

Section 1

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	ubiquity	n. presence everywhere or in many places especially simultaneously	普遍存在
2	self-evident	adj. not needing to be demonstrated or explained; obvious	不证自明的
3	static	adj. showing little or no change, action, or progress	静态的
4	trivial	adj. not important	不重要的
5	zealous	adj. marked by fervent partisanship for a person, a cause, or an ideal	对（某人或偶像） 狂热的
6	astute	adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly	敏锐的
7	tractable	adj. easily managed or controlled	易控制的
8	sovereignty	n. supreme power or authority	主权
9	genealogy	n. a line of descent traced continuously from an ancestor	家系，系谱学
10	analogous	adj. similar in some way	相似的
11	disinterested	adj. not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns	客观公正的
12	lucid	adj. very clear and easy to understand	清晰的
13	conventional	adj. bound by or in accordance with convention	普通的
14	exacting	adj. tryingly or unremittingly severe in making demands	苛刻的
		adj. requiring careful attention and precision	艰巨的
15	minimal	adj. of a minimum amount, quantity, or degree; negligible	最低的；最小限度的

词汇预览

16	grumble	v. complain about something in a bad-tempered way	抱怨
17	commiserate	v. to express sadness or sympathy for someone who has experienced something unpleasant	哀悼, 同情
18	gloat	v. dwell on one's own success or another's misfortune with smugness or malignant pleasure	幸灾乐祸
19	garrulous	adj. very talkative	话多的
20	circumspect	adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	谨慎的
21	economical	adj. careful not to waste money or resources	经济的, 节约的
22	flustered	adj. agitated or confused	慌张的
23	eloquent	adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively	能说会道的, 能言善辩的
24	austere	adj. simple or unadorned	朴素的
		adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality	严肃的
		adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活简朴的
25	somber	adj. very sad and serious	严肃的, 悲伤的
		adj. having a dull or dark color	昏暗的
26	solemn	adj. formal and dignified	庄严的, 严肃的
27	ungainly	adj. (of a person or movement) awkward; clumsy	笨拙的
28	derision	n. contemptuous ridicule or mockery	嘲笑
29	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨, 生气
30	dismiss	v. to permit or cause to leave; to remove from position or service: discharge	让...离开, 解雇
		v. to reject serious consideration of	不再考虑, 拒绝
31	conviction	n. a firmly held belief or opinion	信念
		n. a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence	证明有罪

词汇预览

32	ridicule	v. to laugh at and make jokes about	嘲笑, 耻笑
33	malodorous	adj. smelling very unpleasant	恶臭的
34	redolent	adj. fragrant or sweet-smelling	芬芳的
35	benign	adj. not causing harm or damage	无害的
		adj. showing kindness and gentleness	温和的, 善良的
36	noisome	adj. having an extremely offensive smell	恶臭的, 有害的
37	anodyne	adj. not likely to offend or upset anyone	不惹人厌烦的
		adj. serving to alleviate pain	缓解疼痛的
38	acknowledge	v. accept or admit	承认, 认可
		v. express gratitude for or appreciation of	感激
39	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
		v. to prevent or avoid	避免
40	displace	v. to force (people or animals) to leave the area where they live	驱逐
		v. to take the job or position of (someone or something)	取代, 代替
41	appreciate	v. recognize the full worth of	欣赏
		v. be grateful for (something)	感激
		v. rise in value or price	升值

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	笨拙的	ungainly, awkward, clumsy, inept
2	灵巧的	adroit, consummate, dexterous, ambidextrous
3	嘲讽	derision, joke, mock, ridicule, scoffing
4	恶臭的, 难闻的	fetid, noisome, stenchy, malodorous, rancid
5	芬芳的	ambrosial, aromatic, balmy, fragrant, redolent, scented
6	预先阻止	avert, deter, forestall, obviate, prevent, stave off

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	electronic remote sensing	电子遥感
2	on the contrary	正相反
3	meet with	受到...的评价
4	penetrate into	渗透

4. Authentic Questions

1. Instead of demonstrating the _____ of archaeological applications of electronic remote sensing, the pioneering study became, to some skeptics, an illustration of the imprudence of interpreting sites based on virtual archaeology.

- A. ubiquity
- B. limitation
- C. promise
- D. redundancy
- E. complexity

2. Studies of hermaphroditic plants may exhibit sampling bias against self-fertilizing and cross-fertilizing species, thus inflating the frequency of species using a mixed mating system (both self-fertilizing and cross-fertilizing); nevertheless the number of mixed-system species is not _____.

- A. self-evident
- B. static
- C. trivial
- D. relevant
- E. calculable

3. The pupil had a reputation for obduracy, but the teacher found her to be, on the contrary, quite _____.

- A. zealous
- B. astute
- C. tractable
- D. efficient
- E. amusing

4. To abolish the existence of nation-states is neither feasible nor desirable; but insofar as there are collective interests that transcend national boundaries, the (i)_____ of nation-states must be (ii)_____ to international institutions.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. sovereignty	D. subordinated
B. traditions	E. attributable
C. genealogy	F. analogous

5. Reviews written by music critic and composer Stephenson were hardly (i)_____: musicians who performed his music could count on sympathetic coverage, while those who ignored him were held to (ii)_____ standards.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. disinterested	D. exacting
B. lucid	E. minimal
C. conventional	F. accepted

6. People love to talk about their commutes to and from work: those with an easy commute tend to (i)_____, while those who hate their commute think and speak of it as a core affliction, like a chronic illness. Once you raise the subject, the testimonies pour out, and, if your ears are tuned to it, you begin overhearing commute talk everywhere. People who are normally (ii)_____ may, when describing their commutes, be unexpectedly (iii)_____ divulging the intimate details of their lives.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. grumble	D. inattentive	G. candid in
B. commiserate	E. garrulous	H. economical in
C. gloat	F. circumspect	I. flustered about

7. There is a revelation on almost every page of this book, and the author's prose is _____ in the best possible way: blunt, sweet, off-kilter, and often quite funny.

- A. eloquent
- B. austere
- C. somber
- D. awkward
- E. solemn
- F. ungainly

8. A few decades ago the idea of animal morality would have been met with _____; however, recent research suggests that animals not only act altruistically but also have the capacity for empathy, forgiveness, trust, and reciprocity.

- A. derision
- B. resentment
- C. dismissal
- D. conviction
- E. ridicule
- F. certainty

9. The town's air was consistently _____: depending on the breeze, one might be greeted with the sour effluvia of twenty breweries, choking fumes from the coal tar factory, or brackish smells from the nearby river.

- A. malodorous
- B. toxic
- C. redolent
- D. benign
- E. noisome
- F. anodyne

10. *A priori* mathematics, according to Galileo, does not _____ the need for observation, but mathematics does allow us to deduce unobservable properties and thus to penetrate further into the structure of nature than observation does.

- A. address
- B. acknowledge
- C. obviate
- D. diminish
- E. displace
- F. appreciate

Section 2

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	grandiose	adj. impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur	宏伟壮观的
		adj. excessive self-importance or affected grandeur	妄自尊大的
2	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
3	ambivalence	n. simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward an object, person, or action	矛盾的心理
4	spur	v. promote the development of; stimulate	刺激
5	negate	v. make ineffective; nullify	否定, 取消
6	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
7	articulate	v. to give clear and effective utterance to	清晰有效地说
8	founder	v. (of a plan or undertaking) fail or break down as a result of a particular problem	失败
		n. a person who manufactures articles of cast metal; the owner or operator of a foundry	创始人
9	savior	n. a person who saves someone or something from danger or difficulty	救世主
10	rally	v. to muster for a common purpose	召集
11	vicious	adj. deliberately cruel or violent	邪恶的
12	ritualize	v. make (something) into a ritual by following a pattern of actions or behaviour	使仪式化
13	tactical	adj. showing adroit planning; aiming at an end beyond the immediate action	策略的
14	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	喜爱

词汇预览

15	misinterpret	v. interpret (something or someone) wrongly	曲解, 误解
16	choreograph	v. to arrange or direct the movements, progress, or details of	精心安排
		v. to decide how a dancer or group of dancers will move during a performance	编舞
17	rattle	v. to upset especially to the point of loss of poise and composure	扰乱
18	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
19	intoxicate	v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy	使...陶醉, 沉醉
20	discount	v. to minimize the importance of	低估, 轻视
21	sidestep	v. avoid (someone or something) by stepping sideways	回避
22	cerebrate	v. to use the mind: think	思考, 思索
23	vilify	v. to utter slanderous and abusive statements against	诽谤, 辱骂
24	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
25	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
		v. to publicly say that you like or use (a product or service) in exchange for money	代言...产品
26	studied	adj. (of a quality or result) achieved or maintained by careful and deliberate effort	有计划的, 故意的
27	decisive	adj. resolute or determined	果决的, 坚定的
		adj. determining what the result of something will be	决定性的
		adj. very clear and obvious	明显的
28	unmistakable	adj. not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood	清晰的, 一目了然的
29	speculate	v. to think about something and make guesses about it	推测, 猜测
30	conjecture	v. to form an opinion or idea without proof or sufficient evidence	猜测
31	obfuscate	v. to make (something) more difficult to understand	使...困惑

词汇预览

		v. to darken	使...昏暗
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	流行的	conventional, dominant, common, popular, predominant, preponderant, prevailing, rife, widespread
2	躲避	circumvent, avoid, bypass, dodge, sidestep, skirt, get around
3	支持	advocate, back, champion, endorse, support, uphold
4	不重要的	trivial, petty, minor, inconsequential, insignificant, negligible
5	推测	conjecture, guess, speculate, surmise

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in direct proportion to	成正比
2	far from	并非, 不是
3	free-for-all	可自由参加的竞赛, 混战
4	attempt to	试图

4. Authentic Questions

1. Baker set a new standard for explaining difficult art in language the public could understand; consequently, her books remain exemplars of _____ in art-historical analysis.

- A. fashion
- B. rigor
- C. lucidity
- D. erudition
- E. grandiosity

2. The cognitive flexibility of successful fictional detectives is often _____ by their cultural ambivalence: detectives' intellectual acumen, it seems, exists in direct proportion to their uneasy place in society.

- A. amplified
- B. highlighted
- C. spurred
- D. matched
- E. negated

3. In the discussions on international patent law, many (i)_____ issues will probably be pushed far into the future. This cautious approach makes diplomatic sense, since attempts over the past 15 years to reach international agreements on patents have (ii)_____ just such sensitive issues.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. contentious	D. approached
B. stimulating	E. articulated
C. subjective	F. founded on

4. If the candidate wins the election now that rivals within his own party have (i)_____ him in a campaign that was (ii)_____ without their help, he will be mightily indebted to these self-styled saviors.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. rallied to	D. foundering
B. separated from	E. effective
C. undermined	F. improving

5. Communal feeding is a remarkable behavioral aspect of this generally solitary animal. It is also misunderstood behavior and one of the reasons that Tasmanian devils have a bad reputation. Far from being a (i)_____, communal devil feeding is (ii)_____ and purposeful, and is described as (iii)_____ behavior. The screaming and apparent fighting is an elaborate combination and variety of vocalizations and postures by which order is maintained.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. free-for-all	D. structured	G. innate
B. rarity	E. vicious	H. acquired
C. necessity	F. infrequent	I. ritualized

6. Observers of modern presidential campaigns who (i)_____ the highly (ii)_____ productions that pass for campaigns these days do sometimes find reason for hope in the occasional mix-ups that (iii)_____ candidates on the trail despite the presence of political strategists plotting every event with the tactical precision of military commanders.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. relish	D. ambitious	G. rattle
B. misinterpret	E. chaotic	H. bolster
C. despair over	F. choreographed	I. legitimate

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

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

8. In ways large and small, millions of people are taking active steps to _____ the medical mainstream, whether by taking herbal remedies for disease or by placing their hopes for a cure in alternative treatment.

- A. augment
- B. sidestep
- C. support
- D. vilify
- E. circumvent
- F. endorse

9. Her attempts to wrest fiction free from traditional constraints like plot and character were never entirely popular with readers; nonetheless, her fiction has had _____ influence on critical theory, novel, cinema, and even psychology.

- A. a studied
- B. a negligible
- C. a decisive
- D. an unmistakable
- E. an insignificant
- F. a restorative

10. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrill's parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of _____.

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

Section 3

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	deteriorate	v. to make (something) worse	恶化
2	manipulate	v. handle or control (a tool, mechanism, information, etc.) in a skilful manner	操控, 控制
3	subtle	adj. so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe	微妙的
4	anthology	n. a published collection of poems or other pieces of writing	选集
5	juvenile	adj. reflecting psychological or intellectual immaturity : childish	幼稚的
6	paradoxical	adj. not being the normal or usual kind	不寻常的
		adj. of the nature of a paradox	悖论的, 矛盾的
7	incubate	v. give support and aid the development	培养, 温育
8	intrepid	adj. intrepid	勇敢的
9	stereotype	n. a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing	陈腔滥调, 老套
10	demolish	v. to forcefully tear down or take apart (a structure)	拆毁
		v. to damage (something) so that it cannot be repaired	破坏
11	puncture	v. to make a hole in (something) with a sharp point	刺穿
		v. to make useless or ineffective as if by a puncture	削弱, 使...无效
12	facile	adj. too simple and not showing enough thought or effort	容易的
		adj. done or achieved in a way that is too easy	容易做到的

词汇预览

13	aversion	n. a strong dislike or disinclination	反感, 厌恶
14	indifference	n. lack of interest, concern, or sympathy	漠不关心
15	incite	v. encourage or stir up (violent or unlawful behaviour)	煽动, 激励
16	didactic	adj. designed or intended to teach people something	用于教育他人的
17	intimate	v. imply or hint	暗示
		adj. closely acquainted; familiar	亲密的
18	stubborn	adj. difficult to move, remove, or cure	顽固的
19	contradictory	adj. mutually opposed or inconsistent	矛盾的
20	arbitrary	adj. not planned or chosen for a particular reason	武断的, 任性的
		adj. existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will	随意的
21	provocative	adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc.	引起争论的
		adj. causing excitement	刺激的
22	controversial	adj. giving rise or likely to give rise to controversy or public disagreement	有争议的
23	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的
		adj. capable of performing without failure under a wide range of conditions	稳定无误的
24	stingy	adj. giving or spending reluctantly	吝啬的
		adj. scanty or meager	不足的
25	parsimonious	adj. very unwilling to spend money or use resources	吝啬的
26	hazardous	adj. involving risk or danger	危险的
27	copious	adj. very large in amount or number	大量的
28	overwhelm	v. to cover over completely: submerge	完全覆盖, 淹没
29	meager	adj. deficient in quality or quantity	不足的, 少的
30	paltry	n. very small or too small in amount	少量

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	有争议的	controversial, debatable, disputable, problematic, refutable
2	吝啬的	closefisted, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, stingy, tightfisted
3	贫乏的	meager, exiguous, scanty, scarce, stingy
4	富足的, 大量的	abundant, ample, bountiful, copious, plentiful
5	不确定的, 善变的	capricious, mutable, temperamental, uncertain, volatile

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	a stream of	一连串
2	an array of	一批, 大量
3	in addition to	除...之外
4	a far cry from	完全不同
5	disagree with	不同意
6	far from	并非, 不是

4. Authentic Questions

1. A curiosity of the film *Vertigo* is its capacity to generate emotional power from a plot that lacks the most of elementary _____.: viewers are required to accept not an isolated implausibility, but a continuous stream of them.

- A. believability
- B. impact
- C. narrative
- D. tension
- E. premise

2. Interest in creating handheld computers is fueled by the desire to shrink the size of the electronic circuitry and to create exceptionally small mechanical systems. At this scale, however, physical (i)_____ poses unique challenges. Machining, positioning, and assembling parts by hand are easy at microscopic scales but at minute scales they are far from (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. deterioration	D. subtle
B. manipulation	E. inflexible
C. durability	F. routine

3. The introductions to each section, written by the editors of the anthology, provide useful background material, but they do not provide critical analysis of the articles. Because the articles are in many senses the editors' personal favorites, it is probably (i)_____ to expect more from the introductions—but if the book is to be read by advanced students, such criticism would be as (ii)_____ as the articles themselves.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. juvenile	D. biased
B. paradoxical	E. complex
C. unrealistic	F. informative

4. A bird's feathers would seem to be a (i)_____ design for protecting a bird from attack by microscopic organisms. They create a warm, moist space next to the skin that could be an ideal incubator for spores. Wild birds rarely (ii)_____ skin diseases, however. The chemicals in the sebum include an array of antibacterial and anti-fungal agents that allow the bird's skin to (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. perfect	D. contract	G. stay healthy
B. typical	E. overcome	H. become irritated
C. poor	F. notice	I. recover quickly

5. Women in the mining towns of the American West were strictly stereotyped into neat categories of public and private, good and bad, but the 100 intrepid female prospectors in Zanjani's book managed to (i)_____ those categories. In addition to providing documentation that demolishes the all-male version of prospecting, Zanjani uses the examples of her female loners to (ii)_____ some of the (iii)_____ generalizations about Euro-American women as uniformly nurturant and sociable pioneers.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. inhabit	D. puncture	G. accurate
B. reveal	E. invent	H. facile
C. confound	F. perpetuate	I. unknown

6. Leo Tolstoy wrote many works of nonfiction and professed (i)_____ these explorations of ethics and religion compared with his novels and short stories. The fiction writer in him, however, was hard to (ii)_____. *Handi Murdd* is a short novel with the breadth and power of an epic, with vivid characterization and intense storytelling that sweep the reader away. While the reader senses the moral concerns of the tale's creator, the novel is a far cry from the (iii)_____ of Tolstoy's nonfiction.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. a preference for	D. suppress	G. didacticism
B. an aversion to	E. identity	H. fluidity
C. an indifference toward	F. incite	I. creativity

7. Although most scientists hold that quantum theory and the theory of general relativity ought to be intimately connected, the theories have remained stubbornly _____.

- A. consistent
- B. unlinked
- C. self-contradictory
- D. estranged
- E. arbitrary
- F. congruent

8. She expected her book to be _____, but in fact few of her readers disagreed with its premise that street art, long considered a mere sideshow entertainment, deserved to be regarded as high art.

- A. controversial
- B. dramatic
- C. impressive
- D. acclaimed
- E. provocative
- F. popular

9. Despite its best efforts to stimulate sales, the bookselling business remains far from _____, for it has high fixed costs in wages and rent, and falling prices make these ever harder to spur.

- A. effective
- B. healthy
- C. innovative
- D. robust
- E. stingy
- F. parsimonious

10. Since the data we have analyzed are so _____, it would be hazardous to draw a definite conclusion.

- .
- A. copious
 - B. overwhelming
 - C. meager
 - D. paltry
 - E. abundant
 - F. uncertain

Section 4

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	bristle	v. to become angry	生气, 愤怒
2	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
3	unfathomable	adj. incapable of being fully explored or understood	难理解的
4	derivative	adj. unoriginal	非原创的
5	grandiose	adj. extravagantly or pretentiously imposing in appearance or style	夸张的, 宏伟的
6	vernacular	adj. of, relating to, or using the language of ordinary speech rather than formal writing	口头语的, 俗语的
7	exploit	v. to make productive use of	利用, 使用
		v. to make use of meanly or unfairly for one's own advantage	剥削
		n. an act or deed, especially a brilliant or heroic one	成就
8	embrace	v. accept (a belief, theory, or change) willingly and enthusiastically	支持
9	eschew	v. deliberately avoid using; abstain from	回避
10	obdurate	adj. stubbornly persistent in wrongdoing	固执的
11	arbitrary	adj. based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system	任意的
		adj. (of power or a ruling body) unrestrained and autocratic in the use of authority	武断的
12	malleable	adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences	可塑的
13	reiterate	v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize	重复强调

词汇预览

14	assume	v. take or begin to have (power or responsibility)	承担
15	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
16	incontrovertible	ad.impossible to dispute; unquestionable	不容质疑的
17	negate	v. to deny or renounce	否认
		v. to relinquish or surrender	放弃, 屈服
18	consequence	n. importance or relevance	重要性
		n. a result or effect	结果
19	reverse	v. make (something) the opposite of what it was	倒转, 颠倒
20	paucity	n. a small amount of something	少量
21	provenance	n. the place of origin or earliest known history of something	起源
22	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
23	pursue	v. follow or chase (someone or something)	追赶
24	standstill	n. a situation or condition in which there is no movement or activity at all	停顿, 停止
25	spurious	adj. of a deceitful nature or quality	欺骗性的
26	speculate	v. to think about something and make guesses about it	推测, 猜测
27	eclectic	adj. including things taken from many different sources	多元的
28	specious	adj. falsely appearing to be right	似是而非的
29	unalloyed	adj. (of metal) not alloyed; pure	非合金的
		adj. (chiefly of emotions) complete and unreserved	纯粹的
30	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
31	groan	v. say something in a despairing or miserable tone	抱怨, 呻吟
32	intangible	adj. unable to be touched; not having physical presence	无形的, 触摸不到的
		adj. complete or total	完全的

词汇预览

33	unqualified	adj. not having the skills, knowledge, or experience needed to do a particular job or activity	不合格的
34	impalpable	adj. not easily comprehended	感触不到的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	费劲的	arduous, laborious, taxing, onerous, burdensome
2	虚假的	dishonest, deceitful, fallacious, lying, spurious, fabricated
3	推测	conjecture, guess, speculate, surmise
4	无法感知的	intangible, impalpable, imperceptible, inappreciable, indiscernible, insensible, invisible
5	短暂的	ephemeral, fleeting, temporary, transient, transitory

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	at the beginning of	在...的开始阶段
2	resigned oneself to	使听从于；顺从
3	insist on doing sth.	坚持，坚决要求
4	absence of	缺乏
5	in charge of	负责；主管

4. Authentic Questions

1. Many Latin American writers and critics have come to bristle at the very mention of the type of fiction termed “magic realism,” but to the common reader the appeal of such fiction is _____.

- A. elusive
- B. undiminished
- C. unfathomable
- D. unexpected
- E. derivative

2. Because the critic thought that the mark of great literature was grandiosity and elegance not to be found in common speech, writers seeking his approbation _____ the vernacular.

- A. exploited
- B. embraced
- C. misapplied
- D. considered
- E. eschewed

3. Britain’s Queen Victoria, however (i)_____ she had been at the beginning of her reign, was politically much more (ii)_____ by the end of her time on the throne, as she resigned herself to the emergence of an increasing powerful electorate that prevented her from stubbornly insisting on getting her own way in matters of state.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. naive	D. powerful
B. personable	E. arbitrary
C. obdurate	F. malleable

4. The professor frequently reiterated a basic assumption behind the experimental method—namely, that the outcome of the experiment is always (i)_____. The hypothesis can never assume the experiment's results, in other words, but instead must (ii)_____ their appearance.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. undetermined	D. await
B. incontrovertible	E. signal
C. inconsequential	F. negate

5. The virtual absence of cougars from late prehistoric faunas in the North American Great Basin (i)_____ a general scarcity of carnivores from these sites: bobcats, coyotes, and badgers are routinely found, and even such historically (ii)_____ carnivores as bears and wolves are found as well.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. largely parallels	D. widespread
B. does not reflect	E. rare
C. is a consequence of	F. representative

6. For a time in the early Middle Ages, Latin culture came close to (i)_____: the witness to that is the (ii)_____ of manuscript copies of texts datable to the period. The process of copying manuscripts, the only way in which the fragile products of centuries of accumulating knowledge could be preserved, (iii)_____, a situation that did not change for two and a half centuries, until the time of Charlemagne. In the intervening period, much of Classical literature was lost to use forever.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. reversing	D. paucity	G. was pursued methodically
B. exploding	E. provenance	H. expressed the spirit of the time
C. vanishing	F. proliferation	I. virtually came to a standstill

7. Today the chair of task force in charge of revising the psychiatric diagnostic manual is _____ post—people work for years to position themselves as candidates—but in the early 1970s, descriptive psychiatry was a backwater.

- A. a coveted
- B. an arduous
- C. a taxing
- D. a lucrative
- E. an enviable
- F. an influential

8. The astronomer admits that his interpretation of so-called Population III stars is _____ at present since no one has yet done any real calculations to see if it holds up under closer scrutiny.

- A. spurious
- B. speculative
- C. predictive
- D. conjectural
- E. fabricated
- F. implausible

9. British critics covering African American musicians performing in London in the 1910s had little idea how to distinguish what was authentic African American music from what was _____, but they knew such a distinction existed.

- A. eclectic
- B. genuine
- C. derivative
- D. spurious
- E. legitimate
- F. specious

10. For parents, the pleasure of letting children choose which book to read aloud together is not always _____. I well remembered my inner groans when my child would constantly pick my least favorite book from the shelf.

- A. intangible
- B. enduring
- C. impalpable
- D. unalloyed
- E. ephemeral
- F. unqualified

Section 5

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	synthesis	n. the combination of components or elements to form a connected whole	综合，合成
2	conjecture	v. to form an opinion or idea without proof or sufficient evidence	猜测
3	accretion	n. growth or increase by the gradual accumulation of additional layers or matter	增加物
4	unpropitious	adj. not giving or indicating a good chance of success; unfavourable	不吉利的
5	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的，异常的
6	anathema	n. someone or something that is very strongly disliked	极其讨厌的人或事
		n. a vehement denunciation	咒骂
7	meretricious	adj. attractive in a cheap or false way	俗里俗气的
8	anthropomorphism	n. the attribution of human characteristics or behaviour to a god, animal, or object	神人同形论
9	reserved	adj. slow to reveal emotion or opinion	缄默的，冷淡的
10	transgress	v. to disobey a command or law	违反，违背
11	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
12	altruistic	adj. showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish	利他的，无私的
13	discipline	v. train (someone) to obey rules or a code of	训练
		n. a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education	学科
		v. punish or rebuke formally for an offence	惩罚
14	mimic	v. imitate (someone or their actions or words), especially in order to entertain or ridicule	模仿

词汇预览

15	contradict	v. deny the truth of (a statement) by asserting the opposite	否定, 反驳
16	sporadic	adj. occurring occasionally or irregularly	不规律的, 偶尔的
17	disproportion	n. an instance of being out of proportion with something else	不相称, 不均衡
18	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
		v. to prevent or avoid	避免
19	bountiful	adj. given or provided abundantly	丰富的
		adj. liberal in bestowing gifts or favors	慷慨的
20	invaluable	adj. extremely valuable or useful	极具价值的
21	permanent	adj. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever	长期稳定的
22	eternal	adj. lasting or existing forever; without end	永恒的
23	caricature	n. a drawing that makes someone look funny or foolish because some part of the person's appearance is exaggerated	漫画, 讽刺画
24	resonate	v. to produce or exhibit resonance	回响
		v. to evoke a feeling of shared emotion or belief	引起共鸣
25	divert	v. to distract	分散, 转移
		v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses	通过转移注意力使人愉悦
26	confuse	v. make (someone) bewildered or perplexed	困惑
27	intelligible	adj. able to be understood	可以理解的
28	primitive	adj. of, belonging to, or seeming to come from an early time in the very ancient past	原始的
		adj. very simple and basic	基本的
29	analogue	n. a person or thing seen as comparable to another	类似情况
30	implausible	adj. (of an argument or statement) not seeming reasonable or probable; failing to convince	难以置信的
31	petty	adj. not very important or serious	不重要的
32	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的

词汇预览

33	spiteful	adj. showing or caused by malice	恶意的
34	opportunistic	adj. taking advantage of opportunities as they arise	投机的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使消遣, 娱乐	divert, disport, entertain, regale
2	重要的	indispensable, crucial
3	可以理解的	intelligible, fathomable, accessible, apprehensible
4	易变的	inconstant, capricious, mercurial, mutable, volatile

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be accused of	被指控...
2	regard.. as..	把...认作
3	ring true	听来真实可靠; 听上去是真的
4	fall short	不符合标准
5	depict .. as ..	把...描述成

4. Authentic Questions

1. Given the many thematic strands that the book seeks to draw together into a continuous cord of narrative, it is perforce work of _____, which is not to say that the author's research fails to provide sufficient detail about each of his chosen themes.

- A. synthesis
- B. conjecture
- C. analysis
- D. reconstruction
- E. accretion

2. For many in the room, the idea of coming to the assistance of a rival was more than unpleasant: it was _____.

- A. unpropitious
- B. anomalous
- C. anathema
- D. redundant
- E. meretricious

3. Throughout much of the twentieth century, common scientific sense seemed to dictate that animals could not make a choice based on radical or aesthetic criteria. Such choices were (i)_____ the mental capacity of humans. Scientists who (ii)_____ this animal-human cognitive division were often accused of anthropomorphism.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. reserved for	D. accepted
B. inconsistent with	E. transgressed
C. similar to	F. exacerbated

4. Common sense tells us some people are more (i)_____ than others. The claim that these differences are (ii)_____, or that deep down, everybody acts only to further their own interests, (iii)_____ observations and deep-seated human practices of moral evaluation.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. altruistic	D. growing	G. mimics
B. adaptable	E. illusory	H. explains
C. disciplined	F. relevant	I. contradicts

5. Many researchers assume that politicians consider the preferences of the entire public, and not merely those of likely voters, when making decisions. Yet, since the desire to be reelected is central, it is plausible that politicians (i)_____ the opinions of likely voters in formulating their positions on issues. It is possible that researchers' suppositions about policy makers' (ii)_____ aggregate public opinion may serve to (iii)_____ the fact that only the preferences of likely voters actually matter.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. rely insufficiently on	D. responsiveness to	G. mask
B. depart sporadically from	E. neglect of	H. reflect
C. attend disproportionately to	F. misrepresentation of	I. obviate

6. Compared to Earth over most of its 4 to 6-billion-year history, the world we live in today is quite (i)_____. Of course, it is human nature to regard the world that we are used to as (ii)_____. The oceans, prairies, and mountain chains—even the air we breathe—seem the norm and therefore (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. bountiful	D. invaluable	G. eternal
B. atypical	E. permanent	H. precious
C. stable	F. corrupted	I. endangered

7. Caricature can be revealing as well as amusing, and Ager's novel is both: Ager's delineation of class, ethnic, and generational struggle is exaggerated for comical effect, but it _____ nonetheless.

- A. resonates
- B. entertains
- C. diverts
- D. confuses
- E. rings true
- F. falls short

8. Laughter, like speech, is primarily a human faculty, although both functions may also exist in a more _____ form in lesser primates.

- A. indispensable
- B. crucial
- C. primitive
- D. intelligible
- E. recognizable
- F. rudimentary

9. The story lines of silent dramas may often have been _____, yet within those basic narrative outlines, the true artists among silent-film actors could express emotional shadings that have no analogue in spoken language.

- A. implausible
- B. incredible
- C. conventional
- D. elemental
- E. rudimentary
- F. confusing

10. The candidate seeks to depict his opponent as being _____, as one who is simply unable to make a decision and stand his ground.

- A. inconstant
- B. cowardly
- C. opportunistic
- D. petty
- E. capricious
- F. spiteful

Section 6

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	antithesis	n. the exact opposite of something or someone	相反, 对立
2	gadfly	n. someone who annoys people by being very critical	讨人厌的人
3	affinity	n. a liking for or an attraction to something	倾向, 偏好
4	metaphor	n. a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar	比喻
		n. an object, activity, or idea that is used as a symbol of something else	象征
5	sectarian	adj. limited in character or scope	狭隘的
		adj. relating to religious or political sects and the differences between them	派系的
6	baroque	adj. characterized by grotesqueness, extravagance, complexity, or flamboyance	奢华的, 复杂的
7	rebuff	n. a blunt or abrupt repulse or refusal	(粗鲁的) 回复
		v. to reject bluntly, often disdainfully	(粗鲁地) 拒绝
8	recount	v. tell someone about something; give an account of an event or experience	描述
9	abstruse	adj. difficult to comprehend	难以理解的
10	cursory	adj. hasty and therefore not thorough or detailed	草率的
11	wonder	n. a feeling of amazement and admiration, caused by something beautiful, remarkable, or unfamiliar	惊愕, 奇迹
12	inflate	v. increase (something) by a large or excessive amount	膨胀, 增加
13	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的, 挑剔的

词汇预览

14	overblow	v. to exaggerate	夸大
15	improvise	v. to speak or perform without preparation	即兴表演
16	oversell	v. sell more of (something) than exists or can be delivered	销售过多
		v. exaggerate the merits of	过分吹嘘
17	explicit	adj. very clear and complete and leaving no doubt about the meaning	明白的, 清楚的
18	irrational	adj. not logical or reasonable	不合理的
19	utopia	n. an imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect	乌托邦, 理想国
20	prompt	adj. done without delay; immediate	敏捷的
		v. encourage (a hesitating speaker) to say something	激起
21	hostile	adj. not friendly	不友好的, 敌对的
22	paradise	n. an ideal or idyllic place or state	天堂
23	trajectory	n. the path followed by a projectile flying or an object moving under the action of given forces	轨道, 轨线
24	subtle	adj. so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe	微妙的
25	fallacy	n. a false or mistaken idea	错误, 谬论
26	sophisticated	adj. having or showing a lot of experience and knowledge about the world and about culture, art, literature, etc.	精于世故的, 老练的
		adj. highly developed and complex	高度复杂的
27	nuance	n. a very small difference in color, tone, meaning, etc.	小差异
28	juxtaposition	n. the act or an instance of placing two or more things side by side	并排放置
29	tart	adj. sharp or acid in taste	酸的
		adj. (of a remark or tone of voice) cutting, bitter, or sarcastic	锋利的
30	allusion	n. an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly	暗示
31	effusive	adj. expressing a lot of emotion	表达过多感情的

词汇预览

32	audacious	adj. intrepidly daring	大胆的，无谓的
		adj. contemptuous of law, religion, or decorum	无礼的
		adj. marked by originality and verve	大胆创新的
33	lyrical	adj. expressing the writer's emotions in an imaginative and beautiful way	抒情的
34	taxing	adj. physically or mentally demanding	繁重的
35	circumscribe	v. to limit the size or amount of (something)	限制
36	multifarious	adj. of many and various kinds	各种各样的
37	plethora	adj. a very large amount or number	大量的
38	surfeit	n. an amount that is too much or more than you need	过量的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	天真无邪的	artless, naïve, unsophisticated, innocent
2	情感泛滥的	effusive, emotional, demonstrative, gushy, passionate
3	明显的	patent, conspicuous, remarkable, striking
4	费劲的	laborious, taxing, onerous, burdensome
5	有限的，受到限制的	bounded, circumscribed, confined, definite, limited, restricted
6	丰富的，过多的	plethora, abundance, plenitude, profusion, surfeit, surplus

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	on the contrary	相反，相对立
2	in terms of	依据；按照；在...方面
3	prone to	倾向于

4. Authentic Questions

1. Unable to escape their own literary tradition, literary critics either become the _____ of that tradition or, on the contrary, use their knowledge of it to reinterpret writers and trends from new perspectives.

- A. liberators
- B. guardians
- C. successors
- D. antithesis
- E. gadflies

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

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

3. As the pace of the trial (i)_____, the wait at the beginning of the day became less interminable, and the attorneys' requests to suspend proceeding for private conferences with the judge, almost invariably granted early on, were routinely (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. slowed	D. rebuff
B. materialized	E. repeated
C. accelerated	F. recounted

4. Since the field of quantum mechanics is often considered to be (i)_____, it was surprising to find it attracts so much (ii)_____ interest.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. abstruse	D. cursory
B. unconventional	E. technical
C. interdisciplinary	F. general

5. Medical research scientists' (i)_____ claims regarding the (ii)_____ new research make the public wonder why their own doctors are not dispensing miracles. There are forces, both external and internal, on scientists that almost require them to (iii)_____. Without money, there is no science. Researchers must constantly convince administrators who control tax dollars, investors, and individual donors that the work they are doing will make a difference.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. modest	D. serious constraints on	G. improvise
B. inflated	E. overblown interpretations of	H. oversell
C. fastidious	F. potential benefits of	I. generalize

6. Most advocates of space exploration by the United States would not explicitly associate spaceflight with (i)_____, yet that belief, Launius and McCurdy write, is among the roots of arguments (ii)_____ human spaceflight. Throughout United States history there has been (iii)_____—seek utopia—on the frontier, and many space advocates have used that notion to make their case for exploring and settling space.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. entertainment	D. questioning	G. a hostile region fit only for the most self-reliant
B. irrationality	E. analyzing	H. the ideal location for one to better oneself
C. utopia	F. prompting	I. a paradise corrupted by European civilization

7. Although people often describe the correct trajectory for a thrown or moving object, their efforts to explain that trajectory in terms of physics can reveal _____ understanding of the forces acting on the object.

