

GRE 填空选项词频表 1

第 5 版

维 C 上校·编著

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使用说明

这份单词词表

包括 3400 个单词，一共三份。这是第一份。

没拿到第 2 份，第 3 份的，联系老师微信：vcnana2

全部来自 GRE 填空选项，包括 1800 多道考场机经等真题，按照单词出现的先后频率大小排序。

由于 GRE 单词最难的其实是填空选项的词汇，因此建议大家先背这份词汇。

如果你备考时间紧迫，而且只需要 verbal 150-154，那么你背 sheet1 的高频词表 1，一共 1500 个最高频单词。差不多了，反正时间也紧迫！

如果你需要 155-160，建议背完 1500 个后，再背高频词频表 2 的 1100 个单词。

如果你需要 160 以上，并且时间足够多，建议把这 3400 个单词全部背完。背完你就很 ETS 了！！

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List 01

controversial	<p>adj. 有争议的; 引发争论的: causing a lot of disagreement, because many people have strong opinions about the subject being discussed</p> <p>adj. 爱争论的; 好争辩的: fond of controversy; disputatious</p> <p>【派】controversy n. 争论, 争议</p> <p>【考】controversial; controversy ; controversies; uncontroversial</p>
predict	<p>v. 预言 If you predict an event, you say that it will happen.</p> <p>【考】predictability; predictable; prediction; predictive; predictor</p>
undermine	<p>v. 削弱, 损害: to weaken, injure, or impair, often by degrees or imperceptibly; sap</p>
complex	<p>adj. 复杂的 Something that is complex has many different parts, and is therefore often difficult to understand.</p>
obscure	<p>【考】obscurer; obscurity</p> <p>v. 使变模糊: to make dim or indistinct</p> <p>v. 使晦涩; 使费解; 使难懂: to obscure something means to make it difficult to understand</p> <p>adj. 模糊的; 晦涩的, 难懂的: not clearly understood or expressed; ambiguous or vague</p>
indifferent	<p>adj. 不感兴趣的; 不关心的; 冷淡的: having no particular interest in or concern</p>

	<p>for; apathetic</p> <p>adj. 中立的, 公正的: characterized by a lack of partiality; unbiased</p> <p>adj. 一般的, 平庸的: being neither good nor bad; mediocre</p> <p>【考】indifferent; different; difference; differential; indifference</p>
quest	<p>n. 寻找 A quest is a long and difficult search for something.</p>
comprehend	<p>v. 理解; 领会: to take in the meaning, nature, or importance of; grasp</p> <p>v. 包括, 包含: to take in as a part; include</p> <p>【考】comprehend; comprehended ; comprehending</p>
anticipate	<p>v. 预期, 期望: to look forward to, especially with pleasure; expect</p> <p>v. 预感, 预料: to feel or realize beforehand; foresee</p> <p>v. 早于...做 (或想、说) ; 先于...行动: to do something before someone else</p> <p>【派】unanticipated adj. 未曾料到的, 意料之外的</p> <p>【考】anticipate; anticipates; anticipated; anticipating;</p>
belie	<p>v. 显示为虚假: to show to be false</p> <p>v. 与...相对立; 与...相矛盾: to be counter to; contradict</p> <p>v. 错误地描述; 掩饰: to give an inaccurate view of by representing falsely or misleadingly</p> <p>v. 不足以证明; 未能实现: fail to justify or fulfil (a hope, promise etc)</p> <p>【例】Practical experience belies this theory 实际经验证明这个理论是错误的</p> <p>【注】在考试中, 要注意有时会出现 belying, 也就是 belie 的现在分词。</p>
innovate	<p>v. 改革 To innovate means to introduce changes and new ideas in the way something is done or made.</p>

	【考】 innovation; innovative
reject	<p>v. 不同意 If you reject something such as a proposal, a request, or an offer, you do not accept it or you do not agree to it.</p> <p>【考】 rejection</p>
analysis	n. 分析 Analysis is the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it.
confuse	v. 使困惑 To confuse someone means to make it difficult for them to know exactly what is happening or what to do.
critic	n. 评论员 A critic is a person who writes about and expresses opinions about things such as books, films, music, or art.
origin	<p>n. 由来 You can refer to the beginning, cause, or source of something as its origin or origins .</p> <p>【考】 original; originality; originate</p>
contradict	<p>v. 反驳; 否认; 驳斥: to assert or express the opposite of (a statement); to deny the statement of</p> <p>v.与...矛盾; 同... 抵触: if one statement or piece of evidence contradicts another, the first one makes the second one appear to be wrong</p> <p>v.违背; 与...背道而驰: if one policy or situation contradicts another, there is a conflict between them, and they cannot both exist or be successful</p> <p>【考】 contradict; contradicted; contradictions</p>
decline	<p>n. 衰落: the process or result of declining, especially a gradual deterioration</p> <p>v. 衰败: to deteriorate gradually; fail; lose strength or power</p>

	<p>v. 婉辞, 拒绝: to refuse politely</p> <p>v. 接近结束; 消逝: to draw to a gradual close; wane</p> <p>【考】decline; declines; declined; declining</p>
acknowledge	<p>v. 承认 If you acknowledge a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists.</p>
trivial	<p>adj. 琐碎的; 不重要的; 微不足道的: of little significance or value</p> <p>【考】triviality</p>
reflect	<p>v. 显示 If something reflects an attitude or situation, it shows that the attitude or situation exists or it shows what it is like.</p> <p>【考】reflection; reflective</p>
caprice	<p>n. 任性; 反复无常; 善变: a sudden, unpredictable action, change, or series of actions or changes</p>
commonplace	<p>adj. 平凡的; 普通的: having no remarkable features, characteristics, or traits; ordinary</p> <p>n. 平淡无奇的评论; 陈词滥调: a trite or obvious remark; a platitude</p>
diversify	<p>v. 使变化, 使多样化: to give variety to; vary</p> <p>【考】diversity</p>
beneficent	<p>adj. 有益的 A beneficent person or thing helps people or results in something good.</p>
convenience	<p>n. 方便 If something is done for your convenience, it is done in a way that is useful or suitable for you.</p>
significant	<p>adj. 显著的 A significant amount or effect is large enough to be important</p>

	or affect a situation to a noticeable degree. 【考】significance
anomaly	n. 异常, 反常: deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule 【注】注意该词的复数形式: anomalies
apathy	n. 缺乏兴趣: lack of interest or concern, especially regarding matters of general importance or appeal; indifference n. 冷漠, 无动于衷: lack of emotion or feeling; impassiveness
superficial	adj. 表面的, 一知半解的, 不深入的: concerned with or comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; shallow 【派】superficiality n. 表面性的事物; 表面情况; 表面性; 浅薄 【考】superficialities; superficiality
realist	n. 现实主义者 A realist is someone who recognizes and accepts the true nature of a situation and tries to deal with it in a practical way. 【考】realistic; realism; reality; realize
exacerbate	v. 恶化; 增剧: to increase the severity, violence, or bitterness of; aggravate 【考】exacerbate ; exacerbated; exacerbating
mundane	adj. 普通的; 平凡的; 单调的: relating to, characteristic of, or concerned with commonplaces; ordinary
persist	v. 继续存在; 持续: to continue in existence; last 【考】persistence; persistent
promote	v. 使晋升, 提拔: to raise to a more important or responsible job or rank

	<p>v. 促进, 推进: to contribute to the progress or growth of; further</p> <p>v. 提倡, 倡议: to urge the adoption of; advocate; to try to persuade people to support or use something</p> <p>【派】 promotion n. 促进; 晋升; 升职</p> <p>【考】 promote ; promotes; promoted</p>
influence	<p>n. 支配力 Influence is the power to make other people agree with your opinions or do what you want.</p> <p>【考】 influential</p>
rare	<p>adj. 珍奇的 Something that is rare is not common and is therefore interesting or valuable.</p> <p>【考】 rarely; rarer; rarity</p>
justify	<p>v. 证明 (决定、行为或想法) 正当; 表明...必要: to prove or show to be just, right, or reasonable</p> <p>【考】 justify; justifies; justified; justifiable; unjustified</p>
meticulous	<p>adj. 小心谨慎的; 一丝不苟的; 注意细节的: marked by extreme or excessive care in the consideration or treatment of details</p> <p>【考】 meticulousness</p>
ambition	<p>n. 理想 If you have an ambition to do or achieve something, you want very much to do it or achieve it.</p>
inspire	<p>v. 鼓舞 If someone or something inspires you to do something new or unusual, they make you want to do it.</p> <p>【考】 inspiration</p>

public	<p>adj. 大众的 Public means relating to all the people in a country or community.</p> <p>【考】publicity; publicize; publisher</p>
complicate	<p>v. 使复杂或令人困惑: to make or become complex or perplexing</p> <p>【注】complicated adj. 复杂的; 难懂的。该词的同义词: byzantine, complex, convoluted, daedal, daedalian, elaborate, intricate, involute, involved, knotty, labyrinthine, tangled</p> <p>【考】complicate; complicated; uncomplicated</p>
compromise	<p>n. 折中; 妥协; 让步: a settlement of differences in which each side makes concessions</p> <p>v. 危害, 连累: to expose or make liable to danger, suspicion, or disrepute</p> <p>n. 危害, 沦陷: a concession to something detrimental or pejorative</p> <p>【派】compromised adj. 危害的, 妥协的</p> <p>【考】compromise; compromises; compromised</p>
consistent	<p>adj. 符合的, 一致的, 不矛盾的: in agreement; compatible</p> <p>adj. (行为, 态度等)一致的, 一贯的: being in agreement with itself; coherent and uniform</p> <p>adj. (观点或看法)前后一致的, 连贯的: an argument or set of ideas that is consistent is one in which no part contradicts or conflicts with any other part.</p> <p>【考】consistent ; inconsistent</p>
dismiss	<p>v. 不接受, 不承认: to refuse to accept or recognize; reject</p>

	<p>v. 不重视, 不考虑: if you dismiss something, you decide or say that it is not important enough for you to think about or consider</p> <p>v. 解雇; 免...的职; 开除: to end the employment or service of; discharge</p> <p>【注】考生要注意该词或者该词的名词形式: dismissal 在考试中的搭配 dismiss... as...; dismissal...as...,意为, 把...当作...而不予考虑或重视。例如: Mr. Wakeham dismissed the reports as speculation. 韦克厄姆先生把这些报道当作臆测而不予考虑。Gill's dismissal of the book as '386 pages of rubbish' 吉尔认为该书不过是 386 页的垃圾</p> <p>【考】dismissed</p>
disregard	<p>v. 不理睬; 不顾; 漠视: to pay no attention or heed to; ignore</p> <p>【考】disregards; disregarded; disregarding</p>
ephemeral	<p>adj. 短暂的: lasting for a markedly brief time</p> <p>【考】ephemeral; ephemerality</p>
exaggerate	<p>v. 夸大, 夸张: to represent as greater than is actually the case; overstate</p> <p>【考】exaggerate; exaggerates; exaggerated; exaggeration; exaggerating</p>
inconsequential	<p>adj. 不重要的; 微不足道的; 不合逻辑的: of no significance : unimportant; illogical</p>
subtle	<p>adj. 不易察觉的, 不明显的, 微妙的: so slight as to be difficult to detect or analyze; elusive</p> <p>adj. 令人费解的, 不易察觉的: difficult to understand or perceive : obscure</p> <p>adj. 敏锐的, 有深刻见解的: having or marked by keen insight and ability to penetrate deeply and thoroughly</p>

	adj. 技艺精湛的: highly skillful: expert
challenge	n. 难题 A challenge is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination.
effect	n. 效果 The effect of one thing on another is the change that the first thing causes in the second thing. 【考】 effective; effectuality
encourage	v. 激励 If you encourage someone, you give them confidence, for example by letting them know that what they are doing is good and telling them that they should continue to do it. 【考】 encouragement;
enhance	v. 提高 To enhance something means to improve its value, quality, or attractiveness. 【考】 enhancement
evaluate	v. 评价 If you evaluate something or someone, you consider them in order to make a judgment about them, for example about how good or bad they are. 【考】 evaluation; evaluative
ideal	n. 理想 An ideal is a principle, idea, or standard that seems very good and worth trying to achieve. 【考】 idealism; idealistic; idealist; idealize
overlook	v. 忽略 If you overlook a fact or problem, you do not notice it, or do not realize how important it is.

unpredictable	adj. 难以预料的 If you describe someone or something as unpredictable, you mean that you cannot tell what they are going to do or how they are going to behave.
adapt	v. (使) 适应, 适合: to make fit (as for a specific or new use or situation) often by modification v. 修改, 改编: to alter or modify a text 【考】adapted; adaptive ; adaptable
ambiguity	n. 含糊, 不明确: doubtfulness or uncertainty as regards interpretation
arbitrary	adj. 专制的, 专横的: not restrained or limited in the exercise of power : ruling by absolute authority adj. 任意的, 武断的: determined by chance, whim, or impulse, and not by necessity, reason, or principle 【考】arbitrary; arbitrariness
diminish	v. (使) 减小; (使) 减弱; (使) 降低: to make less or cause to appear less v. 贬低; 轻视: to lessen the authority, dignity, or reputation of: belittle 【派】undiminished adj. 为减少的, 未削弱的 【考】diminish; diminishes; diminished; undiminished
irrelevant	adj. 不重要的: not useful or not relating to a particular situation, and therefore not important adj. 不相关的; 不切题的: unrelated to the matter at hand 【考】irrelevance
redundant	adj. 多余的, 冗长的: exceeding what is necessary or natural; superfluous

	<p>adj. 啰嗦的, 冗长的: using more words than necessary</p> <p>【派】redundancy n. 过多, 冗余, 过剩</p>
suspect	<p>v. 猜想, 觉得: to surmise to be true or probable; imagine</p> <p>v. 怀疑: to have doubts about; distrust</p> <p>【派】suspicion n. 怀疑, 猜疑</p> <p>【考】susceptible; susceptibility</p>
tolerant	<p>adj. 容忍的 If you describe someone as tolerant, you approve of the fact that they allow other people to say and do as they like, even if they do not agree with or like it.</p> <p>【考】tolerance; tolerant; tolerable; toleration</p>
defer	<p>v. 推迟; 拖延; 延缓: to put off; postpone</p> <p>v. 遵从; 听从; 顺从: to submit to another's wishes, opinion, or governance usually through deference or respect</p> <p>【注】deter 在阅读中出现的概率非常高, 注意易混词: deter 威慑住; 吓住; 阻止; 制止: to deter someone from doing something means to make them not want to do it or continue doing it. 例如: Supporters of the death penalty argue that it would deter criminals from carrying guns. 死刑的支持者认为它能阻吓罪犯携带枪支。</p>
detect	<p>v. 发现; 查出; 测出: to discover or ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of</p> <p>v. 觉察; 发觉: to discern the true nature or character of</p> <p>【考】detect; detected; detecting</p>

distinct	adj. 有区别的, 不同的: distinguishable to the eye or mind as discrete : separate adj. 明显的, 清楚的: easily perceived by the senses or intellect; clear adj. 卓越的, 显赫的: notable 【考】 distinction; distinctiveness
intensify	v. 加强; 强化; 加剧: to become intense or more intense 【考】 intensification
intrigue	v. 迷住, 激起...的好奇心: to arouse the interest, desire, or curiosity of n. 阴谋; 诡计: a secret or underhand scheme; a plot 【派】 intrigued adj. 被吸引住的; 被迷住的 【考】 intrigued
repudiate	v. 否定, 否认: to reject emphatically as unfounded, untrue, or unjust; to declare not to be true v. 拒绝, 拒绝接受: to refuse to recognize or acknowledge; to show unwillingness to accept 【派】 repudiation n. 否认; 拒绝承认 【考】 repudiate ; repudiates; repudiated; repudiation
superfluous	adj. 多余的, 过剩的, 不必要的: exceeding what is sufficient or necessary: unnecessary
compete	v. 参加(比赛) If you compete in a contest or a game, you take part in it.
imitate	v. 模仿 If you imitate someone, you copy what they do or produce. 【考】 imitable; imitation; imitative

important	adj. 重要的 Something that is important is very significant, is highly valued, or is necessary. 【考】 importance
theory	n. 学说 A theory is a formal idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something. 【考】 theoretical
vary	v. 有差异 If things vary, they are different from each other in size, amount, or degree. 【考】 variety; various
ambivalent	adj. 摇摆不定的; 犹豫不决的: if you say that someone is ambivalent about something, they seem to be uncertain whether they really want it, or whether they really approve of it 【注】 run for 为短语, 意思是: 参加选举; 竞选
celebrate	adj. 著名的; 有名的; 受人敬仰的: known and praised widely; noted 【考】 celebrated; celebrating
circumvent	v. 用策略避免; 应付: to manage to get around especially by ingenuity or stratagem v. 绕行; 避开: to go around; bypass 【考】 circumvent ; circumvents; circumvented
conjecture	n./v. 推测, 猜测: inference or judgment based on inconclusive or incomplete evidence; guesswork 【派】 conjectural adj. 推测的, 凭猜测的

	<p>【考】conjecture ; conjectural</p>
discern	<p>v. 理解, 了解: to recognize or comprehend mentally</p> <p>v. 依稀看出; 分辨出: to perceive or recognize as being different or distinct; distinguish</p> <p>【考】discernible; discernment</p>
exploit	<p>v. 充分利用, 充分运用; 发挥: to employ to the greatest possible advantage</p> <p>v. 压榨; 剥削; 占...的便宜: to make use of meanly or unfairly for one's own advantage</p> <p>n. 英勇行为; 功绩: an act or deed, especially a brilliant or heroic one</p> <p>【考】exploit; exploited; exploiting; unexploited</p>
preclude	<p>v. 预防, 防止: to make impossible, as by action taken in advance; prevent</p> <p>v. 排除; 阻止: to exclude or prevent (someone) from a given condition or activity</p> <p>【考】preclude ; precluded</p>
reinforce	<p>v. 加强; 增强: to give more force or effectiveness to; strengthen</p> <p>v. 给予...更多支持; 为...提供更多证据: if something reinforces an idea or point of view, it provides more evidence or support for it</p> <p>【考】reinforced; reinforcing; reinforcement</p>
resolve	<p>v. 解决: to find a solution to; solve</p> <p>v. 决定, 下定决心: to make a firm decision about</p> <p>v. 解开(疑虑), 解决: to remove or dispel (doubts); to deal with successfully : clear up</p>

	【考】resolve ; resolves; resolved
skeptic	<p>n. 持怀疑态度的人; 怀疑论者: one who instinctively or habitually doubts, questions, or disagrees with assertions or generally accepted conclusions</p> <p>【注】该词有时也拼作: sceptic</p> <p>【考】skeptics</p>
speculation	<p>n. 推测; 猜测; 猜想: reasoning based on inconclusive evidence; conjecture or supposition</p> <p>【考】speculative</p>
accession	<p>n. 就任 Accession is the act of taking up a position as the ruler of a country.</p>
admire	<p>v. 羡慕 If you admire someone or something, you like and respect them very much.</p>
against	<p>prep. 反对 If you are against something such as a plan, policy, or system, you think it is wrong, bad, or stupid.</p>
author	<p>n. 作家 An author is a person whose job is writing books.</p>
content	<p>n. 所含之物 The contents of a container such as a bottle, box, or room are the things that are inside it.</p>
stabilize	<p>v. (使)安定 If something stabilizes, or is stabilized, it becomes stable.</p> <p>【考】stabilization; stability; stabilizes</p>
subject	<p>n. 主题 The subject of something such as a conversation, letter, or book is the thing that is being discussed or written about.</p> <p>【考】subjection; subjective; subjectivity</p>
tradition	<p>n. 传统 A tradition is a custom or belief that has existed for a long time.</p>

	【考】traditionalist; traditional;
understand	<p>v. 理解 To understand someone means to know how they feel and why they behave in the way that they do.</p> <p>【考】understandable;understandably</p>
definite	<p>adj. 明确的; 确定的: free of all ambiguity, uncertainty, or obscurity</p> <p>adj. 肯定的; 不容置疑的: indisputable; certain</p> <p>【注】define v. 定义; 详细说明</p>

List 02

derivative	adj. 模仿他人的; 缺乏创意的: lacking originality : banal adj. 演化的; 导出的: resulting from or employing derivation
dispute	n. 争论: a verbal controversy; a debate 【考】dispute ; disputed; undisputed
expense	n. 费用: something spent to attain a goal or accomplish a purpose 【近】cost, disbursement, expenditure, outlay 【例】He spared no expense to make the party a success. 为使宴会成功他 不惜费用。 【考】expensive
pragmatic	adj. 讲求实效的; 实用的; 务实的: dealing or concerned with facts or actual occurrences; practical 【注】该词在考试中经常和 idealistic 相对。 【考】pragmatism; pragmatist
technical	adj. 专门的; 专业的: used in or peculiar to a specific field or profession; specialized 【考】technological; technologies
temper	v. 使缓和; 使温和: to modify by the addition of a moderating element; moderate n. 易发怒: a tendency to become easily angry or irritable n. 性情, 性格: a state of mind or emotions; disposition 【注】tamper v. 恶意篡改, 损害, 玩弄;

	<p>temerity n. 鲁莽; 冒失; 无礼</p> <p>【考】temper; tempered</p>
unique	<p>adj. 唯一的: being the only one : sole</p> <p>adj. 独一无二的: being without a like or equal : unequaled</p> <p>adj. 独特的, 特有的: distinctively characteristic : peculiar</p> <p>【派】uniqueness n. 独一无二, 独特性</p> <p>uniquely adv. 独特地</p> <p>【考】uniqueness</p>
complete	<p>adj. 完全的 You use complete to emphasize that something is as great in extent, degree, or amount as it possibly can be.</p>
convolution	<p>n. 盘旋 Convolutions are curves on an object or design that has a lot of curves.</p>
deception	<p>n. 受骗 Deception is the act of deceiving someone or the state of being deceived by someone.</p>
demonstrate	<p>v. 说明 To demonstrate a fact means to make it clear to people.</p>
determine	<p>v. 决定 If you determine something, you decide it or settle it.</p>
evident	<p>adj. 清楚的 If something is evident, you notice it easily and clearly.</p> <p>【考】evidentiary</p>
exhausted	<p>v. 详尽地讨论 If you have exhausted a subject or topic, you have talked about it so much that there is nothing more to say about it.</p> <p>【考】exhaustive; exhaustiveness</p>
inhibit	<p>v. 约束 If something inhibits an event or process, it prevents it or slows it</p>

	<p>down.</p> <p>【考】 inhibition</p>
practice	<p>n. 惯例 You can refer to something that people do regularly as a practice .</p> <p>【考】 practical; practicable</p>
relevant	<p>adj. 相关的 Something that is relevant to a situation or person is important or significant in that situation or to that person.</p> <p>【考】 relevance</p>
reveal	<p>v. 透露 To reveal something means to make people aware of it.</p>
cautious	<p>adj. 谨慎的; 小心的: showing or practicing caution; careful.</p> <p>【派】 caution n. 谨慎小心</p> <p>【考】 cautious; cautiousness</p>
defend	<p>v. 支持, 捍卫: to maintain or support in the face of argument or hostile criticism</p> <p>v. 保护, 保卫: to make or keep safe from danger, attack, or harm</p> <p>v. 保住, 守住: to retain or seek to retain (as a title or position) against a challenge in a contest</p> <p>【考】 defend; defended</p>
disinterest	<p>adj. 公正客观的, 无私欲的: free from selfish motive or interest : unbiased</p> <p>adj. 不感兴趣的; 不关心的; 冷漠的: not interested; indifferent</p> <p>【考】 disinterest ; disinterested; disinterestedness</p>
emulate	<p>v. 尽力赶上; 超越 (尤其通过模仿) : to strive to equal or excel, especially</p>

	through imitation 【考】emulate ; emulated ; emulation
enigma	n. 难解之谜; 费解的事; 费解的人: one that is puzzling, ambiguous, or inexplicable 【考】enigmatic
inevitable	adj. 不可避免的; 无法规避的; 必然(发生)的: impossible to avoid or prevent 【考】inevitability
innocuous	adj. 无害的, 无毒的: having no adverse effect; harmless adj. 平淡无味的; 无意得罪人的: not likely to offend or provoke to strong emotion; insipid 【考】innocuous ; innocuously
novel	adj. 新的; 新奇的; 新颖的: strikingly new, unusual, or different 【注】该词的名词释义为: 小说 【考】novelty
obviate	v. 消除; 排除; 使成为不必要: to anticipate and dispose of effectively; render unnecessary 【考】obviate; obviates; obviating
pessimism	n. 悲观: a tendency to stress the negative or unfavorable or to take the gloomiest possible view 【考】pessimistic
problematic	adj. 成问题的; 难以解决的: posing a problem; difficult to solve adj. 有疑问的; 值得怀疑的: open to doubt; debatable

	adj. 未知的; 未解决或含糊的: not settled; unresolved or dubious 【考】problematic; unproblematic
rudimentary	adj. 基本的, 初步的: consisting in first principles : fundamental adj. 简陋的, 不完善的: of a primitive kind
sanguine	adj. 乐观的, 乐天的: cheerfully confident; optimistic 【考】sanguine ; sanguinity
similar	adj. 相像的 If one thing is similar to another, or if two things are similar, they have features that are the same. 【考】similarities; similarity
sporadic	adj. 间断发生的, 零星的: occurring occasionally, singly, or in irregular or random instances 【考】sporadic; sporadically
suppress	v. 镇压, 制止, 压制: to put an end to forcibly; subdue v. 制止, 阻止, 抑制: to inhibit the expression of (an impulse, for example); check 【考】suppression
emphasize	v. 强调 To emphasize something means to indicate that it is particularly important or true, or to draw special attention to it. 【考】emphasis
experiment	n. 实验 An experiment is a scientific test which is done in order to discover what happens to something in particular conditions.

	<p>【考】 experimental; experimentation ;</p>
heterogeneous	<p>adj. 各种各样的 consisting of many different kinds of people or things</p> <p>【考】 heterogeneity</p>
inconsistent	<p>adj. 易变的 If you describe someone as inconsistent, you are criticizing them for not behaving in the same way every time a similar situation occurs.</p> <p>【考】 inconsistency</p>
objective	<p>n. 目的 Your objective is what you are trying to achieve.</p> <p>adj. 客观的 If someone is objective, they base their opinions on facts rather than on their personal feelings.</p> <p>【考】 objectivity</p>
product	<p>n. 产品 A product is something that is produced and sold in large quantities, often as a result of a manufacturing process.</p> <p>【考】 production; productive; productivity</p>
regular	<p>adj. 有规律的 Regular events have equal amounts of time between them, so that they happen, for example, at the same time each day or each week.</p> <p>【考】 regularities; regularly; regulation</p>
resist	<p>v. 反对 If you resist something such as a change, you refuse to accept it and try to prevent it.</p> <p>【考】 resistant; resistance</p>
abstract	<p>n. 摘要: a statement summarizing the important points of a text</p>

	<p>adj. 理论上的: not applied or practical; theoretical</p> <p>adj. 抽象的: thought of or stated without reference to a specific instance</p> <p>adj. 抽象主义的, 抽象派的: having an intellectual and affective artistic content</p> <p>v. 提取; 抽取: if you abstract something from a place, you take it from there</p> <p>【派】abstractness n.抽象; abstraction n.抽象; 抽象主义</p> <p>【考】abstract; abstracts; abstracted; abstraction</p>
conceal	<p>v. 隐藏; 掩饰(感情): to keep from being seen, found, observed, or discovered; hide</p> <p>【派】concealment n. 隐藏</p> <p>【考】concealed</p>
conspicuous	<p>adj. 显眼的; 引人注目的: obvious to the eye or mind; attracting attention</p> <p>【派】conspicuousness n. 显然, 明显性</p>
deliberate	<p>adj. 深思熟虑的: arising from or marked by careful consideration</p> <p>adj. 故意的; 蓄意的; 早有计划的: done with or marked by full consciousness of the nature and effects; intentional</p> <p>adj. 从容的; 不慌不忙的; 审慎的; 小心翼翼的: unhurried in action, movement, or manner, as if trying to avoid error</p> <p>v. 慎重考虑, 仔细思考: to think carefully and often slowly, as about a choice to be made</p> <p>【考】deliberate; deliberation</p>

distort	<p>v. 歪曲; 扭曲; 曲解: to give a false or misleading account of; misrepresent</p> <p>【派】 distortion n. 扭曲, 歪曲; distorted adj. 歪曲的, 扭曲的</p> <p>【考】 distort; distorted; distortions</p>
dubious	<p>adj. 引起怀疑的; 可疑的: arousing doubt; doubtful</p> <p>adj. 不确定的, 充满不定或怀疑的: fraught with uncertainty or doubt; undecided</p> <p>adj. (荣誉、名声等) 不好的, 不光彩的: a dubious honor etc is the opposite of an honor - used about something unpleasant that happens</p> <p>【注】 GRE 官方填空真题中, 曾经出现过这样的题目: It is his dubious distinction to have proved what nobody would think of denying, that Romero at the age of sixty-four writes with all the characteristics of maturity.</p>
efficacy	<p>n. 功效, 效力: power or capacity to produce a desired effect; effectiveness</p> <p>【考】 efficacious</p>
eliminate	<p>v. 消灭, 根除: to put an end to or get rid of : remove, eradicate</p> <p>v. 排除: to leave out or omit from consideration; reject</p> <p>【派】 elimination n. 消除; 除去</p> <p>【考】 eliminate; eliminated</p>
elusive	<p>adj. 难以得到的; 难以描述的; 想不起来的; 难以实现的: difficult to find, describe, remember, or achieve</p>
embrace	<p>v. 拥抱 If you embrace someone, you put your arms around them and hold them tightly, usually in order to show your love or affection for</p>

	them. You can also say that two people embrace .
endorse	<p>v. (公开地) 赞同, 支持: to give approval of or support to, especially by public statement; sanction</p> <p>【考】endorse; endorses; endorsed; endorsing</p>
identical	<p>adj. 完全相同的: being the same</p> <p>【考】identify; identity</p>
illuminate	<p>v. 阐释; 说明: to make understandable; clarify</p> <p>v. 启发: to provide intellectual or spiritual enlightenment and understanding</p> <p>v. 照亮: to provide or brighten with light.</p> <p>【考】illuminate; illuminating; illuminated</p>
laud	<p>v. 赞美; 称赞: to give praise to; glorify</p> <p>【考】lauded</p>
mitigate	<p>v. 减轻; 缓解; 缓和: to moderate (a quality or condition) in force or intensity; alleviate</p> <p>【考】mitigate; mitigated; mitigating</p>
neglect	<p>v. 不注意, 忽略: to pay little or no attention to; fail to heed; disregard</p> <p>v. 不予重视; 忽视: to fail to care for or attend to properly</p> <p>v. 疏忽; 疏漏: to fail to do or carry out, as through carelessness or oversight</p> <p>【注】例句 1 中的 cultivate 为结交(朋友); 建立(友谊)的意思, 其中, those in power 和后面的 the high and mighty 同义, 意为有权势的人。</p>

