

文都教育 考研精品系列

文都教育

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考研英语

看阅读背单词

最新版

- 3000条核心词汇
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主编：康建刚 唐启明

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前 言

这是一本颇具特色、实用性超强的考研必备书。

研究表明,主动记忆的效果大大优于机械背诵,这本《考研英语看阅读背单词》在提高记忆效果方面有很大的突破,书中包含 100 篇阅读短文,分为教育与政府、科学技术、文化历史、医学与健康、人物传记、社会问题与社会现象、工作和生活、经济与金融、环境生态自然以及体育运动 10 大类。这些精选文章的内容几乎涵盖了西方社会生活的方方面面,学生通过阅读短文记忆单词,不但可以变机械记忆为主动记忆,克服死记硬背、缺乏语境的弊病,大大提高记忆的效率和准确率,而且可以在做阅读背单词的同时全面接触原汁原味的西方世界,潜移默化,从思维方式、语言习惯挑战传统英语学习。

本书所选的短文趣味性强,可读性强,语言地道,原汁原味,可保证学生在使用本书时始终保持高昂的学习情绪,杜绝让许多同学常常后悔的“一本词汇书前半部分翻旧后半部分还崭新”的现象,帮助考生在考试之前尽量复习到最大量的大纲词汇。

本书分章科学,所选文章主题均可当作主题作文的范文进行模仿学习,平时多读常记经典段落、句子,养成良好的阅读习惯,写作时自然水到渠成。因此本书除了可以帮助学生快速高效地记忆单词外,还可以让学生在潜移默化中提高阅读理解的能力和写作能力,这是以往的词条式的词汇手册无法比拟的。

本书具有以下特点:

一、精选素材

本书精选了 100 篇文章,所选文章部分来自考研英语历届真题,部分来自于最新的英美报刊,无论从体裁还是题材上都接近于考研真题,难度略高于或接近于真题,既能帮助考生提高阅读能力,又能使考生在词汇记忆中居高临下,游刃有余。

二、大纲词汇

本书选词精准,重点明确,完全遵照《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试大纲》,收集了 3000 多个核心词汇。由于考虑到考生的实际交际需要,我们还列举了 800 多个个人喜好、生活习惯、宗教信仰以及个人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。词汇的讲解分为【派生】【例句】【辨析】【词组】【同义词/反义词】几部分,详略得当。

三、经典试题

经典试题使本书内容更为充实,贯穿了全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的各个部分,帮助考生将真题尽收眼底,准确把握真题动态,从容应战。

脱离了语境的单词就像离开了大海的水滴,我们的《考研英语看阅读背单词》将带您畅游单词海洋,使您在词汇记忆的质量上迅速提高。希望我们精心打造的这本《考研英语看阅读背单词》能为您考研助一臂之力,我们相信只要方法得当,用完此书,您的词汇和阅读写作水平都会有显著的提高。

编 者

二〇〇五年三月于北京

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教育与政府

Education and the Government

第一部分

Passage One

Personality is to a large extent inherent—A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents; it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the "win at all costs" moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences; remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: " Rejoice , we conquer!"

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B's. The world needs types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surely a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A-type stock. B's are important and should be encouraged.



译文

性格在很大程度上是先天形成的——A型性格的父母会有A型性格的子女。但环境也对其有深刻的影响,因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要的话,那它也可能成为孩子生活中的一个重要因素。

让孩子养成A型性格的一个地方是学校。在本质上,学校是个高度竞争的机构。很多学校采用“不惜一切代价获取成功”的道德标准,并用通过竞争得来的成绩来估量孩子是否成功。目前热衷于让孩子与同学竞争或与时间赛跑的做法,造成了一种双重体制,这种体制下,竞争性的A型学生在某些方面似乎比B型的学生要好。过分地热衷于获胜会产生危险的后果:记住费迪皮迪兹,跑马拉松的第一个人,在说完“欢呼吧,我们赢了”之后几秒,便倒地而亡。

到目前为止学校里最糟糕的竞争形式就是过分强调考试。很少有学校允许学生集中精力做他们能做好的事。考试竞争,这种做法的好处本身有点值得怀疑,而在明知有人考试会通不过的情况下还要进行竞争,那肯定是有害的。

