90 percent of its life 所花时间；超过它生命周期 90%的时间； (14)
12. not in use = parked (adj.) 不被使用；停放着； (14)
13. advantage (n.) = reason (n.); motive (n.); 优势；原因；动力； (15)
14. the opportunity of choosing the most appropriate vehicle for each trip = the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey 为每次出行选择最合适的车辆的机会；选择最适合他们的某次出行所需的（车辆）的自由； (16)
15. how long it will take = within the next 10 years 将会花多长时间；在未来十年间； (17)
16. overcome (v.) = be conquered 解决；被解决； (17)



17. a number of problems = many challenges 很多问题；很多挑战； (17)
18. motor accidents = road collisions 机动车事故；公路撞车； (19)
19. due to = a contributory factor 由于；一个诱发因素； (19)
20. schemes (n.) = initiatives (n.) 计划；主动行为； (20)
21. especially (adv.) = particularly (adv.) 尤其 (20)
22. towns and cities = urban areas 城镇和市区；城市地区； (20)
23. a 43 percent drop = reduce...by 43 percent 43%的下降；减少 43% (21)
24. cars (n.) = vehicle (n.) 汽车；机动车； (21)
25. yearly (adj./adv.) = annual (adj.) 一年一次的 (22)
26. be twice as high = double (v.) 是现在的两倍高；两倍； (22)
27. spend journeys doing something other than driving = free the time people spend driving for other purposes 在旅途中做一些驾驶之外的事情；空出人们花在驾驶上的时间去做其它事情； (23)
28. people who find driving physically difficult = those who are challenged by existing mobility models 那些开车时有身体障碍的人；那些受困于现有移动模式的人们； (24)
29. travel independently = travel autonomy 独立出行；出行自主； (24)
30. the general public = communities 广大群众；社区群众； (25)
31. has confidence in = trust and accept 对.....有信心；信任和接受； (25)
32. adapt to = works reliably 适应；可靠地工作； (26)
33. various different driving conditions = the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations 各种不同的驾驶条件；无限变化的交通、气候、和公路情况； (26)
34. intrinsic element of being human = part of what makes us human; this questing nature of ours; 人类的内在要素；使我们成之为人类的一部分；这种我们所具有的追寻本性； (27)
35. an urge that is common to everyone = we all have this enquiring instinct 每个人都有的一

种强烈欲望；我们都具备这种追寻的本性； (28)

36. people's emotional states = desires and fears of his characters 人们的情感状态；他所写的人物的欲望和恐惧； (29)

37. their own professional interests = the field of endeavor of each pioneer 他们自己的职业兴趣；每位探索者自己所努力的领域； (31)

38. cast new light on = a fresh interpretation; give its readers new insights 带来新的光辉 / 领悟；一种全新的解读；给读者带来新的领悟； (32)

39. places that maybe familiar = a well-travelled route 可能熟悉的地方；一条熟悉的路线； (32)

40. the form of transport used = by camel, by car. 所使用的交通工具；骑骆驼，驾车； (33)

41. coming back home = returns to the existence 回到家；回到原来的生存地； (34)

42. works for the benefits of specific groups of people = on behalf of remote so-called 'tribal' peoples 为特定群体的人们的利益而工作；代表偏远的所谓“部落”人民； (35)

43. learning about oneself = self-discovery 学习和了解自己；自我探索； (36)

44. unique (adj.) = no human has done before 独特的；没有人类这样做过； (37)

45. of value to others = useful (adj.) 对他人有价值；有用的； (37)

46. a large number of = a great many 大量的 (38)

47. specific questions = the details 具体的问题；具体细节； (40)

48. how buffalo eat = the grazing behavior of buffalo 水牛如何吃东西；水牛的吃草行为； (40)

## TEST 2

1. an appealing way = healthy and happy 一种有吸引力的方式；健康和开心； (1)

2. the writer is not proposing = this is not to suggest...作者不提议的；这并不是建议..... (1)

3. a contrast between = whereas (adv.) 两者之间的对比；然而； (2)

4. past (n.) = medieval (adj.) 过去; 中世纪的; (2)
5. present (n.) = now (adv.) 现在 (2)
6. objective (n.) = aim (n.) 目标 (3)
7. dance (n.) = choreography (n.) 舞蹈; 编舞; (3)
8. unforeseen (adj.) = failed to take into account 未预料到的; 没能考虑到; (4)
9. the climate = the hot sun 气候条件; 在烈日下; (4)
10. transport (n.) = the ways we travel 交通; 我们出行的方式; (6)
11. has an impact on human lives = affect our physical and mental health, our social lives, our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe 对人类社会有影响; 影响我们的生理和精神健康, 我们的社交生活, 我们的工作和文化通道, 以及我们所呼吸的空气; (6)
12. improve (v.) = an engineering solution to 提升; 一种建造设计上的解决办法; (7)
13. movement (n.) = flow (n.) 移动; 流动; (8)
14. is not disrupted = smooth (adj.) 不被打断; 平稳流畅的; (8)
15. create psychological difficulties = introducing psychological barriers 制造心理障碍 (10)
16. separate (v.) = divide (v.) 隔开 (12)
17. make it more difficult to introduce... = decrease opportunities for... 使推行.....更难; 减少.....的机会; (13)
18. further disappearance = mass extinctions in the future 进一步的消亡; 未来的大量消亡; (14)
19. multiple species = various species 各种物种 (14)
20. could be avoided = prevent (v.) 可以被避免; 阻止; (14)
21. reproducing = turn into a fertilised embryo 繁殖; 变成一个受精胚胎; (15)
22. a particular species became extinct = the passenger pigeon's existence came to an end 某一种物种消亡了; 北美旅鸽的生存结束了; (17)

23. identify (v.) = pinpointing 识别; 确认; (18)
24. enabled (v.) = made it possible 使能够 (18)
25. live (v.) = survive (v.) 生存 (18)
26. minimise (v.) = reducing 减少 (19)
27. of a reduced size = smaller (adj.) 小一些的; 更小的; (20)
28. more (adj.) = extra (adj.) 更多的; 额外的; (21)
29. mammoths or Asian elephant/mammoth hybrids = large mammals 猛犸象或亚洲象 / 猛犸象混血; 大型哺乳动物; (22)
30. decrease (v.) = reducing 减少 (22)
31. concentrate on = focus on 专注于 (24)
32. causes (n.) = why (adv.) 原因; 为什么; (24)
33. vegetation (n.) = forest (n.) 植被; 森林; (25)
34. current efforts = what we are doing today 目前的努力; 我们目前所做的; (26)
35. insufficient (adj.) = not enough 不够的 (26)
36. its value to scientific research = provide psychological scientists with rich resources for studying human psychology 它对科学研究的价值; 为心理学家提供了研究人类心理学的丰富资源; (27)
37. a group setting = a social situation 一个团队情境; 一个社会情境; (28)
38. the similar results = the results were remarkably consistent 相似的结果; 结果惊人的一致; (29)
39. a wide range of cultures = 24 diverse societies 广泛的文化背景; 24 种不同的社会背景; (29)
40. participants exchanged roles = each student took a turn at being teased by the others 试

