

30篇文章题考研词汇

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编



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30篇文章题考研词汇



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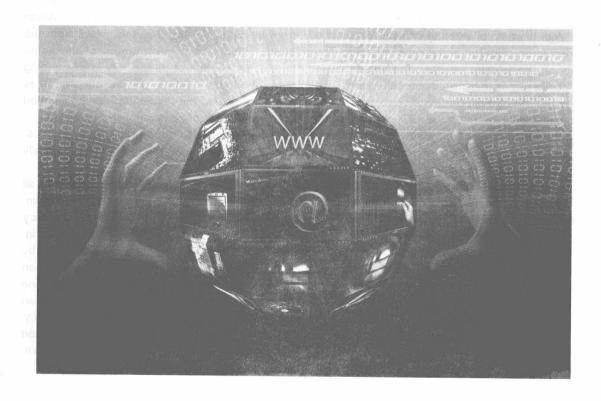
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Information Systems Today

今天的信息系统

信息技术对于人类的生活是重要的和不可或缺的。 信息的传送、记录或存储和处理是信息的三种基本步骤。科技不断发展,对信息技术的掌握可以使人类的进化更加迅速··



Information Systems

Today

Information technology is important and indispensable to the life of human beings. Transmission, recording or memory and processing of information are three essential process of information.

Virtually, the information technology has been changing everyday. The basic challenge of the coming decade is how to make the already available technologies as useful and friendly to a user as the telephone or television set is to the common man.

Computers are a major **segment** of the new information technologies. The **constant** growth of **semiconductor** technology and the proliferation (增殖) of the semiconductor memory devices have brought possibilities that you use personal computers to do anything you want to,for instance, record a message and phone back an answer.

With the help of **satellite** communication, the transmission of **data** has become very fast. The data can be telexed (电传); the voice over a telephone can be transmitted on local, national and international network. The transmission of images through technology, that's via a TV, is again going to be a major challenge, as how to combine all these three **components** of information technology into one. It will bring about various problems. The first is the **privacy** that goes with it. The further **addition** to the impact of communication, one can **switch** over from voices to images and data, depending on an individual's need.

It is major challenge before the society at large and the library **professionals** as how to **compress** a library into a computer. Moreover, on the user's part it is not easy to sit at a **terminal** and read. Basically some psychological (心理上的) and social changes especially **exert** a **subtle** influence on the minds of the young children, so that they grow up with the habit of reading on a computer screen.

It is also a fact that a large number of computers have been used as **sophisticated** typewriters. If you ask somebody who is the actual user of the computer, it is probably the secretary. A lot of PCs have dust covers on them and one cannot be sure how frequently they are removed. It is a strange **phenomenon** that people haven't come out of their "hang-ups". The terminal or **keyboard** of a personal computer is looked up as an **extension** of a sophisticated typewriter. Also there is a conventional **barrier** in sitting and typing out the matter, which needs to be overcome.

That's why the advertising **expenditures** have to be toned down (降低) to a certain level of reality. There is **worldwide** a **competition** going on as to how quickly you can gather, **dispatch** or transmit the information. There has been a **tremendous** bombardment (爆炸) of information from all sides. As the demand grows from the public to share the information, at the same time every section of the society is demanding more and more its share of message that goes across. Besides, the homes have been invaded by the message of consumerism (消费主义)—information about goods, marketing, politics, etc. The tender minds of children are gradually **corroded** by all the matter.

It is going to be a long struggle to **convert** all the paper knowledge into the electronic **medium**. Moreover, if we want to **solve** the **literacy** problem, the computers may help in self-learning. The noble place of a teacher will be taken up by a personal computer, as whatever one will see on the screen will become a reality, why should anyone go to one's parents or teachers when the PC can provide answers to all your questions. Already, the latest PC is there in the market in the United States, which can store all full **encyclopedias** in it, even the whole library.

信息技术对于人类的生活十分重要,不可或 缺。信息的传送、记录或存储和处理是信息的三个 基本步骤。

事实上,信息技术每天都在变化。未来十年的基本挑战就是怎样让现有的技术为使用者用起来更实用、更便捷,就像普通人使用的电话和电视机一样。

电脑是新信息技术的主角。半导体技术的不断 发展和半导体存储设备的不断更新,使个人有可能 用个人电脑来做想做的任何事情。比方说,记录一 条信息,或者回复来电。

借助卫星通讯,数据的传送已经变得非常迅速。数据可以直接电传,电话声音可以在本地区、全国和国际网络上加以传送。为了把信息技术的这三方面统一起来,通过电视这样的技术传送图像将再次成为一大挑战。这将产生很多问题。首先是隐私问题。而为了进一步增强通讯效果,人们可以根据个人的需要把声音切换成图像和数据。

至于如何将一个图书馆压缩进一台电脑,是摆在整个社会和图书馆专业人员面前的重大课题。而且,在用户方面,坐在电脑终端前阅读毕竟是不容易的。通常,一些心理和社会的变化在儿童的头脑中会带来潜移默化的影响,所以他们在成长过程中会养成在电脑屏幕上阅读的习惯。

还有一个事实是大量电脑被用做高级的打字机。如果问到谁是电脑的实际使用者,答案大概是一位秘书。很多个人电脑上面有防尘罩,但是你不知道它们是不是经常被拿下来。人们还没有消除他们的"心理障碍",这是一种奇怪的现象。终端或个人电脑键盘看起来就是一个新式打字机外延。坐着打印资料也是一个需要克服的习惯障碍。

这就是为什么广告费用不得不降低到一种现实的水平的原因。关于怎样尽快地收集、发送或传递信息,在世界范围内进行着一场竞赛。到处都是信息爆炸。在公众对于信息分享的要求增长的同时,社会各个部门也在要求分享越来越多的相关信息。此外,家庭已经受到关于食品、营销、政见等消费主义信息的侵袭。孩子们年轻稚嫩的心灵逐渐被所有这些东西所侵蚀。

