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新SAT 真题核心词汇

语境记忆+精讲精练

单词一定要背
不背就要你命

真题提升版

赠

考前押题直播 见封底

李现伟 田新笑 孙海牧 编著

271个 常考态度词和抽象词

95组 易混淆形近词

280道 语境单词精选题及解析

184组 易混淆衍生词

160道 语境单词练习题及答案

美国新SAT真题模拟题数据化选词

三大明星导师率团队10+年在中国（大陆地区和香港地区）的SAT教研成果
根据新SAT官方指南（2016）编写



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

不背就要你命：新 SAT 真题核心词汇语境记忆 + 精讲
精练：真题提升版 / 李现伟，田新笑，孙海牧编著。

—北京：机械工业出版社，2016.4 (2017.3 重印)

ISBN 978-7-111-53564-5

I. ①不… II. ①李… ②田… ③孙… III. ①英语-
词汇-高等学校-入学考试-美国-自学参考资料 IV. ①H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 080314 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑：杨晓昱 责任编辑：杨晓昱

责任印制：常天培
保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2017 年 3 月第 1 版·第 2 次印刷
145mm × 210mm · 11.5 印张 · 426 千字

标准书号：ISBN 978-7-111-53564-5

定价：36.80 元

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

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前言

根据美国大学委员会（College Board）的官方改革报告，2016 年新 SAT 改革减掉了旧 SAT 中 19 个填空题，增加了语境词汇和建国文献考查，客观题选择项从 5 个减到 4 个，做错题目不再倒扣分数；作文由话题作文考查形式变成了分析性写作，写作考试时间由 25 分钟变成了 50 分钟。更为重要的是，新 SAT 的出题思路做了不少调整：新 SAT 阅读和语法放在一起算分，侧重考查信息检索和理解以及语言应用的能力；而不是旧 SAT 侧重考查的推理能力。

新 SAT 语境单词题目在新 SAT 考试中的比例较大，阅读和语法部分加起来总共会考 10 道题，而且这 10 道题考查的角度非常细致严谨，需要反复琢磨和练习才能做到准确无误。

新 SAT 也会考查对作者态度的把握，有些态度词理解起来需要非常细腻的思维 and 准确的理解，因此本书对常考态度词和抽象词进行了详细解释和语境分析，并通过形近词辨析记忆等处理方法，真正有效地和全方位地帮助考生学习单词而非单纯地背诵单词。

本书共五章，内容主要包括常考态度词和抽象词 271 个，易混淆形近词 95 组，易混淆衍生词 184 组，语境单词精选题及解析 280 题，语境单词练习题及答案 160 题。

本书特色和学习方法

常考态度词和抽象词附有中英文注释和语境运用，语境运用并非完全是指该词汇出现的语境，而是指语境的含义暗示或者体现了该态度词或者抽象词。语境有一定的可读性、抽象度和张力度。建议读者在理解单词的中英文释义之后，反复阅读相应的“语境运用”，直到找到语境中与所列词汇严格对应的信息为止。

易混淆形近词和衍生词都是作者多年教学经验和考试经验的积累，能帮助考生迅速提升阅读和语法部分的应试能力。

语境单词题有 280 道精选题及相应解析，并附上 160 道练习题及答案，重在从训练量度和广度上，有效提升考生语境词汇题的应试能力。

延伸学习建议

词汇学习是新 SAT 备考的第一步，也是最枯燥无聊、考验耐性、非常重要的一步。根据新 SAT 官方改革报告中对于词汇考查的深度和广度，我们提出了“学习单词”的理念。也就是说，考生要从原来的短期快速机械背诵单词的观念中解脱出来，进入到单词深度学习的行为中。

因此，我们根据新 SAT 考试的要求，紧贴考生的备考步伐，创新性地编写了“三位一体词汇书系”，将真题融入单词学习中，从单词学习之初就帮助考生熟悉答题思路和考试技巧。具体安排是：

可先学习《新 SAT 必备核心词汇 1600 联想助记 + 精讲精练（基础达标版）》，积累必备单词；然后通过本书来深化对难词（比如态度词和抽象词）的理解和应用；最后将《新 SAT 真题巅峰词汇（冲刺高分版）》作为冲刺刷题的配套督导资料。三本词汇书均由机械工业出版社出版。

本书在编写过程中，难免有纰漏，如有修改建议或疑问，请发送邮件至 lixianwei@vip.126.com 或者 tianxinxiao@vip.qq.com，也可以直接扫码加三位作者的微信号：



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第一章

态度词和抽象词 总 结



本章共有新 SAT 常考态度词和抽象词 271 个，每个词条都附有中英文释义、语境运用和参考译文。



注 意

语境运用并非完全是指该词汇出现的语境，而是指语境的含义暗示或者体现了该态度词或者抽象词。语境有一定的可读性、抽象性和张力度。



考生在理解单词的中英文释义之后，可反复阅读相应的“语境运用”，直到找到语境中与所列词汇严格对应的信息为止。

索引

- above reproach
- abstract
- academic
- admiration
- spontaneous
- admonishing; admonish; admonition
- alarm
- alliteration
- allusive
- ambiguous
- ambivalent
- anachronism
- analogy
- analytical detachment
- anecdote
- antagonistic
- anxiety
- apologetic
- appreciation
- apprehensive
- approval
- arrogant
- atmosphere, ambience
- awe
- baffled
- begging the question
- benevolent
- bigotry
- biting
- bitter
- bombastic
- boring
- broad generalization
- brusque
- cacophonous
- candid assessment
- casual
- casual acquiescence
- cause and effect
- caustic
- cautionary advice
- cautious
- cavalier
- chauvinistic
- cloying
- colloquial
- colorful
- compare and contrast
- complimentary
- concern
- conciliatory
- concrete
- condescending
- condescendingly tolerant
- confessional
- confused
- connotative
- contempt
- contemptuous
- contented
- contentious
- controversial
- conversational
- conviction
- courageous defiance
- courteous
- crisp
- critical
- cultured
- curt
- cynical
- decisive
- deferential
- dejection and isolation
- delight
- denotative
- derisive
- diction
- didactic
- disappointment
- disdain, disdainful
- disillusionment
- disloyal
- dismiss; dismissive

- ☐ dissatisfaction
- ☐ division
- ☐ doubt to pride
- ☐ dramatic
- ☐ dramatic anticipation
- ☐ dreamy
- ☐ eagerness
- ☐ eclectic
- ☐ elitism
- ☐ emotional
- ☐ emphatic
- ☐ enigmatic
- ☐ esoteric
- ☐ euphemistic
- ☐ euphonious
- ☐ evocative
- ☐ exaggerated self-regard
- ☐ excitement
- ☐ false dichotomy
- ☐ fanciful
- ☐ fearfulness and uncertainty
- ☐ feigned indifference
- ☐ figurative; figurative language
- ☐ flashback
- ☐ flatter
- ☐ flippant
- ☐ flowery
- ☐ folksy
- ☐ formal
- ☐ frivolous
- ☐ frustration
- ☐ giddy
- ☐ glib
- ☐ grandiose
- ☐ hasty generalization
- ☐ heretical
- ☐ hollow
- ☐ horrific
- ☐ hostile
- ☐ humorous
- ☐ humorous contempt
- ☐ hyperbole
- ☐ idiomatic
- ☐ imagery
- ☐ indifferent
- ☐ indignant
- ☐ inflammatory
- ☐ inflated
- ☐ informal
- ☐ insincere
- ☐ ironic comment
- ☐ ironic understatement
- ☐ irreverent
- ☐ joking
- ☐ joyful
- ☐ killjoy
- ☐ laudatory
- ☐ learned
- ☐ lionize
- ☐ literal
- ☐ loaded
- ☐ lyrical
- ☐ measured receptivity
- ☐ melancholy
- ☐ melodious
- ☐ metaphor; metaphorical language
- ☐ metaphysical
- ☐ mocking
- ☐ modernism
- ☐ monosyllabic
- ☐ motivational
- ☐ naïveté
- ☐ neglect
- ☐ nonchalant
- ☐ nostalgic
- ☐ objective
- ☐ objective and instructive
- ☐ obscure
- ☐ ornate
- ☐ overstatement
- ☐ oxymoron
- ☐ paradox
- ☐ parallel structure; parallelism
- ☐ parody
- ☐ passionate
- ☐ pathetic
- ☐ pathos; logos; ethos
- ☐ patriotic
- ☐ peaceful
- ☐ pedantic
- ☐ personal and reflective
- ☐ personal fascination
- ☐ personification
- ☐ perturbed

- ☐ philosophy
- ☐ picturesque
- ☐ pitiful
- ☐ plain
- ☐ poetic
- ☐ poignant
- ☐ political
- ☐ polysyllabic
- ☐ pragmatic
- ☐ pretentious
- ☐ pride
- ☐ proud; overbearing
- ☐ proud and aloof
- ☐ provincial
- ☐ provocative
- ☐ prudent
- ☐ qualification; qualified
- ☐ red herring
- ☐ repetition
- ☐ resignation
- ☐ resolute; resolute determination
- ☐ respect; respectful
- ☐ restless
- ☐ restrained
- ☐ reverence
- ☐ ridicule
- ☐ righteous indignation
- ☐ romantic
- ☐ sanctity
- ☐ sarcasm; sarcastic
- ☐ sardonic
- ☐ satire; satiric; satirical
- ☐ scholarly
- ☐ scornful
- ☐ seductive
- ☐ self-admonition
- ☐ sensationalism
- ☐ self-satisfied
- ☐ sentimental
- ☐ sentimental reminiscence
- ☐ serious
- ☐ sensationalism
- ☐ shock; shocking
- ☐ silly
- ☐ sincere
- ☐ skeptical; skepticism
- ☐ slang
- ☐ slippery theory
- ☐ snobbish; snobbishness
- ☐ somber
- ☐ somewhat encouraged
- ☐ spontaneous
- ☐ straw man
- ☐ style; tone; voice
- ☐ stylish; stylistic
- ☐ subdued
- ☐ submissive
- ☐ substance
- ☐ suspense
- ☐ sweet (be sweet on)
- ☐ symbolic
- ☐ sympathetic
- ☐ tactful
- ☐ tame
- ☐ taunt
- ☐ technical
- ☐ tempered
- ☐ tentative; provisional
- ☐ tired
- ☐ trite
- ☐ unconvinced
- ☐ understatement
- ☐ undesirable
- ☐ unease
- ☐ unexpected but agreeable
- ☐ unifying
- ☐ uppity
- ☐ upset
- ☐ urgent
- ☐ utopia
- ☐ vague
- ☐ vehement
- ☐ vibrant
- ☐ vivid imagery
- ☐ vividly descriptive
- ☐ vulgar jargon
- ☐ wariness
- ☐ wistful
- ☐ without regret
- ☐ wonder
- ☐ wonder and delight
- ☐ wry; wry amusement
- ☐ zealous



1 above reproach

【英文释义】beyond criticism

【中文释义】无可指责

【语境运用】The belief that it is harmful to the Black community for authors to explore the humanity of our leaders can have troubling effects. At the least, it promotes the belief that our heroes have to be perfect to be useful. At worst, it censors our full investigation of Black life. If our paintings of that life are stock and cramped, their colors drab and predictable, the representations of our culture are likely to be untrue. They will not capture the breadth and complexity of Black identity.

【参考译文】那种认为作家探索我们领袖人物的人性面对黑人社会是有害的观点会产生令人不安的后果。往轻的方面讲，这种观点会促使人们愈加相信英雄要有用处就必须完美无缺。往重的方面讲，这种观点会阻碍我们对黑人生活进行全方位的研究。如果我们对黑人生活的刻画是老套而狭隘的，那么画面就会颜色单一、毫无想象力，其对我们文化的呈现就可能是虚假的，因为这些画面并未充分体现黑人文化的广度和复杂度。

2 abstract

【英文释义】existing in thoughts or ideas

【中文释义】抽象的，理论上的

【语境运用】There are two operative words here: abstract and irrelevant. Getting rid of irrelevant details is the first step in building any model of the world, and we do it subconsciously from the moment we are born. Doing it consciously is another matter. Overcoming the natural desire not to throw out unnecessary information is probably the hardest and most important part of learning physics. This leads us to the second operative word: abstract. Of all the abstract thinking required in physics, probably the most challenging lies in choosing how to approach a problem.

【参考译文】这里有两个关键词：理论的和不相关的。创建对现实世界感知模型的第一步是删除无关紧要的细节，这是自我们降临世界以来无意识的

做法。另一各种方法是有意识地进行。克服天然的想法，排除不必要的信息，也许是学习物理最难也是最重要的部分。接下来是第二个关键词：抽象的。物理中所涉及的所有抽象思考中，最具挑战的也许就是选择用哪种方法解决问题。

3 academic

【英文释义】relating to education and scholarship

【中文释义】学术的，大学的

【语境运用】The talk she has prepared is one she will be delivering countless times this year, the centennial of her mother's birth. It is academic, and uninspiring, and she knows it. Other scholars can talk about Salome's poetry and her pedagogy, but she, Camila, the only daughter, is supposed to shed a different light on the woman.

【参考译文】她准备的内容是她今年要讲无数次的：她母亲的百年诞辰。她清楚这个话题相当学术，也不吸引人。其他的学者讲的都是莎乐美的诗歌及其教学法，但是她卡米拉，莎乐美唯一的女儿，想要揭示莎乐美的另一面。

4 admiration

【英文释义】a feeling of delighted approval and liking

【中文释义】钦佩

【语境运用】Kael didn't have to convince most of her readers that films mattered, but she succeeded better than anyone else in articulating why, and she was able to do so without either condescending to the medium or granting the industry any more respect than she thought it deserved. From her first review to her last, a span of nearly four decades, she was remarkably consistent: her prose got more intricate, but her approach never changed.

【参考译文】Kael 没必要说服她的读者去相信电影非常重要，但是在表达为什么电影重要上比其他人都成功，她既没有让自己流于平庸，也没有给电影过多不属于它的赞誉。40 多年间里，从她的第一篇影评到最后一篇，她都非常一致：即便她的文笔变得更错综复杂了，但她的方式从未改变。

5 spontaneous

【英文释义】happening or arising without apparent external cause

【中文释义】自发的，无意识的，自然的

【语境运用】The critic Edmund Wilson was not a self-conscious letter writer

or one who tried to sustain studied mannerisms. Nor did he resort to artifice or entangle himself in circumlocutions. The young, middle-aged, and old Wilson speaks directly through his letters, which are informal for the most part and which undisguisedly reflect his changing moods. On occasion — in response, perhaps, to the misery of a friend or a public outrage or a personal challenge — he can become eloquent, even passionate, but that is not his prevailing tone.

【参考译文】批评家 Edmund Wilson 不是一个没有自我意识的作家，也不是一个恪守陈规的人，他更不是一个会用陈词滥调拐弯抹角表达自己的人。他一生都在文字里直言不讳地表达自己的看法，大部分人觉得这种行为很不正式，而且这种方式无疑表露了他易变的情绪。为了回应大众的看法，或者为了照顾某个朋友的情绪，抑或是为了平复大家对于他直言不讳的愤怒，还可能是为了实现对自我的挑战，他会用一种雄辩的或者充满热情的语调写作，但这种语调绝不是他的第一选择。

6 admonishing; admonish; admonition

【英文释义】warn strongly, put on guard

【中文释义】告诫，劝告

【语境运用】This is a sad situation for everyone, and it is an unnecessary one. Unity and loyalty do not depend on absolute homogeneity. Maybe it's the American obsession with race that makes it so difficult for us as a nation to get rid of our fear that difference implies, even guarantees, animosity and opposition. But denial of difference is not the road to harmony. It is the road only to a kind of false unity that is so fragile it will splinter at a touch.

【参考译文】对每个人来讲，这种处境都是悲哀且不必要的。一致和忠诚并不取决于绝对的种族同一。也许恰恰是过于纠缠于种族问题才使我们美国民众难以摆脱这种恐惧；差异即暗示着，甚至肯定就意味着敌意和对立。然而否认差异并不是条通往和谐的道路，而仅仅是条通向一种虚假统一的路。这种统一十分脆弱，触之即碎。

7 alarm

【英文释义】warning

【中文释义】警告

【语境运用】Today, no American family can be secure against the danger that one of its children may decide to become an artist.

【参考译文】今天，没有一个美国家庭可以幸免于自己的孩子想当艺术家这种“危险情况”。

8 alliteration

【英文释义】use of the same consonant at the beginning of each stressed syllable in a line of verse

【中文释义】压头韵

【语境运用】Yet if the ghost orchid was really only a phantom, it was still such a bewitching one that it could seduce people to pursue it year after year and mile after miserable mile.

【参考译文】然而幽灵兰花确实只是鬼魅一样，它是如此让人着迷，以至于年复一年地吸引着人们跋山涉水苦苦地追寻着它。

9 allusive

【英文释义】using suggestions

【中文释义】暗指的

【语境运用】Though he still adheres to an indirect and allusive treatment of his subject, these poems possess the interest of being based on real experience.

【参考译文】尽管他固守迂回晦涩的叙事方式，但是这些诗歌还是由于建立在实际经验之上而引起了人们的兴趣。

10 ambiguous

【英文释义】open to more than one meaning

【中文释义】含义模糊的，不明确的

【语境运用】Critics dismissed the engineer's seemingly creative design as being ambiguous, that is, underdeveloped and lacking in sophistication.

【参考译文】评论家认为这个工程师的设计看上去富有创意，其实并不怎么样，也就是说，欠缺雕琢、过于肤浅。

11 ambivalent

【英文释义】having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas

【中文释义】矛盾心态的

【语境运用】Although Thoreau, in *Walden*, was sometimes ambivalent about the mechanization that he saw around him, at other times he was downright enthusiastic, as in his response to the railroad: "When I hear the iron horse make the hills echo with his snort like thunder, shaking the earth with his feet, and breathing fire and smoke from his nostrils, ... it seems as if the earth had got a race now worthy to inhabit it."

【参考译文】尽管梭罗在《瓦尔登湖》一书中对他周围的机械化态度暧昧，然而在其他情况下，他对机械化表现出极大的热情，如他对铁路做出如下回应：“‘铁马’脚踏之处，地动山摇，鼻孔中喷着火与烟，当我听到它雷鸣般的鼻息声在山谷回荡时……似乎出现了配在地球居住的新物种。”

12 anachronism

【英文释义】something located at a time when it could not have existed or occurred.

【中文释义】不合时代的

【语境运用】I alter the expression of a man in a crowd, add a tiny animal face in a dim corner, a mouse or a weasel, replace the diamond on a woman's hand with a ruby, paint a watch on a wrist in an eighteenth-century portrait. How many casual observers would notice? Or care if they did? Most people chortle to see experts confounded.

【参考译文】我会把人群中某个人的表情改掉，会在昏暗的角落画一个小小的动物脸，一只小老鼠或者鼬鼠，会把原画里女人手上戴的钻石改成红宝石，会在18世纪的人物肖像画上给他画一只腕表。有多少漫不经心的看客会发现呢？就算他们发现了又有多少人会在乎呢？大部分人乐意看到专家们困惑的样子。

13 analogy

【英文释义】an inference that if things agree in some respects they probably agree in others

【中文释义】类比

【语境运用】“Think of menhaden as the liver of a bay. Just as your body needs its liver to filter out toxins, ecosystems also need those natural filters.”

【参考译文】“就把鲱鱼理解成海湾的肝脏好了。就像人的身体需要肝脏排毒一样，生态系统也需要这种天然的过滤器来过滤掉有毒有害物质。”

14 analytical detachment

【英文释义】using or skilled in using analysis (i. e. separating a whole — intellectual or substantial — into its elemental parts or basic principles) and in an objective way.

【中文释义】公正的分析；客观的分析

【语境运用】In nineteenth-century England, middle-class women were usually assigned domestic roles and faced severely limited professional career options. Of

course, one can point to England's monarch, Queen Victoria, as a famous example of a woman at work, and millions of working-class women worked for wages in factories and private homes, on farms, and in stores and markets. But aristocrats were often exempt from societal strictures that bound the middle class, and working-class women were usually looked down on as not being "respectable" for their efforts as workers. As the nineteenth century progressed, it was assumed that a woman engaged in business was a woman without either her own inheritance or a man to support her. Middle-class women already shared with upper-middle-class men the societal stumbling blocks to active pursuit of business, which included the feeling that labor was demeaning and not suitable for those with aspirations to gentility. But unlike a man, whose self-worth rose through his economic exertions, a woman who did likewise risked opprobrium for herself and possibly shame for those around her. Inequality in the working world made it exceedingly difficult for a middle-class woman to support herself on her own, let alone support dependents. Thus, at a time when occupation was becoming a core element in masculine identity, any position for middle-class women other than in relation to men was considered anomalous.

【参考译文】19 世纪中期的英国，中层社会的女性基本都是家庭妇女，她们的职业选择也少得可怜。当然人们可以把英国当时的君主维多利亚女王看作是一位著名的职业女性，还有数百万的工人阶层妇女在工厂、私人家庭、农场、商店和市场里拿工资工作。但是贵族女人们待遇却不同，而且当时工人阶级的女人们也会因为做工人，付出的努力不受尊敬而被看低。随着 19 世纪社会的发展，女人们忙于工作，会被猜测要么是因为她没有自己的遗产，要么是她没有一个男人提供给她生活所需。中层社会的女人们在主动追求事业的时候要面临来自上中层社会男人们的阻碍和竞争，再加上人们觉得劳动很低贱，劳动也不适合那些追求高贵地位的人。然而男人们的自我价值可以通过他经济上的发展来提高，而有同样事业成就的女人们却要承受这种成就很可能会使自己和身边的人蒙羞的风险。工作环境的不平等也让一个中层社会的女人养活自己变得格外艰难，更不用说养活自己的家人了。因此，在一个将职业转变成为男性身份象征的核心因素的时代，中层社会的女性要是从事任何一种与男人没有联系的职业，就会被认为是一种反常现象。

15 anecdote

【英文释义】short account of an incident

【中文释义】轶事

【语境运用】After spending years training in Buddhist meditative practices, neurologist James Austin got his first taste of spiritual enlightenment while waiting

on a London train platform, idly glancing toward the Thames River. Instantly, the panorama of sky and buildings acquired a sense of what he calls “absolute reality, intrinsic rightness, and ultimate perfection”. He suddenly shed his formerly unshakable assumption that he was an individual, separated from the rest of the world by a skin suit. Within seconds, other insights dawned. Austin described in a book how this experience spurred him to study brain processes that underlie spiritual experiences. But the harsh reality of science is that those who study mysticism are rarely taken seriously. For scientists, claims of mystical enlightenment have long smacked of self-deception, charlatanism, or both.

【参考译文】在经过多年佛教冥想训练之后，神经学家 James Austin 在伦敦火车站站台毫无意识地望向泰晤士河，在等待火车时进行了他的第一次灵魂启蒙。当时，天空的全景和建筑物形成了一幅他形容为“绝对的现实，内在的真诚，终极的完美”的画面。他突然就放弃了自己以前不可动摇的理论“自己是单独存在的个体，只是外表不同罢了”。没过几秒钟，新的想法像是冲破黎明的太阳一样照耀了他。他在一本书里写到了这次经历是如何促使他去研究能给人们带来精神体会的大脑活动的。但是当时残酷的事实是，研究神秘理论根本不被人认真对待。对科学家来说，神秘启蒙的研究无异于自我欺骗、庸医，或者两者兼具。

16 antagonistic

【英文释义】indicating opposition or resistance

【中文释义】敌对的

【语境运用】In a cryptic piece in *Crisis* in 1922, Du Bois was surely referring to Garvey when he ominously predicted the rise of a demagogue who would “come to lead, inflame, lie, and steal” and when he commented that such a person would “gather large followings and then burst and disappear”.

【参考译文】在 1922 年 *Crisis* 杂志上发表的一篇隐秘文章中，Du Bois 邪恶地预测了一个蛊惑民心的政客的出现，那个“身为领导、激怒别人、撒谎、偷窃”的人，还有他评论说会“召集一大堆追随者，突然爆发又突然消失”的人，都肯定是在说 Garvey。

17 anxiety

【英文释义】a state of anxiety occurring in a variety of mental disorders

【中文释义】焦虑

【语境运用】He fears being discovered, having the whole charade somehow unravel, and in nightmares his files are exposed, his original name printed on the front page of the student newspaper.

【参考译文】他害怕被拆穿，害怕整个秘密被揭露，他做噩梦梦到自己的档案被曝光了，他的原名被印刷在学校校报的头版。

18 apologetic

【英文释义】constituting a formal defence

【中文释义】辩护的；申辩的

【语境运用】His comments have attracted increased attention at a time when Abe appears to be pushing for a less apologetic tone towards Japan's past.

【参考译文】当亚伯执意对日本过去的所作所为做辩解时，他的言论一时间获得越来越多的关注。

【词语辨析】apologetic 通常指捍卫某种理论，教条或者信仰，而 defensive 指防守，戒备。

19 appreciation

【英文释义】understanding of the nature or meaning or quality or magnitude of something

【中文释义】欣赏，赏识

【语境运用】The eighteenth-century botanist Carolus Linnaeus' enormous and essential contribution to natural history was to devise a system of classification whereby any plant or animal could be identified and slotted into an overall plan. Yet Linnaeus himself would probably have been the first to admit that classification is only a tool, and not the ultimate purpose, of biological inquiry. Unfortunately, this truth was not apparent to his immediate successors, who for the next hundred years were to concern themselves almost exclusively with classification.

【参考译文】18 世纪的植物学家 Carolus Linnaeus 对于自然发展史最伟大最重要的贡献就是提出了一个分类系统，任何植物或者动物都可以通过这个系统被识别，进而被划分到一个大类别当中。然而 Linnaeus 可能是第一个承认分类系统只是一个工具，而不是生物学研究终极目标的人。可惜这个概念却没被后继的科学家们认可，这些科学家在以后的几百年里都把研究重点局限于分类上。

20 apprehensive

【英文释义】afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen

【中文释义】忐忑不安的

【语境运用】Anna and Chris made me at ease the first day in their polished living room — though I was not sure why these people would bother putting themselves out for me at all. And when they kept inviting me back for dinner

parties and extending their hospitality, I wondered if maybe they were bored, or if their ignorance of American types was such that they failed to see that I was not at all of their social class; I kept expecting some crude regional expression to betray me; and, once I thought of it in those terms, I knew I would have to make sure they saw that side of me — to do less would be like trying to “pass”. Yet whatever I said seemed to make no difference in their acceptance.

【参考译文】当我出现在他们家的豪华客厅时，Anna 和 Chris 夫妇让我宾至如归，尽管我不是非常理解他们为何不厌其烦地招待我。他们不断邀请我去他们家做客以表达好客之情，我有时候在想：是不是他们觉得生活太无聊了才邀请我，或者他们不懂美国的阶级差异，压根儿就没看出来我跟他们不是一个社会阶层的。我一直觉得我说一些粗话他们是不是就明白了，但是无论我说什么，他们似乎都能接受。（注：作者去英国朋友家里做客，因为觉得自己社会层次不够而内心忐忑不安）。

【词语辨析】apprehensible 是“可以理解的”意思，同义词：perceptible, discernible.

21 approval

【英文释义】a feeling of liking something or someone good

【中文释义】认同

【语境运用】This way of looking at cities has recently received the ultimate academic accolade — the creation of a subfield of science, called “urban ecology”, devoted to understanding it.

【参考译文】这种审视城市的方法最近受到了学院派的最高嘉奖——创造出了被称为“城市生态学”的科学子领域，并对其投入研究。

22 arrogant

【英文释义】having or showing feelings of unwarranted importance out of overbearing pride

【中文释义】傲慢的

【语境运用】“I write. Let the reader learn to read.” — such a motto, adopted openly by one widely read author, might serve as the credo for many twentieth-century novelists.

【参考译文】“我写东西。让读者们学着去读。”——这样一条被一位广为人知的作家公开表达过的格言，也可以当做 20 世纪许多小说家的信条。

23 atmosphere; ambience

【英文释义】the quality or character of a place

【中文释义】环境；氛围

【语境运用】Atmosphere is the emotional tone pervading a section or the

whole of a literary work, which fosters in the reader expectations as to course of events, whether happy or (more commonly) terrifying or disastrous.

【参考译文】氛围是一种情感概念，充斥整个文学作品，增加了读者对事件的期待，氛围的类型有愉悦，或（更常见的）恐怖，或灾难等。

24 awe

【英文释义】an overwhelming feeling of wonder or admiration

【中文释义】敬畏

【语境运用】The package that arrived yesterday contained foliage from the most famous tamarind tree in India, the tree that spreads over the tomb of the legendary singer Tansen, who brought on the rains just by singing about them, and whose golden voice caused the Emperor Akbar to proclaim him one of the nine gems of his court. Even today, Tansen's reputation is such that singers travel to his tomb to pluck foliage from the branches to make into throat concoctions, hoping their voices will become as pure as that of their illustrious predecessor, he who had caused the palace lamps to light up just by singing the Deepak Raag four centuries ago.

【参考译文】昨天送来的盒子里装着印度最负盛名的罗望子树叶，这种树散布在传奇歌手 Tansen 的墓地周围，Tansen 唱支关于雨水的歌，都能让天降雨水，他传奇的金嗓子也让当时的 Akbar 君王赐予了他宫殿中九颗宝珠中的一颗。甚至到今天，Tansen 的名气也大到让那些歌手远赴他的墓地，摘一些罗望子树叶来吃，希望自己的声音能和这位著名的先辈一样纯净明亮。这位前辈可是在四个世纪以前光凭在宫殿里唱歌就能让所有的灯都亮起来的传奇人物啊。

25 baffled

【英文释义】hard to understand

【中文释义】难懂的

【语境运用】But to me, the real mystery is why so many fortunetellers choose to work the phones on television psychic hotlines instead of becoming insanely wealthy stock traders on Wall Street.

【参考译文】但是对我而言，真正的谜团是为什么那么多算命占卜的人都选择在电视机前接算命热线电话，而不是选择去华尔街炒股赚个富得流油。

26 begging the question

【英文释义】begging the question is a fallacy in which the premises include the claim that the conclusion is true or (directly or indirectly) assume that the conclusion is true. This sort of “reasoning” typically has the following form.

【中文释义】循环论证

【语境运用】Bill: “God must exist.”

Jill: “How do you know?”

Bill: "Because the *Bible* says so."

Jill: "Why should I believe the *Bible*?"

Bill: "Because the *Bible* was written by God."

【参考译文】比尔：“上帝肯定存在。”

吉尔：“你怎么知道的？”

比尔：“《圣经》上说的。”

吉尔：“我们为什么要相信《圣经》？”

比尔：“因为《圣经》是上帝写的。”

27 benevolent

【英文释义】kind-hearted

【中文释义】善意仁慈的

【语境运用】Others, not quite so benevolent, believed his actions had let down a community where the role of black leader was a precious, almost sacred commodity.

【参考译文】其他人并没有如此仁慈，认为他的行为让团队感到失望。尤其在团队中一个黑人领袖是相当珍贵，甚至是神圣的存在。

28 bigotry

【英文释义】unwilling to adapt, to change

【中文释义】偏执的

【语境运用】When I arrived in Washington D. C., in January 1942, I was surprised to find that life there embodied some of the bigotry then prevalent in other parts of the United States.

【参考译文】1942年1月到达华盛顿特区时，我惊讶地发现当地人的生活透着一股偏执之气，尤甚于美国其他地区。

29 biting

【英文释义】very cold, very spicy

【中文释义】刺骨的，辛辣的

【语境运用】Biting winds blew in from the southwest, kicking up legions of whitecaps on Lake Washington.

【参考译文】刺骨的寒风从西南吹来，将华盛顿湖激起阵阵碎浪。

30 bitter

【英文释义】a negative emotion or attitude, similar to being jaded, cynical or otherwise negatively affected by experience

【中文释义】一种负面情绪/态度，比较类似于厌倦、愤世嫉俗或者由负面经验导致的情绪。尖刻嘲讽。

【语境运用】It is the more pitiful because Mark Twain has a talent which stands in need of no folly for its embellishment.

【参考译文】更可悲的是，马克·吐温有天分，这种天分不需要用愚蠢来粉饰。

31 bombastic

【英文释义】with little meaning

【中文释义】华而不实的

【语境运用】It is characteristic that he never sent me any tragedy or epic poem, never anything bombastic or declamatory, never anything languorous or sentimental either.

【参考译文】特别是，他从未给我看过任何悲剧的诗歌，没给我看过任何辞藻华丽、群情激昂的诗歌，更没有给我看过任何恬静的或者伤感的東西。

32 boring

【英文释义】make something less attracted

【中文释义】乏味的，暗淡的

【语境运用】I started studying whales — a group of species upon which it is all but impossible to experiment — I worried whether I would find the work stimulating enough or whether it would seem boring simply observing, without ever being able to manipulate anything or do an experiment.

【参考译文】我开始研究鲸鱼，这是一群无法进行试验的物种。我担心自己是否会觉得这份工作足够刺激，担心只观察，而不能操纵任何东西也不能做实验会让人无聊。

33 broad generalization

【英文释义】a very wide identification

【中文释义】广泛的定义

【语境运用】A Kikongo proverb states, “A tree cannot stand without its roots.” It seems such obvious wisdom now, a well-worn cliché in our era in which everything truly insightful has already been said. But all clichés derive their endurance from their truth, and my ancestors who coined this adage were sending a clear and powerful message to their descendants: a people cannot flourish without their life-giving foundations in the past. The ties between those who came before and those who live now must be maintained and nurtured if a people is to survive. It’s a truth that my grandmother understood when she made a point of directing me to “tell the others” about her. And it’s a truth that has been well recognized by successive generations of Black people in America. Another Kikongo proverb reminds us that “one can only steal a sleeping baby: once awake, she will look for

her parents.” This is a maxim that conveys the seemingly instinctive pull of one’s heritage, our inborn curiosity in our origins, the quest we all share for self-identification and self-knowledge.

【参考译文】有一句刚果谚语是这样说的：“一棵树的存活不能没有根。”现在看来这似乎是一句多么明显的至理名言，一句在我们这个年代被广泛使用的陈词滥调，我们这个年代任何智慧的说辞早就被先驱们说过了。但是所有的陈词滥调都必须经过现实的检验才能广为流传，而我们的先辈们检验了这一格言，他们给后代传递了非常清晰又十分强大的信息：没有先烈在过去打下的基础，人类不可能繁荣发展。如果人要生存下去，先辈和我们之间的联系必须要维持和发展下去。这是一个真理，我祖母深谙这一点，她要求我给别人讲她的故事。这也是一个被一代又一代美国非裔人广泛认同的道理。另一句刚果谚语说道：“人们只能偷走一个熟睡的婴儿，因为一旦婴儿醒过来，她就会哭喊着找自己的父母。”这也能表达一个人对于自己血统的直接反应，我们对于我们的起源天生怀有好奇心，还有我们都会对自我认知和自我认同进行探索 and 追求。

34 brusque

【英文释义】abrupt

【中文释义】唐突的

【语境运用】The servants ran about on orders from their brusque, anxious patron, who allowed for no delays in the execution of his wishes.

【参考译文】照着主人唐突而焦虑的命令，仆人们跑来跑去。因为主人无法忍受自己的意愿在执行时有任何的延迟。

35 cacophonous

【英文释义】producing harsh sounds

【中文释义】刺耳的

【语境运用】It was quieter now, but in a short time the noise and stench and garishness of New Reno would begin rising to another cacophonous climax.

【参考译文】现在更安静了，但过了一会儿，New Reno 的噪音、臭味和恶俗又将涌现，直至到达另一次刺耳的顶峰。

36 candid assessment

【英文释义】a direct and frank classification of someone or something with the respect to its worth

【中文释义】坦率的评估

【语境运用】The work of these scientists calls into question the validity of a strictly molecular approach to the sometimes murky science of species preservation, and it strongly suggests that scientists do not yet understand why certain genetic

patterns detected in laboratory tests translate into the genuine strengths and weaknesses of a wild animal. The work also indicates that zoos having trouble propagating cheetahs in captivity perhaps should not blame the animal's DNA, but rather their own ineptitude at the science of animal breeding.

【参考译文】这些科学家的研究对以下研究的有效性提出了疑问——在物种保护方面有些混沌的科学理论使用严格的分子生物学方法去调查研究。而且这项研究也强烈表明科学家还未理解为什么实验室里测出来的有些遗传规则会演变成野生动物真正的力量或者弱点。同时这项研究也提出那些很难繁殖培育园内猎豹的动物园也许不应该怪罪于猎豹的 DNA，而应该怪罪于自己对于动物繁殖理论不恰当的推测。

37 casual

【英文释义】not in particular

【中文释义】漫不经心的

【语境运用】“I know that's a lot of chocolates,” Brother Leon admitted, managing to keep his voice casual, for which Archie admired him.

【参考译文】“我知道那是很多巧克力。”Leon 兄弟承认道，尽可能使自己的语调轻松。这正是 Archie 所欣赏的。

38 casual acquiescence

【英文释义】acceptance without protest

【中文释义】随意的默许

【语境运用】“Bette, I am going to paint.” At first, of course, she didn't understand. She thought he meant that evening and said, “Grand, William.” And that she would tidy up after the tea and let him go along now and get changed.

【参考译文】“Bette，我要去画画了。”当然一开始她不理解，以为他说的是晚上，所以会同意。接着她喝杯茶打扫一下，然后让他去换衣服。

39 cause and effect

【英文释义】things happen in causal relationships

【中文释义】因果逻辑

【语境运用】After 50 years of life and 20 years of death, the great Adler and Sullivan Auditorium in Chicago is back in business again. Sentimentalism?

【参考译文】在运营了 50 年，沉寂了 20 年后，伟大的芝加哥阿德勒萨利文剧院又重新营业了。多愁善感的情绪吗？（这是因为人们怀旧的情感吗？）

40 caustic

【英文释义】able to corrode

【中文释义】尖锐，激烈的

【语境运用】If there is one thing more exasperating than another to a caustic temperament, it is the constant companionship of a bland and optimistic disposition.

【参考译文】如果有比尖刻的脾气更令人恼火的，那一定是伴随左右的平淡而乐观的性格了。

41 cautionary advice

【英文释义】suggestions serving to warn

【中文释义】警告的建议

【语境运用】But all clichés derive their endurance from their truth, and my ancestors who coined this adage were sending a clear and powerful message to their descendants: a people cannot flourish without their life-giving foundations in the past.

【参考译文】所有的陈词滥调都必须经过现实的检验才能广为流传，而我们的先辈们检验了这一格言，他们给后代传递了非常清晰又十分强大的信息：没有先烈在过去打下的基础，人类不可能繁荣发展。

42 cautious

【英文释义】careful when dealing with things

【中文释义】小心谨慎的

【语境运用】Second and more important, we're reluctant to give up the American myth of a slow and steady (but inevitable) process toward an earthly perfection. Americans have always tolerated many more disagreements over the nature of their goals than over how they could be achieved. The process was expected to be rational, well ordered, and continuous. So even to suggest the possibility of a cultural revolution in America must appear not only factually absurd but blasphemous as well. Revolution is as heretical a doctrine in America as abolishing the monarchy would be in England.

【参考译文】第二点也是更重要的一点，我们不愿意放弃美国神话，不愿放弃这种缓慢稳健（但是不可避免的）通向世俗完美的过程。美国人已经容忍了太多关于他们想达成的目标和如何能达成这些目标这两者之间的不和谐。这个过程理应是理性的、有规划的、持续的。所以甚至是暗示一场美国文化革命有可能发生，都是荒谬和亵渎神灵的。革命在美国是荒谬的概念，就像要在英国废除君主制一样荒谬。

43 cavalier

【英文释义】a disputant who quibbles

【中文释义】不在乎别人感受的；傲慢的

【语境运用】I don't think that I told her what she wanted to hear, but I enjoyed myself. I don't think that she believed all my stories.

【参考译文】我觉得我没告诉她她想听的内容，但是我自我感觉很好。我觉得她只相信了我的故事的一部分，而不是全部。

44 chauvinistic

【英文释义】displaying aggressive patriotism

【中文释义】沙文爱国主义的；思想/思维狭隘的

【语境运用】1: I was prepared to use whatever means to speed up the erasure of human prejudice and the end of chauvinistic and violent nationalism.

【参考译文】我准备用一切方法促使人类的偏见、沙文爱国主义和狂热的民族主义加速灭亡。

【语境运用】2: Chauvinistic about our human need to wake by day and sleep by night, we come to associate night dwellers with people up to no good, people who have the jump on the rest of us.

【参考译文】我们狭隘地认为，人类就应该夜晚睡觉，白天醒来，因此我们就把夜间活动的人看作随时都会加害我们的坏人。

45 cloying

【英文释义】overly sweet; syrupy; saccharin

【中文释义】使人感觉腻烦的

【语境运用】1: The cloying smell of incense drifted through the doorway, over which a small wooden placard said Work is Struggle.

【参考译文】香水甜腻的味道在门廊久久不散，门廊上方一块木头标牌上写着“工作即斗争”。

【语境运用】2: Although we were years and miles away from that place, that childhood, although it was late morning and Memorial Day had come and gone two weeks before, I could almost see the children we had been darting through dusk, could almost smell the rich perfume of grilling meat. I know how syrupy this sounds.

【参考译文】虽然我们离开家乡很多年了，虽然“纪念日”（这里有点双关语的味道，阵亡将士纪念日，对童年的回忆）过去了两个礼拜，但是我依然可以回忆起童年，我们在夕阳下嬉戏追逐，空气里弥漫着烤肉的香味，如同香水。我明白这听起来有些矫情了（syrupy：甜得发腻）。

46 colloquial

【英文释义】used in ordinary conversation

【中文释义】口语的

【语境运用】Today, women cannot legally change their surname after marriage, but both men and women can accept the other's surname for social and colloquial purposes.

【参考译文】今天，妇女婚后不能合法改变自己的姓氏，但是男性和女性都接受将对方的姓用于社会或者日常口语中。

47 colorful

【英文释义】having much colour

【中文释义】丰富的，多彩的

【语境运用】I still recall a wonderful sunset which I witnessed when steamboating was new to me. A broad expanse of the river was turned to blood; in the middle distance the red hue brightened into gold, through which a solitary log came floating black and conspicuous; a slanting mark lay sparkling upon the water, and high above the bough that glowed in the unobstructed splendor flowing from the sun. There were graceful curves, reflected images, soft distances; and over the whole scene the dissolving lights drifted steadily, enriching it every passing moment with new marvels of coloring.

【参考译文】我仍记得夕阳西下，一叶扁舟。宽阔的河面被夕阳染成了红色。雾霭四起，金碧辉煌，飘荡其间，暗黑色的浮木格外醒目；水面波光粼粼。透过岸边枝丫，太阳的光辉投射无阻。夕阳光线柔和，浮光掠影，错落有致，整个场景光怪陆离，每个时刻都丰富美好，色彩斑斓。

48 compare; contrast

【英文释义】compare: examine and note the similarities or differences of something; contrast: put in opposition to show or emphasize differences

【中文释义】compare 比较两个事物之间的异同；contrast 对比两个事物之间的不同。

【语境运用】1: The whiteness of the flower is as startling as a spotlight in the grayness and greenness of a swamp. Because the plant has no foliage and its roots are almost invisible against tree bark. People say a ghost orchid in bloom looks like a flying white frog—an ethereal and beautiful flying white frog. (this paragraph evokes vivid comparisons)

【参考译文】鬼兰的白如同灰绿沼泽地里的一抹亮光。因为这种植物没有叶子，所以其根茎在靠近树皮的地方隐而不见。有人说鬼兰盛开时很像一只白色的青蛙——一只轻盈美丽的飞翔中的青蛙。

【语境运用】2: Before two years had passed, he was drawing the main cartoon for three weekly magazines, and at age twenty-four he put on his first exhibiton of oil paintings. These beginnings were worthy, no doubt, of Ragheb Bikar, or any other great painter, but I'm not talking about any of them.

【参考译文】两年过去了，他一直为3个周刊画卡通漫画，24岁的时候举办了第一次个人油画展。毫无疑问，这些最初的经历对 Ragheb Bikar 有很大的意义，或者对任何一位伟大的画家都有意义，但是我并没有在谈论他们（我在谈论我的父亲）。

【展开解析】 comparison

【英文释义】 relation based on similarities and differences

【中文释义】 对比

【语境运用】 1: At a somewhat deeper level, a natural ecosystem like a forest is a powerful metaphor to aid in understanding how cities work. Both systems grow and evolve, and both require a larger environment to supply them with materials and to act as a receptacle for waste. Both require energy from outside sources to keep them functioning, and both have a life cycle — birth, maturity, and death.

【参考译文】 从深一点层次来说, 诸如森林一类的自然生态系统是强大的, 可帮助我们理解城市是如何运转的系统。城市系统与自然生态系统一样, 都是发展演化的, 都需要更大的环境为它们提供物质并充当垃圾回收站, 都需要外界资源提供的能量保持运转, 都会经历出生、成熟、死亡这一生命循环。

【语境运用】 2: Ten years before Air Jordans, I learned to fly. It's like the way some kids stroll to a basketball hoop with a pumped-up ball and throw a few shots, hitting each one effortlessly. Like a car idling before a drag race, there is an invitation, perhaps even a threat, in the way their sneakers soft-shoe the pavement and the ball rolls around in their hands.

【参考译文】 在飞人乔丹出现之前十年, 我就学会扣篮了。与其他玩球的孩子一样, 我拿着圆滚滚的球信步走到球篮下, 毫不费力就能百发百中。他们穿着软底运动鞋在人行道上跳踢踏舞, 球儿在手中转动, 如飙车赛前闲逛的车那样, 是一种邀请, 甚至可能是一种威胁。

49 complimentary

【英文释义】 expressing pressing and approving

【中文释义】 赞美的, 恭维的

【语境运用】 He struggled with his conditioning during training camp, but teammates have been complimentary of Peat's talent and progress during the past couple months.

【参考译文】 在训练营, 他与自己所处的环境抗争, 但队友在过去几个月里一直对 Peat 的天分和进步赞不绝口。

50 concern

【英文释义】 worried

【中文释义】 担忧的

【语境运用】 Rain had fallen all week, especially at night, and even though the weather forecasters had noted repeatedly that these rains were beneficial, Benny was beside himself. It seemed to him that the head of the studio's Production Department himself had ordered this rain, to prevent Benny from night firming Iddo and Eynam, or to force Benny, as the department head put it, "to finish up already

with that thing that's eaten up our entire budget for Israeli drama." Just when Benny had lost all hope of completing these last scenes, which he had been filming secretly, the rain suddenly let up, and the Moon appeared.

【参考译文】雨一直下了一个礼拜，特别是晚上，雨很大。天气预报员说这场雨下得及时，但是 Benny 不以为然。Benny 认为是剧组的出品总监故意让老天下了这场雨来阻止 Benny 完成电影拍摄，或者如总监所说：“抓紧完成拍摄吧，我们的预算已经捉襟见肘了。”当 Benny 几乎绝望的时候，雨停风住，云散月明。

51 conciliatory

【英文释义】intended to pacify; to gain (as goodwill) by pleasing acts

【中文释义】调节的，和解的

【语境运用】Goethe's man is a conciliatory and conservative spirit, though in danger of degenerating into a Philistine, just as Rousseau's man may easily become a Catiline.

【参考译文】Goethe 人身上具有平和与保守的特质，尽管他们面临退化成 Philistine 人的危险，就像 Rousseau 人容易变成 Catiline 人一样。

52 concrete

【英文释义】existing in physical form

【中文释义】具体的，有形的

【语境运用】A frantic push by investigators to notify the public about the girl's disappearance turned up leads but nothing concrete.

【参考译文】调查人员执意要求让大众了解女孩失踪的事实，但最终也没有得到具体的结果。

53 condescending

【英文释义】being patronising to others

【中文释义】有优越感的，屈尊的

【语境运用】Kael didn't have to convince most of her readers that films mattered, but she succeeded better than anyone else in articulating why, and she was able to do so without either condescending to the medium or granting the industry any more respect than she thought it deserved.

【参考译文】Kael 没必要说服大部分读者电影很重要，但她比任何人都更加成功地解释了，为什么她既没有摆出优越的姿态也没有给予业界不应享有的尊敬。

54 condescendingly tolerant

【英文释义】showing respect for the rights or opinions or practices of others

【中文释义】宽容；有优越感

【语境运用】If the new art is not accessible to everyone, which certainly seems to be the case, this implies that its impulses are not of a generically human kind. It is an art not for people in general but for a special class who may not be better but who are evidently different.

【参考译文】事实是，新艺术不是每个人都能理解的，这也就意味着这种艺术创作的冲动没有普遍性。这不是一种给普罗大众欣赏而是仅供一部分人欣赏的艺术，这一部分人也许不见得更优秀，但一定是与众不同的。

55 **confessional**

【英文释义】feel compelled to confess

【中文释义】忏悔的

【语境运用】One of the things I personally find most impressive about his list is that everything Wilson clearly states he will not do, I have now done, and more than once, and, like the young person in the ice cream commercial sitting on the couch with an empty canon. I am likely to do again and again.

【参考译文】对于 Wilson 列的清单，有一点我觉得特别不可思议，他很清楚地列出了绝对不会做的事情，而这些我都做过，还不止一次，就像那个冰淇淋广告里，坐在沙发上，手里拿着空甜筒一样，很可能我还会继续做。

56 **confused**

【英文释义】unable to think clearly, fail to distinguish

【中文释义】困惑的，混淆的

【语境运用】Confused, I asked whether it had sent out a previous invite I requested a few days earlier.

【参考译文】我感到疑惑，询问是否已经寄出了我几天前请求的邀请函。

57 **connotative**

【英文释义】imply additional meaning

【中文释义】有含义的

【语境运用】In a widespread literary usage, the denotation of word is its primary signification or reference; its connotation is the range of secondary or associated significations and feelings which it commonly suggests or implies. Thus “home” denotes the house where one lives, but connotes privacy, intimacy, and coziness.

【参考译文】在广义的文学用法中，词汇的 denotation 指其基本指称义，connotation 指其派生的范围或联想意义以及其通常暗示的情感，比如 home 基本意义为“人住的房子”，暗含的意义则为“隐私、亲密与温馨”。

58 contempt

【英文释义】lack of respect accompanied by a feeling of intense dislike

【中文释义】蔑视

【语境运用】The “common people”, as Plato so charitably calls them, are drawn to “peevish and diverse” characters — such as Odysseus and other heroes in the Iliad and the Odyssey — who (to Plato, anyway) engage in such questionable displays of emotion as “spinning out a long melancholy lamentation” or “disfiguring themselves in grief”. To Plato, baring such intimate sorrows is not to be condoned. (Clearly, he would have given thumbs down to the central characters of Shakespeare’s Hamlet and Macbeth.)

【参考译文】“普通人”——柏拉图这样嘴上留情地称呼他们，是指那些“脾气坏又多变的”角色，比如奥德修斯和其他荷马史诗当中的角色。还有奥德赛，柏拉图认为他整个人都沉浸在一种“无病呻吟的哀怨”当中，或者“在悲伤中丑化自己”。对柏拉图而言，忍受这种悲惨是不可原谅的。（很显然他对莎士比亚笔下的哈姆雷特和麦克白评价也肯定不高。）

59 contemptuous

【英文释义】look down up people or things with disrespect

【中文释义】蔑视的

【语境运用】We really ought to go up there before the real estate people get hold of it and make it over into one of their heavens.

【参考译文】我们真的应该在房地产商占领那块地方，并把那儿造成他们的天堂之前先到那里去。

【词语辨析】contemptuous 和 contemptible; contemptuous 是主观有歧视心态，contemptible 是客观事物带有可鄙特征。

60 contented

【英文释义】satisfied or showing satisfaction

【中文释义】满足的

【语境运用】If he had not thrown me out I would still have had nothing much against them, I would mainly have been fascinated. In a sense I felt that the swine Alexander was quite excellent as such, surpassingly hand-picked. And although I wanted to avoid him on my return to my lodging I knew very well I had something to gain from a confrontation, should it happen.

【参考译文】如果他没有赶我出去的话，我依旧对他没有什么不满的，主要还是觉得很着迷。我觉得讨人厌的 Alexander 还是很优秀的，也算是百里挑一。虽然我还是会尽量在回住处的路上避免遇到他，但是我知道我要是和祂遇见了，还是会从会面中学到一些东西的。

61 contentious

【英文释义】inclined or showing an inclination to dispute or disagree,

【中文释义】好争论的

【语境运用】Often I argue with other people who grub in the dirt. I have a reputation for asking too many embarrassing questions at conferences where everyone presents their findings. I have always enjoyed asking embarrassing questions.

【参考译文】我经常和其他刨根问底的人争论。我喜欢在一些别人展示自己研究结果的会议上问一些令人尴尬的问题，为此我名声在外。我一直都喜欢问一些让人尴尬的问题。

62 controversial

【英文释义】marked by or capable of arousing controversy

【中文释义】有争议的

【语境运用】Newspaper editor and political commentator Henry Louis Mencken was a force of nature, brushing aside all objects animal and mineral in his headlong rush to the publicity that surely awaited him. He seized each day, shook it to within an inch of its life, and then gaily went on to the next. No matter where his writing appeared, it was quoted widely, his pungently outspoken opinions debated hotly. Nobody else could make so many people so angry, or make so many others laugh so hard.

【参考译文】报纸编辑和政治评论家 Henry Louis Mencken 有着很强大的力量，他会扫除一切障碍，我行我素地对事情和人做出评论，而他的评论总有人看。他能抓住每一天，把它变成自己生命的一部分，然后继续快乐地过下一天。不管他的文字在哪里发表，都会被广泛引用，他尖锐的评论也处处被人讨论。没有一个人能像他一样让这么多人生气，又同时让另外一些人笑出眼泪来。

63 conversational

【英文释义】characteristic of informal spoken language or conversation

【中文释义】叙事的

【语境运用】After I hit the top, every couple of months just about I got my name in the papers when those writers played guessing games about when I was born. I never put a stop to it and my family and my buddies didn't help because they kept giving different dates. You see, nobody paid much attention when kids by the bay were born.

【参考译文】在我登顶之后，我的名字每隔几个月就出现在报纸上，那些编辑对我的出生日期一直猜来猜去，我停都停不了这种游戏，我朋友和家人

也一直在添乱，因为他们给出的都是不同的日期。你看，对于湾区孩子们的出生日期，没人在意。

64 conviction

【英文释义】an unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence

【中文释义】确信

【语境运用】You could easily miss the building if you didn't know what you were looking for. But once you were inside, you could never mistake it for anything else.

【参考译文】如果你不知道你找的是什么样的建筑，那你很有可能就找不到它。但是一旦你进入到这个建筑里面，你就绝对不可能把它认错。

65 courageous defiance

【英文释义】bravely challenge

【中文释义】勇敢挑战

【语境运用】The flouting of conventional wisdom and refusal to conform carry with them many risks. This is nowhere more true than in the Art World, certain quarters of which tend to be very much doctrinaire and elitist. However, I had calculated the risks — and, I say this with an admitted degree of arrogance, I disregarded them. Thus, I was neither shaken nor surprised when some of the early returns showed that certain critics sniffed at the new museum.

【参考译文】对传统思维的嘲笑和反叛伴随着很多风险。这种现象在艺术界尤其平常，因为艺术界充满着教条主义和精英主义的高姿态。尽管如此，我考虑过这些风险，而且我可以带着稍许的自大说，我不在乎这些风险。所以当我看到早期一些评论家对新博物馆嗤之以鼻的时候，我并没有诧异或者动摇。

66 courteous

【英文释义】exhibiting courtesy and politeness

【中文释义】彬彬有礼的

【语境运用】Almost totally unknown in his new country, Garvey invited Du Bois to preside over his first public lecture; then in 1920 he asked permission to submit Du Bois's name as a candidate in the election of a “leader” of Black America at an international convention organized by the UNIA. Du Bois politely declined the former; “under no circumstances” would he allow the latter.

【参考译文】因为在自己新的国家默默无闻，Garvey 邀请了 Du Bois 去主持自己的第一次公开演讲；接着到 1920 年，在 UNIA 组织的黑人“领袖”选举国际大会上，他请求 Du Bois 去参选。Du Bois 礼貌地回绝了他的邀请，说

自己“绝无可能”接受邀请。

67 crisp

【英文释义】pleasantly cold and invigorating

【中文释义】清冷的；冷漠的

【语境运用】crisp clear nights and frosty mornings

【参考译文】清冷的夜晚，迷离的清晨

68 critical

【英文释义】marked by a tendency to find and call attention to errors and flaws

【中文释义】批判的

【语境运用】Every time another report appears, the media tout the new position, thus providing a misleading view. Most likely, all of these factors have been working in tandem.

【参考译文】每次有新报告出现，媒体就开始散布新的观点，提供给观众一些误导性的看法。很有可能，这一切因素都是一个连着一个发生的。

69 cultured

【英文释义】with very fine taste

【中文释义】高雅的

【语境运用】I, too, had been susceptible to paternalistic British colonialism and the appeal of being perceived by whites as “cultured” and “progressive” and “civilized”.

【参考译文】我也受到了专横的英式殖民主义的影响，也无法逃脱被白人视为高雅、进步、文明的诱惑。

70 curt

【英文释义】rude

【中文释义】唐突无礼

【语境运用】The ink would not flow properly, and all his words seemed curt and crude and clumsy, yet he persisted.

【参考译文】墨汁缺乏流动，他的话语也似乎无礼、粗俗且笨拙，但他依然坚持着。

71 cynical

【英文释义】distrustful of human sincerity

【中文释义】愤世嫉俗的

【语境运用】He had smooth thin hair and a high pink complexion. I knew him

least well of the others at the table, but I liked him a good deal, even so. He was pleasantly cynical and gave me the impression that he shared some kind of understanding with me that neither of us was to take Lewis too seriously.

【参考译文】他头发密实柔软，皮肤粉嫩。在座的所有人中我对他最不了解。即便如此，我仍很喜欢他。他的愤世嫉俗恰到好处，让我觉得他和我有些志趣相投，因为我们都不太在意 Lewis。

72 decisive

【英文释义】determining or having the power to determine an outcome

【中文释义】果断的，坚定的

【语境运用】My father was a short man with direct habits and an understanding of how to get along in the world, and he believed that God rewarded only two things, courtesy and hard work.

【参考译文】我父亲个头不高，行事直接干练，深谙世事。而且父亲相信上帝会嘉奖两样品质：礼貌和勤劳。

73 deferential

【英文释义】showing deference and respect

【中文释义】恭敬的；顺从的

【语境运用】Not perceiving his drift yet, and thinking it always desirable for the sake of peace and quietness to be on the lawyer's side, I said I thought so too.

【参考译文】我还没考虑到他话里的意思，只是想同意律师的话就能安静会儿，所以我说我也这样觉得。

74 dejection and isolation

【英文释义】depression and a feeling of being alone

【中文释义】沮丧和孤独

【语境运用】“I never thought I would live in such a beautiful place,” Mrs. Deverell told Angel when they first moved in. But nowadays she often suffered from the lowering pain of believing herself happy when she was not. “Who could be miserable in such a place?” she asked. Yet, on misty October evenings or on Sundays, when the church bells began, sensations she had never known before came over her.

【参考译文】“我从没想过自己会住在这么漂亮的地方。”Deverell 太太刚搬进来的时候对 Angel 这么说。但是现在她经常活在认为自己过得幸福，但事实并非如此的痛苦之中。“在这种地方过日子，谁会觉得痛苦呢？”她问。然而每当起雾的十月晚上，或者周日，当教堂钟声响起的时候，一种她以前从没想到会过这种日子的感觉就油然而生。

75 delight

【英文释义】happiness

【中文释义】愉悦的

【语境运用】In the middle of the anger that was my home and the upheaval of a changing world in which it seemed I had no place, our semimonthly excursions to the library were a piece of perfection.

【参考译文】令我生气的是，我在这个日益剧变的世界和自己的家似乎并无一席之地，只有我们半个月一次去图书馆的旅行才能带来一丝美好的感觉。

76 denotative

【英文释义】having the power to indicate

【中文释义】指示的

【语境运用】请参考 connotative。

77 derisive

【英文释义】abusing vocally; expressing contempt or ridicule

【中文释义】嘲讽的

【语境运用】Apparently a trial lawyer must — as former prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi has written — “Put a bib on the jury and spoon-feed it.”

【参考译文】很显然庭审律师必须做到，就如前公诉人 Vincent Buglios 所写的那样：“给陪审团戴个围嘴，然后用勺子喂饭给他们吃。”

78 diction

【英文释义】the choice of words

【中文释义】措辞

【语境运用】Reviewers over the years praised Mr. Castel's rich dramatic characterizations, his sensitive musicianship and, not surprisingly, his impeccable diction.

【参考译文】这些年来，评论家褒扬 Castel 先生丰富的戏剧人物塑造、敏锐的音乐才能和完美的措辞。

79 didactic

【英文释义】morally justified; instructive (especially excessively)

【中文释义】说教的

【语境运用】Do not try to puzzle your reader unnecessarily; a puzzled reader is an antagonistic reader. Do not expect readers to guess why a character does something or how it happens that some remark is made. It may be that you want

readers to stop and wonder for a minute; if so make it perfectly clear that everything is going to be all right later on. If you want readers to be troubled by a nagging question, and go through a part of your story with a kind of expectancy, let one of your characters do something outrageous — turn, perhaps, and throw an apple core through an open window. But then be sure that before your story is finished you explain in some manner that inside the open window lives the character's great-uncle, who keeps a monkey who devours apple cores and catches them on the fly as they come through the window. Readers bring with them a great body of knowledge which you may assume, but they must rely on you for all information necessary to the understanding of this story which, after all, you have written.

【参考译文】不要试图引起你的读者不必要的困惑；读者一旦搞不懂你的写作意图，他们就会变得有抵触性。别期待你的读者会去猜测为什么某个主角要做这件事，或者某个评论是怎么得出的。有时你想让你的读者停下来思考一分钟，那这时你得写清楚一切都会好起来的。如果你想让你的读者对一个桥段百思不得其解，希望他们对某个故事有所期盼，那就让你的主人公做点出格的事——或者一个转变，把一个苹果核从一扇窗户扔进去。但是记得在写完全书之前用某种方式交代一下这个转折，也许写那个房间住着主人公的舅公，他养了一只喜欢吃苹果核的猴子，这只猴子会接住被扔出窗户的果核。你能意料到读者们是有自己的知识和判别能力的，但是当涉及理解这个故事内容和意义这方面时，他们必须依赖你这个作者所提供的信息，毕竟这是你写的故事。

80 disappointment

【英文释义】a feeling of dissatisfaction that result when your expectations are not realized

【中文释义】失望的

【语境运用】“Oh no! You want to get me, don't you? You peer meanly at me! Oh yes attack! Thinking I look like a limp dry pea-pod or the like, aren't you? Some sort of fragile herb with hair on its arms. Go ahead. have a blast at me. Easy stuff!” “I wanted to get along,” I said.

【参考译文】“你是不是想打倒我？你刚才特别刻薄地看着我。来攻击啊！你肯定觉得我弱得像根豆芽菜，或者类似豆芽菜是吗？是不是觉得我像是摇摇欲断的杂草。你来啊，朝我来啊，菜鸟！” “我本想与你友好相处。”我说。

81 disdain; disdainful

【英文释义】contempt

【中文释义】轻视

【语境运用】“Plan for People, Not Just Autos” was the title of an article I wrote about this new architecture that genuflects to the highway. I have watched

this deference to the automobile manifest itself in worse ways across the continent.

【参考译文】《替人做打算，不要只给汽车做打算》是我写的一篇文章的标题。这篇文章是关于一个为了迁就高速公路而建的建筑物的。我目睹了很多这种汽车优先于人的情况，这种情况在全国各地可能变本加厉。

82 disillusionment

【英文释义】freeing from false belief or illusions

【中文释义】幻灭；醒悟

【语境运用】Most students do not start from point zero, but from minus zero, and in the process are often required to abandon cherished childhood fantasies of superheroes or larger-than life villains

【参考译文】（对于本土美洲人的偏见太深）大多数学生的起点不是从零开始，而是从很深的负面认知开始，在了解印第安人的过程中常常需要放弃从儿时就有的对“超级英雄”或者对“强盗土匪”的幻想。

83 disloyal

【英文释义】unfaithful

【中文释义】不忠诚的

【语境运用】“No, I won't ride with servicemen,” said my casually seditious father, as he slowed down and peered at a young soldier and then resumed his full cruising speed, while I, patriotically offended, watched the stunned defender of my freedoms kicking at his duffle bag and getting smaller and smaller as planet Pontiac continued its fuming orbit.

【参考译文】“不，我不会和一个军人共乘，”我那不知为何愤青的父亲如是说，他把车子减速，瞥了那个士兵一眼，然后又全速离开了。但是，我的爱国情怀受到了伤害。我看着那个受惊的守卫我自由的人踹了一下自己的行军包，随着发动机的轰鸣，在我的视线里变得越来越小。

84 dismiss; dismissive

【英文释义】contempt

【中文释义】轻蔑的

【语境运用】All along the burnished footpaths of Greek Street, the shopkeepers are out already, the second wave of early risers. Of course they regard themselves as the first wave. The grim procession of factory workers less than an hour ago might as well have happened in another country in another age. Welcome to the real world.

【参考译文】沿着希腊街闪闪发亮的人行道看去，看店的人们已经起床了，他们是第二波早起的人。当然他们觉得他们是起得最早的一批人。在另

一个年代，另一个国家辛苦可怜的工厂工人可能早在一个小时之前就起床了。欢迎来到真实残酷的世界。

85 dissatisfaction

【英文释义】the feeling of being displeased

【中文释义】不满

【语境运用】Anyone who bought stock shares in the Great Western Railway at its launch in 1835 and held them until 1913 would have seen an unremarkable annual return of only 5 percent.

【参考译文】任何一个在 Great Western Railway 1835 年刚上市时买了其股票，并且持股待到 1913 年的人，都收到了每年仅有 5% 的年收益，真是少得令人惊讶。

86 division

【英文释义】the action of separation, the parts that has been separated

【中文释义】分开，分歧，部门

【语境运用】It is no surprise to find Northcliffe's *Times* on July 3, 1916, reporting the first day's attack during the battle of the Somme with an airy confidence which could not help but deepen the division between those on the spot and those at home.

【参考译文】1916 年 7 月 3 日 Northcliffe 的《泰晤士报》不出所料地报道了 Somme 之战中第一天的进攻，带有轻率的自信。这加深了战场上和战场外人们的分歧。

87 doubt to pride

【英文释义】have questions to feel self-respect and personal worth

【中文释义】对自豪的怀疑

【语境运用】We wondered if we hadn't been mistaken, if the kinship we could feel more than describe was really there, if the roots that had once bound us together had not already withered and died. But time and again we were reminded of what we shared. Africa has left her mark on all of us. And when we have reached out to one another through literature, politics, music, and religion, whenever we've made contact, the world has been forced to take note.

【参考译文】我们想知道如果我们没有被误解，如果我们感受到的亲切感确实确实存在着，如果曾经把我们紧密捆绑在一起的根没有凋落和逝去，情况会是怎么样。但是时间又一次提醒了我们，我们共同拥有的到底是什么。非洲已然在我们身上留下了她的印记。当我们通过文学、政治、音乐、宗教互相交流的时候，当我们做出任何交流的时候，世界都见证了这些交流的发生。

88 dramatic

【英文释义】suitable to or characteristic of drama

【中文释义】戏剧化的

【语境运用】On the morning of June 13, 1998, a 4.6-billion-year-old extraterrestrial object streaked into Earth's atmosphere and blew to pieces in the sky somewhere in the neighborhood Line of Nelda Wallace's backyard.

【参考译文】1998年6月13日的早上，一个46亿年的外太空物体穿过了地球的大气层，在Line of Nelda Wallace社区后院附近的空中炸成碎片。

89 dramatic anticipation

【英文释义】expectations in a very sensational way

【中文释义】强烈的期望

【语境运用】Inside, we sat on wonderfully comfortable seats that were tilted back so that you lay in a sort of a hammock, attention directed to the bowl of the ceiling, which soon turned dark blue, with a faint rim of light around the edge.

There was some splendid, commanding music. The adults all around were shushing the children, trying to make them stop crackling their potato chip bags. Then a man's voice, an eloquent professional voice, began to speak slowly, out of the walls. The voice reminded me a little of the way radio announcers used to introduce a piece of classical music or describe the progress of the Royal Family to Westminster Abbey on one of their royal occasions. There was a faint echo-chamber effect.

【参考译文】我们舒服地坐在椅子上，椅背被调低了，躺在上面就像躺在吊床上一样，注意力都集中在圆形屋顶上，屋顶很快变成了深蓝色，边缘带着一点暗淡的光。舒服美妙的音乐飘扬在空中，大人们都在让自己的孩子安静下来，让他们停止甩动薯片袋子。然后一个男人优雅专业的声音从墙里传出来。这个声音让我想到电台主持人介绍传统音乐，或者播报皇室去威斯敏斯特大教堂参加活动进程的声音。房间里有一种回音缭绕的感觉。

90 dreamy

【英文释义】lacking spirit or liveliness; abstracted

【中文释义】缺乏精神或者生机；出神的。注意明确 abstract 本身做形容词是抽象的意思，但是做动词有出神的意思，那么变成 abstracted 就是出神的。

【语境运用】His caramel-colored skin darkened to toffee under fluorescent light but sometimes took on a golden sheen, especially in the vertical shafts of sunlight that poured into his favorite practice room where she'd often peek in on him—an uncanny complexion, as if shades swirled just under the surface.

【参考译文】他咖啡色的皮肤在镁光灯下有了太妃糖的颜色，熠熠生辉，特别是当阳光从天窗投射进演播厅。Virginia 经常从门缝里窥视他：啊，多么神秘的一张脸，就像静水流深，深情无限。

91 eagerness

【英文释义】a positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with something

【中文释义】渴望的

【语境运用】Two hours have passed since Mr. Franklin left me. As soon as his back was turned I went to my writing desk to start the story.

【参考译文】Franklin 先生走了两小时了。他一转身，我就回到我的书桌前开始写这个故事。

92 eclectic

【英文释义】selecting what seems best of various styles or ideas

【中文释义】折衷的；兼收并蓄的

【语境运用】In college, young people continue to be assigned certain books, but far more important are the books they discover for themselves browsing in the library, in bookstores, on the shelves of friends, one book leading to another, back and forth in history and across languages and cultures.

【参考译文】在大学里，年轻人要看很多指定的书，但更重要的是看他们在图书馆、在书店、在朋友家的书柜上找到的书。一本接着一本，在历史、语言、文化方面来来回回读各种著作。

93 elitism

【英文释义】the belief in a select group of superior people

【中文释义】精英主义

【语境运用】One academic who has studied and written extensively about both Plato and television suggests that Plato, rather than being anti-arts, was merely an elitist. Plato wanted to ban poetry readings and live theater, the argument goes, because, being free and accessible and raucous and extremely popular.

【参考译文】一个研究并广泛创作关于柏拉图和电视话题的学者表明：柏拉图不能仅被看作反艺术者，他其实是个“精英主义者”（势力的人，英文是 snobbish）。柏拉图想要禁止诗歌和剧院，因为他认为这些东西太容易理解，粗俗和极大众化。

94 emotional

【英文释义】very moody

【中文释义】情绪的，哀伤或者激动的

【语境运用】That act rivals the folly of the last Inca emperor, Atahualpa

(1502-1533), who described to his Spanish captors the wealth of his capital and provided them with guides for the journey. If there really are any civilizations within listening distance of us, then for heaven's sake let's turn off our transmitters and try to escape detection, or we're doomed.

【参考译文】那个行为（寻找外星人）跟印加帝国的皇帝 Atahualpa 一样愚蠢，他告诉了西班牙人印加帝国的地形，并为他们带路而被灭国了。如果真的存在外星文明，隔墙有耳，那么，天哪！抓紧关闭地球上所有的无线电发射装置吧，否则我们肯定会完蛋的！

95 emphatic

【英文释义】spoken with emphasis

【中文释义】强调

【语境运用】Americans should not be taxed to fund the Public Broadcasting Service, and Congress should terminate funding for it. We wouldn't want the federal government to publish a national newspaper. Neither should we have a government television network and a government radio network. If anything should be kept separate from government and politics, it's the news and public-affairs programming that informs Americans about government and its policies. When government brings us the news — with all the inevitable bias and spin — the government is putting its thumbs on the scales of democracy. Journalists should not work for the government. Taxpayers should not be forced to subsidize news and public-affairs programming.

【参考译文】美国民众不应该因为支持公共广播电视或者新闻而被收税，国会也该停止给公众广播服务提供资金支援。我们不能让联邦政府控制国家性质的报社。我们更不应该有一个国家电视台和国家广播电台。新闻和负责向公民告知国家政治和政府消息的媒体，最不该被国家控制。当国家播报新闻的时候，肯定是带着不可避免的偏见和偏差的，因为民主的尺度，有多少需要民众知道，多少不需要，会被政府操控。记者不应该替政府工作。纳税人不该被迫花钱在新闻和共事务的节目上。

96 enigmatic

【英文释义】not clear to the understanding

【中文释义】猜疑的

【语境运用】I've never been much good at divining what goes on beyond the net curtains of her eyes, but my guess is that she is thinking about the new fitted kitchen that will one day be hers.

【参考译文】我从不擅长思忖她到底在想什么，但我猜她应该是在想新修的厨房，有朝一日会是她的。

97 esoteric

【英文释义】hard to understand

【中文释义】深奥的

【语境运用】It professes, however, to assist its members to the better comprehension of the esoteric or underlying significations of their respective religions.

【参考译文】然而，它声称会帮助成员更好地理解各自宗教深奥的或者潜藏的含义。

98 euphemistic

【英文释义】indirect

【中文释义】委婉的

【语境运用】This is the academic tendency in Sweden as in France, even though the degree of euphemistic magniloquence may differ with the age and latitude.

【参考译文】类似法国，这是瑞典的学术倾向，尽管委婉的夸张的程度会随着时代和地点而变化。

99 euphonious

【英文释义】pleasing to the ear

【中文释义】悦耳的

【语境运用】This is an euphonious oriental title, suggestive of some amiable qualities which are eminently calculated to adorn and elevate human life.

【参考译文】名称具有悦耳的东方特点，带有和蔼可亲的特质，特意设计出来以装扮和提升人们的生活。

100 evocative

【英文释义】evoke someone's emotion

【中文释义】唤起感情的

【语境运用】Two thousand years have passed, but shade of the ancient ruins of Petra still endure in the desert of southern Jordan. The facades of its buildings peer out trout banks of line sand and you can wander freely among them, fingertips on chiseled rock. Delicate bits of pottery lie scattered across the land like eggshells, so numerous at times that it is hard to avoid stepping on them. And if you are out early, you might even hear the echoes of the ancient city, as I have, in the local residents drifting by on camel, in the mist or in the murmur of voice, over pots of steeping tea.

【参考译文】两千年过去了，佩特拉古城的残骸依然孤立约旦南部的沙漠里。古城的残垣破壁与沙漠合为一体，你可以随意漫步其中，指尖触过残

岩。精美陶器的残片随意散在沙子里，就像鸡蛋壳碎片一样，有段时间碎片太多了，难免会踩到。如果你早起去那儿，还有可能会听到这个古老城市的呢喃，就像我一样，在薄雾中，在呢喃声中，喝着茶，骑着骆驼在古城附近转悠。

101 exaggerated self-regard

【英文释义】the act of making self ego more noticeable than usual

【中文释义】夸大的自我主义

【语境运用】“Our intellect is incomparably more sophisticated than [that of] any animal.” One hears this sort of argument often, and, to my mind, it is mere self-stroking puffery. Could you or I begin to design a car? Has any single human actually designed a car? Could any one person abandoned at birth on a desert island somewhere — without pictures, communication, education, or artifacts — even invent a tricycle or a child’s kite or a mousetrap? Obviously not. Left at birth on a desert island, you and I and that commentator would be lifting and dropping chunks of wood or rounded stones onto hard nuts — and be glad we figured that one out.

【参考译文】“我们的智慧比动物的智慧高级千百倍。”我们经常听到这种论调，但是对我而言，这不过是自我安慰的吹嘘罢了。是你我一开始发明汽车的吗？有没有任何一个人真正设计过一辆汽车？要是个刚出生的婴儿被遗弃在沙漠里，成长过程中没有图片，没有交流、教育或者艺术品，他还能设计出一个三轮车或者孩子玩的风筝抑或是捕鼠器么？很显然不可能。要是一出生就被遗弃在沙漠中，你我，还有说开头那句话的那位，很有可能只是在庆幸自己找到了拿石头或大树枝砸开硬坚果的方法呢。

102 excitement

【英文释义】the feeling of lively and cheerful joy

【中文释义】激动

【语境运用】David Stahle is an expert on the imprints that climate, fire, and pestilence leave in a tree’s growth rings. His pulse rises when he spots a stand of beat-up old trees because they have stories to tell. For reasons not fully understood, such trees, growing under harsh conditions, often live longer and are more sensitive to fluctuations in weather than healthier trees growing on better land. Recently, Stahle concluded from rings in bald cypress trees that a severe drought struck Roanoke Island, North Carolina, in the late sixteenth century. This might explain why the so-called Lost Colony of Roanoke died out by 1590.

【参考译文】David Stahle 是一个专家，专门研究气候、明火，还有有害物会对树的年轮留下何种影响。当他发现一棵伤痕累累的老树还伫立不倒的时候，他会特别兴奋，因为老树意味着它经历过许多。因为一些不完全明确的原因，这些在艰苦环境下存活的老树一般比那些活在健康生态环境中的树更长寿，而且对环境的变化也更敏感。最近，Stahle 通过研究一种光秃的柏树的年轮得出

了一个结论，那就是一场严重的干旱曾经在 16 世纪袭击了 Roanoke 岛和北卡州。这也许能解释为什么 Roanoke 最后的殖民地在 1590 年消失殆尽。

103 false dichotomy

【英文释义】a false division between two things

【中文释义】虚假的两难推理

【语境运用】A false dilemma, is a logical fallacy which involves presenting two opposing views, options or outcomes in such a way that they seem to be the only possibilities; that is, if one is true, the other must be false, or, more typically, if you do not accept one then the other must be accepted. The reality in most cases is that there are many in-between or other alternative options, not just two mutually exclusive ones.

【参考译文】假两难推理是逻辑谬误的一种。它以看起来两者只能选其一的方式提出两种对立的观点、选项或者结果。即如果其中一个是正确的，另外一个必定是错误的，或者，更确切地说，如果你不接受其中的一个，就必须接受另外一个。事实上，在大多数情况下，都有很多中间或其他选择，而不仅仅是两个相互排斥的选项。

104 fanciful

【英文释义】highly ornamental or imaginative

【中文释义】别出心裁的

【语境运用】Some were like small castles, while others looked like ships or space stations, and still others grew like trees, with fanciful balconies and rooftop gardens.

【参考译文】有的像小型城堡，其他的看上去像船或者空间站，还有一些长得像树丛，有着别具一格的阳台和带屋顶的花园。

105 fearfulness and uncertainty

【英文释义】the sense of not sure and scared

【中文释义】不确定和恐惧

【语境运用】“Something could happen to you” was a variety of dangers outside the locked doors of our apartment. I listened to Mami’s lecture with downcast eyes and the necessary, respectful expression of humility. But inside, I quaked. Two days in New York, and I’d already become someone else. It wasn’t hard to imagine that greater dangers lay ahead.

【参考译文】“你可能会出事”代表着我们紧闭的房门外面有各种各样的危险。我垂着头听着母亲的教诲，带着谦虚恭敬的表情。但是我内心非常害怕。到纽约才两天，我就已经变得不像我自己了。真的很难想象以后摆在我面前的困难会有多大。

106 feigned indifference

【英文释义】faking unconcern

【中文释义】假装的漠然

【语境运用】Deeming that a serene and unconscious contemplation of him would best beseem me, and would be most likely to quell his evil mind, I advanced with that expression of countenance, and was rather congratulating myself on my success

【参考译文】我觉得他平静地无意识地看着我就最好不过了，说不定这种举动会消除他可怕的想法，不会让他做出疯狂的行为，所以我面无表情地继续走，觉得自己这样做非常正确，也做得非常好。

107 figurative; figurative language

【英文释义】representing by a figure; metaphorical

【中文释义】比喻的；隐喻的

【语境运用】(A black American voice student, arrives in Washington to attend a concert organized by government agency, which signifies the inclination of abolishing racial segregation) Something here, a thing more than music, is kicking in the womb. Something no one could have name two month ago now rises up, sucking in its first stunned breaths.