显然,要将所有A型孩子变成B型孩子既不现实也不可取。这个世界需要各种性格的人,学校的一个重要职责是使孩子的性格适合将来可能从事的工作。这才是最好的管理理念。

如果学校对学业的强调少一些,也许就有更多时间教给孩子们更重要的价值观念。也许对护理职业人员——特别是

医疗护理人员——的选择应少注重化学成绩而多关注他们是否敏感、是否有同情心。只从 A 型性格的人中挑选医生的确是个错误。B 型性格的人非常重要,也应该受到鼓励。



词汇

consideration [kənsɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 考虑;需考虑的事;体谅;照顾

【派生】 consider *v.* 考虑,认为,照顾 considerable *a.* 相当大的;可观的 considerably *ad.* 相当地 considerate *a.* 考虑周到的;体谅的;替人着想的

【例句】 As a teacher, the students' satisfaction is his first consideration. 作为一名教师,他首先考虑的问题是学生是否满意。

【词组】 take into consideration 顾及,考虑到 || under consideration 在考虑中,在研究中

exclusively [ɪk'sklu:sɪvli] *ad.* 排外地,专有地

【派生】 exclusive *a.* 排外的 exclusive of 把……不计算在内

【例句】 As a student, you shouldn't work hard exclusively at math. 作为一个学生,你不能只是努力学数学。

【反义词】 inclusively

inherent [ɪn'hɪərənt] *a.* 内在的,固有的;天生的

【派生】 inhere *v.* (in)生来即存在于;本质上属于 inherently *ad.* 天性地,固有地

【例句】 Being ready to help others is his inherent character. 他生来乐于助人。

preoccupation [pri(:)ɔkjə'peɪʃən] *n.* 全神贯注,出神;先占,先取,偏见,成见;忙碌,无暇

【派生】 occupy *v.* 占据,占领;住(房子);处于(某种地位);提任(职务);使忙碌 preoccupy *v.* 先占,先取;使对……全神贯注,使专心于 preoccupied *a.* 被先占的;出神的;全神贯注的 preoccupation *n.* 先去,先占权;全神贯注

【例句】 He always takes his preoccupation with the powerfulness of the whole country. 他总是一心想着国家的强大。

profound [prə'faʊnd] *a.* 意味深长的;深奥的,渊博的;造诣深的

【派生】 profoundly *ad.* 深深地;深切地

【例句】 His wife's death gave him a profound lesson. 妻子的去世给了他一个深刻的教训。

rejoice [rɪ'dʒɔɪs] *v.* 使欣喜,使高兴

【派生】 rejoicing *n.* 欣喜;高兴;庆祝 rejoicingly *ad.* 欢欣鼓舞地

【例句】 Mother rejoiced at daughter's success. 母亲为女儿的成功而高兴。

soak [səʊk] *v.* 吸收

【例句】 To soak up the surplus labor is one of the most important duties of the government. 吸收富余的劳动力是政府的重要职责之一。

【词组】 soak oneself in 沉浸在,专心(研究) || soak out 浸泡掉,吸出;漏电,剩余放电 || soak through 渗入,湿透 || soak up 吸收,牢记心头

Passage Two

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.



译文

特殊儿童与同龄正常孩子相比有一些意义深远的不同之处。对于这些孩子来说,要使他们到成年时全部潜力得到开发,他们所受的教育就必须适应那些差异。

尽管我们关注的焦点是特殊儿童的需求,但我们也发现我们只注意到他们的生活环境。当舞台上的主角吸引了我们的注意力时,我们也意识到配角及剧目本身场景的重要性。特殊儿童所处的家庭及社会环境常常是他们成长和发展的关键。在公立学校里,我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——学校将知识、希望和恐惧传授给了下一代。

在任何社会中教育是反映社会的一面镜子。在这面镜子里,我们可以看到力量、弱点、希望、偏见及文化本身的重要价值。过去 30 年间,公共教育所表现出的对特殊儿童的巨大关注,表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈的感受,即所有

公民,不论情况特殊与否,都应该享有发挥其能力的机会。

“人人生来平等”这句话我们已听过无数次,但它对民主社会的教育仍然有着极其重要的意义。尽管这句话被国家缔造者们用来预示法律面前人人平等,它也被解释为,机会面前人人平等。这一概念包含了所有儿童都有接受教育的机会——即每个儿童,不管其本身的能力大小,都有权利在学习上最大限度地得到帮助。最近的法庭裁决已再次确认了所有儿童——不论残疾与否——都有接受与其相适应教育的权利,并已命令公立学校采取必要的措施来提供这种教育。学校也作为回应,调整了课程安排,使授课能够适应特殊儿童,适应那些不能从常规课程中真正获益的儿童的需要。