把所有书上的知识变成电子媒介将是一场长期的工作。而且,如果我们要想解决文盲的问题,电脑有助于自学。当在屏幕上看到的东西都将成为现实时,享有崇高荣誉的教师的地位将为电脑所取代——如果个人电脑能够对你的所有问题提供答案,为什么还要找父母或老师呢? 美国市场上的最新个人电脑能够在里面存储所有的百科全书甚至整个图书馆的藏书。

indispensable a. 必不可少的
[详见 P449]
transmission n. 传送
essential a. 最重要的
virtually ad. 实际上
segment n. 部分 [详见 P268]
constant a. 连续发生的
[详见 P452]
semiconductor n. 半导体
[详见 P427]
satellite n. 卫星
data n. 资料
component n. (组)成(部)分
privacy n. 私生活 [详见 P375]

addition n. 附加物 switch v. 转换 professional n. 专业人员 compress vt. 压缩 terminal n. (计算机)终端 exert vt. 施加(压力) subtle a. 微妙的 sophisticated a. 高级的 phenomenon n. 现象 keyboard n. 键盘 extension n. 扩展 [详见 P463] barrier n. 隔阂 expenditure n. 支出额 [详见 P449]

worldwide a. 世界范围的 competition n. 竞争 [详见 P462] dispatch v. 发送 tremendous a. 巨大的 corrode v. 侵蚀 convert v. 转化 [详见 P403] medium n. 媒介,介质 solve vt. 解决 literacy n. 识字,有文化 encyclopedia n. 百科全书 [详见 P163]

Today

With the widespread of information, the categorized structure of the organization breaks up. There is no need of various layers of management to perform the varied tasks that are easier to be done by computers. During the last decade there was an open declaration that one person can manage a project or a company. In the 70's there was the concept of controlling finance (财务控制). Today, the widespread of information through various media has to be managed.

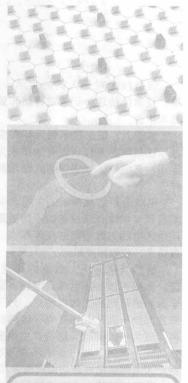
In the 1940's there used to be radio sets that had vacuum tubes, which have been replaced today by the integrated circuit (集成电路). A technological (技术的) advancement is **gauged** by the power it gives or the energy it **consumes** and the cost that is involved. The technology that was **prevalent** in the 1940's used to be about 100 percent more expensive and about 1 000 times energy consuming. **Electronics** in turn has revolutionized (使…根本改变) the computer industry today.

Today, in the field of **digital** communication, there is digital transmission, digital switching and **signaling** that is taking place. The progress of the digital techniques mainly (主要地) depends on computer's development and the progress of digital transmission systems based on it have **merged** computer and communication. It has made possible the realization (实现) of the three basic functions, i.e., the transmission, memory and processing in a simple form and realization of further advanced and more **complicated** systems. This progress has given us many useful means to better our social life and **welfare**.

由于信息扩散,组织机构的等级制度被打破了。从前通常用来处理各式各样的任务的各种管理层就没有必要存在了——这些任务很容易用电脑来完成。在过去的十年中就有人公开宣称一个人就可以管理一项工程或一个公司。在70年代就有财务控制的概念。今天,通过各种媒体发布的大量信息必须加以控制。

20世纪40年代的无线电设备常常使用电子管,而如今,电子管已为集成电路所取代。一项技术进步是用其产生的作用或消耗的能量以及成本来衡量的。40年代流行的技术相比来说通常要贵一倍,并且能量消耗高1000倍。现在,电子技术已经彻底改变了计算机工业。

现今在数字通讯领域,有数字传输、数字转换和发送信号。数字技术的进步主要有赖于电脑的发展,在此基础上的数字传送系统的进步已经将电脑和通讯融合在一起。它使实现三种基本功能成为可能,即以一个简单的方式进行传送、存储和处理,还可以实现更高级和更复杂的系统。这种进步使我们有更多的途径来改善社会生活和社会福利。

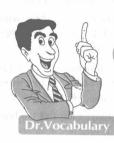


categorize 加以类别 structure 结构 [详见 P250] layer 层面 management 管理 varied 各式各样的 finance 财政 [详见 P450] vacuum 真空 gauge (用量具)计量 consume 消耗 prevalent 流行的 [详见P326] electronics 电子学 [详见P150] digital 数字的 signal (向···)发信号 [详见P464] merge (使)结合 complicated 复杂的 [详见P437] welfare 福利

Words Study & Memorizing



点律式巧记与活用



单靠阅读并不能记住所有的生词。下面让我们利用点津式记忆法,通过联想熟词记忆生词。同时学会重点单词的用法并把握住其考点。请按照我们设计的步骤去做,将会有 surprise 在等着你!

virtual⁵['vs:tjuəl] **a**.①很接近的,几乎的 ②<u>实际</u> <u>上的,事实上的</u> ③(通过计算机软件)模拟的,虚 拟的

熱词新语 virtual reality 虚拟现实

○真题例句。

A computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film *Total Recall*. 电脑将创造出一个全感官的虚拟环境,模拟类似于电影《完全回忆》所展示的那种假日。

【2001 考研英译汉】

virtually¹['və:tʃuəlɪ,'və:tjuəlɪ] ad. <u>实际上</u>,事实上 助记 moral 是"道德的",morally 却为"实际上"; virtue 是"美德",virtually 却也为"实际上"。

satellite⁴ ['sætəlaɪt] n.卫 是,人造卫星。

data¹⁰['dertə] **n**. 资料,数据 用法 单数形式是 datum,但不常用。data 就词



根来讲是复数形式,但除正式文章外,一般多作为单数来使用: The actual data of history consists of contemporary facts. 历史上的真实资料是由当时的事实形成的。

fast⁶[fæst,fɑːst] a.①(钟表等)快的,迅速的 ②紧的,牢的 ad.①快,迅速地 ②紧紧地,牢固地: stand fast 站稳

hold fast to 坚持(思想、原则等): He held fast to his beliefs till the very end. 他至死坚持自己的信念。

fasten¹['fæsn, 'fɑ:sn] [fast(紧,牢固)+-en(使)] vt. <u>扎牢</u>,使固定: fasten the door = make the door fast 把门关紧

network¹['netws:k] [net(网) + work(制作品)] **n.**①<u>网络</u>,网状系统 ②关系网,人际网 **vt**.①将
···连接成网络 ②联播

addition³[ə'dɪʃən] n. ①加, 加法 ②<u>附加物</u>: They built a big addition at the back of their house. 他们在房子后面又加盖了一间很大的屋子。