【参考译文】(一个美国黑人学生到华盛顿参加由政府机构组织的音乐会显示出政府废除种族隔离政策的倾向。)就在这里(华盛顿)，一个比音乐更震撼的新生命在孕育。就在2个月前还没有人知晓的新生命，第一次开始呼吸。(这句话用新生婴儿来隐喻种族隔离消融的到来)

108 flashback

【英文释义】a scene of the past

【中文释义】往事重现，闪回

【语境运用】The trouble was that from the beginning they had been afraid they would end by making fools of themselves, and they had compounded that fear by being afraid to admit it. At first their rehearsals had been held on Saturdays — always, it seemed, on the kind of windless February or March afternoon when the sky is white, the trees are black, and the brown fields and hummocks of the earth lie naked and tender between curds of shriveled snow.

...

And now, tonight, with twenty-four hours to go, they had somehow managed to bring it off. Giddy in the unfamiliar feel of makeup and costumes on this first warm evening of the year, they had forgotten to be afraid; they had let the movement of the play come and carry them and break like a wave; and maybe it

sounded corny (and what if it did?) but they had all put their hearts into their work. Could anyone ask more than that?

【参考译文】问题是一开始他们就担心自己会出洋相，而不敢承认这种担心本身又加剧了他们的担心。刚开始，他们的排练都安排在星期六，似乎总在下午。二、三月的午后没有风，天空是白色的，树是黑色的，贫瘠的田野与山丘是褐色的，静静地躺在残存的雪块之间。

.....

而现在，今晚，距表演还有 24 个小时，他们不知怎么就不担心了。今晚很暖和，在今年还是首次，化妆品和演出服传递出一种陌生的气息，让他们感到眩晕，忘记了害怕：他们已经对排练的动作收放自如了。这听起来有点老套（老套又怎样呢？），但他们将所有精力都投入到排练中了，还能要求更多吗？

109 flatter

【英文释义】to speak very good of someone

【中文释义】奉承

【语境运用】The public has always, and in every age, been badly brought up. They are continually asking art to be popular, to please their want of taste, to flatter their absurd vanity, to tell them what they have been told before, to show them what they ought to be tired of seeing, to amuse them when they feel heavy after eating too much, and to distract their thoughts when they are wearied of their own stupidity.

【参考译文】公众无论在任何时代都未被良好对待。他们不停地要求艺术变得更加通俗，符合他们的品位，讨好他们没来由的虚荣心，告诉他们已经知道的事物，给他们看他们本已看腻的东西，在大吃大喝后娱乐他们，在他们受不了自身的愚昧时安慰他们。

110 flippant

【英文释义】showing inappropriate levity

【中文释义】轻浮的

【语境运用】She asked me why, if conditions were as horrible as I described, why I would ever go on another dig. I remember that she smiled when she asked me, expecting me to talk about the excitement of discovery, the thrill of uncovering lost civilizations. Why do I do it? “I’m crazy,” I said. I don’t think she believed me.

【参考译文】她问我为什么，如果情况真像我所描述的那么糟糕，为什么我还会继续。我记得她是笑着问我的，期待着能听到整个发现的精彩之处，还有我发现遗失文明时的激动之情，为什么我要那么做？“因为我疯了。”我这样回答她，我觉得她不相信我。

111 flowery

【英文释义】full of literary words and phrases

【中文释义】辞藻华丽的

【语境运用】You must couch your message in much more flowery language, such as, “I want to honor myself by coming to see your nobleness.”

【参考译文】你必须把你的信息以更华丽的语言表达出来，比如“我想以见识你的高贵来使得自己变得高大上。”

112 folksy

【英文释义】having traditional characteristics

【中文释义】有民间风味的，质朴的

【语境运用】Good-looking, charismatic and articulate, he is a spine-tingling preacher, combining biblical erudition with folksy humor, compassion with fierce devotion.

【参考译文】他是一位帅气、有魅力且能说会道、激励人心的教士，结合了《圣经》上的大智慧和人间质朴的幽默，结合了怜悯之心和极度的忠诚。

113 formal

【英文释义】not casual, official

【中文释义】正式的

【语境运用】It was the kind of knowledge a man of keen intellect and good memory would absorb from a hasty reading of “sources”, and sometimes he was guilty of errors that contemporary writers such as Bacon, Marlowe, or de Vere would hardly have made. So I conclude that most of his knowledge can be accounted for and that his lack of formal education was no insuperable obstacle to his authorship of the plays and poems.

【参考译文】一个有着良好智力和记忆力的人能够从快速阅读中获取这种知识。他有时犯的一些错误是当代作家比如 Bacon, Marlowe 或者 de Vere 不会犯的。所以我认为他大部分的知识是有来源的，因为他缺乏正式的教育，所以无法克服戏剧和诗歌创作中所遇到的困境。

114 frivolous

【英文释义】not having any serious value

【中文释义】轻浮的，没有价值的

【语境运用】He doesn't tell his parents about the drawing class, something they would consider frivolous at this stage of his life, in spite of the fact that his own grandfather was an artist. They are already distressed that he hasn't settled on a major and a profession.

【参考译文】他没有跟父母提起过绘画课，因为他父母会觉得目前这对他没有价值。虽然他自己的祖父就从事艺术。对于他还没有确定好专业这件事，他们已经够苦恼了。

115 frustration

【英文释义】the feeling that accompanies an experience of being thwarted in attaining your goals

【中文释义】挫折

【语境运用】When I was a child, I thought that all the world was known. It was taught to me so. I thought the list of explorers complete, the species and their habits all catalogued. I thought with envy of sailors who had discovered whole new lands. I wished that I had been the first person ever to stand at the edge of the Grand Canyon or beside the hot springs of Yellowstone. I wanted to be the first astronaut to set foot on the Moon.

【参考译文】我小时候以为人类对世界已经了解通透了，因为当时我所受的教育就是这样告诉我的。我以为探险家们就那些人，以为物种和他们的习性都已经被分门别类研究清楚了。我带着嫉妒，以为水手们已经发现了地球上所有的新大陆。我幻想着自己要是第一个站在大峡谷旁边，或者黄石公园温泉旁边的人，那该有多好。我幻想成为第一个踏足月球的宇航员。

116 giddy

【英文释义】playful and silly; feeling or showing great happiness and joy

【中文释义】头晕的；眼花的；令人眼花缭乱的；轻浮的

【语境运用】Giddy in the unfamiliar feel of makeup and costumes on this first warm evening of the year, they had forgotten to be afraid; they had let the movement of the play come and carry them and break like a wave; and maybe it sounded corny (and what if it did?) but they had all put their hearts into their work.

【参考译文】化妆品和演出服传递出一种陌生的气息，让他们感到眩晕，忘记了害怕：他们已经对排练的动作收放自如了。这听起来有点老套（老套又怎样呢？），他们将所有的精力都投入到排练中了。

117 glib

【英文释义】marked by lack of intellectual depth; having only superficial plausibility

【中文释义】油腔滑调

【语境运用】During the rapid expansion in the number of Internet companies (“dot-coms”) in the 1990s, a lot of entrepreneurs thought the Internet had changed everything.

They saw an opportunity, got really greedy, and made a lot of bad decisions.

As their big plans went belly up because they hadn't figured out how to continue making money cracks started to show. When the Internet companies started losing money, the public — which had initially rushed to buy stock in these new companies—refused to fund any more risky experiments. The market for stock in Internet companies collapsed, entrepreneurs looked for opportunities somewhere else, and the survivors struggle on. Boom! End of story.

【参考译文】在1990年间大量互联网公司急速扩展期间，许多企业家都以为互联网已经改变了一切。他们看到了商机，变得贪婪起来，从而做了很多错误的决定。当他们的大计划因为自己没搞清楚继续赚钱门道而垮台的时候，裂缝就开始显现了。当互联网公司开始输钱的时候，一开始蜂拥抢购这些公司股票的民众，就拒绝继续冒险投资。这时候互联网公司的股票市场就崩溃了，大企业家们又开始找其他的机会去投资，幸存者则继续挣扎。砰！故事结束。

118 grandiose

【英文释义】on a very grand scale

【中文释义】宏伟的

【语境运用】Mafeking of yore was somewhat stately, although it was merely a colonial up-country center, possessing nothing which was grandiose or even elegant.

【参考译文】往昔的 Mafeking 已经够庄重了，尽管它不过是个殖民地的县城中心，没有任何宏伟的或者优雅的事物。

119 hasty generalization

【英文释义】false summary based on incorrect source

【中文释义】轻率概括

【语境运用】An environmental group illegally blocked loggers and workers at a nuclear plant. Therefore, environmentalists are radicals who take the law into their own hands.

【参考译文】一个环境保护团体非法拘禁了一个核电厂的伐木工人和职工。因此，环保主义者是极端分子，任意践踏法律。

120 heretical

【英文释义】characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards

【中文释义】异端的

【语境运用】Merely to ask these questions is to risk being accused of some combination of treason and sacrilege, since self-evident truths are not meant to be analyzed; that is what being self-evident is all about.

【参考译文】仅仅是问这些问题就意味着要承担被指责叛国和亵渎神灵的

风险，因为不证自明的真相是不需要被分析的，不证自明就是这个意思。

121 hollow

【英文释义】empty on the inside

【中文释义】空洞的

【语境运用】He sees her hollow eyes and her protruding stomach as she loses more and more strength each day.

【参考译文】他看到她空洞的眼神，突出的腹部，好像她的生命每一天都在流失。

122 horrific

【英文释义】frightening

【中文释义】令人恐惧的

【语境运用】When slaves rebelled, they often took gruesome revenge on their masters, only to face even more horrific reprisals when the owners and overseers regained control.

【参考译文】奴隶们造反时通常会极度地报复奴隶主，最后当奴隶主和监工重获控制权后，奴隶们就会遭到更加恐怖的报复。

123 hostile

【英文释义】very unfriendly

【中文释义】有敌意的

【语境运用】I was the only passenger getting off. The short, imperious bus driver opened the baggage door and made a show of dragging out luggage to get to mine, as if I were being difficult. A more accommodating woman, he implied, would be content with whatever bags happened to be right out in front. Finally, he slapped my two huge suitcases flat out in the dust. He slammed the doors and reclaimed his throne, causing the bus to bark like a dog, leaving a cloud of exhaust in the air, getting the last word, I suppose.

【参考译文】我是唯一一个下车的乘客。嚣张跋扈的矮个子公交车司机打开行李舱门，在拨开其他行李找我的行李时搞出好大动静，好像我是故意刁难他一样。他暗示的是，一个更加随和的女人，会拿最外面最方便的行李就走了。最终，他把我的两个大箱子扔在地上，怒摔上门，坐上车座，开着车呼啸而去，留下一缕烟尘，我猜是最后的道别之词吧。

124 humorous

【英文释义】causing laughter

【中文释义】滑稽有趣的

【语境运用】She told him, in return, about her own family and her husband's,

and gave him a humorous account of her sister-in-law, Blanche's Aunt Sophie.

【参考译文】她回过头来告诉他关于她自己家庭和她丈夫的家庭，幽默地描述了她的小姑子，也就是 Blanche 的阿姨 Sophie。

125 humorous contempt

【英文释义】openly disrespect for a person or thing just for fun

【中文释义】幽默的轻视

【语境运用】One can hardly say that these theorists have failed to have any effect. It is true that their influence on what is actually broadcast is severely limited, which may be considered distressing or noted with gratitude, depending on one's mood. On the other hand, they have found ready listeners among politicians. That is not surprising, for the conviction that one is dealing with millions of idiots "out there in the country" is part of the basic psychological equipment of the professional politician. One might have second thoughts about the theorists' influence when one watches how the veterans of televised election campaigns fight each other for every single minute when it comes to displaying their limousine, their historic appearance before the guard of honor, their hairstyle on the platform, and above all their speech organs. The number of broadcast minutes, the camera angles, and the level of applause are registered with a touching enthusiasm. The politicians have been particularly taken by the good old manipulation thesis.

【参考译文】你不能说这些理论家没起到任何作用。虽然得承认他们对所谓的广播业造成的影响很有限，有人觉得这种影响很烦，也有人觉得很感激这种影响，人们怎么认为完全取决于他们的心情。从另外一方面来讲，政客们是这些理论的忠实拥护者。这一点儿也不令人惊讶，因为职业政客最基本的心理学理论就是，要争取国内数百万蠢货的支持。当人们看到那些参与竞选的退伍老兵们在电视辩论中的表现时，人们可能就会对理论家的影响力有新的认识了。这些人为了多争取一秒钟展示自己的豪华座驾，自己在仪仗队面前的历史形象，自己站在台上的发型，更重要的是自己的演讲表现，能够争个头破血流。自己演讲的播出时长、镜头的角度、鼓掌的力度和时机都严格按照令人“感动”的标准来限制。政客们已然对传统的操控技巧游刃有余。

126 hyperbole

【英文释义】exaggerated statements or claim

【中文释义】夸张

【语境运用】One commentator has said that the big difference between humans and chimps (intelligent though those apes may be) is that humans can invent great wonders of technology. "I considered the differences between men and animals," this person wrote. "Some were vast. A chimpanzee could be taught to drive a car. It could even be taught to build parts of it. But it could not begin to design it.... Our intellect is incomparably more sophisticated than (that of) any animal." One

hears this sort of argument often, and, to my mind, it is mere self-stroking puffery.

【参考译文】某个评论员说过，人类与猩猩（尽管那些猩猩可能也很聪明）之间巨大的差异在于，人类能够创造出惊人的科技。“我思考了人与动物间的区别。”该评论员写到。“区别是巨大的。黑猩猩能够学会开车，甚至能学会生产汽车零件，但不能设计汽车。我们的智慧之复杂是动物无法比拟的。”听到类似的论点时，我认为不过是自吹自擂而已。

127 idiomatic

【英文释义】using natural expressions as a native speaker

【中文释义】符合语言习惯的

【语境运用】His style is simple, unaffected, and vigorous — his blank verse manly and idiomatic — his sentiments both noble and pathetic — and his images poetic and appropriate.

【参考译文】他的写作风格简单、朴实、充满活力。他的无韵诗有着男子气概，符合日常用语。他的想法即高尚又令人同情，他的意象充满诗意而自然。

128 imagery

【英文释义】visually descriptive

【中文释义】意象的

【语境运用】Miyamoto has told variations on the cave story a few times over the years, in order to emphasize the extent to which he was surrounded by nature, as a child, and also to claim his youthful explorations as a source of his aptitude and enthusiasm for inventing and designing video games. The cave has become a misty but indispensable part of his legend, to Miyamoto what the cherry tree was to George Washington.

【参考译文】Miyamoto 这些年讲了好几个版本的洞穴故事，以便强调还是孩子时，自然对他的影响到了一定的程度。同时也是为了宣称他设计发明视频游戏的才能和热情来源于幼年的探险。洞穴成了他传说中模糊和不可分割的一部分。洞穴之于他就像樱桃树之于乔治·华盛顿一样。

129 indifferent

【英文释义】marked by a lack of interest

【中文释义】漠不关心的

【语境运用】My mother never talked about her Chinese childhood when my siblings and I were growing up, and we never asked. From her, we learned that family history was not of interest, and in our ignorance we turned our backs on what had gone before. We lived on a plateau in a land of canyons, separated from our past by chasms of time, language, and culture. My mother was a native guide

who could have led us along the sheer cliff walls and dangerous riverbeds of the old days, but she never did.

【参考译文】从小到大，母亲从来没向我们提及她在中国的童年时光，我们也从来不问。从她那里，我们学到了不要对家史感兴趣，因此我们就无视过往了。我们就像住在一个大峡谷高原上，被时空、文化和语言与过去隔离。母亲本来可以引领我们走出陡峭的悬崖、危险的河岸，但是她并未这么做。

130 indignant

【英文释义】angered at something unjust or wrong

【中文释义】愤愤不平的

【语境运用】The candy factory places all the foul props of the modern age in the service of our most innocent desires. To watch huge, metal machines plink out delicate chocolate bunnies — what delicious irony! The bogeyman of technology tamed! Bunnies not bombs! This is a lot of nonsense, of course. Candy companies are servants of global capitalism, just as surely as oil and plastics companies. They dehumanize workers, both here and abroad, pump out pollution, and provide an indulgence that is unconscionable, given the great many people on the planet who are starving.

【参考译文】糖果工厂把现代所有邪恶的手段都藏在为我们最单纯的欲望服务这个理由后面。看到巨大的重型机器制造出精致的巧克力兔子，是多么美味的讽刺啊！科技的怪物被驯服了！是小兔子而不是炸弹！当然这完全是胡扯。糖果公司和石油、塑料制造公司一样，都是全球资本主义的服务者。他们使国内国外的工人失去人性，制造污染，考虑到全球有这么多人仍旧在挨饿，糖果公司给人们提供了一种不自知的放纵感。

131 inflammatory

【英文释义】provocative

【中文释义】煽动性的

【语境运用】The parade of evils that judges in some other countries take pains to exclude can be seen on an almost routine basis in many courtrooms in the United States; inflammatory language and interruptions; stagy eye rolling at opposing arguments; badgering of witnesses; appeals to sympathy or anger; parading of blatantly rehearsed testimony.

【参考译文】恶势力在美国法庭内横行，几乎成了例行公事，这正是其他国家所竭力避免的。煽动性的语言和诠释：对反驳横眉冷对，对证人纠缠不休，诉诸同情或愤怒，滥用事先排练的证词。

132 inflated

【英文释义】exaggerated

【中文释义】夸大的，膨胀的

【语境运用】I read many novels, short stories, and plays about the South — all written by White writers, because there was such a limited number of works by Black writers in a place like Vallejo, California, in 1948. I found most of the works that I read unreal to my own experience; yet because I hungered for some kind of connection between myself and the South, I read them anyhow. But I did not care for the language of this writing — I found it too oratorical, and the dialects, especially those of Black people, quite untrue. Despite their depictions of Black people, I often found something in these writers that I could appreciate.

【参考译文】我读过很多关于南方的小说、故事和戏剧，都是白人作家写的，因为1948年在诸如Valejo, California等地的黑人作家比较少。我发现大多数书籍跟我的经历不相符，然而，因为我渴求看到一些跟我在南方的经历有密切关系的内容，所以便读了。我不在乎这部作品的语言（因为我发现它过于浮夸，而且它所使用的南方黑人的方言也不真实）。尽管对黑人的描述有种不尽人意之处，但是我还是发现一些我所欣赏的内容。

133 informal

【英文释义】having a relaxed style

【中文释义】不正式的，轻松的

【语境运用】These writers were consciously direct and informal; so was she, but by the end of her career she was so bent on bringing the fizz of the American vernacular into literary usage that her slang took on a richness of its own.

【参考译文】这些作者有意使用直接和不正式的文体；她也是，但是在职业生涯临近尾声时，她决意将美国方言带入文学作品中，她的俚语便有了一种丰富性。

134 insincere

【英文释义】not expressing true feelings

【中文释义】虚伪的

【语境运用】He attempted to deceive neither himself nor others; and it is impossible now to associate an insincere or crafty diplomacy with his character.

【参考译文】他既不想欺骗自己，也不想欺骗他人。现在很难将他的性格与虚伪或狡猾的手腕联系在一起。

135 ironic comment

【英文释义】sarcastic or mocking statement of certain event

【中文释义】讽刺的评论

【语境运用】Today, no American family can be secure against the danger that one of its children may decide to become an artist.

【参考译文】今天，没有一个美国家庭可以幸免于自己的孩子决定当艺术

家这种“危险情况”。

136 ironic understatement

【英文释义】a statement that is restrained in ironic contrast to what might have been said.

【中文释义】讽刺的低调陈述

【语境运用】I take further comfort in the fact that the human species managed to produce pretty decent creative work during the 5,000 years that preceded 1710, when the Statute of Anne, the world's first modern copyright law, passed the British parliament. Sophocles, Dante, da Vinci, Botticelli, Michelangelo, Shakespeare, Newton, Cervantes. Bach — all found reasons to get out of bed in the morning without expecting to own the works they created.

【参考译文】在世界上第一部知识产权法案（1710 由英国议会通过的安妮规约）到来之前的 5000 年里，人类也创造出了一些挺不错的艺术作品。Sophocles, Dante, da Vinci, Botticelli, Michelangelo, Shakespeare, Newton, Cervantes, Bach, 这些人都能在早上安心起床创作，不会去担心自己的作品是否属于自己了。

137 irreverent

【英文释义】showing lack of due respect

【中文释义】无礼的

【语境运用】There are many aspects of our culture that you find difficult to accept. I shall never forget how vehement you were when the issue of marriage and lobola came up. “I will never be bought! Mama, how could you possibly accept some cattle and cash in exchange for my freedom?” “Lobola is not a purchase, Zenzele. It is a gift from your future husband that expresses his appreciation for how well we have brought you up.” “In that case, you won't get much.” you interjected, bursting into laughter.

【参考译文】我们文化中有很多方面都是你觉得很难接受的。我永远都难以忘记当婚姻和彩礼问题出现的时候你表现得有多激动。“我的人生不能被拿来买卖！妈，我的自由怎么可能被一些羊和现金买断呢？”“彩礼不是一桩买卖，Zenzele。是来自你未来老公的礼物，用来感谢我们含辛茹苦养大你，把你养成了这么好的一个人。”（“那样的话，你也拿不到太多。”你大笑着打断他们。）

138 joking

【英文释义】relating to a joke

【中文释义】玩笑的

【语境运用】Had Mart never cut a joke, had he refrained always from

grinning at grave and beautiful things, how brilliant a fame would have been his!

【参考译文】如果 Mart 从来不讲笑话，如果他能收敛自己不去嘲笑美好和高贵的事物，那么他将会是一个多好的人啊！

139 joyful

【英文释义】causing great pleasure

【中文释义】使人高兴的

【语境运用】In just one academic year, Laura Waring School went from having a music teacher with no instruments to a joyful symphony of drumming, strumming students.

【参考译文】就在一个学年里，Laura Waring School 就从一个只有一位音乐老师、没有任何乐器的学校变成了一个拥有敲锣打鼓的交响学生乐团的学校。

140 killjoy

【英文释义】someone who spoils the pleasure of others

【中文释义】煞风景的人

【语境运用】This man held an office and received a salary for such services. He showed up on such occasions as involved clandestine pleasure; showed up, a raving, red-faced symptom, wherever joy became too unconfined — in his natty orlon shirt and loafers and his Ivy League crew cut and his failing youth, just one of the boys.

【参考译文】这个人管理着一个办公室，他的工作就是提供这种服务。对他而言，出席这种场合会给他一种不可言说的快乐；他出现在任何一个充满无拘无束快乐的场合，胡言乱语一番，红着脸，穿着他整洁的腈纶衬衫，穿着拖鞋，梳着他标准的常春藤发型，带着他逝去的青春，是所有男生中平庸的一员。

141 laudatory

【英文释义】full of or giving praise

【中文释义】赞美的；赞赏的

【语境运用】But as a baseline for lawyers, and excepting the out-and-out swindlers and thieves, storytelling is a noble pursuit.

【参考译文】除了他们是彻头彻尾的骗子和小偷之外，律师的底线表明讲故事也是一个非常重要的方式和技能。

142 learned

【英文释义】having much knowledge

【中文释义】博学的，深奥的

【语境运用】For the truth was, as Mulcahy had to acknowledge, pacing up

and down his small office, that in spite of all the evidence he had been given of the president's unrelenting hatred, he found himself hurt by the letter — wounded, to be honest, not only in his self-esteem but in some tenderer place, in that sense of contract between people that transcends personal animosities and factional differences, that holds the individual distinct from the deed and maintains even in the fieriest opposition the dream of final agreement and concord.

【参考译文】事实是，来回踱步中的 Mulcahy 必须承认：尽管各种证据都表明校长一直在恨他，但是 Mulcahy 发现他被校长的（辞退）信所伤了。说实在的，这伤及到了他内心柔软的自尊，伤及到了他所认为的观点：人与人之间的关系要超越个人恩怨和摩擦，要对事不对人，甚至强烈地反对人与人最终达成一致。

143 lionize

【英文释义】give a lot public attention to someone

【中文释义】把某人视为名人

【语境运用】In the four years since his death, three feature-length films have devoted themselves to understanding, debunking, and/or lionizing this paradigm-changing figure.

【参考译文】他死后四年，有三部长片都致力于了解和揭示这位具有变革影响力的人物，把他塑造成一位极具盛名的人。

144 literal

【英文释义】involving the ordinary or usual meaning of a word

【中文释义】字面意思的

【语境运用】All these theories are rather unconvincing. Their authors consider proof to be superfluous. Even the minimal criterion of plausibility does not worry them at all. To mention just one example, no one has yet succeeded in putting before us even a single viewer who was incapable of telling the difference between a family quarrel in the current soap opera and one at his or her family's breakfast table. This doesn't seem to bother the advocates of the simulation the thesis.

【参考译文】所有这些理论（看电视容易让人变蠢，变成麻木的人，变成行尸走肉）都不可信。持有这种观点的人认为证据非常充分。即便是稍有例外，他们也不在意。仅仅根据一个例子：还有谁分不清楚家里面的吵架跟肥皂剧里面的吵架呢？这似乎并没有影响人们对模拟这篇论文的支持。

（注意：语境中所使用的 minimal 和 just 两个词汇就构成了这些理论者们反驳的证据，因为太过于简单）

145 loaded

【英文释义】very rich; equipped with an abundance of options

【中文释义】富有的，卓越的

【语境运用】The department stores were loaded with goods for the holiday shopping season.

【参考译文】百货商店里满是节日购物用的商品。

146 lyrical

【英文释义】expressing the emotions beautifully

【中文释义】抒情的

【语境运用】Prokofiev's score, with its lyrical arabesques and angular rhythms, was a translation of the play into a ballet; it wasn't conceived of as incidental music.

【参考译文】Prokofiev 的作品带有阿拉贝斯克舞姿抒情的特点和角节律，是戏剧到芭蕾的过渡，而不是配乐。

147 measured receptivity

【英文释义】willingness or readiness to receive with cautious

【中文释义】慎重的接受

【语境运用】As a scientist, I have always had an affinity for crazy ideas. But even the weirdest theories of science must pass one rigorous test or be discarded: their predictions must be in agreement with phenomena observed in the physical world. Well, at least that is the ideal.

【参考译文】作为一个科学家，疯狂的点子对我有种特别的吸引力。但就算是再奇怪的科学理论都必须通过一个严格的检验，通不过就要被摒弃：科学理论所预测的结果必须符合万物逻辑及原理。至少这是最理想化的状态。

148 melancholy

【英文释义】a feeling of thoughtful sadness

【中文释义】忧郁

【语境运用】Piano keys waver a quarter note above the wind so you might miss the hurt jamming those halls and closed-up rooms.

【参考译文】钢琴键奏出的美妙音符飘在风中，能让你忘记拥挤的旅馆走廊和紧闭着房门的房间。

149 melodious

【英文释义】pleasing to the ears

【中文释义】悦耳的

【语境运用】The saxophones wailed like melodious cats under the moon, moaned in the alto and tenor registers as though the little death were upon them.

【参考译文】萨克斯悲戚的声音就像猫在月光下的呻吟，掺杂在女中音和男高音中就好像小小的死亡发生在他们身上一样。

150 metaphor; metaphorical language

【英文释义】a figure of speech in which an expression is used to refer to something that does not literally denote in order to suggest a similarity.

【中文释义】隐喻

【语境运用】Duke Ellington considered himself “the world’s greatest listener”. In music, hearing is all. Judging by the two or three thousand pieces of music Ellington wrote, he could probably hear a flea scratching itself and put that rhythm into one of his compositions. For him the sounds of the world were the ingredients he mixed into appetizers, main courses, and desserts to satisfy the appetite of his worldwide audience. He wasn’t averse to going out in a boat to catch the fish himself. He would raise the fowl himself. But when that musical meal appeared before you none of the drudgery showed.

【参考译文】Ellington 公爵称自己为“世上最好的听众。”在音乐世界里，聆听是一切。从两三千首公爵写的乐曲来看，他很有可能听到一只跳蚤在挠痒的时候，就把这节奏写进他的曲子当中去了。对他而言世上的所有声音都是他能放到乐曲中的材料，他用这些美妙、多样、如美食般的音乐来满足他的听众。他不是不愿意到船上去捕鱼，而是宁愿自己养鱼。但是当这音乐的大餐呈现在听众面前的时候，这些他所做的苦力活都没有显现，只有美妙的音乐留在听众心间。

151 metaphysical

【英文释义】being abstract

【中文释义】抽象的

【语境运用】My old friend Ork sat shaking his head in dismay, saying nothing, brooding, no doubt, on the dark metaphysical implications.

【参考译文】我的老朋友 Ork 不安地摇着头，一言不发。毫无疑问在沉思黑暗的抽象含义。

152 mocking

【英文释义】making fun of someone

【中文释义】嘲笑

【语境运用】“Idea? An idea is something which exists already and doesn’t care whether you like it or not. You probably haven’t had any ideas, rube, not funkung away on a horn. You look like somebody who’s looking out his navel....”

【参考译文】“思想？思想是不管你喜不喜欢，它本身就存在，你可能从来没有过思想，乡巴佬。不要吹牛了，你看起来就是个瘪三……”

153 modernism

【英文释义】a style of modern character

【中文释义】现代主义

【语境运用】Two exhibitions will focus on the interaction of Native American artists with the currents of contemporary art and modernism over the past century.

【参考译文】两场展览都以美国本土艺术家与当代艺术的潮流和 20 世纪现代主义的互动为主。

154 monosyllabic

【英文释义】made of one syllable

【中文释义】单音节的

【语境运用】His first language was Russian, then he learned Swedish, but chooses to perform in monosyllabic broken English.

【参考译文】他的第一语言是俄语，然后他又学会了瑞典语，但是他却选择以简短而蹩脚的英文来表演。

155 motivational

【英文释义】be willing to do something

【中文释义】促进的

【语境运用】When she couldn't find acting work in the 1970s, Tyson said she turned to public speaking, traveling to Europe and Africa to deliver motivational speeches.

【参考译文】当她在 20 世纪 80 年代找不到表演工作时，Tyson 说她转为向公众演讲，到欧洲和非洲旅行，发表激动人心的演讲。

156 naïveté

【英文释义】lack of sophistication or worldliness

【中文释义】天真质朴

【语境运用】I was eight years old and susceptible to the idea that technology could change your life. They said so in the TV ads.

【参考译文】我 8 岁时听到电视广告说，科技会改变人们的生活，那时我信以为真。

157 neglect

【英文释义】ignore

【中文释义】忽视

【语境运用】After 50 years of life and 20 years of death, the great Adler and

Sullivan Auditorium in Chicago is back in business again. Orchestra Hall, also in Chicago, was beautifully spruced up for its sixty-eighth birthday. In St. Louis, a 1925 movie palace has been successfully transformed into Powell Symphony Hall, complete with handsome bar from New York's demolished Metropolitan Opera House.

【参考译文】在经过 50 年营业，20 年的闲置之后，芝加哥宏伟的艾德勒和沙利文礼堂又重新开始营业了。同样在芝加哥的交响乐礼堂也被盛装打扮来庆祝自己的 68 岁生日。在圣路易斯，一个 1925 年建的电影院成功变身为 Powell 交响礼堂，并添加了从纽约拆除的大都会剧院迁移过来的漂亮酒吧。

158 nonchalant

【英文释义】not displaying interest

【中文释义】漠不关心的

【语境运用】The waiter returned, and with the nonchalant demeanour of a hardened clubman playing out an unexpected ace of trumps, laid down two plates.

【参考译文】侍者回来了，摆了两个碟子，举止冷漠得就像老练的花花公子打了一张出人意外的牌一样。

159 nostalgic

【英文释义】relating to a feeling for the past

【中文释义】怀旧的，伤感的

【语境运用】Carter made no mention of his ongoing battle with cancer, opting instead for nostalgic reflections on his four years with Mondale in the White House.

【参考译文】Carter 没有提到他目前在与癌症对抗，相反，他伤感地回顾了和白宫与 Mondale 度过的四年。

160 objective

【英文释义】based on observable phenomena

【中文释义】客观的

【语境运用】“Feudalism” is one of those words that have taken on so many extended and figurative meanings that the original meaning has been obscured. Today any oppressive government, greedy landholder, or brutal exploiter of labor is called feudal — always with disapproval. This is unfair to feudalism. The word is also often confused with the “manorial system”, which tied peasants to the land they worked. Feudalism is a total organization of society. It is a scheme of political organization, based in law and overlapping with social and economic organization.

【参考译文】封建制度是那种延伸意义和比喻意义太多，以至于自己的本意都被混淆了的词。现在任何一个残酷的政府、贪婪的地主、劳力的剥削者都被认为是封建产物，这种叫法一般都有争议。对于封建制度这个词来说也

不公平。人们还经常搞不清楚封建制度和庄园制度——后者是把农民和他们工作的农场捆绑在一起。封建制度是一种社会组织形式，是基于法律之上的政治体系，和经济体系、社会体系有重叠之处。

161 objective and instructive

【英文释义】see stuff from an outsider perspective and also can be taught to do things

【中文释义】客观的且有指导性的

【语境运用】Although biological mechanisms do not work with the accuracy or stability of modern clocks, a sense of time and its rhythm is built into the functioning of the human body. Our heart, with its beating pulse, is the clocklike internal rhythm of which we are most aware. In his discovery of the law of the pendulum, which turned out to have the most profound effect on all later time-measuring devices, Galileo used — if legend can be believed — his own pulse beat as the test. There are, however, other biological timekeepers that play important roles in our lives. These inner clocks are generally very regular, but they can also be “reset” and will fall in step with a shifted rhythm. Even after we take a long flight across the Atlantic or Pacific, our lack of synchronization with the local time slowly disappears. The technical term, introduced in 1959, for the internal timer that keeps track of this 24-hour periodicity and retains it even in the absence of external cues is the circadian system (from the Latin *circa* for “about” or “approximately” and *diēs* for “day”). Though known to biologists for over 200 years, biological clocks have been the subject of intensive research during the last half century.

【参考译文】虽然生物机制不像现代时钟那么精准和稳定，但是它自身的节奏和时间感是设置在人身体里面的。我们的体温和跳动的脉搏，就是我们众所周知的身体内部的时钟。他发现的钟摆工作原理日后被证实许多方面都有重大影响，尤其是一些伽利略用过的测量设备上面——是否应该相信传奇的说法呢——他自己的脉搏跳动就是最大的可信证据了。然而，我们生活中还有其他重要的计时器。这些内置在我们身体中的生物钟基本上都很规律，但是它们也可以被“重置”，还可以和人体易变的生活节奏配合改变。即使是经过大西洋飞到太平洋的漫长航行，人体内和当地时间的不同步也会慢慢消失。这个术语是1959年被引入的，是专指人体内记录我们24小时周期的那个生物钟，这个生物钟不仅能记录一天的周期，而且在外部没有提示的情况下能继续保持这个一天的周期。虽然生物学家知道生物钟已经200多年了，不过它依然是过去半个世纪人体精密研究的主题。

162 obscure

【英文释义】not clearly expressed

【中文释义】费解的

【语境运用】We wound through obscure passages, out into small openings or great rooms, and then tunneled back into winding passageways. Toward the end of the afternoon, we followed what seemed to be a large movement of chimpanzees into one great open room in the forest, relatively clear except for columns of nut trees.

【参考译文】我们蜿蜒穿过复杂的通道，到达小片空地或者开阔地带，然后通过地道回到蜿蜒的通道。将近傍晚，我们跟着一大群黑猩猩来到森林里的一个开阔地带，这里除了几株榛树外，视野还算清晰。

163 ornate

【英文释义】highly decorated

【中文释义】华美的

【语境运用】Standing on their toes, stretching their arms, they strip off the shutters, panels, iron bars and stanchions that have kept their goods safe another night. All along the street, keys rattle in keyholes as each shop's ornate metal clothing is stripped away.

【参考译文】他们垫脚站着，伸展着手臂，拆掉百叶窗、木板、铁棒和立柱；这些东西他们前一晚一直保存着。整条街上，钥匙在孔洞里哗哗作响，因为每个店铺的装饰性金属罩都被拆走了。

164 overstatement

【英文释义】making to seem more important than it really is

【中文释义】夸大的

【语境运用】His eyes sought hiss across the bowl of goldfish, his fingers trembled as he taught her to manipulate the magic canister. One by one, she mastered the paltry secrets. Her respect for him waned with every revelation. He complimented her on her skill. "I could not do it more neatly myself!" he said. "Oh, dear Miss Dobson will you but accept my hand, all these things shall be yours — the cards, the canister, the goldfish — the demon egg-cup — all yours!" Zuleika, with ravishing coyness, answered that if he would give her them now, she would 'think it over'. The swain consented, and at bedtime she retired with the gift under her arm. She clasped her hands over the tremendous possibilities it held for her—manumission from her bondage, wealth, fame, power.

【参考译文】他们的眼神通过金鱼缸相遇，他的手指在教她把玩那神奇的小罐子时兴奋地颤抖着。她一个接着一个掌握了这些小技巧。他对他的崇拜更是表露无遗。他赞赏道：“我自己也不可能做得这么漂亮呢！”“亲爱的Dobson小姐，如果你能接受我的美意，那些卡片、罐子、金鱼、装着魔鬼蛋的杯子，一切小玩意都是你的！”Zuleika害羞地笑着，问他能不能现在把那些东西就给她，要是能就可以“考虑一下”。情郎同意了，在睡觉前她手里就堆满了那些小玩意。她抱着手里的宝物，幻想着这些东西可以带给她无限的可

能性——自由、财富、名望、权力。

165 oxymoron

【英文释义】a way of speech with contradictory terms

【中文释义】矛盾修辞法

【语境运用】The violin, so deceptively simple, can both portray and inspire every emotion imaginable, imitating the braying of a donkey or delivering a tune of heart-rending beauty.

【参考译文】小提琴看似简单，却可以表达几乎所有可以想象的情感，模仿马的嘶鸣或者奏出美得令人心碎的曲调。（注：美得令人心碎就是矛盾修饰法。）

166 paradox

【英文释义】a state of being contradictory

【中文释义】悖论

【语境运用】It seems to me that at the roots of the paradox reside in the concept of the frame. When we look at a realistic painting — a portrait of a historical figure — we accept by convention that the portrait represents a real person and actual objects.

【参考译文】对我而言，悖论的根源在于体系的概念。当我们观察一幅现实主义的作品时——一幅历史人物的肖像，我们总是认为肖像代表着真正的人和真正的物品。

167 parallel structure; parallelism

【英文释义】writing structure which have the property of being analogous to something else

【中文释义】平行结构

【语境运用】It is as Nikhil, that first semester, that he grows a goatee and discovers musicians like Brian Eno and Elvis Costello and Charlie Parker. It is as Nikhil that he takes the train into Manhattan with Jonathan. It is as Nikhil that he introduces himself to people he meets.

【参考译文】他用了 Nikhil 这个名字，第一学期就留了山羊胡子，听 Brian Eno, Elvis Costello 和 Charlie Parker 这些音乐家的音乐。他用 Nikhil 这个名字和 Jonathan 一起坐火车去曼哈顿。他向遇到的人介绍自己的名字叫 Nikhil。

168 parody

【英文释义】comic imitation

【中文释义】滑稽的模仿

【语境运用】What if Pablo Picasso had been born a girl? Would his father

have paid as much attention or stimulated as much ambition for achievement in a little Pablita?

【参考译文】假如帕布鲁·毕加索生为女孩子，那么他的父亲还会那么倾心关注这个帕布里塔的成长吗？（注：毕加索的名字被进行了女性化）

169 passionate

【英文释义】showing strong feelings

【中文释义】激烈的情绪

【语境运用】I find it mind-boggling that the astronomers now eager to spend a hundred million dollars on the search for Extraterrestrial life have never thought seriously about the most obvious question: What would happen if we found it, or if it found us? The astronomers assume that we and the little green monsters would welcome each other and settle down to fascinating conversations. But our own experience on Earth suggests otherwise. We've already discovered creatures that are very intelligent but less technologically advanced than we are — chimpanzees. Has our response been to sit down and try to communicate with them? Of course not. Instead we put them on exhibit and take over their habitats. Any advanced extraterrestrials who discovered us would surely treat us in the same way. Think of those astronomers who beam radio signals into space, describing Earth. That act rivals the folly of the last Inca emperor, Atahualpa (1502—1533), who described to his Spanish captors the wealth of his capital and provided them with guides for the journey. If there really are any civilizations within listening distance of us, then for heaven's sake let's turn off our transmitters and try to escape detection, or we're doomed.

【参考译文】我发现一个令人难以置信的现象——宇航员们急切地想花1亿美元寻找外星人，却从未认真想过最显而易见的问题：如果我们找到外星人或外星人找到我们，会发生什么事？他们以为那些绿色的小怪物与我们会相互欢迎，会坐下来进行愉快的交谈，但我们自己在地球上的经历表明情况会是另一幅景象。我们已经发现了一些非常聪明但技术比我们落后的生物——大猩猩。我们坐下来试图与它们交流了吗？当然没有。相反，我们将它们驱逐到陈列室，占领了它们的领地。任何发现我们的高级外星人都会以同样的方式对待我们的。想想那些向太空发射无线电信号描述地球的宇航员们。他们的所作所为与愚蠢的印加帝国最后一位皇帝阿塔瓦尔帕（Atahualpa, 1502—1533）如出一辙。（阿塔瓦尔帕向抓获他的西班牙人描述了其国都的财富并向他们提供了找到财富的路径。）如果在我们可以收听到的范围之内真有文明的话，看在上帝的份上，让我们关掉信号传递器，尽量躲避侦查吧，不然，我们在劫难逃。

170 pathetic

【英文释义】deserving or inciting pity

【中文释义】可悲的

【语境运用】There Samuel sat each day, painfully tallying his data, his pencil poised like a scalpel in his hand, frowning at the gruesome but inevitable task ahead of him. Dwarfed by a monstrous blue suit, Samuel would finger the mournful pre-war bowler that never left his head. And it was such an earnest sight, such an intimate window into a man whose nature seemed to be all windows — people wondered if he actually had a public self — that he might have been the only man in the world to claim vulnerability as his greatest asset.

【参考译文】Samuel 每天在那儿坐一天，痛苦地处理着一些数据，手里握着的铅笔像是手术刀一样，对着眼前冗长又不可不做的任务愁眉不展。不合尺寸的蓝西装把他衬得像个矮子，他一直把玩着那顶从战前就戴着的帽子。他就保持着那种真诚的样子，像是一扇通向 he 内心的窗户一样，而他本人也是坦诚地面对大家。人们想知道他到底有没有一个公众形象，也许他是这世上唯一一个声称软弱是自己最大财富的人。

171 pathos; logos; ethos

【英文释义】emotion in argument; logic in argument; characters in argument

【中文释义】喻情；喻理；喻德

【语境运用】1: Example of Pathos: “I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. And some of you have come from areas where your quest — quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed.”

【参考译文】我知道，你们当中有些人经历过牢狱之灾；有些人刚从监狱里出来；有些人的家乡正面临着严重的种族迫害和残酷的政治压迫。我知道，一直以来，你们饱受折磨。但是，请你们相信，你们所受的苦痛终将得到偿还，这种痛苦的生活可以并且一定会得到改善。所以，请放心地回去吧，回到密西西比州、亚拉巴马州、南卡罗来纳州、佐治亚州、路易斯安那州，回到我们北方城市中的贫民区和犹太人区去。

【语境运用】2: Example of Ethos: “I will end this war in Iraq responsibly, and finish the fight against al Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan. I will rebuild our military to meet future conflicts. But I will also renew the tough, direct diplomacy that can prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons and curb Russian aggression. I will build new partnerships to defeat the threats of the 21st century: terrorism and nuclear proliferation; poverty and genocide; climate change and disease. And I will restore our moral standing, so that America is once again that

last, best hope for all who are called to the cause of freedom, who long for lives of peace, and who yearn for a better future.”

【参考译文】我方将结束在伊拉克的战争，同时将停止在阿富汗境内与基地组织和塔利班组织的武装冲突。为了应对未来可能发生的冲突，我方将重建武装力量。但是，我也将恢复强硬的外交政策，阻止伊朗获得核武器，并且遏制俄罗斯的侵略。我方将建立新的合伙关系来应对 21 世纪的威胁，包括恐怖袭击和核扩散、贫穷和种族灭绝、气候变化和疾病等。我方将重拾我们的道德立场，美国将成为所有为自由而战、渴望和平、期待更好未来的人们的最好的最终希望。

【语境运用】3: Example of Logos: “However, although private final demand, output, and employment have indeed been growing for more than a year, the pace of that growth recently appears somewhat less vigorous than we expected. Notably, since stabilizing in mid-2009, real household spending in the United States has grown in the range of 1 to 2 percent at annual rates, a relatively modest pace. Households’ caution is understandable. Importantly, the painfully slow recovery in the labor market has restrained growth in labor income, raised uncertainty about job security and prospects, and damped confidence. Also, although consumer credit shows some signs of thawing, responses to our Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices suggest that lending standards to households generally remain tight.”

【参考译文】即使在过去的一年多时间里，个需、产出和就业一直以良好的势头在增长，但是，增长速度却并没有我们预期的那么好。我们可以清楚地看到，自从 2009 年稳定以来，美国的房地产业每年以 1% ~ 2% 的幅度在相对平稳地增长。百姓的顾虑是可以理解的。劳动力市场的缓慢恢复极大地限制了劳动者的收入增长，增加了工作安全和前景的不确定性，这种情况严重影响了劳动者的就业信心。同样地，即使信贷情况展现出了经济复苏的苗头，但是，我们关于银行借贷政策的信贷调查显示，百姓普遍反映住房信贷的标准依旧十分严格。

172 patriotic

【英文释义】love for one’s own country

【中文释义】爱国的

【语境运用】More recently, in today’s thriving market in patriotic sentiments, Franklin has seen his life restored in television specials, inspirational texts, biographies, management tracts, and get-rich-quick seminars, all of which star what one of his latest biographers calls “the essential Founding Father.”

【参考译文】最近，爱国主义宣传市场呈欣欣向荣气象，富兰克林的事迹被搬到了电视专栏节目、励志文章、传记、管理类短文及快速致富论坛上。他最近的一个传记作者称他为“开国元勋”，而这一称谓被现今所有这些宣传沿用。

173 peaceful

【英文释义】free from disturbance

【中文释义】宁静的

【语境运用】I hopped eagerly into my dive gear and, along with my dive buddy, slipped beneath the water surface, smooth like a swimming pool before anyone has jumped in.

【参考译文】我急切地穿上潜水设备，跟我的潜水好友一起跳入平静的水面。在没有人跳入之前，这里的水面与游泳池一样平静。

174 pedantic

【英文释义】paying excessive attention to rules

【中文释义】迂腐的

【语境运用】As a teacher and master Hegel inspired confidence in his pupils, and maintained discipline without pedantic interference in their associations and sports.

【参考译文】作为一位老师和大师，黑格尔激发学生们的自信，在保持纪律的同时又不干涉学生们的社交和课外活动。

175 personal; reflective

【英文释义】persistently or morbidly thoughtful

【中文释义】个人的；反思的

【语境运用】1: Is there no way to recognize and reconcile the two undeniable extremes of art: its urgent, realistic depiction of human life and its retreat to a self-reflexive realm of language, forms, and ideas? I can answer only with a parable. Many years ago when I lived in Texas I was struck by a type of side road fairly common along the highways of that state. Called “loop roads” and assigned a state number, these routes ran a few miles into the countryside, sometimes to a homestead or small community, and returned to the highway at the same point or a little farther on, thus forming a loop. They were neither dead ends nor connecting roads to another highway. By taking one of these loop roads you could explore the landscape, change your direction, break your journey, and perhaps discover an impressive outlook or landmark, knowing that you would return to your original path after the detour. I sensed even then that such roads would later furnish a compact analogy for something I could not yet identify.

【参考译文】是不是没有办法同时认知与调和艺术的两个不可否认的极端呢？也就是艺术对于人生那种迫切又现实的刻画，还有它所使用的自省的语言、格式和想法，这两个极端。我也只能用一个比喻来回答这个问题。很多年前当我住在德克萨斯州的时候，我对当地颇为典型的一种公路叹为观

止。这种公路叫作“回路”，每一条都配有州际公路编号，这些路线在乡间蜿蜒好几英里，有时通往一个农庄或者小村落，然后回到与高速公路相连的地方或者稍远一点的地方，所以形成了一个圈。它们既不是死胡同，也不通往另外一条高速路。你如果走这里的话，可以顺便欣赏一下乡间风貌，或者改变一下你旅行的方向，抑或是小憩一下，还有可能在路上发现一处令人惊讶的风景，反正你知道绕一段路也没什么，因为你还是能回到原来的地方去。我当时就觉得，这种路会在将来针对我还没法搞清楚的事情，提供一种类比的启迪。

【语境运用】 2: A work of art or literature removes us temporarily from the regular path of our life and diverts us into a partly imaginary domain where we can encounter thoughts and feelings that would not have occurred to us on the highway. These side experiences differ from our daily lives. In literature they are made up of words — disembodied, intense, complex, wonderfully malleable, and convincing. These differences permit a literary work to probe disturbingly deep into potential relations among character, action, thought, and the natural world. We accept the difference and expect them to observe or exceed certain conventions of plausibility and exaggeration, usefulness and fantasy. At the same time we know that this detour of art will deliver us back before long into the track of our life, which may be changed or influenced in some manner by the side trip.

【参考译文】 艺术和文学可以暂时让我们抽离现实的生活，把我们带到一个半想象半现实的国度中去，在那里我们可以感受和体会到我们在现实生活中从未遇到的想法和感受。而这种体验根据我们现实生活的不同而不同。文学是由辞藻构成的；脱离现实的、紧迫的、复杂的、可塑性非常强的和令人信服的词汇。这些不同可以让文学自由探索作品中主角潜在的关系，他们的行为思想，还有这个世界。我们接受这种不同，也期待它们去观察和超越一些陈规，关于现实和夸大，实用和幻想的旧规矩。同时我们也知道，这种偏离艺术的旅程总不会太久，总会把我们带回到我们的生活轨道中，我们的生活也有可能因为这一次文学旅程，而发生小小的改变。

176 personal fascination

【英文释义】 the state of being intensely interested by awe

【中文释义】 个人喜爱

【语境运用】 The errors are acts of creation in which children lift a pattern from their brief experience and apply it with impeccable logic to new words, unaware that the adult world treats them as arbitrary exceptions.

【参考译文】 这些错误其实是小朋友独特的创作方式，他们从自己有限的经验当中得出一个模式，然后用无可挑剔的逻辑把这种模式运用到新单词上，不知道大人们会把这些错误当作是随意而为的特例来看待。

177 personification

【英文释义】a representation of a quality or concept

【中文释义】化身，典型

【语境运用】Mr. Jaskolka said the sculpture, named for the Zoroastrian spirit of destruction, was a personification of the negative forces of materialism in 21st-century society.

【参考译文】Jaskolka 先生说，雕塑，被命名为毁灭索罗亚斯德教精神的化身，是 21 世纪的社会唯物主义的消极力量。

178 perturbed

【英文释义】thrown into a state of agitated confusion

【中文释义】烦躁不安的

【语境运用】“Most of all I dislike the attitude of calm consumer expertise that pervades the responses. I'm disturbed by the serene belief that my function—and, more important, Freud's, or Shakespeare's, or Blake's — is to divert, entertain, and interest,” writes one professor. Another, who teaches at a school with a full-fledged mall on campus, laments the way his students slip into class slurping expensive coffees, chat in the back, and slip out. They're cruising, shopping, disengaged.

【参考译文】“我最反感的便是这些学生们随处可见的态度。我存在的意义，或者说弗洛伊德、莎士比亚、布莱克，我们存在的意义居然是去转移人的注意力，娱乐大家，或者只是有些人的一个小兴趣，这种只可意会不可言传的理论让我十分烦心。”一位教授写道。另外一位在一家校园像是大商场的学校教书的老师对学生们的行为很是叹息，那些学生喝着高级咖啡晃悠进来，坐在后面闲聊，然后再晃悠出去。他们是来巡游的、购物的，不是来学习的。

179 philosophy

【英文释义】a guiding principle or theory

【中文释义】理念；哲学

【语境运用】“My philosophy,” said well-known astrophotographer Pei-Kun Chen, “is that the guy who looks at the stars is in fact looking at himself.” It is therefore important, Chen believes, to put a bit of yourself into your photographs—either in the framing or the creation of the image or by adding in a physical foreground.

【参考译文】“我的哲学，”著名的天体摄影家陈培昆说，“就是看星星的人其实是在审视自己。”因此，陈先生认为，在取景或图像创建或加入一个物理前景时，把自己的一部分融入其中很重要。

180 picturesque

【英文释义】visually attractive, vivid

【中文释义】如画的，生动的

【语境运用】In the wan light the faces of the men must have been grey. Their eyes must have glinted in strange ways as they gazed steadily astern. Viewed from a balcony, the whole thing would doubtless have been weirdly picturesque.

【参考翻译】当在微弱的灯光下，男人的脸一定是灰色的。当他们目不转睛地盯着船尾时，他们的眼睛一定闪烁着奇怪的光芒。从阳台上看，整个画面无疑是神奇而迷人的。

181 pitiful

【英文释义】very small or poor, deserving pity

【中文释义】可怜的

【语境运用】She didn't need any of these pitifully small sinecures which would have meant a livelihood to Caroline, and it became obvious that the only reason Marcella was pursuing them at all was to taunt her.

【参考译文】她不需要任何这些小得可怜的闲差，这些闲差意味着卡洛琳的生活，而且很明显，玛塞拉追求这些的唯一原因就是嘲弄她。

182 plain

【英文释义】not attractive

【中文释义】单调无吸引力的

【语境运用】“We have certain events to relate,” Mr. Franklin proceeded; “and we have certain persons concerned in those events who are capable of relating them. Starting from these plain facts, the lawyer's idea is that we should all write the story of the Moonstone in turn — as far as our own personal experience extends, and no further.”

【参考译文】“我们可以将某些事件关联起来，”富兰克林先生继续说；“某些人很关心这些事件中谁与他们有关。从这些简单的事实中，律师得出的意见是我们应该把月亮宝石的故事写出来——就我们自己的个人经验而谈，不必进一步说明。”

183 poetic

【英文释义】characterized by romantic imagery

【中文释义】诗意的

【语境运用】Where there is a tree and a sun, the road falls under shadow; where there is a stream, the road follows down one bank, across the water, and up the other bank; where a tall hill intervenes, the road goes around rather than

through it and the traveler enjoys the sensation of having moved among hills; at the village, the road unhesitatingly takes it in, and your own pace slows to accommodate the taking in, rather than swooping to the right or left around the settlement at a curve calculated for high-speed safety. A stray cow might cross in front of you and you will be obliged to stop to let it pass, and so you will chance to hear the song of the meadowlark on the fence post.

【参考译文】有树木和阳光，乡间小路上就会有阴凉。如遇溪水，小路也会伴随着绵延一段。如遇山丘，小路就会绕过。如遇村落，小路便会穿越其间。而你，也会慢下脚步，驻足欣赏而非迅速逃离。你面前牛羊成群，你也会驻足让其通过，顺便会环顾四野，听云雀的鸣叫。

184 poignant

【英文释义】sad, regretful

【中文释义】酸楚的，悔恨的

【语境运用】Northern gender conventions differed from southern ones, but they, too, dictated that a woman should address the public modestly and deferentially, if at all. A poignant account of the violation of a woman's virtue stood a much better chance of appealing to northern sensibilities than a pronouncement for woman's individual rights, if only because such an account reaffirmed woman's essentially domestic nature.

【参考译文】北方女性要遵守的传统有别于南方，但如果女性有机会在公共场合演讲的话，其讲演也应该谦逊、恭敬。相比宣称女性个人权利，深刻忏悔未能遵守女性美德，如果这种忏悔重申女性本质上是属于家庭的话，更有可能引起北方人的共鸣。

185 political

【英文释义】relating to the government or public affairs

【中文释义】政治的，政府的

【语境运用】These certainly are contributory causes, but the writings of Adams and Clemens reveal that the despair is in a slow process of incubation from their earliest work, and that it is finally hatched by the growing political discords, moral conflicts, and economic problems of their age.

【参考译文】这些都是原因，但是 Adams 和 Clemens 的写作揭示了他们早期作品就孕育的绝望情绪，这些绝望情绪又经过了政治斗争，道德挣扎和经济问题的强化。

186 polysyllabic

【英文释义】having more than one syllable

【中文释义】多音节的

【语境运用】Verse in which there is nothing but the beat of the meter furnished by the accents of the polysyllabic words we call doggerel. Verse is not that.

【参考译文】诗句中没有其他东西，只有节奏，这节奏是由多音节的词造成的，我们叫打油诗，诗歌不属于这种形式。

187 pragmatic

【英文释义】concerned with practical matters

【中文释义】实用的，务实的

【语境运用】Some say that making music available free of charge on the Web “frees” artists from the control of the recording industry. Many say that since making music is an art, artists like me should do it simply for the love of it. But how free can artists be to do what we love if we must spend most of our days doing something else to make a living?

【参考译文】有人说让音乐在网上可以免费供人下载能够让艺术家们免受唱片业的控制。很多人说既然做音乐是一种艺术，那像我一样的艺术家应该凭着热爱去做音乐。但是如果我们每天花大量时间做别的事情来维持生计的话，那么做我们所热爱的音乐又能有多自由呢？

188 pretentious

【英文释义】attempt to impress

【中文释义】做作的

【语境运用】Among the side benefits of the museum's exhibition of early photographs of Egypt is that it can inspire you to read the travel classic *Flaubert in Egypt*. Looking at the photographs from the 1850's after reading the book, you should be able to conjure up the French author just outside the picture frame. There is Flaubert in his long white shirt, his shaved head topped by a red tarboosh, settled into the cool shade of an ancient temple, reading poetry, and seeming oh-so-exquisitely bored.

【参考译文】这场照片展的意义还在于它会让你去读旅行散文：《福楼拜埃及记》。看着这些 19 世纪 50 年代的照片，你能够看到作者本人的形象跃然纸上。其中有幅照片：福楼拜穿着白色的袍子，刚刚理了发，戴着红色头巾，坐在庙宇的阴凉处，读着诗歌，呵！看起来很精致，很无聊。（注：末句体现了这个照片其实是摆拍，有些做作，也就是假）

189 pride

【英文释义】a feeling of self-respect and personal worth

【中文释义】自豪

【语境运用】“Are you a genius?” Fleece asked me. “No. I've never

considered being a gen — ” “Just going to clog up the field of music, are you? I understand, I guess. I'd hoped we'd have some ideas transpiring around the room. I am a genius. I'm going to bring something forth, my brains are going to come up with something.” He caught me staring at him. “All right, rube, stare at me. I'm not Mister Muscle. Want to see me look like a puppet?” He stood up and formed himself into a slump which made him look exactly like a pale marionette out of work and hanging. Even sitting back down to his chair, he seemed to be worked from above by some cynical puppeteer. “Did you notice that huge forehead I've got, though?” He tapped it.

【参考译文】“你是一个天才吗？”Fleece问我。“不，我从没想过要做个天才……”“你只是一个在音乐上平庸的人，是吧？我想我懂了。我只是希望我们能在这间屋子里面创作出一些不平凡的作品来。我是一个天才，我肯定能想出不凡的点子来。”他看见我盯着他，说道：“行，乡巴佬，你就盯着我看吧。我又不是‘超能先生’。想看我扮演木偶吗？”说完他就站起来，把自己的身体摆成一个提线木偶的样子，胳膊像是真被线提着一样。当他坐回椅子的时候，也还是一副有人上面提着线操控他的样子。“你注意到我的宽额头了吗？”他边指着自己的额头边问。

190 proud; overbearing

【英文释义】think oneself is better or more important than others

【中文释义】傲慢

【语境运用】I was the only passenger getting off. The short, imperious bus driver opened the baggage door and made a show of dragging out luggage to get to mine, as if I were being difficult. A more accommodating woman, he implied, would be content with whatever bags happened to be right out in front. Finally, he slapped my two huge suitcases flat out in the dust. He slammed the doors and reclaimed his throne, causing the bus to bark like a dog, leaving a cloud of exhaust in the air, getting the last word, I suppose.

【参考译文】我是唯一一个下车的乘客。那个矮胖的傲慢司机打开行李舱的门开始炫耀般地拉出行李来“帮我”拿行李，就好像我办不到似的。一个好伺候的女人，他暗示我，应该满足于她面前的任何一个行李。最后，他拿到我的行李后用力甩到了尘土里。然后砰的一声关上车门，回到他的“宝座”，猛轰油门，一溜烟地跑了，我猜估计还骂骂咧咧的。（注：这个段落很形象地描写了一个傲慢的司机）

191 proud and aloof

【英文释义】being pride and remote in manner

【中文释义】自豪且傲慢的

【语境运用】Tall Mrs. Alexander always kept in the background so far as the renting of rooms was concerned, determined not to be confused with a landlady.

Her hair was always glossy black, new from the hairdresser, her nails polished red. She stepped in and out of the house with a polite nod like another, but more superior, tenant.

【参考译文】谈论租房事宜的时候，高个子的 Alexander 夫人向来都是远远站在后面，避免别人看出来自己是女房东。她的头发老是整齐地梳向后面，这种发型是发型师研发的新发型，她指甲也染成红色。她进进出出都会和别人一样礼貌点头示意，但是看起来比租客更高人一等。

192 provincial

【英文释义】narrow-minded

【中文释义】狭隘的

【语境运用】We used to laugh at their provincial manners. I had to laugh when I saw who my opponent was.

【参考译文】我们以前常常嘲笑他们粗俗的举止。当我得知我的对手是谁的时候，我感到好笑。

193 provocative

【英文释义】causing strong reaction

【中文释义】引起反应的

【语境运用】“I dig through ancient trash,” I told the elegantly groomed young woman who had been sent by a popular magazine to write a short article on my work. “I grub in the dirt, that’s what I do. Archaeologists are really no better than scavengers, sifting through the garbage that people left behind when they died, moved on, built a new house, a new town, a new temple. We’re garbage collectors really. Is that clear?” The sleek young woman’s smile faltered, but she bravely continued the interview.

【参考译文】“我挖掘古老的垃圾”，我对这位打扮优雅的年轻女性说道。她是被某个流行杂志派来的，要写一篇关于考古工作的短文。“我在泥土中翻检，这就是我的工作。考古学家不比拾荒者好到哪里去，在人死后，搬家后，建了新房子、新城镇或新庙宇后留下的垃圾中筛选。我们就是捡垃圾的。清楚了吗？”这位时尚的年轻姑娘僵住了笑容，但还是勇敢地继续采访。（注：这段文字明显体现出说话者故意激起听者不舒服的感觉）

194 prudent

【英文释义】careful and sensible; marked by sound judgment

【中文释义】谨慎的；精明的

【语境运用】My daughter, Olivia, and I were going to college. Not together at the same school, thank goodness, just at the same time, but she didn’t exactly know about my plans yet. There were a few things that needed work in this

arrangement. Any mother who has an eighteen-year-old daughter would completely understand why I didn't mention my decision to go back to college to Olivia. What? I can't believe it. Are you actually copying me? Don't you think you should consider getting your own life? It wasn't that I planned never to tell her. I just figured I'd wait a bit — until we'd had a little time to miss each other.

【参考译文】我女儿 Olivia 和我要一起去上大学了。当然不是同一所学校，只是同一时间去上学，但是她还不知道我的计划。我还得好好把这计划考虑周全。任何有个 18 岁女儿的母亲都会完全明白我的苦心。她听了应该说：“什么？我真不敢相信。你在模仿我吗？你不觉得你得过你自己的生活吗？”我不是说永远不告诉她，我只是得再等等，等到我们离开彼此一段时间，开始想念对方的时候再告诉她。

195 qualification; qualified

【英文释义】an attribute that must be met and that fits a person for something; limited or restricted feeling of delighted approval and liking

【中文释义】资格；条件；有限制的欣赏

【语境运用】1: Liars may betray themselves through linguistic mistakes, but the main sources of betrayal are the emotions.

【参考译文】骗子们也许会因为说漏嘴而被揭穿，但是真正让他们现形的却是隐藏不住的情感。

【语境运用】2: Clumsy deceivers are sometimes visibly agitated, but in general there is no such thing as “typical” deceptive behavior.

【参考译文】不善于欺骗的人有时会显露出焦虑不安的感觉，但是基本上，没有所谓“典型”的欺骗行为。

196 red herring

【英文释义】something serve to mislead or distract

【中文释义】转移注意力的东西

【语境运用】He says the threat of dangerous quakes is a “red herring” that has slowed investment, particularly federal money.

【参考译文】他说地震的威胁是一个转移注意力的东西，使吸引投资受阻，特别是联邦资金。

197 repetition

【英文释义】the act of doing things again and again

【中文释义】重复

【语境运用】I wanted to smell that Louisiana earth, feel that Louisiana sun, sit under the shade of one of those Louisiana oaks next to one of those Louisiana bayous. I wanted to see on paper those Black parents going to work before the sun

came up and coming back home to take care of their children after the sun went down. I wanted to read about the true relationship between Whites and Blacks—about the people that I had known.

【参考译文】我想轻嗅路易斯安那州的土壤，感受路易斯安那州的阳光，坐在路易斯安那州特有的橡树树荫下，旁边是路易斯安那州的小河流。我想在报纸上读到这种故事：那些黑人父母们天没亮就出去工作，天黑回来照顾自己的孩子。我想读到关于那些我认识的黑人和白人之间关系的真实故事。

198 resignation

【英文释义】acceptance of despair

【中文释义】顺从

【语境运用】She sat, she brooded; she stared out the window. She was locked in the perverse reticence of composition. She gazed at me, but I understood she did not see me. She was looking for her next thought. “Read what I wrote,” she would finally say, having lost not only what she was looking for but what she already had pinned down. I went over the little trail of sentences that led to her dead end. More silence, then a sigh. “Put ‘God bless you.’” she said. She reached across to see the lean rectangle of words on the paper. “Now leave some space,” she said, “and put ‘Love’.” I handed over the paper for her to sign.

【参考译文】她坐着沉思，凝视着窗外，沉浸在文笔构思当中。她盯着我看，但我知道她没看我，她是在寻找下一个点子。“读读我写的，”最后她会把自己刚才在思考的，和已经写好的都一并推翻，重新写出些东西来。我看到了把她逼到江郎才尽的那句话。沉默了一会儿，然后是一声叹息。“把‘上帝保佑你’加上”。她探过头来看了看眼倾斜的字迹。“留点地方，”她说，“然后写个‘爱’字。”我把纸递给她让她去签名。

199 resolute; resolute determination

【英文释义】decisive; showing firm determination or purpose to achieve something

【中文释义】坚决的，果断的；决断果敢

【语境运用】Perceptions that aren’t backed up by creditable prose are generally worthless. Because writing isn’t just a conduit for thinking. Writing is thinking.

【参考译文】没有可信论调支持的看法是没什么价值的。因为写作并不只是思考的一个渠道，写作就是思考。

200 respect; respectful

【英文释义】the condition of being honored

【中文释义】尊敬

【语境运用】Just how powerful was Mary Wells Lawrence, the first woman

to found, own, and run a major ad agency, in her heyday? Maurice Saatchi, the kingpin of British advertising who founded the world's largest ad conglomerate, puts it this way: "If Mary had decided to go into politics instead of advertising, she'd have been America's first female president." Lawrence laughs at this. But Saatchi insists his biggest "mistake" was failing to persuade Lawrence to let him buy her agency in 1990. Saatchi was even willing to name her CEO of his holding company.

【参考译文】在她的鼎盛时期，Mary Wells Lawrence，这个第一个建立了属于自己的广告公司，并且管理这么大一个广告公司的女人到底有多强大？关于这个问题，英国广告业的关键人物，建立了世界最大广告公司的 Maurice Saatchi 是这么评价的：“如果 Mary 打算弃商从政，那她肯定能成为美国第一任女性总统。”Lawrence 对这个评价一笑置之。但是 Saatchi 坚持他自己最大的“失败”就是在 1990 年的时候，没能说服 Lawrence 让自己收购她的公司。Saatchi 甚至都愿意让 Mary 做自己公司的 CEO。

201 restless

【英文释义】unable to relax or be still

【中文释义】不安定的

【语境运用】There was some splendid, commanding music. The adults all around were shushing the children, trying to make them stop crackling their potato chip bags.

【参考译文】美妙的、威严的音乐正在演奏。附近的大人们都在让他们的孩子安静下来，试图阻止他们摇晃薯片袋子。

202 restrained

【英文释义】be kept within limits, be under control

【中文释义】抑制的

【语境运用】It gets rid of the childish lettering in favor of a more restrained font — but still has an aura of playfulness in the coloring.

【参考译文】通过使用更加工整的字体来减少信件里的孩子气，但字体颜色依然透露出顽皮的气息。

203 reverence

【英文释义】a profound emotion inspired by a deity

【中文释义】崇敬；尊严；敬礼

【语境运用】And as I sat there, in a growing haze of awe, studying his lined face, I realized that neither the Jimmy I had met — mischievous, alert, and impishly funny — nor even the Jimmy I might come to know could ever mean as much to me as James Baldwin, my own personal oracle, that gimlet-eyed figure

who had stared at me out of a fuzzy dust-jacket photograph when I was fourteen.

【参考译文】当我坐在那里，眼里充满着崇敬之情，研究着他棱角分明的脸的时候，我意识到，我认识的那个顽皮、聪敏、幽默的 Jimmy，抑或是我即将要去认识的有另外一些我之前不了解的品性的 Jimmy，都不可能像 James Baldwin 一样对我意义重大，就是那个我十四岁时，一张照片里穿着一件有点灰蒙蒙的外套，用明亮犀利的眼神盯着我，我迷人的男神，James Baldwin。

204 ridicule

【英文释义】the act of laughing at something or someone

【中文释义】嘲弄的行为

【语境运用】In spite of the ridicule that various newspapers aimed at the women's movement. Frederick Douglass continued to lend it his active support. Indeed, few women's rights conventions were held during the 1850's at which Douglass was not a featured speaker and whose proceedings were not fully reported in his paper

【参考译文】尽管各类报纸嘲弄妇女运动，Frederick Douglass 坚持支持该运动。的确，在 20 世纪 80 年代没有太多女权运动的集会，Douglass 也不是特邀发言人，他的活动也没有见诸媒体。

205 righteous indignation

【英文释义】morally justified

【中文释义】公正无私的

【语境运用】Well, my mother marched me and my armload of buoyant materials right back into school and caught the teacher before she left.

【参考译文】然后，我母亲把我和一大堆浮力实验的材料押送回了学校，刚好赶上还没离校的老师。

206 romantic

【英文释义】be idealised of reality

【中文释义】浪漫的，不理性的

【语境运用】When I finished the cookies she brushed off the table and brought a thick, small book from the bookcase. I had read *A Tale of Two Cities* and found it up to my standards as a romantic novel.

【参考译文】当我吃完饼干，她把桌子打扫干净，从书架上拿了一本又厚又小的书，书名是《双城记》。这本浪漫主义的小说很适合我的阅读水平。

207 sanctity

【英文释义】the quality of being holy

【中文释义】圣洁，不可侵犯

【语境运用】Then she hurried to the cello room, where all the instruments were lined up like novitiates; she felt a strange reverence every time she stepped across the threshold into its cool serenity.

【参考译文】然后她赶到了大提琴室，那里所有的乐器都像是初学期的修道士一样被摆放整齐；每次她跨过门槛进入到大提琴室的安宁当中，她就有种奇特的敬畏感。

208 sarcasm; sarcastic

【英文释义】ironic

【中文释义】嘲讽的

【语境运用】Before silent film star Charlie Chaplin (1899-1977) came along, tramps and hoboes had long been a part of the Anglo-American cartoon and comic strip tradition. But Chaplin was to raise the tramp figure to heights of poetic and mythic power. Chaplin's famous Tramp is a human being down and out on his luck but full of passion for life and hope that things will get better. He is complex and many-sided, thereby touching most human beings at one or more points in our character and makeup. There is a good deal in his nature that most of us identify within our secret selves, apart from what we are in the public world we inhabit.

【参考译文】在默片明星查理·卓别林(1899—1977)出现之前，流浪汉就是美国传统动画卡通的常客。但是卓别林把流浪汉的形象升华到了一种富有诗意又有神秘力量的高度。卓别林非常著名的一个流浪汉形象是一个一点都不幸运，却对生活充满热情，希望一切能更好的人。这个形象复杂又表达了多种意义，所以能够触动很多平常人，让他们想到了自己在生活某一方面或更多方面所扮演的角色和掩饰。这个形象天性当中的善良让大部分的人都联想到隐秘的自我，而不是我们在社会当中所扮演的那个自我。

209 sardonic

【英文释义】disdainfully or ironically humorous; scornful

【中文释义】嘲讽的

【语境运用】Both had very similar jacket photos, the two women looking solemn and precious, hair flowing in full regalia. An unfortunate coincidence. Critics couldn't resist reviewing them together, mocking the pair, even then, as "The Hair Poets", "The Braids of the East", and "The New Asian Poe-tresses".

【参考译文】两个女人都有穿相似外套的照片，看起来很庄严神圣，头发散开着，全副盛装。一个不幸的巧合。评论家忍不住要一起审视两张照片，嘲笑她们的发型，甚至叫她们“头发诗人”“东方之发”“新一代的亚洲发型诗人”。

210 satire; satiric; satirical

【英文释义】ironically

【中文释义】讽刺的

【语境运用】The Grateful Dead, for whom I once wrote songs, learned by accident that if we let fans tape concerts and freely reproduce those tapes — “stealing” our intellectual “property” just like those heinous Napsterians — the tapes would become a marketing virus that would spawn enough Deadheads to fill any stadium in America. Even though Deadheads had free recordings that were often more entertaining than the band’s commercial albums, fans still went out and bought records in such quantity that most of them went platinum.

【参考译文】我曾经给 The Grateful Dead 写过歌，他偶然意识到如果我们让粉丝们录我们的演唱会，还肆无忌惮地复制这些录像带，偷取我们知识产权的话，就像那个无耻的 Napsterians（一种免费下载音乐的服务）一样，这些录像带会像市场病毒一样四处蔓延。音乐场所也会有很多免费入场者。虽然这些人有免费的音乐唱片，也许这些唱片还比乐队的商业唱片更好听，但粉丝们还是会出去买很多唱片，数量足以让唱片卖出白金销量。

211 scholarly

【英文释义】relating to serious study

【中文释义】学术的

【语境运用】Indeed, in Japan over the last decade, anime has been increasingly seen as an intellectually challenging art form as the number of scholarly writings on the subject attest.

【参考译文】的确，在日本过去十年，动漫逐渐被视为一种管理上颇具挑战性的艺术形式，有多篇学术论文为证。

212 scornful

【英文释义】expressing extreme contempt

【中文释义】轻蔑的

【语境运用】The relationship of the theorists themselves to television raises some important questions. Either the theorists make no use of television at all (in which case they do not know what they are talking about) or they subject themselves to it, and then the question arises — through what miracle is the theorist able to escape the alleged effects of television? Unlike everyone else, the theorist has remained completely intact morally, can distinguish in a sovereign manner between deception and reality, and enjoys complete immunity in the face of the idiocy that he or she sorrowfully diagnoses in the rest of us. Or could fatal loophole in the dilemma the theories themselves be symptoms of a universal stupefaction?

【参考译文】理论家自己和电视的关系引发了很多重要的问题。要么就是理论家们根本没有看电视（这种情况下他们有什么资格谈论这个话题？），或者他们也会去看电视节目，然后问题就出现了——他们是通过何种奇迹去逃脱电视带来的影响呢？理论家们和其他人都不一样，他们道德上完全没受电

视影响，他们也能独立判断出哪些是事实哪些是假象，而且他们十分享受自己看了电视却不蠢的那种感觉，他们可怜那些因为电视变得愚蠢的普罗大众。这个致命的漏洞是：他们自己应该是受到了看电视的影响变蠢之后才会说出这些疯话。

213 seductive

【英文释义】tempting and attractive

【中文释义】撩人的，吸引人的

【语境运用】At its best, *Revenge* had panache, mystery, a campy female villain, and just enough craziness to make it seductive and addictive.

【参考译文】在其巅峰时期，*Revenge* 神气十足又神秘莫测，是位典型的女性反面角色，其疯狂足以撩人。

214 self-admonition

【英文释义】cautionary advice about something of someone himself

【中文释义】自我警告

【语境运用】It is imperative that we be very cautious of the danger inherent in our work: imposing our contemporary dilemmas and expectations on a generation of women who spoke a different language, moved at a different rhythm, and juggled a different set of issues and concerns.

【参考译文】我们要特别留意我们工作中隐藏的危险：把我们现代的困境和期待强加在这代女人身上，她们和我们说不一样的语言，生活节奏也和我们不一样，她们在乎和担忧的是和我们完全不同的事情。

215 sensationalism

【英文释义】a presentation to provoke public excitement

【中文释义】耸人听闻

【语境运用】Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel, arguably the two most prominent media critics in America, are the go-to people if you need a quotation lamenting the sensationalism of television newscasts or other media.

【参考译文】Bill Kovach 和 Tom Rosenstiel 也许是美国最知名的媒体评论家，如果你想要引用话语悲叹电视广播中或其他媒体中耸人听闻的做法，他们是不二人选。

216 self-satisfied

【英文释义】marked by excessive complacency or self-satisfaction

【中文释义】自满的；自鸣得意的

【语境运用】Of course, the protagonist of the hockey tale was not “my brother”. He was “my grandson”. I departed from my own life without a regret

and breezily inhabited my grandmother's. I complained about my hip joint. I bemoaned the rising cost of hamburger, and hinted at the inattention of my son's wife (that is, my own mother, who was next door, oblivious to treachery).

【参考译文】当然，曲棍球传说的主角并不是“我兄弟”。他是我“外孙”。我从自己的生活当中抽离出来，愉快地过起了如我外婆般的生活。我抱怨我的臀部疼，我对汉堡价格的上涨也不满意，还暗示我儿媳对我不上心（对，就是我住在隔壁的亲生母亲，她也没察觉到我的把戏）。

217 sentimental

【英文释义】a feeling of sadness and tenderness

【中文释义】感伤的

【语境运用】The children are also entitled to receive his clothing as a part of his trust, an issue particularly sentimental to the late actor's widow.

【参考译文】作为信托的一部分，孩子们也可以收到他的衣物，这对这位前演员的遗孀而言尤其伤感。

218 sentimental reminiscence

【英文释义】emotional thinking of the past

【中文释义】感性的怀旧

【语境运用】“Mechanical pencils rule,” my fifteen-year-old grandniece, Genevieve, declared when I invited her to be her generation's voice on school supplies. “Nobody sharpens anymore.” Then, continuing with a fashion maven's hyperbole and arbitrary imperatives, she gave a passionate disquisition on types of clicker, new grips, smaller lead sizes, and other niceties of pencil selection. As she consigned the yellow-painted wooden pencil to the wastebasket of history, I felt a rush of nostalgia for the perfumed sharpener shavings of my youth.

【参考译文】“自动铅笔太棒了，”我15岁的侄孙女Genevieve在我请她谈论她们这个时代对于学校文具看法的时候这样说。“现在没人削铅笔了。”然后她就用一种时尚达人随意又夸张的语调继续说，她非常热情地指出了自动笔不同种类的按钮，新的笔杆，铅芯的粗细大小，还有其他铅笔的细微不同之处。在她把黄色木头铅笔扔到历史长河废纸箱的时候，我感到了一种怀旧的冲动，怀念我那和香味卷笔刀一起逝去的青春。

219 serious

【英文释义】earnest, sincere, solemn, grave, sedate, sober

【中文释义】严肃认真的态度

【语境运用】The awe that I felt that day still lingers in my memory. But my present self dismisses it. I know better. Many times in recent years I have emerged from wild country and have found myself face to face with astonished people who

had obviously felt that they were already at the edge of the world, and I know that what I have seen on their faces is exactly what those two men must have seen on mine. And I know now that the awe is totally unwarranted. There is nothing difficult in going into such places. All you need is the right equipment, a reasonable competence in using it, a tolerable degree of physical fitness, and a clear understanding of your own limitations. Beyond that, all you have to do is overcome the fear of the unknown.

