

TOEFL



(第三版)

7天搞定

托福单词

Dictionary of iBT's English

· 无老师 编著 ·

- ◆ 史上最全的托福词汇
- ◆ 无懈可击的排列形式
- ◆ 新增镇魂单词包
- ◆ 新增网络互动学习
- ◆ 极具影响力的单词畅销书
- ◆ 必备托福真题资料

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
People who go outside are more successful and happier
than people who stay in villages.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
The government should support scientific research
that does not have any practical use.

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7

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加力托福词汇

——致不断进取中的无老师资料

谁是无老师

究竟谁是无老师？无老师是托福界最有名的老师，对真题研究最深入，对考生了解最清楚。究竟谁是无老师？无老师是一群托福精英，他们对语言有着狂热的爱好，对培训有着丰富的经验。那么究竟谁是无老师？无老师是一个心愿，希望考生能够培养出良好的学习习惯，不仅能在考试中取得高分，而且能因这种优秀的习惯受益终生。

无老师的资料总是最好的，比如这本《7天搞定托福单词》。

7天是一种记忆密码

7天的概念不是凭空诞生的，而是基于无老师对于心理学研究和考生复习特点的综合把握。按照心理学研究成果，“背单词”如果能坚持重复21天以上，你就会形成习惯；如果坚持重复90天以上，你就会形成稳定习惯；如果能坚持重复365天以上，你想改变都很困难。在这21天里，第一阶段，也就是最开始的1~7天是关键时期。在此阶段，大脑通过“编码”熟悉单词词义、写法、读音等。此阶段你需要十分刻意提醒自己加强记忆，要克服心理压力和时间的考验。如果能够坚持度过此阶段，重复和巩固单词记忆效果，在第7~21天里，背单词已经不会很痛苦，但是一不注意，你还会回复到从前，会有少量遗忘现象。因此，你还需要刻意提醒自己要努力。到了第三阶段，也就是第21~90天，你一般会爱上背单词，形成了习惯。这一阶段被称为“习惯的稳定期”。本书定义为“7天”，旨在告诉考生：如果你只有7天的时间背单词，那么你所背诵的单词是托福题库中最精华的部分；如果你能将此书重复3遍，书中的单词就会牢记不忘；如果你能坚持用此书长期背单词，就会养成良好而稳定的学习习惯，热爱单词记忆。

前测、词频和不同词序是专业记忆法

词频：这本书的词汇本身就是按照词频顺序排列的。对于考生而言，在开始背单词的时候，一定要选择最重要的单词优先记忆。这样记忆的时间最充分，理解最深刻。

前测：这是一种自我评估概念。考生可以通过前测考量自己的真实词汇水平。通过前测和乱序测试的比较，考生可以看到自己在单词记忆上的显著进步，这是鼓励，也是一种科学评估。

不同词序：在这本书里，有不同词序的单词排列，有按照词频的，有乱序的。之所以如此，也是基于考生的记忆习惯。当考生记忆单词到一定程度的时候，就会产生“位置记忆”。也就是说会有考生对单词本身印象模糊，但对单词的位置产生熟悉感。采用这种不同词序的排列就是为了强化考生单词记忆的准确性。

怎样使用本书的声音文件

声音文件是一种辅助记忆的工具。考生可以重点听自己不熟悉的单词，也可以通过音频自我测试对单词的掌握情况。

对于这本书，你可以背诵、测试、听音，循环往复。对于无老师，你可以咨询、群聊或者微博互动。如果你确实希望托福高分，无老师是你最可以信赖的坚强后盾。

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12 蒹
12 菀

编写说明

1. 《7天搞定托福单词》这本书将所有托福真题文章的内容合并在一起进行词频统计。统计结束之后，无老师再将所有单词根据出现频率由高到低排列，让我们先背出现次数多的，保证了背诵的最高效率。为了提高新托福考试的单词在这本单词书中的排位，本书在统计之前就已经将新托福文章里的单词按照两次进行计算，保证考友们背的单词都是最鲜活的单词。

2. 在词频统计结束之后，由无老师亲自筛选单词，将我们都已很熟悉的单词，比如apple, the等简单的单词全部去掉。这样极大地减少了考友们需要背的单词量。

3. 由于这本《7天搞定托福单词》里的单词是按照出现频率从高到低的次序排列的，因此极大地满足了不同考友的个性化需要。如果你需要考到100分以上，那么你就要把所有单词都背过，但是如果你仅需要考80分，那么你就可以不背出现频率为3次的单词，因为它们被考到的概率相对偏小。