助记 [熟] add v. 加,添加 → [生] addition n. 附加物 → additional a. 额外的

[动] add 加

[动] subtract 减

[名] addition 加法 [名] subtraction 减法

in addition (to) 除…之外(还): In addition to the names on the list, there are six other applicants. 除名单上的名字之外,还有六个申请人。

switch⁴[switʃ] [swing 之同源异体词] n.①<u>开关</u> ②<u>转换</u> v.转换:He's always switching from one job to another. 他老是变换工作。

switch off (用开关)关掉: Switch off the power. 切断电源。

switch on (用开关)开启: He switched the television on, 他打开电视。

辦异 水龙头或煤气的开、关用 turn on, turn off。 电器的开、关用 turn on, turn off 或 switch on, switch off 都可以。

profession³[prə'fe∫ən] n.①(尤指需要特殊训练或专门知识的)<u>职业</u>: He is a lawyer by profession. 他是职业律师。②(某一)职业界

助记 归类:"讲,叫喊"→"职业"

- Jparte 对 大英语

call v.叫喊 →calling profess v.讲 →profession voc = call →vocation

准确记忆同义词的区别

profession 指如同 professor 受过相当的高等教育,从事脑力劳动的知识性专门职业; occupation 泛指一切职业; career 尤指终身职业; vocation 还可单指如教师和护理人员的奉献性的职业。

❖ Nursing is a **profession** as well as a **vocation**. 护理工作既是一种职业又是一种天职。

professional²²[prəˈfeʃnl] **a**. ① <u>职业的</u>, 专业的, <u>专门的</u>: We'd prefer to rent the house to a professional couple. 我们更愿意把房子租给一对从事专业工作的夫妇。②娴熟的,精通业务的 **n**. ①专业人员,专家②内行,技术精湛者

□ 题源例句:

Women have successfully moved into higherpaying *professional* and managerial positions. 女性已经成功地转入了高收入的专业职位 和管理职位。 *【The New York Times* 2009】

compress¹ [kəm'pres] [com-(一起)+press(压)] vt. 浓缩,压缩: Try to compress and simplify your notes so that they are easier to learn, 尽量浓缩并简化你的笔记,这样学起来比较容易。

terminal ['taminəl]

(1) [term 的形容词] a.学期的,期终的: terminal exams 期末考试

anis 例不写版 (2) [termin(界限→终止) +-al] **a**. 终点的: the terminal station 终点站 \rightarrow **n**. ①终点站 ② (计算机)终端,接线端



The Terminal 《幸福终点站》(电影)

助记 已知: crime(罪) → criminal(犯罪的)

易知:term{学期 期限→termin 界限,限定,终止

| 辫异|| 终点站,总站 {(BrE) terminus (AmE) terminal

色調語 local user terminal (LUT)本地用户终端

) 真颞例句

Our banking is done at automated teller **terminals** that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. 银行自动出纳终端为我们办理银行业务,并用机械的声音礼貌地感谢我们的交易。

terminate¹ ['ta:mineit] v. 停止, (使) 终止: Jane's unhappy married life terminated in divorce. 珍妮的不幸婚姻以离异而告终。

(a) The contract will terminate soon.
(b) The contract is getting near its term.

字到期了。

exert²[ɪg'zɜːt] [ex-(出)+(s)ert(加入);使出力以投入···→] v. ① 尽(力): He has exerted all his strength. 他已竭尽全力。②施加(压力等)

助记 [熟] exercise [根义] 使…力得以运用 → [生] exert v.①尽(力) ②施加(压力)

exert oneself to do 努力,尽力以…: He exerted himself to win the race. 他奋力以赢得比赛。

搭配 归类:

exert inflict ... on 施加于 force impose ... on 强加于

- (a) They exerted pressure on him.
- (b) Don't inflict too much homework on the pupils.
- (c) You can't force your views on him.
- (d) She imposed severe discipline on her children.

subtle² ['sʌtl] **a**.①微妙的: Her whole attitude has undergone a subtle change. 她的整个态度发生了微妙的变化。②精巧的, 巧妙的

phenomenon⁹ [fr'nominən] n.①(pl. phenomena) 现象 ②非凡的人(事物): They were phenomena in the history of music. 他们是音乐史上的杰出人物。

keyboard ['ki:bɔːd] [key(键)+board(板)] n. 键盘

dispatch / despatch [dr'spætʃ] vt.派遣,调遣,发送:Dispatch that letter by the next post. 赶下一次邮班把那封信寄走。 n.①(公文)急件,快信:a dispatch from the office in Rome 来自驻罗马办事处的一封快件 ②新闻报道

搭配 dispatch sb. to do sth. 派某人干某事 △ express (邮政) 快件: EMS 特快专递(Express Mail Service)

tremendous [trɪˈmendəs] a. 巨大的,极大的

利用词中词巧辨同义词

[熟] **trem**ble 颤抖 → [根] trem 震惊 → [生] tremendous 指"大"得惊人。

[熟] **meas**ure 测量 → [根] mens(= measure) → [生] im<u>mense</u>(im-= not)指"大"得无法测量。

gradual² ['grædʒʊəl, 'grædjʊəl] [grade(级)+-(u)al (…的); 一级一级的→] **a.**逐渐的,逐步的



gradually¹[ˈɡrædjuəlɪ] ad.逐渐地 solve⁶[solv] vt.①解决,解答 ②溶解

literacy¹ ['lɪtərəsɪ] n. <u>识字</u>,有文化,读写能力

助记

[熟] letter

↓ \mathbb{R} ①letter 字母,文字 → \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} literal 字面的→ literally literacy 识字 ②letters 文学 → \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} literary 文学(上)的 literature 文学

noble²[nəubl] **a**. ①高尚的 ②贵族的, <u>高贵的</u> **n** 贵族

category² ['kætɪgərɪ] n. 种类,类,类别
△A category is a division or class in a complete system or grouping.