【参考译文】那种震撼时至今日还是挥之不去。但是现在我可以忽视它了。很多次那个从世界边际出现的面容也一直浮现在我的脑海，那种坚定的表情跟我很多年前看到的两个人的表情毫无二致。而且我知道这种敬畏其实并不切实。去到荒无人烟的地方旅行并不难做到。你所需要的就是合适的设备，合理使用设备的能力，身体健康，了解自己的短处。除此以外，你所需要的就是克服对未知的恐惧。（注：这段文字说得比较严肃认真）

220 sensationalism

【英文释义】the journalistic use of subject matter that appeals to vulgar tastes

【中文释义】追求轰动效应；哗众取宠

【语境运用】Much western commentary on China, especially as purveyed in media that depend heavily on sound bites and sensationalism, continued to fall into a familiar trap.

【参考译文】许多西方对中国的评论，尤其是严重依赖于录音采访和追求轰动效应的媒体，仍处于让人再熟悉不过的局限中。

221 shock; shocking

【英文释义】the feeling of distress and disbelief

【中文释义】震惊

【语境运用】“I am going to paint full-time,” I heard my father said. There was a stunned pause, a silence after a blow. From beyond the door on my perch on the stairs I could see my mother’s face, the flickering speed of her eyes in panic, the bustle of her energy suddenly arrested, stunned.

【参考译文】我听我父亲说道：“我要全职画画了。”房间里瞬间充斥着惊异而来的寂静，像是爆炸之后片刻的宁静。我看到门外台阶长凳上母亲的脸色，她眼神闪过一丝慌张，她停下了手头在忙的话，惊呆了。

222 silly

【英文释义】foolish, frivolous, undignified, confused

【中文释义】愚蠢无知的

【语境运用】If you say that someone or something is silly, you mean that they are foolish, childish, or ridiculous.

【参考译文】如果你说某人或某事是愚蠢的，你的意思是他们是愚昧的，幼稚的，或荒谬的。

223 sincere

【英文释义】very genuine and truthful

【中文释义】真挚的

【语境运用】Despite her not being his own child, he forged a sincere friendship and, eventually, an unbreakable bond with Nikki.

【参考译文】尽管 Nikki 不是他自己的孩子，他还是与 Nikki 结下了真挚的友谊，最终与她建立了无法摧毁的纽带。

224 skeptical; skepticism

【英文释义】denying or questioning the tenets or especially a religion; hold the opinion of skeptical

【中文释义】怀疑的；怀疑

【语境运用】The implicit claim is that all restrictions on this order are immoral transgressions, violations of what God intended; individuals liberated from such restrictions will interact with their fellows in a harmonious scheme requiring no external discipline and producing maximum happiness. This is a wildly idealistic message, the kind of good news simply too good to be true.

【参考译文】这个主张暗含的意思是，在这个问题上所有的限制都是邪恶的犯罪，都违背了上帝的旨意；从这些限制当中解脱了的个体会和他们的同伴一起生活在一个和谐的环境当中，没有任何外部的教条，只有最大限度的幸福。这个理念非常理想化，属于那种太完美而不可能成真的理念。

225 slang

【英文释义】very informal language

【中文释义】俚语

【语境运用】As a slang word, “cool” has stayed cool far longer than most such words. One of the main characteristics of slang is the continual renewal of its vocabulary; in order for slang to feel slangy, it has to have a feeling of novelty.

【参考译文】作为一个俚语，“酷”比大多数这样的词都更酷地流传了很长时间。俚语的一个主要特点是其词汇的不断更新：为了感受俚语的俚语性，要有一种新奇的感觉。

226 slippery theory

【英文释义】concept about causing or tending to cause things to slip or slide and consequently problematic

【中文释义】滑坡理论

【语境运用】The small lie makes room for the bigger one, which makes room for theft, which makes room for robbery, which makes room for murder.

【参考译文】一个小的谎言引发一个大的谎言，然后引发偷窃，抢劫，最后招致谋杀。

227 snobbish; snobbishness

【英文释义】the trait of condescending to those of lower social status

【中文释义】势利

【语境运用】One academic who has studied and written extensively about both Plato and television suggests that Plato, rather than being anti-arts, was merely an elitist. Plato wanted to ban poetry readings and live theater, the argument goes, because, being free and accessible and raucous and extremely popular, they were the mass entertainment of that era. “If, instead of ‘tragedy’ and ‘poetry’, and ‘Homer’ and ‘Aeschylus’, you read ‘mass entertainment’ or ‘popular media’, you’ll recognize Plato’s arguments as the ancestor of all the reasons we have today for being suspicious of television.”

【参考译文】有一个学者对柏拉图和电视都做了大量的研究并就此写了很多文章，认为柏拉图并非反对艺术，而是一个纯粹的精英主义者。理由如下：柏拉图想禁止诗歌朗读和戏剧表演是因为这两者在当时是免费的，人人可得的、喧闹的而又极流行的大众娱乐方式。“如果你读的不是‘悲剧’与‘诗歌’，‘荷马’与‘埃斯库里斯’，而是‘大众娱乐’与‘流行媒介’，你将会意识到柏拉图的观点是我们今天所有对电视提出质疑的理由的先驱。”

228 somber

【英文释义】grave or even gloomy in character

【中文释义】忧郁的；闷闷不乐的

【语境运用】Wiping away the bloodstains remained on the lips, the blaze in her flammulated, implicative pupil went out tardily, and eventually, settled down into a pool of mild but somber azure.

【参考译文】轻轻拭去嘴角残存的血迹，她红色、放大的瞳孔像燃尽的火焰一样渐渐熄灭，平静成一泓温柔、忧郁的幽蓝。

229 somewhat encouraged

【英文释义】inspired to some extent

【中文释义】某种程度的鼓励

【语境运用】Recently excavated artifacts from Pakistan have inspired a reevaluation of one of the great early urban cultures — the enigmatic Indus Valley civilization, one of the four great early Old World state-cultures, along with Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China’s Yellow River civilization. Much less is known

about the Indus civilization than these other states because linguists have yet to decipher the Harappan script found on recovered objects. Attempting to understand these vanished people and their social structures, my colleagues and I have drawn clues from the miscellaneous objects we uncover and sites we excavate. In this effort, the Harappan writings have not been totally useless; we have gleaned insights by examining the context of the writing's use.

【参考译文】最近在巴基斯坦出土的文物引发了对古时候伟大城市文明之一——印度河流域文明新一轮的探讨和关注。印度河流域文明和美索不达米亚文明、埃及文明、中国黄河文明并列为四大古代城市文明。而世人对印度河流域文明所知甚少，因为迄今为止语言学家们还没有成功破译从出土文物上还原出来的哈拉帕文字。为了能了解这些消失的人种和他们的社会结构，我和我的同事们从各种各样出土的文物和文化遗址上得出了一些线索。在这件事情上哈拉帕文字也不是完全没用，至少我们通过研究文字的用处推测出了一些理论。

230 spontaneous

【英文释义】happening or arising without apparent external cause

【中文释义】自发的，无意识的，自然的

【语境运用】The critic Edmund Wilson was not a self-conscious letter writer or one who tried to sustain studied mannerisms. Nor did he resort to artifice or entangle himself in circumlocutions. The young, middle-aged, and old Wilson speaks directly through his letters, which are informal for the most part and which undisguisedly reflect his changing moods. On occasion — in response, perhaps, to the misery of a friend or a public outrage or a personal challenge — he can become eloquent, even passionate, but that is not his prevailing tone.

【参考译文】批评家 Edmund Wilson 不是一个没有自我意识的作家，他也不是一个恪守陈规的人，更不是一个会用陈词滥调拐弯抹角表达自己的人。他一生都在文字里直言不讳地表达自己的看法，大部分人觉得这种行为很不正式，而且这种方式无疑表露了他易变的情绪。为了回应大众的看法，或者为了照顾某个朋友的情绪，抑或是为了平复大家对于他直言不讳的愤怒，还可能是为了实现对自我的挑战，他会用一种雄辩的或者充满热情的语调写作，但这种语调绝不是他的第一选择。

231 straw man

【英文释义】a weak or sham argument set up to be easily refuted

【中文释义】稻草人逻辑谬误

【语境运用】Whether or not this is truly an example of the straw man fallacy, I found it refreshing to see a student applying logical reasoning learned in another of his courses to the problem at hand.

【参考译文】无论这是否是一个稻草人谬误的真实例子，我发现看到一位

学生将他所学到的逻辑分析方法应用到实际问题之中，是一件让人感到非常愉快的事情。

232 style; tone; voice

【英文释义】 form and attitude

【中文释义】 风格；语气；语态

【语境运用】 1: style: Style is the way in which something is written, as opposed to the meaning of what is written. In writing, however, the two are very closely linked. As the package for the meaning of the text, style influences the reader's impression of the information itself. Style includes diction and tone. The main goal in considering style is to present your information in a manner appropriate for both the audience and the purpose of the writing. Consistency is vital. Switching styles can distract the reader and diminish the believability of the paper's argument.

【参考译文】 写作风格是写作内容的表现形式，和写作内容相对。但是在写作中，两者又密切相关。在文章中，写作风格影响了读者对文章意思的印象。风格包括两个方面：措辞和语气。写作风格的主要目的是以一种合适的方式将写作目的展现给读者。文章的连贯性十分重要。写作过程中随意地转变写作风格将使读者走神，同时也会降低论点的可信度。

【语境运用】 2: tone: Aside from individual word choice, the overall tone, or attitude, of a piece of writing should be appropriate to the audience and purpose. The tone may be objective or subjective, logical or emotional, intimate or distant, serious or humorous. It can consist mostly of long, intricate sentences, of short, simple ones, or of something in between.

【参考译文】 除了选择合适的词汇，一篇文章也要根据读者和文章目的来选择合适的语气或者观点态度。语气可以是主观的，也可以是客观的，可以是理性的，也可以是感性的，可以是亲密的，也可以是疏远的，可以是严肃的，也可以是幽默的。文章可以使用长句子，也可以使用简短的句子，或者长短适中的句子。

【语境运用】 3: voice: Anything you write should still have your voice: something that makes your writing sound uniquely like you. A personal conversation with a friend differs from a speech given to a large group of strangers. Just as you speak to different people in different ways yet remain yourself, so the tone of your writing can vary with the situation while the voice — the essential, individual thoughts and expression — is still your own.

Examples: "Don't play what's there; play what's not there."

"The notes I handle no better than many pianists. But the pauses between the notes — ah, that is where the art resides."

These two musicians expressed the same thought in their own unique voices.

【参考译文】 你写的任何东西都应该带有语态，通过语态来表达你的观

点。朋友间的谈话和面对观众的讲座是不同的。就像面对不同的人你会采取不同的说话方式，但总会保持自己的想法，你写作的语气可以随着写作内容而转变，但是语态——表达的个人观点和想法——依旧是你自己的。以上两句话表达的观点相同，但是说话时候的态度却不一样：第一个显得有些高冷，哲理感很强；第二个就比较平易近人。

233 stylish; stylistic

【英文释义】stylish: being or in accordance with current social fashions; stylistic: rhetoric

【中文释义】stylish: 时尚的; stylistic: 文学风格的

【语境运用】1: stylish: a stylish and innovative range of jewellery

【参考译文】一系列时髦高雅、设计新颖的珠宝

【语境运用】2: stylistic: This article analyzes stylistic salience and stylistic read-outness from the perspective of Gestalt psychology, pragmatic default inference, etc.

【参考译文】这篇文章从格式塔心理学、语用推理等角度分析了风格的灵活性和凸显性。

234 subdued

【英文释义】being quiet and depressed

【中文释义】压抑的

【语境运用】The culprit, himself, was unlikely to be communicative on the subject or, if he were, would tend to overdo the business with a tale that revolved to an incredible degree around his own heroism. Afterwards, as was duly noted, his classroom attitude was subdued and chastened.

【参考译文】罪魁祸首本人不可能就这个话题进行交流，如果交流的话，也会是令人难以置信地围绕他自己的英雄主义编造滔天谎言。然后，如注意到的那样，他在课堂上安静、乖巧了。

235 submissive

【英文释义】inclined or willing to submit to orders or wishes of others or showing such inclination

【中文释义】顺从的

【语境运用】He returned to find both bosses, Dombey and Son, as he'd nicknamed them, at his desk. Dombey's German sense of humor failed to translate, at least to Samuel, who always overdid his laugh to mask confusion. Son, whose current prestige was pure nepotism, looked at Samuel with the coldness that cloaked all of his dealings, as if he knew he was inept and needed to compensate. "Tyne," Dombey said, "we need to talk about the Olds account." Samuel pinched the brim

of his hat with his thumbs. “Ah, yes. Sorry, yes. I think, sir, I handed that in before I took day leave for my uncle’s funeral.” “It contains a dreadful error,” said Son, blinking violently behind his glasses. He jerked the report at Samuel. There it was, plain as day, on page six. A miscalculation Samuel must have made while thinking about Jacob’s death and the house. He stood there, hat in hand, aghast. “We realize,” continued Son, “that the job sometimes gets stressful. That, perse, there are times when one cannot always be as on-the-ball as is required. But this defies all. Not only is it not up to standard, it’s downright misleading.” That was the way Son spoke, as though he hadn’t mastered the bureaucratic language, wielding phrases such as “per se” and “not up to standard” like the residue of some management handbook. Even Dombey seemed perplexed by this at times. The muscle in Samuel’s cheek trembled. He nodded.

【参考译文】他在办公桌旁找到了两位老板，Dombey 和 Son，这是他给他们取的外号。Samuel 没听懂 Dombey 的德式幽默，只好用大笑来掩饰自己的困惑。Son 是靠裙带关系出名的，他看着 Samuel，用冷漠掩饰自己的不作为，就好像他知道自己挺无能而且需要补救自己的无能。Dombey 说：“Tyne，我们得谈谈之前的旧账。”Samuel 用拇指捏了捏帽子边缘，说道：“嗯，好，不好意思，先生，我去参加我叔叔葬礼前一天已经交上去了。”Son 说道：“里面有一个严重的错误。”他一直眨眼睛，把报告拿给 Samuel 看。第六页上有个很明显的错误，一个计算错误，Samuel 肯定是在想 Jacob 的葬礼和房子时算错的。Samuel 站在那儿，手里拿着帽子，吓得要死。Son 又说：“我们知道这工作有时候压力很大，人不可能总不犯错。但是这很能说明问题。这个错误不仅不符合标准，而且是完全误导人的。”这就是 Son 说话的方式，就好像他掌握了当官的语言一样，用一些“通过”“不合标准”之类的好像管理类书才用的词。这次连 Dombey 都搞不懂他的意思了。Samuel 脸上的肌肉抽搐着，点了点头。

236 substance

【英文释义】having a solid base in reality

【中文释义】本质

【语境运用】Because their art is pledged to the analytic rearrangement of appearance, modernist painters are roused to demonstrate their power over the resistant substance of New York. They hope to demolish it, as proof of reality’s submission to them

【参考译文】由于艺术是对外在的分析重组，现代主义画家倾向于向纽约的反抗本质展示他们的力量。他们希望拆除纽约，当作是现实臣服于他们的证据。

237 suspense

【英文释义】apprehension about what is going to happen; excited anticipation

of an approaching climax

【中文释义】悬念

【语境运用】The final dying sounds of their dress rehearsal left the Laurel Players with nothing to do but stand there, silent and helpless, blinking out over the footlights of an empty auditorium. They hardly dared to breathe as the short, solemn figure of their director emerged from the naked seats to join them on stage, as he pulled a stepladder raspingly from the wings and climbed halfway up its rungs to turn and talk to them, with several clearings of his throat.

【参考译文】彩排结束之后的死寂，让桂冠剧团的演员们无助无声地站在原地，面朝空荡的演播厅。他们大气都不敢喘一声，因为那个矮胖的，一脸肃穆的导演从空荡的观众席站起来，开始从一把梯子上爬上舞台，梯子发出咯吱的声响，他爬到一半，清了清嗓子。（注：这段文字描述传递了一种“悬念”）

238 sweet (be sweet on)

【英文释义】cloying, saccharine, syrupy, treacly, sweetish, lovable, loveable

【中文释义】甜蜜的，美好的

【语境运用】I had no answers to your questions, which dropped like bombs to disturb my orderly, swept, waxed, and shiny world. Ever since you had burst into womanhood with your fervent egalitarianism and sweet idealism, the complacent foundation of my morning reveries had been shattered

【参考译文】我无法回答你的问题。你的问题就像炸弹一样干扰了我有序的，整洁的，闪亮的世界。自从你带着狂热的平等主义和美好的理想主义长成女人，我的美好晨梦被击得粉碎。

239 symbolic

【英文释义】serving as a symbol

【中文释义】象征的

【语境运用】The material used in jewelry was prized for its decorative and symbolic effects, not for its intrinsic value.

【参考译文】珠宝中使用的材料之所以珍贵是因为材料的装饰和象征价值，而不是它们原本的价值。

240 sympathetic

【英文释义】showing pity and sorrow for others

【中文释义】有同情心的

【语境运用】She was a sympathetic character at first, unable to get past the loss of her child, but eventually was revealed to be manipulative as well.

【参考译文】乍一看她具有同情心，一直无法走出失去孩子的阴影，但最

终被发现她也很会摆布别人。

241 tactful

【英文释义】having skill in dealing with others

【中文释义】圆通的，得体的

【语境运用】She said, “You know I’ve never been exactly tactful, but I swear to God I’ve never laughed at you, Hank.”

【参考译文】她说：“你知道我从来不是圆滑的人，但我发誓我从不嘲笑你，Hank。”

242 tame

【英文释义】(of an animal) not frightened of or threatening to humans

【中文释义】驯化的

【语境运用】It proposed that even though most buyers will never venture into territory any less trampled than the parking lot of the local shopping mall, the important goal of the marketing hype is to plant the image in customers’ minds that they can conquer rugged terrain. Perhaps we’re trying to tame a different kind of wilderness

【参考译文】有人说尽管大部分的买家从不冒险进入比本地商场停车场更人迹罕至的地区，夸张的市场营销的重要目的在于将观念植入消费者的大脑中，即他们可以征服崎岖的地带。也许我们正在试图驯化另一片荒野。

243 taunt

【英文释义】mocking or being laughed at

【中文释义】嘲弄

【语境运用】You probably haven’t had any ideas, rube, not honking away on a horn. Sorry, I have ideas; I live at the top of my brain. You look like somebody who’s looking out his navel.

【参考译文】乡巴佬，你到底知不知道自己在做什么啊，不仅是吹出响声来就行了。抱歉，我知道我自己在做什么；我用脑子思考，你看起来像是在用肚脐眼思考问题的人。

244 technical

【英文释义】relating to a particular subject

【中文释义】技术的，专业的

【语境运用】String theory is a work in progress whose partial completion has already revealed remarkably elegant answers to questions about nature’s most fundamental constituents and forces. For instance, in string theory many aspects of nature might appear to be arbitrary technical details.

【参考译文】弦理论还在不断发展，没有完全成型，但已经揭示了一些关于自然最基本的组成物质和力量等问题的答案。比如，在弦理论中，自然的很多方面似乎都是纯技术的细节。

245 **tempered**

【英文释义】mild

【中文释义】缓和的

【语境运用】It is striking how our culture has wholeheartedly adopted the recycling ethic. Most parents have probably received humbling lectures from their children after tossing a glass jar or newspaper in the trash can. But the popularity of recycling is even more surprising considering the inconveniences associated with it. Who hasn't experienced the annoyance of trying to satisfy complicated rules about what can and cannot be recycled? Glass jars — but not their tops? Plastics number 1 and 2 — but not number 3? Still there is no sign that the public is becoming impatient, so convinced are people of the virtues of recycling.

【参考译文】我们的文化全心全意地接受了回收利用这个理论，这非常令人惊讶。大部分家长很有可能在把玻璃瓶或者报纸扔到垃圾桶后被他们的孩子委婉地说教过。但是考虑到回收利用带来的不便之处，这种接受度真的很令人诧异。谁没为试图弄清楚到底什么需要回收，什么不需要回收烦心过？玻璃瓶需要回收，但瓶盖不需要？有些塑料可以，有些塑料不行？尽管如此，公众还是没有失去耐心，他们深信回收能带来好处。

246 **tentative**

【英文释义】unsettled in mind or opinion

【中文释义】不确定的

【语境运用】They think of science as a collection of hard facts mined from bedrock reality, through a process as uncreative as coin collecting. The scientists, however, have come to know better.

【参考译文】他们认为科学就像是基础事实当中挖掘出来的一系列真理，其过程和收集金币一样没什么创造性。而科学家们却不以为然。

247 **tired**

【英文释义】becoming bored, losing interest

【中文释义】疲倦的

【语境运用】I noticed that several of the soldiers were sitting in the plane and yawning. It was 10 A. M., just after a coffee break, and I doubted that they were tired.

【参考译文】我注意到好几个士兵坐在飞机上打哈欠。那是早上十点，他们才用过了咖啡，我认为他们都很倦怠。

248 trite

【英文释义】lacking originality or freshness

【中文释义】老生常谈的

【语境运用】A person's life is never easy to render into words. Loveliest Martin Amts puts it this way: "The trouble with life...is its amorphousness, its ridiculous fluidity. Look at it: Thinly plotted, largely themeless, sentimental, and ineluctably trite."

【参考译文】一个人的一生很难诉诸文字。亲爱的 Martin Amts 这样说道：“人生的困难在于它是无形的，在于荒谬的流动感。看，没有计划，没有目的，期期艾艾，无法避免腐朽。”

249 unconvinced

【英文释义】lacking conviction

【中文释义】不信服的，怀疑的

【语境运用】Her poetry was highly erudite, usually beginning with mundane observations about birds or plant life, then slipping into long, abstract meditations on entropy and inertia, the *Bible*, evolution, and death, punctuated by the briefest mention of personal deprivations. Or so the critics said. Dean still had the book from the library, and he couldn't make heads or tails of it.

【参考译文】她的诗非常博学，通常都是以平凡单调的对鸟和植物的观察开始，然后慢慢进入冗长抽象的关于物理现象的思考和冥想，对《圣经》、进化论和死亡的研究，夹杂着一些自己对于这些知识的剥离和见解。反正评论家是这么说的。Dean 还拿着从图书馆借的这本书，根本弄不清楚它在讲什么。

250 understatement

【英文释义】a saying that is restrained in ironic contrast to what might have been said.

【中文释义】保守的陈述

【语境运用】The Tanaina live in an environment that could euphemistically be described as "difficult". Survival, especially in the wild, is always precarious.

【参考译文】住在一个可以委婉地被称为“困难”的居住环境当中，存活对于 Tanaina 人来说，尤其是在荒野中存活，是尤为危险的。

251 undesirable

【英文释义】don't want it to happen

【中文释义】不愿意的

【语境运用】The default scenario will surely include ever more landscapes

dominated by pests and weeds, the global extinction of more large vertebrates, and a continuing struggle to slow the loss of biodiversity.

【参考译文】默认会出现的景象肯定包括更多被害虫和杂草占领的胜地，大型脊椎动物全球化的灭绝，还有一直在继续的那份挣扎——想减缓生物多样性的流失。

252 unease

【英文释义】physical discomfort

【中文释义】不安，担忧

【语境运用】Children rarely look up when they are playing with toys on the floor, for they are too busy with their own imaginings, but one day, when I had strayed into that vacant room and was amusing myself, I happened to glance toward the portrait and saw, to my astonishment, that the eyes of the man were watching me. I turned away, then looked up, and once more his eyes met mine. I got to my feet and, as I did so, those eyes turned to watch every movement I made. I backed toward the door and that look still followed me, half-mournful, half-accusing.

【参考译文】小孩子很少在玩玩具的时候抬头看，因为他们沉浸在自己的想象当中。但是有一天我晃到那个空房间玩的时候，我偶尔抬头看了一眼那幅画，然后让我惊讶的是画像中那人的眼睛在盯着我看。我转过头，又转回去，他和我的目光又相遇了。我站了起来，那双眼睛开始盯着我的一举一动，我退着走出那扇门，那个眼神还是跟着我，有点悲惨又有点责怪。

253 unexpected but agreeable

【英文释义】didn't expect it but in common understanding with it

【中文释义】意料之外却可以接受

【语境运用】In college, young people continue to be assigned certain books, but far more important are the books they discover for themselves browsing in the library, in bookstores, on the shelves of friends, one book leading to another, back and forth in history and across languages and cultures.

【参考译文】在大学里，年轻人们要看很多指定的书，但更重要的是看他们在图书馆，在书店，在朋友家的书架上找到的书。一本接着一本，来来回回地读历史、语言、文化方面的各种著作。

254 unifying

【英文释义】becoming a whole

【中文释义】统一的，凝聚的

【语境运用】The one great unifying force was religious sentiment, stimulated into fanaticism by centuries of wars against the infidels.

【参考译文】其中一个具有凝聚力的力量就是宗教情结，其通过对异教徒的几个世纪的讨伐逐渐变成了狂热。

255 uppity

【英文释义】self-important; arrogant

【中文释义】自视甚高

【语境运用】Only a few people said negative things, like Mother deserved to lose her job for being too uppity.

【参考译文】只有一少部分人说过负面的事情，比如妈妈因为自恃过高而丢掉工作是理所当然的。

256 upset

【英文释义】make someone unhappy

【中文释义】使生气，苦恼

【语境运用】And if one should get caught at lying, what of it? One simply has recourse to any of the standard excuses. Classic example: “I didn’t want to upset you.”

【参考译文】如果一个人说谎被识破会怎样？这个人只能用常见的借口了，其中一个就是“我不想让你不开心。”

257 urgent

【英文释义】requiring immediate action or attention

【中文释义】紧急的

【语境运用】Is there no way to recognize the two undeniable extremes of art: its urgent, realistic depiction of human life and its retreat to a selfreflexive realm of language, forms, and ideas? I can answer only with a parable.

【参考译文】有没有方法辨认艺术两种无可争辩的极端形式呢？一种是对人类生活现实的描述，另一种是自我反省的语言、形式和理念。我只能通过一则实例来说明。

258 utopia

【英文释义】an imagined place/state/things in which everything is perfect

【中文释义】乌托邦；虚幻不真实

【语境运用】Baker understood that laws, structures, and institutions had to change in order to correct injustice, but part of the process lead to involve oppressed people, ordinary people, infusing new meanings into the concept of democracy and finding their own power to determine their lives and shape the direction of history. Just as the “end” for her was not a scripted utopia but another phase of struggle.

【参考译文】Baker 理解法律、组织和机构必须变革以纠正不公，但是这

一过程会压迫人民，普通民众，为民主引入新的意义，让人民得到力量可以决定他们自己的生活和塑造历史的方向。就像“结束”对她而言并不是生硬的乌托邦，而是抗争的另一个阶段。

259 **vague**

【英文释义】of unclear character or meaning

【中文释义】模糊的

【语境运用】The second the season was over they became vague, fuzzy shapes, as indistinguishable as the thick clouds that skimmed across the sky into the horizon.

【参考译文】一旦季节结束，他们就变成模糊不清的形状，就像掠过天空奔向地平线的厚厚的云层一样无法辨别。

260 **vehement**

【英文释义】marked by extreme intensity of emotions inclined to react violently

【中文释义】激烈的，猛烈的

【语境运用】The consequences aren't pretty. Burning coal and other fossil fuels is driving climate change, which is blamed for everything from forest fires and hurricanes to melting polar ice sheets and coastal flooding. Furthermore, coal-burning electric power plants have fouled the air with enough heavy metals and other noxious pollutants to cause serious side effects to humans, according to a Harvard School of Public Health study. Some studies show that a coal-fired plant releases 100 times more radioactive material than an equivalent nuclear reactor — right into the air, too, not into some carefully guarded storage site. Burning hydrocarbons is a luxury that a planet with six billion energy-hungry souls can't afford. There's only one reasonable, practical alternative: nuclear power.

【参考译文】结果并不好。碳还有其他矿物燃料的燃烧会导致气候改变，而气候改变是以下所有情况的罪魁祸首：森林大火、飓风、极地冰川融化，还有海滩洪流。更有甚者，哈佛的一项公共健康研究表明，以烧煤来发电的发电厂排放至空气中的重金属及其他有毒物质太多了，以至于给人类造成了非常大的副作用。有些研究表明，烧煤的发电厂释放出的放射性物质比同等的核反应堆释放出的要多 100 倍，而且都是直接释放到空气中，而不是放到什么有重兵把守的储存基地。燃烧碳氢化合物对于我们这个有着 60 亿能源缺乏人口的星球来说，是一种奢侈。只有一种合理实际的替代品能替代这种发电方式，那就是核能。

261 **vibrant**

【英文释义】full of energy and life

【中文释义】活泼的，充满生机的

【语境运用】It was an “embracive and vibrant” tongue, he said in his acceptance speech, and it had provided him “a niche where I can do meaningful work”.

【参考译文】他在应邀进行一次讲演时说，英语是一种“包容性强，充满活力的语言”，它给他提供了“一个可以从事有意义工作的空间”。

262 vivid imagery

【英文释义】the ability to form mental images of things and events lively

【中文释义】生动的意象

【语境运用】Raindrops pounded the hard streets, captured the dim silver glow of street lamps, bounced against sidewalks in glistening sparks, then disappeared like tiny ephemeral jewels, into the darkness.

【参考译文】雨点击打着路面，反射出街灯昏黄的灯光，在人行道跳跃着闪烁着，然后消失在夜色当中，像转瞬即逝的珠宝一样。

263 vividly descriptive

【英文释义】serving to describe or inform or characterized by description

【中文释义】生动的描述

【语境运用】Why was it, she was wondering, that celery was not called “corduroy plant”? That would be much more colorful. And garlic bulbs should be “moneybags”, because their shape reminded her of the sacks of gold coins in folktales.

【参考译文】她在思考为什么芹菜不被叫作“灯芯绒菜”？那样叫会更丰富多彩呀。还有大蒜瓣应该叫“钱袋”，因为它们的形状让她想起来传说故事里面装着金币的袋子。

264 vulgar jargon

【英文释义】a term with very bad taste; vulgar term

【中文释义】脏话

【语境运用】According to the report, vulgar words like diaosi, or loser, epitomize the rude netspeak that has blanketed the Internet.

【参考译文】根据报道，粗俗词汇，比如：“屌丝”或“失败者”，代表了网络世界的粗俗用语。

265 wariness

【英文释义】the trait of being cautious and watchful

【中文释义】谨慎，小心的

【语境运用】We cannot keep giving engineers or scientists unlimited chances

to run large-scale experiments that put us all at risk.

【参考译文】我们不能一直给科学家和工程师无数次的机会去做那些会把我们陷于危险当中的大型实验了。

266 wistful

【英文释义】showing pensive sadness

【中文释义】惆怅的，思念的，渴望的

【语境运用】After doing science for a number of years, one has the overwhelming feeling that there exists some objective reality outside ourselves, that various discoveries are waiting fully formed, like plums to be picked. If one scientist doesn't pick a certain plum, the next one will. It is an eerie sensation. Scientists will forever have to live with the fact that their product is, in the end, impersonal. But scientists want to be understood as people.

【参考译文】在搞科研工作很多年之后，人们对于世间存在的客观事实有种深沉的感情，世间有太多不同的发现等待着人们去发现，就像是掉在地上的李子等待人们去捡一样。如果一个科学家不能捡起某个李子，那必然有下一个科学家会捡到。这是一种很奇怪的感觉。科学家们得永远承认他们的发现到最后绝对不是自己一个人的这个残酷的事实。但科学家们希望能被理解，毕竟他们也是人。

267 without regret

【英文释义】have no regret doing stuff

【中文释义】无悔的

【语境运用】There are those who insist that biographical writing is compromised and tainted by an author's identification and closeness with her subject. This does not have to be the case. I do owe apologize for my admiration for Baker. She earned it.

【参考译文】有些人坚持说传记类文章的写作手法因为作者的身份，还有她对于要写的题材太过熟悉，而受到了影响和改变。其实不一定会这样。我得因为对于 Baker 的崇拜而向她致歉，她值得我这份歉意。

268 wonder

【英文释义】something that causes feelings of wonder

【中文释义】好奇

【语境运用】What defies our will can provoke anger and resentment, but it may also arouse awe and respect. It depends on whether the obstacle appears noble in its defiance or squalid and insolent.

【参考译文】挑战我们意愿的东西可以引发我们的怒火和憎恨，但或许也会触发我们的尊敬和崇敬。要看这个障碍物在挑战我们的时候到底是合情合理的理由，还是卑劣无礼的那种原因。

269 wonder and delight

【英文释义】the feeling aroused by something strange and surprising

【中文释义】惊奇和喜悦

【语境运用】When the tide was in and the water rose up to within a foot of the lawn, we children boasted that we could fish out of our bedroom windows. This was not quite true. But it was true that, from our front lawn, the house was full of waves. When the tide was up and the sun was shining, the white front of the house was in movement with reflected waves. The tall windows became so solid in color and form, gold and blue, that the house seemed to be full of sea; until, of course, one turned round and saw the real sea, so miraculously real that it startled.

【参考译文】当潮水涌进来升到比草坪高差不多一尺的时候，我们小孩子可开心了，因为我们可以从卧室窗子那儿钓鱼玩。当然这不太现实。但有一点是真的，那就是从我们前院的草坪看去，房子周围全是海浪。当太阳高照涨潮时，房子的白墙像是和浪一起在动。高高的窗子反射出各种形状和颜色，金色的蓝色的，以至于让人感觉房子里面全是海水。直到我们扭头看见真正的海，真实得让人害怕。

270 wry; wry amusement

【英文释义】amusingly ironic

【中文释义】带有幽默的讽刺

【语境运用】“Form no longer follows function, fashion, or even finance. Instead, form follows parking requirements.” In the end, the car’s horizontal needs at rest and in motion mean that architecture is car bound.

【参考译文】“车的外形不再取决于功能、时尚，或者价格，而是取决于停车需求。”最终，车对于泊车和动力共同的需求意味着建筑物被车束缚了。

271 zealous

【英文释义】having or showing enthusiasm

【中文释义】热情的，积极的

【语境运用】On the morning of June 13, 1998, a 4.6-billion-year-old extraterrestrial object streaked into Earth’s atmosphere and blew to pieces in the sky somewhere in the neighborhood of Nelda Wallace’s backyard. A dark basketball-size object dropped with a loud sssshht into Wallace’s garden, and fragments pelted

other properties — only the first of many strange things soon to occur in town. For meteorites are more than just stars of science-fiction movies. Scientists covet them, private dealers scoop them up for resale at spiraling prices, and professional searchers travel the world to hunt them down. Nelda Wallace's town was about to be invaded by meteorite dealers, meteorite fans, meteorite poachers, and other alien life-forms.

【参考译文】1998 年 6 月 13 日早，一个 46 亿年的陨石划过夜空，落在了 Nelda Wallace 家的后院。这个黑色球体炙手可热，其碎片四溅，这种奇怪的事情还是第一次发生在这个小镇。因为流星陨石之类就像科幻片一样。科学家对其极感兴趣，商贩们更是奇货可居，各路专家纷至沓来。Nelda Wallace 小镇正在被陨石贩子、流星粉丝和盗贼以及其他各路奇葩生命所侵略。（注：这段文字的最后两句体现了某类人对于这颗陨石的过分热情）

第二章

易混淆形近词 总 结



本章共有新 SAT 易混淆形近词 95 组。通过学习这部分词汇，考生能迅速提升新 SAT 阅读中词汇理解的准确性，以及在语法部分辨识易混淆形近词的能力。



1	affected	affecting
中文	做作的	生动的
英文	speaking or behaving in an artificial way to make an impression	evoking a strong emotional response
例句	The gesture appeared both affected and stagy.	He begins his book with an affecting description of his difficult childhood.
2	allegation	allegiance
中文	断言, 指控	忠诚, 效忠
英文	a formal accusation against somebody	the act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action
例句	In the last couple of days, there have been allegations and counter allegations of corruption involving the state-owned oil company Petrobraz.	What makes us exceptional, what makes us American is our allegiance to an idea articulated in a declaration made more than two centuries ago.
	allegory	
中文	寓言, 寓意	
英文	A short moral story	
例句	Spenser's continuation and divergence from the Arthurian romance tradition are discussed in order to clarify the dialectical equiponderant relationship between romance and allegory of the poem.	

3	artful	artistic
中文	狡猾的	艺术的
英文	not straightforward or candid; giving a false appearance of frankness	relating to or characteristic of art or artists
例句	She won the case by her artful manipulation of the jury's emotions.	They questioned the artistic integrity of dancers who were not professionally trained and the artistic value of works that had no formal structure.
	artless	
中文	单纯的；自然的	
英文	characterized by an inability to mask your feelings; not devious	
例句	Later, that dozy embrace solidified in his memory as the single moment of artless , charmed happiness in their separate and difficult lives.	
4	ascendant	ascent
中文	前辈	上升
英文	someone from whom you are descended	an upward slope or grade
例句	It thus cuts rolling resistance by around 30%, compared with its ascendant .	The details of Nixon's pre-presidential life — the hardscrabble upbringing, the rapid political ascent , the globetrotting vice-presidency — are dispatched with efficiency.
5	audible	auditory
中文	可以听到的	听觉的
英文	perceptible by the ear	of or relating to the process of hearing

例句	When a professional cricketer running in to bowl sees his England teammate — a posh amateur — practising his golf swing, the author's tut is all but audible .	The research results of psychoacoustics have showed that there are differences in the auditory perception between Chinese and English.
6	authoritarian	authoritative
中文	独裁的, 权力主义的	权威性的
英文	behaving in an tyrannical manner	having authority or ascendancy or influence
例句	This real-time new-media frenzy over a very old-style authoritarian institution made for a weird mix, not uncommon in today's China.	Still, they have synthesised an impressive amount of that material and supplemented it with their own reporting to produce a comprehensive and authoritative account.
7	boundary	boundless
中文	边界	无限的, 无穷的
英文	the line or plane indicating the limit or extent of something	seemingly boundless in amount, number, degree, or especially extent
例句	The river which forms the eastern boundary of our farm has always played an important part in our lives.	I am absorbed in this immense plain with wheat fields against the hills, boundless as the sea.
	bountiful	
中文	producing in abundance	
英文	慷慨给予的	
例句	It is a perilous passageway to new lands and a bountiful source of food, beauty and lore.	
8.	collected	collective
中文	镇定的	集体的
英文	in full control of your faculties	involving all members of a group as distinct from its individuals

例句	She seems cool, calm and collected .	The main topic of discussion: the notion of collective defense in light of Russia's recent actions against Ukraine.
9.	competent	competitive
中文	能胜任的	竞争的
英文	properly or sufficiently qualified or capable or efficient	involving competition or competitiveness
例句	Interviewers themselves were judged as less personable, competent and trustworthy.	These smaller developers face a more competitive environment than they used to.
10.	composer	composure
中文	作曲家	镇定, 沉着
英文	someone who composes music as a profession	steadiness of mind under stress
例句	He is a composer and orchestra conductor from the eastern American state of New York.	With her composure , she survived every attempt to discountenance her.
11.	comprehensible	comprehensive
中文	可以理解的	广泛的
英文	capable of being comprehended or understood	including all or everything
例句	Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or summarizing or reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an otherwise unwieldy mass of data.	No one yet has a comprehensive plan for how we could do so again, but everyone agrees on what the biggest parts of the plan would be.
12.	confidential	confident
中文	秘密的	有自信心的
英文	entrusted with private information and the confidence of another	having or marked by confidence or assurance

例句	They've been releasing confidential information online, and they say there's more to come.	His delivery was relaxed and confident , his arguments clever and optimistic.
13.	congruent	congruous
中文	全等的	适合的
英文	corresponding in character or kind	being in agreement, harmony, or correspondence
例句	Words must be congruent with the feelings behind them. When words have underlying judgments, children will adopt the judgments into their pictures of who they are.	Formation of a sales team is impossible without a common vision, highly congruous value concepts, mutual trust and harmonious personal relations.
14.	considerable	considerate
中文	相当大的	考虑周到的
英文	large or relatively large in number or amount or extent or degree	showing concern for the rights and feelings of others
例句	It attracted considerable support at the last election and will no doubt continue to do so, he is a very wealthy man.	He was considerate and turned down the stereo when we asked him to.
15.	credible	credulous
中文	值得相信的	轻信的
英文	capable of being believed	disposed to believe on little evidence
例句	The central bank must make sure its assessment is both thorough and credible .	Man is a credulous animal, and must believe something; in the absence of good grounds for belief, he will be satisfied with bad ones.
16.	deceitful	deceptive
中文	骗人的	欺骗的
英文	intended to deceive	causing one to believe what is not true or fail to believe what is true

例句	It is very difficult to realize against justice, is fantastical, falsidical, deceitful , false, times work and half success.	The word is generally used to indicate the harmonization of the two final notes, classified as authentic or perfect, plagal, half or imperfect, and deceptive or interrupted.
17.	deciduous	decisive
中文	落叶的	决定性的
英文	(of plants and shrubs) shedding foliage at the end of the growing season	determining or having the power to determine an outcome
例句	The silk cotton tree Bombax ceiba' kapok flower is this harbour of common deciduous trees of urban area, originate in the tropical area of Asia, can be up to 30 meters.	A decisive person acts quickly and often succeeds.
18.	descendant	descent
中文	后代	下降
英文	a person considered as descended from some ancestor or race	a movement downward
例句	They were the direct descendants of the Dutch settlers.	The ancient empire's slow descent into barbarism.
	decent	
中文	体面的	
英文	respectable, proper, sufficient, modest	
例句	The prefer voting for devils than for decent men.	
19.	desirable	desirous
中文	值得得到的	渴望的
英文	worth having or seeking or achieving	having or expressing desire for something
例句	Our conclusion seems to be that the question of who is the author of a film cannot be answered in the desirable apodictic fashion.	The President is strongly desirous that you should be in charge of the hydraulic project.

20.	dismissal	dismissive
中文	解职、解雇	轻视的
英文	official notice that you have been fired from your job	showing indifference or disregard
例句	To be insubordinate is to invite dismissal from a corporation.	Monetarist theory is dismissive of the need to control local spending.
21.	distinct	distinctive
中文	明显的	独特的
英文	easy to perceive; especially clearly outlined	of a feature that helps to distinguish a person or thing
例句	The researchers say that identification of distinct visual patterns for love and lust could have theoretical and clinical importance in couples therapy.	This new system can encode the distinctive timbre of this by analyzing about an hour's worth of recordings.
	distinctive	distinct
中文	明显不同的	不同的
英文	possible to classify	not alike; different in nature or quality
例句	Today, the California group of the mighty blue whales numbers roughly 2,200, according to conservationists and based on distinctive singing.	Thousands of distinct African words coming from various West African languages have been identified by linguists.
22.	economical	economic
中文	节约的	经济学的
英文	using the minimum of time or resources necessary for effectiveness	of or relating to an economy, the system of production and management of material wealth
例句	It would be better and probably more economical to try to challenge intolerance and hate propaganda earlier on.	It is in the economic interest of these states to have stable neighbors, where economic conditions are enhanced by economic diversification.

23.	effective	efficacious
中文	有效的	有效用的, 灵验的
英文	producing or capable of producing an intended result or having a striking effect	marked by qualities giving the power to produce an intended effect
例句	Actually preventing, we can also use immunization. There are very effective immunizations.	The World Health Organization (WHO) is releasing new guidelines for the treatment of malaria, and the first ever guidance on procuring safe and efficacious anti-malarial medicines.
	efficient	
中文	高效的	
英文	being effective without wasting time or effort or expense	
例句	LEDs are a safe and efficient electronic light source that shines with bright white light	
24.	erratic	errant
中文	古怪的; 不稳定的	错误的
英文	likely to perform unpredictably	behaving wrongly
例句	So many readers have sent messages saying that their boss is as erratic and as bonkers as yours that it makes one wonder if there are any normal, stable ones around especially in investment banking.	What he considers to be no more than errant conduct toward women would be regarded as sexual harassment by most people.
25.	erroneous	extraneous
中文	错误的	不必要的, 不重要的
英文	containing or characterized by error	not forming an essential or vital part

例句	Years ago many people held the erroneous belief that the earth was flat.	Obviously, some degree of packaging is necessary to transport and protect the products we need, but all too often manufacturers add extraneous wrappers over wrappers and layers of unnecessary plastic.
26.	exceptional	exceptionable
中文	优越的, 杰出的	会引起反感的
英文	far beyond what is usual in magnitude or degree	liable to objection or debate; used of something one might take exception to.
例句	They have an exceptional defense, explosive offense. Baltimore has always been known for its defense, very tough, physical, hard hitting team.	If constitution principle is not exceptionable , our country still is in up to now implement planned economy!
27.	exhausted	exhaustive
中文	疲劳的	详尽的
英文	drained of energy or effectiveness	very thorough
例句	I was weak and exhausted , and only just beginning to realize what had happened.	Although not an exhaustive description, it perhaps will provide enough information to whet your appetite and encourage you to learn more about it.
	exhaustible	
中文	可被用尽的; 枯竭的	
英文	capable of being used up	
例句	People alive today will pass on a stock of exhaustible and other natural resources as well as machines, buildings and social institutions.	
28.	expedient	expeditious
中文	权宜之计的	快速的

英文	a means to an end; not necessarily a principled or ethical one	characterized by speed and efficiency
例句	You can think of the inherent complexity as the principal, and the extra effort imposed by previous expedient shortcuts as the interest.	The procedures shall be expeditious and provide the opportunity for both parties to present their views in person or in writing.
29.	facetious	facial
中文	诙谐的	脸上的
英文	cleverly amusing in tone; “a bantering tone”	cranial nerve that supplies facial muscles
例句	While a little facetious , this is the kind of pseudo-scientific claim that marketing experts within the cosmetic industry have been using for years.	Female subjects then smelled the sweat, while the scientists recorded their facial expressions.
30.	fatal	fatalistic
中文	致命的	宿命的
英文	bringing death	believing in or inclined to fatalism
例句	The BBC education correspondent says fatal attacks on teachers in Britain are extremely rare.	Recent research on warfare and aggression seems, at first glance, to support this fatalistic conclusion.
31.	fineness	finesse
中文	美好	技巧, 策略
英文	the quality of being very good indeed	subtly skillful handling of a situation
例句	The fineness and softness of the dress caught her attention.	It is a complicated issue, nobody has a good strategy and therefore politicians are trying to finesse it.
32.	fortuitous	fortunate
中文	偶然的	幸运的
英文	having no cause or apparent cause	having unexpected good fortune

例句	This collaboration between Wikileaks and selected mainstream media is not fortuitous ; it was part of an agreement between several major US and European newspapers and Wikileaks' editor Julian Assange.	That's why we've got to build an economy that works for everybody, not just a fortunate few.
33.	fragile	friable
中文	易碎的, 易受攻击的 (如孩子体弱, 易受伤害)	易碎的
英文	easily broken or damaged or destroyed	easily broken into small fragments or reduced to powder
例句	Premature and forceful monetary tightening could choke off a still- fragile recovery.	Should be chosen in wood materials, fabric, plastic, glass furniture and discard friable hard metal furniture.
34.	full	fulsome
中文	全部的	虚情假意的
英文	complete especially in detail, number, or duration	unpleasantly and excessively suave or ingratiating in manner or speech
例句	The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened its annual full session yesterday.	They tried to please him with fulsome compliments and extravagant gifts.
35.	grateful	gratuitous
中文	感激的	无缘无故的
英文	feeling or showing gratitude	without cause
例句	I would be grateful if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter.	His films are full of gratuitous violence.
36.	grief	grievance
中文	悲痛	埋怨, 委屈
英文	intense sorrow caused by loss of a loved one	a resentment strong enough to justify retaliation

例句	Their apparent grief turned to crazy laughter in a minute.	She brayed out her grievances before the judge.
37.	historical	histrionic
中文	历史的	像演戏一样的
英文	of or relating to the study of history	characteristic of acting or a stage performance
例句	She was majored in comparative historical linguistics in college.	When she was in the theater she was famous for her histrionic performance on stage.
38.	humane	humanitarian
中文	人性的	人道主义的
英文	pertaining to or concerned with the humanities	promoting human welfare and social reform
例句	In nowadays, the leading role of technology makes the humane factor in educational technology discipline shrink and desalinize, the inclination of humane development crisis has appeared.	Similarly, the “ humanitarian care” paraded by artists has also been trapped into the spring of some critics’ interpretation of Vulgar Sociologism.
39.	imperial	imperious
中文	皇家的	傲慢的
英文	relating to or associated with an empire	able to deal authoritatively with affairs
例句	This is a story that hangs heavy with imperial overconfidence, political incompetence and wilful bureaucratic misjudgment.	For a long time I knew how the day went, by the imperious clangour of midday and evening bells striking down upon the houses and the edge of the lake.
40.	imperative	impervious
中文	紧要的, 必要的	不能渗透的
英文	a mood that expresses an intention to influence the listener’s behavior	not admitting of passage or capable of being affected

例句	For liberal Westerners, ending censorship and labour camps is a moral imperative .	That argument only applies if these notional immortals are also invincible, and therefore impervious to accident.
41.	improvident	improvisational
中文	无远见的	即兴的
英文	not provident; not providing for the future	an unplanned expedient
例句	His father was irascible, witty, hard drinking and ruinously improvident .	From his love of theatre, make-up artistry, improvisational comedy, and the passion to share joy and laughter, David's next goal is to help raise awareness of human and civil rights equality.
42.	indigenous	indigent
中文	本土的	贫穷的
英文	originating where it is found	poor enough to need help from others
例句	Many studies have shown foreign-owned factories in Britain to be more productive than indigenous enterprises.	Indigent places are often racked by chaos; but somewhat better-off ones are not necessarily more stable.
43.	industrial	industrious
中文	工业的	勤奋的
英文	of or relating to or resulting from industry	characterized by hard work and perseverance
例句	Chicago was an important agricultural, industrial and transportation center for the country.	Knowing that the industrious ant lives in a highly organized society does nothing to prevent us from being filled with revulsion.
44.	informative	informed
中文	信息的	无所不知的
英文	tending to increase knowledge or dissipate ignorance	having much knowledge or education

例句	But this is a wonderfully informative , quietly passionate book that will benefit every dog whose owner reads it.	Letta said neither he, the interior, foreign nor justice ministers were informed about the deportation.
45.	innocent	innocuous
中文	无辜的	无害的
英文	free from evil or guilt	not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility
例句	She was at home on the lonely hills, but she felt guilty surrounded by innocent nature.	It can also show more innocuous scenes than the punch-ups and arrests that attract news photographers.
46.	inscrutable	inside
中文	神秘的; 不可理解的	在里面的
英文	of an obscure nature; mysterious	an interior or internal part or place
例句	Europe has become inscrutable , remote and incomprehensible even for governments. This can not continue.	There continue to be purges inside the country, which gives one the sense that there's some turn inside the system.
	insidious	
中文	阴险的	
英文	beguiling but harmful	
例句	However, there is an even more insidious kind of pollution that particularly affects urban areas and invades our daily lives, and that is noise.	
47.	insoluble	insolvent
中文	无法溶解; 无法解决的	无力偿还的
英文	(of a substance) not easily dissolved; without hope of solution	unable to pay debts as they fall due in the usual course of business

例句	The behavioral finance theory seems more persuadable when facing some insoluble phenomenon such as Herd Behavior, Paradox of redemption, Fund discounts.	They lost orders and were insolvent within weeks.
48.	instinctive	instinctual
中文	直觉的	本能的
英文	unthinking; prompted by (or as if by) instinct	An instinctual feeling, action, or idea is one based on instinct.
例句	His courtesy was instinctive , his thank-you notes reliably there the next day.	The relationship between a parent and a child is instinctual and stems from basic human nature.
49.	judicial	judicious
中文	法官的	有判断力的
英文	decreed by or proceeding from a court of justice	characterized by good judgment or sound thinking
例句	Those are legislative and often assisted by judicial and prosecutorial decisions.	Prosperity, modernisation and peace, plus a judicious dose of amnesia, would lay the ghosts to rest.
50.	largeness	largesse
中文	大	慷慨
英文	the property of having a relatively great size	a gift or money given (as for service or out of benevolence)
例句	Good sense is not conscience, refinement is not humility, nor is largeness and justness of view faith.	As spending on incarceration in cash-strapped California soared, other recipients of state largesse , such as universities, saw their budgets slashed.
51.	libelous	liberal
中文	诽谤的, 中伤的	自由主义者
英文	(used of statements) harmful and often untrue	a person who favors a political philosophy of progress and reform and the protection of civil liberties

例句	An alternative to monetary damages is an injunction prohibiting publication of the allegedly libelous material.	There was a time when one could not be elected in the US unless one was a liberal , and it was actually for the right reasons.
52.	liquefy	liquidate
中文	液化	清算
英文	become liquid	eliminate by paying off (debts)
例句	Because creatures of the deep ocean have evolved to tolerate so much pressure, their cell membranes tend to liquefy when that pressure is released.	The court appointed a receiver to administer and liquidate the assets of an insolvent corporation.
53.	literal	literary
中文	照字面的	文学的
英文	adhering to factor to the ordinary construction or primary meaning of a term or expression	of or relating to or characteristic of literature
例句	But there's another, perhaps less spiritual reason-reflected glory in the most literal sense of the term.	But this obsessive biographical speculation has managed to obscure Hemingway's considerable literary achievement, especially in the years before he bought Pilar.
54.	lustful	lustrous
中文	渴望的；贪婪的	有光泽的，光辉的
英文	characterized by lust	made smooth and bright by or as if by rubbing
例句	He has every reason to say so, not because every public servant is corrupt and lustful , but because the public's frustration under non-credible single party rule is ascending to a boiling point.	Sure, the hormones of pregnancy can make you lose your lunch , but they are also the cause behind the thick, lustrous hair you'll probably notice if you're expecting.
55.	luxuriant	luxurious
中文	繁茂的	奢侈的

英文	marked by complexity and richness of detail	furnishing gratification of the senses
例句	He clothed her with the most luxuriant of rain forests, painted her soft, sandy skin a rainbow of colors, and fashioned a chain of jewel-like lakes to be her eyes into heaven.	Her clients are treated like movie stars. Assistants take them from the airport to a luxurious guest-house.
56.	momentary	momentous
中文	瞬间的	重要的
英文	lasting for a markedly brief time	of very great significance
例句	Whether a change stays with you forever or not, making a change has value, in the momentary joy you get from doing it, and in what you learn from it.	Making people here say has done justice and anniversary on such momentous day for Berlin and for Germany.
57.	negligent	negligible
中文	忽视的	可忽视的
英文	characterized by neglect and undue lack of concern	so small as to be meaningless
例句	The committee heard that he had been negligent in his duty.	The cost of doing so would seem negligible ; the benefit, great.
58.	notable	notorious
中文	明显的, 值得尊敬	臭名昭著的
英文	very successful or respected	having an exceedingly bad reputation
例句	The leaders of nine ethnic groups, 16 were invited attended the ceremony in Naypyitaw although there was a notable absence.	The germ is notorious for contaminating a variety of favorite warm-weather foods.
59.	obsessed	obsessive
中文	沉溺的	着迷的

英文	having or showing excessive or compulsive concern with something	characterized by or constituting an obsession
例句	Instead he was obsessed with product design and aesthetics, and with making advanced technology simple to use.	They were enthusiasts and obsessives who took advantage of the unfettered access to undeveloped land afforded by a young country pressing its frontier westward.
60.	obsolescent	obsolete
中文	逐步废弃的	过时的
英文	becoming obsolete	old; no longer in use or valid or fashionable
例句	If redacted today, the OED might include an obsolescent flag on that “choice part or flower” definition, and a new sense should be added: “one’s out-of-touch political opponents. ”	According to the journal <i>Nature Medicine</i> , this process known as Bioengineering could potentially make organ transplants obsolete in the future.
61.	official	officious
中文	官方的	爱管闲事的
英文	approved by the government or by someone in authority	intrusive in a meddling or offensive manner
例句	Indian Officials say more Chinese investment could reduce India’s trade deficit with China.	He is a harsh man, at once pompous and officious .
62.	ostensible	ostentatious
中文	表面的；假装的	浮夸的
英文	appearing as such but not necessarily so	displaying wealth, knowledge, etc., in a way that is meant to attract attention, admiration, or envy
例句	The ostensible goal is to prevent welfare fraud, but the psychological impact is to turn poverty itself into a kind of crime.	The ostentatious cars and exploits of leaders’ children elicit particular scorn.

63.	perspicacious	perspicuous
中文	聪明的	易懂的
英文	acutely insightful and wise	(of language) transparently clear; easily understandable
例句	She is much too perspicacious to be taken in by such a spurious argument.	The way we behave is often best explained in terms of both perspicuous not directly in physical terms.
64.	potent	potential
中文	强有力的; 有效的	潜在的
英文	having the power to influence or convince	capable of becoming real
例句	It could be a potent campaign issue in the approaching the midterm election.	Identify and take action against potential operatives, strengthen our defenses against potential threats.
65.	prodigal	prodigious
中文	浪费的	天才的
英文	a recklessly extravagant consumer	so great in size or force or extent as to elicit awe
例句	They are prodigal in their expenditures.	This included receiving piano lessons from his mother. By the age of six, Chopin was creating original pieces, showing innate prodigious musical ability.
66.	providential	provident
中文	吉兆的, 幸运的	节俭的 (improvident 浪费的)
英文	peculiarly fortunate or appropriate	providing carefully for the future
例句	The Rosetta stone, that providential archaeological find.	Some of the farmers had been provident in the good years but others were ruined by the bad harvests.
67.	puerile	pure
中文	稚气的	纯洁的

英文	displaying or suggesting a lack of maturity	free of extraneous elements of any kind
例句	Told the teenagers that such puerile behavior would not be tolerated during the ceremony	I left her because I discovered she was not the pure country girl I thought.
68.	rapacious	rapid
中文	贪婪的	急速的
英文	living by preying on other animals especially by catching living prey	marked by a fast rate of motion, activity, succession, or occurrence
例句	The lovers attract the attentions of a rapacious gang, who descend on them, searching for non-existent booty.	Hence the search for other things that might assist the ice's rapid disappearance.
69.	repetitious	repetitive
中文	重复乏味的	重复的
英文	marked by tedious repetition	persistently continual
例句	She said students should practice at home what they learned in class, but she cautioned against repetitious , busy work.	Robots can relieve people of dull and repetitive work.
70.	respectable	respected
中文	值得尊敬的	尊敬的
英文	worthy of respect	receiving deferential regard
例句	More recently, respectable research has demonstrated that those who frequently experience positive emotions live longer and healthier lives.	They were not much respected in the village because of John's laziness.
	respectful	respective
中文	尊敬的	分别的
英文	full of or exhibiting respect	considered individually

例句	Both men prize scholarship, a global outlook and outreach, while keeping a respectful eye on the bottom line.	If they both turn out to be successful for these respective companies, they will start looking at India more seriously
71.	restive	restless
中文	倔强；难以驾驭	焦虑
英文	being in a tense state	unable to relax or be still
例句	The world economy seems able to cope with prices at that level, which also deliver the revenues needed to buy off restive populations.	Sunlight danced on the ripples like restless tiny shuttles weaving golden tapestry.
72.	righteous	right
中文	正直的	正确的
英文	characterized by or proceeding from accepted standards of morality or justice	morally or socially correct or acceptable
例句	Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone.	Learn to say the right at the right time.
73.	rigid	rigorous
中文	刚性的	严格的
英文	incapable of or resistant to bending	rigidly accurate; allowing no deviation from a standard
例句	His whole body rigid , he swayed where he stood and then fell flat on his face, stiff as a board.	These rigorous reviews ensure the organization and website are trustworthy and using a secure connection.
74.	rural	rustic
中文	农村的	乡土气息的
英文	living in or characteristic of farming or country life	characteristic of rural life

例句	The buildings are China's favelas; built illegally on collectively owned rural land.	Indian firms sense a fortune to be made by selling rustic folk their first fridges.
75.	salvage	salvation
中文	打捞, 救助	救赎
英文	property or goods saved from damage or destruction	the act of delivering from sin or saving from evil
例句	Decades later, finding replacements for such workaday items requires either costly one-off refabrication, or salvage .	For a long time, art never came first, what mattered most was the search for salvation .
76.	scrupulous	sedative
中文	谨慎的	镇定的
英文	having scruples; arising from a sense of right and wrong	tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize nervousness or excitement
例句	As producers of new journalism, they can be scrupulous with facts and transparent with their sources.	In those other summertimes, all motors were inboard; and when they were at a little distance, the noise they made was a sedative , an ingredient of summer sleep.
77.	sedentary	sedulous
中文	久坐的	勤奋的
英文	used of persons or actions	marked by care and persistent effort
例句	The tracks found by Mr. Liu look suspiciously like those left by modern sea anemones which, despite their sedentary appearance, do move around slowly.	She wondered what sort of herbs they were, which the old man was so sedulous to gather.
78.	senescent	senior
中文	衰老的	年长的
英文	growing old	older than another

例句	I may be senescent , but I'm not yet senile.	The microblog of a senior legal journalist quoted a senior legal official.
79.	sensible	sensitive
中文	明智的	敏感的
英文	showing reason or sound judgment	responsive to physical stimuli
例句	"The time has come for comprehensive, sensible immigration reform," said Obama.	Volunteers are now combing sensitive areas to help target the clean-up.
80.	sinister	sinuous
中文	邪恶的	弯曲的
英文	threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments	curved or curving in and out
例句	Some cite sinister implications in a technology which can unobtrusively spy on our goings-on without our permission.	The river wound its sinuous way across the plain.
81.	sociable	social
中文	爱好社交的	社会的
英文	liking to be with and talk to other people	of or relating to people or society in general
例句	The secretary doesn't seem sociable , she likes to be left in the office alone.	All these situations are considered " social drinking" because they happen at social events.
82.	soluble	solvent
中文	可溶解的	可偿还的
英文	(of a substance) capable of being dissolved in some solvent	able to pay all legal debts
例句	These react with CO ₂ to form soluble chemicals called carbamates and bicarbonates.	House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi says prompt action is needed to keep the U. S. solvent .
83.	studied	studious
中文	做作的	好学的, 勤奋的

英文	produced or marked by conscious design or premeditation	marked by care and effort
例句	Here is utter spontaneity, utterly real emotion, no studied design, no conscious constraints.	The group says its studious robot may even improve our understanding of how infants and children learn to make facial expressions.
84.	tangential	tangible
中文	间接相关的, 次要的	可接触到的
英文	of superficial relevance if any	perceptible by the senses especially the sense of touch
例句	Her narrative, though sometimes tangential and disjointed rattles enjoyably through a lurid and restless landscape.	The researchers ascribe this conflict to the tangible and quantifiable nature of a thing.
85.	tenacious	tenuous
中文	固执的	稀薄的
英文	stubbornly unyielding	having little substance or significance
例句	He believed that only by tenacious work and fearing not afraid of difficulties could you show your talent.	The central government holds little influence beyond the capital Tripoli, making security precautions tenuous .
86.	timid	timorous
中文	胆怯的	羞怯的
英文	lacking in courage or self-confidence	timid by nature or revealing timidity
例句	Though big on radical ideas, the report was timid in evaluating them; its 190 pages contained not a single recommendation.	Too timorous to protest the disrespect with which she was being treated, the young woman could only accept it with resignation.
87.	total	totalitarian
中文	全部的	极权主义的

英文	comprising or constituting a whole	characterized by a government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control
例句	Federal Reserve Board says total consumer indebtedness rose 1.1% in total of 11.28 trillion dollars during the third quarter.	Both totalitarian empires turned human beings into statistics, and their deaths into a necessary step towards a better future.
88.	triage	trinity
中文	分类; 安排	三人小组
英文	sorting and allocating aid on the basis of need for or likely benefit from medical treatment or food	the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one
例句	Who has been assigned the latest change request introduced in the triage meeting?	Following the success of “The Matrix”, fans started calling their children Morpheus and Trinity after the lead characters.
89.	vagary	vagrant
中文	异想天开的	流浪者
英文	an unexpected and inexplicable change in something	a wanderer who has no established residence or visible means of support
例句	The style of vagary and ghastfulness and the sense of mystery are full of the story of Allan.	Some of these ocean vagrants may offer protection, like this pyrosome is doing for the shrimp.
90.	valiant	valid
中文	勇敢的	有效的
英文	having or showing valor	well grounded in logic or truth or having legal force
例句	So instead of a valiant hero on a stallion, he rides a giant phallus.	They'd verify your smartphone as an authorized guest, and send you an encrypted key — valid only for the length of your stay.

91.	valorous	valuable
中文	勇敢的	有价值的
英文	having or showing valor	very useful or helpful
例句	Throughout the coming years, he would commit great and valorous deeds.	Something may look valuable , but may not really be valuable . Also, I tell them do not judge a book by its cover.
92.	vapid	vaporous
中文	乏味的	易挥发的；空想的
英文	lacking taste or flavor or tang	so thin as to transmit light
例句	Unfortunately for its reputation, there are many other Italian Pinot Grigio makers that overcrop and harvest early to produce crisp, but vapid wines.	Relying on an extensive network of orejas, or “ears”, he regularly compiled intelligence dossiers, vacuuming up even the most vaporous rumors and searching for patterns in the chaos of information.
93.	virtual	virtuous
中文	虚拟的	道德的
英文	being actually such in almost every respect	of moral excellence
例句	It's about building structures inside virtual worlds and then doing things interacting with people or fighting off monsters within that virtual world.	Likewise, what good is it to be beautiful or handsome if one is not virtuous ?
	visceral	viscid
中文	重要的；内脏的	粘性的
英文	relating to or affecting the viscera	having the properties of glue
例句	The reader gets a visceral sense of the dislocation the revolutionaries felt in their own city.	The proper squeeze which is a repeated essential technological process before processing the attapulgitic clay can make it dissolved and make it more viscid and colloidal.

	vicious	
中文	邪恶的	
英文	having the nature or quality of vice or immorality	
例句	When a large group of chimps split, for instance, vicious inter-tribal conflict followed.	
94.	voluble	voluminous
中文	健谈的	大量的
英文	marked by a ready flow of speech	large in volume or bulk
例句	Her niece, an extremely voluble young woman, engages in soliloquies, not conversations.	So voluminous is this collection, which ranges from paintings and scrolls to ancient porcelain and statues, that only a fraction of it is ever on display at once.
95.	imaginary	imaginable
中文	想象中的, 假想的, 虚构的	可想象的; 想象得到的
英文	unreal	capable of being imagined
例句	The unicorn is an imaginary beast.	The pamphlet was in my desk, in the top drawer — the most obvious place imaginable !
	imaginative	
中文	富于想象力的; 运用想象力的	
英文	creative, originitive	
例句	And as a writer, I'm not tremendously imaginative . So I want to have my feet on the ground.	

第三章

易混淆衍生词 总 结



本章共有新 SAT 易混淆衍生词 184 组。通过学习这部分词汇，考生能迅速提升新 SAT 阅读和语法部分的词汇理解力。



序号	词汇	中文释义
1	abase	<i>vt.</i> 使谦卑, 使感到羞耻
	base	<i>n.</i> 底部; 垒; 基础。 <i>adj.</i> 卑鄙的; 低劣的。 <i>vt.</i> 以……作基础
2	abate	<i>vt.</i> 减少, 减轻
	bate	<i>vt.</i> 压制, 屏息, 压低; 减少
3	abridge	<i>vt.</i> 节略, 缩写
	bridge	<i>n.</i> 桥; 桥梁
4	adapt	<i>vt.</i> 使某事物适合于新的用途、情况等; 修改某事物
	adept	<i>adj.</i> 对(做)某事物内行的, 熟练的
5	adverse	<i>adj.</i> 不利的; 相反的; 敌对的
	adversity	<i>n.</i> 逆境; 厄运; (经济方面的) 窘境
	adversary	<i>n.</i> 对手, 敌手
	averse	<i>adj.</i> 不愿意的; 反对的
	avert	<i>vt.</i> 防止, 避免
6	affected	<i>adj.</i> 假装的; 做作的; 受到影响的
	affectation	<i>n.</i> 假装; 做作; 矫揉造作
	affection	<i>n.</i> 喜爱; 慈爱
	affectionate	<i>adj.</i> 慈爱的; 充满深情的; 温柔亲切的
7	against	<i>prep.</i> 反对, 违反; 靠; 倚; 防备 <i>adj.</i> 对立的; 不利的
	gainsay	<i>vt.</i> 反驳; 否定。 <i>n.</i> 否认; 反对
8	aghast	<i>adj.</i> 吓呆的, 惊骇的; 吃惊的
	ghost	<i>n.</i> 鬼, 幽灵

序号	词汇	中文释义
9	align	<i>vt.</i> 使结盟；使成一行；匹配
	line	<i>n.</i> 绳；排；路线，航线。 <i>vi.</i> 排队；站成一排。 <i>vt.</i> 划线于；排成一行；以线条标示；使……起皱纹
10	alike	<i>adj.</i> 同样的，相像的。 <i>adv.</i> 同样地
	like	<i>vt.</i> 喜欢，喜爱。 <i>prep.</i> （表示方式）如同，像
11	amend	<i>vt.</i> 改善，改进；修改
	amenable	<i>adj.</i> 顺从的；通情达理的；经得起检验的；对……负有义务的
12	amity	<i>n.</i> 友好；亲善关系；友好关系
	amiable	<i>adj.</i> 好脾气的，和蔼的
13	apex	<i>n.</i> 顶点；尖端
	peak	<i>n.</i> 顶点；山峰；最高点；帽舌。 <i>adj.</i> 最高的；最大值的。 <i>vt.</i> 使达到最高点；使竖起
14	aphorism	<i>n.</i> 格言，警句
	aphoristic	<i>adj.</i> 警句（似）的，格言（似）的
15	aplomb	<i>n.</i> 自信，沉着，泰然自若
	plumb	<i>vt.</i> 使垂直；探测，探索。 <i>n.</i> 铅锤；垂直。 <i>adv.</i> 恰恰，正；垂直地
16	arduous	<i>adj.</i> 费力的；努力的；险峻的
	ardent	<i>adj.</i> 热情的，热心的；激烈的；燃烧般的
17	ascend	<i>vi.</i> 上升；登高；追溯。 <i>vt.</i> 攀登，上升
	ascent	<i>n.</i> 上升；登高；上坡路
	ascendant	<i>adj.</i> 上升的
18	aseptic	<i>adj.</i> 无菌的；防腐性的
	septic	<i>adj.</i> 腐败的；脓毒性的；败血症的
	ascetic	<i>adj.</i> 苦行的；禁欲主义的
19	astray	<i>adv.</i> / <i>adj.</i> 迷途地（的）；误入歧途地（的）
	stray	<i>vi.</i> 走失，离群；迷路

序号	词汇	中文释义
20	asunder	<i>adv.</i> / <i>adj.</i> 化为碎片地 (的); 分离地 (的)
	sunder	<i>vt. & vi.</i> <文> 隔开, 分开
21	atrocious	<i>n.</i> 暴行; 凶恶, 残暴
	truculent	<i>adj.</i> 好斗的; 野蛮的; 言辞刻毒的
22	avocation	<i>n.</i> <正> 业余爱好, 嗜好
	vocation	<i>n.</i> 副业
23	await	<i>vt.</i> 等候, 等待; 期待
	wait	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 等候, 等待
24	awry	<i>adv.</i> 歪曲地; 歪斜地; 错误地; <i>adj.</i> 错误的; 扭曲的
	wry	<i>vt. /vi.</i> 扭曲, 扭歪; <i>adj.</i> 歪斜的, 扭歪的; 歪曲的
25	bacterium	<i>n.</i> 细菌 (单数)
	bacteria	<i>n.</i> 细菌 (复数)
26	badinage	<i>n.</i> 开玩笑; 嘲弄, 揶揄。 <i>vt.</i> 打趣
	bandage	<i>n.</i> 绷带。 <i>vt.</i> 用绷带包扎
27	beast	<i>n.</i> 野兽; 畜生, 人面兽心的人
	bestial	<i>adj.</i> 野蛮的
28	bedazzle	<i>vt.</i> 使困惑; 使着迷; 使混乱
	dazzle	<i>vt. /vi.</i> 使……目眩; 使……眼花
29	bedizen	<i>vt.</i> 俗丽地穿着或装饰; 过分地打扮
	dizen	<i>vi.</i> 装饰, 穿得漂亮
30	bedraggle	<i>vi.</i> 弄脏, 弄湿, 弄皱
	draggle	<i>vi. /vt.</i> 拖; 拖湿; 落后
31	befall	<i>vi. /vt.</i> 降临
	fall	<i>vi.</i> 降落, 落下; 跌倒; 降低, 减退
32	befriend	<i>vt.</i> 帮助; 待人如友; 扶助
	friend	<i>n.</i> 朋友, 友人
33	befuddle	<i>vt.</i> 使迷惑; 使昏沉
	fuddle	<i>vt.</i> 灌醉; 使混乱。 <i>n.</i> 混乱; 酗酒

序号	词汇	中文释义
34	beget	<i>vt.</i> <文> 为……之生父；产生，引起
	get	<i>vt.</i> 获得；变成；使得；受到
35	begrudge	<i>vt.</i> 羡慕，嫉妒；吝惜，舍不得给
	grudge	<i>n.</i> 不满，怨恨，妒忌
36	beguile	<i>vt.</i> 使陶醉，使着迷
	guile	<i>n.</i> 奸猾，狡诈
	gull	<i>n.</i> 易受骗之人。 <i>v.</i> 诈欺；骗
37	belated	<i>adj.</i> 来得很迟的，来得很晚的；过时的
	late	<i>adj.</i> 迟的，晚的，迟到的；不久之前的，最近的
38	beleaguer	<i>vt.</i> 围攻；困扰
	league	<i>n.</i> 联盟；社团；范畴 <i>vt.</i> 使……结盟；与……联合
39	belie	<i>vt.</i> 掩饰；与……不符；使失望；证明……虚假错误
	lie	<i>vi.</i> 躺，卧。 <i>n.</i> 谎话
40	believe	<i>vt.</i> 相信；认为；信任
	belief	<i>n.</i> 相信，信赖；教义；信仰
41	belittle	<i>vt.</i> 轻视；贬低；使相形见小
	little	<i>adj.</i> 小的，幼小的，矮小的 <i>adv.</i> 少到几乎没有，毫不，难得，很少
42	bemoan	<i>vt.</i> 惋惜；为……恸哭
	mourn	<i>v.</i> 哀悼；服丧；忧伤
43	bemuse	<i>vt.</i> 使发呆；使茫然；使困惑
	muse	<i>n.</i> 沉思；冥想。 <i>vt. /vi.</i> 沉思
44	benefactor	<i>n.</i> 捐助者，施主
	beneficiary	<i>n.</i> 受益者；受惠者
45	berate	<i>vt.</i> 严责；申斥
	rate	<i>n.</i> 比率，率。 <i>vt.</i> 估价

序号	词汇	中文释义
46	bereave	<i>vt.</i> 使……失去；使……孤寂
	reave	<i>v.</i> 剥夺，抢走
	bereft	<i>adj.</i> 丧失的；被剥夺的；失去亲人的 <i>v.</i> 失去……的（bereave 的过去式）
47	beseech	<i>vt.</i> 恳求
	seek	<i>vt.</i> 追求
48	besiege	<i>vt.</i> 围困
	siege	<i>n.</i> 围攻；包围；围城；不断袭击；长期努力 <i>vt.</i> 围攻；包围
49	besmirch	<i>vt.</i> 弄脏
	smirk	<i>vi.</i> / <i>n.</i> 傻笑
50	bestow	<i>vt.</i> 授予；使用；放置；留宿
	stow	<i>vt.</i> 装，装载
51	betoken	<i>vt.</i> 表示
	token	<i>n.</i> 标记
52	betray	<i>vt.</i> 背叛
	traitor	<i>n.</i> 叛国者
53	betroth	<i>vt.</i> 订婚
	troth	<i>n.</i> 誓言
54	bewail	<i>v.</i> 悲悼；痛哭；哀叹
	wail	<i>n.</i> 哀号；悲叹；恸哭声。 <i>vt.</i> 为某人死亡而悲痛；哀悼某人；哀号着说。 <i>vi.</i> 哀号；悲叹
55	beware	<i>vi.</i> 谨防，当心
	aware	<i>adj.</i> 知道的；意识到的；有……方面知识的；懂世故的
56	bless	<i>vt.</i> 祝福；保佑；赞美
	bliss	<i>n.</i> 极乐；天赐的福。 <i>v.</i> 欣喜若狂
	blithe	<i>adj.</i> 愉快的；快乐无忧的
	blissful	<i>adj.</i> 充满喜悦的

序号	词汇	中文释义
57	boss	<i>n.</i> 老板
	bossy	<i>adj.</i> 专横的; 浮雕装饰的; 爱指挥他人的
58	burlesque	<i>n.</i> 滑稽模仿 <i>vt. & vi.</i> (嘲弄地) 模仿; (通过模仿) 取笑
	brusque	<i>adj.</i> 唐突的; 直率的; 无礼的
59	callow	<i>adj.</i> 既不成熟又无经验的; 乳臭未干的
	callous	<i>adj.</i> 冷酷无情的; 无同情心的
60	care	<i>n. /v.</i> 照料; 忧虑; 关怀; 谨慎
	caress	<i>n. /v.</i> 爱抚, 抚摸
61	collaborate	<i>vi.</i> 合作
	corroborate	<i>vt.</i> 证实, 支持 (某种说法、信仰、理论等)
62	collate	<i>vt.</i> 校对, 整理
	collateral	<i>n.</i> 附属担保品。 <i>adj.</i> 相关的
	collateralize	<i>v.</i> 以……作抵押
63	command	<i>v.</i> 命令, 指挥; 控制
	commandeer	<i>vt.</i> 征募 (兵役等); 霸占; 没收
64	conceive	<i>vt.</i> 构思; 持有; 以为; 怀孕
	conceit	<i>n.</i> 自负; 狂妄; 幻想
	concept	<i>n.</i> 概念; 观念; 想法
	conception	<i>n.</i> 思想, 观念, 概念
65	congenial	<i>adj.</i> (指人) (因性情、志趣等相近) 彼此合得来的, 意气相投的; 适合自己性格的
	congenital	<i>adj.</i> (指疾病等) 天生的, 先天的
66	craving	<i>n.</i> 渴望, 渴求
	craven	<i>adj.</i> 怯懦的; 畏缩的。 <i>n.</i> 懦夫
67	credulity	<i>n.</i> 轻信, 易受骗
	credibility	<i>n.</i> 可靠性, 可信性
68	criterion	<i>n.</i> (批评、判断等的) 标准, 准则
	criteria	<i>n.</i> criterion 的复数

序号	词汇	中文释义
69	crux	<i>n.</i> 关键；难题；十字架形，坍塌
	crucial	<i>adj.</i> 决定性的，重要的；定局的；决断的
70	cure	<i>vt.</i> 治愈，治疗；加工处理；使硫化 <i>n.</i> 治疗，治愈；疗法
	curative	<i>adj.</i> 医疗的
71	datum	<i>n.</i> 资料；数据
	data	<i>n.</i> 资料；数据（datum 的复数）
72	deceive	<i>v.</i> 欺骗；行骗
	deceit	<i>n.</i> 欺骗；谎言；欺诈手段
	deception	<i>n.</i> 欺骗
73	decry	<i>vt.</i> <正> 公开反对；谴责
	descry	<i>vt.</i> 看见；看出，辨认出
74	demean	<i>vt.</i> 使降低身份，使卑下
	demeanor	<i>n.</i> 行为；举止；风度
75	depose	<i>vt.</i> 免职；作证；废黜
	dispose	<i>vt.</i> 处理；处置；安排
	deposal	<i>n.</i> 免职；罢黜
	deposition	<i>n.</i> 罢免；<律>（在法庭上的）宣誓作证；证词，证言
76	derive	<i>v.</i> 源自，源于；得到获取
	derivative	<i>n.</i> 派生物，引出物。 <i>adj.</i> 模仿他人的；衍生的；派生的
	deride	<i>vt.</i> 嘲笑，嘲弄
	derisive	<i>adj.</i> 嘲笑的，嘲弄的
77	descend	<i>vi.</i> 下降；下来；遗传；屈尊；下去
	descent	<i>n.</i> 下降；血统；袭击 <i>vt.</i> 除去……的气味；使……失去香味
	descendant	<i>n.</i> 后代，后裔
78	detonation	<i>n.</i> 爆炸（声）
	denotation	<i>n.</i> 指示