	<p>【考】neglect ; neglects; neglected</p>
optimism	<p>n. 乐观: a tendency to expect the best possible outcome or dwell on the most hopeful aspects of a situation</p> <p>【考】 optimistic; optimistically; optimist</p>
plausible	<p>adj. 似乎真实的, 貌似合理的: seemingly or apparently valid, likely, or acceptable; credible</p> <p>【派】 plausibility n. 看似有理</p> <p>【注】考生要注意该词的精确含义, 不要被中文释义所迷惑。当看到该词直接等同于 credible 即可。</p> <p>【考】 plausible; implausible</p>
precede	<p>v. 发生在...之前; 先于: to come, exist, or occur before in time</p> <p>【考】 precede ; preceded</p>
prevent	<p>v. 防止; 预防; 阻止: to present an obstacle</p> <p>【考】 preventing、preventive</p>
advanced	<p>adj. 先进的 An advanced system, method, or design is modern and has been developed from an earlier version of the same thing.</p> <p>adj. 高等的 An advanced student has already learned the basic facts of a subject and is doing more difficult work. An advanced course of study is designed for such students.</p>
curiosity	<p>n. 求知欲 Curiosity is a desire to know about something.</p> <p>n. 珍品 A curiosity is something that is unusual, interesting, and fairly rare.</p>

flexible	<p>adj. 柔韧的 A flexible object or material can be bent easily without breaking.</p> <p>【考】 flexibility</p>
futile	<p>adj. 徒劳的 If you say that something is futile, you mean there is no point in doing it, usually because it has no chance of succeeding.</p> <p>【考】 futility</p>
modest	<p>adj. 普通的 A modest house or other building is not large or expensive.</p> <p>【考】 modesty</p>
necessary	<p>adj. 必需的 Something that is necessary is needed in order for something else to happen.</p> <p>【考】 necessarily</p>
neutral	<p>adj. 无倾向性的 If a person or country adopts a neutral position or remains neutral, they do not support anyone in a disagreement, war, or contest.</p> <p>【考】 neutrality; neutralize</p>
opportune	<p>adj. 适时的 If something happens at an opportune time or is opportune, it happens at the time that is most convenient for someone or most likely to lead to success.</p> <p>【考】 opportunism; opportunistic; opportunity</p>
respect	<p>v. 尊重 If you respect someone, you have a good opinion of their character or ideas.</p> <p>【考】 respectability; respectable; respectful</p>

select	<p>v. 选拔 If you select something, you choose it from a number of things of the same kind.</p> <p>【考】selection; selective; selectiveness</p>
sincere	<p>adj. 真诚的 If you say that someone is sincere, you approve of them because they really mean the things they say. You can also describe someone's behaviour and beliefs as sincere .</p> <p>【考】sincerity</p>
sophist	<p>n. 诡辩者 a person who uses clever but wrong arguments</p> <p>n. 哲学教师 a teacher of philosophy in ancient Greece, especially one with an attitude of doubting that statements are true</p> <p>【考】sophistication</p>
unexciting	<p>adj. 单调乏味的 If you describe someone or something as unexciting, you think they are rather boring, and not likely to shock or surprise you in any way.</p>
ameliorate	<p>v. 改善, 变好: to make or become better; improve</p> <p>【派】amelioration n. 改善; 改良</p> <p>【考】ameliorate; ameliorates; ameliorated; ameliorable</p>
assume	<p>v. 采取; 采用: to take on; adopt</p> <p>【考】assumed; assuming</p>
bias	<p>n. 偏见: an inclination of temperament or outlook especially : a personal and sometimes unreasoned judgment</p> <p>v. 使有偏见; 使偏向: to influence in a particular, typically unfair direction;</p>

	<p>prejudice</p> <p>【注】例句 1 句中的 construction 意为：对一个措辞或陈述所做出的阐明或解释。具体参见 construction 一词。</p>
characteristic	<p>adj. 明显的，显著的，典型的：being a feature that helps to distinguish a person or thing; distinctive</p>
condemn	<p>v. 谴责，责备：to express strong disapproval of</p> <p>v. 对...作出判决；宣判：to pronounce judgment against; sentence</p> <p>【派】condemnation n. 谴责；定罪</p> <p>【考】condemn; condemns; condemned</p>
confound	<p>v. 使困惑，使混淆：to cause to become confused or perplexed; to fail to distinguish; mix up</p> <p>v. 反驳：refute</p> <p>【注】注意和 “profound 深刻的” 区分开来</p> <p>【考】confounds; confounded; confounding</p>
constrain	<p>v. 限制，约束：to keep within close bounds; confine</p> <p>v. 抑制；克制：to inhibit or restrain; hold back</p> <p>【考】constrain ; constrains; constrained; constraining</p>
cynical	<p>adj. 认为世人皆自私的；愤世嫉俗的：based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by self-interest</p> <p>adj. 怀疑的，悲观的 contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives</p> <p>adj. 挑剔挖苦的，冷嘲热讽的：expressing or exhibiting scorn and bitter</p>

	mockery
forestall	<p>v. 抢先阻止, 抢在...之前行动: to delay, hinder, or prevent by taking precautionary measures beforehand</p> <p>【考】 forestall ; forestalled; forestalling</p>
insight	<p>n. 洞悉; 深入了解; 深刻见解: deep, thorough, or mature understanding</p> <p>【考】 insightful</p>
insignificant	adj. 不重要的; 无足轻重的: lacking in importance; trivial.
intricate	<p>adj. 复杂的: having many complexly interrelating parts or elements : complicated</p> <p>【派】 intricately adv. 复杂地</p> <p>【考】 intricacy</p>
manage	<p>v. 设法做到; 成功完成: to succeed in accomplishing or achieving, especially with difficulty; contrive or arrange</p> <p>v. 管理, 经营: to direct the affairs or interests of</p> <p>v. 控制: to exert control over</p> <p>【考】 managing、manages、manages、 managed</p>
obvious	adj. 明显的: easily perceived or understood; quite apparent
paradox	<p>n. 悖论; 自相矛盾的说法; 似矛盾而(可能)正确的说法: a seemingly contradictory statement that may nonetheless be true</p> <p>n. 自相矛盾; 有矛盾特点的情况: one exhibiting inexplicable or contradictory aspects</p> <p>【派】 paradoxically adv. 似非而是地; 反常地; 悖理地</p>

	<p>【考】paradox; paradoxes; paradoxical; paradoxically</p>
perplex	<p>adj. 使困惑, 使费解: to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt</p> <p>adj. 使复杂: to make confusedly intricate; complicate</p> <p>【派】perplexing adj. 使人困惑的; 令人费解的</p> <p>perplexity n. 困惑; 困难</p> <p>【考】perplex; perplexing</p>
preserve	<p>v. 保护; 保存; 维护: to maintain in safety from injury, peril, or harm; protect</p> <p>v. 保持, 维持: to keep or maintain intact</p> <p>n. 保护区: an area maintained for the protection of wildlife or natural resources</p> <p>【注】词根: serv 1. =serve/keep, 表示"服务"; 2. 保持, 保留</p> <p>servile adj. 奴性的, 百依百顺的; reserved adj. 说话不多的;</p> <p>reserve n. 储备[物], 储备金, 缄默; observation n. 观察, 观测, 监视;</p> <p>deserve v. 应受, 值得; preserve v. 保护, 维持, 保存, 保藏; conserve v. 保存, 保藏</p> <p>【考】preserve</p>
provocative	<p>adj. 挑衅的; 煽动的; 激怒的: serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate</p> <p>【考】provocative; provocations</p>
revise	<p>v. 改正, 改变: to reconsider and change or modify</p> <p>v. 修订(法律); 审定, 校订(文章、书籍): to make a new, amended, improved, or up-to-date version of</p>

	【考】revision; revisionist
stimulate	<p>v. 刺激, 激励: to encourage or help an activity to begin or develop further</p> <p>v. 激起 (兴趣等), 刺激: to encourage someone by making them excited about and interested in something</p> <p>【派】stimulating adj. 令人振奋的, 有刺激性的</p> <p>【考】stimulation</p>
straightforward	<p>adj. 简单明了的; 易懂的: simple and easy to understand</p> <p>adj. 坦率的, 率直的, 坦诚的: not circuitous or evasive; honest and frank</p>
sympathy	<p>n. 同情, 同感: a relationship or an affinity between people or things in which whatever affects one correspondingly affects the other</p> <p>n. 同意, 支持: support and agreement; inclination to think or feel alike : emotional or intellectual accord</p> <p>【考】sympathetic</p>
synthesis	<p>n. 综合, 结合: the combining of separate elements or substances to form a coherent whole</p> <p>n. (通过化学或生物反应进行的) 合成: the synthesis of a substance is the production of it by means of chemical or biological reactions</p>
ubiquitous	<p>adj. 到处存在的;; 普遍存在的: being or seeming to be everywhere at the same time; omnipresent</p> <p>【派】ubiquity n. 无处不在, 无所不在</p> <p>【考】ubiquitous; ubiquity</p>
abandon	v. 抛弃 If you abandon a place, thing, or person, you leave the place,

	thing, or person permanently or for a long time, especially when you should not do so.
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List 03

appreciate	v. 赏识 If you appreciate something, for example a piece of music or good food, you like it because you recognize its good qualities.
cooperate	v. 配合 If you cooperate, you do what someone has asked or told you to do.
demand	v. 要求 If you demand something such as information or action, you ask for it in a very forceful way.
diverge	v. 背离 If one thing diverges from another similar thing, the first thing becomes different from the second or develops differently from it. You can also say that two things diverge 【考】 divergence
dominance	v. 控制 The dominance of a particular person or thing is the fact that they are more powerful, successful, or important than other people or things. 【考】 dominant; dominate; domination
educate	v. 培养 To educate people means to teach them better ways of doing something or a better way of living. 【考】 educational; educator
familiar	adj. 熟知的 If someone or something is familiar to you, you recognize them or know them well. 【考】 familiarity
independent	adj. 自立的 If someone is independent, they do not need help or money

	from anyone else. 【考】 independence
measure	v. 判定 If you measure the quality, value, or effect of something, you discover or judge how great it is. 【考】 measurable; measurement
misunderstand	v. 误会 If you misunderstand someone or something, you do not understand them properly.
profit	n. 盈利 A profit is an amount of money that you gain when you are paid more for something than it cost you to make, get, or do it. 【考】 profitability; profitable
rigid	adj. 坚硬的 A rigid substance or object is stiff and does not bend, stretch, or twist easily. 【考】 rigidity
uncertain	adj. 不确定的 If something is uncertain, it is not known or definite. 【考】 uncertainties; uncertainty
venerate	v. 崇敬 If you venerate someone or something, you value them or feel great respect for them. 【考】 venerable
authentic	adj. 非伪造的, 真正的: having a claimed and verifiable origin or authorship; not counterfeit or copied adj. 可信的, 真实的: worthy of acceptance or belief as conforming to or based on fact

averse	adj. 反感的, 反对的 (后面常和 to 搭配) : having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste- usually used with to
bolster	v. 增强 (信心) ; 鼓舞 (士气) : to give a boost to v. 巩固 (地位) ; 加强; 支持: to support with or as if with a bolster : reinforce 【考】bolster; bolstered
commend	v. 推荐: to represent as worthy, qualified, or desirable; recommend v. 表示赞同; 称赞: to express approval of; praise v. 被接受; 得到认可 : if something commends itself to you, you approve of it 【考】commending; commended
compelling	adj. 令人信服的; 有说服力的: convincing adj. 紧迫的, 急需关注的: urgently requiring attention adj. 非常有趣的; 很有吸引力的: If you describe something such as a film or book, or someone's appearance, as compelling, you mean you want to keep looking at it or reading it because you find it so interesting
corrupt	adj. 腐败的, 贪污的: marked by immorality and perversion; depraved. v. 含有错误的; 讹误的: containing errors or alterations, as a text v. 损坏; 破坏: if something is corrupted, it becomes damaged or spoiled in some way 【派】corruption n. 腐败, 贪污
disingenuous	adj. 不诚恳的; 不坦率的; 狡猾的: not straightforward or candid; crafty
disparate	adj. 不同的; 异类的: fundamentally distinct or different in kind; entirely

	<p>dissimilar</p> <p>【注】该词和 disparage 仅仅相差一个字母 t 和 g, 考生可以这样记忆: dis:不同, 假设 t=tong, dis+t 就是 “不同” 了嘛, 另外一个单词即是贬低。</p> <p>【考】disparate; disparateness</p>
document	<p>v. 证明, 支持: to support (an assertion or a claim, for example) with evidence or decisive information</p> <p>v. 记录, 记载: to write about something, film it, or take photographs of it, in order to record information about it</p> <p>【考】documentary</p>
established	<p>adj. 已被认可的; 已被接受的: if you use established to describe something such as an organization, you mean that it is officially recognized or generally approved of because it has existed for a long time</p>
exact	<p>adj. 准确的; 精确的: strictly and completely in accord with fact; not deviating from truth or reality</p> <p>adj. 一丝不苟的; 严谨的: marked by thorough consideration or minute measurement of small factual details</p> <p>v. 强求: to call for forcibly or urgently and obtain</p> <p>v. 对...有害; 使...付出代价: if something exacts a high price, it has a bad effect on a person or situation</p> <p>v. 实施, 施加 (报复): if someone exacts revenge on a person, they have their revenge on them</p> <p>【派】exactitude n. 精确, 准确, 严谨</p>

	【考】exacted; exactitude
forgo	v. 摒弃, 摒绝, 放弃: to abstain from; relinquish
hinder	v. 阻碍; 妨碍; 耽搁: to obstruct or delay the progress of 【考】hinder; hindered
hostile	adj. 反对的, 抵抗的: openly opposed or resisting adj. 怀敌意的, 敌对的: feeling or showing enmity or ill will; antagonistic adj. (情况、形势等) 不利的, 恶劣的: unfavorable to health or well-being; inhospitable or adverse 【考】hostility
immutable	adj. 永恒的, 不变的: not subject or susceptible to change 【近】inalterable, inflexible, invariable, ironclad, rigid, unalterable, unchangeable 【考】immutability
impediment	n. 妨碍; 阻碍: something that impedes; a hindrance or an obstruction 【考】impediment; impediments
improvise	v. 即兴表演; 即兴演奏; 即兴创作: to invent, compose, or recite without preparation v. 临时做; 临时凑成: to invent, compose, or recite without preparation 【派】improvisation n. 即席创作; 临时应变 【考】improvise; improvises; improvising
indispensable	adj. 必不可少的; 不可或缺的: not to be dispensed with; essential.
marginal	adj. 边缘的; 临界的: of, relating to, located at, or constituting a margin, a

	<p>border, or an edge</p> <p>adj. 微小的, 不重要的: not of central importance; limited in extent, significance, or stature</p> <p>【考】 marginalized</p>
mask	<p>v. 隐藏, 遮掩(事实): to cover up</p> <p>v. 掩盖, 使不被觉察: to make indistinct or blurred to the senses</p> <p>【考】 mask; masks; masked</p>
perpetuate	<p>v. 使永存, 使不朽: to cause to continue indefinitely; make perpetual</p> <p>【考】 perpetuate ; perpetuating</p>
reliable	<p>adj. 可靠的; 可信赖的: giving the same result on successive trials</p> <p>【考】 reliability</p>
reluctant	<p>adj. 不情愿的, 厌恶的, 勉强的: feeling or showing aversion, hesitation, or unwillingness</p> <p>【注】该官方真题例句中 credit 为荣誉, 赞美的意思, extend 意为: 提出 to make the offer of : proffer; to make available 例如: extending credit to customers 贷款给顾客</p> <p>【考】 reluctance</p>
thorough	<p>adj. 彻底的, 完全的: carried through to completion : exhaustive</p> <p>adj. 仔细的, 严谨的: painstakingly accurate or careful</p> <p>adj. 详细的, 详尽的: marked by full detail</p> <p>【考】 thorough; thoroughly</p>
transparent	<p>adj. 透明的: fine or sheer enough to be seen through : diaphanous</p>

	<p>adj. 易识破的; 易察觉的, 显然的: easily seen through or detected; obvious</p> <p>adj. 易懂的; 明晰的; 一目了然的: easily understood or recognized</p> <p>【考】transparent; transparency</p>
virtue	<p>n. 优点, 长处: a particularly efficacious, good, or beneficial quality; advantage</p> <p>n. 美德, 德行: an example or kind of moral excellence</p> <p>【注】短语: by virtue of 靠;凭借;由于;因为, 例如: Mr. Olacchea has British residency by virtue of his marriage. 奥拉伊奇先生通过结婚而取得在英国的永久居留权。</p> <p>【考】virtual</p>
attraction	<p>n. 诱惑力 An attraction is a feature which makes something interesting or desirable.</p>
confidence	<p>n. 信心 If you have confidence, you feel sure about your abilities, qualities, or ideas.</p>
detriment	<p>n. 伤害 the act of causing harm or damage; sth that causes harm or damage</p> <p>【考】detrimental</p>
disdain	<p>v. 蔑视 If you disdain someone or something, you regard them with disdain.</p> <p>【考】disdainful</p>
endure	<p>v. 忍受 If you endure a painful or difficult situation, you experience it and do not avoid it or give up, usually because you cannot.</p>

	【考】 endurance
essential	adj. 根本的 The essential aspects of something are its most basic or important aspects.
fail	v. 失败 If you fail to do something that you were trying to do, you are unable to do it or do not succeed in doing it. 【考】 failure
impractical	adj. 不可行的 If you describe an object, idea, or course of action as impractical, you mean that it is not sensible or realistic, and does not work well in practice. 【考】 impracticality; impracticable
inadequacy	n. 不完备 The inadequacy of something is the fact that there is not enough of it, or that it is not good enough. 【考】 inadequate
maintain	v. 保持 If you maintain something, you continue to have it, and do not let it stop or grow weaker.
misleading	adj. 欺骗性的 If you describe something as misleading, you mean that it gives you a wrong idea or impression.
permanent	adj. 永恒的 Something that is permanent lasts for ever. 【考】 permanency; permanence
politic	adj. 策略的 If it seems politic to do a particular thing, that seems to be the most sensible thing to do in the circumstances. 【考】 politicized; political

produce	v. 产生 To produce something means to cause it to happen. 【考】producer
promise	n. 保证 A promise is a statement which you make to a person in which you say that you will definitely do something or give them something.
random	adj. 偶然的 A random sample or method is one in which all the people or things involved have an equal chance of being chosen. adj. 随便的 If you describe events as random, you mean that they do not seem to follow a definite plan or pattern. 【考】randomness
spontaneity	n. 自然行为 Spontaneity is spontaneous, natural behaviour. 【考】spontaneous
symbol	n. 代表 Something that is a symbol of a society or an aspect of life seems to represent it because it is very typical of it. 【考】symbolic; symbolism; symbolizes
valuable	adj. 有用的 If you describe something or someone as valuable, you mean that they are very useful and helpful
adverse	adj. 反对的, 敌对的: acting or serving to oppose; antagonistic adj. 不利的, 有害的: contrary to one's interests or welfare; harmful or unfavorable
advocate	v. 拥护; 主张: to speak, plead, or argue in favor of: support n. 倡导者, 支持者: one that supports or promotes the interests of another 【派】advocacy n. 拥护

	<p>【注】该词在填空部分的选项中出现的频率还是非常高的，但讽刺的是，作为答案选项的频率却很低。</p>
aesthetic	<p>n. 美学；审美学：the formal study of art, especially in relation to the idea of beauty</p> <p>【考】aesthetic; aesthetics</p>
apprehend	<p>adj. 直觉的；凭直觉获知的：known or perceived by intuition : directly apprehended</p>
arcane	<p>adj. 晦涩难懂的；神秘的：known or understood by only a few; mysterious</p>
archaic	<p>adj. 古代的：of relating to, or characteristic of an earlier or more primitive time</p> <p>adj. 过时的，陈旧的：no longer current or applicable</p>
conciliatory	<p>adj. 愿意和解的；调停的；安抚的：when you are conciliatory in your actions or behaviour, you show that you are willing to end a disagreement with someone</p>
confirm	<p>v. 证实；确认：to support or establish the certainty or validity of; verify</p> <p>v. 使更坚强；加强：to make firmer; strengthen</p> <p>【考】confirming; confirmed</p>
conviction	<p>n. 坚定的信念(或主张)：a fixed or strong belief</p> <p>n. 坚定的信念(或主张)：the state of being found or proved guilty</p>
corroborate	<p>v. 证实；确证：to strengthen or support with other evidence; make more certain</p> <p>【派】corroboration n. 证实，支持</p>

	【考】corroborate; corroborating
debunk	v. 揭穿: to expose or ridicule the falseness, sham, or exaggerate d claims of 【考】debunk; debunked; debunking
delay	n. 耽搁, 迟滞: the condition of being delayed; detainment v. 使延误; 使耽搁: to cause to be later or slower than expected or desired v. 延期; 推迟: to postpone until a later time; defer
discourage	v. 打消...的念头; 阻止; 劝阻: to try to prevent by expressing disapproval or raising objections 【考】discouraging
discredit	v. 怀疑; 不相信: to refuse to accept as true or accurate : disbelieve v. 败坏名声, 使羞辱: to damage in reputation; disgrace.
empirical	adj. 经验主义的; 以经验为依据的: relying on or derived from observation or experiment 【派】empiricism n. 经验主义
foster	v. 养育; 抚育: to bring up; nurture v. 促进, 培养: to promote the growth and development of; cultivate 【考】foster; fosters ; fostered; fostering
frustrate	v. 阻碍; 阻挠: to prevent from accomplishing a purpose or fulfilling a desire; thwart 【考】frustrate; frustrated; frustrating
function	n. 目的, 功能; 作用: the action for which a person or thing is specially fitted

	<p>or used or for which a thing exists : purpose</p> <p>v. 发挥功能, 起作用, 行使职责: to have or perform a function; serve</p> <p>【考】 functions; functional; functionally</p>
idiosyncrasy	<p>n. (个人特有的)癖好, 嗜好; (物品的)特色, 特点: a structural or behavioral characteristic peculiar to an individual or a group</p> <p>【派】 idiosyncratically adv. 特有; 有气质地</p> <p>【考】 idiosyncratic</p>
impartial	<p>adj. 不偏不倚的; 公正的; 无偏见的: not partial or biased; unprejudiced</p> <p>【考】 impartiality</p>
impress	<p>v. 使感动: to affect strongly, often favorably</p> <p>v. 印入脑海, 留下印象: to produce or attempt to produce a vivid impression or image of</p> <p>【考】 impressed</p>
intent	<p>n. 意图; 目标: something that is intended; an aim or a purpose</p> <p>adj. 专心的; 专注的: having the attention applied; engrossed</p> <p>adj. 急切的, 渴望的: having the mind and will focused on a specific purpose</p> <p>【考】 intentioned、intentionally、intentional</p>
pedestrian	<p>adj. 平淡无奇的, 没有想象力的; 一般的: undistinguished; ordinary; commonplace, unimaginative</p>
pervasive	<p>adj. 渗透的; 弥漫的, 普遍的: having the quality or tendency to pervade or permeate</p>

remedy	<p>n. 补救方法; 解决方法, 解决良方: something that corrects an evil, a fault, or an error</p> <p>n. 药品; 治疗方法: a medicine, application, or treatment that relieves or cures a disease</p> <p>v. 纠正; 补救; 矫正: to set right; remove, rectify, or counteract</p> <p>【考】remedial</p>
rigor	<p>n. 严格, 严密, 缜密: strictness or severity, as in temperament, action, or judgment</p> <p>n. 困难, 艰苦, 严苛, 严峻: a harsh or trying circumstance; hardship</p> <p>【考】rigorous</p>
supplement	<p>v. 补充, 增补: to add or serve as a supplement to</p> <p>【考】supplement; supplementary</p>
vague	<p>adj. 含糊其词的; 闪烁其词的: not thinking or expressing one's thoughts clearly or precisely</p> <p>adj. (表达) 含糊的: not clearly expressed; inexplicit.</p> <p>adj. (形状、特征) 不清晰的: lacking definite shape, form, or character; indistinct</p> <p>【考】vagueness</p>
willful	<p>adj. 固执的, 任性的: obstinately bent on having one's own way</p> <p>adj. 故意的, 有意的: done deliberately : intentional</p> <p>【考】willfully</p>
advantage	<p>n. 优势 An advantage is something that puts you in a better position</p>

	than other people.
affect	v. 影响 If something affects a person or thing, it influences them or causes them to change in some way.
antagonize	v. 惹恼 If you antagonize someone, you make them feel angry or hostile towards you.
concern	n. 忧虑 Concern is worry about a situation.
curt	adj. 简短而失礼的 If you describe someone as curt, you mean that they speak or reply in a brief and rather rude way.
detached	adj. 超然的 Someone who is detached is not personally involved in something or has no emotional interest in it.
element	n. 要素 A particular element of a situation, activity, or process is an important quality or feature that it has or needs. 【考】 elemental; elementary
engage	v. 从事 If you engage in an activity, you do it or are actively involved with it.
excitement	n. 兴奋 You use excitement to refer to the state of being excited, or to something that excites you.
harm	v. 危害 To harm a person or animal means to cause them physical injury, usually on purpose. 【考】 harmful; harmless
historical	adj. 历史 (上) 的 Historical people, situations, or things existed in the past and are considered to be a part of history.

	【考】 historicism
ineffective	adj. 无效率的 If you say that something is ineffective, you mean that it has no effect on a process or situation. 【考】 ineffectual

List 04

invent	<p>v. 首创 If you invent something such as a machine or process, you are the first person to think of it or make it.</p> <p>【考】 inventive; inventiveness</p>
material	<p>n. 材料 A material is a solid substance.</p> <p>【考】 materialism; materialize</p>
motivated	<p>v. 驱使 If you are motivated by something, especially an emotion, it causes you to behave in a particular way.</p> <p>【考】 motivation</p>
passive	<p>adj. 消极的 A passive activity involves watching, looking at, or listening to things rather than doing things.</p> <p>【考】 passivity</p>
reduce	<p>v. 减轻 If you reduce something, you make it smaller in size or amount, or less in degree.</p> <p>【考】 reduction</p>
regard	<p>v. 认为 If you regard someone or something as being a particular thing or as having a particular quality, you believe that they are that thing or have that quality.</p>
replicate	<p>v. 使复现 If you replicate someone's experiment, work, or research, you do it yourself in exactly the same way.</p> <p>【考】 replicable</p>

restrict	<p>v. 限制 If you restrict something, you put a limit on it in order to reduce it or prevent it becoming too great.</p> <p>【考】restriction; restrictive</p>
superseded	<p>v. 取代 If something is superseded by something newer, it is replaced because it has become old-fashioned or unacceptable.</p>
unfounded	<p>adj. 无事实根据的 If you describe a rumour, belief, or feeling as unfounded, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence.</p>
uniform	<p>n. 制服 A uniform is a special set of clothes which some people, for example soldiers or the police, wear to work in and which some children wear at school.</p> <p>【考】uniformity</p>
weak	<p>adj. 无力的 If someone is weak, they are not healthy or do not have good muscles, so that they cannot move quickly or carry heavy things.</p> <p>【考】weaknesses; weaken</p>
accelerate	<p>v. 使增速: to increase the speed of</p> <p>v. 促进; 加快: to cause to develop or progress more quickly</p> <p>【考】accelerate; accelerated; accelerating</p>
allure	<p>n. 吸引力; 诱惑: the power to attract; enticement</p> <p>v. 诱惑, 引诱: to attract with something desirable; entice</p>
altruism	<p>n. 利他主义; 不自私: unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of others</p>

	【派】altruist n. 利他主义者
attack	<p>v. 抨击, 责骂: to criticize strongly or in a hostile manner</p> <p>v. 解决 (问题), 开展 (工作): to start work on with purpose and vigor; if you attack a job or a problem, you start to deal with it in an energetic way</p> <p>【考】attacked</p>
banal	adj. 平庸的, 陈腐的; 平淡无奇的: lacking originality, freshness, or novelty; drearily commonplace and often predictable; trite
benign	<p>adj. 和蔼的; 温和的; 慈祥的: of a kind and gentle disposition</p> <p>adj. 没有危害的, 温和的: showing gentleness and mildness; A benign substance or process does not have any harmful effects</p> <p>adj. 有利的, 有益的: tending to exert a beneficial influence; favorable</p> <p>adj. 良性的, 非恶性的: of no danger to health; not recurrent or progressive; not malignant</p> <p>adj. (条件、环境) 良好的, 宜人的: benign conditions are pleasant or make it easy for something to happen</p> <p>【派】benignity n. 温和; 善举; 善行; 仁慈</p>
circumspect	adj. 细心的, 慎重的: heedful of circumstances and potential consequences; prudent
conclusion	n. 结尾; 结束: the close or last part; the end or finish.
condescension	<p>n. 傲慢; 屈尊; 俯就: patronizing attitude or behavior; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in relations with an inferior</p> <p>【派】condescending adj. 盛气凌人的; 居高临下的</p>

	<p>【注】该词在填空出现的频率非常高。</p> <p>【考】condescension; condescending</p>
didactic	<p>adj. 教导的; 教诲的; (尤指)道德说教的: intended to teach people something, especially a moral lesson</p> <p>adj. 好灌输的; 好说教的: eager to teach people things or give instructions</p> <p>【派】didacticism n. 说教, 教导主义</p> <p>【考】didactic; didacticism</p>
downplay	<p>v. 对...轻描淡写; 使轻视; 贬低: to minimize the significance of; play down</p> <p>【考】downplay; downplayed; downplaying</p>
eager	<p>adj. 热切的; 渴望的: having or showing keen interest, intense desire, or impatient expectancy</p> <p>【考】eagerness</p> <p>【派】eagerness n. 渴望, 热心, 热切</p>
eclectic	<p>adj. 包括不同的来源的; 兼收并蓄的: composed of elements drawn from various sources also : heterogeneous</p> <p>【考】eclecticism</p>
eloquent	<p>adj. 有说服力的, 雄辩的: characterized by persuasive, powerful discourse</p> <p>adj. 表达生动的: vividly or movingly expressive</p> <p>【考】eloquence</p> <p>【派】eloquence n. 口才, 雄辩</p>
elucidate	<p>v. 阐明; 解释: to make clear or plain, especially by explanation; clarify</p> <p>【派】elucidation n. 说明; 阐明</p>

	【考】elucidate; elucidating; elucidation
engender	v. 导致, 造成: to bring into existence; give rise to
entertain	<p>v. 使有兴趣: to hold the attention of with something amusing or diverting</p> <p>v. 考虑, 深入思考: to consider; contemplate</p> <p>v. 抱着, 怀有: to hold in mind; harbor</p> <p>【派】entertaining adj. 使人愉快的; 娱乐的</p> <p>【考】entertain; entertains ; entertaining; entertainment</p>
expedite	<p>v. 加速...的进程; 促进: to speed up the progress of; facilitate</p> <p>【派】expeditious adj. 快速有效的; 快速进行的</p> <p>【考】expedite; expediting; expeditious</p>
explicit	<p>adj. 明确的; 清晰的: fully and clearly defined or formulated</p> <p>adj. 直言的; 坦率的; 坦诚的: forthright and unreserved in expression</p> <p>【考】explicitness</p>
extend	<p>v. 扩大: to enlarge the area, scope, or range of</p> <p>v. 扩及; 波及; 包括: if something extends to a group of people, things, or activities, it includes or affects them</p> <p>【考】extend; extends; extended</p>
extraneous	<p>adj. 无关的, 离题的: having no relevance</p> <p>adj. 外来的, 外界的: coming from the outside</p> <p>adj. 次要的, 非主要因素的: not forming an essential or vital part</p>
fastidious	<p>adj. 挑剔的, 难以取悦的: having high and often capricious standards :</p> <p>difficult to please</p>

	<p>adj. 讲究的, 一丝不苟的, 注重细节的: excessively scrupulous or sensitive, especially in matters of taste or propriety</p> <p>【考】fastidious ; fastidiousness</p>
feckless	<p>adj. 粗心的, 不负责任的; 虚弱的: careless and irresponsible; weak, ineffective</p>
fundamental	<p>adj. 基本的, 根本的: of or relating to the foundation or base; elementary</p> <p>adj. 主要的: forming or serving as an essential component of a system or structure; central</p> <p>adj. 十分重要的: of great significance or entailing major change</p> <p>adj. (研究)基础性的: of or dealing with general principles rather than practical application</p>
haphazard	<p>adj. 偶然的, 无计划的, 任意的: dependent upon or characterized by mere chance; marked by lack of plan, order, or direction</p> <p>【考】haphazard; haphazardly</p>
hypothesis	<p>n. 假说; 假设: a tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences</p> <p>【考】hypotheses; hypothetical</p>
incongruity	<p>n. 不协调; 不适宜; 不一致: the fact that something is strange, unusual, or unsuitable in a particular situation</p> <p>【考】congruity; incongruity</p>
insincere	<p>adj. 不诚恳的; 虚伪的: not sincere :hypocritical</p> <p>【派】insincerity n. 不诚实; 伪善</p>

