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记单词 练阅读

——四级词汇记忆

与真题阅读分类训练

记单词,练阅读

——四级词汇记忆与真题阅读分类训练

主 编 边卫红

主 审 杨晓云

副主编 周建平 唐 力

编 者 (按姓氏笔画排序)

王 群 边卫红 张晨钰 周建平

赵巴阳 唐 力 韩晓玲

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前言

《记单词，练阅读——四级词汇记忆与真题阅读分类训练》是根据《大学英语课程教学要求》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写的。其目的在于帮助学生科学记忆词汇，迅速提高阅读水平，进而顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

词汇是语言学习的重要组成部分之一，也是听、说、读、写、译各项语言能力提升的基础。四级考试虽已取消了“词汇和结构”这一考核环节，但其仍渗透于四级考试的其他题型中，所占比重不减反增，且阅读理解部分始终是四级考试中分值比例最高的题型。许多语言学家提倡通过广泛的阅读来习得词汇，而目前大多数学生的阅读量和阅读内容的覆盖面很难实现真正意义上的广泛阅读；同时，英语词汇的习得也主要靠背单词，收效甚微。基于此原因，我们编写了本书。

本书中的文章均选自历年四级考试真题，题材涉及政治、经济、文化、科技等方面，在一定程度上可满足学生对英语四级阅读内容覆盖面的需求。四级真题文章中的生词多为《大学英语课程教学要求》中的四级词汇，通过记忆四级词汇来提高对真题阅读材料的理解能力，再通过对真题阅读材料的理解、消化来巩固四级词汇记忆，从而达到词汇记忆和阅读能力同步提高的目的，这是本书的一大特色。本书还特别精选大学英语四级考试新增设的选词填空题型，并对其加以改编，以使学生在选词阅读方面得到充分的训练，这是本书的一大创新点。

本书特点：

1. 精选四级真题阅读文章，并按社会焦点、科学技术、文化教育、研究报告、行为风尚、企业文化、经济问题、日常生活加以分类。
2. 每篇文章前列出文中的重点单词和词组，给出相关的词义、搭配、辨析和例句。文中词义用黑体标注。
3. 在真题原文部分附以难点分析、答案解析和参考译文；在真题改编部分附以参考答案和译文。

由于水平有限、时间仓促，书中难免有疏忽之处，欢迎广大读者及同行、专家们不吝赐教。

（注：目录中数字如 1998-6-4，表示 1998 年 6 月四级真题阅读理解中的第四篇文章；2006-6-2（旧）表示 2006 年 6 月四级真题旧题型阅读理解中的第二篇文章；2006-6-2（新）表示 2006 年 6 月四级真题新题型阅读理解中的第二篇文章。）

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第一章

社会焦点

第一节 改编类文章

◎ 1998-6-4

一、词汇

1. **academy** [ə'kædəmi] *n.* ① (高等) 专科院校, 学院 ② 学会, 研究院, 学术协会

【例句】The discipline at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it. (CET4 2004. 6)
军队院校的纪律非常严格, 学员们几乎无法忍受。

2. **community** [kə'mju:niti] *n.* ① 社会, 社区, 团体, 公社 ② 共同组织, 共有 ③ (动、植物的) 群落

【辨析】community, society

community 指有着共同利益或特性的社团, 也有“社区”的意思; society 指人类社会关系的总和, 也有“协会”的意思。

【例句】Although receiving financial support from family, community or the government is allowed, it is never admired. (CET4 2001. 1)

尽管允许从家庭、社区或政府接受经济救助, 但这种救助从来不为人们所称道。

3. **compete** [kəm'pi:t] *vi.* 比赛, 竞争

【搭配】compete with/against sb. for sth. 与某人竞争以获得某物

【例句】A global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete.

(CET4 2005. 12)

全球性的产品所具备的规模经济是当地品牌无法匹敌的。

4. **contact** ['kɒntækt] *n.* ① 接触, 联系 ② 熟人, 社会关系 ③ (电路的) 触点, 接头 *vt.* 接触, 联系

【搭配】be in contact with 和……接触、有联系 be out of contact with 和……脱离接触、失去联系

lose contact with 和……失去联系, 离开

【例句】Eye contact is important because wrong contact may create a communication barrier.

