[TOPWAY]



海金式巧攻双频通过范围流

6级分册

上海外国语大学

五大题源阅读记单词





中山大学之战社

•第四版•

版权所有 翻印必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

淘金式巧攻双频阅读词汇·6级分册/伍乐其主编.一广州:中山大学出版社,2004.2

ISBN 978-7-306-02228-8

I.淘··· II.伍··· II.英语-词汇-高等学校-水平考试-自学 参考资料 IV.H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 115429号

出版人:叶侨健

策 划: 华研外语

责任编辑:熊锡源 陈文慧

封面设计:方鸣 谢芊文

责任校对:晨露

责任技编: 黄少伟

出版发行:中山大学出版社

电 话:编辑部 020-84111996,84113349

发行部 020-84111998,84111160

地 址:广州市新港西路 135 号

邮 编: 510275 传 真: 020-84036565

网 址: http://www.zsup.com.cn

Email: zdcbs@mail.sysu.edu.cn

印刷者:广东新华印刷有限公司

规 格: 889mm×1194mm 1/48 9 印张 360 千字

版次印次: 2004年2月第1版 2011年1月修订

2011年1月第18次印刷

定 价: 11.80元(书+光盘)

结合的方式,帮助考生快速突破6级词汇大关,提高阅读理解能力。

本书的主要特色有:

1. 语境分频,阅读常考的先学

conveniently **located** that all free boys and girls might attend daily. For three years all children would receive free schooling, and any child might attend longer at **private expense**. Pupils would be taught reading, writing, and common arithmetic and become **acquainted** with Greek, Roman, English, and American history through the books used for reading. From each group of about ten elementary schools one boy "of the best and most **promising genius** and **disposition**" whose parents were too poor to continue his schooling would be chosen each year to proceed to one of the grammar schools serving several

成,词根影响着单词的意思;记住一个词根,就可以连带记忆多个同根词的词义。本书词根的拆分如同汉语的偏旁部首一样严谨有规律,而词义的推导则合理而精彩,可以帮助读者系统地进行单词学习。例如:

propose /prə'pəuz/ k ①提议,建议,提出②提名,推荐③打 算,计划④求婚

Man proposes, God disposes.
谋事在人,成事在天。

用法 propose 表示"提议,建议"时,后面可以跟不定式(propose to do sth.)、动名词(propose doing sth.)、that 从句(从句的谓语动词用 should 型虚拟语气);表示"打算"时,后面跟不定式或动名词;表示"求婚"时常与介词 to 搭配,即 propose (marriage) to sb.。

devise:强调通过脑力劳动去设计新的东西

invent:着重发明和创造

superiority /su:,pɪərɪˈɒrɪtɪ/ n. 优越(性),优等

用法 superiority 是不可数名词, superiority (of A) over/to B (in…)表示"(在…方面)(A)之优于B,(A)相对于B的优势或优越性"。

认知词汇经常出现在主题相关的阅读文章当中;只 要求考生能理解词义,不要求掌握其拼写。

领会式掌握词汇属于"冷门"词汇,同样要求考生能理解词义,不要求掌握其拼写。

3. 词根记忆,易学好记

有规律的东西记得快。许多英语单词由词根组合而成,词根影响着单词的意思;记住一个词根,就可以连带记忆多个同根词的词义。本书词根的拆分如同汉语的偏旁部首一样严谨有规律,而词义的推导则合理而精彩,可以帮助读者系统地进行单词学习。例如:

proclaim /prə'k ①把…嵌入(或埋入、插入),扎牢

下板 pro(before)+claim(呼喊)→在众人前面大叫→宣告, 声明

4. 联想记忆,合理有趣

有些英语单词无法进行词根拆分。本书为这些单词设计了"拆分联想记忆",把单词拆分成读者熟悉的部分,再通过合理的联想,水到渠成地推出词义。例如:

embed /ɪmˈbed/ vt. ①把…嵌入(或埋入、插入),扎牢 ②使深留脑中

联想】em(in)+bed(床)→把…嵌入床中→把…嵌入

5. 发音记忆,过目难忘

记单词不难;记了就忘不了才是难事。本书的"发音记忆"与单词的读音、词义息息相关,极富想象力,使读者历久不忘。例如:

innovation /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃən/ n. ①新方法,新事物②