4. 在同一出现频率上，《7天搞定托福单词》也打破了传统的排列方法，采用由Z~A的排列方式。这样可以防止在背诵时产生疲劳感。

5. 无老师为了降低大家的劳动强度，还将同词根的所有单词放到了一起，以方便记忆。因为将单词进行扩展是很简单的，难就难在把这个单词背下来。把同词根的单词放到一起，保证了一个单词一旦背下来，相关的一系列单词也就记住了。

6. 本单词书为了保持原汁原味，将单词在托福考试之中最常出现的形式作为默认显示方式列出，括号（ ）之中的内容为单词的原形。

7. 托福考试力求贴近生活，与国内考试的考试目的完全不同，因此国内考试会涉及的很多义项，在托福考试当中都不会考到。但是很多国内托福单词书，仅仅做了单词的罗列，根本没有列出考试之中常考什么不常考什么，结果就是让人经常有“这个单词背了，但是考试不考”的感觉。在这本书中，无老师对单词进行的解释均为在托福考试之中的常考义项，充分体现了“无老师了解托福界”这句话的本质。比如说since这个单词，在托福考试之中最常见的意思是“因为”，parallel这个单词有“相同，相似”的意项等，这些在其他托福单词书中没有解决的问题，在本书之中都一次性地解决了。

8. 本单词书之中所有的例句均为托福考试真题中出现的原句，保证本书每一个细节都是最贴近托福考试的。

9. 某些单词虽然出现次数很多，但是要么是人名，要么只在一篇文章之中出现过，因而这部分单词其实是无效的，无老师将这些单词全部挑出，放在了单词书的最后面。这样做是为了减少大家的工作量，节省背单词的时间。

10. 由于本书单词是按照词频从高到低的顺序排列的，我们不仅可以用来背单词，也可以把它当成考前冲刺单词的复习用书。

下面的“实例讲解”清晰地展示了本书的使用细节，方便广大考生阅读。

实例讲解

| 单词在真题中出现的次数 | 真题常考形式 | 单词原形 | 音标 | 单词释义 |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 390 | states | (state) | [stert] | n. 状况, 状态 v. 陈述 |
| 56 | statements | (statement) | ['steitmənt] | n. 陈述 |

同词根单词

Example: In fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain.

例句，默认为第一个单词的例句

在本书编写过程中，吕蕾、张靖娴、贾玉梅、江源、杨志、贾新颖、陈婧婧、贾明、赵敏、殷博、付静文、周传明、卢丹、李英、付立明、姜淑华、陈志爽、赵月、张淼、刘畅、牛雅超、贾红梅、郭双双、吕依儒、吕振富、赵文淼、张美荣、康兰等也参与了资料收集及部分编写工作，在此一并感谢。

特别鸣谢：“Shirley”、“Lanmingda”，“微型诗”等一众中国大陆、台湾、香港以及北美地区新托福考友的倾情助力。

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无老师

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List 1 第一天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前，请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意：只写下第一反应，不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| states | deformed |
| plants | produced |
| cause | sentence |
| fossils | term |
| mass | since |
| occur | sediment |
| objects | structure |
| ancient | nest |
| evidence | upper |
| urban | insects |
| manufacturing | established |
| relatively | colonial |
| meteorites | amount |
| goods | crafts |
| reflect | instruments |
| range | carbon |
| predators | gradually |
| democrats | projects |
| grain | rural |
| remove | currents |
| impulses | survive |
| skeletons | deposits |
| physical | acorns |
| spot | volcanic |
| renaissance | feathers |
| crust | |