词汇

aware [ə'weə] *a.* 意识到的;知道的;认识的

【派生】 awareness *n.* 知道

【词组】 become/be aware of 发觉;开始意识到

【反义词】 unaware

democratic [ˌdemə'krætɪk] *a.* 民主的;民主主义的;民主政体的;平民的

【派生】 democrat *n.* 民主主义者;民主人士 democracy *n.* 民主 democratism *n.* 民主主义 democratize *v.* 使民主化 democratization *n.* 民主化

denote [di'neut] *v.* 表示;指示;意味着

【派生】 denotable *a.* 可表示的;可指示的 denotation *n.* 表示;指示 denotative *a.* 指示的;表示的(of)

【例句】 The sign *x* denotes an unknown number. 符号 *x* 表示一个未知数。

deserve [di'zə:v] *v.* 应受;值得

【派生】 deserved *a.* 应得的;该受的;理所当然的 deserving *a.* 该受的;值得……的(of)

【词组】 deserve punishment(a reward) 应受处罚(奖赏) || deserve well(ill) of 有受奖(处罚)的价值;有功罪于……

exceptional [ik'sepʃən] *a.* 例外的;异常的

【派生】 except *prep.* 除……之外 excepting *prep.* 除……外 conj. 除……外 exception *n.* 例外;反对;异议 exceptionable *a.* 可反对的;会引起反对的

【词组】 exceptional circumstance 特殊情况 || exceptional skill 卓越的技巧

expression [iks'preʃən] *n.* 表达,表示;表情,脸色;声调,腔调;表达方式;措辞

【派生】 express *v.* 表达;表示 *n.* 快车,快运 expressive *a.* 表现的;表达……的(of);富于表情的

【词组】 an idiomatic expression in English 英语的习惯表达方式 || expression of ideas 思想的表达

modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] *v.* 更改,修改

【例句】 We should modify this plan. 我们应该更改这项计划。

order ['ɔ:deɪ] *n.* 命令,次序,顺序;秩序,整齐;订购 *v.* 定制,订购

【词组】 in order 秩序井然,整齐 || in order of 照……序列排 || in order to 以便,为了 || in order that 以便 || out of order 发生故障,失调 || under the orders of 受……指挥

【辨析】 command, order, direct, instruct

command 指权威方面正式下令; order 为常用词, 虽然有时指权威人士武断地命令, 但多用于非正式或个人之间下的命令; instruct 的含意是指示、命令、指导, 属正式用语, 强调有系统地指导; direct 的含意是指导、指挥、指示, 多指权威性地指导。

prejudice ['predʒudis] *n.* 偏见, 成见; 歧视 *v.* 损害

【派生】 prejudicial *a.* 引起偏见的; 有成见的 prejudiced *a.* 有偏见的

【词组】 have a prejudice against (in favor of) sb. 对某人有偏见 (偏爱) || to the prejudice of sb. 's rights 有损于某人的权利 || a prejudiced opinion 偏见

【例句】 We should not have a prejudice against him. 我们不应对他持有偏见。

scenery ['si:nəri] *n.* 舞台布景; 风景, 景致

【例句】 The scenery in the mountain is very beautiful. 山里的景色非常美。

【辨析】 scene, scenery

scene 指人们一眼可望见的风景; scenery 是集合名词, 指一个地区的整个风光景色。

Passage Three

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America—break-throughs such as the telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine?

Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal "spatial" thinking about things technological.

Why mention the elementary schools? Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

Acute foreign observers related American adaptiveness and inventiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, "With a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman."

A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it. This approach, originated abroad, offered inventors medals, cash prizes and other incentives.

In the United States, multitudes of premiums for new devices were awarded at country fairs and at the industrial fairs in major cities. Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American worker took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology. As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, "A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, non-verbal process... The designer and the inventor... are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist."

This nonverbal "spatial" thinking can be just as creative as painting and writing. Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc., like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea."