序号	词汇	中文释义
79	deviate	<i>vi.</i> 越轨; 脱离
	devious	<i>adj.</i> 迂回的, 曲折的; 不光明正大的, 不坦诚的, 狡猾的
80	discreet	<i>adj.</i> 言行审慎的; 不显眼的
	discrete	<i>adj.</i> 分离的; 截然分开的
81	disparate	<i>adj.</i> (两种或多种东西) 根本不同的, 不能相比较的
	desperate	<i>adj.</i> 不顾一切的, 拼命的
	dissipate	<i>vt.</i> 使(云雾等)消散, 驱散; 浪费。 <i>vi.</i> 浪费
82	divert	<i>vt.</i> 转移; 使……欢娱; 使……转向
	diversion	<i>n.</i> 转移, 转向; 娱乐, 消遣
83	dominate	<i>vt.</i> 支配; 控制; 占优势; 在……中占主要地位
	domineer	<i>vi.</i> 跋扈; 作威作福
84	edible	<i>adj.</i> 可食用的。 <i>n.</i> 食物, 食品
	eligible	<i>adj.</i> 有资格当选的, 有条件被选中的
	legible	<i>adj.</i> 易读的; 清晰的; 易辨认的
85	edify	<i>vt.</i> 启发; 熏陶; 教诲
	edifice	<i>n.</i> 大建筑物
86	elegy	<i>n.</i> 哀歌, 挽歌
	elegiac	<i>adj.</i> 挽歌的; 哀悼的, 哀伤的
87	emotion	<i>n.</i> 情感; 情绪
	emote	<i>vi.</i> <美口>夸张地表现感情
88	enemy	<i>n.</i> 敌人
	enmity	<i>n.</i> 敌意; 憎恨
	animosity	<i>n.</i> 憎恨, 仇恨, 敌意
89	example	<i>n.</i> 例子; 榜样
	exemplify	<i>vt.</i> 是……的典型
	exemplary	<i>adj.</i> 典范的; 惩戒的; 可仿效的

序号	词汇	中文释义
90	exhausted	<i>adj.</i> 筋疲力尽的
	exhaustive	<i>adj.</i> 详尽的; 彻底的
91	exorbitant	<i>adj.</i> 过度的, 极高的
	exuberant	<i>adj.</i> 兴高采烈的; 活跃的; 愉快的
92	expedite	<i>vt.</i> 加快进展
	expedient	<i>adj.</i> 应急有效的; 权宜之计的
	expeditious	<i>adj.</i> 迅速而有效率的, 迅速完成的
	expedition	<i>n.</i> 远征; 探险; 考察
93	exposition	<i>n.</i> <正> 阐述, 讲解; 展览会
	expository	<i>adj.</i> 说明的, 解释的
94	facetious	<i>adj.</i> 爱开玩笑的, 轻率的; 滑稽的, 好笑的
	fractious	<i>adj.</i> 易怒的, 急躁的
	factionous	<i>adj.</i> 闹派别的, 好搞宗派活动的; 好捣乱的
95	facile	<i>adj.</i> 灵巧的; 温和的; 易做到的
	facility	<i>n.</i> 设备; 灵巧; 容易; 设施
	facilitate	<i>vt.</i> 使便利, 减轻……的困难
96	feud	<i>n.</i> 不和; 封地; 争执 <i>vi.</i> 长期不和; 长期争斗
	feudal	<i>adj.</i> 封建的
97	focus	<i>vt. & vi.</i> (使) 集中, (使) 聚集 <i>n.</i> 焦点, 焦距; 中心
	foci	<i>n.</i> 焦距, 配光 (名词 focus 的复数形式之一)
98	gloss	<i>n.</i> 注释; 光彩; 假象;
	glossary	<i>n.</i> (书尾的) 词汇表, 难词汇编
99	grave	<i>n.</i> 坟墓。 <i>adj.</i> (指情况) 严重的
	gravitate	<i>vi.</i> 被吸引到; 受吸引而转向
100	grieve	<i>vt.</i> 使悲伤, 使苦恼
	grief	<i>n.</i> 悲伤, 悲痛

序号	词汇	中文释义
101	grove	<i>n.</i> 树丛, 小树林
	grovel	<i>vi.</i> 匍匐; 卑躬屈膝; 趴
102	harrowing	<i>adj.</i> 令人伤心的, 令人痛苦的
	hallowed	<i>adj.</i> 神圣的
103	hermit	<i>n.</i> (尤指早期基督教的) 隐居修道士; 隐士; 遁世者
	hermetic	<i>adj.</i> 密封的; 与外界隔绝的; 不透气的; 炼金术的
104	impassioned	<i>adj.</i> 充满激情的; 热烈的
	impassive	<i>adj.</i> 无表情的, 无动于衷的
105	impervious	<i>adj.</i> 不可渗透的, 透不过的
	imperious	<i>adj.</i> 专横的, 飞扬跋扈的
106	imprudent	<i>adj.</i> 不智的; 不谨慎的; 轻率的
	impudent	<i>adj.</i> 粗鲁的; 放肆的; 无礼的; 不尊重的
107	indigence	<i>n.</i> 贫乏, 穷困
	indigent	<i>adj.</i> 贫穷的
	indigenous	<i>adj.</i> 土生土长的, 当地的
108	indiscriminate	<i>adj.</i> 不加区别的, 不加选择的, 不加鉴别的, 不分好坏的
	discriminating	<i>adj.</i> 有鉴别能力的, 有识别能力的
	recriminate	<i>vt.</i> 反责, 反诉
	incriminate	<i>vt.</i> 使(某人)显得有罪, 牵连, 归罪于
109	indolent	<i>adj.</i> 懒惰的, 懒散的, 不活跃的
	redolent	<i>adj.</i> 有强烈气味的; 使人联想或回想起某事物的
	insolent	<i>adj.</i> 无礼的; 粗野的; 傲慢的; 无耻的
110	ingenious	<i>adj.</i> (指人) 善于用新的或简单的方法解决复杂问题的; 设计独特精巧的
	ingenuous	<i>adj.</i> 坦率的, 不隐瞒的, 天真的

序号	词汇	中文释义
111	ingrate	<i>adj.</i> 忘恩的; 不知恩的。 <i>n.</i> 忘恩负义的人
	ingratiates	<i>vt.</i> 讨好, 谄媚
112	intelligent	<i>adj.</i> 聪明的, 智能的, 智力的
	intelligible	<i>adj.</i> 可(易)理解的
113	inveigh	<i>vi.</i> 痛骂, 谩骂; 猛烈抨击
	inveigle	<i>vt.</i> 诱骗; 诱使
114	licence	<i>n.</i> 许可证, 执照; 特许 <i>vt.</i> 特许, 许可; 发给执照
	licentious	<i>adj.</i> 放荡的, 淫乱的
115	log	<i>v.</i> 伐木。 <i>n.</i> 航行日志; 原木; 记录
	ligneous	<i>adj.</i> 木质的
116	lot	<i>n.</i> 抽签; 命运; 一堆; 一块地; 份额 <i>vi.</i> 抽签; 抓阄
	lottery	<i>n.</i> 抽彩给奖法
117	luscious	<i>adj.</i> 甘美的; 满足感官的
	lustrous	<i>adj.</i> 光亮的, 有光泽的。 <i>n.</i> 光亮, 有光泽
118	menace	<i>n.</i> / <i>v.</i> 威胁; 恐吓
	minatory	<i>adj.</i> 威胁性的
119	mischievous	<i>n.</i> 损害, 危害, 伤害; 调皮捣蛋的人, 淘气鬼
	mischievous	<i>adj.</i> 淘气的, 顽皮的
120	nuclear	<i>adj.</i> 原子能的; 中心的; 细胞核的; 原子核的
	nucleate	<i>v.</i> (使) 成核
121	oblivious	<i>adj.</i> 未察觉的; 不注意的; 忘记的
	obvious	<i>adj.</i> 明显的; 显而易见的
122	onus	<i>n.</i> 责任, 义务; 负担
	opus	<i>n.</i> 作品
123	opinion	<i>n.</i> 意见, 看法, 主张
	opine	<i>v.</i> 以为; 想
124	opportune	<i>adj.</i> (时间) 合适的, 恰好的; 及时的, 适时的
	opportunistic	<i>adj.</i> 机会主义的, 机会主义者的

序号	词汇	中文释义
125	opprobrium	<i>n.</i> <正>耻辱, 羞辱
	opprobrious	<i>adj.</i> <正> (尤指言词) 极无礼的, 骂人的; <i>n.</i> 无礼, 骂人
126	order	<i>n.</i> 命令; 顺序; 订单; 规则 <i>vt.</i> 命令; 订购; 整理
	ordain	<i>vt.</i> 任命某人为牧师; 授某人以圣职; (上帝、法律等) 命令; 注定
127	ostensible	<i>adj.</i> (指理由等) 假装的, 表面的
	ostentatious	<i>adj.</i> 好夸耀的; 炫耀的
	ostensive	<i>adj.</i> 以事实例证的, 清晰显示的
128	palace	<i>n.</i> 宫殿; 豪华住宅; 宅邸
	palatial	<i>adj.</i> 宫殿(似)的, 宏伟的, 壮丽的
129	pastiche	<i>n.</i> 混成曲; 模仿画。 <i>vt.</i> 东拼西凑; 混杂
	panache	<i>n.</i> 羽饰; 灿烂; 要派头
130	pathetic	<i>adj.</i> 可怜的, 悲哀的; 感伤的; 乏味的
	sympathetic	<i>adj.</i> 表示同情的; 赞同的, 支持的
	apathetic	<i>adj.</i> 无感情的; 冷淡的
	apathy	<i>n.</i> 缺乏兴趣; 漠不关心
	antipathy	<i>n.</i> 反感; 厌恶; 憎恶
131	permeate	<i>vt.</i> 弥漫; 渗透, 透过
	permeable	<i>adj.</i> 可渗透的, 具渗透性的
132	perquisite	<i>n.</i> (工资以外的) 财务补贴, 额外收入, 津贴, 奖金, 小费
	prerequisite	<i>n.</i> 先决条件, 前提
133	pertinacious	<i>adj.</i> 坚持的; 固执的; 坚决的
	perspicacious	<i>adj.</i> 有洞察力的; 判断力强的; 有识别力的
134	perversity	<i>n.</i> 乖僻; 倔强; 任性; 刚愎
	perversion	<i>n.</i> 颠倒; 曲解; 误用; 堕落; 反常
135	pet	<i>n.</i> 宠物; 受宠爱的人; 生气。 <i>vt.</i> 宠爱
	petty	<i>adj.</i> 小规模; 小气的; 琐碎的

序号	词汇	中文释义
136	phenomenon	<i>n.</i> 现象
	phenomena	<i>n.</i> 现象 (phenomenon 的复数)
137	pick	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 采, 摘; 挑选, 选择
	picky	<i>adj.</i> 吹毛求疵的, 好挑剔的, 过分讲究的
138	pique	<i>vt.</i> 刺激; 伤害……自尊心; 激怒
	piquant	<i>adj.</i> 辛辣的; 开胃的; 刺激的
139	ponderable	<i>adj.</i> 可衡量的, 可估量的, 可测量的
	imponderable	<i>adj.</i> 不可衡量的, 不可估量的
	ponderous	<i>adj.</i> 沉重的, 笨重的
140	potent	<i>adj.</i> 有效的, 强有力的; 有权势的; 有说服力的
	potentate	<i>n.</i> 君主, 统治者
141	precipitate	<i>vt.</i> (突如其来地) 使发生; 促成。 <i>vi.</i> 沉淀, 淀析; 凝结。 <i>adj.</i> (指行动) 急促的, 迅猛的
	precipitous	<i>adj.</i> 险峻的, 陡峭的
142	preclude	<i>vt.</i> 妨碍; 排除; 阻止
	prelude	<i>n.</i> 开端, 序幕, 前奏
143	presumptive	<i>adj.</i> 基于合理之推测的; 可能的
	presumptuous	<i>adj.</i> 胆大妄为的, 专横的
144	profit	<i>n.</i> 利润; 利益。 <i>vi.</i> 有益; 获利
	profiteer	<i>vi.</i> 投机, 牟求暴利
145	propitiate	<i>vt.</i> 劝解, 抚慰, 使息怒
	propitious	<i>adj.</i> 有利的, 吉祥的, 吉利的
146	radius	<i>n.</i> 半径, 半径范围; 辐射光线; 有效航程; 桡骨
	radii	<i>n.</i> 半径 (radius 的复数)
147	ramble	<i>n.</i> 漫步; 漫游; 随笔。 <i>vt.</i> 漫步于……
	rankle	<i>vt. & vi.</i> (使) 痛苦不已; (使) 怨恨不已
148	rave	<i>n.</i> 咆哮; 狂欢晚会; 狂热入迷 <i>vi.</i> 咆哮; 胡言乱语; 狂骂
	raze	<i>vt.</i> 破坏; 消除; 夷为平地; 拆毁

序号	词汇	中文释义
149	recede	<i>vi.</i> 后退; 减弱。 <i>vt.</i> 归还
	recession	<i>n.</i> 经济衰退; 不景气
150	receive	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 收到, 接到
	recept	<i>n.</i> 对相似物体的连续感觉而形成感觉; 感受
	reception	<i>n.</i> 接待, 接见; 招待会, 欢迎会
	receptor	<i>n.</i> 受体; 接收器; 感觉器官
151	reciprocate	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 报答; 酬答
	reciprocal	<i>adj.</i> 互相给予的; 互惠的; 相互的
152	relieve	<i>vt.</i> 解除, 减轻; 使不单调乏味; 换……的班; 解围; 使放心
	relief	<i>n.</i> 减轻, 解除; 救济; 安慰
153	remain	<i>n.</i> 剩余物; 残余。 <i>vi.</i> 留下, 逗留
	remnant	<i>n.</i> 剩余。 <i>adj.</i> 剩余的
154	reparation	<i>n.</i> 赔款; 补偿; 赔偿
	repair	<i>vt.</i> 修复; 修理。 <i>n.</i> 修理, 修补; 修补部位
155	repeat	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 重说, 重做
	repetitive	<i>adj.</i> 重复的, 啰唆的
156	resolve	<i>vt.</i> 决定; 使……分解; 决心要做……; 溶解 <i>n.</i> 坚决; 决定要做的事
	resolution	<i>n.</i> 正式决定, 决议; 决心, 决定
157	retain	<i>vt.</i> 保持; 雇; 记住
	retentive	<i>adj.</i> 保持的; 记忆好的
158	revelry	<i>n.</i> 狂欢; 欢宴
	reverie	<i>n.</i> 幻想; 幻想曲; 沉思
159	rile	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 惹恼; 激怒
	rail	<i>vt.</i> 将……围起来, 隔开。 <i>vi.</i> 责备; 辱骂; 抱怨
160	salacious	<i>adj.</i> 色情的, 淫荡的
	sagacious	<i>adj.</i> 精明的, 有判断力的

序号	词汇	中文释义
161	sapient	<i>adj.</i> 聪明的; 伶俐的; 装聪明样的; 有见识的
	insipient	<i>adj.</i> 愚蠢的
162	save	<i>vt.</i> 拯救, 挽救; 储蓄, 贮存; 节省
	safe	<i>adj.</i> 安全的; 可靠的; 平安的 <i>n.</i> 保险箱; 冷藏室; 纱橱
163	schematic	<i>adj.</i> 纲要的, 图表的; 示意的, 概略的。 <i>n.</i> 图表, (尤指) 电路原理图
	schematize	<i>vt.</i> 把……图式化, 将……列入计划
164	seamy	<i>adj.</i> 丑恶的; 露出线缝的
	seemly	<i>adj.</i> 适当的; 有礼的; 好看的。 <i>adv.</i> 适合地; 得体地
165	sentence	<i>n.</i> 宣判, 判决; 句子, 命题。 <i>vt.</i> 判决, 宣判
	sententious	<i>adj.</i> 说教的; 卖弄文采的, 咬文嚼字的
166	series	<i>n.</i> 系列, 连续; 丛书; [电] 串联; [数] 级数
	serial	<i>adj.</i> 连续的; 连载的; 分期偿还的 <i>n.</i> 电视连续剧; [图情] 期刊; 连载小说
167	solitude	<i>n.</i> 独居; 孤独
	solicitude	<i>n.</i> 关心, 挂念, 渴望
168	species	<i>n.</i> 物种; 种类
	specimen	<i>n.</i> 样品, 样本; 标本
169	stolid	<i>adj.</i> <贬> 不动感情的; 不关心的; 淡漠的; 无动于衷的
	sordid	<i>adj.</i> 肮脏的; 卑鄙的; 利欲熏心的; 色彩暗淡的
	stoic	<i>adj.</i> 坚忍的, 苦修的
170	stuff	<i>n.</i> 材料; 东西; 填充物; 素材资料 <i>vt.</i> 填塞; 塞满; 让吃饱
	stuffy	<i>adj.</i> 闷热的; 不通气的; 古板的

序号	词汇	中文释义
171	supreme	<i>adj.</i> 最高的; 至上的
	supremacy	<i>n.</i> 至高无上; 最高权力
172	surlly	<i>adj.</i> 乖戾的; 阴沉的; 板面孔的, 无礼的
	sully	<i>vt.</i> 玷污, 破坏名声
173	tangible	<i>adj.</i> 有形的; 可触摸的; 切实的
	tangential	<i>adj.</i> <正>间接相关的; 次要的; 外围的; 略为触及题目的
174	tatter	<i>n.</i> 碎布; 破布条; 破旧的衣服 <i>vt.</i> 扯碎, 撕碎; 使破烂
	tatty	<i>adj.</i> 不整洁的; 不值钱的; 破旧的
175	tendency	<i>n.</i> 倾向, 趋势
	tendentious	<i>adj.</i> (指演说、文章等) 宣传性的, 有偏见的, 不公平的, 有倾向性的
176	therapy	<i>n.</i> 治疗, 疗法
	therapeutic	<i>adj.</i> 治疗(学)的; 疗法的
177	torrid	<i>adj.</i> 晒热的; 热情的
	torpid	<i>adj.</i> 麻痹的; 麻木的; 懒散的; 迟缓的; 迟钝的
178	turbid	<i>adj.</i> 混乱的; 浑浊的; 雾重的
	turgid	<i>adj.</i> 肿胀的; (散文) 浮夸的; 浮肿的
179	venom	<i>n.</i> (某些蛇、蝎子等分泌的) 毒液; 愤恨的感情或语言
	venal	<i>adj.</i> 贪脏的; 贪污的; (行为) 腐败的; 为钱而干的, 受贿而为之的
180	verbose	<i>adj.</i> 冗长的, 啰唆的
	verbiage	<i>n.</i> 冗词; 废话; 措辞方式
181	vicar	<i>n.</i> 教区牧师, 教堂牧师; 传教牧师; 代理人
	vicarious	<i>adj.</i> (想象别人苦乐情况) 间接体验的, 替代别人的; 代理的, 代替别人干的

序号	词汇	中文释义
182	viscous	<i>adj.</i> 粘性的; 黏的
	vicious	<i>adj.</i> 恶的, 邪恶的; 残酷的, 狠毒的
183	welter	<i>vi.</i> 滚, 打滚; 浸, 浸湿
	swelter	<i>n.</i> 闷热; 热得难受 <i>vi.</i> 被暑气所苦; 热得难受
184	whedde	<i>vt.</i> 以甜言蜜语诱惑; 用甜言蜜语欺骗
	whittle	<i>vt.</i> 削; 切; 削减; 削弱。 <i>n.</i> 屠刀

第四章

语境单词精选题及 解 析



第四章和第五章重在从训练量度和广度上，有效提升考生的语境词汇题的应试能力。本章共有 280 道新 SAT 语境单词精选题及解析。



注 意

语境单词题在新 SAT 考试中占比较大，阅读和语法部分加起来总共会考 10 道题，而且这 10 道题考查的角度非常细致严谨，需要反复琢磨和练习才能做到准确无误。



考生 7 天内学习完所有精选题，可以每天练习两套题，每套题的学习时间控制在 20 ~ 30 分钟。

Set 1

01 Although some might see the idea that our brains are just a bunch of molecules, grown in all the usual ways, as a bleak renunciation of all that is special about humanity. To me it is an exciting modern **take** on an old idea, that there is a bond that unifies all living things. Through advances in molecular biology and neuroscience, we can now understand better than ever just how deeply we share our biological make-up — physical and mental — with all the creatures with which we share our planet.

In the paragraph above, “take” most nearly means

- (A) scene
- (B) share
- (C) outlook
- (D) reaction

02 In August, some friends and I were sitting around a nighttime campfire. Our six-person camping group included one young lawyer. The rest of us were saying that it is wrong for lawyers to defend clients they know to be guilty. The lawyer found this **claim** offensive. Everyone is entitled to the best possible defense, she argued.

In the paragraph above, “claim” most nearly means

- (A) requirement
- (B) assertion
- (C) entitlement
- (D) demand

03 Today’s war on privacy is intimately related to the recent dramatic advances in technology. Many people today say that in order to enjoy the benefits of modern society, we must necessarily relinquish some **degree** of privacy. If we want the convenience of paying for a meal by credit card, then we must accept the routine collection of our purchases in a large database over which we have no control.

In the paragraph above, “degree” most nearly means

- (A) credential
- (B) sequence
- (C) standing
- (D) measure

04 Databasification, however, does have a **dark** side: increasing government access to private collections of information. Some privacy activists cite this cooperation as a reason to regulate private databases, which makes as much sense as preventing companies from manufacturing binoculars simply because police can use

them for unlawful surveillance. The more sensible approach is to restrict the power of the police to snoop in the first place.

In the paragraph above, “dark” most nearly means

- (A) mysterious (B) concealed
(C) morbid (D) ominous

05 Many people interpret recent discoveries in behavioral genetics to mean that genes determine whether an individual will have a gift for dance, take risks, or be aggressive, thereby raising questions about how much control we have over our own actions. For some, the idea that they may not be entirely at fault for their less desirable qualities is liberating, conferring a scientifically backed reprieve from guilt and self-doubt. Others feel doomed by their genes, which seem less changeable than the **traditional** culprit for personal failings, a lack of discipline. And many find it simply depressing to think that their accomplishments might not be the result of their own efforts.

In the paragraph above, “traditional” most nearly means

- (A) obsolete (B) authoritative
(C) conservative (D) customary

06 It takes only a glance at our nails, our knuckles, our palms to know Uhmma succeeded. Joon and I both possess Uhmma’s lean fingers, but without the hard, yellowed calluses formed by years of physical labor. Our hands turn pages of books, press fingertips to keyboard buttons, hold pencils and pens. They are lithe and **tender**. The hands of dreams come true.

In the paragraph above, “tender” most nearly means

- (A) affectionate (B) immature
(C) raw (D) soft

07 Like most Americans out-of-doors, I was a child of Thoreau. But the ways of seeing nature I’d inherited from him, and the whole tradition of nature writing he inspired, seemed not to fit my experiences as a gardener. In confronting the local groundhogs, or deciding whether I was obliged to mow my lawn, or how liberal I could afford to be with respect to weeds, I was **deep in** nature, surely, but my feelings about it, although strong, were something other than romantic, or worshipful.

In the paragraph above, “deep in” most nearly means

- (A) troubled by (B) immersed in
(C) wise about (D) trapped in

08 Like manned space flight in 1961, hydrogen power is proven but primitive, a technology **ripe** for acceleration and then deployment. For that, thank the Apollo

program itself, which spurred the development of early fuel cells.

In the paragraph above, “ripe” most nearly means

- (A) mature (B) ready
(C) fortunate (D) spoiled

09 Similarly, hydrogen can be produced from coal; once all the emissions of that process are taken into account, it’s debatable whether fuel-cell cars **yield** any environmental benefit at all.

In the paragraph above, “yield” most nearly means

- (A) reward (B) submit
(C) concede (D) produce

10 A hint of the possible function of Machu Picchu came to me while hiking there with a friend who is a botanist. We had approached via a trail perched high in the saddle of the mountain dividing the Machu Picchu side of the mountain from a dry inland valley. Standing in this gateway one sees two worlds: the brown and lifeless valley and the lush emerald-green valley **watered** by the thick fogs of the Urubamba River.

In the paragraph above, “watered” most nearly means

- (A) cleansed (B) diluted
(C) accreted (D) moistened

11 The mountainside is laid out in strips of vegetation and micro zones. The place is a scientist’s dream — the perfect location for all kinds of controlled experiments. Viewed in that context, the small terraces took on new meaning as experimental **patches** at a range of altitudes and built at so many different angles, facing the morning sun, the evening sun, constant sun or no sun.

In the paragraph above, “patches” most nearly means

- (A) materials (B) scraps
(C) decorations (D) plots

12 It is no coincidence that Emily Bronte has inspired two detective novels. Her remains are so skeletal that the body seems to have gone missing altogether. The personal documents that exist are few and far between; four short “diary papers” spaced out over a period of ten and a half years; three formal, unrevealing notes to her sister’s friend Ellen Nussey; a handful of French essays written at school in Brussels; the **odd** drawing; a fragment of an account book; the occasional other trace.

In the paragraph above, “odd” most nearly means

- (A) eccentric (B) unequal

(C) infrequent

(D) uneven

13 With so little to go on, Emily's biographers have had **serious** literary sleuthing to do. But research has yielded little in the way of hard evidence. Ever since it was revealed that the author of a work as striking as *Wuthering Heights* was the retiring daughter of a provincial parson, readers have regarded this fact as some sort of unnatural aberration. Lack of biographical data has made that enigmatic novel seem all the more obscure, and the combination of the two has left Emily ripe for mystification.

In the paragraph above, "serious" most nearly means

(A) dangerous

(B) overwhelming

(C) pensive

(D) considerable

14 As interpreter, Charlotte does indeed stand between posterity and Emily, beckoning us with one hand and waving us away with the other. Since Charlotte is almost the only source of biographical information, there is no option but to listen to what she says. But she is a **slippery** authority whose comments tell us more about her own attitude toward her sister than about the inner workings of Emily's mind. They betray ambivalent feelings: protectiveness tipping over into an urge to dominate, admiration tinged with condescension.

In the paragraph above, "slippery" most nearly means

(A) malicious

(B) unreliable

(C) clumsy

(D) precarious

15 "Perhaps you could take over the song instruction," he suggested, though he doubted that Professor Mo could sing. "We could coordinate other parts of the curriculum as well. I could assign the practice session as part of their homework. Make it required." Duncan tried to **broach** these ideas as delicately as he could.

In the paragraph above, "broach" most nearly means

(A) pierce

(B) shape

(C) veer

(D) bring up

16 The man then demonstrated other powers. He made the hands of my watch turn back two hours and the date go forward two days by stroking a coin placed over its face, explaining afterward that he **derives** power from metal. He had a little trouble trying to break my car key. However, he placed it against a metal radiator, and after a few seconds said, "It's starting to go." The key snapped in two.

In the paragraph above, "derives" most nearly means

(A) obtains

(B) infers

(C) traces

(D) originates

17 Part of the problem may well stem from the long-standing tendency of European or Euro-American thinkers to regard Native Americans as fundamentally and profoundly different, motivated more often by mysticism than by ambition, **charged** more by unfathomable visions than by intelligence or introspection.

In the paragraph above, the word “charged” most nearly means

(A) commanded	(B) indicated
(C) replenished	(D) inspired

18 Jerry was deceitful, but at the time I did not think he was imaginative enough to do any damage. And yet his life was not the conventional double life that most white people led in Africa. Jerry had certain ambitions; ambition makes more liars than egotism does. But Jerry was so careful, his lies such **modest** calculations, that he was always believed.

In the paragraph above, “modest” most nearly means

(A) self-conscious	(B) secretive
(C) decent	(D) moderate

19 This would have made more sense if the Hodgkinsons were bored, dried-up people who needed to feast on any new stranger, but they were not; they were in the world and leading stimulating lives and I finally had to come to the **anxious** conclusion that they simply liked me.

In the paragraph above, “anxious” most nearly means

(A) meticulous	(B) impatient
(C) uneasy	(D) frightened

20 Inequality in the working world made it exceedingly difficult for a middle-class woman to support herself on her own. Let alone support dependents. Thus, at a time when **occupation** was becoming a core element in masculine identity, any position for middle-class women other than in relation to men was considered anomalous.

In the paragraph above, “occupation” most nearly means

(A) military conquest	(B) pleasant diversion
(C) vocation	(D) settlement

Set 1 答案、译文及解析

01. C

【译文】 尽管有些人会认为我们的大脑只是一堆分子，遵循万物规律生长，然而对我而言，这种排除一切人性特点的看法，正是现代观念取代了旧看法，这一点激动人心，也就是说有一种将万物联系在一起的纽带。分子生物学和神经学的进步使我们现在可以更好地理解，我们与地球上所有生物共有的生理和心理方面的生物构造联系有多么深刻。

【解析】 take (n.): a distinct or personal point of view, outlook, or assessment

outlook (n.): point of view

联系上下文可以看出，take 在此处的意思是“观点”。纵观选项，A 选项 scene 译为：场景；B 选项 share 译为：共同，共享；D 选项 reaction 译为：反应；只有 C 选项 outlook 有“观点，看法”的意思，符合此处的语境，所以选择 C。

02. B

【译文】 八月的一个夜晚，我和一些朋友围坐在篝火旁。我们六个人的营队里有一名律师。我们其他人都说，律师为那些他们明知有罪的委托人辩护是不对的。那位律师认为这种说法有点偏颇。她反驳道，每个人都有权利获得最好的辩护。

【解析】 claim (n.): an assertion open to challenge

文中是 an offensive claim，一个冒犯人的观点或主张，所以应该选择 assertion，主张。而 D 选项中的 demand 译为 request urgently and forcefully，从文中看没有这样强硬的语气，所以不能选择 D。

03. D

【译文】 当今关于隐私的争论与近期科技上的巨大进步紧密相关。如今，许多人说，为了享受现代社会的福利，我们必须在隐私上做出一定的牺牲。如果想享受信用卡付费带来的便利，就必须接受将我们的消费记录收集到大数据库当中的规定，而我们无法控制这个数据库。

【解析】 degree (n.): the extent, measure or scope of an action, condition or

relation

文中 degree of privacy 中的 degree 是“程度”的意思，而在选项中 A 译为证书，凭据；B 译为：序列；C 译为：身份或经济地位；只有 D 可译为：程度，所以选择 D。

04. D

【译文】然而，数据基础化的确有其黑暗面：政府不断获得私人信息。一些隐私维权人士认为，就是因为这种协作，所以要管理私人数据，这就像仅仅因为警察可能用望远镜进行不合法的监督，就禁止公司生产一样不合理。更明智的做法是，在一开始就限制警察窥探的权力。

【解析】ominous (*adj.*): threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments

此处的 dark side 应理解为：（数据基础化）阴暗的、不好的一面。首先排除形容 mental state（精神状况）的 C 选项 morbid。联系上下文可知，dark 在此处表达的是将来的一种不好的发展趋势，而 A 选项 mysterious 只表示“神秘的”，B 选项 conceal 只表示“隐藏的”，并不能体现出“发展趋势”。只有 D 选项的 ominous 的解释中有表示发展趋势的 foreshadowing ... tragic developments，所以选择 D 选项。

05. D

【译文】许多人将近来在行为遗传学方面的发现解释为：基因决定了一个人是否有舞蹈天赋，喜欢冒险，或是争强好胜，因此提出了我们有多少自控力的问题。对一些人而言，他们那些不太理想的品质可能不完全是自己的错，这种观点不断得到承认，因此给罪恶感和自我怀疑提供了有科学支撑的开脱。其他人觉得基因决定了自己的命运，这比传统上个人失败的原因，即缺乏自律，看上去更难以改变。并且很多人认为，想到自己的成就可能不是自我努力的结果，就让人非常沮丧。

【解析】traditional 在此处应理解为：通常的。选项中 A 译为：过时的；B 译为：权威的；C 译为：保守的。只有 D 可译为：习惯上的，通常的。所以只有 D 最符合语境，选择 D。

06. D

【译文】只要看一眼我们的指甲、指关节、手掌，就知道 Uhmma 成功了。Joon 和我都拥有 Uhmma 般细长的手指，但却没有因多年体力劳作而形成的又硬又黄的老茧。我们柔软的手翻动书页，指尖按动键盘，拿着铅笔和钢笔。梦想的双手成为现实。

【解析】tender 有柔软的和纤弱的两种意思，所以答案先锁定 B 或 D。从上下文可以看出，tender 形容的是我们的双手。B 选项译为：lack of maturity，不成熟的。maturity 一般都是形容人性的成熟或瓜果的成熟等等。而 D 选项译为：柔软的，可以形容手这样实质的物品或器官，所以选择 D。

07. B

【译文】与许多热爱户外的美国人一样，我是梭罗的孩子。但是我从他身上学到的看待自然的方式，以及所有他启发的关于自然写作的惯例，似乎与我作为园丁的经历不相符。与当地土拨鼠对抗，或者决定是否必须修整草坪，又或者是思考我能容忍杂草长多高的时候，当然我沉浸在自然中，然而尽管我对自然的感情十分强烈，但却不是浪漫或崇拜的。

【解析】deep in 在这里应理解为“专注于”。A 选项译为：被……所困扰；C 选项译为：对……聪明的；D 选项译为：受困于……。而 B 选项，immersed 有 engross (oneself) fully 的意思，与语境中的专注相匹配，所以选择 B。

08. B

【译文】就像 1961 年的载人航天飞行一样，氢能是众所公认但仍处于发展初期的科技，但是这种科技已经可以加速发展，然后投入使用。因此，得益于阿波罗计划本身，早期燃料电池得到了发展。

【解析】ripe (v.): ready or suitable for something

文中的 ripe for acceleration 应理解为：准备好了去加速发展，所以选择 B 选项 ready。而 A 选项译为：成熟的；C 选项译为：幸运的；D 选项译为：不可使用的，皆不符合语境。

09. D

【译文】同样，氢可以从碳中制取；一旦考虑这个过程所有的排放物，那么燃料电池汽车是否能产生环境效益还有待争论。

【解析】yield (v.): to produce or provide

文中 yield benefit 理解为：产生好处。A 选项译为：报答；B 选项译为：递交；C 选项译为：让步。只有 D 选项 produce 可译为“产生”，并与 benefit 连用比较符合此处的语境，所以选择 D。

10. D

【译文】和一位植物学家朋友在马丘比丘徒步旅行时，我突然想到了一项马丘比丘可能具备的功能。我们在坐落于这座山山脊高处的小路上行走，它

将这座山上马丘比丘那面和干燥的内陆山谷分割开来。站在这条小路上可以看到两个世界：毫无生气的棕色山谷和受乌鲁班巴河浓雾所滋润的祖母绿山谷。

【解析】water 在文中理解为（被浓雾）滋润。A 选项 cleanse 译为：净化；B 选项 dilute 译为：稀释；C 选项 accrete 译为：合生；D 选项 moisten 译为：滋润。只有 D 的语义与 water 相符，所以选择 D。

11. D

【译文】山坡被划分成植被带和小区域。这个地方是科学家的梦想之地——是进行各种可控实验的绝佳之处。从这个背景看，作为位于一定海拔范围之处的试验田，按照各种不同的角度建造，有些接受早晨阳光的照射，有些接受傍晚阳光的照射，或者持续的阳光照射，或者全天无阳光照射，这些小型梯田就有了新的意义。

【解析】patch (*n.*): a part or area distinct from that about it
plot (*n.*): a small area of ground covered by specific vegetation

文中的 patch 指的是：实验的梯田。纵观四个选项，A 选项 material 译为：材料；B 选项 scrap 译为：碎片；C 选项 decoration 译为：装饰；只有 D 选项 plot，有土地的意思，所以选择 D。

12. C

【译文】Emily Bronte 创作了两部侦探小说，这并不是巧合。她的所有遗迹像骨骼一样分散，所以身体似乎整个丢失了一般。现存的个人文件非常稀少：四张短小的“日记纸”，时间跨度超过十年半；三份给她姐姐的朋友 Ellen Nusse 正式但未公开的便条；少量在布鲁塞尔的学校写的法语文章；几幅零散的画；一本账簿的碎片；以及其他零碎的物品。

【解析】odd (*adj.*): happening in a way that is not planned or regular

联系上下文可以发现，用分号链接的六件事物是并列的，并表达了同一个意思，就是他们的总领句：documents...are few and far between。所以此处的 short, handful, odd, fragment, occasional 等词表示的都应是“稀少”的意思。纵观选项，只有 C 选项 infrequent（不常见的）有“稀少”的意思，所以选择 C。

13. D

【译文】因为资料稀少，Emily 的传记作者做了大量文学调查。但从真凭实据方面来看，这些研究并没有多少成效。自从被曝出《呼啸山庄》这部伟大作品的作者是乡下牧师的女儿，她一直过着隐居生活，读者们认为这个事

实有点不寻常。传记资料的缺乏使得晦涩难懂的小说似乎更加难以理解，而这两者结合起来使得 Emily 变得非常神秘。

【解析】serious (*adj.*): excessive or impressive in quality, quantity, extent or degree

文中的 serious 应理解为“大量的”，首先排除 A 选项的 dangerous (危险的) 和 C 选项的 pensive (抑郁的)。剩下的 overwhelming 和 considerable 都可以表示数量的多。但 overwhelming 用来修饰调查程度太深，而 considerable 则表现得恰到好处，所以选择 D。

14. B

【译文】作为叙述者，Charlotte 的确站在后世与 Emily 之间，一只手召唤我们，而用另一只手向我们挥手告别。因为 Charlotte 几乎是传记资料的唯一来源，因此除了听她讲述之外别无选择。但她的话并不完全可信，她所告诉我们的说法更多是关于她自己对于她姐姐的个人态度，而不是 Emily 思想的内涵。它们表现了矛盾的情感：过度的保护欲演变为支配，以及略带屈尊俯就的钦佩。

【解析】文中说 Charlotte 的许多观点都是 about her own attitude，所以 slippery 应理解为不可信的。纵观选项，A 选项 malicious 译为：恶意的；C 选项 clumsy 译为：笨拙的；D 选项 precarious 译为：不稳定的；只有 B 选项 unreliable 译为：不可信的，所以选择 B。

15. D

【译文】“或许你可以接替成为歌唱指挥，”他建议道，尽管他很怀疑 Mo 教授是否会唱歌。“我们还可以在课程的其他方面协作。我可以把练习部分布置为他们的一个作业，使它成为硬性要求。”Duncan 尽可能巧妙地提出这些想法。

【解析】broach (*v.*): bring up a topic for discussion

文中的 broach ideas 理解为提出想法。A 选项 pierce 译为：刺穿；C 选项 veer 译为：使转向。而 shape (塑造) 和 bring up (提出) 虽然都可以用在 idea 前面作动词，但是从上下文中我们可以看出，此处的 idea 已经在 Duncan 的脑海中形成了，他只是在提出这些成型的想法，而不存在塑造想法这一说，所以选择 D。

16. A

【译文】然后那个人展示了其他的力量。他轻轻敲击置于手表表面的一个硬币，于是我的手表指针往回转了两小时，而日期则前进两天，随后解释

说他从金属那里获得力量。他把我的车钥匙弄断时遇到了一点小困难。然而，他把钥匙放在金属散热器上，过了几秒说，“它开始动了。”钥匙断成了两截。

【解析】derive (v.): to take, receive or obtain especially from a specified source

文中 derive power from metal 应理解为：从金属中得到力量。首先，排除 B 选项的 infer，推断，以及 C 选项中的 trace，追溯。而 originate（源自），是附有时间性的概念，在此处不符合语境。所以只有 A 选项的 obtain，获得，最恰当，所以选择 A。

17. D

【译文】部分问题很可能源自欧洲或欧裔美国思想家们长期存在的那种倾向：他们认为印第安人从根本上来说是非常不同的，比起抱负，他们更常受到神秘主义的激发，比起智慧或是自省，更常被深不可测的想象所启示。

【解析】charge (v.): electrify

简化一下句子结构，可以理解为 Native Americans are charged by...，所以动作的发起者是 by 后面的内容如智慧、自省，或者深不可测的想象等。纵观选项，A 选项 command 译为：命令；B 选项 indicate 译为：阐明；C 选项 replenish 译为：补充；D 选项 inspire 译为：启示，启发。逐一带入文中可见，智慧或是想象只能启发人，而不能命令、阐明或补充人，所以这里只有 D 选项的 inspire 最符合语境，选择 D。

18. D

【译文】Jerry 爱说谎话，但那时我认为他想象力不够丰富，所以不会造成任何损害。而且他的生活不是大多数白人在非洲所过的传统的双重生活。Jerry 有自己的野心：野心更多的是造就说谎者，而不是自大狂。但是 Jerry 十分小心，他的谎言是经过一点儿深思熟虑的，所以人们总是相信他。

【解析】modest (adj.): not very large in size or amount, moderate

文中是 modest 理解为：适度的，并且修饰 calculation（深思熟虑）。A 选项译为：自知的；B 选项译为：秘密的；C 选项译为：地道的。显然都不对，只有 D 选项 moderate（适度的）符合语境，所以选择 D。

19. C

【译文】要是 Hodgkinson 夫妇是无聊、老态龙钟的人，且需要尽情享受任何新来的陌生人所带来的乐趣，这可能更说得通，但他们不是；他们生活在这个世上，过着有趣的生活，最后我不安地认为：他们只是喜欢我而已。

【解析】anxious (*adj.*): characterized by extreme uneasiness of mind

联系上下文就会发现，这个 anxious conclusion 是让作者觉得忐忑的。A 选项 meticulous 译为：注重细节的；B 选项 impatient 译为：不耐烦的。显然，A 和 B 都与文中要表达的意思没有对应，所以先排除。而 D 选项 frightened 译为：thrown into a state of intense fear or desperation，但文中并没有害怕或是绝望的语义对应。只有 C 选项的 uneasy 对应了文中要表达的这种忐忑的心理，所以选择 C。

20. C

【译文】职场中的不平等使中产阶级女性越来越难以自给自足，更不要说抚养家眷。因此，当职业成为男性身份的核心元素时，与男性无关的中产阶级女性的职位都会被认为是反常的。

【解析】occupation (*n.*): the work that a people does

上下文都在将工作和职业，所以此处的 occupation 只能理解成：职业。A 选项译为：军事征服；B 选项译为：愉快的消遣；D 选项译为：定居地；只有 C 选项译为：职业，所以选择 C。

Set 2



01 Several different families had rented the house over the past several years, none of them, apparently, interested in preventing or even forestalling its decline. Of course, to be **fair**, Miles had to admit that the decline had begun under the Robys' own stewardship on what had once been a tidy, well kept street; theirs and the Mints place next door were first houses to prefigure the deterioration of the whole neighborhood.

In the paragraph above, “fair” most nearly means

- (A) allowable
- (B) adequate
- (C) just
- (D) likely

02 If CO₂ levels increase as foretold, the rise in average global temperature, when it hits full force no later than the middle of the coming century, could be between three degrees and nine degrees Fahrenheit. The increase in temperature will be relatively small at the equator, grow larger toward the higher latitudes, and peak at the poles. If CO₂ in the atmosphere triples or quadruples, the warming could soar much higher, to temperatures far beyond the **range** of human experience.

In the paragraph above, “range” most nearly means

- (A) territory
- (B) scope
- (C) capacity
- (D) distance

03 For generations, archaeologists have dug up the tomb and treasures of the pharaohs all over Egypt. Archaeologist Mark Lehrer has focused, instead, on where and how the thousands of laborers who actually built the pyramids lived, attempting to decipher the complex economic system that sustained them over the 80 or so years they labored on this monumental task. Lehrer believes that more than 20,000 workers lived in a “**lost**” city on the Giza plain in Egypt.

In the paragraph above, “lost” most nearly means

- (A) unsuccessful
- (B) vanished
- (C) just beyond reach
- (D) no longer owned

04 Occasionally, you will hear some scientific pundit proclaim there is no evidence for parapsychological phenomena, therefore parapsychology is a pseudoscience with no subject matter to study. That is **patent** nonsense. For over

two thousand years people have been reporting a class of human experiences — the kind commonly called psychic — and for almost as long, scholars and scientists have been trying to understand them.

In the paragraph above, “patent” most nearly means

- (A) proprietary (B) unobstructed
(C) privileged (D) obvious

05 He thought he was sophisticated and cosmopolitan; she reduced him to a country provincial. But Hemingway outlived Stein by fifteen years and so had the last word in this quarrel. In *A Moveable Feast* he wrote, “I cannot remember Gertrude Stein ever speaking well of any writer who had not written favorably about her work or done something to **advance** her career except for Ronald Firbank and, later, Scott Fitzgerald.”

In the paragraph above, “advance” most nearly means

- (A) ascend (B) further
(C) propose (D) exceed

06 Any African American scholars engaged in the field of Black studies must view the work from inside their community rather than from an “objective”, outside position. Black studies (and to some degree women’s studies) began from an understanding of the necessity of connecting the people doing the research and the people who were the subjects of the inquiry — to have the academic concepts informed by the individuals whose very lives spoke to that about which we scholars intellectualize. However, in the struggle to be seen as “**legitimate**” academic disciplines, many of these programs have retreated from the community base that was their initial core and support.

In the paragraph above, “legitimate” most nearly means

- (A) reputable (B) lawful
(C) entitled (D) logical

07 She taught me the importance of preserving the historical record of the community as the people within it understood it and thus **grounded** me in a far different research tradition than the one I encountered in my academic training. The manner in which I practice the historical craft is far different from my mother’s, but the fact that I do it and the assumptions that guide me are firmly **grounded** in her historical practice. She preserved in her mind and in her conversations with me a history and a way of historical understanding that I now attempt to preserve in my writing and in my classroom.

In the paragraph above, “grounded” most nearly means

- (A) insulated (B) justified

(C) rooted

(D) stranded

08 *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is a catalogue of violence. This is explained by the nature of Stowe's subject matter, her laudable determination to flinch at nothing in presenting the complete picture; an explanation that falters only if we pause to ask whether or not her picture is indeed complete; and what constriction or failure of perception forced her to so depend on the description of brutality — unmotivated senseless — and to leave unanswered the only important question; what was it, after all, that **moved** people to such deeds?

In the paragraph above, “moved” most nearly means

(A) relocated

(B) proposed

(C) drove

(D) progressed

09 “For the literary critic”, writes J. W. Ward, summing up the dilemma **posed** by *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, “the problem is how a book so seemingly artless, so lacking in apparent literary talent, was not only an immediate success but has endured.” Indeed, the modernist literary aesthetic cannot account for the unprecedented and persistent popularity of a book like *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for this novel operates according to principles quite other than those that have been responsible for determining the currently sanctified American literary classics.

In the paragraph above, “posed” most nearly means

(A) questioned

(B) presented

(C) puzzled

(D) positioned

10 On the way out, students would nod at his father, occasionally — usually the younger ones — stop and ask a question about their work. Older boys sat on the steps to argue, and they didn't rise, as David didn't for his teachers, as his father passed. They said good night in Yiddish or, not pausing in their conversations at all, simply raised their chins at his father, a bare acknowledgment in which David saw condescension, traces of contempt. It galled him that they knew his father in all his weaknesses — his dreamy-mindedness, his affection for puns, his penchant for flying off the handle and his **killing** remorse afterward — they knew all these things as well as his own son did. He registered what he believed was the complacent derision in their faces, and recognized much the same in himself, which made him even angrier. He knew his father just that well, and of course he loved him. Did they? Did they love him, these pale boys with their green suits, smugly arguing laws nobody but they cared about anyway?

In the paragraph above, “killing” most nearly means

(A) fatal

(B) canceling

(C) excruciating

(D) ultimate

11 When we walk around the city on an ordinary day, our ears will register music at almost every turn — bass lines pumping from passing cars, bits of hip-hop seeping out of the headphones of teenagers on the subway, a lawyer's cell phone tweeting Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" — but almost none of it will be the **immediate** result of physical work by human hands or voices.

In the paragraph above, "immediate" most nearly means

- (A) prompt (B) direct
(C) near (D) instantaneous

12 In many respects green consumerism **marks** a turning point, for it is bringing Earth consciousness into the limelight.

In the paragraph above, "marks" most nearly means

- (A) signals (B) records
(C) traces (D) observes

13 From the moment I walked into the Grapple d'Oro, sometime during the summer of 1968, it became one of my favorite hangouts. It was then a very typical, very **modest** Roman trattoria, with paper tablecloths and bare walls, but the atmosphere was friendly and the food simple but superb.

In the paragraph above, "modest" most nearly means

- (A) bashful (B) proper
(C) reasonable (D) unpretentious

14 Science must always be challenged because that is the way that progress is made, but the challenge must use scientifically **sound** experiments and robust analysis.

In the paragraph above, "sound" most nearly means

- (A) severe (B) wise
(C) firm (D) valid

15 Writers blessed with talent to spare go through this process unconsciously, in some cases oblivious to it. Especially when they're young, as long as they have a certain **level** of talent it's not so difficult for them to write a novel.

In the paragraph above, "level" most nearly means

- (A) rank (B) equality
(C) height (D) degree

16 The remaining majority of writers who can't reach such heights (including me, of course) have to supplement what's missing from their **store** of talent through whatever means they can.

In the paragraph above, “store” most nearly means

- (A) supply
- (B) value
- (C) abundance
- (D) source

17 Mama was a great cook. She also loved to talk on the phone, and during the next weeks, I strained to overhear any mention of Carroll Byrd. I got plenty of **material**. But since Mama generally stayed home and was the recipient rather than the purveyor of news, it was sometimes hard for me to figure out what had actually happened.

In the paragraph above, “material” most nearly means

- (A) substance
- (B) information
- (C) suitable candidate
- (D) admissible evidence

18 The **vision** most of us have of migration is of movements on a large scale, of birds arriving at their wintering grounds, of spawning salmon moving upstream, or of wildebeest, zebra, and gazelle trekking over the plains of East Africa.

In the paragraph above, “vision” most nearly means

- (A) eyesight
- (B) conception
- (C) revelation
- (D) anticipation

19 Herodotus himself does not expect us to believe everything we read. He sometimes interrupts the ongoing account in his first-person voice as the narrator, precisely to remind us not to **treat** the ongoing narrative as definitively true.

In the paragraph above, “treat” most nearly means

- (A) regard
- (B) remedy
- (C) pay for
- (D) comment on

20 Scholars skeptical of Herodotus emphasize that as modern readers we must remain aware of the cast gulf that separates our one sense of what it means to preserve the past from those that prevailed in the mid-fifth century B. C. E. Modern students of oral history, drawing on the comparative study of other oral cultures, claim that three generations is the **outside** limit to be placed on the accurate oral transmission of past events.

In the paragraph above, “outside” most nearly means

- (A) extraneous
- (B) negligible
- (C) maximum
- (D) secluded

Set 2 答案、译文及解析

01. C

【译文】过去几年，几个不同的家庭租借过这幢房子，显然他们都没有兴趣打理这幢房子以防止或提前阻止其衰败。当然，公平地说，Miles 必须承认这房子的衰败是从 Roby 一家自己管理时开始的。在此之前，这里曾经是整洁、干净的街道，他们一家以及隔壁 Mint 一家的房子最早预示了整个街区的衰败。

【解析】该题 A 选项 allowable 解释为“可允许的”；B 选项 adequate 解释为“适当的，足够的”；C 选项 just 解释为“公正的，合理的”；D 选项 likely 解释为“可能的”。原词 fair 解释为“公平的”，且原文 of course 前后有转折关系，前文说所有人都不阻止房子的衰败，之后则是说房子的衰败是从 Roby 时期开始的。所以这题在语意对应上只能选 C。

02. B

【译文】如果二氧化碳浓度像预示的那样增加，那么全球平均气温最晚将在这个世纪中期达到最高值，升温 3 到 9 华氏度。赤道附近的气温升高相对较小，随着纬度变高，温度将会逐渐增加，并且在南北极达到顶峰。如果大气中二氧化碳增加 3 倍或 4 倍，全球变暖会更加剧烈，温度会远超人类所能承受的范围。

【解析】该题 A 选项 territory 解释为“领土，领地”，是土地面积上的范围；B 选项 scope 解释为“范围”；C 选项 capacity 解释为“容量”；D 选项 distance 解释为“距离”。原词 range 解释为“范围”，原词指的是温度的范围，只能与 scope 同义替换所以这题只能选 B。

03. B

【译文】几十年来，考古学家挖遍了埃及境内法老的坟墓和宝藏。而考古学家 Mark Lehrer 却关注那些实际建造金字塔的数千名劳工在哪里以及如何生活。他尝试解开那个支持了他们 80 年左右的复杂的经济系统之谜，期间他们一直在从事这项伟大的任务。Lehrer 相信，有 20,000 多名工人曾经生活在埃及吉萨平原上一个“消失”了的城市。

【解析】该题 A 选项 unsuccessful 解释为“失败的”；B 选项 vanished 解释

为“消失的”；C 选项 just beyond reach 解释为“接触不到的”；D 选项 no longer owned 解释为“不再拥有的”。原词 lost 解释为“失去的，遗失的”，只能与 vanished 对应。所以这题只能选 B。

04. D

【译文】偶尔你会听到一些科学权威声称通灵现象毫无根据，因此通灵学是一种没有实质问题可以研究的伪科学。这显然是胡扯。两千多年来，人们一直在报道一种人类经历——通常称为通灵——这两千多年，学者和科学家一直尝试着理解这些经历。

【解析】该题 A 选项 proprietary 解释为“专有的，专利的”；B 选项 unobstructed 解释为“没有阻碍的”；C 选项 privileged 解释为“特权的，专有的”；D 选项 obvious 解释为“显而易见的”。原词 patent 做名词时解释为“专利”，做形容词时解释为“专利的”或者“显然的，显而易见的”。原文通过上下文可见此处 patent 不能做“专利的”解释，故只能做“显然的”解释，与 obvious 对应。所以这题只能选 D。

05. A

【译文】他认为自己久经世故，见多识广；她贬低他是个乡下人。但是海明威比 Stein 多活了 15 年，所以在这场口角中他有最后的发言权。他在《流动的盛宴》中写道：“除了 Ronald Firbank 和之后的 Scott Fitzgerald，我不记得 Gertrude Stein 夸赞过其他不拍她马屁或者帮她上位的人。这些作家没有写过赞扬她作品的话，也没有做过推进她写作生涯的事情。”

【解析】该题 A 选项 ascend 解释为“提升，提高”；B 选项 further 解释为“继续”，有 continue 的意思；C 选项 propose 解释为“提议，推荐”；D 选项 exceed 解释为“超过，超越”。原词 advance 解释为“使前进，提升”，原文通过 and 连接前后两句，意思应相近，故此处解释为职业的提升，与 ascend 对应。所以这题选 A。

06. A

【译文】任何从事黑人研究领域的非裔美国学者，必须从他们群体内部来进行研究，而不是从“客观的”外部。黑人研究（从某种程度上与女性研究类似）要从理解研究人员和调查研究对象联系的必要性开始，要有个人叙述的学术概念，他们的生活证实了我们这些学者所阐述的那些东西。然而，在是否应视为“合理的”学术学科的斗争中，许多这样的项目脱离了社区基础，而这些是他们最初的核心和支持。

【解析】legitimate 本身修饰理性的对象，解释为“正当，合理，合法”，

但是这个地方本词所修饰的对象为学科，而且这个词汇上面加了双引号用来讽刺学者们脱离“卑微”的非洲裔美国社区的真实核心而自己编造一些看似冠冕堂皇的内容。可见这里的 *legitimate* 不是真正意义上的 *logic* 或是 *entitled*，只不过是需要被人们看成“正经的”，所以选择 *reputable*，A 选项。

07. C

【译文】她告诉我保存这个社区的历史遗迹很重要，因为这个社区里的人了解这个社区，因此与我在学术训练中所遇到的惯例相比，它使我能够基于一种完全不同的研究惯例进行研究。我所采取的历史研究方法完全不同于我母亲，但是我从事研究这个事实以及我遵从的假设都深深扎根于她的历史实践。她在自己的脑海和与我的对话中所保留的历史以及理解历史的方法，是我现在写作和课堂上尝试保留的东西。

【解析】*ground* (v.): to furnish with a foundation of knowledge

这里的 *ground* 解释为“根深蒂固”的意思。A 选项译为：使孤立；B 选项译为：使正义；D 选项使陷入困境；只有 C 使选项译为：深植，故选择 C。

08. C

【译文】《汤姆叔叔的小屋》这本书揭露了一系列暴行。斯托夫的写作主旨——她令人敬佩地决定毫无畏惧地呈现完整的画面——解释了这个现象。但这种解释在下面这些问题面前就显得苍白无力了。她的画面是否真正完整？是什么样的局限或挫败感迫使她如此趋向于描写暴力（没有目的，没有意义地）而对唯一重要的问题却未作答：到底是什么促使人们施暴的？

【解析】*move* (v.): to cause people to go from one place to another

这里的 *move* 取其广义，*cause sb. to do sth.*。文中是 *move people to such deeds* 即导致人们这种行为，答案 C 中的 *drive* 也有 *make people go from one place to another* 之意。

09. B

【译文】J. W. Ward 总结《汤姆叔叔的小屋》这本书中所呈现的困境时写道：“对文学评论家而言，问题是一本看上去没什么艺术感，缺乏明显文学天赋的书如何很快就取得成功，而且还经久不衰。”实际上，现代主义文学美学并不能解释像《汤姆叔叔的小屋》这样的书为何能获得空前的持续不断的名气，因为这部小说遵循的原则完全不同于当前神圣化的美国文学经典一直以来所遵循的原则。

【解析】*pose* (v.): to put or set forth

pose 是展现，提出的意思。文中 A、C 词义显然不对。D 的意思是 *put sth. in*

a particular position, 而文中是 pose dilemma, 显然不是一个 particular position, 而更多的是展现提出的意思。present 恰是“展现”的意思, 所以选择 B。

10. C

【译文】在出去的路上, 学生们会向他的父亲点头, 偶尔——通常是年轻的学生——停下脚步询问关于他工作的问题。大一点的男孩坐在台阶上争论着, 他的父亲经过时, 他们没有起身, 就像 David 对他的老师所做的一样。他们用意第绪语说晚上好, 或者不停止聊天, 只是向他的父亲抬抬下巴, David 在这种简单的致意中看到了屈尊俯就和轻视的痕迹。让他感到恼怒的是他们知道他父亲所有的缺点——爱空想, 喜欢说俏皮话, 容易大发雷霆以及之后极度痛苦的懊悔——他们就像他儿子一样清楚地知道所有这些事情。他记下了他们脸上让他觉得自鸣得意的嘲笑, 并且发现和自己很像, 这使他更为恼怒。他很了解自己的父亲, 当然也很爱他。可是他们呢? 这些穿着绿色衣服, 自鸣得意地谈论一些除了他们没人关心的法律的苍白男孩, 他们爱他吗?

【解析】 killing (*adj.*): extremely difficult to deal with also; calling for great strength, stamina or endurance

文章里是 killing remorse 理解为“痛苦的懊悔”。A 选项 fatal 译为: 命中注定的; B 选项 canceling 译为: 取消的; D 选项 ultimate 译为: 最终的; 只有 C 选项译为: 令人苦恼的, 所以选择 C。

11. B

【译文】若我们平常漫步在这座城市, 耳朵会注意到几乎每个转弯处的音乐——过往车辆传来的低音, 地铁里青少年耳机里传出的嘻哈乐, 一位律师手机传出的贝多芬《欢乐颂》的铃声——但它们基本上都不是由人直接弹奏或唱出来的。

【解析】 immediate (*adj.*): acting or being without the intervention of another object

immediate 在文中用来形容之前破折号之间的内容, 所以要想做对这道题就要先清楚破折号之间的事物有什么特点。经过阅读我们发现, 这些事物都是从音响、耳机、手机中发出来的, 而不是人直接的真声, 所以选择 B。而此处的 D 选项, instantaneous 虽然在 immediate 译为“立即的”的时候与其互为近义词, 但是在此处并不是作者想要表达的“人直接的真声”的意思, 不符合语境, 故不选。

12. A

【译文】在许多方面, 绿色消费主义标志着一个转折点, 因为它将地球意

识带到了聚光灯下。

【解析】mark (v.): characterize, distinguish

mark a turning point 理解为“标志一个转折点”，B 选项 record 译为：记录；C 选项 trace 译为：追溯；D 选项 observe 译为：观察；只有 A 选项 signal 可译为：标志，故选择 A。

13. D

【译文】1968 年夏天的某一天，从我走进 Grapple d'Oro 的那一刻起，它就成了我最喜欢的去处之一。当时它是非常典型、非常朴素的罗马餐馆，桌布是纸质的，墙壁未经粉刷，但气氛友好，食物简单却口味极佳。

【解析】modest (adj.): free from pomp or affectation

上下文中的纸质桌布、没有粉刷的墙等都意在表达这家餐厅是十分质朴的，而 modest 最通常的意思“谦虚的”在此处也不尽恰当，所以应选择 D, unpretentious, 不铺张的。A、C 选项都不会用来形容一家餐馆。而 B 选项未能体现出上下文中的意思“质朴”，故皆不选。

14. D

【译文】科学必须要经常受到挑战，因为这是取得进步的方式，但是这种挑战必须使用可靠的科学实验和有力的分析。

【解析】sound (adj.): logically valid and having true premises

此处的 scientifically sound 应理解为科学上合理的。A 选项 severe: 剧烈的；B 选项 wise: 聪慧的；C 选项 firm: 牢固的；只有 D 选项 valid 译为：well grounded in logic or truth or having legal force, 符合……逻辑的，故选择 D。

15. D

【译文】才华横溢的作家无意中经历了这一过程，在某些情况下甚至对此根本没有察觉。尤其在他们还年轻的时候，只要他们有一定的天赋，写小说对他们来说并不十分困难。

【解析】level (n.): a position on a scale of intensity or amount or quality

文中是 a certain level of talent, 理解为一定程度上的天赋。A 选项 rank: 排位；B 选项 equality: 平等；C 选项 height: 高度；D 选项 degree: 程度。在此处用来形容 talent 最恰当的应该是 degree, 故选择 D。

16. A

【译文】剩下的大部分作家（当然包括我在内）无法达到这样的高度，

他们就必须通过一切可能的手段来弥补自己天赋储备中所缺失的东西。

【解析】store (v.): a supply of sth. that is kept for future use

此处的 store of talent 应理解为“天赋的储备”。首先排除 B 选项的 value, 价值。接着排除 C 选项, 因为 abundance 表示充足的一定量, 而文中作者明确表示需要 supplement (补充), 逻辑错误, 所以不选。而剩下的 A 选项 supply (供给) 和 D 选项 source (源头)。D 选项 source 指某物的起源, 具有一定的时间逻辑, 而此处作者想要表达的只是“内容的供给”, 所以不选择 D 而应选择 A。

17. B

【译文】妈妈是伟大的厨师。她也喜欢煲电话粥, 在接下来的几周, 我不小心听到她提及 Carroll Byrd。我获得了充足的素材。但因为妈妈通常待在家里, 往往听别人说消息多过自己说, 这使我有时很难弄清楚究竟发生了什么。

【解析】material (n.): sth. used in doing a particular activity

根据上下文我们发现, 本段中的 material 与后句的 news 同义, 都表示母亲电话中得到的消息、信息。首先排除与信息无关的 A 选项 substance (物质) 和 C 选项 suitable candidate (适合人选)。而 D 选项中心词 evidence, 译为“证据”。文中作者并没有要证明什么, 只是说得到的、听说的信息, 逻辑不对, 所以不选 D。而 B 选项 information 正是“信息”的意思, 故选择 B。

18. B

【译文】我们大多数人对迁徙的概念是大规模的运动, 鸟类到达了它们的越冬地, 产卵的鲑鱼向上游, 或是角马、斑马和羚羊在东非平原上辛苦跋涉。

【解析】vision (n.): a thought, concept

“The vision most of us have of...” 文中应理解为“我们中大多数对……的概念”, 所以是 conception, 概念。而 D 选项中的 anticipation, 英文解释为 a feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen 或者 the act of preparing for something, 文中既没有“excitement”, 也没有“preparing”的体现, 所以不能选。

19. A

【译文】Herodotus 本人并不希望我们相信我们所读到的一切。他有时会以第一人称叙述者的语气打断讲话, 就是提醒我们不要把正在讲的话完全当真。

【解析】treat (v.): to think of and act toward in a specified way

“treat...as...” 文中应理解为“将……当成是……”。B 选项译为“治

疗”，C 选项译为“为……付款”，D 选项译为“对……评论”，皆不符合语境。所以选择 A 选项 regard，认为。

20. C

【译文】怀疑 Herodotus 的学者强调，现代读者必须意识到我们面前有一道鸿沟。它将我们所认为的保护历史遗物的意义与公元前 5 世纪中期的想法区分开来。现代研究口述历史的学生，通过比较研究其他口述文化，认为在口述过去事件过程中，超过三代，叙述就不准确了。

【解析】outside (*adj.*): of relating to the outer side of a curve; maximum outside limit 此处应理解为“最大限度”，所以是 maximum，最大的。而 extraneous 在中文解释中，有时会译为“外部的”，但是其实际英文解释为“not pertinent to the matter under consideration”，应理解为“没有关联的”，所以不对。

Set 3



01 On the way out, students would nod at his father, occasionally — usually the younger ones — stop and ask a question about their work. Older boys sat on the steps to argue, and they didn't rise, as David didn't for his teachers, as his father passed. They said good night in Yiddish or, not pausing in their conversations at all, simply raised their chins at his father, a bare acknowledgment in which David saw condescension, traces of contempt. It galled him that they knew his father in all his weaknesses — his dreamy-mindedness, his affection for puns, his penchant for flying off the handle and his killing remorse afterward — they knew all these things as well as his own son did. He **registered** what he believed was the complacent derision in their faces, and recognized much the same in himself, which made him even angrier. He knew his father just that well, and of course he loved him. Did they? Did they love him, these pale boys with their green suits, smugly arguing laws nobody but they cared about anyway?

In the paragraph above, “registered” most nearly means

(A) endorsed	(B) expressed
(C) achieved	(D) noted

02 When British anthropologist Edward Evans Pritchard offered this observation on the daily life of the seminomadic Nuer people of southern Sudan in the mid-1930s, he seemed to be lamenting the **dear** price his own culture had paid for pulling time out of nature.

In the paragraph above, “dear” most nearly means

(A) beloved	(B) high
(C) scarce	(D) worthy

03 By the time I arrived home my father had told them about the singing lessons, and they sang out loud as I came in through the door. My mother in her full heavy voice shared a popular song routine with my sister Geraldine, laughing and breathless as the words went wrong as they ducked the top notes. I could have helped them out but I didn't. I was amused and uneasy with the **plainness** of their voices, and ashamed of myself for that. Yet I was too nervous to join in and that shamed me, too. I pretended I didn't know the words. And I pretended to enjoy

their tone and rewarded it with applause as they bowed, hot-faced, in the middle of the kitchen.

In the paragraph above, “plainness” most nearly means

- (A) unpretentiousness (B) inelegance
(C) clarity (D) purity

04 For centuries, however, the native peoples of the American had successfully farmed the forest through a **simple**, yet appropriate, technology. To clear a field, they killed the trees by a process of girdling or barking which cut off a crucial part of the tree without extensive chopping and awing.

In the paragraph above, “simple” most nearly means

- (A) innocent (B) superficial
(C) unaffected (D) uncomplicated

05 James Forten’s relationship with Philadelphia’s White business community remains elusive to the twenty-first-century researcher. Well-to-do Quaker Susanna Emlen described Forten, in a letter to an English friend in 1809, as “a person of good character and considerable property... On his marriage a few years ago it was said a number of the most respectable merchants in Philadelphia called to congratulate him and drink punch with him”. Merchant Abraham Ritter describes Forten as “popular as a man of **trade**” and “well received by the gentlemen” of the city’s White community. There are also stray references to White businessmen greeting him in the street. “... it was no uncommon thing to see him shaking hands, or walking arm in arm, with merchants of the first respectability.” As court records and the inventory of Forten’s estate after his death prove, he both borrowed money from White businessmen and loaned money to them. How his various business relationships began and progressed, who took him by the hand in the street — these are the dimensions of his life as a “gentleman” on which the records are silent.

In the paragraph above, “trade” most nearly means

- (A) craft (B) qualification
(C) exchange (D) commerce

06 His business interests were many, and it was as a businessman that he would often define himself. When he wrote to his friend abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, he alluded again and again to his need to **attend to** “business”. “Business prevents more at this time” and “You know I am a man of business, and have not always time at my disposal.” Perhaps these were polite excuses but, when all was said and done, James Forten was “a man of business.”

In the paragraph above, “attend to” most nearly means

- (A) wait upon (B) go along with

(C) look after

(D) be ready for

07 Our eyes are built to seek out complete **figures**. If I am shown a triangle missing the midsections of its sides, I will complete it in my mind. We instinctively repair the fragments into wholes and search for continuous contours and closed curves.

In the paragraph above, “figures” most nearly means

(A) personages

(B) diagrams

(C) forms

(D) symbols

08 Because the Southern Hemisphere was first mapped during the fervor of Enlightenment rationalism, it has constellations named after scientific instruments. There is the Telescope, the Air Pump, and the Microscope — very unlikely objects to imagine floating in the sky, and decidedly unromantic. Few of them fit the stars very well, but the **point** of constellations is to make a comprehensible unity out of an underlying chaos, and it takes only one or two stars to anchor a fantasy as odd as a microscope to the heavenly vault.

In the paragraph above, “point” most nearly means

(A) purpose

(B) tip

(C) location

(D) theme

09 Where park meets nonpark in Africa, the distinction between wilderness and land for human use **collapses**. For many Europeans and Americans, wilderness lies “out there distinct from daily life and readily identifiable”. In Africa, however, it is often impossible to say with certainty where the wilderness begins. Does the region patrolled by park rangers in the Serengeti Plain — otherwise uninhabited bush — qualify as wilderness? By some definition, yes, but the Maasai and other local peoples like the Wata or Wadindiga use the area and feel quite at home there. The most commonplace Western notion of wilderness does not **hold** in Africa, because human and animal communities have developed together in the continent’s diverse ecosystems.

In the paragraph above, “collapses” most nearly means

(A) folds up

(B) loses monetary value

(C) becomes meaningless

(D) becomes exhausted

10 In the paragraph above, “hold” most nearly means

(A) continue

(B) pause

(C) contain

(D) apply

11 A certain irony **attends** the publication of any new book on word usage: the people most interested are the ones who least need it. Offering counsel on the finer points of English is generally a matter of preaching to the choir, the choir being that

small group of people who actually care about things like ergative verbs.

In the paragraph above, “attends” most nearly means

- (A) heeds (B) accompanies
(C) goes to (D) looks after

12 Wikipedia’s view of history is not only more anecdotal and colorful than professional history, it is also — like much popular history — more fact oriented. This can be seen in the obsession with list making. The profile of President Franklin D. Roosevelt leads you not just to a **roll** of all presidents but also to a list of every secretary of the interior, every key event that happened on April 12 (when Roosevelt died), and every major birth in 1882 (when he was born).

In the paragraph above, “roll” most nearly means

- (A) document (B) quantity
(C) scroll (D) catalog

13 But what do such figures really tell us? Reading at risk is an example of the style of statistical thinking dominant in our time. It’s far from sure that statistics are very helpful in capturing so idiosyncratic an act as reading, except in a bulky and **coarse** way.

In the paragraph above, “coarse” most nearly means

- (A) boorish (B) offensive
(C) imprecise (D) grainy

14 In Maine, most men and women who harvest lobsters believe that their industry is healthy, perhaps even too healthy. They worry not about a population collapse but about recent lobster catches that would lead to **sharp** declines in prices. Even the lobstermen who admit that catches could decline do not see anything wrong with that.

In the paragraph above, “sharp” most nearly means

- (A) acute (B) shrewd
(C) caustic (D) piercing

15 For a long time, I assumed I possessed a deficient sense of humor; now I’m not so sure. Humor, at its **base**, is contrast; the unexpected intruding shockingly into the thrum of the mundane. We don’t expect humor; humor is thrust upon us.

In the paragraph above, “base” most nearly means

- (A) pedestal (B) ingredient
(C) foundation (D) site

16 As we now find ourselves at a cultural watershed — as the quantity of

information we receive continually increases and as the fundamental process of transmitting information is shifting from page to screen — it may be time to ask how modifications in our way of reading may impinge upon our mental life. For how we receive information **bears** vitally **on** the ways we experience and interpret reality.

In the paragraph above, “bears ... on” most nearly means

- (A) presses down
- (B) pushes against
- (C) pertains to
- (D) carries forward

17 Her wish to make art that was both substantial and strong was such that, despite her love of the limitless array of colors that could arise with the mixing of paint, she thought sometimes that what she really wanted to do was sculpture: something that would slash against the landscape, loom up and create shelter, and **cast** shadows in the grass.

In the paragraph above, “cast” most nearly means

- (A) assign
- (B) eject
- (C) put forth
- (D) cause to move

18 Fear of technology’s unforeseen consequences **courses** through debates and conversations about genetically engineered plants, especially in countries with strong environmental movements.

In the paragraph above, “courses” most nearly means

- (A) pursues
- (B) lectures
- (C) runs
- (D) examines

19 “We are rapidly losing the natural world to multinational corporations and governments complicit in their myopic, manic scheme,” she wrote in 1998, explaining her decision to uproot the genetically modified plants. She called on her fellow citizens to “act for democracy, for diversity, and to restore a land lush with fields, **free of** genetic pollution, and free of genetic contamination.”

In the paragraph above, “free of” most nearly means

- (A) unaffected by
- (B) cheated of
- (C) open to
- (D) liberated by

20 The protest groups have **raised** some important issues about GM crops, but their excessive zeal has diminished their trustworthiness. The most unfortunate collateral damage resulting from this destructive debate has been the loss of perspective on what the appropriate scrutiny of biotechnology should involve.

