

大学英语考试 **4** 级

阅读真题与高频词汇

双向突破



通过真题阅读掌握高频词汇
通过核心词汇破解阅读障碍



710分
新题型



吴文泉 主编

【全部来自真题的核心词汇】

超值送

2009年6月最新四级阅读真题



东北师范大学出版社
NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

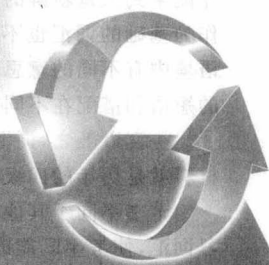


考拉进阶 Koala

大学英语考试 4 级

阅读真题与高频词汇

双向突破



主 编 吴文泉

副主编 李 明



东北师范大学出版社
NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级阅读真题与高频词汇双向突破/吴文泉

主编. —长春: 东北师范大学出版社, 2009. 7

ISBN 978-7-5602-5829-4

I. 大… II. 吴… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—
水平考试—自学参考资料②英语—词汇—高等学校—水
平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 129735 号

责任编辑:李朋波 杨东

责任校对:刘爱萍

封面设计:书友传媒

责任印刷:曲宗厉

东北师范大学出版社出版发行

长春市人民大街 5268 号(130024)

网址:www.nenup.com

电子函件:book@bjjxsy.com

读者热线:0532-88913510

销售热线:0532-88918393

传真:0532-88918393

北京泽宇印刷有限公司

2009 年 8 月第 1 版 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸:170mm×240mm 印张:16 字数:480 千

印数:1-5000 册

定价:15.00 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,可直接与销售热线联系调换

随着大学英语四级考试改革的进行,新题型也在不断发生着变化。但无论如何变化,词汇的掌握始终是不变的根本要素。不掌握一定量的四级词汇,想通过四级考试是不可能的,可以说,词汇是四级过关的“敲门砖”。

如何真正快速、高效地学好四级词汇呢?这是众多同学最为头疼的问题。本书正是针对这个问题,力求为苦恼中的广大考生提供一种科学高效、省时省力的解决方案。

在词汇学习中存在着一个误区,很多人只是简单地照着词汇表或单词书死记硬背。多年的教学工作实践告诉我们,真正有效的方法是:从语篇中,从上下文语境中去学习词汇。只有这样,我们才能学到大量新鲜的词汇,在语言学习当中牢固地掌握并灵活运用。语言是一个紧密联系的整体,作为基础的词汇也不是孤立的,需要通过一定的语境来理解和掌握。比如,很多名词和动词在不同语境中有不同的意思,表现为一词多义现象,这是简单的词汇记忆所解决不了的。再者,一些固定的短语和搭配在不同的语境中有不同的意思,只有在语篇中才能被更好地理解和掌握。

一言以蔽之,词汇学习离不开语境阅读。而对于大学英语四级考试来说,最有效最直接的阅读材料就是历年的四级考试真题。

本书不同于其他的四级词汇手册以及真题解析辅导书,立意在于让考生通过阅读真题文章学习词汇,使考生既能锻炼阅读理解能力,又能加强对词汇的记忆,两者互补,相得益彰,最终达到通过真题增加词汇量,提高语言水平的目的。这就是本书思想的精髓所在。

★概括起来,本书的主要精华点有:

一、原汁原味:百分之百真题阅读,百分之百高频词汇。

这是本书与其他普通单词书和真题解析书的最大区别。本书采用的文章都是来自历年真题,包括从2004年6月至2009年6月的所有阅读真题。对于考生而言,这些真题都是最典型、最具代表性和最有参考价值的材料,仔细研读它们对于考生把握真题的难度,从容应试非常重要。同时,这本书不同于其他普通四级词汇记忆辅导书,所有词汇均来自阅读真题原文,真实再现四级考试历年的高频词汇。

二、一举两得:通过阅读学习词汇,通过词汇加强阅读。

本书编者试图通过一种更加有趣、更加有效的方法来教给考生一种新颖、高效的词汇学习方法。以真题阅读为基础材料,让学生在真实的语境中轻松学习词汇。与此同时,词汇的学习和理解又能进一步提高考生的阅读理解能力。此可谓一举两得,双重功效。

三、点拨到位:精讲精练,化繁为简;划线点评,萃取精华。

这也是本书的巧妙所在。考虑到历年四级真题阅读理解的难度,本书还特别设有答案解析和参考译文,以帮助考生进一步加强对阅读的理解。答案解析力求精讲到位,避免将大量的篇幅用在冗长的解析上,而是将重点放在对解题方法的重点点拨上,做到重点突出,有的放矢。

参考译文以准确、流畅为标准,同时,在对解答问题起关键作用的语句下划线,并标上相应的题号。使考生在备考阶段宝贵的时间里排除干扰,快速回溯原文,找到相关语境,理解原题,在记住词汇的同时,也顺便掌握了阅读理解的技巧。

✿ 同时,在高频词汇学习方面,本书还具有以下特点:

一、真实语境——理解词汇

考生可结合阅读真题文章,利用多种方法记忆四级高频词汇。如利用上下文中的同义词、反义词以及解释说明、比较、定义等方法来理解词义,在真实的考试语篇环境中加强对词汇的记忆。所有高频词汇已在真题文章中用双色字体标出。

二、巧妙方法——记忆词汇

如何利用单词本身来快速有效地记单词是很多考生所关注的问题。本书在高频词汇部分有针对性地对词汇进行了补充和强化。我们特别设计了如何高效记忆单词的【记】栏目,从构词法(如:ap一再+proach 接近→一再接近→靠近)、联想记忆(如:stretch 死拽尺→把尺拽开→使尺完全伸展开)等多个方面来帮助考生加强对词汇的记忆,使词汇记忆充满乐趣,轻松省力。

三、词汇词源——强化记忆

本书部分词汇给出【源】部分,通过该部分,你可以知道该单词在历史中是如何演变的(如:disaster【源】源自拉丁语,由dis-和astrum构成,字面意思是“星的凶位或凶向”。占星家认为星辰位于凶位或凶向时,人间就会有灾难,其今义“灾难,祸患”由此而来。)知道了这些来龙去脉,单词就会扎根于脑海中,想忘记都难。

四、详实例句——巩固词汇

为了使考生更加方便、深入地学习词汇,每个单词在音标、释义之后,都配有详实例句和例句翻译,以达到使考生能够举一反三,巩固词汇学习的目的。同时,短语和固定搭配更是四级考试中常考的重点,为此,我们特别提供了【考】栏目(如:alert be on the alert 注意,提防),对常考的短语和固定搭配进行点拨提醒。另外,编者还从每篇阅读文章中精心挑选了部分短语,配上例句、翻译。总之,本书力求通过各种途径帮助考生巩固对高频词汇的记忆。

五、丰富联系——扩充词汇

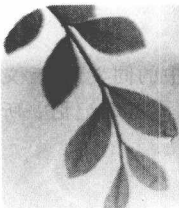
在阅读中加强考生对四级词汇的理解、记忆、巩固的同时,高频词汇还有“串”栏目(如:undignified[#] dignified[#] dignify)。此部分旨在培养考生联系、辨别与高频词汇相关的词汇,主要涉及与阅读文章中的四级高频词汇有关的同族词、反义词以及近义词(近义词将在本书中的【辨】部分详细讲解)等。这样做的目的,一方面帮助考生更好地理解辨析词汇的词义和用法,另一方面增强了相关单词的联系,使考生迅速扩充词汇量,产生由一个单词记忆一群单词的“葡萄串”功效。

六、特殊用法——规避错误

对于一些考生特别容易出错的地方,结合多年的教学考试实践经验,我们特意在部分词汇后面加入【警】部分(如:acquaint【警】此词用于被动语态中,过去分词acquainted已经失去动作意义,相当于一个形容词。),给出该词的特殊用法,提示考生注意该词的某些用法。

经过近2年的苦苦研究与创作,本书终于脱稿了。希望我们的努力能为你提供一种高效、实用的词汇学习方法,帮助你不断提高自身英语水平,在四级考试中发挥自如,取得优异的成绩!

编者

**使用指导**

阅读真题 高频词汇在原文中突出显示,方便回查,如:Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe.

语义题在原文中划线标记,方便解题,如:Then there is the ostrich approach,...

高频词汇 包括栏目:【记】【源】【考】【串】【辨】【警】

答案详解 包括栏目:【答案】【解题】【逆向解题】

对照翻译 译文划线再现答案出处,有利于深入理解题意,如:购物者极少向零售店的经理或店主抱怨,相反,(62)他们会提醒他们的朋友、亲戚、同事、陌生人——以及任何愿意倾听的人。

第一部分 高频词汇击破

Unit 1	2009年6月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(2)
Unit 2	2008年12月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(19)
Unit 3	2008年6月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(37)
Unit 4	2007年12月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(55)
Unit 5	2007年6月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(72)
Unit 6	2006年12月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(88)
Unit 7	2006年6月24日新四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(102)
Unit 8	2006年6月17日四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(116)
Unit 9	2005年12月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(130)
Unit 10	2005年6月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(145)
Unit 11	2005年1月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(160)
Unit 12	2004年6月四级阅读真题与高频词汇	(173)

第二部分 扩展词汇记忆

高频词汇补录	(188)
高频词根词缀	(195)
英语最新热词	(201)

第三部分 模拟试题演练

Test 1	(204)
Test 2	(214)
Test 3	(224)
Test 4	(233)
Test 5	(243)



第一部分

高频词汇击破

Passage 1 快速阅读

(13.5 minutes)

How Do You See Diversity?

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.

He had a perfect resume and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said “untrustworthy”, so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

“It wasn’t until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person.” Tiffany confesses. What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by *averting* (避开) your eyes.

“I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural,” Tiffany says. “I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again.”

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

Hire Advantage

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid *biases* (偏见) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

“During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets. The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company. When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession.”

Blinded by Gender

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. “Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias,” he recalls. “I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences.” In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

“I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a

woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her children and not travel.” Dale’s assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization’s ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

“I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision.” Dale credits the workshop, “because it helped me make decisions based on fairness.”

Year of the Know-It-All

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

“One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking— to about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

“He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year off, not the Western New Year. He explained politely that in his culture the new year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar. Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

“Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with toy employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all,” Doug admits. “The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more ‘inclusive’ to differences.”

A Better Bottom Line

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales. “Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn’t until my boss received Mindsets’ training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As a result, our customer base has increased.”

Once we start to see people as individuals, and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc., we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are flawed(有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train ourselves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

- What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate?
 - He just wouldn't look her in the eye.
 - He was slow in answering her questions.
 - His resume didn't provide the necessary information.
 - His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.
- Tiffany's misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from _____.
 - racial stereotypes
 - invalid personal bias
 - cultural ignorance
 - emphasis on physical appearance
- What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author?
 - Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.
 - Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.
 - Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.
 - Expanding domestic and international markets.
- What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC?
 - A real estate agency.
 - A personnel training company.
 - A cultural exchange organization.
 - A hi-tech company.
- After one of the workshops, account executive Dale realized that _____.
 - he had hired the wrong person
 - he could have done more for his company
 - he had not managed his workforce well
 - he must get rid of his gender bias
- What did Dale think of Mindsets LLC's workshop?
 - It was well-intentioned but poorly conducted.
 - It tapped into the executives' full potential.
 - It helped him make fair decisions.
 - It met participants' diverse needs.
- How did Doug, a supervisor, respond to a Chinese-American employee's request for leave?
 - He told him to get the dates right.
 - He demanded an explanation.
 - He flatly turned it down.
 - He readily approved it.
- Doug felt _____ when he realized that his assumption was wrong.
- After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of _____ to their business.
- When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes, we can achieve diversity and benefit from the _____ between us.

高频词汇

applicant /'æplɪkənt/n. 申请人, 报名者; patent applicant 专利申请人



【记】 appl(y)(申请)+icant(…人)→申请人

【考】 applicant for 申请…职位的人

apply [#] /ə'plai/vi. ① 申请: apply for a position 应聘职位 ② 适用: apply to average families 适用于普通家庭 || vt. ① 涂, 敷; 把…应用于: apply the ointment to the wound 把药膏敷在伤

口上②应用,实施;运用,使用: apply theories to practices 把理论应用于实践中③起作用

【考】apply...to... 把...涂敷于...;把...应用于/apply for 申请

application ⁿ /æplɪ'keɪʃən/. ①申请: application letter 申请书②应用,适用: have its practical application 有实用性③施用,敷用擦剂: the application of new paint 涂上新油漆后

【考】application for 申请

perceive /pə'si:v/. ①发觉,察觉: perceive the danger 看出危险②领悟;理解;意识到: He gradually perceived that he was not qualified for the job. 他逐渐意识到自己不能胜任自己的工作。



【记】per(全部)+ceive(抓)→全部抓住→理解

【考】perceive as 视为,当作

perception ⁿ /pə'sepʃən/. ①知觉,感觉: a man of keen perception 感觉敏锐的人②洞察力,感知力: delicate perception 敏锐的洞察力③认知,观念,概念,看法: the perception of fashion 对时尚的认知

【记】对比: receive→reception perceive→perception

【考】perception of 对...的洞察力

diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/. ①不同的: diverse interests 迥然不同的兴趣②多样的,多变化的: offer diverse suggestions 提出各种各样的建议



【记】di(不同的)+verse(旋转)→往不同的方向旋转→不同的

diversity ⁿ /daɪ'vɜ:sɪti/. ①差异: diversity of interests 兴趣的不同②多样性: a great diversity of methods 各种不同的方法

【记】对比: universe→university diverse→diversity

essential /ɪ'senʃəl/. ①本质的,基本的: es-

sential difference 本质区别②重要的,必不可少的: I hold it essential for a teacher to be both intellectually and morally honest. 我认为教师应该有诚实的学术和人品。|| *n.* [常作复数] ①要素,要点②必需品: essentials of life 生活必需品



【记】essen(ce)(本质)+tial(...的)→本质的,基本的

【考】be essential to 对...不可或缺的

【辨】essential/fundamental/basic

这组词都有“基本的”、“重要的”意思。

essential 强调不可或缺,如: essential nutrients 必需的营养成分;该词还表示“精华的,本质的”;

fundamental 强调重要性、根本性,如: fundamental principle 基本原则;

basic 强调基础性,如: basic salary 基本工资。

【警】essential

It's essential + that 从句,从句的谓语句“should+动词原型”的虚拟语气,should 可以省略。

essence ⁿ /'esns/. ①本质,实质: the essence of happiness 幸福的本质②精髓,精华: essence of lemon 柠檬精

【记】谐音:爱深思→爱深思才能看到“本质”

【考】in essence 本质上,其实;大体上/of the essence 不可缺少地,重要地

invalid /ɪn'vælid/. ①有病的,病弱的: an invalid mother 病弱的母亲②专供病人使用的: an invalid chair 残疾人的轮椅③无效的,不得力的: invalid defense 无效的辩护



【记】in(非)+valid(有效的)→无效的

recruiter /rɪ'krutə/. 征兵人员,招聘人员: executive recruiter 招聘主管



【记】recruit(招募)+er(表人)→主管招募的人
→招聘人员

recruit ⁿ /rɪ'krʊt/v. ①征募(新兵),吸收(新成员) recruit students 招生 ②充实,补充: recruit food supplies 补充给养



【记】re(再次)+cruit(create, 创造)→再次创造
→招募

recruitment ⁿ /rɪ'krʊtmənt/n. ①招募新兵(新成员): employee recruitment 新员工招聘 ②补充: recruitment of new weapons 补充新武器装备

gender /'dʒendə/n. 性别: a booklet on successful gender case studies 有关成功的性别个案研究小册子

【记】谐音:基因的→基因决定性别

impose /ɪm'pəʊz/vt. ①强加: impose a war on a country 把战争强加于一个国家 ②征税: impose duties on tobaccos and wines 征收烟酒税



【记】im (upon) + pose (放置)→置于其上→把...强加给

【考】impose on (upon) 强加于/impose oneself as 硬称作, 自称为

imposition ⁿ /ɪmpə'zɪʃən/n. ①强加, 强迫: imposition to stay late at work 强制加班 ②征税,

征收: imposition of duties 征收关税

discard /dɪs'kɑ:d/vt. 丢弃, 抛弃: discard prejudice 抛弃偏见



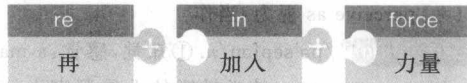
【记】dis(去掉)+card(纸牌)→扔掉无用的纸牌→抛弃

stereotype /'stiəriətaɪp/n. 陈规; 固定的形象: break through the stereotype 破除陈规



【记】stereo(坚固的)+type(印象)→固定的印象→老套

reinforce /rɪ:'ɪn'fɔ:s/vt. ①加强, 增加...的数量(或厚度): a reinforced platoon [军]加强排 ②求援; 增援, 支援; 得到增援(支援)



【记】re(再)+in(加入)+force(力量)→再度加入力量→增援, 加强

reinforcement ⁿ /rɪ:'ɪn'fɔ:smənt/n. ①加强, 加固 ②增援, 支援: receive a reinforcement of 30 000 men 得到三万人的增援 ③一支增援力量; [常用复数]援军; ④[常用复数]加固物

mix up 混淆: They are two different things. We can't mix them up. 这是两码事, 不能混为一谈。

take advantage of 利用: You should take advantage of all educational opportunities. 你应当好好利用一切教育机会。

Passage 2 选词填空

(8 minutes)

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) closer | B) daily | C) emotional | D) enhance |
| E) enormous | F) especially | G) hinder | H) mission |
| I) painful | J) performance | K) profession | L) remarkably |
| M) require | N) sensitive | O) urge | |

Every year in the first week of my English class, some students inform me that writing is too hard. They never write, unless assignments 47 it. They find the writing process 48 and difficult.

How awful to be able to speak in a language but not to write in it 49 English, with its rich vocabulary. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an 50 mansion(豪宅) and never leaving one small room. When I meet students who think they can't write, I know as a teacher my 51 is to show them the rest of the rooms. My task is to build fluency while providing the opportunity inherent in any writing activity to 52 the moral and emotional development of my students. One great way to do this is by having students write in a journal in class every day.

Writing ability is like strength training. Writing needs to be done 53, just like exercise; just as muscles grow stronger with exercise, writing skills improve quickly with writing practice. I often see a rise in student confidence and 54 after only a few weeks of journal writing.

Expressing oneself in writing is one of the most important skills I teach to strengthen the whole student. When my students practice journal writing, they are practicing for their future academic, political, and 55 lives. They build skills so that some day they might write a great novel, a piece of sorely needed legislation, or the perfect love letter. Every day that they write in their journals puts them a step 56 to fluency, eloquence(雄辩), and command of language.

高频词汇

awful /'ɔ:ful/v. ①糟糕的: the awful smell 难闻的气味 ②吓人的, 可怕的: the awful earthquake 可怕的地震 ③使人敬畏的, 满怀敬畏的



【记】aw(e)(敬畏的)+ful(…的)→敬畏的

awe[#] /ɔ:/n. ①敬畏, 胆怯: be struck with awe 肃然起敬 || vt. 使敬畏, 使胆怯: He refused to be awed by blackmails. 他不会因为恐吓而胆怯。

【记】谐音: 傲→“傲”会让别人胆怯

【考】with awe 敬畏地, 胆怯地/stand (be) in awe of 敬畏; 怕/hold(keep)in awe 使某人敬畏

awesome[#] /'ɔ:səm/a. ①威严的, 可怕的: an awesome soldier 威严的士兵 ②感到敬畏的

fluency /'flu(:)ənsi/n. 流畅, 流利: speak English with great fluency 英语说得非常流畅



【记】flu(流动)+ency(表状态, 名词后缀)→流动的状态→流畅

【考】with fluency 流畅地, 滔滔不绝地

fluent[#] /'flu(:)ənt/a. ①流利的, 流畅的: a fluent speaker 口若悬河的演讲者 ②流动的, 畅流的: fluent tap 畅流的龙头



【记】flu(流动)+ent(…的)→流动的, 流利的

【考】be fluent in 通晓, 流利地讲

emotional /i'məʊʃənl/a. 情绪的, 感情的: an emotional speech 动人的演说 ②易动感情的: an emotional worker 情绪化的员工



【记】emotion(感情)+al(…的)→情绪的, 感情的

emotion[#] /i'məʊʃən/n. ①情感, 感情: a girl of emotion 感情丰富的女孩 ②激动



【记】e(出)+motion(动作)→动作表现出来→

感情

sorely /'sɔ:li/ *ad.* ① 非常地, 极端地: We are sorely in need of support. 我们急需支援。② 疼痛地; 痛苦地

sore 疼的; 非常的
ly 副词后缀

【记】sore(疼的; 非常的) + ly(副词后缀) → 疼痛地; 非常地

sore [#]/sɔ:/ *a.* ① 疼痛的: have a sore throat 咽喉痛 ② 悲伤的 || *n.* 痛处, 溃疡

【记】谐音: 搔 → “搔”便疼

【考】sore spot 痛处

command /kə'mɑ:nd/ *n.* ① 命令; 指挥; 控制: command one's anger 控制怒火 ② 掌握: have a command of English. 他精通英文。|| *v.* 命令, 指挥, 控制: He commands great sums of money. 他支配大笔钱。

com 共同
mand 命令

【记】com(共同) + mand(命令) → 命令大家共同做 → 命令, 指挥

【考】at command 掌握, 可自由使用/have a good command of 能自由应用

【辨】command/order/instruct

这组词都有“命令”的意思。

command 权威方面正式下令, 如: The general commanded his men to fire. 将军命令士兵开火; **order** 为常用词, 既指权威人士或武断地命令, 又指个人的命令, 如: His father ordered him to leave. 他父亲叫他走开;

instruct 属正式用语, 强调有系统地指导, 如: She instructed him how to conduct the survey. 她指导他怎样做调查。

commanding [#]/kə'mɑ:ndɪŋ/ *a.* 指挥的, 居高临下的: a commanding view of the sea 居高临下式的海景

the rest (of) 剩余部分; 其余的人; 其余: Three of us will go; the rest are to stay here. 我们去三个人, 其余的人将留在这里。

Passage 3 短文理解

(7 minutes)

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. “Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and what your customers are used to,” he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green entrepreneurs (企业家) who attend its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 50 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic: it will buy transitional (过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. “Mainstream is about to occur,” says Hahn.

Some *analysts*(分析师) are less sure. Among consumers, only 18% are even aware that *ecofashion* exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the *unconverted* consumer. When asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied, "Not that I'm aware of." Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when she does, she's on the hunt for "cute stuff that isn't too expensive." By her own admission, green just isn't yet on her mind. But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers—one day it will be.

57. What is said about FutureFashion?
 A) It inspired many leading designers to start going green.
 B) It showed that designers using organic fabrics would go far.
 C) It served as an example of how fashion shows should be organized.
 D) It convinced the public that fashionable clothes should be made durable.
58. According to Scott Hahn, one big challenge to designers who will go organic is that _____.
 A) much more time is needed to finish a dress using sustainable materials
 B) they have to create new brands for clothes made of organic materials
 C) customers have difficulty telling organic from non-organic materials
 D) quality organic replacements for synthetics are not readily available
59. We learn from Paragraph 3 that designers who undertake green fashion _____.
 A) can attend various trade shows free
 B) are readily recognized by the fashion world
 C) can buy organic cotton at favorable prices
 D) are gaining more and more support
60. What is Natalie Hormilla's attitude toward ecofashion?
 A) She doesn't seem to care about it.
 B) She doesn't think it is sustainable.
 C) She is doubtful of its practical value.
 D) She is very much opposed to the idea.
61. What does the author think of green fashion?
 A) Green products will soon go mainstream.
 B) It has a very promising future.
 C) Consumers have the final say.
 D) It will appeal more to young people.

高频词汇

exemplify /ɪg'zɛmpɪfaɪ/ *vt.* 例证, 例示: The recent oil price rises exemplify the difficulties the motor industry is now facing. 最近的石油涨价是汽车工业正面临困难的一个例子。



【记】exmpl(example, 例子) + ify(作为) → 作为例子 → 例证, 例示

pledge /plɛdʒ/n. 誓言, 誓约; make a pledge 发誓, 宣誓 || *vt.* ① 许诺, 保证 ② 使发誓 ③ 决心(做)

【考】keep(break) a pledge 信守(违背)誓言

sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/ *a.* 可持续的, 足可支撑的: the strategy of sustainable development 可持续发展战略



【记】sustain(保持) + able(可...的) → 可持续的, 可支撑的

sustain th /sə'steɪn/ *vt.* ① 支撑, 承受: sustain the load 承受重压 ② 维持, 供养: sustain the big

family 供养大家庭③忍受,经得起:sustain the shock 忍受打击

organic /ɔ:'gænik/. ①有机的:organic chemistry 有机化学②有组织的,有系统的:an organic whole 有组织的整体③器官的:organic diseases 器官性疾病,机质性病



【记】organ(器官)+ic(…的,表性质)→器官的

organ[#] /'ɔ:gən/. ①器官:the vocal organs 发声器官②机构:government organs 政府机构③管风琴

undertake /ˌʌndə'teɪk/. ①承担;接受:undertake a mission 担任一项使命②着手做,进行,从事:undertake a revolution 从事一项革命工作③保证



【记】under(在…下面)+take(接受)→在下面接受,身受→承担,接受

cofounder /kəʊ'faʊndə/. 共同创立者



【记】co(共同)+found(建立)+er(…人)→共同建立的人→共同创立者

found[#] /faʊnd/. ①建立,建造:the founding of New China 新中国的成立②创立,创办:found a hospital (university) 创办一所医院(大学)

【记】与 find 的过去式同形

【考】found on(upon)建立在…的基础上

tough /tʌf/. ①困难的,费力的:a tough job 棘手的工作②坚韧的,不易磨损的:a tough all-weather fabric 一种坚韧的全天候织物③强壮的,能吃苦耐劳的:tough soldiers 能耐劳苦的军人④粗暴的;凶恶的:a tough criminal 凶恶的罪犯

synthetics /sɪn'tetiks/. 人工制品,合成材料:

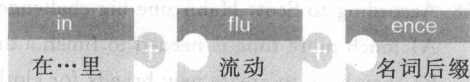
synthetics textile 合成纤维织物

influential /ˌɪnflu'ensjəl/. 有影响的,有势力的:be influential in (reaching) a decision 对(作出)某一决定有影响

【记】对比:influence→influential
essence→essential

【语境】His wealth renders him influential. 他的财富使得他变得有影响力。

influence[#] /'ɪnfluəns/. ①影响:the influence of climate 气候的影响②权势,影响力:a man of influence 有权势的人 || vt. 影响,感化



【记】in(在…里)+flu(流动)+ence(名词后缀)→在(里面)内心流过→影响

【语境】The cloudy economic climate influences every shop. 惨淡的经济形势影响着每一个店铺。

unconverted /'ʌnkən'veɜ:tɪd/. 未转变的,不变化的



【记】un(非)+convert(转变)+ed(…的)→未转变的

【语境】He was an unconverted God believer. 他是坚定的信仰上帝者。

convert[#] /kən'veɜ:t/. ①转变:convert water into ice 将水变成冰②兑换为:convert stocks into cash 将股票兑换成现金③改变信仰,皈依:convert to Buddhism 改信佛教



【记】con(共同)+vert(旋转)→改变

【考】convert into 转变为

by one's own admission 据某人自己承认:The enemy forces suffered heavy casualties by their own admission. 敌军自己承认伤亡惨重。

on one's mind 使人操心,惦念:Nothing is on my mind. 我没想什么。

Passage 4 短文理解

(7 minutes)

Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived using a *strand* (缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the movements of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people's hair.

"You're what you eat and drink, and that's recorded in your hair," said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah.

While U. S. diet is relatively identical, water supplies vary. The differences result from weather patterns. The chemical composition of rainfall changes slightly as rain clouds move.

Most hydrogen and oxygen atoms in water are stable, but traces of both elements are also present as heavier *isotopes* (同位素). The heaviest rain falls first. As a result, storms that form over the Pacific deliver heavier water to California than to Utah.

Similar patterns exist throughout the U. S. By measuring the proportion of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes along a strand of hair, scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds to about two months.

Cerling's team collected tap water samples from 600 cities and constructed a map of the regional differences. They checked the accuracy of the map by testing 200 hair samples collected from 65 barber shops.

They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of rain systems.

"It's not good for *pinpointing* (精确定位)," Cerling said. "It's good for eliminating many possibilities."

Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more about an unidentified woman whose *skeleton* was found near Great Salt Lake.

The woman was 5 feet tall. Police recovered 26 bones, a T-shirt and several strands of hair.

When Park heard about the research, he gave the hair samples to the researchers. Chemical testing showed that over the two years before her death, she moved about every two months.

She stayed in the Northwest, although the test could not be more specific than somewhere between eastern Oregon and western Wyoming.

"It's still a substantial area," Park said. "but it narrows its way down for me."

62. What is the scientists' new discovery?

- A) One's hair growth has to do with the amount of water they drink.
- B) A person's hair may reveal where they have lived.
- C) Hair analysis accurately identifies criminal suspects.
- D) The chemical composition of hair varies from person to person.

63. What does the author mean by "You're what you eat and drink" (Line 1, Para. 3)?

- A) Food and drink affect one's personality development.
- B) Food and drink preferences vary with individuals.
- C) Food and drink leave traces in one's body tissues.
- D) Food and drink are indispensable to one's existence.