- 验参与者互换角色；每位学生轮被其他人嘲弄； (30)
41. their way of laughing = produced their natural dominant laugh or tried to do a submissive one 他们笑的方式；产生他们自然的带有主导性的笑或尝试一种顺从的笑； (31)
42. emotion (n.) = feelings (n.) 情感；感受； (32)
43. amusing (adj.) = humour (n.) ; comedy (n.); 有趣的；幽默的；喜剧； (33)
44. persisted with the task for longer = spending significantly more time working on the task 在这个任务上坚持了更久；花了更多的时间来完成这项任务； (33)
45. tried harder to accomplish the task than either of the other two groups = making twice as many predictions as the other two groups 比其他两组付出了更多的努力来完成任务；给出了相当于另外两组两倍的猜测； (33)
46. boring (adj.) = tedious (adj.) 单调乏味的 (34)
47. reduces anxiety = relieve stress 减轻焦虑 (35)
48. build social connections = facilitate social relationships 建立社会关系 (35)
49. stimulating (adj.) = energising (adj.) 激励；活力； (36)
50. correct in their predictions = in line with predictions 他们的预测是准确的；与所预测的一致； (38)
51. established notions = the traditional view 现有的观念；传统的观点； (40)

### TEST 3

1. did what his father wanted him to do = complied with his father's wish 做了他父亲想让他做的事情；遵从了他父亲的愿望； (1)
2. became aware of = discovered the power and beauty 开始注意到.....；发现了.....的力量和美感； (4)
3. make modern art and architecture more popular = convince the English public of the merits

of the emerging international movement in modern art and architecture 使现代艺术和建筑

更加流行；说服英国公众接受现代艺术和建筑在国际运动中的价值； (7)

4. is urged to = calls for 被劝说.....; 要求.....; (8)
5. turns to = forced him to focus on 转向.....; 迫使他专注于.....; (9)
6. are not readily available = a shortage of 不容易获得的; 短缺; (9)
7. does some drawings = make a series of sketches 画了一些画; 画了一些素描; (10)
8. is employed = offered Moore a commission 被雇佣; 给 Moore 提供一份佣金; (11)
9. start to buy = became available to 开始购买; 变得可购买; (12)
10. increased (adj.) = boost (n.) 增长 (13)
11. makes it possible = enabled (v.) 使成为可能; 使能够; (13)
12. initial inspiration = that basic idea 最初的灵感; 那个基本创意; (14)
13. new product = a portable device 新产品; 一个移动装置; (14)
14. a range of sources = take water from different places 一系列的来源; 从不同地方取水;  
(15)
15. different from alternatives = unlike standard desalination techniques 与其它产品不同; 与  
标准的脱盐技术不同; (16)
16. the number of people = two-thirds of the world's population 人的数量; 世界人口的三分之  
二; (17)
17. water shortage = severe water scarcity 用水短缺; 严重的水资源匮乏; (17)
18. the range of potential customers = a wide variety of users 潜在顾客的范围; 各种各样的用  
户; (18)
19. goal (n.) = mission (n.) 目标; 使命; (19)
20. getting the finance = raised...in funding 获取资金; 筹集了.....资金; (20)

21. as (conj.) = thanks to 因为; 由于; (21)
22. are caught = trap (v.) 被困住; 困住 (23)
23. purified water = distilled water 蒸馏水 (24)
24. displays (v.) = is shown on 展示; 被展示在.....; (25)
25. requires (v.) = necessary (adj.) 需要; 必要的; (26)
26. plot (n.) = story (n.) 情节; 故事; (27)
27. global variation = a variety of forms in different parts of the world 全球化的差异; 世界不同地区有各种不同形式; (27)
28. rejects (v.) = his research suggests otherwise 驳回; 他的研究表明不是这样的; (28)
29. the social significance of fairy tales = the importance of fairy tales in human society 童话的社会重要性; 童话在人类社会中的重要性; (29)
30. developed without factual basis = devising 没有事实基础而发展出来的; 发明设计; (29)
31. methods (n.) = technique; approach 方法 (30)
32. originally spoken rather than written = recorded from oral traditions 最初是靠口头流传而非书面记录的; 通过传统的口头流传方式记录的; (31)
33. links (n.) = related (adj.) 关联; 相关的; (32)
34. fewest variations = alter least 最少的变化; 变化最小; (33)
35. events (n.) = details (n.) 事件; 细节; (34)
36. change (v.) = evolve quite freely 变化; 很自由地进化; (34)
37. warning (n.) = cautionary elements 警告; 告诫元素; (35)
38. unimportant (adj.) = trivial (adj.) 不重要的; 琐碎的; (35)
39. horror (n.) = fear (n.) 恐惧 (36)



40. only survive if they have a deeper significance = won't stick unless they matter 只有在他  
们具有深层意义时才会存活下来；除非有意义，否则不会流传； (38)
41. incorrect (adj.) = is not always true elsewhere 不准确的；在其他地方不总是这样的； (39)
42. a safe way = without having to experience real danger 一种安全的方式；无需去体验真正  
的危险； (40)
43. deal with fear = what it feels like to be afraid; build up resistance to negative emotions 面  
对恐惧；害怕的感受是什么；建立对抗负面情绪的能力； (40)

#### TEST 4

1. access (v.) = sucking up 获取；吸入； (1)
2. a crucial part = key (n.) 一个关键的部分；关键； (2)
3. local inhabitants = the ancient people 当地居民；古代人们； (2)
4. survive (v.) = withstand (v.) 幸存下来；承受； (3)
5. periods of = years of .....的时期； .....的那些年； (3)
6. becoming = turns into 变成 (5)
7. fuel (n.) = charcoal for cooking and heating 燃料；用来烧饭和取暖的木炭； (6)
8. medicine (n.) = herbal remedies 药物；草本药物； (7)
9. construction (n.) = build houses 建造；修建房屋； (8)
10. making a good profit = provide him with enough to live on 带来一份不错的收入；为他提  
供足够的收入来生活； (10)
11. the area's wildlife = mammals, birds and pollen 这个地区的野生动植物；哺乳动物、鸟类  
和花粉； (11)

12. co-operation of farmers = persuading farmers to let him plant forest corridors on their land  
农场主的合作；劝说农场主允许他们在他们的土地上种植树木； (11)
13. be extended over a very large area = huge expanse 被拓展到一块很大的区域；巨大的拓展区域； (12)
14. precise data = been described and studied scientifically 精确数据；以科学的方式描述和研究； (18)
15. in existence today = still in use 现在仍存在的；仍在使用的； (18)
16. changed (v.) = adjust (v.) 改变；调整； (22)
17. in everyday use = in daily life 每天使用；在日常生活中； (23)
18. the transmission of = communicate (v.) 传播；交流； (23)
19. brief (adj.) = short (adj.) 简要的；短的； (23)
20. relay essential information quickly = rapid communication across large areas has been vital 迅速传递重要信息；大范围内的快速信息传递尤为重要； (24)
21. under threat = are threatened with extinction 处于危险之中；有灭亡的危险； (25)
22. hoping to receive = trying to get 希望能获得；努力获得； (26)
23. moral standards = sense of justice 道德标准；正义感； (27)
24. control (n.) = regulation (n.) 控制；管理； (28)
25. involvement (n.) = aware (adj.); care (v.) 参与；关注；关心； (29)
26. overfishing (n.) = unmanaged fishery without quotas 过度捕鱼；欠缺管理的无限额捕鱼； (30)
27. the destruction of trees = logging 树木砍伐；伐木； (31)
28. ordinary people = the public 普通人；广大群众； (32)
29. environmental policies = laws and regulations 环保政策；法律法规； (33)

30. forced (v.) = made the same demands 强迫；提出了同样的要求； (34)
31. be prepared to fund = accept the necessity for higher prices for products 准备好为……提供资金；接受产品高价格的必然性； (35)
32. good environmental practices = sound environmental practices 好的环保措施 (35)
33. influenced (v.) = changed (v.) 影响了；改变了； (38)

