



大学士英语专业教材系列辅导

A GUIDE TO CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

现代大学英语 标准同步辅导

✿ 总主编 徐 珺

精读

5

✿ 主 编 周 滨

大连海事大学出版社

A Guide to Contemporary College English

现代大学英语标准同步辅导

精读 **5**

大连海事大学出版社

© 周滨 2009

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

现代大学英语标准同步辅导精读. 5/周滨主编. —大连: 大连海事大学出版社,
2009.6

(大学士英语专业教材系列辅导/徐珺主编)

ISBN 978-7-5632-2319-0

I. 现… II. 周… III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2009) 第108364号

版权所有，侵权必究。

举报电话：0411-84728394

责任编辑:	苏炳魁
封面设计:	凡一韬
版式设计:	杨子江
责任校对:	董玉洁
出版者:	大连海事大学出版社
地址:	大连市凌海路1号
邮编:	116026
电话:	0411-84728394 (发行部) 0411-84729480 (总编室)
印刷者:	大连海大印刷有限公司
发行者:	大连海事大学出版社
幅面尺寸:	178 mm × 230 mm
印张:	16.5
字数:	484千
出版时间:	2009年6月
印刷时间:	2009年6月第1次印刷
印数:	1 ~ 6100册
定价:	20.90元

前言

《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社出版)是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供大学英语专业学生使用的精读教材。在使用过程中,广大师生普遍反映起点高、难度大。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织多所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《现代大学英语标准同步辅导》(精读1~6册)。

本套书的编写是在透彻理解和准确把握教育部最新颁布的《高校英语专业教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》精神的基础上进行的,全书力求全方位、多角度、大容量地诠释《现代大学英语》教材的词汇、句型、课文、练习等内容。本套书讲解细致、透彻、准确,设计科学、合理,使用方便,助考得力。

本套书与教材同步,每课包括以下五部分:

一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概:从全局的角度简洁概述课文大意,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

(二) 背景知识:介绍与课文相关的典型背景知识,帮助学生透过语言材料了解与课文有关的人物、事件、地理、文化、政治、社会等知识,拓展知识面。

二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇:注有音标、词性、英汉释义、重要词语的同义词、反义词、派生词,以帮助学生更好地理解词义。对于重要词汇列出其常用的词义,并在每个义项后配以例句及译文。

(二) 短语:对课文中出现的重要短语给以英汉释义及例句,以帮助学生加深对短语要点的理解。

三、课文注释

对课文中出现的语言要点加以英汉解释;对典型语言点加以归纳总结;对语言理论加以简洁、实效地介绍;对难句加以结构分析,解决对语言背景、修辞手段、写作意图、写作风格等理解的问题。

四、课文译文

给出课文的参考译文,便于学生理解课文,认清结构,明确主题,从中学到语言知识,提高理解与运用的能力。

五、练习答案及详解

对阅读理解、词汇、语法等进行准确地详解、总结及示例,帮助学生准确掌握知识,突破难点。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四、八级考试会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者
2009. 6



Contents

Lesson One Where Do We Go from Here	
一、课文导读	1
二、词汇与短语	3
三、课文注释	11
四、课文译文	15
五、练习答案及详解	19
Lesson Two Two Kinds	
一、课文导读	23
二、词汇与短语	24
三、课文注释	31
四、课文译文	36
五、练习答案及详解	41
Lesson Three Goods Move. People Move. Ideas Move. And Cultures Change	
一、课文导读	46
二、词汇与短语	48
三、课文注释	54
四、课文译文	58
五、练习答案及详解	61
Lesson Four Professions for Women	
一、课文导读	66
二、词汇与短语	67
三、课文注释	71
四、课文译文	74
五、练习答案及详解	76
Lesson Five Love Is a Fallacy	
一、课文导读	81



