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## 新托品

### 必备词汇

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### 新托福110必备词汇

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"既然人生里有些事情是无可避免的,比如说备者抵福、雅思或者 GRE,一个有担当的人就应该懂得去把那些人生里无可避免而又不得不面对的事情好好努力,学会从中得到快乐,而不是痛苦,消极备考。"

我发现,在那些青春热血的日子里,自己做了很多让自己想吐的事情。

那个还在学校的冬季,和金哥每天早上六七点穿着羽绒服在操场上早读一个多小时,直到要吐。 当年为了去美国深造,备考 GRE 的时候,每天只睡三个小时,每天第一个到图书馆,最后一个离开。 每天五点起来,背单词一直背到晚上,直到想吐的时候。很多个夜晚,做实验做得太晚,回来时宿 舍已锁门,不得不从楼梯的阳台翻进宿舍。晚上健身跑步,跑几千米,直到想吐的时候。在琴房练琴, 练到想吐的时候……

其实,我清楚无论怎么练,自己这辈子都不会成为一个伟大的钢琴家,但我知道,无论做什么, 人是可以活在那种精神里的,因此很多时候无论在做什么,我都会提醒自己,是在练琴。

慢慢地开始发现,我们的人生就像一部微电影——属于我们的这部电影应该播放到我们 20 多岁了,以前的画面和剧情我们都没办法改变,但今天,日后的每一天我们都可以去导演属于我们每个人自己的电影。每天我们努力一点点,每天让自己的电影改变一点点……

日子久了,也慢慢懂得,生命里,快乐是一种能力。很多事,有些人就有能力把那些大多数人感到痛苦、煎熬的事情,做得津津有味,乐在其中。每一件事,似乎都有它本身的快乐点,于是,似乎我们在这一路的备考过程中,得去快乐地备考。永远不要轻易去和别人比较考试后的结果,而是努力地学会去让这条自己已经选择的路走得更加快乐,无论是和自己的过去相比,还是和别人相比,我愿意相信,最终的某天,蓦然回首,你会看到属于你自己的、幸福的泪水。

又或者,别人会笑你天真,笑你幼稚……嗯,如果你内心是肯定的,那么就应该清楚,其实没 关系——你完全可以按照你对这个世界的理解做自己喜欢的事情。

不知为何,越来越感到,我们的一生,都不过在诉说着一个与自己也与别人有关的故事。这个故事里,就是你的经历,你的见闻,你的感受。最后,慢慢地,就变成了你的故事。

只是对有些人而言,最后不过成了文字、电影、纪录片而已。这些形式都不重要。重要的是,最后的你——你会说一个什么样的关于自己的故事?我似乎隐约地感觉到,生命里,人与人之间的区别,并不是我们每个人身体里的基因,而是彼此间属于自己的不同的故事……

无论今天或者明天的温度是多少,坚持25分钟内跑4000米都不会轻易被改变。

生活也好,跑步健身也罢,只有自己亲身经历过那些辛酸以及常人无法忍受、理解的痛苦和艰辛,一步步走来,才会在平日里步伐从容;才能包容常人所无法包容。

生命里,我羡慕那种用心做任何事情的人:做学生的时候,用心备考;工作后,用心备课,用心上课,用心整理资料,用心去喜欢一个人,用心追求自己喜欢的生活……

我羡慕这样的人, 我要做一个自己内心羡慕的人。

既然 TPO 是每一个新托福考生走上考场前必须面对并且应该熟悉的材料,一年多前,我就暗下决心一定要把自己对新托福考试的多年研究心得、一线的教学实践结合起来,写一本新托福词汇书献给广大托福考生。让考生清楚文章和每一道题背后的联系,每一个词汇都不仅仅是像传统那样仅仅记住一个单词的中文意思即可,而是清楚每一个单词无论是在文章上下文之间的联系还是文章单词与正确选项的联系。

