

2009



新东方考研英语培训教材

# 考研英语

周雷 范猛 金威。编著

## 阅读真题 语言注释与难句突破

- 详尽解释词汇与难句
- 变历年真题为细读范本
- 全面提升阅读水平
- 附真题全文译文
- 充分提高词汇与语法能力

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# 最新版前言

言 前

《考研英语阅读真题语言注释与难句突破》一书自 2002 年出版以来,广受众多考研学子的青睐,而书中提倡的“细读”复习方法和解题思路,不仅成为全国各新东方学校考研英语教学体系的基石,也越来越被其他众多授课教师和学校所认可。

在一片赞誉声中,我们的头脑是清醒的。读者的厚爱对作者来说,既是动力,更是压力。虽然每次我们都尽量将校勘不力和理解有误的地方进行修订,但错误之处仍然存在。在新东方的课堂上,在大学的讲座现场,在书店的咨询会上,每当有学生手捧本书找我们签名的时候,内心的喜悦与惶恐并存。毕竟,在面对广大学生和读者的时候,“如坐针毡,如履薄冰”是一名教师兼作者的起码心态。

随着考研热的不断升温,考研大军的不断扩大,考研英语的复习也有“低年级化,低起点化”的趋势。现在的同学更愿意用更多的时间,从大三甚至大一就开始考研准备,随之带来的就是英语学习起点的降低。以前,准备考研的考生大多通过了大学英语六级考试,而现在,许多还没有参加过四级考试的同学就开始准备考研英语。面对新的变化,我们更要强调真题细读的重要性。因为惟有如此,基础薄弱的同学才能真正提高英语的基础能力,而这正是参加任何一个英语考试能够取得满意成绩的关键。当然,同时辅以一定量的泛读也是必要的,但必须牢记的是:在提高英语基础能力方面,泛读与精读相比是第二位的,居从属性地位。

本书的具体编写分工如下:

周雷:第一单元~第六单元,第十一单元(第三~四篇)。

范猛:第七单元~第八单元,第十一单元(第一篇),第十二单元(第四篇)。

金威:第九单元~第十单元,第十一单元(第二篇),第十二单元(第一~三篇)。

第一~十一单元阅读真题译文由范猛老师执笔,由三人共同审订。第十二单元第一~三篇真题译文由金威老师执笔,第四篇真题译文由范猛老师执笔,由周雷老师审订。2008年试题分析由三位作者共同完成,并得到了李玉技老师的大力支持,在此表示感谢!

新东方大愚文化的诸位同仁为本书的出版修订做了大量的工作,在此表示衷心的感谢!

编 者



# 前言

## PREFACE

在准备研究生入学英语考试的过程中,众多考生在复习阅读时虽耗时耗力,备受折磨,但在考试中却常常成绩欠佳,败走麦城。教育部考试中心的统计数据表明,参加2000年考试的考生阅读部分的平均分仅为22.54分。换言之,大多数考生只能答对一半甚至更少的阅读题目。鉴于阅读占整个英语考试40%比重这一事实,我们怎么强调阅读的重要性都不为过。因此可以这样说,考研英语的成败在于阅读。

绝大多数奋战在考研征程上的莘莘学子显然也意识到了阅读的重要性。大量练习阅读理解,读各种晦涩难懂的文章,做各种刁钻古怪的模拟题,已经成为陪伴在考研奋斗历程中的一种痛苦和折磨,大多数同学已经或深或浅地陷入了题海之中。但问题是题海战术真的会那么有效吗?

不可否认,增大阅读量,并适当地做一些模拟题是有必要的。但是,目前绝大多数考生的问题是泛读太多,精读太少;在规定时间内草草看过(scan)的太多,认认真真细读(close reading)的太少;抓大意,不求甚解的太多,透彻分析语言点和句子结构的太少。如此导致的结果是:即便有的语言点和结构已看过N次,在N+1次看到它时还是看不懂。一直在阅读中不求甚解,不静下心来做一些精读,最终就使做模拟题变为一种自我安慰、自欺欺人的手段。有的考生会想:我的阅读还不错,瞧,今天又做了一套题,分数还可以嘛。这样一种复习阅读方式的最终结果就是:考生从开始复习考研英语到最后应考,能做对的题目的数量没有什么差别,即便有差别,也是模拟题本身的难度差异导致,而自己的阅读理解水平没有任何实质性的提高。在这里,笔者希望每个同学每天都问自己这样一个问题:“今天的阅读理解水平长进了吗?”

