



21世纪研究生英语规划教材

AN INTEGRATED ENGLISH COURSE FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

新编 研究生英语 综合教程

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内 容 提 要

《新编研究生英语综合教程》是硕士研究生英语必修课教材。全书共分十二个单元,每个单元含精读课文、生词与短语列表、课文注释、词汇详解、构词法、课文阅读理解、词汇拓展、完形填空、阅读技巧及练习、写作技巧、翻译技巧及练习等内容,适用于研究生英语教学。全书内容翔实、结构清晰、独具新意,兼顾各层次学生的能力及特点。本书适合高等学校 硕士研究生、研究生课程进修班学员作为教材使用,也可供中等以上英语水平的读者自学进修。

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前言

preface

随着研究生招生规模的扩大和研究生英语教学改革的不
断推进,如何在新形势下保证研究生英语的教学质量已成为
各学校、各教材建议单位普遍关心的问题,本教材便是在这一
背景下编写的。本教材的编写思想是兼顾各种层次的学生,
强调分析研究生的特点,充分考虑学生作为成年人在语言学
习中所具有的优缺点,扬长避短,从认知角度入手,改进学生
对英语学习的认识和方法,培养学生的自主学习能力,以期在
读、写、译等方面全面提高英语水平。编写原则注重运用二语
习得,特别是认知法的研究成果,以主题为中心选取素材,强
调可操作性和实用性,以学生有实际收获为宗旨。

全书共分十二个单元,文章难度递增,不同层次的班级可
自行选择学习内容。每篇课文内容翔实,结构清楚,包括精读
课文、生词与短语列表、课文注释、词汇详解、构词法、课文阅读
理解、词汇拓展、完形填空、阅读技巧及练习、写作技巧、翻译技
巧及练习。在保留传统教材良好的形式和练习基础上,又新增
独具特色的学习注解和改进的练习。不仅如此,每单元又包括
相对独立、自成体系的阅读、写作和翻译专题讲解和练习,既可
在课堂教学中进行深入讲解,也可留给学生课后自学。

本书所选的精读课文在语言和思想方面均属上乘。语言
经典实用,可资学习效仿。文章思想内容又属当今热门话题,
令年轻人十分感兴趣。课后的阅读理解问题(Reading com-
prehension)一改多数教材流行的“多项选择”题型,针对文章
的结构、内容和思想等方面提出主观性问题。这些问题的讨
论与回答不仅有利于开展交流活动,锻炼交际能力,其思想性
也对学习者大有裨益。

词汇的理解和运用是掌握语言的关键。本书在每篇课文
后都涉及大量的词汇内容。首先,我们在传统的生词注释部
分(New words and phrases)提供双语注释,目的在于培养学
生从英语角度理解词汇的意义(为方便理解加注汉语译义);
由于一词多义的缘故,我们只选择适合文章的意义。其次,词
汇详解(Word study)部分多角度、不同侧面地介绍词义和用
法。这部分的目的在于帮助学生全面掌握和使用语言,因此

所提供的信息不是照搬词典,而是结合具体情况,根据语义关系、语义场等选择不同侧重点进行介绍。我们希望这一新颖的安排能够使教师从讲解语言点中解脱出来,把更多的课堂时间用于互动的交际活动。最后,构词部分(Word formation)根据文章中的一些词汇所包含的前缀和词根,配以例词说明,使学生运用概括推理等认知手段学习词汇,做到举一反三、牢记不忘。随后的词汇扩展练习(Vocabulary expansion)旨在巩固和丰富课文中的词汇。

精心设计的“完形填空”(Cloze)也能够较好地考察词汇的理解与运用。本书改变一般考试和练习所采用的“多项选择”的形式,只提供全部所需词汇,由学生依据正确的理解来选择各个空格的词义,综合检验学生阅读理解和词汇知识。另外,“完形填空”选用的文章均与课文主题一致,可视为课文的补充。通过认真练习能够增加知识,丰富解题技巧。