### 新托福 111 必备词汇

于是,结合自己多年对新托福考试的实战经验和一线教学研究,我花了一年多的时间精心编写了这本新托福词汇书:一套套 TPO 去看,一篇篇文章去阅读,一个个单词去收录、整理,选择该词汇在相应文章中的意思。而这些工作都是自己每天在上下班的地铁里、公交上,工作下班回来继续加班加点完成的。

在本书的编写过程中,周计宏、张佳伟、田惠齐、陈志远、韩硕、李玉华、黄常源、石恒、张 心怡等也参与了部分资料的收集和编写工作,感谢他们的辛勤付出!本书得以出版特别感谢吕蕾女 士,在书籍的编写过程中,得到了她的许多指导和帮助!

感谢为了本书的出版付出心血和努力的所有编辑。

感谢曾经帮助过我的亲爱的老师们、朋友们以及环球雅思的所有领导、同事们。

感谢我的家人, 我永远爱你们!

最后,祝愿所有这本书的读者能够在新托福的备考里得到快乐,我相信你们会的。

—上校 2014-07 广州

### 编写说明

托福作为一个语言考试,本身不会像 GRE 或者 SAT 那样,过于注重考查逻辑。比如说现在的 GRE 或者 SAT 考试,和托福一样,也有词汇题目,但题目中考查的词汇往往不会是选项里表面的 同义词的意思,而需要通过推理得出。但托福就不同,作为一个语言考试,大多数情况下,词汇题目,甚至其他的题目,都可以通过词汇直接的同义词或者英文释义得出答案。而在新托福阅读中,词汇题目所占的比例非常高,词汇题目的正确与否直接关系到考生的托福成绩。这也是笔者在编写本书时特别强调同义词的地位的原因。

这里笔者将随机抽取一些新托福真题的题目来说明:

阅读真题文章 (节选): The most widely-accepted theory, <u>championed</u> by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, envisions theater as emerging out of myth and ritual.

例题 1: The word "championed" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. changed
- B. debated
- C. created
- D. supported

分析:这道题问 championed 在文章里和哪一个单词意思最接近。一般来说,考生背诵的 champion 的意思是 "冠军",但在这里,champion 为动词,而且根据文章的意思,应该选 D。但考生如果在备考期间,背的词汇书是根据考试考点出发,那么应该给出该词的同义词 support,而不是仅仅让考生去背"冠军;支持"这些中文释义。因此,本书在编写的时候,尤其注重结合新托福考试的本质,提供常考词汇的同义词。事实上,背下一个词汇的中文释义基本可以说不是在学英语这个语言本身,而是在学习翻译。该题答案是 supported。

本书给出的释义如下:

champion ['tsæmprən] 以支持,拥护 to act as militant supporter of; uphold; advocate

### 【近】back, endorse, support

因此,在备考期间,如果考生注重背了书中给出该词的英文释义的近义词部分,即可快速选 出正确答案。

阅读真题文章 (节选): Having little understanding of natural causes, it <u>attributes</u> both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

例题 2: The word "attributes" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ascribes
- B. leaves
- C. limits
- D. contrasts

该题答案是第一个 ascribes。本书给出的释义如下:

attribute [ə'trɪbjuːt] v. 归于,属于 to relate to a particular cause or source; ascribe

### 【近】accredit, ascribe

因此,在备考期间,如果考生注重背了书中给出该词的英文释义的加粗并且有下划线的部分,即可快速选出正确答案。

阅读真题文章 (节选): But neither the human imitative instinct nor a **penchant** for fantasy by itself leads to an autonomous theater.