要真正提高阅读理解水平,一定要解决三方面的问题:词汇量、句子结构、指代关系。有了一定的词汇量,考生才不会被句子中成堆的生词吓倒,而剖析句子结构与识别指代关系的能力会帮助考生把各个单词、短语、子句组织成一个能传递意义的整体。而在这三方面中,除了拿一本词汇书或考试大纲机械地背单词之外,能够重视其他两点的考生少之又少。

我们编著本书最主要的目的就是:把历年真题变成一个细读范本给广大考生。在浩如烟海的考研复习资料中,历年真题最具权威性,最能反映今后考试的命题思路,考生应当



予以最大的关注。

本书最大的特点是引导考生围绕真题展开词汇和句法的学习。在这一过程中,考生在词汇量、句子结构和指代关系三方面的能力将得到大幅提升,最终达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果,从而全面提高阅读理解水平及应试能力。

## 本书每个单元包含两部分:

一、阅读真题部分。考生可以先在考试规定的时间内将其完成,以训练其应试能力。

二、解析部分。该部分又含有三项内容:

1. 文章内容的分类概括。其目的主要是让考生了解文章的基本思路,同时在以后的阅读中也能将内容、题材类似的文章进行归类、分析和比较。
2. 文章中出现的语言点的详解。据编者粗略统计,该部分囊括了考研大纲中超过30%的词汇。如果剔除大纲中诸如 it, can, make 之类没有难度的词汇,该部分已讲解了大纲中大半的难词。因为该部分不仅给出了大纲词汇的意思,还有其他诸如构词方法、联想记忆、经典例句、扩充含义等手段来辅助学习词汇。通过这一部分的学习,考生不仅能将大纲词汇的意思全面掌握,还能准确理解同一词汇在不同上下文中的精确含义。
3. 难句详解。编者从文中精选出在句法结构和内容表达上都颇具难度的句子,剖析其结构,讲解其重点,最后再给出译文。该部分不仅能提高考生理解复杂难句的能力,对提高考生的翻译水平也会有较大的帮助。

本书是编者长期考研阅读研究与教学经验的结晶,相信它能够为广大考生的复习应试提供应有的帮助。

漫漫考研路,惟有不断奋斗,挑战极限,才能迎接最终的辉煌!

编 者



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## 第一单元

# 1996 年阅读真题及语言点、难句详解

## Text 1

Tight-lipped elders used to say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”<sup>①</sup>

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living.<sup>②</sup> If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.<sup>③</sup>

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell.<sup>④</sup> Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgement. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Securing a job is your job now.

1. What do the elders mean when they say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”?

[A] You’ll certainly get what you want.

[B] It’s no use dreaming.

[C] You should be dissatisfied with what you have.

[D] It’s essential to set a goal for yourself.





2. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] an illustration of how to write an application for a job  
[B] an indication of how to secure a good job  
[C] a guideline for job description  
[D] a principle for job evaluation
3. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] that is the first step to please the employer  
[B] that is the requirement of the employer  
[C] it enables him to know when to sell his services  
[D] it forces him to become clearly aware of himself
4. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] definite to offer  
[B] imaginary to provide  
[C] practical to supply  
[D] desirable to present