### Cambridge 16

下列词汇顺序为：题目词汇=原文词汇；括号内为题号

#### TEST 1

1. various health problems = diabetes and heart diseases 各种健康问题；糖尿病和心脏病；  
(1)
2. under (prep.) = underneath (prep.) 在……下面 (1)
3. control (v.) = reduces (v.) 控制；减少； (4)
4. without food = fasting (n.) 没有食物；禁食； (5)
5. increasing bone density = bone remodelling 提升骨密度；骨骼调整； (7)
6. be used by people = many bedridden human, even astronauts, could potentially benefit.  
被人类所利用；很多卧床不起的人，甚至宇航员，都可能从中受益； (7)
7. unintelligent (adj.) = stupid (adj.) 不聪明的；愚蠢的； (8)
8. has been seen = has even been observed 被发现；被观察到； (9)
9. using = making use of 利用 (9)
10. knock down = dislodge (v.) 打落；取出； (10)

11. reaching = get to 到达; (11)
12. was located = standing on 处于; 站在; (11)
13. concious (adj.) = deliberate and focused; 有意识的; 故意的且专注的; (12)
14. similar to = appeared to be 和.....相似; 看起来是.....; (12)
15. make movements = hit out an ice or snow 做出动作; 击打冰块或积雪; (13)
16. suggesting = seemingly (adv.) 表明; 表面上; (13)
17. a single certainty = there is no question that, 一个确定的事实; 毫无疑问的是; (14)
18. other less definite facts = The evolution of the pyramid form has been written and argued about for centuries; 其它不太确定的事实; 金字塔形式的进化几百年来都在被记录和争论着; (14)
19. the design of burial structures = tombs were rectangular monuments; a taller, more impressive tomb; 埋葬结构的设计; 坟墓为四边形的建筑; 一个更高、更壮观的坟墓; (15)
20. an idea = conceived of 一个想法; 想出了; (15)
21. a difficult task = a challenge 一个艰难的任务; 一项挑战; (16)
22. the external buildings = a temple, courtyards, shrines, and living quarters 外部建筑; 一座寺庙、庭院、圣殿、和居所; (17)
23. areas (n.) = a region of 16 hectares 面积; 16 公顷的土地; (17)
24. artefacts (n.) = stone vessels 手工制品; 石质容器; (18)
25. an incredible experience = to astonish and amaze the archaeologists 一次难以置信的经历; 使考古学家大为惊奇; (19)
26. the few remains = a small number of his valuables 仅存的遗留物; 少量的贵重物品; (19)
27. a pyramid design that others copied = the archetype which all the other great pyramid builders of Egypt would follow 被他人所效仿的金字塔设计; 其他埃及金字塔建造者将会效仿的一个原型; (20)

28. as big as = the size of 和.....一样大; .....的大小; (21)
29. of the past = in ancient Egypt 过去的; 在古代埃及; (21)
30. accommodation (n.) = living quarters 住宿; 居住区域; (22)
31. ran around = surrounded by 在.....周围; 被.....所环绕; (23)
32. entrances (n.) = doors (n.) 入口; 门; (23)
33. were built into = cut into 嵌入; (23)
34. encircled (v.) = ringed by 环绕; (23)
35. any visitors who had not been invited = unwanted visitors 没有被邀请的来访者; 不受欢迎的来访者; (24)
36. prevented from entering = discourage (v.) 阻止进入; 阻止; (24)
37. the real entrance = the true opening 真正的入口; (24)
38. the length of his reign = reigned for 19 years; a much longer time for his rule; 他的统治时长; 统治了 19 年; 更长的统治时间; (25)
39. a few of his possessions = a small number of his valuables 他的一些私有物品; 他的少量贵重物品; (26)
40. alter (v.) = switch to 变化; 转换成; (27)
41. a key factor driving current developments = some of the most fundamental changes are happening as a result of... 一个推动目前进步的关键因素; 一些最根本的变化是由于.....而发生的; (28)
42. staff (n.) = people (n.) 职员; 人们; (29)
43. making sure = developing strategies to make..... 确保; 开发策略以使得.....; (29)
44. the results that they want = work to their own advantage; to reach their targets; 他们想要的结果; 以对他们有利的方式工作; 达成他们的目标; (29)

45. be successfully handled = can tackle this through retraining and redeployment; to improve policy to enforce good job security 被成功解决; 通过再培训和重新部署来解决这个问题; 调整政策以促进良好的就业保障; (30)
46. rely not on production but on information = are dependent on data rather than on production 不依赖于生产而依赖于数据; 依赖于数据而不是生产; (31)
47. a growing reliance on = become dependent on 越来越多的依赖于; 变得依赖于; (32)
48. recommendations (n.) = instructions (n.) 建议; 指令; (32)
49. are deterred from = are discouraged 被阻止去做.....; (33)
50. intuition (n.) = instinct (n.) 直觉 (33)
51. achieving innovation = progress and new ideas 实现创新; 进步和新想法; (33)
52. easier to comprehend = more trustworthy and transparent 更容易理解; 更可信和透明; (34)
53. users' = organisations and individuals 用户的; 组织与个人; (34)
54. greater levels of automation = half of 100 jobs are being carried out by robots 更高的自动化水平; 100 份工作中有一半是由机器人执行的; (35)
55. will not result in lower employment = the number of jobs will increase 不会造成低就业率; 工作的数量会增加; (35)
56. several reasons = because (conj.) 一些原因; 因为; (36)
57. appealing to business = organisations are attracted to 受到公司的青睐; 公司被吸引; (36)
58. AI's potential = the promises of these new technologies 人工智能的潜力; 这些新技术的前景; (37)
59. transform people's lives = a third revolution 改变人们的生活; 第三次变革; (37)
60. has parallels with = just as 与.....同时存在的; 就像.....; (37)

61. major cultural shifts = industrial revolution; corporate revolution; 主要的文化变革; 工业革命和企业革命; (37)
62. be aware of = fully understand 注意到; 完全理解; (38)
63. the range of problems that AI causes = the dilemmas that this new world raises regarding expertise, occupational boundaries and control 人工智能所造成的一系列问题; 这个新世界所带来的关于专业知识、职业边界与控制的 窘境; (38)
64. conventional (adj.) = traditional (adj.) 传统的 (39)
65. authorities (n.) = governments (n.) 当局; 政府; (40)
66. take measures to ensure = improve policy to enforce 采取方法以确保; 改善政策以巩固; (40)
67. adequately paid work for everyone = good job security 每个人都有充足的有偿工作; 良好的就业保障; (40)

## TEST 2

1. most = the vast majority 大多数的 (1)
2. a particular area of the country = the country's southern counties 这个国家的某一区域; 国家的南部郡; (1)
3. a recent dating = has recently been re-dated 一个最近给出的日期; 最近被重新定义日期; (3)
4. are mistaken about its age = be even older than its previously assigned ancient pre-Roman Iron Age date 误解了它的年代; 比之前所认为的古罗马前铁器时代更古老; (3)
5. geoglyphs (n.) = these huge figures (n.) 地表图画; 这些巨型图画; (5)
6. created (v.) = the method of cutting 创造了; 雕琢的方法; (5)