In the paragraph above, “raised” most nearly means

- (A) nurtured
- (B) broached
- (C) increased
- (D) collected

Set 3 答案、译文及解析

01. D

【译文】在出去的路上，学生们会向他的父亲点头，偶尔——通常是年轻的学生——停下脚步询问关于他工作的问题。大一点的男孩坐在台阶上争论着，他的父亲经过时，他们没有起身，就像 David 对待他的老师所做的一样。他们用意第绪语说晚上好，或者不停止聊天，只是向他的父亲抬抬下巴，David 在这种简单的致意中看到了屈尊俯就和轻视的痕迹。让他感到恼怒的是他们知道他父亲所有的缺点——爱空想，喜欢说俏皮话，容易大发雷霆以及之后极度痛苦的懊悔——他们就像他儿子一样清楚地知道所有这些事情。他记下了他们脸上让他觉得自鸣得意的嘲笑，并且发现和自己很像，这使他更为恼怒。他很了解自己的父亲，当然也很爱他。可是他们呢？这些穿着绿色衣服，自鸣得意地谈论一些除了他们没人关心的法律的苍白男孩，他们爱他吗？

【解析】register (v.): to make a record of

文中是 register the complacent derision in their faces。A 选项 endorse 译为：赞同；B 选项 express 译为：表现；C 选项 achieve 译为：达成，后面都不可能跟 complacent derision in their faces。句意在这里是记录，与 note 同意，故选择 D。

02. B

【译文】当英国人类学家 Edward Evans Pritchard 开展了对生活 在 20 世纪 30 年代中期南苏丹游牧民族努尔人日常生活的观察时，他似乎是在惋惜本国将时间从自然中分离开所付出的惨重代价。

【解析】dear price 这里理解为“高昂的代价”。通过“lament”一词，这里的代价是负面的，所以应选择一个负面的或至少是中性的词，因此排除 A 和 D 选项。而 scarce，稀少的，词义与 dear 不符。而 high 可以理解为“高昂的”，并且可以表达负面的含义，故选择 B。

03. B

【译文】当我到家的时候，爸爸已经告诉他们关于歌唱课的事了，我走进

门的时候，他们正在大声歌唱。我母亲有着极其低沉的嗓音，并和我姐姐 Geraldine 有着固定的歌唱习惯，她们略过高音而把歌词唱错时，会大笑到无法呼吸。我本可以帮她们解决这个问题，但我没有。我被逗笑了，也因她们平庸的音色而感到不安，并且因此感到羞愧。然而我太紧张了，不能加入她们，这也使我感到羞愧。我假装自己不知道歌词。我假装喜欢她们的音调并且鼓掌赞扬，而她们站在厨房中央红着脸鞠躬。

【解析】plainness (*n.*): with no pattern or decoration

文中是 plainness of their voices 而且是让我觉得 uneasy，所以显然是一个负向词语，表示她们的声音平淡无奇，是一种负面的态度。纵观选项，只有 B 选项的 inelegance，粗俗的，能表示这一意思，并表达负面的态度，所以选择 B。

04. D

【译文】然而几个世纪以来，美国土著人已经成功地通过一种简单却恰当的技术开垦了这片森林。为了清空这片土地，他们通过环状剥皮或剥皮的方法把树弄死，这种办法切除了树上重要的部分而不用大面积砍伐树木。

【解析】simple (*adj.*): not hard to understand or to do

文中是 a simple technology，一项简单的技术。A 选项 innocent 译为：无辜的；B 选项 superficial 译为：肤浅的；C 选项 unaffected 译为：不受影响的，显然都不是形容客观事实的词语，而且不符合语境。而 D 选项 uncomplicated 译为：不复杂的，正好与 simple 为同义词，且可以用来形容这里的客观事实，故选择 D。

05. D

【译文】对 21 世纪研究者而言，James Forten 和费城白人生意界的关系仍然难以捉摸。富裕的教友派 Susanna Emlen 在 1809 年写给一位英国朋友的信中这样形容 Forten：“品行端正，拥有很多财富……几年前，在他的婚礼上，据说费城许多最受尊敬的商人都被邀请去祝贺他，与他一起喝鸡尾酒。”商人 Abraham Ritter 则这样形容 Forten：“一位有名的商人”，并且受到这座城市白人社区“绅士的欢迎”。也有一些在路上偶遇的白人商人向他问好。“……见到他与最受尊敬的商人握手，或挽着手走路十分正常。”根据 Forten 去世后法庭的记录及其财产账单，他向白人商人借钱，同时也借钱给他们。他各种各样的生意关系是如何开始和进展的，谁又和他在街上手牵着手——记录上没有显示这些他作为“绅士”的各方面生活。

【解析】这里的 a man of trade 理解为“做生意的人”。首先排除 A 和 B 选项，因为它们与生意无关。而 C 选项 exchange 虽然可以解释为货币的

交换，但是在这里并没有 D 选项 commerce 这个可以笼统地概括贸易的词好。故选择 D。

06. C

【译文】他有很多商业兴趣，他常常将自己定义为商人。当他写信给朋友——废奴主义者 William Lloyd Garrison 时，他一次又一次暗示自己要照顾生意。“商业如今阻止了更多东西”“你知道我是一个商业人才，并不总是有自己能支配的时间。”也许这些只是礼貌的借口，但是不管怎么说，James Forten 是个“商业人才”。

【解析】联系上下文可以，这里的主人公在跟别人抱怨自己因经商而没有过多的时间。这里的 attend to business 理解为“照顾生意”，所以可以直接选出 C 选项。

07. C

【译文】我们的眼睛总是趋于寻找完整的图形。如果我看到一个各边缺了中间一段的三角形，我会在脑海中把它补充完整。我们本能地修补碎片使其变完整，并且寻找连续的轮廓和闭合的曲线。

【解析】figure (*n.*): an object noticeable only as a shape or form

文中是说我们的眼睛会寻找 complete figure，所以答案锁定在 C 和 D 之间。D 选项的 symbol 只表示“符号”，而 C 选项的 form 可以广泛地表示“形状，形状”，故 C 选项在此处更恰当。

08. A

【译文】在启蒙理性主义狂热期，南半球率先被绘制成地图，因此，有些星座以科学仪器命名，如望远镜、气泵、显微镜等。这些名字不像是星座该有的，也非常不浪漫，几乎都不适合给星座命名，但星座存在的意义在于能在潜在的混乱中营造出一种可以理解的统一，一两颗星星就能让人在对苍穹产生的犹如显微镜一样奇怪的遐想中找到方向。

【解析】point (*n.*): an end or object to be achieved

文中是 the point of constellations is to make a comprehensible unity out of an underlying chaos 这里显然是 constellations 的目的。B 选项译为：提示；C 选项译为：位置；D 选项译为：主题；只有 A 选项译为：目的，故选择 A 选项。

09. C

【译文】在非洲，公园与非公园交界的地方，荒野和人工用地的区别就消失了。对许多欧洲人和美国人来说，荒野“不同于日常生活以及有名字的地

方”。然而在非洲，要确切地说荒野是从哪里开始的通常不太可能。在塞连格迪平原公园，管理员巡视的地方——不然就是荒凉的灌木丛——有资格算作是荒野吗？根据一些定义，算是荒野，但马赛人和其他当地民族，如 Wata 或 Wadindiga，使用这块地，并把它当作家一样无拘无束。西方社会对于荒野广义的概念在非洲不适用，因为人和动物在这个大陆多样化的生态系统中一起发展。

【解析】 这句话可简化为 “the distinction collapses”，理解为这种区别消失了。首先排除了 B 选项的 “缺少了金钱价值” 和 D 选项的 “变得劳累了”。而 A 选项 fold up 译为 “折起来”，我们不能说一个区别折了起来，所以不选。最后的 C 选项译为：变得没有意义了，就是说在非洲没有野外和人工用地的区别，符合语境，故选择 C。

10. D

【解析】 这句话可以简化为 “the notion...does not hold”，意思是这种观点不再适用了。首先排除 B 选项 “停止” 和 C 选项 “包含”。比起本意就是 “适用” 的 apply，A 选项 “继续” 不能更精准地表达作者想要表达的意思了，故选择 D。

11. B

【译文】 任何一本关于单词用法的新书，在出版过程中都伴随着某种讽刺：对它最感兴趣的人却是最不需要他的人。教人学习英语单词中的细微差别无异于对唱诗班进行布道：唱诗班就是那一小群真正在乎主动格动词之类事物的人。

【解析】 attend (v.): to be present with

这里通读原文就会发现，attend 在此处是 “同时出现” 的意思。纵观选项，只有 accompany 有 “伴随” 的意思，故选择 B。

12. D

【译文】 维基百科对历史的看法不仅比专业的历史解读有更多轶事，而且更丰富多彩，它也——如同很多通俗历史一样——更加注重事实。这可以从对制作列表的着迷中看出来。罗斯福总统的人物简介不仅可以使你看到所有总统的列表，还包括每位内政部长，4 月 12 日（罗斯福逝世那天）所发生的每个重要事件和 1882 年（罗斯福出生那年）每个主要人物出生的列表。

【解析】 roll (n.): a list of names or related items

看了文段可以知道说的是 Wikipedia 喜欢用图表。所以这里的 a roll of all presidents 就是与图表有关的东西。A 选项译为 “文档”，B 选项译为 “数量”，C 选项译为 “卷轴”，D 选项译为 “目录表”。通过理解选项的意思，D

选项显然更符合语境，故选择 D。

13. C

【译文】但是这些数字真正告诉我们的是什么？在风险中阅读是我们这个时代统计学思想风格占据主导地位的例子。我们不确定统计学除了粗略不灵巧以外，对于捕捉像阅读这样奇怪的行为是否有帮助。

【解析】coarse (*a.*): have a rough quality, not precise or detailed with respect to adjustment

文中是 bulky and coarse 是“笨重庞大”的意思，在这里可理解为“大略的，粗略的”。纵观选项，只有 C 选项 imprecise 有“不精确”的意思，故选择 C。

14. A

【译文】在缅因州，大部分捕捉龙虾的人相信自己的产业是无害的，甚至是过于无害了。他们不担心龙虾数量的锐减，只关心最近的龙虾捕获量会导致价格锐减。甚至那些承认捕捞可能会减少数量的捕虾者也认为，这种做法没错。

【解析】sharp (*adj.*): sudden and quick

文中是 sharp decline 这里理解为“锐减”，就是严重的下降的意思。首先排除 B 选项“精明的”。而 D 选项译为“（目光）尖锐的”，C 选项译为“（性格）尖酸刻薄的”，都不是用来形容“下降”的。A 选项 acute 并没有特定的形容对象，可以表达“严重”的意思，故选择 A。

15. C

【译文】长期以来我都认为自己缺乏幽默感；现在我并不这么确定了。从根本上来讲，幽默是相对而言的：是意料之外的事物突然进入单调乏味的琐事中。我们不期待幽默；但幽默却被强加在我们身上。

【解析】base (*n.*): the bottom of sth. considered as its support

文中是 at its base 理解为“从本质上”。纵观选项，只有 C 选项有这一意思，故选择 C。

16. C

【译文】现在当我们发现自己处在文化分水岭时——当我们得到信息的数量持续增加，并且传递信息最基本的过程从纸张转变成屏幕时——也许正是思考我们阅读方式的改变会怎样影响我们精神生活的时候。因为我们如何接受信息与我们经历和理解现实密切相关。

【解析】bear on 在此处理解为“与……有关”。A 选项译为：施压；B 选项译为：推开；C 选项译为：与……有关；D 选项译为：继续。通过理解词

义，只有 C 选项最符合这个意思，故选择 C。

17. C

【译文】她想创造艺术的愿望强劲而坚定。这种愿望很强烈，有时她会认为自己最喜欢做的还是雕塑，尽管她也喜欢调配不同颜料来创造无数不同的色彩。雕塑破地而起，屹然矗立，提供阴翳，在草地上形成斑驳的阴影。

【解析】cast (v.): to put forth

cast shadows 理解为“投射阴影”。A 选项译为：布置；B 选项译为：喷出；D 选项译为：使……运动，显然词义都不对，只有 C 选项可以译为“呈现”，故选择 C。

18. C

【译文】有关基因工程植物的争论和对话都体现了对技术不可预见后果的恐惧，尤其在那些环保运动意识强烈的国家。

【解析】course (v.): to run or move swiftly through or over

句子可以简化为“Fear of...courses...”指“对……的恐惧经历了……”。A 选项译为：继续；B 选项译为：讲课；D 选项译为：检查；只有 C 选项与 through 连用时可以表示“经历”，故选择 C。

19. A

【译文】1998 年，她在解释自己铲除转基因植物的决心时写道：“跨国公司和政府沆瀣一气，缺乏远见，面对他们疯狂的计划，我们很快就会失去自然的世界。”她号召她的同胞们“为民主，为多样性，为重建一片处处是良田，没有基因破坏，没有基因污染的土地而行动起来。”

【解析】free of 译为“没有……的”。文中的 free of genetic pollution 理解为“不受污染的”。首先排除 B 和 C 选项。而 D 选项的意思是：被……释放了，也不对。所以选择 unaffected by，不受……的影响，A 选项。

20. B

【译文】关于转基因作物，抗议团体提出了一些重要问题，但他们过度的狂热降低了其可信度。这场毁灭性讨论导致的最不幸的连带损失是，不知道恰当的生物技术审查应包括哪些方面。

【解析】raise (v.): to put forth

文中是 raised some important issues，理解为“提出了一些重要问题”。A 选项译为：培育；B 选项译为：提出；C 选项译为：增加；D 选项译为：收集。通过理解词义，只有 B 选项有“提出”的意思，故选择 B。

Set 4



01 Mama said, “In my day, girls in the family were not given sweets, nuts, good things to eat. If something special had been bought in the market, like sweets or nuts, it was given to the boys in the family. But ours was not such an orthodox home that our mother and aunts did not **slip** us something on the sly.” She laughed, remembering that — sweets, sly.

In the paragraph above, “slip” most nearly means

(A) fall	(B) pass
(C) slink	(D) elude

02 But the philosopher had not buckled before unpopularity and the condemnation of the state. Socrates had not retracted his thoughts because others had complained. Moreover, his confidence had sprung from a more profound source than hotheadedness or bull-like courage. It had been grounded in philosophy that supplied him with convictions in which he had been able to have rational, as opposed to hysterical, confidence when faced with disapproval. Such independence of mind was both a revelation and an incitement. It promised a counterweight to a supine tendency to follow socially **sanctioned** practices and ideas. In Socrates’ life and death lay an invitation to intelligent skepticism.

In the paragraph above, “sanctioned” most nearly means

(A) restricted	(B) protected
(C) approved	(D) penalized

03 Imagining the unseeable is hard, because imagining means having an image in your mind. And how can you have a mental image of something you have never seen? Like perception itself, the models of science are embedded inextricably in the current worldview we call culture. Imagine (if you can) what the planetary model of the atom would have looked like, its satellite electrons orbiting its sunlike nucleus, if people had still thought the Earth was flat. It would have been literally unthinkable. Unable to **suppose** what the universe is really like, we rely on our rather limited but comfortably familiar models.

In the paragraph above, “suppose” most nearly means

(A) pretend	(B) imply
(C) believe	(D) conceive

04 Modern researchers have invented ways to peer into the Earth just as if they were digging into it or slicing the planet in two. They have devised methods of mimicking the Earth's extremes of pressure and temperature. Using powerful precision vises and **controlled** explosions, they can now re-create the conditions of the Earth's interior in their laboratories. And with these sophisticated tools, geophysicists are tracking the forces that shape our planet.

In the paragraph above, “controlled” most nearly means

- (A) regulated
- (B) verified
- (C) conducted
- (D) dominated

05 No, the romance and beauty were all gone from the river. All the value its features had for me now was the amount of usefulness they could furnish toward compassing the safe piloting of a steamboat. Since those days, I have pitied doctors from my heart. What does the lovely flush in a beautiful cheek mean to doctors but a “**break**” that ripples above some deadly disease? Are not all visible charms shown thick with what are to them the signs and symbols of hidden decay?

In the paragraph above, “break” most nearly means

- (A) an escape from confinement
- (B) a planned interruption
- (C) a telling irregularity
- (D) an open rupture

06 However, I am not a scholar in the **field** of Latino literature, but rather a writer of books written in English whose main subjects and settings often reflect the author's emigrant background and issues pertaining to her ethnicity.

In the paragraph above, “field” most nearly means

- (A) unbroken expanse
- (B) background knowledge
- (C) academic specialty
- (D) battleground

07 The novelist Reynolds Price, reflecting on his past, wished that his parents had taken more photographs and recorded more of what happened in order to help him overcome creeping uncertainties about the reliability of his own memories. “I think I recall the look and tone of many of those moments of laughter, pain, and bitter longing”, muses Price, adding parenthetically that “the confidence that I do recall them, with a good deal of truthfulness, lies near the foot of my hold on sanity and on the work I do.” But, Price continues, “An elementary understanding of the shaping force of memory requires me to grant that I may in fact be anything from fuzzy to lying to badly wrong on every such instance of what I think of as **vital** recall.”

In the paragraph above, “vital” most nearly means

- (A) fundamental
- (B) life-sustaining
- (C) spirited
- (D) irreplaceable

08 As long as Hurston remains susceptible to what are essentially political judgments, her literary fortunes will continue to fluctuate with the **temper** of the times. Criticism that restricts itself to ideology misses the basic reason the writer is worth reading in the first place.

In the paragraph above, “temper” most nearly means

- (A) composure (B) resiliency
(C) anger (D) mood

09 The Chinese, for instance, denote the numbers 1, 2, and 3 using one, two, and three horizontal bars — yet they employ a radically different symbol for number 4. Even our own Arabic digits, although they seem arbitrary, derive from the same principle. Our digit 1 is a single bar, and our digits 2 and 3 actually derive from two or three horizontal bars that became **tied** together when they were deformed by being handwritten.

In the paragraph above, “tied” most nearly means

- (A) joined (B) secured
(C) constrained (D) devoted

10 At a dinner party some time ago, a **smooth** and hypersatisfied young man boasted to me that he had just completed a round-the-world sightseeing tour in 79 days. In one jet-streamed breath, he scuttled from St. Peter’s Basilica, Rome, via the Egyptian pyramids, to a Cambodian jungle temple. “That’s the way to travel,” he said. “You see everything important.” When I suggested that the way to see important things was to walk, he almost dropped his club soda.

In the paragraph above, “smooth” most nearly means

- (A) crafty (B) velvety
(C) gentle (D) suave

11 Even so, artificial intelligence experts are brilliant at confounding any specific distinction between humans and computers that a layperson **raises**.

In the paragraph above, “raises” most nearly means

- (A) cultivates (B) increases
(C) brings up for consideration (D) places in a higher position

12 And yet I am being unfair to Spanish — and also, therefore, to English. Languages do not **expand** only through conquest; they also grow by offering a safe haven to those who come to them in danger, those who, like my own parents, were forced to flee their native land. I was born in Spanish, literally imagined into being in that.

In the paragraph above, “expand” most nearly means

- (A) spread (B) inflate
(C) unfold (D) express in detail

13 There she could **exercise** her genius for understanding people of different cultures, her courage, and her sense of honor. As one of her Danish admirers said, “She knows everything about the sublimation of loss, about suffering as the nourishment of genius, about pain’s resonance and harmony in a work of art.”

In the paragraph above, “exercise” most nearly means

- (A) rehearse (B) train
(C) repeat (D) use

14 Not long after I moved with my family to a small town in New Hampshire, I came upon a path that vanished into a wood on the edge of town. A sign announced that this was no ordinary footpath but the celebrated Appalachian Trail. **Running** more than 2,100 miles along America’s eastern seaboard, the AT is the granddaddy of all hikes.

In the paragraph above, “running” most nearly means

- (A) functioning (B) fleeing
(C) hastening (D) extending

15 There is nothing difficult in going into such places. All you need is the right equipment, a reasonable competence in using it, a tolerable degree of physical fitness, and a **clear** understanding of your own limitations. Beyond that, all you have to do is overcome the fear of the unknown.

In the paragraph above, “clear” most nearly means

- (A) serene (B) transparent
(C) innocent (D) keen

16 Perhaps the most universal characteristic of animal signals is their adherence to a basic rule of pitch. High-pitched tones (a dog’s whine) convey appeasement, fear, and an overall nonthreatening state. Deep, **rough** sounds (a dog’s growl!) convey aggression, hostility, threat.

In the paragraph above, “rough” most nearly means

- (A) harsh (B) unfinished
(C) irregular (D) uneven

17 Griffin suggests that animal communication is a window on the conscious minds of animals — that “it seems likely that animals often experience something similar to the message they communicate”. But if the messages are not messages at all, and if indeed they are unconscious products of natural selection, then Griffin’s

argument is **cast** in a very different light.

In the paragraph above, “cast” most nearly means

(A) discarded	(B) presented
(C) molded	(D) directed

18 The **cornerstone** of the blockbuster movie is the “high concept”. a standard Hollywood term referring to a simple idea that can be easily communicated. High-concept films are designed to give audiences familiar points of reference with other movies (hence, the plethora of Hollywood sequels; five for *Rocky*, three for *Jaws*, three for *Die Hard*), rather than promoting new or innovative story lines. All of this suggests that Hollywood is a slave to trends.

In the paragraph above, “cornerstone” most nearly means

(A) fundamental element	(B) sharp digression
(C) turning point	(D) secret essence

19 From this experience Fleming learned abundantly what Ernest Hemingway **took** from his French auto-trip with fellow writer F. Scott Fitzgerald: “Never go on trips with anyone you do not love.”

In the paragraph above, “took” most nearly means

(A) snatched	(B) withstood
(C) required	(D) gleaned

20 Later LuLing had Ruth try her hand at the same character, the whole time **stuffing** Chinese logic into her resistant brain, “Hold your wrist this way, firm but still loose, like a young willow branch — ai-ya, not collapsed like something lying on the road. Draw the stroke with grace, like a bird landing on a branch. Do it like this, light first, then temple. See? Together, it means news from the gods. See how this knowledge always comes from above? See how Chinese words make sense?”

In the paragraph above, “stuffing” most nearly means

(A) dunking	(B) gorging
(C) condensing	(D) cramming

Set 4 答案、译文及解析

01. B

【译文】妈妈说：“在我小时候，糖、坚果等好吃的东西是不会给家里的女孩吃的。如果从市场里买点特别的东西，比如糖或者坚果，那是给家里男孩的。但我们家里并没有那么传统，我们的母亲和阿姨不会在吃甜食的时候忽略我们。”她大笑着回忆起吃糖果时候的淘气岁月。

【解析】slip (v.): to move quietly and cautiously

文中是 slip us something on the sly 是指：在吃甜食的时候忽略我们。首先排除 A 选项“降落”和 C 选项“逃走”。而 D 选项“elude”译为“逃避”，文中的母亲和阿姨不是在逃避我们，而作者只是说不会“忽略”的意思，所以 B 选项更恰当。

02. C

【译文】但是在不受欢迎和国家的谴责面前，这位哲学家并没有屈服。苏格拉底并没有因为别人的抱怨而放弃他的思想。而且，他的自信源于更深层次的原因，而不仅是一时冲动或者匹夫之勇。哲学给苏格拉底以坚定的信仰，使他可以在面对反对时能够保持理性和自信，而不是歇斯底里。这种思想的独立既是一种天启也是一种刺激。这平衡了一种懒惰地遵从社会上认可的行为和想法的倾向。苏格拉底的生命和死亡都欢迎各种睿智的质疑主义。

【解析】sanction (v.): to officially accept or allow

文中是 socially sanctioned，理解为：被社会所认可的。而不是 A 选项“限制的”或者 B 选项“保护的”，D 选项“惩罚的”也不对。C 选项 approved 译为：“认可的”，词义相符，也符合语境，故选择 C。

03. D

【译文】想象看不见的事物是困难的，因为想象意味着要在你的脑海里存在一个图像。你如何在脑海里描绘一个你从未见过的东西图像呢？就像感知本身，科学的模型不可避免地依赖于现有的世界观，我们将其称为文化。想象一下（如果你可以的话）：如果人们还认为地球是平的话，原子的行星模型看上去是怎么样的，它的卫星电子围绕着太阳一样的原子核旋转。那简直无法想象。正因为无法想象宇宙究竟是什么样的，所以我们才依靠自己极为有

限但非常熟悉的模型。

【解析】 suppose (v.): to think of sth. as happening in order to imagine what might happen

文中是 suppose what the universe is really like, 理解为: 想象宇宙到底是什么样的。A 选项 pretend 译为: 假装; B 选项 imply 译为: 暗示; C 选项 believe 译为: 相信; D 选项 conceive 译为: 设想。理解词义后, 只有 D 选项有“想”的意思, 故选择 D。

04. A

【译文】 现代研究人员发明了许多可以窥见地球内部的方法, 就和他们挖进地球内部, 或是把地球切成两半的效果一样。他们设计出了模拟地球极端温度和压强的方法。他们利用强大的精确夹钳和受到控制的爆炸, 现在可以在实验室重现地球内部的情形。地球物理学家正利用这些复杂的工具, 探究形成我们星球的力量。

【解析】 control (v.): to exercise restraining or directing influence over

文中 controlled explosions 是指被控制好的爆炸。B 选项译为: 证实的; C 选项译为: 实施的; D 选项译为: 主宰的。只有 A 选项译为: 管理的, 规定的。故选择 A。

05. C

【译文】 不, 浪漫和美丽从这条河中消失了。目前对我来说, 它的特征所拥有的价值只在于它们利于蒸汽船安全的航行。从那些日子开始, 我便一直打心底里同情医生。红润的漂亮脸蛋对医生来说是什么征兆, 只是致命疾病“反常”的征兆吗? 所有显而易见的魅力对他们而言难道不是隐藏腐朽的标志和象征吗?

【解析】 这里 break 打了引号, 根据文意理解为: 疾病的征兆。所以选项既要表现这种“不好”的本质, 又要显示出是一种“征兆”。纵观选项, 只有 C 选项有这一特征。irregularity 体现出“反常”的事物, 而 telling 表示“明显”, 故选择 C。

06. C

【译文】 但我不是拉丁文学方面的学者, 只不过是一个用英语写作的作家, 书的主题和背景通常反映了作者的移民背景以及与她种族有关的问题。

【解析】 field (n.): an area of work, study, etc

文中是 in the field of Latino Literature, 指拉丁文学这一学科。所以只能选择 C 选项 academic specialty: 学术专业。

07. A

【译文】如果能回到过去，小说家 Reynolds Price 希望自己的父母能多拍些照片，为的是使得自己能更好地克服自己的健忘，弥补自己不靠谱的记忆。Price 思忖：“我觉得我记得那些欢笑、痛苦、渴望的时刻。我自信自己可以回忆起来这些，这种自信就像我从容地工作。”但是，Price 补充说：“我懂得一个非常重要的事情，就是记忆有很强的塑造能力，这不得不让我想到我自认为重要的回忆很可能是琐碎的，不真实的，甚至是错误的。”

【解析】vital (*adj.*): fundamentally concerned with or affecting life or living beings

联系上下文可知，这里作者讲的是，这个人认为是最基础的记忆不一定是准确的。B 选项 life-sustaining 表现了记忆的久，C 选项表现了记忆的鲜活性，而 D 选项表现了记忆的牢固性，都和这里讨论的话题不符。而 fundamental 则体现了“最基础”这一话题，故选择 A。

08. D

【译文】只要 Hurston 仍然容易受到重要政治判断的影响，她的文学命运就将会继续随着时代的氛围而波动。限制于意识形态的批判主义首先抛弃了一个作家的作品值得阅读的最基本的原因。

【解析】temper (*n.*): characteristic tone

文中是 the temper of the times，而且是使文学命运波动的，可以理解为：时代的氛围。B 选项“有回复能力的”和 C 选项“（人的）脾气”肯定不对。而 A 选项 composure 形容的也是人的镇定神态，所以不能用来表达“时代”。只有表示 D 选项 mood 不仅表示人的心情，又可以表示环境的氛围，故选择 D。

09. A

【译文】举例来说，中国人用一根、两根、三根水平的线表示数字 1, 2, 3——但他们用了一种完全不同的符号表示数字 4。甚至我们的阿拉伯数字也源于同样的原则，尽管它们看上去随意。我们的数字 1 是一条线，数字 2 和 3 实际上是用手把两根或三根水平的线写扭曲变形，连在一起形成的。

【解析】tie (*v.*): to place or establish in relationship

文中是 tie together 理解为，在人们写横线的时候，将它们连了起来。所以应该选择 join，连起来，故选择 A。

10. D

【译文】在不久前的一个晚餐派对上，一个圆滑而又过度自满的年轻人向我夸耀，他刚刚在 79 天里完成了环球观光旅行。在一口急流的雾气中，他穿

过罗马的圣彼得大教堂，经过埃及金字塔到了柬埔寨的丛林寺庙。他说：“这就是旅行的方式，你能看见所有重要的东西。”当我表示看重要东西的办法是走路时，他差点打翻手里的苏打水。

【解析】smooth (*adj.*): excessively and often artfully suave

文中是 smooth 和 hypersatisfied 都体现出作者对这位年轻人的讽刺。所以正确选项应是一个负面的词汇，所以首先排除了 B 和 C 这两个正面的选项。而 crafty 译为: achieve what they want in a clever way, often by deceiving people; suave 译为: someone who is suave is charming, polite, and elegant, but may be insincere。文中作者并没有说这位年轻人在欺骗，而只是讽刺他佯装懂行、有魅力，但其实是一种 insincere 的自满体现，故选择 D。

11. C

【译文】即使如此，人工智能专家十分擅长将外行提出的人和电脑的任何具体区别弄混。

【解析】raise (*v.*): to give rise to

这句话可以简化为 “a layperson raises...distinction”，指的是：外行人提出的一些区别。而选项中只有 C 选项 bring up for consideration 有这一词义，故选择 C。

12. A

【译文】然而，我对西班牙语不公平——因此对英语也是如此。语言不仅通过征服来扩大：也通过给那些被迫逃离自己家乡、冒险前来投奔的人——如我的父母——提供庇护所来发展。我的母语是西班牙语，差不多就是按上述情况扩展了自己的语言。

【解析】expand (*v.*): to open out

文中是 language expand，理解为语言的扩张。B 选项表示因充气而膨胀，C 选项表示某物被展现出来，而 D 选项表示细节性地描述。只有 A 选项有 “（文化等）扩张” 的意思，故选择 A。

13. D

【译文】在那里，她可以用自己的天赋去理解来自不同文化的人，自己的勇气和自己的荣誉感。正如她的一个丹麦崇拜者所说的那样：“她通晓一件艺术作品中亏损的升华，培养天才所经受的苦难，以及疼痛的共鸣与和谐。”

【解析】exercise (*v.*): to use again and again to make it stronger

文中是 exercise her genius，显然不可能是 “锻炼她的天赋”，此处应该理解成 “实践她的天赋”。而实践就是运用的意思，所以选择 use，D 选项。

14. D

【译文】我与家人搬到新罕布什尔州的一座小镇不久，我发现了一条延伸至小镇边缘树林的小路。这个标记说明这不是条普通的小路，而是著名的阿巴拉契亚国家步道（Appalachian Trail）。这条路沿美国的东海岸延伸超过 2100 英里，是所有徒步远足的开始之地。

【解析】run (v.): to occur persistently

这句话子简化为“the AT runs...”，不是这条小路在奔跑或运营，而是这条小路沿河而建，延伸了 2100 英里。只有 D 选项 extend 译为：延伸，故选择 D。

15. D

【译文】进入这样的地方并不困难。你只需要适当的设备，可以使用这些设备的能力，体能的耐力和对自己极限的敏锐感知。除此之外，你只需要克服对未知的恐惧。

【解析】clear (adj.): capable of sharp discernment

文中是 a clear understanding 理解为“敏锐的认识”。A 选项译为：平静的；B 选项译为：透明的，易懂的；C 选项译为：无辜的；而 D 选项 keen 的英文解释为：having or showing an ability to think clearly and to understand what is not obvious or simple about something，可见 keen 有“敏锐”的意思，故选择 D。

16. A

【译文】动物信号最普遍的特征可能是它们坚持一种音高的基本法则。高音调（如狗的鸣叫）传达缓和，恐惧和总体没有威胁的状态。深沉刺耳的声音（如狗的吼叫）传达进攻，敌意和威胁。

【解析】rough (adj.): harsh to ear

这里考了一个 rough 的僻义 rough sounds。而 B 选项的“未完成的”，C 选项“不规则的”，D 选项“不平均的”，都不能用来形容声音，故选择 A。

17. B

【译文】Griffin 表示动物交流是动物意识思想的一个窗口——很可能动物常常经历与他们所传达的信息相似的事情。但如果信息不是信息，并且如果他们自然选择的无意识产物，那么 Griffin 的论断就是以完全不同的方式阐述了。

【解析】cast (v.): to put forth

文中是“cast... in light”，把……放在光里，这里引申为“阐述”，故选择 B。

18. A

【译文】电影大片的基石是“高概念”，这是标准的好莱坞词汇，用来形容那些容易交流的简单想法。高概念电影被设计用来给予观众与其他电影熟悉的参照点（因此，产生了过多的好莱坞续集：5部《洛奇》（Rocky）续集，3部《大白鲨》（Jaws）续集，3部《虎胆龙威》（Die Hard）续集），而不是给予新的或者创新的故事情节。所有这些表明好莱坞受到潮流的束缚。

【解析】cornerstone (*n.*): something of basic importance

理解了 cornerstone 的意思，我们将答案锁定到 A 选项的 fundamental 和 D 选项的 essence。而 D 选项中的 secret 并没有在文章有所体现，所以排除。A 选项的 fundamental element 完全符合语境，故选择 A。

19. D

【译文】从这次经历中，Fleming 了解到很多海明威与同伴作家 F. Scott Fitzgerald 在法国的汽车行中所学到的东西：“永远不要和你不爱的人去旅行。”

【解析】take (*v.*): to obtain or secure for use

这里的 take 是“学习”的意思，而 D 选项 glean 的解释为：If you glean something such as information or knowledge, you learn or collect it slowly and patiently, and perhaps indirectly, 也有学习的意思，故选择 D。

20. D

【译文】过了一会儿，LuLing 让 Ruth 尝试去写同样的字，一直向她具有抵触情绪的大脑灌输中国逻辑：“这样用你的手腕，用力但仍要放松，就像嫩柳枝——啊呀，不要像横在路上一样倒着。写这一划要优雅，就像鸟停在树枝上。像这样做，先写这个部首，再写那个部首。看到了吗？写在一起就表示上天的启示。你知道这些知识是怎么受到上天的启示了吧？你知道中国字是怎么说得通了吧？”

【解析】这里的 stuffing 在文中的意思是，LuLing 一直在说一些中国的逻辑，就像是在往 Ruth 的脑中灌东西一样。A 选项 dunk 译为：扣篮；B 选项译为：狼吞虎咽；C 选项译为：压缩，简缩；D 选项译为：塞满。这里的迷惑选项是 C 选项，condense 意思是表达成精简的语言，文中并没有体现，而且和后文的 into her brain 也接不上。而 D 选项则更符合这里的语境，故选择 D。

Set 5

01 In a less constrained environment they achieved physical and psychological freedom and some measure of autonomy. In *Celebrated Women Travelers of the Nineteenth Century* (1883), Davenport Adams comments: “Fettered women are in European countries by restraints, obligations, and responsibilities, which are too often arbitrary and artificial... it is natural enough that when the opportunity offers, they should **hail** even a temporary emancipation through travel.”

In the paragraph above, “hail” most nearly means

- (A) call out to
- (B) gesture to
- (C) come from
- (D) welcome

02 In the movies, vampires are rather showy, theatrical types, but vampire bats rely on stealth and small, pinprick incisions made by razor, triangular front teeth. Sleeping livestock are their usual victims, and they take care not to wake them. First, they make the **classic** incisions shaped like quotation marks; then, with saliva full of anticoagulants so that the victim’s blood will flow nicely, they quietly lap their fill.

In the paragraph above, “classic” most nearly means

- (A) enduring
- (B) elegant
- (C) well-known
- (D) significant

03 The imitation thesis argues primarily in moral terms. According to it, television **consumption** leads above all to moral dangers. Anyone who is exposed to the medium becomes habituated to libertinism, irresponsibility, crime, and violence.

In the paragraph above, “consumption” most nearly means

- (A) destruction
- (B) viewing
- (C) erosion
- (D) purchasing

04 Unlike everyone else, the theorist has remained completely intact morally, can distinguish in a **sovereign** manner between deception and reality, and enjoys complete immunity in the face of the idiocy that he or she sorrowfully diagnoses in the rest of us. Or could — fatal loophole in the dilemma — the theories themselves be symptoms of a universal stupefaction?

In the paragraph above, “sovereign” is best understood to mean

- (A) excellent (B) opulent
(C) elitist (D) absolute

05 They like a play when they become interested in the human destinies that are represented, when the love and hatred, the joys and sorrows of the dramatic personages so move them that they participate in it all as though it were happening in real life. And they call a work “good” if it succeeds in creating the illusion necessary to make the imaginary personages appear like living persons. In poetry the majority of people seek the passion and pain of the human being behind the poet. Paintings attract them if they find in them **figures** of men or women it would be interesting to meet.

In the paragraph above, “figures” most nearly means

- (A) crude images (B) abstractions
(C) representations (D) numbers

06 “Sir Douglas Haig telephoned last night,” says *the Times*, “that the general situation was favorable.” It soon ascends to the rhetoric of heroic romance: “There is a fair field ... and we have elected to fight out our quarrel with the Germans and to give them as much battle as they want.” No wonder communication failed between the troops and those who could **credit** prose like that as factual testimony.

In the paragraph above, “credit” most nearly means

- (A) award (B) believe
(C) supply (D) enrich

07 They started toward the orchestra hall. Virginia cast a surreptitious glance upward; five minutes to four or not. Clayton was not rushing. His long, gangling frame seemed to be held together by molasses; he moved deliberately, negotiating the **crush** while humming a tricky passage from Schumann, sailing above the mob.

In the paragraph above “crush” most nearly means

- (A) pressure (B) crowd
(C) power (D) infatuation

08 Dazzled by so many and such marvelous inventions, the people of Macondo did not know where their amazement began. They stayed up all night looking at the pale electric bulbs fed by the electric plant that Aureliano Triste had brought back when the train made its second trip, and it took time and effort for them to grow accustomed to its **obsessive** noise.

In the paragraph above the word “obsessive” most nearly means

- (A) enthusiastic (B) persistent

(C) obvious

(D) hardworking

09 We dream, Jung tells us, in terms and symbols of classic mythology. And since, according to Jung, all people share a “collective unconscious”, people from disparate traditions nonetheless dream in the same terms. Is it not, also likely, then, that certain space relations, rhythms, and **stresses** have psychological significance, that some of these patterns are universal and the key to emotional response, that their deviations and modifications can be meaningful to artists in terms of their own life experiences and that these overtones are **grasped** by spectators without conscious analysis?

In the paragraph above, “stresses” most nearly means

(A) emphasis

(B) loads

(C) anxieties

(D) influences

10 In the paragraph above “grasped” most nearly means

(A) seized on

(B) controlled

(C) held

(D) understood

11 But using one-sided and incomplete accounts of the **state** of scientific knowledge has led to projections, predictions, and warnings that, not surprisingly, have been falsified by events. No one knows what the future holds.

In the paragraph above, “state” most nearly means

(A) rank

(B) territory

(C) government

(D) condition

12 Invariably, the notice would be accompanied by an editorial comment **hailing** the meeting and expressing the editor’s hope that it “will have a powerful effect on the public’s mind.”

In context, the word “hailing” most nearly means

(A) pouring down on

(B) audibly greeting

(C) summoning

(D) praising

13 In 1776, Abigail Adams urged her husband, in a letter, to “remember the ladies” in his work on the legal code for the new republic, reminding him that wives needed protection against the “**naturally** tyrannical” tendencies of their husbands. Abigail’s language was appropriate to women’s subordinate status in marriage and society — she asked for men’s chivalrous protection from the excesses of other men.

In context, “naturally” is closest in meaning to

(A) appropriately

(B) authentically

(C) innately

(D) unsurprisingly

14 Consider the puppy. At only three weeks of age, this tiny ball of fur has already begun gnawing, pawing, and tugging at its litter mates. At four to five weeks, its antics **rival** those of a rambunctious child, chasing and wrestling with its siblings at all hours of the day and night.

In context, “rival” is closest in meaning to

- (A) dispute (B) nearly equal
(C) play with (D) contend against

15 For the truth was, as Mulcahy had to acknowledge, pacing up and down his small office, that in spite of all the evidence he had been given of the president’s unrelenting hatred, he found himself hurt by the letter — wounded, to be honest; not only in his self-esteem but in some tenderer place, in that sense of contract between people that transcends personal animosities and factional differences, that holds the individual distinct from the deed and maintains even in the fieriest opposition the dream of final agreement and concord. He had not known, in short, that the president disliked him so **flatly**.

In context, “flatly” most nearly means

- (A) evenly (B) tautly
(C) shallowly (D) unequivocally

16 Du Bois nevertheless saw danger in the negation of race pride, by those who did not recognize their own beauty as Black people, for example. The responsibility of Crisis was to arbitrate between those who advocated race pride and those who denied any differences between the races. The focal point of the magazine’s efforts in this respect came with the rise of Marcus Garvey, the gifted Jamaican leader whose “back-to-Africa” movement, as it was popularly called, was founded on the premise, according to Du Bois, that “a black skin was in itself a sort of **patent to nobility**”.

In context, “patent to” most nearly means

- (A) copyright of (B) safeguard of
(C) guarantee of (D) hope for

17 It sits atop a wooded hillside overlooking the Pacific in Malibu, California. Critics have contemptuously compared it to Disneyland. “A **plastic** paradise in kitsch city, ‘grumped one’, it outstrips any existing monument to expensive, aggressive bad taste, cultural pretension, and self-aggrandizement.”

In context, “plastic” most nearly means

- (A) pliable (B) artificial
(C) impermanent (D) innovative

18 I am developing different patterns, different habits ... a different identity, one might say, at least in this particular sphere. There must be changes going on with some of the programs and circuits in my brain — altering synaptic weights and connectivities and signals (though our methods of brain imaging are still too **crude** to show these).

In context, “crude” most nearly means

(A) natural	(B) offensive
(C) undeveloped	(D) vulgar

19 Nature’s imagination, as physicist Freeman Dyson likes to say, is richer than ours, and he speaks, marvellingly, of this **richness** in the physical and biological worlds, the endless diversity of physical forms and forms of life.

In context, “richness” most nearly means

(A) biological importance	(B) economic wealth
(C) meaning	(D) variety

20 Among the side benefits of the museum’s exhibition of early photographs of Egypt is that it can inspire you to read the travel classic *Flaubert in Egypt*. Looking at the photographs from the 1850’s after reading the book, you should be able to **conjure up** the French author just outside the picture frame. There is Flaubert in his long white shirt, his shaved head topped by a red tarboosh, settled into the cool shade of an ancient temple, reading poetry, and seeming oh-so-exquisitely bored.

In context, “conjure up” most nearly means

(A) convene	(B) portray
(C) imagine	(D) entreat

Set 5 答案、译文及解析

01. D

【译文】在一个相对宽松的环境中，她们得到了身体和心理上的自由和某种程度上的自主。在《十九世纪著名的女性旅行者》（1883年）中，达文波特·亚当斯（Davenport Adams）评论道：“用规约、义务、责任束缚欧洲国家妇女往往是人为的且十分随意……这是很自然的。一旦有机会，她们应该通过旅行享受一次短暂的解放。”

【解析】hail (v.): greet

这里的 hail 是欣然接受的意思。而选项中的 welcome 不仅有“欢迎”的意思，也可以译为：If you welcome an action, decision, or situation, you approve of it and are pleased that it has occurred, 故选择 D。

02. D

【译文】在电影里，吸血鬼都是十分惊艳的戏剧形象，但吸血蝙蝠通常是秘密行动，靠獠牙上三角形的小针刺割出小针孔状的切口（来吸血）。熟睡的动物通常是它们的受害者，吸血蝙蝠会在不吵醒它们的前提下吸血。首先，他们割出形似针孔的切口；然后，他们分泌充满抗凝血剂的唾液以使受害者的血完全流入自己的口中，从而饱餐一顿。

【解析】classic (adj.): significant

这里考了一个 classic 的僻义：重要的。A 选项译为：持久的；B 选项译为：优雅的；C 选项译为：注明的；D 选项译为：重要的，故选择 D。

03. B

【译文】模仿论点的争论主要是道德问题。据它而言，观看电视首先会导致道德危机。任何接触电视媒体的人都会变得纵于玩乐、不负责任、有犯罪和暴力倾向。

【解析】这里的 television consumption 就是“看电视”的意思，故选择 viewing, B 选项。

04. D

【译文】和其他人不同，理论家的道德心是完好无损的，可以绝对地区分

假象和现实，并且不同于其他人，他们做不出我们这些人会有的白痴行为，他们十分悲哀地认为我们会做出白痴的行为。或者，理论家是对整个世界都麻木了？这是这个两面推断中的致命漏洞。

【解析】sovereign (adj.): absolute

这里是指在分辨欺骗和现实时，他们是 in a sovereign manner，所以这里理解为“明辨是非”。首先排除 B 选项 opulent “大量的”，与文意无关。而 A 选项 excellent 和 C 选项 elitist，都只是说这个方法好，却没有强调其对是非的分辨的强调。而 D 选项 absolute，即是 sovereign 的一个，又可以体现这种“绝对地”分辨是非的特点，故选择 D。

05. C

【译文】当他们对剧中人物的命运起伏感兴趣了，就会喜欢上这部剧。因为剧中人物的爱与恨、喜和忧让他们如此的感动，以至于他们仿佛置身其中，感觉剧中的一切都是真的。如果一部剧能将虚拟的人物塑造得像是真实存在的人物一样，那么人们会认为这是一部“好剧”。在诗中，多数人会去探索文字背后的人的热情和痛苦。如果观众发现画中的人物，无论是男是女，要是真实见面得话会很有趣，那么他们就会被这幅画所吸引。

【解析】figure (n.): an outline representation of a term

这里的 figure 后面加了 of men or women，所以理解为“人像”。先排除 B 和 D 选项，它们与人像无关。而 A 选项加了一个 crude，粗糙的，而语段中并没有体现出这一点，所以不选 A。而 C 选项的 representation 可以和 of men or women 连用，表示为人像，也符合这里的语境，故选择 C。

06. B

【译文】“道格拉斯·黑格 (Douglas Haig) 爵士昨晚打来电话说总体形势是利好的”，《时代》杂志声称。这很快就上升到了英雄传奇般的说辞：“我们在战场上所向披靡……我们已经下定决心，与德国一拼到底，他们想要多挨打，我们就奉陪到底。”前线部队和那些把这样的说辞信以为真的人之间的信息能一致才怪！

【解析】credit (v.): to trust in the truth of

文中是 credit prose like that as factual testimony 的意思是：将这样的说辞信以为真，所以 credit 理解为“相信”的意思，故选择 B。

07. B

【译文】他们开始向乐队大厅出发。弗吉尼亚 (Virginia) 偷偷向上瞥了一眼，差不多四点差五分了。克莱顿 (Clayton) 不慌不忙，他瘦得像一根长长的竹竿，整个身子像是用糖浆粘起来的。他小心翼翼地往前走着，哼着舒

曼 (Schumann) 的小曲, 穿过整个人群。

【解析】crush (*n.*): a crowd of people who are pressed close together
文中是 negotiating the crush, 是穿越人群的意思, 故选择 B。

08. B

【译文】这么多了不起的发明使他们眼花缭乱, 马孔多 (Macondo) 的人不知道它们为何如此了不起。他们整夜地观察这个由电力装置供电的白色电灯, 这些装置是 Aureliano Triste 坐了两次火车才带回来的。而且他们花了很长时间和精力才逐渐习惯了它持续不断的声音。

【解析】obsessive 是 do or think something all the time 的意思, 着重强调 all the time, 故选择 B。

09. A

【译文】荣格 (Jung) 告诉我们, 我们会梦到经典神话中的词语和符号。因为所有的人都会有“集体无意识”现象, 不同文化背景下的人们会梦到相同的事物。某些空间关系、节拍和力度会不会带有心理学意义? 它们中会不会有一些是普遍的, 并且是作用于情感反应的关键? 对它们的偏离和改编对于那些艺术家个人的生活经验来说会不会是意义深远的? 是不是观众不需要理性分析就可以理解它们的隐含意义?

【解析】stress (*n.*): emphasis, weight

stress 在文中和 certain space relations, rhythms 是一类事物, 讲的都是舞蹈的变化, 所以 stress 译为: (舞蹈的) 力度, 而 emphasis 也可以表示舞蹈或音乐上的加重, 重音, 故选择 A。

10. D

【解析】grasp (*v.*): to understand

文中是 overtones are grasped by spectators without conscious analysis, 就是“人们不用理性分析就可以 grasp”, 所以根据语境, grasp 应理解为“理解”, 故选择 D。

11. D

【译文】但是对于科学知识现存状况片面且不完全的使用会导致各种被证实的错误推断、预测和警告, 这并不稀奇。没有人知道未来会发生什么。

【解析】state (*n.*): the overall condition of something

这道题可以用排除法做。A 选项译为: 排名; B 选项译为: 领土; C 选项译为: 政府; D 选项译为: 状态。只有 condition 最符合这里的语境, 故选择 D。

12. D

【译文】这种通知总会伴随着一些编好的评论，这些评论褒奖着会议，也表达了编辑希望它“会有力影响公众思想”的愿望。

【解析】hail (v.): acclaim

文中的 hail 理解成本意“赞美”的意思。A 选项译为：倒下；B 选项译为：响亮地问候；C 选项译为：召唤；D 选项译为：赞美，故选择 D。

13. C

【译文】在 1776 年，艾碧该·亚当斯 (Abigail Adams) 在信中要求丈夫在他为新共和国撰写法典的时候“记住那些女性”，并提醒他要保护女性免受她们丈夫“天生的暴力专制”倾向的伤害。艾碧该·亚当斯的话非常符合女性在婚姻和社会中的从属地位——她呼吁侠义绅士的男人保护女人免受那些肆意妄为的男人的伤害。

【解析】naturally (adv.): by nature

这里的 naturally 指的是“天生的”。A 选项译为：适合的；B 选项译为：真实的；C 选项译为：天生的；D 选项译为：不足为奇的，故选择 C。

14. B

【译文】想想这只小狗。只有三个星期大时，这个小毛球已经会对它的小伙伴又是咬，又是抓，又是拽了。在四至五个星期大的时候，它就像个顽皮的孩子一样，没日没夜地和兄弟姐妹们追逐打闹。

【解析】rival (v.) to strive to equal or excel

文中是 its antics rival those of a rambunctious child，将小狗的行为和一个鲁莽的小孩类比，所以这里的 rival 是 nearly equal to 的意思，故选择 B。

15. D

【译文】事实上，马尔卡希 (Mulcahy) 在办公室来回踱步，他不得不承认，尽管各种证据使他确信校长一直很厌恶他，但是马尔卡希发现他被这封信伤到了。说实在的，这不仅伤到了他的自尊，还伤到了他柔软的内心深处，因为他觉得人与人之间的关系超越了个人恩怨和分歧摩擦，就算是有强烈反对意见的人也都会期盼着最终的和解和一致。总之，他之前竟不知道，校长会如此地讨厌他，毫不掩饰。

【解析】文中是 president disliked him so flatly，从文中可以看出，主人公并不知道校长其实很讨厌他，而且讨厌得很明显。A 选项译为：平均地；B 选项译为：严格地；C 选项译为：肤浅地；D 选项译为：不含糊地，故选择 D。

16. C

【译文】但是杜波依斯 (Du Bois) 从否定或种族骄傲中看到了危险, 那些意识不到自己美的黑人就是一例。危机的责任就是裁定那些倡导民族自豪感的人和那些否认种族差异的人之间的矛盾。杂志在这方面的重要观点源于马库斯·加维 (Marcus Garvey), 一位牙买加的天才起义领导人。他领导的“回到非洲”运动, 就像它的名字一样, 基于杜波依斯所说的前提。这种前提是“黑色的肌肤本身就是一种贵族的代表”。

【解析】patent (*n.*): an official document granting a right or privilege

文中是指 DB 这个人认为, 黑皮肤的人就是贵族, 所以黑皮肤是贵族这个头衔的保障, 所以先排除无关选项 A 和 D。而 safeguard 的意思是: A safeguard is a law, rule, or measure intended to prevent someone or something from being harmed, 可见 safeguard 着重于“安全保障”, 不符合文意。而 C 选项 guarantee 可以用来表达各种方式的保障, 故选择 C。

17. B

【译文】它坐落在加利福尼亚州马利布的一个树木繁茂的山坡上, 可俯瞰太平洋。批评者轻蔑地将它比作迪士尼乐园, “一个城里人粗制滥造的人造天堂,” 一个人嘟囔着说, “它奢华腐败、趣味低级、妄自尊大, 这一点现存的纪念堂没有一个能够比得上它。”

【解析】plastic (*adj.*): having a quality suggestive of mass-produced plastic goods; especially artificial

这里显然不是 plastic 的常用意思“塑料的”, 而理解为“假的”, 从这个语段 critic 们持的负向态度可以看出。故选择 artificial “人造的, 虚伪的”, B 选项。

18. C

【译文】我可以说是逐渐形成不同的模式、不同的习惯……不同的身份, 至少是在这个特殊的领域内。我的大脑程序或回路肯定是在发生着一些变化——改变突触权重、连通性和信号 (虽然我们大脑成像的技术还不够成熟, 不能显示这些)。

【解析】crude (*adj.*): very simple and basic in a way that is true but not complete

文中是说 method 太过 crude, 理解为: 技术方法太过不成熟。故选择 undeveloped, “未经开发的, 不发达的”, C 选项。

19. D

【译文】正如物理学家弗里曼·戴森 (Freeman Dyson) 常说的那样, 大自然的想象力比我们的要丰富得多。他惊奇地讨论着物理和生物世界的丰富

多彩，以及物理形态和生命形态无穷无尽的多样性。

【解析】richness (*n.*): having or supplying a large amount of sth. that is wanted or needed

文中是 this richness in the physical and biological worlds 和后面 the endless diversity of physical forms and forms of life 并列，所以 richness 和 diversity 应该表达的是相同的意思，都表示生物的多种多样，故选择 variety，“多样性”，D 选项。

20. C

【译文】博物馆展示的埃及早期照片的好处之一是可以鼓励你去阅读经典的游记《福楼拜在埃及》。在你读完这本书之后，再看着 19 世纪 50 年代后的相片，你应该可以通过图片想象一下这位法国作家。福楼拜 (Flaubert) 穿着白色的长衬衫，他的光头上戴着一顶红色的塔布什帽。在古老的庙宇旁细品着诗歌，看上去精致无比、安闲自在。

【解析】conjure up 是“想起”的意思，文中指的是：在脑海中浮现，首先排除 A 和 D 这两个无关选项。而 B 选项 portray 意思是“描绘，扮演”，放在这里不符合语境。故选择 imagine，C 选项。

Set 6



01 The young clerks made jokes about him to the best of their clerkly wit and told before his face all sorts of stories of their own **invention** about him. They would enquire when the wedding was to take place, or would scatter bits of paper on his head, calling them snow, in the midst of all this teasing. Akaky Akakyevitch never answered a word, but behaved as though there were no one there. Only when they jolted his arm and prevented him from going on with his work would he cry out. “Leave me alone! Why do you insult me?”

In context, “**invention**” most nearly means

(A) creative experiment	(B) new device
(C) fabrication	(D) adeptness

02 “Have you not observed that two bodies which fall in water, one with a speed a hundred time greater as that of the other, will fall in air with speeds so nearly equal that one will not surpass the other by as much as one hundredth part?” Galileo claimed, rightly, that if we ignore the effect of the **medium**, all object will fall exactly the same way.

In context, “**medium**” most nearly means a

(A) mathematical average	(B) middle region
(C) natural habitat	(D) surrounding substance

03 Harriet Jacobs faced a more difficult task. For her, a woman, to claim that enslavement violated the principles of individualism would be to risk having her story dismissed. A few northern white women were beginning to **work out** the analogy between slavery and the oppression of women, but their view had not won general sympathy. Inequalities between women and men still appeared to many northerner, even those who opposed slavery, as manifestations of natural differences.

In context, “**work out**” most nearly means

(A) exercise	(B) conciliate
(C) struggle for	(D) formulate

04 I again beheld Trabb’s boy approaching. He was coming round a narrow

corner. His blue bag was slung over his shoulder, honest industry beamed in his eyes, a determination to proceed to Trabb's with cheerful briskness was indicated in his gait. With a shock he became aware of me and was severely **visited** as before; but this time his motion was rotatory, and he staggered round and round me with knees more afflicted, and with uplifted hands as if beseeching my mercy. His sufferings were hailed with the greatest joy by a knot of spectators, and I felt utterly confounded.

In context, “visited” most nearly means

- (A) called on (B) shared an experience with
(C) resided temporarily with (D) afflicted

05 After the cutoff date had been chosen, the next step was to restore it back. That means re-creating a place as someone thinks it was — or would like it to have been — at a chosen moment. This usually means moving or destroying a good deal of subsequent architectural history — exactly the stuff of which real history and art are made. In an act of stunning illogic and innocent hubris, a consortium of preservation architects and historical soothsayers **plays** God.

In the paragraph above, “plays” most nearly means

- (A) bets on (B) competes against
(C) acts as (D) toys with

06 I opened flasks of sterilized broth in the cellar of the Paris observatory, where the air was still. Only one flask out of ten became putrid, whereas eleven flasks out of eleven opened in the courtyard quickly acquired a **rich** growth of bacteria.

In the paragraph above, “rich” most nearly means

- (A) vital (B) abundant
(C) meaningful (D) productive

07 My mother said that she was homesick. Her favorite class was biology and she **entertained** thoughts of becoming a scientist. Her father, however, wanted her to become a teacher, and his wishes prevailed, even though he would not have forced them upon her. She was a dutiful daughter.

In the paragraph above, “entertained” most nearly means

- (A) regaled (B) hosted
(C) flaunted (D) harbored

08 Our starting point in this study is a world of pictorial representation in which childhood is unknown; literary historians such as Calve have made the same observation about the medieval epic, in which child prodigies behave with the courage and physical strength of doughty warriors. This undoubtedly meant that the

people of the tenth and eleventh centuries did not dwell on the image of childhood and that the image had neither interest nor even reality for them. It suggests too that in the realm of real life, and not simply in that of aesthetic **translation**, childhood was a period of transition that passed quickly and that was just as quickly forgotten.

In the paragraph above, “translation” most nearly means

- (A) substitution
- (B) explanation
- (C) representation
- (D) transportation

09 But I would rather have as my patron a **host** of anonymous citizens digging into their own pockets for the price of a book or a magazine than a small body of enlightened and responsible people administering public funds.

In the paragraph above, “host” most nearly means

- (A) large number
- (B) provider
- (C) proprietor
- (D) sponsor

10 In the United States, the traditional view **embraced** by society is that fences are European, out of place in the American landscape. This notion turns up repeatedly in nineteenth-century American writing about the landscape.

In the paragraph above, “embraced” most nearly means

- (A) caressed
- (B) adopted
- (C) enfolded
- (D) included

11 In many American suburbs such as the one where I grew up, a fence or a hedge along the street means one thing: the family who lived behind it was antisocial, perhaps even had something to hide. Fences and hedges said: Ogres within; skip this place on Halloween. Except for these few dubious addresses, each little plot in our development was landscaped like a miniature estate, the puniest “expanse” of unhedged lawn was made to look like a public park. Any enjoyment of this space was sacrificed to the **conceit** of wide-open land, for without a fence or hedge, front yards were much too public to spend time in. Families crammed their activities into microscopic back-yards, the one place where the usefulness of fences and hedges seemed to outweigh their undemocratic connotations.

In the paragraph above, “conceit” most nearly means

- (A) grandiose ideal
- (B) extreme vanity
- (C) ingenious expression
- (D) extravagant edifice

12 The secret of Mark Twain’s worldwide popularity as a humorist is not to be attributed to any tricks of style, to any breadth of knowledge, or even to any depth of intellectuality. His humor has international **range** because it is constructed out of

a deep comprehension of human nature and a profound sympathy for human relationships and human failings.

In the paragraph above, “range” most nearly means

(A) scope	(B) distance
(C) variation	(D) ranking

13 Edges in the natural world are like cities in human cultures. They are the cosmopolitan places — populous, noisy, gaudy, rich, exciting — where one expects the unexpected and the extraordinary is ordinary. They are altogether unlike the provinces, where the surprises lie not in discovering what is odd or new but in **appreciating**, at last, what is routine and everyday, a larger accomplishment than one might imagine.

In the paragraph above, “appreciating” most nearly means

(A) preserving from harm	(B) increasing in value
(C) understanding better	(D) thanking

14 This happiness, like the artist’s, must come from something within the animal, something trainers call talent, and so cannot be imposed on the animal. But at the same time it does not arise in a vacuum; if it had not been a fairly ordinary thing in one part of the world at one point to teach young children to play the harpsichord, it is doubtful that Mozart’s music would exist. There are animal versions, if not equivalents, of Mozart, and they cannot make their spontaneous **passions** into sustained happiness without education, any more than Mozart could have.

In the paragraph above, “passions” most nearly means

(A) love affairs	(B) violent outbursts
(C) enthusiasms	(D) prejudices

15 The composition of ALH 84001, as the much scrutinized rock is **designated**, closely matches the makeup of Martian matter that was analyzed on site in 1976 by miniature chemistry laboratories aboard two Viking Mars landers. As a result of this positive identification, no astronomer seriously doubts the meteorite’s Martian origin.

In the paragraph above, “designated” most nearly means

(A) drawn	(B) called
(C) stipulated	(D) allocated

16 I cannot resist comparing this new intimacy with our solar system to the shoebox diorama of the planets I designed for my grade-school science fair. I used marbles, jack balls, and Ping-Pong balls, all hanging on strings and painted different colors, all inside a box representing our solar system. This **crude**

assortment of materials allowed a reasonable representation of what was known 40 years ago about the nine planets.

In the paragraph above, “crude” most nearly means

- (A) natural and unaltered
- (B) rough and inexperienced
- (C) obvious
- (D) vulgar

17 “Feudalism” is one of those words that have taken on so many **extended** and figurative meanings that the original meaning has been obscured. Today any oppressive government, greedy landholder, or brutal exploiter of labor is called feudal — always with disapproval. This is unfair to feudalism. The word is also often confused with the “manorial system”, which tied peasants to the land they worked, feudalism is a total organization of society.

In the paragraph above, the word “extended” most nearly means

- (A) prolonged
- (B) expanded
- (C) removed
- (D) intensive

18 There Samuel sat each day, **painfully** tallying his data, his pencil poised like a scalpel in his hand, frowning at the **gruesome** but inevitable task ahead of him. Dwarfed by a monstrous blue suit, Samuel would finger the mournful pre-war bowler that never left his head. And it was such an earnest sight, such an intimate window into a man whose nature seemed to be all windows — people wondered if he actually had a public self — that he might have been the only man in the world to claim vulnerability as his greatest asset.

In the paragraph above, the word “painfully” is closest in meaning to

- (A) laboriously
- (B) critically
- (C) sensitively
- (D) harmfully

19 In the paragraph above, the word “gruesome” is closest in meaning to

- (A) shocking
- (B) repugnant
- (C) frightening
- (D) crude

20 Being an omnivore is both a boon and a challenge, a source of tremendous power as well as anxiety. Omnivory is what **allowed** humans to adapt to a great many environments all over the planet, and to survive in them even after our favored foods were driven to extinction.

In the paragraph above, the word “allowed” is closest in meaning to

- (A) accepted
- (B) assigned
- (C) enabled
- (D) expressed

Set 6 答案、译文及解析

01. C

【译文】年轻的职员绞尽脑汁笑话他，当着他的面编造各种有关他的子虚乌有的事。戏谑他的时候，他们会打听他到底什么时候结婚，在他的头上撒小纸片，边撒边说下雪了。Akaky Akakievitch 从来都是一言不发，当作没有人在那里一样。只有在他们摇晃着他的肩膀，阻止他工作的时候，他才会大吼：“让我一个人待着！你们凭什么羞辱我？”

【解析】invention (*n.*): productive imagination

这里的 invention 指的是那些年轻职员捏造出来的故事，故选择 fabrication，捏造的事物，C 选项。

02. D

【译文】“难道你没有发现两个掉入水里的物体，即使速度相差百倍，但是它们在空中掉落的时候，速度会非常相近，以至于两个物体之间相差的距离不会超过任意一个物体的百分之一？”伽利略郑重地说，如果我们忽略介质的影响，所有物体都会以同样的方式下落。

【解析】这里伽利略先举了一个例子，就是在水和空气中掉落两个物体的速度关系，所以后文的 medium 指的就是前文的 water 和 air，应解释为“介质”，故选择 D。

03. D

【译文】哈丽特·雅各布斯 (Harriet Jacobs) 面临着一项更艰巨的任务。对于她一个女人来说，宣称奴役违反了个人主义原则，可能会使得别人对于她的故事不予理会。一些北方的白人女性正着手为奴隶制和对女性压制做类比，但是她们的观点没有获得大众的同情。甚至对于一些反对奴隶制的北方人来说，男人和女人的不平等是一种自然区别的体现。

【解析】这里的短语是 work out the analogy。A 选项 exercise 译为：练习；B 选项 conciliate 译为：安慰，安抚；C 选项 struggle for 译为：为……挣扎；D 选项 formulate 译为：制定。只有 formulate 适合用作 analogy 的动词，故选择 D。

04. D

【译文】我又一次看到了 Trabb 男孩走向前来。他正从一个狭窄的角落过

来。他蓝色的包挂在肩上，诚实的勤勉之光在他眼中闪烁，他健朗活泼的步态表现出继续经营 Trabb 的决心。他看到我后很吃惊，他之前很少经历这些；但是现在，他在我面前转来转去，膝盖像是受折磨般地颤抖着，高举着双手像是在恳求我的宽恕。他受的折磨对于一些旁观者来说是滑稽的，但是我却十分困惑。

【解析】visit (v.): afflict

根据本段的意思，这个 boy 一直是十分受折磨的，所以这里的 visit 也与折磨有关，理解为：他之前从未受过的折磨。而选项中只有 afflict 有“折磨”的意思。故选择 D。

05. C

【译文】在截止日期被选定后，下一步就是恢复它。这意味着要按照某人印象中的，或者是他想要的样子，在一个特定的时间，去重建它。这通常意味着移除或者毁坏一大部分的后续历史建筑——恰恰是一些承载着历史和艺术的事物。在这种昏庸、非逻辑的傲慢之下，一群联合起来的建筑师和历史预言家扮演着上帝的角色。

【解析】根据文意，这一群人掌握着这些建筑的生死大权，所以这里的 play God 的意思是：扮演着上帝。故选择 C。

06. B

【译文】我在巴黎天文台的地下室里打开了这一瓶瓶无菌液体培养基，空气像是静止了一样。只有十分之一瓶腐败了，然而在天井里打开的那 11 个瓶子都长出了大量的细菌。

【解析】rich (adj.): having or supplying a large amount of sth. that is wanted or needed

文中 a rich growth of bacteria 理解为：长出了大量的细菌。首先排除 A 和 C 这两个无关选项。而 D 选项的 productive 一般用来形容事物生产高效，而不用来形容成果。这里的 growth 是一种成果，用 productive 逻辑关系不对。而 abundant 用来形容事物数量的多，故选择 B 选项。

07. D

【译文】我的妈妈说她很想念家。她最喜欢的课程是生物学，她一直想成为一名科学家。但是，她的父亲希望她成为一名教师，他的意愿占了上风，尽管他不会强迫她。她是一个孝顺的女儿。

【解析】entertain (v.): to keep, hold or maintain in mind

这里考的是 entertain 的一个僻义，解释为“心存”。A 选项 regale 译为：款待；B 选项 host 译为：主持；C 选项 flaunt 译为：炫耀；D 选项 harbor 译为：怀有。只有 D 选项与文中词语的意思相符，故选择 D。

08. C

【译文】在这项研究中，我们的出发点是一个图画的世界，里面的童年是未知的；如卡尔弗（Calve）这样的文史家对中世纪的史诗有同样的见解，其中的神童表现出勇士一般的勇气和坚强。这无疑意味着，10 世纪和 11 世纪的人们从不考虑童年时代的形象，而这些形象对他们来说既无趣，也不现实。这也表明在现实生活中，而不是在单纯的审美表达中，童年是一段如梭飞逝的过渡期，会很快被遗忘。

【解析】这里的 aesthetic translation 指的就是前文所提到的一些神话传说或者故事里面的对于童年的表现。A 选项 substitution 译为：替代品；B 选项 explanation 译为：解释；C 选项 representation 译为：表达；D 选项译为：运载。此处只有 representation 可以表示艺术作品中对童年的表达，故选择 C。

09. A

【译文】但我宁愿我的赞助商是一大群会为一本书或者一本杂志付钱的无名公众，而不是一小拨开明且负责任的管理公共基金的人。

【解析】host (n.): a great number

文中是 a host of anonymous citizens 与后文的是 a small body of 对比，所以理解为：一大群无名公众，故选择 A。

10. B

【译文】在美国，社会所持的传统观念认为栅栏是欧洲所特有的，若放在美国是不合适的。这种观念在美国十九世纪有关风土人情的文章中频繁出现。

【解析】embrace (v.): to accept readily or gladly

此处 the traditional view embraced by society 的 embrace 不应理解为“拥抱”，而应该引申为：被社会所持传统观念。A 选项 caress 译为：拥抱；B 选项 adopt 译为：采用；C 选项 enfold 译为：折叠；D 选项译为：包含。只有 B 选项可以用来表达“持有某种观点”的意思，故选择 B。

11. A

【译文】在美国的许多郊区，如我长大的那个地方，一道栅栏或沿街篱笆意味着一件事：生活在篱笆后面的这一家人是不好社交的，甚至或许是有见不得人的事。栅栏或者篱笆告诉人们：里面住着怪物；万圣节不要进去要糖。除了这些住宅之外，每一个在我们街区的小圈地就像是微小的庄园，这些微小的没有围起来的延伸草坪被建成公园的样子。为了保持对这片宽阔开放土地的幻想，人们牺牲了享受这片土地的机会，因为没有了栅栏或篱笆，前院就过于暴露给公众了，以至于人们不能在这里享受。家庭活动一般挤在狭小的后院中，只有在这里，栅栏和篱笆的实用性超越了它们不民主

的内涵。

【解析】conceit (*n.*): a fanciful idea

此处 sacrificed to the conceit of wide-open land 中的 sacrificed 表现了作者对此的负向态度，所以 conceit 应理解为一个负向词汇，这里指人们对土地一定要 open 的“空想”。首先排除 D 这个无关选项。而 C 选项中心词是 expression，而这里不是一种“表达”，所以不选。而 B 选项中心词 vanity 译为“虚荣心”，这里作者并没有说这种想法是一种虚荣的体现，所以不选。而 A 选项 grandiose ideal 恰解释为“夸张的空想”，既表现了负向态度，又符合“空想”的实质，故选择 A。

12. A

【译文】作为一个幽默家，马克·吐温蜚誉全球的秘诀不是归于他富有技巧的手法、渊博的知识或者他卓群的智慧。他的幽默是跨国界的，因为其作品的创作是基于对人类本性的深刻理解以及对人类关系和人性弱点的深刻同情。

【解析】range (*n.*): the space or extent included, covered, or used

这里的 international range 是指：国际范围内的，因为后文写了对人类的种种理解等，故选择 A。

13. C

【译文】自然世界的边缘，就像人类文化中的城市。他们是大都会地区——人口稠密、嘈杂吵闹、灯火辉煌、富庶宜人且令人兴奋——在这里一个人去想一些不同凡响的事情是正常的。它们和乡村不同。在乡下，令人惊喜的事情不是发现新奇的事物，而是终于理解什么是一成不变和日夜的永恒，这是一种超出人们预期的成就。

【解析】appreciating (*adj.*): understanding the worth or importance of something

这里的 appreciate 与前文的 discover 形成对比，指的是：在这里最大的成就就是去理解一成不变的事情，而不是去发现新事物，故选择 C。

14. C

【译文】这种快乐，就像艺术家的快乐一样，源自于动物内在的东西，一些培训师称之为天赋，所以是不能强加给动物的。但同时，它也不会凭空产生；如果在某一时间，世界的某个地方，教小孩子弹钢琴不是一件平常的事情，那么我们会怀疑如今会不会有莫扎特的音乐。动物也是类似的，就算不是一模一样，没有教育，动物就不能将它们自发的热忱转化成持续的快乐，不会拥有和莫扎特一样的快乐。

【解析】passion (*n.*): a strong feeling of enthusiasm or excitement for sth.

or about doing sth.

此处的 *make their spontaneous passions into sustained happiness* 应理解为：将它们自发的热忱转化成持续的快乐，故选择 C。

15. B

【译文】这块被详细检查的石头被命名为 ALH 84001，它是由成分十分接近火星的物质组成。这种物质在 1976 年，一场小型实验中，被两架维京火星登录器分析出来。由于这项鉴定十分确切，没有天文学家对这块陨石的火星来源持严肃怀疑态度。

【解析】*designate* (v.): to call by a distinctive title, term, or expression

文中是 *as the much scrutinized rock is designated* 修饰的是 ALH 84001，指的是这块石头被命名为 ALH 83001，故选择 B。

16. B

【译文】我无法不将这个对太阳系的理解和我为我小学的科学展会设计的行星鞋盒模型作比较。我将弹珠、旗排球和乒乓球用线穿起来，并且涂上不同的颜色，放在一个盒子里，来呈现我们的太阳系。这个粗制的材料混合物合理地展现了 40 年前我们对这九个行星的了解。

【解析】*crude* (adj.): rough or inexpert in plan or execution

这里的 *crude assortment of materials* 指的就是作者做的那个鞋盒模型，而其特点就是很“粗糙”。首先排除 A 和 C 这两个无关选项。而 D 选项的 *vulgar* 一般都用来形容人的品位粗俗，放在这里不符合语境。而 B 选项则直接地表达了“粗糙”的含义，而且可以用来形容一个物体，故选择 B。

17. B

【译文】有许多词被赋予了太多引申和比喻意义，以至于掩盖了其原意，“封建主义”就是其中之一。如今，任何施行苛政的政府，贪婪的地主，或是剥削劳动力的人，都被认定为是封建的——全都是贬义的判定。这对“封建”这个词很不公平。这个词经常与“庄主制”搞混，庄主制是农民附庸于土地进行劳作的制度，而封建制度是一种整体的社会体制。

【解析】*extend* (v.): to cause to be of greater area or volume

文中是 *extended meanings* 与后文的 *original meaning* 对比，指的就是：引申义。而 *extend* 的意思是：If something such as a business, organization, or service expands, or if you expand it, it becomes bigger and includes more people, goods, or activities，指的就是原本意思单一的词拥有了更多的意思，故选择 B。

18. A

【译文】塞缪尔 (Samuel) 每天都坐在那里，努力地整理数据，他手里的

铅笔就像是一把手术刀，对他前面艰巨但无法逃避的事情皱起眉头。宽大的蓝色衬衫使他显得十分矮小，塞缪尔会拨弄那顶永远都戴在头上的悲哀的战前礼帽。这一切看起来都太真实了，就像是一扇可以窥探他心灵的窗户，而且他是一个富有这种“窗户”的人——人们都想知道他会不会有不沉溺于自己世界的时候——他可能是这个世界上唯一一个将脆弱当成自己了不起财产的人。

【解析】painfully (*adj.*): feeling pain

文中是 painfully tallying his data，首先排除无关选项 B 和 C。而 D 选项 harmful 指的是“对……有害的”，放在这里不符合语境。这句应理解为，因为整理 data 很费劲，所以是 painfully，所以 A 选项的 laboriously 最符合这里的语境，故选择 A。

19. B

【解析】gruesome (*adj.*): causing horror or disgust

在这里 gruesome task 指的就是前文所提的，整理数据一类的事情，所以 gruesome 应侧重于 disgust 而不是 horror。于是排除了 A 和 C 选项。而 crude 译为“粗糙的，不成熟的”显然不于 gruesome 同义，也排除。只有 repugnant 译为：If you think that something is horrible and disgusting, you can say that it is repugnant，词义相同又符合语境，故选择 B。

20. C

【译文】能作为一种杂食动物既是一种福气，也是一种挑战，这是巨大力量的源头，也是不安的源头。杂食使人们能够适应这个星球的多种环境，而且即使在我们习以为常的食物绝迹之后，我们也能够存活。

【解析】这里的 allow sb. to adapt 显然不是“允许某人去适应”的意思，而应理解为“（杂食）使人类能够适应”，故选择 C。

Set 7

01 In the careers of most modern and contemporary writers, a pattern of activity emerges. After writers establish themselves, they produce their work, and periodically, about every three or four years, release that work by way of a publisher to the public. There are exceptions, since publishing-industry norms may or may not serve idiosyncratic writers. The author may be less prolific, as in the case of F. Scott Fitzgerald, because he or she **struggles** with a piece of writing for years before being able to let it go.

In the paragraph above, “struggles with” is closest in meaning to

(A) resists	(B) battles
(C) strains against	(D) toils over

02 Or they may write only one book, which ends up being a masterpiece, as Harper Lee did with *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Or the author may die before the public comes to appreciate the full genius of his or her work, as was the case with Sylvia Plath. However, most authors, even those inspired by true genius, write and publish on a regular basis, primarily because they want to communicate with an audience. In all likelihood, the same impulse forces writers to make themselves **available** to their readers in the various ways writers have access to — by giving readings, for example, or answering an mail.

In the paragraph above, “available” is closest in meaning

(A) obtainable	(B) present
(C) free	(D) accessible

03 Grammatical errors like *bleeded* and *singed* have long epitomized the innocence and freshness of children’s minds. The errors are acts of creation in which children **lift** a pattern from their brief experience and apply it with impeccable logic to new words, unaware that the adult world treats them as arbitrary exceptions.

In the paragraph above, “lift” most closely means

(A) raise	(B) elevate
(C) boost up	(D) take

04 Children's errors with irregular verbs also have been prominent in debates on the nature of language and mind. The neurologist Eric Lenneberg pointed to the errors when he and linguist Noam Chomsky first argued that language was innate. Psychology textbooks cite the errors to rhapsodize that children are lovers of cognitive **tidiness** and simplicity.

In context, "tidiness" is closest in meaning to

- (A) cleanliness (B) neatness
(C) orderliness (D) quickness

05 But learning is impossible without innately organized circuitry to do the learning, and these errors give us hints of how it works. Children are born to **attend to** minor differences in the pronunciation of words, such as walk and walked.

In context, "attend to" most closely means

- (A) look after (B) notice
(C) activate (D) be present to

06 Where did noir come from? It's an intriguing question and one still not adequately answered, despite the quantity of writing that **wallows** in that noir mood.

In context, "wallows in" is closest in meaning to

- (A) indulges in (B) conforms to
(C) criticizes (D) reveals

07 Equally, don't forget that from the forties onward, Los Angeles was much beset by psychoanalysis, and the growing intellectual interest in guilt, depression, and nightmare. Don't eliminate the impact, the memory, or the mere thought of a war's damage. I want to stress how deeply noir **impulses** lay in the common imagination — that of the audience as well as the filmmakers. Mildred Pierce, for instance — which appeared in 1945 when many American women were running businesses of their own just to survive while the men were away at war — sighs and seems to say, "It doesn't make any difference, why bother, for there is something malign in human nature or luck that will undermine enterprise and hope."

In context, "impulses" is closest in meaning to

- (A) incentives (B) stimulants
(C) transformations (D) feelings

08 At the Cote d'Azur she staked a claim upon a certain sofa in the lounge, midway between the reception hall and the paragraph to the restaurant, and she would have her coffee there after luncheon and dinner, and all who came and went

must pass her by. Sometimes she would **employ** me as a bait to draw her prey, and hating my errand, I would be sent across the lounge with a verbal message, the loan of a book or paper, the address of some shop or other, the sudden discovery of a mutual friend.

In context, “employ” most nearly means

(A) service	(B) use
(C) devote	(D) hire

09 I saw then that her plans were formed, and the nephew was to be the means of introduction. Not for the first time I resented the part that I must play in her schemes. Like a juggler’s assistant I produced the props, then silent and attentive I waited on my cue. This newcomer would not welcome intrusion, I felt certain of that. In the little I had learnt of him at luncheon, a smattering of hearsay **garnered** by her ten months ago from the daily papers and stored in her memory for future use. I could imagine, in spite of my youth and inexperience of the world, that he would resent this sudden bursting in upon his solitude.

In context, “garnered” is closest in meaning to

(A) gathered	(B) earned
(C) assumed	(D) inferred

10 New York in the wake of World War II was a city on the verge of momentous changes — economic, social, and political. For almost a century it had been a **preeminent** manufacturing and port city, absorbing the unskilled millions who flocked there from Europe, and had yielded great fortunes for the astute and daring.

In the paragraph above, “preeminent” is closest in meaning to

(A) knowledgeable	(B) outstanding
(C) growing	(D) abnormal

11 In terms of its **approach**, Takaki’s book is similar to Victor and Bret Nee’s *Longtime Caliform’* (1972) because both are media through which diverse Asian American voices surface. The major difference is in how they collected and use the voices. The Nees identified and selected representative personalities from different segments of the Chinese American community in San Francisco, whom they laboriously interviewed themselves over a two-year period, and placed these lengthy, in-depth interviews largely verbatim in their book with minimal narrative and analysis.

In the paragraph above, “approach” most nearly means

(A) beginning	(B) technique
(C) hypothesis	(D) style

12 From the analytical standpoint, the book broke no new ground. But it

succeeded in giving us the sights, sounds, flavors, perspectives, and feelings of the community that had never before been permitted to **surface**.

In context, “surface” is closest in meaning to

- (A) arrange (B) level
(C) float (D) emerge

13 Takaki’s approach is virtually identical with that of the Nees except the voices used tend to be fragmentary and mostly collected from indirect sources. To begin with, no attempt was made to **distinguish** voices and quotes from literary works from voices of oral histories, documents, and newspapers.

In context, “distinguish” most nearly means

- (A) mark (B) differentiate
(C) analyze (D) discover

14 In this **respect**, book reviewers are wrong in characterizing Takaki’s book as a “comprehensive history of 150 years of Asian experience in the U. S. ” It is more accurate to describe the book as a history of Asians in the U. S. up to World War II.

In context, “respect” is closest in meaning to

- (A) regard (B) appreciation
(C) reference (D) esteem

15 While everyone is busy fighting over what should be taught in the classroom, something is being overlooked. That is the **state** of reading, and books, and literature in our country, at this time. Why, ask yourself, is everyone so hot under the collar about what to put on the required-reading shelf? It is because, while we have been arguing so fiercely about which books make the best medicine, the patient has been slipping deeper and deeper into a coma.

In the paragraph above, “state” most nearly means

- (A) government (B) territory
(C) scale (D) condition

16 The voice reminded me a little of the way radio announcers used to introduce a piece of classical music or describe the **progress** of the Royal Family to Westminster Abbey on one of their royal occasions. There was a faint echo-chamber effect.

In the paragraph above, “progress ” most nearly means

- (A) advance (B) improvement
(C) prosperity (D) promotion

17 When the show was over I sat in my seat while children clambered over me,

making no comments on anything they had just seen or heard. They were pestering their keepers for eatables and further entertainments. An effort had been made to get their attention, to take it away from canned drinks and potato chips and **fix** it on various knowns and unknowns and horrible immensities, and it seemed to have failed.

In the paragraph above, “fix” most nearly means

(A) focus	(B) prepare
(C) repair	(D) influence

18 Neither his theory of evolution nor any general understanding of biology demanded that he preferentially underline our similarity to dogs over other species. But politically and emotionally, the choice was inevitable for an English gentleman who had set himself the task of making the idea of evolutionary continuity palatable. Darwin wrote that “dogs possess something very similar to a conscience. They certainly possess some power of self-command ... Dogs have long been accepted as the very **type** of fidelity and obedience.”

In the paragraph above, “type” most nearly means

(A) category	(B) model
(C) designation	(D) role

19 I can hear the mother’s voice, by turns breathy, nasal, gargle, or hum like as it slides up and down the Hmong language’s eight tones; the father’s voice, louder, slower, more vehement; and my interpreter’s voice, mediating in Hmong and English, low and deferential in each. The hubbub **summons** sense-memories; the coolness of the red metal folding chair, reserved for guests, that was always set up when I arrived in the apartment; the shadows cast by the amulet that hung from the ceiling and swung in the breeze on its length of grocer’s twine; the tastes of Hmong food.

In the paragraph above, “summons” most nearly means

(A) sends for	(B) calls forth
(C) requests	(D) orders

20 Since the birth of Dolly, there has been a **fair** amount of doublespeak on this matter of genetic identity. Experts have rushed in to reassure the public that the clone would in no way be the same person, or have any confusions about his or her identity; they are pleased to point out that the clone of film star Julia Roberts would not be Julia Roberts.

