

读真题
记单词

大学英语 四级词汇

(2009.12-2005.6)

李立新 主编
傅芳欣 吴嘉平 王彦琳 副主编

710分

- 收词齐全 历年真题词汇一网打尽
- 注释精准 词条重点突出循环记忆
- 全面扩充 同义反义同根全面囊括
- 精准译文 巩固记忆写译双重提高

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

读真题记单词大学英语四级词汇 / 李立新主编. —北京:
中国对外翻译出版公司, 2010.1
ISBN 978-7-5001-2388-0

I. 读… II. 李… III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考
试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第015524号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010) 68338545 68353673 68359101

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010) 68357870

电子邮箱 / book@ctpc.com.cn

网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn>

策划编辑 / 吴良柱 顾 强

责任编辑 / 韦 薇 张 星

印 刷 / 北京富泰印刷有限责任公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 787 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 16.5

字 数 / 330千字

版 次 / 2010年1月第1版

印 次 / 2010年1月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-2388-0

定价: 25.00 元



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中国对外翻译出版公司

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[词组] keep in reserve 留作预备
with reserve 有保留地
without reserve 无保留地, 无条件地

▶▶ cut back on ①减少, 削减, 缩减
②倒叙

▶▶ equivalent [i'kwivələnt]

[释义] *a.* ①相等的, 相同的 ②同等重要的 *n.* 等价物

[同义] equal, similar

[同根] equivalence [i'kwivələns] *n.* 相等, 等价, 等效, (词语的) 等义

[词组] be equivalent to ①相等于..., 等(同)于 ②与...等效

▶▶ boom [bu:m]

[释义] *n.* ①迅速发展, 繁荣 ②隆隆声
v. ①繁荣 ②发出隆隆声 *a.* 繁荣的

[同义] prosperity, flourish

[同根] booming [i'bu:mɪŋ] *a.* ①趋于繁荣的, 迅速发展的 ②隆隆作响的

▶▶ revenue [i'revɪnju:]

[释义] *n.* ①(国家的) 岁入, 税收
②尤指(大宗的)收入, (从地产、投资等所得的) 收益

[同义] income

[词组] revenue tax (旨在筹措财政收入的) 岁入税

▶▶ lease [li:s]

[释义] *v.* 出租(土地等), 租得, 租有(土地等)

▶▶ fee [fi:]

[释义] *n.* ①费(如手续费, 会费等), 服务费, 酬金 ②赏金, 小费

[同义] charge

[词组] hold in fee 占有, 拥有

▶▶ advocate [i'ædvəkət]

[释义] *n.* ①拥护者, 提倡者 ②辩护者, 律师 *v.* ①拥护, 主张

[同义] supporter, promoter, backer

[反义] opponent

[同根] advocacy [i'ædvəkəsi] *n.* ①拥护, 提倡 ②辩护, 辩护术
advocator [i'ædvəkətə] *n.* ①拥护者, 提倡者 ②辩护者

▶▶ drilling [i'drɪlɪŋ]

[释义] *n.* ①钻孔, 钻井 ②操练, 演习
a. ①钻孔的 ②辛辣的, 尖刻的

[同根] drill [drɪl] *v.* ①在...上打眼(或钻孔) ②训练, 演练 ③通过练习传授 *n.* ①钻头, 钻机 ②训练, 演练

▶▶ insignificant [i,ɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt]

[释义] *a.* ①可忽略的, 微小的 ②不重要的, 无意义的

[同义] unimportant, trivial

[反义] significant

[同根] insignificance [i,ɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkəns] *n.* ①微小 ②不重要, 无意义

▶▶ chase [tʃeɪs]

[释义] *v.* ①驱逐, 赶出 ②追赶, 追捕, 追寻 ③追求, 向...献殷勤 *n.* ①追赶, 追捕 ②追寻, 追求 ③被追猎的动物

[同义] drive out, pursue, run after, hunt

[词组] chase up ①追上 ②为某一目的而寻找

▶▶ estimate [i'estɪmənt]

[释义] *n.* ①估计, 估计量 ②看法, 判断 *v.* ①估计, 估价 ②评价, 判断

[同根] overestimate [i,əʊvə'estɪmənt]

v. 过高估计, 评价过高

underestimate [ʌndə'restɪmənt]

v. 低估, 看轻

[词组] by estimate 据估计

make an estimate of 给...作一估计, 评价

▶▶ recoverable [ri'kʌvərəbəl]