革新,创新

发音』"以脑为生"→需要创新→创新



使用指南 …

目录

必考主题
Education 教育
Lesson 1 What Can Colleges Do? 大学能做什么?
Lesson 2 Jefferson's Scheme of National Education 杰弗逊的全国教育模式
Lesson 3 Go to Selective Schools or Not? 去不去名校? 20
Lesson 4 Teaching Form 讲课模式 ····································
Lesson 5 Home Schooling 在家上学
Science and Technology 科技
Lesson 6 What Will the World Be Like in Fifty Years? 五十年后的世界将是什么样子的? 50
Lesson 7 The Mars Exploration 探索火星
Lesson 8 Virtual Reality Is Being Applied to Medicine 虚拟现实正被应用到医学中 76
Lesson 9 Navigation Computers in Cars 飞汽车里的导航电脑
此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

The Soc	cial Impact of Information Tech-
nology	信息技术的社会影响力
Lesson 10	The Effects of IT Development on Campus
	信息技术发展对校园的影响 92
Lesson 11	Effects of Communications Revolution on
	World Economy
	通信革命对世界经济的影响 102
Lesson 12	Changes in the Information Age
	信息时代的变化 110
Culture	and Social Life 文化与社会生活
Lesson 13	How to Claim Your Rights as a Consumer?
	如何维护你作为消费者的权利? 120
Lesson 14	The Influence of Custom on the Individual
	习俗对个人的影响 130
Lesson 15	Solo Lifestyle
	独身生活 138
Lesson 16	Consumption as Our Way of Life
	消费作为我们的生活方式 146
Lesson 17	Planned Grandparenthood
	有计划地做祖父母 156
Energy,	Climate and Environment 能源、
气候与环	境
Lesson 18	Seven Ways to Save the World
	拯救世界的七种方法 166
Lesson 19	Don't Wait for Mother Nature to Simplify
	the Life 不要等待大自然来简化生活 · · · 182
Lesson 20	How to Ensure Environmental Health?
	如何保证健康的环境? 190
Lesson 21	How Do Prices and Markets Keep the En-
	vironment Healthy?
	价格与市场如何保持环境健康? 200

Finance and Economics 金融与经济	
Lesson 22 The Sinking Dollar Also Has an Upside	
贬值的美元也有积极的一面 208	}
Lesson 23 Affluence and Its Discontents	
富裕与不满 216)
Lesson 24 Tempted to Shop in the U.S.A.	
想到美国购物 226)
Business and Management 商业与管理	
Lesson 25 About Google	
关于谷歌 234	0
Lesson 26 Only for Yuppies?	
雅皮士专用? 240	ř
Lesson 27 Corporate Brand	
公司品牌 248	Ĉ
Diseases, Health and Treatments 疾病、	
健康与医疗	
Lesson 28 The Deep Impact of Aids on the Society	
艾滋病对社会产生的深刻影响 256	į.
Lesson 29 What Attributes to Bad Eating Habits?	
不良的饮食习惯缘何而起? 266	Ŋ
Lesson 30 Seasonal Depression	
季节性抑郁症 272	
Lesson 31 Homeopathy	
顺势疗法 280	N.
個考主题	Manual
Cognition and Psychology 认知与心理学	
Lesson 32 How Can We Be Creative?	
如何才能具有创造力? 288	
Lesson 33 The Function of Fear	
恐惧的作用 296	

Lesson 34	The Effect of Stress on the Immune Defenses	s of
	Lower Animals	
	心理压力对低等动物免疫系统的影响	304
The Me	dia and Entertainment 媒体与娱乐	į
Lesson 35	A Dark Day Revisited	
	重返暗日	312
Lesson 36	Violent Media	
	媒体暴力	318
Lesson 37	The Influence of Media on Current Events	
	媒体对时事的影响	326
Animals	动物世界	
Lesson 38	Loathsome Mosquitoes	
	令人讨厌的蚊子	334
Lesson 39	Pandas Are Facing Serious Problems	
	熊猫正面临着严重的问题	342
Other S	Subjects 其他主题	
Lesson 40	The Depressing State of Literacy	
	令人担忧的读写状况	350
Lesson 41	Language: Instrument of Change for Japan	nese
	Women?	
	语言:日本女性转变的工具?	358
Lesson 42	The Advantages of Walking	
	步行的好处	366
Lesson 43	The American Dream	
	美国梦	376
Lesson 44	The Disadvantages of High Heels	
	高跟鞋的缺点	384
六级领会	式掌握词汇 ······	390
常见词根	词缀表	408
六级词汇	索引	411

使用指南



ut now that we have doubled the number of young people atte college, a diploma cannot guarantee even that. The most charitable n we can reach is that college probably has very little, if any, effect on people and things at all. Today, the false premi

First, college doesn't make people intelligent, ambiti liberal. It's the other way around, Intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal people are attracted to higher education in the first place.