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| states (state [steɪt]) <i>n.</i> 状况 | deformed (deform [di:'fɔ:m]) <i>v.</i> 使变形 |
| plants (plant [plɑ:nt]) <i>n.</i> 工厂 | produced (produce [prə'dju:s]) <i>v.</i> 生产 |
| cause [kɔ:z] <i>n.</i> 原因 | sentence ['sentəns] <i>v.</i> 宣判 |
| fossils (fossil ['fɒsl]) <i>n.</i> 化石 | term [tə:m] <i>v.</i> 把……称为 |
| mass [mæs] <i>n.</i> 块 | since [sɪns] <i>conj.</i> 因为 |
| occur [ə'kɜ:] <i>v.</i> 发生 | sediment ['sedɪmənt] <i>n.</i> 沉淀物 |
| objects (object ['ɒbdʒɪkt]) <i>v.</i> 反对 | structure ['strʌktʃə] <i>n.</i> 结构 |
| ancient ['eɪnfənt] <i>adj.</i> 远古的 | nest [nest] <i>n.</i> 巢 |
| evidence ['eɪvɪdəns] <i>v.</i> 证明 | upper ['ʌpə] <i>adj.</i> 上面的 |
| urban ['ɜ:bən] <i>adj.</i> 都市的 | insects (insect ['ɪnsekt]) <i>n.</i> 昆虫 |
| manufacturing (manufacture [,mænʃə'fæktʃə]) <i>vt./n.</i> (大量)制造 | established (establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ]) <i>v.</i> 建立 |
| relatively ['relətɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 相当地 | colonial [kə'ləʃnjəl] <i>adj.</i> 殖民地的 |
| meteorites (meteorite ['mɪtɪərɪt]) <i>n.</i> 陨石 | amount [ə'maʊnt] <i>n.</i> 数(量) |
| goods [gʊdz] <i>n.</i> 货物 | crafts (craft [kra:ft]) <i>n.</i> 技艺, 手工艺 |
| reflect [rɪ'flekt] <i>v.</i> 反射; 反映 | instruments (instrument ['ɪnstɹəmənt]) <i>n.</i> 乐器; 器具 |
| range [reɪndʒ] <i>n.</i> 山脉 | carbon ['kɑ:bən] <i>n.</i> 碳 |
| predators (predator ['predətə]) <i>n.</i> 掠夺者 | gradually ['grædʒʊəli] <i>adv.</i> 慢慢地 |
| democrats (democrat ['deməkræt]) <i>n.</i> 民主主义者 | projects (project ['prɒdʒekt]) <i>n.</i> 计划 <i>v.</i> 计划; 投掷; 突出; 预计; 推断 |
| grain [greɪn] <i>n.</i> 小颗粒 | rural ['rʊə(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 乡下的 |
| remove [rɪ'mu:v] <i>v.</i> 去掉 | currents (current ['kʌrənt]) <i>n.</i> 气流 |
| impulses (impulse ['ɪmpʌls]) <i>n.</i> 冲动 | survive [sə'vaɪv] <i>v.</i> 幸存 |
| skeletons (skeleton ['skelɪtən]) <i>n.</i> 骨骼 | deposits (deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt]) <i>n.</i> 存款 |
| physical ['fɪzɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 身体的 | acorns (acorn ['eɪkɔ:n]) <i>n.</i> 橡树果 |
| spot [spɒt] <i>n.</i> 斑点 | volcanic [vɒl'kænik] <i>adj.</i> 火山的 |
| renaissance [rə'neɪsəns] <i>n.</i> 复活 | feathers (feather ['feðə]) <i>n.</i> 羽毛 |
| crust [krʌst] <i>n.</i> 地壳 | |

390 states (state [steɪt]) *n.* 状况, 状态 *v.* 陈述

56 statements (statement ['steɪtmənt]) *n.* 陈述

Example: Various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain.

311 form [fɔ:m] *n.* 形状 *v.* 形成

5 deformed (deform [di:'fɔ:m]) *v.* 使变形; 使成畸形

3 reform [ri:'fɔ:m] *v.* 改造; 改革 *n.* 改良

Example: Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins.

281 plants (plant [plɑ:nt]) *n.* 植物, 工厂 *v.* 种植

10 plantation [plæn'teɪʃən] *n.* 种植园, 大农场

3 transplanted (transplant [træns'plɑ:nt]) *v.* 移居, 迁移

Example: Animal dung enriches the soil by providing nutrients for plant growth.

275 mentioned (mention ['menʃən]) *v.* 提到

Example: In 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not exceed 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321.

274 century ['sentʃəri] *n.* 世纪; 百年

Example: Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

274 author ['ɔ:θə] *n.* 作者

11 authority [ɔ:'θɔ:rti] *n.* 专家, 威信

Example: The author presents two theories for a historical phenomenon.

248 species ['spi:ʃi:z] (单复数同型) *n.* 种类; 人类

3 subspecies ['sʌb,spi:ʃi:z] *n.* 亚种

Example: Some species of tuna have specialized grooves in their tongue.