[释义] *a.* ①可重获的 ②可恢复的, 能复原的 ③能追回的, (债务等) 能收回的

[同根] recover [ri'kʌvə] *v.* ①追回, 收复 ②挽回, 补偿 ③恢复(健康等)

recovery [rɪ'kʌvəri] *n.* ①追回, 收复
②恢复, 复苏 ③康复, 痊愈

▶▶ **virtually** ['vɜ:tʃʊəli]

[释义] *ad.* 实际上, 事实上, 差不多

[同义] in fact, almost, nearly

[同根] virtual [vɜ:tʃu:əl; tʃʊəl]

a. ①实际上的, 事实上的 ② [计] 虚拟的

▶▶ **regulatory** ['regjʊlətəri]

[释义] *a.* ①管理的, 控制的 ②调整的, 调节的 ③受控制的

[同根] regulate ['regjuleɪt] *v.* ①管理, 控制 ②调整, 调节 ③使规则化 ④调

选项词汇注释

▶▶ **exhaust** [ɪg'zɔ:st]

[释义] *v.* ①用尽, 耗尽 ②使精疲力竭
③把...的内容抽空, 排完 *n.* ① (废气等的) 排出, 放出 ②排气装置
③ (排出的) 废气, 废液

[同义] use up, wear out

[反义] supply, refresh, renew

[同根] exhausted [ɪg'zɔ:stɪd] *a.* ①用完的, 枯竭的 ②极其疲惫的, 精疲力竭的

exhausting [ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ] *a.* 使之用完的, 使人精疲力竭的

[词组] be exhausted by/with 因...而疲劳

▶▶ **yield** [ji:ld]

[释义] *n.* ①收益 ②产量 *v.* ①出产, 生产 ②产生 (效果等) ③使屈服, 使投降 ④让出, 放弃

[同根] yielding ['ji:ldɪŋ] *a.* ①出产的 ②易弯曲的 ③柔顺的, 屈从的

[词组] yield to 屈服于, 让步于

▶▶ **reliance** [rɪ'laɪəns]

[释义] *n.* ①依靠, 依赖 ②信任, 信心 ③受信赖的人 (或物)

整, 校准

regulation [regju'leɪʃən] *n.* ①规则, 条例 ②管理 ③校准, 调整

▶▶ **point out** 指出

▶▶ **responsible** [rɪ'spɒnsəbl]

[释义] *a.* ①承担责任的, 应负责任的 ②有责任能力的

[反义] irresponsible

[同根] responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlətɪ]

n. ①责任, 职责 ②责任感, 责任心

[词组] be responsible for 是造成...的原因, 为...负责

[同义] dependence

[同根] rely [rɪ'laɪ] *v.* ①依靠, 仰仗

②信赖, 相信, 指望

reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] *a.* 可靠的, 可信赖的

reliant [rɪ'laɪənt] *a.* ①信赖的, 依靠的 ②有信心的, 自力更生的

[词组] place reliance on/upon 信任

▶▶ **drain** [dreɪn]

[释义] *v.* ① (使) 逐渐消耗 ②排干积水 *n.* ①消耗, 耗尽 ②排水沟

[同义] exhaust

[同根] drainage ['dreɪnɪdʒ] *n.* ①排水, 排泄 ②排泄物 ③排泄设备

[词组] drain away 使排出, 流出
drain of 使逐渐消耗

▶▶ **commercial** [kə'mɜ:ʃəl]

[释义] *a.* ①商业的 ②商品的 ③商业广告性的 *n.* (广播、电视等的) 商业广告

[同义] business-related

[同根] commerce ['kɒmɜ:s] *n.* ①商业, 贸易 ②社交, (意见等的) 交流

▶▶ **exploitation** [ˌeksplɔɪ'teɪʃən]

[释义] *n.* ① (资源等的) 开发, 利用
② 剥削, 榨取

[同义] development, utilization, use

[同根] exploit [ɪk'splɔɪt] *v.* ① 开发, 开采 ② 利用 ③ 剥削

exploitative [ɪk'splɔɪtətɪv] *a.* ① 开发的, 开采的 ② 剥削的, 榨取的

▶▶ **optimistic** [ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk]

[释义] *a.* 乐观的, 乐观主义的

[同义] hopeful, cheerful

[反义] pessimistic

[同根] optimism ['ɒptɪmɪzəm] *n.* ① 乐观 ② 乐观主义

optimist ['ɒptɪmɪst] *n.* 乐观主义者

▶▶ **get under way** 开始进行

Passage 2

“**Tear** 'em apart!” “Kill the fool!” “**Murder** the referee (裁判) !”