综合教程往往是必修课,它所承担的任务相应也最多。鉴于学生现有的知识结构和将来的需要,我们专门有系统地编写了重实用的阅读、写作和翻译等技能讲解并提供相应练习,使学生对上述各方面有清楚的认识,以提高能力。需要指出的是,由于综合教程的特点,这部分的内容更具提纲性,教师可自行补充相关内容,帮助学生全面深入掌握各种技巧。在每个单元的最后,安排与课文主题一脉相承的佳译鉴赏,相信学生通过对比两种语言表达上的同异,能更好地了解英语的精髓,表达出地道的英语。

《新编研究生英语综合教程》由南京大学王典民老师、江苏大学任晓霏老师主编,南京大学仝亚莉老师、南京航空航天大学施鸣鸣老师副主编。另外,梁金花、刘锋、肖君等人也参加了编写。

《新编研究生英语综合教程》是一本有创新、有特色的适合多层次学生的教材。我们相信它能够赢得广大师生的认可,能够为研究生英语教学起到添砖加瓦的作用。但是,我们更加清楚,由于我们水平的局限性,加之时间仓促,疏漏和谬误之处在所难免。恳请广大师生不吝赐教,对此我们深表欢迎和感谢。

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The Role of English in the 21st Century

Melvia A. Hasman

The world is in various stages of social, economic, and demographic transition. Economically and politically, the world has changed more rapidly in the past few years than at any time since 1945. The emerging global economy is both competitive and interdependent. It reflects the availability of modern communications and production technologies in most parts of the world. So, do we need to be concerned about the future of the English language in the 21st century? According to *The Economist* (1996), English continues to be the world standard language, and there is no major threat to the language or to its global popularity. But, changes are coming.

An international economy

Two factors drive this global marketplace. First, many manufactured products have one or more foreign components. Ford cars and IBM computers are just two examples of this. Second, more than half of all imports and exports, which governments label foreign trade, are transacted between domestic companies and their foreign affiliates.

The increasing globalization of the marketplace is forcing companies to pay more attention to international developments. Domestic firms are adjusting their structures and methods of operation to fit a broader and rapidly changing economic environment. They are increasing their geographic outreach because more of their suppliers and customers are located on various continents. For example, last year Johnson sold more products outside the United States than in the United States. Hewlett Packard, like many companies, lost money when the Asian economy collapsed.

Joint ventures are no longer just theoretical possibilities. Mergers and acquisitions, like Chrysler/Daimler Benz and MCI and British Telecom, increasingly cross national boundaries. This trend is expected to continue into the next millennium.

This internationalization is illustrated in three ways. First, companies change their basic goals to conform to a global marketplace. Second, they adapt

their products to local markets. But most importantly, they do not set up international bureaucracies, instead, they hire foreign nationals who understand the local markets.

Why discuss economics with the English language? Because the English language is closely associated with this economic modernization and industrial development.

Information is sent and received at increasing speed. The competitive demands of governments, industries, and corporations, both national and multinational, for technological progress require an understanding of the language of that technology—English.

Spread of English

The global spread of English over the last 40 years is remarkable. It is unprecedented in several ways; by the increasing number of users of the language; by its depth of penetration into societies; by its range of functions.

Worldwide over 1.4 billion people live in countries where English has official status. One out of five of the world's population speaks English with some degree of competence. And by 2000 one in five—over one billion people—will also be learning English. Over 70% of the world's scientists read English. About 85% of the world's mail is written in English. And 90% of all information in the world's electronic retrieval systems is stored in English. By 2010, the number of people who speak English as a second or foreign language will exceed the number of native speakers. This trend will certainly affect the language.

English is used for more purposes than ever before. Vocabularies, grammatical forms, and ways of speaking and writing have emerged influenced by technological and scientific developments, economics and management, literature and entertainment genres. What began some 1,500 years ago as a rude language, originally spoken by obscure Germanic tribes who invaded England, now encompasses the globe.