	<p>【考】 insincerity</p>
intrinsic	<p>adj. 本质的; 内在的; 固有的: of or relating to the essential nature of a thing;</p> <p>inherent</p> <p>【派】 intrinsically adv. 从本质上, 本身</p> <p>【考】 intrinsic ; intrinsically</p>
irony	<p>n. 有讽刺意味的情形; 相反之处: if you talk about the irony of a situation, you mean that it is odd or amusing because it involves a contrast</p> <p>【注】该词在填空里出现, 一般选的也是反义词。</p> <p>【考】 ironic</p>
judicious	<p>adj. 明智的; 有见地的; 审慎的: having or exhibiting sound judgment;</p> <p>prudent</p> <p>【派】 judiciously adv. 明断地; 明智而审慎地</p> <p>【考】 judicious; judiciousness</p>
lucrative	<p>adj. 获利的; 有利润的: producing wealth; profitable</p>
mimic	<p>v. 嘲弄; 恶搞: to copy or imitate so as to ridicule; mock</p> <p>v. 模仿: to copy or imitate closely, especially in speech, expression, and gesture; ape</p> <p>【考】 mimic ; mimics</p>
obfuscate	<p>v. 混淆, 使混乱, 使困惑: to make so confused or opaque as to be difficult to perceive or understand.</p> <p>v. 使模糊; 使变暗: to render indistinct or dim; darken</p> <p>【派】 obfuscation n. 模糊, 混乱</p>

	【考】obfuscate; obfuscating; obfuscation
onerous	adj. (任务)繁重的, 艰巨的, 麻烦的: involving, imposing, or constituting a burden : troublesome
opaque	adj. 费解的; 难懂的; 晦涩的: hard to understand or explain ; so obscure as to be unintelligible adj. 不透明的, 不透光的: impenetrable by light; neither transparent nor translucent
orthodox	adj. 正统的; 规范的; 广为接受的: orthodox beliefs, methods, or systems are ones which are accepted or used by most people adj. 传统的, 循规蹈矩的: adhering to what is commonly accepted, customary, or traditional 【考】orthodoxy
partial	adj. 偏袒的, 有偏见的: favoring one person or side over another or others; biased or prejudiced adj. 部分的: of or relating to a part rather than the whole adj. 偏爱的: markedly fond of someone or something 【考】partiality
proliferate	v. 激增; 剧增: to increase or spread at a rapid rate 【考】proliferating; proliferation
recapitulate	v. 扼要重述: to restate briefly: summarize; to repeat in concise form 【派】capitulate v. 投降; 不再反抗; 屈服 【考】recapitulate ; recapitulates; recapitulation

restore	<p>v. 恢复: to bring back into existence or use; reestablish</p> <p>v. 使恢复, 使康复, 使复原: to bring back to an original condition</p> <p>v. 归还, 交还, 返还: to make restitution of; give back</p> <p>【派】restoration n. 恢复; 修复</p> <p>【考】restore; restorative</p>
satisfy	<p>v. 使满意: to gratify the need, desire, or expectation of</p> <p>v. (满足条件) 使..成立; 使...正确: to make true by fulfilling a condition</p> <p>v. 符合, 达到, 满足(要求): to conform to the requirements of (a standard or rule); be sufficient to (an end)</p> <p>v. 使确信; 使弄清楚; 使信服: to free from doubt or question; assure</p> <p>【派】satisfying adj. 令人满足的; 令人有满足感的</p> <p>【考】satisfaction</p>
sensational	<p>adj. 耸人听闻的, 哗众取宠的: arousing or intended to arouse strong curiosity, interest, or reaction, especially by exaggerated or lurid details</p> <p>adj. 极好的; 绝妙的: exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great</p> <p>【考】sensationalism</p>
specious	<p>adj. 似是而非的: having the ring of truth or plausibility but actually fallacious</p> <p>【考】speciousness</p>
spurious	<p>adj. 伪造的, 假的: lacking authenticity or validity in essence or origin; not genuine; false</p> <p>adj. (论点、推理) 不正确的, 站不住脚的: a spurious argument or way of</p>

	reasoning is incorrect, and so the conclusion is probably incorrect
transitory	adj. 短暂的; 转瞬即逝的; 昙花一现的: existing or lasting only a short time; short-lived or temporary
vital	adj. 必要的; 至关重要的; 必不可少的: necessary to continued existence or effectiveness; essential adj. 充满活力的; 生气勃勃的: imparting life or animation; invigorating 【考】 vitality
abundant	adj. 充足的 Something that is abundant is present in large quantities.
anachronism	n. 过时现象 You say that something is an anachronism when you think that it is out of date or old-fashioned.
antithesis	n. 对照 If there is an antithesis between two things, there is a contrast between them.
appeal	n. 呼吁 An appeal is a serious and urgent request.
assert	v. 坚称 If someone asserts a fact or belief, they state it firmly.
confined	adj. 狭小的 A confined space or area is small and enclosed by walls.
continual	adj. 不间断的 A continual process or situation happens or exists without stopping.
credibility	n. 可靠性 If someone or something has credibility, people believe in them and trust them.
dispense	v. 分配 If someone dispenses something that they own or control, they give or provide it to a number of people. 【考】 dispersal

elegant	adj. 优美的 If you describe a person or thing as elegant, you mean that they are pleasing and graceful in appearance or style. 【考】 elegance
exclude	v. 不包括 If you exclude someone from a place or activity, you prevent them from entering it or taking part in it.
express	v. 表述 When you express an idea or feeling, or express yourself, you show what you think or feel. 【考】 expression; expressive
extensive	adj. 广阔的 Something that is extensive covers or includes a large physical area.
foresee	v. 预料 If you foresee something, you expect and believe that it will happen. 【考】 foreseeable
frank	adj. 坦诚的 If someone is frank, they state or express things in an open and honest way. 【考】 frankness
guard	v. 警卫 If you guard a place, person, or object, you stand near them in order to watch and protect them.
honorific	adj. 表示尊敬的 An honorific title or way of talking is used to show respect or honour to someone.
imagine	v. 设想 If you imagine something, you think about it and your mind forms a picture or idea of it.

	【考】 imaginative; imagination; imaginary; imaginable
impair	v. 削弱 If something impairs something such as an ability or the way something works, it damages it or makes it worse. 【考】 impairment
implausible	adj. 不像真实的 If you describe something as implausible, you believe that it is unlikely to be true. 【考】 implausibility
inaccurate	adj. 不准确的 If a statement or measurement is inaccurate, it is not accurate or correct. 【考】 inaccuracy
increase	n. 增加 If there is an increase in the number, level, or amount of something, it becomes greater.
ingenuous	adj. 单纯的 If you describe someone as ingenuous, you mean that they are innocent, trusting, and honest. 【考】 ingenuousness
instinct	n. 天性 Instinct is the natural tendency that a person or animal has to behave or react in a particular way. 【考】 instinctive
interpret	v. 阐释 If you interpret something in a particular way, you decide that this is its meaning or significance. 【考】 interpretation
investigate	v. 审查 If someone, especially an official, investigates an event, situation,

	or claim, they try to find out what happened or what is the truth. 【考】 investigation; investigative
isolate	v. 使孤立 To isolate a person or organization means to cause them to lose their friends or supporters. 【考】 isolation; isolationism
lack	n. 没有 If there is a lack of something, there is not enough of it or it does not exist at all.
lead	v. 为...带头 If you lead a group of people, you walk or ride in front of them. 【考】 leader; leadership
mystery	n. 谜 A mystery is something that is not understood or known about. 【考】 mysteriousness; mysterious
natural	adj. 天生的 Someone with a natural ability or skill was born with that ability and did not have to learn it. 【考】 naturalism; naturalistic; naturalness
overshadowed	v. 使黯然失色 If you are overshadowed by a person or thing, you are less successful, important, or impressive than they are.
potent	adj. 强有力的 Something that is potent is very effective and powerful.
prejudice	v. 使出现偏袒 If you prejudice someone or something, you influence them so that they are unfair in some way.
purpose	n. 用途 The purpose of something is the reason for which it is made or done.

	【考】 purposeful; purposefulness
reason	n. 动机 The reason for something is a fact or situation which explains why it happens or what causes it to happen. 【考】 reasonable
repetition	n. 重复 Repetition means using the same words again. 【考】 repetitious; repetitive
risk	n. 危险 If there is a risk of something unpleasant, there is a possibility that it will happen. 【考】 risky
routine	n. 惯例 A routine is the usual series of things that you do at a particular time. A routine is also the practice of regularly doing things in a fixed order.
serious	adj. 令人担忧的 Serious problems or situations are very bad and cause people to be worried or afraid. 【考】 seriousness
specialist	n. 专家 A specialist is a person who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject. 【考】 specialization

List 05

timer	n. 定时器 A timer is a device that measures time, especially one that is part of a machine and causes it to start or stop working at specific times.
unlikely	adj. 未必会发生的 If you say that something is unlikely to happen or unlikely to be true, you believe that it will not happen or that it is not true, although you are not completely sure.
unnecessary	adj. 多余的 If you describe something as unnecessary, you mean that it is not needed or does not have to be done, and is undesirable.
vulnerable	adj. 易受伤害的 Someone who is vulnerable is weak and without protection, with the result that they are easily hurt physically or emotionally. 【考】 vulnerability
affirm	v. 断言；肯定，确认： to assert (as a judgment or decree) as valid or confirmed 【考】 affirms; affirmed; affirming
aggrandize	v. 增加： to make great or greater : increase, enlarge 【考】 aggrandize; aggrandized ; aggrandizing
amplify	v. 增加, 放大 (声音、范围、重要性) : to make larger or greater (as in amount, importance, or intensity) v. 详述, 补充说明： to expand (as a statement) by the use of detail or illustration or by closer analysis

appropriate	<p>adj. 适当的; 合适的; 恰当的: suitable for a particular person, condition, occasion, or place; fitting</p> <p>v. 盗用; 挪用: to take possession of or make use of exclusively for oneself, often without permission</p> <p>v. 拨出 (专款) : to set apart for a specific use</p> <p>【派】 appropriation n. 挪用</p> <p>【考】 appropriately</p>
arduous	<p>adj. 艰巨的, 费力的: hard to accomplish or achieve; marked by great labor or effort</p> <p>adj. 困难的: hard to accomplish or achieve : difficult</p> <p>【考】 arduous; arduousness</p>
attribute	<p>n. 属性, 性质: an inherent characteristic</p> <p>v. 把...归因于, 归结于: to explain by indicating a cause</p> <p>v. 认为(文章、艺术品或评论) 出自...: if a piece of writing, a work of art, or a remark is attributed to someone, people say that they wrote it, created it, or said it</p> <p>v. 将(品质或特征)加于...; 认为...为...所有: if you attribute a particular quality or feature to someone or something, you think that they have got it</p> <p>【考】 attributed</p>
autonomy	<p>n. 自治: the quality or state of being self-governing</p> <p>n. 自主决定权: the ability or opportunity to make your own decisions without being controlled by anyone else</p>

	【考】 autonomous
candid	<p>adj. 坦白的, 率直的: characterized by openness and sincerity of expression; unreservedly straightforward</p> <p>adj. 公正的: free from prejudice; impartial</p> <p>adj. 偷拍的, 抓拍的: not posed or rehearsed</p>
censure	<p>n. 谴责, 严厉批评: an expression of strong disapproval or harsh criticism.</p> <p>v. 公开谴责; 严厉批评: to express official disapproval of; to criticize severely; blame</p> <p>【考】 censure; censuring</p>
clandestine	<p>adj. 偷偷摸摸的, 暗地里的, 秘密的: kept or done in secret, often in order to conceal an illicit or improper purpose</p>
coincide	<p>v. 同时发生: to happen at the same time or during the same period</p> <p>【派】 coincidental adj. 同时发生的; 巧合的; 碰巧的</p> <p>【考】 coincident ; coincidental</p>
consolidate	<p>v. 联合, 合并: to unite into one system or whole; combine</p> <p>v. 巩固, 加强: to make strong or secure; strengthen</p> <p>【派】 consolidation n. 巩固; 合并</p> <p>【考】 consolidate; consolidates; consolidated</p>
contest	<p>v. 竞争, 争取: to compete or strive for</p> <p>v. 竞赛, 比赛: a competition, especially one in which entrants perform separately and are rated by judges</p>
daunting	<p>adj. 使人畏惧的; 令人胆怯的; 让人气馁的: something that is daunting</p>

	makes you feel slightly afraid or worried about dealing with it
discount	<p>v. 忽视: to leave out of account as being untrustworthy or exaggerated; disregard</p> <p>v. 轻视: to underestimate the significance or effectiveness of; minimize</p> <p>【考】discount ; discounted</p>
dispassionate	<p>adj. 不动感情的; 不带偏见的: devoid of or unaffected by passion, emotion, or bias</p> <p>【考】dispassionate; dispassionately</p>
dispel	<p>v. 驱散; 消除: to drive away or off by or as if by scattering</p> <p>【考】dispel; dispels; dispelled</p>
dogmatic	<p>adj. 武断的; 固执己见的: characterized by or given to the expression of opinions very strongly or positively as if they were facts</p> <p>【派】dogmatically adv. 教条主义地; 武断地</p> <p>【注】考生可以同时看看柯林斯的释义: if you say that someone is dogmatic, you are critical of them because they are convinced that they are right, and refuse to consider that other opinions might also be justified</p> <p>【考】dogmatic; undogmatic</p>
egalitarian	<p>adj. 主张人人平等的; 平等主义的: affirming, promoting, or characterized by belief in equal political, economic, social, and civil rights for all people</p> <p>【考】egalitarianism</p>
emerge	<p>v. 形成, 兴起, 出现: to come into existence</p> <p>【派】emergence n. 出现</p>

	【考】emerge; emerges; emerged;
erratic	adj. 不稳定的; 难以预测的; 不规则的: having no fixed or regular course; wandering; eccentric adj. 奇怪的: deviating from the customary course in conduct or opinion
esoteric	adj. 深奥的; 难懂的; 常人难以理解的: intended for or understood by only a particular group
expand	v. 扩大: to increase the size, volume, quantity, or scope of; enlarge v. 详述, 详细阐述: to express at length or in detail; enlarge on 【派】expansive adj. 开朗的; 健谈的; 广袤的; 辽阔的; 全面的 【考】expand; expanding
facilitate	v. 使容易; 促进: to make easy or easier 【考】facilitating; facilitates
highlight	n. 最有趣 (或最精彩、最重要) 的部分: the highlights of an event, activity, or period of time are the most interesting or exciting parts of it v. 使突出; 强调; 使注意: to make prominent; emphasize 【考】highlights; highlighted
illusory	adj. 幻觉的; 虚假的; 不切实际的: produced by, based on, or having the nature of an illusion; deceptive
imperative	adj. 强制的; 专横的: expressing a command or plea; peremptory adj. 必要的, 紧急的: impossible to deter or evade; pressing
imperceptible	adj. 察觉不出的; 感觉不到的; 难以察觉的: not perceptible by a sense or by the mind : extremely slight, gradual, or subtle

	<p>【注】考生注意该词在考试中的派生形式, 实际上该词经常同义替换: not know, 例如官方真题: In part of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so imperceptibly that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.</p> <p>【考】imperceptibly</p>
incompatible	<p>adj. 无法共存的; 不相容的: incapable of associating or blending or of being associated or blended because of disharmony, incongruity, or antagonism</p> <p>adj. 不可兼得的: impossible to be held simultaneously by one person</p> <p>【考】incompatibility</p>
inflexible	<p>adj. 不可改变的; 不容变更的: incapable of being changed; unalterable</p> <p>adj. 顽固的; 僵化的: not easily bent; stiff or rigid</p> <p>adj. 不屈挠的, 不妥协的: unyielding in purpose, principle, or temper; immovable</p> <p>【考】inflexibility</p>
inimical	<p>adj. 有害的; 不利的 injurious or harmful in effect; adverse.</p> <p>adj. 不友好的; 充满敌意的: unfriendly; hostile</p>
intractable	<p>adj. 难驾驭的, 倔强的, 棘手的: difficult to manage or govern; stubborn</p> <p>adj. 难以减轻、医治、或治愈的: difficult to alleviate, remedy, or cure</p> <p>adj. 难加工; 或难操作的: difficult to mold or manipulate</p> <p>【考】intractability</p>
intransigent	<p>adj. 不妥协的; 不让步的; 不调和的: refusing to moderate a position,</p>

	<p>especially an extreme position; uncompromising</p> <p>【派】 intransigence n. 不妥协; 不让步; 不调和</p> <p>【考】 intransigence</p>
jettison	<p>v. 抛弃或丢弃: to cast overboard or off</p> <p>v. 放弃, 拒绝接受 (想法、计划等): to get rid of as superfluous or encumbering: omit or forgo as part of a plan or as the result of some other decision</p> <p>【考】 jettison; jettisons; jettisoned</p>
literal	<p>adj. 真实的, 避免比喻的 (直接的): avoiding exaggeration, metaphor, or embellishment; factual; prosaic</p> <p>adj. 逐字的; 照字面的: Word for word; verbatim</p> <p>【注】在所有的考过的真题里, 有意思的是, 该词经常和 figurative 和 metaphor 以及 allusive 一起考查, 而且所出现的题目难度系数都是非常高的。建议考生把该词的例句和 allusive 一词的例句对比。</p>
metaphor	<p>n. 隐喻; 暗喻; 比喻的说法: a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them: figurative language</p> <p>n. 象征: one thing conceived as representing another; a symbol</p> <p>【考】 metaphoric; metaphorical</p>
negate	<p>v. 取消; 使无效: to make ineffective or invalid; nullify</p> <p>v. 否认...之存在; 否定: to deny the existence or truth of</p> <p>【考】 negate; negated</p>

panacea	n. 万能药: a remedy for all diseases, evils, or difficulties; a cure-all
paradigm	n. 典范; 范例: an example that serves as pattern or model 【考】paradigm; paradigmatic
parallel	adj. 相同的, 相似的: having comparable parts, analogous aspects, or readily recognized similarities adj. 具有相同倾向的, 同向的: having the same tendency or direction 【考】parallel; parallels; unparalleled
pertinent	adj. 相关的: having logical, precise relevance to the matter at hand
praise	v. 赞扬, 称赞: to express warm approbation of, commendation for, or admiration for n. 赞扬, 表扬, 称赞: expression of approval, commendation, or admiration
precarious	adj. 不稳定的, 危险的: dangerously lacking in security or stability adj. 不确定的, 未证实的: based on uncertain, unwarranted, or unproved premises 【考】precarious; precariously
precursor	n. 先兆, 预兆: one that precedes and indicates, suggests, or announces someone or something to come n. 先驱者; 先驱: one that precedes another; a forerunner or predecessor
pretentious	adj. 自负的, 自任不凡的; 炫耀的: claiming or demanding a position of distinction or merit, especially when unjustified 【派】unpretentiousness n. 不自命不凡的, 谦虚的
profound	adj. 极深的: situated at, extending to, or coming from a great depth; deep

	<p>adj. 深奥的: coming as if from the depths of one's being</p> <p>adj. 深远的: thoroughgoing; far-reaching</p> <p>adj. 完全的: unqualified; absolute</p> <p>【考】profundity</p>
refine	<p>v. 使高雅: to free from coarse, unsuitable, or immoral characteristics</p> <p>v. 改进, 改善, 精炼: to improve or perfect by pruning or polishing</p> <p>v. 提炼, 精炼: to reduce to a pure state; purify</p> <p>【考】refined; refinement</p>
resilient	<p>adj. 能复原的, 恢复快的, 适应力强的: marked by the ability to recover readily, as from misfortune</p> <p>【考】resilience</p>
respite	<p>n. 间歇: a usually short interval of rest or relief</p> <p>n. 暂缓, 暂延: a period of temporary delay</p>
restrain	<p>v. 抑制, 遏制: to hold back or keep in check; control</p> <p>v. 阻止: to hold (a person) back; prevent</p> <p>v. 限制: to moderate or limit the force, effect, development, or full exercise of</p> <p>【派】restrained adj. 克制的; 冷静的; 拘束的; 简单的; 朴素的</p> <p>【考】restraint</p>
reverence	<p>n. 尊敬, 敬重: a feeling of profound awe and respect and often love; veneration</p>
robust	<p>adj. 强健的; 健壮的; 坚固的; 结实的: powerfully built; sturdy</p>

	<p>【注】大家熟悉的“乐百氏”就是来源该词。</p>
scrutinize	<p>v. 详细检查, 细查: to examine or observe with great care; inspect critically</p> <p>【考】scrutinize; scrutinized</p>
steady	<p>adj. 稳定的, 不变的: free or almost free from change, variation, or fluctuation; uniform</p> <p>adj. 沉着的, 镇定的, 冷静的: not easily disturbed or upset</p> <p>【考】steady; unsteady; steadiest; steadiness</p>
substantiate	<p>v. 证实, 证明: to support with proof or evidence; verify</p> <p>【派】substantiation n. 证实</p> <p>【考】substantiation; substantive</p>
supplant	<p>v. 替代, 取代: to usurp the place of, especially through intrigue or underhanded tactics</p> <p>【考】supplant; supplanted</p>
sycophant	<p>n. 马屁精, 阿谀奉承的人: a servile self-seeker who attempts to win favor by flattering influential people</p> <p>【考】sycophantic</p>
tendentious	<p>adj. 有偏见的; 有争议的: marked by a tendency in favor of a particular point of view :biased</p> <p>【派】tendentiousness n. 偏见</p> <p>【考】tendentious; tendentiousness</p>
transform	<p>v. 转换; 改变; 改造: to transform something into something else means to change or convert it into that thing</p>

	<p>【派】transformation n. 转化</p> <p>【注】大家熟悉的电影“变形金刚”就是：Transformer</p> <p>【考】transformation</p>
unnoticed	adj. 未被看见的；未引起注意的；被忽视的：without being seen or noticed
unreliable	adj. 不可靠的；不能信赖的：marked by or exhibiting a lack of reliability
acclaim	n. 称誉 Acclaim is public praise for someone or something.
accomplishment	n. 成绩 An accomplishment is something remarkable that has been done or achieved.
accurate	adj. 恰当的 An accurate statement or account gives a true or fair judgment of something.
amused	adj. 被逗乐的 If you are amused by something, it makes you want to laugh or smile.
argue	v. 争辩 If you tell someone not to argue with you, you want them to do or believe what you say without protest or disagreement.
attention	n. 专注 If you give someone or something your attention, you look at it, listen to it, or think about it carefully.
blame	v. 责怪 If you blame a person or thing for something bad, you believe or say that they are responsible for it or that they caused it.
clever	adj. 智商高的 Someone who is clever is intelligent and able to understand things easily or plan things well.
coherent	adj. 连贯的 If something is coherent, it is well planned, so that it is clear and sensible and all its parts go well with each other.

contribute	v. (为...)做贡献 If you contribute to something, you say or do things to help to make it successful.
discussion	n. 商讨 If there is discussion about something, people talk about it, often in order to reach a decision.
dramatic	adj. 引人注目的 A dramatic change or event happens suddenly and is very noticeable and surprising. 【考】 dramatize
efficient	adj. 效能高的 If something or someone is efficient, they are able to do tasks successfully, without wasting time or energy. 【考】 efficiency
effort	n. 精力 If you make an effort to do something, you try very hard to do it. 【考】 effortless; effortlessness
exhilarated	adj. 非常高兴的 If you are exhilarated by something, it makes you feel very happy and excited. 【考】 exhilaration
flawed	adj. 有缺陷的 Something that is flawed has a mark, fault, or mistake in it. 【考】 flawless
generalize	v. 概括 If you generalize, you say something that seems to be true in most situations or for most people, but that may not be completely true in all cases. 【考】 generalization
implement	v. 实施 If you implement something such as a plan, you ensure that what

	has been planned is done.
impulse	n. 冲动 An impulse is a sudden desire to do something. 【考】 impulsive; impulsiveness
indolent	adj. 好逸恶劳的 Someone who is indolent is lazy. 【考】 indolence
interchangeable	adj. 可交替的 Things that are interchangeable can be exchanged with each other without it making any difference.
interdependent	adj. 相互依存的 People or things that are interdependent all depend on each other. 【考】 interdependence
irritate	v. 使烦躁 If something irritates you, it keeps annoying you. 【考】 irritation
judge	v. 评定 If you judge something such as a competition, you decide who or what is the winner. n. 审判官 A judge is the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished. 【考】 judgement
manipulate	v. 使用 If you manipulate something that requires skill, such as a complicated piece of equipment or a difficult idea, you operate it or process it. 【考】 manipulation
method	n. 办法 A method is a particular way of doing something.

	【考】 methodical
oppose	v. 阻挠 If you oppose someone or oppose their plans or ideas, you disagree with what they want to do and try to prevent them from doing it.
partisan	adj. 有倾向性的 Someone who is partisan strongly supports a particular person or cause, often without thinking carefully about the matter. 【考】 partisanship
precise	adj. 确切的 You use precise to emphasize that you are referring to an exact thing, rather than something vague. 【考】 precision
progress	n. 进展 Progress is the process of gradually improving or getting nearer to achieving or completing something. 【考】 progressive
regret	v. 因...遗憾 If you regret something that you have done, you wish that you had not done it. 【考】 regrettable
responsive	adj. 积极响应的 If someone or something is responsive, they react quickly and favourably. 【考】 responsiveness; responsibility
revolution	n. 革命 A revolution is a successful attempt by a large group of people to change the political system of their country by force. 【考】 revolutionary
sensitive	adj. 过敏的 Something that is sensitive to a physical force, substance, or

	<p>treatment is easily affected by it and often harmed by it.</p> <p>【考】sensitivity</p>
simplicity	<p>n. 简明 The simplicity of something is the fact that it is not complicated and can be understood or done easily.</p> <p>【考】simplification</p>

List 06

social	adj. 社会的 Social means relating to society or to the way society is organized. 【考】sociality
sustain	v. 保持 If you sustain something, you continue it or maintain it for a period of time. 【考】sustainability; sustainable
threat	n. 恐吓 A threat is a statement by someone that they will do something unpleasant, especially if you do not do what they want.
underestimate	v. 低估 If you underestimate something, you do not realize how large or great it is or will be.
unfamiliar	adj. 不了解的 If you are unfamiliar with something, it is unfamiliar to you. 【考】unfamiliarity
unfathomable	adj. 难以捉摸的 If you use unfathomable to describe a person or the expression on their face, you mean that you cannot tell what they are thinking or what they intend to do.
unremarkable	adj. 普通的 If you describe someone or something as unremarkable, you mean that they are very ordinary, without many exciting, original, or attractive qualities.
utilitarian	adj. 实用的 Utilitarian objects and buildings are designed to be useful

	rather than attractive. 【考】utilitarianism
vacillate	v. 拿不定主意 If you vacillate between two alternatives or choices, you keep changing your mind. 【考】vacillation
verifiable	adj. 可核实的 Something that is verifiable can be proved to be true or genuine. 【考】verifiability
widespread	adj. 广泛的 Something that is widespread exists or happens over a large area, or to a great extent.
aberration	n. 偏离正常, 非典型行为: a departure from the normal or typical
acute	adj. 急性的 (发作快且持续时间短但发病过程剧烈的): having a rapid onset and following a short but severe course adj. 敏锐的: keenly perceptive or discerning; penetrating adj. 紧急的: seriously demanding urgent attention
affable	adj. 和蔼可亲, 易于与人交谈的: being friendly, amiable and at ease in talking to others
articulate	adj.(v.) 善于表达的, 表达清晰的: expressing oneself readily, clearly, or effectively adj.(v.) 发音清晰的, 清楚的: composed of distinct, meaningful syllables or words, as human speech 【考】articulate; articulated

calculable	adj. 可以计数或估计的: that can be calculated or estimated adj. 可靠的, 可信赖的: readily relied on; dependable
chaotic	adj. 混乱的, 无秩序的: something that is chaotic is in a state of complete disorder and confusion
commitment	n. 致力, 献身: the state of being bound emotionally or intellectually to a course of action n. 承诺; 许诺: a pledge to do n. 信奉; 忠诚: a strong belief in an idea or system n. 承诺; 责任; 义务: a commitment is something which regularly takes up some of your time because of an agreement you have made or because of responsibilities that you have 【考】commitments
compliment	n. 赞美; 恭维(话): an expression of praise, admiration, or congratulation v. 称赞; 恭维: to say something nice to someone in order to praise them 【考】complimented; complimentary
condone	v. 宽恕; 谅解; 纵容: to overlook, forgive, or disregard (an offense) without protest or censure 【考】condone; condones
conform	v. 遵守, 遵从, 符合(法律、意愿等): if something conforms to something such as a law or someone's wishes, it is of the required type or quality v. (与样式、类型等)非常相似, 一致, 相吻合: if someone or something conforms to a pattern or type, they are very similar to it

	<p>v. 按规矩行事; 顺从; 随潮流: if you conform, you behave in the way that you are expected or supposed to behave</p> <p>【派】conformism n. 从众主义, 盲从</p>
consensus	n. 一致看法; 共识: an opinion or position reached by a group as a whole
consequence	<p>n. 结果; 后果; 影响: something produced by a cause or necessarily following from a set of conditions</p> <p>n. 重要: significance; importance</p>
constant	<p>n. 不变的事物;;常数; 常量; 常项: a thing or value that always stays the same</p> <p>adj. 持续的; 持续不断的: continually occurring; persistent</p> <p>adj. 恒定的; 不变的: unchanging in nature, value, or extent; invariable</p>
cursory	<p>adj. 仓促的; 匆匆的; 粗略的: performed with haste and scant attention to detail</p> <p>【例】I gave the letter a fairly cursory reading. 我大略地读了一下那封信。</p>
deleterious	adj. 有害的; 造成伤害的: having a harmful effect; injurious.
derive	<p>v. 获得; 取得; 得到: to obtain or receive from a source</p> <p>v. (使) 起源于; (使) 来自: to develop or come from something else</p> <p>【考】derive; derives; derived</p>
deterrent	n. 威慑力量; 威慑因素; 遏制物: something that prevents people from doing something by making them afraid of what will happen to them if they do it.
deviate	<p>【考】deviation</p> <p>v. 背离, 偏离: to depart, as from a norm, a purpose, or a subject; stray</p>

diffuse	<p>v. 扩散; 散布: to spread about or scatter; disseminate</p> <p>adj. 罗嗦的; 唠叨的: being at once verbose and ill-organized; wordy</p> <p>【派】diffusion n. 冗长, 扩散</p> <p>【考】diffusion; diffuse; diffused</p>
discontinuity	<p>n. 不连贯; 间断性; 不连续性: lack of continuity, logical sequence, or cohesion</p> <p>【考】discontinuous</p>
discretion	<p>n. 谨慎; 慎重: the quality of being discreet; circumspection</p> <p>n. 自行决定的自由; 酌情决定权: freedom to act or judge on one's own</p> <p>【派】discretionary adj. 自由决定的, 自由支配的</p> <p>【考】discretion; discretionary</p>
disparage	<p>v. 贬低; 轻视: to reduce in esteem or rank</p> <p>【考】disparage; disparaged</p>
disrupt	<p>v. 使混乱; 干扰, 扰乱: to throw into confusion or disorder</p> <p>v. 打断, 妨碍: to interrupt or impede the progress, movement, or procedure of</p> <p>【考】disruption; disruptive</p>
eccentric	<p>adj. 不循规蹈矩的, 异常的: departing from a recognized, conventional, or established norm or pattern</p> <p>【派】eccentricity n. 古怪, 不循规蹈矩</p> <p>【考】eccentric; eccentricity</p>
equivocal	<p>adj. 模棱两可的; 含糊其词的: open to two or more interpretations and</p>