categorize ['kætɪgəraɪz] v.加以类别,分类

layer ['leɪə] [lay(舖)+-er] n. 层,层次,层面

辨异 layer, film, coat

(1) layer 指较厚的一层: a layer of clay —层粘土。

(2) film 原指薄膜、胶片,转指薄薄的



management¹⁴ ['mænɪdʒmənt] n. ① 管理, 经营 ②管理部门, 管理人员: The workers are having talks with the management. 工人们正在和管理部 门对话。③(成功的)处理手段

consume [kən'sum, kən'sjum] **vt**.①消耗,消费②耗费,耗尽: He consumed much time and energy in writing this book. 他写这本书耗费了很多时间和精力。③(大火)吞噬

搭配 consume... { on sth. (in) doing sth. [美同 spend]

merge¹ [ms:dʒ] v.①(使)结合,(使)合并: The big company merged various small businesses. 那家大公司兼并了多家小商号。②相融,融入: One colour merged into the other. 一种颜色融合在另一种颜色中。



星火式速记与扩充

layer

本部分利用星火式记忆法,由一个熟词记忆多个生词,不仅帮助记忆本课生词,而且进一步扩充了课文外的大纲单词,使你全面记住大纲词汇。请体味一下星火记忆法的妙处吧!



★DISMISS

- 1. **dismiss**³ [dɪs'mɪs] [dis-(= away) + miss (= send)] [根义] 打发走(掉)(send away) → [多义] vt.①免…的职,解雇,开除(工人、学生等)(send away from services, etc.)②解散,遣散(to send someone away or allow them to go)③消除(顾虑等),不再考虑④驳回,不受理: The judge dismissed the appeal. 法官驳回上诉。
- 2. [熟] dismiss(= send away) → [根] miss(= send 派,送,射)

missile ['mɪsaɪ] [miss (= send 发射) +-ile (物)] n. [根义] 发射物 → [多义] ①投射物 ②导弹,飞弹: the scud missile 飞毛腿导弹



 中学时就已知: permit v. → permission n. 你是否能由此推而广之而猜知: ~ mit v. → ~ mission n.

emit²[ɪ'mɪt] [e-(=ex-出)+mit(=send); send out→] vt. 发出(光、热、声音等), <u>散发, 射出</u>: emit light 放光

emission [ɪ'mɪʃən] n. 散发,放射

· J parte 对 大英语

omit [əʊ'mɪt] [o-(=ob-, away) + mit(= send); send away(放走)→] vt. ①(not include sth.) 省略,删去 ②(fail or neglect to do sth.)遗漏, 忽略

omission [əʊˈmɪʃən] n.省略,遗漏,忽略

submit¹[səb'mɪt][sub-(下)+mit(送,派)](1) [自下(而上)传送→]**v**t.①呈送,提交(submit...to)②主张,建议 (2)[(自上)而下指派 →]**v**i.(to)(下级)听从,屈服

辨异 submit to, submit... to

- (1) submit to the orders of the headmaster 服从校长的命令
- (2) submit this report to the headmaster 将报告 呈交校长
- submission [səb'mɪʃən] n.①呈送,提交 ②服从,屈服
- transmit [trænz'mɪt] [trans-(=through)+mit (=send); send through→] vt.①播送,发射② 传送,传递

辦异 发电报,英文通常用 send。 transmit 是指 operator 通过电报机把电码发出去。

transmission [trænzˈmɪʃən] [transmit 的名词] n. ①播送,发射 ②传送,传导 ③传动装置

* ESSENCE

1. **essence**¹['esns] *n*. ①本质,实质: The essence of language is communication. 语言的本质是交流。②精华,要素

in essence 大体上,本质上: The two things are the same in outward form but different in essence. 这两件东西外表相同但本质却不同。

- of the essence 极其重要的,必不可少的: We must hurry. Time is of the essence. 我们得赶快,时间非常宝贵。
- 2. **essential**¹⁴[ɪˈsenʃəl] a.①(to)必要的,必不可少 <u>的 ②本质的,基本的</u>: Nothing can disguise his essential selfishness. 什么都掩盖不了他本质上 的自私。

辨异 essential, necessary

- (1) essential"必要而不可缺的",绝对的和意味 最强的用语,指事物的本质(essence)而言: Water is essential to the growth of plant.
- (2) necessary"必要的",一般的和不确定的用语:Books are necessary for/to students.
- essentially [r'senfəlɪ] ad. 本质上,基本上: The basic emotions of all people are essentially the same. 人类的基本感情本质上都是一样的。

*TELEPHONE

- 1. telephone³['telɪfəʊn] n. 电话(机) v. 打电话
- 2. "电话"(telephone)是从"远处"(tele-)传来的 "声音"(phone).
 - (1) [熟]telephone→[前缀]tele-{意为"远" 译作"电"

telegram ['telɪgræm] n. 电报[cable 较正式]

telegraph ['teligra:f] n. 电报
telescope ['teliskəup] n. 望远镜
television ['teliˌvɪʒən] n. 电视(节目), 电视机



telex ['teleks] **n**. 用户电报, 电传系统 **vi**. 用电传发消息(或通知)

(2) [熟] telephone → [根] phone(= sound 声音) microphone ['markrəfəun] [micro-(放大)+ phone(声音)] n. 扩音器,话筒,麦克风: speak at (into) a microphone 对着麦克风讲话

助记 谐音:[英] microphone 一音译 → [汉] 麦克风

symphony ['smfənɪ] [sym-(共同,交互)] n.① 交响乐,交响曲→②(色彩等的)和谐,协调: symphony of color 色彩的和谐