(CET4 2002. 1)

眼神的交流很重要, 因为不当的交流会产生交际障碍。

5. **corporation** (corporate)

corporation [kɔ:pə'reɪʃən] *n.* ① 法人, 公司, 企业 ② (市、镇的) 自治机关

corporate [kɔ:pərit] *adj.* ① 公司的, 法人的 ② 共同的, 全体的

【例句】(1) The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations.

(CET4 1999. 6)

跨国公司崛起、全球市场营销、新的通信技术以及逐渐消失的文化差异已引发全球公共关系前所未有的发展。

(2) On April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day, approximately 20 million Americans gathered at various sites across the country to protest corporate and governmental damage of the environment.



1970年4月22日是第一个地球日,大约两千万美国人在全国不同的地点集会,抗议公司及政府对环境的破坏。

6. **debate** [di'beit] *v.* 争论,辩论 *n.* 争论,辩论

【搭配】beyond debate 无疑义,无可争辩 debate on/upon/over... 对……辩论

【辨析】debate, discuss, argue, dispute 这些动词都表示与他人谈论以达成协议、确认真相或说服别人。debate 包含正式的、通常为公开的争论; discuss 涉及对某一问题交换意见并仔细检查; argue 强调陈述事实或理由来支持别人所反对的观点; dispute 表示观点的不同,通常为尖锐的辩论。

【例句】Although many experts agree that more children are overweight, there is debate over the best way to tackle the problem. (CET4 2006. 6)

尽管许多专家认为有越来越多的孩子超重,但他们对于解决这个问题的最好方式还有争议。

7. **diverse** (diversity)

diverse [dai'vɜ:s] *adj.* ① 不同的,相异的 ② 多种多样的

diversity [dai'vɜ:siti] *n.* 差异,多样性

【例句】(1) A culture in which the citizens share similar religious beliefs and values is more likely to have laws that represent the wishes of its people than is a culture where citizens come from diverse backgrounds. (CET4 2003. 6)

一个由拥有相似宗教信仰和价值观的国民组成的国家,比一个由不同背景国民组成的国家更可能制定出代表其国民愿望的法律。

(2) Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. (CET4 2005. 1)

如同美国一样,日本早期儿童教育存在着多种多样的方式。

8. **double** ['dʌbl] *n.* ① 两倍 ② (pl.) (网球等)双打 *adj.* ① 两倍的 ② 双重的 ③ 双人的 ④ 两面派的
vt. ① 使……加倍 ② 折叠 *vi.* 加倍

【例句】Since the world's population is expected to double in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of widespread water crisis. (CET4 2001. 6)

由于世界人口预期在未来50年中要翻一番,许多专家认为,我们处在全球水资源危机的边缘。

9. **expand** [iks'pænd] *vt.* ① 扩大,扩张,扩展 ② 膨胀

【辨析】expand, extend

expand 侧重指上下、左右、前后的面或体的伸展; extend 表示时间和空间的“延长”,可用于比喻意义上的“延长”,或范围上的“扩展”。

【例句】After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys being encouraged to go to school. (CET4 1997. 1)

在阿拉伯国家赢得独立之后,国家重视扩大教育的力度,鼓励女孩同男孩一样去上学。

10. **global** ['gləʊbəl] *adj.* ① 全球的,全世界的 ② 总的,全面的,整体的

【例句】It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link.

(CET4 2002. 12)

现在世界是个“地球村”,依靠传真、电话或卫星联络,国与国之间的距离只有几秒钟之遥。

11. **handful** ['hændfʊl] *n.* ① 一把 ② 少数,少量

【搭配】a handful of 一把;少数

【例句】It was midnight and only a handful of people were wandering on the street. 午夜时分,只有少数人在大街上闲逛。

12. **immigrant** ['ɪmɪgrənt] *n.* 移民,侨民

【例句】Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods. (CET4 2006. 6 新)

盐湖城的许多移民对于这几次拘留很愤怒,他们说他们感到自己就像是可以被任意处理的物品。

13. likewise ['laɪkwaɪz] *adv.* ① 同样地,照样地 ② 又,也

【例句】Some have little power to do good, and have likewise little strength to resist evil.
一些没有能力去做善事的人,同样也没有力量抵制邪恶。