	<p>often intended to mislead; ambiguous</p> <p>adj. 难以理解的, 难以解释的: difficult to understand, interpret, or explain</p> <p>【派】equivocation n. 含糊其词; 说模棱两可的话</p> <p>【考】equivocal; unequivocal</p>
erudite	<p>adj. 博学的; 有学问的: possessing or displaying erudition : learned</p> <p>【派】erudition n. 博学</p> <p>【考】erudite; erudition</p>
exasperate	<p>v. 激怒: to make very angry or impatient; annoy greatly</p> <p>【注】exacerbate v. 使恶化; 使加剧;</p> <p>deteriorate v. 恶化; 变坏; 衰退</p> <p>【考】exasperate; exasperates; exasperation</p>
exception	<p>n. 反对, 批评: an objection or a criticism</p> <p>【注】注意短语: take exception to 反感; 厌恶; 例如: And the problem is that they take exception to any kind of noise whatsoever. 问题是他们反感任何形式的噪音。</p>
extol	v. 颂扬; 赞颂; 赞美: to praise highly; exalt
facetious	adj. 滑稽的, 爱开玩笑的: playfully jocular; humorous
growth	<p>n. 发展; 增长; 兴起 the growth of something such as an industry, organization, or idea is its development in size, wealth, or importance</p> <p>n. 增长, 扩大: an increase, as in size, number, value, or strength; extension or expansion</p>
hamper	v. 妨碍, 阻碍: to prevent the free movement, action, or progress of

	【考】 hampering; hampered; hamper
immediate	adj. 立即的; 即刻的; 即时的: occurring at once; instant adj. 直接的: acting or being without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency : direct adj. 急迫的; 紧急的: immediate needs and concerns exist at the present time and must be dealt with quickly adj. 最接近的; 紧接的: the immediate person or thing comes just before or just after another person or thing in a sequence adj. 临近的; 贴近的: close at hand; near
imprecise	adj. 不清楚的; 不精确的; 不准确的: not clear, accurate, or precise 【考】 imprecise; imprecision
improbable	adj. 不大可能的; 未必会(发生)的: unlikely to take place or be true
incontrovertible	adj. 毋庸置疑的, 不可辩驳的: impossible to dispute, unquestionable
incorporate	v. 合并: to unite (one thing) with something else already in existence
indecisive	adj. 优柔寡断的 If you say that someone is indecisive, you mean that they find it very difficult to make decisions.
inexplicable	adj. 无法说明的; 费解的: difficult or impossible to explain or account for 【派】 explicable adj. 可解释的, 可说明的 【考】 inexplicable; explicable
ingenious	adj. 巧妙的; 制作精巧的; 新颖独特的: having or arising from an inventive or cunning mind; clever 【考】 ingenious; ingeniousness

insular	<p>adj. 与世隔绝的: suggestive of the isolated life of an island</p> <p>adj. 孤立的; 保守的; 思想狭隘的: circumscribed and detached in outlook and experience; narrow or provincial</p>
intellectual	adj. 需用或使用智力的: appealing to or engaging the intellect
intimidate	<p>v. 恐吓; 胁迫: to make timid or fearful : frighten especially : to compel or deter by or as if by threats</p> <p>【派】intimidating adj. 令人惊恐的; 骇人的; 令人胆怯的</p> <p> intimidation n. 恫吓, 恐吓</p> <p>【考】intimidated</p>
irascible	<p>adj. 易怒的; 性情暴躁的: marked by hot temper and easily provoked anger</p> <p>【派】irascibly adv. 易怒地; irascibility n. 易怒</p> <p>【考】irascible; irascibility</p>
irrefutable	adj. 不可辩驳的; 推翻的; 不容否认的: impossible to refute or disprove; incontrovertible
legitimate	<p>v. 使合法: to legitimize</p> <p>adj. 合法的: within, allowed by, or sanctioned by the law</p> <p>adj. 合理的: based on logical reasoning; reasonable</p> <p>【考】legitimacy; legitimize</p>
lethargic	<p>adj. 不感兴趣的; 无动于衷的: indifferent, apathetic; without emotion or interest</p> <p>adj. 慵懒的; 没精打采的; 懒洋洋的: of, relating to, or characterized by lethargy : sluggish</p>

	【考】lethargic; lethargy
lucid	adj. 清楚易懂的, 明晰的: easily understood; intelligible 【考】lucidity
manifest	v. 显示; 表明: to show or demonstrate plainly; reveal adj. 显然的; 明白的: clearly apparent to the sight or understanding; obvious. 【派】manifestation n. 表现; 显示; 表示
meager	adj. 不足的, 缺乏的: deficient in quantity, fullness, or extent; scanty. adj. 贫乏的: deficient in richness, fertility, or vigor; feeble
minimize	v. 使减至最低程度; 使保持最低程度: to reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, size, or degree. v. 对...轻描淡写; 使显得不重要: to represent as having the least degree of importance, value, or size 【考】minimized
misrepresent	v. 误述; 对...作不准确的叙述; 歪曲: to give an incorrect or misleading representation of 【考】misrepresented
observation	n. 观测: the act of noting and recording something, such as a phenomenon, with instruments. n. 评论: a comment or remark. 【考】observable
observe	v. 知道, 认识到: to come to realize or know especially through

	consideration of noted facts
perfunctory	adj. 敷衍的, 没有多少兴趣的: lacking in interest or enthusiasm adj. 例行的; 机械般的: characterized by routine or superficiality : mechanical
peripheral	adj. 外部的; 周边的: of the surface or outer part of a body or organ; external 【考】periphery
prescience	n. 预知, 预见: knowledge of actions or events before they occur; foresight 【考】prescient; prescience
provoke	v. 激怒, 煽动: to incite to anger or resentment v. 招致: to bring about deliberately; induce 【考】provoking、provoked
pugnacious	adj. 好斗的: having a quarrelsome or combative nature 【派】pugnaciously adv.好斗地 【考】pugnacious; pugnacity
punctilious	adj. 谨小慎微的, 一丝不苟的: strictly attentive to minute details of form in action or conduct 【派】punctiliousness n. 一丝不苟; 谨慎 【考】punctilious; punctiliousness
quixotic	adj. 幻想的; 不切实际的; 空想的: caught up in the pursuit of unreachable goals; idealistic without regard to practicality adj. 多变的; 易冲动的: capricious; impulsive; unpredictable

radical	<p>adj. 根本的; 基本的; 彻底的: arising from or going to a root or source; basic</p> <p>adj. 极端的, 彻底的: departing markedly from the usual or customary; extreme</p> <p>adj. 激进的; 激进派的: favoring or effecting fundamental or revolutionary changes in current practices, conditions, or institutions</p> <p>【派】radicalism n. 激进主义</p> <p>【考】radicalism</p>
rationale	n. 根本原因; 合理性的根据: fundamental reasons; the basis
reproduce	<p>v. 复制, 模拟, 再现: to produce a counterpart, an image, or a copy of</p> <p>v. 繁殖, 生殖: to generate offspring</p> <p>【派】reproduction n. 再生; 复制; 繁殖</p> <p>【考】reproduce ; reproduced</p>
ridicule	<p>v. 嘲笑, 愚弄: words or actions intended to evoke contemptuous laughter at or feelings toward a person or thing</p> <p>【考】ridicule ; ridiculed</p>
salutary	<p>adj. 有益的, 有利的: producing a beneficial effect : remedial</p> <p>adj. 有益健康的; 健康的: favorable to health; wholesome</p>
strength	<p>n. 力量, 力气: the state, property, or quality of being strong</p> <p>n. 优势, 优点, 长处: a strong attribute or inherent asset</p> <p>【注】注意短语 on the strength of 在...基础上; 在...的影响下; 凭借; 依赖;</p> <p>例如: On the strength of those grades, he won a scholarship to Syracuse University. 凭借那些成绩, 他赢得了锡拉丘兹大学的奖学金。</p>

	<p>【考】 strength; strengths</p>
subtlety	<p>n. 技艺精湛, 精巧: subtlety is the ability to notice and recognize things which are not obvious, especially small differences between things</p> <p>n. 细微差别, 微妙之处: something subtle, especially a nicety of thought or a fine distinction</p> <p>n. 诡秘, 狡猾, 巧妙: subtlety is the ability to use indirect methods to achieve something, rather than doing something that is obvious</p> <p>【考】 subtleties</p>
tenuous	<p>adj. (理由)站不住脚的, 牵强的; (地位)不稳固的: having little substance or strength : flimsy, weak, shaky</p> <p>【考】 tenuous; tenuously</p>
transcend	<p>v. 超出...的限度: to pass beyond the limits of</p> <p>v. 超越, 胜过: to be greater than, as in intensity or power; surpass</p> <p>【考】 transcending</p>
transient	<p>adj. 短暂的: passing especially quickly into and out of existence :</p> <p>transitory</p> <p>【考】 transient; transience</p>
utilize	<p>v. 利用; 使用: to put to use, especially to find a profitable or practical use for</p>
variable	<p>adj. 多变的;易变的;反复无常的: Likely to change or vary; subject to variation; changeable; inconstant; fickle</p> <p>n. 变量;变项;变元: A variable is a quantity that can have any one of a set of</p>

	values.
verify	<p>v. 证实;证明: to prove the truth of by presentation of evidence or testimony; substantiate</p> <p>v. 核实;查证;查清: to determine or test the truth or accuracy of, as by comparison, investigation, or reference</p> <p>【考】verification</p>
yield	<p>v. 生产, 产出: to give forth by or as if by a natural process, especially by cultivation</p> <p>v. 获利: to furnish as return for effort or investment; be productive of</p> <p>v. 放弃, 投降: to give over possession of, as in deference or defeat; surrender</p> <p>n. 生产量, 生产物: an amount yielded or produced; a product</p> <p>v. 被...替代; 为...所取代: if one thing yields to another thing, it is replaced by this other thing</p> <p>v. 产生(结果); 得出(信息): if something yields a result or piece of information, it produces it</p>
zealot	<p>n. 狂热者: one who is zealous, especially excessively so</p> <p>【考】zealotry</p>
acquire	<p>v. 获得 If you acquire something, you buy or obtain it for yourself, or someone gives it to you.</p>
adhere	<p>v. 遵守 If you adhere to a rule or agreement, you act in the way that it says you should.</p>

aggression	n. 攻击性 Aggression is a quality of anger and determination that makes you ready to attack other people.
anxiety	n. 不安 Anxiety is a feeling of nervousness or worry.
careless	adj. 大意的 If you are careless, you do not pay enough attention to what you are doing, and so you make mistakes, or cause harm or damage.
causal	adj. 存在因果联系的 If there is a causal relationship between two things, one thing is responsible for causing the other thing.
certain	adj. 肯定的 If you say that something is certain to happen, you mean that it will definitely happen.
cheer	n. 欢快 Cheer is a feeling of cheerfulness. v. 鼓舞 If you are cheered by something, it makes you happier or less worried.
circumscribed	v. 限制 If someone's power or freedom is circumscribed, it is limited or restricted.
civil	adj. 国内的 You use civil to describe events that happen within a country and that involve the different groups of people in it.
concentrate	n. 浓缩物 Concentrate is a liquid or substance from which water has been removed in order to make it stronger, or to make it easier to store.
condition	n. 状态 If you talk about the condition of a person or thing, you are talking about the state that they are in, especially how good or bad their physical state is.
correlate	v. 使相互关联 If you correlate things, you work out the way in which they

	are connected or the way they influence each other.
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List 07

deny	v. 否认 When you deny something, you state that it is not true.
dependent	adj. 依赖的 To be dependent on something or someone means to need them in order to succeed or be able to survive.
design	n. 设计 The design of something is the way in which it has been planned and made.
destructive	adj. 破坏的;毁灭性的 causing or wreaking destruction; ruinous 【近】 calamitous, cataclysmal, cataclysmic, catastrophic
direct	adj. 直接的 You use direct to emphasize the closeness of a connection between two things.
display	v. 表现 to present or hold up to view 【近】 disclose, expose, reveal, show
dissimilar	adj. 不相似的 If one thing is dissimilar to another, or if two things are dissimilar, they are very different from each other.
escape	v. 逃脱 If you escape from a place, you succeed in getting away from it. 【考】 escapism; escapist
excess	n. 超过 an amount or quantity beyond what is needed, desired, or appropriate 【考】 excessive
explain	v. 说明 If you explain something, you give details about it or describe it

	so that it can be understood. 【考】 explanation; explanatory
expose	v. 使暴露 to deprive of shelter or protection.
favor	v. 偏爱 to be partial to; indulge a liking for 【考】 favorable
forbearance	n. 忍耐 If you say that someone has shown forbearance, you admire them for behaving in a calm and sensible way about something that they have a right to be very upset or angry about.
general	adj. 普通的 You use general to describe several items or activities when there are too many of them or when they are not important enough to mention separately. 【考】 generality
generate	v. 导致 To generate something means to cause it to begin and develop. 【考】 generative
germane	adj. 有重要关联的 Something that is germane to a situation or idea is connected with it in an important way.
harmony	n. 调和 The harmony of something is the way in which its parts are combined into a pleasant arrangement. 【考】 harmonious; harmonize
humility	n. 谦恭 Someone who has humility is not proud and does not believe they are better than other people.
individual	adj. 单独的 Individual means relating to one person or thing, rather than

	to a large group. 【考】 individualism; individualization
initiate	v. 发起 If you initiate something, you start it or cause it to happen.
instruct	v. 命令 If you instruct someone to do something, you formally tell them to do it. 【考】 instruction; instructive; instructor
introduce	v. 推行 To introduce something means to cause it to enter a place or exist in a system for the first time. 【考】 introduction
involvement	n. 卷入 Your involvement in something is the fact that you are taking part in it.
liberated	adj. 思想解放的 If you describe someone as liberated, you mean that they do not accept their society's traditional values or restrictions on behaviour. 【考】 liberation; liberator
logical	adj. 在理的 Something that is logical seems reasonable or sensible in the circumstances.
modify	v. 改进 If you modify something, you change it slightly, usually in order to improve it.
naive	adj. 幼稚的 If you describe someone as naive, you think they lack experience and so expect things to be easy or people to be honest or kind.

	【考】 naivet; naivete
necessity	n. 必要 The necessity of something is the fact that it must happen or exist. 【考】 necessitate
pointless	adj. 无目的的 If you say that something is pointless, you are criticizing it because it has no sense or purpose.
prefer	v. 偏好 If you prefer someone or something, you like that person or thing better than another, and so you are more likely to choose them if there is a choice. 【考】 preference
professional	adj. 专业的 Professional means relating to a person's work, especially work that requires special training. 【考】 profession
psychological	adj. 精神的 Psychological means concerned with a person's mind and thoughts.
rational	adj. 合理的 Rational decisions and thoughts are based on reason rather than on emotion. 【考】 rationality
refute	v. 驳倒 If you refute an argument, accusation, or theory, you prove that it is wrong or untrue.
reliant	adj. 依靠的 A person or thing that is reliant on something needs it and often cannot live or work without it.

	【考】reliance
reserve	n. 储备 A reserve is a supply of something that is available for use when it is needed.
resurgent	adj. 复苏的 You use resurgent to say that something is becoming stronger and more popular after a period when it has been weak and unimportant. 【考】resurgence
reticent	adj. 不与人交谈的 Someone who is reticent does not tell people about things. 【考】reticence
revel	v. 沉湎于 If you revel in a situation or experience, you enjoy it very much.
reverse	v. 颠倒 If you reverse the order of a set of things, you arrange them in the opposite order, so that the first thing comes last.
secure	v. 保护 If you secure a place, you make it safe from harm or attack. 【考】security
serve	v. 为...效忠 If you serve your country, an organization, or a person, you do useful work for them.
standard	n. 水准 A standard is a level of quality or achievement, especially a level that is thought to be acceptable. 【考】standardization; standardize
struggle	n. 努力 A struggle is a long and difficult attempt to achieve something such as freedom or political rights.

subsidiary	adj. 次要的 If something is subsidiary, it is less important than something else with which it is connected.
surprise	n. 诧异 Surprise is the feeling that you have when something unexpected happens.
tenacity	n. 坚毅 If you have tenacity, you are very determined and do not give up easily.
tendency	n. 倾向 A tendency is a worrying or unpleasant habit or action that keeps occurring.
thought	n. 主意 A thought is an idea that you have in your mind. 【考】thoughtful
turbulence	n. 混乱 Turbulence is a state of confusion and disorganized change. 【考】turbulent
typical	adj. 特有的 If a particular action or feature is typical of someone or something, it shows their usual qualities or characteristics.
unavoidable	adj. 无法阻止的 If something is unavoidable, it cannot be avoided or prevented.
unaware	adj. 未注意到的 If you are unaware of something, you do not know about it.
unconventional	adj. 非一般的 An unconventional way of doing something is not the usual way of doing it, and may be rather surprising.
unexceptionable	adj. 无懈可击的 If you describe someone or something as unexceptionable, you mean that they are unlikely to be criticized or

	objected to, but are not new or exciting, and may have some hidden bad qualities. 【考】unexceptional
unimpressed	adj. 没有留下深刻印象的 If you are unimpressed by something or someone, you do not think they are very good, clever, or useful.
vision	n. 视觉 Your vision is your ability to see clearly with your eyes. 【考】visionary
wide	adj. 宽广的 Something that is wide measures a large distance from one side or edge to the other.
accentuate	v. 强调, 使更明显: to stress or emphasize; intensify ,to make something more noticeable 【考】accentuate; accentuates
address	v. 处理, 解决: to deal with : treat 【考】address; addresses; addressing
adulation	n. 谄媚; 恭维: excessive or slavish admiration or flattery; adulation is uncritical admiration and praise of someone or something 【派】self-adulation 自我吹嘘, 自我吹捧 adulate v. 过分地称赞或恭维 【考】adulating; adulation
adventurous	adj. 创新的: innovative adj. 爱冒险的, 喜欢尝试新的: disposed to seek adventure or to cope with the new and unknown

	<p>【注】考生需要注意 adventure 该词除了大家熟知的“冒险的”意思，还有一个常见考法是 not afraid of taking risks or trying new things</p>
alleviate	v. 减轻: to make (pain, for example) more bearable :relieve, lessen
antipathy	n. 厌恶, 反感: a strong feeling of aversion or repugnance; settled aversion or dislike , distaste
approbation	n. 赞扬; 认同: an expression of warm approval; praise.
ascetic	<p>n. 禁欲者, 苦修者: a person who renounces material comforts and leads a life of austere self-discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion</p> <p>adj. 禁欲的, 自我克制的, 简朴的: practicing strict self-denial as a measure of personal and especially spiritual discipline</p> <p>【派】asceticism n. 简朴; 禁欲主义</p>
atypical	adj. 反常的; 不具代表性或同类特性的: not conforming to type; unusual or irregular
auspicious	<p>adj. 吉兆的, 繁荣的: marked by success; prosperous</p> <p>adj. 有利的: attended by favorable circumstances; propitious</p>
austere	<p>adj. 简朴的, 不加修饰的: markedly simple or unadorned</p> <p>adj. 苦行的, 节制的: giving little or no scope for pleasure</p> <p>adj. 严格的, 严肃的: stern and cold in appearance or manner</p> <p>【派】austerity n. 节衣缩食; 艰苦朴素; 简朴, 无华</p> <p>【考】austere; austerity</p>
betray	<p>v. 流露出; 暴露出: to reveal unintentionally</p> <p>v. (以违背信任而) 泄露: to divulge in a breach of confidence</p>

	<p>v. 背叛, 出卖: to give aid or information to an enemy of; commit treason against</p> <p>v. 引入歧途; 欺骗: to lead astray; deceive: seduce</p> <p>v. 违背, 背弃(理想或原则): if you betray an ideal or your principles, you say or do something which goes against those beliefs</p> <p>【考】betrayed</p>
blithe	<p>adj. 轻率的; 欠考虑的; 漫不经心的: lacking due thought or consideration : casual, heedless</p> <p>adj. 无忧无虑的; 快乐无忧的: of a happy lighthearted character or disposition</p>
casual	<p>adj. 肤浅的, 漫不经心的: not serious or thorough; superficial</p> <p>adj. 偶发的, 偶然的, 碰巧的: occurring by chance</p> <p>adj. 非预谋的; 即席的: unpremeditated; offhand</p> <p>adj. 不关心的, 无动于衷的: showing little interest or concern; nonchalant</p>
cherish	<p>v. 珍视, 维护, 捍卫(权利、特权或原则): if you cherish a right, a privilege, or a principle, you regard it as important and try hard to keep it</p> <p>【注】注意该词的派生形式: cherished ,例如: Freud called into question some deeply cherished beliefs. 弗洛伊德对人们先前深信不疑的一些观念提出了质疑。</p>
circumstantial	<p>adj. 不重要的; 偶然的: pertinent but not essential : incidental</p> <p>adj. 详细的; 充满细节的: marked by careful attention to detail : abounding in factual details</p>

	<p>adj. (证据)间接的; 佐证的: circumstantial evidence is evidence that makes it seem likely that something happened, but does not prove it</p> <p>adj. 视情况而定的; 与特定情况有关的: belonging to, consisting in, or dependent on circumstances</p> <p>【派】circumstantiality n. 详尽</p>
comparable	<p>adj. 类似的; 相当的: similar or equivalent</p> <p>adj. 可比较的: admitting of comparison with another or others</p> <p>【注】该词在考试中, 经常考查的意思是“相似的, 类似的”等, 为比较逻辑, 比如官方真题: The cases are not precisely analogous. There were serious problems with the pre-drift world view that a drift theory could help to resolve, whereas Earth expansion appears to offer no comparable advantages. 大陆漂移理论提出之前的世界观存在着种种严重的问题, 而漂移理论就能够有助于解决这些问题。而地球膨胀理论似乎不能提供什么类似的优点。</p>
compassionate	<p>adj. 有同情心的, 怜悯的: having or showing compassion; sympathetic</p>
concede	<p>v. 承认, 承认...属实: to acknowledge, often reluctantly, as being true, just, or proper; admit</p> <p>v. 作出让步; 屈服: to make a concession; yield</p> <p>v. 给予; 授予: to yield or grant (a privilege or right, for example)</p> <p>【考】concede ; concedes; conceded</p>
conscious	<p>adj. 注意到的; 意识到的: inwardly attentive or sensible; mindful</p> <p>adj. 刻意的, 故意的: intentionally conceived or done; deliberate</p> <p>【派】consciousness n. 意识; 自觉; 知觉</p>

contemporary	<p>adj. 同时发生的; 同时期的; 同时代的: happening, existing, living, or coming into being during the same period of time</p> <p>adj. 同时代的人: one of the same time or age</p> <p>adj. 当前的; 现代 (派) 的: current; modern</p>
contingent	<p>adj. 取决于...的; 由...决定的: dependent on conditions or occurrences not yet established; conditional</p> <p>n. 可能的: liable to occur but not with certainty; possible</p>
converge	<p>v. 聚合, 会合: to come together from different directions; meet</p> <p>v. 达成一致: to tend toward or achieve union or a common conclusion or result</p>
convey	<p>v. 运输; 运送; 输送: to take or carry from one place to another; transport</p> <p>v. 传达; 表达; 传递: to communicate or make known; impart</p> <p>【考】convey; conveys</p>
crucial	<p>adj. 关键的; 极其重要的: extremely significant or important</p> <p>adj. 决定性的: Vital to the resolution of a crisis; decisive</p>
dearth	n. 缺乏; 不足: a scarce supply; a lack
decadence	n. (道德伦理、艺术等的) 衰落, 堕落: a process, condition, or period of deterioration or decline, as in morals or art; decay
decry	<p>v. 公开谴责: to condemn openly</p> <p>【考】decry; decried</p>
deny	<p>v. 拒绝给予, 剥夺: to refuse to grant or allow, refuse</p> <p>v. 否认, 驳斥: to declare untrue; contradict</p>

	<p>v. 拒绝承认; 否认: to refuse to admit or acknowledge : disavow</p> <p>【考】deny; denied ; denying</p>
deteriorate	<p>v. 恶化; 变坏; 衰退: to grow worse; degenerate</p> <p>【派】deterioration n. 恶化, 衰退</p> <p>【考】deteriorate; deteriorating; deterioration</p>
devoted	<p>adj. 热衷的; 致力(于...)的: having been consecrated; dedicated</p> <p>adj. 深爱的; 挚爱的; 忠诚的: feeling or displaying strong affection or attachment; ardent</p> <p>【派】devotion n. 献身; 挚爱</p> <p>【考】devotion</p>
disclose	<p>v. 揭露; 泄露; 使公开: to expose to view, as by removing a cover; uncover</p> <p>【考】disclose; discloses; undisclosed</p>
disprove	<p>v. 反驳, 证明...虚假或不正确: to prove to be false or wrong</p> <p>【考】disprove; disproved</p>
diverse	<p>adj. 多种多样的: made up of distinct characteristics, qualities, or elements</p> <p>adj. 不同的; 迥异的: differing from one another : unlike</p>
domestic	<p>adj. 非野生的; 驯养的; 作为宠物饲养的: tame or domesticated.</p> <p>adj. 国内的; 本国的: Of or relating to a country's internal affairs</p> <p>adj. 家庭的: Of or relating to the family or household</p> <p>【考】domesticity</p>
elicit	<p>v. 引起; 引出: to call forth or draw out (as information or a response)</p> <p>v. 诱出, 引出: to bring or draw out (something latent); educe</p>

	【考】 elicits; elicited
empiricism	n. 经验主义: a theory that all knowledge originates in experience 【考】 empiricist
erroneous	adj. 错误的; 不正确的: containing or derived from error; mistaken 【考】 erroneous; erroneousness
euphemism	n. 委婉语; 委婉说法: the act or an example of substituting a mild, indirect, or vague term for one considered harsh, blunt, or offensive 【派】 euphemistic adj. 委婉的; 婉言的 【考】 euphemistic
evanescent	adj. 逐渐消失的: vanishing or likely to vanish like vapor 【注】 考生要注意易混词: renascent adj. 新生的; 再生的, 复兴的; renascence n. 新生, 复兴
excoriate	v. 批判; 痛斥; 严厉指责: to censure strongly; denounce 【派】 excoriation n. 苛责; 指责 【考】 excoriate; excoriated; excoriation
extravagant	adj. 奢侈的; 铺张的; 浪费的: given to lavish or imprudent expenditure 【派】 extravagance n. 奢侈; 铺张 【考】 extravagance

List 08

fashion	<p>n. 时装, 时尚: the prevailing style or custom, as in dress or behavior</p> <p>n. 方式; 方法: manner or mode; way</p> <p>n. 种类; 类别: kind or variety; sort</p> <p>v. 形成; 制造: to give shape or form to; make</p> <p>【考】 fashion; fashioned; unfashionable</p>
feign	<p>v. 假装: to give a false appearance of</p> <p>v. 冒充; 假装: to represent falsely; pretend to</p> <p>v. 假装: to imitate so as to deceive</p> <p>v. 捏造: to fabricate</p> <p>【派】 feigned adj. 不真实的; 假装的; 编造的; 虚构的</p> <p>【考】 feigned; feigning</p>
fickle	<p>adj. 无常的, 易变的; 反复无常的: characterized by erratic changeableness or instability, especially with regard to affections or attachments;</p> <p>capricious</p> <p>【派】 fickleness n. 善变, 反复无常</p> <p>【考】 fickle; fickleness</p>
finance	<p>v. 供资金给: 为...筹措或提供资金或资本: to provide or raise the funds or capital for</p> <p>n. 财政, 金融: the supplying of funds or capital</p> <p>【考】 financial</p>

frivolous	adj. 不值得认真注意; 不重要的: unworthy of serious attention; trivial adj. 轻浮的; 轻佻的; 草率的: inappropriately silly 【考】 frivolousness
genuine	adj. 真的: actually possessing the alleged or apparent attribute or character adj. 真正的; 非伪造的; 名副其实的: not spurious or counterfeit; authentic adj. 真诚的; 诚实可靠的; 诚恳的: free from hypocrisy or dishonesty; sincere
hierarchy	n. 等级制度: a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society or in a company n. (思想、信仰的) 等级体系, 分级结构: a hierarchy of ideas and beliefs involves organizing them into a system or structure 【注】考生要注意 scale 除了大家熟悉的“鱼鳞、刻度, 规模, 音阶”等释义外, 在文科文章中, 经常作为“等级, 级别”, 比如: a family that ranks high on the social scale 社会地位高的家族 【考】 hierarchical
impede	v. 妨碍, 阻止: to retard or obstruct the progress of 【考】 impede; impeding; unimpeded
impenetrable	adj. 费解的; 难以理解的: impossible to understand; incomprehensible adj. 无动于衷的: impervious to sentiment or argument adj. 不能穿过的; 刺不进的; 透不过的: impossible to penetrate or enter 【考】 impenetrable; impenetrability
impugn	v. 指责, 非难, 质疑(他人的动机、诚信等): to attack as false or questionable;

	challenge in argument 【考】impugns
indiscriminate	adj. 不加区别的; 不加选择的: not making or based on careful distinctions; unselective adj. 随意的; 偶然的: random; haphazard 【派】undiscriminating adj. 不加区别的, 缺乏判断力的 【考】indiscriminate; indiscriminating
integrity	n. 正直, 诚实: steadfast adherence to a strict moral or ethical code n. 完整, 完全: the quality or condition of being whole or undivided; completeness
intelligible	adj. 可理解的; 明白易懂的: capable of being understood 【考】intelligible; unintelligible
irrational	adj. 不合逻辑的; 不合理的; 荒谬的: not endowed with reason; not based on logical reasons or clear thinking 【考】irrationality
laconic	adj. 简洁的; 寡言的; 言简意赅的: using or marked by the use of few words; terse or concise
mercenary	adj. 唯利是图的: motivated solely by a desire for monetary or material gain
minuscule	adj. 极小的; 微小的: very small; tiny
obsequious	adj. 顺从的, 奉承的; 谄媚的: full of or exhibiting servile compliance; fawning

	【派】obsequiousness n. 谄媚
outdated	adj. 过时的, 落伍的: out-of-date; old-fashioned
outmoded	adj. 过时的, 老式的: Not in fashion; unfashionable
painstaking	adj. 辛苦的, 勤勉的, 极其仔细的: marked by or requiring great pains; very careful and diligent n. 极度细心和勤奋的工作或努力: extremely careful and diligent work or effort.
plastic	adj. 易受影响的: easily influenced; impressionable adj. 可塑的: capable of being shaped or formed 【考】plasticity
precocious	adj. 早熟的; 智慧超前的: manifesting or characterized by unusually early development or maturity, especially in mental aptitude 【考】precociousness
presage	v. 预示; 预兆; 警示: to indicate or warn of in advance; portend 【考】presage ; presaged
prolix	adj. 冗长的, 啰唆的 : tediously prolonged; wordy 【派】prolixity n. 冗长 【考】prolix; prolixity
prosaic	adj. 枯燥的; 乏味的; 平淡无奇的: lacking in imagination and spirit; dull
prototype	n. 原型; 样品; 样本: an original type, form, or instance that serves as a model on which later stages are based or judged n. 模范; 典型: a standard or typical example

	【考】prototype; prototypical
qualify	v. 限定, 具体说明, 修改: to reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form : modify v. 描述; 符合; 可算作: to characterize by naming an attribute: describe
quantifiable	adj. 可以定量的; 能量化的: able to be measured or counted in a scientific way 【考】quantify
rationalize	v. 使...合理化; 对...进行理性解释: to bring into accord with reason or cause something to seem reasonable 【派】rationalization n. 合理化 【考】rationalize ; rationalized
reproach	v. 责备, 斥责, 指责: to express disapproval of, criticism of, or disappointment in (someone) n. 责备, 指责: blame; rebuke
reputation	n. 名誉, 名声: the general estimation in which a person is held by the public
resent	v. 愤恨, 怨恨, 憎恶: to feel indignantly aggrieved at 【考】resented
resource	n. 资源, 物力, 财力: an available supply that can be drawn on when needed n. 手段, 对策: means that can be used to cope with a difficult situation n. 机智, 才略: the ability to deal with a difficult or troublesome situation effectively; initiative