Second, college can't claim much credit for the learning experiences that really change students while they are there. Jobs, history, and most of all, the sheer passage of time, have as big an impact as

hing even indirectly **related** to the campus.

Third, colleges have changed so **radically** that a freshman entering in the fall of 1974 can't be sure to gain even the limited value research studies assigned to colleges in the 60s. The sheer size of undergraduate campuses of the 1970s makes college even less stimulating now than it was 10 years ago. Today even motivated students are disappointed with their college courses and professors.

Finally, a college diploma no longer opens as many vocation doors. Employers are beginning to realize that when they pay extra for cone with a diploma, they are paying only for an empty credential. The fact is that most of the work for which employers now expect college training is now or has been capably done in the past by people without

College, then, may be a good place for those few young people who are really drawn to academic work, who would rather read than eat, but it has become too expensive, in money, time, and intellectual effort to serve as a holding pen for large numbers of our young. We ought to make it possible for those reluctant, unhappy students to find alternative ways of growing up, and more realistic preparation for the years ahead.

大学能做什么?

但是,既然上大学的年轻人数量已解了 倍,大学文凭就连这一点也没法保证了。我们所能 得出的最大度的站论是,即使大学能对人和事有 所影响,这影响也是微乎其微的。现在,那些假设 的谬误之处显而易见:

首先,大学并不能使人聪明、上进、快乐或并 明。情况别好反过来、是聪明、上进、快乐和开明的 人先被高等教育所吸引。

其次,即使学生在学校里所获的学习经验真 的改变了他们,大学也不应当因此而邀功请赏。工 作、履历以及最重要的射光流遊本身。同任何其他 与校园没有直接联系的事情一样,也会带给人以 巨大的影响。

大学已经发生了如此彻底的变化、 1974年秋季人学的新生不能准保有机会接触哪怕是 价值有限的研究课题,而这些课题在60年代是分配给 各大学的任务。70年代本料院校的规模使大学比10年 前更加缺少刺激。现在,即使是积极的学生也对他们 的大学课程和教授感到失望

最后,大学文说不再是打开众多职业大门的站 门砖了。 雇主们开始意识到他们给有文凭的人什 更多的工资不过是因为雇员持有一张空洞的学历 证书, 事实上, 雇主们现在指望大学生做的绝大多 数工作交给现在或以前那些没有受过高等教育的 人做,都能完成得很好

因此,只有对那些少数真的为学术工作所吸 引的学生而言,大学才是个好地方。这些人喜欢读 书甚于喜欢吃饭。但对于数量众多的年轻人来说, 大学作为一个大饲养糕、无论是在金钱上、时间上 还是在智力上,其投入都太昂贵了。我们应当为那 **些不情愿、不快活的学生提供其他可能的成长道** 路,以及面向未来的其他更为现实的准备.

m. 毕业文凭,毕业证书,资格证书

charitable /t[mritable a. 宽容的

工作者

历史学家, 史学

indirect

a. ①间接的,迂匝 的②不直截了当

campus

undergraduate /ʌndəˈgrædʒuɪt/ n. 大学水科生

employer n. 雇佣者.雇主

n 学历证书

a. 智力的, 善于思

4

- 1. What does the author most probably think of colleges nowadays?
- A) Influential.
- B) Ineffective
- C) Unpopular.
- D) Prevalent
- 🕕 高频词汇:在文中标成黑体字。 🕗 译文与原文左右排版,方便对照学习。
- 🚯 认知词汇:经常出现在主题相关的阅读文章中。 🚺 训练题:涵盖快速阅读 理解、短句问答和篇章阅读理解三种 6 级阅读题型

attoritymons /e/montmes/ a. ①无名的,不具名的②匿名的 ②无特色的,无个性特征的

an(without)+onym(名字)+ous→没有名字的→匿名的;无名的 實 "Who wrote the letter?" "I don't know. It was an anonymous letter." "这封信是谁写的?""我不知道。这是一封匿名信。"