14. media ['mi:diə] *n.* ① 媒质,媒介物 ② 新闻媒介,传播媒体 ③ 手段,工具(*sing. medium*)

【搭配】by/through the medium of 以……为媒介,通过

【辨析】medium, method, means, way

medium 指“媒介、手段”,通过它能完成传输或转移某种事物;method 指“方法、办法”,通常指有条理并有效的方法;means 指“方法,手段,工具”,通常指采取的方法、策略或所用的机器、工具;way 指“方法,手段,方式”,可指单一的技巧,也可指复杂的操作。

【例句】This research has attracted wide media coverage and has featured on BBC television's Tomorrow's World.
(CET4 2002.6)

这项研究吸引了广泛的媒体报导,而且在 BBC 电视台的《明日世界》栏目中做了专题报导。

15. minority [maɪ'nɒrɪti] *n.* ① 少数 ② 少数民族

【例句】Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of medical profession women are in a minority.
大多数护士是女性,但从事高层次医疗职业的女性却占少数。

16. potential [pə'tenʃəl] *adj.* 潜在的,可能的 *n.* 潜能,潜力

【例句】Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good impression on a potential employer.

(CET4 2006.6)

几乎所有的应聘者都决心给未来的雇主留下好印象。

17. primarily ['praɪməri] *adv.* ① 首先,起初 ② 主要地,根本上

【例句】A man who is a pure scientist is primarily interested in doing his research accurately.

(CET4 1995.6)

一位纯粹的科学家主要感兴趣的是精确地从事他自己的研究。

18. promote [prə'məʊt] *vt.* ① 促进,发扬 ② 提升,提拔,使晋级 ③ 推销

【例句】(1) What refrigeration did promote was marketing — marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

(CET4 1997.6)

冷藏所推动的是市场营销——在世界范围内推销硬件与电力、软饮料与肉类产品,以期卖个好价钱。

(2) But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. (CET4 2004.6)

但如果两三个候选人都可能晋升,而且每个人的能力又极为接近,管理者将提拔他或她最喜欢的那个人。

19. talent ('talented)

talent ['tælənt] *n.* ① 天才,才干,才能 ② 人才,有才干的人

talented ['tæləntɪd] *adj.* 有才能的

【辨析】talent, ability, capacity, skill, competence 这些名词都表示某人具有取得进步或成功的素质。talent 强调天生的才能,尤其是在艺术方面;ability 是指智力或体力上具有做某事的能力;capacity 强调天赋,如生长、发展或成功的潜力;skill 强调由经验而获得或发展的能力;competence 指能做到使人满意但并不一定特别出众的能力。

【例句】(1) Time and again labor-market analysts mention a need for talents that liberal-arts majors are assumed to have: writing and communication skills, organizational skills, open-mindedness and adaptability, and the ability to analyze and solve problems. (CET4 2003.9)

人才市场的分析家们一再提到文科专业的学生需要具备的才能:写作和交流技能、组织能力、开阔的思维、较强的适应能力和分析解决问题的能力。



- (2) Beethoven was a talented musician, and he had devoted all his life to composing many great classic symphonies.

贝多芬是名天才音乐家, 他毕生创作了许多经典的交响乐。

二、真题改编

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

It's very interesting to note where the 1 about diversity is taking place. It is taking place 2 in political circles. We have a lot of 3 with top corporate (公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if they 4 in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative (必须). They also say that the need for 5, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more 6, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying, "Let's go back to the good old days when we had a meritocracy (知识界精华)." I 7 visited a college where the campus had 8 its minority population in the last six years. An African American who has been a professor there for a long time remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a 9 of minorities on campus. Now the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the 10 — not in corporates or on college campuses.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) argue | I) primarily |
| B) minorities | J) major |
| C) contact | K) handful |
| D) contain | L) doubled |
| E) media | M) debate |
| F) talented | N) effectiveness |
| G) compete | O) recently |
| H) intelligence | |