二、词汇与短语	82
三、课文注释	86
四、课文译文	88
五、练习答案及详解	94

Lesson Six Life Beyond Earth

一、课文导读	100
二、词汇与短语	101
三、课文注释	108
四、课文译文	112
五、练习答案及详解	116

Lesson Seven Invisible Man

一、课文导读	121
二、词汇与短语	123
三、课文注释	128
四、课文译文	130
五、练习答案及详解	137

Lesson Eight The Merely Very Good

一、课文导读	143
二、词汇与短语	145
三、课文注释	149
四、课文译文	151
五、练习答案及详解	155

Lesson Nine The Way to Rainy Mountain

一、课文导读	160
二、词汇与短语	162
三、课文注释	165
四、课文译文	169
五、练习答案及详解	171

Lesson Ten Before and After September 11

一、课文导读	177
二、词汇与短语	178



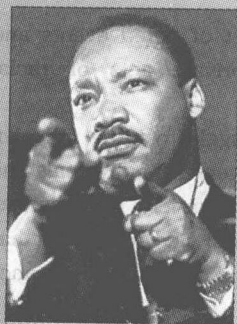
三、课文注释	183
四、课文译文	186
五、练习答案及详解	189
Lesson Eleven An Iowa Christmas	
一、课文导读	194
二、词汇与短语	196
三、课文注释	200
四、课文译文	205
五、练习答案及详解	209
Lesson Twelve How News Becomes Opinion and Opinion Off-limits	
一、课文导读	214
二、词汇与短语	215
三、课文注释	221
四、课文译文	227
五、练习答案及详解	230
Optional Reading	235
Lesson One Literally	
一、课文译文	237
二、同步测试	239
Lesson Two How I Edited an Agricultural Paper	
一、课文译文	241
二、同步测试	244
Lesson Three Territorial Behavior	
一、课文译文	246
二、同步测试	249
Lesson Four The National Coalition	
一、课文译文	251
二、同步测试	254

Lesson One

Where Do We Go from Here

一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概



本演讲系美国著名黑人领袖、社会活动家、民权运动领导人之一小马丁·路德·金博士于 1967 年 8 月 16 日在南方基督教领袖会议成立十周年纪念大会 (Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 简称 S.C.L.C.) 上所做的演讲。

1955 年 12 月 5 日, 罗莎·帕克斯 (Rosa Parks) 因为脚疾而拒绝服从蒙哥马利公车上的种族隔离政策, 由此引发了黑人对公共汽车抵制运动 (bus boycott)。这个运动持续了一年, 得到全美国对黑人权利的关注, 金博士也因其卓越的政治见解得到公认。1956 年 12 月, 美国最高法院宣布阿拉巴马州的种族隔离法律违反宪法, 蒙哥马利市公车上的种族隔离规定也被废除。

黑人在局部地区取得了争取权利的胜利后, 为了寻求黑人和其他有色人种的全国权利, 金博士和其他的南部黑人领袖于 1957 年



建立了南方基督教领袖会议。

金博士于 1963 年成为《时代周刊》(Time) 的年度人物并在 1964 年获得诺贝尔和平奖。时至今日, 金博士仍是一个存有争议的非洲裔美国民权斗争的象征, 他因献身于推动非暴力运动而受到许多人的尊敬, 也因他的战斗性和反叛观点而受到很多人的责难。

本演讲是他最具盛名的演讲——《我有一个梦想》之后的又一篇演讲力作。他以“路在何方”为题目, 主要阐述了目前美国黑人仍然处于弱势地位以及如何在未来的发展中通过应有的方式取得未来的胜利。他积极倡导“非暴力”(non-violence) 和“直接行动”(direct action), 认为这是社会变革最为有效的途径, 认为美国黑人只有在精神上得到更大的升华, 用理性来认识自己的地位才能最终取得在美国社会中的自由和平等权利。

在本篇演讲中, 他运用了丰富的修辞方式、有说服力的证据阐述了个人的政治见解和远见卓识。他的演讲不仅打动了美国争取种族权利的黑人, 同时也得到了其他受到歧视的人群的关注和认可。



(二) 背景知识

1. Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. , a Baptist minister and social activist who led the civil rights movement in the United States from the mid-1950s until his death by assassination in 1968. King became a civil rights activist early in his career. He led the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955~1956) and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1957), serving as its first president. His efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where King delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech. There, he raised public consciousness of the civil rights movement and established himself as one of the greatest orators in U.S. history.