↓ nomin, enym=name ##

nickmanne /mkneim/ n. 解号,养名 nt. 络一起蜂号

nick(尼克)+name(名字)→尼克是我的绰号→绰号

度 They nicknamed him "Lofty" because he was so tall. 因他个子很高。他们给他起了个绰号叫"高个儿"。

HOMINAL /nominal/a. ①名义上的,有名无实的②(费用等)很 少的,象征性的②名词性的

nomin(名字)+al→名义上的

In constitutional monarchy, the king and the queen are only nominal. The country is ruled by the prime minister and the cabinet. 在君主立宪制中,国王和王后只是象征件的,国家由首相和 内阁统治。

nominate /nommest/ w. ①提名②任命

更多 nomin(名字)+ate(使)→使榜上有名→提名

The prime minister has nominated the former defense minister as the new foreign minister.

首相已任命前国防部长为新任外交部长。

315511Te /0 Juo/ nt ①使确信、使放心②确保、保证给

[[]] as(to)+sure(肯定的)→—再肯定→使确信

anent happin re pern 没有什么东西能确保永久的幸福。

assure 表示"使确信,使放心"时,常用于 assure sb. that.../sb. ensure 同义。

Daradox /peeredoks/ n. ①似乎矛盾而(可能)正确的说法② 自相矛盾的人(或事物)

para(contrary to)+dox(观点)→看似对立的观点,似非而是的话

Your answer to the question is full of paradox. 你对这个问题的回答矛盾百出。

↓ dex=epision 養產

orthodox /ɔ:θedoks/ a. ①传统的②正统的,正家的

更起 ortho(right)+dox(观点)→正统观点的→正统的 # The young generation today don't like orthodox teaching. 当今的年轻一代不喜欢正统的说歉。

contradict /kontradrkt/ w. ①反驳,否认…的真实性 ②与…发生矛盾,与…抵触

更通 contra(相反)+dict(说话)→说相反的话→反驳

His actions contradict his declared moral principles. What a

他的行为违背了他所宣称的道德准则。真是个伪君子! www.contradict:表示极强的否定,且暗示确信与之相反的说

法反而是真实的 deny:表示直言否认事物的存在或真实性,拒绝给予或拒

oppose:表示对某立场的对立态度,且不想辩论或加以论证

♦ dict=to say 🖟

dedicate /dedikent/ vi. ①题献词于(著作等)上②(16) 一生等)献给、把(时间、精力等)用于

de(down)+dic(说)+ate→宣誓处于对方之下→把(一生 等)献给

The writer dedicated his first novel to his wife. 这位作家把自己的第一本小说献给妻子。

"大鲨鱼"奥尼尔

华 诀 体形超大 size(尺寸)

球技广被 recognize(认可) 进攻战术 organize(组织)

冠军梦想 realize(实现)

收获无数 prize(奖品)

⑤ 常用词根和由词根带出的高频词汇。⑥ 用法:阐述单词特殊用法。⑥ 辨 析:说明近义词的细微差别。



B ut now that we have doubled the number of young people attending college, a diploma cannot guarantee even that. The most charitable conclusion we can reach is that college probably has very little, if any, effect on people and things at all. Today, the false premises are easy to see:

First, college doesn't make people **intelligent**, **ambitious**, happy or **liberal**. It's the other way around. Intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal people are attracted to higher education in the first place.

Second, college can't claim much credit for the learning experiences that really change students while they are there. Jobs, history, and most of all, the **sheer** passage of time, have as big an **impact** as anything even indirectly **related** to the campus.

Third, colleges have changed so **radically** that a freshman entering in the fall of 1974 can't be sure to gain even the limited value research studies **assigned** to colleges in the 60s. The sheer size of undergraduate campuses of the 1970s makes college even less **stimulating** now than it was 10 years ago. Today even **motivated** students are disappointed with their college courses and professors.

Finally, a college diploma no longer opens as many **vocational** doors. Employers are beginning to realize that when they pay extra for someone with a diploma, they are paying only for an empty credential. The fact is that most of the work for which employers now expect college training is now or has been **capably** done in the past by people without higher education.

College, then, may be a good place for those few young people who are really drawn to academic work, who would rather read than eat, but it has become too expensive, in money, time, and intellectual effort to serve as a holding pen for large numbers of our young. We ought to make it possible for those **reluctant**, unhappy students to find **alternative** ways of growing up, and more **realistic preparation** for the years ahead.