When Mexican pilots land their airplanes in France, they and the ground controllers use English. When German physicists want to alert the international scientific community to new discoveries, they first publish their findings in English. When Japanese executives conduct business with Scandinavian entrepreneurs, they negotiate in English. When pop singers write their songs, they often use lyrics or phrases in English. When demonstrators want to alert the world to their problems, they display signs in English.

Three factors continue to contribute to this spread of English: English usage in science, technology and commerce; the ability to incorporate vocabulary from other languages; and the acceptability of various English dialects.

In science, English replaced German after World War II. With this technical and scientific dominance came the beginning of overall linguistic dominance, first in Europe and then globally.

Today, the information age has replaced the industrial age and has compressed time and distance. This is transforming world economics from industrial production to information-based goods and services. Ignoring geography and borders, the information revolution is redefining our world. In less than 20 years, information processing, once limited to the printed word, has given way to computers and the Internet. Computer-mediated communication is closing the gap between spoken and written English. It encourages more informal conversational language and a tolerance for diversity and individual style, and has resulted in Internet English replacing the authority of language institutes and practices.

English like many languages, uses a phonetic alphabet and fairly basic syntax. But most importantly, it has a large and extensive vocabulary, of which about 80% is foreign. Therefore, it has cognates from virtually every language in Europe and has borrowed and continues to borrow words from Spanish and French, Hebrew and Arabic, Hindi-Urdu and Bengali, Malay and Chinese, as well as languages from West Africa and Polynesia. This language characteristic makes it unique in history.

Finally, no English language central authority guards the purity of the language, therefore, many dialects have developed: American, British, Canadian, Indian, and Australian, to name a few. There is no standard pronunciation. But within this diversity is a unity of grammar and one set of core vocabulary. Thus, each country that speaks the language can inject aspects of its own culture into the usage and vocabulary.

However, the future is unpredictable. There has never been a language so widely spread or spoken by so many people as English. So, there are no precedents to help us predict what happens to a language when it achieves genuine world status.

Changes in the 21st century

The world is in transition, and the English language will take new forms. The language and how it is used will change, reflecting patterns of contact with other languages and the changing communication needs of people.

English is divesting itself of its political and cultural connotations as more people realize that English is not the property of only a few countries. Instead, it is a vehicle that is used globally and will lead to more opportunities. It belongs to whoever uses it for whatever purpose or need.

One question that arises about the future role of the English language is

whether a single world standard English will develop. This could result in a supranational variety that all people would have to learn.

The widespread use of English as a language of wider communication will continue to exert pressure toward global uniformity. This could result in declining standards, language changes, and the loss of geolinguistic diversity.

On the other hand, because English is the vehicle for international communication and because it forms the basis for constructing cultural identities, many local varieties could instead develop. This trend may lead to fragmentation of the language and threaten the role of English as a lingua franca. However, there have always been major differences between varieties of English.

There is no reason to believe that any other language will appear within the next 50 years to replace English. However, it is possible that English will not keep its monopoly in the 21st century. Rather, a small number of languages may form an oligopoly—each with a special area of influence. For example, Spanish is rising because of expanding trade and the increase of the Latino population in the United States. This could create a bilingual English-Spanish region.

A language shift, in which individuals change their linguistic allegiances, is another possibility. These shifts are slow and difficult to predict. But within the next 50 years, substantial language shifts could occur as economic development affects more countries. Because of these shifts in allegiance, more languages may disappear. Those remaining will rapidly get more native speakers. This includes English.

Internal migration and urbanization may restructure areas, thereby creating communities where English becomes the language of interethnic communication—a neutral language.

Universities using English as the medium of instruction will expand and rapidly create a generation of middle-class professionals. Economic development will only increase the middle class, a group that is more likely to learn and use English in jobs.

While languages such as English, German, and French have been international languages because of their governments' political powers, this is less likely to be the case in the 21st century where economics and demographics will have more influence on languages.