*GROW

- 1. **grow**¹⁵[grəʊ] (grew; grown) **v**. ①<u>生长,发育</u> ② 增长,发展 ②渐渐变得 ③种植,栽培
 - ★ It takes ten years to **grow** trees, but one hundred years to **rear** people. 十年树木,百年树人。

grow out of ①产生于: The dispute grew out of an argument between a worker and the foreman. 这场纠纷是由一个工人和工头之间的争执引起的。②长得大与…不相称,因长大而不再做: She used to bite nails but seems to have grown out of it. 她过去常常咬指甲,但现在长大了,不再这么干了。

grow up ①长大,成熟: My father grew up in Kyoto. 我父亲是在京都长大的。②形成,发展: Trading settlements grew up along the river. 沿河贸易集散地逐渐地发展起来。

2. **grown-up** { ['grəʊnʌp] n. ['grəʊn'ʌp] a. n. (pl. grown-ups)

成年人 a. 成人的,成熟的: grown-up clothes 成年人穿的衣服

- growth³⁰[grəωθ] n. ①增长 ②生长,发展: Lack of water will stunt the plant's growth. 缺水会影响植物的生长。
- outgrow [¡aut'grəʊ] (outgrew [ˌaut'gruː], out-grown [ˌaut'grəʊn]) vt.长得比…快

* PHILOSOPHY

- philosophy⁴ [ft'losəft] n. ①哲学 → ②人生哲学, 见解, 观点
- 2. philosopher⁷[fɪ'lɒsəfə] n. 哲学家,哲人

❖ To be a real **philosopher**, one must be able to laugh at **philosophy**. (Pascal)要成为真正的哲学家,必须能够嘲笑哲学。(帕斯卡)

3.



"哲学"(philosophy) 原义是"爱(philo)智慧(sophy)"

sophisticated [sə¹fistikettid] [原义:智慧的→] a.①(人)老练的,世故的: She has become very sophisticated since she went to live in London. 移居伦敦后她变得世故多了。②(物)尖端的, 复杂的,先进的: sophisticated modern weapons 精良的现代武器

sophomore ['sɒfəmə:] n.(大学)二年级学生

大学各年级学生

- 一年级学生: freshman 三年级学生: junior
- 二年级学生: sophomore 四年级学生: senior



 \triangle freshman 由 fresh(新)和 man(人)合成,字面意思是"新人",所以也可指一年级学生。有人认为 sophomore 是表示"more sophisticated"(较老于世故)的意思,因为学生经一年的学习再也不是新人了。

*TYPE

- 1. **type**⁷[taɪp] **n**. ①类型,型 → ②铅字 → **v**. <u>打字</u>: type a letter 打一封信
- 2. (1) type (类型,型)
 - typical⁴['tɪpɪkəl][注意发音] a. 典型的,有代表性的: That's a typical Chinese village. 那是一个典型的中国乡村。

| 搭配 | be typical of 是…的特点: It is typical of her not to reply to my letter. 不回我的信是她的一贯作风。

stereotype ['steriotaip] [stereo(固定不变)+ type(型,模)] **n.**除规,老套,固定的模式(或形象)→ vt.对…形成固定看法: Homeless people are often stereotyped as a bunch of alcoholics. 无家可归者一般被人看成是一些酒鬼。

(2) type (打字)

typist ['taɪpɪst] n. 打字员
typewriter ['taɪpɪaɪtə] n. 打字机

△The typist wrote a letter on a typewriter.

*WIDE

- 1. wide⁶[ward] a. 宽阔的,广泛的: wide reading 博 览
- 2. wide 的名词、动词:

width ['widθ] [wide(宽)+-th(…度)] *n*. ①宽 广,广阔 ②宽度,阔度,广度

widen ['wardən] vt.加宽,放宽 vi.变宽

- 3. wide 的复合词:
 - widespread³['wardspred] a. 分布广泛的,普遍 <u>的</u>: The government acted quickly to relieve the widespread distress caused by the earthquake. 地震造成大范围地区受灾,政府迅速采取行动 赈济灾民。

)真题例句 »

The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing. 结果是,业余研究者的论文想进入专业的地质杂志是越来越难了,尤其是在广泛引入审阅制度之后。

【2001 考研阅读】

worldwide [ˌwsːld'waɪd] a. /ad. 世界范围的, 全世界的(universal, cosmic): This move made headlines worldwide last year. 这一举动在去年 成为全球性的头条新闻。

*BOMB

1. bomb [bom] n. 炸弹 vt. 轰炸, 投弹于

雷、弹

bullet 子弹 mine 地雷 shell 炮弹 torpedo 鱼雷 missile 导弹 submarine mine 水雷

2. **bomber** ['bomə] **n**. 轰炸机,投弹手: fighter-bomber 战斗轰炸机

bombard [bom'ba:d] [bomb 的动词] vt.炮击, 轰炸: The city was bombarded by the enemy. 这 座城市被敌人炮击了。

bombardment [bom'ba:dmənt] n. 炮击,轰击

* POLITICS

1. **politics**⁵['politiks] **n**. ①[用做单数]<u>政治</u>(学) ②[用做复数]政纲,政见: What **are** your politics? 你的政见如何?

规则 以-ics 结尾的学科名词,当作"学科"以外的解释时,常作复数用。

 political⁹[pəˈlɪtɪkəl] a. ①政治的 ②政党的,党 派的

politician³[ˌpɒlə'tɪʃn] n.①[贬]政客 ②[褒]<u>政</u> 治家

- Sparte 对 大英语

| 辨异 | statesman n.[褒] 政治家 [源自"state's man"(治国之才)]

一言辨异: politician, statesman

A **politician** thinks of the next election; a **statesman**, of the next generation. 政客想到下次选举,政治家想到下一代。

—politician: someone for whom politics is a career

statesman: someone who uses an important political position wisely and well

polity ['politi] n. ①政体 ②政治组织

policy¹²['poləsɪ] [polity 的同源异体词] **n**. ①政策,方针: One of the new government's policies is to cut taxes. 新政府的政策之一是减税。②保险契约,保险单: life insurance policy 人寿保险

*ROT

- 1. $\mathbf{rot}^2[\mathbf{rot}]$ \mathbf{v} . ①(使)腐烂,(使)腐败,腐朽 ②使… 无用,损害
- 2. rotten ['rotn] a. 腐烂的,腐朽的
- [t]与[d]是一对清浊辅音;如同[f](life)与[v](live),它们常相互交替。
 [熟] rot→[根] rod(腐蚀)

corrode [kəˈrəʊd] v. 腐蚀, 侵蚀: Acid causes metal to corrode. 酸会腐蚀金属。

erode [1'roud] vt. 腐蚀,侵蚀

已知:[动] decide → [名] decision

则知:[动] corrode, erode → [名](?)