226 art [ɑ:t] *n.* 艺术

Example: Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact.

191 produced (produce [prə'dju:s]) *v.* 生产 *n.* 产品

69 production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 生产

53 products (product ['prɒdʌkt]) *n.* 产品

25 reproduction [ri:prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 生殖; 复制

16 reproduce [ri:prə'dju:s] *v.* 繁殖; 翻拍; 复制

10 productivity [prɒdʌk'tɪvəti] *n.* 生产力

6 productive [prə'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 多产的

6 reproductive [ri:prə'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 再生的; 复制的

Example: Other...may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains.

167 increase [ɪn'kri:z] v. 增加

Example: To increase the society's prosperity...

150 cause [kɔ:z] v. 导致 n. 原因

Example: Wind velocity also increases with altitude and may cause serious stress for trees, as is made evident by the deformed shapes at high altitudes.

136 regions (region ['ri:dʒən]) n. 区域

Example: It ranges from sea level in the Polar Regions to 4,500 meters in the dry subtropics and 3,500~4,500 meters in the moist tropics.

131 sentence ['sentəns] v. 宣判 n. 句子

Example: Where would the sentence best fit?

129 population [ˌpɒpjə'leɪʃən] n. 居民; 人口

Example: Have populations that are unstable been in response to climate conditions?

124 study ['stʌdi] v. 研究 n. 研究

Example: It is conceivable that before going hunting the hunters would draw or study pictures of animals and imagine a successful hunt.

124 fossils (fossil ['fɒsl]) n. 化石

2 fossilization [ˌfɒsəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] n. 化石作用

7 fossilized (fossilize ['fɒsəlaɪz]) v. 使成化石

Example: Pakicetus is the oldest fossil whale yet to be found.

121 theory ['θiəri] n. 理论, ……论

11 theorists (theorist ['θiəriɪst]) n. 理论家

4 theorized (theorize ['θiəriəɪz]) v. 建立理论; 理论化

Example: According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression.

121 term [tɜ:m] v. 把……称为 n. 学期, 任期

Example: During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig Party.

121 artists (artist ['ɑ:tɪst]) n. 艺术家

40 artistic [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] adj. 艺术的; 美术的

Example: For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for...

117 design [dr'zain] v. 设计

6 designers (designer [dr'zainə]) n. 设计者

Example: Architecture is the art and science of designing structures that organize and enclose space for practical and symbolic purposes.

113 source [sɔːs] *n.* 来源, 根源

Example: This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

110 environment [ɪn'vaɪrənmənt] *n.* 环境

7 environmentalists (environmentalist [ɪn,vaɪrən'mentəlɪst]) *n.* 环境保护论者

Example: Many ecologists now think that the relative long-term stability of climax communities comes not from diversity but from the “patchiness” of the environment, an environment that varies from place to place supports more kinds of organisms than an environment that is uniform.

108 period ['pɪərɪəd] *n.* 时期

6 periodic [pɪərɪ'ɒdɪk] *adj.* 定期的

5 periodically [ˌpɪərɪ'ɒdɪk(ə)li] *adv.* 周期性地; 偶尔

Example: In the long run, electricity from large wind farms in remote areas might be used to make hydrogen gas from water during periods when there is less than peak demand for electricity.

107 society [sə'saɪəti] *n.* 社会

Example: Some theories of theater development focus on how theater was used by group leaders to govern other members of society.

107 activities (activity [æk'tɪvɪti]) *n.* 行动; 活动

Example: There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes.

106 mass [mæs] *n.* 块 *adj.* 大规模的

Example: The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial “peepshow” format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater.

105 since [sɪns] *conj.* 因为, 从……至今

Example: Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

105 emotions (emotion [ɪ'məʊʃən]) *n.* 情绪

35 emotional [ɪ'məʊʃənl] *adj.* 情绪的

Example: In psychodynamic theory, the purging of strong emotions or the relieving of tensions...

105 communities (community [kə'mju:nɪti]) *n.* 人群, 很多个体的集合体, 社区

Example: Each SMSA would contain at least one central city with 50, 000 inhabitants or more or two cities having shared boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50, 000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15, 000.

104 organisms (organism ['ɔ:gənɪzəm]) *n.* 生物

5 microorganisms (microorganism [ˌmaɪkrəʊ'ɔ:gənɪz(ə)m]) *n.* 微生物

Example: We can say that the properties of an ecosystem are more stable than the individual organisms that compose the ecosystem.