7. many geoglyphs = the vast majority of hill figures 很多地表图画；大量的山地图画； (6)
8. are no longer visible = have disappeared 不再看得见；已经消失； (6)
9. shape (n.) = outlines (n.) 形状；轮廓； (7)
10. altered (v.) = change (v.) 改变 (7)
11. near (prep.) = below (prep.) 靠近；在.....以南； (9)
12. an ancient road = a Neolithic track 一条古代道路；一个新时期时代的道路； (9)
13. close to = not far from 离.....很近；离.....不远； (9)
14. first reference to = the earliest evidence 最早的提及；最早的证据； (10)
15. appears in = is mentioned in 出现在；被在.....中提及； (10)
16. analysis (n.) = testing (n.) 分析；测试； (11)
17. continue to exist for longer than the human race = outlive us 继续生存得比人类更久；比我们活得长； (14)
18. is impressed by the fact that..... = what is amazing is that..... 为一个事实深受触动；令人惊讶的是.....； (15)
19. discovery (n.) = the first man to see..... 发现；第一个看到.....的人； (16)
20. have a beneficial effect = play a vital role in maintaining our health 带来有益影响；在维持我们的健康中起到重要作用； (17)
21. a relatively small number = fewer than one hundred 相对小的数量；不到一百种； (17)
22. lead to = bring (v.) 引发；带来； (17)
23. disease (n.) = illness (n.) 疾病 (17)
24. thinking of them as..... = be viewed as 把它们看作是.....；被看作是； (18)
25. enemy (n.) = foes; villains (n.) 敌人；罪魁祸首； (18)

26. accept (v.) = realise (v.) 接受; 认识到; (18)
27. partnership (n.) = symbiotic (adj.) 合作关系; 共生的; (18)
28. remove poisons = eliminate toxins 消除毒素 (19)
29. reduce obesity = combat obesity 减少肥胖; 对抗肥胖; (19)
30. however (adv.) = but (conj.) 然而 (19)
31. poor nutrition = unhealthy, low-fibre diets 不良的营养; 不健康、低纤维的饮食; (19)
32. excessive focus on = obsession with 过度的关注; 迷恋于; (20)
33. cleanliness (n.) = hygiene (n.) 洁净; 卫生; (20)
34. upsetting = disrupting 干扰 (20)
35. be contributing to = be responsible for 促成; 引起; (20)
36. the huge increase = soaring rates 大幅增长 (20)
37. antibacterial products in the home = household detergents and antibacterial products 家庭中的  
抗菌产品; 家庭洗涤剂和抗菌产品; (21)
38. fails to = destroys (v.) 没能.....; 破坏; (21)
39. come into contact with = exposure to 与.....接触; (22)
40. limited appeal = less appealing 有限的吸引力; 不够吸引人的; (24)
41. prevent squid from being attacked = protect them against predators 防止鱿鱼被袭击; 保护它们  
不受捕食动物侵害; (24)
42. efforts to control = an attempt to stop 控制.....的努力; 阻止.....的尝试; (25)
43. reduce the risk of = fight off 减少.....的风险; 击退; (26)
44. put inside the walls = built into their walls 置入墙壁内 (26)
45. the importance of certain influences = the role of such contextual factors 某些作用力的重要性;

这些情境因素的作用； (28)

46. underestimated = are even more powerful .....than previously imagined 被低估；比之前所认为的更有影响力； (28)

47. circumstances (n.) = situations (n.) 情境 (29)

48. a recommended strategy = one of the most reliable ways 一个推荐的策略；其中一个最可靠的方法； (30)

49. help people to reason wisely = support wisdom in our own day-to-day decisions 帮助人们聪慧地推理判断；促进我们把智慧运用到日常决策中； (30)

50. established (v.) = identified (v.) 确立 (31)

51. extent (n.) = limits (n.) 范围；局限； (31)

52. modesty (n.) = humility (n.) 谦逊 (31)

53. take into account = compromise or integration 考虑到；妥协或融合； (32)

54. may not be the same = different (adj.) 可能不一样；不同的； (32)

55. opinions (n.) = attitudes and beliefs 观点；态度和观念； (32)

56. take a broad view of = appreciation of perspectives wider than the issue at hand 采用更广泛的观点视角；接纳比目前情况更加广泛的视角； (33)

57. being aware of = sensitivity 注意到；敏感度； (33)

58. the likelihood of alternations = the possibility of change 变化的可能性 (33)

59. the way that people relate to each other = social relations 人们彼此关联的方式；社会关系； (33)

60. regard (v.) = look at 看待 (34)

61. objectivity (n.) = a third-party perspective 客观；第三方视角； (34)

62. fairness (n.) = justice and impartiality 公平; 公正和中立; (35)
63. students (n.) = graduating college seniors 学生; 即将毕业的高年级学生; (36)
64. a more detached viewpoint = distant observer; other's eyes' condition 一个更疏离的观点角度;  
远距离的观察者; 他人视角的条件下; (39)
65. tended to = more likely to 更倾向于; 更可能; (39)
66. make wiser decisions = displayed more wisdom-related reasoning; wise reasoning; 做出更智慧的  
决策; 展现出更智慧的判断; (39)

### TEST 3

1. shipbuilding skills = learned to build ships 造船技术; 学习建造船只; (1)
2. dominated (v.) = the largest and most powerful; had control over; 统治; 最强大的; 对.....  
有控制权; (4)
3. people from the Roman army = Roman citizens enrolled in the military 来自罗马军队的人;  
罗马军队中的公民; (5)
4. moved quickly = very speedy 移动得很快; 速度很快; (6)
5. remained afloat = did not sink 保持漂浮状态; 不会沉底; (7)
6. lacked any additional weight = had no ballast or excess load 没有任何额外重量; 没有压舱  
物或很多装载物; (7)
7. attacking and damaging = pierce..... or break..... 袭击和破坏; 穿透或破坏; (7)
8. ships (n.) = vessels (n.) 船只 (7)
9. three different levels = the top, middle and lower levels 三个不同的层; 上层、中间和底层;  
(8)

10. broad (adj.) = wider (adj.) 宽的; 更宽的; (9)
11. far below the surface of the sea = deep underwater 在海平面下很低的位置; 深藏于水下;  
(9)
12. large (adj.) = huge (adj.) 巨大的; (10)
13. was used to = would be played 被用来; 会被演奏; (11)
14. at the same time = keep time with this 同时; 与这保持一致; (11)
15. goods (n.) = products (n.) 货物; 产品; (12)
16. were pulled to the shore = drag them to the quay 被拉到岸边; 把它们拖到码头; (13)
17. when the weather was clear = in conditions of good visibility 当天气晴朗的时候; 在良好的  
能见度条件下; (13)
18. weapons (n.) = arrows; bows; 武器; 箭头; 弓; (14)
19. being left behind = misplaced; discarded; 被丢弃; 错放; 丢弃; (14)
20. archaeological expedition = fieldwork (n.) 考古探险; 实地考察; (15)
21. less food = failing agricultural harvests; crop failures; 较少的食物; 农业收割失败; 庄稼歉  
收; (16)
22. possibility (n.) = could be 可能性; 可能会; (17)
23. future (n.) = years to come 未来 (17)
24. archaeological discoveries = extracting some of those artefacts from retreating ice 考古发  
现; 从消融的冰川中找出一些那样的人工制品; (17)
25. items that would have been traded = goods travelled on overland routes; combs; 被交易的  
物品; 在陆地上交换的货品; 梳子; (18)
26. work quickly = race the clock 快速展开工作; 追逐时间; (19)