These are common **remarks** one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem **innocent** enough. But let's not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real **bloodshed**. **Volumes** have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain *connotations* (含义) may cause us to **react** in ways quite foreign to what we **consider** to be our usual **humanistic** behavior. I see the term “**opponent**” as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to **delete** it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term “opponent” is “adversary”, “enemy”, “one who opposes your interests.” Thus, when a player meets an opponent, he or she may tend to treat that opponent as an enemy. At such times, winning may **dominate** one's **intellect**, and every action, no matter how **gross**, may be considered **justifiable**. I recall an incident in a handball game when a referee refused a player's request for a **time out** for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player **proceeded** to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then **exclaimed**, “Are they wet enough now?”

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the **consequences** that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also **witnessed** a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and **illegal** blocking by **deliberately** hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that **make any sense**? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which **departs from** normal behavior.

贴, 关心
considering [kən'sɪdərɪŋ] *prep.* 考虑到, 就…来说

considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl̩] *a.* ①相当大(或多)的 ②重大的, 重要的, 著名的

considerate [kən'sɪdərɪt] *a.* ①关切的, 体贴的, 体谅的 ②考虑周到的

▶▶▶ **humanistic** [ˌhju:mə'nɪstɪk]

[释义] *a.* 人道主义的, 人文主义(者)的, 人文学科的

[同根] human [ˌhju:mən] *n.* 人, 人类
a. ①人的, 人类的 ②有人性的, 通人情

humanity [ˌhju:mənɪtɪ] *n.* ①人道, 仁慈, 博爱 ②人类 ③人性

humanism [ˌhju:mənɪzəm] *n.* 人道主义, 博爱精神

▶▶▶ **opponent** [ə'pəʊnənt]

[释义] *n.* 对手, 反对者 *a.* ①对立的, 敌对的 ②对面的

[同义] rival, challenger

[同根] oppose [ə'pəʊz] *v.* ①反对, 抵抗 ②阻挡, 妨碍 ③使相对, 使对抗
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *a.* ①对面的 ②截然相反的 ③反对的, 对立的

opposition [ɒpə'zɪʃən] *n.* ①反对, 敌对 ②反对党 ③对面的位置

▶▶▶ **delete** [dɪ'li:t]

[释义] *v.* ①删除, 划掉 ②消除, 擦去

[同义] cross out, erase

[同根] deletion [dɪ'li:ʃən] *n.* ①删除 ②删除部分

▶▶▶ **dominate** ['dɒmɪneɪt]

[释义] *v.* ①支配, 控制 ②俯瞰, 俯视 ③在…中占首要位置

[同义] control, rule

[同根] dominant ['dɒmɪnənt] *a.* ①占优势的, 统治的 ②(在数量、分布等方面)占首位的, 主要的 *n.* 占优

势者

dominance ['dɒmɪnəns] *n.* 优势, 统治或支配的地位, 最高权力

domination [dɒmɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 支配, 统治, 控制

▶▶▶ **intellect** ['ɪntɪlekt]

[释义] *n.* ①理智, 智力 ②理解力, 领悟力 ③才智非凡的人, [总称] 知识界

[同义] mind

[同根] intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns]

n. ①智力, 才智 ②情报

intellectual [ˌɪntɪ'lektʃʊəl] *n.* 知识分子 *a.* ①知识的, 智力的, 理智的 ②用脑力的, 需智力的 ③智力发达的, 理解力强的

▶▶▶ **gross** [grəʊs]

[释义] *a.* ①恶劣的, 严重的 ②粗俗的, 下流的 ③总的, 毛的 *n.* ①总量, 总额 ②多数, 大多数 *v.* 赚的总收入或毛利

▶▶▶ **justifiable** [ˌdʒʌstɪfəəbəl]