三、参考答案

1. M) 2. I) 3. C) 4. G) 5. F) 6. B) 7. O) 8. L) 9. K) 10. E)

四、参考译文

留意一下关于多样化的辩论所进行的地点, 是很有意思的。这种辩论主要发生于政界。我们同公司的高层有很多接触; 他们中没有一人谈到要消除那些产生多样性的手段。实际上, 他们说如果他们的公司打算在地球村和全球市场上竞争, 必须具备多样性。他们还说, 需要天赋、有技术的美国人意味着我们必须扩大选择职员的范围。美国明白, 扩大选择职员的范围, 意味着在政策上鼓励向更多的少数民族、妇女和外来移民提供技术援助。公司领导层知道, 如果做不到这一点, 他们就无法拥有他们所需的工程师、科学家、律师和企业经理。

同样, 我也没听到院校里有人这样说: “让我们回到过去那不拘一格选人才的美好时日。”我最近参观了一所学院, 这所学院在过去的6年中少数民族人口数量翻了一番。一位非裔美国人那里做了很长时间的教授, 她记得当她刚到这所学院时, 校园里只有非常少的少数民族。现在正是因为多样化, 这所大学才比以前更好了。所以主要在政界和媒体中, 而不是在公司和大学校园里, 我们才会听到这样的(关于多样化是否有必要的)辩论。

1999-6-3

一、词汇

1. achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就, 功绩

【例句】An athlete succeeds by achievement only — not by economic background or family connections.

(CET4 2003.9)

运动员只以成绩论成功,不是依靠其经济背景或家庭关系。

2. among other things 除了其他事情以外

【例句】A well-written composition calls for good choice of words and clear organization among other things.

(CET4 1996.6)

除了其他要求外,一篇好文章还需要措词严谨,结构清晰。

3. attitude [ˈætɪtʃʊd] *n.* ① 姿势 ② 看法, 态度

【搭配】attitude of mind 思想方法;看法,观点 take an attitude of 采取……的态度

【辨析】attitude, altitude

altitude (尤指海拔)高度,高处(海拔甚高的地方),(等级、地位等)高

【例句】Every culture has developed preferences for certain kinds of food and drink, and equally strong negative attitudes toward others.

(CET4 2004.1)

每一种文化对特定的食物和饮料都有偏爱,而对其他持排斥态度。

4. attractive [ə'træktɪv] *adj.* 吸引人的,有吸引力的

【例句】First, the teacher's personality should be lively and attractive.

(CET4 2003.6)

首先,教师的性格应该是活泼的和具有吸引力的。

5. average [ˈævərɪdʒ] *n.* ① 平均,平均数 ② 平均标准 *adj.* ① 一般的,平常的 ② 平均的

vt. 平均,均分,求平均值

【搭配】above the average 在一般水平以上,在平均数以上 below the average 在一般水平以下;在平均数以下 on (an) average 通常;按平均

【例句】On average, American kids aged 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, 8 hours more than they did in 1981.

(CET4 2003.6)

美国3~12岁的孩子平均每星期的在校时间为29小时,比1981年多8小时。

6. base [beɪs] *n.* ① 底部,基础 ② 根据地,基地 *vt.* 以……作基础,把……建立在

【搭配】be based on... 建立在……

【例句】Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities.

(CET4 2005.1)

一些日本父母认为,如果孩子参加以大学为基础的项目,就可以增加他们最终考入一流大学的机会。

7. character [ˈkærɪktə] *n.* ① (事物的)特征,性质 ② 性格,品性 ③ 人物 ④ (人的)品质 ⑤ 字符

vt. 使……有特征

【搭配】in character (with) 适合,和……相称 out of character 不适合,和……不相称

【辨析】character, characteristic

characteristic *adj.* 特有的,表示特性的,独特的 *n.* 特性,特征

【例句】Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.

(CET4 1999.6)

玩具在培养孩子的性情方面起着越来越重要的作用。

8. conscious [ˈkɒnʃəs] *adj.* ① 有意识的,自觉的 ② 有知觉的 ③ 知道的,意识到的

【搭配】be conscious of 意识到

【例句】I'm conscious enough to know it is going to be a very difficult situation to compete against three strong



teams.

(CET4 2005.1)

我充分意识到和三个强队角逐将是件很困难的事。

9. **consumer** [kən'sju:mə] *n.* 消费者

【例句】The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement.