例题 3: The word "penchant" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. compromise
- B. inclination
- C. tradition
- D. respect

该题答案是第二个 inclination。本书给出的释义如下:

penchant ['pentsənt] n. 倾向, 嗜好 a definite liking; a strong inclination

### 【近】 proclivity, propensity, tendency

因此,在备考期间,如果考生注重背了书中给出的该词英文释义的加粗并且有下划线的部分,即可快速选出正确答案。

认真阅读本书的考生应该不难发现,基本上所有的 TPO 阅读词汇题目都可以通过本书的英文 释义中加粗并且画横线部分(该词的考点)或者同义词快速得出答案。那么该书是否可以同样快速解 决其他题目?答案是肯定的!

### 1. EXCEPT 题目

阅读真题文章 (节选): In addition to exploring the possible antecedents of the theater, scholars have also theorized about the <u>motives</u> that led people to develop the theater. Why did the theater develop, and why was it valued after it ceased to fulfill the function of ritual? Most answers fall back on the theories about the human mind and basic human needs. <u>One</u>, set forth by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., <u>sees humans as naturally imitative</u>—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. <u>Another</u>, advanced in the twentieth century, <u>suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy</u>, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life. Thus, fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and <u>fears</u>, <u>confront</u> them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact. The theater, then, is one tool whereby people define and understand their world or escape from unpleasant realities.

All of the following are mentioned in Paragraph 5 as possible reasons that led societies to develop the theater EXCEPT:

- A. The theater allows people to face what they are afraid of.
- B. The theater gives an opportunity to imagine a better reality.
- C. The theater is a way to enjoy imitating other people.
- D. The theater provides people the opportunity to better understand the human mind.

分析: 该题问在第5段中提到的可能导致社会去发展 theater 的 reasons 是什么?

注意题目 reasons that led societies to develop theater 等于文章里面的 **motives** that led people to develop theater。因此,定位到文章相对应的地方,即可知道第一个 motive 应该是关键词 **imitative**; 第二个 motive 的关键词应该是 **fantasy**。但如果考生在备考新托福期间,背 fantasy 的释义为 "幻想",基本对做题是没有太大的帮助的,考生应该清楚 fantasy 的释义为 an **imagined** event or sequence of mental images,那么就可以快速地识别选项 The theater gives an opportunity to imagine a better reality 中的 imagine 对应文章里面的 fantasy,即可快速排除该选项。

同理,第一个选项 The theater allows people to face what they are afraid of 中的 face, afraid of 对应文章中的 confront 以及 fears。这时候考生应该清楚笔者编著本书时,对于 confront 一词,为何用心良苦地给出释义 to face; to meet, face-to-face encounter, 并且加粗突出 face 一词。

### 2. 因果题目

阅读真题文章 (节选) On the other hand, air turbulence increases because of the effect of **skyscrapers** on airflow. Rainfall is also increased in cities. The cause appears to be in part greater turbulence in the urban atmosphere as hot air rises from the built-up surface.

According to Paragraph 5, which of the following is a factor responsible for the greater air turbulence in urban environments?

- A. the high speed of the winds traveling above cities
- B. the greater rainfall totals recorded in cities
- C. attempts to reduce urban air pollution
- D. the effects of tall buildings on airflow

分析:通过题目关键词 air turbulence 定位和 factor 得知,题目考查原因,因此答案应该是 the effect of **skyscrapers**。本书给出的意思如下: **skyscraper**: *n*. 摩天大楼 a very **tall building**。 需要提醒的是,并非是笔者故意根据考题而杜撰 skyscraper 一词的英文释义为 a very **tall building**,而是该词在笔者选择的字典里就是这个意思。这样说只是想提醒广大考生,备考期间多看词汇的英文释义很重要,而选择一本正确的词汇书更加重要!

### 3. 修辞目的题目

阅读真题文章 (节选) The proportion of empty space in a rock is known as its porosity. But note that porosity is not the same as permeability, which measures the ease with which water can flow through a material; this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them.

What is the main purpose of Paragraph 7?

- A. To explain why water can flow through rock.
- B. To emphasize the large amount of empty space in all rock.
- C. To point out that a rock cannot be both porous and permeable.
- D. To distinguish between two related properties of rock.

