



# 征服英语

## 大学英语六级全攻略

郭良 总主编

### 词汇真经

内容最全面

过关最稳

方法最实用

押题最准

思路最系统

拿分最狠

中国出版集团  
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# 征服英语

## 大学英语六级全攻略

### ——词汇真经

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世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级全攻略·词汇真经/郭良主编. —西安:世界图书出版西安有限公司, 2011.8

(征服英语)

ISBN 978-7-5100-3651-4

I. ①大… II. ①郭… III. ①大学英语水平考试—词汇—自学参考资料 IV. ①H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 117077 号

## 征服英语·大学英语六级全攻略——词汇真经

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出版发行 世界图书出版西安有限公司

地址 西安市北大街 85 号

邮编 710003

电话 029-87233647(市场营销部)

029-87234767(总编室)

传真 029-87279675

经销 全国各地新华书店

印刷 三河市鑫金马印装有限公司

开本 787×1092 1/16

印张 18.25

字数 350 千字

版次 2011 年 8 月第 1 版 2011 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书号 ISBN 978-7-5100-3651-4

定价 26.00 元

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# 前 言

大学英语是我国的高等教育基础课，大学英语六级考试是考查学生英语水平的重要方式。随着人们对英语学习认识的不断提高和英语水平的进一步发展，大学英语课程大纲以及六级考试的内容形式都在不断发生着调整 and 变化。其实“万变不离其宗”，不论考试内容和形式如何改变，词汇作为语言的三要素之一（另外两个为语音和语法），其重要性始终不变，词汇的正确理解和恰当运用始终是语言学习的基础。

对于六级备考的同学来说，突破六级并不难，关键是要过词汇关。大纲和真题是最权威的复习资料。真题除了用来熟悉出题思路，提高解题技巧外，还是记单词的经典蓝本，因为真题几乎涵盖了大纲词汇，而且体现了高频词汇，所以在真题中记单词使得备考更具有针对性。因此，把单词放在真题语境中无疑是一种非常有效的方法。

本书的编撰是在大学英语六级大纲词汇的基础上，结合六级高频词汇，从2007年至2010年六级考试的八套历年真题中精心选出的六级真题词汇，作为精讲词汇，配以“词形辨析”、“记忆贴士”、“浮想联翩”和“左搭右配”等栏目，旨在帮助读者更好地掌握六级词汇。最为重要的一点是，对于每一个精讲词汇我们都从1990年至2010年六级真题中找出真题链接，将真题词汇在历年真题中的题型及语境归纳以及汇总后呈现出来，以期为用户提供更为有效的词汇记忆方法。

本书具有以下鲜明特点：

## \* 紧扣历年真题

编者对最近六年八套六级真题新题型进行整理、分析和总结，提炼出考试中出现频率较高的词汇，并且最终以“真题链接”的形式将所选词汇在历年真题中的题型和语境汇总再现出来。秉承“从真题中来，到真题中去”的词汇记忆理念。

## \* 逐层深入解析

对于精讲词汇，为了方便记忆，采用逐层深入解析的方式，通过“词形辨析”、“记忆贴士”、“浮想联翩”和“左搭右配”等栏目帮助读者进行意义联想，全面突破记忆难点。

## \* 高频、真题词汇互补

在精选六级真题词汇的基础上，结合六级高频词汇，对真题中未能涵盖的词汇，通过高频词汇予以补充。

### \* 单元计划合理

为了帮助广大考生在最短时间内解决词汇难题，本书设计为八个单元，为考前两个月复习使用。同时，每单元后补充部分高频词，以备实战演练和检测使用。全书各环节安排合理，使考生能在最短的时间内掌握考试中常考词汇释义，具有较强的针对性和可行性。

### \* 词序打乱排列

本书中无论是真题词汇、高频词汇还是补充词汇，均采用词序打乱排列形式，且不重复。这样可有效避免许多考生只背排在字母顺序前面的单词，为充分记忆词汇提供有效途径。

最后，由于编者水平有限，本书中不当之处在所难免，还望不吝赐教。

编者

2011年7月

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# 看真题 学六级词汇

## 真题回顾

### 2007 年 6 月仔细阅读 Section B Passage 1

Google is a world-famous company, with its headquarters in Mountain View, California. It was set up in a Silicon Valley garage in 1998, and *inflated* (膨胀) with the Internet bubble. Even when everything around it **collapsed** the company kept on inflating. Google's search engine is so widespread across the world that search became Google, and google became a verb. The world fell in love with the effective, **fascinatingly** fast technology.

Google **owes** much of its success **to** the brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page, but also to a series of fortunate events. It was Page who, at Stanford in 1996, **initiated** the academic project that eventually became Google's search engine. Brin, who had met Page at a student **orientation** a year earlier, joined the project early on. They were both Ph. D. candidates when they devised the search engine which was better than the rest and, without any marketing, spread by word of mouth from early adopters to, eventually, your grandmother.

Their breakthrough, simply put, was that when their search engine **crawled** the Web, it did more than just look for word matches, it also *tallied* (统计) and ranked a host of other critical factors like how websites link to one another. That delivered far better results than anything else. Brin and Page meant to name their creation Googol (the mathematical term for the number 1 followed by 100 zeroes), but someone misspelled the word so it stuck as Google. They **raised** money from *prescient* (有先见之明的) professors and venture capitalists, and moved off campus to turn Google into business. Perhaps their biggest **stroke** of luck came early on when they tried to sell their technology to other search engines, but no one met their price, and they built it up on their own.

The next breakthrough came in 2000, when Google figured out how to make money with its invention. It had lots of users, but almost no one was paying. The solution turned out to be advertising, and it's not an exaggeration to say that Google is now **essentially** an advertising





company, given that that's the source of nearly all its **revenue**. Today it is a giant advertising company, worth \$ 100 billion.

## 大纲词汇

### 1. collapse

【词性辨析】 *v.* ① (因疲劳或长时间劳累而) 突然坐下 (或躺下)

例: I was so exhausted when I got home; I just **collapsed** on the sofa.

② 折叠 (起来)

例: The legs on our card table **collapse** so we can store it in the closet.

*n.* 崩溃, 失败

例: His business was in danger of **collapse**.

【词性辨析】 *col-* (全部) + *-lapse* (滑到) → 全部滑倒 → 崩溃, 倒塌

### 【浮想联翩】

<b>collapsed</b>	<i>adj.</i>	坍塌的; 破产的
<b>collapsible</b>	<i>adj.</i>	可折叠的

### 【明辨是非】

fall over/down 指摔倒。

collapse 指因疲劳、疾病或受伤突然重重地倒在地上或椅子上等。

例: Begging skier can expect to **fall down** a lot.

The roof **collapsed** under the weight of snow.

### 【真题链接】

★ This causes the tree or building to **collapse**. (1992 年 1 月改错)

★ But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others **collapse** or have an N. B. D. (2001 年 1 月阅读)

★ When a highway **collapsed** in northern California, people were killed in their cars. (2002 年 6 月听力)

### 2. fascinatingly

【词性辨析】 *adv.* ① 极有吸引力地

例: The Best Actor of Oscar Award acts **fascinatingly**.

② 迷人地

例: He smiled **fascinatingly**.

【记忆贴士】 *fascin-* (捆住) + *-ate* → 捆住 → 迷住

### 【浮想联翩】

<b>fascinate</b>	<i>v.</i>	深深吸引; 迷住
<b>fascinated</b>	<i>adj.</i>	入迷的; 极感兴趣的 ~ (by sth); ~ to see, learn, etc.

<b>fascinating</b> <b>fascination</b>	<i>adj.</i> <i>n.</i>	极有吸引力的；迷人的 ①魅力；极大的吸引力；②入迷；着迷 ~ (for/with sb./sth.)
--	--------------------------	---

## 【真题链接】

- ★ Another example is the Chinese parlor, which has furnishings that would reflect American's **fascination** with Asian culture during the 18th century. (2006年12月听力)
- ★ The world fell in love with the effective, **fascinatingly** fast technology. (2007年6月阅读)

## 3. initiate

## 【词性辨析】

*vt.* ①开始（过程，行动）

例：He proposes to **initiate** discussions on planning procedures.

②吸收……加入秘密社团（或组织）；介绍……参加（某活动）

例：Those kids were **initiated** into heroin use at a young age.

*n.* 新入会的人

例：the **initiate** Marines 海军陆战队新兵

## 【记忆贴士】

init - （开始） + - iate → 开始

## 【浮想联翩】

<b>initiation</b>	<i>n.</i>	入会；开始；发起
<b>initiative</b>	<i>n.</i>	倡议；新方案；主动性；积极性；自发性
<b>initiator</b>	<i>n.</i>	发起人；【化】（连锁反应的）引发剂

## 【真题链接】

- ★ In 1889, she established a settlement house where she **initiated** many projects such as hot lunch service for factory workers, day care centers for little children, free classes for young people and adults, gymnasium and art gallery. (1997年6月听力)
- ★ It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any **initiative** for change. (1999年6月听力)
- ★ In September the U. S. House of Representatives approved the delightfully named No Child Left Inside Act to encourage public **initiatives** aimed at exposing kids to the outdoors. (2010年6月完形)

## 4. orientation

## 【词性辨析】

*n.* ①方向，定位

例：The company needs to develop a stronger **orientation** towards marketing its products.

②基本信仰，态度，观点

例：Rather than reacting against the political **orientations** of their families, they tend to extend the extremism of their families' views.

③（入职等前的）培训，训练

例：This is **orientation** week for all the new students.



【浮想联翩】

orient	v.	①朝向；面对；确定方向；使适应 ~ sb./sth. (to/towards sb./sth.) ②~ oneself 确定方位；认识方向；熟悉；适应
Orient	n.	东方（尤指中国和日本）
Oriental	n.	东方人
oriental	adj.	东方的，东方人的

【真题链接】

★ Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. (1994年1月阅读)

5. crawl

【词性辨析】

vt. ①爬行；匍匐前进

例：They **crawled** from under the table.

②爬泳；自由式游泳

③卑躬屈膝；谄媚奉承

例：A reporter's job can involve **crawling** to objectionable people.

④（油漆或其他液体）皱缩；起块

例：Glazes can **crawl** away from a crack in the piece.

⑤爬满（虫子）；挤满（人）

例：The place was **crawling** with soldiers.

⑥起鸡皮疙瘩；（表示恐惧或厌恶）有虫子爬的感觉

例：A person dying in a fire; doesn't it make your skin **crawl**?

n. ①爬行；匍匐前进

例：They began the **crawl** back to their own lines.

②爬泳；自由泳

【左搭右配】

go at a ~	慢吞吞地前进
leopard ~	匍匐前进
make sb.'s flesh ~	使某人毛发直竖
~ into sb.'s favour	拍某人马屁
back ~	仰泳
front ~	爬泳，自由泳

【浮想联翩】

crawly	adj.	悚然的
--------	------	-----

【真题链接】

★ She is not an attacking spider and many people have proven this by letting her **crawl** over their hands. (1996年6月听力)

## 6. raise

【词性辨析】 vt. ①提及

例: Betty **raised** the important question of who will be in charge.

②筹款

例: It can help you to **raise** money, stabilize your mortgage payments or simply save money.

【左搭右配】

~ a smile	勉强一笑
~ sb. (from sth.)	使起死回生
~ a/your hand against/to sb.	打人; 威胁要打人
~ your eyebrows (at sth.)	扬起眉毛 (表示不满或惊讶)
~ your glass (to sb.)	举杯祝酒
~ hell	愤怒抗议
~ the roof	闹翻天
~ sb.'s spirits	使振奋
~ sth. to sb./sth.	(为……) 建造, 树立 (塑像等)

【真题链接】

★ This can be achieved by positioning the child in a **raised** seat in the front of the car, which, of course, isn't very sensible in terms of safety. (1990年6月改错)

## 7. stroke

【词性辨析】 v. ①轻抚, 将

例: He reached out and **stroked** her cheek tenderly.

②讨好, 奉承

例: Production executives were expert at **stroking** stars and brokering talent.

n. 好运, 走运

例: In a **stroke** of luck, a suitable organ donor became available.

【左搭右配】

stroke of pen/brush	一笔, 一画
stroke of sth.	成功的举动, 高明的举措, 巧妙的办法
at a single stroke/at one stroke	一下子, 一举
put sb. of their stroke	扰乱某人, 使某人乱了方寸
on the stroke of	准时地, 准点地

【真题链接】

★ But in the wilder rapids, all of us naturally set aside any *pretenses* (矫饰) and put out backs into every **stroke** to keep the boat from tumbling over. (1998年1月简答)



8. essentially

【词性辨析】 *adv.* 本质上

例: **Essentially**, they are amateurs.

【浮想联翩】

<b>essential</b>	<i>adj.</i>	①本质的, 实质的; ②提炼的, 精华的
	<i>n.</i>	①本质, 实质; ②要素, 要点
<b>essence</b>	<i>n.</i>	基本, 本质 in essence 本质上也, 实质上地

【左搭右配】

be essential to	对……绝对必要, 极其重要
-----------------	---------------

【明辨是非】 necessary 和 essential 都有必要的意思, 但是意思有所不同。necessary 指一般的和不确定的用语。essential 是绝对意味最强的用语, 指事物的本质。

【真题链接】

- ★ For more than two centuries after the founding of Harvard College in 1636, the instruction of undergraduate students was an **essential** condition of American higher education. (1992年6月听力)
- ★ And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay **essentially** the same price for vastly different products. (2009年6月阅读)

9. revenue

【词性辨析】 *n.* ①总收入

例: Advertising **revenue** finances the commercial television channels.

②国家的税收收入

例: state **revenue**, tax **revenue**

【记忆贴士】 re - (反) + -ven = vent (来) + -ue → 反回来的东西 → 收入

【浮想联翩】

<b>revenant</b>	<i>n.</i>	幽灵
	<i>adj.</i>	归来的
<b>revenue</b>	<i>n.</i>	收入, 税收

【真题链接】

- ★ The universities have threatened to impose an admission fee on students to plug a gap in **revenue** if the government does not act to improve their finances and scrap some public spending cutbacks. (1999年6月听力)
- ★ It will take at least 15 years for the town to collect enough **revenue** from taxes to complete these projects. (2002年12月听力)
- ★ U. S. Bancorp collected a share of the **revenues**. (2004年6月阅读)

## 考词组

owe... to

欠……东西（尤指钱）；应  
该给予……（感激、尊敬  
等）；应把……归功于

## 【实例解析】

The company **owes** money **to** more than 60 banks.

You **owe** it **to** your supporters not to give up now.

## 【真题链接】

★ It is unfortunate that, **owing to** lack of money, these experiments must now be terminated before the objective has been achieved. (1995年1月词汇)

## 题回顾

## 2007年6月仔细阅读 Section B Passage 1

You hear the **refrain** all the time: the U. S. economy looks good statistically, but it doesn't feel good. Why doesn't ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question that dates at least to the appearance in 1958 of *The Affluent* (富裕的) *Society* by John Kenneth Galbraith, who died recently at 97.

*The Affluent Society* is a modern classic because it helped define a new moment in the human condition. For most of history, "hunger, sickness, and cold" threatened nearly everyone, Galbraith wrote. "Poverty was found everywhere in that world. Obviously it is not of ours." After World War II, the dread of another Great Depression gave way to an economic **boom**. In the 1930s unemployment had averaged 18.2 percent; in the 1950s it was 4.5 percent.

To Galbraith, materialism had gone mad and would **breed** discontent. Through advertising, companies **conditioned** consumers to buy things they didn't really want or need. Because so much spending was artificial, it would be unfulfilling. Meanwhile, government spending that would make everyone better off was being cut down because people **instinctively** and wrongly labeled government only as "a necessary evil."

It's often said that only the rich are getting ahead; everyone else is standing still or falling behind. Well, there are many undeserving rich—overpaid chief executives, for instance. But over any meaningful period, most people's incomes are increasing. From 1995 to 2004, **inflation**-adjusted average family income rose 14.3 percent, to \$43,200. People feel "squeezed" because their rising incomes often don't satisfy their rising wants—for bigger homes, more health care, more education, faster Internet connections.

The other great frustration is that it has not **eliminated** insecurity. People regard job stability



as part of their standard of living. As corporate layoffs increased, that part has eroded. More workers fear they've become "the **disposable** American," as Louis Uchitelle puts it in his book by the same name.

Because so much previous suffering and social conflict **stemmed from** poverty, the arrival of widespread affluence suggested *utopian* (乌托邦式的) possibilities. Up to a point, affluence succeeds. There is much less physical misery than before. People are better off. Unfortunately, affluence also creates new complaints and contradictions.

Advanced societies need economic growth to satisfy the multiplying wants of their citizens. But the quest for growth lets **loose** new anxieties and economic conflicts that disturb the social order. Affluence liberates the individual, promising that everyone can choose a unique way to self-fulfillment. But the promise is so **extravagant** that it predestines many disappointments and sometimes inspires choices that have anti-social consequences, including family breakdown and *obesity* (肥胖症). Statistical **indicators** of happiness have not risen with incomes.

Should we be surprised? Not really. We've simply reaffirmed an old truth: the pursuit of affluence does not always end with happiness.

### 大纲词汇

#### 1. refrain

【词性辨析】 *v.* 克制; 节制; 避免

例: They appealed to the protesters to **refrain** from violence.

*n.* ①经常重复的评价(或抱怨)

例: Complaints about poor food in schools have become a familiar **refrain**.

②(诗歌的)副歌; 叠歌

【左搭右配】

~ from (sth/doing sth)

克制以免做……; 忍住; 避免

【明辨是非】

*refrain* 尤指暂时性的自我抑制。

*abstain* 语气重于 *refrain*, 一般指根据什么原则而有意识地长期抑制自己。

*forbear* 指自我克制, 其克制的原因可能是有耐性、有博爱之心或为人宽容、性格谨慎或是信奉禁欲主义。

例: She **refrained** from comment.

Most pregnant women **abstain** or drink very little.

He modestly **forbears** to include his own work.

【真题链接】

★ All religions have certain days when people **refrain** from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. (2002年6月听力)

## 2. boom

## 【词性辨析】

*n.* ① (贸易和经济活动的) 激增, 繁荣

例: Living standards improved rapidly during the post-war **boom**.

② (贸易、出口等) 兴盛的一年

③ (某种体育运动、音乐等) 突然风靡的时期

例: The only way to satisfy the golf **boom** was to build more courses.

*v.* ① 发出巨响

例: Outside, thunder **boomed** and crashed.

② (商业; 经济) 迅速发展; 激增; 繁荣昌盛

例: By the 1980s, the computer industry was **booming**.

## 【左搭右配】

~ (in sth)	激增, 繁荣
~ (out)	以低沉有力的声音说
baby ~	生育高峰(期)

## 【浮想联翩】

<b>baby boomer</b>	(尤指第二次世界大战后) 生育高峰期出生的人
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## 【真题链接】

★ However, since pollution became a concern in the 1950s, experts have predicted—wrongly—that the car **boom** was about to end. (2003年9月阅读)

★ Etzioni says the **booming** economy of the last decade enabled those individuals with poor motives to get rich before getting in trouble. (2006年12月阅读)

## 3. breed

## 【词性辨析】

*vt.* ① 交配繁殖

例: Many animals **breed** only at certain times of the year.

② 饲养, 培育(动植物)

例: The rabbits are **bred** for their long coats.

③ 孕育; 导致

例: Nothing **breeds** success like success. (一事成功, 万事亨通。)

④ 以……方式教育; 使养成

例: Fear of failure was **bred** into him at an early age.

*n.* ① 品种(尤指人工培育的狗、猫或牲畜)

例: a **breed** of cattle

② (人的) 类型, 种类

例: He represents a new **breed** of politician.

## 【浮想联翩】

<b>breeder</b>	<i>n.</i>	饲养员
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<b>breeding</b>	<i>n.</i>	饲养；生育；繁殖；教养 ~ ground (尤指坏事物的) 滋生地
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【真题链接】

- ★ Specialist advice is available to help you choose the most suitable **breed** of dog. (1999年1月听力)
- ★ Too little conflict **breeds** apathy (冷漠) and stagnation (呆滞). (2000年1月阅读)

4. condition

【词性辨析】

*v.* ①训练；使习惯于；使适应

例：Patients can become **conditioned** to particular forms of treatment.

②对……具有重要影响；影响（某事发生的方式）

例：Gender roles are often **conditioned** by cultural factors.

③保持（头发或皮肤等的）健康；养护

例：a shampoo that cleans and **conditions** hair

*n.* 状态；状况；环境，条件；处境

【记忆贴士】

con（共同）+ dit（给予）+ ion（名词后缀）→ 共同给出的条件

【左搭右配】

~ sb./sth. (to sth./to do sth.)	训练；使习惯于；使适应
in bad/good/excellent ~	处于糟糕的/良好的/极佳的状态
out of ~	健康状况不佳
on ~ that	条件是
on/under no ~	无论如何都不
under the ~ that	前提是
the terms and ~	条款

【浮想联翩】

<b>conditional</b>	<i>adj.</i>	①附带条件的；依……而定的；~ (on/upon sth.) ②条件的
<b>conditionally</b>	<i>adv.</i>	有条件地
<b>conditioner</b>	<i>n.</i>	①护发剂；护发素②（洗衣后用的）柔顺剂
<b>conditioning</b>	<i>n.</i>	训练；熏陶；条件作用

【真题链接】

- ★ The method of adjustment to the body should be simple, and self-evident to uninitiated persons even in the dark under the confused **conditions** which follow a disaster. (1991年1月阅读)
- ★ The marriage age is rising, a **condition** that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. (1993年6月阅读)

5. instinctively

【词性辨析】

*adv.* 本能地；直觉地