27. animal skins = hides (n.) 兽皮 (20)
28. are not discovered very often = relatively rare finds 不经常被发现; 相对稀少的发现; (20)
29. gathered (v.) = congregated (v.) 聚集 (21)
30. avoid (v.) = escape (v.) 避免; 逃避; (22)
31. being attacked = biting 被袭击; 叮咬; (22)
32. periods of extreme cold = when the climate turned cold 在极寒时期; 当气候变冷时; (23)
33. relatively low = few or no signs of activity 相对低; 几乎没有活动的迹象; (24)
34. benefited from = business must have been good 从中.....获益; 生意肯定是很好的; (25)
35. increased demand for goods = a booming demand for hides 上升的货品需求; 对兽皮的暴  
涨需求; (25)
36. transport goods = goods travelled on 运输货物; 货物在.....被运输; (26)
37. agricultural production = agricultural yields 农业生产; 农业产量; (28)
38. could be missed = a major threat to achieving this 可能会达不到; 实现这个的主要危机;  
(28)
39. suffer from = reduces crop yields 受到损害; 减少粮食产量; (29)
40. a rise in temperatures = every one degree increase in temperature 温度的升高; 温度每上  
升一度; (29)
41. speed (n.) = rate (n.) 速度 (32)
42. specialists (n.) = collaborators nearby who work on more applied aspects of plant biology  
专家; 专注于植物应用方面研究的附近的合作者; (33)
43. make use of the research findings = transfer this new knowledge into the field 应用这些研  
究成果; 把新知识转化到实地应用中; (33)
44. a potential benefit = accelerate the breeding of crops 一种潜在好处; 加快粮食种植; (34)

45. scientific support for = provide the science behind .....的科学支持; 提供了.....背后的科学; (35)
46. a traditional saying = a well-known rhyme long used 一个传统的说法; 一个流传很久的知名韵文; (35)
47. people (n.) = farmers and gardeners 人们; 农民和园丁; (36)
48. making plans = predict weather and harvest times 制定计划; 预测天气和收割时间; (36)
49. the research = the new findings 这项研究; 这些新发现; (37)
50. has been reported = published 被报道; 发表; (37)
51. flower early = flower months in advance 提早开花; 提前几个月开花; (38)
52. probably (adv.) = is likely to 很可能 (39)
53. wet (adj.) = a rain-soaked one 潮湿的; 一个浸透雨水的夏季; (39)
54. the research = the work 这项研究; 这项工作; (40)
55. was carried out = was done 被实施; 被完成; (40)

#### TEST 4

1. direct the tunnelling = kept to its route 指引隧道挖掘的方向; 保持它的路径; (1)
2. runs into = flow (v.) 流入 (2)
3. used by local people = supplied water for human use 为当地人所使用; 为人们提供用水; (2)
4. remove earth = the excavated soil 移除土壤; 被挖出的土壤 (3)
5. and (conj.) = also (adv.) 和; 而且; (3)
6. for (prep.) = provided (v.) 为; 提供; (3)



7. attached to = hung (n.) 连接; 悬挂; (5)
8. used for = to help 用来; 辅助; (6)
9. mistake (n.) = error (n.) 错误 (10)
10. the two parts of the tunnel = the two teams of builders 隧道的两个部分; 两个挖掘团队;  
(10)
11. failed to meet = missed each other 没有成功碰头; 错过了彼此; (10)
12. extract (v.) = mine (v.) 挖掘; 开采; (11)
13. in addition to = and (conj.) 除了.....之外; 和; (12)
14. protect (v.) = divert the floodwater threatening..... 保护; 改道威胁.....的洪水; (13)
15. hidden (adj.) = unbeknown (adj.) 隐藏的; 不知道的; (14)
16. effect (n.) = implication (n.) 影响; 结果; (14)
17. pay attention to = confront (v.) 关注; 面对; (15)
18. what might be lost = what we disrupt or diminish 会丢失的东西; 我们干扰或削弱的东西;  
(15)
19. adjust to = adapt to 适应 (16)
20. whatever is required = environment's requirements 所需要的任何条件; 环境的需要; (16)
21. worrying trends = troubling downstream effects 令人担忧的趋势; 恼人的负面影响; (18)
22. using digital = on a tablet 利用电子设备; 在平板电脑上; (19)
23. using print mediums = in paperback 利用印刷介质; 在平装书上; (19)
24. understanding (n.) = comprehension (n.) 理解 (19)
25. the order of information = sequence detail and reconstruct the plot 信息的顺序; 按顺序描述细节并重述情节; (20)

26. are tending to read = the 'new norm' in reading 倾向于去阅读.....; 阅读的新习惯; (21)
27. isolated words and phrases = word-spotting 独立的词语和词组; 词汇搜索; (21)
28. leaving no time for thought = reduces time allocated to deep reading processes 没有给出思考的时间; 减少了用于深度阅读的时间; (22)
29. a superficial understanding = don't have time to grasp complexity, to understand..... 一种肤浅的表面理解; 没时间抓住复杂性, 去理解.....; (22)
30. affect (v.) = changes (v.) 影响; 改变; (23)
31. our choice of reading content = what we read 我们所选择的阅读内容; 我们阅读的内容; (23)
32. lose their complex reading skills = atrophy of critical analysis and empathy 失去他们的复杂阅读技能; 批判分析和同理心的衰退; (24)
33. have opportunities to = possess both the science and the technology 有机会去.....; 拥有相关的科学和技术; (26)
34. rectify the problems = identify and redress the changes 修正问题; 发现并修正这种变化; (26)
35. projections (n.) = predict (v.); forecast (n.); predictions (n.); 预测 (27)
36. superiority (n.) = almost always better at 优越; 几乎总是更擅长; (27)
37. distrust (n.) = suspicion and disbelief 不信任; 怀疑和不信任; (28)
38. faith (n.) = trust (n.) 信心; 信任 (29)
39. divergence (n.) = polarised (v.); split (v.); 分歧; 使两极分化; 分裂; (30)
40. encouraging openness = improve trust 鼓励开放度; 提升信任; (31)
41. how AI functions = the algorithms which AI uses AI 是如何工作的; AI 所使用的算法;

(31)

42. involving users in AI processes = allowing people some control over AI decision-making 使

用户参与到 AI 处理过程中；使人们对 AI 的决策享有一些控制权； (32)

43. the existence of a problem = deeply lack confidence in AI predictions 一个问题的存在；对

AI 预测的内容极度缺乏信任； (33)

44. at a disadvantage = losing control 处于劣势；失去控制； (34)

45. be mistrustful of AI = cannot rely on technology 对 AI 不信任；不能依靠技术； (35)

46. subjective depictions = in a positive or negative light 主观描写；以积极或消极角度； (36)

47. opinions (n.) = attitudes (n.) 观点；态度； (36)

48. portrayals (n.) = represented (v.) 描绘；呈现； (37)

49. rejection of the possibilities of AI = refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI 对 AI

可能性的拒绝；拒绝接受 AI 带来的优势； (38)

50. have a negative effect on people's lives = place a large group of people at a serious

disadvantage 对人们的生活有消极影响；使很多人处于一个很不利的形势； (38)

51. familiarity (n.) = having previous experience with 熟悉；对.....有经验； (39)

52. are able to modify = allowed the freedom to slightly modify 能够修改；使拥有修改的自由；

(40)

53. approval (n.) = satisfied (adj.); use it in the future; 认可；满意；会在将来使用它； (40)