When all these shaping forces—schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking—interacted with one another on the rich US mainland, they produced that American characteristic emulation. Today that word implies mere imitation. But in earlier times it meant a friendly but competitive striving for fame and excellence.



译文

在早期的美国,像电报、汽船和织布机这样重大的发明蜂拥而出,这是什么原因呢?

在诸多原因中,我想特别指出这个国家优异的初等教育;欢迎新技术的劳动大军;对发明者进行奖励的做法;尤其是美国人在处理技术性事物所具有的非语言的空间思维能力。

为什么要提初等教育?因为正是有了这些学校,我们的早期技工普遍能读会写,并精通算术及具有一定的几何三角知识,这种情况在新英格兰和大西洋中部各州尤为显见。

目光敏锐的外国观察家把美国人的适应能力和创新能力与这种教育优势联系起来。正如1853年访美的一个英国访问团成员所报道的那样,“美国孩子由于有了学校彻底训练过的头脑,他们能迅速地成为技术熟练的工人。”

推动发明的另一刺激因素来自“奖赏”制度,它出台于我们的专利制度之前,而且多年来与后者一同实施。这种做法来自国外,为发明者颁发奖章、奖金和其他奖励。

在美国,大量奖励新发明的奖品在乡村集市和大城市的工业博览会上颁发。美国人纷纷涌向这些集市和博览会去欣赏新机器,因而更加坚信技术进步会造福人类。

有了这种对技术革新的乐观态度,美国工人很快习惯了机械技术需要的那种特别的非语言的思维方式。正如尤金·弗格森曾指出的,“技术人员思考的是那些不能被简化为功用明确的语言来描述的物体;这些物体在他的头脑中以视觉性而非语言性的方式被处理加工……设计者和发明者能把那些尚不存在的机械在头脑中组装和操作。”

这种非语言的空间思维方式与绘画和写作一样具有创意。罗伯特·富尔顿曾写道:“技术人员坐在杠杆、螺钉、楔子、轮子等中间,如同一位诗人处在词汇之中,应该把它们看作是自己思想的一种表达,每一个新的组合都能传达一个新的意念。”

当所有这些成因——学校、开放的态度、奖赏制度及空间思维方式——在美国大陆上相互作用时,具有美国人特点的竞争被造就出来。今天这个词仅仅表示“模仿”(取其仿效之意),而在早期美国,它却意味着为名誉和出众而进行的友好竞争。



词汇

assemble [ə'sembəl] v. 集合,集会;装配,组装

【派生】 assembly n. 集合,集会;装配

【例句】 The teacher asked us to assemble at school gate at 6 o'clock. 老师要求我们六点钟在校门口集合。

【辨析】 gather, collect, assemble

gather 常用词,指集合在一起;collect 指有计划、有选择地收集;assemble 指为某一特定目的收集。

beneficence [bi'nefisəns] n. 慈善;善行;恩惠;捐助物;捐款

【派生】 benefic a. 有益的;行善的 beneficent a. 行善的;慈善的 benefit n. 利益;好处;恩惠 v. 有益于;受益 beneficial a. 有利的,有益的;有助的

【例句】 The school called on students to bestow beneficences. 学校号召学生捐赠救济品。

incentive [in'sentiv] n. 刺激;鼓励 a. 刺激的;鼓励的

【派生】 incense n. 香 v. 焚香;使发怒;激怒

【例句】 Generally speaking, little children need more incentive to work hard than a dult. 一般来说,小孩子比成年人需要更多的激励才能努力学习。

【词组】 give sb. an incentive to greater efforts 激发某人做出更大的努力 || materials incentive 物质激励

nonverbal ['nɒn've:bəl] n. 不用语言的

【例句】 Gestures are a nonverbal means of expression. 打手势是一种非言语的表达方式。

【反义词】 verbal

premium ['primjəm] n. 奖金,奖赏,佣金;酬金;津贴;保险费

【词组】 at a premium 在票面(或一般)价值以上;[喻]非常珍贵,很受重视 || put a premium on 奖励,鼓励;重视;助长

【例句】 The manager puts a premium on creativity. 这位经理鼓励大家创新。

spatial ['speɪʃəl] a. 空间的

【派生】 space n. 空间,太空,场地,空地;篇幅;空白;距离;(一段)时间 v. 隔开;留间隔 spacious a. 广阔的;宽敞的;广大的 spaciously ad. 广阔地;宽敞地