102 process [prə'ses] *n.* 过程 *v.* 加工; 处理, 办理

Example: In fact, damage to the environment by humans is often much more severe than damage by natural events and processes.

101 individual [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl] *n.* 个人, 个体 *adj.* 个别的

4 individualism [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəlɪz(ə)m] *n.* 利己主义

Example: Because each individual is short-lived, the population of an opportunist species is likely to be adversely affected by drought, bad winters, or floods.

101 effect [ɪ'fekt] *n.* 结果 *v.* 造成

34 effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *adj.* 有效的

4 effectiveness [ɪ'fektɪvnɪs] *n.* 效力

Example: But for the black-tailed deer, human pressure has had just the opposite effect.

101 culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化; 耕种 *v.* 耕种

35 cultural ['kʌltʃə(ə)l] *adj.* 有修养的, 有文化的

Example: The arch was used by the early cultures of the Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures.

99 occur [ə'kɜː] *v.* 发生, 出现

8 occurrences (occurrence [ə'kʌrəns]) *n.* 发生, 事件

Example: They occur at the end of a succession.

99 include [ɪn'kluːd] *v.* 包括, 包含

4 inclusion [ɪn'kluːʒən] *n.* 内含, 内含物

Example: Some drawbacks to wind farms include visual pollution and noise, although these can be overcome by improving their design and locating them in isolated areas.

98 provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* 提供

Example: The land under wind turbines can be used for grazing cattle and other purposes, and leasing land for wind turbines can provide extra income for farmers and ranchers.

98 indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v.* 指出

11 indications (indication [ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃən]) *n.* 指出; 迹象

Example: To indicate that trance states were often associated with activities that took place inside caves, ...

96 sediment ['sedɪmənt] *n.* 沉淀物, 沉积

10 sedimentary [ˌsedɪ'mentəri] *adj.* 沉积的

7 sedimentation [ˌsedɪmen'teɪʃən] *n.* 沉淀作用; 沉降

Example: Petroleum, consisting of crude oil and natural gas, seems to originate from organic matter in marine sediment.

96 pressure ['preʃə(r)] *n.* 压力 *v.* 对……施加压力; 迫使

Example: Continued sedimentation—the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom—buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas.

96 particular [pə'tɪkjələ] *adj.* 特别的, 独有的

Example: She needed to test whether the birds preferred having the food at any particular point of the compass.

95 influence ['ɪnfluəns] *v.* 影响 *n.* 影响

5 influential [ɪnflu'ɛnʃəl] *adj.* 有影响的

Example: Impacts by meteorites represent one mechanism that could cause global catastrophes and seriously influence the evolution of life all over the planet.

94 modern ['mɒdən] *adj.* 现代的, 时髦的

Example: To contrast the relative sophistication of modern artists in solving problems related to the laws of physics, ...

94 impact ['ɪmpækt] *v.* 影响; 撞击 *n.* 作用, 冲击

Example: If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe.

93 heat [hi:t] *v.* 把……加热; 使激动 *n.* 热, 高潮, 热度

Example: Increase pressure and heat from the weight of the sediment and turn the organic remains into petroleum.

93 objects (object ['ɒbdʒɪkt]) *v.* 反对, 抗议 *n.* 物体; 目标

3 objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 客观的, 外在的 *n.* 目的, 实物

Example: They engraved animal figures on the shafts of spears and other objects.

90 types (type [taɪp]) *n.* 类型 *v.* 作为代表, 打字

Example: They may have used figurines to portray an ideal type or to express a desire for fertility.

90 power ['paʊə] *n.* 力; 势力; 权力 *v.* 使……有力量, 激励

4 hydropower ['haɪdrəʊ,paʊə] *n.* 水力发出的电力

Example: In the future, wind power is likely to become a major source of the world's energy supply.

90 major ['meɪdʒə] *adj.* 主要的, 大部分的 *n.* 主修专业

12 majority [mə'dʒɔrɪti] *n.* 多数, 大多数

Example: The technology is in place for a major expansion of wind power worldwide.

90 gas [gæs] *n.* 气体

4 gasoline ['gæsəlɪn] *n.* 汽油

3 outgassing ['aʊtgæsɪŋ] *n.* 除气作用

Example: These periods are times when wind turbines are powered by hydrogen gas.