## Cambridge 17

下列词汇顺序为：题目词汇=原文词汇；括号内为题号

## TEST 1

1. increased rapidly = grew at an astonishing rate 快速增长；以惊人的速度增长； (1)
2. move people = relocate the poor workers 让人们搬家；重新安置贫困的工人； (2)
3. better housing = newly constructed (suburbs) 更好的住宅；新修建的郊区； (2)
4. a number of = some 一些 (3)
5. agreed with = gained support amongst (some businessmen) 同意；获得（一些商人）的支持； (3)
6. company (n.) = organization (n.) 公司；组织； (4)
7. had problems getting..... = had difficulty in raising..... 获得.....遇到困难； (4)
8. project (n.) = scheme (n.) 项目；计划； (4)
9. negative (adj.) = critical (adj.) 负面的；有批判性的； (5)
10. appeared in = printed by 出现在；由.....所印刷出版； (5)
11. the completion of = was added .....的竣工； .....被添加； (6)
12. was covered with = was laid on top of 被.....所覆盖； .....被放在.....的上方； (6)
13. people (n.) = passengers (n.) 人们；乘客； (8)
14. travelled on = were carried 乘坐；被乘载； (8)
15. the use of = were added .....的采用； .....被添加； (9)
16. failed to prevent pollution = smokes and fumes remained a problem 没能阻挡污染；浓烟和有害气体依旧是一个问题 (9)
17. a different approach = alternative (n.) 一个不同的方法；另一个方法； (10)
18. technique (n.) = method (n.) 方法 (10)
19. financial (adj.) = make a profit 经济上的；获得经济利益； (12)
20. negative attitudes = scepticism (n.) 负面态度；怀疑态度； (14)

21. environmental benefits = reduces the annual output of carbon dioxide 环保益处; 减少每年的二氧化碳排放; (15)
22. facilities (n.) = be equipped with public spaces and services 设施; 设置公共空间和服务; (16)
23. new (adj.) = a growing trend 新的; 一种日渐盛行的潮流; (16)
24. disadvantages (n.) = some of the flexibility was lost 缺点; 其中一些灵活性消失了; (17)
25. during a certain era = at the beginning of the 20th century 在某个时期; 在 20 世纪初期; (17)
26. was converted into = became (v.) 被改建成.....; 成为; (18)
27. a residential area = a village containing more than 200 houses 一片住宅区域; 一个拥有超 200 所房子的村庄; (18)
28. spectators (n.) = a venue for public spectacles 观众; 公共表演的场所; (19)
29. is famous today as a venue = is currently considered one of the world's prime sites 作为一个场所而在今天闻名于世; 目前被认为是世界上首要的场所之一; (20)
30. over the centuries = from the Middle Ages until the 19th century 在几个世纪中; 从中世纪到十九世纪; (21)
31. storage (n.) = depot (n.) 存储; 仓库; (21)
32. now (n.) = today (n.) 现在; 今天; (22)
33. homes (n.) = residences (n.) 家; 居所; (22)
34. incorporated into = embedded in 融入; 嵌入; (22)
35. in less convenient locations = are situated in suburban areas; may not be accessible to the general public; 处于不太方便的区域; 处于郊区; 可能对大众来无法进出; (23)
36. less versatile = some of the flexibility was lost; designed for sporting use only; 不够多功

- 能；其中的一些灵活性消失了；仅仅为体育活动所设计；（24）
37. bringing community life back into the city environment = as an urban hub; regenerate urban spaces; 将社区生活带回到城市中；作为城市中心；使城市空间重新活跃；（25）
38. providing a suitable site = ideal for these purposes 提供一个合适的场所；针对这些目的来讲是最理想的；（26）
39. renewable power generators = power stations 可再生电力发动机；发电站；（26）
40. formed a strategic alliance = did a deal 形成了战略联盟；做了一个交易；（27）
41. abandoned (v.) = sacrificed (v.) 放弃了；牺牲了；（28）
42. an important religious conviction = the very principles 一个重要的宗教信仰；正是那些（宗教）原则；（28）
43. had contributed to his father's death = his father had died for 促成了他父亲的死亡；他父亲为之牺牲的；（28）
44. the opposing sides = the two sides 对立双方；双方；（29）
45. met (v.) = faced one another 交锋；正面交手；（29）
46. a decisive victory = being comprehensively defeated 一次决定性的胜利；被彻底击败；（29）
47. flee for his life = found himself a subject of national manhunt 逃亡以求生存；发现自己成为国家追捕的对象；（29）
48. a large reward = a huge sum 很大一笔奖金；一笔巨款；（30）
49. spent in hiding = a series of heart-pounding close escapes 在躲藏中渡过；一次次惊心动魄的逃亡；（31）
50. the relative safety of continental Europe = seeking refuge in France 欧洲大陆的相对安全区域；在法国寻求庇护所；（31）
51. chose Pepys for the task = asking Pepys to commit his story to paper 选择 Pepys 来做这

- 件事；让 Pepys 来将他的故事写出来； (32)
52. the escape = as a fugitive 那次逃亡；作为一个逃亡者； (33)
53. the inclusion of Charles's account = its use of Charles II's own narrative 对查尔斯的描述的引用；对查尔斯自己的描述的采用； (35)
54. a positive aspect = one of the joys 一个积极的方面；其中一个令人愉悦的方面； (35)
55. include examples of the fugitives' behaviour = retelling of the fugitives' doings 加入关于这个逃犯的行为的例子；重述这个逃犯所做的事情； (37)
56. the events of the six weeks are brought to life = how close the reader gets to the action 六周的事件被焕发出生命；读者可以多么近距离地感受其中的行为； (37)
57. celebrate what was essentially a defeat = marking the lowest point in their life so enthusiastically 庆祝一次失败；如此热情地记录他们生活中的最低谷； (38)
58. takes an unbiased approach = has even-handed sympathy 采用了不偏不倚的方式；具有同等的同理心； (39)
59. fails to address = doesn't quite hit the mark 没有解释.....；没能击中要害； (40)

## TEST 2

1. a noise = a shattering sound 一个噪音；一个碎裂的声音； (1)
2. threw (v.) = tossed (v.) 扔； (1)
3. went into = entered (v.) 进入； (2)
4. a number of = a collection of 一些；一批收藏物； (3)
1. containers (n.) = jars (n.) 容器；罐子； (3)
2. have been written by = are the work of 是由.....写作的；是.....的著作； (4)



3. group of people = a population 一群人; (4)
4. known as = called (v.) 被称作; (4)
5. written mainly in = the majority of the texts 主要以.....写作; 大部分的文本; (5)
6. little money = a small sum 极少的钱; 一份小数量的金额; (6)
7. academics (n.) = scholarly (adj.) 学者; 学术的; (7)
8. written in an unusual way = letters chiselled onto metal 以一种非同寻常的方式书写; 字母镌刻在金属上; (9)
9. educational establishments = universities (n.) 教育机构; 大学; (11)
10. information about annual occasions = details two yearly religious events 关于年度事件的信息; 详述了两次年度宗教事件; (12)
11. academics (n.) = researchers (n.) 学者; 研究者; (13)
12. a type of tomato = a strain 一种西红柿; 一个种类; (14)
13. can resist a dangerous infection = resistant to a common disease 可以抵御一种危险的感染; 对一种常见疾病具有抵抗力; (14)
14. problems (n.) = genetic diversity is lost 问题; 基因多样性消失了; (15)
15. focusing only on a certain type of tomato plant = a single plant with a mutation is taken from a larger population for breeding 仅关注某一种类型的西红柿; 一种突变体的西红柿被从更大的数据库中选取出来进行种植; (15)
16. could be useful as food sources = could create crops that will thrive even as the planet warms 作为食物来源将会很有益处; 可以创造出即使在地球变暖的情况下仍能生长的农作物; (16)
17. more recent = now (n.) 更近期的; 现在; (17)
18. the flavour of a tomato = quite tasty, strong, aromatic, 一种西红柿的风味; 非常可口; 浓