分析:根据题目问第7段的写作目的。通过文章里的第2句 But note that porosity is not the same as permeability... 出现转折知道该句为这段的主题句,也就是答案所在。该句说 porosity 和

permeability 并不是一码事。因此可以知道答案是去区别 porosity 和 permeability。但如果考生按照传统的备考方式,背下 porosity 和 permeability 的中文释义分别为"多孔性"和"渗透性",基本对考试没有任何帮助,而要清楚 porosity 为岩石多孔的一种特性 (property),英文释义为 the state or **property** of **being porous**,而 permeability 也是岩石的渗透性的一种特性 (property),英文释义为 **the property** or condition of **being permeable**,那么不难得出该题答案为最后一个: To distinguish between two related properties of rock。

由于篇幅的问题,这里仅仅提到上面几个例子。事实上,除了上面提到的几种题型,其他考试中基本任何一种题型都可以通过本书达到快速的解题目的。当然,除了可以帮助考生做题外,本书由于是笔者结合自己多年对新托福 TPO 的熟悉,每一个词汇释义都是基于相应的 TPO 真题中的精确释义,因此,考生在面对文章某些熟词僻义时,也可以通过本书得到解决,而不是产生误解。例如:

例 1: 阅读真题文章 (节选) One, **set forth** by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., sees humans as naturally imitative—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. Another, **advanced** in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life.

分析:在该篇文章里,advanced 并非是考生平时熟悉的"先进的"的意思,而是动词"提出"的意思,相当于 propose 或者 set forth,考生此时应该清楚,为何该书的释义要给出 set forth 并且加粗和画横线,因为在文章前一句中也出现了 set forth。而熟悉国外的文章的同学应该都清楚,在表达同一个意思或者概念时,作者一般是会强调词汇的多样性的,如果考生在备考时,背一个词汇的时候,熟悉该词的同义词和英文释义,即可做到既可以帮忙理解文章上下文之间的联系,也可以帮助考生准备写作,做到一举多得。

该书中给出的释义:

advance [əd'væns] ½ 提出 to bring forward for consideration, or acceptance; propose; set forth

例 2:阅读真题文章 (节选) Under this theory, **relating** and listening to stories are seen as fundamental human pleasures.

分析:在该篇文章里, relating 并非是考生平时熟悉的"相关的"的意思, 而是动词"说"的意思, 相当于 tell, 考生此时应该清楚, 为何该书的释义要给出 relating 并且加粗和画横线: relate 业 叙述, 说 to give an account of; tell。

总之,本书给出的释义和近义词都是笔者从多年的考试实战经验和一线的教学研究出发而选取和编著的,每一个词的选择,每一个释义、每一个考点意思的加粗和画横线都是根据考生最需要、最迫切和最实用出发编写。希望考生早日获得高分,踏入美利坚的梦想大学。