【例句】 The special extent of the building isn't large enough. 这座建筑的空间范围不够大。

stimulus ['stimjʊləs] n. (pl. stimuli) 刺激,刺激物;促进因素

【派生】 stimulate v. 刺激,激励;促进,起激励作用 stimulation n. 激励,鼓舞;刺激 stimulative a. 刺激的,激励的;促进的 n. 刺激;促进因素 stimulant n. 刺激物;兴奋剂 a. 刺激性的

trigonometry [tri'gɒnɒmitri] n. 三角;三角学;三角学论文;三角学教科书

unambiguous ['ʌnæm'bigjuəs] a. 不含糊的,明确的

【例句】 His attitude is unambiguous that he support his mother. 他的态度很明确,他支持他母亲。

【反义词】 ambiguous

Passage Four

Scholars and students have always been travelers. The official case for "academic mobility" is now often stated in the impressive terms as a fundamental necessity for economic and social progress in the world, and debated in the corridors of Europe, but it is certainly nothing new. Serious students were always ready to go abroad in search of the most stimulating teachers and the most famous academy; in search of the purest philosophy, the most effective medicine, the likeliest road to gold.

Mobility of this kind meant also mobility of ideas, their transference across frontier, their simultaneous impact on many groups of people. The point of learning is to share it, whether with students or with colleagues; one presumes that only eccentrics have no interesting in being created with a startling discovery, or a new technique. It must also have been reassuring to know the other people in other parts of the world were about to make the same discovery or were thinking along the same lines, and that was not quite alone, confronted by acquisition, ridicule and neglect.

In the twentieth century, and particularly in the last 20 years, the old footpaths of the wandering scholars have become vast highways. The vehicle which has made this possible has of course been the airplane, making contact between scholars even in the most distant places immediately feasible, providing for the very rapid transmission of knowledge.

Apart from the vehicle itself, it is fairly easy to identify the main factors that have brought about the recent explosion in academic movement. Some of these are purely quantitative and require no further mention; there are far more centers of learning, and a far greater number of scholars and students.

In addition one must recognize the very considerable multiplication of discipline, particularly in the sciences, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation if they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated group in other countries.



译文

学者和学生通常也是旅行者。旅行作为世界经济和社会发展的基本必需品,官方的文件常用“学术交流”这一令人印象深刻的词语来描述这种旅行,这一用词引起了欧洲大陆的争论。其实,学术交流根本就不是什么新鲜事物。认真的学生经常出国寻找最能激励人的老师、最著名的大学;去寻求最完美的人生观,最有效的解决办法,最有可能通向成功的黄金大道。

这种交流也意味着思想的交流,旅行者穿过边界的同时,也影响着其他人。学习的要点是与学生或同事分享自己的



思想。假如只有行为古怪的人对惊人的发现或新技术毫无兴趣,那么,人们就应该确切地了解世界上的其他人可能都有同样的发现,想到同一的路线,即使面对收获、奚落、忽视,人们也不会是孤独的。

20 世纪,特别是后 20 年,喜欢漫游的学者走过的狭窄小路变成了宽敞的高速公路,当然使之成为可能的交通工具就是飞机,它使得距离最远的学者之间的联系也变得立时可行。交通工具也提供了快速的知识传送。

除了交通工具,鉴别最近学术活动频繁的主要因素是件相当容易的事情。有些因素是完全定量的,不用进一步说明:有太多的学术中心和更多的学者与学生。

另外,人们还应该认识到相当多的学科在增加,尤其是理工科,这拓宽了高级研究的领域,产生了大量对某个方面有特别兴趣的专家。如果这些专家不能和其它国家的同行们进行和保持联系的话,他们就只能在孤立的环境中工作。



词汇

acquisition [ˌækwiˈziʃn] *n.* 收获;得到的东西;得到的人

【派生】 acquire *v.* 获得,学到

【例句】 What is your latest acquisition? 你最近购置了什么?