郁; 芳香; (18)

19. adapt to future environmental challenges = thrive even as the planet warms 适应未来的环

境挑战; 即使在地球变暖的情况下也能生长; (19)

20. growing and eating unusual plants = the use of many obscure plants 种植和实用非同寻常

的植物; 采用很多鲜为人知的植物; (20)

21. may not be accepted on a large scale = be hard for new foods to grow so popular with farmers and consumers 可能不会在大范围上被接受; 新食品很难在农民和消费者中变得流

行; (20)

22. not advisable = didn't want to 不可取的; 不想; (21)

23. future direction of certain research = in his team's sights 某些研究的未来方向; 在他团队的愿景中; (21)

24. to be made public = to reveal 公布于众; 揭示; (21)

25. are limited by the costs involved = would be expensive 受限于所需的成本; 将会很昂贵; (22)

26. the plant food available on Earth = edible plants in the world 地球上可食用的植物; 世界上可食用的植物; (23)

27. an undesirable trait = less desirable traits 一种令人不悦的特征; 不讨人喜欢的特征; (24)

28. modifying = editing 改变; 编辑; (25)

29. three times = tripled (v.) 三倍; 变成三倍; (25)

30. was not badly affected = tolerant (adj.) 没受到严重影响; 耐受的; (26)

31. rich in = higher levels of 富含.....; 大量的.....; (26)

32. a common assumption = conventional wisdom 一种普遍的假设; 常规的认知; (27)

33. criticising = largely misrepresents 批评; 很大程度上歪曲; (28)

34. represent an exception = setting aside 代表一种例外；把.....抛开； (29)
35. laid the foundations for someone else's breakthrough = jumped off from this interesting idea to conceive his own famous model of the atom 为其他人的突破奠定的基础；以这个有趣的想法为起点而得出了他自己著名的原子模型； (30)
36. the simple reason = just happened to coincide with 简单的原因；刚好与.....碰巧； (31)
37. no planning is involved = involves an entirely mechanical process 不包含任何计划性；完全是一种机械化的过程； (34)
38. the sources of new ideas and behaviours = the origin of human innovation 新想法和新行为的来源；人类创新的起源； (35)
39. sources (n.) = provenance (n.) 来源；起源； (35)
40. turning away = abandoning 转过身去；放弃； (36)
41. traditional view = conventional wisdom 传统观点；常规认知； (37)
42. a single great mind = someone's head 一个伟大的头脑；某人的脑中； (37)
43. sudden (adj.) = spontaneously pops into 突然的；自然而然地跳入； (37)
44. inspirations (n.) = ideas (n.) 灵感；主意； (37)
45. advances (n.) = innovation (n.) 进步；革新； (38)
46. a longer process = two steps forward may sometimes come with one step back, as well as one or more steps to the right or left 一个漫长的过程；两步的前进会伴有一步的后退，以及一步或更多步骤的偏差； (38)
47. mistakes (n.) = trial and error 错误；不断试错； (38)
48. luck (n.) = serendipity (n.); a happy accident 幸运；巧合；一次愉快的凑巧； (39)
49. no clear goals = without any end objective in sight 没有清晰的目标；没有计划内的终极目标； (40)

### TEST 3

1. ate (v.); diet (n.) = feeding (n.) 吃; 日常饮食; 进食; (1)
2. entirely (adv.) = exclusively (adv.) 完全地; 仅仅; (1)
3. probably (adv.) = were likely to 很可能; (2)
4. depended mainly on = relied more on 主要依赖于..... (2)
5. when hunting = during long-distance chases 在猎食时; 在长距离的追逐中; (2)
6. young (n.) = newborns (n.) 幼兽; 兽崽; (3)
7. spent first months of life = remaining there for up to three months 渡过生命的最初几个月;  
待在那里长达三个月; (3)
8. last evidence = the most recent, well-dated occurrence 最近的迹象; 最近一次、记录完好  
的事件; (4)
9. reduction (n.) = loss (n.) 减少; 消失; (5)
10. available source of food = disappearance of prey species 可采用的食物来源; 猎物物种的  
消失; (5)
11. were partly responsible for = other factors also contributed to 是.....的部分原因; 其它因  
素也促成了.....; (5)
12. significant numbers were killed = dramatic decline 大量被屠杀; 大幅减少; (6)
13. humans (n.) = farmers and hunters 人类; 农场主和捕猎者; (6)
14. were born in zoos = breed..... in captivity 在动物园里出生; 在被关起来的情况下繁育;  
(7)
15. prediction (n.) = foresaw (v.) 预测; 预见; (8)

16. worried (adj.) = concern (n.) 发愁的; 担心; (9)
17. the possible extinction = the decline 可能的消亡; 下降; (9)
18. rehome (v.) = be captured and placed 重新安家; 被捕捉和安置; (10)
19. a piece of legislation = a motion 一条法律; 一项动议; (11)
20. in captivity = captive specimens 在圈养中; 圈养的物种样本; (12)
21. potential environmental advantages = potentially also an ecological benefit 潜在的环境优势; 也是一种潜在的生态效益; (14)
22. organisation (n.) = group (n.) 组织; 团体; (15)
23. controls (v.) = is now regulated by 控制; 现由.....所管控; (15)
24. the environmental impact = sustainable (adj.) 所产生的环境影响; 可持续发展的; (15)
25. widespread global use = the most consumed vegetable oil in the world 全球范围内的广泛采用; 全世界销量最高的植物油; (16)
26. a particular species = one plant; a keystone species; 某一特定物种; 一种植物; 一种主要的物种; (17)
27. benefit the ecosystem = performs a vital ecological role; allow these areas to recover their biodiversity; 有益于生态系统; 对生态起重要作用; 使这些区域恢复生物多样性; (17)
28. rapid expansion = maximise (v.) 快速扩张; 使.....最大化; (18)
29. an economic justification = lifting.....out of poverty 一个经济上的理由; 使.....脱离贫困; (19)
30. opposing = boycotted, replaced, eliminated 反对; 抵制、替代、消除; (19)
31. creatures (n.) = species (n.); fauna (n.); 动物; 物种; 动物群; (20)
32. badly affected by = have suffered from 受到.....的严重影响; 遭受到不好的影响; (20)
33. took several years = over the past decade or so 用了一些年的时间; 在过去十几年中; (21)

34. establish its set of criteria = an agreement has gradually been reached 建立了一系列标准；一项协议逐渐达成； (21)
35. demands (v.) = insists (v.) 要求；坚持； (22)
36. be open and honest = transparency (n.) 开放的和诚实的；透明性； (22)
37. advantage (n.) = attractive (adj.) 优势；有吸引力的； (23)
38. stays (v.) = remaining 保持； (23)
39. when not refrigerated = at room temperature 当不冷藏保存时；在室温条件下； (23)
40. the best known = most famously 最著名的； (24)
41. animals (n.) = species (n.) 动物；物种； (24)
42. loss (n.) = destruction (n.) 消失；破坏； (24)
43. check on a routine basis = regular assessments 进行常规检查；定期评估； (25)
44. restore (v.) = recover (v.) 恢复； (26)
45. covers (v.) = combine (v.) 包括；融合； (27)
46. a range of factors = geology, history, economics, and a lot of data 一系列的因素；地质、历史、经济和大量数据； (27)
47. a potential problem = it is not obvious why 一个潜在的问题；并不清楚为什么； (28)
48. too specialized = more technical than would be preferred 过于专业的；比所期待的专业很多； (29)
49. most readers = a general audience 大多数读者；广大读者； (29)
50. limited appeal to certain people = a distraction to readers primarily interested in New York 对某些人的吸引力是有限的；对那些主要对纽约感兴趣的读者来说是令人分心的； (30)
51. impresses the most = particularly impressive 使产生最深印象的；极其印象深刻； (31)
52. the topic = these estimations 这个话题；这些预估； (31)