In the paragraph above, “fair” most nearly means

(A) considerable	(B) pleasing
(C) just	(D) promising

Set 7 答案、译文及解析

01. D

【译文】在大多数现代和当代作家的职业生涯中，出现了一种新的运作模式。在作家认定走写作这条路之后，他们就会专注于写作，并且周期性地，大约是每四年三本，通过出版商向公众发布自己的作品。当然也存在不这样运作的作家，因为那些另类的作家可能不适合出版业的规则。这样的作家可能会不那么多产，就像菲茨杰拉德那样，因为他或她为了一篇作品辛苦斗争数年，才会最终将其出版。

【解析】struggle with: 辛苦斗争

文中作者的意思是，即使出版商不予出版，作者也不会立即放弃，而是为其作品斗争数年才会放弃。A 选项译为“拒绝，抵抗”，不可能是“抵抗自己的作品”；B 选项译为“与……搏斗”，对象错了；C 选项译为“拉紧”，显然是无关选项；只有 D 选项译为“为……辛苦斗争”，故选择 D。

02. D

【译文】或者就像哈波·李 (Harper Lee) 所写的《杀死一只知更鸟》那样，他们一生可能只写一本书，这本书成了一部传世杰作。再或者，作者可能在公众开始认可他或她作品之前就去世了，就像是西尔维娅·普拉特 (Sylvia Plath) 那样。然而，大多数作家，就算是那些极具天赋的人，都是主要为了与读者沟通才会有规律地写作并出版。很有可能，因为同样的原因，作家会通过自己能使用的方式使自己能与他们的读者亲近，例如，通过写书或者答复邮件。

【解析】available (adj.): accessible

文中是 make themselves available to their readers 理解为：能够让读者们接触到作者。首先排除 B 和 C 这两个无关选项。而 A 选项 obtainable 译为“可以得到的”，一般指物体而不是人，所以不选。而 D 选项 accessible 既能表示“接触得到”，又能用来形容人之间的关系，故选择 D。

03. D

【译文】像 bled 和 singed 这类语法错误一直代表着无知、稚嫩的小孩的大脑。这些错误是一种创造，孩子们运用了一个简单经验的模式，将它和

完整的逻辑运用到了新词上，但他们却不知道成人的世界将它们视作任意的例外（错误用法）。

【解析】文中的 lift a pattern from their brief experience，这里的 lift 是指从人生经历中提取出一个模式。A 选项 raise 译为“举起”；B 选项 elevate 译为“使升高”；C 选项 boost up 译为“向上推”；只有 D 选项 take 可解释为“提取”，故选择 D。

04. C

【译文】儿童不规则动词的错误运用在语言和思维本质上的争论中地位也日益突出。神经学家雷纳伯格（Eric Lenneberg）在与语言学家乔姆斯基（Noam Chomsky）第一次争论时，指出错误是语言与生俱来的特质。心理学教科书引用这些错误，来证明证儿童倾向于使用认知条理和简单的表达。

【解析】tidiness (n.): clean and organized

文中是 cognitive tidiness，指的是思维有条理。首先排除 D 选项 quickness 与语境无关。而 A 和 B 都只能用来形容物件的整洁，不能用来形容思维的条理，只有 orderliness 可以，故选择 C。

05. B

【译文】但学习过程不可能没有天生的有组织回路的参与。这些错误告诉我们其中的原理。孩子们天生就能够注意到发音的细微差别，比如 walk 和 walked。

【解析】文中是 attend to minor differences，理解为：注意细微的差别，故选择 B。

06. A

【译文】诺瓦式电影起源于哪里？这是一个有趣的问题，并且还没有被充分地解答，尽管大量的作品文论喜欢探讨诺瓦式。

【解析】wallow in 译为“沉迷于”，是一个正向的词。A 选项译为“沉溺于”；B 选项译为“符合”；C 选项译为“批评”；D 选项译为“揭示”。了解词义之后，只有 A 选项最符合文中词汇的原意，故选择 A。

07. D

【译文】同样的，不要忘记四十年代以来，洛杉矶一直充斥着各种心理分析，而且心理分析师对罪恶感、沮丧和噩梦方面的兴趣与日俱增。不要忘记战争破坏给这座城市带来的影响、回忆，或仅仅是念想。我想要强调，深刻的诺瓦式情感基于通俗意识——观众们有，制片人 Mildred Pierce 也有，例如——在 1945 年，美国女人们都为了她们自己的生计做工，而男人们都去打

仗了——他们叹着气像是在说：“它没有带来任何区别，为什么要担心？因为人性本恶，或者天生就有暗中对进取心和希望搞破坏的因素。”

【解析】这里的 *impulses* 指的就是前文所说的，那些战争带来的负面情感。首先排除 A 和 C 选项。而 B 选项 *stimulant* 译为“刺激因素”，文中作者强调的是一种情感，而不是一种因素，故选择 D。

08. B

【译文】在 Cote d'Azur，她在休息室的一张沙发上占了一席之地，位于接待厅和去餐厅的路中间。然后，午宴和晚餐结束后，她会在那里喝咖啡，所有来往的人都必须经过她。有时，她会将我用作诱饵去吸引她的猎物。我特别讨厌我的差事，我会被差去休息室送信，借书或纸张，去某个店或其他地方，突然发现一个共同的朋友。

【解析】*employ* (v.): to use for a particular purpose

文中是 *employ me as a bait*，将我用做一个诱饵。首先排除 A 和 C 的无关选项。而 D 选项 *hire* 代表着一种从属关系，而文中作者并没有提及“雇佣”一事，只是女主人公将他用作诱饵而已，故选择 B。

09. A

【译文】我当时看到她的计划是成形了，然后那位侄子将是引子。这不是我第一次后悔一定要做她计划的一部分。就像是一个骗子的助手，我做了这些小道具，然后安静又专心地等待我的提示。这个新来的人不会喜欢入侵，我深知这一点。因为在午宴时我对他所知甚少，她几个月前从日报上道听途说来的消息，储存于她的记忆中，以备后用。我可以想象，尽管我年轻且没有经验，他一定会厌恶这种突然打破他独处的插话。

【解析】*garner* (v.): to collect or gather

文中是 *hearsay garnered by her*，指的是她获得的传闻。先排除 C 和 D 两个无关选项。而 B 选项 *earn* 的意思是“赚（钱）”或是“赢得”，A 选项 *gather* 译为“收集”。在这里对于 *hearsay*，只有“收集到的传闻”一说，故选择 A。

10. B

【译文】二战后的纽约是一个在经济、社会和政治上有重大变化的边缘城市。因为近一个世纪以来它一直是一个优秀的制造业和港口城市，从欧洲吸收了数以百万计缺乏技能的人，他们络绎不绝地来到这里，并使得精明和有胆量的人取得了巨大的成功。

【解析】*preeminent* (adj.): outstanding

这里作者意在表现二战以后，纽约这座大都市的繁荣发展，所以

preeminent 译为“卓越的，优秀的”，是一个积极的正面的词汇。首先排除 D 选项。而 A 选项 knowledgeable 译为“有知识的”，一般形容人，也不符合语境，所以不选。C 选项的 growing 虽然是一个正面词汇，但是与 preeminent 的词义不符，preeminent 意在强调“优秀”，而不是“增长”，故选择 B。

11. B

【译文】在写作手法方面，高木的书与 Victor 和 Bret Nee 的《Longtime Californ'》(1972 年)很像，因为两者都借助于亚裔美国人的呼声。而主要的区别在于他们如何收集并运用这些声音。Nee 从旧金山不同地方的中国社区中，识别并且选择了有代表性的人物，他们费尽心力地仔细斟酌了这两年的采访，然后把这些又长又深刻的大部分的采访内容，都逐字逐句地写在了他们的书里，而很少有叙事或是分析。

【解析】approach (n.): a way of dealing with sth.

这段文字写的内容都是关于作者在他们的作品中，运用的写作手法，故选择 B。

12. D

【译文】从分析的角度来看，这本书没有新的突破。但它成功地给我们呈现了那个社区的景象、声音、味道、观点和感觉，而这些从来没被允许展现过。

【解析】surface (v.): to show up

这段文字写道，这本书给我们呈现的种种，之前未被允许 surface 过，所以 surface 应该就是“呈现”的意思，故选择 D。

13. B

【译文】高木的写作手法几乎和 Nee 的方法相同，除了叙述往往支离破碎，更多的是通过间接性来源收集而来的。首先，作者没有去尝试区分叙事和来自口述历史、文件和报纸等文化作品的引用。

【解析】distinguish (v.): to perceive a difference in

文中是 distinguish A (voices and quotes) from B (literary works from voices of oral histories, documents, and newspapers)，意思就是把 A 从 B 中区分出来，故选择 B。

14. A

【译文】在这方面，书籍评论员错误地将高木的书称为“亚洲人在美国 150 年的全面故事”。而更准确的说法是，把这本书称为截至二战亚洲人在美国的历史。

【解析】这里的 in this respect 的意思是：从这个方面来说，这是一个固定短语。而 in this regard 也是表达这个意思的固定短语，故选择 A。

15. D

【译文】当每个人都在忙着争论课堂上应该教什么东西的时候，有一点被忽视了。那就是现在书籍、阅读和文学在我国的状态。问问你自己，为什么每个人都热衷于讨论什么书应该是必读的？因为，当我们激烈争辩说书籍是最好的良药的时候，病人却陷入越来越深的昏迷。

【解析】state (*n.*): the physical or mental condition

文中是 the state of reading，意思是：读书的现状，而只有 D 能表示“状态”的意思，故选择 D。

16. A

【译文】这个声音让我有点儿想起广播播音员常会介绍的一首古典音乐或描述王室在一个盛大的宴会上去威斯敏斯特大教堂时的行进队。有一个微弱的回声效果。

【解析】progress (*n.*): movement forward

这里是 progress 的一个不常用的意思“前进”，译为“行进队”，而不是“进步”。而选项中，只有 advance 有“前进”的意思，故选择 A。

17. A

【译文】演出结束后，我坐在座位上，孩子们攀在我的身上，对刚才他们所看到的或听到的不置一词。他们正缠着带他们的大人要吃的和更多玩的。我努力把他们的注意力从罐装饮料和薯片转移开，并使他们注意到那些已知的、未知的、可怕的巨大事物上，虽然看上去失败了。

【解析】fix (*v.*): to focus

在这里 fix 的对象是“their attention”是想要转移孩子的注意力，然后关注到别的东西上，故选择 A。

18. B

【译文】他的进化论和对生物的综合认知，都没有要求他特别强调我们和狗的相同性。但是在政治和情感上，这个选择对于一个英国绅士来说是不可避免的，他给自己制定了一个任务，那就是让生物进化理论为人所接受。达尔文写道：“狗拥有一种和意识非常相似的东西。他们一定有一种自我控制力……狗一直被视作是一种忠诚和恭顺的代表。”

【解析】type (*v.*): a particular kind, class or group

文中的 type of...应理解为：……的代表，或者是一种……样的动物。首

先排除无关选项 A 和 C。而 role 译为“（社会中起某种作用的）角色”或是“（戏剧中的）角色”，不符合语境，故不选。而 B 选项 model 译为：representation of something，某物的代表，符合语境，故选择 B。

19. B

【译文】我能听到妈妈的声音，通过呼吸、鼻音、漱口声或者是哼歌时高低不同的八种苗族音调；我父亲的声音更响亮、更慢且更激烈；我翻译的声音，在苗语和英语间转换，低沉并且容易区分。这种感官上的喧哗让我回想起：红色金属折叠椅一直是留给客人坐的，在我到达公寓的时候也总是展开的；挂在天花板上的护身符投出的阴影，在食品店的麻绳上随风晃动；还有苗族食物的味道。

【解析】文中是 summons sense-memories 指的是记忆被唤起，而选项中只有 call forth 能表示记忆的唤起，故选择 B。

20. A

【译文】自从多利羊诞生后，有不少关于遗传同一性代表者的欺人之谈。专家们极力去说服大众，克隆无论如何都不会产出一模一样的人，也不会对他或她的身份造成任何困扰。他们倾向于拿影星朱莉亚·罗伯茨（Julia Roberts）举例，说朱莉亚·罗伯茨的克隆人不会是朱莉亚·罗伯茨。

【解析】fair (*adj.*): considerable amount of

这里的 fair 修饰 amount，理解为“大量”的意思，故选择 A。

Set 8



01 Some argue that the existence of clones would undermine the uniqueness of each human being. “Can individuality, identity, and dignity be severed from genetic distinctiveness, and from belief in a person’s **open** future?” asks political thinker George Will.

In the paragraph above, “open” most nearly means

(A) oven	(B) frank
(C) unrestricted	(D) public

02 The relationship of mother and daughter seemed to have been reversed, and Angel, now in her early twenties, was the authoritative one; since girlhood she had been taking one responsibility after another, until she had left her mother with nothing to **perplex** her but how to while away the hours when the servants were busy and her daughter was at work.

In the paragraph above, “perplex” most nearly means

(A) trouble	(B) bewilder
(C) entangle	(D) embarrass

03 “I could as easily tell you what tune he’ll play next. There was simply the **sense** that she found wings and meant to use them. I can show you a beautiful picture in my diary. Miss Honey church as a kite. Miss Bartlett holding the string. Picture number two; the string breaks.”

In the paragraph above, “sense” most nearly means

(A) definition	(B) plausibility
(C) consensus	(D) impression

04 This proposal effectively concedes that King’s magnificent address cannot be recovered from the misuse and overquotation it has **suffered** since his death. But it is not clear that this is so. Even now, upon hearing the speech, one is struck by the many forms of King’s genius. Many people can still remember the first time they heard “I Have a Dream”, and they tend to speak of that memory with the reverence reserved for a religious experience.

In the paragraph above, “suffered” most nearly means

(A) endured	(B) felt

(C) prolonged

(D) tolerated

05 I came to realize that if I were able to record part of the dance — that is, the spoken part — and reenact it, the rest of the body would **follow**. I could then create the illusion of being another person by reenacting something she had said as she had said it. My grandfather's idea led me to consider that the reenactment, or the reiteration, of a person's words would also teach me about that person.

In the paragraph above, “follow” most nearly means

(A) pursue

(B) result

(C) join in

(D) listen carefully

06 I also feel it is extremely unlikely that a large number of advanced technological civilizations are out there, waiting to be discovered. The most succinct support for my view comes from Nobel laureate physicist Enrico Fermi, the man who **ran** the first nuclear reaction ever controlled by human beings. Confronted at a 1950 luncheon with scientific arguments for the ubiquity of technologically advanced civilizations, he supposedly said, “So where is everybody?”

In the paragraph above, “ran” most nearly means

(A) fled

(B) accumulated

(C) traversed

(D) managed

07 “You won't find anyone around here who believes in UFO's,” says Frank Drake, a well-known SETI scientist. If one discounts the UFO **claims**, yet still believes that there are many technological civilizations in the galaxy, why have they not visited us? Drake's answer is straightforward: “High-speed interstellar travel is so demanding of resources and so hazardous that intelligent civilizations don't attempt it.” And why should they attempt it, when radio communication can supply all the information they might want?

In the paragraph above, “claims” most nearly means

(A) demands

(B) assertions

(C) rights

(D) compensations

08 Yesterday had been her last day on the paper. She had felt queer about that thing of taking her last assignment, though it was hard to reach just the proper state, for the last story related to pork-packers, and pork-packing is not a setting favorable to sentimental regrets. It was just like the newspaper business not even to allow one a little sentimental harrowing over one's exodus from it. But the time for gentle melancholy came later on when she was sorting her things at her desk just before leaving, and was wondering what girl would have that old desk — if they cared to risk another girl, and whether the other **poor** girl would slave through the years she should have been frivolous, only to have some man step in at the end and

induce her to surrender the things she had gained through sacrifice and toil.

In the paragraph above, “poor” most nearly means

- (A) pitiable (B) indigent
(C) inferior (D) humble

09 The “common people” as Plato so charitably calls them are **drawn** to “peevish and diverse” characters — such as Odysseus and other heroes in the Iliad and the Odyssey — who (to Plato, anyway) engage in such questionable displays of emotion as “spinning out a long melancholy lamentation” or “disfiguring themselves in grief”.

In the paragraph above, “drawn” most nearly means

- (A) brought (B) depicted
(C) attracted (D) shaped

10 On reserves, where cheetahs are often forced into unnatural proximity with other predators, they are at the bottom of the meat eaters’ grim hierarchy; lions will go out of their way to destroy cheetah cubs, while hyenas, leopards and even vultures can easily chase away a cheetah from its hard-caught prey. To make the magnificent cat’s story more poignant still, many scientists have concluded that the species is severely inbred, the result of a disastrous population **crash** thousands of years ago from which the poor animals have hardly had a chance to recover.

In the paragraph above, “crash” most nearly means

- (A) accident (B) intensity
(C) decline (D) extinction

11 Biologists in Namibia are seeking to convince the cattle owners that cheetahs in fact kill very few livestock animals, and to establish a compensatory program should a calf occasionally be lost. With its sizeable free-ranging population now confined to Namibia, the cheetah is being pitched as a uniquely Namibian cat and thus a source of national pride. More than an ideal genetic profile, the cheetah needs a bit of panting room and all the public relations its noble **bearing** can buy.

In the paragraph above, “bearing” most nearly means

- (A) relationship or interconnection (B) the power of producing offspring
(C) something that supports weight (D) demeanor or presence

12 Art historians, poets, and admirers have tried to explain the commanding place that the Mona Lisa has in our cultural life with reference to qualities intrinsic to the work. There is something, they argue, inside the painting that speaks to us all, that unleashes feelings, emotion, and recognition. This idea originated at the beginning of the nineteenth century, though it had precedents. It is still the **position** of many art critics.

In the paragraph above, “position” most nearly means

- (A) role
- (B) policy
- (C) view
- (D) location

13 As a scientist, I find that only one **vision** of the city really gets my hackles up — the notion that a city is somehow “unnatural”, a blemish on the face of nature.

In the paragraph above, “vision” most nearly means

- (A) fantasy
- (B) illusion
- (C) prophecy
- (D) conception

14 A city operates in pretty much the same way as any other ecosystem, with its own **peculiar** collection of flora and fauna. This way of looking at cities has recently received the ultimate academic accolade — the creation of a subfield of science called “urban ecology”, devoted to understanding it.

In the paragraph above, “peculiar” most nearly means

- (A) eccentric
- (B) abnormal
- (C) rare
- (D) distinctive

15 New York was darker than I expected, and, in spite of the cleansing rain, dirtier. Used to the sensual curves of Puerto Rico, my eyes had to adjust to the **regular**, aggressive two-dimensionality of Brooklyn.

In the paragraph above, “regular” most nearly means

- (A) customary
- (B) agreeable
- (C) unvarying
- (D) recurring

16 I watched the hand rather than the location, for it seemed to have power over the terrain, and when it stopped for Lewis’ voice to explain something, it was as though all streams everywhere quit running, **hanging** silently where they were to let the point be made.

In the paragraph above, “hanging” most nearly means

- (A) drooping
- (B) inclining
- (C) unfinished
- (D) suspended

17 I breathed in and out once, consciously; my body, particularly the back and arms, felt ready for something like this. I looked around the bar and then back into the map, **picking up** the river where we would enter it. A little way to the southwest the paper blanched.

In the paragraph above, “picking up” most nearly means

- (A) locating
- (B) acquiring
- (C) learning
- (D) claiming

18 I have found the effect of comic books to be first of all anti-educational. They interfere with education in the larger sense. For children, education is not merely a **question** of learning, but is a pan of mental health.

In the paragraph above, “question” most nearly means

(A) matter	(B) request
(C) objection	(D) possibility

19 Comic books, first of all, are junk. To accuse them of being what they are is to make no accusation at all; there is no such thing as incorrupt junk or moral junk or educational junk — though attempts at the latter have, from time to time, been foisted upon us. But education is not the purpose of junk (which is one reason why halfhearted attempts to bring reality or literature to comic books invariably look embarrassing). Junk is there to entertain on the basest, most **compromised** of levels. It finds the lowest common denominator and proceeds from there. A good many readers, when challenged, will say defiantly: “I know it’s junk, but I like it.” Which is the whole point about junk.

In the paragraph above, “compromised” most nearly means

(A) settled	(B) combined
(C) reconciled	(D) degraded

20 Sometimes people simply lie to the researchers when asked about how sleepy they are. This occurs because in many areas of society admitting that one is fatigued and sleepy is considered a mark of weakness or lack of ambition and **drive**. In other instances, people may admit they need four cups of coffee to make it through the morning, but it may never occur to them that this might be due to the fact that they are so sleepy that they need stimulation from caffeine to be able to do their required tasks.

In the paragraph above, “drive” most nearly means

(A) propulsion	(B) instinct
(C) campaign	(D) vitality

Set 8 答案、译文及解析

01. C

【译文】有些人认为克隆的存在会破坏每个人的独特性。“个性、身份和尊严能否被天生的独特性以及与之对个人不受限制未来的信念所切断？”政治思想家 George Will 问。

【解析】open (*adj.*): having no enclosing or confining barrier; accessible on all or nearly all sides

这里 open 形容的对象是人的未来，理解为：不被束缚的未来，人类可以通过自身努力来改变的未来。C 选项 unrestricted 正是“不受限制的”的意思，故选择 C。

02. A

【译文】女儿和母亲的关系似乎已经完全改变了。现在 20 岁出头的 Angel 就是个典型例子：从少女时期开始，她就不断承担各种责任，直到她使母亲无事可被困扰，除了在仆人忙碌和女儿工作的时候消磨时光。

【解析】perplex (*v.*): to make intricate or involved

文中 perplex 修饰的对象是 her mother, Angel 为母亲处理了所有的事以至于没有事情来困扰她了。A 选项 trouble 译为“麻烦”。B 选项 bewilder 译为“使困惑”，而不是“困扰”的意思；C 选项 entangle 译为：If something entangles you in problems or difficulties, it causes you to become involved in problems or difficulties from which it is hard to escape, 程度太深，所以不选；D 选项 embarrass 译为“使尴尬”，不符合语境。故选择 A。

03. D

【译文】“我可以很容易地告诉你他接下来要弹什么曲子。这曲子仅仅表现了她找到了翅膀并想要去用它们。我可以给你展现我日记里一幅美丽的画。Honey Church 小姐是风筝，Barlett 小姐手里握着那根线。第二幅画：绳子断了。”

【解析】sense (*n.*): a definite but often vague awareness or impression

这句是对上句中的“easily tell”进行解释。句中的“found wings”与“meant to use them”是两个连贯顺承的动作，不存在 A 选项中的“解释”，B

选项中的“可行性”及 C 选项中的“同意，一致”关系。只有 D “感觉”最符合原文语境。

04. A

【译文】事实上，这个提案承认了，金的著名演讲不能从他死后经历的误用和滥用中恢复过来。但事实是否如此还不确定。即使是现在，听到这场演讲，人们依旧被金的天才所打动。很多人仍记得第一次听到《我有一个梦想》的时候，他们往往用类似对宗教的敬畏来说起这段回忆。

【解析】suffer (v.): to submit to or be forced to endure

文中 suffer 指的是演讲受到人们的误用和滥用的状态，就是他做出承受的这种误用。首先排除词义不对的错误选项 B 和 C。剩下的 D 选项 tolerate 译为: If you tolerate a situation or person, you accept them although you do not particularly like them, 重点在于 accept, 表示因为接受而承受。而 A 选项 endure 译为: put up with something or somebody unpleasant, 简单地指“承受”，更加符合语境，故选择 A。

05. C

【译文】我渐渐意识到，如果我能记录舞蹈的一部分，即口头的那部分，然后重新演绎，那我身体的其他部分也会跟着舞动。这样我就能通过重新扮演她说过东西，来创造成为另一个人的幻象。我祖父的点子让我去考虑，重新扮演或重述一个人说过的话也会让我更了解那个人。

【解析】follow (v.): to be or act in accordance with

文中写，在作者记住一部分口头部分的时候，身体的其他部分跟着舞动，也就是 join in the dance, 故选择 C。

06. D

【译文】我也认为许多先进的技术文明在等待我们去发现是完全不可能的。对我观点最简洁的佐证来自诺贝尔奖获得者物理学家 Enrico Fermi, 他曾管理人类史上第一个核反应实验。在 1950 年的一个午餐会上，面对众多关于高科技先进文明普遍性的科学论证时，据说他只说了一句：“所以大家都在哪儿呢？”

【解析】run (v.): function operate

文中的短语是 run the nuclear reaction。A 选项 flee 译为“逃走”；B 选项 accumulate 译为“累积”；C 选项 traverse 译为“穿过”；D 选项译为“管理”。通过理解词义，只有 D 选项的 manage 可以用来做 the nuclear reaction 的动词，表示操作，管理这个反应，故选择 D。

07. B

【译文】“你会发现这儿没有人相信 UFO 的存在” Frank Drake 说，他是著名的 SETI 科学家。如果有人不完全相信 UFO 存在的断言，却还相信在银河系中有很多先进的科技文明，那么为什么他们从来不造访我们呢？Drake 的答案很明了：“高速星际旅行对资源要求很高，而且很危险，因此智能文明不去尝试。”而且如果无线电传播就能满足他们需要的所有信息，他们为什么要去尝试呢？

【解析】claim (*n.*): to assert in the face of possible contradiction

文中的短语是 the UFO claim，意思是：存在 UFO 的说法。A 选项 demand 译为：需求；B 选项 assertion 译为：断言，主张；C 选项 right 译为：权利；D 选项 compensation 译为：补偿。理解了词义以后，只有 B 选项 assertion 符合文中 claim 的意思，故选择 B。

08. A

【译文】昨天是她在报社工作的最后一天。她对最后一项任务感到很奇怪，尽管状态不是很好，因为最后一个故事有关猪肉打包者，而且猪肉打包这个场景并不适合后悔、伤感。这就像新闻业甚至都不允许人们离开这一行业时表现出一点情感上的痛心。但温和的悲伤还在后头，之后当她离开前在桌前收拾东西的时候，才有轻微的悲伤涌上心头，并且在想哪个女孩儿会用那张旧桌子——如果他们想再冒险找个女孩，而且那个可怜的女孩是否也会辛劳度日，在这些年华里她本应该无畏无忌，最后却无奈地让一些男人进入她的生活，并使她放弃那些她通过牺牲和辛苦工作而得到的事物。

【解析】后文对于 the other poor girl 的那种为生活所迫的，无奈的描述，都表现出作者的可怜，所以这里的 poor 解释为“可怜的”的意思，故选择 A。

09. C

【译文】柏拉图慷慨地称他们为“普通人”，他们被“易怒和变化多样的”角色所吸引——如奥德修斯以及其他伊利亚和奥德赛里的英雄——这些角色（不管怎样，对柏拉图而言）以可疑的方式表达情绪，如“发出长长的悲叹”或者“在痛苦中丑化自己”。

【解析】draw (*v.*): attract

draw 本来就有“牵，拉”的意思，这里的 be drawn to...characters 理解为：被……样的角色所吸引，故选择 C。

10. C

【译文】在保护区，人们经常强迫猎豹接近其他狩猎者，它们处在肉食动物残酷等级制度里的底层。狮子会出来袭击猎豹幼崽，而土狼、美洲豹，甚至

秃鹫都能轻易抢走猎豹好不容易捕获到的猎物。使这引人入胜的猎豹故事更为辛酸的是，很多科学家总结道，这个物种近亲交配现象严重，这是数千年前猎豹数量灾难性减少的后果，而且这种可怜的动物几乎没有机会恢复过来。

【解析】crash (*n.*): sudden and deep declination

文中是 a disastrous population crash，从前文的 inbred 和后文的 hardly have a chance to recover 都可以看出，是种群数量下降而导致的结果。首先排除词义不对的 A 和 B。而 D 选项 extinction 的意思是“灭绝”，而这种猎豹其实还是存在的，所以不选。而 C 选项的 decline 则更符合语境，故选择 C。

11. D

【译文】纳米比亚的生物学家在试图说服牛群主人：猎豹其实很少吃牲畜，为了防止小牛偶尔丢失，应建立一个补偿项目。由于现在自由放养的可观数量的猎豹仅限于纳米比亚，所以猎豹已经成了纳米比亚特有的猫科动物，并且是这个国家骄傲的一个来源。猎豹不仅仅是理想的基因物种，这个高贵物种需要一点点能够喘气的空间和与公众的联系。

【解析】bear (*v.*): to have as a feature or characteristic

文中这里的 noble bearing 是一个名词，结合 bear 的意思，解释为：高贵的存在，故选择 D。

12. C

【译文】艺术史学家、诗人和崇拜者们都试图用作品内在的品质去解释蒙娜丽莎在我们文化生活中的支配地位。他们认为，这幅画内在的某些东西向我们证明了一切，它们将感觉、情感和认知释放出来。这个概念源自十九世纪初，尽管它有先例。现在许多艺术评论家仍然持这种观点。

【解析】position (*n.*): the point or area occupied by an object

前文在将一种艺术史学家的观点，所以这里的 position of many art critics 的意思，应理解为：许多艺术评论家的观点，故选择 C。

13. D

【译文】作为科学家，我发现只有城市的一个视角让我真正梳理清城市这个概念——城市从某种程度上而言是“人为的”，这是对自然表面的一种玷污。

【解析】vision (*n.*): sight; a thought, concept

通过后文看，文中的 one vision of the city 显然是指城市的一个方面的概念，与后文的 notion 同义。A 选项 fantasy 译为：幻想；B 选项 illusion 译为：幻觉；C 选项 prophecy 译为：预知；D 选项 conception 译为：概念。只有 D 选项最符合语境，故选择 D。

14. D

【译文】城市和其他生态系统的运作方式很像，它有自己独特的动植物群体。这种看待城市的方式最近获得了极高的学术赞扬——因为它创造了一种叫“城市生态学”的科学子域，用来理解城市。

【解析】peculiar (*adj.*): not usual or normal

这里的 peculiar 译为“独特的”，因为其独特，所以才要用后文所述的“城市生态学”这一独特的学科来研究，故选择 D。

15. C

【译文】纽约比我想象得更黑，尽管有雨水的冲洗，反而更脏。我习惯看波多黎各的感性曲线，现在要进行调整去看布鲁克林一成不变且咄咄逼人的二维空间。

【解析】regular (*adj.*): happening over and over again Happening over and over again

这里的 regular 与前文的 curve 对比，所以应理解为“一成不变”的意思，故选择 C。

16. D

【译文】我在看那只手而不是手所指的位置，因为它似乎有能力控制地形图。当它停下来让 Lewis 来解释的时候，就像是所有的溪流都停止了流动，静静地垂在那里等待观点被阐明。

【解析】这里 hanging 的意思是，他的手垂在那里，没有什么动静。首先排除明显的错误选项 B 和 C。A 选项译为：If something droops, it hangs or leans downward with no strength or firmness，强调的是“无力”，而文中的意思是指他的手会随时动起来，来协助他的阐述，所以不选。而 D 选项 suspend 可以译为“悬停”，恰符合语境的意思，故选择 D。

17. A

【译文】我有意识地呼吸和吸气；我的身体，尤其是背部和手臂，感觉像是已经为这件事做好了准备。我环顾了一下酒吧，再回去看地图，找到了我们能进入的河。再往纸发白的地方西南一点点。

【解析】前文主人公在看地图，这里 pick up the river 指的是：在地图上寻找这条河位置的意思，因为是地理位置，所以选用 locate，故选择 A。

18. A

【译文】我发现漫画书的第一个作用就是反对教育。在更大意义上他们干

涉教育。对于儿童来说,教育并不只是学习这件事,而且还是精神健康的熔炉。

【解析】question (*n.*): issue, problem, matter

文中是 a question of learning 指的是:学习这件事。A 选项译为:时间;B 选项译为:要求;C 选项译为:反对;D 选项译为:可能性。理解词义后,只有 matter 最符合语境以及 question 在文中的意思,故选择 A。

19. D

【译文】首先,漫画书是垃圾。它们本来就是垃圾,这根本不需要任何质疑:不存在纯净的垃圾、道德垃圾,或教育垃圾——尽管不时将教育垃圾强加给我们。但教育绝对不是这种垃圾的目的(那就是为什么半心半意地企图把现实或文学搬入漫画常常显得十分尴尬)。垃圾是用来娱乐最粗鄙、最低级的人。它找到了最低的共同之处,并从那里起步。许多读者在受到挑战的时候,会很坚定地说:“我知道那就是垃圾,但我就是喜欢它。”这就是垃圾全部的意义。

【解析】这里的 most compromised level 和后文的 the lowest common denominator 意思相同,都是指“最低的标准”,故选择 D。

20. D

【译文】有时候在被问及有多困的时候,很多人会直接向调查者说谎。这是因为在很多社会领域,承认自己困乏疲惫会被认为是软弱,没有野心和上进心的标志。在其他情况下,人们可能会承认他们需要四杯咖啡来度过早晨,但是没有人会承认这可能是因为他们太困了,所以需要咖啡因的刺激来让他们完成要求的工作。

【解析】drive (*n.*): an urgent, basic, or instinctual need

这里的 drive 指的是一种“活力”。而选项中只有 A 和 D 可以表示“力”。但 propulsion 的解释是: propulsion is the power that moves something, especially a vehicle, in a forward direction, 朝一个方向的驱动力,一般用来形容车子,所以不符合这里的语境。而 vitality 这种抽象的“活力”放在这里比较适合,故选择 D。

Set 9



01 The world has outgrown its quaint rural intimacies, and now it's the modern age; **an order** is put in for fifty cakes of Coal Tar Soap, and a few days later, a can arrives and the order is delivered. How that soap came to exist is no question for a modern man. Everything in this world issues fully formed from a benign monster called manufacture; a never-ending stream of objects — of graded quality, of perfect uniformity — from behind veils of smoke.

In the paragraph above, “an order” most nearly means

- (A) a command from a military authority
- (B) an instruction to provide something
- (C) an established system of organization
- (D) a customary procedure

02 In 1929 a teenager named Ridgely Whiteman wrote to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. , about what he called warheads that he had found near Clovis, New Mexico. These “warheads” were actually spear points, elegantly chipped to sharpness on both edges and **finished off** with a groove, or flute, down the center of each side. Eventually, such fluted points turned up in the oldest archaeological excavations elsewhere in North America.

In the paragraph above, “finished off” most nearly means

- (A) terminated
- (B) completed
- (C) disposed of
- (D) consumed totally

03 The most straightforward challenge to the old story is the matter of time. The era in which the Clovis people lived is limited by a time barrier that stops about 13,500 years ago; there is geologic evidence that an ice-free corridor between Siberia and North America would not have been open much before then. But in 1997 a blue-ribbon panel of archaeologist visited a site in Chile called Monte Verde and agreed that people had lived there at least 14,500 years ago, about 1,000 years before the first **sign** of Clovis people in North America.

In the paragraph above, “sign” most nearly means

- (A) symbol
- (B) gesture

(C) indication

(D) figure

04 “Christmas won’t be Christmas without any presents,” grumbled Jo, lying on the rug. “It’s so dreadful to be poor!” sighed Meg, looking down at her old dress.

“I don’t think it’s **fair** for some girls to have plenty of pretty things, and other girls nothing at all.” added little Amy, with an injured sniff. “We’ve got Father and Mother and each other,” said Beth contentedly from her corner.

In the paragraph above, “fair” most nearly means

(A) comely

(B) temperate

(C) equitable

(D) mediocre

05 But what is this motivating force? What is written history? The nineteenth-century English historian Froude sonorously hailed it as “a voice forever **sounding** across the centuries the laws of right and wrong”. Written history is, in foot, nothing of the kind; it is the fragmentary record of the often inexplicable actions of innumerable bewildered human beings set down and interpreted according to their own limitations by other human beings, equally bewildered.

In the paragraph above, “sounding” most nearly means

(A) measuring

(B) greeting

(C) proclaiming

(D) fathoming

06 A singular disadvantage of the sea **lies** in the fact that after successfully surmounting one wave you discover that there is another behind it just as important and just as nervously anxious to do something effective in the way of swamping boats. In a ten-foot dinghy one can get an idea of the resources of the sea in the line of waves that is not probable to the average experience, which is never at sea in a dinghy.

In the paragraph above, “lies” most nearly means

(A) reclines

(B) resides

(C) traces

(D) deceives

07 For a long time cameras remained mysterious and off limits to all of us but my father. As the only one in the family who had access to the equipment, who could learn how to make the process work, my father exerted control over our images. In charge of capturing our family history with the camera, he called and took the shots. We were constantly being lined up for picture taking, and it was years before our household could experience this as an enjoyable activity, before any of the rest of us could be behind the camera. Until then, picture taking was serious business, I

hated it, I hated posing. I hated cameras. I hated the images that cameras produced. I wanted to leave no trace. I wanted there to be no walls in my life that would, like gigantic maps, **chart** my journey. I wanted to stand outside history.

In the paragraph above, “chart” most nearly means

(A) analyze statistically	(B) present as a table
(C) predict	(D) chronicle

08 Max Delbruck, the physicist-turned-biologist, said in his Nobel Prize address, “A scientist’s message is not devoid of universality, but its universality is disembodied and anonymous. While the artist’s communication is linked forever with its original form, that of the scientist is modified, amplified, fused with the ideas and results of others and **melts** into the stream of knowledge and ideas which forms our culture”.

In the paragraph above, “melts” most nearly means

(A) liquefies	(B) thaws
(C) evaporates	(D) merges

09 It can hardly be argued that such in-the-flesh gatherings are necessary for communication of scientific knowledge these days, with the asphyxiating **crush** of academic journals and the push-button ease of telephone calls. But it is here, and not in equations, however correct, that we scientists can express our personalities to our colleagues and relish an appreciative smile. Sometimes I enjoy this as much as the science.

In the paragraph above, “crush” most nearly means

(A) compression	(B) stampede
(C) suppression	(D) overabundance

10 My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found incidentally that he was ignorant of the Copernican Theory and of the composition of the solar system. That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be aware that the earth traveled round the sun appeared to me to be such an extraordinary fact that I could hardly **realize** it.

In the paragraph above, “realize” most nearly means

(A) clarify	(B) actualize
(C) accomplish	(D) conceive

11 **Real** Asians didn’t include Hop Sing, the Cartwright family’s houseman on the TV show *Bonanza*, or David Carradine, Jerry Lewis, or the numerous other white actors who donned makeup to play Asians. We only shouted when we saw

regular Asian Americans like us, on the news, game shows, variety programs, or beauty pageants. It was a rare event.

In the paragraph above, “real” most nearly means

- (A) serious
- (B) authentic
- (C) practical
- (D) fundamental

12 Sailing at night in luminescent seas is something splendid that is not **given** to everyone. On a quiet night, with just enough wind to ghost along without the engine, it can be euphoric. Euphoria is worth seeking: we don’t often achieve it in this rush-around world. You need to pause, or you miss it. Sitting in the cockpit on a night watch, it takes a little time to become **adapted** to the dark and to realize how much is going on in the sea around you. What you generally see first is a cloudy luminescence.

In the paragraph above, “given” most nearly meant

- (A) transported
- (B) devoted
- (C) applied
- (D) granted

13 In the paragraph above, “adapted” most nearly means

- (A) evolved
- (B) committed
- (C) acclimated
- (D) altered

14 Matthew Arnold pointed out that if a text is translated literally, then **false** emphases are created. I do not know whether he came across Captain Barton’s translations of a classic Arabic language book during the same time period. Perhaps he did, but too late to refer to it in his remarks about translation.

In the paragraph above, “false” most nearly means

- (A) fictional
- (B) counterfeit
- (C) misleading
- (D) treacherous

15 This was Pound’s contribution as a translator — he showed that to translate accurately you must do more than find words that have the same meaning as words in another language. Literal translation sounds like no language at all. The aim of translation is to find words that hang over the **sense** and spirit of the original so that they are understood. Therefore the translator must aim at making an “equation” rather than a literal translation.

In the paragraph above, “sense” most nearly means

- (A) meaning
- (B) awareness
- (C) practicality
- (D) appreciation

16 Benjamin Franklin called rattlesnakes “Felons ... from the Beginning of the World”, but several Revolutionary War flags **carried** rattlers, including the famous Gadsden flag with its “Don’t Tread on Me” warning to Great Britain.

In the paragraph above, “carried” most nearly means

(A) transmitted	(B) extended
(C) expressed	(D) bore

17 To imagine Lake Vostok, you must first envision a great lake in a living landscape, a week’s walk from end to end, too wide to see across from the highest hills on its Hanks. Now simplify. Erase the surrounding woods and fields; hide the encircling hills. Remove the changing seasons and the replenishing rain. Shut out the sky. Leave only the waters, the minerals, the muddy depths. Then trap, squeeze, and estrange them from everything that lives and dies. From your creation emerges a **simple** world that hungers for more.

In the paragraph above, “simple” most nearly means

(A) naive	(B) demure
(C) fundamental	(D) common

18 A gorgeous chocolate-skinned woman named Miss Morrison showed me up to the second-floor dormitory. There I saw the most amazing thing: an entire roomful of fidgeting, giggling, pouncing little girls just like me. I had never been around children my own age, and they seemed to me to be almost **fantastic**, like the little elves and fairies that my father made up stories about.

In the paragraph above, “fantastic” most nearly means

(A) grotesque	(B) eccentric
(C) superb	(D) fanciful

19 Those days at Bordentown were some of the best of my childhood. Being the youngest children at the school, my class of five year olds wasn’t as strictly monitored as the others were. So we spent much of our time in devilish **pursuits**, wandering the fields and gardens surrounding the school, searching for the spark of creation we used to mold the ordinary into the magical.

In the paragraph above, “pursuits” most nearly means

(A) studies	(B) activities
(C) vocations	(D) chases

20 In my backpack I am carrying a flashlight, a sun hat. And Edmund Burke. In 1757, at the age of twenty-four and after giving up his legal studies in London.

Burke composed *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*. He was categorical — sublimity had to do with a feeling of weakness. Many landscapes were beautiful — meadows in spring, soft valleys, oak trees, banks of flowers (daisies especially) — but they were not sublime. “The ideas of the sublime and beautiful are frequently **confounded**,” he complained. “Both are indiscriminately applied to things greatly differing and sometimes of natures directly opposite” — a trace of irritation on the part of the young philosopher with those who gasped at a stream and called that sublime.

In the paragraph above, “confounded” most nearly means

(A) frustrated	(B) shamed
(C) cursed	(D) confused

Set 9 答案、译文及解析

01. B

【译文】世界已告别了与古朴农村的亲密，进入当下的摩登时代：有人下单要五十块炭油皂，几天后，货物即送达，订单完成交货。这些肥皂是怎么来的对现代人而言已不算是问题了。这世界上完全成形出现的每一样东西都是来自一个叫作制造的善良怪兽，来自烟幕背后那永不停歇的、有着质量等级和完美一致性的产品流水线。

【解析】an order 在文中指的就是一个客户“下单了”，那之后云云，所以 order 就是“下单”的意思，就是 an instruction to provide something，给工厂一个要制造肥皂的指示，故选择 B。

02. B

【译文】在 1929 年，一个叫 Ridgely Whiteman 的少年给位于华盛顿的 Smithsonian 组织写信说他在新墨西哥州的克洛维斯附近发现了他所谓的弹头。而这些“弹头”其实是长矛尖，两边都被仔细地削尖了，并在两边的中心分别刻下凹槽或凹点。最终，这些有孔的长矛尖在北美其他最古老的地方考古挖掘中也被发现了。

【解析】文中是 finish off with a groove 就是指，刻这个槽是最后一道工序的意思，也就是做完这道工序就完成了。选项中只有“complete”有“完成”的意思，故选择 B。

03. C

【译文】对这个故事最直接的质疑就是时间。克洛维斯人居住的时代有一个局限，就是在约 13500 年前：地理证据显示在西伯利亚和北美之间的一条无冰走廊在那之前并未开通。但在 1997 年一个高级考古学家小组在智利考察了蒙特韦德遗址，且一致认为那里的人类生活在至少 14500 年前，比北美克洛维斯人的出现要早一千年。

【解析】这里的 sign 指的是人类出现的“迹象”。虽然四个选项都可以统称为 sign，但是 symbol 一般指文字、数学符号，gesture 一般指手势、姿势，indication 指迹象、体现，figure 一般指人或动物的身影，故选择 C。

04. C

【译文】“没有礼物的圣诞节都不能算圣诞节”，Jo 躺在软垫上嘟囔着。“贫穷真是太可怕了！”Meg 叹了口气，看着她的旧裙子。“有些女孩有很多漂亮的东西，而其他女孩儿什么都没有，这真不公平。”小 Amy 跟着说，带着一丝伤心的抽噎。“我们有父母，还有彼此。”Beth 在角落里满足地说。

【解析】这里的 fair 后文说的是，有些女孩有漂亮的东西，而有些女孩没有，所以这里应该理解为“公平”的意思，故选择 C。

05. C

【译文】但这推动力是什么？什么是成文史？十九世纪英国历史学家 Froude 响亮地赞扬它是“一个穿越时间和是非法则的，永远在回响的声音”。成文史根本不是这样的；它零星记录了无数困惑的人类令人费解的行为，由他们记载并在其他同样困惑的人类的局限中进行阐释。

【解析】这里的 sound 是动词，不单单译为“发出声响”，而应该引申为“历史的诉说”，是一种穿越时空对错，经久不息的存在。A 选项 measure 译为：测量；B 选项 greet 译为：打招呼；C 选项 proclaim 译为：宣传，颂扬；D 选项 fathom 译为：探索，只有 proclaim 最符合语境，故选择 C。

06. B

【译文】海唯一的缺点是，在成功超越了一浪后，你发现它后面还有一个同样重要且同样焦急地想做点有意义事情的浪，比如掀翻船只。就像是你要为陷入沼泽中的船做一些有效的东西一样。在一个十英尺的小艇里，一个人可以通过海浪线体会到大海的资源，但这不可能是一般的体验，因为绝对不会是在海上的小艇里。

【解析】这里的 lie 指的是，这个缺点就存在于这个事实，所以 lie 理解为“存在于”。A 选项译为：依赖；B 选项译为：存在于；C 选项译为：追踪；D 选项译为：欺骗。理解了词义后，只有 B 选项 reside 最符合语境，故选择 B。

07. D

【译文】在很长的一段时间里，相机对我们来说都是神秘而被禁止的，除了我父亲。他是我们家唯一一个能使用这个设备的人，他可以学习如何使用它，他掌控着我们的照片。他负责用相机记录下我们的家族史，他倒数，然后拍照。我们一直要排队拍照，直到多年后，我们其他人才会享受这个活动，才能够站在相机的后面。在那之前，拍照是很严肃的事情，我讨厌它，因为我讨厌摆动作。我讨厌相机拍出来的那些相片。我不想留下痕迹。我不想被挂在墙上，就像是幅巨大的地图，记录着我的生活。我想要站在历史之外。

【解析】这里的 chart my journey 理解为：记录我的生活，所以应选择

chronicle, 解释为: record in chronological order, 表示了一种持续概念的记录, 故选择 D。

08. D

【译文】Max Delbruck, 物理学家出身的生物学家, 在他的诺贝尔获奖感言中说: “一个科学家的信息离不开普适性, 其普适性是无形且无名的。艺术家们的交流永远与最初的形式联系在一起, 而科学家们的交流则是被其他概念和结果所修改、放大并且融入知识和概念的支流中, 形成了我们的文化。”

【解析】melt (v.): to disappear as if by dissolving

因为后文 melt into 的事物是 stream of knowledge and ideas, 这里的 melt 指的不是物理中的“融化”, 而是“融入, 合并”的意思。A 选项译为: 液化; B 选项译为: (物理上的) 融化, 解冻; C 选项译为: 蒸发; D 选项译为: 融入合并。理解了词义后, 只有 merge 最符合语境, 故选择 D。

09. D

【译文】鉴于有大量令人窒息的学术刊物和便捷的电话, 很难争论说, 像今天这种面对面的聚会是交流科学知识所必需的。但正是通过这种形式, 而非方程式——无论它是多么正确, 我们科学家才能向同事展现自己的性格, 并且获得对方赞赏的微笑。有时, 这与科学一样令人享受。

【解析】这里的 asphyxiating crush 译为“令人窒息的量”, 所以应该是“过多”的意思, 故选择 D。

10. D

【译文】当我偶然得知他并不知道哥白尼理论和太阳系的组成时, 我惊讶极了。一个十九世纪的文明人居然不知道地球绕着太阳转, 这真让我难以想象。

【解析】这里的 realize 根据语境不应理解为“实现”, 而应理解为: 作者觉得一个 19 世纪的人不知道日心说是难以想象的, 故选择 D。

11. B

【译文】真实的亚洲人并不包括电视剧《大淘金》里卡特莱特家的管家 Hop Sing, 或者 David Carradine、Jerry Lewis, 或者数不胜数的其他白人演员化妆扮演的亚洲人。我们只为那些出现在新闻、游戏直播、其他节目或者选美节目里, 普通的像我们一样的亚裔美国人而尖叫。这可不是一件寻常事。

【解析】real (adj.): not fake, false or artificial

因为后文说到, 那些化了妆的白人扮演的亚洲人, 不是真正的亚洲人, 所以这里的 real 指的是“真实的”的意思。A 选项 serious 译为“严肃的”,

词义不符。B 选项 *authentic* 译为“真实的，可靠的”。C 选项 *practical* 译为“可行的”，一般用来形容方法，方案；D 选项 *fundamental* 译为“基础的，主要的”，一般用来形容基础的原则，或是主要问题。理解了词义后，只有 *authentic* 放在这里表示“真实的”最符合这里的语境，故选择 B。

12. D

【译文】 在夜间发光的大海扬帆是一件美好的事情，但并非所有人都能体验到。在一个安静的夜晚，风力恰好能让船移动，而不需要引擎，这是愉悦的。快乐值得追求：在这个繁忙的世界我们通常得不到它。你需要停下脚步，否则你就会错过它。夜间坐在驾驶舱里眺望，你需要一点时间才能适应黑暗，了解身边的大海是怎么回事。而你一开始看到的是朦胧的光。

【解析】 这里的 *given to everyone* 的意思理解为，这个机会不是每个人都有的。A 选项 *transport* “运输”，一般用来指交通方面；B 选项 *devote* 译为“致力于”，一般用来指一个人致力于一个热衷的事物，如科学研究、民权运动等；*apply* “应用，申请”，指的是将科学理论运用到实践中，或者申请学校；D 选项 *grant* 译为“授予”，一般理解为理所当然地获得，放在这里最符合语境，故选择 D。

13. C

【解析】 *adapt* (v.): to change so that it functions better or is better suited for a purpose

这里的 *adapt* 理解为，眼睛适应黑暗。A 选项 *evolve* 译为“进化”，如达尔文进化论所述的内容，就可以成为 *evolve*；B 选项 *commit*，一般用来描述“犯罪”*commit to a crime*，或者是同 *devote* 一样“致力于”*commit oneself to career*；C 选项 *acclimate* 译为“适应”，如适应气候等；D 选项 *alter* 译为“改变”，如改变实验的变量等。理解了词义后，只有 C 选项的 *acclimate* 最符合语境，故选择 C。

14. C

【译文】 Matthew Arnold 指出，如果一个文本是逐字翻译的话，那么就会出现错误的强调。我不知道他是否看到了同一时期 Captain Barton 翻译的阿拉伯语经典书。也许他看到了，但已来不及在评论翻译中引用了。

【解析】 *false* (adj.): based on mistaken ideas

这里语段在讲翻译，指的就是一些错误的强调。A 选项 *fictional* 译为“虚构的”；B 选项 *counterfeit* 译为“伪造”；C 选项 *misleading* 译为“误导的，错误的”，D 选项 *treacherous* 译为“奸诈的”。理解了词义后，只有 *misleading* 最符合这里的语境，故选择 C。

15. A

【译文】这是 Pound 作为译者的贡献——他表明，要翻译准确，你要做的不只是找到另一种语言中具有相同词义的对等词。直译听起来完全不像是一种语言。翻译的目的是要找到能够把源语言的意义和精神展现出来的词，让人们理解。因此，译者的目的必须是翻出“对等词”，而不是直译。

【解析】sense (*n.*): a meaning conveyed or intended

这里 sense 形容 original 的一句话，指的就是“原本的词义”，故选择 A。

16. D

【译文】Benjamin Franklin 把响尾蛇称为“世界之初的罪恶”，但很多革命战争的旗帜都有响尾蛇图案，包括著名的加兹登旗用“不要爬到我头上”警告英国。

【解析】这里的语境是，美国在战争时期的军旗上有蛇的图案，只有 D 选项 bear 可以表示“带有”。这里有些同学可能会把 bore 理解成“使无聊”，但这里其实是作 bear 的过去式用，故选择 D。

17. C

【译文】想象沃斯托克湖，你必须先想象这片广袤的湖水掩映在生动的景观中，从湖的这一端走到另一端要一个星期，湖面太宽了以至于在汉克斯最高的山上看不到湖对面。现在简化一些。清除了周围的树林和田野；隐藏了环绕的群山。除去了变换的季节和适当的降雨。关起天穹。只留下水、矿物和深深的泥潭。然后把他们从一切存亡的生命里抓取、挤压、分离出来。从你的创作中出现了一个渴望更多的最基础世界。

【解析】simple (*adj.*): constituting a basic element

这里的 simple 是在前文作者所说的，除去天空，只留下水、矿物和泥潭的世界，理解为“最基础的世界”。A 选项译为：天真的；B 选项译为：端庄的；C 选项译为：基础的；D 选项译为：普通的。只有 C 选项最符合语境，故选择 C。

18. D

【译文】一位有着巧克力肤色的漂亮女人，名叫 Morriso 小姐，带我看了二楼的宿舍。在那里我看到了最令人吃惊的事情：整个屋子都是活泼的、咯咯笑得像我一样的小女孩儿。我从来没有被同龄的孩子围绕过，他们对我来说简直太棒了，就像我父亲故事里的小精灵和小仙女一样。

【解析】fantastic (*adj.*): exceedingly large or great

文中 fantastic 形容的场景是正向的，因为作者后文有用“fairy”形容小孩子们。A 选项译为：奇怪的；B 选项译为：古怪的；C 选项译为：极好的；

D 选项译为：幻想的。因为后文提到了精灵仙女，所以带有一些幻想色彩，故选择 D。

19. B

【译文】在 Bordentown 那些日子是我童年里最好的时光。作为学校里最小的孩子，我们五岁班的孩子没有像其他人一样受到严格管理。所以我们花许多时间在小恶魔式的活动上，在学校周边的田野和花园徘徊，寻找我们化平凡为神奇的创意火花。

【解析】pursuit (n.): an activity that one engages in as a vocation, profession or avocation.

这里指的是小孩们之间的小游戏。A 选项译为：学术；B 选项译为：活动；C 选项译为：职业；D 选项译为：追赶。这里指的是游戏活动，而不是追赶，故选择 B。

20. D

【译文】在我的背包里，带着一个手电筒，一个太阳帽，和埃蒙德·伯克的书。1757 年，24 岁的 Burke 放弃在伦敦的法律学习。他创作了论文《论崇高与美丽概念起源的哲学探究》。他确信——崇高和无力感总是相连的。许多风景都很美丽——春天的草原、柔和的山谷、橡树、花海（尤其雏菊）等——但他们并不崇高。“崇高和美丽的概念经常混淆，”他抱怨说，“都是用来描述事物的，但却大不相同，有时甚至在本质上直接对立”——透露出对年轻哲学家们抓住溪流而称之为崇高的愤怒。

【解析】confound (v.): to surprise and confuse

文中 confound 是崇高和美丽的思想的动词，根据文意 Burke 认为这两个有区别，所以这里理解为“混淆”。而选项中只有 D 选项有“混淆”的意思，故选择 D。

Set 10



01 Burgess was right about the urban America of 1925; he was right about the urban America of 1974. Virtually every city in the country had a downtown, where the commercial life of the metropolis was **conducted**; it had a factory district just beyond; it had districts of working-class residences just beyond that; and it had residential suburbs for the wealthy and the upper middle class at the far end of the continuum. As a family moved up the economic ladder, it also moved outward from crowded working-class districts to more spacious apartments and, eventually, to a suburban home.

As used in the passage, “conducted” most nearly means

(A) carried out	(B) supervised
(C) regulated	(D) inhibited

02 For people with synesthesia, a condition in which the senses get mixed up, the number five may be red. One explanation for this sensory crossover is that synesthetes, people with synesthesia, are simply experiencing childhood memories and associations. Maybe the person played with refrigerator magnets as a child and the number five was red. Another explanation is that synesthetes are experiencing the result of some kind of cross wiring between regions of the brain. In fact, we have now identified where in the brain such cross wiring might occur. We have also determined that synesthesia can occur if the wiring is **fine** but the balance of chemicals that control brain activity is skewed.

In the paragraph above, “fine” most nearly means

(A) pure	(B) keen
(C) sensitive	(D) satisfactory

03 The quantum physicists go further: they **appreciate** that the answers they obtain through experiment depend significantly on the questions they ask, so that an electron, asked if it is a particle or a wave, will answer “Yes” to both questions.

In the paragraph above, “appreciate” most nearly means

(A) enjoy	(B) recognize
(C) are grateful	(D) greatly admire

04 An impressionable few of them are even moved to doff their caps or discard

their ice creams. Shakespeare's **familiar** high-domed head, an image that is quite possibly not him at all, has adorned everything from TV beer commercials to British currency. He is the presiding genius of the national spirit, a kind of hero in a neck ruff. Without him, industries would crash and ideologies crumble. It is even rumored that he also wrote plays.

In the paragraph above, “familiar” most nearly means

- (A) sociable (B) presumptuous
- (C) closely acquainted (D) easily recognized

05 Today everyone who values cities is **disturbed** by automobiles. Traffic arteries, along with parking lots, gas stations, and driveways, are powerful and insistent instruments of city destruction. To accommodate them, city streets are broken down into loose sprawls, incoherent and vacuous for anyone afoot.

In the paragraph above, “disturbed” most nearly means

- (A) baffled (B) destabilized
- (C) troubled (D) disrupted

06 “Certainly it underestimated the demand for accountability.” And this scientist goes on: “In all humility, it must... be admitted that it is impossible to categorically deny that we may have reached a point where we must abandon the faith that (in all cases) knowledge is better than ignorance. We **simply** lack the ability to make accurate predictions.”

In the paragraph above, “simply” most nearly means

- (A) foolishly (B) directly
- (C) easily (D) basically

07 I am a painter. I paint portraits and townscapes — views of the inner city, of shabby streets, small, dusty parks crumbling tenements. That is my art, my reason for living. **Unhappily**, it is not productive in the crude sense. In spite of kindly reviews of my occasional exhibitions and the loyal response of old friends who attend the private views and buy the smaller paintings, my work only brings in a pittance.

In the paragraph above, “Unhappily” must nearly means

- (A) Inappropriately (B) Mournfully
- (C) Unfortunately (D) Awkwardly

08 All art, of course, is lull of deception, Nature, too, and human behavior, but more of that later. Remember the story of Zeuxis? No? Then I'll tell you. (Bear with me. The tale will develop, I hope, when I can find my way into it, but I am only a painter, unused to the art of narrative flow.) This Zeuxis lived in Athens in the fourth century B. C. He painted a picture of grapes with such skill that sparrows

flew in and tried to peck at the fruit. Amused, Zeuxis invited another painter to witness a repeat performance. A rival, whose name was Parrhasius. He affected to be unimpressed. To **cheat** sparrows was nothing extraordinary. “Bird brained” was his buzzword. The birth of a cliché?

In the paragraph above, “cheat” most nearly means

(A) mislead	(B) swindle
(C) deprive	(D) victimize

09 As I was passing as unconsciously as possible through one of humanity’s most insidious institutions, junior high school, something dramatic yet subtle was taking place in my teenage consciousness. I didn’t recognize it for what it was at the time. Nobody did. But it was happening to all of us just the same. It didn’t take long for adults to tell us what it was, however, and they weren’t very happy. They called it **primitive**, communistic, filthy, smutty, and obscene; we called it rock and roll. We were both right.

In the paragraph above, “primitive” most nearly means

(A) fundamental	(B) archetypal
(C) barbaric	(D) original

10 Notice the number of “classic rock” and “adult rock” radio stations on your FM dial? Those are aimed at a relatively affluent segment of the adult population that is roughly thirty-five to fifty years old. These people are **hitting** their peak earning years (a fact of considerable interest to radio advertisers), and they want to hear their favorite artists from the 1950s and 60s, as well as a few of the more conservative acts of the 1970s and 1980s. Indeed, the rock market now extends to people in their fifties.

In the paragraph above, “hitting” most neatly means

(A) requesting	(B) discovering
(C) winning	(D) reaching

11 Popularity is not the mark of a properly rigorous academic work. I believe that their distrust of my work reflects a distrust of me. My work smacks of speculation; I tell stories about the people who inhabited the ancient ruins — and my colleagues do not **care for** my tales. In academic circles, I linger on the fringes where the warmth of the fire never reaches, an irreverent outsider, a loner who prefers fieldwork to the university, and general readership to academic journals.

In the paragraph above, “care for” most nearly means

(A) enhance	(B) appreciate
(C) look after	(D) feel concern about

12 Despite their depictions of Black people, I often found something in these writers

that I could appreciate. Sometimes they accurately **captured** sounds that I knew well: a dog barking in the heat of hunting, a train moving in the distance, a worker calling to another across the road or field. A Russian novelist once said that Southern writers wrote well about the earth and the sun; in their works, you could see, better than if you were actually there, the red dust in Georgia or the black mud of Mississippi.

In the paragraph above, “captured” most nearly means

- (A) succeeded in representing (B) gained possession of
(C) held the attention of (D) took captive

13 Of course, not everyone is mesmerized. Many have deplored the effects of celebrity on America, and there is certainly much to deplore. While an entertainment-driven, celebrity-oriented society is not necessarily one that destroys all moral value, as some would have it, it is one in which the standard of value is whether something can grab and then **hold** the public’s attention.

In the paragraph above, “hold” most nearly means

- (A) maintain (B) grasp
(C) prevent (D) restrain

14 It is a society in which those things that do not conform — serious literature, serious political debate, serious ideas, **serious** anything — are more likely to be marginalized than ever before.

In the paragraph above, “serious” most nearly means

- (A) diligent (B) devoted
(C) humorless (D) thoughtful

15 Stranger still is when one of his parents addresses him, in front of his new friends, as Nikhil directly: “Nikhil, show us the buildings where you have your classes,” his father suggests. Later that evening, out to dinner with Jonathan, Ashima **slips**, asking, “Gogol, have you decided yet what your major will be?” Though Jonathan, listening to something his father is saying, doesn’t hear, Gogol feels helpless and annoyed yet unable to blame his mother, caught in the mess he’s made.

In the paragraph above, “slips” most nearly means

- (A) moves stealthily (B) slides involuntarily
(C) forgets momentarily (D) addresses awkwardly

16 Every morning, when we wake up, we have 24 brand-new hours to live. What a **precious** gift! We have the capacity to live in a way that these 24 hours will bring peace, joy, and happiness to ourselves and to others.

In the paragraph above, “precious” most nearly means

- (A) affected (B) elegant

(C) meticulous

(D) valuable

17 Within this book, each planet and moon had its accompanying map, composed of a computer-generated image that flattened its subject out on a single rectangular strip — the so-called Mercator projection. This, too, seemed interesting: a technique literally 400 years old invented at the height of the early colonial era, the Age of Exploration now being employed to make visible the most advanced geographies in a new age of discovery. Indeed, what might Mercator have thought were it suggested to him that his scheme would one day be used to **plot** landscapes so far from terrestrial in aspect as to reflect back, in their magnificent alienness, the very idea of an old and exhausted Earth?

In the paragraph above, “plot” most nearly means

(A) plan

(B) chart

(C) conspire

(D) conceive

18 Such adaptive myopia is necessary in science because the grinding, repetitive minuteness of daily laboratory work is so time-consuming (for weeks, months, even years at a time) that, often, even to remember the original impetus for the work is a psychological **trick** of the highest order. To stimulate the memory back into existence with fair regularity, one must believe in the fundamental importance of what one is doing. Those who do are the most energetic, vital, exciting, and excited of scientists.

In the paragraph above, “trick” most nearly means

(A) ruse

(B) feat

(C) prank

(D) illusion

19 Finally, I felt the sullen rage of one whose suggestions have been systematically rejected and I exploded, “Why don’t you ever stop? It’s not **fair** to look at people and then not stop!”

In the paragraph above, “fair” most nearly means

(A) right

(B) attractive

(C) impartial

(D) adequate

20 I thought about my mother because I always imagined her beneath a sky bright and thick with stars, planets, comets, and moons. Earl had a **soft**, distant expression on his face and I was certain his thoughts moved in the same direction as mine, and for that moment our loss combined with our blood, and he was my friend.

In the paragraph above, “soft” most nearly means

(A) comfortable

(B) tender

(C) impressionable

(D) weak

Set 10 答案、译文及解析

01. A

【译文】Burgess 对于 1925 年和 1974 年的美国城市所言确实。事实上每个美国城市都有市区，商业生活在市区开展；周边不远就会有工厂，工厂附近是工人住宅区；城市综合体的边缘地带会有供富人居住的城郊。随着财富的积累，一个家庭就会从工人阶层聚居区搬出来到城郊更宽敞的房子里居住。

【解析】conduct (v.): lead, as in the performance of a composition
conduct 本身的词义就是“实施，进行”，当然也有“导电”和“带领”的意思。这个语境中 conduct 用被动态修饰“城市生活”，那么应该是指城市生活的开展（进行）。答案 A 最为接近“开展，实施”的意思。supervise 意思是“监督”，不合语境；regulate 是“管理，调节”的意思，也不合语境；inhibit 是“阻止，阻挠”，离语境真正含义偏离较大。

02. D

【译文】对于有通感的人，这是一种感觉混淆的情况，数字 5 可以是红色的。这种感觉交叉的一个解释是，联觉通感。有通感的人，只是单纯经历童年的回忆和联想。也许那个人在孩童时期玩冰箱磁铁时，数字 5 是红色的。另一个解释是，联觉者是在经历大脑区域之间的某种跨接线。事实上，我们现在已经确定在大脑中，这种交叉可能会出现。我们还确定，如果接线是好的，但控制大脑活动的化学物质的平衡歪斜了，通感也是会出现的。

【解析】fine (adj.): good acceptable and satisfactory
文中的 fine 用来形容 wiring，理解为“接线是正常的，好的”，与后文化物质的不平衡形成条件的对比。而选项中只有 satisfactory 可以表示一项事物是符合人预期的，没有出差错的，故选择 D。

03. B

【译文】量子物理学家们更进了一步：他们发现，他们通过实验获得的答案，很大程度上取决于他们问的问题，所以对一个电子，如果问它是一个粒子还是波，两个问题的答案都是“是”。

【解析】appreciate (v.): to understand the worth or importance of sth.
这里的 appreciate 之后讲的是一个他们发现的规律，所以这里的 appreciate

是 understand 的意思，故选择 B。

04. D

【译文】让人印象深刻的是，他们中的一些人甚至感动到行脱帽礼或扔掉了他们的冰激凌。莎士比亚标志性的高圆的头，一个很可能不是他的形象却装饰了电视上的啤酒广告，乃至英国货币。他是民族精神的指挥家，一个穿着翻领礼服的英雄。没有他，工业会败落，意识形态会崩溃。甚至有传言说他也会写剧本。

【解析】familiar (*adj.*): frequently seen or experienced

文中 familiar 形容莎翁的头像家喻户晓。选项中，C、D 都有“熟悉”的意思，而 C 选项的 acquainted 一般指两者相互交流而形成的熟悉，放在此处不合适。而 recognized 理解为认识，不一定需要交流，而且更适合用于远离我们日常生活的社交名人，故选择 D。

05. C

【译文】现在每个喜欢城市的人都被汽车所困扰。交通要道，以及停车场、加油站和车道一直在有力且不断地摧毁城市。为了适应他们，城市的街道被分解成松散而杂乱的小道，对任何走路的人来说都茫然而不连贯。

【解析】disturb (*v.*): to interfere with

通过上下文可以发现，句中的 disturb 指的是城市的交通困扰着人们。这里的 A 和 C 都有“困惑，困扰”的意思，但是 A 选项 baffle 的意思是，对于解释或理解某种事物而存在的障碍和困惑，而 C 选项 trouble 是指某事给某人带来麻烦和困扰，故选择 C。

06. D

【译文】“当然，这低估了对可信度的要求。”科学家继续说道：“传统信仰认为有知识比无知好（在所有情况下）。谦卑地说，必须承认，我们不可能绝对否认我们可能已经达到了必须抛弃这种信仰的高度。我们根本不能做出准确预测。”

【解析】simply (*adj.*): without ambiguity

文中 simply 用来修饰我们没有一种准确预判的能力，而形容一种基础的能力应该使用 basically，故选择 D。

07. C

【译文】我是一个画家。我画肖像和城市风貌——城市内部的景象，简陋的街道，小而布满灰尘的破旧房屋。那是我的艺术，我活着的理由。不幸的是，它在通常意义上不能盈利。除了我偶尔的展览和一些老朋友参加的个人

展并买一些小作品之外，我的工作只能带来微薄的收入。

【解析】unhappily (*adj.*): in a way that is unfortunate or unlucky

文中 unhappily 显然是一个负向转折词，指的是前文作者所说的冠冕堂皇的艺术写意，和后文其实际带来的收益形成转折。首先排除 awkwardly “尴尬的”，不符合语境。再排除 inappropriately “不适合的”和 mournfully “凄惨的”，作者并没有过多的态度表达，只是在陈述一个不尽如人意的现实，所以 unfortunately 更好，故选择 C。

08. A

【译文】所有的艺术，当然，都充满欺骗，自然，还有人类的行为也是，但后者更多。记得宙克西斯的故事吗？不记得？那我告诉你。（忍耐一下。我会讲这个故事的，至少我希望能找到我的方式引入它，但我只是一个画家，不习惯叙事流。）这个宙克西斯生活在公元前四世纪的雅典，他画了一幅葡萄，技艺高超到麻雀都飞来试图啄那果实。被逗乐的宙克西斯邀请另一个画家见证这一场景。这个竞争对手名叫巴赫西斯。他假装不为所动。误导麻雀不是什么大不了的事。“蠢得像鸟”是他的口号。这个大概是陈腔滥调的诞生？

【解析】cheat (*v.*): to influence or lead by deceit, trick, or artifice

根据前后文的意思，cheat 这里理解为，主人公用假的葡萄误导了鸟类。这里 A、B、C 都有“骗”的意思，而 B 选项 swindle 理解为“诈骗”，尤指钱财。C 选项 deprive 译为“剥夺”，这里只是简单地用小把戏误导了鸟类，所以 misleading 更好，故选择 A。

09. C

【译文】我在不知不觉中走过一个人类最阴险的机构，初中，一些戏剧性且微妙的事情发生在我的青少年回忆中。当时我没有意识到它究竟是什么。没有人意识到。但这同样发生在我们所有人身上。不久成年人就告诉我们这是什么，但他们并不高兴。他们称之为原始的、共产主义的、肮脏的、下流的、猥亵的；我们称它为摇滚东西。我们都是对的。

【解析】primitive (*adj.*): belonging to or characteristic of an early stage of development

形容摇滚 primitive 的人是那群“成年人”，而从语境中，我们可以看出，这些人对摇滚持负向态度，所以应选择一个意思相近，而又能表达负向态度的词，故选择 C。

10. D

【译文】注意到你无线电台上“经典摇滚”和“成人摇滚”电台的数量

了吗？这些都是针对相对富裕的那部分成年人，大约是35岁至50岁。这些人都是到达了他们的收入高峰时期（是广播广告的主要收益来源），而且他们想听自己喜欢的20世纪50年代和60年代的艺术家的，以及20世纪70年代和80年代的保守艺术。事实上，现在摇滚市场已经拓展到50多岁的人了。

【解析】hit (v.): to reach with a blow/to touch

这里的短语是 hit one's peak, 译为“达到巅峰”，而在选项中，能和 peak 连用，表示“达到巅峰”的词语只有 reach, 故选择 D。

11. B

【译文】人气并不是一个严谨的学术工作的标志。我相信他们对我工作的不信任反映了对我的不信任。我的工作有点投机；我讲那些遗址中生活过的人的故事——同事们不喜欢我的故事。在学术界，我徘徊在边缘，永远称不上火热，我是一个玩世不恭的局外人，是一个孤独的喜欢外出调查多于在大学里的人，是学术期刊的一般读者。

【解析】care for 原意指关心，而通过上下文可以发现是表现同事的态度喜恶，所以 appreciate 要比 look after（照顾）和 feel concern about（关心）这类词好，这里用的是衍生意。

12. A

【译文】抛去他们对黑人的描写，我发现这些作家有值得赞赏的地方。有时他们准确地捕捉到我很熟悉的声音：一只狗在打猎时的叫声，一列火车在远处移动的轰鸣，一个工人在马路对面或田野中打电话的声音。一位俄国小说家曾说，南方作家很会写地球和太阳；在他们的作品中，你看到的要超过亲身体验，比如在佐治亚州的红色尘埃或密西西比河的黑色泥土。

【解析】capture (v.): the act of catching

capture 本意是抓住，而文中是指作家在他们的作品中捕捉到的一些声音，这个语境在描述作家的创作行为，应该是“用文字描述或者表现”的意思，所以本意还是 succeed in representing（成功表现/描述）。

13. A

【译文】当然，并不是所有人都被迷住了。许多人因名人对美国的影响而感到遗憾，当然也确实有很多遗憾。虽然一个娱乐驱动的、名人为中心的社会不一定会破坏所有道德观，因为部分人是有道德观的，但在这样的社会里是否能博眼球成了衡量一切的价值标准。

【解析】hold (v.): to have and keep something

看选项的四个单词，首先显然只有 A、B 符合词义，但是 grasp 在 SAT 考查中常常是“理解”“明白”的意思，而原文语境应该是说抓住并且持续吸

引公众的眼球（注意力），所以 *maintain* 会更好。

14. D

【译文】这些不随波逐流的社会价值——深刻的文学、深刻的政治辩论、深刻的思想、任何深刻的事情——这些东西可能比以往任何时候都更加被边缘化。

【解析】*serious* (*adj.*): involving or deserving a lot of thought, attention or work

从 *serious* 的本意来看，C、D 选项似乎都可以，但通过上下文发现，是用来形容文学、政论、思想，所以 *thoughtful* 比 *humorless* 更恰当。

15. C

【译文】他的父母在他新朋友面前直呼他 Nikhil 的时候，感觉就像陌生人，比如：“Nikhil，给我们展示一下你上课的大楼吧，”他的父亲说。后来那天晚上，和 Jonathan 出去吃饭的时候，Ashima 忘记了，开口问，“Gogol（旧名字），你决定好专业了吗？”虽然乔纳森在听父亲说，但未听进去，Gogol 还是感到无奈和烦恼，然而也无法责怪母亲陷入因他改名字而造成的混乱中。

【解析】*slip* (*v.*): to escape from memory or consciousness

考查词义，*slip* 的本意就是 *forgets momentarily*，这个语境就是说妈妈突然忘记了儿子自己改了的名字，原文表达成了嘴巴“滑”了，实际上是忘记了。

16. D

【译文】每天早晨，当我们醒来，我们有全新的 24 小时去生活。多么珍贵的礼物！我们有能力以这样的方式生活，让这 24 个小时给我们自己和他人带来平和、快乐和幸福。

【解析】*precious* (*adj.*): very valuable and important

考查词的本义，*valuable*，珍贵的礼物。*affected* 一般是“做作”的意思，*meticulous* 是指“小心翼翼”。

17. B

【译文】在这本书中，每个行星和卫星都有附带的地图，由计算机生成的一个扁平的矩形图像，所谓的墨卡托投影。这看起来也很有意思：一个 400 年前发明于早期殖民地时代地理大发现的技术，被用在一个新的探索阶段来发现最先进的地理区域。如果有一天墨卡托知道他的理论被用来探索外太空的景象，面对那些壮丽的外部景观时，他对日益枯竭衰老的地球会做何感想？

【解析】*plot* (*v.*): to plan/to mark on a map, graph chart

从词义上来看，A、B 好像都可以，但联系上下文可知 plot 的是风光，即“map”“graph”“discovery”，所以是探索，绘制的意思，用 chart 非常准确。这里的 conspire 一般指“共谋”，conceive 指“构思，设计”都不太符合语境。

18. B

【译文】这种适应的短视在科学里是必要的，因为磨人的、重复的日常实验室工作太耗费时间（几个星期，几个月，甚至几年），以至于，回忆起选择这个行当的初心，那简直是高明的心理骗术。为了刺激感官回到正常的感觉，他们必须相信他们做的事很重要。那些从事科学研究的人是最精力充沛、有活力的人。

【解析】trick (*n.*): a clever and skillful action that someone performs to entertain or amuse people

文中的 trick 是一种心理 trick，用来不忘初心，所以不是欺骗的 prank，而是聪明的“手段”，所以答案应该是 B “成就”。这里也可以理解为用了幽默的修辞手法。

19. A

【译文】最后，我感受到了一个被拒载的人可能有的愤怒，于是我爆发了，“你为什么不停下来？就这么看着人却不停下来，太不公平了！”

【解析】fair (*adj.*): conforming with the rules

原文是在讲父亲开车载着儿子去旅行，路上遇到了一个当兵的，当兵的招手搭车，但是父亲拒载了。儿子觉得这样做不对，所以答案最好选择 A。

20. B

【译文】我想着我的母亲，因为我总是想象她在明亮的，布满繁星、行星、彗星和月亮的天空下。Earl 的脸上有一种柔软的、思念的表情，并且我确信他的思想和我的是同一个方向，那一刻我们失去亲人的痛融入我们的血液，他成了我的朋友。

【解析】soft (*adj.*): pleasing or agreeable to the senses

文中 soft 用于形容人的表情，从词义中就可以了解这里应选 tender。

Set 11



01 Readers bring with them a great body of knowledge which you may **assume**, but they must rely on you for all information necessary to the understanding of this story which, after all, you have written.

In the paragraph above, “assume” most nearly means

(A) receive	(B) take responsibility for
(C) pretend to have	(D) take for granted

02 **True** artists, we have been told again and again, take no thought of their readers. They write for themselves and the reader is beside the point. “Is the writer under any obligation to the reader?” an interviewer once asked a Nobel Prize-winning novelist. “I don’t care about John Doe’s opinion on my or anyone else’s work.” Came the answer. “Mine is the standard which has to be met.”

In the paragraph above, “True” most nearly means

(A) Fair	(B) Accurate
(C) Honest	(D) Genuine

03 Science proceeds in **fits** and starts. Scientists put forward results, both theoretical and experimental. The results are then debated by the community; sometimes they are discarded, sometimes they are modified, and sometimes they provide inspiration for new and more accurate ways of understanding the universe. In other words, science proceeds along a zigzag path toward what we hope will be ultimate truth, a path that began with humanity’s earliest attempts to fathom the cosmos and whose end we cannot predict.

In the paragraph above, “fits” most nearly means

(A) violent attacks	(B) emotional reactions
(C) unexpected whims	(D) sudden bursts

04 Yet some theorists are convinced that a better understanding of the theory will uncover testable phenomena. This way of thinking is a steadfast refusal to acknowledge the lesson that conventional science says one should **draw** in this kind of circumstance; if one’s theory can’t predict anything, one should try something else.

In the paragraph above, “draw” most nearly means

(A) sketch	(B) attract
(C) infer	(D) provoke

05 “In this mailer of the Diamond,” he said, “the characters of innocent people have suffered under suspicion already — as you know. The memories of innocent people may suffer, hereafter, for **want** of a record of the facts to which those who come after us can appeal. There can be no doubt that this strange family story of ours ought to be told. And I think, Betteredge, the lawyer and I together have hit on the right way of telling it.”

In the paragraph above, “want” most nearly means

(A) poverty	(B) desire
(C) lack	(D) fault

06 Two hours have passed since Mr. Franklin left me. As soon as his back was turned I went to my writing-desk to start the story. There I have sat helpless (in spite of my abilities) ever since; seeing what Robinson Crusoe saw, as quoted above — namely, the folly of beginning a work before we count the **cost**, and before we judge rightly of our own strength to go through with it.

In the paragraph above, “cost” most nearly means

(A) personal toll	(B) legal obligation
(C) moral fortitude	(D) financial expenditure

07 Pleistocene rewilding will not restore evolutionary potential to North America’s extinct animals, because the species in question are evolutionary **distinct**, nor will it restore the ecological potential of North America’s modern ecosystems, because they have continued to evolve over the past 13,000 years. In addition, there is a third and potentially greater “wrong” proposed: adding these exotic species could potentially devastate populations of indigenous animals and plants.

In the paragraph above, “distinct” most nearly means

(A) recognizable	(B) strange
(C) notable	(D) different

08 In the ancient world it was the almost **uniform** belief that the Trojan War was a historical event; the philosopher Anaxagoras was one of only a handful known to have doubted it, on the good grounds that there was no proof. But then, as now, everyone knew there was no historical record of the war; equally, they knew that it had happened!