corrosion [kəˈrəʊʒn] n. 腐蚀, 侵蚀

erosion [r'rəʊʒn] n.①腐蚀,侵蚀,磨损 ②[喻]削弱,减少: the slow erosion of royal power 日趋衰弱的王权

★MIDDLE

- 1. **middle**¹⁴['mɪdl] **n**. (sing.) <u>中部</u>, 中间 **a**. 中部 的, 中间的
- 2. [熟] middle → [根] mid(中间)
 - amid¹[ə'mɪd] *prep*. 在…之中,<u>在</u>…中间(happening while noisy, busy or confused events are also happening)

midst [midst] n.中部,中间,当中

辦异 in the middle of 强调的是"位置": In the middle of each atom there is a nucleus. 每个原子中间都有一个原子核。in the midst of 强调"过程": He was disturbed in the midst of his work. 他在工作中受到干扰。

3. [根] mid → [根] med(i)(中间)

(1) n./a./ad. 中间

你认为你已记住 immediate(ly),

恐怕我们只知其一,不知其二。

(a) 怎样准确拼写出这个长词?

medi(中间)—加-ate(形容词后缀)→

immediate⁸ [ɪˈmiːdɪət] a.[根义] 中间无间隔的

→ [多义] ①立即的,即刻的 ②<u>直接的</u>,最接近的 ③紧靠的

—— hn -1 y →

immediately [r'mi:diətli] ad.[根义] 中间无间隔地

(b) 怎样速记其多义? 利用其根义。

[根义] 中间无间隔地→

[[时间]立刻,马上

[多义] {[空间] 紧挨,紧跟

[关系]直接地,紧接着地

如: the woman immediately behind the car [那妇女在那辆车之后,中间无间隔→] 紧跟在那辆车后的妇女

类似地,可以速记 immediate 的多义: my immediate neighbor 我的贴邻; immediate future 最近的将来; the immediate cause 直接原因

intermediate[®] [intəˈmiːdiət] [inter-(= between) + medi(中间) + -ate;在…中间的 →] a. ①中间的: intermediate trade 中间贸易 ②中级的: intermediate English 中级英语

medieval [medi'i:vəl] [medi(中间)+ev(时代)+-al(a.)] a.中世纪的,中古(时代)的

助记。同根词: primeval [prim-(最前,首位)+ev(时代)+-al(=of)] 远古的

Mediterranean [ˌmedɪtə'reɪnjən] n. /a. 地中海(的)

词源 "地中海"之所以叫做 the Mediterranean (Sea),因为它是三块"陆地"(terra)"中间"(medi)的"海"(sea)。



medium³ ['mi:djəm] a. 中等的,适中的: a man of medium height 中等身材的人 n. ①媒质,媒介物,传导体 ②新闻媒介,传播媒介 ③手段,工具

[单数]~um → [复数]~a

datum → data(数据)
medium → media(媒介)
bacterium → bacteria(细菌)

搭配 by/through the medium of 以…为媒介,通过

)直颞例句。

In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass **medium** was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms. 在西方,在大众传播开始出现、人们开始读书识字之前,最强势的大众传媒是教堂,它提醒那些礼拜者他们的心灵处于危险之中,有一天可能会受到蠕虫的啃噬。

media ['miːdɪə] n. ①[the ~][狭义]新闻媒介, 传播媒介: mass media 大众传媒 ②「广义] medium 的复数

(2) v. 位于中间→居间,调解

mediate ['mi:dieɪt] [medi(中间)+-ate(v.);居 间→] vi. (in, between) 调解,斡旋 vt.①经调 解解决 ②经斡旋促成

intermediate[©] [ɪntəˈmiːdɪeɪt] vi. 居间,调停 (3) medi 的变体词

mean 意为"意味",何以牢记 means (方法), meantime(同时)?

mean 中间的→ { means 中介,方法 meantime, meanwhile 同时 mean 意 指→meaning 意思

mean [mi:n] [此词为median 的缩写,即省去 di] a.①(位置、时间、顺序上)中间的,当中的②平 均的,中等的: the mean annual temperature 年 平均温度 n.平均值

○真题例句 ※

This group generally do well in IQ test, scoring 12-15 points above the **mean** value of 100. 总体来讲,这群人在智商测试中 的成绩不错,得分比100分的平均分高12 至15分。 【2008 考研完形】

meantime ['mi:ntaɪm] n./ad.其时,其间[=(in the) mean time]

in the meantime/while 在此期间,同时: She also won the scholarship in the meantime. 在此 期间她也获得了奖学金。

means⁹ [mi:nz] [mean(中间)+-s;做某事的中间 媒介→] n. (sing. 同 pl.)方法, 手段, 工具: Knowledge began to increase as soon as the thoughts of one individual could be communicated to another by means of speech. 一旦一个人 的思想能够借助于语言传递给另一个人,知识 便开始增长。

注意单复数同形

means 方法 species 种类 series 系列

by means of 依靠,用:The water may be carried by means of a pipe. 水可以用根管子输送。

by all means 当然可以: "May I leave now?" "By all means.""现在我可以走了吗?""当然可以。" by no means 决不,并没有: This is by no means

an easy thing to do. 这绝不是一件容易做的事。 注意 (1) by no means 用于句首,引起主谓部 分倒装。

(2) by no means 不是 by all means 的反义词。

mean²⁴⁹ [mi:n] [与 mind 同源,原义: have in mind→] (meant; meant) vt. ①表示…的意思 ②意指,意味着 ③意欲,打算: I don't mean to waste any labour. 我没打算浪费劳动力。 怀有特定用意

(mean doing 意味着,意思是 mean to do 意欲,打算做

"Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.""有了搜索助理就相当于有 另外一双眼睛帮你观察。"

【2004 考研阅读】

*VARY

1. vary ['veərɪ] ①变化,改变: Customs vary with times. 习俗随时代而变化。②变异,不同:Opinions vary on this point. 在这一点上,意见各不

搭配 vary with 随…而变化; vary from 不同于 ···; vary between... and... 由…到…情况不等: vary from... to... 由…到…情况不等: Those children vary in age from seven to fourteen. 那 些孩子年龄从7岁到14岁不等。

①变化,改变 1

2.

②变异,不同

variation [,veəri'eifən]

n.①变化,变动

②变种,变异

variable ['veəriəbl]

a. ①可变的,易变的

②变量的 n. 变量

variety [vəˈraɪətɪ]

n. ①品种, 种类

②多种多样 various ['veəriəs]

a. 各种各样的, 不同的

varied ['veərid] a. ①改变了的 ②各种各样的

a variety of 种种,多种多样的: The T-shirts are available in a wide variety of colors, 这种 T 恤衫有各种颜色可供挑选。

invariable [ɪnˈveərɪəbl] a. 不变的,恒定的,一 律的

invariably [ɪnˈveərɪəblɪ] ad. 不变地,始终如一 地,总是

辨异 different, various, varied

(1) different, various

在意义上, various=a number of different...,因 而在搭配上 various 后总接复数名词。试比较:

- (a) The minister gave various reasons (= a number of different reasons) for the government's decision.
- (b) This time the minister gave different reasons (= not the same as last time) for the government's decision.
- (2) various, varied

varied 既可指包括不同方面的同一事物(因此后 面的名词可用单数),也可指同一事物的不同方 面(因此后面的名词可用复数)。various 指各种 不同的人或事物,也可表示"好几个,许多",因 此后面的名词总用复数。

The store has a varied selection of merchandise. 那个商店备有各色货物。

I have never known a man with such varied in-

- Jparte 2 大英语

terests. 我从未见过兴趣如此广泛的人。

*WANT

1. want²² [wont] v. <u>想要</u>,希望,<u>需要</u> n. (pl.)必需品 v. /n. (for) <u>缺少</u>,短缺,不足

want doing = need { doing to be done

(I want to repair the door. (想要去修) The door wants repairing. (需要被修)

助记 内在联系:"想要"因为"需要","需要"因为"缺乏","缺乏"因为"?"。

您可能觉得 wane 这个词很生。其实,它是我们的老朋友 want 的堂兄。

[熟] want(缺) → [生] wane(亏缺)

wane [wein] vi.(月)亏缺: Men have sorrow and joy, they part or meet again. The moon may be bright or dim, she may wax or wane. 人有悲欢离合,月有阴晴圆缺。

[熟] wan(e)(亏缺)→[根] van (空,无)

 \triangle want "缺乏"最终因为"空,无"(want 是 vanus 的变体)。

(1) van 空无,空虚

vanish³ ['vænʃ] [van(空,无)+-ish(使); "使空无"(踪影),化为乌有→] vi.①突然不见,<u>消失</u>②绝迹,不复存在: Many types of insects have now vanished from the earth. 许多种昆虫现在已从地球上绝迹。

辨异 disappear, fade, vanish

- (1) disappear 是"消失"的最一般用语。
- (2) fade 指渐渐地消失。
 - (3) vanish 指"化为乌有",常 指非常彻底地、而且往往是 神秘莫测地"消失"、"失踪": The conjuror waved his hand, and the rabbit sudden-



ly vanished into thin air. 魔术师一挥手,兔子就突然化为乌有了。

vanity ['vænɪtɪ] **n**.①空幻,空虚②虚荣(心),浮华:Vanity Fair《名利场》

vain³ [veɪn] [van(空)的变体] **a**.①徒劳的,无效的 ②<u>自负的,爱虚荣的</u>: She is vain of her beauty. 她自以为漂亮得不得了。

in vain 白费力,徒劳

{[表语]: All is in vain. 一切都是徒劳。 [状语]: try in vain to sleep 怎么也睡不着 (2) vac 卒

evacuate [rlvækjuert] [e-(=ex-,out)+vac(=空)+-(u)ate;原义:使空→]vt.转移,撤离,疏散: The village was evacuated because of floods.由于发洪水,村里的人都撤走了。

 vacant² ['verkənt] [vac(空)+-ant(…的)] a.①

 空的,未被占用的 ②(心灵)空虚的,(神情等)

 茫然的 ③(职位等)空缺的

辫异 空的 { empty 指没有物或人在其中 vacant 指位置无人占用

The house is empty. { (a)屋里空无一物。 (b)屋里的人都出去了。 The house is vacant. 这屋无人居住。 {空盒—an empty (NOT vacant) box

\空位—a vacant(NOT empty) seat/position
vacancy ['verkənsı] [vacant 的名词] n.①空,空

白,空处②(心灵)空虚,失神 ③空缺,空位

vacuum¹ ['vækjuəm] n. (pl. vacuums or in scientific use: vacua)①真空 ②真空吸尘器v.用吸尘器清扫



*PLACE

- 1. **place**¹⁷ [plers] **n**. ① 地方, 地点 ② (sing.) 名次 ③ 住所, 寓所 ④ 职位, 地位 **vt**. ① 放置 ② 安排, 任命 ③发出(订单等),投(资)
- 2. **displace** [dis'pleis] [dis-(离开)+place(位置); 移置,换位→] vt. ①取代,替代 ②迫使…离开家园,使离开原位: Many inhabitants were displaced by the floodwater. 许多人因洪水而流离失所。
 - replace⁷[rr'pleɪs] [re-(=back)+place(=put)] v.①更换,取代(take the place of) ②归还,放回 (put back, give back)

辨异 displace, replace (取代,代替)

replace=fill or take the place of; displace=take the place of (as if) by pushing out, and when used of people, it usually gives a feeling of sadness, anger, or lack of justice.

(a) He replaced the worn tyre with a new one. 他用新胎换下旧胎。

— replace 侧重以新代旧或补遗(以复原),常意味着原先之物已失去了作用。

(b) Many employees were displaced by computers. 许多雇员被计算机所取代。

——displace 常用来指以某物挤掉另一物,内含强迫之意,但并不意味原先之物已完全失去了作用。

(c) I don't want to be displaced in your heart by that young fool. 我不希望我在你心中的地位被那个年轻的傻小子所取代。

——displace 用于人时,含有一定的感情色彩。

意源例句 >>

Google believes that software delivered over the Web will play an increasingly central role, *replacing* software programs that run on the desktop. 谷歌相信在网络中运行的软件会在未来代替在桌面运行的软件程序,从而扮演日益重要的角色。

[The New York Times 2009]

replacement¹ [n'pleismant] n.①代替,取代② 替代的人(或物)③更换,调换

displacement [dis'pleisment] n.①移置 ②取代

* ENGAGE

1. engage¹⁰ [m'geɪdʒ] v. [根义]占而使之失去自由 状态→[多义] ①雇用[用于 engage sb. (to do) 结构] ②(使)订婚[只用于 be/get/become engaged (to sb.) 结构] ③(使)忙于,(使)从事于 [用于 engage in, be engaged in (doing), engage oneself in (doing)结构] 试比较:

The servant is engaged to clean the car. (雇用)
The servant is engaged to her boss. (与…订婚)
The servant is engaged in cleaning the car. (忙于)
engage in writing 爬格子

2. **engagement** [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒmənt] **n**. ①订婚,婚约 ② 约定,约会

搭配 engagement with sb. 是"与某人的约会、 约请", engagement to sb. 是"与某人的婚约"。 小结:

与…订婚

[动] be engaged (to)

[名] engagement to [动] marry sb. /be married to

与···结婚 [名] marriage to

(1) [动] [名]都不接 with。

(2) [动] marry, divorce 要求有直接宾语, 在没有宾语的情况下要用被动表现形式, 而 engage 无论在是否有宾语的情况下, 都用被动式表现形式。

(3) [名] John's **engagement to** Mary/John's **marriage to** Mary/John's **divorce from** Mary

3. engage(ment)之所以为"订婚,婚约"之义,是因为其原义即"在担保、抵押中"(en-=in)。

gage [gerd3] n.抵押

gauge/gage[®] [getd3] n.①测量仪表 ②(金属板的)厚度,(金属线的)直径 ③(标准)规格,尺度 vt.①(用量具)计量 ②估计,判断

mortgage ['mɔːgɪdʒ] [注意发音] [mort(死)+gage(抵押)] v./n.抵押(借款)

词源 原为古法语。古代法国人向人借钱时承 诺只要父亲一去世,自己能继承财产就要还。 这种承诺称作"死抵"。

热词新语 mortgage slave 房奴

125.00

in mortgage 在抵押中:
My house is now in mortgage.
on mortgage 以抵押方式:

I lent her money on mortgage. place a mortgage on... 以…做抵押

派生 mortgagor n.抵押者; mortgagee n.受押者

* PROGRESS

1. progress¹⁰ { ['progres, 'prəugres] n. 前进,进

步,进展

用法 progress 是不可数名词,不能用冠词 a 修饰,也没有复数形式。progress 前常用 great, good, some 等词修饰。

- * Progress lies not in enhancing what is, but in advancing toward what will be. (Kahlil Gibran)进步不在于加强现有的,而在于向将来的方向前进。(经伯伦)
- 2. progressive [prəˈgresɪv] a. 进步的,先进的
- 3. [熱] progress(前进) → [根] gress(= go, walk)

aggress [ə'gres] [ag-(=ad-,to)+gress(=go)] v.侵略

aggressive⁶ [ə'gresɪv] a.①[贬]<u>侵略的,好斗的</u> ②[褒]<u>敢作敢为的,有进取心的</u>: An aggressive young man can go far in his career. 有进取精神 的年轻人在事业上能够大有作为。

(2) 题源例句 >>>

The dire(a. 危急的) outlook was a further reminder that the central banks' aggressive cutting of rates from 5 percent to 1 percent since October had not been able to stimulate growth. 不容乐观的前景使人们想起自去年 10 月以来中央银行把利率从 5% 狠降到 1%,可还是不能刺激经济的发展。

[International Herald Tribune 2008]

congress ['kongres] [con-(一起)+gress; 走到 一起来 →] **n**.①代表大会 ②[C-](AmE)国会, 议会[△Capitol(美国)国会大厦]

* FARE

- 1. **fare** [feə] **n**. (车、船、飞机等)费,票价[△ fee 表示学费、报名费等]: She didn't have enough money for the bus fare. 她的钱不够付车费。
- 2. fare 之所以表示"车费,船费",是因为 fare 原本就是"旅行,行走"。

fare [feə] vi.[(人生)旅程→]①过活: How did you fare while you were abroad? 你在国外时过得好吗?②(事情)进展: I think I fared quite well in the interview. 我觉得这次面试进行得不错。

farewell ['feə'wel] *int*.再会,别了 *n*.告别,欢 送会:a farewell party告别晚会

△ 由于此词由"Fare well!"(祝一路平安!)转化 而来,故它又作感叹词。

welfare² ['welfeə] [平安地(well)走完人生旅程 (fare)] **n**. ①福利: public welfare 社会福利 ② 福利救济,福利事业

单元小结

大纲词	超纲词	文章长度	阅读文章建议用时	阅读心情指数①
138 个	4 个	841 词	10 分钟	

· **Spark** 深大英语



Repetition is the mother of memorizing! 马上将刚刚学过的单词重复一遍,再回头看一遍文章,这样既可以通过文章加深对单词的印象,又可以提高阅读理解能力,所谓 One stone kills two birds!



这次阅读文章的时候要尽力将文中优美的句子背下来哟!并且要充分利用页边空白,将阅读过程中印象不深或没记住的单词写下或划出以便复习。

[Sum-up]

If you pass > 80% of the words, go on your study! If you pass < 80% of the words, go back to review the text and the words!

心理学家说:人的记忆中,25%来源于视觉,15%来源来听觉,两者结合则可以达到65%的效果。为此,我们给您录制了专业、地道、优美的朗读录音,让您边听边记、以听促记,快去听听吧。

Dr. Listening