### 使用说明

TPO 23		释义是结合阅读文章的含义给出的,参考 TOEFL 官方 指定的《韦氏大学词典》(Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary) 以及《美国传统字典》(American Heritage		
Urban Climate◀	TPU 第一扁叉草的脚目			
airflow	n. 气流 a flow of air	Dictionary), 旨在帮助考生攻克托福考试的		
['erfloʊ]	3	英文思维的习惯。		
asphalt	n. 沥青, 柏油			
['æsfɔːlt]	a brownish-black solid or	semisolid mixtu	<u>ure</u> of bitumens obtained from	
	native deposits or as a petrole	eum byproduct		
block	ν 阻塞, 阻碍	и 阻塞,阻碍		
[blaːk]	to stop or impede the passag	ge of or movement	through; obstruct	
	【近】 <u>bar, dam, impede, o</u>	bstruct	义词一般为新托福考查的词汇题	
capacity	n. 吸收力		目,参照历年托福真题出现的频率,	
[kəˈpæsətɪ]	the ability to receive, hold,	<b>, hold</b> , or absorb 也是考生应该重点掌握的内容。		
	(近) compass, grasp, ran	ge, reach, scope		
concentration	<i>n</i> . 集中			
[ˌkaːnsn'treɪʃn]	the act or action of concentrating			
concrete	n. 水泥,混凝土			
['kaːŋkriːt]	hard, strong construction	material consistir	ng of sand, conglomerate gravel	
	pebbles, broken stones, or sla	ags	英文释义中加粗和画横线的部	
conduct	v. 传导	и 传导		
Conduct	14.3	to serve as a medium for conveying transmit		
[kən'dʌkt]		nveying; transmi		
			法,也是该词在托福考试里经 常出现的词汇题答案所在,为 考生重点掌握的内容。	
	to serve as a medium for co		吊	
[kən'dʌkt]	to <u>serve as a medium</u> for co	vey, transmit	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为	
[kən'dʌkt] configuration	to <u>serve as a medium</u> for co 【近】 <u>carry, channel, conv</u> n. 结构,形态	ments; shape	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为	
[kən'dʌkt] configuration	to <u>serve as a medium</u> for co 【近】 <u>carry, channel, conv</u> n. 结构,形态 <u>arrangement</u> of parts or elect	ments; shape	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	
[kən'dʌkt] configuration	to <u>serve as a medium</u> for co 【近】 <u>carry</u> , <u>channel</u> , <u>conv</u> n. 结构,形态 <u>arrangement</u> of parts or election 【近】 <u>cast</u> , <u>figure</u> , <u>form</u> , parts	ments; shape	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	
[kən'dʌkt]  configuration [kənˌfigjə'reɪʃn]	to <u>serve as a medium</u> for co 【近】 <u>carry, channel, conv</u> n. 结构,形态 <u>arrangement</u> of parts or elect 【近】 <u>cast, figure, form, parts</u> 【记】 con 共同,全部,figure	wey, transmit ments; shape attern, shape gure 形状→全部	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	
[kən'dʌkt]  configuration [kənˌfigjə'reɪʃn]  constitute	to <u>serve as a medium</u> for co 【近】 <u>carry</u> , <u>channel</u> , <u>conv</u> n. 结构,形态 <u>arrangement</u> of parts or elect 【近】 <u>cast</u> , <u>figure</u> , <u>form</u> , pa	wey, transmit ments; shape attern, shape gure 形状→全部	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	
[kən'dʌkt]  configuration [kənˌfigjə'reɪʃn]  constitute	to serve as a medium for co 【近】 carry, channel, conv n. 结构,形态 arrangement of parts or elec 【近】 cast, figure, form, pa 【记】 con 共同,全部,figure to be the elements or parts or	wey, transmit ments; shape attern, shape gure 形状→全部	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	
[kən'dʌkt]  configuration [kənˌfigjə'reɪʃn]  constitute ['ka:nstətu:t]	to serve as a medium for column	wey, transmit  ments; shape attern, shape gure 形状→全部形	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	
[kən'dʌkt]  configuration [kən,figjə'reɪʃn]  constitute ['kaːnstətuːt]  construction	to serve as a medium for colling carry, channel, convolution states arrangement of parts or election cast, figure, form, parts on 共同,全部,figure dadding and to be the elements or parts of the compose, form  1. 建筑,建筑物	wey, transmit  ments; shape attern, shape gure 形状→全部形	常出现的词汇题答案所在,为考生重点掌握的内容。	

单词为对应的 TPO 文章或者题目出现的词汇,从 A 到 Z 排序,方便考生查找,个别词汇可能会和别的 TPO 出现的词汇重复,这是因为考虑到考生可能是随机选择 TPO 进行训练,每一套 TPO 词汇为独立的。