In the paragraph above, “uniform” most nearly means

(A) unanimous	(B) recurring
(C) identical	(D) cohesive

09 That most movies are vast meadows of fraud didn't faze her (though it often depressed her). Her **genius** was for separating out what was fake from what was **true**, zeroing in on the parts of a movie — a performance, a theme, a look, a line — that you could respond to without being had.

In the paragraph above, “genius” most nearly means

- (A) prevailing character (B) exceptional talent
(C) guardian spirit (D) influence

10 In the paragraph above, “true” most nearly means

- (A) steadfast (B) typical
(C) genuine (D) rightful

11 A label that turns up regularly in articles about Kael — often by detractors, who feel they have to grant her something before they start **hacking away** — is stylist. She was indeed, a major stylist, and she was already one in her first published essays.

In the paragraph above, “hacking away” most nearly means

- (A) pruning injudiciously (B) coughing uncontrollably
(C) criticizing vigorously (D) managing successfully

12 Numerous accounts of tourists' “loving nature to death” have been reported, and concern is growing that ecotourism is becoming nothing more than a “green” label that dresses up exploitative and destructive human behavior. Despite widespread advocacy for education as a solution to minimizing ecotourists' impacts on the natural environment, few tests of the effectiveness of educational programs in controlling tourists' behavior have been **conducted**.

In the paragraph above, “conducted” most nearly means

- (A) performed (B) channeled
(C) transmitted (D) directed

13 In everyday medicine, doctors see pain in Descartes's terms — as a physical process, a **sign** of tissue injury. We look for a ruptured disk or a fracture and we try to fix what's wrong.

In the paragraph above, “sign” most nearly means

- (A) symbol (B) gesture
(C) indication (D) omen

14 Men in both groups had a higher threshold and tolerance for pain, but the difference between male dancers and male non-dancers was nearly as large. What explains that difference? Probably it has something to do with the **psychology** of

ballet dancers — a group distinguished by self-discipline, physical fitness, and competitiveness, as well as by a high rate of chronic injury. Their driven personalities and competitive culture evidently inure them to pain.

In the paragraph above, “psychology” most nearly means

- (A) mental makeup (B) emotional trauma
(C) manipulative behavior (D) clinical investigation

15 The power of role-playing video games resides in the ways in which they meld learning and identity. A player’s taking on the identity of a character in a game constitutes a **form** of identification with the virtual character’s world, story, and perspectives. The player projects his or her own hopes, values, and fears onto the character that he or she is co-creating with the video game’s designers.

In the paragraph above, “form” most nearly means

- (A) structure (B) figure
(C) pattern (D) type

16 Washington; every fortunate Philadelphia schoolgirl’s field trip, but it has taken Delia until twenty to see the point of visiting. She heads out of the station and **bears** southwest. She nods toward Howard University, her father’s school, where he suggested she go make something of herself.

In the paragraph above, “bears” most nearly means

- (A) conducts (B) escorts
(C) assumes (D) proceeds

17 The press of massed desire lifts and deposits her, helpless, a hundred yards upstream, facing the Tidal Basin. Schoolbook cherry trees swim up to fill her eyes, their blossoms **mad**. They wave the dazzle of their pollen bait and in this snowstorm of petals, fuse with every Easter when they ever unfolded their promissory color.

In the paragraph above, “mad” most nearly means

- (A) angry (B) inexplicable
(C) wild (D) insane

18 And what color is this flocking people? She’s forgotten even to gauge. She never steps out in a public place without carefully averaging the color around her, the measure of her relative safety. But this crowd wavers like a horizon-long bolt of Crushed velvet. Its **tone** changes with every turn of light and tilt of her head. A mixed crowd, the first she’s ever walked in, American. Both people are here in abundance, each waiting for the sounds that will fill their own patent lack. No one can be barred from this endless ground floor.

In the paragraph above, “tone” most nearly means

- (A) sound (B) color
(C) manner (D) style

19 David Stahle is an expert on the imprints that climate, fire, and pestilence leave in a tree’s growth rings. His **pulse** rises when he spots a stand of beat-up old trees because they have stories to tell.

The reference to Stahle to indicate his level of “pulse” serves

- (A) vitality (B) frustration
(C) anger (D) excitement

20 I did not tell anyone what had happened, but I did not venture into the room again for more than a few seconds at a time, except when I was with grown-ups. Emboldened by their company, I learned to play a fearful but exciting game. I moved slowly here and there about the room, knowing that wherever I went, those eyes followed me. I pretended not to look, I talked with my elders, then swung around sharply. I was still being watched. The **searching** gaze was always the same, so melancholy and accusing that I began to feel a sense of guilt, began to wonder what evil I could have committed. Guilt and fear mingled in my mind and I was certain that the stranger was treacherous, that his anger could be terrible when it was aroused. Sometimes greatly daring, I crept up the stairs and opened the door very quietly, very quickly, and peeped in. Every time I did so, his eyes were looking straight at me.

In the paragraph above, “searching” most nearly means

- (A) beseeching (B) resourceful
(C) forlorn (D) penetrating

Set 11 答案、译文及解析

01. D

【译文】你可以假设读者们有着巨大的知识储备，但他们必须依赖你得到理解这个故事所需的信息，毕竟这是你写的。

【解析】assume (v.): to think sth. is true without knowing that it is true

词义上来说 C、D 选项都是接近的，但是 C 选项没有表达出 “without knowing that it is true” 的意思来，所以选 D，这里考查的恰恰是 assume 表示 “理解” 的这层含义，最符合语境。

02. D

【译文】很多人说，真正的艺术家们从不考虑他们的读者。他们为自己写，而读者不在考虑范围内。“作者对读者有什么义务？”一位记者曾经问过一位获得诺贝尔奖的小说家。“我不在乎他对我或其他人的作品有什么看法，”那人回答。“我的看法才是必须满足的标准。”

【解析】true (adj.): real or genuine

真正的艺术家/作家从来不考虑什么，这里考查 true 比较常见的含义：真正的。

03. D

【译文】科学在曲折中前进。科学家提出的结果，既有理论上的，又有实验性的。接下来结果由组织讨论，有时它们被放弃，有时它们被修改，有时它们为新的和更准确的方式理解死亡的宇宙而提供灵感。换句话说，科学的进步沿着曲折路径通向我们希望的终极真理，这路径始于人类最早对宇宙尝试的理解，但结局我们无法预测。

【解析】fit (v.): a sudden burst or flurry/ a sudden violent attack of a disease

从词义和文意上结合便可知，科学应该只能 sudden burst 而不是一种 disease，也不应该是 “异想天开”，应该是鼓足力量探究深奥的自然未知，所以选 D。

04. C

【译文】但一些理论家相信，一个对理论更好的理解将发现可测试的现

象。这种思维方式坚定地拒绝承认传统科学所说的这一点：一个人应该这样做：如果他的理论不能预测任何事情，那就应该尝试研究一些别的东西。

【解析】draw (v.): to extract essence from something/thinking

这里的 draw 跟前面的 “lesson” 是搭配在一起的。语境一直在探讨思考方式，和在某种条件下可以得出的结论，或者 “理解”，因此答案 infer 最贴切。

05. C

【译文】“在这个钻石的案子里，”他说，“无辜者的人格已经饱受怀疑，正如你所知。无辜的人的回忆可能会随着时间迁移变得模糊，因为没有记录下这个过程中所发生的事实。毫无疑问，我们这个奇怪的家庭故事应该让别人知道。我认为，贝特里奇律师和我已经找到正确的方式来把它说出来。”

【解析】want (v.): to fail to possess especially in customary or required amount.

want 在 SAT 考试中很多次被考到 “缺乏” 这个含义和用法。结合语境，我们可以看出 for 引导的是一个原因状语，解释无辜的人不一定非常清楚地记得整个案件，是因为 “缺少” 必要的事实记录。

06. A

【译文】富兰克林先生离开我已经两个小时了。他一转身，我就回到写字台前，开始写故事。我无助地坐着（尽管能力有限）；看看鲁滨逊看到了什么，正如上面引述的，未计算成本就开始工作的愚蠢，就像我们没有正确判断自己能否胜任就开始做某件事情。

【解析】cost (n.): sth. that is lost, damaged or given up in order to achieve or get sth.

cost 译为：成本，代价。这篇文章讲述管家在承诺富兰克林先生要去写他所知道的钻石失窃案中的信息，但其实他并没有仔细思考自己能否胜任这件事，就一口应承了。所以他在后悔中觉得自己付出了 “代价”，所以答案就是 A。

07. D

【译文】更新世时期的重新野化不会为北美的灭绝动物恢复进化潜力，因为这里的物种进化不同，它也不会恢复北美的现代生态系统的潜力，因为他们在过去 13000 年里持续进化着。此外，有假设提出了第三种潜在的更大 “错误”：这些外来物种反而可能会破坏当地的动植物种群。

【解析】distinct (adj.): noticeably different; easy to notify

通过词的本义，可以看出 A、C、D 三个选项均在词义范围内，首先排除

A、C 的第一个理由是 A 和 C 是同义词，能选 A 就可以选 C；其次，根据文意可知，如果是物种进化惹人注意，显然与文意不符，所以选 D。

08. A

【译文】在古代，有一个几乎不变的信念，即特洛伊战争是一个历史事件：哲学家阿那克萨哥拉是少数质疑它的人之一，理由就是这个信念背后没有证据。但是，现在，每个人都知道这场战争没有历史记载：同样，他们也知道它发生了！

【解析】uniform (*adj.*): not varying or changing

not varying = unanimous, 语境中 uniform 修饰 belief 是说当时的人们普遍相信特洛伊战争的真实性，所以修饰普遍意见只有 unanimous 最为准确。

09. B

【译文】大多数电影都具有欺骗性，这一事实并没有打击到她（尽管这常常令她沮丧）。她的天才之处在于能够分辨出什么是假，什么是真，并且将电影中假的部分降低到零——一个表演、一个主题、一个镜头、一句台词——你可以回应它，即使你没有拥有它。

【解析】genius (*n.*): remarkable talent or intelligence

纯考词义，remarkable = exceptional

10. C

【解析】true (*adj.*): agreeing with the facts; real or genuine

从词义分析，C、D 选项都正确，再看文意，前面是 fake 后面是 true，显然是 fake 的反义词。而 rightful 的意思是正当的公正的，显然没有 genuine 来的好，所以选择 C。

11. C

【译文】在关于 Kael 的文章里经常出现的一个标签——往往来自批评者们，他们觉得在开始批判她之前，应该先授予她些什么——就是时髦。她确实非常时髦，并且在她发表第一批作品的时候就已经是了。

【解析】hack (*vt./vi.*): if you hack something or hack at it, you cut it with strong, rough strokes using a sharp tool such as an axe or a knife

hack away 在此处译为“砍去”，虽然直译过来看起来不知所云，但是我们可以发现在这句中有明显的 detractor，批评者，表达“批评”的意思。而在选项中，只有 C 选项中的 criticizing 可以与 detractor 形成语义的对应。A 译为“不明智的修剪”，B 译为“无法控制的咳嗽”，D 译为“成功地做到”，和语境不符。

12. A

【译文】有很多关于许多游客“爱自然到死”的报道，并且有越来越多的人担心生态旅游只不过是一个“绿色”的标签，粉饰着人类剥削性和破坏性的行为。尽管人们广泛倡导教育是一种减小生态旅游者对自然环境影响的方法，（但）很少有人怀疑教育项目对控制旅游者行为的有效性。

【解析】conduct (v.): to plan and do; to direct the performance of

这句是被动句，可简化成“conduct few tests of...”，理解为“做测试”。纵观选项，只有 A 选项的 perform 可以有“做测试”的意思，所以选择 A。

13. C

【译文】在日常的医疗中，医生们用 Descartes 的术语描述疼痛——一种生理过程，一种组织损伤的标志。我们寻找一个破裂处或碎片，再试图修复出问题的地方。

【解析】sign (n.): an objective evidence of plant or animal disease

此处 sign 译为“标志”，首先排除 B 选项 gesture（手势，姿势），以及 D 选项 omen（预兆）。A 选项 symbol 译为 an object that expresses or represents a particular idea，指的是表达一种想法的事物，在此处不符合语境。而 B 选项 indication 译为 sth. that points out or shows sth.，可见是“标志”的意思，故选择 C。

14. A

【译文】两组男性的疼痛阈值和耐受性均较高，但男性舞者和男性非舞者的差异仍非常大。如何解释这种差异呢？也许这跟芭蕾舞者的心理有关——他们有较强的自律能力、身体适应力和竞争力，他们的慢性损伤也一定高于常人。他们上进的个性和竞争文化显然使他们适应了疼痛。

【解析】psychology (n.): the way a person or group thinks

psychology 理解为心理。A 选项 mental makeup 译为：精神特质；B 选项 emotional trauma 译为：情绪创伤；C 选项 manipulative behavior 译为：操纵行为；D 选项 clinical investigation 译为：临床研究。显然只有 A 选项为“心理”的近义词，故选择 A。

15. D

【译文】角色扮演游戏的力量在于将学习和身份合并。玩家在游戏中扮演一个角色，形成了对一种虚拟人物的世界、故事和观点的认同。玩家将自己的希望、价值观和恐惧投入到角色中，与游戏设计师共同创造这个角色。

【解析】form (n.): a type or kind of sth.

a form of 在此处理解为“一种”。而 A 选项 structure 译为：结构；B 选项

figure 译为：身影；C 选项 pattern 译为：模式；只有 D 选项 type（种类）符合语境，所以选择 D。

16. D

【译文】华盛顿是每一个幸运的费城女学生户外考察的理想之所，但 Delia 直到 20 岁才看透考察的意义。她走出了火车站，向西南走去。她去了心仪的霍华德大学，她父亲的学校。她父亲建议她在那儿做出自己的一番事业。

【解析】bear (v.): to force one's way; to extend in a direction indicated or implied

在文中的词组是 bear northwest，可见 bear 应该是一个与“朝……方向”走有关的词。选项中，A 选项 conduct 译为：实施；B 选项 escort 译为：护送；C 选项 assume 译为：假设；D 选项 proceed 译为 follow a certain course，朝……方向走。所以应该选择 D。

17. C

【译文】人群推搡着她朝潮汐湖的方向七上八下地走了一百码。教科书中的樱桃树映入她的眼帘：鲜花怒放，落英缤纷，每年复活节都能看到这如约绽放的色彩。

【解析】mad (adj.): marked by intense and often chaotic activity

这里其实和中文的拟人手法非常相似，“怒放”，而并不是“愤怒”的意思，所以先排除 A 选项 angry，以及 B 选项 inexplicable（无法理解的）。而 D 选项 insane，疯狂的，虽然和 mad 的本意是同义词，但无法用来放在此处形容花开。只有 C 选项 wild，最适理解成“怒放”，故选择 C。

18. B

【译文】这群人是什么肤色的？她甚至忘了去考虑。她从不在没有仔细观察周围人的肤色之前走进公共场所，这是让她相对安全的措施。但这个人群摇摆着就像又平又长的压花丝绒。它的颜色随着光和她观察角度的倾斜变化而变化。这是她第一次走进这个混杂的人群，美国人群。这里有大量的黑人和白人，而每一个人都在翘首以盼那个他们缺失多年的声音开唱。没有人能在这无垠的大陆上被分隔。

【解析】tone (n.): color quality or value

联系上下文可知，此处作者一直在讨论肤色的问题。所以 tone 应该与前文的 color 同义，所以选择 B。

19. D

【译文】David Stahle 是一个研究气候、火灾和瘟疫等留在树木年轮上的

痕迹的专家。当他站在老树上时，他就心跳加速，因为它们有故事要讲。

【解析】pulse (*n.*): heartbeat

pulse rises 可理解为“心跳加速”，在文中我们可以看出，David 心跳加速是因为他可以研究这些老树，所以应是兴奋的一种体现。所以选择 D, excitement。

20. D

【译文】我没有告诉任何人发生了什么事，但我绝不会再冒险在这个房间多待几秒了，除非和成年人一起。有他们相伴就有底气，我学会了玩一个可怕但令人兴奋的游戏。我缓慢地从这里走到那里。我知道，无论我走到哪里，那些眼睛都会跟着我。我假装不去看，和长辈交谈，然后迅速转回去看。我仍然被监视着。那尖锐的目光一如既往，那么幽怨和犀利，以至于让我开始有负罪感，开始怀疑我可能犯下过何等罪孽。在我的脑海中，负罪感和恐惧感交织在一起，我确信，那个陌生人是变幻莫测的，当他的愤怒被唤起时，很可能会是可怕的。有时我无畏地爬上楼梯，悄然、迅速地打开门，然后偷偷往里看。每次我这样做的时候，他的眼睛都直勾勾地盯着我。

【解析】searching (*n.*): to carefully look for someone or something

联系上下文判断，文中的目光是那种令作者非常恐惧的，像是能穿入人心的目光，所以正确选项应符合这一特点。A 选项 beseeching 译为：恳求的；B 选项译为：足智多谋的；C 选项 forlorn 译为：孤苦伶仃的；D 选项 penetrating 译为：穿透人心的，而且通常都用来形容目光。所以此题选择 D 最符合语境。

Set 12



01 In contrast, Caroline's book had been skewered. She wrote in a slangy, contemporary voice, full of topical, popculture allusions. She wrote about Marilyn Monroe and moo goo gai pan, about alien babies and her strange, loopy obsession with poultry. She was roundly **dispatched** as a mediocre talent.

In the paragraph above, "dispatched" most nearly means

- (A) set free
- (B) sent off
- (C) dismissed
- (D) defeated

02 Some zoos have complained that cheetahs are infertile, and they attribute the problem to the cheetah's **bleak** genetic makeup, calling into question the long-term prognosis even for cats living in the pampered confines of a park. Now some maverick biologists argue that this widely held notion of the inbred cheetah may be wrong, an artifact of test-tube manipulations with little relevance to the cat's workaday world. They insist that, far from displaying the negative effects of lethargy and feebleness seen in other animals known to be genetically homogeneous, cheetahs are in many ways quite robust.

In the paragraph above, "bleak" most nearly means

- (A) unsheltered and barren
- (B) cold and culling
- (C) discouraging
- (D) overcast

03 It had always been obvious that the blues sprang from a complex background, with much of it developing from the music of the long period of African slavery in the United States and with some of its harmonic forms and instrumental styles derived out of a **broad** European context. It had always been just as obvious that there were certain elements in the blues — in the singing style and in the rhythmic structures — that were not traceable to anything in the countryside of the American South.

In the paragraph above, "broad" most nearly means

- (A) spacious
- (B) progressive
- (C) obvious
- (D) general

04 Miss Dove's rules were as fixed as the signs of the zodiac. And they were known. Miss Dove **rehearsed** them at the beginning of each school year, stating

them as calmly and dispassionately as if she were describing the atmospheric effects of the Gulf Stream.

In the paragraph above, “rehearsed” most nearly means

- (A) directed (B) listed
(C) practiced (D) perfected

05 The mutiny itself is sometimes put down to the **charms** of Tahiti, but the charms were the same for Wallis’s men, for Cook’s, and for Bougainville’s, and these earlier captains had no very grave problems.

In the paragraph above, “charms” most nearly means

- (A) ornaments (B) attractions
(C) incantations (D) deceptions

06 Two thousand years have passed, but **shades** of the ancient ruins of Petra still endure in the desert of southern Jordan. The facades of its buildings peer out from banks of sand, and you can wander freely among them, fingertips on chiseled rock.

In the paragraph above, “shades” most nearly means

- (A) traces (B) colors
(C) variations (D) shelters

07 The one thing that the public dislikes is novelty. Any attempt to extend the subject matter of art is extremely distasteful to the public; and yet the vitality and progress of art depend in a large measure on the continual **extension** of subject matter.

In the paragraph above, “extension” most nearly means

- (A) broadening (B) prolongation
(C) straightening (D) adulteration

08 The critic said, “Not until a machine can write a sonnet or compose a concerto because of thoughts and emotions felt, and not by the chance fall of symbols, could we agree that machine equals brain — that is, can not only write it but know that it had written it. No mechanism could feel (and not merely artificially **signal**, an easy contrivance) pleasure at its success, feel grief when its valves fuse, be warmed by flattery, be made miserable by its mistakes.”

In the paragraph above, “signal” most nearly means

- (A) symbolize (B) direct
(C) indicate (D) vibrate

09 We must remind ourselves, also, that computers are not the first machines to which human attributes have been **assigned**.

In the paragraph above, “assigned” most nearly means

- (A) allotted (B) appointed
- (C) relocated (D) ascribed

10 The old black-and-white TV set worked — sometimes. It wasn’t **high** on Mommy’s list of things to fix. She called it “the boob tube” and rarely allowed us to watch it. We didn’t need to.

In the paragraph above, “high” most nearly means

- (A) important (B) serious
- (C) strong (D) exalted

11 We never consulted Mommy about minor problems. Her time merited only full-blown problems like “Is the kitchen’s floor still under two feet of water since y’all flooded it?” and school, which was a top priority. Excuses for not doing homework were not accepted. Cursing was not **allowed**. We weren’t even allowed to say the word “lie”; we had to use “story”. “Do your homework and don’t tell stories and you might become like your brother Dennis,” Mommy admonished. “Just look at how-good he’s doing. Educate your mind like your brother Dennis.”

In the paragraph above, “allowed” most nearly means

- (A) assigned (B) permitted
- (C) acknowledged (D) considered

12 Well, there was no greater honor. I mean, forget it. Doctor, teacher, take your pick. Had Mommy known what Dennis was really doing in school, other than being a straight-A student, she might have had a different opinion of him. Dennis was one of the most active civil rights students the University of Pennsylvania Medical School had ever seen. He marched on Washington. He organized a hospital workers’ union. He sat at segregated lunch counters in the South. He had encounters with the police. Dennis was at war with **the system**, but as long as he kept his war out of the house and stayed in medical school, that was OK with Mommy.

In the paragraph above, “the system” refers to

- (A) educational opportunities (B) medical training
- (C) major labor movements (D) the power structure at the time

13 Theorists do not intentionally seek ideas that will **prove** very expensive or difficult to test. It is just that most of the easy stuff has already been done.

In the paragraph above, “prove” most nearly means

- (A) bear out (B) turn out
- (C) scrutinize (D) validate

14 For a governess's life she had been, indeed, notably unfit. **Hard** she had thought it, that penury should force her back into the schoolroom she was scarce out of, there to champion the sums and maps and conjugations she had never tried to master. Hating her work, she had failed signally to pick up any learning from her little pupils, and had been driven from house to house, a sullen and most ineffectual maiden.

In the paragraph above, “Hard” most nearly means

(A) petrified	(B) onerous
(C) obdurate	(D) incorrigible

15 Knowledge of the dramatic events of de Vere's life illuminates and enhances the meaning of the plays and sonnets. If, as the theory goes, the sonnets were written by the grain dealer of Stratford. They are meaningless, the plays demonstrate an aristocrat's indifference to money and preoccupation with honor, both characteristic of de Vere. The penny-pinching Stratford man had a neighbor committed to prison over a debt of a few shillings. Shakespeare's vocabulary comprised more than 17,000 words, and he coined 3,000 words for the English language, many from Greek and Latin roots. It is **fantastic** to attribute such a capacity to the grain dealer of Stratford.

In the paragraph above, “fantastic” most nearly means

(A) exciting	(B) imaginary
(C) unusual	(D) absurd

16 I never want to drive parts of Highway 35 again, particularly those endlessly repetitive stretches of ugly urban sprawl. Yet those sections, with the same businesses clustered at almost every exit, tempt me to **advance** a counterargument to the often-expressed view that because of the chain businesses, America all looks the same.

In the paragraph above, “advance” most nearly means

(A) increase	(B) propose
(C) improve	(D) make provision for

17 At the long table under the arbor, food was served and taken away, and James Baldwin and Josephine Baker traded story, gossiped about everyone they knew and many people they didn't, and remembered their lives. They had both been hurt and disillusioned by the United States and had chosen to live in Trance. They never forgot, or forgave. At the table that long, warm night, they recollected the events that led to their decisions to leave their country of birth, and the consequences of those decisions; the difficulty of living away from home and family, of always feeling apart in their chosen homes; the pleasure of choosing a new life, the

Set 12 答案、译文及解析

01. C

【译文】相比之下，Caroline 的书已经被完全击败了。她用俚语和当代语言写作，全都是时下问题和流行文化的典故。她写了有关玛丽莲·梦露和蘑菇鸡片的事，外星婴儿和她对家禽奇怪又疯狂的痴迷。她，作为一个平庸的天才，被彻底击败了。

【解析】dispatch (v.): to defeat in a game, contest

联系上下文可知，此处的 dispatch 和首句的 skewer 是同一个意思。而通过理解整段的意思可知，这里作者要表达的意思是负面的。首先排除 A 选项 set free，释放。B 选项的 send off（驱逐）和 D 选项的 defeat（击败），文中并没有具体的内容来支撑驱逐或是击败之说。C 选项的 dismiss 有个固定的搭配叫作“dismiss sb. as...”来表达贬损之意，比较符合此处的语境，故选择 C。

02. C

【译文】一些动物园一直在抱怨猎豹不孕，而且他们把问题归因于猎豹惨淡的基因组成，这也导致了对猫科动物是否应该长期在养尊处优的环境下生活的质疑。现在，一些观点不同的生物学家认为，这一被广泛支持的关于猎豹族内交配的观点可能是错误的，试管操作的工艺与猫科动物的日常世界没有什么关系。他们坚持认为，猎豹在很多方面都十分健壮，并没有表现出与其相似的动物所展现出的基因，嗜睡和虚弱等副作用。

【解析】bleak (adj.): not hopeful or encouraging

联系上下文可知，此处的 bleak 用来形容的是 genetic makeup，猎豹的基因组成。所以可直接排除 A 选项的 unsheltered，B 选项的 cold 和 D 选项的 overcast（阴天的）。C 选项的 discouraging 则译为：expressing disapproval，既可以形容基因，又符合那些专家认为猎豹基因有缺陷的观点，故选择 C。

03. D

【译文】蓝调发源于一个复杂的背景，这一点显而易见，因为很大一部分蓝调是在美国漫长的非洲奴隶制时期发展的，还因为蓝调的一些和声形式和乐器风格都源自一个笼统的欧洲背景。同样显而易见的是，蓝调中有一定的元素——在唱腔和节拍的结构上——在美国南部是无迹可寻的。

【解析】broad (*adj.*): wide in range

首先, 根据词义可以排除 progressive 和 obvious。再看 A 选项 spacious 译为: very large in expanse or scope; D 选项 general 译为: applying to all or most members of a category or group。而此处 broad 用来形容 European context, 不是要强调它范围之大, 而是意在强调其广泛而笼统的特性, 从而使得蓝调显得十分复杂, 故选择 D。

04. B

【译文】Dove 小姐的规则古板得就像是黄道十二宫一样。而且大家都知道。每学年开始, Dove 小姐都会把它们重演一遍, 镇静而冷漠地叙述规则, 好像是在描述墨西哥湾流的大气效应一样。

【解析】rehearse (*v.*): to recount in order

文中的 rehearse them 的 them 指代的是前文的 rules, 所以应理解成“罗列规定”。而选项中, 只有 B 选项的 list 可以表示“罗列”, 所以选择 B。

05. B

【译文】兵变本身有时归因于大溪地的魅力, 但魅力之说对 Wallis、Cook 和 Bougainville 的船员是一样的。这些早期的船长们并没有重大的问题。

【解析】charms (*n.*): a quality that causes someone or sth. to be very likable

这里的 charm 解释为魅力。而 A 选项 ornament 译为: 装饰物; B 选项 attraction 译为: 吸引力; C 选项 incantation 译为: 咒语; D 选项 deception 译为: 欺骗。通过理解词义, 只有 B 选项的 attraction 为 charm 的近义词, 所以选择 B。

06. A

【译文】两千年过去了, 佩特拉古城的遗址仍然在南约旦沙漠中屹立不倒。其建筑的外表从沙岸中裸露出来, 你可以自由地漫步其中, 触摸石头上凿刻的图案。

【解析】文中的 shade 为古城遗址相关的东西, 而且在这句句子中作主语, 意思为“shade...屹立在沙漠中”, 所以先排除 B 选项的 color 和 C 选项的 variation (变化)。而对比 A 选项和 D 选项, 明显是“古城的遗址”比“古城的庇护所”更符合语境, 所以应选择 A。

07. A

【译文】公众不喜欢的一件事就是新奇。任何拓展艺术题材的尝试都令大众不快; 然而, 艺术的活力和进步在很大程度上取决于对题材的不断拓展。

【解析】文中 extension 指对 subject matter 的拓展。A 选项 broadening 译为：拓宽；B 选项 prolongation 译为：（对时间）的延长；C 选项 straightening 译为：校正；D 选项 adulteration 译为：掺假。理解词义后，只有 A 选项的 broadening 可以表示艺术题材的拓展，所以选择 A。

08. C

【译文】批判家说，“直到一个机器可以出于思想和情绪的感觉而不是因为恰巧的符号堆砌，创作十四行诗或谱写协奏曲的时候，我们才可以认为机器等同于大脑，也就是说它不仅可以写，还知道是它写了这些。没有机器可以感到（而且不仅是人为的示意这种简单的计策）成功的快乐，在保险丝烧坏时感到悲伤，被恭维话所温暖，为自己犯下的错误而痛苦。”

【解析】signal (v.): to show the existence of sth.

联系上下文可知，这句的大致意思是“真切地感受到而不仅仅是示意”。所以先排除 B 选项的 direct（指挥）和 D 选项的 vibrate（震颤）。剩下 A 选项的 symbolize 译为：represent or identify by using a symbol；C 选项的 indicate 译为：to show that sth. exists or is true。可以发现，symbolize 的意思是“用符号表示”，而 indicate 的意思是“指出……的存在”。文中并没有线索支撑“符号”一说，只表示“指出”就可以，所以 C 选项更符合语境，故选 C。

09. D

【译文】我们也必须提醒自己，电脑不是第一个被赋予人类特性的机器。

【解析】assign 是赋予，或者给予的意思，主要是描述抽象任务或者概念，ascribe 也有同样的用法。allot 强调把某物进行分配，appoint 是指派委任职的意思，故选择 D。

10. A

【译文】有些时候旧的黑白电视机还是能用的。它不是妈妈要修的重点物品。她称其为“可笑的晶体管”，并很少允许我们看它。毕竟我们不需要。

【解析】这句句子的意思是“在妈妈的维修单上，它并不 high”，结合语境应理解为“重要的”。首先排除 C 选项的 strong 和 D 选项的 exalted（崇高的）。而 B 选项 serious 译为：important and deserve careful and thoughtful consideration，表达了“重要得以至于要深思熟虑”的意思，程度太深。而 important 译为：of great significance or value，表达的程度适中，用在这里更符合语境，所以选择 A。

11. B

【译文】我们从来不向妈妈请教小问题。她的时间只花在重要问题上，如

“自从被淹之后，厨房地板积水还是两英尺深吗？”还有学校的事情，这是一个重中之重。不许找借口不做作业。不允许骂人。我们甚至不允许说“说谎”这个词；我们必须用“故事”。“做你们的功课，不要讲故事，这样你会变得像你的兄弟 Dennis 一样，”妈妈说。“看看他做得多好。教育你自己，努力变得像你的兄弟 Dennis 一样。”

【解析】allow (v.): to permit sth.

这里的 allow 解释为“允许”，选项中只有 permit 有这个意思，所以选择 B。

12. D

【译文】没有什么更大的荣誉了。我是说，忘了吧。医生，老师，随便你选。如果妈妈知道 Dennis 除了做一个全 A 的学生之外，在学校真正做的事，她可能会改变对他的看法。Dennis 是宾夕法尼亚大学医学院历史上，最活跃的民权学生之一。他在华盛顿游行。他组织了一个医院工人工会。在南方，他坐在隔离的午餐柜台上。他和警察有过接触。Dennis 在与政体斗争，但只要他这斗争远离家庭并停留在医学院，那对于妈妈来说，是没有问题的。

【解析】联系上下文发现，关于 Dennis 的事物有 march, worker's union, segregated, police 等，都与政治有关。所以此处的 system 也应与政治权力有关，而且是一个概括的概念。所以应该选择 D。而 A、B、C 都是一些具体的概念，故不选。

13. B

【译文】理论家不会刻意地去寻求非常昂贵或难以检验的想法。这只是因为很多简单的东西都已经被做过了。

【解析】prove (v.): to turn out to be

这句句子简化来看，就是“ideas prove expensive...”，理解成 ideas 是 expensive 的，并不是证实。所以选择 turn out, B 选项。

14. B

【译文】家庭女教师的生活确实特别不适合她。就像她设想的一样繁重，贫困竟迫使她回到她厌恶的教室，去捍卫那些她从来没有试图去掌握的算术题、地图和动词变位。她恨她的工作，因此她显然未能从她的小学生们那里获得任何学习的兴趣，并在不同的地方流转，变成一个阴沉的、最无用的少女。

【解析】hard (adj.): physically and mentally difficult, not easy

这道题还是词义的选择，注意上下文里，she had never tried to master; hating; sullen; ineffectual，这些负向词都指明了这个任务很繁重，所以选择 B。

15. D

【译文】关于 de Vere 生命中戏剧性事件的知识，增强了戏剧和十四行诗的意义。如果，像理论所说的，十四行诗是 Stratford 的粮食经销商所写的。它们是没有意义的，这些戏剧显示了一个贵族对金钱的冷漠和对荣誉的关注，这两者都是 de Vere 的特点。小气的 Stratford 人有了一个因债务入狱的邻居。莎士比亚的词汇量超过 17000 个单词，他为英语造了 3000 个单词，很多来自希腊和拉丁语源。这样一种能力如果是归属于一位 Stratford 的粮食经销商，那是十分荒谬的。

【解析】fantastic (*adj.*): very strange, unusual, or unlikely

理解文意后不难发现，作者对莎士比亚是赞赏的，然而对 stratford 却是有暗讽的意味，所以在这里可以发现要选的是一个负向词。所以先排除 A 和 C 选项。而 imaginary 的意思是“虚构的”，但作者没有指出这一定是假的，只是说不可能。而 absurd 既表达了不相信，又表达了讽刺意义，故选择 D。

16. B

【译文】我不想再开车上 35 号公路了，特别是那些无休止重复的丑陋的城市扩张。然而这些部分，同样的企业几乎聚集在每一个出口，迫使我提出反驳的观点，来反驳这个经常被提出的观点：因为连锁经营，美国的各个地方看起来都一样。

【解析】advance (*v.*): to bring forward for notice

从文中就可以看到 advance a counterargument 理解为：提出一个观点。所以先排除 A、C 选项。而 D 选项 make provision for 译为：对……采取预先措施，也不对。只有 B 选项 propose 有“提出”的意思，故选择 B。

17. A

【译文】在乔木下的长桌上，菜肴上来又撤走，然后 James Baldwin 和 Josephine Baker 互说故事，八卦每一个他们认识的人和许多不认识的人，还有回忆他们的生活。他们都被美国伤害过，他们的幻想也破灭过，并选择了生活在 Trance。他们从未忘记或原谅。在那漫长的、温暖的夜晚，在桌前，他们回忆那些导致他们决定离开自己的祖国的事件，以及这些决定的后果：离开祖国和家庭生活的困难，而在自己选择的家里，总是感觉被排斥；选择新生活的乐趣，未尝试事物的可能性。一种乡愁弥漫在那个晚上；对他们分享的所有疑虑，我感到有趣的是，（他们）站在了历史的胜利方。

【解析】文中作者想要表达的是他的一种奇怪而有趣的感受，并不是一种好奇心。所以先排除 B 选项 inquisitively，好奇地。而 C 选项 outlandishly 译为：怪异地；D 选项 suspiciously 译为：可疑地，在文中都没有事实的支撑。

只有 A 选项的 *interestingly*, 有趣地, 表达了作者此时对他这次经历总结时的心情, 故选择 A。

18. C

【译文】律师直接向陪审团诉说开案和结案陈词, 特别容易受煽动言论的影响。一个律师惋惜道, 最后辩论阶段逐渐变成了一个泥潭, (包含着) 人格攻击、对非记录证据未经许可的参考, 和公然呼吁陪审团的同情心和偏见。法官可以坐视律师扭曲之前已经说过的事物: 把对手比喻成大肆杀戮的凶手; 坚持不符合逻辑的推理; 直呼陪审员的名字, 等等。在一个典型的情况下, 辩方律师继续为陪审团创造一个可怕的大量警察一起诬陷其客户的场景, 远远逾越了这个阴谋的任何实际证据。

【解析】*spin* (v.): make up a story

这句简化来说, 就是 *spin a scenario*, 译为: 制造一个场景, 所以只能选择 C, *create*。

19. D

【译文】最好的当庭律师都很会讲故事。他们把证人原始的、脱节的证词转化成连贯且有说服力的故事。他制造令人信服的理论 and 巧妙的主题, 都是为了更好地提升客户, 不管究竟发生了什么。“给我事实,” 律师说, “我会把他们变成最好的故事。”

【解析】*raw* (adj.): in a natural state, not treated or prepared

raw 在这里指的是“未经修饰”的意思。首先排除 A 和 C 选项。而 B 选项 *vulgar* 译为: *lacking refinement or cultivation or taste*, 是指品味粗鄙的意思, 用来形容证词不尽恰当。而 D 选项 *unprocessed*, 未经处理的, 则非常符合语境, 故选择 D 选项。

20. D

【译文】我们应该仔细考虑核技术是否必要。考虑到诸如核武器扩散风险和来自核废料的风险等核问题, 反对使用核能的争论越来越强。我们已经依赖于一个不能令人满意的电力来源: 煤炭发电。我们还想把自己束缚在另一种能源里面吗?

【解析】*case* (n.): the evidence supporting a conclusion or judgment

这句句子可简化为“反对核能的 *case* 越来越强”, 所以应选择一个带有反对这类意思的词语, 而 D 选项 *argument* 是一个通常用来表达争论的词, 符合语境, 故选择 D。

Set 13



01 All this is what passed for being a beatnik at Hedermansever. I'd already been thrown out of the student center twice for playing jazz with a few musical acquaintances. We **drew** a crowd of kids itching to dance, but the student dean came in to tell us loud dance music wasn't the **right** thing at Hedermansever. This man held an office and received a salary for such services. He showed up on such occasions as involved clandestine pleasure; showed up, a raving, red-faced symptom, wherever joy became too unconfined — in his natty orlon shirt and loafers and his Ivy League crew cut and his failing youth, just one of the boys.

In the paragraph above, “drew” most nearly means

(A) extracted	(B) represented
(C) lengthened	(D) attracted

02 In the paragraph above, “right” most nearly means

(A) proper	(B) genuine
(C) accurate	(D) honest

03 The task of **tailoring** a life to fit a neat and cohesive narrative is a daunting one; an awkward and sometimes uncomfortable process of wading barefoot into the still and often murky waters of someone else's life, interrogating her choices, speculating about her motives, mapping her movements, and weighing her every word. How can a biographer frame a unique life, rendering it full-bodied, textured, even contradictory, yet still accessible for those who want to step inside and look around?

In the paragraph above, “tailoring” most nearly means

(A) embellishing	(B) measuring
(C) shaping	(D) taking in

04 I first came upon Baker's story through my search for political role models, not research subjects. I was drawn to the example of Ella Baker as a woman who fought militantly but democratically for a better world and who fought simultaneously for her own right to play more than a circumscribed role in that world. So my first connection to Ella Baker was a political one. This connection has enhanced rather than lessened my desire to be thorough and balanced in my

treatment of her life and ideas.

In the paragraph above, “treatment” most nearly means

- (A) execution (B) proposal
(C) practice (D) handling

05 The principal questions Bourke-White posed in the essay reveal a personal test of sorts in judging a photographer’s point of view — “How alive is he? Does he know what is happening in the world? How sensitive has he become during the **course** of his own photographic development to the world-shaking changes in the social scene about him?”

In context, “course” most nearly means

- (A) progression (B) direction
(C) serving (D) class

06 Although biological mechanisms do not **work** with the accuracy or stability of modern clocks, a sense of time mid its rhythm is built into the functioning of the human body.

In the paragraph above, “work” most nearly means

- (A) operate (B) succeed
(C) strive (D) produce

07 A sign of the growing Latino presence in the United States is the astonishingly creative amalgam spoken many people of Hispanic descent in major cities and in rural areas as well; neither Spanish nor English, but a hybrid known as Spanglish. The term is controversial, and so is its impact. Purists refuse to endorse Spanglish as a vehicle of communication; they regard speech as **stagnant**, when in truth it undergoes eternal renovation.

In the paragraph above, “stagnant” most nearly means

- (A) foul (B) rotten
(C) boring (D) unchanging

08 Segregation was a deathly spiritual violence, not simply in its many restrictions on where we could live, eat, and go to school. There was also the constant awareness of physical danger. What I have realized is that on those nights I lay in bed reading Westerns and detective novels, I was attempting to neutralize and withstand the violence that was so much a part of my **dailiness**.

In the paragraph above, “dailiness” most nearly means

- (A) placid existence (B) boring repetition
(C) natural personality (D) everyday life

09 When salt-impregnated water enters a crack, the salt may gather more water

around its strong attractive ions — a process called hydration — forcing the crack apart. If, however, the water evaporates, the salts may crystallize into a solid **state** again, gradually splitting the rock as the crystals grow. Furthermore, since salts expand more when heated than do most rocks, hot salt will open a breach further.

In the paragraph above, “state” most nearly means

- (A) form (B) temperament
(C) region (D) unit

10 But while all of this is true, it does not follow that the level of commercial **engagement** in higher education today is unexceptional or that universities have been guided solely by utilitarian aims. Throughout American history, there have been prominent voices who called on universities to preserve their autonomy and primary commitment to teaching and research.

In the paragraph above, “engagement” most nearly means

- (A) pledge (B) involvement
(C) attraction (D) appointment

11 At the time I could not see any use to the major, but in fact I had begun to use the **discipline** of art history to reinforce my own sense of what is classic in art.

In the paragraph above, “discipline” most nearly means

- (A) conformity (B) punishment
(C) custom (D) field

12 There is a curious ambivalence around. Complaints are made about children’s **poor** literacy, and then, when a technology arrives that provides **fresh** and motivating opportunities to read and write, such as e-mail, chat, blogging, and texting, complaints are made about that.

In the paragraph above, “poor” most nearly means

- (A) needy (B) barren
(C) humble (D) inadequate

13 In the paragraph above, “fresh” most nearly means

- (A) pure (B) restored
(C) raw (D) new

14 As the chimps moved closer, catching sight of us on the ground, their excitement didn’t lessen — but it changed. Suddenly they looked surprised and perplexed. We could see ourselves **registering** weirdly on their consciousness. They showed neither fear nor menace; they were curious.

In the paragraph above, “registering” most nearly means

- (A) enrolling (B) achieving

(C) storing up

(D) being recorded

15 My mother had always suffered from a kind heart, compounded by seasonal rashes of volunteerism. Whether enthusiasm is genuine, eventually, always, it **runs out** and then she's on to something new.

In the paragraph above, “runs out” most nearly means

(A) flees

(B) completes

(C) expires

(D) expels

16 One night, before my mother tucked me in bed, she asked me if I wanted to pray. So I prayed to God to help me be good. And then I added that I hoped my big sister would come soon, since my mother had just been talking about that. When I said, “Amen,” I saw she was crying and smiling proudly. Under my mother's **eye** I began to collect welcome presents for Kwan.

In the paragraph above, “eye” most nearly means

(A) viewpoint

(B) observation

(C) opening

(D) judgment

17 It was possible, my father explained, to obtain a license to operate your own shortwave radio station. And all over the globe people **held** such licenses, which enabled them to sit in their back rooms and broadcast to the whole world. The world suddenly seemed wide open to me.

In the paragraph above, “held” most nearly means

(A) grasped

(B) contained

(C) possessed

(D) accommodated

18 Joseph J. Ellis won a Pulitzer for his best-selling *Founding Brothers*, a group portrait of the Washington-Franklin-Adams generation, in which the founders are described as “America's first and, in many respects, its only natural aristocracy.” This followed his *American Sphinx*, an award-winning study of Thomas Jefferson. While interest in the founders has risen and fallen over time, it is probably fair to say that their **stock** is now at an all-time high.

In the paragraph above, “stock” most nearly means

(A) standard

(B) source

(C) inventory

(D) status

19 The slow, lumbering, stupid, robotic, virtually behaviorless behemoths of my childhood have been replaced by lithe, agile, potentially warm-blooded, adequately smart, and behaviorally complex creatures. The giant sauropods were **mired** in ponds during my youth, for many paleontologists regarded them as too heavy to hold up their own bodies on land.

In the paragraph above, “mired” most nearly means

- (A) degraded
- (B) delayed
- (C) stuck
- (D) muddled

20 Since they were not written down, they were never wholly **fixed**, but would shift slightly with each telling to fit the circumstances or needs of a particular audience, gradually incorporating now practical knowledge while letting the obsolete fall away.

In the paragraph above, “fixed” most nearly means

- (A) static
- (B) repaired
- (C) adjusted
- (D) solved

Set 13 答案、译文及解析

01. D

【译文】在 Hedermansever 做一个另类者的经历已经过去了。我曾两次因为与一些靠音乐结识的朋友演奏爵士乐而被赶出学生中心。我们吸引了一群想跳舞的孩子，但学生主任进来告诉我们吵闹的舞曲不该出现在 Hedermansever。他是这里的工作人员，天天管这类事以换取薪水。他常常现身在这样充满了隐秘欢乐的场合，扬着一张疯狂的、涨红的脸，让每一场无拘束的快乐变得扫兴——他穿着整洁的奥纶衬衫和休闲鞋，梳着常春藤精英式平头，和其他男孩一样，青春已在他身上逝去。

【解析】draw (v.): to attract

此处的 draw a crowd of kids 应理解为：引来了一大群孩子。所以应该选择 D。

02. A

【解析】此处的 not the right thing 结合语境应该理解为：（在学校）这不是一件适合的事情。此处强调的是某种行为是否适合在某场合进行，所以应该选择 proper，A 选项。

03. C

【译文】将生活裁剪成简洁而凝练的叙事是一项艰巨的任务：这是一个尴尬、有时令人不舒服的过程，就像是光着脚踏入了他人生活中，仿佛静止又阴郁的水域，探寻她的选择，推测她的意图，设计她的行动，掂量她的每句话。一位传记作家要如何描绘这种独特的生活，使它有血有肉、有条有理，甚至有的时候还是矛盾的，但还是能让那些想进去了解一番的人读懂呢？

【解析】tailor (v.): to make or change sth.

tailor 原本是裁剪的意思，在此处指作家如何将人的生活写成传记。首先排除 embellish 和 take in。对于引申的意思也要给予原意，tailor 本身就是“裁剪”，embellish 强调“装饰”，指加一些外物使某物美丽，违背了 tailor 的原意，所以不选，shape 在这里更适合，故选择 C。

04. D

【译文】第一次了解 Baker 的故事是在我做政治楷模的调查时，并不是把她当作研究课题。身为一个女性，Ella Baker 用强硬而民主的手段为了一个更好的世界而奋斗，同时也为了自己争取权利，为冲破那个世界的角色束缚而奋斗，她的故事吸引着我。所以说，我和 Ella Baker 的第一次联系是政治性的。这个联系没有消减，反而增强了我想要深入又中立地（在传记中）处理她的生活和思想的想法。

【解析】treatment (n.): the act of treating someone or something

这里的 treatment 是指，作者在传记中如何去写 Ella Baker 这个人。纵观选项，A 选项 execution 译为：执行；B 选项 proposal 译为：提案；C 选项 practice 译为：练习；D 选项 handling 译为：处理。显然只有 handling 最适合此处的语境，故选择 D。

05. A

【译文】Bourke-White 在文章中提出的主要问题，揭示了他对一位摄影师的观点的个人判断——“他到底有多鲜活？他知道世界上正在发生什么吗？在冲洗照片的过程中，他能对周围世界发生的翻天覆地的变化有多敏感呢？”

【解析】course (n.): the path or direction that sth. or someone moves along

此处的 during the course 理解为：在……的过程中。而选项中，只有 progression 可以表示“过程”的意思，所以选择 A。

06. A

【译文】虽然生物机制不能同现代时钟一样精确或稳定，但它的节奏感却建立在人体机能上。

【解析】work (v.): to perform or carry through a task requiring sustained effort or continuous repeated operations

这句简化来说就是：生物机制不能……这样 work。所以 work 是生物机制所发出的动作，是“工作”的意思。而 operate 译为：carries out its work，放在此处最符合语境，故选择 A。

07. D

【译文】拉美裔在美国存在感日益增强的标志是令人惊讶的创意混合口语，在许多大城市和农村地区的西班牙裔血统的人也说这种话：它既不是西班牙语也不是英语，而是一种称为西班牙英语的混合物。这个词，还有它带来的影响是有争议的。语言纯正癖者拒绝认可西班牙英语是交流工具；他们把语言看做一成不变的，但事实上它在经历着永不停歇的改变。

【解析】stagnant (adj.): not active changing or progressing

此处的 stagnant 和后文的 renovation 形成对比，应理解为一成不变的意思。所以应该选择 unchanging，D 选项。

08. D

【译文】种族隔离是一种致命的精神暴力，它不仅仅限制了我们可以住在哪里，在哪里吃，去哪里上学，还常常给人施加身处危险的意识。我意识到，在那些夜晚，我躺在床上看西部和侦探小说，是在试图消除和抵御成为我的日常生活一部分的暴力。

【解析】dailiness (*n.*): daily or routine quality
dailiness 是 daily 的名词形式，所以应该选择 everyday life。

09. A

【译文】当含盐的水进入缝隙时，盐可以在它强引力的离子周围聚集更多的水——这个过程叫水合作用——迫使缝隙裂开。但是，如果水蒸发了，盐会再结晶成固态，在晶体生长时，使岩石逐渐分裂。此外，由于盐在受热时比大多数岩石膨胀得更剧烈，热盐会进一步打开一个裂口。

【解析】state (*n.*): a condition or stage in the physical being of something
此处讲的是盐的物态变化，而只有 state 和 form 才能表示物体的状态，故选择 A。

10. B

【译文】然而即使一切都是真的，这并不意味着如今高校普遍具有这样的商业化程度，或者只被实用主义的目的所驱使。纵观美国历史，一直有声音高声呼吁大学保持他们的自主性，主要致力于教学和研究。

【解析】engagement (*n.*): involvement or commitment
文中是 commercial engagement，指的是大学里的商业化包含。选项中，只有 involvement 可以表示“包含”，故选择 B。

11. D

【译文】那时候，我看不到这个专业有任何用处，但事实上，我已经开始运用艺术史这门学科来加强我对艺术经典的个人感知。

【解析】discipline (*n.*): a field of study
此处的 discipline of art history 应理解为“艺术史这门学科”，选项中也只有 field 可以表示“学科”的意思，故选择 D。

12. D

【译文】我们身边有一个奇怪的矛盾。总有人抱怨孩子们的读写能力不

行, 然后一项技术出现, 提供了新鲜而激励人心的读写练习机会, 如电子邮件, 聊天, 博客, 和发短信, 又有人开始抱怨它们。

【解析】 poor (*adj.*): less than adequate

这里表示孩子们读写程度不足。首先排除 needy。B 选项的 barren (贫瘠的) 一般用来形容地质。C 选项的 humble 一般用来形容人的个性。inadequate 则可以很好地表示读写程度的不足, 故选择 D。

13. D

【解析】 fresh (*adj.*): newly produced, made, gathered, etc.

文中是 fresh opportunities, 强调的是“新奇”的观点。A 选项译为: 纯净的; B 选项译为: 修复的; C 选项译为: 生的, 一般用来形容肉类等食物; 只有 D 选项的 new 有“新奇”的意思, 故选择 D。

14. D

【译文】 黑猩猩靠近后, 看到站在地面上的我们, 他们的兴奋并没有减少——但是转变了。突然间他们看上去很惊讶、很困惑。我们可以看出自己在他们的意识里被判定为古怪。他们既不害怕也没有威胁性; 他们只是好奇。

【解析】 register (*v.*): to record information about sth.

这句话可简化为“they register us in their consciousness”, 他们在意识中记录了我们。首先排除 B 选项“获得”。C 选项 store up 译为“存储”, 而这里作者要表达的是他们被大猩猩认为成了什么, 不是存储或者记忆, 所以不选。A 选项 enroll 一般用作在学校中注册登记, 不能与 consciousness 连用。D 选项的 being record 即表示大猩猩认为什么, 还可以用在 consciousness 上, 故选择 D。

15. B

【译文】 我的母亲一直遭受善心的折磨, 夹杂着间歇性的对志愿者的狂热。不管这热情是否真诚, 最终它都会结束, 然后她开始痴迷新的东西。

【解析】 此处 run out 的主语是 enthusiasm, 就是热诚终结了。首先排除 D 选项“驱逐”。A 选项 flee 译为: escape from, 从……逃离, 在这里不是 enthusiasm 逃离了妈妈, 所以排除。C 选项指的是有期限的事物 (如签证、合同) 等到期, 这里的 enthusiasm 不存在期限, 所以不能用。B 选项的 complete 可以用来表示“结束”的意思, 还可以与 enthusiasm 连用, 故选择 B。

16. B

【译文】 一天晚上, 给我盖被睡觉之前, 母亲问我是否愿意祈祷。所以我祈祷上帝帮助我变得更乖。然后, 我又补充说, 我希望我的大姐姐很快就来,

因为我的母亲刚才一直在谈论这件事。当我说“阿门”的时候，我看到她一边哭，一边骄傲地笑着。在妈妈的注视下，我开始收集给 Kwan 的欢迎礼物。

【解析】eye (*n.*): look, glance

这里的 eye 指的是目光的注视。首先排除 opening。A 选项 viewpoint 的意思是“观点”，D 选项的 judgment 意思是“评判”，都是有主观观点的词，而这里作者想要表达的只是简单的目光，所以不选。所以应选择 observation，指的是跟眼睛有关的观察、注视等意思，故选择 B。

17. C

【译文】我父亲解释说，获取经营自己的短波电台的许可证是可能的。全世界的人都持有这样的许可证，这能让他们待在自己的房间里，向全世界广播。这个世界像是突然向我敞开了似的。

【解析】hold (*n.*): to have or keep sth.

这里的 hold 在文中指，拥有这种证件。首先排除 D 选项“使……适应”和 B 选项“包含”。A 选项 grasp 的意思是，用手紧紧握住的意思，不符合这里的语境。选项 possess 可以表示“拥有”某物，故选择 C。

18. D

【译文】Joseph J. Ellis 凭借畅销书《美国开国元勋研究》获得了普利策奖，这是一本华盛顿—富兰克林—亚当斯那一代的人物群像，其中开国元勋被称为“美国第一，并且在许多方面是唯一的天然贵族。”这本书是在他完成一篇对托马斯·杰弗逊的获奖研究——《美国的斯芬克斯》——之后写的。虽然对开国元勋的兴趣总是随着时间浮浮沉沉，但公平地说，他们现在的地位是历史上最高的。

【解析】这里的 stock 指的是那些开国元勋的地位。A 选项译为：准则；B 选项译为：源头；C 选项译为：存货；D 选项译为：地位。理解了词义后，只有 status 表示“地位”，故选择 D。

19. C

【译文】我童年里缓慢、笨拙、愚蠢、机械、基本上没有行动力的巨兽已经被轻盈、敏捷、可能是温血、极其聪明、并且行为复杂的生物（标签）所取代。在我年轻的时候，巨型蜥脚类恐龙是一种深陷在池塘里的生物，许多古生物学家认为他们太重而没办法在陆地上支撑自己的身体。

【解析】mire (*v.*): to cause to stick fast in or as if in mire

此处的 mire in ponds 的意思是：深陷在池塘里。A 选项译为：分解、退化；B 选项译为：延迟；C 选项译为：深陷、被卡住；D 选项译为：使……变浑浊。理解了词义后，只有 stuck 表示“深陷”，故选择 C。

20. A

【译文】因为没有被写下来，所以它们从来不是完全固定的，而是随着每个叙说者稍微改变一些细节来满足环境或特定观众的需要，逐渐把时新的实践知识加进去，淘汰过时的知识，它们会产生细微的变化。

【解析】fixed (*adj.*): used to describe sth. that does not change

fixed 这里解释为固定的，文中说那些故事的内容不是固定的，而是会因为许多原因改变的。A 选项译为：静止的、不变的；B 选项译为：修复的；C 选项译为：调整的；D 选项译为：解决了的。理解了词义后，只有 static 表示“不变的”，故选择 A。

Set 14



01 Homer's choice of one particular phrase rather than another seemed at times to be governed less by its exact meaning than by what the rhythm and structure of the line demanded; the bard apparently **called upon** one specific formula after another in order to fit the driving beat of the chant.

In the paragraph above, "called upon" most nearly means

(A) obliged	(B) proposed
(C) invited	(D) utilized

02 Perhaps Kanzi has learned that certain utterances have places in them where there is room for one of a small set of different possibilities. Such an analysis would not require any **appreciation** of grammatical structure.

In the paragraph above, "appreciation" most nearly means

(A) gratitude	(B) admiration
(C) comprehension	(D) increase

03 In turn, those places whose outlook **matches** and legitimizes our own. We tend to honor with the term "home". Our homes do not have to offer us permanent occupancy or store our clothes to merit the name.

In the paragraph above, "matches" most nearly means

(A) surpasses	(B) opposes
(C) adapts to	(D) corresponds with

04 Our love of home is in turn an acknowledgement of the **degree** to which our identity is not self-determined. We need a home in the psychological sense as much as we need one in the physical: to compensate for a vulnerability.

In the paragraph above, "degree" most nearly means

(A) stage	(B) extent
(C) distance	(D) intensity

05 These scholars blamed the Cold War on Soviet expansionism in Europe, which they saw as motivated by either communist ideology, traditional Russian great-power foreign policy goals, or, most often, a combination of the two. Soviet expansion was made possible by World War II, which by devastating large parts of

Europe had created a power vacuum into which the Soviet Union could **move**.

In the paragraph above, “move” most nearly means

- (A) change (B) relocate
(C) advance (D) depart

06 It has been pointed out many times that every American war since the War of 1812 has had its revisionists-historians who concluded after the fighting ended that the official explanation for the war was **wanting** and that the national interest did not require that war be waged.

In the paragraph above, “wanting” most nearly means

- (A) desiring (B) needing
(C) lacking (D) urging

07 Many times he let me help him by steadying the can and I’d watch the white kernels stream in, raining again the metal sides, clattering with a rising pitch as the can filled to the brim. I felt as if we were **rich**.

In the paragraph above, “rich” most nearly means

- (A) hearty (B) amusing
(C) productive (D) wealthy

08 And what will happen of someone finds it or takes its picture? It will lose some of its mystery, and, in a sense, we will be poorer for having been deprived of the anticipation of finding it. Often the **realization** of a long-held goal proves less fulfilling than the hungry waiting.

In the paragraph above, “realization” most nearly means

- (A) recognition (B) understanding
(C) thought (D) accomplishment

09 I grew up, self-contained and **removed** from the world around me, unable to explain anything to anyone because nothing had ever been explained to me.

In the paragraph above, “removed” most nearly means

- (A) evacuated (B) eliminated
(C) detached (D) dismissed

10 Several urban legends surrounding the creation or coining of the term salsa are worth reflecting on, if only because they located the energy that **informs** the genre.

In the paragraph above, “informs” most nearly means

- (A) flaunts (B) edified
(C) apprises (D) characterized

11 Finally, “salsa” was legendarily **invoked** by Lzzy Sanabria as a way to

categorize the modern version of Afro-Cuban music being made in New York in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In the paragraph above, “invoked” most nearly means

- (A) requested (B) formulated
(C) used (D) caused

12 Imagine an enormous strutting peacock with the whole jeweled city for a tail. But my peacock days didn’t last. They went on for years and years, first in Philadelphia and then in New York, before skidding to as abrupt a halt as anything ever skidded, so that by the time my husband, Teo, and I took a left turn onto Willow Street, those days had been over for months, and as we drove through as quiet a neighborhood as I had ever seen. I could not **shake** the feeling that we were home. I wanted and did not want to feel this way. My heart sank even as my spirits lightened and rose toward the canopy of sycamore leaves, the sleepy blue sky.

In the paragraph above, “shake” most nearly means

- (A) disturb (B) waken
(C) acknowledge (D) dislodge

13 One simply has recourse to any of the **standard** excuses. Classic example: “I didn’t want to upset you.” But to those who do not lie habitually, discovering that they have been lied to can have a profound effect.

In the paragraph above, “standard” most nearly means

- (A) authentic (B) model
(C) uniform (D) customary

14 These artifacts serve as **markers** — increasingly frequent and informative markers — of how our forebears coped with the evolving physical and social world.

In the paragraph above, “markers” most nearly means

- (A) milestones (B) models
(C) indicators (D) digressions

15 Furthermore, anime is a cultural form that builds on previous achievements in Japanese art forms, showing influences from such traditional Japanese arts as woodblock prints (originally popular culture phenomena themselves), as well as artistic traditions of twentieth-century cinema. The issues it explores are ones familiar to readers of **serious** contemporary literature (both inside and outside Japan).

In the paragraph above, “serious” most nearly means

- (A) humorless (B) stern
(C) weighty (D) sincere

16 In contrast, manga and anime are as prevalent in Japan as any other media; there are comics and animation for just about every demographic group conceivable, and a **hot** Japanese manga series has a level of media saturation that the American comics industry sees only once in a blue moon.

In the paragraph above, “hot” most nearly means

- (A) angry (B) eager
(C) illegal (D) popular

17 “I’ll accept no excuse if you return a book to me that has been badly **handled**.” My imagination boggled at the punishment I would deserve if in fact I did abuse a book of Mrs. Flowers’ death would be too kind and brief.

In the paragraph above, “handled” most nearly means

- (A) lifted (B) supervised
(C) represented (D) treated

18 That some people, unable to go to school, were more educated and even more intelligent than college professors. She encouraged me to listen carefully to what country people called mother wit. That in those **homely** sayings was couched the collective wisdom of generations.

In the paragraph above, “homely” most nearly means

- (A) simple (B) ugly
(C) domestic (D) comfortable

19 Bees’ role in the natural **order** of our world is crucial and their importance as pollinators, both for agriculture and for wild plants, shouldn’t be underestimated.

In the paragraph above, “order” most nearly means

- (A) sect (B) command
(C) commission (D) functioning

20 Since then, there has been a flurry of media stories filled with dramatic and dire predictions about how this phenomenon is **bound** to devastate the nation’s entire food supply, as honeybees are one of the major insects responsible for pollinating a variety of agricultural crops grown in the US.

In the paragraph above, “bound” most nearly means

- (A) certain (B) obliged
(C) confined (D) secured

Set 14 答案、译文及解析

01. D

【译文】荷马选择一个特定的短语而不是另一个，有时不是因为其意思更精准，而是因为其富有韵律或适合这一行的结构；很明显，诗人使用一个接一个的公式来适应诗的韵律。

【解析】call upon formula 的意思是：使用公式；A 选项 oblige 译为：要求，约束；B 选项 propose 译为：计划；C 选项 invite 译为：邀请；D 选项 utilize 译为：使用；故选择 D。

02. C

【译文】也许 Kanzi 已经认识到某些表达方式已经存在于他们的心里，并且允许存在一套略微不同的版本。像这样的分析不需要去理解任何语法结构。

【解析】appreciation (n.): an ability to understand the worth, quality or importance of something

因为本语段讲的是 Kanzi 对语法的运用和理解，所以此处的 appreciation of grammatical structure 的意思理解为：对语法结构的理解，故选择 C。

03. D

【译文】反过来说，那些地方的样子和我们自己的样貌相仿。我们倾向于用“家”这个词来夸赞它们。我们的家不必给予我们永久的占用权或者储放衣服的空间去印证“家”这个名字。

【解析】整段文字讲的是对于“家”的内涵的理解，所以此处的 match 理解为：符合（我们的要求或观点）。A 选项 surpass 译为：超越；B 选项 oppose 译为：相反；C 选项 adapt to 译为：适应；D 选项 correspond with 译为：符合。故选择 D。

04. B

【译文】我们对家庭的爱，反而承认了我们的身份不是由自我决定的。像需要一个物理意义的家一样，我们也需要一个心理层面的家：为了弥补我们的脆弱。

【解析】degree (n.): the extent, measure or scope of an action, condition,

or relation

文中的 degree 是指自我认识的程度。A 选项 stage 译为：阶段；B 选项 extent 译为：程度；C 选项 distance 译为：距离；D 选项 intensity 译为：强度。故选择 B。

05. C

【译文】这些学者把冷战归咎于苏联在欧洲的扩张，他们认为其出于或共产主义的意识形态，或传统的俄罗斯强权外交政策的目标，或最常见的是两者的结合。第二次世界大战使欧洲遭到大范围的破坏，产生一种权力真空，让苏联得以进入发展，使苏联的扩张成为可能。

【解析】这句从句可简化为“SU could move into the vacuum”，字面意思是“苏联可以进入这个真空”，而这整段话都在讲苏联的扩张，所以这句从句应理解为：苏联可以在这个权力真空中借机发展。故选择 C。

06. C

【译文】对于 1812 年战争后的每场美国战争，修正主义史学家都多次指出，战争结束后，官方解释不足，并且民族的利益并不是驱动战争发生的原因。

【解析】这里考的是 wanting 的原意：If you find something or someone wanting, they are not of as high a standard as you think they should be, 所以 wanting 是“欠缺”的意思，而不是“需要”的意思，故选择 C。

07. D

【译文】很多次他让我帮他扶住那个罐子，我看到白色的麦仁流进去，暴雨般打在金属面上，发出哗啦的响声，逐渐溢到罐子边缘。我感觉我们像是富人。

【解析】rich (adj.): having a lot of money and possessions

这里的 rich 根据语境，理解为本意“富有的”。首先排除 A 和 B 这两个意思不符的选项。C 选项 productive 理解为“多产的，效率高的”，而这个语段并没有体现出效率或多产的意义。D 选项就是“富有”的意思，故选择 D。

08. D

【译文】有人发现它或给它拍照的话会发生什么？它会失去一些神秘感。而且某种程度上来说，我们会更不爽，因为我们被剥夺了寻找它的期待。实现一个期待改的目标其实并没有焦急等待给人的满足感强。

【解析】realization (n.): the action of realizing

这里的 realization of goal 指的是：目标的实现。而选项中，只有 D 选项的

accomplishment 可以表示“(目标的)实现”，故选择 D。

09. C

【译文】我长大了，自给自足，从身边的世界剥离。我无法对任何人解释任何事，因为没有人给我解释过任何事物。

【解析】remove (v.): to move or take away from

文中 remove from the world 的意思理解为：虽然作者在这个世界，但好像跟这个世界没什么关系，就像是和世界脱节、剥离了一样。首先排除 B 选项 eliminate，消除，因为作者还是在这个世界的。A 选项 evacuate 的意思是“驱逐”，而语境中并没有人去驱逐他。D 选项 dismiss 的意思是“开除（职务）”，放在这里显然不符。而 C 选项 detach 译为：someone who is detached is not personally involved in something or has no emotional interest in it，恰符合主人公的这种迷茫的心理状态，故选择 C。

10. D

【译文】如果仅考虑能够体现这个流派特点的活力，一些关于发明 salsa 或创造 salsa 这个名字的城市传说是值得探究的。

【解析】inform (v.): to give character or essence to

这句从句可简化为：the energy informs the genre，理解为：体现这个流派特点的活力。A 选项 flaunt 译为：炫耀；B 选项 edify 译为：启发；C 选项译为：通知，报告；D 选项译为：具有……的特征，故选择 D。

11. C

【译文】最后，Lzzy Sanabria 传神地用 salsa 这个词，对这种在 20 世纪 60 年代末到 70 年代初产生于纽约的现代版古巴黑人音乐进行分类。

【解析】invoke (v.): to make use of; to refer to

这句句子可简化为“LS invoke ‘salsa’”，理解为：Lzzy Sanabria 用了 salsa 这个词来分类这种流派，故选择 use，运用，C 选项。

12. D

【译文】想象一只巨大的昂首阔步的孔雀，有着这样一个璀璨的城市作为尾巴。但是我的光辉岁月并不持久。它伴随我多年，先是在费城，后来到纽约，但后来就像任何打滑的事物一样突然一落千丈。如此一来，我的丈夫 Teo 和我离开去了 Willow Street，待了好些个月。我们开车驶过有史以来我见过的最寂静的街区。我摆脱不了这种在家一般的感觉。我既想又不想有这种感觉。我的心为之沉沦，而我的精神却十分快活地贴近梧桐的华盖和祥和的蓝色天空。

【解析】shake (v.): to free oneself from; to get away from to get rid of sth.

这里的 shake the feeling 可以转换为 get rid of the feeling, 意思是: 摆脱这种感觉。A 选项译为: 妨碍; B 选项译为: 唤醒; C 选项译为: 承认; D 选项译为: remove or force out from a position, 故选择 D。

13. D

【译文】一个人很容易使用常见的借口。经典的例子: “我只是不想让你不开心。”但是对于那些不习惯于说谎的人, 发现自己被骗后对他们会有深刻的影响。

【解析】standard (adj.): regularly and widely used, seen, or accepted

通过语段的整体理解和之后的 classic example 都可以看出, 这里的 standard excuses 的意思就是大家习以为常的借口。首先排除 A 和 C 选项, 意思都不对。B 选项的 model 作形容词是, 意思是“模范性的”, 用在这里显然没有 customary “习惯的, 通常的”来得好, 故选择 D。

14. C

【译文】这些文物所起的标记作用——越来越常见并包含更多信息量的标记物——展示了我们的祖先是如何应对这个不断进化的物质和社会世界的。

【解析】marker (n.): something that shows the presence or existence of something

这里的 marker 通过文中的解释可以知道, 是一种可以给我们展现一些信息的事物, 而 indicator 正是: an indicator is a measurement or value that gives you an idea of what something is like, 告诉我们一个东西是什么样的事物的意思, 故选择 C。

15. D

【译文】此外, 动漫是一种文化形态, 建立在先前日本艺术形式的成就上, 表现出日本传统艺术如版画 (最初流行文化现象本身), 以及 20 世纪的电影艺术传统给它带来的影响。它探讨的问题是读者熟悉的严肃当代文学 (无论在日本国内还是国外)。

【解析】serious (adj.): not joking or trifling

这里的 serious 指严肃、正经的, 首先排除 stern “严厉的, 苛刻的”, 和 weighty “重大的”。而 A 选项的 humorless 的意思是“不幽默的”, 正经的文学不一定就是不幽默的, 而且也不是作者想要表达的意思, 所以不选 A。而 sincere 译为“真诚的, 正经的”, 故选择 D。

16. D

【译文】对比之下, 漫画和动漫在日本和其他媒体一样流行; 几乎每一种

能想到的人群都有适合他们的漫画和动漫，而且一部高人气的日本漫画系列有着很强的媒体渗透力，这种渗透力在美国漫画产业千载难逢。

【解析】这里的 hot 结合语境来说，是“人气很高”的意思，故选择 D。

17. D

【译文】“如果你没有好好对待我的书，还给我的时候，我不会接受任何理由。”我想象不出如果我真的没有好好对待弗劳尔斯夫人的书，将会受到怎样的惩罚。让我去死恐怕也是太仁慈太干脆了。

【解析】文中的短语是 handle a book，意思是对待一本书。A 选项 lift 译为：举起；B 选项 supervise 译为：辅导；C 选项 represent 译为：呈现；只有 D 选项 treat 译为：处理，对待，故选择 D。

18. A

【译文】有些人没有机会上学，但更有教养，甚至比大学教授更聪明。她鼓励我仔细听乡下人所说的“母亲的智慧”。那些简朴的话语浓缩了一代又一代人的集体智慧。

【解析】homely (adj.): plain and simple in an appealing or pleasant way

这里的 homely saying 的意思不是“在家里说的话”而是“简单的话”，与后文的 collective wisdom of generations 对比，故选择 A。

19. D

【译文】蜜蜂的作用对我们自然界的运作至关重要，传粉者的身份对农作物和野生植物的重要性也不可低估。

【解析】order (n.): a group of people united in a formal way

这里的 natural order 的意思是：自然的运作。A 选项 sect 译为：宗派；B 选项译为：命令；C 选项译为：委任；D 选项译为：运作，故选择 D。

20. A

【译文】自那时以来，充满了戏剧性和恐怖色彩的预言式媒体故事曾一度成为潮流，预言这种现象一定会摧毁整个国家的食品供应，因为蜜蜂是负责给在美国生长的各种农作物授粉的主要昆虫之一。

【解析】be bound to 是一个固定搭配，意思是：必然，一定会。所以这里选择 certain，A 选项。

第五章

语境单词练习题及 答案



第四章和第五章重在从训练量度和广度上，有效提升考生的语境词汇题的应试能力。本章共有 160 道新 SAT 语境单词练习题及答案。



注意

语境单词题在新 SAT 考试中占比较大，阅读和语法部分加起来总共会考 10 道题，而且这 10 道题考查的角度非常细致严谨，需要反复琢磨和练习才能做到准确无误。



考生 4 天内学习完所有练习题，可以每天练习四套题，做完后自行核对答案，分析错题。

Practice 1



01 Putting a book together is interesting and exhilarating. It is sufficiently difficult and complex that it **engages** all your intelligence. It is life at its most free. Your freedom as a writer is not freedom of expression in the sense of wild blurting; you may not let it rip. It is life at its most free, if you are fortunate enough to be able to try it, because you select your materials, invent your task, and pace yourself.

As it is used above, the word **engages** most nearly means

(A) demands	(B) defeats
(C) envisions	(D) ensures

02 You make the path boldly and follow it fearfully. You go where the path leads. At the end of the path, you find a box canyon. You **hammer** out reports, dispatch bulletins.

As it is used above, the phrase **hammer** out most nearly means

(A) break	(B) write
(C) erase	(D) remove

03 The essential clue to understanding the images of particle physics is that they show the tracks of the particles, not the particles themselves. What a **pion**, for instance, really looks like remains a mystery, but its passage through a substance — solid, liquid, or gas — can be recorded. Particle physicists have become as adept at interpreting the types of track left by different particles as the American Indians were at interpreting the tracks of an enemy.

As it is used above, the word **pion** precisely refers to

(A) an image	(B) a track
(C) a particle	(D) a molecule

04 We're worried when Johnny can't add. But shouldn't we be worried, too, when Johnny tramples gravestones in a Jewish cemetery or scrawls racial epithets on a dormitory wall? It's a fact about this country that we've entrusted our schools with

the fashioning and refashioning of a democratic polity; that's why the schooling of America has always been a matter of political judgment. But in America, a nation that has theorized itself as plural from its **inception**, our schools have a very special task.

As it is used above, the word **inception** most nearly means

- (A) politics
- (B) beginnings
- (C) idealism
- (D) multiculturalism

05 As the Ozarks reach west from Missouri and Arkansas, they give their final **gasps** north of Tulsa and then collapse onto the Great Plains. The gasps are the Osage Hills. It's a hard, undomesticated landscape of low, bald elevations, red clay, and scrub oak. The Osage Hills have cast no spell over Tulsa's real — estate developers who, in boom times, have pushed the city relentlessly southward onto the plains. "This is a forgotten country," says a man who grew up in its shadow. "Most Tulsa residents don't know it's here." Yet the Osage Hills have found at least one contemporary poet in sculptor Kreg Kallenberger. A soft-spoken man of forty, Kallenberger moved to Tulsa at the age of one and has seldom left since.

As it is used above, the word **gasps** most nearly means

- (A) deep sighs
- (B) small mountains
- (C) wide valleys
- (D) profound fatigue

06 Furthermore, even with regard to high-visibility issues, significant communication between the electorate and public officials is extremely **circumscribed**. Most serious political communication is limited to forty-five seconds on the network evening news. In days gone by, when the only entertainment in town on a Wednesday night was to go to the county courthouse to listen to a prominent politician give a theatrical tirade against Herbert Hoover, an eloquent speaker could pack the courthouse and have five thousand people lined up to the railroad tracks listening to the booming loud-speakers.

As it is used above, the word **circumscribed** means

- (A) technical
- (B) limited
- (C) entertaining
- (D) serious

07 He seemed always to be at the center of his own universe, so it was no surprise to his mother to hear Ted say: "I'm building a fort and sleeping out in it all summer, and I won't come in for anything, not even food. Okay?" This had been their **silent communion**, the steady presence of love that flowed regularly, daily food. The presence of his mother preparing it, his great appetite and obvious

enjoyment of it — his nose smelling everything, seeing his mother more vividly than with his eyes. He watched her now for signs of offense, alarm, and only saw interest. “Where will you put the fort?” Vida asked.

As it is used in the passage, the term **silent communion** refers to the

- (A) way that without using words Ted communicates his disappointments to Vida
- (B) promise Ted made to himself that he would not return to the house all summer, even for food
- (C) way a thought shifted in Ted’s mind from feeling like someone else’s to feeling like his own
- (D) exchange of warm emotions between Ted and Vida during the preparation and sharing of food

08 “The basic idea,” Melosh says, “is that an impact doesn’t just open a crater. With high velocities, the **projectile** vaporizes and expands into the atmosphere.” This superheated expanding plume shoves the atmosphere above it like a snowplow pushing snow to the heavens. How high a vapor plume goes depends on the mass and velocity of the object that crashed into the planet. If it is big enough and fast enough, it can drive its plume straight back up into space. The portion of the atmosphere it plows away is then stripped from the planet forever.

The word **projectile** in the passage refers to

- (A) a large mass of charged particles carried by the wind
- (B) a large mass of carbonate rock
- (C) a plume of water vapor
- (D) an asteroid or comet

09 I washed some cucumbers while I was waiting. They were bright-green and shiny in the water. I used to play they were alligators when I was a child. Then I fenced them in with my hand and poured off the water into the kettle on the stove. When you have to carry every drop of water you use half a mile, you don’t throw away any. And then **it** began. I knew before Dad turned it up. The voice of the man who announces the wheat prices is as familiar to me as Dad’s. It’s different from anybody’s voice around Gotham — more like one of those city voices that broadcasts the war news.

As it is used the first time in the passage, the word **it** most precisely refers to

- (A) the radio
- (B) one of the city voice that broadcasts the war news
- (C) the narrator’s dad’s voice

Practice 2



01 I washed some cucumbers while I was waiting. They were bright-green and shiny in the water. I used to play they were alligators when I was a child. Then I **fenced** them in with my hand and poured off the water into the kettle on the stove. When you have to catty every drop of water you use half a mile, you don't throw away any.

As it is used in the passage, the word **fenced** can reasonably be said to mean all of the following EXCEPT

(A) shut	(B) penned
(C) committed	(D) held

02 Perhaps most remarkable is that researchers could piece the sightings together at all. Dr. Vecchione said all the squids were spotted incidentally, by scientists or oil company workers looking for something else on the ocean floor. The chance observations occurred over the last 13 years. Dr. Vecchione said the first videotape he saw of one of these animals was made not for science, but for **love**, by a man aboard an oil exploration vessel using a remotely operated submersible. When the submersible came across the squid, the man filmed it, because his girlfriend was interested in marine biology.

It can most reasonably be inferred that the word **love** in the passage refers to the man's love of

(A) the new squid	(B) marine biology
(C) another person	(D) submersibles

03 Sprawl's other most familiar form — spread-out residential subdivisions that “leapfrog” from the urban fringe into the countryside — is driven largely by the American dream of a **detached** home in the middle of a grassy lawn. Developers frequently claim they can build more “affordable” housing on the edge of town — but “affordable” for whom?

As it is used in the passage, the word **detached** most nearly means

(A) objective	(B) set apart

(C) broken apart

(D) taken away

04 People who say that sprawl is merely the natural product of marketplace forces at work fail to recognize that the game isn't being played on a level field. Government at every level is riddled with policies that mandate or encourage sprawl. By prohibiting **mixed uses** and mandating inordinate amounts of parking and unreasonable setback requirements, most current zoning laws make it impossible — even illegal — to create the sort of compact walkable environment that attracts us to older neighborhoods and historic communities all over the world. These codes are a major reason why 82 percent of all trips in the United States are taken by car.