[释义] *a.* 无可非议的, 正当的

[同义] justified, reasonable, correct, right, proper

[反义] unreasonable

[同根] justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] *v.* ①证明…正当, 为…辩护 ②证明…无罪 ③证明…合法

justification [ˌdʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* ①认为有理, 认为正当 ②正当的理由, 借口

▶▶▶ **time out** ① [体] (球类等比赛进行中的) 暂停 ② (工作等活动中的) 暂停时间, 休息时间

▶▶▶ **proceed** [prə'si:d]

[释义] *v.* ①继续进行, 进而做 ②进行, 开展 ③行进, 前进

[同根] process ['prəʊses] *n.* ①过程, 变化过程 ②步骤, 加工方法 ③(时

Passage 3

Consumers are being confused and **misled** by the *hodge-podge* (大杂烩) of environmental claims made by household products, according to a “green labeling” study published by Consumers International Friday.

Among the report's more *outrageous* (令人无法容忍的) findings—a German **fertilizer** described itself as “earthworm friendly”, a brand of **flour** said it was “**non-polluting**” and a British **toilet paper** claimed to be “environmentally friendlier.”

The study was written and researched by Britain's National Consumer Council (NCC) for lobby group Consumer International. It was **funded** by the German and Dutch governments and the European Commission.

“While many good and useful claims are being made, it is clear there is **a long way to go** in ensuring shoppers who are adequately **informed** about the environmental impact of products they buy,” said Consumers International director Anna Fielder.

The 10-country study surveyed product **packaging** in Britain, Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States. It found that products sold in Germany and the United Kingdom made the most environmental claims on average.

The report focused on claims made by **specific** products, such as *detergent* (洗涤剂) and **insect sprays**, and by some garden products. It did not test the claims, but **compared** them to labeling guidelines set by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in September, 1999.

Researchers **documented** claims of environmental friendliness made by about 2,000 products and found many too **vague** or too misleading to meet ISO standards. “Many products had specially-designed labels to make them seem environmentally friendly, but in fact many of these symbols mean nothing,” said report researcher Philip Page.

“**Laundry** detergents made the most number of claims with 158. Household cleaners were second with 145 separate claims. While paints were third on our list with 73. The high numbers show how very confusing it must be for consumers to **sort** the true **from** the misleading,” he said.

The ISO labeling standards ban vague or misleading claims on product

packaging, because terms such as “environmentally friendly” and “non-polluting” cannot be **verified**. “What we are now pushing for is to have **multinational corporations** meet the standards set by the ISO.” said Page.

文章词汇注释

▶▶ mislead [mɪs'li:d]

[释义] v. ①把…引错方向, 把…引入歧途, 误导 ②使产生错误想法

[同义] misdirect

[同根] misleading [mɪs'li:dɪŋ] a. ①迷惑人的, 使人产生误解的 ②引入歧途的

▶▶ fertilizer ['fɜ:tləɪzə]

[释义] n. ①肥料 (特指化肥) ②使丰富者, 促进发展者

[同根] fertilize ['fɜ:tləɪz] v. ①施肥于, 使肥沃 ②使丰富, 促进…的发展

fertile ['fɜ:taɪl;fɜ:tl] a. ①肥沃的, 多产的 ②可繁殖的 ③想象力丰富的, 富于创造的

▶▶ flour ['flaʊə]

[释义] n. ①面粉, (谷物等磨成的) 粉 ②粉状物质

▶▶ non-polluting ['nɒnpə.lu:tɪŋ]

[释义] a. 不污染的, 污染极小的

▶▶ toilet paper 卫生纸, 手纸

▶▶ fund [fʌnd]

[释义] v. 为…提供资金 n. ①资金, 基金, 专款 ②储备, 蕴藏 ③ [pl.] (银行) 存款, 现款 ④特别基金管理机构

[同义] finance, sponsor

▶▶ a long way to go 有很长的一段路要走

▶▶ informed [ɪn'fɔ:md]

[释义] a. ①了解情况的, 见多识广的 ②有教养的, 开明的

[同义] learned

[同根] inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] v. ①通知, 告诉, 报告 ②告发, 检举

information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] n. ①通知, 报告 ②消息, 资料 ③知识