	<p>【考】resources</p>
restive	<p>adj. 不耐烦的, 厌烦的, 不满的: marked by impatience or uneasiness :</p> <p>fidgety</p> <p>【派】restiveness n. 倔强; 不满; 难以驾驭</p> <p>【注】注意该词的另外一个释义: 难驾驭的, 难控制的: resisting control; difficult to control</p> <p>【考】restiveness</p>
scarce	<p>adj. 缺乏的; 不足的: insufficient to meet a demand or requirement; short in supply</p> <p>adj. 难得的; 罕见的: hard to find; absent or rare</p> <p>【考】scarcity</p>
scientific	<p>adj. 科学的: of, relating to, or employing the methodology of science</p>
shift	<p>v. 转移, 挪动: to move or transfer from one place or position to another</p> <p>v. (意见、情况、政策)有所变动, 稍作改变: if someone's opinion, a situation, or a policy shifts or is shifted, it changes slightly</p> <p>【考】shifting</p>
shrewd	<p>adj. 精明的, 机灵的: characterized by keen awareness, sharp intelligence, and often a sense of the practical</p> <p>【派】shrewdness n. 精明, 机灵</p>
signal	<p>n. 导因, 激起行动的某物: something that incites action</p> <p>v. 表明; 显示: to relate or make known by signals</p> <p>adj. 出色的; 明显超出一般的: notably out of the ordinary</p>

solicitous	adj. 关怀的; 忧虑的; 挂念的: anxious or concerned adj. 非常小心的; 仔细的: extremely careful; meticulous
substitute	n. 替代品, 代替者, 代替物: one that takes the place of another; a replacement v. 用...代替, 取代, 替换: to put or use (a person or thing) in place of another 【注】注意短语搭配: 令人满意的替代物; 与之媲美的事物: if you say that one thing is no substitute for another, you mean that it does not have certain desirable features that the other thing has, and is therefore unsatisfactory. If you say that there is no substitute for something, you mean that it is the only thing which is really satisfactory 例如: The printed word is no substitute for personal discussion with a great thinker. 阅读印在纸上的内容远不如与伟大的思想家面对面探讨那般受益 【考】substitutes; substituted
subvert	v. 毁灭; 摧毁: to destroy completely; ruin v. 彻底推翻: to overthrow completely 【考】subverted
surfeit	n. 过量, 过多: an overabundant supply : excess
swift	adj. 迅速的: moving or capable of moving with great speed; fast
symmetry	n. (形状、设计或结构的) 对称, 匀称: something that has symmetry is symmetrical in shape, design, or structure n. (数量的) 相等, 相当: symmetry in a relationship or agreement is the fact of both sides giving and receiving an equal amount

tedious	<p>adj. 枯燥的; 乏味的; 令人生厌的: tiresome by reason of length, slowness, or dullness; boring</p> <p>【派】tedium n. 枯燥, 无聊, 乏味</p> <p>【考】tedious; tedium</p>
tractable	<p>adj. 易驾驭的, 易管教的: easily managed or controlled; governable</p>
triumph	<p>v. 成功; 获胜; 得胜: to be victorious or successful; win</p> <p>n. 非凡的成功; 杰出的成就: a noteworthy or spectacular success</p> <p>n. (成功或获胜时的)极大的满足, 狂喜: exultation or rejoicing over victory or success</p>
truculent	<p>adj. 好战的, 好斗的: disposed to fight; pugnacious</p> <p>adj. 尖酸刻薄的, 尖锐的: expressing bitter opposition; scathing; scathingly harsh : vitriolic</p> <p>【派】truculence n. 好斗</p>
unproductive	<p>adj. 没有好结果的; 徒然的: not achieving very much</p> <p>adj. 贫瘠的, 不毛的: lacking or unable to produce growing plants or crops</p>
versatile	<p>adj. 多功能的, 多用途的: having varied uses or serving many functions</p> <p>adj. 多才多艺的: capable of doing many things competently</p> <p>adj. 反复无常的, 易变的: variable or inconstant; changeable</p> <p>【考】versatility</p>
volatile	<p>adj. 易挥发的: evaporating readily at normal temperatures and pressures</p> <p>adj. 活泼的, 轻快的: lighthearted; flighty</p> <p>adj. 易变的; 动荡不定的; 反复无常的: characterized by or subject to rapid or</p>

	unexpected change adj. 短暂的: difficult to capture or hold permanently : evanescent, transitory 【考】volatile ; volatility
achieve	v. 获得 If you achieve a particular aim or effect, you succeed in doing it or causing it to happen, usually after a lot of effort.
aid	n. 资助 Aid is money, equipment, or services that are provided for people, countries, or organizations who need them but cannot provide them for themselves.
alien	adj. 异族的 Alien means belonging to a different country, race, or group, usually one you do not like or are frightened of.
appear	v. 显现 When someone or something appears, they move into a position where you can see them.
application	n. 运用 The application of a rule or piece of knowledge is the use of it in a particular situation.
ascent	n. 升高 An ascent is an upward journey, especially when you are walking or climbing.
balance	v. (使) 平稳 If you balance something somewhere, or if it balances there, it remains steady and does not fall.
broaden	v. 变宽 When something broadens, it becomes wider.
capture	v. 夺取 If you capture someone or something, you catch them, especially in a war.

chronic	adj. 顽固的 A chronic situation or problem is very severe and unpleasant.
commercial	adj. 贸易的 Commercial means involving or relating to the buying and selling of goods.
composure	n. 沉着 Composure is the appearance or feeling of calm and the ability to control your feelings.
confrontation	n. 战役 A confrontation is a dispute, fight, or battle between two groups of people.
congenial	adj. 惬意的 A congenial person, place, or environment is pleasant.
correct	adj. 正确的 If something is correct, it is in accordance with the facts and has no mistakes.
counter	n. 柜台 In a place such as a shop or café a counter is a long narrow table or flat surface at which customers are served.
damp	adj. 湿气重的 Something that is damp is slightly wet.
debatable	adj. 有争议的 If you say that something is debatable, you mean that it is not certain.
decisive	adj. 明确的 If a fact, action, or event is decisive, it makes it certain that there will be a particular result.
describe	v. 叙述 If you describe a person, object, event, or situation, you say what they are like or what happened. 【考】descriptions; descriptive
desire	n. 欲望 A desire is a strong wish to do or have something.
despair	n. 绝望 Despair is the feeling that everything is wrong and that nothing

	will improve.
determinant	n. 决定因素 A determinant of something causes it to be of a particular kind or to happen in a particular way.
dichotomy	n. 截然对立 If there is a dichotomy between two things, there is a very great difference or opposition between them.
disappoint	v. 使失望 If things or people disappoint you, they are not as good as you had hoped, or do not do what you hoped they would do. 【考】 disappointment
disavow	v. 否认 If you disavow something, you say that you are not connected with it or responsible for it.
disciple	n. 崇奉者 If you are someone's disciple, you are influenced by their teachings and try to follow their example.
discover	v. 发现 If you discover something that you did not know about before, you become aware of it or learn of it.
distribute	v. 分送 If you distribute things, you hand them or deliver them to a number of people.
divert	v. 转移 To divert money or resources means to cause them to be used for a different purpose.
economic	adj. 济上的 Economic means concerned with the organization of the money, industry, and trade of a country, region, or society. 【考】 economical
elevated	adj. 地位高的 A person, job, or role that is elevated is very important or of

	very high rank. 【考】 elevation
embarrassed	adj. 尴尬的 A person who is embarrassed feels shy, ashamed, or guilty about something.
employ	v. 雇用 If a person or company employs you, they pay you to work for them. 【考】 employment
energy	n. 力量 Energy is the ability and strength to do active physical things and the feeling that you are full of physical power and life. 【考】 energize; energetic
entail	v. 使...成为必需 If one thing entails another, it involves it or causes it.
equal	adj. 相等的 If two things are equal or if one thing is equal to another, they are the same in size, number, standard, or value.
estranged	adj. (与配偶)分居的 An estranged wife or husband is no longer living with their husband or wife. 【考】 estrangement
excuse	n. 辩解 An excuse is a reason which you give in order to explain why something has been done or has not been done, or in order to avoid doing something.
explore	v. 考察 If you explore a place, you travel around it to find out what it is like. 【考】 exploration

fallacy	<p>n. 谬见 A fallacy is an idea which many people believe to be true, but which is in fact false because it is based on incorrect information or reasoning.</p> <p>【考】 fallacious</p>
fascination	<p>n. 酷爱 Fascination is the state of being greatly interested in or delighted by something.</p>
fear	<p>n. 惧怕 Fear is the unpleasant feeling you have when you think that you are in danger.</p> <p>【考】 fearful; fearless; fearsome</p>
fleeting	<p>adj. 转瞬即逝的; 短暂的: passing quickly; ephemeral</p>
frequency	<p>n. 频率 The frequency of an event is the number of times it happens during a particular period.</p>
fruitful	<p>adj. 有收获的 Something that is fruitful produces good and useful results.</p> <p>【考】 fruitfulness</p>
harsh	<p>adj. 严峻的 Harsh climates or conditions are very difficult for people, animals, and plants to live in.</p>

List 09

homogeneity	<p>n. 同质 Homogeneity is the quality of being homogeneous.</p> <p>【考】 homogeneous</p>
iconoclastic	<p>adj. 有悖传统信仰的 If you describe someone or their words or ideas as iconoclastic, you mean that they contradict established beliefs.</p> <p>【考】 iconoclasm; iconoclasts</p>
impossible	<p>adj. 做不到的 Something that is impossible cannot be done or cannot happen.</p>
inattention	<p>n. 不注意 A person's inattention is their lack of attention.</p> <p>【考】 inattentive</p>
inclusive	<p>adj. 包括一切项目在内的 After stating the first and last item in a set of things, you can add inclusive to make it clear that the items stated are included in the set.</p> <p>【考】 inclusiveness</p>
induce	<p>v. 导致 To induce a state or condition means to cause it.</p> <p>【考】 inducement; inductive</p>
inform	<p>v. 告知 If you inform someone of something, you tell them about it.</p> <p>【考】 information; informative</p>
insufficient	<p>adj. 缺乏的 Something that is insufficient is not large enough in amount or degree for a particular purpose.</p>

intended	adj. 预定的 You use intended to describe the thing you are trying to achieve or person you are trying to affect.
interrelate	v. 相互影响 If two or more things interrelate, there is a connection between them and they have an effect on each other.
invaluable	adj. 非常宝贵的 If you describe something as invaluable, you mean that it is extremely useful.
lively	adj. 生气勃勃的 You can describe someone as lively when they behave in an enthusiastic and cheerful way.
magnanimity	n. 大度 Magnanimity is kindness and generosity towards someone, especially after defeating them or being treated badly by them. 【考】 magnanimous
mandate	n. 委任 If someone is given a mandate to carry out a particular policy or task, they are given the official authority to do it. 【考】 mandatory
mature	v. 发育成熟 When a child or young animal matures, it becomes an adult. 【考】 maturity
mechanical	adj. 机动的 A mechanical device has parts that move when it is working, often using power from an engine or from electricity. 【考】 mechanized; mechanism
mediocre	adj. 一般的 If you describe something as mediocre, you mean that it is of average quality but you think it should be better. 【考】 mediocrity

moderation	n. 中庸 If you say that someone's behaviour shows moderation, you approve of them because they act in a way that you think is reasonable and not extreme.
mollify	v. 安抚 If you mollify someone, you do or say something to make them less upset or angry.
narrow	adj. 狭小的 Something that is narrow measures a very small distance from one side to the other, especially compared to its length or height.
obligation	n. 责任 If you have an obligation to do something, it is your duty to do that thing. 【考】 obligatory
obstinate	adj. 难以消除的 You can describe things as obstinate when they are difficult to move, change, or destroy. 【考】 obstinateness; obstinacy
outcome	n. 后果 The outcome of an activity, process, or situation is the situation that exists at the end of it.
overwhelm	v. 击败 If a group of people overwhelm a place or another group, they gain complete control or victory over them.
parochial	adj. 教区的 Parochial is used to describe things that relate to the parish connected with a particular church. 【考】 parochialism
participate	v. 参加 If you participate in an activity, you take part in it. 【考】 participation

patient	<p>n. 病人 A patient is a person who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or hospital. A patient is also someone who is registered with a particular doctor.</p> <p>【考】 patience</p>
personal	<p>adj. 私人的 A personal opinion, quality, or thing belongs or relates to one particular person rather than to other people.</p> <p>【考】 personality; personalize</p>
philosophy	<p>n. 哲学 Philosophy is the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live.</p> <p>【考】 philosophical</p>
preoccupation	<p>n. 入神 Preoccupation is a state of mind in which you think about something so much that you do not consider other things to be important.</p>
prevalent	<p>adj. 普遍的 A condition, practice, or belief that is prevalent is common.</p> <p>【考】 prevalence</p>
private	<p>adj. 私人的 Private individuals are acting only for themselves, and are not representing any group, company, or organization.</p> <p>【考】 privation</p>
prudence	<p>n. 精明 Prudence is care and good sense that someone shows when making a decision or taking action.</p> <p>【考】 prudent</p>

pursue	v. 贯彻 If you pursue an activity, interest, or plan, you carry it out or follow it.
puzzle	n. 令人费解的事物 You can describe a person or thing that is hard to understand as a puzzle .
quiescent	adj. 沉寂的 Someone or something that is quiescent is quiet and inactive. 【考】 quiescence
reaction	n. 反响 Your reaction to something that has happened or something that you have experienced is what you feel, say, or do because of it. 【考】 reactionary; reactionaries
reconcile	v. 调和 If you reconcile two beliefs, facts, or demands that seem to be opposed or completely different, you find a way in which they can both be true or both be successful.
refer	v. 提及 If you refer to a particular subject or person, you talk about them or mention them. 【考】 reference; referent
refuse	v. 回绝 If you refuse to do something, you deliberately do not do it, or you say firmly that you will not do it.
relief	n. 缓解 If something provides relief from pain or distress, it stops the pain or distress.
repeat	v. 重复 If you repeat something, you say or write it again. You can say I repeat to show that you feel strongly about what you are repeating. 【考】 repeatable

replace	<p>v. 代替 If one thing or person replaces another, the first is used or acts instead of the second.</p> <p>【考】replacement</p>
represent	<p>v. 代理 If someone such as a lawyer or a politician represents a person or group of people, they act on behalf of that person or group.</p> <p>【考】representative</p>
resemblance	<p>n. 类似之处 If there is a resemblance between two people or things, they are similar to each other.</p> <p>【考】resemble</p>
reward	<p>n. 奖赏 A reward is something that you are given, for example because you have behaved well, worked hard, or provided a service to the community.</p>
sacrosanct	<p>adj. 不可变更的 If you describe something as sacrosanct, you consider it to be special and are unwilling to see it criticized or changed.</p>
sagacious	<p>adj. 有决策力的 A sagacious person is intelligent and has the ability to make good decisions.</p> <p>【考】sagaciousness</p>
sensible	<p>adj. 合理的 Sensible actions or decisions are good because they are based on reasons rather than emotions.</p>
sequence	<p>n. 序列 A particular sequence is a particular order in which things happen or are arranged.</p> <p>【考】sequential</p>

sound	n. 响声 A sound is something that you hear.
spirit	n. 心灵 Your spirit is the part of you that is not physical and that consists of your character and feelings. 【考】spiritedness; spiritual
stable	adj. 稳固不变的 If something is stable, it is not likely to change or come to an end suddenly.
stagnant	adj. 无变化的 If something such as a business or society is stagnant, there is little activity or change. 【考】stagnate; stagnation
subversion	n. 暗中破坏 Subversion is the attempt to weaken or destroy a political system or a government. 【考】subversive; subversiveness
suffer	v. 遭受 If you suffer pain, you feel it in your body or in your mind.
system	n. 系统 A system is a set of devices powered by electricity, for example a computer or an alarm. 【考】systematic; systemic
translate	v. 翻译 If something that someone has said or written is translated from one language into another, it is said or written again in the second language. 【考】translation
uncontrollable	adj. 控制不住的 If you describe a feeling or physical action as uncontrollable, you mean that you cannot control it or prevent yourself

	from feeling or doing it.
unimaginable	adj. 异乎寻常的 If you describe something as unimaginable, you are emphasizing that it is difficult to imagine or understand properly, because it is not part of people's normal experience. 【考】unimaginative
uninterested	adj. 不关心的 If you are uninterested in something or someone, you do not want to know any more about them, because you think they have no special or exciting qualities.
unpopular	adj. 不得人心的 If something or someone is unpopular, most people do not like them.
veracity	n. 诚实 Veracity is the quality of being true or the habit of telling the truth. 【考】veracious
wisdom	n. 才智 Wisdom is the ability to use your experience and knowledge in order to make sensible decisions or judgments.
abate	v. 减少, 降低: to reduce in amount, degree, or intensity; lessen 【考】abated
abstruse	adj. 难懂的, 深奥的: difficult to comprehend : recondite
absurd	adj. 荒谬的, 不合理的: ridiculously incongruous or unreasonable 【派】absurdity n. 荒谬
accord	v. 给予; 授予: to grant or give especially as appropriate, due, or earned v. (与...) 一致, 符合: to be in agreement, unity, or harmony

acerbic	adj. 刻薄的; 尖酸的; 苦涩的: sour or bitter, as in taste, character, or tone
amorphous	adj. 不确定, 难以归类的: being without definite character or nature : unclassifiable adj. 无形的: lacking definite form; shapeless 【注】该词可以这么记, a 前缀表示否定, morph=form, 其中 f=ph 因为它们的发音一样; ous 表示形容词后缀。所以 amorphous 就是无形的, 不确定的。
analogous	adj. 类似的; 模拟的: similar or alike in such a way as to permit the drawing of an analogy
anecdote	n. 轶事, 趣闻; 秘闻, 秘史: a usually short narrative of an interesting, amusing, or biographical incident
approach	n. 方法: a method of doing something or dealing with a problem v.(n.) 接近: to come close to, as in appearance, quality, or condition; approximate v. 着手, 开始处理: to begin to deal with or work on
approximate	adj. 大约的, 估计的: nearly correct or exact vt. 接近, 近似: to come near to or be close to in position, value, or characteristics 【派】approximation n. 接近; 近似值检验
arrogant	adj. 傲慢的; 自负的: making or disposed to make claims to unwarranted importance or consideration out of overbearing pride
astute	adj. 机敏的, 精明的: having or showing shrewdness and discernment, especially with respect to one's own concerns.

baffle	<p>v. 困惑, 为难: to frustrate or check (a person) as by confusing or perplexing; stymie</p> <p>【考】baffled</p>
benevolent	<p>adj. 乐善好施的: characterized by or suggestive of doing good</p> <p>adj. 乐善好施的: characterized by or suggestive of doing good</p> <p>【考】benevolence</p>
braggart	<p>v./n. 自夸, 吹嘘: a pompous or boastful statement; to assert boastfully</p> <p>【派】braggart n. 吹牛的人</p> <p>【考】braggart</p>
buoyant	<p>adj. 心情愉快的; 生气勃勃的: having or showing a good mood or disposition</p> <p>adj. 能漂浮的; 有浮力的: capable of floating</p> <p>adj. (经济) 繁荣的; 保持在令人满意的水平: capable of maintaining a satisfactorily high level</p>
buttress	<p>v. 加强 (论点或制度); 支持 (某人): to furnish or shore up with a buttress: support, strengthen; to buttress an argument, system, or person means to give them support and strength</p> <p>n. 支撑物; 支柱; 支持力量: thing or person that supports or reinforces</p> <p>n. 扶壁; 撑墙; 扶垛: a structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement</p> <p>【注】在填空考试中, 经常考到的是第一个释义, 而在阅读中, 有时会出现 flying buttress, 意思是: 拱扶垛。也就是一种硅石砌体构筑物, 通常由桥墩或偏离主</p>

	<p>要结构并通过拱门与其相连的拱壁组成，沿着拱门可从拱形圆顶产生推力。但建议考生在备考时可以查一下该词的图例，比如牛津大学高阶字典等。</p> <p>【考】buttressed</p>
canny	<p>adj. 精明的；谨慎的：prudent; Careful and shrewd, especially where one's own interests are concerned</p> <p>【注】uncanny adj. 奇怪的；离奇的；费解的</p>
censorious	adj. 吹毛求疵的；挑剔的：tending to censure; highly critical.
champion	<p>v. 支持；拥护；捍卫：to act as militant supporter of : uphold, advocate</p> <p>n. 支持者；拥护者；捍卫者：an ardent defender or supporter of a cause or another person</p> <p>n. 冠军：one that wins first place or first prize in a competition</p>
coalesce	v. 合并；联合：to come together so as to form one whole; unite
commensurate	<p>adj. 同量的：of the same size, extent, or duration as another</p> <p>adj. 成比例的，相称的：corresponding in size or degree; proportionate</p> <p>【派】incommensurate adj. 不成比例的，不相称的</p> <p>【考】commensurate; incommensurate</p>
compatible	adj. 一致的；可和谐共存的 capable of existing or performing in harmonious, agreeable, or congenial combination with another or others
compliant	adj. 顺从的，服从的：ready or disposed to comply; submissive
compound	<p>n. 建筑物，有围墙的场地：a building or buildings, especially a residence or group of residences, set off and enclosed by a barrier</p> <p>n. A 化合物：pure, macroscopically homogeneous substance</p>

	<p>v. 使恶化; 使复杂化; 加重: to compound a problem, difficulty, or mistake means to make it worse by adding to it</p> <p>【注】在阅读中, compound 还可以表示复合字: 包含有两个或多个独立字的字, 例如 loudspeaker, baby-sit 或 high school, 或是由特殊变形词混合成的, 例如希腊字 philosophia 就是由 philo- 意为“爱”, 和 sophia 意为“智慧”组合而成</p> <p>【考】compound; compounds</p>
conceivable	<p>adj. 想得到的, 可能的, 可想象的: capable of being anticipated, considered, or imagined</p> <p>【派】unconceivable adj. 难以想象的</p>
concise	<p>adj. 简明的, 简洁的, 简要的: expressing much in few words; clear and succinct</p>
concrete	<p>adj. 具体的, 实在的: characterized by or belonging to immediate experience of actual things or events</p> <p>n. 混凝土: a hard strong building material</p>
conducive	<p>adj. 有助于...的; 有益(于...)的: tending to cause or bring about; contributive</p>
conflate	<p>v. 合并; 混合: to bring together; meld or fuse</p> <p>【注】注意该词的名词形式: conflation, 例如: The story was a conflation of Greek myths. 这个故事将很多希腊神话糅合在一起。</p> <p>【考】conflated</p>
conscientious	<p>adj. 本着良心的; 有原则的: guided by or in accordance with the dictates of</p>

	conscience; principled adj. 仔细的, 认真的, 一丝不苟的: meticulous, careful
constitute	v. 构成; 组成: to be the elements or parts of; compose v. 设立; 创建: to set up or establish according to law or provision v. 被视为; 可算作: if something constitutes a particular thing, it can be regarded as being that thing
conundrum	n. 难题; 复杂难解的问题: a paradoxical, insoluble, or difficult problem; a dilemma
copious	adj. 丰富的, 供应充足的: yielding or containing plenty; affording ample supply adj. 大量的; 充足的: large in quantity; abundant adj. 冗长的, 啰嗦的: abounding in matter, thoughts, or words; wordy
counterintuitive	adj. 与直觉或常识相反的: contrary to what intuition or common sense would indicate
counterproductive	adj. 产生相反效果的; 事与愿违的; 适得其反的: tending to hinder rather than serve one's purpose

List 10

coward	<p>n. 胆小鬼; 懦夫; 胆怯者: one who shows ignoble fear in the face of danger or pain</p> <p>【考】coward; cowardly</p>
credulity	<p>n. 轻信, 易受骗: a disposition to believe too readily</p>
culmination	<p>n. 终点; 高潮; 顶点: something, especially something important, that is the culmination of an activity, process, or series of events happens at the end of it</p>
cunning	<p>n. 灵巧: skill or adeptness in execution or performance; dexterity</p> <p>n. 狡黠; 狡猾; 诡诈: skill in deception; guile</p> <p>adj. 灵巧的, 巧妙的; 狡猾的: dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources (as skill or knowledge) or in attaining an end</p> <p>adj. 狡猾的; 奸诈的: characterized by wiliness and trickery</p>
delineate	<p>v. 刻画; 描述; 阐明: to describe, portray, or set forth with accuracy or in detail</p> <p>【考】delineate ; delineates; delineated</p>
denounce	<p>v. 谴责; 痛斥: to condemn openly as being evil or reprehensible</p> <p>【考】denounces</p>
detract	<p>v. 贬低, 减损: to undergo reduction in value, importance, or quality; become reduced, as in effect</p> <p>v. 使分心, 转移: divert</p>

	<p>【派】 detractor n. 贬低者; 诽谤者</p> <p>【考】 detract; detracting</p>
diagnose	<p>v. 诊断: to recognize (as a disease) by signs and symptoms</p> <p>v. 分析, 弄清楚: to analyze the cause or nature of</p> <p>【考】 diagnosed</p>
dilemma	n. 困境; 窘境: a usually undesirable or unpleasant choice
discursive	adj. 离题的; 东拉西扯的; 不着边际的: covering a wide field of subjects; rambling
disguise	<p>v. 掩盖; 掩饰: to conceal or obscure by dissemblance or false show; misrepresent</p> <p>【考】 disguise; disguising</p>
disparity	<p>n. 不同; 不等; 差异: the condition or fact of being unequal, as in age, rank, or degree; difference</p> <p>【考】 disparity</p>
dissemble	<p>v. 掩饰(真实意图或情感): to disguise or conceal behind a false appearance</p> <p>v. 假装, 伪装: to make a false show of; feign</p>
distill	<p>v. 吸取...的精华: to separate or extract the essential elements of</p> <p>v. 蒸馏: to subject (a substance) to distillation</p> <p>【考】 distillation</p>
divulge	<p>v. 泄露; 暴露: to make known (something private or secret)</p> <p>【考】 divulged</p>
doctrinaire	adj. 空谈理论的; 脱离实际的; 教条主义的: of, relating to, or characteristic of

	<p>a person inflexibly attached to a practice or theory</p> <p>【派】doctrine n. 教条</p>
duplicate	<p>v. 重复; 复制: to make or perform again; repeat</p> <p>adj. 完全一样的; 复制的; 副本的: being the same as another</p> <p>【派】duplication n. 复制</p> <p>【考】duplication</p>
duplicity	<p>n. 欺骗; 口是心非; 两面派: deliberate deceptiveness in behavior or speech; double-dealing</p> <p>【考】duplicity; duplicitous</p>
eclipse	<p>n. 下降, 衰退: a fall into obscurity or disuse; a decline</p> <p>v. 使黯然失色; 使相形见绌: to obscure or diminish in importance, fame or reputation</p> <p>v. 超越, 光芒盖过: to surpass; outshine</p>
elude	<p>v. 躲避, 规避: to evade or escape from, as by daring, cleverness, or skill</p> <p>v. 不为...所明白; 不为...所记得: to escape the understanding or grasp of</p> <p>v. 错过; 未获得: if something that you want eludes you, you fail to obtain it</p> <p>【考】elude; eluded</p>
enlighten	<p>v. 启发; 开导: to give spiritual or intellectual insight to</p> <p>【考】enlighten; enlightening</p>
enviable	<p>adj. 令人羡慕的; 引人妒嫉的: so desirable as to arouse envy</p>
evade	<p>v. 躲避; 回避: to escape or avoid by cleverness or deceit</p>

	<p>v. 使迷惑, 使难以理解: to be elusive to : baffle</p> <p>v. (成功、光荣、爱情等) 与...无缘: if something such as success, glory, or love evades you, you do not manage to have it</p> <p>【考】evades; evaded</p>
evenhanded	<p>adj. 公平的, 不偏不倚的: showing no partiality; fair, impartial</p> <p>【考】evenhanded; evenhandedness</p>
evocative	<p>adj. 唤起回忆的; 引起感情共鸣的: evoking or tending to evoke an especially emotional response</p> <p>【考】evocatively; evocatively</p>
examine	<p>v. 研究, 分析: to study or analyze</p> <p>【派】examination n. 研究, 检查</p> <p>【考】examination</p>
exemplar	<p>n. 模范, 榜样: one that is worthy of imitation; a model</p> <p>【派】exemplary adj. 典范的; 可作榜样的; 惩戒性的; 儆戒性的</p> <p>【考】exemplar; exemplary</p>
exigent	<p>adj. 紧急的: requiring immediate aid or action</p> <p>adj. 苛求的, 艰巨的: requiring or calling for much : demanding</p> <p>【考】exigency</p>
exuberant	<p>adj. 大量的, 丰富的, 茂盛的: produced in extreme abundance : plentiful</p> <p>adj. 极度的; 非凡的: extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent</p> <p>adj. 热情洋溢的; 喜气洋洋的: joyously unrestrained and enthusiastic</p> <p>【考】exuberance</p>

feasible	adj. 可行的, 行得通的, 做得到的: capable of being accomplished or brought about; possible adj. 可用的; 合适的: used or dealt with successfully; suitable adj. 行得通的; 符合逻辑的: logical; likely
flamboyant	adj. 浮夸的; 炫耀的: given to ostentatious display; showy adj. 华丽的; 色彩艳丽的: highly elaborate; ornate 【考】flamboyant; flamboyance
flourish	v. 茂盛, 繁盛: to grow well or luxuriantly; thrive v. 繁荣: to do or fare well; prosper v. 挥动, 挥舞: to make bold, sweeping movements 【考】flourish; flourished
flout	v. 蔑视; 轻蔑: to show contempt for; scorn
forsake	v. 放弃, 抛弃, 断念: to renounce or turn away from entirely; abandon
fortuitous	adj. 偶然的; 幸运的: happening by a fortunate accident or chance adj. 幸运的, 好运的: lucky or fortunate
galvanize	v. 唤醒, 刺激: to arouse to awareness or action; spur 【考】galvanize ; galvanizes
grandiose	adj. 华而不实的; 浮夸的: characterized by feigned or affected grandeur; pompous adj. 宏伟的, 壮丽的: impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur 【考】grandiosity

hodgepodge	n. 大杂烩,混合物: a mixture of dissimilar ingredients; a jumble
ideology	<p>n. 意识形态: a set of doctrines or beliefs that form the basis of a political, economic, or other system.</p> <p>【考】 ideologue</p>
illustrate	<p>v. (用例子、故事或图表)说明, 阐明: to clarify by serving as an example or comparison.</p> <p>v. 表明; 说明; 证明 : if you say that something illustrates a situation that you are drawing attention to, you mean that it shows that the situation exists.</p> <p>【考】 illustrated</p>
impetuous	<p>adj. 急躁的;冲动的: characterized by sudden and forceful energy or emotion; impulsive and passionate</p> <p>【派】 impetuosity n. 急躁的行动(或情绪); 冲动</p> <p>【考】 impetuous; impetuously; impetuosity</p>
implacable	adj. 难以平息的, 难和解的: impossible to placate or appease
incisive	<p>adj. 敏锐的, 尖刻的: penetrating, clear, and sharp, as in operation or expression</p> <p>【派】 incisiveness n. 深刻; 敏锐</p> <p>【考】 incisive; incisiveness</p>
inconclusive	adj. 无最后结果的; 无结论的: leading to no conclusion or definite result; not conclusive
indirect	adj. 间接的; 非直接的: not directly caused by something