(CET4 2005.6)

广告对购买动机的诱惑力既有正面效果,又有负面效果:顾客可能因听信广告而买一件劣质或高价的产品。

10. **consumption** [kən'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 消费, 消费量

【例句】Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, whose overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.

(CET4 2000.6)

啤酒对男性来说是最畅销的饮品,他们的总消耗量远远超过女性的消耗量。

11. **enormous** [i'nɔ:məs] *adj.* 巨大的, 庞大的

【例句】Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off.

(CET4 1996.1)

来自外太空的各种射线可穿过大气,但来自太阳的大量辐射被屏蔽了。

12. **envy** ['envi] *n. / vt.* 羡慕, 嫉妒

【辨析】envy, jealousy

envy 用于贬义时,指因未获得某物而不满;用于褒义时,指希望得到别人得到的东西;jealousy 指对别人占有或企图占有应属于自己的或自己应得的东西而感到不满或恼恨,甚至怀恨在心,语义比 envy 强烈。

【例句】Envy sometimes stems from misunderstanding.

(CET4 1998.6)

忌妒有时来自误解。

13. **figure** ['figə] *n.* ① 外形, 轮廓, 体形 ② 图形, 图表 ③ 数字 ④ 画像 ⑤ 身份

v. ① 描绘, 塑造 ② 表示, 象征 ③ 演算 ④ 考虑

【搭配】figure in 包括进, 算进 figure on 依靠 figure out 理解, 明白

【例句】(1) The statistical figures in that report are not accurate, you should not refer to them.

(CET4 2002.1)

那个报告里的统计数据不准确,你不要参考它们。

(2) Last night he saw two dark figures enter the building, and then there was the explosion.

(CET4 2005.1)

昨晚他看见两个黑影进入大楼,然后传来爆炸声。

14. **joint** [dʒɔɪnt] *n.* ① 接缝, 接合处, 接合点 ② 关节 *adj.* ① 共有的, 联合的 ② 连接的 ③ 连带的

vt. 连接, 接合, 使连接 *vi.* 贴合

【例句】Both companies are involved in the joint development of a new medium-sized car which will become the fashion in the whole country.

这两家公司合力开发一种全新的中型汽车,拥有这种汽车在全国将成为一种时尚。

15. **lower** ['ləʊə] *adj.* 较低的, 下级的, 下等的, 下游的 *vi.* 降低, 跌落, 减弱 *vt.* 放下, 降下, 减弱, 贬低

【例句】Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards.

(CET4 2002.1)

Elshtain 教授很高兴看到美国人现在意识到了国民道德水平下降的问题。

16. **package** ['pækɪdʒ] *n.* ① 包裹, 包 ② 一套; 一揽子 ③ (电视等的)完整的一套节目

vt. 将……包装以备出售

【辨析】package, pack, packet, parcel

package 指为搬运而包扎的较大较重的包; pack 指背包或包装好的包裹; packet 指包扎整齐的小

包; parcel 特指“邮包,小包”。

【例句】The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: “store in the refrigerator.” (CET4 1997.6)

冰箱被看成是一种必需品。20 世纪 60 年代首次出现了罐装食品,其标签上写着“存放于冰箱中”,自那以后冰箱就已成为必需品了。

17. rate [reit] n. ① 比率 ② 等级 ③ 价格,费用 ④ 速度 v. ① 估价,认为 ② 鉴定等级

【辨析】rate, ratio

rate 用于各种比例和比率,如: a rate of exchange 兑换率, a survival rate 成活率; ratio 主要指数学上的比率,如: the direct ratio 正比率, the inverse ratio 反比率

【例句】Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. (CET4 2006.6)

在发展中国家,教育女孩很有可能产生比其他任何投资更高的回报率。

18. reproduce (reproduction)

reproduce [ˌrɪːprəˈdjuːs] v. ① 繁殖,生殖 ② 复制 ③ 使……在脑海中重现 ④ 再生产

reproduction [ˌrɪːprəˈdʌkʃən] n. 繁殖,再现,复制品

【例句】I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. (CET4 1997.6)

我认为用不了几百年,只要几十年,装有芯片的机器就会首先出现,与它们的人类前辈竞争并超越他们。一旦他们超越了我们,他们就能进行自我设计了。实质上,他们就能够自我复制了。

二、真题改编

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth — but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made 1 efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has 2 from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on 3. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the 4 of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas (通俗电视连续剧) and installment (分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in 5 the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Most soaps are based on wealthy 6 living the high life in big cities.

“Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values — not many children, different 7 towards sex, women working,” says Martine. “They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people 8 of other patterns of behavior and other values, which were put into a very attractive 9.”

Meanwhile, the installment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. “This led to an enormous change in 10 patterns and consumption was incompatible (不相容的) with unlimited reproduction,” says Martine.



- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A) average | I) jealousy |
| B) envy | J) joint |
| C) reduce | K) dropped |
| D) consumption | L) characters |
| E) ratios | M) attitudes |
| F) lowering | N) conscious |
| G) characteristics | O) package |
| H) packet | |

三、参考答案

1. J) 2. K) 3. A) 4. B) 5. F) 6. L) 7. M) 8. N) 9. O) 10. D)

四、参考译文

在降低人口增长方面,巴西是发展中国家取得巨大成功的国家之一,但是这一成功与其说经过精心策划,不如说事出偶然。哈佛大学的 George Martine 说,有一些国家,比如印度,已经通过共同努力降低了人口出生率,而巴西并未真正地进行过努力,但其结果比那些国家更好。

巴西的人口增长率已由 1951—1960 年的每年 2.99% 降低到 1981—1990 年的每年 1.93%。目前巴西妇女平均每人只有 2.7 个孩子。Martine 说这一统计数字在 1990 年后会进一步下降,这一成功使很多其他第三世界国家羡慕不已。

Martine 认为此项成功的原因很多,其中主要归功于 20 世纪 70 年代的通俗电视连续剧和分期付款计划。二者在降低人口出生率方面起到了间接的却是非常重要的作用。巴西是世界上出产通俗电视剧最多的国家之一。多数电视剧描写的是住在大都市里过豪华生活的人。

Martine 说:“尽管他们没有真正试图解决生育问题,但他们描述了中、上阶层的价值观——孩子不要太多、对性别问题的不同态度、妇女要工作。他们将这些观念传播到巴西的每个地方,并将其其他的生活方式和价值观融入到吸引人的电视剧节目中,使人们意识到它们。”

同时,分期付款计划试图鼓励穷人消费。Martine 认为,“这使消费方式有了巨大的改观,而要想消费就不能无限地生育。”



2001 - 6 - 3

一、词汇

1. **available** [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* ① 可以得到的,可用的 ② 有用的,有效的 ③ 可会见的

【搭配】be available for sth. /to sb. 可用的,可得到的

【例句】Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are available in grocery stores.

(CET4 1997. 1)

烹饪用的方便食品总可以在杂货店里买到。

2. **appreciate** [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.* ① 感激 ② 重视,赏识,鉴赏 *vi.* 增值,涨价

【辨析】appreciate, thank

appreciate 后接事物,表示“感谢”;thank 后接人,表示“感谢”。如:She appreciated his kindness. 相当于 She thanked him for his kindness.

【例句】(1) I would appreciate your keeping it a secret.

(CET4 1995. 6)

我很感谢你保守秘密。

(2) People appreciate working with him because he has a good sense of humor.

(CET4 1998. 1)

人们都非常乐意和他一起工作,因为他很有幽默感。

3. **approach** [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* ① 方法,方式 ② 途径 ③ 接近,逼近 *vt.* 接近,靠近 *vi.* 靠近

【搭配】the approach to ……的方法

【例句】(1) The traditional approach to dealing with complex problems is to break them down into smaller,

more easily managed problems.

(CET4 1996.6)

处理复杂问题的传统方法是把它们分成若干更小、更容易解决的问题。

- (2) Many birds utter warning calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter different cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure.

(CET4 2003.1)

许多鸟儿在发现危险来临时就会发出报警的叫声;猴子发出不同的叫声来表达如生气、恐惧和愉快的不同心情。

4. **charge** [tʃɑːdʒ] *n.* ① 费用, 价钱 ② 管理, 主管 ③ 负荷 ④ 充电

v. ① 索(价), 要……支付 ② 充电 ③ 控告(重大罪行)

【搭配】charge sb. with sth. 因……指控某人 charge a crime against/on sb. 指控某人有罪 free of charge 免费

take charge 开始管理; 接管 in charge of 负责, 主管 in the charge of 受……管理、照管(被动意义)

【例句】Urban crowdedness would be greatly relieved if only the fares charged on public transport were more reasonable.