▶▶ packaging ['pækɪdʒɪŋ]

[释义] n. ①包装, 打包 ②包装物, 包装术, 包装业

[同根] pack [pæk] n. 包裹, 背包 v. 包装, 捆扎, 塞满, 压紧

package ['pækɪdʒ] n. ①包裹, 小盒 ②包装袋 ③一揽子交易 (或计划等) v. ①包裹, 把…打包 ②包装 (商品) ③把…组合成一体

▶▶ specific [spɪ'sɪfɪk]

[释义] a. ①明确的, 具体的 ②特有的, 独特的

[同根] specify ['spesɪfaɪ] v. 具体指定, 详细说明

specification [ˌspesɪfɪ'keɪʃən]

n. ①具体指定, 详细说明 ② [常作~s] 规格, 工程设计 (书), 详细计划 (书), 说明书

▶▶ insect spray 杀虫剂

▶▶ compare...to... ①把…和…比较

②把…比作…

▶▶ document ['dɒkjʊmənt]

[释义] v. ①用文件等证明, 为…提供文件 ②为 (书等) 引证 ③用纪实材料作成 (影片等) n. ①文献, 公文

this,” one parent said. “If we can help ease their financial burden, we will.”

Teachers are **grateful**, but know it may be years before the district is *solvent* (有综合能力的). They feel really good about the parent support, but they realize it's impossible for them to solve this problem.

The 22,000-student district discovered the shortage last month. “It's extraordinary. Nobody would have imagined something happening like this at this level,” said State Treasurer Mike Coffman. Coffman and district officials last week agreed on a state emergency plan freeing a \$9.8 million loan that enabled the *payroll* (工资单) to be met for 2,700 teachers and staff in time for the holidays.

District officials also took \$1.7 million from student-activity **accounts** of its 38 schools. **At** Coffman's **request**, the District Attorney has begun investigating the district's finances. Coffman says he wants to know whether district officials hid the budget shortage until after the November election, when voters approved a \$212 million **bond** issue for schools.

In Frederick, students' parents are buying classroom supplies and offering to pay for **groceries** and **utilities** to keep first-year teachers and principals in their jobs.

Some \$36,000 has been raised in **donations** from Safeway. A Chevrolet dealership donated \$10,000 and **forgave** the district's \$10,750 bill for **renting** the driver educating cars. IBM **contributed** 4,500 packs of paper.

“We employ thousands of people in this community,” said Mitch Carson, a hospital chief executive, who helped **raise funds**. “We have children in the school, and we see how they could be affected.”

At Creek High School, three students started a website that **displays** newspaper articles, district information and an email *forum* (论坛). “**Rumors** about what's happening to the district are moving at **lightning** speed,” said a student. “We wanted to know the truth, and spread that around instead.”

文章词汇注释

▶▶ **pitch in** ①齐心协力，作出贡献
②…投入，把…扔入 ③动手干，使劲干

▶▶ **administrator** [əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə]
[释义] *n.* ①管理人员，行政人员 ②行政官员
[同义] manager, supervisor

解决的

▶▶ **irreversible** [ˌɪrɪ'vɜ:səbl; -sɪb-]

[释义] *a.* ①不可挽回的, 不可改变的
②不能倒转的, 不能撤回的

[同根] reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] *n.* ①相反情况, 对立面 ②反面, 背面 *v.* ①(使)反向 ②彻底改变, 撤销 ③调换 *a.* ①相反的 ②背面的, 反面的

reversal [rɪ'vɜ:səl] *n.* ①反转, 颠倒
②撤销, 废弃 ③翻转 ④逆转, 恶化

reversible [rɪ'vɜ:səbl] *a.* ①可反向的, 可翻转的 ②可逆转的, 可废弃的

▶▶ **cover-up** *n.* ①掩盖, 掩饰手段 ②罩衫, 罩袍 *a.* 掩盖的, 掩饰的

▶▶ **extent** [ɪk'stent]

[释义] *n.* ①范围, 程度 ②广度, 长度, 大小

[同义] degree

[词组] to a certain extent 在一定程度上, 有几分, 部分地

to some extent 某种程度上, (多少) 有一点

to the extent of 到…的程度

▶▶ **attention** [ə'tenʃən]