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### Groundwater

abundant	adj. 大量的,丰富的,充足的
	occurring in or marked by abundance; plentiful
[əˈbʌndənt]	[近] ample, copious, plentiful, substantial
available	adj. 可用的
	capable of being obtained or used
[əˈveɪləbl]	近』 attainable, gettable, obtainable, procurable
basalt	n. 玄武岩
[bəˈsɔːlt]	a hard, dense, dark volcanic rock
bed	n. (河) 床
[bed]	the bottom of a body of water, such as a stream
bubble	n. 气泡
['bʌbl]	a globular body of air or gas formed within a liquid
capacity	n. 接受力,吸收力
[kəˈpæsətɪ]	the potential or suitability for holding, storing, or accommodating
cavity	n. 洞
[ˈkævətɪ]	a hollow; <b>a hole</b>
cemented	adj. 渗碳的,注水泥的,黏合的
[sr'mentid]	united or made firm by or as if by cement
[Si menua]	【近】 consolidated
circulate	ν. <b>循环</b>
['s3:rkjəleɪt]	to move in or flow through a circle or circuit
coarse	adj. 质地粗糙的
[kɔːrs]	consisting of or covered with large particles
crevice	n. <b>裂缝</b>
['krevis]	a narrow crack or opening; a fissure or cleft
crystalline	adj. 晶体的,晶体物的
['krıstəlaın]	being, relating to, or composed of crystal or crystals

	n. 流动, 潮流, 水流
current	the part of a <b>fluid body</b> (as air or water) moving continuously in a certain direction
[ˈkɜːrənt]	【近】flow, stream
deposited	adj. 堆积的
[dɪˈpɒzɪtɪd]	laid down or left behind by a natural process
drain	ル・変干
[drein]	to become empty by the drawing off of liquid
amarga	v. 浮现,脱出,形成
emerge	to begin to appear or develop
[1'm3:rd3]	近】 appear, arise, commence, originate
exception	n. 例外,除外
[ık'sep∫n]	the act of excepting or the condition of being excepted; exclusion
fanwise	adv. 呈扇形展开地
['fæn,waiz]	in the manner or position of the slats of an open fan
glacial	adj. 冰的,冰河的
['gleɪʃl]	of, relating to, or derived from a glacier
grain	n. 颗粒,细粒
[grein]	a relatively small particulate or crystalline mass
	【近】 <u>fragment, particle</u>
gravel	n. 砾石,沙砾
['grævl]	an unconsolidated mixture of rock fragments or pebbles
highlight	ν 标示记号
['haɪlaɪt]	to mark with a usually fluorescent marker
incredible	adj. 难以置信的
[ın'kredəbl]	too extraordinary and improbable to be believed
	【近】unbelievable, unimaginable, unthinkable
inland	adv. 在内地,向内地
['ınlənd]	in, toward, or into the interior of a country or region
introductory	adj. 介绍性的,前言的
[ˌɪntrəˈdʌktərɪ]	of, relating to, or constituting an introduction
laden	adj. 装满的,承受重负的
['leɪdn]	carrying a load or burden
	(近) heavy-laden, loaded
lava	n. 熔岩,火山岩
[cv:pl']	molten rock that reaches the earth's surface through a volcano or fissure
lowland	n. 低地
[ˈloʊlənd]	an area of land that is <u>low</u> in relation to the surrounding country
meteoric	adj. 大气的
[ˌmixtɪˈɔxrɪk]	of or relating to the earth's atmosphere
minor	adj. 不重要的,次要的
['maɪnər]	lesser in importance, rank, or stature
out of sight	看不见的
out of sight	hidden    Cappage   And Andrew   Andrew
	[近] concealed, hidde, in hiding, out of view

