



TOEFL

7天搞定

(第三版)

托福单词

Dictionary of iBT's English

· 无老师 编著 ·

- ◆ 史上最全的托福词汇
- ◆ 无懈可击的排列形式
- ◆ 新增镇魂单词包
- ◆ 新增网络互动学习
- ◆ 极具影响力的单词畅销书
- ◆ 必备托福真题资料

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
People who go outside are more successful and happier
than people who stay in villages.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
The government should support scientific research
that does not have any practical use.

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7

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加力托福词汇

——致不断进取中的无老师资料

谁是无老师

究竟谁是无老师？无老师是托福界最有名的老师，对真题研究最深入，对考生了解最清楚。究竟谁是无老师？无老师是一群托福精英，他们对语言有着狂热的爱好，对培训有着丰富的经验。那么究竟谁是无老师？无老师是一个心愿，希望考生能够培养出良好的学习习惯，不仅能在考试中取得高分，而且能因这种优秀的习惯受益终生。

无老师的资料总是最好的，比如这本《7天搞定托福单词》。

7天是一种记忆密码

7天的概念不是凭空诞生的，而是基于无老师对于心理学研究和考生复习特点的综合把握。按照心理学研究成果，“背单词”如果能坚持重复21天以上，你就会形成习惯；如果坚持重复90天以上，你就会形成稳定习惯；如果能坚持重复365天以上，你想改变都很困难。在这21天里，第一阶段，也就是最开始的1~7天是关键时期。在此阶段，大脑通过“编码”熟悉单词词义、写法、读音等。此阶段你需要十分刻意提醒自己加强记忆，要克服心理压力和时间的考验。如果能够坚持度过此阶段，重复和巩固单词记忆效果，在第7~21天里，背单词已经不会很痛苦，但是一不注意，你还会回复到从前，会有少量遗忘现象。因此，你还需要刻意提醒自己要努力。到了第三阶段，也就是第21~90天，你一般会爱上背单词，形成了习惯。这一阶段被称为“习惯的稳定期”。本书定义为“7天”，旨在告诉考生：如果你只有7天的时间背单词，那么你所背诵的单词是托福题库中最精华的部分；如果你能将此书重复3遍，书中的单词就会牢记不忘；如果你能坚持用此书长期背单词，就会养成良好而稳定的学习习惯，热爱单词记忆。

前测、词频和不同词序是专业记忆法

词频：这本书的词汇本身就是按照词频顺序排列的。对于考生而言，在开始背单词的时候，一定要选择最重要的单词优先记忆。这样记忆的时间最充分，理解最深刻。

前测：这是一种自我评估概念。考生可以通过前测考量自己的真实词汇水平。通过前测和乱序测试的比较，考生可以看到自己在单词记忆上的显著进步，这是鼓励，也是一种科学评估。

不同词序：在这本书里，有不同词序的单词排列，有按照词频的，有乱序的。之所以如此，也是基于考生的记忆习惯。当考生记忆单词到一定程度的时候，就会产生“位置记忆”。也就是说会有考生对单词本身印象模糊，但对单词的位置产生熟悉感。采用这种不同词序的排列就是为了强化考生单词记忆的准确性。

怎样使用本书的声音文件

声音文件是一种辅助记忆的工具。考生可以重点听自己不熟悉的单词，也可以通过音频自我测试对单词的掌握情况。

对于这本书，你可以背诵、测试、听音，循环往复。对于无老师，你可以咨询、群聊或者微博互动。如果你确实希望托福高分，无老师是你最可以信赖的坚强后盾。

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12 蒹
12 菀

编写说明

1. 《7天搞定托福单词》这本书将所有托福真题文章的内容合并在一起进行词频统计。统计结束之后，无老师再将所有单词根据出现频率由高到低排列，让我们先背出现次数多的，保证了背诵的最高效率。为了提高新托福考试的单词在这本单词书中的排位，本书在统计之前就已经将新托福文章里的单词按照两次进行计算，保证考友们背的单词都是最鲜活的单词。