[释义] *n.* ①注意, 留心 ②注意力 ③关心, 照料

[同义] care, concern

[同根] attentive [ə'tentɪv] *a.* ①注意的, 留心的, 关心的 ②殷勤的, 有礼貌的

[词组] call/draw/invite/direct sb.'s attention to sth. 促使某人注意某事

catch/arrest sb.'s attention 引起某人的注意

devote/focus/give one's attention on 把注意力集中在…

with attention 留心地, 注意地

▶▶ **appeal to** ①呼吁, 恳求 ②诉诸, 求助 ③上诉 ④对…有吸引力, 投合…的心意

▶▶ **expose** [ɪk'spəʊz]

[释义] *v.* ①揭露, 揭发 ②使处于…作用之下 ③陈列, 展出 ④暴露

[同义] uncover, display

[反义] hide, cover, conceal

[同根] exposition [ˌɛkspə'zɪʃən]

n. ①说明, 阐述, 评注 ②博览会, 展览会

exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə] *n.* ①暴露, 显露 ②揭露, 揭穿 ③陈列 ④曝光

expositive [ɪk'spəʊzɪtɪv] *a.* 说明的, 解释的, 评注的

expository [ɪk'spəʊzɪtəri] *a.* 说明的, 解释的, 评注的

[词组] expose their plot 揭穿了他们的阴谋

▶▶ **properly** ['prɒpəli]

[释义] *ad.* ①正确地, 准确地 ②适宜地 ③有礼貌地, 体面地

[同义] correctly, appropriately

[同根] proper ['prɒpə] *a.* ①适宜的

②合乎体统的 ③正确的, 准确的

▶▶ **crisis** ['kraɪsɪs]

[释义] *n.* ①危机, 危急关头 ②转折点, 关键时刻

[同义] disaster, emergency

[同根] critical ['krɪtɪkl] *a.* ①批评的, 评论的 ②爱挑剔的 ③危急的

[词组] at a crisis 在紧急关头

face a crisis 面临危局

pass a crisis 度过危机, 脱离危险期

do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not **commit** a person to any specific improvement.

These **pseudo**-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of **strength**, and therefore not **resort to** these pseudo-apologies.

But even when **presented** with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the **complexities** of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need **reminding** that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking **permission** is **acceptable**, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

文章词汇注释

▶▶ tricky ['trɪki]

[释义] *a.* ①微妙的 ②难处理的, 棘手的 ③足智多谋的 ④诡计多端的

[同义] delicate

[同根] trick [trɪk] *v.* ①欺骗, 愚弄 ②变戏法 ③开玩笑, 戏弄 *n.* ①戏法, 把戏 ②技巧, 窍门 ③诡计, 花招 ④恶作剧 *a.* ①变戏法用的 ②欺诈的 ③有诀窍的

trickily ['trɪkɪli] *ad.* 用欺骗手法

▶▶ ineffective [ɪnɪ'fektɪv]

[释义] *a.* ①无效的, 用处很小的 ②无能力的, 不能干的

[同义] useless, futile

[反义] effective

▶▶ upset [ʌp'set]

[释义] *a.* ①心烦意乱的 ②不适的, 不舒服的 *v.* ①弄翻, 打翻 ②搅乱, 打乱 ③使心烦意乱, 使不适

[同义] unhappy, annoyed, irritated

[反义] pleased, happy

▶▶ suggest [sə'dʒest]

[释义] *v.* ①使人想到, 使人联想到 ②建议, 提议 ③暗示, 启发

[同根] suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən]

n. ①建议, 意见 ②暗示, 启发
suggestive [sə'dʒestɪv] *a.* 提示的, 暗示的, 引起联想的

▶▶ at fault ①有过错, 有责任 ②感到困惑, 不知所措 ③出毛病, 有故障

▶▶ insulting [ɪn'sʌltɪŋ]

[释义] *a.* ①侮辱的, 污蔑的, 无礼的 ②损害人体的

[同义] offensive, abusive, rude

[反义] polite

[同根] insult ['ɪnsʌlt] *n.* ①侮辱 ②损伤
v. ①侮辱, 辱骂 ②损害, 危害 ③攻击, 袭击

▶▶ commit [kə'mɪt]

感谢

▶▶ **take...into account** 考虑..., 斟酌...

▶▶ **set a good example** 树立一个好榜样

▶▶ **patient** ['peɪjənt]

[释义] *a.* 忍耐的, 有忍耐力的, 有耐心的 *n.* ①病人 ②(美容院等的)顾客

[反义] impatient

[同根] patience ['peɪjəns] *n.* ①忍耐, 容忍 ②耐心, 耐性, 坚韧

▶▶ **tolerant** ['tɒlərənt]

[释义] *a.* ①忍受的, 容忍的 ②能耐...的 ③有免疫耐受性的

[同义] patient

[反义] intolerant

[同根] tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] *v.* ①忍受,

宽恕 ②容许, 不干预 ③对...有耐力

tolerance ['tɒlərəns] *n.* ①宽容, 容忍

②忍耐力 ③[医]耐受性, 耐药量

toleration [tɒlə'reɪʃən] *n.* ①宽容, 忍受, 容忍 ②容许, 默认 ③耐受性

[词组] be tolerant of (toward) 对...人能容忍(或宽容)

▶▶ **call for** 需要, 要求

▶▶ **progress** ['prəʊgres; (US)'prɑ:gres]

[释义] *n.* ①进步, 前进 ②行进 *v.* ①前进, 进步, 发展 ②行进, 进行

[同义] advancement, improvement

[反义] retreat

[同根] progressive [prə'gresɪv] *a.* ①进步的, 先进的, 革新的 ②前进中的, 发展中的 ③渐次的, 循序渐进的

Reading Comprehension

2006.6

Passage 1

Interest in pursuing international careers has **soared** in recent years, enhanced by *chronic* (长久的) personnel **shortages** that are causing companies to search beyond their home **borders** for **talent**.

Professionals seek career experience outside of their home countries for a variety of reasons. They may feel the need to **recharge** their **batteries** with a new challenge. They may want a position with more **responsibility** that encourages creativity and **initiative**. Or they may wish to expose their children to another culture, and the opportunity to learn a second language.

When **applying for** a job, one usually has to **submit** a **resume** or **curriculum vitae** (CV). The two terms **generally** mean the same thing: a one—or two—page document **describing** one's educational qualifications and professional experience. However, guidelines for preparing a resume are **constantly** changing. The best advice is to find out what is appropriate regarding the *corporate* (公司) culture, the country culture, and the culture of the person making the hiring decision. The challenge will be to **embrace** two or more cultures in one document. The following list is a good place to start.

- Educational requirements differ from country to country. In almost every case of “**cross-border**” **job hunting**, just **stating** the title of your **degree** will not be an **adequate** description. Provide the reader with **details** about your studies and any **related** experience.

- Pay attention to the resume **format** you use—**chronological** or reverse-chronological order. Chronological order means listing your 'oldest' work experience first. Reverse-chronological order means listing your current or most recent experience first. Most countries have preferences about which format is most acceptable. If you find no specific guidelines, the general preference is for the reverse-chronological format.

- If you are submitting your resume in English, find out if the *recipient* (收件人) uses British English or American English because there are **variations**

between the two **versions**. For example, university education is often referred to as “**tertiary** education” in the United Kingdom, but this term is almost never used in the United States. A reader who is **unfamiliar** with these variations may assume that your resume contains errors.

文章词汇注释

▶▶ soar [sɔː; sɔr]

[释义] *v.* ①猛增, 剧增, 高涨 ②高飞, 升腾

[同义] ascend, leap, skyrocket

[同根] soaring ['sɔːrɪŋ] *a.* ①剧增的, 高涨的 ②高飞的, 翱翔的

▶▶ shortage ['ʃɔːtɪdʒ]

[释义] *n.* ①不足, 缺乏 ②缺乏的量

[同义] scarcity, lack

[反义] excess

▶▶ border ['bɔːdə]

[释义] *n.* ①边界 ②边缘, 界线 *v.* ①邻接, 毗连 ②形成…边界 ③(常与 on, upon 连用) 近似, 接近 *a.* 边界的, 形成边界的

[同义] boundary

[同根] borderland ['bɔːdələnd] *n.* 边疆, 边境, 边沿地区

borderline ['bɔːdəlaɪn] *n.* 边界线, 界限 *a.* 边界线上的, 边界附近的

[词组] on the border of ①在…的边界上 ②将要, 濒于

▶▶ talent ['tælənt]