The phrase **mixed uses** most likely refers to

- (A) having large parking lots around even larger stores
- (B) preserving and restoring historic neighborhoods
- (C) ensuring that automobiles cannot be driven to the various local businesses
- (D) allowing one area to contain various types of development

05 Why I persisted in carrying it around and consulting its crowded pages at every opportunity, I have no idea. The book was stubborn; well, I was stubborn, too; that was part of it. And I had no choice, really, not if I wanted to **get in**. A landscape may be handsome in the aggregate, but this book led to the particulars, and that's what I wanted. A less complete guide would have been easier to start with, but more frustrating in the end. A more complete book would have been impossible for me to use. So I persisted in wrestling with the Peterson's, and thus by slow degrees the crowd of plant stuff in the world became composed of individuals. As it did, the book changed: its cover was stained by water and snack food. The spine grew invitingly lax, and some of the margins sprouted cryptic annotations.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **get in** most nearly means

- (A) arrive at a physical location (B) be chosen for group membership
- (C) truly understand the subject (D) be friendly with someone

06 By manipulating the temperature and humidity within an incubation chamber (and by adding an electric current or various gases at times), Libbrecht creates **"designer" snowflakes** in his lab. Such experiments are helping him determine how crystals form.

The term **"designer" snowflakes** refers directly to the fact that

- (A) no two snowflakes are alike

- (B) Libbrecht produces the snowflakes in his lab
- (C) snowflakes are part of the grand design of nature
- (D) Libbrecht's snowflakes exhibit special beauty

07 Wergin called another ARS colleague, hydrologist Albert Rango, to see if the snow crystal magnifications had any applications for his research. Rango now uses Wergin's electron microscopy data, along with microwave satellite data, in the Snowmelt Runoff Model to predict the amount of water available in a winter snowpack. For western states such as Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming, about 75 percent of the annual water supply comes from snowmelt. Snowmelt water is **critical** to crop irrigation and hydroelectric power, as well as recreation and domestic water supplies, fisheries management and flood control.

As it is used in the passage, the word **critical** most nearly means

- (A) evaluative
- (B) faultfinding
- (C) vital
- (D) acute

08 For the last week, we had been literally tiptoeing through our rooms, afraid that any little creak or scrape would disturb her.... We brought her soft drinks, tea, magazines. I tried to think up activities besides television, anything that might **pique her interest**. "This is how the whiskers went, I think. Cut long strips of paper — I'm just using a second paper bag here — and run the flat edge of the scissors down the strip to make it curl, Voila. Then glue each whisker, like so, next to the nose, four on a side." She was watching. I glued quickly so I wouldn't lose her. Maybe I ought to be a kindergarten teacher. They have to be sneaky.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **pique her interest** most nearly means

- (A) get her to care about something
- (B) make her want to create a costume
- (C) cause her to see something
- (D) make her interesting

09 It is clear then that women occupied a strong position in Japan during the first centuries following the development of literacy, so long as the **vernacular** remained outside the realm of power and prestige. During these first five hundred years they created the themes, forms and moods which shaped subsequent Japanese literary tradition; the *lanka*, with its elegiac tone and characteristic imagery; the diary; and the novel.

As it is used throughout the passage, the word **vernacular** refers to

- (A) a foreign language

- (B) the official language of a court
- (C) the language of an invading culture
- (D) the native language

10 Yet now the idea of walking even the shortest distance exhausted me, and my plan (which I'd never expected him to agree to) seemed to demand impossible **stamina** — though less than it would have taken to shake my head no. I told him to be on the lookout for the right moment, and my voice dopplered back at me through an echo chamber of fever.

As it is used in the passage, the word **stamina** most nearly means

- (A) strength
- (B) silence
- (C) boldness
- (D) quickness

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	C	C	D	C	A	D	A



Practice 3



01 Opponents of wolf reintroduction assume that because there are no wolves, there should be no wolves. They have promoted the idea that the return of wolves is somehow radical or extreme, some sort of environmental luxury, some romantic nonsense that only urbanites and rich Easterners advocate at the expense of the poor, beleaguered Western livestock industry. (In fact, surveys show that Westerners support the reintroduction.) The industry's cry of economic loss has **eclipsed** the costs to the general public of not having wolves. In the West we now live in a "wolf-free" environment. Or is it "wolf-deprived"? Who has gained and who has lost? How do we assign a value to the importance of a predator in the ecosystem? How do we determine the costs of removing one note from a Mozart symphony, one sentence from a Tolstoy novel, or one brush stroke from a Rembrandt? Having wolves in Yellowstone is not a luxury but a right. We should not have to pay for clean air or water, nor should we believe that they are somehow a luxury. Similarly, we have a right to a full **complement** of wildlife on our public lands.

As it is used in the passage, the word **complement** most nearly means

(A) flattering remark	(B) equal cost
(C) selection	(D) safe number

02 As it is used in the passage, the word **eclipsed** most nearly means

(A) highlighted	(B) echoed
(C) obscured	(D) exaggerated

03 This has not always been the case. As social critic Stuart Ewen recently noted, "Up until the 17th century, 'consumption' had a negative connotation, essentially it's about destruction." Later, during the 17th and 18th centuries, consumption gained a neutral sense in describing the new marketplace economics. By the 20th century consumerism and consumption were being **exalted**.

As it is used in the passage, the word **exalted** most nearly means

(A) criticized	(B) ignored
(C) satisfied	(D) glorified

04 Chamberlain was able to detail the anatomy of the patch, but he could not pin down the function of this **novel** structure. “I wasn’t willing to say it was a sensory organ; it could have been a gland,” he says. Ultimately, it would be up to Szuts’ lab to provide the key piece of proof that the organ must be a pair of eyes.

As it is used in the passage, the word **novel** most nearly means

- (A) unfamiliar
- (B) book-like
- (C) typical
- (D) inadequate

05 And after the cold spell. When dogwoods bloomed, there would be whippoorwill winter and blackberry winter. The reminder cut through her joy. She set her mouth and **determined to be stingy with her words** the rest of the morning — until she spied the first flock of robins down in the new-cleared field. Then she cried out in pleasure again for her mother to come and see the plump, neat birds, for Lydia Moore was eighteen, and chancy too, like March.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase “**determined to be stingy with her words**” most nearly means that Lydia wants to be

- (A) critical
- (B) sarcastic
- (C) analytical
- (D) quiet

06 But scientists still lack definitive evidence of the prairie turnip’s place in the prehistoric Blackfoot diet, says Peacock, who maintains that most studies of tribal lifestyles have instead focused on buffalo bones, and occasionally the remains of medicinal plants. To **clinch** the issue, she proposes that archaeologists undertake an extensive search for the burnt remains of *P. esculenta* and other pit-roasted plants, since charring would have protected them from chemical or bacterial degradation.

As it is used in the passage, the word **clinch** most nearly means

- (A) settle or resolve
- (B) stick to
- (C) grasp or recognize
- (D) fasten firmly on

07 During the “working” day, she labored beside — not behind — my father in the fields. Her day began before sunup, and did not end until late at night. There was never a moment for her to sit down, undisturbed, to unravel her own private thoughts; never a time free from interruption — by work or the noisy inquiries of her many children. And yet, it is to my mother — and all our mothers who were not famous — that I went in search of the secret of what has fed that **muzzled** and often mutilated, but vibrant, creative spirit that the Black woman has inherited, and that pops out in wild and unlikely places to this day.

As it is used in the passage, the word **muzzled** most nearly means

- (A) maintained
- (B) suppressed

(C) destroyed

(D) cultivated

08 A handicapped child represents a qualitatively different, unique type of development ... If a blind child or a deaf child achieves the same level of development as a normal child, then the child with a defect achieves this in another way, by another course, by other means; and, for the pedagogue, it is particularly important to know the uniqueness of the course along which he must lead the child. This uniqueness transforms the minus of a handicap into the plus of **compensation**.

As it is used in the passage, the word **compensation** most nearly means

(A) payment

(B) differentiation

(C) disposition

(D) adaptation

09 Thus while one may be horrified by the **ravages** of developmental disorder or disease, one may sometimes see them as creative too — for if they destroy particular paths, particular ways of doing things, they may force the nervous system into making other paths and ways, force on it an unexpected growth and evolution. This other side of development or disease is something I see, potentially, in almost every patient; and it is this which I am especially concerned to describe.

As it is used in the passage, the word **ravages** most nearly means

(A) paradoxical features

(B) creative adaptations

(C) fatal nature

(D) destructive actions

10 The thymus gland, located just under the sternum, controls some of our immune functions and is affected by the amount of zinc in the body. For instance, the thymus produces thymulin, a thymic peptide that is responsible for cell-mediated immunity. As we age, the thymus gland diminishes in function and size — from nearly the same size as the heart in infants to almost undetectable in elderly people. This happens in both humans and animals. Although long considered a normal process, it appears related to zinc nutritional status. A zinc supplement given to aging mice restored the function of their thymus glands and led to the glands' regrowth. Researchers thus concluded that the usual **involution** of the thymus gland is not inevitable and can be reversed with zinc supplements.

As it is used in the passage, the word **involution** most nearly means

(A) shrinking

(B) elimination

(C) improvement

(D) expansion

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	D	A	D	A	B	D	D	A



Practice 4



01 The train passed through the part of town where she grew up. She watched as they left behind the neat, compact frame houses and hollow storage buildings. She was going back to piece together their family story of departure and return. She saw it all from the inside out, as **native and exile**, woman and child. From all that she remembered and all that she was. She was Girl Owens and Sister. She was Sunday, and she was headed home.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **native and exile** most directly refers to

- (A) the point of view of an artist versus that of her sister
- (B) Sunday's love for and conflict with her sister Delta
- (C) the period of time when Sunday was called "Sister" and the period of time after she became Sunday
- (D) Sunday's childhood in Wake County and her adulthood in Chicago

02 It requires a knowledge of public affairs and also a sense of belonging, a concern for the whole, a moral bond with the community whose face is at stake. To share in self-rule therefore requires that citizens possess, or come to acquire, certain civic virtues. But this means that republican politics cannot be neutral toward the values and ends its citizens espouse. The republican conception of freedom, unlike the liberal conception, requires a **formative politics**, a politics that cultivates in citizens the qualities of character that self-government requires.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **formative politics** refers to a type of politics that

- (A) promotes important civic virtues
- (B) is consistent with liberal freedom
- (C) is part of a procedural republic
- (D) is distinct from self-rule

03 Both the liberal and the republican understandings of freedom have been present throughout **political experience**, but in shifting measure and relative importance. In recent decades the civic, or formative, aspect of our politics has

given way to a procedural republic, concerned less with cultivating virtue than with enabling persons to choose their own values. This shift sheds light on our present discontent. For despite its appeal, the liberal vision of freedom lacks the civic resources to sustain self-government. The public philosophy by which we live cannot secure the liberty it promises, because it cannot inspire the sense of community and civic engagement that liberty requires.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **political experience** most nearly means

- (A) country's history
- (B) voting patterns
- (C) presidential campaigns
- (D) elective office

04 In both reptile and bird eggs, there is a large yolk which not only supplies the needs of the embryo but will also sustain the newly hatched animal until it can feed. In birds' eggs, after the egg cell — consisting mainly of a ball of yolk — has been fertilized, it moves down the oviduct where it collects the albumen or 'egg white' and takes on its shell. The albumen is mainly a filler for protecting the embryo, but it also supplements the yolk as a valuable source of protein and a reservoir of water. Between the albumen and the shell are two parchment-like shell membranes. When they are first formed they fit quite loosely, but during the next stage, known as '**plumping**', water and salts fill out the albumen until the membranes are taut. The shell is then attached firmly onto the outer membrane, as can be seen when peeling a hard-boiled egg.

As it is used in the passage, the word **plumping** refers to the

- (A) phase in which the adult female bird increases her nutrient intake in preparation for egg-laying
- (B) formation of two parchment-like membranes around the fertilized egg cell
- (C) stage during which increased levels of water and salts expand the albumen in a developing egg
- (D) adjustments a nesting bird makes in its plumage to maximize its ability to warm a clutch of eggs

05 I have loved you since grade three, my eyes keep telling him. I defy my father and play with you anyway. It is of no consequence to Laurence that daily our friendship drives **wedges** into my life.

As it is used in the passage, the word **wedges** most nearly means

- (A) supports
- (B) braces
- (C) interventions
- (D) divisions

06 We were both struggling with our **otherness**, although I suspect I did not

know this then. Now that I'm a writer, it's clear to me. Rejection comes to everyone, of course, but for those who are markedly different from their peers, it is a daily reminder of that difference. To most people, my sister and I didn't seem to have much in common; but I knew from that day on that we were remarkably alike.

As it is used in the passage, the word **otherness** refers to the narrator's and Becky's

- (A) fondness for each other
- (B) foreign origin
- (C) need to be alone
- (D) feelings of isolation

07 The male element has held high carnival thus far; it has fairly run riot from the beginning, overpowering the feminine element everywhere, crushing out all the diviner qualities in human nature, until we know but little of true manhood and womanhood, of the latter comparatively nothing, for it has scarce been recognized as a power until within the last century. Society is but the reflection of man himself, untempered by woman's thought; the hard iron **rule** we feel alike in the church, the state, and the home. No one need wonder at the disorganization, at the fragmentary condition of everything, when we remember that man, who represents but half a complete being, with but half an idea on every subject, has undertaken the absolute control of all sublunary matters.

As used in the passage, the word **rule** most nearly means

- (A) a general guideline.
- (B) a controlling force.
- (C) an established habit.
- (D) a procedural method

08 Economists usually define fiscal policy as the deliberate use of government's spending and taxing powers to influence economic activity. When the government raises or lowers taxes, or changes its spending levels, in order to bring about a desired change in the level of total spending, and thus the performance of the economy, it is **practicing** fiscal policy. Fiscal policy can also be defined more generally as simply the government's taxing and spending policies regardless of whether or not it is trying to bring about changes in the level of total spending in the economy.

As it is used in the passage, the word **practicing** most nearly means

- (A) training
- (B) preparing
- (C) unleashing
- (D) implementing

09 My initial reluctance to accede to their request is a matter of personal habit, I suppose, I am an old woman born in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, with all that **decent age's** love of a calm surface to our society. It was then the custom to

have a regular, uniform pattern to our lives, to present the historian with only those facts which would contribute to an orderly picture.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **decent age** most nearly refers to

- (A) the extremely advanced age of the narrator
- (B) a time long past that embraced propriety
- (C) the period when the narrator ran the foundation
- (D) an early period in the history of the community

10 When you're a young musician — or think you are — you watch everything a real musician does. So I observed Tito Puente carefully. There he was, performing regally, as if his working-class audience were kings and queens, as if that street were the greatest venue in all of New York. He was already a legend, so much a part of the history of New York and of Latin music (for he had been a hallmark performer in the glory days of the Palladium ballroom in the 1950's) that it would have been easy for him to **slough the music off**. But he played his heart out. He froze time, dissipated heat and cheered hearts.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **slough the music off** most nearly means to

- (A) perform wholeheartedly
- (B) ignore his audience
- (C) not give a full effort
- (D) shed his old music for newer styles

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	A	C	D	D	B	D	B	C



Practice 5



01 He went into jams — long, sustained mambo sections, during which his instrumentalists improvised — and played his drums as if there were no tomorrow. He sweated, dabbing his brow with a kerchief, and offhandedly introduced his own formidable compositions as if they were simply little tunes. That music flew toward us like elongating barrels of mischief, like singing angels, like mysterious sonic hieroglyphics, all transmitted from some sacred musical place for our amusement. From the time we arrived, he and his band played for another hour, and not once did he give the impression that he wanted the party to be over. Most beautifully, when the band had finished its last encore, when everybody, even the kids hanging off the rooftops, were chanting “Tito!” he bowed to the audience, sent kisses flying and then began to walk off stage. That’s when our lead singer, Santiago, who had **passed** the concert jumping up and down in place, scrambled toward him. He caught Tito’s ear with the phrase “Soy boringueno!” — “I’m Puerto Rican” — and Tito, nodding, called him aside and listened to Santiago’s story — 19 years old and I want to be a great musician like you — and what I, eavesdropping, heard from Tito were the words, “I’ll look out for you, kid. Y exitos” — much success.

As it is used in the passage, the word **passed** most nearly means

(A) continued on	(B) succeeded
(C) gone by	(D) experienced

02 His girlfriend Delores scoops me up in her arms, delighted to see me again. My father stands off to the side, nervously awaiting his turn, large, rugged, callused hands thrust deep inside his pants pockets, as he psyches himself up for a fleeting, ephemeral moment of intimacy with another adult male. Surprising me, he locks me in an embrace that is both macho and compassionate and he doesn’t let go first, which is **foreign** to me since I can count, on one hand, the paucity of occasions when my father has embraced me; and in his touch I can feel, almost palpably, his gratification in seeing his firstborn for the first time since two Christmases ago. Before leaving the terminal, Delores insists upon taking a photo of us, father and son, day one of the arrival, my arm wrapped around him and the

rigidity of his pose, the tightening of his muscles and the tautness of his spine, that won't be captured by the camera's aperture and recorded on the celluloid.

As it is used in the passage, the word **foreign** most nearly means

- (A) unrelated
- (B) incompatible
- (C) uncharacteristic
- (D) far away

03 Here, then, we have a system of public communication, connected to every address in the nation, that allows for the conveyance of private messages in sealed packages. Mail, the circulation system of writing and other lightweight cargo, was no longer locally inspected to the same degree. Stamps, envelopes, and drop boxes made the individual sender in principle sovereign over the letter. The post office had thus made an inherently public and plural signifying system into one governed by the private will of the sender. The post office, by accommodating sender-imposed restrictions on receivers, had transformed letters from **creatures of dissemination** into creatures of apparent dialogue.

As it is used in the passage to describe letters, the term **creatures of dissemination** most nearly means that letters

- (A) allowed two people to have a written conversation with each other
- (B) were the vehicles used by postmasters to censor information
- (C) provided information to many people
- (D) tended to start rumors

04 Once, I enrolled in a weeklong seminar to learn how the government delineates wetlands. The government's guide to finding the edge of a swamp is fifty pages long, complete with graphs and soil maps you need a magnifying glass to decipher. But a liquid landscape cannot be nailed down with maps and charts any more than love can be understood as **a biochemical reaction of pheromones**.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **a biochemical reaction of pheromones** represents

- (A) a government-sponsored wetland evaluation
- (B) an exchange the narrator observes in swamps
- (C) the focus of the weeklong seminar
- (D) an absurdly insufficient definition of love

05 Once, as children, my twin sister and I fashioned our own seedpod by threading an old rope through the four corner grommets of a tarpaulin and flinging the rope's frayed end over a large limb of a maple in front of the house. We sat cross-legged in the middle of the tarp and pilled on the rope until the four corners

rose around us, enclosing us, and the sack began to rise off the ground. We were actually able to hoist ourselves a few feet o the air this way and dangle there, a khaki-green sack of twins, a pod hanging heavy on the vine, its **seeds** hidden inside, suspended and swaying over the front lawn of a suburban neighborhood.

The word **seeds** in the passage refers to the

- (A) author's ideas
- (B) author and her sister
- (C) next generation of wetland grasses
- (D) fragile universe

06 It's a steamy 80 degrees Fahrenheit in Christopher Viney's lab, in deference to a six-inch-long golden orb weaver spider, who is dining on crickets while being silked. A gossamer thread **issues** from her enormous abdomen at a steady clip, wound by a motor onto a revolving spindle. In this session alone, she will donate about 100 feet of "dragline", a specialty silk designed for rappelling from drop-offs and framing the spokes and perimeter of her web.

As it is used in the passage, the word **issues** most nearly means

- (A) takes
- (B) separates
- (C) stitches
- (D) emerges

07 The spider manages to make an equally strong and much tougher fiber at body temperature, without high pressures, heat, or corrosive acids. Best of all, says Viney, spiders don't have to drill offshore for oil to produce the silk. They **take** flies and crickets at one end and process a high-tech material at the other end.

As it is used in the passage, the word **take** most nearly means

- (A) steal
- (B) acquire
- (C) consume
- (D) choose

08 The world did not have me in mind. It was a coincidental collection of things and people, of items, and I myself was one such item — a child walking up the side-walk, whom anyone could see or ignore. The things in the world did not necessarily cause my overwhelming feelings; the feelings were inside me, beneath my skin, behind my ribs, within my skull. They were even, to some extent, under my control. I could be connected to the outer world by reason, if I chose, or I could yield to what amounted to a narrative fiction, to **a show in light** projected on the room's blue walls.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **a show in light** most nearly refers to

- (A) a fictional story the narrator has read

- (B) a movie the narrator saw at a theater
- (C) the work of reason in linking a person to the outer world
- (D) a fantasy created by the mind

09 The day was dawning, and the shepherd urged his sheep in the direction of the sun. He drank a bit, and he **gathered** his jacket closer to his body.

As it is used in the passage, the word **gathered** most nearly means

- (A) attached
- (B) lifted
- (C) assembled
- (D) pulled

10 Mieder can tell you the origin of the proverb “One picture is worth a thousand words.” Its structure, he says, is one of the universal **types**: “One of something is worth vast numbers of something else.” He can spin off examples, such as “One good head is better than a hundred strong hands” (English), “A friend is better than a thousand silver pieces” (Greek), “A moment is worth a thousand gold pieces” (Korean), “A single penny fairly got is worth a thousand that are not” (German), and “Silence is worth a thousand pieces of silver” (Burmese).

As it is used in the passage, the word **types** most nearly means

- (A) situations
- (B) meanings
- (C) models
- (D) letters

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	C	D	B	D	C	D	D	C



Practice 6



01 Glass can serve as a lens, revealing and bringing into focus the interior of buildings — as in the Rose Center, and in the award-winning Hillier Group design for the power plant that supplies electricity to New York’s John F. Kennedy International Airport. The inner workings of the plant are exposed to view through the building’s transparent glass walls. Unlike traditional power plants, which **disguise** themselves as other types of buildings, the JFK design is as honest as it is bold. “The underlying point of the design was that power is beautiful,” says project architect David Finci.

As it is used in the passage, the word **disguise** could reasonably be said to mean any of the following EXCEPT

(A) vary	(B) mask
(C) conceal	(D) misrepresent

02 Many people go just to see the pristine glass cube, which houses the spherical aluminum Hayden Planetarium as if it were a ship in a giant glass bottle. The museums directors were initially reluctant to give the green light to such an experimental system of glass construction because nothing like it had been used here in the United States. Although many of the **icons** of early glass architecture rose in U. S cities during the years after World War II, since the energy crisis of 1973 most of the advances in glass architecture have taken place in Europe. The directors approved the design only after a trip to France to see the building’s prototype, the Cite de Sciences & l’Industrie, in Paris. Completed in 1986, the museum used an innovative structural device designed by the Paris-based firm of Rice Francis Ritchie. The system suspended the glass wall in front of a series of metal trusses and braces that held the glass panels in a state of tension.

As it is used in the passage, the word **icons** most nearly means

(A) likenesses	(B) substitutes
(C) landmarks	(D) reflections

03 But recent findings from our own planet have led scientists to wonder if

they've taken too **parochial** a view of life. Microbes have been discovered thriving under circumstances once thought impossible: in volcanic vents, in hot springs, in geysers. Antarctica's rocks, the cold waters deep beneath the surface of its frozen lakes, and the subterranean ground water below the basalt flows of Washington State's Columbia River Basin may harbor terrestrial models for the rise of life on Mars and other planets.

As it is used in the passage, the word **parochial** most nearly means

- (A) private
- (B) religious
- (C) narrow
- (D) spiritual

04 Every writer has met the guy at the party who says he, too, has always wanted to write a novel, if only he had the time, because he's got such a great story to tell. And it seems to me that it's that same guy asking the question at the reading. Maybe this is why the question **rises** so often: because the guy really wants to know how to do it, how to make fiction from the interesting or painful or shocking things that have happened to him.

As it is used in the passage, the word **rises** most nearly means

- (A) ascends
- (B) soars
- (C) swells
- (D) materializes

05 For the true writer, though, however close the events may be to her life, there is some distance, some remove, that allows for the shaping of the work. The shaping, after all, is what it's all about. Every reader can sense the difference between a writer who embodies meaning through the events she describes and the writer who seems simply mired in those events. It is that struggle for meaning that lets the writer escape the tyranny of what really happened and begin to **dream** her fictional dream.

As it is used in the passage, the word **dream** most nearly means the

- (A) story as conceived by a writer
- (B) goal of a writer
- (C) real-life experience the writer wants to have
- (D) image in the reader's mind

06 Although sound is **radiated** via the eardrums, the sensory part of the male ear is in a separate capsule, connected to an eardrum by way of a small canal. This separation may protect the males, preventing them from going deaf.

As it is used in the passage, the word **radiated** most nearly means

- (A) purified
- (B) broadcast

(C) rounded

(D) detected

07 Sometimes she asks me to tell her my dreams, and I know that later, in the privacy of her room with the light out, hiding, she'll try to dream my dream is harder than writing someone else's story, and her failures fill her with irritation. She thinks I have a power that she doesn't have and this brings out her envy and bad **humor**. She thinks that the world of dreams is an extra life that some of us have, and her curiosity is only halfway satisfied when I am finished telling her the last one. (To tell dreams is one of the most difficult arts; perhaps only author Franz Kafka was able to do so without spoiling their mystery, trivializing their symbols or making them rational.)

As it is used in the passage, the word **humor** most nearly means

(A) personality

(B) whim

(C) mood

(D) comedy

08 “The endorphin story is really nailed down,” says Pomeranz. “The acupoints that have been mapped over thousands of years are likely the spots where nerves are **concentrated**.” But the endorphin story “doesn't explain many of the other claims of acupuncture.” He continues, “There have been a number of clinical trials showing that acupuncture is extremely useful for the nausea caused by chemotherapy and early pregnancy. That's not the endorphin system.”

As it is used in the passage, the word **concentrated** most nearly means

(A) extracted

(B) paid attention to

(C) gathered together

(D) directed to one topic

09 In 1818, Broadwood, the pre-eminent English manufacturer of the day, offered him a grand piano that incorporated all of the latest features: stronger case and frame, trichord stringing, more responsive action. This piano, too, Beethoven damaged with the fervor of his playing (a contemporary reported that “the broken strings were jumbled up like a thorn bush in a storm”), but he remained attached to it until his death in 1827. He imagined music unlike anything his contemporaries were writing; the Hammerklavier sonata from this period still strikes many as a revelation of the piano's **extreme limits** of power and expressiveness.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **extreme limits** most nearly means

(A) harsh rules

(B) far reaches

(C) high notes

(D) drastic shortcomings

10 Recent debates about the economy have rediscovered the question, “is that

right?”, where “right” means more than just profits or efficiency. Some argue that because the free markets allow for personal choice, they are already ethical. Others have accepted the ethical critique and **embraced** corporate social responsibility. But before we can label any market outcome as “immoral,” or sneer at economists who try to put a price on being ethical, we need to be clear on what we are talking about.

As used in the passage, the word **embraced** most nearly means

- (A) lovingly held. (B) readily adopted.
(C) eagerly hugged. (D) reluctantly used

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	C	D	A	B	C	C	B	B



Practice 7



01 Many moral dilemmas arise when these three versions pull in different directions but **clashes** are not inevitable. Take fair trade coffee (coffee that is sold with a certification that indicates the farmers and workers who produced it were paid a fair wage), for example; buying it might have good consequences, be virtuous, and also be the right way to act in a flawed market. Common ground like this suggests that, even without agreement on where ethics applies, ethical economics is still possible.

As used in the passage, the word **clashes** most nearly means

(A) conflicts	(B) mismatches
(C) collisions	(D) brawls

02 Most models fail to take internal waves into account. “If we want to have more and more accurate climate models, we have to be able to **capture** processes such as this,” Peacock says. Peacock and his colleagues tried to do just that. Their study, published in November in *Geophysical Research Letters*, focused on internal waves generated in the Luzon Strait, which separates Taiwan and the Philippines. Internal waves in this region, thought to be some of the largest in the world, can reach about 500 meters high. “That’s the same height as the Freedom Tower that’s just been built in New York,” Peacock says.

As used in the passage, the word **capture** most nearly means

(A) control	(B) record
(C) secure	(D) absorb

03 During the drive to the Quabarl mansion Lady Carlotta was impressively introduced to the nature of the **charge** that had been thrust upon her; she learned that Claude and Wilfrid were delicate, sensitive young people, that Irene had the artistic temperament highly developed, and that Viola was something or other else of a mould equally commonplace among children of that class and type in the twentieth century.

As used in the passage, the word **charge** most nearly means

- (A) responsibility (B) attack
(C) fee (D) expense

04 Q. Does the new technology mean the end of art as we know it?

A. Yes, it does. It represents a new dimension to the way art will be understood or perceived.

It's a departure from appreciating a **singular moment**. What that means is... the reason why we can appreciate art is because most art has a single resting point: canvas.

It's painted. It's dried. It aspires to be perfect. The medium of the computer is continually shifting. It can shift at will, in a microsecond. Or an hour. There's no limit on how it can be taught to change.

In the passage, the phrase **singular moment** most nearly means

- (A) work at MIT
(B) digital art
(C) work of physically creating conventional art
(D) manual-labor family and background

05 Contending for the rights of woman, my main argument is built on this simple principle, that if she be not prepared by education to become the companion of man, she will stop the progress of knowledge and virtue; for truth must be common to all, or it will be inefficacious with respect to its influence on general practice. And how can woman be expected to co-operate unless she know why she ought to be virtuous? unless freedom strengthen her **reason** till she comprehend her duty, and see in what manner it is connected with her real good? If children are to be educated to understand the true principle of patriotism, their mother must be a patriot; and the love of mankind, from which an orderly train of virtues spring, can only be produced by considering the moral and civil interest of mankind; but the education and situation of woman, at present, shuts her out from such investigations.

As used in the passage, the word **reason** most nearly means

- (A) motive (B) sanity
(C) intellect (D) explanation

06 For Leland Hamlin, biologist, all this had just one joyous message — a wide variety of life forms existed on this world, animals never seen before, each one unique and fascinating. The archives reported only lower life forms here, but to her that proved nothing. Five hundred years earlier, tests of sentience had been **crude**,

full of Earthly chauvinism, unreliable.

As it is used in the passage, the word **crude** most nearly means

- (A) unaltered (B) primitive
(C) vulgar (D) impolite

07 Fifteen space years had passed since then, and five more expeditions. Study during travel time had earned her two more doctorates. Two of her trip logs had been so well written, so alive with her enthusiasm, that they sold throughout Earth's federation as popular adventure books. She had gained also in that time a devout respect for life. It was so rare a phenomenon. Entire galaxies existed without a trace of **it**. Billions of years passed on planets while nothing ever changed but rock.

As it is used in the passage, the word **it** most nearly refers to

- (A) the phenomenon of life (B) earth's federation
(C) time passing (D) the night side of Xilan

08 The case for paper is made most eloquently in The Myth of the Paperless Office, by two social scientists, Abigail Sellen and Richard Harper. They begin their book with an account of a study they conducted at the International Monetary Fund, in Washington, D. C. Economists at the IMF spend most of their time writing reports on complicated economic questions, work that would seem to be perfectly suited to sitting in front of a computer. Nonetheless, the IMF is **awash** in paper, and Sellen and Harper wanted to find out why. Their answer is that the business of writing reports to conference rooms, spread out the relevant pages, and negotiate changes with one another. They go back to their offices and jot down comments in the margin, taking advantage of the freedom offered by the informality of the handwritten note.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **awash** in most nearly means

- (A) disoriented by
(B) characterized by an abundance of
(C) clearing away unwanted quantities of
(D) limited by

09 To me the world of poetry is a house with thousands of glittering windows. Our words and images, land to land, era to era, shed light on one another. Our words dissolve the **shadows** we imagine fall between. "One night I dreamt of spring," writes Syrian poet Muhammad al Maghut, "and when I awoke / flowers covered my pillow." Isn't this where empathy begins? Other countries stop seeming

Practice 8



01 The known facts, as they are pretty much universally accepted among biologists and naturalists today, are that all the eels in all the rivers of eastern North America and the Caribbean countries, and all the eels in all the rivers of eastern and western Europe, are born in the same area of the Sargasso Sea, a huge area within the Atlantic Ocean, between Bermuda and the Azores, the surface of which is frequently covered with sargassum seaweed. In fact, the word “Sargasso” comes from the Portuguese sargaco, meaning seaweed. The sea is about 2000 miles long and 1000 miles wide, set off from the surrounding water of the Atlantic by strong currents. It includes the area known in **popular** legend as the Bermuda Triangle.

As it is used in the passage, the word **popular** most nearly means

(A) well liked	(B) commonly known
(C) scientifically accepted	(D) most admired

02 From the estuaries and mouths of rivers, the tiny eels frequently continue upstream, particularly the females, who sometimes go great distances inland. American eels have been found as far up the Mississippi River system as the rivers of Iowa. They keep going upriver until something tells them they’ve reached home, and then they stop. Whatever it is that signals to eels that they are home is definitive — they settle in and live there for as long as 20 years, growing up to a year long before beginning their journey back to the Sargasso Sea. Scientists determine an eel’s age using a microscope to **read** the growth rings of its otolith — a small, hard calcium deposit at the base of its skull.

As it is used in line 45, the word **read** most nearly means to

(A) learn from print	(B) observe
(C) think about	(D) predict

03 In memory, that trip with Daddy **unwinds** in shades of black-and-white colored with a streak of pink. Today, as I listen to the powerful poetic slur of his music, hitting notes that even he could not find on a scale between five parallel lines, sounding words that ring against the heart like coins dropped into a deep clear

pool at the bottom of a deep dark cave, I am so moved that I am stunned almost senseless with its beauty. Somewhere between then and now I learned to fathom the depths of his genius.

As it is used in the passage, the word **unwinds** most nearly means

- (A) relaxes
- (B) unhooks
- (C) disintegrates
- (D) unfolds

04 Ad hoc ways of categorizing living things are useful. Long may they persist. Practical people doing practical things need to **carve up** the world in their own ways, and it is not for outsiders to cavil. The flesh of abalones (car shells) and of lobsters are comparably tender even if those creatures are less closely related to each other than eagles are to sea squirts; so why not call them both “shellfish”?

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **carve up** most nearly means

- (A) gouge
- (B) minimize
- (C) analyze
- (D) inscribe

05 This is a real cha shop. If people ask, you can explain. But you’ll be surprised at how much they know already — and how much they can learn on their own. Jespal, who has just come in, is set to dusting the furniture. As for me, he shoos me outside to paint. The new name has to be dry by the time we open tomorrow. I comply, a little taken aback by his bustling, managerial manner. Is there no end to the personalities hiding inside my father’s skin? Don’t rush **it**, he warns as he disappears into the back room.

As it is used in the passage, the word **it** most nearly means

- (A) telling of a story
- (B) decision to marry
- (C) making of a perfect batch of gawja
- (D) painting of the new name

06 The best part of the Edison legend was its adventurous beginnings, with the young Edison leaving home to ride the rails, selling candy and newspapers while setting up a small lab for electrical experiments in the baggage car. But the essence of Edison’s broader appeal was that he had not simply been a “scientist”; he was a **peculiarly** American scientist; because he was largely self-taught, he appealed to that innate American appreciation for the amateur; because he worked 112 hour weeks (and punched a clock just like the other workers), he confirmed the Yankee spirit for diligence and industry; because he focused his work on applied science — inventions which had a future in the marketplace — at the expense of the

theoretical, he separated his discoveries from those that shattered popular values and beliefs. In fact, Edison derided scientists who spent their lives “studying the fuzz on a bee” as morally suspect and complained when one of his sons began to pursue theoretical physics.

As it is used in the passage, the word **peculiarly** most nearly means

- (A) privately
- (B) distinctly
- (C) absurdly
- (D) erratically

07 Prairie dogs evolved in the Pleistocene era and now represent the last of the Great Frontier. Historically, prairie dog towns **followed** the bison, aerating the soil after the great stampedes. These towns could range in size from one to one thousand acres. Many in the Great Plains seemed to spread as far as the horizon. Within these communities are family units called coterie. A coterie, consisting of a single adult male, one to four adult females, and offspring up to two years old, can occupy a territory up to about an acre.

As it is used in the passage, the word **followed** most nearly means

- (A) came after
- (B) resembled
- (C) copied
- (D) set an example for

08 By 1939, after only five concert seasons, Anderson had more than duplicated in America what she had achieved in Europe. In America, her fees had risen from \$ 400 to \$ 2000 for most performances. With more engagements for Anderson than she could comfortably fulfill, Hurok’s job was now “not to seek dates for Marian, but to **winnnow out** the most attractive ones each season”. To meet the repertoire needs of constantly expanding seasons, which included yearly appearances in many cities, she had to change programs more rapidly. In developing her repertoire, she had the help of a network of teachers on both sides of the Atlantic.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **winnnow out** most nearly means

- (A) eliminate
- (B) select only
- (C) solicit
- (D) bargain for

09 It is after nine o’clock and people are getting restless when the dancers come forward. The audience claps as each dancer files by wearing his or her finest native garments — women in parkas of bright fabric precede male dancers in white hunting jackets. Each wears knee-length mukluks and gloves trimmed in fancy beadwork with thick bands of wolf, fox, and wolverine. I am a singer, drummer, and dancer, so I enter last. I have chosen to wear a muskrat-skin parka **trimmed** with black-and-white reindeer strips and wolverine tassels.

As it is used in the passage, the word **trimmed** most nearly means

- (A) embellished (B) shortened
(C) tidied up (D) condensed

10 Personal and professional stories also come across. Through certain drawings, we can place the artist at a particular church on a particular day, say June 20, 1636. An ink-wash shadow **fixes** the time: 8am. Another shadow to the left has a different angle: 9am. So we see him moving systematically across the page. Over weeks, we see him succeeding and failing, making brilliant decisions or botching a job.

As it is used in the passage, the word **fixes** most nearly means

- (A) establishes (B) corrects
(C) repairs (D) hardens

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	D	C	D	B	A	B	A	A



Practice 9



01 Habitat destruction **compounds** the problems. Over the centuries, much of Hawaii has been burned, bull-dozed and built up with cane and pineapple fields, towns, condominiums, hotels, marinas and golf courses. The lowland dry forest, where native palms once dominated, has taken the hardest hit; more than 96 percent of it is gone. Unethical plant collectors make things worse still.

As it is used in the passage, the word **compounds** most nearly means

(A) settles	(B) increases
(C) mixes	(D) fabricates

02 As daunting as these combined threats are, hope remains. On the north shore of Kauai, NTBG is restoring Pritchardia seeds. Wood and his fellow scientists bring back from their expeditions get panted in the garden's 286-acre grounds on Kauai's south shore. There and in other protected tracts, the staff is cultivating a kind of botanical menagerie of rare palms, in hopes of preserving as much genetic diversity as possible. There plants provide a significant **hedge** against the possibility of extinction. For instance, the only four *P. viscose* palms known to exist in the wild grow along a trail on the eastern side of Kauai. Now those four have 16 cousins growing in captivity.

As it is used in the passage, the word **hedge** most nearly means

(A) obligation	(B) distrust
(C) defense	(D) exclusion

03 When I was growing up, nearly two thousand people lived in Immortal Heart. It was crowded, packed from one edge of the valley to the other. We had twenty-four market days, six temple fairs, and a primary school that GaoLing and I went to when we were not helping our family at home. We had all kinds of peddlers who went from house to house, selling fresh bean curd and steamed buns, twisted dough and colorful candies. A few **coppers**, that was all you needed to make your stomach as happy as a rich man's.

As it is used in the passage, the word **coppers** most nearly means

(A) ink-storage containers	(B) metal cooking pots
(C) police officers	(D) coins

04 Nor were the Wright brothers the first to achieve powered flight, In 1901, a

Brazilian named Alberto Santos-Dumont entertained all of Paris by making a 14-mile trip over the city, including a **revolution** of the Eiffel Tower, in a cigar-shaped balloon powered by a car engine.

As it is used in the passage, the word **revolution** most nearly means

- (A) political rebellion
- (B) radical change
- (C) circular course
- (D) pivotal invention

05 Since comics characters inhabit a world of silence, due to the restrictions of the printed page which cannot allow for motion and sound, dialogue and noise require a special set of **convention**. Words are usually spoken in cloud-like puffs of smoke called balloons. Because of the limited amount of space, dialogue must be kept to an absolute minimum and the joke or story told with the fewest words possible, a continual challenge to the skills of the writer of a comic. As for sounds, the comic artist must resort to the poetic device of onomatopoeia, and while many traditional words such as slam, bang, sock, smash, or bump will serve the situation, new word coinages have proven necessary. Thus the comic have enriched American English by such contributions as wow, plop, zowie, bam, and whap. In order to convey ideas which cannot be expressed with words, the comic artists has also developed a vocabulary of visual symbols, such as bubble balloons for silent thoughts, stars to show pain, drops of water to express labor or worry, or radiating lines to convey pride or enlightenment. It is remarkable how effective these **conventions** are in creating the impression of a loud and noisy medium.

As it is used in the passage, the word **conventions** most nearly means

- (A) gatherings of comic artists
- (B) stereotypical situations
- (C) common courtesies
- (D) customary practices

06 It is easy to see on the dinner plate that the muscles down each side of any fish are arranged as a row of segments, a **battery** of muscle units. In most fish they contract successively to throw the body into sinuous waves, which propel it forward. In electric fish, both strongly and weakly electric ones, they have become a battery generates a voltage. These voltages are connected up in series along the length of the fish so that, in a strongly electric fish such as an electric eel, the whole battery generates as much as 1 amp at 650 volts. An electric eel is powerful enough to knock a man out.

As it is used in the passage, the word **battery** most nearly refers to the

- (A) arrangement of fish muscles
- (B) electric field produced by fish muscles
- (C) energy that propels fish forward
- (D) different kinds of muscles contained in fish

07 Since this **model** of tourism emerged some 25 years ago, many special interest sites, like Damas, have experienced hikes in visitation.

As it is used in the passage, the word **model** most nearly means

- (A) reproduction (B) symbol
(C) gauge (D) form

08 Planning and control were of great importance to Gruen. In the middle of the nineteenth century, Vienna had demolished the walls and other fortifications that had ringed the city since medieval times, and in the resulting open space built the Ringstrasse — a meticulously **articulated** addition to the old city. Architects and urban planners solemnly outlined their ideas. There were apartment blocks, and public squares and government buildings, and shopping arcades, each executed in what was thought to be the historically appropriate style.

As it is used in the passage, the word **articulated** most nearly means

- (A) spoken (B) reiterated
(C) designed (D) isolated

09 Ken called the technique WAIR, for wing-assisted incline running, and went on to **document** it in a wide range of species. It not only allowed young birds to climb vertical surfaces within the first few weeks of life but also gave adults an energy-efficient alternative to flying. In the Chukar experiments, adults regularly used WAIR to ascend ramps steeper than 90 degrees, essentially running up the wall and onto the ceiling.

As used in the passage, the word **document** most nearly means

- (A) portray (B) record
(C) publish (D) process

10 And suppose you were to find it in spite of all, this wonderful place that everybody is so anxious to stand on! What would you find? Exactly nothing. A point precisely identical to all the others in a completely featureless wasteland stretching around it for hundreds of miles. It is an abstraction, a mathematical fiction. No one but a Swedish madman could take the slightest interest in it. Here I am. The wind is still from the south, **bearing** us steadily northward at the speed of a trotting dog. Behind us, perhaps forever, lie the Cities of Men with their teacups and their brass bedsteads. I am going forth of my own volition to join the ghosts of Bering and poor Franklin, of frozen De Long and his men.

As used in the passage, the word **bearing** most nearly means

- (A) carrying (B) affecting
(C) yielding (D) enduring

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	C	D	A	D	C	B	A



Practice 10



01 When I sold out my shares in Battle Brothers four years ago I hadn't fully realized that there was no place left for me to go, and decided, on the suggestion of my daughter Theresa, citing my extensive resume as a "passenger," that I ought to try my hand at being a travel professional, which, it turns out, despite her snide deconstructive terminology, was just my calling. For long before I donned my travel agent's blazer I could **speak to** most every notable sight in every notable town in this shrinking touristical world, I knew the better ranks of inns and hotels and tour and cruise operators, and I knew which all-inclusive and play-and-stay packages offered good value or were just plain sorry and cheap.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase **speak to** most nearly means

- (A) talk to directly
- (B) contradict openly
- (C) scold gently
- (D) discuss knowledgeably

02 Sometimes I think Jack's is a tough slot, given the never-ending onslaught of instant information and the general wisdom there days that if you don't "grow" your business at a certain heady rate it will wither and die. Good for him that for the last four years he has seemed to be practically printing money, what with all the trucks **out** every day and him needing to hire extra help literally off the street each morning. Now with the economy in the doldrums he probably wishes he hadn't built his mega-min-mansion but he doesn't seem concerned.

As it is used in the passage, the word **out** most nearly means

- (A) broken
- (B) outdated
- (C) on the job
- (D) out of fuel

03 The first time **I** heard about tattoo, **I** was still a little girl. My grandmother was telling me that the last woman in Polynesia to have the face entirely tattooed in those days was living in Hiva'Oa.

As it is used twice in the passage, the word **I** directly refers to

- (A) narrator
- (B) narrator's grandmother
- (C) narrator's great-grandfather
- (D) tattoo lady

04 Of that tiny remnant, more than half is here in the Loess Hills, a long band of steep peaks, some jutting up to 400 feet, hugging the Missouri River valley along the western edge of the state. The hills are Iowa's secret treasure, a 650000-acre miniature mountain range that **punctuates** the famous flatness of the Midwest with sharp slopes and cool, sheltering hollows.

As it is used in the passage, the word **punctuates** most nearly means

- (A) scatters
- (B) questions
- (C) indicates
- (D) interrupts

05 We, in this age, do not see the beauty of that dog. We are too familiar with it. It is like the sunset and the stars; we are not awed by their loveliness because they are **common** to our eyes. So it is with that china dog. In 2089 people will gush over it. The making of such dogs will have become a lost art. Our descendants will wonder how we did it, and say how clever we were. We shall be referred to lovingly as "those great old artists that flourished in the nineteenth century, and produced those china dogs".

In the passage above, the word **common** most nearly means

- (A) shared
- (B) elementary
- (C) ordinary
- (D) public

06 After all, many of us watched a good bit of TV as children, yet we wound up OK, didn't we? What has changed? In a famous essay from 1954, "Paul, the Horror Comics, and Dr. Wertham", the cultural critic Robert Warshow deplored the violence and nihilistic goofiness of such **pulp** as "The Vault of Horror", but concluded that parents were worrying too much about horror comics. Children, like his son Paul, were resilient; most of them would outgrow comic books and would pass on to more complex narratives.

In the passage above, the word **pulp** most nearly means

- (A) an inferior genre of literature
- (B) a juicy piece of gossip
- (C) sensational television shows
- (D) the material used to make cheap paper

07 And if you weren't memorizing facts, you were just guessing, making up stories and then changing them when they didn't work out. I didn't see the **point** and eventually drifted away from science altogether. I hadn't been back to the museum in years, but then we came to town for a visit and Eleanor convinced us to

come see her there.

In the passage above, the word **point** most nearly means

- (A) tip (B) detail
(C) condition (D) purpose

08 Museums are increasingly acknowledging the fallible **character** of scientific knowledge. Many museums are now trying to exhibit the fact that scientific theories change over time; they get revised, they get thrown out, they get forgotten. Traditionally, the scientific community has feared the possible relativism that might arise if the lay audience was exposed to the “real thing” and has worried that if Jane Q. Public realizes that science often succeeds without following the classical scientific method, then she might lose faith.

In the passage above, the word **character** most nearly means

- (A) symbol (B) reputation
(C) capacity (D) nature

09 But hardest to handle were the terrible discrepancies that inexplicably arose between what he'd transmitted in black and white and what the listeners, his readers, seemed to have **received**. Twain also remarked that the difference between the almost-right word and the right word is the difference between a lightning bug and lightning. Zubin was uninformed at the time but eventually came to know of the inescapable condition of humans' existence in language; the slippage between each and every word and what it signifies. Whether as seemingly **simple** a one as “red” or as clearly complex a one as “love” — it didn't matter. They were all just arbitrarily assigned names that inadequately represented the actuality.

In the passage above, the word **received** most nearly means

- (A) understood (B) echoed
(C) acknowledged (D) supported

10 In the passage above, the word **simple** most nearly means

- (A) mindless (B) pure
(C) basic (D) humble

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	C	A	C	A	D	D	A	C



Practice 11



01 Her major criticism of most contemporary research was based on what she saw as an inadequate humility. “Much of the work is done because [scientists] want to impose an answer on it,” she said. And if the material doesn’t give them the answer they want, “they don’t really recognize it as there, or they think it’s a mistake and throw it out.” For McClintock, **exceptions** were central because they provide the key to new understanding.

In the passage above, “**exceptions**” most nearly means

(A) omissions	(B) exclusions
(C) anomalies	(D) questions

02 We humans are such visual animals that we hardly realize what a complicated business seeing is. Objects are “out there,” and we think that we “see” them out there. But I suspect that really our perception is an elaborate computer model in the brain, constructed on the basis of information coming from out there, but transformed in the head into a **form** in which that information can be used.

In the passage above, “**form**” most nearly means

(A) body	(B) document
(C) state	(D) mold

03 It is precisely because our own human senses are not capable of doing what bats do that we find it hard to believe. Because we can understand it only at a level of artificial instrumentation, and mathematical calculations on paper, we find it hard to imagine a little animal doing it in its head. Yet the mathematical calculations that would be necessary to explain the **principles** of vision are just as complex and difficult, and nobody has ever had any difficulty in believing that little animals can see. The reason for this double standard in our skepticism is, quite simply, that we humans can see and we can’t echolocate.

In the passage above, “**principles**” most nearly means

(A) fundamental laws	(B) codified rules
(C) basic assumptions	(D) prevailing doctrines

04 I have some real problems with the notion of paying student athletes. First, where would the payments end? Fans pay money for the entire experience, so should the cheer leaders receive part of the revenue? The band? The student spectators themselves? After all, they are part of the **show**. Maybe we should just issue a \$ 10 check to everyone who walks into the stadium.

In the passage above, “**show**” most nearly means

(A) expose	(B) illusion
(C) pretext	(D) spectacle

05 Yuliang is lying in bed upstairs with her writing things. Lulled into a dreamy daze by the rain-patter on the glass, she is thinking about the French painter from their outing, about the deft assurance with which those meaty hands captured a flower’s frail beauty. The same feeling she’d had then — a thrill blended with longing — fills her, and almost without thinking about it, she pages past the day’s vocabulary in her copybook. Tongue between her lips, she makes soft gray sweeps on the paper. She adds more detail: a faint line there, a smudge here. A dark crease to show the dainty fold of a leaf. The flower’s flaws — its unevenness, the unnatural **cast** of attempted shading — needle her. And yet she keeps trying.

In the passage above, “**cast**” most nearly means

(A) stamp	(B) bent
(C) tinge	(D) mold

06 But perhaps one receives the best **impression** of Peale as artist and individual from his self-portrait in his museum. In this singular work, painted in 1822, the artist shows him-self at the entrance to a long gallery lined with glass cases of stuffed birds and animals below rows of portrait heads like the one of Franklin mentioned above. At the right can be seen part of the mastodon that Peale had found in swamp in 1801. The setting is the zoological and anthropo-logical museum that Peale had started in 1786 and that occupied the second-floor rooms of Independence Hall for some years. Although the museum was a source of income, Peale’s interest in it was primarily educational, mas was his interest in the Academy of Fine Arts, established in 1805. As a painting, the self-portrait is of interest for the novelty of its subject and the attitude it implies.

In the passage above, “**impression**” most nearly means

(A) mark	(B) recollection
(C) edition	(D) understanding

07 I thought about that story again a week after the letter came. By then I had left London — the city I now call home — to retrace the letter's route to the place from where it had come and beyond. I was standing in a forest just like the one the sailors had stumbled into. And I remembered how in the early morning I used to watch the women leave their houses and make their way, down the same path upon which I was standing, toward their gardens. One by one each woman parted from her companions and went to her own plot, whose boundaries were **marked** by an abandoned termite hill, a fallen tree, an upright boulder. There, among the giant irokos, the sapeles, and the silk-cotton trees of the forest, she tended the guavas, pawpaws, and rose apples she had planted there. Then she weeded her yams and cassava and watered the pineapple plant that marked the center of her plot. I thought of the sailors' story. And for a long time afterward, I thought it was just that. A story. About how Europeans "discovered" us and we stopped being a blank space on a map. But long after the letter arrived and I had traced its arc and come to **land** with a soft thud in an enchanted forest, and after I had listened to all the stories, that one story came back to me. And I realized that story was really about something else. It was about different ways of seeing. The sailors were blind to the signs, incapable of seeing the pattern or logic, just because it was different from European gardens. And the African way of seeing: arcane, apparent to those who belong.

In the passage above, "**marked**" most nearly means

(A) defaced	(B) delineated
(C) assessed	(D) inscribed

08 In the passage above, "**land**" most nearly means

(A) arrive	(B) strike
(C) capture	(D) receive

09 The entire three-dimensional movement of a theropod foot through mud was modeled on the computer. It was nice to demonstrate that theropods walked in a **roughly** similar fashion to birds, because the evidence from two-dimensional footprints and the bones themselves had been hinting at quite major differences in foot skeletons between the two groups. Now it could be shown that locomotion and limb function could have evolved gradually from theropods to birds, in common with many other features.

In the passage above, "**roughly**" most nearly means

(A) harshly	(B) approximately
(C) irregularly	(D) unpleasantly

10 The lens cap should be put back on cameras in the courtroom. Why not televise trials? The answer is that television makes trials more political and less judicial. In the Anglo-American legal tradition, ideally, courts are elevated above the morass of public clamor, political crassness, personal bias, and pretty idiosyncrasies to perform the solemn task of deciding competing factual claims in accordance with objectively neutral law. The high mark of secular justice in the advanced **stage** of modern nations is the separation of justice from general politics. Television is a relatively new technology, but it takes us back to the oldest problem for jurisprudence, the merging of justice and politics.

- In the passage above, “**stage**” most nearly means
- (A) phase

(B) station

(C) platform

(D) element

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	A	D	C	D	B	A	B	A



Practice 12



01 Since its creation in 1991, Court TV's cornerstone has been to televise gavel-to-gavel coverage of civil and criminal trials. By stationing a single camera inside a courtroom, Court TV seeks to enable viewers to observe the proceedings as though they themselves were in the courtroom. Court TV represents that it does this to inform and educate the public in the most accurate **fashion** possible, differentiating its coverage from the sound bites and “spin” frequently attending out-of-court coverage of judicial proceedings — the attorney and press conferences and out-of-court interviews, the second-hand summaries that not only (of necessity) pick and choose the information “worthy” of being reported — but whose authors attribute motives and meaning to the actions and statements of participants, reporting their conclusions to the public for it simply to accept. Court TV has covered a wide variety of criminal trials that have raised important social, economic, political, and cultural questions.

In the passage above, “**fashion**” most nearly means

(A) custom	(B) design
(C) adaptation	(D) way

02 Mostly, they seem to help. But there is a time and a place for all technological advancements, and some reporting tools are more intrusive and distracting than others. Perhaps the best approach for the time being is the one many of the nation's state courts already follow — leaving it up to the judge in each case to decide when to welcome cameras. This may be most of the time once the camera becomes as **normal** as the notepad.

In the passage above, “**normal**” most nearly means

(A) average	(B) common
(C) worldly	(D) subject to standards

03 The huge popularity of the parks raised immediate protest — even rancor — from the literary/intellectual establishment. Condemnation was aimed at what was thought to be a **reduction** of “all romance, adventure, fantasy, and science” to a

“sickening blend of cheap formulas packaged to sell”. This diatribe is typical of those that have continued into the present. Displeasure with the parks as “plastic” and “technicized” is now a familiar litany of reaction of most intellectuals to anything connected with the Disney name. These epithets, ranging from mocking distaste to vitriolic hatred, were based largely on a comparison of the attractions of the parks with the sources of their themes in “real life”. Critics were unwilling to grant any symbolic or evocative function to these amusement park features as one would for works of art or literature.

The traditional — and ongoing — anti-Disney critical point of attack leaves unexamined the richest areas of interest of the parks: (1) their encapsulation of American myths and belief systems; and (2) their experimental approaches to humanizing technology, with applications both inside and outside entertainment centers to broader concerns of modern life: leisure, sociability, environmentalism, filmmaking, transportation, communications, architecture, theater and set design, and city planning. Disney’s development of new concepts in all these areas, though the design of the parks, has produced what amounts to a new technological and sociological art form. These developments follow in the tradition of both humanists and futurists who insist that technology can be tamed to serve, instead of to dominate and **determine**, people.

In the passage above, “**reduction**” most nearly means

(A) consolidation	(B) restriction
(C) abridgment	(D) degradation

04 In the passage above, “**determine**” most nearly means

(A) ascertain	(B) resolve
(C) control	(D) specify

05 A bird might snap up a luscious looking butterfly snack and moments later find itself retching and spitting every last wing fragment of its tongue. If the taste is bad enough, it will avoid all insects with similar patterns. Other butterflies, perfectly palatable, have evolved to look like the poisonous ones, mimicking their shape and color, warning predators away from their tasty bodies with a clever costume. As a result three butterflies. Identical to the **casual** glance, can come from completely different biological backgrounds: some with six walking legs, some with four; some from smooth larvae some from spiny larvae; all with black wings all speckled white toward the edges, all splotched with orange close to the abdomen.

If, in Amsterdam, merinos discussions with the city’s **great** men yielded answers to her queries. If insect lives began to cohere under her gaze, if her reading

provided pieces to the puzzle, and side studies of anatomy and botany made a picture emerge, Surinam and its creeping inhabitants cracked open all of the questions again.

In the passage above, “**casual**” most nearly means

- (A) superficial (B) spontaneous
- (C) permissive (D) unofficial

06 In the passage above, “**great**” most nearly means

- (A) numerous (B) elaborate
- (C) eminent (D) zealous

07 Classical music has people worried. To many it seems on shaky ground in America. For more than a decade the drumbeat of its funeral march has been steady. The **signs** are rife; a wobbly CD market, symphony orchestras struggling to find money and audiences, the press and the Internet fretting over the music’s fever chart. The public radio stations that were once the mainstay of classical music broadcasting have been replacing music of any kind with talk, talk, talk. The recording industry is less and less willing to subsidize classical albums for the sake of status and tradition; it has cut back on new recordings and stuffed the “classical” category with treacherously high-toned crossover projects that brilliantly manage to combine the worst of both the classical and popular worlds. And classical music is long, long gone from the television networks that once upon a time **maintained** their own symphony orchestras and broadcast such fare as Leonard Bernstein’s Young People’s Concerts in prime time, no less.

In the passage above, “**signs**” most nearly means

- (A) gestures (B) indications
- (C) predictions (D) symbols

08 In the passage above, “**maintained**” most nearly means

- (A) fended off (B) held up
- (C) supported (D) repaired

09 But that afternoon in the garden I found myself wondering: What if that grammar is wrong? What if it’s really nothing more than a self-serving conceit? A bumblebee could also regard itself as a **subject** in the garden, and the bloom it’s plundering for its drop of nectar as an object. But we know that this is just a failure of its imagination. The truth of the matter is that the flower has cleverly manipulated the bee into hauling its pollen from blossom to blossom. The ancient relationship between bees and flowers is a classic example of what is known as

“coevolution”. In a coevolutionary bargain like the one struck by the bee and the apple tree, the two parties act on each other to **advance** their individual interests but wind up trading favors: food for the bee, transportation for the apple genes. Consciousness needn’t enter into it on either side, and the traditional distinction between subject and object is meaningless.

- In the passage above, “**subject**” most nearly means
- (A) topic

(B) motive

(C) citizen

(D) agent

- 10** In the passage above, “**advance**” most nearly means
- (A) promote

(B) raise

(C) propose

(D) compensate

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	D	C	A	C	B	C	D	A



Practice 13



01 “You need to eat more,” I say, my voice thick. “I didn’t see any chicken curry on your plate.” “I’m a vegetarian.” “Since when?” “Since...” She purses her lips, as if trying to recall. “sometime last spring.” I frown. “You never mentioned it.” “Didn’t I?” She lifts a shoulder in a delicate shrug. “I meant to.” She tears a paper towel off the roll and dries her hands. “It’s hard to say everything over the phone, isn’t it?” At her weary smile, my heart constricts. I **note** her increased wrinkles, darker circles around her eyes, looser skin. She’s shorter now, the slightest hunch in her posture.

In the passage above, “**note**” most nearly means

- (A) record (B) observe
(C) indicate (D) comment on

02 Aesthetics, in other words, has surrendered its claim to be concerned with the problem of convincing representation, the problem of illusion in art. In certain respects this is indeed a liberation, and nobody would wish to revert to the old confusion. But since neither art historians nor critics still wish to occupy themselves with this perennial problem, it has become orphaned and neglected. There is a widespread **impression** that illusion, being artistically irrelevant, must also be psychologically very simple.

Works of art are not mirrors, but they share with mirrors that elusive magic of transformation that is hard to put into words. A master of introspection. Kenneth Clark, once described most vividly how even he was defeated when he attempted to “**stalk**” an illusion. Looking at a great painting by Velazquez, a seventeenth-century artist, Clark wanted to observe what went on when the brush strokes and dabs of pigment on the canvas transformed themselves into a vision of transfigured reality as he stepped back. But try as he might, stepping backward and forward, he could never hold both visions at the same time, and therefore the answer to his problem of how it was done always seemed to elude him.

In the passage above, “**impression**” most nearly means

- (A) effect (B) notion

(C) trait

(D) imprint

03 In the passage above, “stalk” most nearly means

(A) catch hold of

(B) hide from

(C) remain motionless

(D) follow quietly

04 When I was in library school, there was a course called power over what students read, learn, and view. In some cities, library boards are under pressure to place ratings on books. In other places, students’ names are tagged, at parental request, for restricted use of certain library materials. Frightened librarians are limiting young students to the “easy” books section, and they are requiring older students to bring written parental permission to read such books as Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn*, Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Alice Walker’s *The Color Purple*, and J. K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter* books. Teachers and librarians are self-censoring in the selection process — making every effort to make “safe” choices. These practices, however, aren’t eliminating the problem; they are only amplifying the issue.

In the passage above, “tagged” most nearly means

(A) defaced

(B) designated

(C) removed

(D) touched

05 The word “censor” often evokes the mental picture of an irrational, belligerent individual. In most instances, however, it is a sincerely concerned parent or citizen interested in the future of education who complains about curricular or library materials. Such individuals may not have a broad knowledge of literature or of the principles of intellectual freedom, but their motives in questioning the use of educational materials are genuine. They honestly believe that certain materials will corrupt children and adolescents, offend the sensitive or unwary reader, or undermine basic values and beliefs. This perspective plays a valuable role in the democratic and educational process; however, many, if not most, challenges to such materials do amount to little more than censorship attempts and should therefore be rejected.

In the passage above, “genuine” most nearly means

(A) natural

(B) actual

(C) heartfelt

(D) original

06 “No drawing that I have seen conveys a proper idea of it,” French novelist Gustave Flaubert wrote, which is probably true. When he rode out to it in 1849 he repeated the name the Arabs had told him, Abu el-Houl, the Father of Terror, and

noted in his diary, “We stop before the Sphinx; it fixes us with a terrifying stare.”

In the passage above, “**proper**” most nearly means

- (A) virtuous
- (B) correct
- (C) limited
- (D) distinctive

07 When he rode out to it in 1849 he repeated the name the Arabs had told him, Abu el-Houl, the Father of Terror, and noted in his diary, “We stop before the Sphinx; it **fixes** us with a terrifying stare.” He also said it seemed to him doglike, “pug-nosed and tattered,” and Flaubert’s friend Maxime Du Camp claimed that it looked “like an enormous mushroom when viewed from behind.” The Sphinx was the one sight on his grand tour that Mark Twain did not mock. The pages in *The Innocents Abroad* that concern the Sphinx are unique in that breezy book, and rare in Twain’s work, for their descriptive flights, as he rhapsodizes, even gushes, studying the thing. “So sad, so earnest, so longing, so patient ... It was MEMORY-RETROSPECTION wrought into visible, tangible form.”

In the passage above, “**fixes**” most nearly means

- (A) repairs
- (B) adjusts
- (C) locates
- (D) holds

08 College catalogs regularly announce an intention to go beyond intellectual pursuits to nurture such behavioral traits as good moral character, racial tolerance, and a commitment to active citizenship. Some critics have argued that the goals of trying to develop character or prepare active citizens are **simply** unworkable. These critics contend that universities should confine themselves to what they know how to do: give students the intellectual and analytical tools they need to succeed in their professional fields.

In the passage above, “**simply**” most nearly means

- (A) fundamentally
- (B) solely
- (C) easily
- (D) modestly

09 Big Nanima stopped short in the doorway to the room, took one look, and saw what Ameena and I had not. “What are you doing?” She had set the bowl and towels down and the fact that her hands were on her hips was a good indication that she had already **drawn** some conclusions. “I’m shifting the cots over a little,” Nanima said, as she shifted her own slight weight a bit from one foot to the other. “Ameena needs the fan. She’s burning up with fever.”

In the passage above, “**drawn**” most nearly means

- (A) closed
- (B) depicted

- (C) selected
- (D) reached

10 The final dying sounds of their dress rehearsal left the Laurel Players with nothing to do but stand there, silent and helpless, blinking out over the footlights of an empty auditorium. They hardly dared to breathe as the short, solemn figure of their director emerged from the **naked** seats to join them on stage, as he pulled a stepladder raspingly from the wings and climbed halfway up its rungs to turn and talk to them, with several clearings of his throat.

- In the passage above, “**naked**” most nearly means
- (A) genuine
- (B) vulnerable
- (C) unclothed
- (D) unoccupied

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	A	B	C	B	D	A	D	D



Practice 14



01 Clumping their heavy galoshes around the stage, blotting at their noses with tissues, and frowning at the unsteady print of their scripts, they would disarm each other at last with peals of forgiving laughter and agree, over and over, that there was plenty of time to smooth the thing out. But there wasn't plenty of time, and they all knew it, and a doubling and redoubling of their rehearsal schedule seemed only to make matters worse. Long after the time had come for what the director called "really getting this thing off the ground; really making it happen", it remained a static, shapeless, inhumanly heavy weight; time and again they read the **promise** of failure in each other's eyes, in the apologetic nods and smiles of their parting and the haste with which they broke for their cars and drove home to whatever older, less explicit promises of failure might lie in wait for them there.

In the passage above, "**promise**" most nearly means

(A) pledge	(B) hope
(C) assertion	(D) expectation

02 When Ron Cohen, columnist for *USA Today*, called me in the summer of 2003 to invite me to serve as the Democratic speaker at the winter Gridiron Club dinner, I was as gratified as I was stunned. For years, I begged my journalist friends to invite me **simply** as a guest, but to no avail. Tickets for these events were reserved for the political elite. After I was asked to speak at the dinner, I became so worried that I would make a complete fool of myself, I went into temporary shock.

In the passage above, "**simply**" most nearly means

(A) fundamentally	(B) merely
(C) modestly	(D) directly

03 Character is defined by quality not quantity. It is a mistake to think that your characters will come to life if you pump multitudes of details into them. True character can be hidden in those details. Most of the time, less is more if the details you do use open a window into your character's interior. I call these the "telling" details of character. They are the nuances that create an empathic **strike** between

your character and reader. They are details that show your reader your character's true world. And when you get one, you know it. The empathic strike is like hitting a steel plate with a ball-peen hammer. When you hit it, your whole body knows it.

In the passage above, “**strike**” most nearly means

- (A) attack
- (B) resonance
- (C) stoppage
- (D) disadvantage

04 She lived in an apartment on Manhattan's Upper East Side, having moved from Hong Kong only after the death of her second husband. The family referred to her as “Qing Be Be,” a nick name meaning “Dearest Uncle”, apparently because of a family joke that she was part man. I looked at her short hair and dark pantsuit and liked what I saw; I hated dresses and had always been called a tomboy. Though my parents never spoke of it, I had heard vague rumors from my cousins and aunts that she had been divorced. They spoke about her divorce in a way that implied scandal, sorrow. I looked into her face for **signs** of either and saw only calm and intelligence. But that first night I did not utter more than a few words to her. And although I saw her regularly at subsequent family gatherings, it was only about five years later than I began to speak with her.

In the passage above, “**signs**” most nearly means

- (A) symbols
- (B) notices
- (C) gestures
- (D) indications

05 A teenager at the time, I felt caught in the middle of an **acute** identity crisis. As the first generation of my family born in the States, I was born between two cultures. Chinese American, I longed for a country I could call my own. I wanted a future but could relate to nothing of my past.

In the passage above, “**acute**” most nearly means

- (A) sharply pointed
- (B) keenly perceptive
- (C) shrill
- (D) severe

06 But the number 132 stuck in my stubborn cerebellum like a burr under a saddle, and it **resurfaced** later when I heard my art teacher announce to a shocked beginner class, “Every one of you birds has a hundred thousand bad drawings in you. The sooner you get rid of them, the better it will be for everybody.” It was the beginning of my understanding of the two primary rules of all creativity. The first is that you must love what you are doing; the second is that you must be willing to do the often dull and tiring work necessary to bring each creative endeavor to completion, and in that endeavor only the love should show. It took Chaplin more

than a hundred takes a thousand times to bring his incredible craft to the screen he loved so well, and never, never did the work show.

In the passage above, “**resurfaced**” most nearly means

- (A) smoothed over (B) covered anew
(C) appeared by mistake (D) came to mind

07 It also encourages candidates to concentrate their campaign efforts on battleground states while paying less attention to the majority of the nation’s voters. To these observers, the political inequality imposed by the electoral college does not merely emerge in rare cases, but systematically distorts the process of electing presidents every four years. A lucky few, courted endlessly on both sides, enjoy tremendous influence on presidential politics due simply to the **accident** of their geographic location, while the many are consigned to seeming irrelevance. Some advocates of reform argue simply that the electoral college deprives most Americans of a meaningful voice in the selection of their president — in other words, a vote that counts.

In the passage above, “**accident**” most nearly means

- (A) circumstance (B) event
(C) irregularity (D) surprise

08 Those who **back** direct popular elections have a good sound bite to throw at a public that, by and large, does not know much about the origins of its presidential election system. Naturally, these critics’ arguments sound irrefutable when they call for election of a president by “the majority of the people”. The reality, however, is that (unless there are only two candidates) election systems are unlikely to produce presidential candidates who are able to gain support from 50.1 percent of the people. Voters’ opinions vary too widely. Given the opportunity for a purely democratic vote, the most likely result is a fracturing of the electorate into many groups. The electoral college system seeks a better method. It produces a candidate who has gained the support of a majority of voters in a majority of states.

In the passage above, “**back**” most nearly means

- (A) reverse (B) subsidize
(C) champion (D) substantiate

09 By crossing from one to the other at noon, a person could spend the whole day here in shady comfort — or in colder weather, follow the winter sun. Anticipating a morning of reading, I pulled a novel out of my pack and looked for a place to **settle** on the flat, dusty floor of the west-facing shelter. Instead, my eyes

were startled by a smooth corn-grinding stone. It sat in the exact center of its rock bowl, as if the Hohokam woman or man who used this mortar and pestle had walked off and left them there an hour ago.

In the passage above, “**settle**” most nearly means

- (A) resolve (B) colonize
(C) rest (D) become orderly

10 At dusk my friends returned with wonderful tales of the ground they had covered. We camped for the night, refilled our canteens, and hiked back to the land of plumbing and a fair guarantee of longevity. But I treasure my memory of the day I lingered near water and covered no ground. I can’t think of a day in my life in which I’ve had such a clear **fix on** what it means to be human. Want is a thing that unfurls, unbidden like fungus, opening large upon itself, stopless, filling the sky. But needs, from one day to the next, are few enough to fit in a bucket, with room enough left to rattle like brittlebush in a dry wind.

In the passage above, “**fix on**” most nearly means

- (A) predicament regarding (B) direction for
(C) understanding of (D) preoccupation with

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	B	D	D	D	A	C	C	D



Practice 15



01 But the poetry boom has been a distressingly confined phenomenon. Decades of public and private funding have created a large professional class for the production and reception of new poetry, comprising legions of teachers, graduate students, editors, publishers, and administrators. Based mostly in universities, these groups have gradually become the **primary** audience for contemporary verse. Consequently, the energy of American poetry, which was once directed outward, is now increasingly focused inward.

In the passage above, “**primary**” most nearly means

- (A) elementary (B) initial
(C) prototypical (D) principal

02 When we got out breaths back from the climb, we went **right** to the tree where the great bull elephant had been seen standing, looking out to sea. The sandstone under our bare feet was flat, smooth, and weatherworn. It felt good, but we left no prints on it, and neither had the elephant. In the end, we had to admit defeat. We were no nearer learning anything new about our elephant.

In the passage above, “**right**” most nearly means

- (A) dutifully (B) cautiously
(C) correctly (D) directly

03 Before setting off, I stood once more where the old elephant had been and closed my eyes, searching for something, a scent perhaps, anything that would add **substance** to his existence. And when I opened my eyes and looked down, there it was!

In the passage above, “**substance**” most nearly means

- (A) reality (B) seriousness
(C) usefulness (D) assets

04 The phenomenon known as writer’s block — the temporary or chronic inability to put words on paper — is almost universally regarded as a highly

undesirable, not to say unpleasant, experience. It has been called the “unnatural thwarting of what struggles to come into being. But cannot” (Tillie Olsen); the “pitiable instances of long incubation producing no chick” (George Eliot). Artists beyond count have lamented the tortures of this condition. Which can **strike** the seasoned veteran as unpredictable as it does the beginner.

In the paragraph above, “**strike**” most nearly means

- (A) expunge
- (B) impress
- (C) ignite
- (D) afflict

05 Yet the surfeit of choice that confronts the omnivore brings stresses and anxieties between The Good Things to Eat and the Bad is second nature. And while our senses can help us draw the first **rough** distinctions between good and bad foods, we humans have to rely on culture to remember and keep it all straight.

In the paragraph above, “**rough**” most nearly means

- (A) crass
- (B) harsh
- (C) uncivilized
- (D) approximate

06 The **question** at the heart of green chemistry is how to design molecules and materials that will perform desired tasks without adverse impacts — ideally a material that is resource efficient and environmentally benign at every stage of the product’s life.

In the paragraph above, “**question**” most nearly means

- (A) proposal
- (B) interrogation
- (C) issue
- (D) favor

07 Work in the green chemistry **field** has really only gotten under way within the past decade or so — but new nontoxic chemicals designed to replace existing problematic synthetics are already in use.

In the paragraph above, “**field**” most nearly means

- (A) space
- (B) background
- (C) stadium
- (D) discipline

08 Not that they didn’t try. In the period between Jaws and the original Indiana Jones films (1975-1981), studio executives came to believe that so-called tentpole pictures (the studios’ major films) could effectively be put on an assembly line. But the concept of studio as creative czar never quite worked out. The studio hierarchs made as many bad **calls** as did their outside suppliers.

In the paragraph above, “**calls**” most nearly means

- (A) communications (B) challenges
(C) decisions (D) signals

09 Francis Coppola backed into directing The Godfather (a blockbuster hit) full of doubts and **reservations**, knowing that one star, Marlon Brando, was box office poison and another, Al Pacino, was an unknown. In Coppola's mind, this would probably be an art picture; even the cinematography, like the casting, was aimed more at cinephiles than at the mass audience. Since he didn't want to shoot it to begin with, at least he would have the satisfaction of shooting it his way.

In the paragraph above, "**reservations**" most nearly means

- (A) qualifications (B) hindrances
(C) guarantees (D) misgivings

10 That job description **raises** the question, what is documentary photography? The term was new in the 1930s, and even the concept was familiar only within a small network of social reformers.

In the paragraph above, "**raises**" most nearly means

- (A) cultivates (B) wagers
(C) promotes (D) provokes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	A	D	A	C	D	C	A	D



Practice 16



01 Documentary photographers are not social workers. Social reform is not the **object** of documentary photography. It may be a consequence because it can reveal situations and can be concerned with change.

In the paragraph above, “**object**” most nearly means

(A) entity	(B) purpose
(C) recipient	(D) essence

02 I remember the shiny plaid dress that Susan Green wore, her matching hair ribbon, and a petticoat that rustled as she moved. Ripening apples spiced the air with scent. High in the branches, dark plums huddled like bats. Susan **dragged** my arm because I’d slowed to stare at the plums, her eyes following mine, and when she demanded to know what I was looking at, I told her.

In the paragraph above, “**dragged**” most nearly means

(A) delayed	(B) pulled
(C) hung	(D) swept

03 But I can forcibly capture others. Not the other girls’ names, nor the cadence of their voices. Lots of details have faded through the **normal** vanishing and crumbling known as “graceful degradation”. Like an old photograph, my recall of that day has lost some of its color and clarity with passing years.

In the paragraph above, “**normal**” most nearly means

(A) natural	(B) methodical
(C) widespread	(D) unvarying

04 So much of what I’d read — so much of the myth of Bijah — assumed that he owned what he acquired through the goodness of Whites who had known him when he was a slave. Instead, we were discovering that like his freedom, Bijah got everything he owned through his own ingenuity. He acquired the Northfield **right** to land through his own astuteness, and the Sunderland land by adding his name to a legal petition.

In the paragraph above, “**right**” most nearly means

- (A) due (B) claim
(C) virtue (D) justice

05 If Bijay went to Guilford and began clearing the requisite five acres of each **lot**, his labor would pay toward the mortgage for one of the lots. The Princes would get their hundred acres, and Elijah would preserve his investment.

In the paragraph above, “**lot**” most nearly means

- (A) studio (B) group
(C) choice (D) parcel

06 Every — rich or poor — had soup stones in those days. I four ours a half hours bike ride out of town on what, before the port was built, used to be Crescent Beach. I had to wet my shoes and trouser legs to retrieve it from the plunging tide. Amongst the million grey-white granite rocks, it caught my eye, distinguished by a circling band of black which made the stone appear as if I had been split in two, then fixed with tar gum. It was a glinting and dramatic gem, still wet in that **hard** light, a perfect fit in my small hand.

In the paragraph above, “**hard**” most nearly means

- (A) intense (B) strict
(C) stable (D) firm

07 While implausible, Turin’s proposal is certainly a delightful potpourri of creativity, conjecture, extrapolation, and isolated observations. And it’s brazen: a universal theory of smell based on one man’s olfactory **impressions**. In a grand substitution of ego for psychophysics, Turin claims that Turin’s theory successfully predicts odors because they smell the way Turin says they do.

In the paragraph above, “**impressions**” most nearly means

- (A) memories (B) images
(C) influences (D) notions

08 We have an understanding. Please don’t judge my candidacy by the unseemliness of this proposal. I ask **directly** because the use of a go-between takes much time. Either method comes down to the same thing: a matter of parental approval. If you give your consent, I become Naomi’s yoshi. We’ll live in the House of Fuji. Without your consent, I must go to America, to secure a new home for my bride.

In the paragraph above, “**directly**” most nearly means

- (A) frankly (B) confidently
(C) without mediation (D) with precision

09 Akira came directly, breaking all tradition. Was that it? Had he followed **form** — had he asked his mother to speak to his father to approach a go-between — would Chie have been more receptive? He came on a winter's eve. He pounded on the door while a cold rain beat on the shuttered veranda, so at first Chie thought him only the wind. The maid knew better. Chie heard her soft scuttling footsteps, the creak of the door. Then the maid brought a calling card to the drawing room, for Chie.

In the paragraph above, “**form**” most nearly means

- (A) appearance (B) custom
(C) structure (D) nature

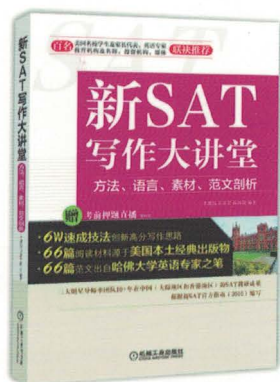
10 Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force — both online and on foot — searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender **ambivalent** feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

In the paragraph above, the word “**ambivalent**” most nearly means

- (A) unrealistic (B) conflicted
(C) apprehensive (D) supportive

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	A	B	D	A	D	C	B	B





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ISBN：978-7-111-53564-5

策划编辑：杨晓昱

编辑联系热线：348681240（QQ）

封面设计：红十月工作室

ISBN 978-7-111-53564-5



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定价：36.80元