	<p>adj. 含蓄的, 拐弯抹角的: not saying or showing something in a clear definite way</p> <p>adj. (路线、行程等)迂回的, 非直达的: an indirect way to a place is not the straightest way</p> <p>【考】indirect; indirectly</p>
indulgent	<p>adj. 纵容的; 宽厚的; 溺爱的: showing, characterized by, or given to indulgence; lenient</p> <p>【派】indulgence n. 纵容; 迁就</p> <p>【考】indulgence</p>
inept	<p>adj. 笨拙的, 无能的: bungling or clumsy; incompetent.</p> <p>adj. 愚蠢的: displaying a lack of judgment, sense, or reason; foolish</p> <p>【派】ineptitude n. 无能; 笨拙</p> <p>【考】ineptitude</p>
inopportune	<p>adj. 能不合时宜的; 不合适的: inappropriate or ill-timed; not opportune.</p> <p>【考】opportune; inopportune</p>
inquisitive	<p>adj. 爱打听的; 好探问的; 过于好奇的: unduly curious and inquiring</p>
instigate	<p>v. 发起; 促成; 鼓动; 唆使: to goad or urge forward : provoke</p> <p>【考】instigation</p>
intimate	<p>adj. 熟悉的; 了解的; 精通的: marked by close acquaintance, association, or familiarity</p> <p>adj. 亲密的; 密切的: marked by a warm friendship developing through long association</p>

	<p>adj. 秘密的, 非正式的: marked by informality and privacy</p> <p>adj. 个人的, 私人的: very personal; private</p> <p>v. 暗示; 提示: to make known subtly and indirectly; hint</p> <p>【派】intimately adv. 亲密地, 熟悉地</p> <p>【考】intimate、intimately</p>
introspection	<p>n. 内省; 自省; 反省: contemplation of one's own thoughts, feelings, and sensations; self-examination</p> <p>【派】introspective adj. 内省的; 自省的; 反省的</p> <p>【考】introspection; introspective</p>
loquacious	<p>adj. 非常健谈的; 多言的: very talkative; garrulous</p> <p>【考】loquacity</p>
malady	<p>n. 混乱, 弊病, 弊端: an unwholesome or disordered condition</p> <p>n. 病; 疾病: a disease, a disorder, or an ailment</p> <p>【考】malady ; maladies</p>
malign	<p>v. 诽谤; 中伤; 污蔑: to make evil, harmful, and often untrue statements about; speak evil of</p> <p>adj. 有害的; 不良的: evil in influence; injurious</p> <p>【考】maligned</p>
malleable	<p>adj. 温顺的, 易受影响的, 顺从的: easily controlled or influenced; tractable</p> <p>adj. 易适应的; 适应的: able to adjust to changing circumstances; adaptable</p> <p>adj. 柔软的, 可塑的, 有延展性的: capable of being shaped or formed, as by hammering or pressure</p>

mass	<p>adj. 大众的: of, relating to, characteristic of, directed at, or attended by a large number of people</p> <p>n. 质量: the measure of the quantity of matter that a body or an object contains.</p> <p>n. 普通老百姓, 大众: the body of common people or people of low socioeconomic status</p> <p>n. 大量: a large but nonspecific amount or number</p> <p>【考】 massive</p>
mercurial	<p>adj. 脾气多变的; 变化无常的; 难以预测的: characterized by rapid and unpredictable changeableness of mood</p>
minimal	<p>adj. 最小的; 极少的; 最低限度的: smallest in amount or degree</p>
misconstrue	<p>v. 误解, 曲解: to mistake the meaning of; misinterpret</p> <p>【考】 misconstrued</p>
monotonous	<p>adj. 单调乏味的; 毫无变化的: tediously repetitious or lacking in variety</p>
multifaceted	<p>adj. 多方面的: having many facets or aspects.</p>
nebulous	<p>adj. 模糊不清的: lacking definite form or limits; vague</p> <p>【注】 该词实际来自天文阅读中经常考的: nebula 星云。</p>
negligible	<p>adj. 微不足道的; 可忽略不计的: not significant or important enough to be worth considering; trifling</p>
nostalgia	<p>n. 怀念; 怀旧; 念旧: a bittersweet longing for things, persons, or situations of the past</p>
nullify	<p>v. 使失去法律效力; 废除; 取消: to make null; invalidate</p>

	<p>v. 抵消: to counteract the force or effectiveness of</p> <p>【考】nullify; nullifies</p>
oblivious	<p>adj. 不知道的; 未注意的: lacking active conscious knowledge or awareness – usually used with of or to</p>
obsolete	<p>adj. 不再使用的, 成废物的: no longer in use.</p> <p>adj. 过时的: outmoded in design, style, or construction</p>
offset	<p>v. 平衡、中和或补偿: to counterbalance, counteract, or compensate for</p>
opposition	<p>n. (强烈的) 反对, 不赞成: strong, angry, or violent disagreement and disapproval</p> <p>n. 对立或矛盾的状态, 敌对: the condition of being in conflict; antagonism.</p> <p>【考】oppositional</p>
ornament	<p>n. 装饰物: something that decorates or adorns; an embellishment</p> <p>v. 装饰: to furnish with ornaments</p> <p>【考】ornament; ornamental</p>
outrage	<p>v. 使震怒; 激怒: to produce anger or resentment in</p> <p>【派】outraged adj. 愤怒的</p> <p>【注】rage v./n. 狂怒; 盛怒</p> <p>【考】outraged</p>
outstrip	<p>v. 超过; 胜过: to exceed or surpass</p> <p>【考】outstrips; outstripped</p>
paucity	<p>n. 缺乏; 贫乏: scarcity; dearth</p>
pedant	<p>n. 拘泥于细节 (或传统) 的人; (尤指) 学究, 书呆子: one who pays undue</p>

	attention to book learning and formal rules 【考】pedant; pedantic
perceptible	adj. 看得见的; 察觉得到的: capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind 【考】perception; perceptive
pernicious	adj. 致命的, 恶性的, 有害的: tending to cause death or serious injury; deadly adj. 恶毒的, 毁灭性的: causing great harm; destructive
placid	adj. 平和的, 温和的; 宁静的: undisturbed by tumult or disorder; calm or quiet 【派】placidity n. 平稳; 温和; 沉着 【考】placidity
plaintive	adj. 悲哀的, 哀伤的: expressing sorrow; mournful or melancholy
plentiful	adj. 丰富的; 充足的; 多的: existing in great quantity or ample supply 【派】plentitude n. 丰富, 充足 【考】plentiful ; plentitude
premature	adj. 不成熟的; 过早的; 草率的: acting or done too soon; hasty adj. 过早的; 太早的; 提前的: occurring, growing, or existing before the customary, correct, or assigned time; uncommonly or unexpectedly early
primitive	adj. 简陋的, 简陋的: characterized by simplicity or crudity; unsophisticated adj. 原始的; 远古的; 未开化的: not derived from something else; primary or basic

prolific	adj. (作家、画家或作曲家) 多产的, 作品丰富的: producing abundant works or results adj. 多育的, 多产的, 高产的: producing offspring or fruit in great abundance; fertile
prophetic	adj. 预言的, 先知的: of, belonging to, or characteristic of a prophet or prophec
prosper	v. 繁荣, 昌盛: to be fortunate or successful, especially in terms of one's finances; thrive 【派】prosperity adj. 繁荣; 兴旺; 富足 【考】prosperity; prosperous
provincial	adj. 乡土气的; 不老练的: lacking the polish of urban society : unsophisticated adj. 狭隘的: limited in perspective; narrow and self-centered 【考】provincial; provincialism
quirky	adj. 奇特的, 离奇的, 古怪的: odd or unpredictable in appearance, character, or behaviour 【派】quirkiness n. 奇特, 离奇, 古怪 【考】quirkiness; quirkiness
reassess	v. 重新考虑; 再次决定; 再次评价: to think about something again carefully in order to decide whether to change your opinion or judgment about it 【派】reassessment n. 重新斟酌, 重新考虑; 重新估价 【考】reassessment

recede	<p>v. 退, 后退: to move back or away from a limit, point, or mark</p> <p>v. 下降, 减小: to grow less or smaller : diminish, decrease</p>
relish	v. 欣赏; 品味: to take keen or zestful pleasure in
remarkable	<p>adj. 不同寻常的; 非凡的; 引人注目的: worthy of being or likely to be noticed especially as being uncommon or extraordinary</p> <p>【注】事实上该词在填空中有时候和 surprisingly, puzzling, shock, irony 等一样, 经常前后选择反义词。</p> <p>【考】remarkable; unremarkable</p>
renowned	adj. 有名的; 有声望的: having renown; famous
requisite	<p>adj. 必需的; 必备的; 必不可少的: required; essential</p> <p>adj. 必需品; 必备品; 必要条件: something that is indispensable; a requirement</p>
resolute	<p>adj. 坚决的, 坚定的, 果断的: firm or determined; unwavering</p> <p>【考】resolution</p>
retain	v. 保持, 保留: to keep or hold in a particular place, condition, or position
salient	<p>adj. 极度显眼的, 显著的: strikingly conspicuous; prominent</p> <p>【注】salience n. 显著, 突出; sapient adj. 聪明的, 有洞察力的</p> <p>【考】salient; salience</p>
sanction	<p>v. 批准, 许可: to give official authorization or approval to</p> <p>n. 处罚; 惩罚: the penalty for noncompliance specified in a law or decree</p> <p>【考】Sanction; sanctioning</p>
scrupulous	adj. 细致的; 缜密的; 一丝不苟的: conscientious and exact; painstaking

	<p>adj. 正直的; 有道德原则的; 有良心的: having moral integrity : acting in strict regard for what is considered right or proper</p> <p>【考】scrupulous ; scrupulousness</p>
separate	<p>v. (使)分离; (使)分裂; (使)分开: to set or keep apart : disconnect, sever</p> <p>v. 分辨; 区分; 区别: to make a distinction between : discriminate, distinguish</p> <p>adj. 分开的: set or kept apart; disunited</p> <p>adj. 不同的: dissimilar from all others; distinct</p> <p>【考】separated</p>
shrink	<p>v. 在数量或价值方面变低; 减少: to become reduced in amount or value; dwindle</p> <p>v. 畏缩 (如因遇到使人惊恐的某物); 退缩: to draw back instinctively, as from something alarming; recoil</p> <p>v. 表示出不情愿; 犹豫: to show reluctance; hesitate</p>

List 11

sketchy	adj. 大概的, 不完全的, 不充分的: lacking in substance or completeness; incomplete
slight	v. 轻视, 轻蔑: to treat as of small importance; make light of adj. 轻微的; 少量的; 小的: small in size, degree, or amount adj. 不结实的, 脆弱的: lacking strength, substance, or solidity; frail adj. 微不足道的; 不太重要的: of small importance or consideration; trifling 【考】slighted; slightly
solitude	n. 独居, 独处: the state or quality of being alone or remote from others
startling	adj. 令人吃惊的, 惊人的, 不寻常的: causing momentary fright, surprise, or astonishment
surpass	v. 超过, 胜过, 优于: to become better, greater, or stronger than : exceed v. 超出 (范围) : to be beyond the limit, powers, or capacity of; transcend 【考】surpass; surpassed; unsurpassed
taciturn	adj. 寡言少语的; 沉默寡言的; 不苟言笑的: temperamentally disinclined to talk 【派】taciturnity n. 缄默, 沉默寡言 【考】taciturn; taciturnity
tantamount	adj. 同等的, 相等的: equivalent in value, significance, or effect
tepid	adj. (感情、反应等)冷淡的, 不热情的: lacking in emotional warmth or

	enthusiasm; halfhearted
thrive	v. 繁荣: to make steady progress; prosper
thwart	v. 使受挫; 阻碍; 阻挠: to prevent the occurrence, realization, or attainment of
timid	adj. 胆小的; 害羞的; 缺乏自信的: lacking self-confidence; shy adj. 胆怯的, 犹豫不决的: fearful and hesitant 【考】timidity
tortuous	adj. 曲折的: having or marked by repeated turns or bends; winding or twisting adj. 诡计多端的, 曲折的: marked by devious or indirect tactics: crooked, tricky adj. 复杂的, 冗长复杂的: highly involved; complex; circuitous, involved
tout	v. 吹捧, 吹嘘, 引起公众对...的注意: to promote or praise energetically; publicize v. 兜售, 拉票, 招徕: to solicit customers, votes, or patronage, especially in a brazen way 【考】touted
tranquil	adj. 内心平静的: free from agitation of mind or spirit adj. 平静的; 安静的; 宁静的: free from disturbance or turmoil 【派】tranquility n. 平静; 安宁; 安静 【考】tranquility
trepidation	n. 惊恐; 惶恐; 焦虑; 不安: a state of alarm or dread; apprehension

unanticipated	adj. 未预料到的, 意料之外的: not anticipated : unexpected, unforeseen
unchecked	adj. 未被遏制的; 未受到抑制的: not held in check; unrestrained
undercut	v. 削弱, 破坏: to diminish or destroy the province or effectiveness of; undermine
understatement	n. 不充分如实的陈述; 轻描淡写的说明: if you say that a statement is an understatement, you mean that it does not fully express the extent to which something is true
unimpeachable	adj. 可靠的; 毋庸置疑的: reliable beyond a doubt adj. 无可指责的; 无可责备的: not liable to accusation: irreproachable
unqualified	adj. 没资格的; 资格不够的; 不合格的: lacking the proper or required qualifications adj. 完全的; 绝对的; 无保留的; 不受限制的: not modified or restricted by reservations : complete
unsympathetic	adj. (对主张或目标) 反对的, 不支持的: if you are unsympathetic to a particular idea or aim, you are not willing to support it adj. 冷漠的; 不体恤人的; 无同情心的: if someone is unsympathetic, they are not kind or helpful to a person in difficulties. adj. 讨厌的; 难缠的: an unsympathetic person is unpleasant and difficult to like
unwitting	adj. 不知情的: not knowing : unaware adj. 无意的: not intended : inadvertent 【考】 unwittingly

valedictory	<p>adj. 告别的: of, relating to, or expressing a valedictory</p> <p>n. (优秀生在毕业典礼上作的) 告别演说: a closing or farewell statement or address, especially one delivered at graduation exercises</p> <p>【考】 valedictory ; valedictions</p>
validate	<p>v. 证实;确认: to support or corroborate on a sound or authoritative basis</p> <p>v. 证明...有价值;认可: to recognize, establish, or illustrate the worthiness or legitimacy of</p> <p>【派】 validation n. 证实, 肯定</p> <p>【考】 validation</p>
vexation	<p>n. 恼怒, 烦恼: the act of annoying, irritating, or vexing</p> <p>【考】 vexation; vexatious</p>
viable	<p>adj. 切实可行的;能办到的: capable of success or continuing effectiveness; practicable</p> <p>adj. 能存活的;能生长发育的: capable of living outside the uterus.</p>
vindicate	<p>v. 辩护;澄清(指控、嫌疑): to clear of accusation, blame, suspicion, or doubt with supporting arguments or proof</p> <p>v. 证实;证明...正确: to justify or prove the worth of, especially in light of later developments</p> <p>【派】 vindication n. 证实</p> <p>【考】 vindicate; vindication</p>
virtuosity	<p>n. 精湛技艺, 高超技巧: the technical skill, fluency, or style exhibited by a virtuoso</p>

vitiate	<p>v. 削弱...的效能;损害: to reduce the value or impair the quality of</p> <p>v. 使堕落: to debase in moral or aesthetic status</p> <p>v. 使无效: to make ineffective</p>
whimsical	<p>adj. 怪异的; 反复无常的: erratic in behavior or degree of unpredictability</p> <p>adj. 异想天开的, 不切实际的: resulting from or characterized by whim or caprice especially : lightly fanciful</p> <p>【考】whimsicality</p>
zealous	adj. 热情的: filled with or motivated by zeal; fervent
absorbing	adj. 引人入胜的 An absorbing task or activity interests you a great deal and takes up all your attention and energy.
account	n. 账户 If you have an account with a bank or a similar organization, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it.
active	adj. 活跃的 Someone who is active moves around a lot or does a lot of things.
antiquated	adj. 过时的 If you describe something as antiquated, you are criticizing it because it is very old or old-fashioned.
apparent	adj. 似乎真实的 An apparent situation, quality, or feeling seems to exist, although you cannot be certain that it does exist.
apply	v. 请求 If you apply for something such as a job or membership of an organization, you write a letter or fill in a form in order to ask formally for it.

approve	v. 同意 If you approve of an action, event, or suggestion, you like it or are pleased about it.
available	adj. 可获得的 If something you want or need is available, you can find it or obtain it.
basis	n. 基本规律 If something is done on a particular basis, it is done according to that method, system, or principle.
behavior	n. 行为, 举止 the manner in which one behaves.
boredom	n. 厌倦 Boredom is the state of being bored.
brilliant	adj. 技艺高超的 A brilliant person, idea, or performance is extremely clever or skilful.
bypass	v. 绕过 If you bypass someone or something that you would normally have to get involved with, you ignore them, often because you want to achieve something more quickly.
calm	adj. 冷静的 A calm person does not show or feel any worry, anger, or excitement.
charity	n. 慈善组织 A charity is an organization which raises money in order to help people who are ill, disabled, or very poor.
classic	adj. 典型的 A classic example of a thing or situation has all the features which you expect such a thing or situation to have.
codify	v. 编纂 If you codify a set of rules, you define them or present them in a clear and ordered way. 【考】 codification

communicable	adj. (疾病)传染性的 A communicable disease is one that can be passed on to other people.
conflict	n. 冲突;战斗 Conflict is fighting between countries or groups of people.
construct	v. 修建 If you construct something such as a building, road, or machine, you build it or make it.
convivial	adj. 友好的 Convivial people or occasions are pleasant, friendly, and relaxed.
countenance	v. 同意 If someone will not countenance something, they do not agree with it and will not allow it to happen.
counterbalance	v. 抵消 To counterbalance something means to balance or correct it with something that has an equal but opposite effect.
debase	v. 使贬值 To debase something means to reduce its value or quality.
decimate	v. 大量毁灭 To decimate something such as a group of people or animals means to destroy a very large number of them. 【考】 decimation
decry	v. 反对 If someone decries an idea or action, they criticize it strongly.
deficient	adj. 不完善的 Someone or something that is deficient is not good enough for a particular purpose.
delight	n. 快乐 Delight is a feeling of very great pleasure.
deprecate	v. 反对 If you deprecate something, you criticize it.
devastating	adj. 极具破坏力的 If you describe something as devastating, you are emphasizing that it is very harmful or damaging.

dilatory	adj. 延误的 Someone or something that is dilatory is slow and causes delay.
disaster	n. 祸患 Disaster is something which has very bad consequences for you. 【考】 disastrous
disorganization	n. 杂乱无章 If something is in a state of disorganization, it is disorganized.
displace	v. 取代 If one thing displaces another, it forces the other thing out of its place, position, or role, and then occupies that place, position, or role itself. 【考】 displacement
disquiet	n. 忧虑 Disquiet is a feeling of worry or anxiety.
distinguishable	adj. 可辨识的 If something is distinguishable, you can see or hear it in conditions when it is difficult to see or hear anything.
disturb	v. 打扰 If you disturb someone, you interrupt what they are doing and upset them.
dynamic	adj. 富有创新思想的 If you describe someone as dynamic, you approve of them because they are full of energy or full of new and exciting ideas. 【考】 dynamism
edifying	adj. 教导的 If you describe something as edifying, you mean that it benefits you in some way, for example by teaching you about something.
egoism	n. 自我主义 Egoism is the same as egotism . 【考】 egotist; egotistical

elaborate	adj. 复杂的 You use elaborate to describe something that is very complex because it has a lot of different parts. 【考】 elaboration
elite	n. 精英 You can refer to the most powerful, rich, or talented people within a particular group, place, or society as the elite . 【考】 elitist
embellished	v. 装饰 If something is embellished with decorative features or patterns, it has those features or patterns on it and they make it look more attractive.
eminence	n. 显赫 Eminence is the quality of being very well-known and highly respected. 【考】 eminent
erode	v. (使) 侵蚀 If rock or soil erodes or is eroded by the weather, sea, or wind, it cracks and breaks so that it is gradually destroyed.
error	n. 差错 An error is something you have done which is considered to be incorrect or wrong, or which should not have been done.
estimate	v. 估算 If you estimate a quantity or value, you make an approximate judgment or calculation of it.
eventually	adv. 最终 Eventually means in the end, especially after a lot of delays, problems, or arguments.
exculpate	v. 证明 (或宣布) 无罪 to prove or state officially that sb is not guilty of sth 【考】 exculpatory, exculpation

expansion	<p>n. 扩张 Expansion is the process of becoming greater in size, number, or amount.</p> <p>【考】 expansionist</p>
experience	<p>n. 经验 Experience is knowledge or skill in a particular job or activity, which you have gained because you have done that job or activity for a long time.</p>
expert	<p>n. 专家 An expert is a person who is very skilled at doing something or who knows a lot about a particular subject.</p> <p>【考】 expertise</p>
explicable	<p>adj. 可解释的 If something is explicable, it can be explained and understood because it is logical or sensible.</p>
factual	<p>adj. 与事实有关的;真实的 Something that is factual is concerned with facts or contains facts, rather than giving theories or personal interpretations.</p> <p>【考】 factuality</p>
fancy	<p>v. 想做 If you fancy something, you want to have it or to do it.</p> <p>【考】 fanciful</p>
fantasy	<p>n. 憧憬 A fantasy is a pleasant situation or event that you think about and that you want to happen, especially one that is unlikely to happen.</p>
feature	<p>n. 特征 A feature of something is an interesting or important part or characteristic of it.</p>
flight	<p>n. 飞行 A flight is a journey made by flying, usually in an aeroplane.</p>
forbidden	<p>adj. 禁止的 If something is forbidden, you are not allowed to do it or</p>

	have it.
genius	n. 天才 Genius is very great ability or skill in a particular subject or activity.
gloom	n. 阴暗 The gloom is a state of near darkness.
glory	n. 荣耀 Glory is the fame and admiration that you gain by doing something impressive.
grant	n. 拨款 A grant is an amount of money that a government or other institution gives to an individual or to an organization for a particular purpose such as education or home improvements.
gratify	v. 满足（愿望等） If you gratify your own or another person's desire, you do what is necessary to please yourself or them.
hazard	n. 危险 A hazard is something which could be dangerous to you, your health or safety, or your plans or reputation. 【考】 hazardous
heartened	v. 鼓舞 If someone is heartened by something, it encourages them and makes them cheerful.
hubris	n. 傲慢 If you accuse someone of hubris, you are accusing them of arrogant pride. 【考】 hubristic
impatient	adj. 不耐烦的 If you are impatient, you are annoyed because you have to wait too long for something. 【考】 impatience

List 12

incompetent	adj. 无能力的 If you describe someone as incompetent, you are criticizing them because they are unable to do their job or a task properly. 【考】 incompetence
indeterminate	adj. 不确定的 If something is indeterminate, you cannot say exactly what it is. 【考】 indeterminacy
indisputable	adj. 无可争辩的 If you say that something is indisputable, you are emphasizing that it is true and cannot be shown to be untrue.
inherent	adj. 内在的 The inherent qualities of something are the necessary and natural parts of it.
intelligent	adj. 聪颖的 A person or animal that is intelligent has the ability to think, understand, and learn things quickly and well. 【考】 intelligence
intensity	n. 强烈 the state or quality of being intense
issue	n. 重要问题 An issue is an important subject that people are arguing about or discussing.
lament	v. 痛惜 If you lament something, you express your sadness, regret, or disappointment about it.
loyal	adj. 忠诚的 Someone who is loyal remains firm in their friendship or

	support for a person or thing. 【考】 loyalty
misinterpret	v. 误解;曲解 If you misinterpret something, you understand it wrongly. 【考】 misinterpretation
mistaken	adj. 搞错的 If you are mistaken about something, you are wrong about it.
mixed	adj. 混合的 A mixed group of people consists of people of many different types.
modern	adj. 现代的 Modern means relating to the present time, for example the present decade or present century.
momentous	adj. 重大的 If you refer to a decision, event, or change as momentous, you mean that it is very important, often because of the effects that it will have in the future.
moment	n. 时刻 A particular moment is the point in time at which something happens. 【考】 momentary
obsessed	adj. (对...) 着迷的 If someone is obsessed with a person or thing, they keep thinking about them and find it difficult to think about anything else.
obtain	v. 得到 To obtain something means to get it or achieve it.
occasional	adj. 偶尔的 Occasional means happening sometimes, but not regularly or often
opulent	adj. 豪华的 Opulent things or places look grand and expensive.

	【考】 opulence
ostentation	n. 炫耀 If you describe someone's behaviour as ostentation, you are criticizing them for doing or buying things in order to impress people. 【考】 ostentatiousness
overstate	v. 夸大 to say sth in a way that makes it seem more important than it really is
patron	n. 资助人 A patron is a person who supports and gives money to artists, writers, or musicians.
perfect	adj. 完美的 Something that is perfect is as good as it could possibly be. 【考】 perfection
perilous	adj. 危险的 Something that is perilous is very dangerous.
permit	v. 允许 If someone permits something, they allow it to happen. If they permit you to do something, they allow you to do it.
pleasure	n. 愉快 If something gives you pleasure, you get a feeling of happiness, satisfaction, or enjoyment from it. 【考】 pleasurable
ponder	v. 思索 If you ponder something, you think about it carefully.
postpone	v. 推迟 If you postpone an event, you delay it or arrange for it to take place at a later time than was originally planned.
preemptive	adj. 先发制人的 A preemptive attack or strike is intended to weaken or damage an enemy or opponent, for example by destroying their weapons before they can do any harm.

premeditated	adj. (犯罪) 有预谋的 A premeditated crime is planned or thought about before it is done.
prime	adj. 主要的 You use prime to describe something that is most important in a situation. 【考】primeval
prominence	n. 重要 If someone or something is in a position of prominence, they are well-known and important. 【考】prominent
promulgate	v. 散布 If people promulgate a new law or a new idea, they make it widely known. 【考】promulgation
quite	adv. 相当 You use quite to indicate that something is the case to a fairly great extent. Quite is less emphatic than 'very' and 'extremely'.
reckless	adj. 轻率的 If you say that someone is reckless, you mean that they act in a way which shows that they do not care about danger or the effect their behaviour will have on other people. 【考】recklessness
recognize	v. 认识 If you recognize someone or something, you know who that person is or what that thing is. 【考】recognizable; recognizability
remote	adj. 偏僻的 Remote areas are far away from cities and places where most people live, and are therefore difficult to get to.

	【考】 remoteness
remove	v. 移动 If you remove something from a place, you take it away.
report	v. 报告 If you report something that has happened, you tell people about it. 【考】 reporter
reprehensible	adj. 应受斥责的 If you think that a type of behaviour or an idea is very bad and morally wrong, you can say that it is reprehensible .
research	n. 研究 Research is work that involves studying something and trying to discover facts about it. 【考】 researcher
revival	n. 复苏 When there is a revival of something, it becomes active or popular again.
sacrifice	v. 牺牲 If you sacrifice something that is valuable or important, you give it up, usually to obtain something else for yourself or for other people.
safeguard	v. 保护 To safeguard something or someone means to protect them from being harmed, lost, or badly treated.
secondhand	adj. 二手的 Secondhand things are not new and have been owned by someone else.
secret	adj. 秘密的;机密的;保密的 If something is secret, it is known about by only a small number of people, and is not told or shown to anyone else. 【考】 secretive
sharp	adj. 锋利的 A sharp point or edge is very thin and can cut through things

	<p>very easily. A sharp knife, tool, or other object has a point or edge of this kind.</p> <p>【考】sharpen</p>
simultaneous	<p>adj. 同时发生的 Things which are simultaneous happen or exist at the same time.</p>
singular	<p>adj. 单数的 The singular form of a word is the form that is used when referring to one person or thing.</p> <p>【考】singularity</p>
specific	<p>adj. 特别的 You use specific to refer to a particular fixed area, problem, or subject.</p> <p>【考】specificity</p>
spurn	<p>v. 拒绝 If you spurn someone or something, you reject them.</p>
spur	<p>v. 鼓励 If one thing spurs you to do another, it encourages you to do it.</p>
standing	<p>n. 地位 Someone's standing is their reputation or status.</p>
style	<p>n. 行为方式 The style of something is the general way in which it is done or presented, which often shows the attitudes of the people involved.</p> <p>【考】stylistic</p>
superior	<p>adj. 比...好的 If one thing or person is superior to another, the first is better than the second.</p> <p>【考】superiority</p>
suspense	<p>n. 挂虑 Suspense is a state of excitement or anxiety about something that is going to happen very soon, for example about some news that you</p>

	are waiting to hear. 【考】suspension
talent	n. 天赋 Talent is the natural ability to do something well.
tax	n. 税款 Tax is an amount of money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services.
temporary	adj. 短暂的 Something that is temporary lasts for only a limited time.
tend	v. 照看 If you tend someone or something, you do what is necessary to keep them in a good condition or to improve their condition.
term	n. 术语 A term is a word or expression with a specific meaning, especially one which is used in relation to a particular subject.
unambiguous	adj. 明确的 If you describe a message or comment as unambiguous, you mean that it is clear and cannot be understood wrongly.
uncomplicated	adj. 简单的 If you describe someone or something as uncomplicated, you approve of them because they are easy to deal with or understand.
uncritical	adj. 不加批判的 If you describe a person or their behaviour as uncritical, you mean that they do not judge whether someone or something is good or bad, right or wrong, before supporting or believing them.
underrate	v. 看轻 If you underrate someone or something, you do not recognize how clever, important, or significant they are.
undiminished	adj. 未减少的 that has not become smaller or weaker
unquestionable	adj. 不容置疑的 If you describe something as unquestionable, you are emphasizing that it is so obviously true or real that nobody can doubt it.

unsophisticated	adj. 没经验的 Unsophisticated people do not have a wide range of experience or knowledge and have simple tastes.
unsurprised	adj. 不觉得惊奇 not surprised
upon	prep. 在...上 If one thing is upon another, it is on it.
vacuous	adj. 空洞的 If you describe a person or their comments as vacuous, you are critical of them because they lack intelligent thought or ideas.
variance	n. 变化幅度 the amount by which sth changes or is different from sth else
violate	v. 打搅 If you violate someone's privacy or peace, you disturb it. 【考】violation
violent	adj. 暴力的 If someone is violent, or if they do something which is violent, they use physical force or weapons to hurt, injure, or kill other people.
visible	adj. 看得见的 If something is visible, it can be seen. 【考】visibility
voracious	adj. 贪婪的 If you describe a person, or their appetite for something, as voracious, you mean that they want a lot of something.
wane	v. 减少 If something wanes, it becomes gradually weaker or less, often so that it eventually disappears.
warm	adj. 温暖的 Something that is warm has some heat but not enough to be hot.
warrant	v. 使显得必要(或正当) If something warrants a particular action, it makes the action seem necessary or appropriate for the circumstances.