2. 在词频统计结束之后，由无老师亲自筛选单词，将我们都已很熟悉的单词，比如apple, the等简单的单词全部去掉。这样极大地减少了考友们需要背的单词量。

3. 由于这本《7天搞定托福单词》里的单词是按照出现频率从高到低的次序排列的，因此极大地满足了不同考友的个性化需要。如果你需要考到100分以上，那么你就要把所有单词都背过，但是如果你仅需要考80分，那么你就可以不背出现频率为3次的单词，因为它们被考到的概率相对偏小。

4. 在同一出现频率上，《7天搞定托福单词》也打破了传统的排列方法，采用由Z~A的排列方式。这样可以防止在背诵时产生疲劳感。

5. 无老师为了降低大家的劳动强度，还将同词根的所有单词放到了一起，以方便记忆。因为将单词进行扩展是很简单的，难就难在把这个单词背下来。把同词根的单词放到一起，保证了一个单词一旦背下来，相关的一系列单词也就记住了。

6. 本单词书为了保持原汁原味，将单词在托福考试之中最常出现的形式作为默认显示方式列出，括号（ ）之中的内容为单词的原形。

7. 托福考试力求贴近生活，与国内考试的考试目的完全不同，因此国内考试会涉及的很多义项，在托福考试当中都不会考到。但是很多国内托福单词书，仅仅做了单词的罗列，根本没有列出考试之中常考什么不常考什么，结果就是让人经常有“这个单词背了，但是考试不考”的感觉。在这本书中，无老师对单词进行的解释均为在托福考试之中的常考义项，充分体现了“无老师了解托福界”这句话的本质。比如说since这个单词，在托福考试之中最常见的意思是“因为”，parallel这个单词有“相同，相似”的意项等，这些在其他托福单词书中没有解决的问题，在本书之中都一次性地解决了。

8. 本单词书之中所有的例句均为托福考试真题中出现的原句，保证本书每一个细节都是最贴近托福考试的。

9. 某些单词虽然出现次数很多，但是要么是人名，要么只在一篇文章之中出现过，因而这部分单词其实是无效的，无老师将这些单词全部挑出，放在了单词书的最后面。这样做是为了减少大家的工作量，节省背单词的时间。

10. 由于本书单词是按照词频从高到低的顺序排列的，我们不仅可以用来背单词，也可以把它当成考前冲刺单词的复习用书。

下面的“实例讲解”清晰地展示了本书的使用细节，方便广大考生阅读。

实例讲解

单词在真题中出现的次数

真题常考形式 单词原形 音标 单词释义

390 states (state [stert]) n. 状况, 状态 v. 陈述

56 statements (statement ['steitmənt]) n. 陈述

同词根单词

Example: In fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain.

例句, 默认为第一个单词的例句

在本书编写过程中，吕蕾、张靖娴、贾玉梅、江源、杨志、贾新颖、陈婧婧、贾明、赵敏、殷博、付静文、周传明、卢丹、李英、付立明、姜淑华、陈志爽、赵月、张淼、刘畅、牛雅超、贾红梅、郭双双、吕依儒、吕振富、赵文淼、张美荣、康兰等也参与了资料收集及部分编写工作，在此一并感谢。

特别鸣谢：“Shirley”、“Lanmingda”，“微型诗”等一众中国大陆、台湾、香港以及北美地区新托福考友的倾情助力。

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无老师

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List 1 第一天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

states	deformed
plants	produced
cause	sentence
fossils	term
mass	since
occur	sediment
objects	structure
ancient	nest
evidence	upper
urban	insects
manufacturing	established
relatively	colonial
meteorites	amount
goods	crafts
reflect	instruments
range	carbon
predators	gradually
democrats	projects
grain	rural
remove	currents
impulses	survive
skeletons	deposits
physical	acorns
spot	volcanic
renaissance	feathers
crust	