### 文章背景



#### 【内容分类】 时文——求职指导

本篇文章着重阐述了求职者在找工作之前要充分了解、认识自身条件以及职业目标的重要性,只有这样,他/她才会找到一份满意的工作。

### 语言点详解



#### **tight-lipped** 慎于言谈的

【扩充词汇】 tight-lipped *a.* 紧闭嘴唇的; 寡言的, 沉默的

【联想记忆】 tight-mouthed *a.* 守口如瓶的  
tight-laced *a.* 拘泥的

#### **elder** ['eldə(r)] 老年人

【大纲词汇】 elder *a.* 年长的, 资格老的 *n.* 长辈  
eldest *a.* 最年长的, 最老的

#### **psychology** [saɪ'kɒlədʒi] 心理学

【大纲词汇】 psychology *n.* 心理学, 心理  
psychological *a.* 心理学的, 心理的

#### **mental** ['mentl] 精神的

【大纲词汇】 mental *a.* 精神的, 智力的

【衍生词汇】 mentality *n.* 智力, 智能; 心态

【经典例句】 He fell into a terrible mental state since his wife died.

#### **blueprint** ['blu:prɪnt] 蓝图

【扩充词汇】 blueprint *n.* 蓝图; 行动计划

【经典例句】 The government announced a blueprint for political reform.

#### **continually** [kən'tɪnjuəli] 不断地

【大纲词汇】 continue *v.* 连续, 继续, 延伸  
continual *a.* 不断的, 连续的, 频繁的  
continuous *a.* 连续的, 持续的

【经典例句】 Her husband is continually complaining of being hard up for money.





**routine** [ru:'ti:n] 常规

【大纲词汇】routine *n.* 例行公事, 常规 *a.* 常规的, 例行的

【经典例句】What he had done upset an established routine.

**intend** [in'tend] 打算

【大纲词汇】intend *v.* 打算, 想要, 企图

【经典例句】I intended to visit Paris this summer.

**likewise** ['laik.waiz] 同样地

【大纲词汇】likewise *ad.* 同样地; 又, 而且

【构词方法】-wise 后缀, 表示“样子”, “位置”

【联想记忆】clockwise *a./ad.* 顺时针的(地)  
anywise *ad.* 不管怎么说

【经典例句】The boy made faces, and his younger brother did likewise.

**a brief account of** 概括的描述

【大纲词汇】brief *a.* 简短的, 简洁的 *v.* 简要介绍 in brief 简言之

【经典例句】The board asked the manager to make a brief account of the plan.

**offer** ['ɒfə] 提供

【大纲词汇】offer *v.* 提供, 提出; 出现 *n.* 提供, 提议

【经典例句】He offered me a pen to fill in the forms.

**intelligently** [in'telidʒəntli] 聪明地

【大纲词汇】intelligent *a.* 聪明的, 明智的  
intelligence *n.* 智力, 聪明; 理解力; 情报, 消息

【经典例句】He worked out the problem intelligently.

**actually** ['æktʃuəli] 实际上

【大纲词汇】actual *a.* 实际的, 现实的

【衍生词汇】actually *ad.* 实际上, 竟然

【经典例句】I don't care much for sweets, actually.

**sketch** [sketʃ] 梗概

【大纲词汇】sketch *n.* 素描, 速写; 草图; 大

意 *v.* 绘略图, 速写, 写生

【经典例句】He gave me a sketch of the lecture he would make tomorrow.

**include** [in' klu:d] 包括

【大纲词汇】include *v.* 包括, 计入 inclusive *a.* (of) 包括的; 范围广的

【经典例句】The item is included in the bill.

**reference** ['refrəns] 推荐人

【大纲词汇】reference *n.* 提及, 涉及; 参考, 参考书目; 证明(书); 介绍(人)

【经典例句】My last boss is a reference to my new job.

**valuable** ['væljuəbl] 可贵的

【大纲词汇】value *n.* 价格; 价值; 实用性; 重要性 *v.* 评价, 估价; 尊重, 重视  
valuable *a.* 贵重的, 有价值的 *n.* [pl.] 贵重物品, 财宝

【经典例句】Thanks to his valuable advice, she avoided the possible mistakes.

**fill out** 填写

【大纲词汇】fill *v.* (with) 填满, 充满 fill in/out 填充, 填写

【经典例句】He helped the old lady fill out the form.

**application** [æpli'keɪʃən] 申请表

【大纲词汇】apply *v.* (for) 申请, 请求; (to) 使用, 应用 application *n.* 请求, 申请 (书、表); 应用; 施用, 敷用 applicable *a.* (to) 能应用的, 适用的

【经典例句】Portugal made a formal application to join the EEC.