大学能做什么?

但是,既然上大学的年轻人数量已翻了一倍,大学文凭就连这一点也没法保证了。我们所能得出的最大度的结论是,即便大学能对人和事有所影响,这影响也是微乎其微的。现在,那些假设的谬误之处显而易见:

首先,大学并不能使人聪明、上进、快乐或 开明。情况刚好反过来,是聪明、上进、快乐和开 明的人先被高等教育所吸引。

其次,即使学生在学校里所获的学习经验 真的改变了他们,大学也不应当因此而邀功请 赏。工作、履历以及最重要的时光流逝本身,同 任何其他与校园没有直接联系的事情一样,也 会带给人以巨大的影响。

再次,大学已经发生了如此彻底的变化,一个1974年秋季入学的新生不能准保有机会接触哪怕是价值有限的研究课题,而这些课题在60年代是分配给各大学的任务。70年代本科院校的规模使大学比10年前更加缺少刺激。现在,即使是积极的学生也对他们的大学课程和教授感到失望。

最后,大学文凭不再是打开众多职业大门的 敲门砖了。雇主们开始意识到他们给有文凭的 人付更多的工资不过是因为雇员持有一张空洞 的学历证书。事实上,雇主们现在指望大学生做 的绝大多数工作交给现在或以前那些没有受过 高等教育的人做,都能完成得很好。

因此,只有对那些少数真的为学术工作所 吸引的学生而言,大学才是个好地方。这些人喜 欢读书甚于喜欢吃饭。但对于数量众多的年轻 人来说,大学作为一个大饲养栏,无论是在金钱 上、时间上还是在智力上,其投入都太昂贵了。 我们应当为那些不情愿、不快活的学生提供其他 可能的成长道路,以及面向未来的其他更为现 实的准备。

认知词汇

diploma

/dɪˈpləʊmə/

n. 毕业文凭,毕业证书,资格证书

charitable

/'t∫ærītəbəl/

a. 宽容的

historian

/hɪˈstɔ:rɪən/

n. 历史学家,史学 工作者

indirect

/indi'rekt/

a. ①间接的,迂回的②不直截了当的,婉转的

campus

/ˈkæmpəs/

n. (大学)校园

undergraduate

/ˌʌndəˈgrædʒʊɪt/

n. 大学本科生

employer

/erclq'mr/

n. 雇佣者,雇主

credential

/krɪˈdenʃəl/

n. 学历证书

academic

/ˌækə'demɪk/

a. ①学校的,学院的②学术的③ 纯理论的,不切实际的 n. 大学教师

intellectual

/ˌɪntɪˈlektʃʊəl/

a. 智力的,善于思 维的 n. 知识分子

快速阅读理解 1. What does the author most probably think of colleges nowadays? A) Influential. B) Ineffective. C) Unpopular. D) Prevalent. 2. The author points out that anything indirectly related to the campus . A) is more important than the learning experience at college B) is less effective than jobs, history and the passage of time C) can impose a great impact on a person too D) can influence one's decision at university 3. Compared with the colleges in the 1970s, those in the 1960s were A) less motivating B) less comprehensive C) more poorly funded D) more stimulating 4. Employers now begin to realize that a college diploma is no more

快速阅读理解答案

5. For the young people who would prefer to read rather than eat,



I. B 2. C 3. D 4. empty credential 5. a good place

高频词汇

guarantee /ˈgærənˈtiː/ nt. 保证,担保 n. 保证,保证书

联想 grarant(看做 guaranty 保证)+ee→保证书

than a(n)

college may be ______.

Every new television should have a guarantee with it. 每台新电视机都应该有保修单。

conclusion /kənˈklu:ʒən/ n. ①结论,推论②结尾③缔结

Can human beings live on the moon? It's too early to draw a conclusion.