In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end racial segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other non-violent means. By the time of his death in 1968, he had refocused his efforts on ending poverty and opposing the Vietnam War, both from a religious perspective.

King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. He was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977 and Congressional Gold Medal in 2004; Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was established as a U.S. national holiday in 1986.

2. Civil Rights Movement

The Civil Rights Movement in the United States refers in part to a set of noted events and reform movements in that country aimed at abolishing public and private acts of racial discrimination and racism against African Americans between 1954 to 1968.

The Civil Rights Movement has been a long, primarily non-violent struggle to bring full civil rights and equality under the law to all Americans. During the civil rights movement, individuals and civil rights organizations challenged segregation and discrimination with a variety of activities, including protest marches, boycotts, and refusal to abide by segregation laws. The movement has had a lasting impact on United States society, in its tactics, the increased social and legal acceptance of civil rights, and in its exposure of the prevalence and cost of racism.

3. Vietnam War

Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, military struggle fought in Vietnam from 1959 to 1975, involving the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front (NLF) in conflict with United States forces and the South Vietnamese army. The United States became involved in Vietnam. The U.S. government helped to create the anti-Communist South Vietnamese government, and in 1965 the United States sent in troops to prevent the South Vietnamese government from collapsing. Ultimately, however, the United States failed to achieve its goal, and in 1975 Vietnam was reunified under Communist control; in 1976 it officially became the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the conflict, approximately 3.2 million Vietnamese were killed. Nearly 58,000 Americans lost their lives.

4. Counter culture Movement

Counter culture Movement is a protest movement by American youth that arose in the late 1960s and faded during the late 1970s. With a great disappointment to the society, the students scorned American mainstream culture, questioned authority and began to rebel by means of abnormal behaviors like taking drugs, wearing bizarre dresses, and nakedness. They had some specific purpose like ending the Vietnam War, eliminating racial discrimination and advocating more

democracy. However, sometimes they protested without much reason at all. It was only a revelation of despair coming from the huge gap between their ideal expectation and cruel social reality.

5. Feminist Movement

The feminist movement (also known as the Women's Movement or Women's Liberation) is a series of campaigns on issues such as reproductive rights (sometimes including abortion), domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, sexual harassment, and sexual violence. The goals of the movement vary from country to country, e.g. opposition to female genital cutting in Sudan, or to the glass ceiling in Western countries.

The feminist movement has effected change in Western society, including women's suffrage; the right to initiate divorce proceedings and "no fault" divorce, the right of women to make individual decisions regarding pregnancy (including access to contraceptives and abortion), and the right to own property.

二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇

- ① **abhor** /əb'hɔ: / *v.*
to hate very much; detest 厌恶; 憎恨; 讨厌
—I abhor cruelty to animals. 我痛恨虐待动物(的行为)。
【同义】detest; hate 【反义】adore
【派生】abhorrent *adj.* 令人憎恶的, 可恨的; abhorrence *n.* 痛恨
- ② **affirmation** /æfə'meɪʃən / *n.*
an action of support or approval 肯定; 批准
—All around the room heads were nodding in affirmation. 全屋子的人都点头同意。
【同义】assertion; declaration 【反义】denial
【词根】affirm *v.* 肯定; 断言
- ③ **alarming** /ə'la:mɪŋ / *adj.*
worrying and frightening 令人惊恐的, 令人担心的
—We are getting alarming reports of refugees being rounded up and shot. 我们不断得到令人惊恐的报告, 称难民被集中枪杀。
—The report is most alarming. 这个报告最扰乱人心。
【同义】frightening; terrifying 【反义】reassuring
【派生】alarmingly *adv.* 惊人地
- ④ **allegiance** /ə'li:dʒəns / *n.*
loyalty, faith and dutiful support to a leader, country, idea, etc. (对领袖, 国家, 观点等的) 忠诚, 拥护
—to swear allegiance to the Queen 宣誓效忠女王
—His allegiances are divided. 他的忠诚并不专一。
【同义】loyalty; faithfulness 【反义】disloyalty
- ⑤ **anemic** /ə'ni:mik / *adj.* also anaemic (*BrE*)
1) weak or not effective 无力的; 无效的