(CET4 2003.1)

要是公交费用更合理一些, 城市的拥挤程度就会大大缓解了。

5. **coordinate** [kəʊ'ɔːdineɪt] *vt.* (使)调整, (使)协调 *n.* ① 同等物 ② 坐标(用复数) *adj.* 同等的, 并列的

【例句】But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal.

(CET4 1995.6)

但是, 成功着陆还是很有可能的, 因为我们知道目标的准确坐标。

6. **distress** [dis'tres] *n.* ① 悲痛, 忧伤 ② 穷困 ③ 不幸, 危难 *vt.* 使悲痛, 使穷困, 使忧伤

【例句】It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on.

(CET4 1997.1)

人们一致认为他们(婴儿)喜欢发出各种声音, 在最初的几个月里, 一两种声音就能明确显示他们是快乐、压抑和友善等。

7. **domestic** [də'mestɪk] *adj.* ① 国内的, 本国的 ② 家庭的, 家用的 ③ 驯服的, 驯养的

【例句】In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts. (CET4 2003.1)

在当今的市场, 成功的海外业务有助于国内的商业活动。

8. **efficient** (efficiently)

efficient [i'fɪʃənt] *adj.* ① 有效率的 ② 有能力的

efficiently [i'fɪʃəntli] *adv.* 有效率地, 有效地

【辨析】efficient, effective

efficient 指效率高的, 如: She is very efficient as a secretary. effective 指有效的, 如: This medicine is specially effective against cancer.

【例句】The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read.

(CET4 1999.1)

教育的功能是创造条件和环境, 以使学生们有可能找到一种最有效的自学阅读的方法。

9. **occurrence** [ə'kʌrəns] *n.* ① 事件, 发生的事情 ② 发生, 出现

【辨析】occurrence, incident, affair, event, emergency

occurrence 可指日常或普通家庭中的事情; incident 一般指小事件; affair 泛指自己关心或必须做的事, 其复数表示“重大事件”; event 一般指时政和历史重大事件、日常中重要和破例的事; emergency 指突发的事件。

【例句】A series of current environmental issues have drawn the concern of governments and people worldwide, such as sharp decrease of global forest areas and subsequent global climate change, land desertification, soil erosion and frequent occurrence of natural disasters.

当今,森林面积在全球范围内的锐减和由此引发的全球气候变化、土地荒漠化、水土流失和自然灾害频繁发生等一系列环境问题,已经引起各国政府和全世界人民的关注。

10. **outcome** ['aʊtkʌm] *n.* 结果

【辨析】outcome 和 result 意义相近,但前者往往指竞赛或悬而未决的事最后“见输赢”“见分晓”。

【例句】To be successful in negotiations, one must be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction.

(CET4 2004. 1)

要想在谈判中获得成功,你必须擅长于影响谈判的结果。

11. **perspective** [pə'spektɪv] *n.* ① 观点,看法 ② 远景,景色 ③ 透视法(图) ④ 前途,希望

【例句】From a long-term perspective, Internet shopping is but a low-level aspect of the Net, and it is not likely to become the most important trend.

从长远看,网上购物仅仅是低层次的网络化,未必会成为最重要的趋向。

12. **price** [praɪs] *n.* ① 价格,价钱 ② 代价 *vt.* ① 给……定价 ② 向(打听)……的价钱

【搭配】at any price 不惜任何代价,无论如何

【辨析】price, cost, fare, fee, charge, expense, rent

这组词均有“价格,价钱”的意思。price 指商品出售的价格,一般是由卖主所定的价格;cost 指享受服务或购买货物时所支付的费用,也可指为了获得某物或达到某种目的而付出的代价;fare 指乘坐出租车、火车等的车费(费用);fee 指学费、会费;charge 尤指服务费、运费、手续费等费用;expense(常用复数),一般指多项或累计的钱款的总支出,意思是“开支,经费,成本”;rent 指租用房子所支付的“租金”。

【例句】The company is trying every means to bring down the wholesale price of its products.