- A. a naïve
- B. a subtle
- C. a fallacious
- D. an unsophisticated
- E. a nuanced
- F. a fresh

8. His own writing style was _____: colorful and tart in its choice of language, willing to run risks in its allusions, metaphors, and verbal juxtapositions, prone to irreverent conclusions designed to surprise or startle.

- A. effusive
- B. audacious
- C. lyrical
- D. striking
- E. ornate
- F. emotional

9. *Shifting Fortunes* takes a conventional approach to American union history by simply explaining the reasons behind union growth and decline in the nineteenth and twentieth century; it is a chronologically and thematically _____ study and nothing more.

- A. complicated
- B. taxing
- C. circumscribed
- D. onerous
- E. confined
- F. multifarious

10. Given the _____ of solid case studies of environment degradation, this new study adds very little to our knowledge of the field.

- A. erroneousness
- B. plethora
- C. surfeit
- D. inaccuracy
- E. rigor
- F. outcome

Section 7

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	compliment	v. to present with a token of esteem	恭维, 称赞
2	animadversion	n. a critical and usually censorious remark	批判, 责骂
3	culmination	n. the end or final result of something	最终, 结果
4	divination	n. the practice of seeking knowledge of the future or the unknown by supernatural means	预测, 占卜
5	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
6	spontaneous	adj. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning	即兴的
		adj. controlled and directed internally	自主的, 自发的
		adj. not apparently contrived or manipulated	自然的, 不刻意的
7	unintentional	adj. not done on purpose	非故意的
8	unqualified	adj. complete or total	完全的
		adj. not having the skills, knowledge, or experience needed to do a particular job or activity	不合格的
9	prolong	v. extend the duration of	延长
10	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
11	chagrin	n. a feeling of being frustrated or annoyed because of failure or disappointment	苦恼, 烦恼
		v. to vex or unsettle by disappointing or humiliating	使烦恼
12	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的, 自满的

词汇预览

13	hubris	n. exaggerated pride or self-confidence	傲慢, 狂妄自大
14	resolve	v. determinate	下决心
15	setting	n. the time, place, and circumstances in which something occurs or develops	环境, 背景
16	catalyst	n. a substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change	催化剂
17	disperse	v. to go or move in different directions	使...分散
18	stagnate	v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.	停滞
19	ostensible	adj. seeming or said to be true or real but very possibly not true or real	表面的, 虚假的
20	distract	v. prevent (someone) from concentrating on something	转移, 分心
21	lapse	n. a slight error typically due to forgetfulness or inattention	过失, 走神
22	transmogrify	v. to change or alter greatly and often with grotesque or humorous effect	使...变形
23	slight	v. to treat as slight or unimportant : make light of	轻视, 忽视
		adj. deficient in weight, solidity, or importance: trivial; small of its kind or in amount	不重要的, 微小的
24	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
25	gigantic	adj. extremely large	极大的
26	venerable	adj. deserving to be venerated	值得尊敬的
27	snub	v. to ignore (someone) in a deliberate and insulting way	怠慢, 不理睬
28	exile	v. to banish or expel from one's own country or home	流放
29	infuriate	v. to make (someone) very angry	使...愤怒
30	champion	v. vigorously support or defend the cause of	支持

词汇预览

31	downplay	v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important	轻视
32	prodigious	adj. extraordinary in bulk, quantity, or degree	巨大的，惊人的
33	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的，挑剔的
34	voracious	adj. excessively eager	贪婪的
		adj. having a huge appetite	贪吃的
35	omnivorous	adj. eating both plants and animals	杂食的
		adj. eager to learn about many different things	求知若渴的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	创新的	creative, ingenious, inventive, original
2	支持	advocate, back, champion, endorse, support, uphold
3	不予重视	downplay, de-emphasize, disregard, ignore, overlook, neglect
4	挑剔的，难以取悦的	exacting, fastidious, finical, finicking, fussy, picky

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	out of business	破产，失业
2	all but	几乎
3	drop out of	退出
4	be inclined to	倾向于

4. Authentic Questions

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

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

2. Although New York exhilarated him, even at first Leger's reaction to it was not _____: he was initially bothered by its stunning verticality.

- A. unspontaneous
- B. unintentional
- C. unqualified
- D. unhopeful
- E. uninterested

3. Any number of mysteries to which individual scholars of Athenian history have devoted whole careers are addressed by Ober, and mostly successfully. This will cause some (i)_____ among scholars who have worked for years on a particular problem only to see another scholar suddenly (ii)_____ it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. chagrin	D. prolong
B. complacency	E. exacerbate
C. hubris	F. resolve

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. laboratory	D. dispersed
B. catalyst	E. undermined
C. standard	F. tried

5. As cheaper imports drove most California potteries out of business during the 1950s, one company (i)_____. The substantial size and weight of the specialized products produced by Architectural Pottery helped (ii)_____ the company, because it was uneconomical for foreign companies to ship similarly large objects to California.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. stagnated	D. transform
B. diversified	E. insulate
C. flourished	F. finance

6. The limitations of human attention cause us to miss much of what goes on around us. The real problem here is that we are often (i)_____ these limitations: we think that we see the world as it really is, but our ostensibly reliable visual experience (ii)_____ striking mental (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. impatient with	D. belies	G. feats
B. unaware of	E. unifies	H. images
C. distracted by	F. dispels	I. lapses

7. The university's once _____ department of economic history has lost prestige and transmogrified into a department of management and marketing.

- A. respected
- B. slighted
- C. pretentious
- D. gigantic
- E. venerable
- F. snubbed

8. He was one of the most powerful chess players ever and one of the most _____.: at the height of his fame he all but dropped out of chess, entering into a self-imposed exile.

- A. perplexing
- B. creative
- C. troubled
- D. infuriating
- E. enigmatic
- F. imaginative

9. Compared to their predecessors, who were more nationalist than feminist in political orientation, roman women activists of the younger generation are more inclined to _____ women's rights, often creating organizations focused primarily on women's issues.

- A. expand
- B. de-emphasize
- C. champion
- D. idealize
- E. downplay
- F. defend

10. Consuming 25 to 35 percent of their body weight each day, sea otters are not only _____ but highly specialized eaters, organizing themselves into groups that zero in on specific kinds of prey.

- A. prodigious
- B. indiscriminating
- C. fastidious
- D. picky
- E. voracious
- F. omnivorous

Section 8

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	cathedral	n. the main church of an area that is headed by a bishop	大教堂
2	exemplar	n. a typical example	典型
3	glorification	n. to make (something) seem much better or more important than it really is	美化
		n. to honor or praise	赞颂
4	dilute	v. to lessen the strength of (something)	削弱, 减轻
		v. to make thinner or less strong by adding water or another liquid	稀释
5	turbulent	adj. causing unrest, violence, or disturbance	混乱的
6	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
7	contagious	adj. communicable by contact	传染的
8	sagacious	adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions	聪明的, 睿智的
9	publicize	v. to cause (something) to be publicly known : to give information about (something) to the public	宣传, 公布
10	homogenous	adj. of uniform structure or composition throughout	同质的
11	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的
12	cinch	n. something that is very easy to do	轻而易举之事
13	multifaceted	adj. having many facets or aspects	多方面的
14	misapprehend	v. to apprehend wrongly: misunderstand	误解

词汇预览

15	obliterate	v. to destroy (something) completely so that nothing is left	抹去, 使...消失
16	preside	v. to be in charge of something (such as a trial)	主持, 负责
17	seethe	v. to suffer violent internal excitement	强压怒火, 生闷气
		v. to move constantly and without order	攒动
18	dispute	v. to engage in argument or oppose	争辩, 反对
19	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的
20	orderly	adj. arranged or organized in a logical or regular way	按一定顺序的
		adj. peaceful or well-behaved	有序的, 和平的
21	litigation	n. the action to make (something) the subject of a lawsuit, or to cause (a case, an issue, etc.) to be decided and settled in a court of law	诉讼
22	pedestrian	adj. not interesting or unusual: commonplace, unimaginative	普通的, 无趣的
23	sporadic	adj. occurring occasionally or irregularly	不规律的, 偶尔的
24	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
25	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
26	unwieldy	adj. difficult to handle, control, or deal with because of being large, heavy, or complex	体积庞大而笨重的
27	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
28	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
29	flummoxed	adj. confused	困惑的
30	hearten	v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful	激励, 鼓励
31	confound	v. to surprise and confuse (someone or something)	使困惑, 弄糊涂

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	单一的	homogeneous, univocal, monochromatic, monotonous
2	多样的	heterogeneous, diverse, various, assorted, variegated
3	创新的	creative, ingenious, inventive, original, innovative
4	平凡普通的	mundane, common, ordinary, prosaic, pedestrian
5	费劲的	laborious, taxing, onerous, burdensome
6	短暂的	evanescent, ephemeral, transient, transitory

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	A be credited with B	把B归功于A
2	presided over	主持；负责
3	A seethe over B	A因B热血沸腾
4	A at odds with B	A 与 B不一致

4. Authentic Questions

1. Medieval cathedrals still stand as marvels of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, medieval physical and chemistry are simply irrelevant, at best a dead end, at worst the very _____ of what science is supposed to be.

- A. exemplar
- B. glorification
- C. reflection
- D. dilution
- E. antithesis

2. There are something like 1,400 seed banks around the world, which guard samples of crop plants ranging from alfalfa to yams. But this agricultural archive is (i)_____ as a result of war, storms, scant money, and bad management, particularly in the world's most (ii)_____ places.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. eroding	D. secure
B. expanding	E. turbulent
C. stabilizing	F. cosmopolitan

3. Fears that the recent sharp rise in oil prices is an indication that oil is running out appear to be (i)_____. The Middle East still contains vast oil supplies. Furthermore, even if new oil finds elsewhere have been (ii)_____ than in the past, substantial quantities of oil can be profitably stripped from tar and shale.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. contagious	D. less frequent
B. unfounded	E. more accessible
C. sagacious	F. less publicized

4. Historian Barbara Alpern Engel's task in writing a book about women in Russia must have been a (i)_____ one, because the (ii)_____ the Russian empire's peoples meant that Russian women could never be treated as a homogenous group.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. motivating	D. unity among
B. boring	E. disinterest in
C. daunting	F. diversity of

5. From bottom to top, from poor to rich, was rare, even movement from poor to middle class was (i)_____. Statistical analysis of trends in occupation, income, and property ownership, Thernstrom wrote, "yielded rather (ii)_____ conclusions about social mobility in nineteenth-century America." So we might expect Thernstrom to be suspicious now of claims that differences in class could be (iii)_____ if only the public schools did a better job.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an anomaly	D. multifaceted	G. distinguished
B. a cinch	E. pessimistic	H. misapprehended
C. a conjecture	F. unsophisticated	I. obliterated

6. During the Harlem Renaissance, Alain Locke (i)_____ the first flourishing of a self-consciously racial art movement in America and was widely credited with providing the philosophical basis for its emergence. His importance as a critic of African America art and as an art theorist is (ii)_____ if controversial, yet he has received (iii)_____ attention for his unique insight into the broad forces that shaped American modernism and cultural nationalism in the visual arts.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. forestalled	D. undisputed	G. undeserved
B. presided over	E. misleading	H. meticulous
C. seethed over	F. questionable	I. insufficient

7. Travel writers have a special burden of forming _____ story—that is, one with a beginning, middle, and end—out of the unformed moments that make up the act of traveling.

- A. a compelling
- B. a coherent
- C. an original
- D. a serious
- E. an orderly
- F. an innovative

8. Although the company still loses the occasional lawsuit, the litigation threat that once seemed so _____ has become quite manageable.

- A. burdensome
- B. pedestrian
- C. sporadic
- D. mundane
- E. promising
- F. onerous

9. Anne Carson's book *Nax* is, very deliberately, _____ literary object—the opposite of an e-reader, which is designed to vanish in your palm as you read on a train.

- A. an evanescent
- B. a cumbersome
- C. an immutable
- D. an unwieldy
- E. an ephemeral
- F. a flexible

10. Peoples' decisions about childbearing depend on innumerable personal considerations and societal factors, yet even knowing this, demographers are often _____.: their projections of birth rates frequently turn out to be embarrassingly at odds with reality.

- A. sanguine
- B. flummoxed
- C. inconsistent
- D. overconfident
- E. heartened
- F. confounded

Section 9

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	accessible	adj. easily understood or appreciated	好理解的
		adj. (of a place) able to be reached or entered	好接近的
2	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
3	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范
4	benighted	adj. having no knowledge or education	无知的, 愚昧的
5	multitudinous	adj. very many	很多的
6	obtuse	adj. stupid or unintelligent	愚钝的, 笨的
		adj. difficult to comprehend	难懂的
7	mendacity	n. untruthfulness	谎言
8	abnegate	v. to deny or renounce	否认
		v. to relinquish or surrender	放弃, 屈服
9	guileless	adj. innocent	诚实的
10	trenchant	adj. caustic	尖酸刻薄的
		adj. sharply perceptive	犀利的, 一针见血的
11	anachronism	n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.	时代错乱
		n. one that is out of its proper or chronological order, especially a person or practice that belongs to an earlier time	不合时宜

词汇预览

12	dogmatic	adj. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted	教条的
13	fallacious	adj. tending to deceive or mislead	谬误的，不合理的
14	quotidian	adj. ordinary or very common	普通的
		adj. occurring every day	日常的
15	perennial	adj. lasting or existing for a long or apparently infinite time; enduring or continually recurring	常在的，反复的
16	squander	v. to spend extravagantly or foolishly	浪费，挥霍
17	deflate	v. to make (someone) lose confidence or pride	使...泄气，使...挫败
		v. to lose air or gas from inside	使...漏气
18	promulgate	v. to make (an idea, belief, etc.) known to many people	传播
		v. to make (a new law) known officially and publicly	颁布（法律）
19	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证，提供证据证明
20	civic	adj. of or relating to a citizen, a city, citizenship, or community affairs	公民的，市民的
21	mold	v. to become moldy	发霉
		v. to give shape to	塑造
22	derogate	v. to cause to seem inferior	贬低
23	preoccupied	adj. thinking about something a lot or too much	专注的
24	ambivalent	adj. simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward an object, person, or action	（情感、态度）矛盾的
25	indifferent	adj. not interested in or concerned about something	漠不关心的
		adj. neither good nor bad	平庸的
26	retreat	n. an act or process of withdrawing especially from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable	撤退

词汇预览

27	abet	v. to help, encourage, or support someone in a criminal act	怂恿, 支持, 教唆 (犯罪)
28	instigate	v. to cause (something) to happen or begin	激起, 挑起
29	nullify	v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect	使...无效
30	foster	v. encourage the development of (something, especially something desirable)	培养
31	cajole	v. to persuade with flattery or gentle urging especially in the face of reluctance	哄骗
32	coax	v. to influence or gently urge by caressing or flattering	哄骗
33	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
34	hamper	adj. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
35	obscure	adj. not discovered or known about; uncertain	无名的
		adj. not clearly expressed or easily understood	晦涩的, 不清楚的
36	conceivable	adj. capable of being conceived	可想象的
37	anticipate	v. act as a forerunner or precursor of	预期
38	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
		adj. appearing worthy of belief	表面上可行的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	阻碍	hamper, hinder, impede, obstruct, stymie, encumber
2	促进	promote, further, aid, assist, facilitate, foster
3	模糊	obscure, implicit, ambiguous, equivocal, vague
4	煽动	abet, ferment, incite, instigate, provoke
5	威吓	blandish, cajole, coax

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	regard...as	认为.....是
2	indifferent to	对.....漠不关心
3	hold back	抑制

4. Authentic Questions

1. In the nineteenth century, geology became so respected among middle-class Britons that the science came to be seen as _____, a yardstick by which other disciplines measured their scientific rigor and imaginative power.

- A. accessible
- B. derivative
- C. pragmatic
- D. empirical
- E. paradigmatic

2. He defended the governments equivocations regarding the mysterious contrail as resulting not from _____ as critics say, but from a benightedness about its own doings that is almost inevitable, given the multitudinousness of its agencies.

- A. obtuseness
- B. mendacity
- C. abnegation
- D. guilelessness
- E. trenchancy

3. Up to the 1970s, histories of science tended to be (i)_____, not least in their focus on discoveries and theories that could be read as anticipating later scientific orthodoxies, rather than on those deemed (ii)_____ in their own periods. Historians of science are now routinely far more sensitive on such scores.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. anachronistic	D. major
B. convoluted	E. fallacious
C. undogmatic	F. inessential

4. The perennial problem for critics of nineteenth-century novelist Charlotte Yonge is the relationship of her realism to her (i)_____. While admiring her complex psychological portraits and detailed descriptions of quotidian family life, readers since her own time have tended to fault her improbable manipulation of plot to teach a moral lesson. Indeed, many critics (ii)_____ her because of her willingness to (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. pessimism	D. dismiss	G. squander suspense
B. didacticism	E. applaud	H. sacrifice credibility
C. eclecticism	F. underestimate	I. deflate pretension

5. Filler claims that after the social welfare programs of the 1960s, belief that the government has an obligation to provide decent housing for citizens who cannot afford it was (i)_____ in the United States by the notion that providing suitable shelter for everyone should be (ii)_____. Thus today in the (iii)_____ of taxpayer-sponsored initiatives, we have volunteer home-construction programs, honorable in intent but pitifully limited in scope.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. supplanted	D. a shared civic responsibility	G. absence
B. promulgated	E. an act of private charity	H. name
C. corroborated	F. a profit-oriented enterprise	I. mold

6. Persian prose writers from the second half of the twelfth century onward were characteristically (i)_____ the literary form of their works, a fact that some scholars have perceived as a derogation of those works' content. It may be better interpreted as (ii)_____ the development of an awareness of authorship, for the awareness of authorship (iii)_____ the awareness of form.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. ambivalent about	D. a retreat from	G. evolves through
B. indifferent to	E. an indication of	H. extends beyond
C. preoccupied with	F. a justification for	I. holds back

7. Some have argued that naming scientific discoveries after the people who make them can _____ scientific progress, because the nomenclature lacks useful clarity, having no relationship to the underlying principles that govern nature.

- A. hamper
- B. abet
- C. instigate
- D. obscure
- E. nullify
- F. impede

8. In the wild, no other mammal _____ individuals from another species; badgers do not tend hares, deer do not nurture baby squirrels, lions do not care for giraffes.

- A. protects
- B. fosters
- C. aids
- D. cajoles
- E. adopts
- F. coaxes

9. Each of the country's 26 states and most of its more than 2,000 municipalities have their own police forces, _____ communication and making it difficult to establish a coordinated law-enforcement strategy.

- A. establishing
- B. impeding
- C. hampering
- D. launching
- E. obscuring
- F. preventing

10. Governments are often willing to pay the direct costs of preparing for emergencies that may never happen: they make room in their budgets to prepare for _____ but unlikely events.

- A. plausible
- B. anticipated
- C. dangerous
- D. conceivable
- E. foreseen
- F. unimaginable

Section 10

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	ballyhoo	n. flamboyant, exaggerated, or sensational promotion or publicity	大四宣传, 大吹大擂
2	pensive	adj. lost in serious or sad thought	(悲伤的) 思考的
3	droll	adj. having an odd and amusing quality	古怪的, 搞笑的
4	stoicism	n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness	冷漠, 淡泊
5	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	挑剔的
6	congenial	adj. very friendly	友善的
		adj. pleasant and harmonious	和气的
		adj. having the same nature, disposition, or tastes	性格相似的
7	quip	n. a witty remark	妙语
8	heterogeneous	adj. made up of parts that are different	异质的, 混合的
9	subtle	adj. so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe	微妙的
10	demur	v. to take exception: object	反对
11	acquiesce	v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing	默许, 默认
12	quash	v. to annul or put an end to	废止, 使无效
		v. to suppress or extinguish completely	镇压, 平息
13	discrepant	adj. being at variance	有差异的
14	fusty	adj. very old-fashioned	过时的
		adj. full of dust and unpleasant smells	腐臭的
15	dogmatic	adj. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted	教条的
16	recapitulate	v. to give a brief summary of something	总结

词汇预览

17	forswear	v. to promise to give up (something) or to stop doing (something)	放弃
18	qualify	v. to alter the strength or flavor of	限制
		v. to fit by training, skill, or ability for a special purpose	证明...合格
19	quixotic	adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals	不切实际的
		adj. capricious or unpredictable	变化多端的
20	mercenary	adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage	唯利是图的
21	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的
22	dearth	n. the state or condition of not having enough of something	缺乏
23	inevitable	adj. sure to happen	不可避免的
24	diffuse	adj. spread out over a large space	分散的
25	myriad	adj. a countless or extremely great number of people or things	无数的
26	trifling	adj. having little value or importance	不重要的
27	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
28	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
29	adduce	v. to mention or provide (something, such as a fact or example) as evidence or proof to support an argument	引用...证明
30	bemuse	v. to cause (someone) to be confused and often also somewhat amused	使...困惑
		v. to occupy the attention of	吸引
31	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
32	abound	v. to be present in large numbers or in great quantity	富于, 增长
33	discard	v. to get rid of especially as useless or unwanted	抛弃, 丢弃
34	evocative	adj. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind	唤起的
35	subvert	v. undermine the power and authority of (an established system or institution)	破坏, 颠覆

词汇预览

36	relinquish	v. to give up (something)	放弃
37	defer	v. put off, delay	推迟
		v. to submit to another's wishes, opinion, or governance usually through deference or respect	顺从

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	明显的	conspicuous, remarkable, striking
2	不重要的	trivial, trifling, insubstantial, negligible, nominal
3	使缓和	modulate, subside, taper, temper
4	高兴的	blithe, cheerful, jocund, jovial, jubilant
5	有害的	deleterious, detrimental, harmful, injurious, pernicious

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be reluctant to	不情愿
2	wary of	小心翼翼的, 谨防的
3	myriad of	大量的
4	for one's own sake	为了自己的利益

4. Authentic Questions

1. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

2. Some species camouflage patterns may be _____, granting those species a higher chance of survival in a heterogeneous environment.

- A. plastic
- B. subtle
- C. singular
- D. consistent
- E. imitable

3. The physical (i)_____ seen in the remains of soldiers who fought in the fifteenth-century battle of Towton is unsurprising, given the (ii)_____ origins of the men who took the battlefield that day.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. decay	D. disparate
B. strength	E. unknown
C. diversity	F. controversial

4. Even if the merits of the proposal are (i)_____, faculty members may be reluctant to (ii)_____, given their fear of offending the group that champions it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unparalleled	D. demur
B. dubious	E. approve
C. obvious	F. acquiesce

5. Many historians of the ancient world are wary of sounding (i)_____. Write so much as a sentence and the temptation is immediately to (ii)_____ it. Even in cases when the sources for a given event are (iii)_____, uncertainties and discrepancies crop up everywhere.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. fusty	D. recapitulate	G. consistent
B. anachronistic	E. forswear	H. plentiful
C. dogmatic	F. qualify	I. biased

6. His idea to make money by building a drone that could fly from the West Coast to Hawaii while continuously sending back low-altitude weather data is a characteristically (i)_____ project. The (ii)_____ of good storm-intensity forecasts has huge economic costs, but filling that need won't automatically generate big profits because the economic benefits are (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. quixotic	D. ubiquity	G. almost inevitable
B. mercenary	E. accuracy	H. hard to envision
C. resourceful	F. dearth	I. so widely diffused

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

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

8. Typefaces, in one sense, are just like styles of shoes: they _____ because different people have different tastes and identities and because both creators and users value novelty for its own sake.

- A. bemuse
- B. converge
- C. proliferate
- D. abound
- E. evolve
- F. coincide

9. It's a sign of John Dramani Mahamas maturity as a writer that he is willing to consider his country's future so _____: his memoir is appealingly honest, given to clear-eyed assessments rather than exaggerated accounts of achievements.

- A. cheerfully
- B. dispassionately
- C. insightfully
- D. evocatively
- E. analytically
- F. blithely

10. In its few decades of existence, the field of technology assessment has undergone large changes: its original high ambitions to predict consequences of technology have been _____ if not discarded.

- A. deferred
- B. subverted
- C. abandoned
- D. relinquished
- E. tempered
- F. modulated

Section 11

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	discriminatory	adj. not fair	不公平的, 歧视的
2	incommensurable	adj. having an uncommon measure	不可以用同等单位衡量的
		adj. incommensurate	不成比例的
3	anachronism	n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.	时代错乱
		n. one that is out of its proper or chronological order, especially a person or practice that belongs to an earlier time	不合时宜
4	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
		adj. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions	各地都有的
5	rigorous	adj. very strict and demanding	严格的
		adj. done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail	细致的, 准确的
6	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
7	punctilious	adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way	(对行为)谨慎小心的
8	orthodox	adj. accepted as true or correct by most people	主流的
		adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion	符合传统的

词汇预览

9	sophisticated	adj. having or showing a lot of experience and knowledge about the world and about culture, art, literature, etc.	精于世故的, 老练的
		adj. highly developed and complex	高度复杂的
10	excavate	v. to uncover (something) by digging away and removing the earth that covers it	开凿, 挖出
11	underscore	v. to emphasize (something) or show the importance of (something)	强调
12	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
13	qualify	v. make (something) less severe or extreme	限制
		v. become eligible for a competition or its final rounds, by reaching a certain standard or defeating a competitor	使...合格
14	jettison	v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea)	拒绝, 放弃
15	folly	n. lack of good sense; foolishness	愚蠢
16	cruelty	n. behaviour which causes physical or mental harm to another, especially a spouse, whether intentionally or not	残忍
17	milieu	adj. the physical or social setting in which something occurs or develops : environment	环境
18	condemn	v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	谴责
19	salutary	adj. producing a beneficial effect	有益的
20	alienate	v. to cause (someone) to feel that she or he no longer belongs in a particular group, society, etc.	疏远
		v. to cause (someone) to stop being friendly, helpful, etc., towards you	使...变得不友好
21	patriotism	n. the quality of being patriotic; vigorous support for one's country	爱国主义
22	prominence	n. the state of being important, famous, or noticeable	卓越, 突出

词汇预览

23	supremacy	n. the state or condition of being superior to all others in authority, power, or status	至高无上, 霸权
24	ingenuous	adj. having or showing the innocence, trust, and honesty that young people often have	纯朴的, 真诚的
25	salient	adj. very important or noticeable	明显的, 显眼的
26	resonate	v. to produce or exhibit resonance	回响
		v. to evoke a feeling of shared emotion or belief	引起共鸣
27	muddle	v. bring into a disordered or confusing state	混合
		v. confuse	使困惑
28	convivial	adj. of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others	好交际的, 欢聚的
29	pecuniary	adj. relating to or in the form of money	金钱的
30	quixotic	adj. foolishly impractical, especially in the pursuit of ideals	不切实际的
		adj. capricious or unpredictable	变化多端的
31	altruistic	adj. showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish	利他的
32	discern	v. to detect or recognize	识别, 察觉
33	envisage	v. contemplate or conceive of as a possibility or a desirable future event	正视, 想像
34	withstand	v. remain undamaged or unaffected by; resist	反抗, 抵挡

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使困惑	baffle, bewilder, confuse, muddle, perplex, puzzle
2	爱社交的	convivial, extroverted, genial, sociable, outgoing
3	利他的	altruistic, selfless, philanthropic, benign
4	识别, 察觉, 了解	discern, perceive, appreciate, percept, sense
5	反对	defy, fight, oppose, repel, withstand

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	separate .. from..	分离
2	confront with	对抗
3	remove from	从...中移开 (拿走, 除掉)
4	stem from	因为, 由于

4. Authentic Questions

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

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

2. Neuroscientists are excited by technological progress that facilitates brain mapping, the most _____ of them comparing their growing abilities to tremendous advances that led to unimaginable success of the Human Genome Project.

- A. rigorous
- B. sanguine
- C. punctilious
- D. unorthodox
- E. sophisticated

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. complicated by	D. complemented
B. important to	E. obscured
C. independent from	F. underscored

4. The genius of the scientific method is that it (i)_____ the dictum of Aristotle that the goal of science is knowledge of the ultimate cause of things. True science, we now know, advances human knowledge by (ii)_____ ultimate causes and focusing instead on the testing of empirical hypotheses.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. qualifies	D. ignoring
B. jettisons	E. predicting
C. affirms	F. confirming

5. Unquestionably, the particular forms that folly and cruelty take in Jane Austen's novels are (i)_____ the character's social milieu, which was also Austen's own; but to realize that one's society motivates people in unfortunate ways is not necessarily to (ii)_____ it, for the alternatives, though different, might be no more (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. shaped by	D. expose	G. salutary
B. removed from	E. condemn	H. corrosive
C. unrecognizable in	F. rationalize	I. realistic

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. symbol of	D. alienation	G. ideology
B. stranger in	E. ambition	H. profession
C. citizen of	F. patriotism	I. birthplace

7. Some experts estimate that the recreational salmon fishery in British Columbia contributes more to the province's economy than the commercial salmon fishery does—a surprising statistic given the political commercial _____ of the fishery in the province.

- A. naiveté
- B. prominence
- C. supremacy
- D. ingenuousness
- E. salience
- F. resurgence

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

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

9. In 1884, Sewall and Dow agreed to join Roosevelt in the Dakota territory for reasons that appear to have been _____. Sewall later recalled that Roosevelt guaranteed them a share of anything made in his cattle business.

- A. pecuniary
- B. straightforward
- C. economic
- D. selfless
- E. quixotic
- F. altruistic

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

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

Section 12¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	volatile	adj. having or showing extreme or sudden changes of emotion	性格多变的
2	grandiose	adj. impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur	宏伟壮观的
		adj. excessive self-importance or affected grandeur	妄自尊大的
3	gregarious	adj. (of a person) fond of company; sociable	爱社交的
4	self-effacing	adj. not claiming attention for oneself; retiring and modest	谦逊的, 不出风头的
5	imperious	adj. admitting the passage of light; transparent or translucent	透明的
6	overhaul	v. take apart (a piece of machinery or equipment) in order to examine it and repair it if necessary	分解检查, 大修
7	deliberate	v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision	深思熟虑
		adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended	故意的
8	prevalent	adj. common or widespread	流行的, 普遍的
9	sober	adj. having or showing a very serious attitude or quality	严肃认真的
10	implausible	adj. not seeming reasonable or probable; failing to convince	难以置信的
11	entreat	n. a serious request for something	恳求
12	defy	v. to refuse to obey	不遵守
		v. to resist or fight	违抗

¹ 2015.04.11 - Section 2

词汇预览

13	nimble	adj. able to move quickly, easily, and lightly	灵敏的, 轻快的
		adj. able to learn and understand things quickly and easily	机敏的
14	allusion	n. an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly	暗示
15	deadpan	adj. impassive or expressionless	毫无表情的
16	accessible	adj. easily understood or appreciated	好理解的
		adj. (of a place) able to be reached or entered	好接近的
17	plodding	adj. slow-moving and unexciting	单调乏味的
18	visible	adj. able to be seen	能看见的
19	lambast	v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly	严厉批评
20	opaque	adj. difficult to understand or explain	难懂的
		adj. not letting light through	不透明的
21	ingenious	adj. very smart or clever	天才的, 聪明的
22	collapse	v. suddenly fall down or give way	倒塌, 失败
23	antediluvian	adj. very old or old-fashioned	过时的
24	archaic	adj. old and no longer used	过时的
25	chauvinistic	adj. believing that your country is better than any other	极端爱国的
26	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的
27	patronizing	adj. treat with an apparent kindness which betrays a feeling of superiority	要人领情的
28	facile	adj. too simple and not showing enough thought or effort	容易的
		adj. done or achieved in a way that is too easy	容易做到的
29	ethereal	adj. lacking material substance : immaterial, intangible	虚无的
		adj. of or relating to the regions beyond the earth	天上的
30	untether	v. to free from or as if from a tether	释放, 脱离
31	hubris	n. exaggerated pride or self-confidence	傲慢, 狂妄自大

词汇预览

32	narcissism	n. egoism, egocentrism	自恋
33	diffident	adj. modest or shy because of a lack of self-confidence	羞怯的, 不自信的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	古老的	archaic, antique, immemorial, antediluvian
2	善变的	capricious, mercurial, temperamental, volatile
3	限制	qualify, check, contain, curb, constrain, constrict, inhibit, regulate, restrain, tame, rein
4	自大的	arrogant, self-assertive, supercilious, haughty, peremptory

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	reconcile.. with..	协调
2	guard against	防止; 提防
3	in the opposite direction	相反方向
4	replete with	充满
5	substituted A for B	A替代B

4. Authentic Questions

1. The inconspicuous location and lack of striking vistas that characterize the villa reflect the _____ aspect of its creator's personality.

- A. volatile
- B. grandiose
- C. gregarious
- D. self-effacing
- E. imperious

2. The chairman, faced with the need to forge a consensus on a number of proposals, acknowledged that it would be difficult to reconcile the push for a radical overhaul with the stance of those who want _____ change.

- A. deliberate
- B. indiscriminate
- C. genuine
- D. immediate
- E. wholesale

3. Recently released statistics on the prevalence of heart disease in the United States, while (i)_____, nevertheless reflect a decline from heights reached in the 1960s, before health officials began publicly (ii)_____ people to guard against heart disease.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. definite	D. entreating
B. sobering	E. defying
C. implausible	F. absolving

4. The humor in this play derives from its (i)_____. The new production, however, inexplicably goes in the opposite direction; it is so (ii)_____ that the audience does not even seem to realize that the play is supposed to be a comedy.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. verbal nimbleness	D. accessible
B. political allusions	E. plodding
C. deadpan dialogue	F. implausible

5. To say the actors were (i)_____ their director is an understatement: a director who is visibly bored by his cast and their performances is hard to (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. disappointed in	D. lambast
B. accepting of	E. displease
C. motivated by	F. suffer

6. However luminous an insight might seem initially, brilliance is not a reliable predictor of (i)_____, and sure enough the history of physical chemistry is replete with theories that were as (ii)_____ as any but that (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. popularity	D. opaque	G. slowly developed
B. originality	E. ingenious	H. eventually collapsed
C. validity	F. useful	I. ultimately prevailed

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

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

8. The central idea of the worldview known as “consilience” is that all tangible phenomena are based on material processes that are ultimately reducible, however long and _____ the sequences, to the laws of physics.

- A. facile
- B. ethereal
- C. tortuous
- D. superficial
- E. convoluted
- F. protracted

9. Because archaeology explores the most profound changes in human history by means of a grossly incomplete record, it has invited the sort of bold, imaginative interpretation in which speculation too easily becomes _____ evidence.

- A. replaced by
- B. constrained by
- C. untethered from
- D. divorced from
- E. substituted for
- F. constricted by

10. Although evolutionary psychologists do not seem quite as imperialist in their intellectual ambitions as their sociobiologist forebears of the 1970s, they tend, in some critics’ view, to be no less _____ in their claims.