—Their décor was expensive but rather anemic. 他们的装潢昂贵但了无生气。

2) suffering from anemia 贫血的;患贫血症的

—Tests showed that she was very anemic. 检查结果显示她严重贫血。

【派生】anemia *n.* 贫血症

6 assert /ə'sɜ:t/ *v.*

1) to make a claim to; defend (a right or a claim) by forceful action 坚决主张;坚持;维护

—to assert one's rights / independence 维护某人的权利/独立性

—He asserted his authority by making them be quiet. 他迫使他们安静下来,以维护自己的权威。

【同义】declare; affirm 【反义】deny

2) to state or declare forcefully 断言;宣称;声明;力陈

—She asserted her opinion. 她力陈自己的观点。

【派生】assertion *n.* 断言;声明;主张;陈词 assertive *adj.* 断言的;肯定的;自信的;武断的

7 audacious /ɔ:'deɪʃəs/ *adj.*

1) daring, often to a degree that is considered foolish; ready to take dangerous risks 大胆的;不顾一切随时准备去冒险的

【同义】bold;earless 【反义】cowardly; timid

—an audacious plan to take control of the company 一个试图控制公司的大胆计划

2) daringly impolite and disrespectful 大胆无礼的;厚颜无耻的;鲁莽的;放肆的

—a person regarded as aggressive, audacious, or fierce 凶恶的人;虎狼之徒;被认为是有野心、鲁莽或凶残的人

【派生】audacity *n.* 放肆 audaciously *adv.*

8 authoritarian /ɔ:,θɔ:rɪ'teərɪən/ *adj.*

believing or demanding that rules and laws must always be obeyed whether or not they are right 独裁主义的;信奉权力主义的

—an authoritarian style of government 政府奉行的权力主义

【派生】authoritarian *n.* 权力主义者 authoritarianism *n.* 权力主义

9 blatant /'bleɪtənt/ *adj.*

shameless; offensively noticeable 无耻的;露骨的

—his blatant disregard for the law 他对法律的公然漠视

—blatant disobedience/ discrimination 明目张胆的违抗、歧视

【同义】obvious; conspicuous 【反义】concealed

【派生】blatantly *adv.* 无耻地;露骨地 blatantcy *n.* 无耻;明目张胆

10 blot /blɒt/ *n.*

1) a spot or mark, especially of ink, that spoils or makes dirty (尤指墨点的)污点;污渍

—a blot of ink on the paper 纸上的一处墨水渍

【同义】stain; spot

2) a fault or shameful action, especially by someone usually of good character (尤指品行良好者的)污点;瑕疵;缺点

【同义】disgrace

—a blot on one's character 一个人品行上的污点

11 buoyancy /'bɔɪənsi/ *n.*

1) the ability to recover quickly from disappointment, bad news, etc. (从失望,噩耗等中)恢复正

常的能力,恢复乐观

【同义】cheerfulness; joy

—an atmosphere of optimism and buoyancy 乐观自信的气氛

2) the tendency of an object to float, or to rise when pushed into a liquid (物体在液体里的)浮性

—the buoyancy of light wood 轻质木材的浮性

【词根】buoy *v.* 使浮起,支撑,维持

12 chastity /'tʃæstɪti/ *n.*

(especially of young women)the condition of being sexually chaste and of having a very pure and innocent attitude to sex (尤指年轻妇女)贞洁;贞操

—Chastity before marriage is still demanded in some societies. 在有些社会里仍要求婚前的贞洁。

【同义】purity; virtual 【反义】corruption

13 collision /kə'liʒən/ *n.*

(an example of) colliding 碰撞;冲突;抵触

—Three people were killed in a head-on collision between a bus and a car. 一辆公共汽车和一辆小汽车迎头相撞,造成了三人死亡。