airplane [ˈeɪpleɪn] *n.* 飞机

【例句】 It is convenient to go to the other place of the world by aeroplane. 乘飞机到世界其它地方很方便。

considerable [kənˈsɪdəbl] *a.* 相当多的,值得考虑的,相当可观的

【派生】 consider *v.* (at) 考虑,照顾

【例句】 He is a man with considerable influence. 他具有很大的影响力。

corridor [ˈkɒrɪdɔː] *n.* 走廊,通道

eccentric [ɪkˈsentrɪk] *n.* 行为古怪的人 *a.* 古怪的,偏执的

【例句】 The girl has some eccentric habits. 这个女孩有些古怪习惯。

explosion [ɪksˈpləʊʒən] *n.* 激增,爆炸

【派生】 explosive *a.* 可爆炸的,容易爆炸的 explode *v.* 爆炸

【例句】 The explosion was caused by a cigarette. 这次爆炸是由一支烟而引起的。

feasible [ˈfiːzəbl] *a.* 可行的;切实可行的;行得通的

【派生】 feasibility *n.* 可行性;可能性;现实性

【例句】 What he says sounds feasible. 他讲得似乎有理。

fundamental [ˌfʌndəˈmentl] *a.* 基本的;基本的;根本的 *n.* 基本原则,基本原理

【派生】 fundamentalist *n.* 原教旨主义者

【例句】 The fundamental rules of grammar are very important for English learning. 语法的基本规则在英语学习中非常重要。

【词组】 the fundamental of ……的原则 || be fundamental to 对……来说是必需的

mobility [məʊˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 流动,易变性,灵活性

【派生】 mobile *a.* 可移动的,易变的

【例句】 Because of occupational mobility, company should prepare personnel in advance. 由于职业的流动性,企业需预先做好人事准备。

multiplication [ˌmʌltɪpliˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 增加,乘法

【派生】 multiply v. 乘法, 增加

【例句】 $3 \times 9 = 27$ is an example of multiplication. $3 \times 9 = 27$ 是一例乘法题目。

neglect [ni'glekt] n. 忽视, 疏忽 v. 疏忽, 忽视

【派生】 neglected a. 被忽视的 neglectful a. 不注意的, 忽视的

【例句】 You have been neglecting your work. 你一直对工作不重视。

particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli] ad. 特别地, 独特地, 显著地

【派生】 particular a. 特别的, 独特的

【例句】 I particularly like it. 我特别喜欢它。

philosophy [fi'lɒsəfi] n. 哲学, 人生观

【词组】 a man without a philosophy 一个缺乏人生观的人

precise [pri'saɪs] a. 精确的, 准确的

【派生】 preciseness n. 精确, 确切, 准确

【例句】 I can't give you a precise process of production. 我不能告诉你确切的生产过程。

quantitative ['kwɒntɪtətɪv] a. 数量的; 定量的

【派生】 quantity n. 数量

【例句】 We can solve the problem by quantitative analysis. 我们可以通过定量分析来解决这一问题。

ridicule ['rɪdɪkjʊ:l] n. 奚落, 嘲笑 v. 嘲笑, 奚落

【派生】 ridiculous a. 荒谬的, 可笑的

【词组】 bring into ridicule 嘲笑, 讽刺, 挖苦 || hold sb. up to ridicule 嘲笑某人 || pour ridicule on sb. 尽情地嘲笑某人 || lay oneself open to ridicule 使自己成为笑柄

【例句】 Don't ridicule the others when they fail. 别人失败时, 不要去嘲笑他们。

simultaneous [sɪmə'lteɪnjəs] a. 同时的, 同时存在的

【例句】 This traffic was almost simultaneous with that one. 这起车祸几乎是与那起同时发生的。

specialist ['speʃəlɪst] n. 专家, 专科医生

【派生】 special a. 特别的, 特殊的, 专门的 specialist n. 专家, 专门医师 specialistic a. 专家的, 专门学科的, 专攻的

【例句】 He is a specialist of psychology. 他是个心理学专家。

stimulating ['stɪmjəleɪtɪŋ] a. 令人激动的, 刺激的

【派生】 stimulate v. 刺激; 激发, 促进

【例句】 It's so stimulating to ski on the mountain. 在山上滑雪特别刺激。

transference ['trænsfərəns] n. 穿过, 转移, 变换

【派生】 transfer v. 转移, 转学, 迁移

【例句】 We need more thought transference. 我们需要更多的思想交流。

wandering ['wɒndərɪŋ] a. 漫游的, 徘徊的, 流浪的

【派生】 wander v. 徘徊, 流浪