- A. abased
- B. arrogant
- C. impetuous
- D. hubristic
- E. narcissistic
- F. diffident

Section 13

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	inveterate	adj. always or often happening or existing	一贯的
		adj. always or often doing something specified	习惯做....的
2	punctilious	adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way	谨慎小心的
3	imperturbable	adj. very calm	镇定的, 冷静的
4	prolix	adj. using too many words	冗长的
5	sophist	n. a person who reasons with clever but false arguments	诡辩家
6	quibble	v. a slight objection or criticism	吹毛求疵
7	doctrinaire	adj. used to describe a person who has very strong beliefs about what should be done and will not change them or accept other people's opinions	教条的
8	pedant	n. a person who is excessively concerned with minor details and rules or with displaying academic learning	学究, 书呆子
9	antithesis	n. the exact opposite of something or someone	相反, 对立
10	precursor	n. a person or thing that comes before another of the same kind; a forerunner	先驱, 前导
11	deteriorate	v. to make (something) worse	恶化
12	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
13	forestall	v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time	阻止
14	escalate	v. to become worse or to make (something) worse or more severe	加剧, 恶化
		v. to become greater or higher or to make (something) greater or higher	升高, 提升

词汇预览

15	anecdote	n. a short account of an interesting or humorous incident	奇闻异事
16	discount	v. to minimize the importance of	低估, 轻视
17	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
18	pessimistic	adj. having or showing a lack of hope for the future	悲观的
19	accessible	adj. easily understood or appreciated	好理解的
		adj. (of a place) able to be reached or entered	好接近的
20	diverge	v. separate from another route and go in a different direction	分歧, 偏离
21	banal	adj. boring or ordinary	无聊的
22	paucity	n. a small amount of something	少量
23	trite	adj. hackneyed or boring from much use: not fresh or original	陈腐的, 老套的
24	dearth	n. a scarcity or lack of something	缺乏
25	unambiguous	adj. not open to more than one interpretation	明确的, 不模糊的
26	spurious	adj. of a deceitful nature or quality	欺骗性的
27	iconoclastic	adj. contradict established beliefs	反传统的, 反崇拜的
28	protean	adj. displaying great diversity or variety	多样的
29	irreverent	adj. showing a lack of respect for people or things that are generally taken seriously	不敬的, 无礼的
30	acute	adj. important or critical	重要的
		adj. marked by keen discernment or intellectual perception especially of subtle distinctions	思维敏锐的
		adj. lasting a short time	短暂的
		adj. having a rapid onset and following a short but severe course	急性的
		adj. reacting readily to stimuli or impressions	敏感的
31	exiguous	adj. excessively scanty	极其缺乏的
32	overstate	v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is	夸大

词汇预览

33	tenuous	adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain	站不住脚的
		adj. very thin	稀薄的
34	unrelenting	adj. not softening or yielding in determination	不妥协的
		adj. not letting up or weakening in vigor or pace	持续的, 不减退的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	缺乏, 不足	dearth, deficit, paucity, scarcity
2	陈腐的	banal, cliché, hackneyed, stereotyped, trite, stale
3	典型的特征	hallmark, ensign, symbol, totem, emblem
4	夸张	exaggerate, magnify, overstate, hyperbolize
5	可变的	inconstant, mercurial, protean, variable, versatile

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	rather than	而不是
2	attempt to	尝试, 企图
3	drop out of	退学, 从...当中退出
4	lose out to	输给; 被...取代
5	in stark contrast to	形成强烈对比
6	in contrast with	与...相比

4. Authentic Questions

1. Needing an advocate who would be both precise and succinct, they rejected McLintock, whose inveterate _____ would automatically preclude meeting those requirements.

- A. punctiliousness
- B. concision
- C. cautiousness
- D. imperturbability
- E. prolixity

2. Barry was a skilled _____: though his arguments were completely flawed, they were clever-sounding enough to deceive everyone who heard them.

- A. sophist
- B. scholar
- C. quibbler
- D. doctrinaire
- E. pedant

3. (i)_____ may sound like the (ii)_____ novelty seeking, but in fact the latter can coexist with and balance that stick-to-it virtue strong-willed Victorians so promoted.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. Ambition	D. antithesis of
B. Creativity	E. foundation for
C. Persistence	F. precursor to

4. Britain's deteriorating economy after 1945 was (i)_____ by politicians who favored the manufacturing sector over the service sector: rather than attempting to (ii)_____ the decline of manufacturing, they should have promoted service industries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. mishandled	D. augment
B. bolstered	E. arrest
C. forestalled	F. escalate

5. The difficulty for nineteenth-century advocates of the claim that forests helped regulate climate was that their argument (i)_____ historical anecdote and observations. Proving the forest-climate link through verifiable and experimental scientific means rather than observation was (ii)_____ for these individuals, a situation that eventually led to the link (iii)_____ justifications for forest conservation.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. lacked	D. problematic	G. being revived in
B. discounted	E. unnecessary	H. dropping out of
C. employed	F. straightforward	I. losing out to

6. Parker's model of human affairs reflects (i)_____ outlook, in stark contrast to the generally (ii)_____ premises that her colleagues in the economics department adopt in their work. Accordingly, her conclusions (iii)_____ theirs.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. a sanguine	D. pessimistic	G. are somewhat more accessible than
B. an introspective	E. theoretical	H. are not so sunny as
C. a technical	F. distinctive	I. diverge markedly from

7. The _____ of biographies of antebellum capitalists is particularly striking in contrast with the abundance of life stories of industrialists in later eras.

- A. brevity
- B. banality
- C. utility
- D. paucity
- E. triteness
- F. dearth

8. Those who read Empson's correspondence for the first time may be disappointed that so much of it is professional rather than personal, but the distinction in this case is _____: every letter bears the full stamp of Empson's personality.

- A. unambiguous
- B. artificial
- C. significant
- D. spurious
- E. clear-cut
- F. unique

9. Sports stars are often _____ figures, regarded as representative of the city or country for which they compete.

- A. totemic
- B. iconoclastic
- C. protean
- D. idealized
- E. irreverent
- F. emblematic

10. Upon realizing that the indicators of a stressful situation can be extremely _____, the psychologist reconsidered her claim that a reliable way of reducing stress is to recognize stressful situations and then avoid them.

- A. acute
- B. exiguous
- C. persistent
- D. overstated
- E. tenuous
- F. unrelenting

Section 14

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	lament	v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something	哀叹, 哀悼
2	poignant	adj. evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret	辛酸的
3	condescend	v. to show that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people	显示优越感
		v. to do something that you usually do not do because you believe you are too important to do it	放下身段做...
4	disingenuous	adj. not candid or sincere, typically by pretending that one knows less about something than one really does	虚伪的, 不诚实的
5	boisterous	adj. very noisy and active in a lively way	吵闹的
6	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
7	idiosyncrasy	n. an unusual way in which a particular person behaves or thinks	独特的气质
8	homogeneous	adj. made up of the same kind of people or things	同质化的
9	taxing	adj. physically or mentally demanding	繁重的
10	boredom	n. the state of feeling bored	厌倦
11	sanity	n. the ability to think and behave in a normal and rational manner; sound mental health	明智, 头脑清楚
12	override	v. use one's authority to reject or cancel (a decision, view, etc.)	践踏, 推翻

词汇预览

13	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
14	indifference	n. lack of interest, concern, or sympathy	漠不关心
15	detract	v. to diminish the importance, value, or effectiveness of something	贬低
16	diminish	v. make or become less	使减少, 使变小
17	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大
		v. to supplement	补充
18	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
19	shackle	v. to deprive of freedom especially of action by means of restrictions or handicaps	阻碍
20	admonish	v. to criticize or warn gently but seriously	警告
		v. to give friendly advice or encouragement	劝告
21	stifle	v. to not allow yourself to do or express (something)	抑制
		v. to kill by depriving of oxygen	使...窒息
22	enliven	v. to give life, action, or spirit to	使活跃
23	cede	v. give up (power or territory)	放弃, 割让
24	arduous	adj. hard to accomplish or achieve	困难的
		adj. marked by great labor or effort	费力的
25	clandestine	adj. done secretly	秘密的, 隐蔽的
26	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
27	perilous	adj. full of danger	危险的
28	covert	adj. secret or hidden	秘密的, 隐蔽的
29	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
30	forestall	v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time	阻止
31	exploit	v. to make productive use of	利用, 使用
		v. to make use of meanly or unfairly for one's own advantage	剥削

词汇预览

		n. an act or deed, especially a brilliant or heroic one	成就
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	束缚, 限制	stifle, enfeeble, hamper, manacle, restrain, shackle
2	费劲的	arduous, laborious, taxing, onerous, burdensome
3	使危险	hazard, imperil, jeopardy, jeopardize, menace, peril
4	秘密的	secret, furtive, clandestine, surreptitious
5	帮助, 促进	assist, facilitate, further, precipitate, promote

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	hew to	坚持, 遵守
2	depart from	离开, 从...出发
3	substitute for	替代...
4	die off	消失, 灭绝
5	stave off	避开, 延迟

4. Authentic Questions

1. The science community's perennial lament over inadequate budgets has come to seem increasingly _____, because government support for science and engineering has never been greater.

- A. vital
- B. hopeless
- C. poignant
- D. condescending
- E. disingenuous

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

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

3. The meandering journey across the soundscape of the Internet can be (i)_____. Listening to music in this medium often generates anxiety fulfillment: no sooner has one experience begun than the thought of what else is out there intrudes. Putting an old-fashioned disk and letting it play to the end restores a measure of (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. liberating	D. choice
B. taxing	E. boredom
C. educational	F. sanity

4. Many scholars have argued that the United States Supreme Court usually (i)_____ public opinion in its decisions because it fears that it will (ii)_____ if it does not: when it does depart from public opinion, it whips up political maelstrom.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. comments on	D. lose public support
B. hews to	E. mitigate public anger
C. overrides	F. create public indifference

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. physical activity	D. contribute to	G. diminished
B. leisure time	E. detract from	H. augmented
C. open study	F. correlate with	I. counteracted

6. Anna Gavalda's fiction is appealing largely because of her writing styles, which is certainly (i)_____. It is heavy on dialogue (and light on embellishment), features very short sections (of often only a few sentence) in rapid succession, and in general favors an unadorned directness. Not surprisingly, this style works better in short-story form than in novels, and the story collection *I Wish Someone Were Waiting for me Somewhere* (ii)_____ her attempt to (iii)_____ it in a novel, as in, for example, *Someone I Loved*.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. annoying	D. is thought to precede	G. undermine
B. distinctive	E. fails in comparison with	H. sustain
C. convoluted	F. impresses considerably more than	I. reject

7. The uniquely human ability to rethink and revise our social arrangements is a weird blessing, allowing us to create systems that are as likely to _____ us as to liberate us.

- A. cheer
- B. shackle
- C. admonish
- D. educate
- E. stifle
- F. enliven

8. Because movie studios, under pressure to generate international sales, have favored big-budget pictures with fantasy plots, the representation of everyday domestic life has largely been _____ other media, such as television and literature.

- A. left to
- B. ceded to
- C. ascribed to
- D. attributed to
- E. substituted for
- F. replaced with

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

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

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

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

Section 15

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	compromise	n./v. settle a dispute by mutual concession	妥协
		v. to cause the impairment of	损害
2	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
3	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的
4	polymath	n. a person of wide knowledge or learning	博学的人
5	tyro	n. a beginner or novice	新手, 生手
6	dilettante	n. a person having a superficial interest in an art or a branch of knowledge	半吊子, 业余的人, 一知半解的人
7	philistine	n. a person who is guided by materialism and is usually disdainful of intellectual or artistic values	庸俗的人
8	imprint	v. make an impression or mark on	刻上记号
9	salutary	adj. producing a beneficial effect	有益的
10	deliberate	v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision	深思熟虑
		adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended	故意的
11	momentary	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
12	inevitable	adj. sure to happen	不可避免的
13	hierarchy	n. the classification of a group of people according to ability or to economic, social, or professional standing or the group so classified	等级制度, 有等级划分的组织
14	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
		v. to prevent or avoid	避免

词汇预览

15	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
16	perpetuate	v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	持续, 使...继续
17	unlikely	adj. not likely to happen, be done, or be true; improbable	不太可能的
18	controversial	adj. giving rise or likely to give rise to controversy or public disagreement	有争议的
19	compelling	adj. very interesting	有趣的
		adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree	有说服力的
20	taint	v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	玷污, 破坏
21	impugn	v. to criticize (a person's character, intentions, etc.) by suggesting that someone is not honest and should not to be trusted	(因人不诚实而) 批评, 抨击
22	tout	v. attempt to sell (something), typically by a direct or persistent approach	兜售, 招徕
23	discord	n. disagreement between people	不同意, 分歧
24	nepotism	n. the unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives	任人唯亲
25	indecision	n. the inability to make a decision quickly	优柔寡断
26	cronyism	n. the appointment of friends and associates to positions of authority, without proper regard to their qualifications	任人唯亲
27	probity	n. complete and confirmed integrity; uprightness	正直
28	dissemble	v. conceal or disguise one's true feelings or beliefs	伪装
29	opportunism	n. the taking of opportunities as and when they arise, regardless of planning or principle	投机
30	duplicity	n. deceitfulness	口是心非
31	exorbitant	adj. (of a price or amount charged) unreasonably high	过度的

词汇预览

32	peril	n. serious and immediate danger	危险
33	convulsion	n. a sudden change or disturbance that affects a country, organization, etc.	骚乱, 动乱
34	opulent	adj. very comfortable and expensive	昂贵的
		adj. very wealthy	富裕的
35	magnanimity	n. the quality of being magnanimous : loftiness of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain meanness and pettiness, and to display a noble generosity	崇高; 宽宏大量
36	impartial	adj. not partial or biased; unprejudiced	公正的
37	benevolence	n. the quality of being well meaning; kindness	仁慈, 善行
38	discern	v. to detect or recognize	识别, 察觉

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	正直	probity, integrity, rectitude, righteousness, uprightness
2	大量	affluence, opulence, abundance, cornucopia, profusion
3	使危险	hazard, imperil, jeopardy, jeopardize, menace, peril
4	公平的	equitable, impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced, detached

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	adapt to	适应于...
2	derive from	源出, 来自
3	work against	对...不利; 违背
4	lead to	导致; 通向

4. Authentic Questions

1. The physical layout of the laboratory, although well adapted to the research being pursued when it was built, was not _____, making a thorough redesign necessary before a proposed new experimental program could be undertaken.

- A. compromised
- B. imprecise
- C. convoluted
- D. ubiquitous
- E. plastic

2. Like her literary heroine, George Eliot, Barbara Kingsolvers is an old-fashioned _____, deeply curious about all branches of human learning.

- A. prodigy
- B. polymath
- C. tyro
- D. dilettante
- E. philistine

3. Consolidating a memory is not instantaneous, after all, or even _____: every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage, and some of those memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

- A. salutary
- B. deliberate
- C. sequential
- D. momentary
- E. inevitable

4. Shirky argues that the Internet (i)_____ the need for hierarchical structures and the sluggish organizations that (ii)_____ them: the Internet makes it possible to do things cheaply and efficiently on one's own.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. delineates	D. circumvent
B. obviates	E. perpetuate
C. redoubles	F. undervalue

5. Some climatologists dismiss as (i)_____ the debate among geophysicists over the role of carbon dioxide in global climate change across many millions of years. These climatologists say the evidence of a tie between carbon dioxide and planetary warming over the last few centuries is so (ii)_____ that any longer-term evidence against such a link must somehow be (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. unavoidable	D. unlikely	G. tainted
B. irrelevant	E. controversial	H. accommodated
C. undecidable	F. compelling	I. reinforced

6. Conventionally, the ultimate measure of a scientific work's validity is how broadly and confidently its conclusions become accepted in the relevant field, which in turn (i)_____ the extent to which its findings are replicated and extended. However, establishing such validity, especially for a novel experimental finding, can take years, and what (ii)_____ replication or extension may be (iii)_____ for some time.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. derives from	D. justifies	G. evident
B. works against	E. impugns	H. disputed
C. leads to	F. constitutes	I. touted

7. Baker was struck by the amount of _____ she saw at the renowned medical facility; for all their experience, the physicians could not seem to agree on the correct diagnosis for any given patient.

- A. discordance
- B. contention
- C. quackery
- D. nepotism
- E. indecision
- F. cronyism

8. The book captures the _____ of several politicians who spoke publicly of old-time virtues in order to mask private vices.

- A. probity
- B. dissemblance
- C. opportunism
- D. rectitude
- E. ingenuousness
- F. duplicity

9. Three of the nation's largest airlines could be operating under bankruptcy protection in coming weeks, analysts say, the latest sign of the industry's _____ as it lurches through a historic transformation.

- A. upheaval
- B. exorbitance
- C. affluence
- D. peril
- E. convulsion
- F. opulence

10. Given that the department director was such a feeble contributor, sitting silently at important policy meetings and usually deferring to low-level aides, it was surprising that he had such a reputation for _____.

- A. magnanimity
- B. perspicacity
- C. impartiality
- D. detachment
- E. benevolence
- F. discernment

Section 16

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	foment	v. instigate or stir up (an undesirable or violent sentiment or course of action)	煽动
2	boo	n. an utterance of 'boo' to show disapproval of a speaker or performer	嘘声, 喝倒彩
3	rile	v. to make agitated and angry	使...生气
4	perturb	v. to cause (someone) to be worried or upset	使...不安
5	pandemonium	n. wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar	嘈杂; 骚乱
6	critical	adj. expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements	批评的, 爱挑剔的
		adj. expressing or involving an analysis of the merits and faults of a work of literature, music, or art	评论的, 鉴定的
		adj. having a decisive or crucial importance in the success or failure of something	决定性的
7	detached	adj. not influenced by emotions or personal interest	不受感情影响的, 公正的
		adj. not joined or connected	脱离的
8	perpetuate	v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	持续, 使...继续
9	intractable	adj. not easily managed or controlled	不易管理的, 不易控制的
10	denounce	v. to criticize (someone or something) harshly and publicly	批评
		adj. not discovered or known about; uncertain	不确定的

词汇预览

11	obscure	adj. not important or well known	不知名的, 不重要的
		adj. not clearly expressed or easily understood	晦涩的
12	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证, 提供证据证明
13	anatomize	v. to cut in pieces in order to display or examine the structure and use of the parts	解剖
		v. to analyze	分析
14	exaggerate	v. to make (something) larger or greater than normal	夸大
15	self-serving	adj. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests	自私的
16	recede	v. go or move back or further away from a previous position	退回, 衰退
17	impair	v. to make (something) weaker or worse	损害
18	sound	adj. in good condition	状态良好的
		adj. showing good judgement	明智的, 合理的
19	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的, 凌乱的
20	explicit	adj. very clear and complete and leaving no doubt about the meaning	明白的, 清楚的
21	confuse	v. make (someone) bewildered or perplexed	困惑
22	even-tempered	adj. not easily annoyed or made angry	不易激动的
23	facile	adj. too simple and not showing enough thought or effort	容易的
		adj. done or achieved in a way that is too easy	容易做到的
24	whimsical	adj. acting or behaving in a capricious manner	奇思妙想的, 善变的
25	vicious	adj. deliberately cruel or violent	邪恶的
26	superficial	adj. lacking in depth, solidity, and comprehensiveness	表面的, 肤浅的

词汇预览

27	sketchy	adj. done quickly without many details	粗略的
		adj. likely to be bad or dangerous	有潜在危险的
28	far-fetched	adj. not likely to happen or be true	不切实际的
29	protocol	n. the accepted or established code of procedure or behaviour in any group, organization, or situation	礼仪, 协定
30	disinformation	n. false information deliberately and often covertly spread	假情报, 假消息
31	mendacious	adj. not honest	欺骗的, 不诚实的
32	credulous	adj. too ready to believe things	易受欺骗的
33	equivocal	adj. having two or more possible meanings	模棱两可的, 有歧义的
34	circumspect	adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	谨慎的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	表面的, 肤浅的	cursory, facile, perfunctory, shallow, sketchy, skin-deep
2	谎言	fabrication, falsehood, lie, mendacity, prevarication
3	相关的	apropos, germane, relative, relevant
4	怀疑的	dubious, distrustful, skeptical, suspicious
5	坚信	belief, credit, faith, trust, reliance

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in the interest of	为了...的利益
2	be crucial to	对...至关重要

语言积累表

3	with regard to	关于
4	interfere with	妨碍

4. Authentic Questions

1. Not only was Jarry _____ the pandemonium his play sparked, he actually worked to foment the conflict, organizing a posse to boo if the rest of the audience applauded and cheer if the other attendees booed.

- A. riled by
- B. surprised by
- C. unperturbed by
- D. critical of
- E. detached from

2. In its literature and its political discourse, the nation has created various narratives about itself that tend to _____ intractable social divisions in the interest of perpetuating a dubious myth of unity.

- A. denounce
- B. obscure
- C. corroborate
- D. anatomize
- E. explicate

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. neglects	D. underappreciated
B. exaggerates	E. problematic
C. reinterprets	F. self-serving

4. Boreal forest is at the southern boundary of the moss-dominated tundra, which remains characteristically treeless because its spongy surface retains water that cannot drain away through the underlying permafrost. But as temperatures rise the permafrost recedes, (i)_____ the (ii)_____ of forest.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. impairing	D. renewal
B. facilitating	E. incursion
C. decelerating	F. decline

5. Thinking (i)_____ about one's choices can sometimes (ii)_____ decision making. For example, in one study in which college students selected their favorite poster from a set, those asked to explain their selection ended up less (iii)_____ their choices than those who were not asked. Researchers concluded that thinking of reasons interferes with people's ability to access gut-level reactions that are crucial to sound decision making.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. uncritically	D. speed the process of	G. happy with
B. haphazardly	E. reduce satisfaction with	H. confused by
C. explicitly	F. enhance the quality of	I. concerned by

6. Based on the evidence available, it would be (i)_____ to insist on a wholly negative portrayal of King Prajadhipok. In his own writings and pronouncements as well as in firsthand accounts offered by others, Prajadhipok consistently emerges as (ii)_____ and even-tempered, though (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. accurate	D. whimsical	G. unexceptional
B. convenient	E. thoughtful	H. vicious
C. facile	F. ingenious	I. innovative

7. As astronomers do not yet have a good understanding of the fundamental nature of dark matter, it should not be a surprise that astronomy students' ideas about dark matter are, at best, _____.

- A. superficial
- B. sketchy
- C. inconsistent
- D. mistaken
- E. outdated
- F. far-fetched

8. With regard to verity, neutrality, and transparency, nothing about the Internet makes it any different than Gutenberg's printing press, which could serve _____ just as well as truth.

- A. fantasy
- B. bureaucracy
- C. protocol
- D. disinformation
- E. mendacity
- F. panic

9. The author advocates a diminished role for philosophy, aiming to show that many of the questions traditionally debated among philosophers can be _____ the realm of scientific inquiry.

- A. ceded to
- B. inferred from
- C. relevant to
- D. initiated by
- E. germane to
- F. left to

10. We should be more _____ than we often are when making claims about antiquity—for example, the common statement, “The ancient Athenians invented democracy,” is simply not true when put like that.

- A. skeptical
- B. credulous
- C. precise
- D. trusting
- E. equivocal
- F. circumspect

Section 17

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	magnanimity	n. the quality of being magnanimous : loftiness of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain meanness and pettiness, and to display a noble generosity	崇高; 宽宏大量
2	acquaintance	n. a person whom one knows.	熟人
3	profligate	adj. carelessly and foolishly wasting money, materials	奢侈的, 花钱大手大脚的
4	egotism	n. an inflated sense of one's own importance	自大
5	reprehensible	adj. deserving rebuke or censure; blameworthy	应该谴责的
6	compulsory	adj. having the power of forcing someone to do something	强制的
7	reiterate	v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize	重复强调
8	experimental	adj. using a new way of doing or thinking about something	新颖的, 创新的
9	await	v. to wait for (someone or something)	等待
10	rehabilitate	v. to restore to a former capacity	恢复
11	malign	adj. having or showing intense often vicious ill will	邪恶的, 恶毒的
		v. to say bad things about (someone or something) publicly	贬损, 诋毁
12	pernicious	adj. causing great harm or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed	有害的, 致命的
13	coincide	v. to happen at the same time as something else	碰巧
		v. to agree with something exactly	与...相一致

词汇预览

14	predate	v. to exist or happen at an earlier time than (something or someone)	先于
15	corresponding	adj. having the same or nearly the same relationship	一致的
		adj. having been assigned the responsibility of written communications	通讯的
16	speculate	v. to think about something and make guesses about it	推测, 猜测
17	conjecture	v. to form an opinion or idea without proof or sufficient evidence	猜测
18	renown	n. the quality of being widely honored and acclaimed; fame.	名声, 声誉
19	diffuse	adj. spread out over a large space	分散的
20	eclipse	v. to make (something) less important or popular	使...不重要
		v. to surpass	超出
21	rehash	v. to bring forth again in another form without significant alteration	(没有实质改遍地) 重提
22	overwhelm	v. to cover over completely: submerge	完全覆盖, 淹没
23	alternative	adj. allowing or necessitating a choice between two or more things	二选一的
24	amplify	v. to speak or write about (something) in a more complete way	详细阐述
		v. to make larger or greater	夸大
25	thwart	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening	破坏, 阻止
26	idle	adj. not occupied or employed	空闲的
		adj. avoiding work or employment; lazy	懒惰的
27	self-interest	n. selfish or excessive regard for one's personal advantage or interest.	自私, 利己主义

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	没有根据的	unfounded, unjustified, unreasonable, baseless, groundless
2	杰出的, 知名的	distinguished, famed, notable, prominent, renowned
3	使没有活力	damp, dampen, deaden
4	扩散	diffuse, spread, extend, disperse, disseminate
5	忽略, 忽视	ignore, overlook, slight, disregard, neglect

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be resigned to	逆来顺受的, 顺从的
2	give way to	让步; 屈服
3	bring up	提出; 使停下

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though acquaintances are first overwhelmed by his _____, they soon appreciate that, contrary to appearances, he is not without self-interest.

- A. egotism
- B. magnanimity
- C. ambition
- D. profligacy
- E. brilliance

2. Behavior dubbed reprehensible by the residents of the region is considered conventional, even _____ by those of the neighboring region; fortunately, people traveling between the two are resigned to this disparity.

- A. eccentric
- B. compulsory
- C. innovative
- D. unconscionable
- E. transparent

3. It is unfortunate that essays by literary critics so infrequently (i)_____ the opinions of novelists and poets, for creative writers are often quite (ii)_____ about their own philosophies and are frequently more familiar with alternative systems of thought than critics are.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. influence	D. articulate
B. challenge	E. inconsistent
C. incorporate	F. prejudiced

4. The professor frequently reiterated a basic assumption behind the experimental method—namely, that the outcome of the experiment is always (i)_____. The hypothesis can never assume the experiment’s results, in other words, but instead must (ii)_____ their appearance.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. undetermined	D. await
B. incontrovertible	E. signal
C. inconsequential	F. negate

5. There is no sense trying to rehabilitate the reputation of the mosquito; nobody loves such a creature. But it’s (i)_____ to (ii)_____ all 2,600 described species of mosquito when it’s just 80 or so—3 percent that drink human blood. Among those 2,520 relatively (iii)_____ kinds of mosquitoes, there’s even one we’d like to see in greater numbers: Taxorhynchites, the mosquito that eats other mosquitoes.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. rare	D. malign	G. blameless
B. necessary	E. represent	H. pernicious
C. unfair	F. commend	I. valuable

6. There is (i)_____ evidence that the giant African land snail *a. fulica* is a serious threat to the spread of human disease. Giant snails do carry rat lungworm—infection by which is a common cause of meningitis—but so do many other snail species. Moreover, if the threat posed by *a. fulica* were (ii)_____, one would expect to see an increase in disease rates (iii)_____ a rise in the spread of snails. However, in places like New Caledonia, explosions in giant snail populations have coincided with a fall in the number of meningitis cases.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. abundant	D. contained	G. corresponding to
B. ambiguous	E. recognized	H. predating
C. little	F. major	I. giving way to

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

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

8. In order to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry is providing a hearing for previously _____ composers.

- A. idle
- B. thwarted
- C. celebrated
- D. renowned
- E. anonymous
- F. obscure

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

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

10. Although many skeptics of the scientific theory _____ critiques that have long since been disproved, some of the doubters arguably bring up valid points.

- A. overlook
- B. revise
- C. recycle
- D. utilize
- E. neglect
- F. rehash

Section 18

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	elation	n. great happiness and exhilaration	高兴
2	postulate	v. to suggest (something, such as an idea or theory) especially in order to start a discussion	假设, 假定
3	overblow	v. to exaggerate	夸大
4	untoward	adj. unexpected and inappropriate or inconvenient	不幸的, 困难的
5	unqualified	adj. complete or total	完全的
		adj. not having the skills, knowledge, or experience needed to do a particular job or activity	不合格的
6	unjustified	adj. not shown to be right or reasonable	不合理的
7	squelch	v. forcefully silence or suppress	压碎, 消除
8	insurrection	n. a usually violent attempt to take control of a government	造反
9	extirpate	v. to destroy or remove completely	根除
10	fathom	v. to understand the reason for (something)	理解
11	underscore	v. to emphasize (something) or show the importance of (something)	强调
12	dire	adj. extremely serious or urgent	可怕的, 极端的
13	ambiguous	adj. able to be understood in more than one way	有歧义的
14	demur	v. to take exception: object	反对
15	acquiesce	v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing	默许, 默认
16	expatriate	v. to banish	驱逐
17	assuage	v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc.	安抚, 缓和

词汇预览

18	qualm	n. an uneasy feeling of doubt, worry, or fear, especially about one's own conduct; a misgiving	不安
19	anachronism	n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.	时代错乱
		n. one that is out of its proper or chronological order, especially a person or practice that belongs to an earlier time	不合时宜
20	dogmatic	adj. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted	教条的
21	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
22	fallacious	adj. based on a mistaken belief	错误的
23	duplicate	v. to make an exact copy of (something)	复制
24	epitome	n. a perfect example	典型
25	inverse	adj. opposite in order, nature, or effect	相反的
26	scorn	v. to show disdain or derision	鄙视, 嘲笑
27	deferential	adj. showing deference; respectful	恭敬的, 顺从的
28	snobbish	adj. of, befitting, or resembling a snob; pretentious.	势利的, 自命不凡的
29	elitism	n. the belief that a society or system should be led by an elite	精英主义
30	collegial	adj. relating to or involving shared responsibility, as among a group of colleagues	社团的
31	sympathy	n. feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune	同情
32	retrenchment	n. reduction or curtailment	削减 (尤指经费)
33	slump	v. to decrease suddenly and by a large amount	急速下跌
34	renaissance	n. revival	复苏
35	intelligible	adj. able to be understood	可以理解的

词汇预览

36	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
37	tenuous	adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain	站不住脚的
		adj. very thin	稀薄的
38	vulnerable	adj. easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally	易受伤害的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	截短	abbreviate, abridge, curtail, retrench
2	复兴	rejuvenate, resuscitate, revitalize, revive, resurrect, resurge
3	适度的	moderate, modest, temperate
4	不稳的	precarious, shaky, unsound, unsteady, weak
5	易感染的, 容易受攻击的	susceptible, vulnerable, fragile, frail
6	广泛的	extensive, expansive, far-reaching, sweeping, widespread

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	turn out to be	结果是..., 证明是
2	tend to	趋向, 朝某方向
3	aim at	针对, 以...为目标

4. Authentic Questions

1. When he first hypothesized the neutrino, Wolfgang Pauli's elation was not ____: he feared that he had postulated a particle that could not be detected though his concern turned out to be overblown.

- A. unshared
- B. untoward
- C. unprecedented
- D. unqualified
- E. unjustified

2. In 1831, a domestic insurrection that had stirred central Italy was squelched by the Austrian army, but while this invasion destroyed the immediate results of the movement, it could not _____ the insurrections causes, which continued to be felt.

- A. ignore
- B. extirpate
- C. fathom
- D. anticipate
- E. underscore

3. As late as the 1990s, Merry Wiesner Hanks argued that developments during the Reformation and the Enlightenment had (i)_____ effects on the participation of women in the field of medicine. She claimed that the (ii)_____ Reformation and Enlightenment women left female health's practitioners restricted to assisting in an unpaid and unrecognized capacity.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. dire	D. unchanging opportunities for
B. positive	E. worsening positions of
C. ambiguous	F. reader respect for

4. Early in the development of ice age theories, physicists identified the processing(slow gyration) and wobbling of Earth’s spin axis as the likely drivers of the ice ages, but geologists (i)_____, and even the painstaking work done in the 1920s and 1930s by Mihution Mplankovitch failed to (ii)_____ of many of the day’s geological experts.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. demurred	D. anticipate the ascent
B. acquiesced	E. assuage the qualms
C. expatriate	F. acknowledge the consensus

5. Up to the 1970s, historians of science tended to be (i)_____, not least in their focus on discoveries and theories that could be read as anticipating later scientific orthodoxies, rather than on those deemed (ii)_____ in their own periods, historians of science are now routinely far more sensitive on such scores.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. anachronistic	D. major
B. convoluted	E. fallacious
C. undogmatic	F. inessential

6. This book cannot be evaluated properly without examining the author’s choice of format, which is the (i)_____ of the format of standard academic works; here the photographs take center stage, with the text playing only a supporting role. This layout poses many dangers for the serious historian, not the least of which being the (ii)_____ reception that academics—motivated partly by (iii)_____ but also by genuine concern over scholarly standards—generally reserve for books apparently aimed at the popular market.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. duplicate	D. scornful	G. academic integrity
B. epitome	E. deferential	H. snobbish elitism
C. inverse	F. good-natured	I. collegial sympathy

7. After the Turkish Republic was established traditional hamams (bathhouses) seemed to many Turks to be outmoded, but thanks to tourism, hamams have experienced a _____, becoming important cultural sites for foreign and Turkish visitors alike.

- A. proliferation
- B. retrenchment
- C. transformation
- D. revival
- E. slump
- F. renaissance

8. For wily political press officers, the art of spin is not quite supplanting truth with lies, but instead it aspires to replace awkward complexity with catchy _____; successful spin creates the impression of unavoidable common sense.

- A. novelties
- B. slogans
- C. falsehoods
- D. duplicity
- E. simplicity
- F. intelligibility

9. British composer Benjamin Britten would seem to have _____ place in the cultural pantheon, yet, at the same time that place is still contested by some.

- A. an illustrious
- B. an assured
- C. a precarious
- D. a modest
- E. a settled
- F. a tenuous

10. Once the scientists began to research the matter, it didn't take them long to find out that life far beneath the ocean floor was not only possible, but _____.

- A. vulnerable
- B. prevalent
- C. conspicuous
- D. fragile
- E. extensive
- F. essential

Section 19

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	decay	v. decline in quality, power, or vigour	腐蚀, 衰退
2	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
3	contradict	v. deny the truth of (a statement) by asserting the opposite	否定, 反驳
4	nonchalant	adj. relaxed and calm in a way that shows that you do not care or are not worried about anything	漠不关心的
5	permanent	adj. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever	长期稳定的
6	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
7	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
8	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
9	originality	n. the ability to think independently and creatively	原创性
10	inert	adj. lacking the ability or strength to move	不活跃的
11	antidote	n. a medicine taken or given to counteract a particular poison	解药
12	bisect	v. divide into two parts	平分
13	demarcate	v. to set apart	分开, 划清界线
14	obscure	adj. not discovered or known about; uncertain	不确定的
		adj. not important or well known	不知名的, 不重要的
		adj. not clearly expressed or easily understood	晦涩的

词汇预览

15	evinced	v. to display clearly	显示
16	panoply	n. a group or collection that is impressive because it is so big or because it includes so many different kinds of people or things	大批, 全副 (装备)
17	dearth	n. the state or condition of not having enough of something	缺乏
18	enduring	adj. lasting, continuing	长期的
19	transitory	adj. lasting only for a short time	短暂的
20	temporary	adj. lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent	短暂的
21	hastily	adv. with excessive speed or urgency; hurriedly	匆忙地
22	extravagant	adj. lacking restraint in spending money or using resources	挥霍的, 浪费的
23	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的
24	evocative	adj. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind	唤起的
25	abound	v. to be present in large numbers or in great quantity	富于, 增长
26	stagnate	v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.	停滞
27	coalesce	v. to come together to form one group or mass	聚合, 团结
28	incentive	n. something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder	激励
29	expeditious	adj. done with speed and efficiency	快速的
30	pecuniary	adj. relating to or in the form of money	金钱的
31	arbitrary	adj. not planned or chosen for a particular reason	武断的, 任性的
		adj. existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will	随意的
32	sluggish	adj. moving slowly or lazily	迟钝的
33	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的

词汇预览

34	dilatory	adj. tending or intended to cause delay	拖延的
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	重要的	essential, critical, decisive, key, pivotal, vital
2	短暂的	ephemeral, evanescent, temporary, transient, transitory
3	一丝不苟的	careful, exact, heedful, meticulous, painstaking, scrupulous
4	联合, 结合	coalesce, conjoin, collect, assemble, congregate
5	随机的	aimless, arbitrary, desultory, erratic, haphazard
6	缺乏活力的	dull, inert, quiescent, sluggish, torpid, dilatory

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	derive from	源出, 来自
2	attribute.. to..	把...归于...
3	essential for	重要的
4	compare with	与...相比较
5	in spite of	不管, 尽管

4. Authentic Questions

1. Since many prehistoric tools were made of materials, such as wood, bone, and antler, that tend to decay quickly, these archaeological specimens are _____ their stone counterparts.