—a collision of principles/interests 原则问题上/利害关系的冲突

【同义】crash; smash

【词根】collide *v.* 碰撞;冲突

14 compelling /kəm'pelɪŋ/ *adj.*

1) that compels you to do sth. 强制性的,令人信服的

【同义】convincing; forceful 【反义】weak

—I have no compelling reason to confuse. 我没有令人信服的理由去拒绝。

2) that holds your attention, especially by being exciting 激动人心的;扣人心弦的

—a compelling adventure story 扣人心弦的冒险故事

【词根】compel *v.* 强迫;强求;强使

15 confront /kən'frʌnt/ *v.*

1) to face bravely or threateningly 勇敢的面对;对抗;正视;遭遇

—The actress was confronted by a group of reporters as she left the stage door. 那位女演员在离开后台门口时被一群记者拦住了。

【同义】face; challenge 【反义】evade

2) to be faced with and have to deal with 面临,遇到

—I prepared answers for the questions I expected to confront in the interview. 我为这次访谈中可能遇到的问题准备好了答案。

【派生】confrontation *n.* 对抗,对峙

16 conspire /kən'spaɪə/ *v.*

1) to plan(something bad)together secretly; take part in a conspiracy 密谋;共谋;搞阴谋

—The criminals conspired to rob a bank. 罪犯密谋抢劫银行。

【同义】plot; plan

2) (of events) to combine or work together, especially with bad results 巧合,共同导致,凑在一起

—Events conspired to produce great difficulties for the government. 各种事件凑在一起给政府带来了很大困难。

【派生】conspiracy *n.* 阴谋;共谋 conspirator *n.* 阴谋家 conspiratorial *adj.* 阴谋的



- 17 contend /kən'tend/ *v.*
argue or state sth. is true 声称;断言;主张
—The police contended that the man was in the area at the time of robbery. 警察断言那个人在抢劫发生时在现场。
【同义】affirm; declare
- 18 dastardly /'dæstədli/ *adj.*
(old-fashioned) behaving like a coward and a bully 懦怯的;欺软怕硬的
—a dastardly attack 卑鄙的袭击
【同义】cowardly 【反义】brave
- 19 dedicate /'dedikeɪt/ *v.*
1) to dedicate oneself/sth. to sth.; to give completely to (a purpose, cause, or action); devote to 致力于;献身于
—The doctor dedicated her life/herself to finding a cure. 这个医生为寻求一种治疗方法奉献了她的一生。
【同义】devote
2) to dedicate sth. to sb.; to declare (a book, performance etc.) to be in honor of (a person) 把(作品等)献给(某人)
—He dedicated his first book to his mother. 他把自己的第一本著作献给母亲。
【同义】address 【派生】dedicated *adj.* 忠诚的;热忱的,一心一意的 dedication *n.* 忠诚;奉献
- 20 degenerate /di'dʒenəreɪt/
1) *v.* to sink into a low state of mind or morals 衰退;堕落
—The demonstration soon degenerated into violence. 那次示威游行很快演变成暴力冲突。
【同义】decline 【反义】improve
2) *adj.* having become worse in character, quality etc., in comparison with a former state 衰退的;退化的;没落的;颓废的
—a degenerate species 退化的物种
【同义】fallen; immortal 【反义】superior
【派生】degeneration *n.* 衰退;堕落 degenerative *adj.* 衰退的;堕落的
- 21 despise /drɪ'spaɪz/ *v.*
to regard as worthless, bad, or completely without good qualities 藐视;鄙视;轻视;厌恶
—I despised him for the way he treated his children. 我鄙视他对待自己孩子的那种方法。
【同义】abhor; disregard 【反义】admire
- 22 dire /daɪə/ *adj.*
1) (of needs and dangers) very great; extreme; terrible (需求)迫切的,(危险)极大的;逼近的;可怕的;极端的
—in dire need of food 急需食物
—The company is in dire straits. 公司处于极端困难的境地。
【同义】terrible; fearful 【反义】splendid
- 23 dislocation /,dɪslə'keɪʃən/ *n.*
a case of being dislocated 脱位;脱臼;混乱;紊乱
—people suffering from dislocations and broken bones 遭受脱臼和骨折之苦的病人
—The storm caused considerable dislocation of air traffic. 风暴极大地扰乱了航班。