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

states (state [steɪt]) <i>n.</i> 状况	deformed (deform [di:'fɔ:m]) <i>v.</i> 使变形
plants (plant [plɑ:nt]) <i>n.</i> 工厂	produced (produce [prə'dju:s]) <i>v.</i> 生产
cause [kɔ:z] <i>n.</i> 原因	sentence ['sentəns] <i>v.</i> 宣判
fossils (fossil ['fɒsl]) <i>n.</i> 化石	term [tɜ:m] <i>v.</i> 把……称为
mass [mæs] <i>n.</i> 块	since [sɪns] <i>conj.</i> 因为
occur [ə'kɜ:] <i>v.</i> 发生	sediment ['sedɪmənt] <i>n.</i> 沉淀物
objects (object ['ɒbdʒɪkt]) <i>v.</i> 反对	structure ['strʌktʃə] <i>n.</i> 结构
ancient ['eɪnfənt] <i>adj.</i> 远古的	nest [nest] <i>n.</i> 巢
evidence ['eɪvɪdəns] <i>v.</i> 证明	upper ['ʌpə] <i>adj.</i> 上面的
urban ['ɜ:bən] <i>adj.</i> 都市的	insects (insect ['ɪnsekt]) <i>n.</i> 昆虫
manufacturing (manufacture [,mænʃə'fæktʃə]) <i>vt./n.</i> (大量)制造	established (establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ]) <i>v.</i> 建立
relatively ['relətɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 相当地	colonial [kə'ləʃnjəl] <i>adj.</i> 殖民地的
meteorites (meteorite ['mɪtɜ:raɪt]) <i>n.</i> 陨石	amount [ə'maʊnt] <i>n.</i> 数(量)
goods [gʊdz] <i>n.</i> 货物	crafts (craft [kra:ft]) <i>n.</i> 技艺, 手工艺
reflect [rɪ'flekt] <i>v.</i> 反射; 反映	instruments (instrument ['ɪnstɹəmənt]) <i>n.</i> 乐器; 器具
range [reɪndʒ] <i>n.</i> 山脉	carbon ['kɑ:bən] <i>n.</i> 碳
predators (predator ['predətə]) <i>n.</i> 掠夺者	gradually ['grædʒʊəli] <i>adv.</i> 慢慢地
democrats (democrat ['deməkræt]) <i>n.</i> 民主主义者	projects (project ['prɒdʒekt]) <i>n.</i> 计划 <i>v.</i> 计划; 投掷; 突出; 预计; 推断
grain [greɪn] <i>n.</i> 小颗粒	rural ['rʊə(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 乡下的
remove [rɪ'mu:v] <i>v.</i> 去掉	currents (current ['kʌrənt]) <i>n.</i> 气流
impulses (impulse ['ɪmpʌls]) <i>n.</i> 冲动	survive [sə'vaɪv] <i>v.</i> 幸存
skeletons (skeleton ['skelɪtən]) <i>n.</i> 骨骼	deposits (deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt]) <i>n.</i> 存款
physical ['fɪzɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 身体的	acorns (acorn ['eɪkɔ:n]) <i>n.</i> 橡树果
spot [spɒt] <i>n.</i> 斑点	volcanic [vɒl'kænik] <i>adj.</i> 火山的
renaissance [rə'neɪsəns] <i>n.</i> 复活	feathers (feather ['feðə]) <i>n.</i> 羽毛
crust [krʌst] <i>n.</i> 地壳	

390 states (state [steɪt]) *n.* 状况, 状态 *v.* 陈述

56 statements (statement ['steɪtmənt]) *n.* 陈述

Example: Various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain.

311 form [fɔ:m] *n.* 形状 *v.* 形成

5 deformed (deform [di:'fɔ:m]) *v.* 使变形; 使成畸形

3 reform [ri:'fɔ:m] *v.* 改造; 改革 *n.* 改良

Example: Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins.

281 plants (plant [plɑ:nt]) *n.* 植物, 工厂 *v.* 种植

10 plantation [plæn'teɪʃən] *n.* 种植园, 大农场

3 transplanted (transplant [træns'plɑ:nt]) *v.* 移居, 迁移

Example: Animal dung enriches the soil by providing nutrients for plant growth.

275 mentioned (mention ['menʃən]) *v.* 提到

Example: In 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not exceed 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321.