将来人类是否能在月球上生存?现在下结论还为时过早。

premise /premis/ n. ①[pl.](企业、机构等使用的)房屋和地基,经营场址②前提,假设

联想 pre(before)+mise(送)→预先给出→前提,假设

The law is based on the premise that people are innocent until they are proved to be guilty. 该法规的前提是人在被证明有罪之前是无辜的。

intelligent /ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/ a. 聪明的,有才智的

Dolphins are said to be more intelligent than other animals.
都说海豚比其他动物聪明。

辨析 clever: 指"聪明的,伶俐的,有技巧的,敏捷的",着重指机灵,但缺乏深度

intelligent:指"聪明的,有才智的",强调有学识、有理解力或有推理能力、能运用智力

intelligible /ɪnˈtelɪdʒɪbl/ a. 可理解的,明白易懂的,清楚的

IX intel(between)+lig(选择)+ible(可…的)→可从中选择的→可理解的

- The manager was so drunk that his speech was barely intelligible. 经理喝得醉醺醺的,连话都说不清楚了。
- ♥ lect, leg, lig=to choose, to collect 挑选, to read 读取
- eligible /'elɪdʒɪbl/ a. ①有条件被选中的,有恰当资格的②(尤指婚姻等)合适的,合意的

【发音】"爱了酒保"→爱上了酒保,找到了"合适的"结婚对象

Manyone over the age of 18 is eligible to vote. 超过 18 岁就有选举资格。

legend /'ledgand/ n. ①传说,传奇故事②传奇人物

【词源】13世纪末,热那亚大主教发表了一部名为 Legenda Sanctorum 的著作,书名意为"应读的圣人史迹"。后来该书广为流传,而且越传越玄,于是当 legend 进入英语时,就转义为"传说、传奇"。

联想 leg(读)+end→被诵读之物→传说

Robin Hood was a well-known figure in English legends. 罗宾汉是英国传奇故事中的著名人物。

辨析 legend:传说,传奇,即与过去时代有关的非真实的故事 narrative:故事,强调事实性,而不是虚构性 story:可以指任何口头的、书面的、真实的或虚构的故事 tale:任何一种口头的或书面的以娱乐或欺骗为目的的夸张的故事

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ a. ①有抱负的,雄心勃勃的②有野心的

I联想 amb(四周)+it(走)+ious→为拉选票而四处活动→有野心的;有抱负的

- He was very ambitious to become a famous painter like Da Vinci. 他一心想成为像达·芬奇那样有名的画家。
- liberal /libərəl/ a. ①心胸宽阔的,开明的②自由的,不受约束的③(指政治观点上的)自由主义的④慷慨的,大方的

联想 liber(自由)+al→自由的;开明的

A successful leader is liberal in his attitude to candid advice that may be unpleasant to the ear. 成功的领导者对于逆耳的忠言持开明的态度。

sheer /ʃ19/ a. ①完全的,十足的②陡峭的,垂直的③极薄的,透明的 ad. 垂直地,陡峭地 vi. (off)急转向,偏离

I联想 she(她)+er(表人)→她女人味十足→十足的

Success is not achieved by sheer luck. 成功不是完全靠运气取得的。

impact /impækt/ n./v. ①影响,作用②冲击,碰撞

联想 im(看做 I'm)+pa(音似:怕)+ct(看做 CT)→怕去做 CT 检查,担心对身体有影响

- The impact of automation on the lives of factory workers is great. (Automation impacts greatly on the lives of factory workers.) 自动化对工厂工人的生活影响很大。
- relate /rɪ'leɪt/ vi. ①(to)有关联②适应,和睦相处 vt. ①使 互相关联②讲述,叙述

联想】re(back)+late(带来)→还原→使关联

- In the court, a witness must honestly relate what he has seen. 法庭上,目击者必须如实讲述所目睹的一切。
- ♥ late=to bring 带来, to carry 携带
- **correlate** /ˈkɒrɪleɪt/ vt. 使相互关联 vi. (to, with)相关, 关联
- 【联想】cor(一起)+re(back)+late(带来)→一起带回→使相互关联
- We should correlate theory with practice. 我们必须把理论与实践联系起来。

radical /rædɪkəl/a. ①根本的,基本的②激进的,激进派的 n. 激进分子

[联想] radi(根)+cal→根本的

■ He made a radical change in the plan.
他对这份计划做了彻底的修改。

assign /ə'saɪn/ vt. ①指派,选派②指定(时间、地点等)③分配,给予,布置(作业)

联想 as(to)+sign(做记号)→对布置的作业做记号→布置

The competent secretary was assigned to take the minutes for the meeting of the board of directors.