- A. cruder than
- B. derived from
- C. found with
- D. rarer than
- E. similar to

2. The notion that prehistoric farming of Micronesia's Mariana Islands degraded the soils upon which savannas now occur is _____ by soil scientists, who attribute nutrient-poor savanna soils instead to long geological periods of tropical weathering.

- A. bolstered
- B. proposed
- C. contradicted
- D. elucidated
- E. revived

3. As a longtime fan of the fashion photography Web site, I wasn't sure if I wanted to see its images presented in a book, with all of the (i)_____ that implies. What I've always enjoyed about the photos is their (ii)_____: they are disposable snapshots of what's going on in the world of style right now.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. nonchalance	D. elegant
B. commercialism	E. ephemeral
C. permanency	F. mundane

4. High culture by itself tends to be (i)_____. Monteverdi and Handel belong to concert halls all the world over, Caravaggio and Rembrandt are not defined by (ii)_____, nor can classical ballet be understood only in a proper national setting.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unpopular	D. their country of origin
B. cosmopolitan	E. international stylistic trends
C. emotive	F. any ideals of originality

5. The patients given a placebo in the course of clinical trials receive much more than a pharmacologically inert substance. Like the patients receiving the experimental drug, they (i)_____ a thorough medical evaluation, a chance to discuss their condition with competent professionals, a diagnosis, and a treatment plan. Although viewed by many as (ii)_____ the healing process, these factors may actually provide an important clue as to why placebo often work: they are part of an experience that can itself be a (iii)_____ illness.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. get	D. essential for	G. research laboratory for
B. avoid	E. incidental to	H. powerful antidote to
C. welcome	F. consequences of	I. breeding ground of

6. Transportation maps of Alaska are (i)_____ in large part by what they (ii)_____: lines identifying roads and railroads. With a single track bisecting the state and a handful of spokes to the east and south, Alaska is notable for its (iii)_____ of transportation options.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. demarcated	D. lack	G. panoply
B. characterized	E. obscure	H. scope
C. elucidated	F. evince	I. dearth

7. Compared with there parties, politicians are _____.: they are considerably less enduring than the organizations in which they function.

- A. essential
- B. redundant
- C. crucial
- D. unreliable
- E. transitory
- F. temporary

8. In spite of her fascination with chances, coincidence, and contingency, Stanning's novels are _____ constructed, written from the head rather than the heart.

- A. hastily
- B. extravagantly
- C. painstakingly
- D. meticulously
- E. evocatively
- F. impulsively

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

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

10. The _____ nature of the approval process for new drugs suggests that incentives to promote more expeditious decision making may be necessary.

- A. pecuniary
- B. commercial
- C. arbitrary
- D. sluggish
- E. capricious
- F. dilatory

Section 20

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	decay	v. decline in quality, power, or vigour	腐蚀, 衰退
2	crude	adj. in a natural or raw state; not yet processed or refined	粗糙的; 天然的
3	adjunct	n. a thing added to something else as a supplementary rather than an essential part	辅助, 助手
4	corollary	n. something that naturally follows or results from another thing	推论, 结果
5	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的, 广泛的
6	innocuous	adj. producing no injury	无害的
		adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility	不惹人厌烦的
7	insalubrious	adj. seedy and run-down; unwholesome	无益健康的
8	benign	adj. not causing harm or damage	无害的
		adj. showing kindness and gentleness	温和的, 善良的
9	baneful	adj. seriously harmful	有害的
10	heroine	n. a woman admired for her courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities	女主角; 女英雄
11	disinclination	n. a reluctance or lack of enthusiasm	不愿意, 不情愿
12	tendency	n. an inclination towards a particular characteristic or type of behaviour	趋势
13	incredulous	adj. not disposed or willing to believe; unbelieving	怀疑的, 不相信的
14	sagacious	adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions	聪明的, 睿智的
15	callow	adj. lacking adult sophistication	幼稚的, 稚嫩的

词汇预览

16	disorganize	v. to destroy or interrupt the orderly structure or function of	打乱, 破坏
17	overwhelm	v. to cover over completely: submerge	完全覆盖, 淹没
18	paradoxical	adj. not being the normal or usual kind	不寻常的
		adj. of the nature of a paradox	悖论的, 矛盾的
19	bookish	adj. more interested in reading books and studying than doing more physical activities (such as sports)	书呆子气的
20	solitude	n. a state or situation in which you are alone usually because you want to be	孤独
21	nostalgia	adj. the state of being homesick	思乡的
22	unmediated	adj. without anyone or anything intervening or acting as an intermediate; direct	未经调停的
23	tedium	n. the state or quality of being tedious	乏味
24	collegiality	n. the cooperative relationship of colleagues	共同掌权
25	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的
26	eminent	adj. successful, well-known and respected	杰出的
27	tenacity	n. the quality or fact of being able to grip something	固执, 韧性
28	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
		v. to publicly say that you like or use (a product or service) in exchange for money	代言...产品
29	lambaste	v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly	严厉批评
30	sanction	v. give official permission or approval for (an action)	支持
		n. a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule	制裁
31	censure	n. official strong criticism	批评
32	reprehend	v. reprimand	指责
33	conducive	adj. tending to promote or assist	有益的, 有帮助的
34	hinder	v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult	阻碍

词汇预览

35	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	一丝不苟的	exact, heedful, meticulous, painstaking, scrupulous
2	授权, 认可	authorize, endorse, sanction
3	必须的, 基本的	essential, indispensable, critical, crucial
4	谴责	denounce, lambaste, censure, reprehend
5	有害的	baleful, deleterious, detrimental, pernicious

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	archaeological specimens	考古学样本
2	derived from	源于...
3	adjunct to	辅助
4	at times	有时
5	repulsed by	被反感
6	put off by	被某事推迟
7	flush with	充满

4. Authentic Questions

1. Since many prehistoric tools were made of materials, such as wood, bone, and antler, that tend to decay quickly, these archaeological specimens are _____ their stone counterparts.

- A. cruder than
- B. derived from
- C. found with
- D. rarer than
- E. similar to

2. Like all general models, island biogeography theory is _____ reality, capturing just a few important elements of a system while ignoring many others.

- A. an adjunct to
- B. an improvement on
- C. a mirror of
- D. a corollary to
- E. a simplification of

3. Recent years have seen a disheartening string of revelations in which everyday items once considered (i)_____ are found to contain (ii)_____ chemicals.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. ubiquitous	D. benign
B. innocuous	E. complex
C. insalubrious	F. baneful

4. The novel's heroine show a remarkable (i)_____ to worship at the altar of youth: in her world, youth is (ii)_____, while age, by contrast, confers competence and wisdom.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. disinclination	D. incredulous
B. desire	E. sagacious
C. tendency	F. callow

5. Compared with, say, the precision of a skein of geese winging its way across the autumn sky in a V formation, the seasonal marches of grazers across the Serengeti seem (i)_____, and at times even (ii)_____. But, in fact, years of careful observation by scientists have shown that there is (iii)_____ those migrations of zebras, wildebeests, and Thomson's gazelles.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. disorganized	D. illusionary	G. feats a tendency toward aggression in
B. purposeful	E. overwhelming	H. an undeniable grandeur to
C. massive	F. chaotic	I. a definite order to

6. Saul's particular combination of intellectuality and vitality was not paradoxical; it was category shattering. (i)_____ was, in a way, his very theme. Was ever a bookish soul so cracklingly unmediated, so (ii)_____ raw life? He was as vivid physically as he was mentally, almost perversely alert, completely at home in the world of matter, repulsed by (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. Energy	D. put off by	G. seriousness
B. Nostalgia	E. flush with	H. sensuality
C. Solitude	F. uninterested in	I. tedium

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

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

8. In Schaller's contradictory introduction to the book, she alternately applauds and _____ humankind's role in animal conservation.

- A. authorizes
- B. endorses
- C. denounces
- D. discloses
- E. relates
- F. lambastes

9. Between the late 1800s and early 1900s, various institutional structures emerged that set researchers in scientific fields apart as a professional class and moderated disputes by _____ some kinds of knowledge as real science.

- A. differentiating
- B. sanctioning
- C. mischaracterizing
- D. censuring
- E. reprehending
- F. endorsing

10. A normal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are _____ the growth of plants, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of highly intensified floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious to
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable for

Section 21

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	linger	v. spend a long time over (something)	拖延, 久留
2	boisterous	adj. very noisy and active in a lively way	吵闹的
3	unpretentious	adj. not attempting to impress others with an appearance of greater importance, talent, or culture than is actually possessed	质朴的
4	idiosyncrasy	n. an unusual way in which a particular person behaves or thinks	独特的气质
5	homogeneous	adj. made up of the same kind of people or things	同质化的
6	ambivalence	n. simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward an object, person, or action	矛盾的心理
7	acumen	n. keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters	机智, 精明
8	highlight	v. to make or try to make people notice or be aware of	使...突出
9	spur	v. give an incentive or encouragement to (someone)	刺激, 激励
10	negate	v. make ineffective; nullify	取消, 否定
11	renounce	v. to give up, refuse, or resign usually by formal declaration	拒绝, 否认
12	compartmentalize	v. to separate (something) into sections or categories	分门别类, 划分
13	rally	v. to muster for a common purpose	召集
14	founder	v. fail or break down as a result of a particular problem	沉船, 失败

词汇预览

15	vicious	adj. deliberately cruel or violent	邪恶的
16	rarity	n. the state or quality of being rare	罕见；珍贵
17	innate	adj. existing from the time a person or animal is born	天生的
18	acquired	adj. of or relating to a disease, condition, or characteristic that is not congenital but develops after birth.	后天习得的
19	misinterpret	v. interpret (something or someone) wrongly	曲解，误解
20	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	喜爱
21	chaotic	adj. in a state of complete confusion and disorder	混乱的
22	choreograph	v. to arrange or direct the movements, progress, or details of	精心安排
		v. to decide how a dancer or group of dancers will move during a performance	编舞
23	rattle	v. to upset especially to the point of loss of poise and composure	扰乱
24	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
25	perilous	adj. full of danger	危险的
26	hazardous	adj. involving risk or danger	危险的
27	auspicious	adj. conducive to success; favourable	吉利的，幸运的
28	legitimate	adj. being in compliance with the law	合法的
		adj. valid or justifiable	合理的
29	collegiality	n. the cooperative relationship of colleagues	共同掌权
30	improbable	adj. not likely to be true or to happen	不可能的
31	wayward	adj. difficult to control or predict because of wilful or perverse behaviour	任性的
32	urbane	adj. polite and confident	礼貌的
33	prune	v. remove (superfluous or unwanted parts) from something	减少；删除
34	implausible	adj. (of an argument or statement) not seeming reasonable or probable; failing to convince	难以置信的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	吉利的	favourable, auspicious, propitious, optimistic
2	危险的	perilous, hazardous, jeopardizing, menacing
3	一丝不苟的	careful, exact, heedful, meticulous, painstaking, scrupulous
4	持久性	endurance, tenacity, durability, persistence
5	优雅的	urbane, elegant, graceful, genteel, courteous, civilized
6	初级的, 基础的	elemental, rudimentary, nascent, primitive

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in direct proportion to	与某事成正比
2	be indebted to	受...的恩惠, 欠...的人情
3	free-for-all	混战
4	despair over	对某事绝望

4. Authentic Questions

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

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

2. The cognitive flexibility of successful fictional detectives is often _____ by their cultural ambivalence: detectives' intellectual acumen, it seems, exists in direct proportion to their uneasy place in society.

- A. amplified
- B. highlighted
- C. spurred
- D. matched
- E. negated

3. In our daily lives, we often (i)_____ our separate identities: you can have one identity at work and another online, for example. Such (ii)_____ disappear in certain circumstances, however, resulting in a cross-pollination of our different selves.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. renounce	D. uncertainties
B. merge	E. correlations
C. compartmentalize	F. boundaries

4. If the candidate wins the election now that rivals within his own party have (i)_____ him in a campaign that was (ii)_____ without their help, he will be mightily indebted to these self-styled saviors.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. rallied to	D. foundering
B. separated from	E. effective
C. undermined	F. improving

5. Communal feeding is a remarkable behavioral aspect of this generally solitary animal. It is also misunderstood behavior and one of the reasons that Tasmanian devils have a bad reputation. Far from being a (i)_____, communal devil feeding is (ii)_____ and purposeful, and is described as (iii)_____ behavior. The screaming and apparent fighting is an elaborate combination and variety of vocalizations and postures by which order is maintained.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. free-for-all	D. structured	G. innate
B. rarity	E. vicious	H. acquired
C. necessity	F. infrequent	I. ritualized

6. Observers of modern presidential campaigns who (i)_____ the highly (ii)_____ productions that pass for campaigns these days do sometimes find reason for hope in the occasional mix-ups that (iii)_____ candidates on the trail despite the presence of political strategists plotting every event with the tactical precision of military commanders.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. relish	D. ambitious	G. rattle
B. misinterpret	E. chaotic	H. bolster
C. despair over	F. choreographed	I. legitimate

7. The 1840s were _____ time for young women beginning to study science, particularly astronomy, in 1847 Maria Mitchell discovered the Nantucket comet, the first of several important astronomical discoveries of the era.

- A. a favorable
- B. an awkward
- C. a perilous
- D. a hazardous
- E. an improbable
- F. an auspicious

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

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

9. In her career as an editor, she pruned and shaped many a writer's _____ prose into crisp lucidity.

- A. wayward
- B. transparent
- C. errant
- D. urbane
- E. elegant
- F. incisive

10. The stories of silent drama may often have been _____, yet, within those basic outlines, the true artists among silent-film actors could express shadings that had no immediate analogue in language.

- A. implausible
- B. incredible
- C. conventional
- D. elemental
- E. rudimentary
- F. confusing

Section 22

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	cultivate	v. try to acquire or develop (a quality or skill)	培养
		v. prepare and use (land) for crops or gardening	耕作
2	perceptible	adj. able to be seen or noticed	可察觉的
3	steer	v. guide or control the movement of (a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft), for example by turning a wheel or operating a rudder	控制, 引导
4	repetitive	adj. containing or characterized by repetition, especially when unnecessary or tiresome	重复的
5	stringent	adj. very critical in a sharp and often clever way	严厉的, 尖刻的
6	nebulous	adj. not clear	模糊的, 不清楚的
7	indulgent	adj. willing to allow someone to have or enjoy something even though it may not be proper, healthy, appropriate, etc.	纵容的
		adj. done or enjoyed as a special pleasure	享乐的
8	synthesis	n. the combination of components or elements to form a connected whole	综合
9	obscure	adj. not discovered or known about; uncertain	不确定的
		adj. not important or well known	不知名的, 不重要的
		adj. not clearly expressed or easily understood	晦涩的
10	celebrate	v. honour or praise publicly	赞美
		v. publicly acknowledge (a significant or happy day or event) with a social gathering or enjoyable activity	庆祝

词汇预览

11	temptation	n. the desire to do something, especially something wrong or unwise	引诱, 诱惑物
12	inertial	n. lack of movement or activity especially when movement or activity is wanted or needed	不动, 不活跃
		n. a feeling of not having the energy or desire that is needed to move, change, etc.	(思想上的) 惰性
13	exploit	v. to make productive use of	利用, 使用
		v. to make use of meanly or unfairly for one's own advantage	剥削
		n. an act or deed, especially a brilliant or heroic one	成就
14	foster	v. encourage the development of (something, especially something desirable)	培养
15	decry	v. publicly denounce	谴责, 诽谤
16	shrill	v. make a shrill noise	尖声喊叫
17	apologist	n. one who speaks or writes in defense of someone or something	辩护人
18	scaremonger	n. a person who spreads frightening or ominous reports or rumours	散布谣言的人
19	controversy	n. prolonged public disagreement or heated discussion	争论, 论战
20	vitiate	v. spoil or impair the quality or efficiency of	损害, 弄坏
21	impair	v. to make (something) weaker or worse	损害
22	porous	adj. having minute interstices through which liquid or air may pass	能渗透的
23	clog	v. block or become blocked with an accumulation of thick, wet matter	阻塞
24	unwavering	adj. not wavering; steady or resolute	不动摇的
25	counter	v./ adj. in the opposite direction or in opposition to	对立, 相反
26	beneficial	adj. producing good or helpful results or effects	有益处的
27	prophylactic	adj. intended to prevent disease	预防疾病的

词汇预览

28	redundant	adj. needlessly wordy or repetitive in expression	赘述的
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	损害, 降低	disfigure, impair, injure, spoil, vitiate
2	支持	uphold, support, buttress, prop up, champion, sanction
3	可渗透的	passable, penetrable, permeable, pervious, porous
4	坚定的	resolute, unwavering, constant, immutable, invariable
5	不重要的	trivial, petty, minor, immaterial, inconsequential

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	reluctant to	不甘心情愿做...
2	call for	要求; 需要
3	just as	正像...一样
4	a matter of	大约; ...的问题
5	hard-and-fast	必须遵守的; 不可违逆的
6	attune to	习惯于; 使调和
7	derive from	源出, 来自
8	demand for	对...的需求

4. Authentic Questions

1. Within the field of emotional intelligence research, disagreements remain about whether emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened or is _____ characteristic.

- A. an expressed
- B. an inborn
- C. an invented
- D. a cultivated
- E. a perceptible

2. The company's steering committee, reluctant to be held any specific commitments, released a strategic plan that was deliberately _____.

- A. unpopular
- B. repetitive
- C. stringent
- D. inflexible
- E. nebulous

3. In the 1980s, many historians sounded urgent calls for (i)_____ in American historical writing, as longer and longer monographs on smaller and smaller subjects were being written-dazzling studies, but pieces of a puzzle no one was putting together. This scholarship was not illuminating the central themes of history but (ii)_____ them.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. indulgence	D. obscuring
B. detail	E. criticizing
C. synthesis	F. celebrating

4. Just as large manufacturing companies with dominant positions in large domestic markets were once able to resist (i)_____ despite ample signs that foreign competition was rapidly overtaking them, strong and wealthy states can (ii)_____ and still manage to limp along for many years.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. innovation	D. exploit vulnerable markets
B. temptation	E. dominate international affairs
C. inertia	F. maintain misguided policies

5. Keith Haring's cartoonish art became even more (i)_____ than Andy Warhol's much-reproduced soup cans when, in 1986, he opened his own store, the Pop Shop, to sell licensed Haring merchandise. The public loved the souvenirs the critics (ii)_____ what they saw as his betrayal of artistic integrity. Haring claimed that these critics misunderstood his (iii)_____ to take art beyond galleries and museums, and thus to give a wider audience the opportunity to experience art.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. commercial	D. fostered	G. failed plan
B. traditional	E. decried	H. financial need
C. expert	F. anticipated	I. sincere need

6. (i)_____ have often shrilled that Australia's Great Barrier Reef is dying, a result of agricultural runoff from the (ii)_____ Queensland coast. In truth, the preservation of the reef (iii)_____, a combination of active government intervention and the beneficial effects of responsible tourism.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. Apologists	D. long-abandoned	G. is based on an impracticality
B. Optimists	E. over-farmed	H. remains a matter of controversy
C. Scaremongers	F. well-preserved	I. is something of a success story

7. The occasional minor errors, while annoying, do not _____ the basic scholarship or the valuable contribution of this book.

- A. support
- B. uphold
- C. expose
- D. explain
- E. vitiate
- F. impair

8. In American art the line between the good and the goods is not a hard-and-fast boundary, for in a commercial society the membrane that separates spirit and store is always _____.

- A. porous
- B. clogged
- C. permeable
- D. unwavering
- E. steady
- F. imaginary

9. For certain economists, "pure" economic theory, that is, economic theory _____ a specific social structure, is impossible, much like a concept of anatomy that investigated no specific species.

- A. attuned to
- B. abstracted from
- C. derived from
- D. divorced from
- E. sensitive to
- F. analyzed in

10. Recent research runs counter to the long-cherished notion that a small drop in body temperature during and after surgery is either _____ or actually protects the patient by slowing metabolism and reducing the body's demand for blood and oxygen.

- A. beneficial
- B. immaterial
- C. inconsequential
- D. preventive
- E. prophylactic
- F. redundant

Section 23

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	wherewithal	n. the money or other means needed for a particular purpos	必要的资金（或手段）
2	solemnity	n. the state or quality of being serious and dignified	严肃，庄严
3	panache	n. dash or flamboyance in style and action	炫耀
4	extravagant	adj. lacking restraint in spending money or using resources	挥霍的，浪费的
5	trivial	adj. not important	不重要的
6	archaic	adj. old and no longer used	过时的
7	uniformity	n. the quality or state of being uniform	一致，同样
8	banality	n. the fact or condition of being banal; unoriginality	平凡，陈词滥调
9	stifle	v. to not allow yourself to do or express (something)	抑制
		v. to kill by depriving of oxygen	使...窒息
10	disregard	v. to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant	无视，忽视
11	authenticate	v. to prove that something is real, true, or genuine	验证，证明....是真实的
12	predate	v. to exist or happen at an earlier time than (something or someone)	先于
13	publicist	n. a person responsible for publicizing a product, person, or company	宣传人员
14	panoply	n. a group or collection that is impressive because it is so big or because it includes so many different kinds of people or things	大批，全副（装备）

词汇预览

15	mythical	adj. occurring in or characteristic of myths or folk tales	神话的, 虚构的
16	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
17	scrutiny	n. critical observation or examination	仔细检查
18	impartial	adj. not partial or biased; unprejudiced	公正的
19	expedite	v. to cause (something) to happen faster	加速, 加快
20	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
21	lament	v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something	哀叹, 哀悼
22	prototype	n. a standard or typical example	典型
		n. an original model on which something is patterned	原型
23	anomaly	adj. deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule	异常, 反常
24	mainstay	n. someone or something on which something else is based or relies	中流砥柱
25	aberration	n. a characteristic that deviates from the normal type	失常
26	tangible	adj. able to be touched or felt	可感知的
27	palpable	adj. capable of being touched or felt	可感知的
		adj. easily perceptible	明显的
28	nebulous	adj. not clear	模糊的, 不清楚的
29	nettlesome	adj. causing annoyance or difficulty	令人恼怒的
30	incontrovertible	adj. impossible to dispute; unquestionable	不容质疑的
31	vague	adj. of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning	模糊的
32	downright	adj. completely	完全的
33	flighty	adj. given to capricious or unstable behavior	多变的
		adj. easily excited	易激动的
34	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的

词汇预览

35	patronizing	adj. treat with an apparent kindness which betrays a feeling of superiority	要人领情的
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	客观公正的	equitable, impartial, unbiased, impersonal, unprejudiced
2	促进	facilitate, expedite, aid, assist, further, precipitate
3	限制	check, contain, curb, constrain, inhibit, duress
4	异常	aberration, anomaly
5	可感知的, 明显的	tangible, palpable, perceptible, detectable, discernible
6	过时的, 久远的	antediluvian, archaic, antiquated, prehistoric

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	snake around	迂回
2	transform.. into..	把...转变为...
3	bound for	以.....为目的
4	scientific literacy	科学素养
5	argument against	反对

4. Authentic Questions

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

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

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. extravagant	D. importance
B. trivial	E. uniformity
C. archaic	F. banality

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. trapped in	D. never leaves
B. generated in	E. swiftly escapes from
C. bound for	F. rarely stays in

4. The usual (i)_____ spending public monies on scientific projects is that such projects have the potential to make our lives healthier, safer, and more productive. However, the fact that science—even "pure" science—can strengthen democracy and promote public participation in the political process is hardly ever (ii)_____. It should be scientific literacy (iii)_____ democracy, and this is an important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. argument against	D. denied	G. stifles
B. rationale for	E. mentioned	H. energizes
C. precedent for	F. gainsaid	I. disregards

5. One sometimes hears that Macro Polo introduced pasta to the western world, having encountered it in China. This durable myth, which (i)_____ that nothing should have been known of pasta in Italy until 1295, when Macro Polo returned from the Far East, can easily be (ii)_____ by pointing out that there are Italian references to pasta that (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. requires	D. augmented	G. praise its virtues
B. demonstrates	E. debunked	H. can be authenticated
C. symbolizes	F. traced	I. predated that event

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. elusive moments	D. an authentic	G. consumption
B. marketable artifacts	E. a commercial	H. scrutiny
C. raging controversies	F. an elitist	I. censure

7. The difficulty of reforming electoral politics is not lack of the right tools but the need to put them into the hands of impartial agents: the goal should be to build capacity while _____.

- A. expediting
- B. constraining
- C. facilitating
- D. deterring
- E. exacerbating
- F. lamenting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 24

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	strengthen	v. make or become stronger	加强, 巩固
2	aggregation	n. a whole formed by combining several separate elements	聚合, 聚集
3	coordinate	adj. equal in rank or importance	并列的
4	dubious	adj. causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion	可疑的, 不确定的
5	chaos	n. complete confusion and disorder	混乱
6	impute	v. represent (something, especially something undesirable) as being done or possessed by someone; attribute	归罪于, 归咎于
7	intransigent	adj. completely unwilling to change	不妥协的, 固执的
8	feckless	adj. weak or ineffective	虚弱的, 无能的
		adj. careless and irresponsible	粗心的, 不负责任的
9	munificent	adj. characterized by great liberality or generosity	慷慨的, 大方的
10	indolent	adj. not liking to work or be active	懒惰的
11	uncompromising	adj. showing an unwillingness to make concessions to others, especially by changing one's ways or opinions	不妥协的
12	taciturn	adj. (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little	沉默寡言的
13	remunerative	adj. financially rewarding; lucrative	有报酬的
14	ramshackle	adj. appearing ready to collapse	摇摇欲坠的
		adj. not carefully made or put together	制作粗糙的
15	spartan	adj. marked by simplicity, frugality, or avoidance of luxury and comfort	简朴的

词汇预览

16	conceivable	adj. capable of being imagined or grasped mentally	可能的
17	commonplace	n. something that happens or appears in many places and is not unusual	平庸
18	erratic	adj. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual	飘忽不定的, 没规律的
		adj. deviating from what is ordinary or standard	古怪的
19	periphery	n. the outer limits or edge of an area or object	外围, 边缘
20	underestimate	v. estimate (something) to be smaller or less important than it really is	低估, 看轻
21	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
22	magnitude	n. the degree of brightness of a star, as represented by a number on a logarithmic scale	量级
		n. great importance	重要
23	dim	adj. (of a light, colour, or illuminated object) not shining brightly or clearly	昏暗的, 模糊的
24	novel	adj. interestingly new or unusual	新奇的, 异常的
25	pertinent	adj. having a clear decisive relevance to the matter in hand	相关的
26	insightful	adj. having or showing a very clear understanding of something : having or showing insight	有洞察力的
27	introspection	n. the examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes	内省, 反省
28	concrete	adj. naming a real thing or class of things	真实的
		adj. specific or particular	详细的
29	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的
30	repertoire	n. the whole body of items which are regularly performed	全部节目
31	thwart	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening	破坏, 阻止

词汇预览

32	anonymous	adj. not distinct or noticeable	不出名的
		adj. made or done by someone unknown	匿名的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	昏暗的	black, darkened, dim, gloomy
2	创新的	novel, fresh, new, original, creative
3	相关的	applicable, apposite, apropos, germane, pertinent, relevant
4	杰出的	famous, celebrated, famed, prominent, renowned

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	at times	有时
2	in comparison to...	相比于...
3	in other words	换句话说, 也就是说
4	take place	发生, 举行

4. Authentic Questions

1. In one theory, as people learn things throughout the day, connections between neurons get strengthened; but during sleep when all synapses are weakened, tenuous connections are _____ and only the strongest bonds could remain.

- A. reinforced
- B. reproduced
- C. replaced
- D. stimulated
- E. severed

2. Holston characterized a colonial situation as an aggregation of activities and a conjunction of outcomes that, though _____ and at times coordinated, were usually diffuse, disorganized, and even contradictory.

- A. dubious
- B. chaotic
- C. harmonious
- D. linked
- E. imputed

3. Despite dispute between the sisters lasted all summer; Megan remained (i)_____ and Lauren was equally (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. intransigent	D. indolent
B. feckless	E. uncompromising
C. munificent	F. taciturn

4. Until the advent of film, commercial entertainment in England occurred only where concentrated urban populations provided audiences large enough to make it remunerative: theaters and music halls were (i)_____ in rural villages. But village cinemas quickly become (ii)_____ even though they were ramshackle affairs in comparison to the urban picture palaces.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. spartan	D. commonplace
B. conceivable	E. sophisticated
C. profitable	F. unfashionable

5. Among wide-ranging animal species, populations at the edge of the species' range are frequently exposed to less (i)_____ and more variable conditions than those in other parts on the range. As a results, the animals' abundance is often (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. erratic	D. lower at the periphery
B. favorable	E. unaffected by habitat
C. demanding	F. underestimated by researchers

6. Firebaugh and Beck contend that economic development improves the overall well-being of people within developing countries. However, other scholars emphasize the (i)_____ of this view, empirically demonstrating that while economic development does in fact contribute to the well-being of the population of developing countries, the magnitude of development's positive effects on well-being has (ii)_____. In other words, these scholars suggest that (iii)_____ economic development and human well-being is taking place in developing countries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. falsity	D. been greatly underestimated	G. a decoupling of
B. arbitrariness	E. not yet been measured	H. an inversion of
C. limitation	F. decreased over time	I. a decline in

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

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

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

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

9. As a historical genre, biography is best when _____, a careful reconstruction of the past in all its unfamiliar particularity.

- A. introspective
- B. reflective
- C. concrete
- D. concise
- E. meticulous
- F. thorough

10. In order to cultivate new repertoire, the music industry is providing a hearing for previously _____ female composers.

- A. idle
- B. thwarted
- C. celebrated
- D. renowned
- E. anonymous
- F. obscure

Section 25

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-25

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	loquacious	adj. liking to talk and talking smoothly and easily	话多的
2	irascible	adj. becoming angry very easily	易怒的, 坏脾气的
3	perfidious	adj. not able to be trusted	不可信赖的
4	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
5	voracious	adj. excessively eager	贪婪的
		adj. having a huge appetite	贪吃的
6	impotent	adj. lacking power or strength	无力的, 无效的
7	paralyze	v. to make (a person or animal) unable to move or feel all or part of the body	使...瘫痪
		v. to make powerless or ineffective	使...虚弱无力
8	demoralize	v. to weaken the morale of (a person or group)	使...泄气
9	assuage	v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc.	安抚, 缓和
10	galvanize	v. to stimulate or shock with an electric current	刺激
		v. to arouse to awareness or action	激起...意识, 激发...行动
11	exasperate	v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed	使...生气
12	precede	v. to happen, go, or come before (something or someone)	领先, 在.....之前

13	supplant	v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old or no longer used or accepted)	取代
14	convergent	adj. tending to move toward one point or to approach each other : converging	收敛的, 集中的
15	disparate	adj. different from each other	不同的
16	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support	否认, 拒绝
17	refute	v. to prove that (something) is not true	驳倒, 否认
18	germane	adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way	相关的
19	subordinate	adj. placed in or occupying a lower class, rank, or position	次要的
		adj. submissive to or controlled by authority	顺从的, 服从的
20	encounter	v. to have or experience (problems, difficulties, etc.)	遭遇, 遇到
21	credulous	adj. too ready to believe things	易受欺骗的
22	pseudoscience	n. a system of theories, assumptions, and methods erroneously regarded as scientific	伪科学
23	debunk	v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true	拆穿, 揭露... 的错误
24	proselytize	v. to try to persuade people to join a religion, cause, or group	劝诱, 使变节
25	sage	adj. very wise	智慧的
		n. one distinguished for wisdom	智者
26	master	n. an artist, performer, or player of consummate skill	大师
27	flamboyant	adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention	引人注意的, 酷炫的
28	import	n. importance; especially : relative importance	重要性
29	overwhelm	v. to cover over completely: submerge	完全覆盖, 淹没

30	extirpate	v. to destroy or remove completely	根除
31	devalue	v. to cause (something or someone) to seem or to be less valuable or important	使贬值
32	underrate	v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low	低估
33	venue	n. the place where an event takes place	事件发生地点
34	retrenchment	n. reduction or curtailment	削减（尤指经费）
35	burgeon	v. to grow or develop quickly	繁荣，快速增长
36	rosy	adj. having or producing hope for success or happiness in the future	乐观的
37	encomium	n. glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise	赞美
38	tribute	n. something done, said, or given to show respect, gratitude, or affection	赞美，致敬
39	disparage	v. to describe (someone or something) as unimportant, weak, bad, etc.	鄙视
40	applaud	v. to express approval of or support for (something or someone)	称赞，赞同
41	stupefy	v. to shock or surprise (someone) very much : to cause (someone) to become confused or unable to think clearly	使震惊，使茫然

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词

序号	核心意思	词群
1	消灭	extirpate, eliminate, eradicate, wipe out
2	贬低	devalue, underrate, depreciate
3	称赞之词	encomium, tribute, compliment, applause, laud, eulogy, salutation, panegyric
4	扩张	expansion, burgeoning
5	缩短，削减	curtailment, retrenchment
6	嘲弄	mockery, derision

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表

序号	习语表达	解释
1	resign to something	只好接受
2	a sense of impotency	无力感
3	strew with	充满
4	be concerned with	关注, 与.....有关
5	only too ... to ...	非常

4. Authentic Questions

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

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

2. Though humanitarian emergencies are frequent features of television news, such exposure seldom _____ the public, which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotency.

- A. paralyzes
- B. demoralizes
- C. assuages
- D. galvanizes
- E. exasperates

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. disguise	D. preceded by
B. signal	E. supplemented with
C. diminish	F. supplanted by

4. Not only is the field of behavioral genetics strewn with (i)_____ finding, but even among those findings managed to survive, many have turned out to be (ii)_____ a very restricted class of cases.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. convergent	D. refuted by
B. disparate	E. germane to
C. repudiated	F. subordinate to

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

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. inadequacies	D. debunking
B. abstractions	E. speculative
C. complexities	F. generalizing

6. To read Joanna Scott is to admire the work of a (i)_____. From sentence to story, she narrates with great skill and (ii)_____, so that the reader soon relaxes in the assurance that a hint or a brushstroke delivered in chapter1 will be (iii)_____ before the novel comes to an end.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. proselytizer	D. deliberation	G. given import
B. sage	E. enthusiam	H. largely forgotten
C. master	F. flamboyance	I. overwhelmed with details

7. In the northeastern United States, beaver populations had been critically reduce or even _____ in large areas at the end of nineteenth century; as a result, several states instituted prohibitions on beaver trapping.

- A. diminished
- B. extirpated
- C. eliminated
- D. devalued
- E. weakened
- F. underrated

8. The _____ of ophthalmology as a field in the United States from 1820 to 1850 is evident in the opening of at least five eye hospitals during this period, offering new venues for ophthalmic treatment and experimentation.

- A. sophistication
- B. retrenchment
- C. burgeoning
- D. resurgence
- E. curtailment
- F. expansion

9. For all the _____ the new CEO has received from the press recently, her staff have a decidedly less rosy view of her.

- A. encomiums
- B. tributes
- C. evaluations
- D. critiques
- E. attention
- F. publicity

10. The media have constantly disparaged the governor's competence and have found a public only too eager to applaud their _____.

- A. assiduousness
- B. stupefaction
- C. mockery
- D. incredulity
- E. certitude
- F. derision

Section 26

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-26

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	preoccupy	v. to be thought about or worried about by (someone) very often or constantly	使全神贯注
2	quixotic	adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals	不切实际的
		adj. capricious or unpredictable	变化多端的, 变幻莫测的
3	apt	adj. exactly suitable	合适的
		adj. having a natural tendency	有倾向的
		adj. quick to learn or understand	聪明的, 灵巧的
4	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的, 异常的
5	adept	adj. very good at doing something hard	精通的
6	rarefy	v. to make rare, thin, porous, or less dense: to expand without the addition of matter	使稀薄
		v. to make more spiritual, refined, or abstruse	精选
7	outmoded	adj. no longer useful or acceptable	过时的
8	mishandle	v. to treat roughly	虐待
		v. to deal with or manage wrongly or ignorantly	错误地处理, 处理不当
9	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
10	forestall	v. to stop (something) from happening	阻止
11	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大

..		v. to supplement	补充
12	arrest	v. to bring to a stop	阻止
		v. to attract and hold the attention of	吸引
		v. to use the power of the law to take and keep	逮捕
13	escalate	v. to become worse or to make (something) worse or more severe	加剧, 恶化
		v. to become greater or higher or to make (something) greater or higher	升高, 提升
14	beset	v. to cause problems or difficulties for (someone or something)	困扰
15	uncritical	adj. not expressing or willing to express appropriate criticism or disapproval : not critical	不加批判的
16	sacrosanct	adj. most sacred or holy	神圣而不可侵犯的
17	foreordain	v. to dispose or appoint in advance : predestine	注定
18	malign	adj. having or showing intense often vicious ill will	邪恶的, 恶毒的
		v. to say bad things about (someone or something) publicly	贬损, 诋毁
19	dispute	v. to engage in argument or oppose	争辩, 反对
20	vacillate	v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires	摇摆不定, 犹豫
		v. to fluctuate or oscillate	摇摆
21	fatigue	n. the state of being very tired : extreme weariness	疲劳
22	beefy	adj. strongly built	结实的, 健壮的
23	audacious	adj. intrepidly daring	大胆的, 无谓的
		adj. contemptuous of law, religion, or decorum	无礼的

		adj. marked by originality and verve	大胆创新的
24	evasive	adj. not honest or direct	回避的, 闪烁其词的
25	furtive	adj. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed	鬼鬼祟祟的
26	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
27	intrepid	adj. feeling no fear : very bold or brave	无畏的
28	deflate	v. to make (someone) lose confidence or pride	使...泄气, 使...挫败
		v. to lose air or gas from inside	使...漏气
		v. to reduce in size, importance, or effectiveness	缩小; 减轻
29	soothe	v. to cause (someone) to be calmer, less angry, etc.	使平静
		v. to cause (a part of the body) to feel better	减轻, 缓和

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -26

序号	核心意思	词群
1	不同	disparity, variance
2	波动	fluctuation, vacillation
3	有目的	purposefulness, design
4	无畏的	intrepid, fearless, audacious, brave, bold, courageous, gallant, valiant, valorous
5	难以捕捉的	elusive, evasive
6	平息	deflate, soothe

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-26

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be preoccupied with	充满, 专注于
2	adept in	擅长于
3	should have done	本应该
4	no longer	不再
5	per capita	每人, 按人分配的
6	less A more B	不是A而是B

4. Authentic Questions

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

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

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

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

3. Computers have become adept in rarefied domains once thought to be uniquely human. However, they simultaneously have (i)_____ certain tasks basic to the human experience, including spatial orientation and object recognition, and in so doing, have shown us how (ii)_____ such fundamental skills truly are.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. failed to master	D. outmoded
B. helped to improve	E. common
C. managed to mimic	F. impressive

4. Britain's deteriorating economy after 1945 was (i)_____ by politicians who favored the manufacturing sector over the service sector: rather than attempting to (ii)_____ the decline of manufacturing, they should have promoted service industries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. mishandled	D. augment
B. bolstered	E. arrest
C. forestalled	F. escalate

5. The mood of the times is no longer one of (i)_____ over our scientific achievements. Doubts and worries beset technical and scientific specialists, as well as the public at large. I do not consider such worries (ii)_____, though they are often based on intuitive feeling rather than on strictly logical arguments.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. widening skepticism	D. unfounded
B. uncritical joy	E. sacrosanct
C. false humility	F. foreordained

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an ironic	D. maligned	G. exaggerated
B. a literal	E. challenged	H. anticipated
C. an honorific	F. established	I. disputed

7. There are great _____ in countries' greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms: while the United States and China are similar in aggregate emissions, United States per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.

- A. distortions
- B. disparities
- C. fluctuations
- D. advances
- E. variances
- F. vacillations

8. The ambassador's critical remarks seemed to be less a product of _____ and more the careless utterances of a fatigued or undisciplined individual.

- A. intensity
- B. optimism
- C. purposefulness
- D. design
- E. confidence
- F. caution

9. The cat known to researchers as M-120—beefy, audacious, and apparently smart enough to spot a free lunch—is perhaps the world's least _____ lynx: the scientists catch him several times a year.

- A. intelligent
- B. evasive
- C. fearless
- D. furtive
- E. elusive
- F. intrepid

10. The preliminary analysis being, on the whole, reassuring, its confirmation would _____ concerns about the dangers of project

- A. explain
- B. deflate
- C. rationalize
- D. soothe
- E. reflect
- F. hide

Section 27

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 -27

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	expedient	adj. providing an easy and quick way to solve a problem or do something	方便的
2	reminiscent	adj. reminding you of someone or something else	引起回忆的
		adj. having many thoughts of the past	思念的
3	indispensable	adj. extremely important and necessary	不可缺少的
4	inimical	adj. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect	有害的, 不友好的
5	vapid	adj. lacking liveliness	无聊的
6	jejune	adj. not interesting	无聊的
7	didactic	adj. designed or intended to teach people something	用于教育他人的
8	dogmatic	adj. expressing personal opinions or beliefs as if they are certainly correct and cannot be doubted	教条的
9	tendentious	adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument	偏袒的, 偏向的
10	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的, 只有少数人懂得的
11	sound	adj. in good condition	状态良好的
		adj. showing good judgement	明智的, 合理的
12	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
13	retroactive	adj. effective from a particular date in the past	从之前开始生效的

14	innocuous	adj. producing no injury	无害的
		adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility	不惹人厌烦的
15	genuine	adj. sincere and honest	真诚的
16	halfhearted	adj. feeling or showing a lack of interest or enthusiasm	不认真的，不热心的
17	deem	v. regard or consider in a specified way	认为，视作
18	pertinent	adj. having a clear decisive relevance to the matter in hand	相关的
19	condemn	v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	谴责
20	condone	v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong)	原谅，认可
21	offish	adj. somewhat cold and reserved	冷漠的
22	lucrative	adj. producing wealth	盈利的，赚钱的
23	monotonous	adj. used to describe something that is boring because it is always the same	单调的
24	forgo	v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something)	放弃
25	dampen	v. to check or diminish the activity or vigor of	抑制，削弱
26	jockey	v. to do something in an effort to get an advantage	不择手段的谋取有利地位
27	detriment	n. something that will cause damage or injury to something or someone	损害，伤害
28	opaque	adj. not letting light through : not transparent	不透光的
		adj. difficult to understand or explain	难理解的
29	perceptive	adj. having or showing an ability to understand or notice something easily or quickly	有洞察力的，敏锐的
30	confound	v. to cause to become confused or perplexed	使困惑

		v. to prove (someone or something) wrong; refute	驳斥, 证明....错误
31	perplex	v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt	使...困惑
32	effortless	adj. showing or requiring little or no effort	不费力的
33	slight	v. to treat as slight or unimportant : make light of	轻视, 忽视
		adj. deficient in weight, solidity, or importance: trivial; small of its kind or in amount	不重要的, 微小的
34	disparage	v. to describe (someone or something) as unimportant, weak, bad, etc.	鄙视
35	commend	v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way	赞美
36	rudimentary	adj. basic or simple	基本的
37	heterogeneous	adj. made up of parts that are different	组成多样的, 混合 的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -27

序号	核心意思	词群
1	发现	discern, discover
2	忽视	ignore, slight
3	使困惑	confound, perplex, confuse, puzzle
4	赞美	laud, commend, applaud, extol, exalt, praise
5	不同的	heterogeneous, dissimilar
6	相关的	interdependent, interrelated

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-27

序号	习语表达	解释
1	all the more	更加
2	be struck by	被.....所震动

4. Authentic Questions

1. It seems foolish to refuse the offer of an expedient that is both so _____ success and so difficult to create them absent.

- A. reminiscent of
- B. lacking in
- C. distinct from
- D. indispensable to
- E. inimical to

2. Many readers today consider the moral sentiments expressed in the ancient writers' work to be quite vapid, and in the seventeenth century they were similarly regarded as _____.

- A. jejune
- B. didactic
- C. dogmatic
- D. tendentious
- E. arcane

3. Although so far the vast weight of evidence supports the contention that the products of agricultural biotechnology are environmentally (i)_____, many people still find them (ii)_____ unsettling.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. destructive	D. retroactively
B. sound	E. innocuously
C. intriguing	F. intrinsically

4. The school system's modest plan for curriculum improvement has (i)_____ local educators: some call it (ii)_____ effort, while others say it is a pragmatic approach given the complexity of the task.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. surprised	D. genuine
B. impressed	E. halfhearted
C. divided	F. practical

5. The author of this political history text shows considerable bias against the political party when assigning credit or blame for its actions: he deems (i)_____ what he favors and avoidable what he (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. pertinent	D. condemns
B. inevitable	E. condones
C. divided	F. ignores

6. Behavior economists found that the more (i)_____ options listed on the insurance make people all the more offish to endorse, partly because they hope to (ii)_____ some (iii)_____ in order to get a measure of peace of mind.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. lucrative	D. forgo	G. convulsion
B. monotonous	E. dampen	H. detriment
C. complicated	F. jockey	I. benefit

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

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

8. Although the essayist's arguments did not _____ her most perceptive readers, the extreme subtlety of the points she made explains why she was misinterpreted by most critics of her day.

- A. convince
- B. confound
- C. entertain
- D. persuade
- E. perplex
- F. enlighten

9. Citing the corruption and intrigue that pervaded politics in the city, my colleague _____ the newspaper's trove of journalism prizes, declaring that finding great stories in the city must be effortless.

- A. slighted
- B. ignored
- C. lauded
- D. disparaged
- E. confounded
- F. commended

10. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research. They were struck by the fact that a single mathematic formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____.

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

Section 28

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-28

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	mercurial	adj. changing moods quickly and often	性格多变的
2	blithe	adj. of a happy lighthearted character or disposition	无忧无虑的, 轻松的
3	phlegmatic	adj. having or showing a slow and stolid temperament	迟钝的, 冷漠的
4	apathetic	adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest	漠不关心的
5	mercurial	adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest	漠不关心的
6	cunning	adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way	狡猾机智的
		adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources	技艺高超的
7	authoritarian	adj. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws	专制的
8	histrionic	adj. too emotional or dramatic	戏剧性的
9	megalomania	n. a condition or mental illness that causes people to think that they have great or unlimited power or importance	夸大狂
10	egalitarian	adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people	平等的
11	indolent	adj. not liking to work or be active	懒惰的
12	charismatic	adj. having great charm or appeal	有魅力的
13	circuitous	adj. not being forthright or direct in language or action	兜圈子的, 不直接的

14	exhaustive	adj. including all possibilities	全面的
15	glib	adj. marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being insincere or deceitful	油嘴滑舌的
16	veracious	adj. marked by truth	真实的, 准确的, 真诚的
17	vivacious	adj. happy and lively in a way that is attractive	活力四射的
18	forge	v. to make or imitate falsely especially with intent to defraud	伪造, 造假
		v. to form or bring into being especially by an expenditure of effort	努力形成
19	spurn	v. to reject with disdain or contempt	摒弃, 蔑视
20	clique	n. a small exclusive group of friends or associates	小团体
21	cluster	v. to come together to form a group	聚集
22	shortcut	n. a quicker or easier way to do something	捷径
23	static	adj. showing little or no change, action, or progress	静态的
24	inert	adj. moving or acting very slowly	迟缓的
25	jubilant	adj. feeling or expressing great joy : very happy	喜悦的
26	sensuous	adj. affecting the senses in a pleasing way : pleasant, attractive, or appealing in a way that produces or suggests feelings of physical or sexual pleasure	引起快感的
27	enervate	v. to make (someone or something) very weak or tired	使...衰弱
		adj. lacking physical, mental, or moral vigor	虚弱的
28	circumscribe	v. to limit the size or amount of (something)	限制
29	foreground	v. to make (something) more important	强调

30	neophyte	n. a person who has just started learning or doing something	新手
31	novice	n. a person who has just started learning or doing something	新手
32	zealot	n. a person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion or politics) and who wants other people to have those feelings : a zealous person	狂热者
33	conform	v. to obey or agree with something	符合，遵守
		v. to do what other people do	随大流，从众
34	meddle	v. to interest oneself in what is not one's concern	干涉
35	expeditious	adj. acting or done in a quick and efficient way	迅速的，敏捷的
36	pecuniary	adj. relating to or in the form of money	金钱的
37	arbitrary	adj. not planned or chosen for a particular reason	武断的，任性的
		adj. existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will	随意的
38	sluggish	adj. moving slowly or lazily	迟钝的
39	dilatory	adj. tending or intended to cause delay	拖延的
40	scrupulous	adj. very careful about doing something correctly	小心谨慎的
41	mendacity	n. lack of honesty : the condition of being mendacious	谎言
42	polish	v. to improve (something)	润色，使...更精良

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -28

序号	核心意思	词群
----	------	----

1	新手	neophyte, novice, rookie, tyro, fledgling
2	与.....一致	conform to, square with
3	迟缓的	sluggish, dilatory
4	简单	simplicity, artlessness

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-28

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in sharp contrast to	与.....形成鲜明对比
2	compensate for	补偿
3	shore up	支持, 支撑
4	be attributable to	可归因于
5	contrary to	与.....相反

4. Authentic Questions

1. The children's _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.

- A. mercurial
- B. blithe
- C. phlegmatic
- D. apathetic
- E. cunning

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

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

3. Although the political science professor's paper is quite (i)_____ about the government's problems, suggesting that they are part of a (ii)_____ process, the prognosis for the government is, on the contrary, actually quite auspicious.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. straightforward	D. degenerative
B. circuitous	E. comprehensive
C. pessimistic	F. spontaneous

4. The author of this biography gives an accurate and (i)_____ account of the subject's life story, but all of this carefully assembled detail fails to compensate for the general lack of (ii)_____ in her writing.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. exhaustive	D. specificity
B. glib	E. veracity
C. selective	F. vivacity

5. In adolescence, (i)_____ interactions are crucial in forging a self-identity. To be sure, this process often plays out in (ii)_____ as a means of defining and shoring up the sense of self. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, and spurn others who seem different. But when kept within reasonable bounds, this in-group (iii)_____ generally evolves into a more mature friendship pattern.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. adult	D. cliquish social behavior	G. alienation
B. wide-ranging	E. dramatic changes in personality	H. clustering
C. peer	F. heightened sociability	I. competition

6. The (i)_____ quality of much contemporary drawing may be attributable to the use of photography as a drawing shortcut. Photography (ii)_____ modern arts, but when it is used as a tracing tool in order to (iii)_____ the difficulties of achieving correct proportion, the resulting art often feels static and lifeless.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. inert	D. frequent enervated	G. augment
B. jubilant	E. wonderfully enriched	H. foreground
C. sensuous	F. inevitably circumscribed	I. circumvent

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

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

8. Even though his opponent is currently trying to portray him as a wild-eyed radical, voters will likely reject this charge because it does not _____ his moderate political record.

- A. defer to
- B. conform to
- C. accede to
- D. argue with
- E. meddle with
- F. square with

9. The _____ nature of the approval process for new drugs suggests that incentives to promote more expeditious decision making may be necessary.

- A. pecuniary
- B. commercial
- C. arbitrary
- D. sluggish
- E. capricious
- F. dilatory

10. The critic claims that, contrary to its reputation for _____, the novelist's prose is full of opaque language games.

- A. scrupulousness
- B. simplicity
- C. mendacity
- D. artlessness
- E. polish
- F. meticulousness

Section 29²

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-29

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	masterpiece	n. something done with great skill	杰作
2	embody	v. to represent (something) in a clear and obvious way	体现
3	imprudent	adj. not wise or sensible : not prudent	鲁莽的, 不谨慎的
4	unimpeachable	adj. not able to be doubted or questioned	毋庸置疑的
5	vaccinate	v. to give (a person or an animal) a vaccine to prevent infection by a disease	接种疫苗
6	hortatory	adj. advisory	劝告的
7	controversial	adj. relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument : likely to produce controversy	有争议的
8	urgent	adj. very important and needing immediate attention	紧急的
9	ostensible	adj. seeming or said to be true or real but very possibly not true or real	表面的, 虚假的
10	seamy	adj. of or relating to unpleasant and usually illegal things (such as crime, drugs, etc.)	丑恶的
11	authentic	adj. true and accurate	真实的, 准确的
12	high-minded	adj. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character	高尚的
13	grip	v. to get and hold the interest or attention of (someone)	吸引

² 2015.01.18 - Section 1

14	suspense	n. a feeling or state of nervousness or excitement caused by wondering what will happen	悬念
15	clandestine	adj. done secretly	秘密的, 隐蔽的
16	protract	v. to prolong in time or space	延长
17	morph	v. to change the form or character of	变形
18	dwindle	v. to gradually become smaller	减少, 下降
19	contract	v. to acquire or incur	招致
		v. to become reduced in size	收缩
20	salient	adj. very important or noticeable	明显的, 显眼的
21	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
22	flummox	v. confuse	使困惑
23	hearten	v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful	激励, 鼓励
24	confound	v. to cause to become confused or perplexed	使困惑
		v. to prove (someone or something) wrong; refute	驳斥, 证明....错误
25	tantamount	adj. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect	(数量, 效果) 相当的
26	implicate	v. to show to be connected or involved	牵涉
27	detached	adj. not influenced by emotions or personal interest	不受感情影响的, 公正的
		adj. not joined or connected	脱离的
28	subservient	adj. very willing or too willing to obey someone else	奉承的
29	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态

30	pledge	v. to formally promise to give or do (something)	保证, 许诺
31	ignite	v. to set (something) on fire : to cause (something) to burn	点燃
		v. to give life or energy to (someone or something)	激起

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -29

序号	核心意思	词群
1	出现	appear, emerge
2	变小	dwindle, contract
3	明显的	salient, conspicuous, noticeable, outstanding, prominent
4	平凡的	nondescript, unexceptional, featureless
5	困惑的	flummoxed, confounded, confused
6	相当于	tantamount to, synonymous with
7	脱离	divorce from, detach from

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-29

序号	习语表达	解释
	in reality	事实上
	in hindsight	事后看来
	at odds with	与.....不一致

4. Authentic Questions

1. The painter's problem, like that of an author whose early literary masterpiece exhausts the themes it embodies, is how to _____ his first highly acclaimed efforts with works of comparable significance and presence.

- A. combine
- B. illuminate
- C. realize
- D. amend
- E. follow

2. Since many African farmers face a soil fertility problem, providing funding for fertilizer seems _____; closer examination of the data raises some troubling questions, however.

- A. imprudent
- B. expensive
- C. unimpeachable
- D. modern
- E. worrisome

3. In years prior to the Civil War, Philadelphia's African American press encouraged readers to be vaccinated against the smallpox. This journalistic campaign was initially (i)_____, appealing to readers' sense of communal duty, and became even more (ii)_____ once the war started, as smallpox outbreaks began to occur on Philadelphia's city skirts.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. hortatory	D. controversial
B. ineffective	E. urgent
C. widespread	F. inopportune

4. A hallmark of certain nineteenth-century mystery novels was the reform agenda of their authors, who ostensibly sought to expose economic injustice while depicting the seamy underside of urban life. In reality, however, these claims to a radical political agenda were often (i)_____, meant to give lurid thrillers the appearance of (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. authentic	D. escapist appeal
B. complicated	E. high-minded purpose
C. disingenuous	F. gripping suspense

5. It remains a mystery how *Theobroma cacao*, which scholars believe originated in lowland Amazonia, was introduced to tropical Mesoamerica. It must have been a (i)_____ process: cacao trees do not easily sprout from seed, need years to mature, and grow only in humid lowland forest. Moreover, in a tropical climate, cacao pods spoil quickly, rendering their transport from lowland Amazonia to tropical Mesoamerica in a single journey by foot or canoe (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. clandestine	D. unlikely
B. protracted	E. redundant
C. spontaneous	F. expeditious

6. So (i)_____ is the reputation of the country's police for corruption and other forms of (ii)_____ that it has become a kind of tradition that every newly appointed police chief pledges to (iii)_____ the force.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. persistent	D. indolence	G. contradict
B. paralyzing	E. incompetence	H. reform
C. unfounded	F. criminality	I. reward

7. For decades, Pluto seemed to be the mysteriously _____ planet: it was first thought to be about as large as Earth, but, subsequently, measurements had it smaller and smaller.

- A. morphing
- B. appearing
- C. dwindling
- D. orbiting
- E. contracting
- F. emerging

8. Every illness is a story, and when Annie's began it was characterized by the kinds of _____ details that mean nothing until seen in hindsight.

- A. salient
- B. unexceptional
- C. conspicuous
- D. suggestive
- E. abundant
- F. nondescript

9. People's decisions about childbearing depend on innumerable personal consideration and societal factors, yet even knowing this, demographers are often _____: their projections of birth rates frequently turn out to be embarrassingly at odds with reality.

- A. sanguine
- B. flummoxed
- C. inconsistent
- D. overconfident
- E. heartened
- F. confounded

10. The brain has become, for many people, _____ the biological machinations of the self, and the self-knowledge promised by neuroscience has ignited a hunger to understand how new findings weigh in on age-old questions.

- A. tantamount to
- B. synonymous with
- C. implicated in
- D. divorced from
- E. detached from
- F. subservient to

Section 30³

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-30

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	pioneer	v. to help create or develop (new ideas, methods, etc.) : to be a pioneer in the development of (something)	为.....开路, 开创
2	substantial	adj. large in amount, size, or number	大量的
		adj. firmly constructed	坚固的
		adj. important or essential	重要的
3	intricate	adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements	复杂的
4	parochial	adj. limited to only the things that affect your local area	地方的
		adj. limited in range or scope	狭隘的, 范围有限的
5	pristine	adj. belonging to the earliest period or state	原始的
		adj. not spoiled, corrupted, or polluted and left in its natural state	未被破坏的
6	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的, 费力的
7	aversion	n. a strong feeling of not liking something	厌恶, 不喜欢
8	marginal	adj. not very important	边缘的, 不重要的
9	waver	v. to become unsteady because of weakness, emotion, tiredness, etc.	摇摆不定
10	vociferous	v. expressing feelings or opinions in a very loud or forceful way	吵吵嚷嚷的

³ 2015.01.18 - Section 2

11	tepid	adj. not energetic or excited	冷淡的, 不热情的
12	disavow	v. to say that you are not responsible for	否认
13	retain	v. to keep (someone) in a position, job, etc.	保持
14	dissemble	v. to hide your true feelings, opinions, etc.	隐藏伪装 (感情、意见)
15	peripheral	adj. relating to or situated on the edge or periphery of something	边缘的
		adj. of secondary or minor importance; marginal	不重要的
16	privilege	n. a right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor : prerogative	特权
17	arbitrary	adj. not planned or chosen for a particular reason	武断的, 任性的
		adj. existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will	随意的
18	disproportionate	adj. having or showing a difference that is not fair, reasonable, or expected : too large or too small in relation to something	不成比例的
19	devastate	v. to destroy much or most of (something)	严重破坏
		v. to cause (someone) to feel extreme emotional pain	使...痛苦
20	enterprising	adj. having or showing the ability or desire to do new and difficult things	有事业心的, 有进取心的
21	avid	adj. desirous to the point of greed	非常渴望的, 贪婪的
22	impotent	adj. lacking power or strength	无力的, 无效的
23	delve	v. to search deeply and laboriously	搜寻, 挖掘
		v. to discuss or explain a subject in detail	深入探讨

24	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
25	temper	v. to make (something) less severe or extreme	调和, 使缓和
26	debunk	v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true	拆穿, 揭露... 的错误
27	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
		v. to prevent or avoid	避免
28	estrangle	v. to cause someone to be no longer friendly or close to another person or group	使疏远
29	proximity	n. the state of being near	临近
30	transient	adj. not lasting long	短暂的
31	transcendent	adj. going beyond the limits of ordinary experience	超自然的
		adj. far better or greater than what is usual	卓越的
32	relative	adj. relevant, pertinent	相关的
33		adj. expressed as the ratio of the specified quantity (as an error in measuring) to the total magnitude (as the value of a measured quantity) or to the mean of all the quantities involved	相对的
34	enduring	adj. lasting, continuing	长期的
35	versatile	adj. changing or fluctuating readily	多变的
		adj. having many uses or applications	多功能的
36	eclipse	v. to make (something) less important or popular	使...不重要
		v. to surpass	超出
37	outdo	v. to do better than (someone or something) : to be more successful than (someone or something)	超过, 胜过

38	itinerant	adj. traveling from place to place especially covering a circuit	巡游的
39	peripatetic	adj. itinerant	巡游的、
40	rote	n. the use of memory usually with little intelligence	死记硬背
41	contingent	adj. depending on something else that might or might not happen	依情况而定的，偶然的
42	circumstantial	adj. complete and particular; full of detail	详细的
		adj. of, relating to, or depends on circumstances	视情况而定的
		adj. pertinent but not essential	相关但不重要的
43	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -30

序号	核心意思	词群
1	反射	echo, reflect
2	超过，胜过	eclipse, outdo
3	巡游的，四处游历的	itinerant, peripatetic, wandering, nomadic, perambulatory
4	小心谨慎的	cautious, circumspect, careful, guarded, heedful, prudent, wary
5	不受约束的	unconstrained, free
6	依情况而定的	contingent, circumstantial

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-30

序号	习语表达	解释
1	distinguish from	把.....与.....区分开，区别
2	in accordance with	与.....一致，依照

4. Authentic Questions

1. Some of the areas of research covered in the collection have already attracted substantial scholarly interest, while others are more _____, hence requiring pioneering effort to map the territory and suggest productive avenues of inquiry.

- A. intricate
- B. pristine
- C. parochial
- D. heterogeneous
- E. onerous

2. Hyana Kusiemko and her colleagues speculate that the (i)_____ support among low-income workers for increases in the minimum wage is a form of last-place aversion: people who are in a marginally better position than the worst off seek to (ii)_____ to distinguish themselves from those in last place.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unwavering	D. disavow their willingness
B. vociferous	E. retain their ability
C. tepid	F. dissemble their need

3. For many adults, the adolescent years occupy (i)_____ place in the memory, which to some degree is even quantifiable: give a grown adult a series of random prompts and cues, odds are he or she will recall (ii)_____ number of memories from adolescence.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. a peripheral	D. a disproportionate
B. a privileged	E. a modest
C. an arbitrary	F. an uncertain

4. Recent proposals for fixing the climate have taken the form of large-scale geoengineering projects such as launching mirrors into space to reflect solar radiation away from Earth, undertakings that are vastly more (i)_____ than anything a nineteenth-century rainmaker could have cooked up. What is unclear, as one looks back at the history of weather modification research, is whether this resourceful ambition will be (ii)_____, or if, by contrast, it serves to make the scientific community's (iii)_____ that much more devastating.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. effective	D. anticipated	G. avidity
B. enterprising	E. challenged	H. impotence
C. accessible	F. productive	I. resignation

5. A minor criticism of the book, which is (i)_____ an understanding of the difficulty of doing direct research in Hong Kong's, is that So relied on secondary sources to tell the story of Hong Kong's political development, with previous histories of the period (ii)_____ his research. Given So's (iii)_____ many of the players in Hong Kong politics, it is surprising that he did not use interviews and other forms of direct research to delve further into the motivations, strategies, and tactics of participants.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. attributable to	D. largely debunked by	G. deference to
B. exacerbated by	E. obviating the need for	H. estrangement from
C. tempered by	F. playing a large role in	I. proximity to

6. Barker's account of how morality have evolved over time is illuminating. It reveals as (i)_____ and (ii)_____ some values that have often been regarded as (iii)_____, while uncovering other values that do indeed seem to be universal.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. transient	D. transcendent	G. liberating
B. instinctive	E. relative	H. nonnegotiable
C. resilient	F. enduring	I. antiquated

7. Researchers have recorded around 60 separate behaviors for worker honeybees, a number that seems to _____ the achievements of many mammals: even the versatile bottlenose dolphin only performs about twice the number a worker honeybee manages.

- A. approximate
- B. eclipse
- C. reflect
- D. compound
- E. outdo
- F. echo

8. As the biography makes plain, the scientist led _____ sort of life, rarely remaining in one place for long.

- A. an enigmatic
- B. an idiosyncratic
- C. an itinerant
- D. a cautious
- E. a peripatetic
- F. a circumspect

9. We do not always use words in accordance with their dictionary definitions, for meaning often fluctuates with context. That does not mean, however, that we are completely _____ in how we use language.

- A. rote
- B. unconstrained
- C. irrational
- D. unpredictable
- E. free
- F. methodical

10. The sociologist argued that criminal behavior is an impermanent condition because it is the result of cyclical forces operating through _____ factors, not the manifestation of deeply rooted personal characteristics.

- A. contingent
- B. alarming
- C. circumstantial
- D. proliferating
- E. unsustainable
- F. intensifying

Section 31⁴

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-31

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	tenuous	adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain	站不住脚的
		adj. very thin	稀薄的
2	pervasive	adj. existing in or spreading through every part of something	广泛的, 蔓延的
3	construe	v. to understand the meaning of	理解
4	dour	adj. gloomy, sullen	严肃的, 阴郁的
5	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制, 忍耐
6	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
7	felicitous	adj. very well suited for some purpose or situation	合适的
		adj. pleasant or delightful	喜悦的, 令人愉悦的
8	astringent	adj. very critical in a sharp and often clever way	严厉的, 尖刻的
9	hyperbole	n. language that describes something as better or worse than it really is	夸张
10	abash	v. to destroy the self-possession or self-confidence of : disconcert	使羞愧, 使困窘
11	unexceptional	adj. not unusually good, interesting, etc. : not exceptional	普通的
12	albeit	conj. although	即使

⁴ 2015.01.24 - Section 1

13	discrepancy	n. a difference especially between things that should be the same	差异
14	numerous	adj. existing in large numbers	大量的, 许多的
15	essential	adj. extremely important and necessary	重要的, 必不可少的
16	align	v. lie in a straight line, or in correct relative positions	使成一行, 匹配
17	partisan	n. a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; especially : one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance	强硬支持者 (盲目的, 偏见的, 不理性的支持)
18	understate	v. to represent as less than is the case	轻描淡写
		v. to state or present with restraint especially for effect	表达中故意带有限制
19	restraint	n. a way of limiting, controlling, or stopping something	抑制, 约束
20	inventive	adj. having or showing an ability to think of new ideas and methods : creative or imaginative	有发明才能的, 有创造力的
21	consensus	n. a general agreement about something	意见一致
22	compunction	n. a feeling of guilt or regret	后悔感, 犯罪感
23	resilient	adj. able to become strong, healthy, or successful again after something bad happens	能复原的
		adj. able to return to an original shape after being pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc.	有弹性的
24	sociable	adj. inclined by nature to companionship with others of the same species : social	社交的, 善于交际的
25	elicit	v. to call forth or draw out	引起

26	hierarchy	n. the classification of a group of people according to ability or to economic, social, or professional standing or the group so classified	等级制度，有等级划分的组织
		n. a body of persons in authority	权力机构
27	solidarity	n. unity (as of a group or class) that produces or is based on community of interests, objectives, and standards	团结
28	camaraderie	n. a feeling of good friendship among the people in a group	志同道合之情谊
29	tangible	adj. able to be touched or felt	可感知的，实实在在的
30	palpable	adj. capable of being touched or felt	可感知的
31		adj. easily perceptible	明显的
32	nebulous	adj. not clear	模糊的，不清楚的
33	nettlesome	adj. causing vexation : irritating	气人的，令人不快的
34	incontrovertible	ad. impossible to dispute	不容质疑的
35	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的，凌乱的
36	decisive	adj. resolute or determined	果决的，坚定的
		adj. determining what the result of something will be	决定性的
		adj. very clear and obvious	明显的
37	mar	v. to ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) : to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	损毁，损伤
38	defensive	adj. in a situation which you are forced to defend or protect someone or something	被动防守的，防御的
39	irresolute	adj. not certain about what to do : not resolute	优柔寡断的，犹豫不决的

40	vacillate	v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires	摇摆不定，犹豫
		v. to fluctuate or oscillate	摇摆
41	belligerent	adj. angry and aggressive	好斗的
42	pugnacious	adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue	好争斗的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -31

序号	核心意思	词群
1	模糊的	nebulous, vague, obscure, unclear
2	可感知的	tangible, palpable, touchable
3	团结	solidarity, camaraderie
4	随意的	haphazard, random, aimless, arbitrary, erratic
5	犹豫不决	irresolution, vacillation
6	好斗	belligerence, pugnacity

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-31

序号	习语表达	解释
1	greet with	以.....迎接，以.....对待
2	in stark contrast to	与.....形成鲜明对比

4. Authentic Questions

1. The assumption that children learn about science primarily in the classroom is so _____ that few policy makers question it, despite an ever-growing body of evidence demonstrating that most science is learned outside of school.

- A. tenuous
- B. subtle
- C. irrefutable
- D. pervasive
- E. misconstrued

2. One might expect someone of such _____ views to have a comparably dour personality, but people who have worked with her take about how she uses her considerable charm to convince people that she is right.

- A. forbearing
- B. convoluted
- C. felicitous
- D. astringent
- E. hyperbolic

3. Harper's draw, while (i)_____ in the United States for years, has remained (ii)_____ in London, where the public greets virtually every work with unabashed enthusiasm.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. in eclipse	D. controversial
B. unrivaled	E. unsurpassed
C. unchanged	F. unexceptional

4. There are far too many (i)_____ in the report, such as incorrect data (albeit on (ii)_____ points), inconsistency between the text and related tables, and discrepancies between the citations and the references.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unsupported generalizations	D. numerous
B. stylistic infelicities	E. minor
C. little errors	F. perplexing

5. Regardless of the putative decline of (i)_____ in contemporary culture, such (ii)_____ remains essential to civil discourse. It allows people to avoid embarrassing or aligning an adversary, and it serves as a form of irony that draw attention to a problem that can scarcely be exaggerated.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. partisanship	D. restraint
B. originality	E. inventiveness
C. understatement	F. objectivity

6. Biologists have little (i)_____ drawing the link between the success of humanity and human (ii)_____. Indeed, many biologists claim that this attribute, the ability to (iii)_____, or, to put it more sharply, to make individuals subordinate their self-interest to the needs of the group, lies at the root of human achievement.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. consensus regarding	D. resilience	G. reflect
B. compunction about	E. sociability	H. communicate
C. justification for	F. uniqueness	I. cooperate

7. Experiments show that it is shockingly easy to elicit a sense of _____ among a group of strangers: just tell them they'll be working as a team, and they immediately start working as a team.

- A. dominance
- B. hierarchy
- C. obedience
- D. solidarity
- E. camaraderie
- F. optimism

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

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

9. Although there is an incredible diversity of microbes across the body of each individual, the fact that specific body sites tend to host a few specific bacteria indicates that the body's microflora are not _____ distributed.

- A. haphazardly
- B. uniformly
- C. effectively
- D. heterogeneously
- E. functionally
- F. randomly

10. What they see in Jimenez is the one candidate capable of decisive leadership, in stark contrast to Diza, whose term in office has been marred by _____.

- A. defensiveness
- B. corruption
- C. irresolution
- D. vacillation
- E. belligerence
- F. pugnacity

Section 32⁵

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-32

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	predicament	n. a difficult or unpleasant situation	困境
2	vexation	n. something that worries or annoys you	烦恼
3	demonize	v. to represent as diabolically evil	妖魔化
4	adduce	v. to mention or provide (something, such as a fact or example) as evidence or proof to support an argument	引用...证明
5	tenuous	adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain	站不住脚的
		adj. very thin	稀薄的
6	bookish	adj. more interested in reading books and studying than doing more physical activities (such as sports)	书呆子气的
7	cerebral	adj. appealing to or requiring the use of the intellect; intellectual rather than emotional	理智的
8	refine	v. to remove the unwanted substances in (something)	提纯
		v. to improve (something) by making small changes	提升, 提高
9	off-putting	adj. causing you to feel dislike of someone or something	令人反感的
10	tedious	adj. boring and too slow or long	冗长无聊的
11	exclusive	adj. not shared : available to only one person or group	独有的, 排外的
12	fickle	adj. changing opinions often	多变的

⁵ 2015.01.24 - Section 2

13	wide-ranging	adj. extensive in scope	广泛的
14	refute	v. to prove that (something) is not true	驳倒, 否认
15	intrigue	n. the activity of making secret plans	密谋, 诡计
16	reassure	v. to make (someone) feel less afraid, upset, or doubtful	使安心, 使消除疑虑
17	baffle	v. to confuse (someone) completely	使...困惑
18	blur	v. to make (something) unclear or difficult to see or remember	使...模糊不清
19	pertinent	adj. having a clear decisive relevance to the matter in hand	相关的
20	involuntary	adj. not done or made consciously	无意识的
21	abate	v. to become weaker	减弱
22	insatiable	adj. always wanting more : not able to be satisfied	无法满足的
23	expedite	v. to cause (something) to happen faster	加速, 加快
24	facilitate	v. to make easier	辅助, 帮助

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -32

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使惊恐	alarm, unsettle
2	使放心	calm, reassure
3	创新的	original, novel, creative ingenious, inventive, experimental
4	相关的	relevant, germane, relative, pertinent, apposite
5	没有减弱的	unabated, undiminished
6	影响	influence, affect
7	促进	facilitate, expedite

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-32

序号	习语表达	解释
1	have difficulty in	有困难.....
2	teem with	富于, 充满
3	obsessed with	痴迷于
4	neither nor	既不.....也不.....
5	be keen to	渴望
6	keep from	阻止, 抑制

4. Authentic Questions

1. Since the deficit predicament is fundamentally a long-term problem, the legislature's _____ short-term approaches has actually compounded the difficulty in each succeeding year, eroding the state's credit rating in the process.

- A. vexation regarding
- B. addiction to
- C. aversion to
- D. wariness of
- E. demonization of

2. Characteristic of the diplomat's new book is the _____ relationship between the evidence adduced and the inferences drawn, the footnotes and citations teeming with ambiguity and complexity, while the summary statements are more dogmatic simplicities.

- A. healthy
- B. shifting
- C. tenuous
- D. compelling
- E. plausible

3. Though she had some exposure to great art and high culture, it must be said the ultra athletic Marion Carstairs remained throughout her life primarily (i)_____ mental and artistic pursuits. She was by nature (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. a product of	D. neither bookish nor cerebral
B. indifferent to	E. a model of delicacy and refinement
C. obsessed with	F. both didactic and argumentative

4. Trying to fix problems that affect vast numbers of people has an intuitive appeal that politicians and policy makers find (i)_____, but several warehouses of research studies show that intuition is often a poor guide to fixing (ii)_____ problems.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. logical	D. localized
B. irresistible	E. systemic
C. off-putting	F. theoretical

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. competitive	D. fickle	G. comprehensive
B. tedious	E. wide-ranging	H. legitimate
C. exclusive	F. antiquarian	I. impressive

6. Give a computer (i)_____ task, winning at chess, say, or predicting the weather, and the machine beats humans nearly every time. Yet when problems are (ii)_____, or require combining varied sources of information, computers are (iii)_____ human intelligence.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. a well-defined	D. nuanced	G. no match
B. a random	E. inconsequential	H. unyielding
C. an open-ended	F. solvable	I. able to dwarf

7. The latest publications predicting disastrous coastal erosion are unlikely to _____ knowledgeable readers because variations on the same claims have been effectively refuted in the past few years.

- A. intrigue
- B. reassure
- C. baffle
- D. alarm
- E. unsettle
- F. calm

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

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

9. Although we no longer have to rely on salt to keep food from spoiling, our appetite for it is _____: most people eat much more salt than they need.

- A. involuntary
- B. inconstant
- C. unabated
- D. unpredictable
- E. undiminished
- F. insatiable

10. Some social scientists who begin their studies of small communities with the intention of remaining detached revise their initial approach on discovering that personal involvement with subjects can actually _____ the gathering of important data.

- A. influence
- B. expedite
- C. facilitate
- D. circumvent
- E. affect
- F. intensify

Section 33⁶

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-33

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	exemplar	n. a typical example	典型
2	lucid	adj. very clear and easy to understand	清晰的
3	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
4	grandiose	adj. impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur	宏伟壮观的
5	obtrusive	adj. tending to bother people by appearing where you are not welcome or invited	强迫人的
		adj. noticeable in an unpleasant or annoying way	冒失的, 突出的
6	surreptitious	adj. done in a secret way	秘密的, 鬼鬼祟祟的
7	adroit	adj. very clever or skillful	灵巧的
8	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的; 一丝不苟的
9	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制, 忍耐
10	exuberant	adj. extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent	过量的
		adj. filled with energy and enthusiasm	热情洋溢的
11	obdurate	adj. refusing to do what other people want : not willing to change your opinion or the way you do something	顽固的, 倔强的
12	temper	v. to make (something) less severe or extreme	调和, 使缓和

⁶ 2015.03.07 - Section 1

13	delineate	v. to mark the outline of	描绘轮廓
		v. to clearly describe	详细描述
14	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
15	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
16	articulate	v. to give clear and effective utterance to	清晰有效地说
17	founder	v. to fail utterly; collapse	彻底失败
		n. one who establishes something or formulates the basis for something	创始人, 奠基人
18	revile	v. to speak about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way	辱骂, 斥责
19	ambivalent	adj. simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings toward an object, person, or action	(情感、态度) 矛盾
20	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的, 自满的
21	indifferent	adj. not interested in or concerned about something	漠不关心的
		adj. neither good nor bad	平庸的
22	adulation	n. excessive or slavish admiration or flattery	恭维, 吹捧
23	ostensible	adj. seeming or said to be true or real but very possibly not true or real	表面的, 虚假的
24	distract	v. to take (attention) away from someone or something	使分心
25	belie	v. to give a false idea of (something)	掩饰
		v. to show (something) to be false or wrong	证明.....虚假错误

26	dispel	v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end	驱散, 消除
27	feat	n. an act or achievement that shows courage, strength, or skill	(彰显技艺等的) 成就
28	lapse	v. to go out of existence	停止
		n. a slight error usually caused by lack of attention or forgetfulness	疏忽大意
29	concede	v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way	承认
30	grant	v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion	承认
31		v. to bestow or transfer formally	授予
32		v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for)	允许
33	concrete	adj. naming a real thing or class of things	真实的
		adj. specific or particular	详细的
34	finite	adj. having limits : having a limited nature	有限的
35	meager	adj. deficient in quality or quantity	不足的, 少的
36	concise	adj. using few words : not including extra or unnecessary information	简洁的
37	evenhanded	adj. not favoring one side or group over another	公平的
38	succinct	adj. using few words to state or express an idea	简洁的
39	conducive	adj. tending to promote or assist	有益的, 有帮助的
40	hinder	v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult	阻碍
41	devastate	v. to destroy much or most of (something)	严重破坏
42	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
43	essential	adj. extremely important and necessary	重要的, 必要的
44	indispensable	adj. extremely important and necessary	不可缺少的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -33

序号	核心意思	词群
1	声称	assert, maintain, aver, avow, purport, allege, contend
2	承认	concede, grant, acknowledge, admit
3	匮乏的	insufficient, meager, scant, dearth
4	简洁	concision, succinctness
5	公平, 公正	impartiality, evenhandedness, objectivity, neutrality, unbiasedness
6	有害的	deleterious, devastating, detrimental, harmful, pernicious
7	重要的	essential, indispensable

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-33

序号	习语表达	解释
1	on the contrary	相反
2	strive for	为.....而努力

4. Authentic Questions

1. Baker set a new standard for explaining difficult art in language the public understand; consequently, her books remain exemplars of _____ in art-historical analysis.

- A. fashion
- B. rigor
- C. lucidity
- D. erudition
- E. grandiosity

2. The monitoring is not _____: on the contrary, the defendant and his or her attorney are required to be given notice of the government's listening activities.

- A. obtrusive
- B. circumspect
- C. surreptitious
- D. adroit
- E. meticulous

3. There has been great enthusiasm in the United States for reducing fossil fuel dependence by increasing production biofuels from crops such as corn and switchgrass, but this (i)_____ about biofuels' potential should be (ii)_____ by a realistic appraisal of the costs and challenges of biofuel production.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. forbearance	D. tempered
B. exuberance	E. delineated
C. obduracy	F. exacerbated

4. In the discussions on international patent law, many (i)_____ issues will probably be pushed far into the future. This cautious approach makes diplomatic sense, since attempts over the past 15 years to reach international agreements on patents have (ii)_____ just such sensitive issues.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. contentious	D. approached
B. stimulating	E. articulated
C. subjective	F. foundered on

5. He was a leader about whom the country's people felt (i)_____, both (ii)_____ and reviling him.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. ambivalent	D. ignoring
B. complacent	E. understanding
C. indifferent	F. adulating

6. The limitations of human attention cause us to miss much of what goes on around us. The real problem here is that we are often (i)_____ these limitations: we think that we see the world as it really is, but our ostensibly reliable visual experience (ii)_____ striking mental (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. impatient with	D. belies	G. feats
B. unaware of	E. unifies	H. images
C. distracted by	F. dispels	I. lapses

7. Although its director _____ that the movie uses a documentary approach in portraying the famous sit-down strike, in practice its characters are heavily fictionalized and fall into familiar Hollywood types.

- A. asserts
- B. concedes
- C. guarantees
- D. disputes
- E. grants
- F. maintains

8. Although Wayne claims to recognize that _____ evidence is available to make definitive statements, she offers them nonetheless, arriving at some sweeping generalizations.

- A. concrete
- B. finite
- C. insufficient
- D. indirect
- E. conclusive
- F. meager

9. Church, Nussbaum, Waldman, and Wills have written very different books—Nussbaum and Wills range both farther and deeper—but each one of the four strives for _____, wanting to save us from the errors of partisans and zealots.

- A. concision
- B. evenhandedness
- C. frankness
- D. trustworthiness
- E. succinctness
- F. impartiality

10. While normal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are _____ the grows of crops, recently there has been an increase in the frequency high intensity floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious to
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable to

Section 34⁷

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-34

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	cultivate	v. to foster the growth of	培养
2	irascible	adj. becoming angry very easily	易怒的, 坏脾气的
3	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
4	insouciance	n. a feeling of not worrying about anything	无忧无虑, 不操心
5	surreptitious	adj. done in a secret way	秘密的, 鬼鬼祟祟的
6	revile	v. to speak about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way	辱骂, 斥责
7	languish	v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation	衰落, 不活跃
8	transitory	adj. lasting only for a short time	短暂的
9	impasse	n. a situation in which no progress seems possible	僵局
10	sketchy	adj. done quickly without many details	粗略的
11	cavalier	adj. marked by or given to offhand and often disdainful dismissal of important matters	随意的
12	exculpate	v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong	开脱罪责
13	flippant	adj. lacking proper respect or seriousness	轻率无礼的

⁷ 2015.03.07 - Section 2

14	wistful	adj. full of yearning or desire tinged with melancholy	渴望的
15	whimsy	n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea	突发奇想
16	valediction	n. an act of bidding farewell	告别
17	impugn	v. to criticize (a person's character, intentions, etc.) by suggesting that someone is not honest and should not to be trusted	(因人不诚实而) 批评抨击
18	evident	adj. clear to the sight or mind	明显的
19	tout	v. to promote or praise energetically	兜售
20	mediate	v. to work with opposing sides in an argument or dispute in order to get an agreement	调停, 调整
		v. to act as intermediary agent in bringing, effecting, or communicating	传达
21	obtrusive	adj. tending to bother people by appearing where you are not welcome or invited	强迫人的
		adj. noticeable in an unpleasant or annoying way	冒失的, 突出的
22	novel	adj. new and different from what has been known before	新颖的
		adj. original or striking especially in conception or style	原创的
23	spectacular	adj. causing wonder and admiration : very impressive	壮观的
24	stunning	adj. surprising	令人惊讶的
25	opprobrium	n. very strong disapproval or criticism of a person or thing especially by a large number of people	辱骂
26	vituperate	v. to abuse or censure severely or abusively	辱骂
27	approve	v. to approve or sanction	支持, 赞成

28	adulation	n. excessive or slavish admiration or flattery	恭维, 吹捧
29	formidable	adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension	恐怖的, 可怕的
		adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder	令人惊叹的
		adj. very difficult to deal with	艰巨的
30	irreversible	adj. impossible to change back to a previous condition or state	不可逆的
31	pervasive	adj. existing in or spreading through every part of something	广泛的, 蔓延的
32	specious	adj. falsely appearing to be right	似是而非的
33	rife	adj. prevalent especially to an increasing degree	非常普遍的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -34

序号	核心意思	词群
1	突出的	obtrusive, conspicuous
2	秘密的	mysterious, secretive
3	新颖的	original, unexampled, novel, creative ingenious, inventive, experimental
4	显著的, 出众的	outstanding, spectacular
5	辱骂	opprobrium, vituperation, reproach
6	赞美	approbation, adulation
7	没有依据的	unfounded, specious

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-34

序号	习语表达	解释
1	take part in	参与

2	once upon a time	从前
3	be wont to do	习惯于做.....

4. Authentic Questions

1. A new television documentary focuses on one of the prime ministers defining contradictions, portraying her as a woman who cultivated an image of _____ but who liked to live grandly.

- A. irascibility
- B. abstemiousness
- C. contentiousness
- D. insouciance
- E. surreptitiousness

2. There are no _____ criteria of excellence in art: works that once were ignored or even reviled now fetch millions of dollars at auction, while those that were most highly praised in their day now languish in storage.

- A. subjective
- B. dubious
- C. transitory
- D. immutable
- E. uncontroversial

3. The students seeking undergraduate representation on the board of trustees viewed the impasse in their negotiations with the administration as (i)_____ since it promised to (ii)_____ the administrations belief that students should take no part in running the university.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unfortunate	D. undermine
B. inevitable	E. fuel
C. unprecedented	F. distort

4. The report is admittedly (i)_____: it is intended to suggest new lines of research rather than to deal with the subject in a (ii)_____ manner.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. sketchy	D. cavalier
B. exculpatory	E. deceptive
C. flippant	F. thorough

5. Memoirs are inherently (i)_____, but Larry McMurtrys volume of reminiscences about his life with books—not as a novelist but as a reader and bookstore owner—is especially (ii)_____: nearly every page sounds a note of farewell to an age of books that he sees as passing.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. unreliable	D. whimsical
B. wistful	E. ungracious
C. self-serving	F. valedictory

6. Conventionally, the ultimate measure of a scientific works validity is how broadly and confidently its conclusions become accepted in the relevant field, which in turn (i)_____ the extent to which its findings are replicated and extended. However, establishing such validity, especially for a novel experimental finding, can take years, and what (ii)_____ replication or extension may be (iii)_____ for some time.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. derives from	D. justifies	G. evident
B. works against	E. impugns	H. disputed
C. leads to	F. constitutes	I. touted

7. The action in Zadie Smith's novel *On Beauty* is mediated by an unabashedly _____ narrator who does not hesitate to inform us, as once upon a time the narrators of novels were wont to do, how we behave in general and how society usually works.

- A. knowing
- B. obtrusive
- C. conspicuous
- D. antiquated
- E. mysterious
- F. secretive

8. The baseball players' performance during last night's game was impressive, although not _____; others have performed similar feats.

- A. decisive
- B. unexampled
- C. significant
- D. novel
- E. outstanding
- F. spectacular

9. The territory's tradition of simple and low taxes, combined with a comparatively easygoing government, has earned it the _____ of its citizens and is widely seen as a main reason for its stunning rise to prosperity.

- A. opprobrium
- B. vituperation
- C. attention
- D. dismissal
- E. approbation
- F. adulation

10. Blakes reputation for weakness is _____.: almost all who have worked with him say he is a disciplined, intellectually formidable, and very tough politician.

- A. irreversible
- B. pervasive
- C. specious
- D. rife
- E. exaggerated
- F. unfounded

Section 35 ⁸

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-35

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	collaborate	v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something	合作
2	superficial	adj. presenting only an appearance without substance or significance	表面的
		adj. concerned only with the obvious or apparent : shallow	肤浅的
3	hackneyed	adj. not interesting, funny, etc., because of being used too often	陈词滥调的
4	uncanny	adj. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand	奇异的
5	irreverent	adj. having or showing a lack of respect for someone or something that is usually treated with respect : treating someone or something in a way that is not serious or respectful	不敬的, 无礼的
6	sympathetic	adj. showing approval of or favour towards an idea or action	赞同的
7		adj. feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy	同情的
8	sycophantic	adj. fawning, obsequious	奉承的
9	ensorious	adj. having or showing a tendency to criticize someone or something severely	批评的
10	pedantic	adj. narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned	卖弄知识的

⁸ 2015.03.15 - Section 1

11	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
12	recapitulate	v. to give a brief summary of something	总结
13	indispensable	adj. extremely important and necessary	不可缺少的
14	venal	adj. open to bribery	贪污的
15	foster	v. to help (something) grow or develop	促进
16	resemble	v. to be like or similar to	与...相似
17	forbear	v. to choose not to do (something that you could do) : to avoid doing or saying (something)	克制, 忍耐
18	impetuous	adj. acting or done quickly and without thought : controlled by emotion rather than thought	冲动的, 鲁莽的
19	boorish	adj. resembling or befitting a boor (as in crude insensitivity)	粗鲁的, 粗野的
20	chivalrous	adj. behaving in an honorable or polite way especially toward women	对女人彬彬有礼的, 骑士风度的
	circumspect	adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	小心谨慎的
21	transform	v. to change (something) completely and usually in a good way	改革, 改变
22	entail	v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result	包括, 包含
23	endemic	adj. prevalent in or limited to a particular locality, region, or people	地方性的, 流行的
24	elaborate	adj. planned or carried out with great care	精心的, 精细的
		v. to work out in detail	精心制作
		v. to expand something in detail	详细阐述

25	utilitarian	adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable	实用的
		adj. of or relating to utilitarianism	功利的, 实用主义的
26	prestige	n. the respect and admiration that someone or something gets for being successful or important	声望, 声誉
27	wane	v. to decrease gradually	减少, 下降
		v. to approach an end	结束
28	ebb	v. to get worse	衰落
29	vindicate	v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc.	证明...的清白
30	noteworthy	adj. worth paying attention to; interesting or significant	值得注意的, 显著的
31	eloquent	adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively	能说会道的, 能言善辩的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -35

序号	核心意思	词群
1	本土的, 本地的	endemic, native
2	罕见的	rare, unusual
3	实用的	utilitarian, functional
4	装饰的	decorative, ornamental
5	减弱	wane, ebb
6	谦虚	humility, modesty

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-35

序号	习语表达	解释
1	nothing if not	尤其
2	in hindsight	事后看来

4. Authentic Questions

1. The often-cited parallels between human communities and insect colonies are ____: the cooperation found among social insects is essentially due to the insects genetic ties, while humans often collaborate with non-relatives.

- A. superficial
- B. obvious
- C. hackneyed
- D. contradictory
- E. uncanny

2. While early biographies of Florence Nightingale tended to be quite ____, Lytton Starcheys irreverent 1918 passage about her ushered in a new era, making it acceptable, even fashionable, to criticize her.

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

3. While in their consideration of the unique way athletics and academics are combined in United States universities, Markovits and Rensmann do not (i)_____ Gumbrecht's idealizing vision of the compatibility of college athletics with the intellectual missions of institutions of higher learning, neither do they regard college athletics as (ii)_____: they believe that big-time sports have a rightful place in university life.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. fully endorse	D. indispensable
B. intentionally recapitulate	E. venal
C. entirely misconstrue	F. profitable

4. In science education, it is important to differentiate between inaccurate ideas that are conceptually (i)_____ and understandings that are inaccurate, and yet can (ii)_____ learning of more sophisticated understandings. The former are simply wrong, the latter can be seen as incomplete, overly simplistic, or tied to only a few limited contexts.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unproductive	D. foster
B. distinct	E. resemble
C. unproblematic	F. delay

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. impetuous	D. boorish
B. chivalrous	E. spontaneous
C. thoughtful	F. circumspect

6. A transformative scientific idea that emerged in the eighteenth century was the realization that slow, inexorable geological processes follow the basic laws of physics and chemistry. This seems (i)_____ conclusion in hindsight, but its implication—that geological processes in the distant past must have (ii)_____ these very same laws—was (iii)_____ geologists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. a significant	D. followed	G. revolutionary for
B. a controversial	E. entailed	H. overlooked by
C. an obvious	F. preceded	I. evident to

7. Origin, distribution, and habitat are included in the book for some but not all of the plants; offering this information for each species would have given readers a clearer appreciation of the differences between _____ and introduced species.

- A. endemic
- B. native
- C. seasonal
- D. rare
- E. unusual
- F. dominant

8. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ objects such as harpoon heads and other tools.

- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

9. Although in the mid-1970s nuclear power seemed poised for a still greater role in energy supply, in fact the _____ of its prestige had already begun.

- A. evaluation
- B. waning
- C. defense
- D. undermining
- E. ebbing
- F. vindication

10. As a critic, Nelson is noteworthy for her _____; rather than presenting fully formed pronouncements, she is willing to let us watch as she works out her ideas.

- A. generosity
- B. humility
- C. integrity
- D. modesty
- E. eloquence
- F. rhetoric

Section 36⁹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-36

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	predicament	n. a difficult or unpleasant situation	困境
2	vexation	n. something that worries or annoys you	烦恼
3	demonize	v. to represent as diabolically evil	妖魔化
4	notwithstanding	prep. despite	尽管
5	moderate	adj. avoiding extremes of behavior or expression : observing reasonable limits	适度的, 有节制的
		adj. professing or characterized by political or social beliefs that are not extreme	(政策)温和的
6	genteel	adj. having a quietly appealing or polite quality	有教养的, 彬彬有礼的
7	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
8	affable	adj. easy and pleasant to speak to	和蔼可亲的
9	captivate	v. to attract and hold the attention of (someone) by being interesting, pretty, etc.	吸引
10	vehement	adj. showing strong and often angry feelings	情绪激动的
11	transient	adj. not lasting long	短暂的
12	albeit	conj. although	即使
13	flout	v. to treat with contemptuous disregard	蔑视, 鄙视
14	subvert	v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc.	颠覆, 推翻

⁹ 2015. 03. 15- Section 2

15		v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	破坏
16	iconoclast	n. a person who criticizes or opposes beliefs and practices that are widely accepted	违背主流观点的人
17	culpable	adj. deserving blame : guilty of doing something wrong	有罪的, 应受处罚的
18	temperate	adj. having temperatures that are not too hot or too cold	(气温) 温和的
		adj. emotionally calm and controlled	自我克制的, 脾气温和的
19	transmit	v. to give or pass (information, values, etc.) from one person to another	传输, 传递
20	pernicious	adj. causing great harm or damage often in a way that is not easily seen or noticed	有害的, 致命的
21	prying	adj. trying to find out about other people's private lives	窥视的
22	decode	v. to find or understand the true or hidden meaning of (something)	破译, 解码
23	avert	v. to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance	避开
24	castigate	v. to criticize (someone) harshly	严厉批评
25	chastise	v. to criticize (someone) harshly for doing something wrong	谴责
26	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
27	vagary	n. an erratic, unpredictable, or extravagant manifestation, action, or notion	奇想
28	cogent	adj. having power to compel or constrain; appealing forcibly to the mind or reason: convincing	有说服力的, 使人信服的
29	constrain	v. to limit or restrict (something or someone)	限制
30	untether	v. to free from or as if from a tether	释放, 脱离

31	constrict	v. to prevent or keep (something or someone) from developing freely	限制
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -36

序号	核心意思	词群
1	阻止	avert, forestall, obviate, preclude, prevent
2	预见	foresee, anticipate
3	怒斥	chastise, castigate, baste, berate, lambaste, rail, rebuke, reprimand, reproach, upbraid
4	善变的	capricious, cavalier
5	限制	constrain, constrict
6	脱离	divorce, untether

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-36

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in other words	换句话说
2	take issue with	与.....争论
3	base on	基于

4. Authentic Questions

1. Since the deficit predicament is fundamentally a long-term problem, the legislature's _____ short-term approaches has actually compounded the difficulty in each succeeding year, eroding the stated credit rating.

- A. vexation regarding
- B. addiction to
- C. aversion to
- D. wariness of
- E. demonization of

2. His _____ speaking style notwithstanding, William Perkins has long been seen as the moderate face of his political party.

- A. genteel
- B. mundane
- C. affable
- D. captivating
- E. vehement

3. According to Dr. Edith Widder, measuring the level of pollutants in sediment provides a more accurate and robust indication of an estuary's health than does measuring the level of chemicals in the water, since pollution in water is (i)_____, but pollution in sediment is (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. declining	D. significant
B. manageable	E. persistent
C. transient	F. detectable

4. His contemporary trend whereby fashion designers flout mainstream tradition is unique only in its (i)_____, earlier fashion designers experienced the same (ii)_____ impulse, albeit in a less extreme form.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. subversiveness	D. indiscriminate
B. intensity	E. iconclastic
C. culpability	F. temperate

5. At the heart of present-day studies computational authorship attribution lies the hypothesis that each author has so personal a writing style that it can function as stylistic DNA. Any given author style, in other words, is regarded as (i)_____ and (ii)_____ every other authors writing style.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. stable	D. distinguishable from
B. generative	E. related to
C. unintentional	F. influenced by

6. With the grand ambition of sending unbreakable coded messages, some physicists are using exotic tools—quantum mechanics and streams of individual photons—to shut out (i)_____. But a wire and a few resistors may (ii)_____ a message as securely, according to a physicist who claims to have devised a simple and uncrackable scheme. The idea shows that more (iii)_____ methods might compete with budding quantum cryptography.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. inaccurate transmissions	D. convey	G. mundane
B. pernicious influences	E. decode	H. complex
C. prying eyes	F. intercept	I. celebrated

7. Not only is the advent of bookless or largely bookless libraries too large and powerful a change to be _____, it also offers too many real advantages for it to be considered a tragedy.

- A. understood
- B. averted
- C. foreseen
- D. forestalled
- E. endured
- F. anticipated

8. The author take issues with the ideological blinders that have distorted much migration research, especially _____ modernization theorists and others for their untested assumptions of an immobile preindustrial past.

- A. undermining
- B. citing
- C. castigating
- D. chastising
- E. endorsing
- F. commending

9. In denying him a promotion, management cited his _____ decision making, charging that his judgements were based on vagaries rather than careful forethought.

- A. capricious
- B. dogmatic
- C. atrocious
- D. cavalier
- E. authoritative
- F. cogent

10. Because archaeology explores the most profound changes in human history by means of a grossly incomplete record, it has invited the sort of bold, imaginative interpretation in which speculation too easily becomes _____ evidence.

- A. replaced by
- B. constrained by
- C. untethered from
- D. divorced from
- E. substituted for
- F. constricted by

Section 37¹⁰

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-37

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	prolong	v. to make (something) last or continue for a longer time	延长
2	static	adj. showing little or no change, action, or progress	静态的
3	enervate	v. to make (someone or something) very weak or tired	使...衰弱
4	moribund	adj. approaching death	濒临死亡的
5	devolve	v. to gradually go from an advanced state to a less advanced state	衰落
		v. to pass on from one person or entity to another	(权力、责任) 移交
6	occlude	v. to close up or block off	阻塞
7	ebb	v. to get worse	衰落
8	confound	v. to cause to become confused or perplexed	使困惑
9	nonchalant	adj. relaxed and calm in a way that shows that you do not care or are not worried about anything	漠不关心的
10	acumen	n. keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters	机智, 精明
11	soothsayer	n. a person who predicts the future by magical, intuitive, or more rational means	预言家

¹⁰ 2015.05.10 - Section 2

12	evangelist	n. someone who talks about something with great enthusiasm	狂热支持者，狂热鼓吹者
13	concur	v. to express agreement	同意
		v. to happen together	同时发生
14	expedite	v. to cause (something) to happen faster	加速，加快
15	hamper	adj. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
16	disparate	adj. different from each other	不同的
17	indict	v. to charge with a fault or offense	指控
18	animate	adj. having life	活着的，有生命的
		v. to give spirit and support to	鼓励，使...有活力
19	lurk	v. to wait in a secret or hidden place especially in order to do something wrong or harmful	潜伏
20	railery	n. friendly joking about or with somebody	打趣
21	effusive	adj. expressing a lot of emotion	表达过多感情的
22	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制，忍耐
23	madcap	adj. marked by capriciousness, recklessness, or foolishness	愚蠢的，鲁莽的，想一出是一出的
24	lugubrious	adj. full of sadness or sorrow	悲伤的
25	facetious	adj. meant to be humorous or funny	滑稽的，幽默的
26	beguile	v. to lead by deception	欺骗
27	pedigree	n. the origin and history of something especially when it is good or impressive	血统，门第
28	hallow	v. to respect greatly : venerate	尊敬，崇敬

29	assail	v. to attack or criticize (someone or something) in a violent or angry way	批评, 攻击
30	betoken	v. to be a sign of (something)	预示
31	gainsay	v. to deny or disagree with (something)	否认
32	quell	v. to end or stop (something) usually by using force	压制, 镇压
33	eschew	v. to avoid (something) especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc.	避免
34	denounce	v. to criticize (someone or something) harshly and publicly	批评
35	anthropomorphism	n. an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics : humanization	神人同形同性论

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -37

序号	核心意思	词群
1	血统	pedigree, origin
2	先驱	antecedent, precursor
3	尊敬	respect, hallow, esteem, honor, revere, venerate
4	预示	betoken, signify
5	避免	eschew, avoid, evade, shun

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-37

序号	习语表达	解释
1	portray...as	把.....描绘成.....
2	treat...as	把.....看作.....
3	impress with	给.....以深刻印象
4	end up doing	以.....而告终

4. Authentic Questions

1. Demographic relationships that have been _____ may not be useful targets for prolonged study: that very characteristic suggests that they may continue to change rapidly.

- A. static
- B. enervated
- C. intransigent
- D. moribund
- E. mutable

2. The ability to reproduce in her paintings the supple and shapely lines of her great-grandfather's paintings seems to have _____ her the way a particular cast of mind might be perpetuated in another family.

- A. devolved upon
- B. become occluded in
- C. ebbed in
- D. strengthened
- E. confounded

3. Although it is not uncommon for journalists to portray political inexperience on the part of public officials as an (i)_____, it was nevertheless surprising when members of the press treated the new senator's obvious (ii)_____ as an extraordinary virtue.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. advantage	D. nonchalance
B. impediment	E. acumen
C. exception	F. naivete

4. To function as (i)_____, literary critics must write well. A badly written book review is worse than a badly written political speech or greeting card, a badly written review is (ii)_____, like a barber with a terrible haircut. If critics cannot write well, how can they authoritatively recognize and promote good writing?

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. soothsayers	D. self-aggrandizing
B. evangelists	E. self-knowing
C. iconoclasts	F. self-defeating

5. Campuswide discussions on academic integrity can be (i)_____ by the fact that faculty and students tend to define cheating in (ii)_____ ways. Even when they concur on what cheating means, faculty and students often assign different levels of severity to specific violations. These differences can serve as a major (iii)_____ the creation of a commonly accepted set of standards of integrity that are consistently applied to all academic work within the campus community.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. expedited	D. disparate	G. indictment of
B. obscured	E. conventional	H. impediment for
C. hampered	F. rigid	I. metaphor for

6. His new role gives the normally clownish actor a chance to impress audiences with his (i)_____. He is among the most uninhibited comic performers around, but here he buttons his lip and stares straight ahead. Perhaps without quite knowing it, the audience waits for a wink, a hint that some of the (ii)_____ spirit that animated his previous movies might be lurking inside the (iii)_____ manner he presents in this film.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. raillery	D. madcap	G. facetious
B. effusiveness	E. lugubrious	H. reserved
C. forbearance	F. edifying	I. beguiling

7. The notion's _____ notwithstanding—it was first proposed by a Nobel Prize-winning physicist—it was neglected for many years until some unexpected observations led to its revival.

- A. pedigree
- B. antecedents
- C. precursors
- D. origin
- E. brilliance
- F. novelty

8. Psychologists have discovered that some of the most _____ advice on study habits is flat wrong, leading them to revise the guidelines they offer to students.

- A. popular
- B. hallowed
- C. respected
- D. unassailable
- E. effective
- F. beneficial

9. Scenes of bustling streets full of well-dressed citizens going about their business _____ the growing hardship faced by all but the richest local residents.

- A. betoken
- B. signify
- C. contradict
- D. gainsay
- E. quell
- F. forestall

10. Fedigan argues that, in actuality, ethologists who claim to _____ anthropomorphism often end up simply substituting one set of anthropomorphic terms for another.

- A. eschew
- B. defend
- C. support
- D. appreciate
- E. denounce
- F. avoid

Section 38 ¹¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-38

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	penance	n. something that you do or are given to do in order to show that you are sad or sorry about doing something wrong	忏悔
2	liability	n. someone or something that causes problems	累赘
		n. something (such as the payment of money) for which a person or business is legally responsible	责任, 义务
3	contingency	adj. something (such as an emergency) that might happen	可能事件
4	upheaval	n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc.	(引起混乱的) 巨变
5	coincidental	adj. occurring or existing at the same time	一致的, 巧合的
6	malfeasance	adj. wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official	违法行为
7	hypocrisy	n. the behavior of people who do things that they tell other people not to do	伪君子, 伪善
8	invective	n. harsh or insulting words	辱骂, 侮辱
9	retrenchment	n. reduction or curtailment	削减 (尤指经费)
10	convert	v. to change (something) into a different form or so that it can be used in a different way	使转变
11	hazardous	adj. involving risk or danger	危险的

¹¹ 2015.05.10 - Section 3

12	jeopardize	v. to put (something or someone) in danger	使...危险
13	anomaly	n. deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule	异常, 反常
14	consensus	n. a general agreement about something	意见一致
15	recalcitrant	adj. stubbornly refusing to obey rules or orders	顽固的
16	annals	n. historical records	历史记载
17	outrage	v. to make (someone) very angry	使...生气
18	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
19	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨, 生气
20	nostalgia	n. the state of being homesick	思乡
		n. a wistful or excessively sentimental yearning for return to or of some past period or irrecoverable condition	思念过去
21	inchoate	adj. being in a beginning or early stage	早期的
		adj. imperfectly informed or developed	(在早期) 混乱的
22	ungainly	adj. moving in an awkward or clumsy way : not graceful	笨拙的
23	prodigious	adj. amazing or wonderful : very impressive	惊人的
		adj. very big	巨大的
24	inimical	adj. likely to cause damage or have a bad effect	有害的, 不友好的
25	derogatory	adj. expressing a low opinion of someone or something	侮辱的
26	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
27	tedious	adj. boring and too slow or long	冗长无聊的

28	compromise	v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions	妥协, 让步
		v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree	降低
		v. to impair, as by disease or injury	破坏
29	futile	adj. pointless or useless	无用的
30	reckless	adj. not showing proper concern about the possible bad results of your actions	粗心的, 鲁莽的
31	exasperate	v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed	使...生气
	preternatural	adj. very unusual in a way that does not seem natural	惊人的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -38

序号	核心意思	词群
1	惊人的	preternatural, prodigious
2	笨拙的	ungainly, awkward
3	有害的	deleterious, inimical, hostile
4	无聊的	tedious, tiresome
5	无用的	futile, fruitless

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-38

序号	习语表达	解释
1	far from	远非
2	be known for	因.....而知名
3	turn out to be	结果是

4. Authentic Questions

1. The employees tasked with modeling scenarios for their company's bankruptcy assumed that their work was merely _____: none of them expected the firm to file for bankruptcy immediately.

- A. a penance
- B. an inevitability
- C. a necessity
- D. a liability
- E. a contingency

2. The simultaneous ascension in the postwar United States of both the bulldozer and children's "bulldozer books" was far from _____ it reflected parallels between the landscapes of fact and feeling in a country undergoing massive physical upheaval.

- A. coincidental
- B. calculated
- C. discouraging
- D. significant
- E. disruptive

3. The nineteenth-century legislator Robert Barnwell Rhett was known for using language so intemperate that even in an era of considerable political _____, it came almost to occupy a category of its own.

- A. malfeasance
- B. upheaval
- C. hypocrisy
- D. invective
- E. retrenchment

4. In the early 1990s, the discovery of a new microbe in wastewater led microbiologists to (i)_____ ammonia's conversion to nitrogen compounds. Called anammox (for anaerobic ammonia oxidation), the microbe was converting into nitrogen gas in the absence of oxygen, a reaction previously assumed to be (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. question existing dogma about	D. hazardous
B. abandon efforts to facilitate	E. irreversible
C. raise health concerns regarding	F. impossible

5. It is inevitable that ongoing research presupposes some accepted science as a principle. Usually no one even notices the implication that the accepted principle is being (i)_____ unless there emerges (ii)_____ that turns out to be sufficiently (iii)_____ that the assumptions underlying the research come to be considered.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. jeopardized	D. an anomaly	G. trivial
B. revised	E. a consensus	H. transparent
C. tested	F. a distinction	I. recalcitrant

6. In its earliest days, the telegraph inspired (i)_____ without precedent in the annals of technology. A new sense of (ii)_____ across: a sense that the world was in (iii)_____, that life for one's children and grandchildren would be very different, all because of this wondrous force and its uses.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. anxiety	D. resentment	G. a state of change
B. outrage	E. futurity	H. a downward spiral
C. exhilaration	F. nostalgia	I. an unyielding stasis

7. Though only nine years old, the dancer possesses _____ flexibility that suggests she may become a balletic superstar.

- A. an inchoate
- B. an unexceptional
- C. an ungainly
- D. a preternatural
- E. a prodigious
- F. an awkward

8. Upstream dam construction can be _____ aquatic fauna, the natural seasonal flow patterns to which the fauna had become adapted are altered and populations therefore fragmented.

- A. redundant for
- B. disorienting for
- C. inimical to
- D. derogatory to
- E. deleterious to
- F. superfluous for

9. Whereas there has been extensive sociological research into how globalization affects finance, religion, and population, comparable studies of globalization's impact on lawmaking and the practice of law have been _____.

- A. tedious
- B. scarce
- C. compromised
- D. tiresome
- E. nonexistent
- F. inadequate

10. The fact that most hypotheses turn out to be wrong does not mean that hypothesizing is _____. In fact, most hypotheses include useful ideas that survive to become part of the next model or scenario.

- A. futile
- B. reckless
- C. fruitless
- D. frustrating
- E. exasperating
- F. unnecessary

Section 39

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-39

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	flabbergast	v. to shock or surprise (someone) very much	使...惊讶
2	sycophantic	adj. fawning, obsequious	奉承的
3	prosaic	adj. everyday or ordinary	普通寻常的
		adj. characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry	散文的
		adj. dull or unimaginative	缺乏创意的
4	dissent	v. to publicly disagree with an official opinion, decision, or set of beliefs	持不同意见
5	dour	adj. gloomy, sullen	严肃的, 阴郁的
6	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制, 忍耐
7	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
8	felicitous	adj. very well suited for some purpose or situation	合适的
		adj. pleasant or delightful	喜悦的, 令人愉悦的
9	astringent	adj. very critical in a sharp and often clever way	严厉的, 尖刻的
10	hyperbole	n. extravagant exaggeration	夸张法
11	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
12		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的

13	articulate	v. to give clear and effective utterance to	清晰有效地说
14	founder	v. to fail utterly; collapse	彻底失败
15		n. one who establishes something or formulates the basis for something	创始人, 奠基人
16	indebted	adj. owing gratitude or recognition to another	感激的
17	savior	n. someone who saves something or someone from danger, harm, failure, etc.	救世主, 救星
18	rally	v. to muster for a common purpose	召集
19	advocate	n. a person who argues for or supports a cause or policy	支持者
		v. to support or argue for (a cause, policy, etc.)	支持
20	concede	v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way	承认
21	altruism	n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness	无私, 利他主义
22	solemn	adj. very serious or formal in manner, behavior, or expression	庄严的, 严肃的
23	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	喜爱
24	chaos	n. complete confusion and disorder	混乱
25	choreograph	v. to arrange or direct the movements, progress, or details of	精心安排
		v. to decide how a dancer or group of dancers will move during a performance	编舞
26	rattle	v. to upset (someone) especially to the point of loss of poise and composure	扰乱
27	bolster	v. to give support to	支持

28	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的，只有少数人懂得的
29	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的
30	shoulder	v. to deal with or accept (something) as your responsibility or duty	承担
31	check	v. to hold in restraint	阻止
32	stem	v. to check or go counter to	阻止，限制
33	sound	adj. in good condition	状态良好的
		adj. showing good judgement	明智的，合理的
34	prominent	adj. important and well-known	杰出的
		adj. sticking out in a way that is easily seen or noticed	突出的
35	zealous	adj. marked by fervent partisanship for a person, a cause, or an ideal	对（某人或偶像）狂热的
36	apathetic	adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest	漠不关心的
37	fervent	adj. exhibiting or marked by great intensity of feeling	情感强烈的，热烈的
38	repugnant	adj. causing a strong feeling of dislike or disgust	令人厌恶的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -39

序号	核心意思	词群
1	阻止	check, stem
2	异常的	anomalous, unusual
3	难懂的	arcane, esoteric, recondite, elusive, slippery, cryptic
4	可靠的	sound, unassailable
5	有争议的	contentious, questionable
6	狂热的	zealous, fervent

7	憎恶的	abhorrent, repugnant
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3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-39

序号	习语表达	解释
1	separate from	分离
2	gender equality	性别平等
3	anything but	决不

4. Authentic Questions

1. Having regarded Marcus relationship to their boss as entirely _____, Jo was flabbergasted when Marcus publicly made clear his objections to some changes the boss was introducing.

- A. professional
- B. sycophantic
- C. prosaic
- D. dissident
- E. collegial

2. One might expect someone of such _____ views to have a comparably dour personality, but people who have worked with her talk about how she uses her considerable charm to convince people that she is right.

- A. forbearing
- B. convoluted
- C. felicitous
- D. astringent
- E. hyperbolic

3. In the discussions on international patent law, many (i)_____ issues will probably be pushed far into the future. This cautious approach makes diplomatic sense, since attempts over the past 15 years to reach international agreements on patents have (ii)_____ just such sensitive issues.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. contentious	D. approached
B. stimulating	E. articulated
C. subjective	F. foundered on

4. If the candidate wins the election now that rivals within his own party have (i)_____ him in a campaign that was (ii)_____ without their help, he will be mightily indebted to these self-styled saviors.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. rallied to	D. foundering
B. separated from	E. effective
C. undermined	F. improving

5. The scientist's motivation for (i)_____ a ban on the addictive food cannot be called (ii)_____. He himself had a patent for the substitution for the addictive food.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. advocating	D. altruistic
B. opposing	E. solemn
C. conceding	F. effective

6. Observers of modern presidential campaigns who (i)_____ the highly (ii)_____ productions that pass for campaigns these days do sometimes find reason for hope in the occasional mix-ups that (iii)_____ candidates on the trail despite the presence of political strategists plotting every event with the tactical precision of military commanders.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. relish	D. ambitious	G. rattle
B. misinterpret	E. chaotic	H. bolster
C. despair over	F. choreographed	I. legitimate

7. Appearing in the midst of so many equivocal comments, this unambiguous statement, whatever its intrinsic merit, plainly stands out as _____.

- A. anomalous
- B. arcane
- C. irrelevant
- D. superfluous
- E. unusual
- F. esoteric

8. As a way of _____ the negative impacts of over-dependence on a single export product—crude oil—the Nigerian government passed legislation in 1999 intended to revitalize the moribund solid minerals sector.

- A. assuming
- B. checking
- C. disguising
- D. stemming
- E. downplaying
- F. shouldering

9. Although the claim that no one knows what dark matter is remains _____, some scientists dispute the parallel assertion that dark matter has not been detected.

- A. contentious
- B. sound
- C. questionable
- D. unassailable
- E. unverifiable
- F. prominent

10. Although Emily Brontë is impassioned about gender equality, she is anything but _____ to endorse more privileges endowed to women.

- A. zealous
- B. apathetic
- C. abhorrent
- D. fervent
- E. repugnant
- F. sensible

Section 40

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-40

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	apocalyptic	adj. of, relating to, or involving terrible violence and destruction	预示大灾变的
2	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的, 自满的
3	overblow	v. to exaggerate	夸大
4	jejune	adj. not interesting	无聊的
5	corrosive	v. to weaken or destroy gradually : undermine	削弱, 破坏
6	finicky	adj. very hard to please	挑剔的
7	discreet	adj. not likely to be seen or noticed by many people	谨慎的, 小心的
8	enforce	v. to make (a law, rule, etc.) active or effective : to make sure that people do what is required by (a law, rule, etc.)	实施, 强制
9	valid	adj. fair or reasonable	合理的
10	urgent	adj. very important and needing immediate attention	紧急的
11	indulgent	adj. willing to allow someone to have or enjoy something even though it may not be proper, healthy, appropriate, etc.	纵容的
		adj. done or enjoyed as a special pleasure	享乐的
12	allege	v. to assert without proof or before proving	断言, 宣称
13	venal	adj. open to bribery	贪污的

14	sway	v. to exert a guiding or controlling influence on	影响，控制
		v. to cause to sway : set to swinging, rocking, or oscillating	摇摆
15	grouchy	adj. having a bad temper	易怒的，脾气不好的
16	probity	n. complete and confirmed integrity; uprightness	正直
17	anathema	n. someone or something that is very strongly disliked	极其讨厌的人或事
		n. a vehement denunciation	咒骂
18	cloak	v. to hide or disguise	伪装，掩盖
19	dispassionate	adj. not influenced or affected by emotions	客观的
20	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的，凌乱的
21	blur	v. to make (something) unclear or difficult to see or remember	使...模糊不清
22	pertinent	adj. having a clear decisive relevance to the matter in hand	相关的
23	conceive	v. to think of or create (something) in the mind	构想，创造
24	ignorant	adj. destitute of knowledge or education	无知的
		adj. unaware or uninformed	不知情的，无意识的
25	endanger	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a dangerous place or situation	使遭到危险
26	obtuse	adj. stupid or unintelligent	愚钝的，笨的
		adj. difficult to comprehend	难懂的
27	fathom	v. to understand the reason for (something)	理解

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -40

序号	核心意思	词群
1	创新的	original, novel, creative ingenious, inventive, experimental
2	相关的	relevant, germane, relative, pertinent, apposite
3	无知	ignorance, unfamiliarity
4	理解	comprehend, fathom, apprehend

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-40

序号	习语表达	解释
1	strike a nerve	说到某人心事
2	worth doing	值得做
3	to some extent	在某种程度上
4	at the same time	同时

4. Authentic Questions

1. Discussions of impending water shortages are often couched in apocalyptic rhetoric, yet if the language is somewhat _____, the basic message is sound: water is indeed scarce and growing scarcer.

- A. abstract
- B. complacent
- C. ambiguous
- D. unfamiliar
- E. overblown

2. Reading chunks of Shapiro's verse in one sitting, it must be said, exposes the _____ nature of his writing: scads of poems are too glancing to strike a nerve, scarcely worth a second reading.

- A. jejune
- B. esoteric
- C. corrosive
- D. finicky
- E. indiscreet

3. Standard thermal evolution models of giant planets employ initial conditions that are, to some extent, arbitrarily chosen, selected more for computational expediency than for physical accuracy. Since eventually the initial conditions (i)_____ the evolving planet, this approach is more (ii)_____ for mature planets than it is for young planets.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. become irrelevant to	D. involved
B. are recreated by	E. unpredictable
C. enforce constraints on	F. valid

4. In the 1980s, many historians sounded urgent calls for (i)_____ in American historical writing, as longer and longer monographs on smaller and smaller subjects were being written—dazzling studies, but pieces of a puzzle no one was putting together. This scholarship was not illuminating the central themes of history but (ii)_____ them.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. indulgence	D. obscuring
B. detail	E. criticizing
C. synthesis	F. celebrating

5. Much of the newspapers readership found it hard to (i)_____ the allegations of venality laid against the superintendent, since these readers were still (ii)_____ the superintendents reputation for (iii)_____. The superintendents subsequent vindication will have come as no surprise to them.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. ignore	D. swayed by	G. grouchiness
B. credit	E. unaware of	H. probity
C. dismiss	F. learning about	I. creativity

6. Excitement is often considered anathema in science writing because it interjects the scientist's emotion and values into the work. Indeed, one should not be too quick to (i)_____ of science. At the same time, however, this (ii)_____ stance can occasionally be (iii)_____, cloaking more than it reveals.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. evaluate the principles	D. unpopular	G. misleading
B. embrace the rhetoric	E. dispassionate	H. unnecessary
C. abandon the objectivity	F. inflexible	I. haphazard

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

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

8. Her apparent _____ her background and ancestry seems unconceivable in an age when people tend to think of themselves to exhaustion.

- A. rejection to
- B. duplicity to
- C. unfamiliarity with
- D. dishonesty with
- E. ignorance of
- F. fixation of

9. New Zealand's breakaway landmass proved _____ sanctuary for the tuatara, for the island lacked any terrestrial mammals that would dig up the tuatara's slowly maturing eggs or pick off adolescents before they had a chance to breed.

- A. a temporary
- B. an excellent
- C. an agreeable
- D. an endangered
- E. a complicated
- F. a difficult

10. Though he said nothing, James _____ his father's meaning, the boy was far from being so obtuse as everyone thought him to be.

- A. comprehended
- B. distorted
- C. respected
- D. fathomed
- E. underestimated
- F. misjudged

Section 41

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-41

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	passive	adj. receptive to outside impressions or influences	被动的
2	kinetic	adj. of or relating to the movement of physical objects	运动的
3	versatile	adj. changing or fluctuating readily	多变的
		adj. having many uses or applications	多功能的
4	verifiable	adj. capable of being verified	可验证的
5	paucity	n. a small amount of something	少量
6	empiricism	n. the practice of relying on observation and experiment especially in the natural sciences	基于观察与实验
7	voluminous	adj. very large	巨大的
8	amid	prep. in or into the middle of (something)	在.....之中
9	boost	v. to increase the force, power, or amount of (something)	增加, 促进
10	wane	v. to decrease gradually	减少, 下降
11	far-reaching	adj. having a wide range or effect	影响广泛的
12	parsimony	n. the quality of being very unwilling to spend money	吝啬
13	staggering	adj. very large, shocking, or surprising	惊人的, 令人震惊的
14	condemn	v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	谴责

15	thrive	v. to grow or develop successful	兴旺发达
16	imperil	v. to put (something or someone) in a dangerous situation	使处于危险
17	tremendous	adj. very large or great	巨大的
18	confront	v. to oppose or challenge (someone) especially in a direct and forceful way	反抗
		v. to meet face-to-face	面对
19	neutral	adj. not supporting either side of an argument, fight, war, etc.	中立的
20	diffident	adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people	缺乏自信的
21	buoyant	adj. happy and confident	愉悦的
		adj. able to float or able to cause things to float	漂浮的, 可浮起来的
22	eloquent	adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively	能说会道的, 能言善辩的
23	lull	v. to cause to sleep or rest	使平静
		n. a relatively calm interval	暂时的平静, 间歇
24	tenacious	adj. very determined to do something	坚定的
25	resolve	n. a strong determination to do something	坚决
		v. to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)	解决
26	resourceful	adj. able to act effectively or imaginatively, especially in difficult situations	足智多谋的
27	compassion	n. a feeling of wanting to help someone who is sick, hungry, in trouble, etc.	同情
28	frank	adj. marked by free, forthright, and sincere expression	真诚的
29	formidable	adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension	恐怖的, 可怕的
		adj. very difficult to deal with	艰巨的

30	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的
31	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
32	cumbersome	adj. unwieldy because of heaviness and bulk	笨拙的
33	unwieldy	adj. difficult to handle, control, or deal with because of being large, heavy, or complex	体积庞大而笨重的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -41

序号	核心意思	词群
1	公正, 客观	impartiality, objectivity, neutrality, unbiasedness
2	坚定	tenacity, resolve, persistence
3	难处理的	daunting, formidable
4	紧急的	urgent, immediate
5	短暂的	evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, transient, transitory
6	难处理的	cumbersome, unwieldy, unhandy, ponderous

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-41

序号	习语表达	解释
1	a variety of	各种各样的
2	nothing if not	尤其
3	put pressure on	给.....施压
4	confront with	使面临, 使面对

4. Authentic Questions

1. By deliberately dripping paint on their canvases, expressionists affirmed that paint is not _____ entity, something merely to be moved where the artist pleases, but rather a material possessing a fluid energy that the painter attempts to control.

- A. an immutable
- B. an expressive
- C. a vital
- D. a passive
- E. a kinetic

2. Because of its _____, DNA can be invaluable as exculpatory evidence following a criminal conviction: it can be reliably tested years after a crime has occurred.

- A. versatility
- B. recognizability
- C. durability
- D. verifiability
- E. distinctiveness

3. Because it is discussed by humanities scholars from diverse disciplinary backgrounds, “affect” has been (i)_____ defined; nonetheless there has been (ii)_____ the terms “emotions” and “affect” across academic writing in the humanities.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. clearly	D. a paucity of interest in
B. variously	E. a variety of interpretations of
C. narrowly	F. a consistent distinction between

4. Journalist Michael Pollan is nothing if not (i)_____, committed to investigating our “dinner question” through (ii)_____ and unwilling to pass judgement on any food-related practice that he has not or even joined in.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. an empiricist	D. brilliant theorizing
B. a traditionalist	E. voluminous reading
C. an enthusiast	F. careful observation

5. The enthusiasm that many English artists and writers felt regarding the Labour Party (i)_____ amid complaints that arts funding remained as (ii)_____. And even though the government recently announced a significant funding boost for the Arts Council, some art leaders still refuse to (iii)_____ Labour.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. intensified	D. far-reaching	G. trust
B. resurfaced	E. parsimonious	H. condemn
C. waned	F. staggering	I. ignore

6. Fifteen years ago, the author of this scholarly monograph would have (i)_____ found a university press willing to publish it. But today specialized books of this sort are (ii)_____ species. Their main purchasers—university libraries—have far less money to spend on these items than they once did. Computerized catalogues, subscription content, expensive scientific journals, exploding storage costs: all these demands are (iii)_____ library budgets.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. voluntarily	D. a thriving	G. putting tremendous pressure on
B. never	E. an anomalous	H. leading to irregularities in
C. readily	F. an imperiled	I. causing increasing appropriations to

7. While it's hard to know for sure, I suspect that the well-known authority's silence on this contentious topic reflects the cautious _____ of a sensible scientist confronted with mixed data and mountains of speculation.

- A. neutrality
- B. impartiality
- C. optimism
- D. diffidence
- E. commitment
- F. buoyancy

8. People enjoy listening to the governor's inspiring speeches, and his eloquence lulls his adversaries into underestimating his _____, the tempered steel beneath the sleek suits.

- A. tenacity
- B. resolve
- C. resourcefulness
- D. kindness
- E. compassion
- F. frankness

9. Considering how difficult it is to prove or disprove the existence of life on Mars, which is practically our neighbor, it is quite _____ challenge to do the same for any Earth-like planets that might exist outside our solar system.

- A. a formidable
- B. an impossible
- C. a hopeless
- D. a daunting
- E. an urgent
- F. an immediate

10. Anne Carson's book *Nax* is, very deliberately, _____ literary object—the opposite of an e-reader, which is designed to vanish in your palm as you read on a train.

- A. an evanescent
- B. a cumbersome
- C. an immutable
- D. an unwieldy
- E. an ephemeral
- F. a flexible

Section 42

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-42

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	despot	n. a ruler who has total power and who often uses that power in cruel and unfair ways	暴君
2	aristocracy	n. government by the best individuals or by a small privileged class	贵族统治，精英统治
3	prolix	adj. using too many words	冗长的
4	insular	adj. separated from other people or cultures	孤立的
		adj. not knowing or interested in new or different ideas	思想狭隘、守旧的
5	abnegate	v. to deny or renounce	否认
		v. to relinquish or surrender	放弃，屈服
6	enduring	adj. lasting, continuing	长期的
7	context	n. the situation in which something happens : the group of conditions that exist where and when something happens	环境，背景
8	outlaw	v. to make (something) illegal	使不合法
9	emblem	n. a person or thing that represents an idea	象征
10	ridicule	v. to laugh at and make jokes about	嘲笑，耻笑
11	feign	v. to give a false appearance of	假装
12	homogeneous	adj. made up of the same kind of people or things	同质化的

13	equivalent	adj. having the same value, use, meaning, etc.	等价的, 相同的
14	pomposity	n. the quality of being pompous; self-importance	炫耀, 自大
15	baroque	adj. characterized by grotesqueness, extravagance, complexity, or flamboyance	奢华的, 复杂的
16	declamatory	adj. expressing feelings or opinions in a way that is loud and forceful	演说般的, 慷慨激昂的
17	decadent	adj. having low morals and a great love of pleasure, money, fame, etc.	(思想) 堕落的, 颓废的
18		adj. attractive to people of low morals who are only interested in pleasure	三俗的(庸俗、低俗、媚俗的)
19	claustrophobic	adj. having a fear of being in closed or small spaces	有幽闭恐惧的
20	atavism	n. The return of a trait or recurrence of previous behavior after a period of absence.	重现
21		n. The reappearance of a characteristic in an organism after several generations of absence, usually caused by the chance recombination of genes.	返祖现象
22	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
23	ascetic	adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活朴素的
24	warehouse	n. a large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored	仓库
25	unprepossessing	adj. not attractive or appealing to the eye	不吸引人的
26	spare	adj. not liberal or profuse : sparing	节俭的
27	invigorate	v. to give life and energy to	使...有活力

28	overwhelming	adj. very great in number, effect, or force	大量的
29	revolt	v. to fight in a violent way against the rule of a leader or government	反叛, 反抗
		v. to cause (someone) to feel disgust or shock	反感
30	strip	v. to deprive of possessions	剥夺
31	divest	v. to deprive or dispossess especially of property, authority, or title	剥夺
32	enamor	v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired	使...喜爱

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -42

序号	核心意思	词群
1	矛盾	irony, paradox, dichotomy
2	愉悦	delight, joy
3	平凡的	unremarkable, routine, mundane
4	剥夺	divest, strip
5	自治	autonomy, independence

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-42

序号	习语表达	解释
1	strain to	努力, 竭力
2	fail to	未能
3	consist of	由.....组成

4. Authentic Questions

1. Throughout the High Middle Ages, the English government became increasingly _____.: the documents produced in the eleventh century could be placed on one large table, while the documents produced in the thirteenth fill whole rooms.

- A. despotic
- B. ceremonial
- C. aristocratic
- D. prolix
- E. insular

2. The notion that the director is the center of the team has been _____, but in fact it has not been accepted by academia.

- A. rejected
- B. proven
- C. abnegated
- D. enduring
- E. presented

3. Gelles urges readers of Abigail Adams's letters to consider their (i)_____: in Adams' era women were denied a public persona separate from that of their husbands. That said, Gelles then (ii)_____ to promote Adams from a writer of private letters to a public figure, arguing that she was a significant force for change.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. value	D. strains
B. context	E. neglects
C. style	F. fails

4. The kilt has certainly had (i)_____ history, outlawed as it was by Britain in 1746 as an emblem of nationalist subversion, then more recently (ii)_____ from men's to women's apparel in a 2003 European Union survey, and ridiculed at various times for a wide variety of reasons.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. an obscure	D. reclassified
B. an illustrious	E. feigned
C. a contentious	F. manufactured

5. (i)_____, we can safely infer causality by appealing to a set of general principles (Newtonian mechanics, for example) that are well understood and have been shown to apply in comparably straightforward circumstances. However, for the opposing class, which consists of (ii)_____ systems like the global economy, human physiology, or the human mind itself, explanations of singular events are usually (iii)_____, absent the requisite accounting for the intricate dynamics of such systems.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. In unknown settings	D. complex	G. consistent
B. For complicated events	E. homogeneous	H. unjustified
C. In simple situations	F. equivalent	I. unequivocal

6. Having displayed his art collection in a vast modernist white space in (i)_____ former warehouse, Mr. Saatchi has chosen for his new site its polar opposite, a riverside monument to civic pomposity that once housed the local government. There is nothing (ii)_____ about the new location: the building's design is bureaucratic baroque, (iii)_____ style that is as declamatory as a task-force report and as self-regarding as a campaign speech.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. a decadent	D. atavistic	G. an ascetic
B. a claustrophobic	E. spare	H. a grandiose
C. an unprepossessing	F. pretentious	I. an understated

7. The _____ of highly social species like rhesus monkeys—and like humans—is that their complex sociality is the reason for their success, but it's also the source of their greatest troubles.

- A. virtue
- B. irony
- C. delight
- D. paradox
- E. myth
- F. joy

8. Since new movie stars seem to be cut from only a few bolts of the same bland cloth these days, it is _____ just to be in the presence, once again, of a true original.

- A. unremarkable
- B. reassuring
- C. routine
- D. invigorating
- E. overwhelming
- F. refreshing

9. Once the judge had been found guilty of corruption, it was not long before he found himself _____ his position.

- A. revolted by
- B. divested of
- C. stripped of
- D. recognized by
- E. enamored of
- F. 缺失

10. Eschewing today's hovered-over kids as less plausible characters for an adventure story, Rebeca Stead set her new children's novel in nineteen-seventies New York to show children with a great deal of _____.

- A. autonomy
- B. independence
- C. resilience
- D. self-assurance
- E. sympathy
- F. sensitivity

Section 43

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-43

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	feign	v. to give a false appearance of	假装
2	halcyon	adj. very happy and successful	岁月静好的，安宁的
3	malingering	v. to feign illness or other incapacity in order to avoid duty or work	装病以逃避工作
4	earnest	adj. showing or expressing sincerity or seriousness	严肃的，真诚的
5	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的，费力的
6	sham	adj. not genuine	虚假的
7	fissure	n. a narrow opening or crack	裂缝
8		n. a separation or disagreement in thought or viewpoint	分歧
9	intermediary	n. / adj. acting as a mediator	(作为) 中间人的
10	escalate	v. to become worse or to make (something) worse or more severe	加剧，恶化
11		v. to become greater or higher or to make (something) greater or higher	升高，提升
12	preclude	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something	阻止
13	prudent	adj. marked by circumspection	谨慎的
14		adj. provident or frugal	节省的
15		adj. marked by wisdom or judiciousness	睿智的，精明的

16	mawkish	adj. sad or romantic in a foolish or exaggerated way	恶心做作的
17	braggart	n. a person who brags a lot	吹牛者
18	counterbalance	v. to have an effect that is opposite but equal to (something) : to balance (something) by being opposite	使平衡, 抵消
19	piety	n. devotion to God : the quality or state of being pious	虔诚
20	flair	n. an unusual and appealing quality or style	天资, 天分
21	altruism	n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness	无私, 利他主义
22	sanctimonious	adj. pretending to be morally better than other people	假装道德高尚的, 假正经的
23	retrieve	v. to get back again : regain	重获, 找回
24	relinquish	v. to give up (something)	放弃
25	demise	n. / v. to die	死亡, 灭亡
26		v. to transmit by succession or inheritance	让位
27	braggadocio	n. the annoying or exaggerated talk of someone who is trying to sound very proud or brave	自夸, 吹牛大王
28	oscillate	v. to vary between opposing beliefs, feelings, or theories	犹豫不决
29		v. to swing backward and forward like a pendulum	摇摆
30	quintessential	adj. of, relating to, or having the nature of a quintessence; being the most typical	精华的, 典型的
31	disdain	v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something)	蔑视, 鄙视
32	profound	adj. having or showing great knowledge or understanding	深刻的

33		adj. very strongly felt	强烈的
34	exuberant	adj. extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent	过量的
35		adj. filled with energy and enthusiasm	热情洋溢的
36	hurtle	v. to cause (something or someone) to move or go with great speed and force	猛冲, 猛烈碰撞
37	savor	v. to enjoy (something) for a long time	享受
38	gut	n. the basic visceral or emotional part of a person	内心深处
39		v. to destroy the inside of (a structure)	毁坏内部
40	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态
41	eviscerate	v. to deprive of vital content or force	使失去力量
42	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	喜爱
43	mediate	v. to work with opposing sides in an argument or dispute in order to get an agreement	调停, 调整
44		v. to act as intermediary agent in bringing, effecting, or communicating	传达
45	mince	v. to walk with quick, short steps in a way that does not seem natural and that is often meant to be funny	装腔作势
46	acerbic	adj. expressing harsh or sharp criticism in a clever way	(语言) 辛辣尖刻的
47	ingratiate	v. to gain favor or approval for (yourself) by doing or saying things that people like	讨好
48	demanding	adj. requiring much effort or attention	费力的
		adj. requiring others to work hard or meet high expectations	(对别人) 高标准要求的
49	obsequious	adj. too eager to help or obey someone important	谄媚的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -43

序号	核心意思	词群
1	后天习得的	acquired, learned
2	独特的	idiosyncratic, distincts
3	毁坏内部, 使失去力量	eviscerate, gut
4	尖酸刻薄的	acerbic, harsh, corrosive, sardonic, satiric, scathing
5	讨好的	obsequious, ingratiating

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-43

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in a spirit of	以.....的精神, 以.....的态度
2	show off	炫耀
3	bereft of	失去, 丧失
4	be rooted in	深植于

4. Authentic Questions

1. The paradoxical characteristic of the reliable employee Donna is her _____, as we consider her usual feigning illness to escape from her labor.

- A. halcyon
- B. charlatan
- C. malingering
- D. retribution
- E. earnestness

2. "RESIGNATION", an English word the French novelist Christian Oster would no doubt appreciate, presents an elegant paradox: in one sense, it indicates a bold step, a cleaving of oneself from an attachment grown onerous; in another, it's the height of _____, an acquiescence to fate.

- A. sham
- B. fissure
- C. desperation
- D. passivity
- E. maturity

3. Except for the special circumstance in which historians record events they themselves have witnessed, scholars can only obtain historical facts through _____ sources.

- A. biased
- B. first-handed
- C. written
- D. unreliable
- E. intermediary

4. The order applies to all Federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species and requires agencies to identify such actions to the extent practicable and permitted by law, and since invasive species severely reduce the number of native species and even (i)_____ their existence, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and (ii)_____ measures to (iii)_____ risk of harm of the introduction of invasive species will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. escalate	D. prudent	G. remedy
B. preclude	E. mawkish	H. counterbalance
C. diminish	F. braggart	I. minimize

5. For Ruskin, architecture serves the community only when approached in a spirit of piety and (i)_____. Architecture must set effective boundaries to public space, and it does so by (ii)_____ the desire to show off, to stand out, to record the artistic flair of some temporary ego. Architecture succeeds in its public task through (iii)_____ and devotion, of the kind that can be observed in the moulding, firing and laying of a properly proportioned brick, but which is violated at every point by Frank Gehry's bombastic Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. altruism	D. retrieving	G. humility
B. sanctimony	E. fastening	H. demise
C. sacrifice	F. relinquishing	I. braggadocio

6. As the study of the foundation of western Shanghai reveals, there was a sense of elegance in the refined, simple lines that characterized the entire row, bereft of the exuberant, emphatic, assertive, ornament that constituted the latest British architectural fashion, which expressed its detestation of Plalladianism and neoclassicism—London’s Regent Street then being regarded as abhorrent—calling it the product of a (i)_____ “shopocracy”. The (ii)_____ of Western architectural taste—oscillating between simplicity and ornamental (iii)_____—must have bemused Chinese observers who had long accepted that both approaches were valid and could co-exist.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. superficial	D. impermanence	G. profundity
B. quintessential	E. eternality	H. modesty
C. disdained	F. subtlety	I. exuberance

7. It is commonly said that each person’s aesthetic taste is _____, yet that notion overlooks a large body of shared aesthetic preferences.

- A. unchangeable
- B. acquired
- C. distinct
- D. learned
- E. idiosyncratic
- F. inexplicable

8 Unlike the theatrical adaptation of *Nicholas Nickleby*, which attempted to _____ its source precisely, the adaption of *Les Mislabels* chooses sweeping and hurtling motion over the savoring of minute details.

- A. gut
- B. digest
- C. render
- D. reproduce
- E. eviscerate
- F. relish

9. Our eating habits are rooted in our physiology, but they are also _____ the culture in which we grow up.

- A. symbolic of
- B. mediated by
- C. influenced by
- D. ascribed to
- E. inferable from
- F. universal in

19. Though Fine leavens her work with humor and playfulness, she can be _____ writer, mincing no words in her judgements of other scientists' work.

- A. an acerbic
- B. a provocative
- C. an ingratiating
- D. a demanding
- E. an obsequious
- F. a harsh

Section 44

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-44

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	rancor	n. an angry feeling of hatred or dislike for someone who has treated you unfairly	憎恨
2	immolate	v. to kill or destroy (someone or something) by fire	用火摧毁
3	excoriate	v. to censure scathingly	强烈斥责
4	parley	v. to discuss terms with an enemy	谈判
5	exterminate	v. to destroy or kill (a group of animals, people, etc.) completely	使灭绝, 消除
6	collaborate	v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something	合作
7	veracious	adj. marked by truth	真实的, 准确的, 真诚的
8	anomaly	n. deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule	异常, 反常
9	mishap	n. an unfortunate accident	不幸
10	misnomer	n. a name that is wrong or not proper or appropriate	误称
11	apposite	adj. highly pertinent or appropriate	合适的, 相关的
12	unqualified	adj. complete or total	完全的
		adj. not having the skills, knowledge, or experience needed to do a particular job or activity	不合格的
13	autumn	n. the later part of someone's life or of something's existence	晚年, 暮年
14	scintillating	adj. very clever, amusing, and interesting	生动有趣的, 机智幽默的

15	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
		adj. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions	世界各地都有的
16	notorious	adj. well-known or famous especially for something bad	臭名昭著的
17	proclaim	v. to say or state (something) in a public, official, or definite way	宣布
18	formidable	adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension	恐怖的, 可怕的
		adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder	令人惊叹的
		adj. very difficult to deal with	艰巨的
19	exceptional	adj. not usual	不寻常的
		adj. better than average	杰出的, 超常的
20	intact	adj. not broken or damaged : having every part	完整的
21	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
22	agglomerate	v. to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster	聚集
23	mercenary	adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage	唯利是图的
24	antagonistic	adj. showing dislike or opposition	敌对的
25	foster	v. to help (something) grow or develop	促进
26	abet	v. to help, encourage, or support someone in a criminal act	怂恿, 支持, 教唆 (犯罪)
27	decry	v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc.	责难
28	countenance	n. bearing or expression that offers approval or sanction	赞同

		v. to accept, support, or approve of (something)	支持, 赞同
29	condemn	v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	谴责
30	proponent	n. a person who argues for or supports something	支持者
31	belittle	v. to describe (someone or something) as little or unimportant	轻视, 贬低
32	luminary	n. a very famous or successful person	杰出人物
33	obstruct	v. to slow or block the movement, progress, or action of (something or someone)	阻碍, 妨碍

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -44

序号	核心意思	词群
1	敌对的	adversarial, antagonistic
2	可变的	variable, changeable
3	指责	decry, condemn, denounce, censure, reprehend, reprobate
4	支持者	proponent, defender, supporter
5	不重要的	negligible, inconsequential, insignificant

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-44

序号	习语表达	解释
1	put forward	提出
2	carry out	执行, 实施
3	diametrically opposed to	与.....截然相反

4. Authentic Questions

1. As a result of lacking a strong opposing organization to _____, the chief focused their rancor on one another at the conference where the issues were put forward and intended to be resolved.

- A. immolate
- B. excoriate
- C. parley
- D. exterminate
- E. collaborate

2. The use of the term 'greenhouse effect' is a complete _____, because it is not a veracious description of such a complicated transformation.

- A. anomaly
- B. spontaneity
- C. mishap
- D. misnomer
- E. appositeness

3. Although New York exhilarated him, even at first Legar's reaction to it was not _____; he was initially bothered by its stunning verticality.

- A. unspontaneous
- B. unintentional
- C. unqualified
- D. unhopeful
- E. uninterested

4. Some of writers whose interviews with the Paris Review are included in this volume were caught in the final years of their lives, and these interviews thus lend _____ mood to the collection.