**extremely** [iks'tri:mli] 极其

【大纲词汇】extreme *a.* 末端的, 尽头的; 极度的 *n.* 极端; 最大程度; 极度(状态)

【衍生词汇】extremely *ad.* 极其, 极度

【经典例句】It is extremely good of you to do this for me.

**interview** ['intəvju:] 面试

【大纲词汇】interview *v./n.* 接见, 会见; 采访; 面试





【衍生词汇】interviewee *n.* 被接见者, 被采访者, 被面试者 interviewer *n.* 接见者, 采访者, 面试官

【经典例句】My father had an interview with the headmaster to discuss my work.

**qualification** [kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən] 资格

【大纲词汇】qualify *v.* (使)具有资格, 证明合格; 限制; 修饰 qualification *n.* 资格, 合格; 条件; 合格证

【衍生词汇】qualified *a.* 有资格的, 胜任的

【经典例句】The author's experience gave him the qualifications to write the book.

**display** [dɪ'spleɪ] 展示

【大纲词汇】display *v./n.* 陈列, 展览, 显示

【经典例句】He displays his talents in many areas.

**tangible** ['tændʒəbl] 看得见的

【扩充词汇】tangible *a.* 可触摸的, 有形的; 有实体的; 实际的

【经典例句】The new policy will certainly bring tangible profits to the poor.

**hunt for** 寻找

【大纲词汇】hunt *v./n.* 打猎, 猎取; (for)搜索

【经典例句】The detective hunted everywhere for a clue.

**inquiry** [ɪn'kwaiəri] 查询

【大纲词汇】inquiry (也拼作enquiry) *n.* 询问, 打听, 调查 inquire (也拼作enquire) *v.* (of/about)询问, 打听; 调查

【经典例句】It isn't manners to make too many inquiries into other people's affairs.

**regarding** [rɪ'gɑ:dɪŋ] 关于

【大纲词汇】regard *v.* (as)把...看做, 把...认为; 考虑; 注视 *n.* [pl.] 敬重, 敬意, 问候 as regards 关于, 至于 with/in regard to 对于; 就...而论 regarding *prep.* 关于 regardless *a.* 不留心的, 不注意的; (of)不管

【经典例句】I must speak to her regarding the matter.

**judgement** ['dʒʌdʒmənt] 判断力

【大纲词汇】judge *n.* 法官, 审判员; 裁判员, 鉴定人 *v.* 审判, 判决; 评定, 裁判; 断定 judgement/judgment *n.* 审判, 判断; 判断力, 看法

【经典例句】He is a man of good judgment.

**keep in mind** 记住

【大纲词汇】keep /bear in mind 记住

【经典例句】Please keep in mind that you should come back on time.

**be dissatisfied with** 对...不满意

【大纲词汇】dissatisfy *v.* (with/at)使不满

【衍生词汇】dissatisfied *a.* 不满意的 dissatisfaction *n.* 不满意

【经典例句】The teacher is dissatisfied with the students' work.

**illustration** [ɪlə'streɪʃən] 说明

【大纲词汇】illustrate *v.* 举例说明, 阐明; 图解, 加插图 illustration *n.* 说明, 例证; 图解

【经典例句】He made an illustration of the new design.

**description** [dɪ'skripʃən] 描述

【大纲词汇】describe *v.* 描述, 形容 description *n.* 描写, 形容; 种类

【经典例句】The book gave a vivid description of the battle.

**evaluation** [i,vælju'eɪʃən] 评价

【大纲词汇】evaluate *v.* 估价, 评价; 求...的值 evaluation *n.* 估价, 评价; [数]赋值

【经典例句】Her friends gave her a negative evaluation.

**according to** 按照

【大纲词汇】according to 按照, 根据

【经典例句】We will set out very early in the morning according to the schedule.

**please** [pli:z] 使愉快

【大纲词汇】please *v.* 请; 使愉快, 使满意; 喜欢, 愿意 pleasure *n.* 愉快, 快乐; 乐事, 乐趣 pleasant *a.* 令人愉快的, 舒适的

【经典例句】He did it only to please his mother.