(CET4 2005. 6)

公司正在尽一切努力降低其产品的批发价。

13. **rather than** 是……而不是……

【辨析】rather than, other than

rather than 和 other than 是常见的考点。rather than 用做并列连词,即它连接的两个部分的语法关系是相等的,如: The color seems green rather than blue. other than 意思是“不同于,除了……以外”,其意义等同于 except 和 apart from 或 anything but。如: I borrowed some magazines other than novels.

【例句】FIFA should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

(CET4 2000. 6)

这位研究人员说,国际足联(FIFA)应当鼓励裁判员在一定距离之外监督比赛,而不是匆匆忙忙地追着球跑。

14. **sound** [saʊnd] *n.* 声音 *vi.* ① 发出声音 ② 探测 ③ 听起来 *vt.* ① 使发声 ② 测……深度
adj. ① 健全的 ② 彻底的 ③ 明智的

【搭配】sound and safe 安然无恙

【例句】A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sounds, and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

(CET4 2003. 1)

语言是一个信号系统,该系统以符号语声为媒介,为某群人出于交际目的所使用。

15. **step** [step] *n.* ① 脚步 ② 步骤,措施 ③ 梯级,台阶 *v.* ① 举步,移步 ② 踏

【搭配】in step with(与……)一致,协调 out of step 不合拍的,不协调的 take steps 采取措施 step by step 逐步地

【例句】Boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

(CET4 1999. 6)

男孩和女孩即使在游戏时都在准备步入成人世界的角色和承担成人的责任。

16. **trouble** ['trʌbl] *n.* ① 麻烦,苦恼,困难 ② 疾病,故障,问题 ③ (常 pl.) 纠纷,动乱

vt. ① (使)烦恼 ② 麻烦,使费神

【搭配】in trouble 陷入困境,倒霉 have trouble in (doing) sth. 在……有困难 take trouble to do sth. 不辞辛苦地做…… make trouble 闹事,捣乱

【例句】In order to show his boss what a careful worker he was, he took extra trouble over the figures.

(CET4 2000.6)

为了向老板证明他工作多么仔细,在处理数据时他煞费苦心。

17. **virtually** [vɜ:tʃuəli] *adv.* 事实上,实质上

【例句】The world's governments have done virtually nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.

(CET4 1995.1)

世界各国政府实际上没做什么来防范核事故的威胁。

二、真题改编

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Humanity uses a little less than half the water 1 worldwide. Yet occurrences of shortages and droughts (干旱) are causing famine and distress in some areas, and industrial and agricultural by-products are polluting water supplies. Since the world's population is expected to 2 in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of a widespread water crisis.

But that doesn't have to be the outcome. Water shortages do not have to 3 the world — if we start valuing water more than we have in the past. Just as we began to 4 petroleum more after the 1970s oil crises, today we must start looking at water from a fresh economic perspective. We can no longer afford to consider water a virtually free resource of which we can use as much as we like in any way we want.

Instead, for all uses except the 5 demand of the poor, governments should price water to reflect its actual value. This means 6 a fee for the water itself as well as for the supply costs.

Governments should also protect this resource by providing water in more economically and environmentally 7 ways. No matter what steps governments take to provide water more 8, they must change their institutional and legal 9 to water use. Rather than spread control among hundreds or even thousands of local, regional, and national agencies that watch various aspects of water use, countries should set up central authorities to 10 water policy.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) charging | I) trouble |
| B) appreciate | J) sound |
| C) double | K) coordinate |
| D) approach | L) reproduce |
| E) envy | M) domestic |
| F) available | N) average |
| G) figure | O) efficiently |
| H) consciously | |

三、参考答案

1. F) 2. C) 3. I) 4. B) 5. M) 6. A) 7. J) 8. O) 9. D) 10. K)

四、参考译文

人类总用水量不到世界可用水资源的一半,但水短缺和干旱正在给一些地区造成饥荒和贫困。工农业副产品正在污染着水资源。因为未来的50年全球人口数量预期会翻一番,许多专家认为我们正处在全球水资源危机的边缘。