【同义】displacement; disconnection

【词根】dislocate *v.* 扰乱; 脱臼

24 edifice /'edɪfɪs/ *n.*

(*fml or pomp*) a large fine building, such as a palace or church 宏伟的建筑物(如宫殿, 教堂等)
—The taxi-driver reeled off a list of historic edifices they must not fail to visit. 出租车司机一口气说出了一大串他们不能错过的历史建筑。

【同义】building; structure

25 etch /etʃ/ *v.*

to draw a picture by cutting lines on a metal plate with a needle and then using acid to eat out lines, so that one can print from the plate 蚀刻

—The terrible event is etched for ever on/in my memory. 可怕事件永远铭刻在我的记忆中。

【同义】carve; imprint

26 ethereal /ɪ'θɪriəl/ *adj.*

Unearthly lightness very delicate; like a spirit or fairy 如神灵般飘渺虚幻的; 轻飘的; 飘渺的

—The music has a ethereal quality. 这段乐曲给人一种飘渺的感觉。

【同义】like; airy

27 formula /'fɔ:mjulə/ *n.* 复数为 formulas

a method or set of principles that one uses to solve a problem or to make sure that something is successful 准则; 方案

—We're still searching for a peace formula. 我们仍在寻找和平方案。

【派生】formulaic *adj.* 公式的, 公式化的, 刻板的

28 incarcerate /ɪn'kɑ:səreɪt/ *v.*

(*fml*) to keep or shut (as if) in a prison 监禁; 禁闭

—They were incarcerated for the duration of the war. 战争期间, 他们被关押在监狱中。

【同义】imprison; jail

【派生】incarceration *n.* 监禁; 禁闭

29 induce /ɪn'dju:s/ *v.*

(*fml*) to lead someone to do something, often by persuading 劝诱; 劝说

—Nothing could induce her to be disloyal to him. 没有什么能诱使她对他不忠。

【同义】persuade 【反义】deter

30 integrated /'ɪntɪgreɪtɪd/ *adj.*

showing a usually pleasing mixture of qualities, groups, etc. 融合的; 各组成部分相互协调的; 综合的; 完整的

—an integrated school with children of different races and social classes 兼收不同种族和社会阶层儿童的学校

—well-integrated characters 几种协调得很好的特性

【词根】integrate *v.* 使结合; 使合并; 使成为一体

31 legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/ *adj.*

1) correct or allowable according to the law 合法的, 正当的

—The Crown Prince has a legitimate claim to the throne. 皇太子是王位的合法继承人。

【同义】legal; lawful 【反义】illegal

2) correct or allowable according to generally accepted standards of behavior 正常的; 合情理的



—It's perfectly legitimate to question his instructions if you think they are wrong. 你如果认为他的指示错了,那么你提出质疑是完全正常的。

【派生】legitimately *adv.* 合法地;合情理地 legitimacy *n.* 合法(性);合理(性)

32 majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/ *adj.*

having or showing majesty; stately 雄伟的;壮丽的;威严的;庄严的

【同义】lofty; grand 【反义】base

—majestic scenery 壮丽的风景

【派生】majesty *n.* 威严;庄严 majestically *adv.* 雄伟地;壮丽地;威严地;庄严地

33 manacle /'mænəkl/ *n.*

either of a pair of iron rings joined by a chain, used for fastening the hands or feet of a prisoner 镣铐;手铐;脚镣

【同义】chain; iron

—to put sb. in manacles 给某人戴铐

34 manhood /'mænhud/ *n.*

1) the condition or period of time of being a man, as opposed to being a boy or a female (男子的)成年(期)

—His son has grown into manhood. 他的儿子已成年了。

【同义】maturity; adulthood 【反义】boyhood

2) typical or traditional male qualities especially those that men are proud of 典型的男子气概