## 难句解析



1. Tight-lipped elders used to say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

【结构剖析】此句的主要结构是 elders used to say + 直接引语。直接引语中是主系表的结构，其中表语中用了 not...but 的结构。

【阅读重点】not...but (不是...而是) 结构是理解这个句子的重点。在 not...but 结构中，说话者所要强调的重点在 but 之后。注意在理解 tight-lipped 这一短语时要有一定的联想能力，从字面上理解，它的意思应该是“嘴唇紧绷的”，而此处结合上下文应该理解为“出言谨慎的”。

【参考译文】出言谨慎的老人们过去常常这样说：“重要的不是你想要在这个世界上得到什么，而是你能得到什么。”

2. You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living.

【结构剖析】这句话是 and 连接的两个并列句。在第一个分句中，as 是连词，引导比较状语从句，把 a mental blueprint of a desire 和 a blueprint of a house 相比较。第二个分句的主体结构是：each of us is...making these blueprints...。第二个分句中的 is continually making 的用法：一般进行时在这里用来表示经常发生的事情，这样的结构常用来表达经常发生的令人不快、令人讨厌的事情，副词 always, forever, constantly 和 continually 都经常用于这样的结构中，在此处它表示一个经常重复的动作。

【参考译文】你可以在头脑里勾勒出一幅愿望的蓝图，就像你可以画房屋的建筑图一样。而我们每个人在日常生活中都在不断地画着这样的愿望蓝图。

3. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your "wares" and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

【结构剖析】这句话是由 and 连接的两个并列句组成的。第一个分句的主干结构是：employer is deciding whether...，第二句的主干结构是：your "wares" and abilities must be displayed...。第一个分句中 while 引导伴随动作 talking，是一个简略的时间状语从句：while (he is) talking to you；decide 后面接了一个 whether 引导的宾语从句：whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you。





【阅读重点】首先要分清两个分句的关系和各自的起始位置。另外要注意副词 *orderly* 和 *reasonably* 都是修饰形容词 *connected* 的。因为作者认为找工作是在“推销”自己，所以这里用了“wares”来表示应聘者的资格、能力。*could-be* 表示“有可能的，潜在的”，是个形容词。

【参考译文】与你谈话时，你未来的雇主就一直在衡量你的教育、经验和其他资历是否值得让他雇用你，而你的“商品”和能力必须以一种有条不紊且合情合理的关联方式展示出来。

4. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell.

【结构剖析】*when* 引导状语从句，主句是 *you have something tangible to sell*。

【阅读重点】首先要注意形容词修饰不定代词 *something*, *nothing*, *anything*, *somebody*, *anywhere* 等的时候，形容词需后置，例如：*Anything important?* 另外，*have + n. + to do sth.* 结构中的动词不定式表示目的。

【参考译文】当你仔细地准备好自己能力和愿望的蓝图后，你就有切实的东西可以出售了。

## Text 2

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it. And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They have brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmes and films for an annual licence fee of £ 83 per household.<sup>①</sup>

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years—yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organisation, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nationwide debate in Britain.<sup>②</sup>

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping.<sup>③</sup> The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organisation as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan “If it ain't broke, don't fix it.” The BBC “ain't broke”, they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word “broke”, meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?<sup>④</sup>



Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels — ITV and Channel 4 — were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.<sup>⑤</sup>

5. The world famous BBC now faces \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] the problem of new coverage
  - [B] an uncertain prospect
  - [C] inquiries by the general public
  - [D] shrinkage of audience
6. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is NOT mentioned as the key issue?
  - [A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.
  - [B] Programmes as the subject of a nation wide debate.
  - [C] Potentials for further international co-operations.
  - [D] Its existence as a broadcasting organisation.
7. The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 3, Para. 3) stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] the financial support from the royal family
  - [B] the privileges granted by the Queen
  - [C] a contract with the Queen
  - [D] a unique relationship with the royal family
8. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] the emergence of commercial TV channels
  - [B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government
  - [C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs
  - [D] the challenge of new satellite channels

### 文章背景



【内容分类】社会科学——传播学——大众传媒

本文介绍了英国广播公司的现状以及目前面临的问题。

### 语言点详解



**coverage** ['kʌvərɪdʒ] 新闻报道

【扩充词汇】coverage *n.* 覆盖, 总括; 新闻报道

【经典例句】He wrote a very excellent coverage on European situation.