Conclusion

English has been an international language for only 50 years. If the pattern follows the previous language trends, we still have about 100 years before a new language dominates the world. However, this does not mean that English is replacing or will replace other language as many fear. Instead, it may supplement

or co-exist with languages by allowing strangers to communicate across linguistic boundaries. It may become one tool that opens windows to the world, unlocks doors to opportunities, and expands our minds to new ideas.



New words and phrases

- affiliate** *n.* a person or organization officially attached to a larger body 会员, 分支机构, 分公司
- allegiance** *n.* support of or loyalty to a government, ruler, cause, etc. 忠诚, 效忠
- bilingual** *adj.* speaking or using two languages 双语的
- bureaucracy** *n.* a state or organization governed or managed by officials employed rather than elected 官僚体系, 集权统治
- cognate** *n.* word that has the same original word or root with another 同源词
- collapse** *vi.* fall suddenly and unexpectedly 崩溃, 垮掉
- connotation** *n.* idea which a word makes one think of in addition to the main meaning 隐
含之意, 言外之意
- demographic** *adj.* relating to the structure of the population 人口的
- divest** *v.* rid oneself of (a feeling, an idea, etc.) 使自己摆脱(某种感情、思想等)
- encompass** *v.* surround and have or hold within 包括, 囊括
- entrepreneur** *n.* a person who sets up a business, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so (尤指风险)企业家
- fragmentation** *n.* the process or state of breaking or being broken into small or separate parts 破碎, 零散
- genre** *n.* a category of art, writing, music characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter 风格, (文学作品等的)体裁
- geolinguistic** *adj.* 地理语言的
- incorporate** *v.* make something part of a whole; include 包含, 并蓄
- inject** *v.* introduce (new thought, feelings, etc.) into someone or something 引进(新思想、感情等)
- interethnic** *adj.* of or relating to more than one ethnic group 跨种族的
- lingua franca** *n.* a language adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different (不同母语的人作为交际工具共同使用的)通用语, 交际语
- lyric** *n.* poem or verse expressing the writer's emotions 抒情诗, (尤作复数)歌词
- merger** *n.* (act of) joining together (esp. two commercial companies) 合并, 归并
- millennium** *n.* period of 1000 years 一千年, 千年期
- monopoly** *n.* sole possession or control of something 独占, 垄断
- obscure** *adj.* not well-known, uncertain 不知名的, 无名的
- oligopoly** *n.* a state of limited competition in which a market is shared by a small number of producers or sellers 寡头(卖主)垄断

- outreach** *n.* the extent or length of reaching out 延伸,(可及的)范围
- penetration** *n.* the action or process of making a way through or into something 渗透, 进入
- phonetic** *n.* of or relating to speech sounds 语音的,表示语音的
- retrieval** *n.* the obtaining or consulting of material stored in a computer system 信息检索
- substantial** *adj.* of considerable importance, size, or worth 重大的,实质的
- syntax** *n.* a set of rules for the arrangement of new words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language 句法,句子结构(分析)
- telecom** *n.* (short for) telecommunications 电信
- transact** *v.* conduct, carry through (businesses with someone) 办理,处理
- unprecedented** *adj.* never having happened before 前所未有的,史无前例的
- urbanization** *n.* change into a town-like area 城市化
- virtually** *adv.* in every important respect, almost 事实上,实际上,几乎



Notes to the text

1. Johnson:(美国)强生公司(世界上最大的、综合性的医药保健公司之一,也是世界上产品多元化的公司之一。)
2. Hewlett Packard:(美国)惠普公司(简称 HP,由 David Packard 和 Bill Hewlett 于 1939 年在美国加州硅谷创立,是世界闻名的国际电子公司。)
3. Chrysler/Daimler Benz:克莱斯勒/戴姆勒奔驰公司(著名汽车公司)
4. MCI:美国通讯公司(即“WorldCom”世通公司的前身。世通公司因财务欺骗丑闻而造成有史以来最大的破产案。)
5. British Telecom:英国电信公司
6. Hebrew:希伯来语
7. Hindi-Urdu:北印度—乌尔都语
8. Bengali:孟加拉语
9. Malay:马来语
10. Polynesia:波利尼西亚



Word study

① global *adj.*

- ① 全球的,地球的:Only the UN can tackle global problems like poverty and war.
- ② 整体的,全体的:He has a global vision of how business will progress.
- ③ (计算机文件或程序)全运行的,全操作的:global searches

【词组】global tectonics 全球构造;global village 地球村;global warming 全球变暖

【构词】globalization *n.* 全球一体化

② concern *v.*

- ① 与……有关,涉及:What happens there directly concerns us.

② 使担心,使关心:Don't concern yourself about his future.

【构词】**concerned** *adj.* ① 有关的(位于所修饰的名词后):The affair is greatly regretted by everyone concerned. ② 担心的,挂念的:Concerned parents approached the school about the problem. ③ 关心的,感兴趣的:Congressmen seem to be far more concerned with getting elected than with passing legislation. **concerning** *prep.* 〈书面语〉关于:Police are anxious to hear any information concerning his whereabouts.

⑤ **component** *n.* (机械或系统中可区分独立的)部件,成分

All components should be tested before they are assembled.

【同义词】*element* (不可再分的)要素,成分:An essential element of democracy is the secret ballot.

constituent (强调组成整体的化学构成)成分,元素:Scientists have to break the compound into its constituents in order to analyze it.

ingredient (多用于食物)成分,配料:Mushrooms are the main ingredient in this dish.

① **domestic** *adj.*

① 国内的:They produce cars both for the domestic market and for export.

② 家庭的:Women who are victims of domestic violence are often reluctant to seek outside help.

③ 顾家的,爱家庭的:She is not at all domestic.

④ 驯化的,家养的:We don't keep any domestic dogs.

【词组】**domestic appliance/equipment** 家用电器;**domestic fuel** 民用燃料;**domestic fungus** 食用菌;**domestic partner** 同居者;**domestic pigeon** 信鸽;**domestic science** (旧用法)家政学

⑤ **company** *n.* (泛指各类商业性的)公司

My father works for an insurance company.

【同义词】*firm* (合伙性的,规模小的)公司,(法律、金融咨询服务等)事务所:He worked for a law firm for ten years.

business (小规模销售类)商铺:When we first set up our printing business there were only two of us.

corporation (大型)公司,企业:IBM is one of the biggest corporations in the US.

⑥ **adjust** *v.*

① (运用谋略智慧)调整,使适合:They adjusted the budget to allow for inflation.

② 适应,习惯于:It took George a couple of weeks to adjust to his new job.

③ (保险理赔时)损失评估:Mr. Howard demanded to adjust his losses before settling the accident.

【同义词】*adapt* (强调对外部环境变化)适应:They adapted themselves to the warmer climate.

⑦ **environment** *n.* 环境,自然环境

Only part of your character is inherited from your parents; the rest comes from your environment.

【同义词】 *circumstances* (伴随事物的) 情况, 环境: It is impossible to say how you would react—it depends on the circumstances.

climate (表示当时经济、社会和政治) 氛围, 环境: We hope to take on more workers when the financial climate gets better.

milieu (人或团体所处的) 社会圈子, 环境: The movement is due in large part to the intellectual milieu that is conducive to bold experimentation in the arts.

setting (文学、艺术、戏剧等人物或事件所处的) 环境背景(含时间、地点、社会状况等): He chose an early 20th century setting for his novel.

surroundings (人或事物附近具体的) 周边环境, 周围: The house is set in beautiful surroundings near the lake.

【要点补充】汉语中“投资环境”可用 (investment) climate; 若指基础设施等硬件环境用 infrastructure.

⑧ collapse v.

① (建筑物) 坍塌: There was a loud explosion and the whole apartment block simply collapsed.

② 失败, 瓦解: Our plan will collapse unless we get more help.

③ (因疾病、疲倦、无力等突然) 倒下, 昏倒, (心肺缺血或氧气而) 内陷: Isabel appeared to be momentarily overcome by the heat and collapsed into the nearest chair.

④ (价格等) 暴跌: The price of copper collapsed.

⑤ 折叠: The legs of our card table collapse so we can store it in the closet.

【构词】 *collapsible* *adj.* 可折叠的: She drew a collapsible umbrella from her handbag and opened it.

⑨ conform v.

① 遵照, 适应: The foreign businessmen are ready to conform to local customs.

② 符合, 遵守 (约定俗成的社会规范): She refused to conform to society's idea of women's proper role.

【同义词】 *comply* 遵守 (正式规定、法律等): The bosses are told that they must comply with the European employment laws.

keep to (始终) 遵守 (法律制度等): Keep to the law, but apart from that, do whatever you have to do to find the man.

observe (留心) 遵守: Too many accidents are occurring at work because employers are not observing the safety regulations.

stick to the rules (口语) 严格遵守: We can't have proper meetings unless everybody sticks to the rules.

uphold (书面语) 确保遵守 (法律制度等): It is the duty of the court to uphold the law and punish lawbreakers.

⑩ hire v.

① (临时) 租用: She had to hire a dress for the party.

② 出租: Do you know a shop that hires out pianos?

③ 〈英〉临时性雇用: She decides to hire a private detective to find out who is black-mailing her.

④ 〈美〉雇用 (英国英语用 employ): The company is accused of not hiring enough women.

【词组】 hire car 供出租的车; hired girl 〈北美〉家庭女佣; hired hand 〈美〉短工; hired man 〈北美〉家庭男佣; hireling 雇工; hire purchase 〈英〉分期付款购买

⑪ community n.

① (生活在同一地区)全体居民,社区: The local community was shocked by the attack.

② (the community) 社会,公众: The whole community will benefit from the wide range of resources now available at the college.

③ 团体,社团,界: The scientific community needs to prevent such cheating from repeating itself.

④ (国家间的政治、经济)共同体: The African Economic Community aims to improve African cooperation.

⑤ (态度、价值观、利益等)一致,共有: Organized religion can provide the sense of community.

⑥ (某一地区相互依赖的动物或植物)群落: Professor Swanson studies the communities of insect-eating birds.

【词组】 community care (收治精神病人、老年人及残疾人的)社区福利院; community center 社区活动中心; community chest 〈美〉地区慈善基金; community college 社区学院; community home (英国青少年罪犯和其他需要监护的青少年)收容中心,监护所; community policing 户籍警制,片警制; community property (夫妻)共有财产; community service 无偿的公益工作,(英国犯人为改造而做的)社区工作; academic community 学术界; scientific community 科学界; virtual community (电脑网络)虚拟世界

⑫ ignore v.

① (故意)忽视,(假装不重视而)不予理睬: Someone made a rude noise, which the teacher decided to ignore.

② 未加考虑(某一重要事物): The disaster occurred simply because safety recommendations had been ignored by the airline officials.

③ (法律)驳回(起诉): The court ignored his appeal.

⑬ give way to

① 退让,屈服: It's her mother's fault for giving way to her too often.

② 情不自禁,宣泄: Don't give way to tears.

③ 为……所代替,让位于: Steam trains gave way to electric trains soon after the war.

【词组】 give birth to 生(小孩),产生(主意); give color to 使……更可能,增加……可信度; give credit to 相信; give currency to 传播(坏消息); give (an) ear/eye to 仔细聆听(关注); give effect to 使生效,实施; give heed to 注意,关注; give the lie to 表明(某说法)不对; give pause to 阻止; give rise to 导致; give thought to 考虑,思考; give tongue to 〈书面语〉大声表

达;**give vent to** 表达(情感);**give voice to** 表达(观点);**give weight to** 加强,加重

⑪ **gap** *n.*

① 洞,裂口: The light was coming through a tiny gap under the door.

② 峡缝,山峡: The main road goes through the mountain gap.

③ (知识等)空白: The work fills in a gap in herbal medicine.

④ (时间或空间)中断,间歇: I bridged a gap in the conversation by telling a joke.

⑤ 分歧,隔阂,差距: Nothing is done to narrow the gap between the two countries on the issue.

【词组】**bridge/close/fill in/fill up/stop/supply a gap** 填补空白,补缺;**stand in the gap** 挺身阻挡,勇敢捍卫,挑重担;**communications gap** (因不同年龄、阶级、文化、政治见解而产生的)交流障碍;**credibility gap** 信誉沟,(尤指官方人士言行)不一致;**generation gap** 代沟;**spark gap** 火花隙,避雷器;**trade gap** 贸易差额

⑫ **aspect** *n.*

① 面貌,外观: My hometown has taken on an entirely new aspect.

② (建筑物的)朝向,方向: We went into a greenhouse with a southern aspect.

③ 特征,样子: He said it with a very gracious aspect.

④ (观察的)角度,(考虑的)某一方面: We should consider a problem in all its aspects.

【同义词】**facet** (相关联的众多复杂的)方面之一: Economists have to understand all the new facets of market competition.

factor (强调重要,有影响的)一个方面: The most important factor in professional sport is psychology.

side (可观察比较的)若干方面之一: The newspaper only told one side of the story.

⑬ **divest** *v.*

① 〈书面语〉脱去……衣服,更衣: The servant helped to divest the king of his royal garments.

② 剥夺(某人的职务、权利等),解除: It might become necessary to divest the chairman of his power.

③ 放弃,摆脱: I shall be pleased to divest myself of the responsibility of such important work.

【同义词】**deprive/rob/strip someone of**

⑭ **arise** *v.*

① (问题、机会、情况等)出现,呈现: We must make the document absolutely clear to ensure misunderstandings do not arise.

② 起源,产生: Many questions arise out of the results of this research.

③ 〈文学语〉起来: He hastily arose from his seat and rushed out.

【辨义】**arouse** 唤醒,激起: The letter aroused in him a sense of urgency.

rise 升起,上涨: China's international prestige is continually rising.

⑮ **occur** *v.*

① 存在,出现: Whooping cough is a condition which occurs mainly in young children.

② 想到(主意、观念等): Such a simple explanation never occurred to me!

③ 〈书面语〉发生: The court will decide what occurred on the night Andy died.

【同义词】*happen* 〈多用于口语〉发生: Before I realized what was happening, the car had spun off the road and into a ditch.

take place (按计划)发生,举行: The wedding will take place at St. Andrew's church.

Word formation

multi-: many

multilateral (多边的)

multinational (跨国的)

multifarious (多样的)

multitude (众多)

pre-: before

preliminary (初步的)

precaution (预防)

premature (过早的)

preconception (先见)

-ced, -ceed: move

recede (后退)

proceed (进行)

unprecedented (史无前例的)

accede (就任)

-cent: a hundred

percentage (百分比)

centurial (一世纪的)

centipede (蜈蚣)

centenarian (百年的)

-clud, -clus: close, shut

conclusion (结束)

preclude (排除)

claustrophobia (幽闭恐惧症)

recluse (隐士)

cogn-: know

cognate (同族的)

recognize (认识)

incognito (隐姓埋名地)

cognitive (认知的)

demo-: people

democratize (民主化)

demagogue (煽动者)

demography (人口统计学)

epidemic (流行病)

flect, flex: turn, bend

reflex (反射)

flexible (易弯曲的)

deflect (偏转)

genuflect (跪拜)

pon: put, place

component (组成的)

exponent (详述的)

propone (提议)

postpone (延后)

-cracy: ruling, class

autocracy (专制制度)

aristocracy (贵族阶层)

bureaucracy (官僚政治)

technocracy (技术统治)