这个能干的秘书被选派为董事会议做记录。

用法 assign 表示"分配,指派"之义时,后面接双宾语,即: assign sb. sth./assign sth. to sb.;也可用不定式做宾补,即:assign sb. to do sth.。

♥ sign=to mark 标记

designate /ˈdezɪgneɪt/ vt ①指派,委任②标出,把…定名为

I联想 de(down)+sign(标记)+ate(做)→做标记→标出

A special committee was designated by the UN to mediate the conflict between Palestine and Israel. 联合国指派了一个 特别委员会去调停巴勒斯坦和以色列的冲突。

stimulate /stɪmjʊleɪt/ vt. 刺激,激励

联想 stim(刺)+ulate(使)→刺激,激励

Physical exercises can stimulate the flow of blood.
运动能促进血液循环。

motivate /məutıveɪt/ vt. 作为…的动机,激励,激发

Do you think examinations can motivate a student to seek more knowledge?

你认为考试能不能促使学生去追求更多的知识呢?

vocational /vəuˈkeɪʃənəl/ a. 职业的,业务的

【词源】该词为 vocation 的形容词形式。vocation 源于拉丁语 vocāre(=call),原指 spiritual calling"神灵的召唤"。由于 calling 又可表示"职业",故 vocation 后来衍生出此义,原义也逐渐消失。

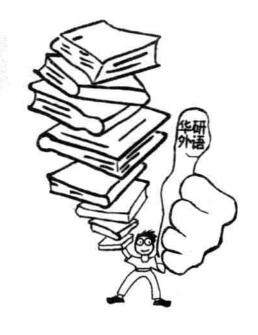
■ Does your company provide vocational training? 你们公司提供职业培训吗?

capable /'keɪpəbl/ a. 有能力的,有技能的

联想 cap(take 拿)+able(能…的)→ 能拿很多的→有能力的

Not everyone is capable of judging art. 并不是每个人都有鉴赏艺术的能力。

短语 capable of 有…能力(或技能)的;能…的,有…可能的



reluctant /rɪˈlʌktənt/ a. 不情愿的,勉强的

In the winter I am reluctant to get out of bed every morning. 冬天的时候每天早晨我都不愿起床。

alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/ a. ①两者择一的,供选择的,供替代的②另类的,他择性的 n. ①取舍,抉择,供选择的东西②选择的自由,选择的余地

I didn't have enough money to travel to Xinjiang, so I had no alternative but to stay at home this vacation. 因为不够钱去新疆旅游,所以这个假期我别无选择,只能待在家里。

realistic /rɪəˈlɪstɪk/ a. ①现实的②实际可行的③现实主义的,逼真的

联想 real(真实的)+istic→逼真的;现实的

Let's be realistic about difficulties. 对困难还是现实一点吧。

preparation /prepəˈreɪʃən/ n. ①准备(工作),预备。 ②制剂

- Preparation for a wedding can exhaust a couple. 婚礼的准备工作可以使一对夫妇筋疲力尽。
- ♥ para=to prepare 准备

apparatus /æpəˈreɪtəs/ n. ①器械,器具,仪器②机构, 组织

【词源】原是拉丁语 apparare"准备"的过去分词。该词现在表示"器械,设备,仪器",是因为这些是开展工作首先要准备的东西。

Mathematical An automobile is a complicated apparatus. 汽车是台复杂的机器。

辨析 apparatus:指一套机器或设备

device: 指一种新发明的器械或装置

instrument:指科学与艺术上所用的仪器或工具

tool:指手工技艺所需的工具

comprehensive /komprihensiv/ a. 广泛的,综合的

联想 com(with)+prehen(d)(抓住)+sive→能抓住的→有理解力的→综合的

Although the professor gave a very comprehensive explanation on how the black holes came into being, I still got confused. 虽然教授对黑洞的形成做了很详尽的解释,但我还是弄不清它是怎么一回事。

♥ pris, prehend=to seize 提.提取

entrepreneur /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː/ n. 企业家

I联想 enter(among)+pren(握取)+eur(表示人)→在很多东西中 抓到商机的人→企业家

Born into a poor family, Li Jiacheng had endured many hardships imaginable before he finally became a famous entrepreneur. 李嘉诚生于蓬门荜户,不知吃了多少苦才最终成了著名的企业家。

实力派

华研口诀

名牌大学 graduate(毕业生)

为人总是 passionate(充满热情的)

从不被困难 frustrate(挫败)

不仅工作 adequate(胜任的)

还把实力 demonstrate(证明)

成了清华 postgraduate(研究生)