—have doubts about one's manhood 对自己的男子汉气概有怀疑

35 meander /mɪ'ændə/ *v.*

1) (of a rivers and streams) to flow slowly, with many turns (河流)蜿蜒而流

【同义】twist; turn

2) to wander in a slow easy aimlessly way 漫步

—We usually meander down to the pub after dinner. 晚饭后我们常常漫步去小酒吧。

【同义】stroll; drift

【派生】meandering *n.* meanderingly *adv.*

36 menial /'mi:niəl/ *adj.*

(of work) not interesting or skilled, and done by unimportant people (工作)枯燥的;琐碎的;卑下的

【同义】lowly; humble 【反义】noble

—menial jobs like washing the floor 如擦地板等的琐碎杂活

37 metropolis /mɪ'trɒpəls/ *n.*

a chief city or the capital city of country (一个国家的)大都会;首都

—Paris is a super-refined metropolis. 巴黎是个极其高雅的大都会。

【同义】capital; city

【派生】metropolitan *adj.* 大都会的;首都的

38 oppress /ə'pres/ *v.*

1) to rule in a hard and cruel way 压迫;压制

【同义】suppress; overwhelm 【反义】free

—The oppressed peasants rose up against the dictator. 被压迫的农民起来反抗那个独裁者。

2) to cause to feel ill or sad 使难过;使烦恼

—oppressed by/with worry 因忧虑而烦恼

【派生】oppression *n.* 压迫; 压制 *oppressive adj.* 暴虐的; 残酷的; 不公平的 *oppressor n.* 压迫者; 暴君

39 perpetuate /pə'petʃueɪt/ *v.*

to make something to continue to exist for a long time 使永久存在; 保存

—They put up a statue to perpetuate her memory. 他们树立了一座雕像来纪念她。

【同义】preserve; immortalize; eternalize

【派生】perpetual *adj.* 永久的; 长期的 *perpetuity n.* 永久; 永存

40 potent /'pəʊtənt/ *adj.*

1) (of medicine, drug, drink etc.) having a strong power or/and quick effect on the body or mind (药物等)有效力的; 效力大的; 效力迅速的

【同义】powerful; effective 【反义】weak; impotent

—a potent painkiller 很有效的止痛片

2) (of arguments, reasoning etc.) very effective; causing one to agree; convincing 有说服力的; 有影响力的

—I was convinced by his potent arguments. 他那有力的论据把我说服了。

41 prevalence /'prevələns/ *n.*

the state of existing commonly, generally, or widely in a particular place or a particular time 普遍; 盛行; 流行

—the prevalence of lung cancer among the local population 当地人中肺癌的流行

42 representation /,reprɪzen'teɪʃn/ *n.*

1) the act of representing or state of being represented 代表; 代表权

—“No taxation without representation” means that if people pay taxes, they should be represented in a parliament. “没有代表权就不交税”, 就是说人民如果交税, 就应在议会中有代表权。

2) something that represents something else 描绘; 象征

—This painting is the representation of a storm at sea. 这幅画描绘的是海上的暴风雨。

【派生】representational *adj.* 表象的 *representative adj.* 有代表性的 *n.* 代表

43 segregate /'segrɪgeɪt/ *v.*

to separate or set apart, especially from a different social group 将(尤指从不同的社会集团中)分开; 分离; 隔离开

—Boys and girls are segregated in this school. 这个学校的男女生是分开的。

【同义】separate 【反义】unite

【派生】segregation *n.* 分开; 隔离; 种族隔离制度

44 setback /'setbæk/ *n.*

something that delays or prevents successful the progress 挫折; 失败; 阻碍发展的事物

—a major setback to our hopes of reaching an agreement 对我们希望达成协议的严重阻碍

【同义】delay 【反义】advance

45 strain /streɪn/ *v.*

1) to make (too) great effort 使劲; 竭尽全力; (过分)努力

—The singer had to strain to reach the high notes. 那位歌手声嘶力竭才把高音唱出来。

2) to damage or weaken (oneself or a part of the body) through too much effort or pressure (因过度用力而)损伤; 拉伤; 扭伤(自己或身体某个部分)

—You will strain yourself trying to lift that heavy weight. 要搬起那么重的东西你会弄伤自己的。