53. the nature of the research = the data work 这项研究的本质；相关的数据工作； (31)
54. description (n.) = giving a fascinating account 描述；迷人的描写； (32)
55. the air = the sky 空中； (32)
56. prepare (v.) = set the stage for 准备；为……做好铺垫； (33)
57. material yet to come = the economic analysis that comes later in the book 之后的材料；书  
中后来会写到的经济分析； (33)
58. neighbourhoods (n.) = enclaves (n.) 社区；区域内文化或民族不同的部分； (35)
59. lack (n.) = absence (n.) 缺少；缺乏； (36)
60. explain (v.) = reason (n.) 解释；原因； (36)
61. not being built = are absent from 没有被修建；缺席于……； (36)
62. specific areas = between the two urban centres 特定区域；在两个城市中心之间； (36)
63. although (conj.) = while (conj.) 尽管； (37)
64. excessive expense = prohibitively high 大量花销；极其高昂； (37)
65. total expenditure = the overall cost 总支出；总体花销； (38)
66. account (n.) = discussion (n.) 描述；讨论； (39)
67. deep excavations = dig down for considerable distances 深层挖掘；向深处挖掘很远的距  
离； (39)
68. are made possible = enable (v.) 变得可行；使能够； (39)
69. associated risks = the dangers involved 相关的风险；相关的危险； (40)
70. well researched = references empirical research papers 经过细致研究的；引用了以经验为  
依据的研究论文； (40)
71. relatively easy to understand = a relatively easy read 相对容易理解；相对容易的阅读；



(40)

#### TEST 4

1. destroyed (v.) = destruction (n.) 破坏; (1)
2. loss (n.) = devastating (adj.) 消失; 毁灭性的; (2)
3. becoming useful to farmers = hunt insects 对农民变得有利; 捕食昆虫; (4)
4. feed on = preying on 靠.....为食; 捕猎.....为食; (6)
5. DNA analysis = used DNA barcoding techniques to analyse..... DNA 分析; 利用 DNA 条形码技术来分析.....; (7)
6. ate (v.) = consuming 吃; (8)
7. eating = feed on 吃; 靠.....为食; (9)
8. and (conj.) = as well as 和; (9)
9. provide food rich in protein = become a crucial source of protein 提供富含蛋白质的食物;  
成为蛋白质的重要来源; (10)
10. become (v.) = make (v.) 变得; 使得; (11)
11. play an important role = very significant 起到重要作用; 非常重要; (12)
12. local culture = culture of the people 本地文化; 当地人的文化; (12)
13. provide (v.) = installing 提供; 修建; (13)
14. support (v.) = promote (v.) 支持; 促进; (13)
15. the bat population = their numbers 蝙蝠的种群; 它们的数量; (13)
16. individuals (n.) = different people 个人; 不同的人; (14)
17. a fairly consistent income = the same level of wealth over a period of time 一个相当持续的

- 收入；一段时间内具有同等水平的财富；（14）
18. refusal to obey an order = counter to the guild ordinance 对遵守一个命令的拒绝；违背行业惯例；（16）
19. being particularly suited to = an excellent laboratory 特别适合……；一个极好的实验室；（17）
20. link (n.) = relationship (n.) 关联；（17）
21. research (n.) = testing theories 研究；测试相关理论；（17）
22. personal possessions = belongings (n.); the villagers' entire worldly goods; 个人财物；财物；村民们全部的个人物品；（18）
23. the lives of a range of individuals = people who lived in these two German communities 一定范围内的每个人的生活；生活在这两个德语社区的人们；（19）
24. as well as = and (conj.) 和；（19）
25. were reprimanded = were chastised 被责备；（20）
26. paying attention to = listening to 关注；听；（20）
27. breaking guild rules = counter to the guild ordinance 违反行业规定；违背行业惯例；（21）
28. was later given a fine = was summoned before the guild court and told to pay a fine 之后被要求交付罚金；被传唤到行业法庭并被告知要付罚金；（21）
29. prevent (v.) = held back 阻止；妨碍；（22）
30. and (n.) = not only……but also…… 而且；不仅……而且……；（22）
31. stop (v.) = prevented (v.) 阻止；（22）
32. very good = excellent (adj.) 很好；极好的；（23）
33. can help to = plenty of evidence 可以帮助……；很多证据可以说明；（24）

34. improve literacy rates = increase education 提升识字率；促进教育； (24)
35. opposed to = blocked (v.) 反对；阻断了； (25)
36. people moving to an area to work = labour migration 人们搬到一个地区去工作；劳动力迁移； (25)
37. opposed (v.)= legislated against 反对；立法禁止； (26)
38. threatened their control over a trade = undermined their monopolies 威胁了他们对某个贸易的控制；阻碍了他们的垄断； (26)
39. earlier examples = displays of the feat go back countries 早期事例；这种技艺的展示可以追溯到几世纪以前； (27)
40. is limited to chess = didn't find anything other than playing chess 局限于国际象棋；没有找到除下棋外的其它（才能）； (29)
41. skill (n.) = prowess (n.) 技能；才能； (30)
42. is of interest to = has drawn interest from 是令……感兴趣的；吸引了来自……的兴趣； (30)
43. scientists (n.) = researchers (n.) 科学家；研究者； (30)
44. priorities (n.) = the most important part 优先事项；最重要的部分； (31)
45. a reason = as (conj.) 一个原因；因为； (32)
46. the last part of a game = the ends of games 一场比赛的最后部分；比赛的末尾； (32)
47. difficult (adj.) = taxing (adj.) 困难的；吃力的； (32)
48. forthcoming (adj.) = next month 即将到来的；下个月； (33)
49. participants (n.) = opponents (n.); challengers (n.) 参与者；对手；挑战者； (33)
50. carry out research = called him in for tests 展开研究；找他来做测试； (35)
51. good (adj.) = accomplished (adj.) 好的；技艺娴熟的； (36)

52. are likely to be able to = can develop the skill 很可能能够做.....; 可以习得这种技能; (36)
53. researchers (n.) = scientists (n.) 研究者; 科学家; (37)
54. started by = first (adv.) 以.....开始; 最先; (37)
55. recall (v.) = repeat (v.) 回忆起; 重复; (38)
56. in order = forwards (adv.) 按顺序; 向前地; (38)
57. in reverse order = backwards (adv.) 倒序; 向后地; (38)
58. normal (adj.) = not exceptional 普通的; 不出色的; (39)
59. showed an unusual amount of = found much greater than average 呈现出非同寻常的数量  
的.....; 发现了远高于平均水平的.....; (39)
60. directing attention = allocate attention 指示注意力; 分配注意力; (39)
61. in addition = also (adv.) 另外; 而且; (40)
62. the possibility of unusual strengths = be more powerful than normal 特殊能量的可能性;  
比普通的更具能量; (40)
63. deal with = process (v.) 处理; (40)

**学雅思  
就上新东方在线**