[释义] *n.* ①有才能的人 ②天资, 天才, 才干

[同义] genius

[同根] talentless ['tæləntlɪs] *a.* 没有天赋的, 无才能的

talented ['tæləntɪd] *a.* 天才的, 有才干的

▶▶ recharge [ˌrɪːtʃɑːdʒ]

[释义] *v.* ①再充电 ②再猛攻, 反击

③再控告, 再指控

▶▶ battery ['bætəri]

[释义] *n.* ①电池(组) ②一套, 一批, 一系列

▶▶ responsibility [rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪlɪtɪ]

[释义] *n.* ①责任, 职责 ②责任感, 责任心

[同义] duty

[反义] irresponsibility

[同根] responsible [rɪˌspɒnsəbl]

a. ①认真负责的 ②承担责任的, 有责任能力的 ③责任重大的

[词组] take the responsibility for 对…负有责任

▶▶ initiative [ɪˌnɪʃətɪv]

[释义] *n.* ①首创精神 ②主动的行动 ③(前面与 the 连用) 主动权 *a.* 开始的, 创始的

[同义] inventiveness

[同根] initiate [ɪˌnɪʃɪət] *v.* ①开始, 发起 ②把(基础知识)传授给(某人) ③让…加入 ④倡议, 提出(措施等)

initial [ɪˌnɪʃəl] *a.* 开始的, 最初的 *n.* 首字母

initiation [ɪˌnɪʃɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* ①开始, 创始 ②入会, 加入组织 ③指引, 传授

[词组] have the initiative 掌握主动权

on (one's) own initiative 主动地

take the initiative 采取主动, 首先采取

要熟练能力的的

▶▶ **take into consideration** 顾及，考虑到

▶▶ **impress** [ɪm'pres]

[释义] v. ①使留下深刻印象，使铭记
②印，盖（印、邮戳等）于

[同义] make an impression on, make an impact on

[同根] impression [ɪm'preʃən] n. ①印象
②压印，印痕 ③影响，效果
impressive [ɪm'presɪv] a. ①给人深刻印象的，感人的 ②威严的，使人敬畏的

▶▶ **highlight** ['haɪlaɪt]

[释义] v. ①强调，使显著 ②（绘画或摄影中）用强光突出 ③以强光照射，照亮 ④为…中最突出的事物 n. ①强光（效果），最亮部分 ②最突出的部分

▶▶ **keen** [ki:n]

[释义] a. ①强烈的，深切的 ②热衷的，渴望的 ③锐利的，锋利的 ④敏锐的

[同义] intense, eager, enthusiastic

[词组] be keen on 热衷于，对…着迷

▶▶ **be aware of** 知道，意识到

▶▶ **recipient** [rɪ'sɪpiənt]

[释义] n. ①接受者 ②容器 a. 容纳的，愿意接受的

[同根] recipience [rɪ'sɪpiəns] n. ①接受，容纳 ②感受

recipe ['resɪpi] n. 食谱，烹饪法

receipt [rɪ'si:t] n. 收条，收据

▶▶ **with regard to** 关于

▶▶ **distinctive** [dɪs'tɪŋktɪv]

[释义] a. 独特的，与众不同的

[同义] unique, characteristic

[反义] common

[同根] distinct [dɪs'tɪŋkt] a. ①独特的，截然不同的 ②清楚的，明白的 ③清晰的，明显的

distinction [dɪs'tɪŋkʃən] n. ①区分，分清 ②差别 ③特点，特性 ④显赫，声望

distinguish [dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃ] v. ①区分，分清 ②辨别出，看清 ③使杰出，使著名

Passage 2

Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other **investment** available in the developing world. Women's education may be unusual **territory** for economists, but enhancing women's contribution to development is actually as much an economic as a **social issue**. And economics, with its emphasis on *incentives* (激励), provides **guideposts** that **point to** an **explanation** for why so many girls **are deprived of** an education.

Parents in **low-income** countries fail to invest in their daughters because they do not expect them to make an economic contribution to the family: girls grow up only to marry into somebody else's family and bear children. Girls are thus seen as less valuable than boys and are kept at home to do housework while their brothers are sent to school—the *prophecy* (预言)