**tune in to** 收听

【大纲词汇】tune *n.* 调子, 曲调; 和谐 *v.* 调

音, 调节 tune in (to sth.) 调谐, 收听

【经典例句】She usually tunes in to the news on CNN.

**dozens of** 很多

【大纲词汇】dozen *n.* 十二个

【经典例句】I have dozens of things to do.

**comedy** ['kɒmɪdi] 喜剧





【大纲词汇】comedy *n.* 喜剧, 喜剧性事件

【相关词汇】tragedy *n.* 悲剧, 悲剧性事件

**affair** [ə'feə] 形势

【大纲词汇】affair *n.* 事情, 事件

【扩充词义】affairs *n.* 事务

【经典例句】China will never seek hegemony in the international affairs.

**parliamentary** [ˌpɑ:lə'mentəri] 议会的

【大纲词汇】parliament *n.* 国会, 议会

【衍生词汇】parliamentary *a.* 国会的, 议会的

【经典例句】The new parliamentary building is designed by a famous architect.

**annual** ['ænjuəl] 每年的

【大纲词汇】annual *a.* 每年的, 年度的 *n.* 年刊, 年鉴

【经典例句】The financial department submitted the annual report to the board.

**household** ['haushəʊld] 家庭

【大纲词汇】household *n.* 户, 家庭, 全家人

【经典例句】How many people are there in your household?

**remarkable** [ri'mɑ:kəbl] 值得注意的

【大纲词汇】remarkable *a.* 值得注意的; 显著的, 异常的

【经典例句】He has made remarkable progress in his study.

**stretch back** 回溯到

【大纲词汇】stretch *v.* 拉长, 延伸 *n.* 一段时间(路程); 拉长, 延伸

【经典例句】Their conflict stretched back over 20 years.

**in doubt** 悬而未决

【大纲词汇】doubt *n./v.* 怀疑, 疑惑 *no doubt* 无疑, 必定

【扩充词汇】in doubt 有疑问, 悬而未决

【经典例句】Whether they will adopt the design is still in doubt.

**broadcasting** ['brɔ:d.kɑ:stɪŋ] 广播

【大纲词汇】broadcast *v./n.* 广播(节目)

【衍生词汇】broadcasting *n.* 广播, 播音

【经典例句】She works for a famous broadcasting company.

**for the time being** 目前

【扩充词汇】for the time being 目前

【经典例句】My nephew is living with me for the time being.

**subject of** ...的对象

【大纲词汇】subject *n.* 主题, 题目; 学科; 主语 *a.* (to)易遭...的, 受...支配的 *v.* (to)使遭受, 使服从

【经典例句】The minister of defense became the subject of criticism.

**nationwide** ['neiʃənwaɪd] 全国的, 全国范围的

【构词方法】-wide 与名词一起构成形容词, 表示“全...范围的”

【联想记忆】worldwide *a.* 全世界的

**debate** [di'beɪt] 辩论

【大纲词汇】debate *v./n.* 争论, 辩论

【经典例句】A debate on farm price supports took place in the Senate yesterday.

**launch** [lɔ:ntʃ] 开展

【大纲词汇】launch *v.* 发射; 使(船)下水; 发动; 开展 *n.* 发射; 下水

【经典例句】The environmentalists launched a campaign against pollution.

**royal charter** 皇家特许证

【大纲词汇】charter *v.* 租车, 租船 *n.* 宪章

【扩充词义】charter *n.* 特许

**run out** 到期, 用完

【大纲词汇】run out of 用完, 耗尽

【经典例句】We are running out of paper./The paper is running out.

**keep...as it is** 按原样保留...

【经典例句】The experts suggested we keep the ancient house as it is.