88 cave [keɪv] *n.* 洞穴 *v.* 挖洞

5 caverns (cavern ['kævən]) *n.* 巨穴

Example: Scholars have wondered about the meaning of the subjects, location, and overpainting of Lascaux cave images.

87 techniques (technique [tek'ni:k]) *n.* 技巧; 技法

Example: Artists developed special techniques for painting the walls.

87 structure ['strʌktʃə] *n.* 结构, 构造 *v.* 建筑, 组织

15 structural ['strʌktʃərəl] *adj.* 结构的, 建筑的

Example: The Long-Term Stability of Ecosystems Plant communities assemble themselves flexibly, and their particular structure depends on the specific history of the area.

87 rapid ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 迅速的, 急促的 *n.* 急流

Example: A very dehydrated person, ...cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication.

86 ocean ['əʊʃən] *n.* 海洋

8 oceanic [,əʊʃɪ'ænik] *adj.* 海洋的

3 oceanographers (oceanographer [ˌəʊʃɪə'nɒgrəfə(r)]) *n.* 海洋学者

Example: It has been suggested that Pakicetus fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean.

86 ancient ['eɪnʃənt] *adj.* 远古的, 年老的

Example: To explain how ancient builders reduced the amount of time necessary to construct buildings from stone, ...

86 contained (contain [kən'teɪn]) *v.* 包含

12 containers (container [kən'teɪnə]) *n.* 容器; 集装箱

Example: The situation is most critical in Texas, where the climate is driest, the greatest amount of water is being pumped, and the aquifer contains the least water.

84 glaciers (glacier ['gleɪsjə]) *n.* 冰河

30 glacial ['gleɪsjəl] *adj.* 冰的; 冰河的

6 glaciation [,gleɪsɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 冰蚀

3 interglacial [ˌɪntə'gleɪʃəl] *n.* 两个冰河世纪之间的温暖时间段

Example: Sediments that hold water were spread by glaciers and are still spread by rivers and streams.

82 theater ['θiətə(r)] *n.* 剧场; 电影院

Example: They produced and prerecorded the material that was shown in the theaters.

81 conditions (condition [kən'dɪʃən]) *n.* 情况; 环境

Example: In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions.

81 behavior [br'heɪvjə] *n.* 行为, 举止

6 behavioral [br'heɪvjər(ə)] *adj.* 行为的

Example: When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behavior.

80 variety [və'raɪəti] *n.* 变化, 多样性

68 various ['veəriəs] *adj.* 各种的

50 vary ['veəri] *v.* 改变, 变更, 变化

4 variables (variable ['veəriəb(ə)]) *n.* 变数, 可变量

4 invariably [ɪn'veəriəb(ə)li] *adv.* 不变地, 一定地

Example: Facial expressions and emotional states interact with each other through a variety of feedback mechanisms.

80 nest [nest] *n.* 巢 *v.* 造巢

Example: Such nests also act as humidity regulators by allowing rain to drain into the bottom sections of the nest so that the eggs are not in direct contact with the water.

80 characteristics (characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk]) *n.* 特性, 特色 *adj.* 特有的

30 characterized (characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz]) *v.* 赋予特色

Example: The most striking characteristic of the plants of the alpine zone is their low growth form.

79 government ['gʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

4 governing (govern ['gʌvən]) *v.* 统治; 决定

Example: In contrast to the Democrats, the Whigs favored government aid for education.

79 energy ['enədʒi] *n.* 精力; 精神

5 energetic [ˌenə'dʒetɪk] *adj.* 精力充沛的

Example: Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy.

78 involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *v.* 包括

5 involvement [ɪn'vɒlvmənt] *n.* 包含

Example: Spillage from huge oil-carrying cargo ships, called tankers, involved in collisions or accidental groundings (such as the one off Alaska in 1989) can create oil slicks at sea.

78 essential [ɪ'senʃəl] *adj.* 重要的, 本质的

14 essentially [ɪ'senʃəli] *adv.* 实质上; 本来

Example: The paintings were directly related to hunting and were an essential part of a special preparation ceremony.

77 movement ['mu:vmənt] *n.* 运动; 运转

Example: A united, highly successful labor movement took shape.

77 evidence ['eɪdɪəns] *v.* 证明 *n.* 证据, 迹象

Example: Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives.