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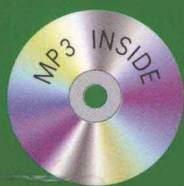
新东方考研英语培训教材

考研英语

印建坤·编著

读真题·记单词

真题核心词汇 速成胜经



- 紧扣考研大纲，精选1997~2011年考研真题核心词汇
- 词汇讲解详细深入，考点一网打尽
- 提供所有真题译文，彻底扫除词汇理解障碍
- 配有词汇强化练习，及时巩固学习成果

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■ 印建坤 ◎ 编著 ■

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前言

PREFACE

对于有志报考研究生的同学而言，考研英语词汇掌握得是否全面、到位，可以在很大程度上决定其最终的英语考试成绩。每每提到词汇，我的大部分学生都会问：“印老师，请问考研到底需要掌握多少词汇呢？”遇到这样的问题，我总是先反问一句：“假如一个人的词汇量是 30,000，而另一个人的词汇量是 3,000，请问这两个人谁的词汇量更大一些？”这时，大部分人都会不假思索地回答：“当然是会 30,000 单词的人词汇量大。”的确，单从数字上看是这样的，但是如果那 30,000 单词都不是考研要考的词汇，那么记住这些词汇对于考研究竟有多大帮助呢？这个问题一深究，我的学生们大多是张口结舌。

最近，在新东方论坛(<http://bbs.neworiental.org>)“小印热线”专栏里也出现了很多针对考词汇的典型提问，我觉得这些问题在当代的考研人群中具有普遍性，下面我们一起来看一个经典案例：

门诊症状

你好，印老师，我考研三次均失败，都是英语不过。我听了你的讲座，讲到基础词汇时，你说考研英语中高中单词考的都是熟词僻义，那我是不是应该把这些基础词汇都从字典里查出来，完全掌握它们？

很无助，请点明。

看到这个问题，我的第一反应是，要么是我在做讲座时没有表达清楚自己的观点，要么是这位同学在听讲座时没弄明白我的意思。尽管考研大纲中明确规定了考研英语的词汇量，并且列举出了 5,500 个单词，但是这 5,500 个单词还是可以进一步细分的，我把它们具体分为：1. 考研英语基础词汇；2. 考研英语核心词汇；3. 考研英语生僻词汇。它们之间的区别是：

1. 考研英语基础词汇：指那些在考研大纲中出现过但同时又属于高考词汇的单词，我们把这部分单词称为“考研英语基础词汇”，总量在 2,600 个左右。绝大多数同学都很熟悉这些单词，所以在背单词时往往会一带而过，但只要研究一下历年考研真题就会发现，对于基础词汇的考查主要集中在它们的熟词僻义，因此一旦在考试中出现，常常会使大家措手不及。不过对于这部分单词，我建议大家不要刻意去背诵，因为目前对熟词僻义还没有

系统的整理归纳，而如果自己盲目地去字典中查找并背诵那些生僻的词义，缺少重点，也会事倍功半。所以我提倡大家通过研究历年真题来把握所有的熟词僻义，这么做既不浪费时间，也会提高背诵的效率。

2. 考研英语核心词汇：指在 5,500 词汇表中出现过的，难度高于高考的，并且还在历年真题中考查过的单词，我们把这些重复考查的高中以上的考研词汇称为“考研英语核心词汇”。这部分单词大概有 2,000 个，是考研英语词汇复习的重中之重，希望大家给予充分的重视。

3. 考研英语生僻词汇：指在 5,500 词汇表中出现过的，但是从来都没有在历年真题中考查过的单词。由于这部分单词在考试中出现几率比较低，所以大家最好将其放到复习的最后阶段去背。如果时间实在太紧张，甚至可以考虑放弃这部分单词。

很多人认为，背单词应该从三月份开始，到了七八月份就不用再背了，或者背也来不及了。其实这些想法都是不正确的。对于大多数人来说，背单词是一件既费力气又不容易看到成绩的事情，所以更需要大家有恒心毅力，合理安排好复习时间，运用科学的记忆方法。具体而言，我建议大家仔细研读历年考研真题，注意总结归纳常考易错词汇的释义和用法，再抓紧一切零散的时间反复记忆，不断加深对词汇的印象，这样背单词才能事半功倍。

为了帮助广大考生拿下这部分核心词汇，全面提高背单词的效率，最终提高考试成绩，我精心撰写了这本《考研英语真题核心词汇速成胜经》。本书严格遵循“读真题、记单词”的单词背诵理念，将历年考研真题按题型分章节，把每一个核心词汇都提炼出来，除了列出音标、常考释义、例句之外，还给出了同义词、反义词、派生词及具体的考点，方便大家举一反三，触类旁通。另外，在每篇真题文章后面都附有中文译文，使大家在背诵时能够把知识点与真题环境结合起来，用真题环境来促进对单词的理解和记忆。同时，在每个单元的最后还设计了词汇强化练习题，方便大家及时巩固学习成果。另外，为了方便大家随时随地与真题“亲密接触”，本书还配有 MP3，内含所有真题文章的录音。希望大家能在复习备考阶段抓紧点滴时间，将“考研英语核心词汇”的背诵进行到底！

最后，祝愿全天下的学子都能够梦想成真！

小印

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第一章 完形填空

Unit 1

一、真题文章 (1997 年)

Manpower Inc., with 560, 000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment *agency*. Every morning, its people *swarm* into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay. One day at a time, as industrial *giants* like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive by reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

Even though its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This "*disposable*" work force is the most important trend in American business today, and it is *fundamentally* changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive while avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens imposed by employment rules, healthcare costs and *pension* plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of importance that came from being a loyal employee.

二、参考译文

拥有 56 万员工的人力公司是世界上最大的临时就业代理机构。每天清晨,该公司的员工们涌入美国的工厂和办公室,寻找一份当天干完、当天结算的工作。某日,当通用汽车公司和 IBM 这样的工业巨头们正通过裁减雇员数目以求设法生存时,总部在威斯康星州密尔沃基市的人力公司却是门庭若市。

即使美国的经济继续恢复,兼职和临时工的人数还是不断增加。这种“一次性”的就业大军是当今美国商业的最重要的趋势,而且它从根本上改变了个人与职业的关系。这种现象为这些公司开辟了一条道路,使其既不失国际竞争力,又可以不受市场周期的冲击,避免就业法规、医疗保健和养老金法案带来的日益增加的负担。对雇员而言,这将意味着不再享有保障、福利,不再具有作为一个忠实雇员的使命感。

三、核心词汇

agency / 'eidʒənsi / *n.* 代理处, 经销处; 代理, 中介

【例】agency general 总代理

【同】represent, surrogate, commission

【派】agent (*n.* 代理(商))

swarm / swɔ:m / *n.* 蜂群, 一大群 *v.* 涌往, 挤满

【例】The beach is *swarming* with bathers. 海滩满是沐浴的人。

【同】assemble, collect, crowd, gather, cluster

【考】a swarm of 一群, 一堆 swarm into 蜂拥而入
swarm with 充满着, 拥挤着

giant / 'dʒaɪənt / *n.* ① 巨人, 大力士; 巨大的动物或植物 ② 伟人, 天才 *adj.* 庞大的, 巨大的

【例】Shakespeare is a *giant* among writers. 莎士比亚是一位文坛巨匠。

【同】huge, colossal, enormous, gigantic, immense, mammoth

【反】diminutive (*adj.* 小的, 极小的, 小型的 *n.* 小型的人或物; [语] 小词缀)

【派】giantlike (*adj.* 巨人般的, 巨大的)

disposable / dis'pəʊzəbl / *adj.* 可任意使用 (或处理)





的；不回收的 *n.* 不回收物品

【例】The advertisement is aimed at people in their 20s with high *disposable* incomes. 这个广告的对象是那些二十多岁且可支配收入高的人士。

【派】disposal (*n.* 处理；安排；支配), dispose (*v.* 处理；排列；部署)

fundamentally /fʌndə'mentəli/ *adv.* 基础地，根本地

【例】She is *fundamentally* unsuited to office work. 她根本不适合做办公室工作。

【同】primarily

【派】fundament (*n.* 基础，基本原理；臀部), fundamental (*adj.* 基础的，基本的 *n.* [复] 基本原则，基本原理)

pension /'penʃən/ *n.* 养老金，退休金 *vt.* 发养老金

【例】“Some French farmers suggest that the Government *pension* off the older and less efficient farmers.” (E. J. Dionne, Jr.) “一些法国农夫向政府建议让那些年长的或工作效率低下的农夫领取退休金或补助金而退休。” (小迪翁)

【同】annuity, aid, allowance, assistance, stipend

四、强化练习

- Buying a train or a bus ticket used to be a major hassle. Now any hotel or travel _____ can book your tickets.
A. resource B. recollection C. agency D. agony
- He's just like a fly hanging around. Sorry, not a fly. It's a _____ of flies flying near your ears.
A. bunch B. swarm C. lump D. pile
- They were _____, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, formed.
A. giant B. clever C. delight D. light
- Nowadays the average age at which people settle down and marry is much older than it was 30 years ago, so singles will tend to have more _____ income.
A. dependent B. redundant C. professional D. disposable
- “John Mills was a great actor, a true gentleman and a _____ friend; someone who made us proud to be British,” Blair said in a statement.
A. loyal B. liar C. gangster D. predominant

KEYS: CBADA

Unit 2

一、真题文章 (1998 年)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They admitted that in the long run *industrialization* greatly raised the standard of living for the *average* man. But they insisted that its immediate results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were *widespread* poverty and *misery* for the bulk of the English population. By contrast, they saw in the *preceding* hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a completely agricultural country, a period of great *abundance* and prosperity.

This view, however, is generally thought to be wrong. *Specialists* in history and economics, have shown two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was marked by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the *populace*.





二、参考译文

直到不久以前,绝大部分历史学家对工业革命仍持批评的态度。他们承认,从长期来看工业化大大地提高了普通人的生活水平。但是,他们坚持认为在1750至1850年间,工业革命所造成的直接后果是给大多数英国民众带来了普遍的贫穷和困苦。相比之下,他们认为在那之前的100年,即1650至1750年,那时英国依旧还是完全的农业国,但那是一个富庶繁荣的历史时期。

然而,这种观点被普遍认为是错误的。历史学和经济学方面的专家已经证明了两件事:从1650年到1750年期间以极度贫困为特征,而工业化显然没有使这种状况恶化;事实上却可能改善了绝大多数平民百姓的生活条件。

三、核心词汇

Industrialization / in,dʌstriəlai'zeɪʃn / *n.* 工业化,产业化

【例】bring about *industrialization* 实现工业化

【派】industrialize (*vt.* 使工业化 *vi.* 工业化)

average / 'ævərɪdʒ / *n.* ① 平均,平均水平,平均数

② [商]海损 *adj.* ① 一般的,通常的 ② 平均的 *vt.* ① 均分 ② 使均衡 *vi.* ① 买进 ② 卖出

【例】What is the *average* rainfall for August in your country? 你们国家8月份的平均降雨量是多少?

【同】fair, medium, middle, ordinary, usual

【反】maximum (*n.* 最大量,最大限度,极大 *adj.* 最高的,最多的,最大极限的)

【派】averagely (*adv.* 平均地,一般地)

【考】law of averages 平均律 on (an) average 通常;按平均值

widespread / 'waɪdspred / *adj.* 分布广泛的,普遍的

【例】a *widespread* disease 一种流行病

✓ **Misery** / 'mɪzəri / *n.* ① 痛苦,苦恼;悲惨 ② 穷困

【例】*Misery* loves company. 同病相怜。

【同】distress

【反】happiness (*n.* 幸福,快乐)

【派】miserable (*adj.* 痛苦的,悲惨的,可怜的)

preceding / pri(:)'si:dɪŋ / *adj.* 在前的,前述的

【例】the *preceding* night 前一晚

【同】previous, prior, former

【派】precede (*v.* 领先(于),在...之前,先于)

abundance / ə'bʌndəns / *n.* 丰富,充裕

【例】The tree yields an *abundance* of fruit. 这树结果甚多。

【同】plenty, profusion

【反】lack (*n.* 缺乏,短缺的东西 *v.* 缺乏,需要)

【派】abundant (*adj.* 丰富的,充裕的,盛产的)

✓ **specialist** / 'speʃəlɪst / *n.* 专门医师,专家

【例】a *specialist* in oncology 一个肿瘤科医生

【同】expert

【派】special (*n.* 特派员;专车;专刊 *adj.* 特别的,专门的)

✓ **populace** / 'pɒpjʊləs / *n.* 平民

【例】majority of the *populace* 绝大多数平民百姓

四、强化练习

- The B age at first marriage in the USA has been inching upward; it's now 26 for women and 27 for men.
A. first B. average C. fundamental D. essence
- Kung Fu features abundant varieties and delicate skills and has become C physical exercises.
A. valuable B. priceless C. widespread D. worthless
- Of the January sun; and not to think of any D in the sound of the wind, in the sound of a few leaves.
A. prick B. prestige C. pressure D. misery
- Rice may reign supreme in Vietnamese cuisine (烹饪), but fish and seafood are not far behind in significance or _____.
A. abundance B. pretext C. pride D. pack
- C economic considerations are what the Chinese President termed "three evil forces"—terrorism, extremism and separatism—which prompted the idea of a regional mechanism.
A. Lessening B. Legal C. Preceding D. Dizzy

KEYS: BCDAC





Unit 3

一、真题文章 (1999 年)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies with low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them alive and active. When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is **established** where time lost **due** to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may **differ** greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others **stress** safe work practices by observing rules or regulations. Still others depend on an emotional **appeal** to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be **obtained**.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety pays off. The fewer the injury claims, the better the workman's **insurance** rate. This may mean the difference between operating at a profit or at a loss.

二、参考译文

安全生产并非始自今日。事故发生率较低的公司往往制定安全计划,尽力安排计划的实施,并不断努力使其保持活力、发挥作用。当上述工作圆满完成时,一个无事故的作业环境便建立起来。在这里,因人员伤害而损失的时间便会保持在最低水平。

成功的安全计划因其侧重点不同而存在很大的差异。有些计划把重点放在对机械的安全防护上,有些则强调通过遵守规章制度来保证安全生产,还有一些是依靠对工人采取动之以情的做法。但是要想获得最佳效果,在每个安全措施中,都要遵循某些基本的观念。

安全生产的价值毋庸置疑。单从经济角度来看,安全生产也是大有裨益的。伤害索赔越少,员工的保险率就越高。它可能意味着企业经营的盈亏。

三、核心词汇

establish / is'tæblɪʃ / *vt.* ① 建立, 设立 ② 使定居, 安置 ③ 确立, 使被接受 ④ 证实; 确定

【例】The club has **established** a new rule allowing women to join. 俱乐部制定了一条新规章, 允许妇女入会。

【同】demonstrate, fix, found, organize; set, settle; prove

【反】demolish (*vt.* 毁坏, 破坏; 推翻, 粉碎)

【派】establishment (*n.* 确立, 制定; 设施; 企业)

due / djuː / *n.* ① 应得物; [复] 应付款 ② [复] 责任, 义务 *adj.* ① 应得的, 应付的 ② 正当的 ③ 预期的; (车、船预定) 应到的

【例】Our thanks are **due** to him. 我们要感谢他。

【同】equitable, fair, fitting, proper, rightful

【反】undue (*adj.* 不适当的)

【考】due to 因为; 由...引起

differ / 'dɪfə / *vi.* 不一致, 不同

【例】Chinese **differs** greatly from Japanese in pronunciation. 汉语发音跟日语大不相同。

【反】coincide (*vi.* 一致, 符合)

【派】difference (*n.* 差异, 分歧; [数] 差额), different (*adj.* 不同的)

【考】agree to differ 求同存异, 彼此保留不同意见
beg to differ 恕不苟同 differ from 不同于; 和...意见不一致 differ in 在...方面不同 differ with sb. 与某人意见不同

stress / stres / *n.* ① 重压, 逼迫, 压力 ② 重点, 强调 ③ 重音 *vt.* ① 着重, 强调 ② 重读





【例】I must *stress* that we haven't much time. 我必须强调我们没有多少时间了。

【同】accent, emphasis, force, importance; pressure, strain, tension

appeal / əˈpi:l / *n.* ① 请求, 呼吁, 上诉 ② 吸引力 *vi.* ① 求助 ② 诉请, 要求 *vt.* 控诉

【例】The government is *appealing* to everyone to save water. 政府呼吁每个人节约用水。

【同】beg, entreat, implore, plead

【派】appealing (*adj.* 吸引人的, 哀诉似的, 恳求似的)

【考】appeal to 向...呼吁(请求)

obtain / əbˈteɪn / *vt.* 获得, 得到

【例】I haven't been able to *obtain* that book. 我还没能得到那本书。

【同】acquire, earn, gain, get, procure

【反】lose (*vt.* 遗失, 浪费; 错过; 失败; 使迷路; 使沉溺于 *vi.* 受损失; 失败)

【派】obtainable (*adj.* 能得到的, 可到手的)

insurance / ɪnˈʃʊərəns / *n.* 保险; 保险单; 保险业; 保险费

【例】A balanced diet is an *insurance* against malnutrition. 均衡的食谱是防止营养不良的保证。

【派】insure (*vt.* 给...保险 *vi.* 确保)

四、强化练习

- We sincerely hope to _____ business relations with your esteemed corporation.
A. distribute B. establish C. arrange D. erode
- And where wealthy women _____ from most men is in their interests in socially responsible investing.
A. disagree B. esteem C. escalate D. differ
- _____ is not healthy, and it makes everyone angry.
A. Erection B. Cruise C. Stress D. Cue
- Computer technology enabled the researchers to _____ precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character.
A. obtain B. complain C. compose D. constitute
- In a lifetime, many of us spend as much on _____ as we do on other things.
A. coinage B. insurance C. cluster D. casualty

KEYS: BDCAB

Unit 4

一、真题文章 (2000 年)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his *consumption* and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain instead of consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family only if he produces a *surplus*. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance against the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a *commodity* which he must sell in order to replace old agricultural *implements* and obtain chemical *fertilizers* to feed the soil. He may also need money to construct *irrigation* channels and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be self-*sufficient*. He must either sell some of his property or seek extra *funds* in the form of *loans*. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low rate of interest, but loans of this kind are not frequently obtainable.





二、参考译文

如果一个农民想要获得成功,就必须使消费与生产之间保持一个较大的差距。他必须储存大量谷物而不是立即将其消费掉。一个农民必须要有余粮才能持续养活自己和家人。农民必须以如下三种方式来使用这些剩余粮食:留做播种用,留做备荒用,留做商品卖掉以更新农具和购来化肥给土壤施肥。也可能还要花钱修建灌溉渠,或以其他方式改善农田。如果没有余粮可用,农民就不能自给自足。他就不得不卖掉部分财产或者想办法通过贷款筹得资金。很自然他会设法去贷低息贷款,但是这种贷款往往是不容易得到的。

三、核心词汇

consumption / kən'sʌmpʃən / *n.* 消费,消费量;消耗

【例】The petrol *consumption* of the car is very high. 这辆小汽车耗油量很大。

【反】production (*n.* 生产;产品,作品,(研究)成果)

【派】consume (*vt.* 消耗,消费;毁灭;吸引 *vi.* 耗尽,毁灭)

surplus / 'sɜ:pʌs / *n.* 剩余,过剩,[会计]盈余 *adj.* 过剩的,剩余的

【例】Brazil has a big *surplus* of coffee. 巴西盛产咖啡。

【同】additional, excess, extra, supplementary, leftover

【反】deficit (*n.* 赤字,不足额)

【考】operation surplus 营业盈余 overall surplus 总顺差

commodity / kə'mɒditi / *n.* 日用品

【例】Air conditioners are one of the many *commodities* that Japan sells abroad. 空调是日本许多出口商品中的一种。

【同】product, ware

implement / 'ɪmplɪmənt / *n.* 工具,器具 *vt.* 贯彻,实现 *vi.* 执行

【例】The committee's decisions will be *implemented* immediately. 委员会的决定将立即执行。

【同】apparatus, appliance, contraption; bring about, carry out

【派】implementation (*n.* 执行), implementary (*adj.* 实施的,执行的)

fertilizer / 'fɜ:ti,laɪzə / *n.* ①(化学)肥料 ②[动]受精

媒介物

【例】He was not only a distinguished writer but a *fertilizer* of other talents. 他不仅是个杰出的作家,而且还有使人获益的其他才干。

【派】fertilize (*vt.* 施肥,使丰饶,使肥沃;使多产;使受精)

irrigation / 'ɪrɪ'geɪʃən / *n.* ①灌溉 ②冲洗

【例】bring the farmland under *irrigation* 使农田水利化

【派】irrigate (*vt.* 灌溉,修水利;冲洗伤口;使潮湿 *vi.* 进行灌溉)

sufficient / sə'fɪʃənt / *adj.* 充分的,足够的

【例】*Sufficient* data have been collected for the building project. 已为这项建筑工程收集了充分的资料。

【同】adequate, ample, enough, plenty, satisfactory

【反】insufficient (*adj.* 不足的,不够的)

【派】sufficiency (*n.* 充足,自满,足量)

fund / fʌnd / *n.* 资金,基金 *v.* 资助,投资

【例】public welfare *fund* 公益金

【同】capital, fund, finance, investment; invest, supply

【考】in funds 手头有钱;有资本 no funds 存款不足(银行退回空头支票时用语) out of funds 缺钱

loan / ləʊn / *n.* (借出的)贷款 *v.* 借,借出

【例】The bank *loaned* me some money. 银行借给了我一些钱。

【同】advance, give, lend

【反】borrow (*v.* 借,借入,借用)

【派】loanable (*adj.* 可借出的)

四、强化练习

- "If the institute's results are correct, then the actual numbers for cocaine _____ are much higher than the accepted figures," Roman Simon said.
A. assumption B. assimilation C. deterioration D. consumption
- Above all, in western areas of China, there is _____ of electricity supply. So, cities that are thirsty for electricity





may ask for remote help.

A. definite

B. surplus

C. limited

D. deliberate

3. The company helps businesses _____ growth strategies, leverage technology, and thrive through the power of collaboration.

A. deliver

B. circulate

C. implement

D. commemorate

4. To begin with, you must work hard at your lessons and be fully prepared before the exam. Without _____ preparation, you can hardly expect to answer all the questions correctly.

A. sufficient

B. deficient

C. formidable

D. abundant

5. Suddenly ploughed tracts and _____ channels appeared, and the glisten of flooded rice-fields; and cranes preceded the suburbs of Mari.

A. fracture

B. fragment

C. irrigation

D. impulse

KEYS: DBAC

灌溉

Unit 5

一、真题文章 (2001 年)

The government is to *ban* payments to *witnesses* by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in *prominent* cases such as the trial of Rosemary West.

In a *significant tightening* of *legal* controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord *Chancellor*, will introduce a *draft* bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of publicity that can be given to a case before a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee. Lord Irvine said he agreed with a *committee* report this year which said that self regulation did not offer sufficient control.

Publication of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a storm of media *protest* when he said the interpretation of *privacy* controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges rather than to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the *Human Rights Bill*, which makes the *European Convention on Human Rights* legally binding in Britain, laid down that everybody was entitled to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands with our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an issue after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were said to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty *verdicts*.

二、参考译文

政府将要查禁报界付款给那些牵涉到大案要案(诸如罗斯玛丽·韦斯特案件)的证人以图收买他们的行为。

为了更有效地对新闻界实施法律监控,大法官埃尔文勋爵将草拟法案。该法案将提出,付款给证人是非法的;在审判开始前,对案件的曝光程度也要严格控制。

在写给下议院新闻媒体选择委员会主席杰拉尔德·考夫曼的信中,埃尔文勋爵说,他赞同委员会今年的报告。该报告称,自我约束并未发挥足够的监控作用。

埃尔文勋爵说,对欧洲立法中所包涵的关于个人隐私监控权的解释,将留给法官,而不是议会。这招致新





闻媒体的一片抗议。此后两天,信被公之于世。

大法官说,《人权法案》的引入使得《欧洲人权公约》在英国有了法律效力,它规定了人人都享有个人隐私权,公众人物也可以走上法庭去保护自己及其家人的权利。

他说:“由我们英国的法官来负责,新闻自由将安然无恙。”

1995年,罗斯玛丽·韦斯特被判10项徒刑,此后,付款给证人的做法成为人们关注的问题。据说有多达19个证人由于向报界讲述其经历而获得了报酬。这就引起了人们的关注,证人为了确保被告被判有罪,他们可能会被怂恿在法庭上夸大他们经历的事情。

三、核心词汇

ban / bæn / *n.* 禁令 *vt.* 禁止,取缔(书刊等)

【例】Smoking is *banned* in school. 学校禁止吸烟。

【同】exclude, forbid, prohibit, bar, block, obstruct, outlaw

【反】approval (*n.* 赞成,承认,正式批准), permission (*n.* 许可,允许)

witness / 'wɪtnɪs / *n.* [律]证人,目击者;证据,证明,

证词 *vt.* 目击,为...作证,证明 *vi.* 作证,作为证据

【例】His tears *witnessed* the shame he felt. 他的眼泪说明他感到羞愧。

【同】observe, perceive, see, behold, discern, glimpse

prominent / 'prɒmɪnənt / *adj.* ①卓越的 ②显著的,突出的

【例】A single tree in a field is *prominent*. 田地里一棵孤零零的树是很显眼的。

【同】celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famous, great, important