abridged	<p>adj. 削减的; 删节的: an abridged book, play etc has been made shorter but keeps its basic structure and meaning</p> <p>【派】abridgment n. 节本, 删节版</p>
accommodate	<p>v. 提供; 供应: to provide for; supply with</p> <p>v. 容纳, 提供空间: to hold comfortably without crowding</p> <p>v. 使适应: to make suitable; adapt</p> <p>v. 允许; 考虑: to give consid</p>
acquiesce	<p>v. 默许, 默认: to consent or comply passively or without protest</p> <p>【派】acquiescent adj. 默许的, 默许的</p>
adduce	v. 举例; 引证: to cite as an example or means of proof in an argument
adjunct	n. 附属物, 辅助物: something attached to another in a dependent or subordinate position
admonish	v. 告诫: to express warning or disapproval to especially in a gentle, earnest, or solicitous manner
adroit	<p>adj. 机敏的; 聪明的; 精干的: having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations</p> <p>【考】adroit ; adroitly</p>
affluent	<p>adj. 富裕的: generously supplied with money, property, or possessions; prosperous or rich</p> <p>【派】affluence n. 丰富、富裕</p> <p>【考】affluence</p>
amend	v. 修正, 修订 (如一种立法措施): to alter (a legislative measure, for example)

	formally by adding, deleting, or rephrasing
antediluvian	adj. 古老的; 陈旧的; 过时的: extremely old and antiquated; extremely primitive or outmoded
applaud	v. 赞赏, 鼓掌: to express approval of (someone or something) especially by such clapping v. 称赞; 赞许: to express approval of ; praise
apt	adj. 易于...的, 有...倾向的: having a natural tendency; inclined adj. 适当的: unusually fitted or qualified adj. 聪明的: quick to learn or understand 【派】 aptly adv. 适当地
archetypal	adj. 原型的, 典型的: the original pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representations or copies 【考】 archetypally
artless	adj. 单纯的, 不诡诈的: sincerely simple; having or displaying no guile, cunning, or deceit adj. 不矫揉造作的; 自然的: free of artificiality; natural adj. 拙劣的; 无教养的: lacking art, knowledge, or skill; uncultured and ignorant 【派】 artlessness n. 朴实单纯; 自然 【注】 artlessness 该词考查的频率非常高
assail	v. 攻击: to attack with or as if with violent blows v. 猛烈抨击; 强烈指责: criticize strongly; to attack verbally, as with ridicule

	<p>or censure</p> <p>v. 深受...困扰;使极为苦恼: if you are assailed by something unpleasant such as fears or problems, you are greatly troubled by a large number of them.</p> <p>【考】assail; assailed</p>
assiduous	<p>adj. 勤勉的; 坚持不懈的: marked by careful unremitting attention or persistent application</p> <p>【考】assiduous ; assiduousness</p>
assuage	<p>v. 减轻, 缓解: to make (something burdensome or painful) less intense or severe</p> <p>v. 使平息, 使镇静: to pacify or calm</p> <p>【考】assuage; assuages</p>
avert	<p>v. 预防, 阻止: to ward off (something about to happen); prevent</p> <p>v. 避开, 移开: to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance</p> <p>【考】averts; averted</p>
beguile	<p>v. 欺骗, 哄骗: to deceive by guile; delude</p> <p>v. 分散注意力; 转移注意: to distract the attention of; divert</p> <p>v. 取悦, 吸引; 令人陶醉: to amuse or charm; delight</p> <p>【考】beguile; beguiled</p>
blunt	<p>adj. 说话率直的, 不转弯抹角的: abrupt and often disconcertingly frank in speech</p> <p>adj. 理解或感觉慢的; 迟钝的: slow to understand or perceive; dull</p>

	<p>adj. 不敏感的: lacking in feeling; insensitive</p> <p>adj. 使迟钝; 使减弱: to make less effective; weaken</p> <p>【派】bluntness n. 钝; 直言不讳; 直率; 迟钝</p>
boon	<p>n. 恩惠; 给生活带来方便的事物: a benefit bestowed, especially one bestowed in response to a request</p> <p>adj. 快活的; 欢乐的: convivial; jolly</p> <p>n. 及时的恩赐: a timely blessing or benefit</p>

List 13

brazen	adj. 厚颜无耻的, 肆无忌惮的: marked by flagrant and insolent audacity v. 大胆自信地去面对或从事: to face or undergo with bold self-assurance
brook	v. 忍受; 容忍: to put up with; tolerate n. 小溪; 小河: a small stream
callous	adj. 情感冷漠的; 无情的: feeling or showing no sympathy for others : hard-hearted 【派】callousness n. 无情; 冷漠; 狠心 【注】该词的派生词在考试中出现的概率非常高。 【考】callousness
captious	adj. 吹毛求疵的, 挑剔的: marked by a disposition to find and point out trivial faults 【考】captious; captiously
captivated	v. 迷住; 使...着迷: to attract and hold by charm, beauty, or excellence 【考】captivated ; captivating
certitude	n. 确定; 确信: the state of being certain; complete assurance; confidence
chauvinistic	adj. 本国至上主义的; 盲目爱国的: having the belief that your own country or race is better or more important than any other 【派】chauvinism n. 狂热的爱国主义; 偏见
chivalrous	adj. 有骑士风度的; 彬彬有礼的, 殷勤的: a chivalrous man is polite, kind, and

	unselfish, especially towards women.
coerce	<p>v. 强制; 强迫: to force to act or think in a certain way by use of pressure, threats, or intimidation; compel</p> <p>【派】coercion n. 强迫; 高压政治; 威压</p>
commiserate	v. 同情: to feel or express sorrow or pity for; sympathize with
compensate	<p>v. 抵消: to offset; counterbalance</p> <p>v. 赔偿; 补偿: to make satisfactory payment or reparation to; recompense or reimburse</p> <p>v. 弥补(过失或不足): if you try to compensate for something that is wrong or missing in your life, you try to do something that removes or reduces the harmful effects</p>
conspire	<p>v. 密谋; 共谋; 搞阴谋: to join in a secret agreement to do an unlawful or wrongful act</p> <p>v. (事件)凑到一起致使, 共同导致: to act in harmony toward a common end</p>
contagious	<p>adj. 传染的, 有传染性的: transmissible by direct or indirect contact; communicable</p> <p>adj. 有感染力的: spreading or tending to spread from one to another; infectious</p> <p>【注】contiguous adj. 相接的; 相邻的</p>
contempt	<p>n. 轻蔑; 鄙视: disparaging or haughty disdain, as for something base or unworthy; scorn</p> <p>【派】contemptuous adj. 轻蔑的, 侮辱的</p>

contrived	adj. 人为的; 虚假的; 捏造的; 矫揉造作的: obviously planned or calculated; not spontaneous or natural; labored
courteous	adj. 彬彬有礼的, 谦恭的: characterized by gracious consideration toward others
cumbersome	adj. 累赘的, 麻烦的: difficult to handle because of weight or bulk; troublesome or onerous adj. 复杂而低效的: a cumbersome system or process is very complicated and inefficient
defiance	n. 违抗; 蔑视; 挑战: the act or an example of defying; bold resistance to an opposing force or authority n. 违抗 (某人) ; 无视 (规定、法律等): if you do something in defiance of a person, rule, or law, you do it even though you know that you are not allowed to do it
defy	v. 反抗, 违抗: to oppose or resist with boldness and assurance v. 不服从, 不合作: to oppose or resist with boldness and assurance 【考】defy; defied
degrade	v. 使丢脸; 有辱...的人格; 降低...的身份: to lower in dignity; dishonor or disgrace v. 降低...价值: to reduce in worth or value v. 降解: to reduce the complexity of (a chemical compound): decompose
denigrate	v. 诋毁, 玷污: to attack the character or reputation of; speak ill of; defame. v. 轻视; 贬低: to disparage; belittle

	<p>【派】denigration n. 诋毁; 损贬</p> <p>【考】denigrated</p>
disarray	n. 混乱; 紊乱: a state of disorder; confusion
discrepancy	<p>n. 差异; 不符; 不一致; 出入: divergence or disagreement, as between facts or claims; difference</p> <p>【注】和 “expediency 权宜之计” 区别。</p>
displease	<p>v. 使不愉快; 使生气; 得罪; 惹怒: to incur the disapproval or dislike of especially by annoying; to be offensive to</p> <p>【考】displease; displeased;</p>
disseminate	<p>v. 散布; 公布: to spread abroad; promulgate:</p> <p>【考】disseminate ; disseminates; disseminated</p>
ecological	adj. 生态的, 生态学的: of relating to a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments
effusive	<p>adj. 热情洋溢的; 奔放的; 过分流露感情的: unrestrained or excessive in emotional expression; gushy</p> <p>【考】effusiveness</p>
empathy	<p>n. 同感; 同情; 共鸣: identification with and understanding of another's situation, feelings, and motives</p> <p>【考】empathetic</p>
enterprise	<p>n. 事业, 项目: a project or undertaking that is especially difficult, complicated, or risky</p> <p>【考】enterprising</p>

entrenched	adj. 根深蒂固的: strongly established and not likely to change - often used to show disapproval
eradicate	v. 消灭; 灭绝; 根除: to get rid of as if by tearing up by the roots 【派】eradication n. 根除; 消灭
escalate	v. 增大, 扩大, 加剧: to increase, enlarge, or intensify
ethos	n. 气质, 精神特质, 风气, 思潮: the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or institution
evasive	adj. 回避的; 避而不谈的; 含糊其词的: intentionally vague or ambiguous; equivocal 【派】evasiveness n. 回避
evoke	v. 唤起, 引起: to summon or call forth
evolve	v. 发展: to undergo gradual change; develop v. 设计; 制订出: to work (something) out; devise v. 演化, 进化: to develop (a characteristic) by evolutionary processes 【考】evolve; evolves
formulaic	adj. 程式化的, 俗套的, 非独创的: not very new or interesting
fractious	adj. 易怒的; 烦躁的; 脾气不好的: having a peevish nature; cranky: quarrelsome, irritable adj. 难以驾驭的, 难以控制的: tending to be troublesome : unruly 【派】fractiousness n. 性情暴戾 【考】fractious ; fractiousness
furtive	adj. 偷偷摸摸的; 鬼鬼祟祟的; 秘密的: characterized by stealth; surreptitious

fusion	n. 融合; 合为一体: a combination of separate qualities or ideas
gloat	v. 洋洋自得, 幸灾乐祸: to feel or express great, often malicious, pleasure or self-satisfaction
hackneyed	adj. 陈腐的, 陈词滥调的: overfamiliar through overuse; trite 【考】 hackneyedness
halfhearted	adj. 不热心的, 兴趣不大的: exhibiting or feeling little interest, enthusiasm, or heart; uninspired
harbinger	n. 预言者, 预兆: a person or thing that comes before someone or something else to announce the arrival
heroic	adj. 无畏的; 英勇的: exhibiting or marked by courage and daring adj. 异常大的, 十分的: of great intensity : extreme, drastic
hyperbole	n. 夸张法: a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect 【考】 hyperbole; hyperbolic
idle	adj. 懒惰的, 吊儿郎当的: avoiding work or employment; lazy
imminent	adj. 临近的, 即将发生的, 逼近的: about to occur; impending 【注】考生注意体会下面的官方真题, 同时注意介词的搭配 shift...from...to...: During the 1960's assessments of the family shifted remarkably, from general endorsement of it as a worthwhile, stable institution to widespread censure of it as an oppressive and bankrupt one whose dissolution was both imminent and welcome.
immune	adj. 不受影响的: not affected by a given influence; unresponsive

	<p>adj. 免除的; 豁免的: not subject to an obligation imposed on others;</p> <p>exempt</p> <p>【注】大家熟悉的“疫苗”即是该词的音译。</p> <p>【考】immunity</p>
imperturbable	<p>adj. 不易激动的; 沉着的; 冷静的: marked by extreme calm, impassivity, and steadiness : serene</p> <p>【派】imperturbability n. 沉着; 冷静</p> <p>【考】imperturbability</p>
implicit	<p>adj. 暗示的; 含蓄的: implied or understood though not directly expressed</p> <p>adj. 固有的; 内含的: contained in the nature of something though not readily apparent</p> <p>adj. 无疑问的; 无保留的; 绝对的: having no doubts or reservations;</p> <p>unquestioning</p>
incendiary	<p>adj. 煽动的: tending to inflame</p> <p>adj. 引火的, 纵火的: causing or capable of causing fire</p>
incentive	<p>n. 刺激, 诱因, 动机: something, such as the fear of punishment or the expectation of reward, that induces action or motivates effort.</p>
indecorous	<p>adj. 无礼的, 不合礼节的: lacking propriety or good taste</p>
indict	<p>v. 指责, 控告: to accuse of wrongdoing; charge</p> <p>v. 起诉: to make a formal accusation or indictment against (a party) by the findings of a jury, especially a grand jury</p> <p>【考】indictment</p>

inert	<p>adj. 惰性的: not readily reactive with other elements; forming few or no chemical compounds.</p> <p>【考】 inertia</p>
injudicious	<p>adj. 不明智的; 缺乏判断力的; 考虑不周到的: lacking or showing a lack of judgment or discretion.</p>
innate	<p>adj. 固有的; 天生的: possessed at birth; inborn</p> <p>adj. 先天的; 直觉的: of or produced by the mind rather than learned through experience</p>
insipid	<p>adj. 枯燥乏味的; 令人厌烦的: lacking excitement, stimulation, or interest; dull</p>
integrate	<p>v. 使成为一体; 结合; 合并: to make into a whole by bringing all parts together</p> <p>v. (使)(种族)融合; 取消种族隔离: to open to people of all races or ethnic groups without restriction; desegregate</p> <p>【派】 integration n. 取消种族隔离; 合并</p> <p>【注】在阅读中, integration 经常作为取消种族隔离的意思。</p> <p>【考】 integrate ; integrative</p>
interplay	<p>n. 相互作用; 相互影响: reciprocal action and reaction; interaction</p>
invigorate	<p>v. 使生气勃勃; 使有活力: to impart vigor, strength, or vitality to; animate</p> <p>【派】 invigoration n. 精神充沛; 身心愉快</p> <p>【考】 invigorate; invigoration</p>
irresolute	<p>adj. 踌躇不定的; 优柔寡断的: lacking in resolution; indecisive</p>

	【考】 irresolution
jeune	adj. 枯燥乏味的；单调的 Not interesting; dull adj. 幼稚的；不成熟的 lacking maturity; childish
jubilant	adj. 欢欣鼓舞的，欣喜若狂的：exultingly joyful. 【考】 jubilation
loath	adj. 不情愿的；勉强的：unwilling or reluctant; disinclined
mockery	n. 嘲弄，蔑视：scornfully contemptuous ridicule; derision. n. 冒充；无礼的模仿：a false, derisive, or impudent imitation
narrative	n. 叙述，故事：a narrated account; a story n. 记叙，叙述，讲述：the description of a series of events, usually in a novel
negligent	adj. 疏忽的；玩忽职守的；失职的：marked by or given to neglect especially habitually or culpably adj. 随便的；放松的；不修边幅的：marked by a carelessly easy manner 【考】 negligence
obduracy	n. 顽固不化：the state or quality of being intractable or hardened 【考】 obdurate
opprobrious	【考】 opprobrium adj. 侮辱的，凌辱的：expressing contemptuous reproach; scornful or abusive 【注】 approbation n. 赞许；赞同；认可；批准
outlandish	adj. 古怪的；异乎寻常的；不切实际的：conspicuously unconventional; bizarre ; very unusual, strange, or unreasonable

overt	adj. 公开的; 明显的; 不隐藏的: open and observable; not hidden, concealed, or secret
paltry	adj. 微不足道的, 没价值的, 琐碎的: lacking in importance or worth; trivial adj. 可鄙的; 卑鄙的: mean, despicable
parody	n. 拙劣的模仿, 滑稽的模仿: something so bad as to be equivalent to intentional mockery; a travesty v. 恶搞; 滑稽 (或夸张) 地模仿: to imitate in the manner of a parody
patent	adj. 明显的, 显而易见的: readily seen, perceived, or understood n. 专利: an official document conferring a right or privilege
penalty	n. 处罚; 惩罚: the suffering in person, rights, or property n. 罚款: a sum of money levied as punishment for an offense
phlegmatic	adj. 冷淡的, 冷静的; 沉着的: having or suggesting a calm, sluggish temperament; unemotional.
placate	v. 平息, 安抚, 调解: to allay the anger of, especially by making concessions; appease
plethora	n. 大量; 过多, 过剩: a super abundance; an excess
poignant	adj. 痛苦的; 强烈的: keenly distressing to the mind or feelings adj. 尖锐的; 尖刻的: piercing; incisive
poise	n. 镇定; 沉着; 泰然自若: freedom from affectation or embarrassment; composure
polarize	v. (使) 两极化; (使) 分化; (使) 对立: to cause to concentrate about two conflicting or contrasting positions

	【考】 polarizing、polarizing、polarity
ponderous	adj. 沉闷的, 无聊的: lacking grace or fluency; labored and dull adj. 沉重的: having great weight 【考】 ponderousness
portray	v. 描写: to depict or describe in words v. 饰演: to represent dramatically, as on the stage 【考】 portrayed
precipitate	v. 导致突然发生; 导致: to cause to happen, especially suddenly or prematurely v. 沉淀: to be separated from a solution as a solid adj. 贸然的, 突然的, 仓促的: moving rapidly and heedlessly; speeding headlong
premise	n. 前提: a proposition upon which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is drawn v. 假设, 预设命题: to state or assume as a proposition in an argumen
pressing	adj. 紧迫的; 紧急的; 急迫的: demanding immediate attention; urgent adj. 真切的; 坚持的; 急切的: very earnest or persistent; insistent
presume	v. 假设; 假定: to take for granted as being true in the absence of proof to the contrary v. 认为, 相信, 推测: if you presume that something is the case, you think that it is the case, although you are not certain 【考】 presumed

presumptuous	adj. 放肆的, 冒失的; 自作主张的: going beyond what is right or proper; excessively forward 【考】 presumptuousness
prevail	v. 占上风, 获胜: to be greater in strength or influence; triumph v. 普遍: to be most common or frequent; be predominant v. 盛行, 流行: to be or continue in use or fashion : persist 【例】 an ancient tradition that still prevails 古代的传统仍旧盛行 【考】 prevailed
probity	n. 诚实, 正直: complete and confirmed integrity; uprightness
proclaim	v. 宣布; 声明; 公布: to announce officially and publicly; declare v. 表明: to give outward indication of : show v. 赞扬; 称颂: to praise or glorify openly or publicly; extol 【派】 proclamation n. 宣布; 声明; 公布 【考】 proclaimed
proclivity	n. 倾向, 偏好, 嗜好: a natural propensity or inclination; predisposition
proximity	n. 接近, 亲近: the state, quality, sense, or fact of being near or next; closeness
receptive	adj. 乐于接受的, 能接纳的: ready or willing to receive favorably 【考】 receptivity
recipe	n. 诀窍; 方法: a formula for or means to a desired end n. 原因: if you say that something is a recipe for a particular situation, you mean that it is likely to result in that situation

	<p>【注】考生要注意该词的释义还有：处方，医疗处方：a medical prescription</p> <p>【考】recipient</p>
reciprocity	n. 互惠；互换：a mutual or cooperative interchange of favors or privileges
rehabilitate	<p>v. 康复，恢复：to restore to a former capacity: reinstate</p> <p>v. 恢复名誉：to restore to good repute : reestablish the good name of</p> <p>【考】rehabilitative</p>
reiterate	<p>v. 重复，重申：to say or do again or repeatedly</p> <p>【考】reiterates; reiterated</p>

List 14

relinquish	<p>v. 放弃, 出让 (权力或控制) : give up; to give over possession or control of : yield</p> <p>【派】relinquishment n. 放弃</p> <p>【考】relinquished</p>
render	<p>v. 给予; 提供: to give or make available; provide</p> <p>v. 致使; 造成: to cause to be or become : make</p> <p>v. 表演; 演奏; 扮演: to give a performance</p> <p>v. 执行: to direct the execution of : administer</p> <p>v. 描述, 描写: to represent in verbal form; depict</p> <p>v. 表示; 致以: to give what is due or owed</p> <p>【注】render 还有一个释义为: 放弃, 投降 give up, yield; 其同根词: surrender</p> <p>v. 投降屈服; 放弃</p>
replete	adj. 充满的, 装满的: abundantly supplied; abounding
resignation	<p>n. 辞职, 辞呈: an oral or written statement that one is resigning a position or an office</p> <p>n. 屈从, 顺从, 听任, 勉强接受: unresisting acceptance of something as inescapable; submission</p>
revitalize	v. 使新生, 使复兴, 使恢复活力: to impart new life or vigor to
salvage	<p>v. 抢救: to save from loss or destruction</p> <p>n. 拯救, 救助: preservation or deliverance from destruction, difficulty, or</p>

	evil
scathing	adj. 严厉的; 尖锐的; 刻薄的: bitterly denunciatory; harshly critical
scintillating	adj. (谈话、表演)生动活泼的, 妙趣横生的: brilliantly lively, stimulating, or witty
scope	n. 机会; 施展余地: suitable opportunity to accept or allow something:
seek	v. 追求; 谋求; 谋取: to endeavor to obtain or reach v. 动词力图; 想方设法: to try; endeavor 【考】seeks; seeking
sham	adj. 假的: not genuine; fake n. 虚伪; 虚假, 赝品: something false or empty that is purported to be genuine; a spurious imitation 【考】shamelessly
sluggish	adj. 缓慢的: displaying little movement or activity; slow; inactive adj. 懒散的: lacking alertness, vigor, or energy; inert or indolent
sober	adj. 不言过其实的, 符合实际的: devoid of frivolity, excess, exaggeration, or speculative imagination; straightforward adj. 朴素的: plain or subdued adj. 严肃的; 庄严的: marked by seriousness, gravity, or solemnity of conduct or character
sordid	adj. 卑鄙的, 可耻的: marked by baseness or grossness : vile adj. 破破烂烂的; 悲惨的: depressingly squalid; wretched
spectacular	adj. 壮观的, 引人注目的: of the nature of a spectacle; impressive or

	sensational
stifle	<p>v. 阻止; 抑制, 压制: to keep in or hold back; repress</p> <p>v. 扼杀; 压制; 抑止: deter, discourage</p> <p>【考】stifle; stifles</p>
striking	adj. 引人注目的, 异乎寻常的, 显著的: arresting the attention and producing a vivid impression on the sight or the mind
stunning	<p>adj. 令人惊奇万分的, 令人震惊的, 极不寻常的: causing astonishment or disbelief</p> <p>adj. 极好的, 印象深刻的: strikingly impressive especially in beauty or excellence</p>
subordinate	<p>adj. 次要的; 其次的; 下级的: belonging to a lower or inferior class or rank; secondary</p> <p>n. 下级; 下属; 部属: someone who has a lower position and less authority than someone else in an organization</p> <p>v. 把...置于次要地位; 看轻: if you subordinate something to another thing, you regard it or treat it as less important than the other thing</p>
supremacy	n. 至高无上, 优势: the quality or state of being supreme also : supreme authority or power
synoptic	adj. 大纲性的, 概要的: of or constituting a synopsis; presenting a summary of the principal parts or a general view of the whole
temptation	n. 诱惑, 诱惑物: something tempting or enticing
testimony	n. 证明; 证据: if you say that one thing is testimony to another, you mean

	that it shows clearly that the second thing has a particular quality
trace	<p>v. 跟踪: to follow the course or trail of</p> <p>v. 追溯; 查考; 探索: to ascertain the successive stages in the development or progress of</p> <p>v. 查出; 探出; 找到: to locate or discover by searching or researching evidence</p> <p>n. 少许; 微量: a very small amount</p> <p>【注】trace element 微量元素</p> <p>【考】traced</p>
transcribe	<p>v. 笔录; 转写: to make a full written or typewritten copy of (dictated material, for example)</p> <p>v. (为适合其他乐器演奏而)改编(乐曲): to adapt or arrange (a composition) for a voice or an instrument other than the original</p> <p>【考】transcription</p>
trenchant	<p>adj. 有说服力的, 有效的: forceful, effective, and vigorous</p> <p>adj. 犀利的, 尖锐的, 一针见血的: keen; incisive; sharply perceptive : penetrating</p> <p>adj. 尖酸刻薄的, 尖刻的: caustic; cutting</p> <p>adj. 鲜明的; 清晰的: distinct; clear-cut</p> <p>【考】trenchant; trenchancy</p>
trigger	v. 引发, 触发: to set off; initiate
unassailable	adj. 无可争辩的, 不容置疑的, 无可否认的: not assailable : not liable to

	doubt, attack, or question
unorthodox	adj. 非正统的; 非传统的; 不同寻常的: breaking with convention or tradition; not orthodox
unpretentious	adj. 谦逊的, 朴素的: free from ostentation, elegance, or affectation : modest 【考】 unpretentious; unpretentiousness
untenable	adj. (论点或立场) 经不起反驳的, 站不住脚的: an argument, theory, or position that is untenable cannot be defended successfully against criticism or attack
validity	n. 正当(性); 正确(性); 可信(性): The validity of something such as a result or a piece of information is whether it can be trusted or believed
venal	adj. 公开受贿的; 贪财的: Open to bribery; mercenary adj. 腐败的: Marked by corrupt dealings, especially bribery 【考】 venality
verisimilitude	n. 真实性; 逼真: the quality of appearing to be true or real
wary	adj. 谨慎的, 小心的: characterized by caution adj. 警戒的, 提防的: on guard; watchful 【考】 wariness
wistful	adj. 愁眉苦脸的, 伤感的: pensively sad; melancholy adj. 渴望的, 略带忧伤的怀念: full of yearning or desire tinged with melancholy also: inspiring such yearning
withstand	v. 经受住; 承受; 顶住: to be successful in resisting

abnegation	n. 放弃 the act of not allowing yourself to have sth that you want; the act of rejecting sth
absolute	adj. 完全的 Absolute means total and complete.
academic	adj. 学院的 Academic is used to describe things that relate to schools, colleges, and universities.
acrimony	n. 激烈的争吵 Acrimony is bitter and angry words or quarrels.
addition	n. 增加物 An addition to something is a thing which is added to it.
aggravate	v. 加剧 If someone or something aggravates a situation, they make it worse.
aimless	adj. 无目标的 A person or activity that is aimless has no clear purpose or plan.
alarm	n. 惊恐 Alarm is a feeling of fear or anxiety that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen.
ancient	adj. 远古的 Ancient means belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire.
anger	n. 愤怒 Anger is the strong emotion that you feel when you think that someone has behaved in an unfair, cruel, or unacceptable way.
animate	adj. 有生命的 Something that is animate has life, in contrast to things like stones and machines which do not.
apologist	n. 辩解者 An apologist is a person who writes or speaks in defence of a belief, a cause, or a person's life.
artistic	adj. 艺术家的 Artistic means relating to art or artists.

association	n. 社团 An association is an official group of people who have the same job, aim, or interest.
astonishment	n. 惊讶 Astonishment is a feeling of great surprise.
awe	n. 惊叹 Awe is the feeling of respect and amazement that you have when you are faced with something wonderful and often rather frightening.
blank	adj. 空的 Something that is blank has nothing on it.
bombast	n. 夸夸其谈 Bombast is trying to impress people by saying things that sound impressive but have little meaning.
bureaucratic	adj. 官僚主义的 Bureaucratic means involving complicated rules and procedures which can cause long delays.
burgeon	v. 快速发展 If something burgeons, it grows or develops rapidly.
capable	adj. 有能力的 Someone who is capable has the skill or qualities necessary to do a particular thing well, or is able to do most things well.
catalyst	n. 催化剂 You can describe a person or thing that causes a change or event to happen as a catalyst .
cerebral	adj. 理智的 If you describe someone or something as cerebral, you mean that they are intellectual rather than emotional. adj. 大脑的 Cerebral means relating to the brain.
childish	adj. 孩子般的 Childish means relating to or typical of a child.
chimera	n. 妄想 A chimera is an unrealistic idea that you have about something or a hope that you have that is unlikely to be fulfilled.
claim	n. 声称 A claim is something which someone says which they cannot

	prove and which may be false.
clustered	adj. 成群的 If people or things are clustered somewhere, there is a group of them close together there.
collect	v. 收集 If you collect a number of things, you bring them together from several places or from several people.
coloration	n. 自然花纹 The coloration of an animal or a plant is the colours and patterns on it.
combine	v. (使)结合 If you combine two or more things or if they combine, they exist together.
compulsory	adj. 义务的 If something is compulsory, you must do it or accept it, because it is the law or because someone in a position of authority says you must.
contemplate	v. 考虑 If you contemplate an action, you think about whether to do it or not. 【考】contemplation
contrast	n. 差异 A contrast is a great difference between two or more things which is clear when you compare them.
controvert	v. 驳斥; 反驳 to say or prove that sth is not true
cope	v. 对付 If you cope with a problem or task, you deal with it successfully.
cultivated	adj. 栽培的 Cultivated plants have been developed for growing on farms or in gardens.
custom	n. 习俗 A custom is an activity, a way of behaving, or an event which is

	usual or traditional in a particular society or in particular circumstances.
cyclical	adj. 循环的 A cyclical process is one in which a series of events happens again and again in the same order.
damage	v. 毁坏 To damage an object means to break it, spoil it physically, or stop it from working properly.
debilitate	v. 削弱 (组织、社团或政府) 的力量 To debilitate an organization, society, or government means to gradually make it weaker.
degeneracy	n. 堕落 If you refer to the behaviour of a group of people as degeneracy, you mean that you think it is shocking, immoral, or disgusting.
demoralizes	v. 使泄气 If something demoralizes someone, it makes them lose so much confidence in what they are doing that they want to give up.
deplete	v. 消耗 To deplete a stock or amount of something means to reduce it. 【考】 depletion
deplorable	adj. 糟糕的 If you say that something is deplorable, you think that it is very bad and unacceptable.
depressed	adj. 萧条的 A depressed place or industry does not have enough business or employment to be successful.
deserve	v. 应得 If you say that a person or thing deserves something, you mean that they should have it or receive it because of their actions or qualities.
devious	adj. 狡猾的 If you describe someone as devious you do not like them because you think they are dishonest and like to keep things secret, often in a complicated way.

	【考】deviousness
devoid	adj. 没有...的 If you say that someone or something is devoid of a quality or thing, you are emphasizing that they have none of it.
disagreeable	adj. 不合意的 Something that is disagreeable is rather unpleasant. 【考】disagreement
disappear	v. 不复存在 If something disappears, it stops existing or happening.
disconcert	v. 使尴尬 If something disconcerts you, it makes you feel anxious, confused, or embarrassed.
disinclined	adj. 不喜欢的 If you are disinclined to do something, you do not want to do it. 【考】disinclination
distracted	adj. 注意力分散的 If you are distracted, you are not concentrating on something because you are worried or are thinking about something else.
distressed	adj. 苦恼的 If someone is distressed, they are upset or worried.
distrust	v. 不信任 If you distrust someone or something, you think they are not honest, reliable, or safe.
divided	v. (使) 分开 When people or things are divided or divide into smaller groups or parts, they become separated into smaller parts.
divisive	adj. 造成不和的 Something that is divisive causes unfriendliness and argument between people.
divorced	adj. 离婚的 Someone who is divorced from their former husband or wife

	has separated from them and is no longer legally married to them.
doomed	adj. 注定的 If something is doomed to happen, or if you are doomed to a particular state, something unpleasant is certain to happen, and you can do nothing to prevent it.
dormant	adj. 暂停活动的 Something that is dormant is not active, growing, or being used at the present time but is capable of becoming active later on.
durable	adj. 耐用的 Something that is durable is strong and lasts a long time without breaking or becoming weaker. 【考】 durability
dwindles	v. 减少 If something dwindles, it becomes smaller, weaker, or less in number.
efface	v. 消除 To efface something means to destroy or remove it so that it cannot be seen any more.

List 15

enchanted	v. 使狂喜 If you are enchanted by someone or something, they cause you to have feelings of great delight or pleasure.
enliven	v. 使有趣 To enliven events, situations, or people means to make them more lively or cheerful.
enormity	n. 庞大 If you refer to the enormity of something that you consider to be a problem or difficulty, you are referring to its very great size, extent, or seriousness.
enrich	v. 充实 To enrich something means to improve its quality, usually by adding something to it.
ensure	v. 保证 To ensure something, or to ensure that something happens, means to make certain that it happens.
envision	v. 想象 If you envision something, you envisage it.
equivalent	n. 对应物 If one amount or value is the equivalent of another, they are the same. 【考】 equivalence
espouse	v. 支持 If you espouse a particular policy, cause, or belief, you become very interested in it and give your support to it.
evolution	n. 进化 Evolution is a process of gradual change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects

	slowly change some of their physical characteristics. 【考】 evolutionary
excellent	adj. 优秀的 Something that is excellent is very good indeed.
exposure	n. 暴露 Exposure to something dangerous means being in a situation where it might affect you.
extreme	adj. 极度的 Extreme means very great in degree or intensity. 【考】 extremist
fabricate	v. 捏造 If someone fabricates information, they invent it in order to deceive people.
fad	n. 一时的风尚 You use fad to refer to an activity or topic of interest that is very popular for a short time, but which people become bored with very quickly.
fanatical	adj. 极端的 If you describe someone as fanatical, you disapprove of them because you consider their behaviour or opinions to be very extreme.
fault	n. 过失 If a bad or undesirable situation is your fault, you caused it or are responsible for it. 【考】 faultlessness
finding	n. (调查或研究的)结果 Someone's findings are the information they get or the conclusions they come to as the result of an investigation or some research.
flighty	adj. 轻浮的 If you say that someone is flighty, you disapprove of them because they are not very serious or reliable and keep changing from one

	activity, idea, or partner to another.
flippant	adj. 轻率的 If you describe a person or what they say as flippant, you are criticizing them because you think they are not taking something as seriously as they should.
follow	v. 跟着 If you follow someone who is going somewhere, you move along behind them because you want to go to the same place.
force	v. 强迫 If someone forces you to do something, they make you do it even though you do not want to, for example by threatening you. 【考】 forceful
formal	adj. 正式的 Formal speech or behaviour is very correct and serious rather than relaxed and friendly, and is used especially in official situations. 【考】 formality
formidable	adj. 可怕的 If you describe something or someone as formidable, you mean that you feel slightly frightened by them because they are very great or impressive.
formulation	n. (药品或化妆品的)配方 The formulation of something such as a medicine or a beauty product is the way in which different ingredients are combined to make it. You can also say that the finished product is a formulation .
foundation	n. 基础 The foundation of something such as a belief or way of life is the things on which it is based.
founder	n. 创办人 The founder of an institution, organization, or building is the

	person who got it started or caused it to be built, often by providing the necessary money.
fragile	adj. 不确定的 If you describe a situation as fragile, you mean that it is weak or uncertain, and unlikely to be able to resist strong pressure or attack. 【考】 fragility
fraud	n. 诈骗 Fraud is the crime of gaining money or financial benefits by a trick or by lying. 【考】 fraudulence
friendly	adj. 友善的 If someone is friendly, they behave in a pleasant, kind way, and like to be with other people.
glean	v. 耐心学习 If you glean something such as information or knowledge, you learn or collect it slowly and patiently, and perhaps indirectly.
global	adj. 全球的 You can use global to describe something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world
greed	n. 贪心 Greed is the desire to have more of something, such as food or money, than is necessary or fair.
guarantee	v. 确保 If one thing guarantees another, the first is certain to cause the second thing to happen.
guilt	n. 内疚 Guilt is an unhappy feeling that you have because you have done something wrong or think that you have done something wrong. 【考】 guilty

hasten	v. 加快 (常指不愉快的事) If you hasten an event or process, often an unpleasant one, you make it happen faster or sooner.
help	v. 帮忙 If you help someone, you make it easier for them to do something, for example by doing part of the work for them or by giving them advice or money.
hesitant	adj. 犹豫的 If you are hesitant about doing something, you do not do it quickly or immediately, usually because you are uncertain, embarrassed, or worried.
histrionic	adj. 做作的 If you refer to some-one's behaviour as histrionic, you are critical of it because it is very dramatic, exaggerated, and insincere.
humorous	adj. 滑稽的 If someone or something is humorous, they are amusing, especially in a clever or witty way. 【考】 humorless; humor
illusion	v. 错觉 An illusion is a false idea or belief. 【考】 illusionary
implies	v. 暗示 If you imply that something is the case, you say something which indicates that it is the case in an indirect way.
impose	v. 强加 If you impose something on people, you use your authority to force them to accept it.
impropriety	n. 不正当行为 Impropriety is improper behaviour.
inappropriate	adj. 不适合的 Something that is inappropriate is not useful or suitable for a particular situation or purpose.

incommensurate	adj. 不相称的 not matching sth in size, importance, quality, etc. 【考】 incommensurable
incomprehensible	adj. 不能理解的 Something that is incomprehensible is impossible to understand.
inconstant	adj. 不专一的(formal) not faithful in love or friendship 【考】 inconstancy
inexact	adj. 不准确的 Something that is inexact is not precise or accurate.
infect	v. 传染 To infect people, animals, or plants means to cause them to have a disease or illness. 【考】 infectious
infer	v. 推断 If you infer that something is the case, you decide that it is true on the basis of information that you already have.
initial	adj. 开始的 You use initial to describe something that happens at the beginning of a process.
innocent	adj. 清白的 If someone is innocent, they did not commit a crime which they have been accused of. 【考】 innocence
insatiable	adj. 贪得无厌的 If someone has an insatiable desire for something, they want as much of it as they can possibly get.
insensitive	adj. 不敏感的 If you describe someone as insensitive, you are criticizing them for being unaware of or unsympathetic to other people's feelings. 【考】 insensitivity

instability	n. 不稳定(性) Instability is the quality of being unstable.
intact	adj. 完整无缺的 Something that is intact is complete and has not been damaged or changed.
intangible	adj. 无形的 Something that is intangible is abstract or is hard to define or measure.
intolerant	adj. 不容忍的 If you describe someone as intolerant, you mean that they do not accept behaviour and opinions that are different from their own. 【考】 intolerance
intuition	n. 直觉 Your intuition or your intuitions are unexplained feelings you have that something is true even when you have no evidence or proof of it. 【考】 intuitional; intuitive
inversion	n. 反向 When there is an inversion of something, it is changed into its opposite.
irregular	adj. 不定时的 If events or actions occur at irregular intervals, the periods of time between them are of different lengths.
jeopardize	v. 危及 To jeopardize a situation or activity means to do something that may destroy it or cause it to fail. 【考】 jeopardy
knowing	adj. 知情的 A knowing gesture or remark is one that shows that you understand something, for example the way that someone is feeling or

	what they really mean, even though it has not been mentioned directly.
knowledge	<p>n. 知识 Knowledge is information and understanding about a subject which a person has, or which all people have.</p> <p>【考】 knowledgeable</p>
lambast	<p>v. 炮轰 If you lambast someone, you criticize them severely, usually in public.</p>
largesse	<p>n. 善举 Largesse is a generous gift of money or a generous act of kindness.</p>
laughter	<p>n. 笑声 Laughter is the sound of people laughing, for example because they are amused or happy.</p>
lavish	<p>adj. 盛大的 If you describe something as lavish, you mean that it is very elaborate and impressive and a lot of money has been spent on it.</p>
learning	<p>n. 学习 Learning is the process of gaining knowledge through studying.</p>
lionized	<p>v. 把...奉为名人 If someone is lionized, they are treated as if they are very important or special by a particular group of people, often when they do not really deserve to be.</p>
literary	<p>adj. 文学 (上) 的 Literary means concerned with or connected with the writing, study, or appreciation of literature.</p>
luxuriant	<p>adj. 葱茏的 Luxuriant plants, trees, and gardens are large, healthy, and growing well.</p> <p>【考】 luxury</p>
major	<p>adj. 主要的 You use major when you want to describe something that is</p>

	<p>more important, serious, or significant than other things in a group or situation.</p> <p>【考】 majority</p>
manufacture	<p>v. (通常指大量) 制造, 生产 To manufacture something means to make it in a factory, usually in large quantities.</p>
marked	<p>adj. 显而易见的 A marked change or difference is very obvious and easily noticed.</p>
master	<p>n. 老板 A servant's master is the man that he or she works for.</p> <p>【考】 mastery</p>
mindless	<p>adj. 盲目的 If you describe a violent action as mindless, you mean that it is done without thought and will achieve nothing.</p>
misapprehension	<p>n. 误解 A misapprehension is a wrong idea or impression that you have about something.</p>
misguided	<p>adj. 被引入歧途的 If you describe an opinion or plan as misguided, you are critical of it because you think it is based on an incorrect idea. You can also describe people as misguided.</p>
mystified	<p>v. 使困惑不解 If you are mystified by something, you find it impossible to explain or understand.</p> <p>【考】 mystification</p>
needless	<p>adj. 不必要的 Something that is needless is completely unnecessary.</p>
nonchalant	<p>adj. 漠不关心的 If you describe someone as nonchalant, you mean that they appear not to worry or care about things and that they seem very</p>

	calm. 【考】 nonchalance
normal	adj. 正常的 Something that is normal is usual and ordinary, and is what people expect. 【考】 normalcy
notoriety	n. 臭名昭著 To achieve notoriety means to become well-known for something bad.
nuance	n. (声音、感受、外貌或意义的)细微差别 A nuance is a small difference in sound, feeling, appearance, or meaning.
obstacle	n. 障碍物 An obstacle is an object that makes it difficult for you to go where you want to go, because it is in your way.
omit	v. 省略 If you omit something, you do not include it in an activity or piece of work, deliberately or accidentally.
omnipresent	adj. 无所不在的 Something that is omnipresent is present everywhere or seems to be always present. 【考】 omnipresence
open	v. 打开 (门、窗、盖等) If you open something such as a door, window, or lid, or if it opens, its position is changed so that it no longer covers a hole or gap. 【考】 openness
organization	n. 组织 An organization is an official group of people, for example a political party, a business, a charity, or a club.

overblown	adj. 夸张的 Something that is overblown makes something seem larger, more important, or more significant than it really is.
painful	adj. 疼痛的 If a part of your body is painful, it hurts because it is injured or because there is something wrong with it. 【考】painless
palliative	n. 缓和剂 A palliative is a drug or medical treatment that relieves suffering without treating the cause of the suffering. 【考】palliate
particular	adj. 特指的 You use particular to emphasize that you are talking about one thing or one kind of thing rather than other similar ones. 【考】particularity; particularize
passion	n. 强烈的情欲 Passion is strong sexual feelings towards someone. 【考】passionate
perennial	adj. (尤指问题或困难) 永恒的 You use perennial to describe situations or states that keep occurring or which seem to exist all the time; used especially to describe problems or difficulties.
persuade	v. 劝说 If you persuade someone to do something, you cause them to do it by giving them good reasons for doing it.
phenomenon	n. 现象 A phenomenon is something that is observed to happen or exist.
pleasant	adj. 令人愉快的 Something that is pleasant is nice, enjoyable, or attractive.
poor	adj. (人) 贫穷的 Someone who is poor has very little money and few

	possessions. 【考】poorest
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如何用万能模板快速搞定 Argument

维 C 上校：维夕教育联合创始人，国内最顶级的 GRE 名师。出版的畅销书有《12 天突破 GRE 阅读》、《最新 GRE 官方词汇大全》、《新托福 110 必备词汇》。每年教出的 GRE 330 的学生全国遥遥领先！

很多童鞋，至今依然不懂得如何快速搞定 argument 写作。于是，抱着实现自我价值，帮助他人的心态，熬夜写了这篇文章，希望对国内的考生临时抱佛脚有帮助。

需要说明的是，该方法只适合 argument 无从下手的童鞋使用。除非迫不得已，我们不建议考生使用模板。如果考生确实要使用下面的模板，一定要记得，把下面的模板同义替换一些词汇、表达方式，形成自己的模板。否则将会被判雷同，零分。如果自己把下面的一些词汇、短语、句式修改，一般是不会被判雷同的。

万能 argument 模板

In this argument, the author maintains that...To justify the conclusion, the arguer points out .Although at first glance, it seems convincing. This argument, however, fails to be completely compelling as it stands, for it contains a series of unwarranted assumptions and due to the lack of necessary evidences.

First of all, the arguer simply assumes that **【fallacy I】**. Without offering the tenable evidence, the arguer clearly could not back up this fundamental assumption, though this is not entirely impossible. It is much likely that **【reason I】**.For example, **【example I】**.In order to strengthen this argument, the author should provide more credible evidences and have to rule out and account for these or other possible alternative explanations.

What is more, the author assumes that **【fallacy II】**.It is equally possible that **【Reason II】**.For example, **【example II】** Thus the arguer should apply more persuasive and professional evidences to substantiate this assumption ,for any of these scenarios, if true, would undoubtedly weaken the author' s conclusion.

Finally, even if the those assumptions on which the argument based on are true, the argument only relies on the assumption that 【**fallacy III**】 and we are not informed any persuasive evidence. Thus, it is not entirely unreasonable to question the arguer's conclusion. For instance, 【**example III**】 Lacking this indispensable evidence, the arguer cannot firmly bolster the conclusion.

To sum up, this argument is undoubtedly invalid as it seems, for the lack of compelling evidence and sound reasoning. To better evaluate the author' s conclusion, it is necessary to provide more convincing and unbiased evidences, reason more frigidly and rule out all other possible explanations.

下面演示一下, 如何使用我们给出的万能模板, 快速写好一篇 argument. 部分修改用加粗和下加横线提示, 读者可以将下面的模板和上面的万能模板比较, 也可以看出来, 下面的模板哪里已经修改了。

Step 1 练习默打模板

In this argument, the arguer concludes/recommends/advocates/predicts/claims that [**main idea**]. To justify the conclusion/predictions/recommendations, the arguer points out/cites an example of / study showing/an experiment involving.... , which may seem reasonable at first glance. With a series of dubious/unwarranted and poor assumptions/evidences and holes, however, this argument fails to be wholly persuasive as it stands.

A paramount problem involved in this recommendation is that the arguer simply assumes that [**fault 1**]. Without providing the credible evidence, the arguer apparently can not substantiate this crucial assumption, though this is entirely possible. It is much likely that [**reason 1**]. An appropriate example is not far to seek, [**example 1**]. In order to strengthen his/her argument, the author should provide more reliable evidences and have to rule out these or other possible alternative explanations. For example, if the arguer can convince me that [], this argument will be significantly strengthened.

Additionally, it is not safe to unfairly assume without substantiation that [**fault 2**]. In this case, we may wonder whether [**reason 2**] is possible or not. For example, [**example 2**]. Thus, the author should supply more convincing evidence to confirm this assumption. Otherwise, there is little chance that this unsolid/ expedient/ ineffective assumption can be bolstered.

Finally, even if the foregoing assumptions on which the conclusion is based on are reasonable, the

argument merely relies on the assumption that [**fault 3**] and we are not informed any persuasive and professional evidence. In fact, it could turn out to be the case, however, it will be questionable if [**example 3**]. If so, anyone would be reluctant to accept the arguer's recommendation/conclusion.

To sum up, there are, as I have presented, many obvious flaws that need to be marshaled/addressed before the proposal can be seriously scrutinized. Otherwise, any impetuous implementation of the recommendation would be unlikely to have desired consequence.

修改完属于自己的模板后，考生要开始每天在 word 上把这个模板打出来。一直到考试的时候可以**默打出来**。

例如我当时是这样的，考前半个月，每天饭前饭后各在 word 里打一遍，最后 9 分钟内完全可以把该模板默打出来。

每次在上面写上开始与结束时间。

例如：下面的 12:10 是我开始打的时候的时间，12:19 表示打完的时间，那么默打完这篇模板，我用了 9 分钟。于是，考场上，我还剩 21 分钟去找 argument 题目的漏洞和写出来。这时候的 21 分钟，是完全可以做到找出题目的漏洞和写完文章的！虽然分数可能不会特别高，但是起码速成了：)

12:10--12:19=9 分钟

In this argument, the arguer concludes/recommends/advocates/predicts/claims that [**main idea**]. To justify the conclusion/predictions/recommendations, the arguer points out/cites an example of / study showing/an experiment involving...., which may seem reasonable at first glance. With a series of dubious/unwarranted and poor assumptions/evidences and holes, however, this argument fails to be wholly persuasive as it stands.

A paramount problem involved in this recommendation is that the arguer simply assumes that [**fault 1**]. Without providing the credible evidence, the arguer apparently can not substantiate this crucial assumption, though this is entirely possible. It is much likely that [**reason 1**]. An appropriate example is not far to seek, [**example 1**]. In order to strengthen his/her argument, the author should provide more reliable evidences and have to rule out these or other possible alternative explanations. For example, if the arguer can convince me that [], this argument will be significantly strengthened.

Additionally, it is not safe to unfairly assume without substantiation that [**fault 2**]. In this case, we may wonder whether [**reason 2**] is possible or not. For example, [**example 2**]. Thus, the author should supply more convincing evidence to confirm this assumption. Otherwise, there is little chance that this unsolid/ expedient/ ineffective assumption can be bolstered.

Finally, even if the foregoing assumptions on which the conclusion is based on are reasonable, the argument merely relies on the assumption that [**fault 3**] and we are not informed any persuasive and professional evidence. In fact, it could turn out to be the case, however, it will be questionable if [**example 3**]. If so, anyone would be reluctant to accept the arguer's recommendation/ conclusion.

To sum up, there are, as I have presented, many obvious flaws that need to be marshaled/ addressed before the proposal can be seriously scrutinized. Otherwise, any impetuous implementation of the recommendation would be unlikely to have desired consequence.

Step 2 开始写一篇文章

模板在手了，需要的是后面不断的练习默打，这样才考场上，遇到 argument，看一下大概内容和写作指令。到底是要写 assumption 还是 evidence 等。根据不同的写作指令，在打模板的时候，再稍微改动一下。下面就拿最近常考的一篇 argument 机经进行练习。

The following appeared in a letter from a firm providing investment advice to a client.

"Homes in the northeastern United States, where winters are typically cold, have traditionally used oil as their major fuel for heating. Last year that region experienced twenty days with below-average temperatures, and local weather forecasters throughout the region predict that this weather pattern will continue for several more years. Furthermore, many new homes have been built in this region during the past year. Because of these developments, **we predict** an increased demand for heating oil and recommend investment in Consolidated Industries, one of whose major business operations is the retail sale of home heating oil."

Write a response in which you discuss **what specific evidence is needed** to evaluate the argument and explain how the evidence would weaken or strengthen the argument.

现在我们假设在考场里。

首先，看一下题目的文章的大概：是一个公司为一个客服的投资**建议** (from a firm providing investment advice to a client)。所以第一点已经明确了该题目文章是关于建议的。

其次，快速过一遍题目的这篇给客户的投资 letter，我们可以看到最后的结论的地方是：we **predict** ... 所以是关于预测类型的问题。

最后，看了一下写作指令，我看可以看到，这是一篇要写 **what specific evidence** 的文章。

马上快速在考场的 argument 的考试界面那里默打出如下的模板，这个模板肯定与咱们的模板有所不同，不同之处在于必须符合刚才上面提到的 3 点：1, 建议；2, **predice** 和 **recommend**；3, evidence。

所以在第一段，只留下 predict 一词，其他的 **concludes/recommends/advocates** 等全部删掉。

In this argument, the arguer **predicts** that .To justify the **advice**, the arguer points out, which may seem reasonable at first glance. With a series of dubious and poor assumptions and **lack the necessary evidences** , however, this argument fails to be wholly persuasive as it stands.

A paramount problem involved in this recommendation is that the arguer simply assumes that [**fault 1**]. Without providing the credible **evidence**, the arguer apparently can not substantiate this crucial assumption, though this is entirely possible. It is much likely that[**reason 1**].An appropriate example is not far to seek, [**example 1**]. In order to strengthen his/her argument, the author should provide more reliable evidences and have to rule out these or other possible alternative explanations. For example, if the arguer can convince me that [], this argument will be significantly strengthened.

Additionally, it is not safe to unfairly assume without substantiation that [**fault 2**]. In this case, we may wonder whether [**reason 2**] is possible or not. For example, [**example 2**]. Thus, the author **should supply more convincing evidence** to confirm this assumption. Otherwise, there is little chance that this unsolid/ expedient/ ineffective assumption can be bolstered.

Finally, even if the foregoing assumptions on which the conclusion is based on are reasonable, the argument merely **relies on the assumption that** [**fault 3**] and we are not **informed any persuasive and professional evidence**. In fact, it could turn out to be the case , however, it will be questionable if [**example 3**]. .If so, anyone would be reluctant to accept the arguer ' s recommendation/ conclusion.

To sum up, there are, as I have presented, many obvious flaws that need to be marshaled/ addressed before the proposal can be seriously scrutinized. Otherwise, any impetuous implementation of the recommendation would be unlikely to have desired consequence.

在考场上，默打完以上的模板后，我们再花几分钟，仔细看题目的文章在说什么。**不难发现：**

"Homes in the northeastern United States, where winters are typically cold, have traditionally used oil as their major fuel for heating. Last year that region experienced twenty days with below-average temperatures, and local weather forecasters throughout the region predict that this weather pattern will continue for several more years. Furthermore, many new homes have been built in this region during the past year. Because of these developments, **we predict an increased demand for heating oil and recommend** investment in Consolidated Industries, one of whose major business operations is the retail sale of home heating oil."

脑海里反映的是：

在冬季非常寒冷的美国东北部的房屋，一直都使用传统的油料作为采暖的主要燃料。去年该地区经历了 90 天低于往年平均气温的严寒，并且气象预测家们预测这种天气会持续未来数年。而且，去年本地建造了很多的房屋。按此趋势，我们预测对于油料的需求将会增加。所以我们建议对 CI 公司投资，该公司的主要业务之一就是家用采暖油料的零售。

接着开始找文章的漏洞：

1，气象预测家们预测这种天气会持续未来数年。但是这种预测是否靠谱？我们需要证据来表明，这些天气预测是靠谱的。例如过去的预测到底有多少次是正确的，又有多少次是扯淡的。我们需要这样的数据。否则，这些预测没有任何的说服力。

2，很多的住宅新建起来，不见得很多人都会立刻搬进去居住，可能是房子的质量不好，也可能是人们的工资负担不起那里昂贵的房价> 又或者交通不便利，环境不好等因素。**也就是我们需要一些证据：可以证明这些新房的主人会搬进去的。**

3，就算前面的预测是对的，很多新房的主人也会住进来，但是随着科技的发展，我们需要有证据表明，这些地方的居民依然会使用这些不可再生的，并且产生污染以及温室气体的燃料。很可能随着科技的发展，以及当地居民环保意识的增加，居民们都使用上了太阳能、电等其他环保的能源作为供暖的能源。因此，这样的投资注定是个悲剧啊。

好。在考场上，我们花了大概 5 分钟左右找出漏洞后，开始准备在刚才已经打好的模板里加上去。这样就妥妥的啦。需要提醒的是，对于那些平时看题目文章，不太会找漏洞的童鞋，我们建议大家多看 argument

提纲。如果自己找不到写作提纲，可以问上校老师。前提你是我们的全程班学生哈。

废话少说，下面开始阐述如何使用模板开始补全文章啦。如下：

第一段：

In this argument, the arguer **predicts** that the demand for heating oil will absolutely increased and confidently recommends the client investing in Consolidated Industries 【备注：题目原文为：an increased demand for heating oil and recommend investment in Consolidated Industries, one of whose major business operations is the retail sale of home heating oil.很明显，我在写第一段的时候，会在原文里直接 copy 这一句过来，然后再同义改写一下。】To justify the **advice**, the arguer points out that 【注，这个是题目原文 letter 的根据，考生对后面进行改写即可。笔者不再进行改写示范。last year that region experienced twenty days with below-average temperatures, and local weather forecasters throughout the region predict that this weather pattern will continue for several more years and many new homes have been built in this region during the past year】，which may seem reasonable at first glance. With a series of dubious and poor assumptions and **lack the necessary evidences** , however, this **recommendation** fails to be wholly persuasive as it stands.

写完第一段我们发现，第一段基本补写的部分完全来自题目原文。

考生需要做的事情是：

1. 区别文章哪些是原文作者的依据，哪些是原文作者的结论。这个其实在阅读课，我一直强调呀！！
2. 找出作者的依据和结论后，再在原文的基础上进行同义改写即可。

下面开始琢磨第 2 段。

由于刚才文章的漏洞我们已经找出来了，这时候，需要做的工作，只是把下面找出的漏洞逐一添加到每段即可。例如：

1. 气象预测家们预测这种天气会持续未来数年。但是这种预测是否靠谱？我们需要证据来表明，这些天气预测是靠谱的。例如过去的预测到底有多少次是正确的，又有多少次是扯淡的。我们需要这样的数据。否则，这些预测没有任何的说服力。
2. 很多的住宅新建起来，不见得很多人都会立刻搬进去居住，可能是房子的质量不好，也可能是人们的工资负担不起那里昂贵的房价 > 又或者交通不便利，环境不好等因素。**也就是我们需要一些证据：可以证明这些新房的主人会搬进去的。**
3. 就算前面的预测是对的，很多新房的主人也会住进来，但是随着科技的发展，我们需要有证据表明，这些地方的居民依然会使用这些不可再生的，并且产生污染以及温室气体的燃料。很可能随着科技的发展，以及当地居民环保意识的增加，居民们都使用上了太阳能、电等其他环保的能源作为供暖的能源。因此，这样的投资注定是个悲剧啊。

第二段:

A paramount problem involved in this recommendation is that the arguer simply assumes that 气象预测家们预测这种天气会持续未来数年【请读者把前面的中文翻译为英文即可在考场上】 Without providing the credible **evidence**, the arguer apparently can not substantiate this crucial assumption, though this is entirely possible. It is much likely that 这些天气预测是不靠谱的. An appropriate example is not far to seek, 例如过去的预测很多是不正确的, 都是是扯淡的. In order to strengthen his/her argument, the author should provide more reliable evidences and have to rule out these or other possible alternative explanations. For example, if the arguer can convince me that 过去的预测都是非常靠谱的, 正确的, 这样 this argument will be significantly strengthened.

第三段:

Additionally, it is not safe to unfairly assume without substantiation that 很多的住宅新建起来, 很多人都会立刻搬进去居住. In this case, we may wonder whether 那些居民是否真的一定会搬进去住 is possible or not. For example, 居民们可能压根就不会搬进去, 例如可能是房子的质量不好, 也可能是人们的工资负担不起那里昂贵的房价 > 又或者交通不便利, 环境不好等因素. Thus, the author **should supply more convincing evidence** to confirm this assumption. Otherwise, there is little chance that this unsolid/ expedient/ ineffective assumption can be bolstered.

第四段:

Finally, even if the foregoing assumptions on which the conclusion is based on are reasonable, the argument merely **relies on the assumption that** 这些地方的居民依然会使用这些不可再生的, 并且产生污染以及温室气体的燃料. and we are not **informed any persuasive and professional evidence**. In fact, it could turn out to be the case, however, that 很可能随着科技的发展, 以及当地居民环保意识的增加, 居民们都使用上了太阳能、电等其他环保的能源作为供暖的能源。因此, 这样的投资注定是个悲剧啊. If so, anyone would be reluctant to accept the arguer's recommendation.

最后一段, 基本不用怎么改。

To sum up, there are, as I have presented, many necessary evidence needed to be marshaled before the proposal can be seriously scrutinized. Otherwise, any impetuous implementation of the recommendation would be unlikely to have desired consequence.

看到了? 不知道你真的懂怎么利用模板快速写一篇 arguemnt 了?

如果你真的打算用万能模板, 下面开始写这篇作业, 全程班的童鞋写完, 附上 argument 的题目、写作

指令，发给上校的 QQ 邮箱，**备注 argument 作业 1+你的学号**。告诉老师给你修改。

argument 作业 1

A recent sales study indicates that consumption of seafood dishes in Bay City restaurants has increased by 30 percent during the past five years. Yet there are no currently operating city restaurants whose specialty is seafood. Moreover, the majority of families in Bay City are two-income families, and a nationwide study has shown that such families eat significantly fewer home-cooked meals than they did a decade ago but at the same time express more concern about healthful eating. Therefore, the new Captain Seafood restaurant that specializes in seafood should be quite popular and profitable.

Write a response in which you discuss what **specific evidence** is needed to evaluate the argument and explain how the evidence would weaken or strengthen the argument.

中文翻译：最近的销量调查显示 Bay City 餐馆的海鲜菜肴的消费量比过去五年增加了 30%。而现在该市还没有专门经营海鲜菜的餐厅。而且，Bay City 的大多数家庭是双收入家庭，一次国家调查显示这类家庭在家做饭的数量比十年前显著减少，同时他们更关注健康饮食。因此，在 Bay City 开设一家新的专营海鲜食品的 C 餐馆将会非常受欢迎而且有利可图。

参考提纲（建议考生自己重新写）：

1. 最近的海鲜食品的需求比去年上升 30%并不意味着海鲜食物的市场变得很大
 2. 全国对于双收入家庭的调查并不意味着 Bar City 同样适用
 3. 作者同样忽略了其他因素：比如 Bar City 当地的餐厅数量很多而且对于海鲜食品的供应是否已经足够丰富；或者是否 Bar City 的居民饮食习惯
- 1> 的海鲜食品的需求比去年上升 30%并不意味着海鲜食物的市场变得很大（别的类型餐馆的情况>），人们的消费增加了可能是由于人们生活的水平提高了，或者是海鲜的价格贵了，不代表吃的人多了，专营和不专营是不一样的概念
- 2> 对于双收入家庭的调查并不意味着 Bar City 同样适用（而且他们不愿意在家里吃也不代表他们愿意出去吃的是海鲜>），而且他们的工资即使是双收入或者比较高，但是不代表他们能够经常吃的起昂贵的海鲜
- 3> 同样忽略了其他因素：比如 Bar City 当地的餐厅数量很多而且对于海鲜食品的供应是否已经足够丰富；或者是否 Bar City 的居民饮食习惯

解决备考 GRE 各种疑难杂症

⊗ 问题 1:

1. 小白同学，资料零散，对 GRE 备考没有概念，不知道要做什么
2. 考试时间很着急，不知道怎么安排时间，不知道要做什么

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案:

我们给每一个报名全程班的学生都提供专属的规划。详细到每一天每科要做什么，资料，课程全部配套打包，自己什么都不用准备，跟着规划走就可以

⊗ 问题 2

拖延癌晚期，不清楚自己复习进度，不知道自己水平怎么样，能不能去考试

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案:

专属助教老师一对一跟进监督，独家研发的 GRE 智能网站后台监控整个复习进度，想偷懒？不存在的！词汇打卡团，数学打卡团等等辅助监督，拒绝拖延

⊗ 问题 3

备考时间零散，没办法每节课都跟直播

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案:

直播是轮播，不但可以在下一次跟着直播，并且还有配套视频讲解。不怕错过任何一章节题目直播讲解

⊗ 问题 4

备考时间不固定，有时候复习时间很少，有时候可以全天复习

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案:

1. 专属规划，根据个人考试时间，备考时间，基础等等综合考虑规划，择优安排，能复习多少安排多少
2. 智能 GRE 网站配套题目视频讲解，想复习哪些题目复习哪些题目，不需要等直播，自由方便

⊗ 问题 5

题目来源不稳定，题目不靠谱

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案:

维夕独家研发的智能 GRE 备考网站 www.vcgre.com，全部都是真题和高频机经！刷题界面和考试完全一致。并且还有配套视频或者音频讲解

⊗ 问题 6

考了很多次，都不提分（词汇，方法问题）

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案：

1.词汇解决：单词打卡团，单词小测，词汇直播课，小程序 APP，Excel 表格辅助背单词

2.方法解决：直播，视频老师讲解，作业修改活动，一对一矫正刷题思路

⊗ 问题 7

自己刷题正确率很高，但是考试不出分（思路问题）

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案：

维夕家独有的填空、阅读、作文作业一对一修改，矫正思路。很多时候题目做对了，但是思路是错的，刚好蒙对答案，自己没有发现。一对一作业修改刚好解决这个问题

⊗ 问题 8

考试时间临近，没办法等开班

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案：

不需要等开班，随时报班，随时开始复习

⊗ 问题 9

备考时间跨度比较长，课程过期，还要自己复习

☑ 维夕提供的解决方案：

课程可以暂停，整个备考无忧！你只需要负责复习，出分，其他一切事交给维夕！

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