outwash	n. 冰水沉积
['aotwɒʃ]	sediment deposited by streams flowing away from a melting glacier
overlie	ν 躺在·····上面
[ˌoʊvərˈlaɪ]	to lie over or upon
particle	n. 微粒
['paːrtɪkl]	a minute quantity or fragment
pebble	n. 鹅卵石
['pebl]	a small stone, especially one worn smooth by erosion
	<u> </u>
percolate	to be diffused through: penetrate
['p3:rkəleɪt]	〔近〕permeate
period	n. 一段时间
['piriod]	an interval of time
[ piriəd]	[近] age, day, epoch, era, time
permeability	n. 渗透, 渗透性
[rtelid'eim:Eq.]	the property or condition of being permeable
plug	ν. <b>堵住,堵塞</b>
[plng]	to become stopped up or obstructed
pore	n. 细孔,气孔
[poir]	a space in rock or unconsolidated sediment
porosity	n. 多孔性, 有孔性
[pɔːˈrɑːsətɪ]	the state or <b>property</b> of <b>being porous</b>
porous	adj. 多孔的
['pɔːrəs]	full of or having pores
precipitation	n. 降水
[prɪˌsɪpɪ'teɪʃn]	any form of water, such as rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the earth's surface
proportion	n. 比例
[prə'pəːrʃn]	a relationship between things or parts of things
	ν 留下, 逗留
remain	to be in existence or in a certain state for an indefinitely long time
[rɪˈmeɪn]	[近] continue, endure, persist, stay
retain	и 保持,保留
	to keep or hold in a particular place, condition
[rɪ'teɪn]	近】 keep, maintain, stay with
sandbar	n. 沙洲
['sændbaːr]	a ridge of sand formed in a river or along a shore
saturate	v. 浸透,渗透
	to fill completely with something that permeates
['sætʃəreɪt]	(近) soak, sodden, sop, souse, wet
seafloor	n. 海底
['siːˌfloʊr]	the ground <u>under the sea</u>
sediment	n. 沉淀物,沉积
['sediment]	material deposited by water, wind, or glaciers 【近】 deposit, precipitation

sediment-laden	adj. 含沙的
['sedimont'leidn]	carrying or <b>containing sediment</b> of other kind of particles
separate	ν. 分散
['sepərət]	to space apart; scatter
sheet	n. 一大片
[ʃiːt]	a broad, flat, continuous surface or expanse: e.g. a sheet of ice
slope	n. 斜坡,倾斜,斜面
[sloop]	a stretch of ground forming an incline
1.6	
so much for	that is enough about
1-	ν. 渗透
soak	to become saturated by or as if by immersion
[sook]	[近] saturate, souse, wet
solidified	adj. 凝固的,固化的,变硬的
[sə'lıdəfaɪd]	when a liquid solidifies or is solidified, it changes into a solid
square	n. 正方形
[skwer]	a plane figure having four equal sides
stream	n. 溪, 流, 川
[striːm]	a flow of water in a channel or bed, as a brook, rivulet, or small river
surface tension	表面张力
surface tension	the attractive force exerted upon the surface molecules of a liquid by the molecules
unconsolidated	adj. 疏松的,松散的
[,\nk\n'\spli,\deitid]	loosely arranged, especially: not stratified
[,Miken son, dend]	【近】 <u>loose</u>
underfoot	adv. 在脚下,在地上
[ˌʌndər'fʊt]	below or <u>under the foot</u> or feet; against the ground
volcanic	adj. 火山的
[vaːlˈkænɪk]	produced by or discharged from a volcano
volume	n. 量, 数量
['vaːljuːm]	amount; quantity
water-saturated	adj. 满水的
['wɔːtər'sætʃəreɪtɪd]	containing water

### The Origin of the Theater

advance	ν. 提出		
[əd'væns]	to bring forward for consideration, or acceptance: propose, set forth		
aesthetic	adj. 美学的,艺术的,美的		
[es'θetik]	of, relating to <u>aesthetics or the beautiful</u> 【近】artistic, tasteful, tasty		
alternative	n. 选择		
[oxl't3xrnətiv]	a situation presenting such <u>a choice</u> 【近】 <u>choice</u> , <u>option</u>		