【反】anonymous (*adj.* 匿名的)

【派】prominently (*adv.* 显著地), prominence (*n.* 突出,显著,突出物)

significant / sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt / *adj.* 有意义的,重大的,重要的

【例】a *significant* speech 意味深长的讲话

【同】important

【反】insignificant

【派】significance (*n.* 意义,重要性)

tighten / 'taɪtən / *v.* 变紧,绷紧,拉紧

【例】Will you *tighten* this screw? It's very loose. 你把这个螺丝拧紧好吗?它太松了。

【反】loosen (*v.* 解开,放松,松开)

【派】tightening (*n.* 上紧,固定,紧密)

legal / 'li:ɡəl / *adj.* 法律的,法定的,合法的

【例】a *legal* holiday 法定假日

【同】lawful, admissible, authorized, just

【反】illegal (*adj.* 违法的,不合规定的)

【派】legality (*n.* ①合法 ②墨守陈规 ③法律上的义务)

chancellor / 'tʃɑ:nsələ / *n.* 长官,大臣

【例】the Lord Chancellor 大法官

draft / draʊft / *n.* 草稿,草案,草图;征兵 *vt.* 起草,为...打样,设计

【例】*draft* a bill 起草法案

【同】bill, drawing; enlistment, enrollment, induction; draw up, pen (笔,起草)

【派】drafting (*n.* 起草)

【考】on draft 散装的,直接汲取的,从一个大容器(如酒桶)中汲取的

committee / kə'mɪti / *n.* 委员会

【例】Our club has a *committee* on entertainments. 我们俱乐部有一个管理娱乐事宜的委员会。

【同】council, delegation, group

【派】committeeman (*n.* 委员)

protest / prə'test / *n.* ①主张,断言 ②抗议 *v.* ①主张,断言 ②抗议 ③拒付

【例】The people made a *protest* about the rise in prices. 人们对价格上涨提出抗议。

【同】disapprove, dispute, dissent, object

【反】agree (*vi.* 同意,与...一致,承认;适合 *vt.* 同意)

【派】protestatory (*adj.* 表示抗议(或异议)的)

privacy / 'praɪvəsi / *n.* 独处而不受干扰,秘密

【例】We must respect other's *privacy*. 我们应该尊重别人的隐私。

【同】cloister, hideaway, intimacy, isolation, sanctum, seclusion, secrecy

【派】private (*adj.* 私人的,私有的,私营的,秘密的 *n.* 士兵)

convention / kən'venʃən / *n.* ①大会;协定 ②习俗,惯例

【例】social *conventions* 社会习俗

【派】conventional (*adj.* 惯例的,常规的,习俗的,传统的)

verdict / 'vɜ:dɪkt / *n.* ①[律](陪审团的)裁决,判决,





判断② 定论, 结论

【例】The *verdict* was that the prisoner was guilty.

判决是犯人有罪。

【同】judgment, decision, decree, determination, pronouncement

四、强化练习

- Shenzhen will _____ the raising of poultry inside the special economic zone and buy anti-flu drugs worth 20 million *yuan* (US\$2.5 million) in case of a bird flu outbreak.
A. ban B. incorporate C. knit D. knot
- China will _____ rapid development of its space industry, with the launch of programs for a space station, moon probe and new-type rockets in the next 30 years.
A. leak B. witness C. lean D. pledge
- Exceptional children are different in some _____ 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.
A. popular B. dim C. portable D. significant
- The army has roughly doubled in size since 1988, when it bloodily suppressed a wave of _____ and installed itself in power.
A. protest B. position C. postpone **镇压** D. pour
- You're carefully protected by a _____ policy where personal information is strictly treated as confidential.
A. portray B. primitive C. privacy D. procedure

KEYS: ABDAC

Unit

6

一、真题文章 (2002 年)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the *diffusion* of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened between. As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the *dominant* pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the *pamphlet* and the book and in the company of the *periodical*. It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and *motion* pictures into the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in perspective. It is important to do so.

It is generally *recognized*, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as *institutional*, with display becoming sharper and storage capacity increasing. They were thought of, like people, in terms of generations, with the distance between generations much smaller.

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the context within which we now live. The communications revolution has influenced both work and *leisure* and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been *controversial* views about its economic, political, social and cultural *implications*. "Benefits" have been weighed against "harmful" outcomes. And *generalizations* have proved difficult.