- A. an autumnal
- B. a scintillating
- C. a liberal
- D. an apolitical
- E. a cosmopolitan

5. Often, developing new methods for scientific research demands a willingness to reach across disciplinary boundaries, something that is notoriously difficult to carry out. Therefore, even though interdisciplinarity is often proclaimed to be (i)_____, there are many structural reasons why it remains (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. a laudable goal	D. feasible
B. an uncertain enterprise	E. admirable
C. a formidable undertaking	F. exceptional

6. Substantial atmospheres around planetary bodies act as (i)_____ incoming objects. Smaller objects, particularly those that are lower in density and more fragile, (ii)_____ in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, whereas more intact, larger bodies may survive to impact the surface. Thus, relative to large craters, small craters are much less (iii)_____ on bodies with dense atmospheres, such as Earth, Venus, and Titan, than they are on Mercury and the Moon.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. effective obscurers of	D. vaporize	G. unusual
B. significant filters to	E. proliferate	H. persistent
C. impenetrable barriers against	F. agglomerate	I. common

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

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

8. Many scholars studying political leadership _____ the cult of the celebrity that has been fostered both by the media and by politicians' public relations staffs, arguing that it trivializes politics.

- A. abet
- B. decry
- C. question
- D. analyze
- E. countenance
- F. condemn

9. Experimentation in the arts often generate befuddlement, and even _____ of innovative art generally have voiced perplexity regarding this new, experimental artwork.

- A. proponents
- B. vilifiers
- C. defenders
- D. belittlers
- E. vendors
- F. luminaries

10. The sailors realized too late that winds had shifted the ice in such a way as to obstruct the ship's path, this process had been so _____ that it was completed by the time they discovered the effect.

- A. gradual
- B. negligible
- C. unpredictable
- D. time-consuming
- E. inconsequential
- F. imperceptible

Section 45¹²

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-45

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	resurgence	n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase	复苏
2	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
3	demise	n. / v. to die	死亡, 灭亡
4	fallacy	n. a false or mistaken idea	错误, 谬论
5	incontrovertible	adj. impossible to dispute	不容质疑的
6	adverse	adj. bad or unfavorable	不利的, 有害的
7	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善, 提升
8	crumble	v. to break down completely : to stop functioning	崩溃, 瓦解
9	archive	v. to file or collect in or as if in an archive	存档, 保存
10	decay	v. to decline in health, strength, or vigor	衰退
11	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
12	devolve	v. to gradually go from an advanced state to a less advanced state	衰落
		v. to pass on from one person or entity to another	(权力、责任) 移交
13	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态
		v. to produce a copy or version of	复制

¹² 2015.04.11 - Section 1

14	preclude	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something	阻止
15	grant	v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support one's previous opinion	承认
		v. to bestow or transfer formally	授予
		v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for)	允许
16	identical	adj. exactly the same	完全一样的
17	analogous	adj. similar in some way	相似的
18	explicable	adj. possible to explain	可以解释的
19	slur	n. an insulting or disparaging remark or innuendo	诽谤
20	substantial	adj. large in amount, size, or number	大量的
		adj. firmly constructed	坚固的
		adj. important or essential	重要的
21	delude	v. to cause (someone) to believe something that is not true	迷惑, 欺骗
22	sketchy	adj. done quickly without many details	粗略的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -45

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使合理	justify, rationalize
2	要求	demand, exact
3	相似的	comparable, analogous
4	难以解释的	mysterious, inexplicable
5	诽谤	aspersion, slur
6	幻想	fantasy, whim
7	粗略的	sketchy, superficial, undeveloped, rudimentary

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-45

序号	习语表达	解释
1	branch bank	银行分行
2	budget deficit	预算赤字, 财政赤字
3	make progress	取得进展
4	worth doing	值得做

4. Authentic Questions

1. Notwithstanding that the _____ of local branch banks has been so much predicted, in most countries the number of branch banks has increased over the past decade.

- A. resurgence
- B. proliferation
- C. demise
- D. profitability
- E. reorganization

2. The claim that large budget deficits significantly depress private investment and thereby hurt future wages and living standard is (i)_____: the (ii)_____ effects of budget deficits are tiny.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. fallacious	D. adverse
B. incomprehensible	E. unforeseen
C. incontrovertible	F. ameliorable

3. Whatever the acknowledged (i)_____ of the market and the merits of considering ways to (ii)_____ them, implementing public policies toward this end entails the inevitable risk that those policies will simply create new deficiencies even as they address old ones.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. attractions	D. remedy
B. shortcomings	E. enhance
C. complexities	F. restore

4. Until now, old snapshots and home movies faded and crumbled and were eventually (i)_____. Only a few precious mementos were preserved and passed along. But as photography moves into the digital realm, family albums and home videos seem capable of (ii)_____; our capacity to store them is, for all practical purposes, approaching the infinite. Is such a transformation a good thing? The natural world teaches us that (iii)_____ are vital to ecological health. Does a similar principle apply to communal memory?

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. archived	D. transmission	G. death and decay
B. discarded	E. immortality	H. predator and prey
C. reproduced	F. revolution	I. reproduction and renewal

5. Even though intelligence may be quite (i)_____, and even though scientists may have made frustratingly (ii)_____ progress in understanding it, many experts on intelligence still think that the potential (iii)_____ of the quest to understand intelligence make it worth continuing. For instance, a brain-based understanding of intelligence may help teachers design strategies for educating children more effectively.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. useful	D. little	G. intellectual impediments
B. neglected	E. rapid	H. practical values
C. complex	F. extensive	I. financial rewards

6. While the Prime Minister's long-standing reputation for (i)_____ political power may (ii)_____ his recently stated willingness to devolve real power to regional assemblies and local governments, it certainly does not (iii)_____ his doing it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. centralizing	D. render inevitable	G. require
B. overseeing	E. be based on	H. allow
C. exploring	F. raise doubts about	I. preclude

7. During the eighteenth century, improvements in their material circumstances did not necessarily mean expanded independence for women of elite families and, arguably, the social conventions of gentility _____ more of their time and energy.

- A. provided
- B. justified
- C. demanded
- D. granted
- E. exacted
- F. rationalized

8. There are many ways in which rat brains and human brains are _____, indeed, rat brains are often used as generalized models for all mammalian brains, including our own.

- A. identical
- B. analogous
- C. mysterious
- D. comparable
- E. adaptable
- F. inexplicable

9. The writer's assessment of the critic includes personal _____, such as jibes about his physical girth and style of delivery, and is not the better for it.

- A. aspersions
- B. commendations
- C. falsehoods
- D. fantasies
- E. whims
- F. slurs

10. Space is often referred to as the final frontier, as the only realm of which humankind has still to gain substantial understanding, yet the ocean realm is another vast area about which our knowledge is _____.

- A. erroneous
- B. confusing
- C. frustrating
- D. rudimentary
- E. delusive
- F. sketchy

Section 46¹³

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-46

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
2	endow	v. to freely or naturally provide (someone or something) with something	赋予
		v. to give a large amount of money to a school, hospital, etc., in order to pay for the creation or continuing support of (something)	捐赠
3	hubris	n. exaggerated pride or self-confidence	自大, 傲慢
4	prescience	n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future	先知
5	indolent	adj. not liking to work or be active	懒惰的
6	enormous	adj. very great in size or amount	大量的
		adj. exceedingly wicked	穷凶极恶的
7	boon	n. a benefit or advantage	好处, 福利
8	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
9	entail	v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result	包括, 包含, 使...必然, 牵涉
10	resolve	v. to make a definite and serious decision to do something	决定, 决心要做
		v. to find an answer or solution to	解决
11	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的

¹³ 2015.09.20 - Section 1

12	tendentious	adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument	偏袒的, 偏向的
13	bewilder	v. to confuse (someone) very much	使...困惑
14	shun	v. to avoid	躲避
15	divert	v. to distract	分散, 转移 (注意力, 精神)
		v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses	通过转移注意力使人愉悦
16	gaiety	n. a happy and lively quality	欢快
17	vacuous	adj. emptied of or lacking content	空的, 空洞的
		adj. marked by lack of ideas or intelligence	愚蠢的
18	mirth	n. happiness and laughter	欢乐
19	gloomy	adj. causing feelings of sadness	悲伤的
20	jovial	adj. full of happiness and joy	高兴的
21	provenance	n. the origin or source of something	出处, 起源
22	exhaustive	adj. including all possibilities	全面的
23	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
24	preclude	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something	阻止

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -46

序号	核心意思	词群
1	悲伤的	gloomy, lugubrious, cheerless
2	高兴的	jovial, mirthful
3	产量	output, yield

4	起源, 出处	provenance, origin
5	全面的	comprehensive, sweeping, generic, inclusive, exhaustive, thorough
6	阻止	preclude, prevent, rule out

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-46

序号	习语表达	解释
1	no more than	不超过
2	draw the conclusion	下结论
3	rule out	排除, 阻止

4. Authentic Questions

1. The automation of many of the functions performed at the factory, although initially inspiring _____ in many of the company's employees, has had none of the deleterious effects forecast either within or beyond the organization.

- A. indifference
- B. optimism
- C. ambition
- D. arrogance
- E. trepidation

2. One thing both authors have in common is a striking amount of _____.: they claim to know how massive institutions, some of them richly endowed, all of them central to American society and culture, should be reshaped.

- A. hubris
- B. propriety
- C. bias
- D. prescience
- E. indolence

3. Making the shift to the 90-nanometer manufacturing process has been (i)_____ for semiconductor companies. This process effectively doubles the manufacturing capacity of the industry, but it (ii)_____ enormous technical challenges because some components of the new semiconductor chips are no more than five to seven molecules thick.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. an unanticipated boon	D. circumvents
B. a routine accomplishment	E. entails
C. a significant struggle	F. resolves

4. There has been (i)_____ elephant's fabled mental capacities until recently, when these behavioral observations have begun to be (ii)_____ by brain science. MRI scans of an elephant's brain suggest that even relative to its overall size it has a large hippocampus, the component in the mammalian brain linked to memory and an important part of its limbic system, which is involved in processing emotions.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. surprising credence given to	D. buttressed
B. a widespread dismissal of	E. anticipated
C. only anecdotal evidence for	F. overwhelmed

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. esoteric	D. remarkably pioneering
B. tendentious	E. dubiously supported
C. derivative	F. strangely comforting

6. The essential difference between writing nonfiction and writing fiction is that the artist can (i)_____ a completed vision of the world, while the journalist never can, the real world being always (ii)_____. Art provides freedom from the bewildering complexities of constant change. Indeed, it is the very (iii)_____ of well-wrought fiction that can sometimes make feel more real than reality.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. shun	D. diverting	G. popularity
B. correct	E. tragic	H. rarity
C. realize	F. unfinished	I. clarity

7. They applaud the musicals of the 1930s and 1940s, whose plethora of stars, jokes, dances, witty dialogue, and general gaiety make today's offerings seem _____ by comparison.

- A. cheerless
- B. vacuous
- C. mirthful
- D. insincere
- E. gloomy
- F. jovial

8. It may not seem like a big deal for produce distributions to mix together soybeans from different farms, but a growing number of buyers are willing to pay a premium for soybeans the _____ of which is known: they like to know exactly where their food came from.

- A. purity
- B. output
- C. heterogeneity
- D. origin
- E. yield
- F. provenance

9. The research informing Gregory's book on vegetarianism in Victorian England appears to be _____, with a great deal of revealing detail on display and more than a third of the text taken up with footnotes.

- A. uneven
- B. excessive
- C. exhaustive
- D. inconsistent
- E. comprehensive
- F. mixed

10. Analysis of the structural features that were thought to ____ kinship between the two species prompted an investigation that dispelled that presumption and revealed that the two do share a family history.

- A. signify
- B. undertake
- C. point to
- D. preclude
- E. rule out
- F. exaggerate

Section 47

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-47

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
2	zealous	adj. marked by fervent partisanship for a person, a cause, or an ideal	对（某人或偶像） 狂热的
3	objective	adj. dealing with facts without allowing personal feelings to confuse them	客观的
4	apathetic	adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest	漠不关心的
5	exalt	v. to praise, or honor	赞美
		v. to raise in rank, character, or status	提升
6	coddle	v. to treat (someone) with too much care or kindness	溺爱
7	excoriate	v. to censure scathingly	强烈斥责
8	mollify	v. to make (someone) less angry ; to calm (someone) down	安抚
9	delude	v. to cause (someone) to believe something that is not true	迷惑, 欺骗
10	refine	v. to remove the unwanted substances in (something)	提纯
		v. to improve (something) by making small changes	提升, 提高
11	glamorous	adj. very exciting and attractive	有吸引力的
12	chic	adj. fashionable style	时尚的
13	fathom	v. to understand the reason for (something)	理解

14	thrill	v. to cause (someone) to feel very excited or happy	使...兴奋
15	irritate	v. to provoke impatience, anger, or displeasure in	使...不高兴
16	divert	v. to distract	分散, 转移 (注意力, 精神)
		v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses	通过转移注意力使人愉悦
17	diffuse	v. to spread about or scatter; disseminate	扩散
		adj. characterized by verbosity; wordy	啰嗦的
18	plagiarize	v. to reproduce or otherwise illegitimately use as one's own	抄袭
19	murky	adj. dark or dim	昏暗的
		adj. not clearly known, understood, or expressed	难懂的, 不清晰的
20	pristine	adj. belonging to the earliest period or state	原始的
		adj. not spoiled, corrupted, or polluted and left in its natural state	未被破坏的
21	blemish	v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	玷污, 破坏
		n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful	污点
22	mirth	n. happiness and laughter	欢乐
23	gloomy	adj. causing feelings of sadness	悲伤的
24	jovial	adj. full of happiness and joy	高兴的
25	tepid	adj. not energetic or excited	冷淡的, 不热情的
26	lugubrious	adj. full of sadness or sorrow	悲伤的

27	limpid	adj. marked by transparency; pellucid	清澈透明的
28	tranquil	adj. free from commotion or disturbance	安静的
		adj. free from anxiety, tension, or restlessness	心神安宁的
29	polarize	v. to break up into opposing factions or groupings	使...两极化
30	circumscribe	v. to limit the size or amount of (something)	限制

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -47

序号	核心意思	词群
1	未被污染的	pristine, unblemished
2	悲伤的	gloomy, lugubrious, cheerless
3	高兴的	jovial, mirthful
4	清澈的, 透明的	limpid, pellucid
5	宁静的	tranquil, calm
6	限制	circumscribe, restrict, confine, limit

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-47

序号	习语表达	解释
1	live up to	实践, 无愧于
2	as if	仿佛, 好像
3	let alone	更不必说

4. Authentic Questions

1. Even those observers who are the most _____ about genetic privacy issues would have to concede that genetic discrimination is rare: there have only been two cases of any notoriety.

- A. sanguine
- B. zealous
- C. candid
- D. objective
- E. apathetic

2. She constantly _____ herself for not living up to her own ideals—for not working hard enough or not having motives that were pure enough.

- A. exalted
- B. coddled
- C. excoriated
- D. mollified
- E. deluded

3. Ancient cart ruts found on Malta were created in soft limestone that begins to dissolve when exposed to rainfall. Their forms thus necessarily become (i)_____ over time and their original features are (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. solidified	D. refined
B. degraded	E. replicated
C. conspicuous	F. obscured

4. Making loans and fighting poverty are normally two of the least glamorous pursuits around, but remarkably enough put the two together, and you have an economic innovation that has become not just (i)_____ but downright (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. popular	D. chic
B. pointless	E. unfathomable
C. dangerous	F. sensible

5. Convinced of the gravity of her poetry, Voigt must have found the reviews of her most recent collection (i)_____ reading: one amused reviewer thought that it was unrecognizable as poetry but decidedly (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. tempting	D. inspiring
B. depressing	E. irritating
C. thrilling	F. diverting

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

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. diffuse	D. psychologically penetrating in	G. plagiarism
B. reasonable	E. inherently implausible about	H. conjecture
C. questionable	F. fully documented in	I. pretense

7. The first images of Jupiter's moon Callisto show bright regions of material, as if older and darker ice had slid downhill and exposed the _____ ice underneath.

- A. ancient
- B. murky
- C. compact
- D. pristine
- E. grimy
- F. unblemished

8. Mortoris is dour and _____, seemingly incapable of smiling, let alone laughing.

- A. mirthful
- B. jovial
- C. intelligent
- D. tepid
- E. lugubrious
- F. gloomy

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

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

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

- A. polarized
- B. classified
- C. targeted
- D. circumscribed
- E. organized
- F. restricted

Section 48¹⁴

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-48

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	vulnerable	adj. easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally	易受伤害的
2	deplete	v. to use most or all of	耗尽
3	far-fetched	adj. not likely to happen or be true	不切实际的
4	soft-pedal	v. to treat or describe (something) as less important than it really is	弱化, 减缓...的影响
5	extol	v. to praise highly	赞美
6	deprecate	v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something)	贬损, 诋毁
7	compromise	n. / v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions	妥协, 让步
		v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree	降低
		v. to impair, as by disease or injury	破坏
8	dearth	n. the state or condition of not having enough of something	缺乏
9	precedent	n. an easier occurrence of something similar	先例
		n. Law A judicial decision that is binding on other equal or lower courts in the same jurisdiction as to its conclusion on a point of law, and may also be persuasive to courts in other jurisdictions, in subsequent cases involving sufficiently similar facts.	(法律中的) 先例
10	promulgate	v. to make (an idea, belief, etc.) known to many people	传播

¹⁴ 2015.03.29 - Section 1

11	prioritize	v. to organize (things) so that the most important thing is done or dealt with first	使...优先
12	qualify	v. to modify, limit or restrict, as by listing exceptions or reservations	限定
13	hedge	n. a calculatedly noncommittal or evasive statement	故意模棱两可不绝 对的言论
		v. to avoid giving a promise or direct answer	避免(言论) 过于 绝对
14	reiterate	v. to repeat something you have already said in order to emphasize	重复强调
15	panacea	n. a remedy for all ills or difficulties	万能灵药
16	malady	n. a disease or illness	疾病
17	obviate	v. to make (something) no longer necessary	免除
		v. to prevent or avoid	避免
18	temper	v. to make (something) less severe or extreme	调和, 使缓和
19	sensational	adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的
		adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细 节)令人兴奋的, 骇 人听闻的
20	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	令人畏惧的, 望而 生怯的
21	animus	n. a strong feeling of dislike or hatred	厌恶
22	incisive	adj. impressively direct and decisive	一针见血的, 深刻 尖锐的
23	trenchant	adj. caustic	尖酸刻薄的
		adj. sharply perceptive	犀利的, 一针见血 的

24	cursory	adj. performed rapidly with little attention to detail	草率的, 仓促的
25	illusory	adj. based on something that is not true or real	虚假的
26	perfunctory	adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care	不走心的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -48

序号	核心意思	词群
1	合时宜地	timely, opportune
2	不明智的	misguided, ill-advised
3	敌意	animus, hostility
4	取向, 态度	orientation, bias
5	相对地	comparatively, relatively
6	决不	scarcely, hardly
7	犀利的	trenchant, profound, incisive
8	不走心的	perfunctory, cursory, casual

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-48

序号	习语表达	解释
1	rely on	依靠, 依赖
2	back up	支持

4. Authentic Questions

1. Common and easily accessible resources (prey for predators or hosts for parasites) should be, all other things being equal, used frequently, yet in some environments apparently accessible and suitable resources remain _____.

- A. vulnerable
- B. unobtainable
- C. sustainable
- D. depleted
- E. unexploited

2. Even though the authors repeatedly _____ their own shrewdness, they show a remarkable credulousness toward far-fetched ideas such as carbon-eating trees and cloud-making machinery.

- A. soft-pedal
- B. extol
- C. deprecate
- D. broaden
- E. compromise

3. The (i)_____ of molecular oxygen on Earth-sized planets around other stars in the universe would not be (ii)_____ sign of life: molecular oxygen can be a signature of photosynthesis (a biotic process) or merely of the rapid escape of water from the upper reaches of a planetary atmosphere (an abiotic process).

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. dearth	D. a controversial
B. presumption	E. an unambiguous
C. detection	F. a possible

4. In reviewing cases decided by lower courts, Supreme Court justices search for precedents to justify their arguments. Reliance on precedent (i)_____ judicial restraint: the precedent (ii)_____ a judge's ability to determine the outcome of a case in a way that he or she might choose if there were no precedent.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. promotes	D. establishes
B. compromises	E. constraints
C. promulgates	F. prioritizes

5. As he has matured as a scholar, Felmar has come to see the merit of qualification. His conclusions, which early in his career he (i)_____, are now often (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. stated as absolute	D. hedged
B. refused to reveal	E. simplified
C. backed up extensively	F. reiterated

6. To pay for the extra spending under this international poverty plan, each American would have to contribute less than the cost of buying a premium cup of coffee once a week. But financial aid is not (i)_____, and even if the funding recommended here were to (ii)_____, the grandest objectives may well remain unfulfilled. Nonetheless, carefully targeted aid can reward responsible governments, (iii)_____ individual initiative, and alleviate suffering. Many will think that's worth a cup of coffee.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an impediment	D. be insufficient	G. obviate
B. a panacea	E. recede	H. temper
C. a malady	F. materialize	I. encourage

7. The recent exhibition on Dadaism is nothing if not _____, for the visual arts are currently awash in Dadaist gestures and gambits of one variety or another.

- A. sensational
- B. timely
- C. daunting
- D. ill-advised
- E. opportune
- F. misguided

8. Despite the general _____ of Roman archaeological studies toward the major cities and their monuments, archaeology has contributed much to a better understanding of rural developments in Roman territory.

- A. openness
- B. indifference
- C. hostility
- D. animus
- E. bias
- F. orientation

9. The potential reduction in water lost from the proposed reservoir from evaporation is _____ inconsequential: even the minimum projected reduction would save enough water to furnish the needs of a Denver-sized municipality.

- A. nearly
- B. comparatively
- C. scarcely
- D. rarely
- E. hardly
- F. relatively

10. Our mass media are much more fascinated by bad ideas or the failure of good ones than by successes: we drown in bad news—tales of how things went wrong—but we have only the most _____ discussion on how they might go right.

- A. incisive
- B. tantalizing
- C. trenchant
- D. cursory
- E. illusory
- F. perfunctory

Section 49¹⁵

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-49

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	misfeasance	n. trespass; specifically; the performance of a lawful action in an illegal or improper manner	过失, 不法行为
2	diffident	adj. lacking confidence; not feeling comfortable around people	缺乏自信的, 胆怯的
3	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的
4	implacable	adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed	不能安抚的, 毫不妥协的
5	tenacious	adj. very determined to do something	坚定的
		adj. continuing for a long time	持续的
6	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证, 提供证据证明
7	ramification	n. something that is the result of something else	结果, 后果
		n. branch	分支
8	disavow	v. to say that one is not responsible for or does not support something	否认
9	deliberate	v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision	深思熟虑
		adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended	故意的

¹⁵ 2015.03.29 - Section 2

10	hoax	v. to deceive or cheat	欺骗
11	episodic	adj. limited to the duration of an episode	暂时的
		adj. happening or appearing at different times	不连续的, (时间上) 分散的
12	disconcerting	adj. causing an emotional disturbance	令人不安的
13	unexceptional	adj. not unusually good, interesting, etc. ; not exceptional	普通的
14	perennial	adj. present at all seasons of the year	多年生的 (植物)
		adj. continuing without interruption	持续的, 长期的
15	austere	adj. simple or unadorned	朴素的, 没有装饰的
		adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality	严肃的
		adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活简朴的
16	ostentatious	adj. marked by or fond of conspicuous or vainglorious and sometimes pretentious display	炫耀的
17	rambling	adj. lengthy and digressive	跑题的, 冗长的
		adj. habitually roaming	闲逛的
18	hone	v. to perfect or make more intense or effective	磨炼 (技能)
19	discredit	v. to refuse to accept as true or accurate	拒绝承认
		v. to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of	使被怀疑
		v. to deprive of good repute	破坏名声
20	rigid	adj. not flexible	僵硬的
		adj. precise and accurate in procedure	严格精确的
		adj. not willing to change opinions or behavior	思想僵化的

21	supple	adj. readily adaptable or responsive to new situations	灵活的
22	enormous	adj. very great in size or amount	大量的
		adj. exceedingly wicked	穷凶极恶的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -49

序号	核心意思	词群
1	长期的	perennial, long-standing
2	不可避免的, 必然的	preordained, unavoidable, inevitable
3	不确定	uncertainty, instability
4	提高	hone, enhance
5	灵活的	supple, flexible
6	大量	magnitude, enormity

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-49

序号	习语表达	解释
1	different from	与.....不同
2	stop light	红灯
3	solar cell	太阳能电池

4. Authentic Questions

1. Investors are grateful that the attorney general has stepped in to pursue inquiries into misfeasance on the financial markets, given that the regulators officially charged with policing the industry have been_____.

- A. diffident
- B. meticulous
- C. straightforward
- D. implacable
- E. tenacious

2. A significant element of the Gothic genre, the literary grotesque is sometimes inaccurately discussed as if it were a _____ Gothic or, conversely, as if it were something entirely different from Gothic.

- A. synonym for
- B. characteristic of
- C. counterweight to
- D. ramification of
- E. deviation from

3. In his study of Senegambian cleric Shaykh Mass Kah (1827-1936), Bala S. K. Saho notes that it is difficult to fully (i)_____ many of the oral accounts on which the study relies. Saho's work shows, however, that despite this absence of (ii)_____, oral history can provide useful sources from which historians can reconstruct the past.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. comprehend	D. partiality
B. reproduce	E. argumentation
C. validate	F. corroboration

4. The city's traffic-planning department has been working hard to (i)_____ drivers. Closely spaced stop lights have been added on roads into town, causing delays. Pedestrian underpasses designed to allow traffic to flow freely across major intersections have been (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. assist	D. enhanced
B. calm	E. stabilized
C. discourage	F. removed

5. The (i)_____ current-generation solar cells are (ii)_____ : although experimental cells have reached efficiencies greater than 40 percent, most commercially available cells in the early part of the twenty-first century still struggle to get past about 20 percent.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. attractions of	D. clear
B. limitations of	E. unmatched
C. improvements in	F. misunderstood

6. When pulsars were first discovered, some of the astrophysicists involved briefly (i)_____ these types of stars might be (ii)_____ extraterrestrial intelligence. Specifically, the pulsar's periodic radiation pattern was initially interpreted as (iii)_____ rather than—as it turned out to be—the natural product of the spinning of a neutron star.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. ignored whether	D. suggestive of	G. a deliberate hoax
B. thought that	E. unrelated to	H. an episodic phenomenon
C. disavowed that	F. evidence against	I. a constructed code

7. Humanity's struggle with bedbugs is _____ : archaeologists have recovered remains of the parasites dating back 3,500 years to the time of the Egyptian pharaohs.

- A. disconcerting
- B. unexceptional
- C. perennial
- D. preordained
- E. inevitable
- F. long-standing

8. The composer's string quartets exhibit a structural _____ that seems to challenge the conventions of the string quartet genre, which have long been celebrated for their rigor and coherence.

- A. austerity
- B. restraint
- C. uncertainty
- D. ostentation
- E. vitality
- F. instability

9. According to some political analysts, the candidate's occasionally rambling responses to questions suggest that she has been out of circulation for a while and her debating skills need to be _____.

- A. honed
- B. discredited
- C. enhanced
- D. reevaluated
- E. remedied
- F. de-emphasized

10. Physicians today increasingly rely on endoscopic surgery, replacing large scalpels and clamps with cameras and with tools whose _____ enables them to snake into the body through tiny holes.

- A. flexibility
- B. rigidity
- C. magnitude
- D. suppleness
- E. enormity
- F. precision

Section 50

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	lay	adj. not of or belonging to a particular profession; nonprofessional:	外行的
2	resilient	adj. marked by the ability to recover readily, as from misfortune	能够从困境中恢复的
3	quibble	v. to evade the truth or importance of an issue by raising trivial distinctions and objections	诡辩, 抱怨
4	instantiate	v. to represent (an abstract concept) by a concrete or tangible example	举例说明 (用具体例子来呈现)
5	unilateral	adj. of, on, relating to, involving, or affecting only one side	单方面的
6	provision	n. the act of supplying or fitting out	供应
7	veer	v. to turn aside from a course, direction, or purpose; swerve	转向
8	rebound	v. to spring or bounce back after hitting or colliding with something.	弹回
9	disengage	v. to release from something that holds fast, connects, or entangles	解除, 释放
10	disintegrate	v. to become reduced to components, fragments, or particles.	崩溃, 瓦解
11	proliferate	v. to increase or spread at a rapid rate	激增
12	coalesce	v. to come together so as to form one whole; unite	结合
13	vigilance	n. alert watchfulness	警惕, 警戒

14	prodigal	adj. rashly or wastefully extravagant	挥霍的
15	expedient	adj. appropriate to a purpose	有利的
		adj. serving to promote one's interest:	出于私利的
		n. something that is a means to an end	对策
16	provident	adj. providing carefully for the future	顾及将来的, 慎重的
17	awesome	adj. inspiring awe	令人恐惧的
18	reassure	v. to restore confidence to	使恢复信心
19	dreary	adj. boring; dull	单调乏味
20	preconception	n. an opinion or a conception formed in advance of full or adequate knowledge or experience; a prejudice or bias	先入之见, 偏见

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -49-1

序号	核心意思	词群
1	有远见的	visionary, prudent, provident, prescient
2	无聊的	jejune, vapid, dreary, dull, insipid, banal

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-49-1

序号	习语表达	解释
1	cater to	与.....不同
2	veer away from	远离...

4. Authentic Questions

1. For the early years of the twentieth century, ecology remained essentially a _____ science: ecologists went into the field, counted plants and animals, made lists, and that was pretty much that.

- A. lay
- B. resilient
- C. descriptive
- D. theoretical
- E. pragmatic

2. Although some people dismiss the debates as mere quibbles over terminology, such claims _____ the capacity of vocabulary to function as a forum for debate in which profound theoretical disagreements can be expressed.

- A. disprove
- B. underestimate
- C. concede
- D. instantiate
- E. presuppose

3. As a general rule, the larger a governmental jurisdiction is, the (i) _____ its personnel system will be. Since a large percentage of the more than 80 thousand public jurisdictions in the United States are quite small, much human resource management is conducted in (ii) _____ manner.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. more expensive	D. a unilateral
B. more formal	E. an ad hoc
C. less stratified	F. an equable

4. In the 1850s and 1860s public libraries' collections (i) _____ the adult population, but this had changed by the 1890s as a direct result of Caroline Hewing and Mary Wright Plummer's successful campaign for the (ii) _____ of children's books in libraries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. had little relevance to	D. preservation
B. typically catered to only	E. censorship
C. served many roles for	F. provision

5. According to one view, films with a historical setting generally use other eras as a mere framework for presenting a contemporary political thesis, (i) _____ the present and effectively (ii) _____ the distinctiveness of the past.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. veering away from	D. enhancing
B. addressing themselves to	E. evaluating
C. failing to acknowledge	F. denying

6. Particles colliding in space cannot (i) _____ unless their collisions are (ii) _____. Careening rocks and ice chunks in elongated, high-inclination orbits — like many of those in the solar system’s Kuiper Belt today — would hit with high velocity, which would break them apart instead of building them up. Only objects in more circular orbits have low enough relative velocities to (iii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. rebound	D. gentle	G. disintegrate
B. adhere	E. frequent	H. proliferate
C. disengage	F. forceful	I. coalesce

7. Some experts say that investing in high-tech tsunameters, the costliest components of tsunami warning systems, is _____, in their views, seismographs and tide gauges, coupled with heightened vigilance, are sufficient.

- A. indispensable
- B. advisable
- C. prodigal
- D. expedient
- E. extravagant
- F. redundant

8. Because it has usually been impossible to eradicate exotic species once they have become established, it is _____ to minimize introductions of species that have substantial probabilities of unwanted impacts.

- A. prudent
- B. customary

- C. provident
- D. superfluous
- E. essential
- F. pointless

9. Ursula Le Guin claims that looking at schoolbooks from around 1900 can be _____, given that the level of literacy and general cultural knowledge expected of a mere ten-year-old was, she notes, “rather awesome”.

- A. reassuring
- B. stimulating
- C. dreary
- D. tedious
- E. scary
- F. intimidating

10. The historian argued that _____ are essential to science, claiming that these inherited and untested beliefs often form the conceptual framework necessary for further research.

- A. hypotheses
- B. mistakes
- C. preconceptions
- D. disagreements
- E. controversies
- F. prejudices

Section 51

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览-1

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	predilection	adj. a partiality or disposition in favor of something; a preference.	喜好
2	propitiate	v. to conciliate (an offended power); appease:	劝慰
3	presage	v. to foretell or predict.	预测, 预言
4	occlude	v. to cause to become closed; obstruct:	阻碍
5	cachet	n. a characteristic feature or quality conferring prestige	名声
6	comprise	v. to include; contain	包括
7	juvenile	adj. marked by immaturity; childish	幼稚的, 不成熟的
8	symbiotic	adj. a symbiotic relationship is one in which organisms, people, or things exist together in a way that benefits them all	共生
9	dreary	adj. dismal; bleak	情绪低落的
		adj. boring; dull	枯燥的, 无聊的
10	preconception	n. a prejudice or bias	先入之见, 偏见

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -49-1-1

序号	核心意思	词群
----	------	----

1	可怕的, 恐怖的	awesome, scary, intimidating
2	无聊的	jejune, vapid, dreary, dull, insipid, banal

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-49-1-1

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in sharp blow to	对...构成鲜明的打击

4. Authentic Questions

1. The author's unfortunate predilection for mannered turns of phrase and complicated metaphors had a tendency to _____ her work's straightforward themes.

- A. propitiate
- B. accentuate
- C. augment
- D. occlude
- E. presage

2. Some ambitious lawyers are willing to work on Supreme Court cases without charge in an effort to gain _____, they believe that this increased cachet will help them succeed in the future.

- A. wisdom
- B. certitude
- C. prestige
- D. integrity
- E. humility

3. Because the writer emphasizes the (i)_____ of certain engineers whose contributions have been overlooked, her history of technology will not, like many of its predecessors, be a survey (ii)_____ the most celebrated achievements in the field.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. mediocrity	D. comprising
B. importance	E. underestimating
C. anonymity	F. downplaying

4. In a sharp blow to his reputation as (i)_____ leader, the evidence that the mayor has recently been involved in malfeasance seems to be (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. a partisan	D. fabricated
B. an unsuccessful	E. sound
C. an exemplary	F. dubious

5. The introductions to each section, written by the editors of the anthology, provide useful background material, but they do not provide critical analysis of the articles. Because the articles are in many senses the editors' personal favorites, it is probably (i)_____ to expect more from the intro-

ductions—but if the book is to be read by advanced students, such criticism would be as (ii) _____ as the articles themselves.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. juvenile	D. biased
B. paradoxical	E. complex
C. unrealistic	F. informative

6. Both inquiries were pushed forward by obsessive, heavy-handed investigators with political agendas, both dragged on interminably, with investigators ultimately chasing after details (i) _____ the original alleged offenses. And just as the first inquiry long ago grew too (ii) _____ for most citizens to grasp, in the same way the second inquiry hinged on immunological experiments so (iii) _____—and produced so many conflicting interpretations of the allegedly fabricated experimental records—that impartial observers rarely knew what to believe.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. at the foundation of	D. convoluted	G. arcane
B. decreasingly related to	E. partisan	H. momentous
C. providing background to	F. personal	I. unambiguous

7. While it is always clear that the author’s message is heartfelt, it is mostly buried by shortcomings of style, organization, and production, although the book does become more _____ toward the end.

- A. sincere
- B. intelligible
- C. orthodox
- D. readable
- E. frank
- F. voluble

8. Many people remember a time when cutting-edge architects, who are these days treated like celebrities, had _____ relationship with the public: for much of the 1960s, big new buildings in cities were often cause for hostility, not celebration.

- A. an antagonistic
- B. an inimical
- C. an autocratic

- D. a symbiotic
- E. an indifferent
- F. an apathetic

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- A. reassuring
- B. stimulating
- C. dreary
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