274 century ['sentʃəri] *n.* 世纪; 百年

Example: Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

274 author ['ɔ:θə] *n.* 作者

11 authority [ɔ:'θɔ:rti] *n.* 专家, 威信

Example: The author presents two theories for a historical phenomenon.

248 species ['spi:ʃi:z] (单复数同型) *n.* 种类; 人类

3 subspecies ['sʌb,spi:ʃi:z] *n.* 亚种

Example: Some species of tuna have specialized grooves in their tongue.

226 art [ɑ:t] *n.* 艺术

Example: Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact.

191 produced (produce [prə'dju:s]) *v.* 生产 *n.* 产品

69 production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 生产

53 products (product ['prɒdʌkt]) *n.* 产品

25 reproduction [ˌri:prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 生殖; 复制

16 reproduce [ˌri:prə'dju:s] *v.* 繁殖; 翻拍; 复制

10 productivity [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvəti] *n.* 生产力

6 productive [prə'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 多产的

6 reproductive [ˌri:prə'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 再生的; 复制的

Example: Other...may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains.

167 increase [ɪn'kri:z] v. 增加

Example: To increase the society's prosperity...

150 cause [kɔ:z] v. 导致 n. 原因

Example: Wind velocity also increases with altitude and may cause serious stress for trees, as is made evident by the deformed shapes at high altitudes.

136 regions (region ['ri:dʒən]) n. 区域

Example: It ranges from sea level in the Polar Regions to 4,500 meters in the dry subtropics and 3,500~4,500 meters in the moist tropics.

131 sentence ['sentəns] v. 宣判 n. 句子

Example: Where would the sentence best fit?

129 population [ˌpɒpjə'leɪʃən] n. 居民; 人口

Example: Have populations that are unstable been in response to climate conditions?

124 study ['stʌdi] v. 研究 n. 研究

Example: It is conceivable that before going hunting the hunters would draw or study pictures of animals and imagine a successful hunt.

124 fossils (fossil ['fɒsl]) n. 化石

2 fossilization [ˌfɒsəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] n. 化石作用

7 fossilized (fossilize ['fɒsəlaɪz]) v. 使成化石

Example: Pakicetus is the oldest fossil whale yet to be found.

121 theory ['θiəri] n. 理论, ……论

11 theorists (theorist ['θiəriɪst]) n. 理论家

4 theorized (theorize ['θiəriəɪz]) v. 建立理论; 理论化

Example: According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression.

121 term [tɜ:m] v. 把……称为 n. 学期, 任期

Example: During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig Party.

121 artists (artist ['ɑ:tɪst]) n. 艺术家

40 artistic [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] adj. 艺术的; 美术的

Example: For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for...

117 design [dr'zain] v. 设计

6 designers (designer [dr'zainə]) n. 设计者

Example: Architecture is the art and science of designing structures that organize and enclose space for practical and symbolic purposes.

113 source [sɔːs] *n.* 来源, 根源

Example: This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

110 environment [ɪn'vaɪənmənt] *n.* 环境

7 environmentalists (environmentalist [ɪn,vaɪə'nmentəlɪst]) *n.* 环境保护论者

Example: Many ecologists now think that the relative long-term stability of climax communities comes not from diversity but from the “patchiness” of the environment, an environment that varies from place to place supports more kinds of organisms than an environment that is uniform.

108 period ['pɪərɪəd] *n.* 时期

6 periodic [pɪərɪ'ɒdɪk] *adj.* 定期的

5 periodically [ˌpɪərɪ'ɒdɪk(ə)li] *adv.* 周期性地; 偶尔

Example: In the long run, electricity from large wind farms in remote areas might be used to make hydrogen gas from water during periods when there is less than peak demand for electricity.

107 society [sə'saɪəti] *n.* 社会

Example: Some theories of theater development focus on how theater was used by group leaders to govern other members of society.

107 activities (activity [æk'tɪvɪti]) *n.* 行动; 活动

Example: There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes.

106 mass [mæs] *n.* 块 *adj.* 大规模的

Example: The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial “peepshow” format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater.

105 since [sɪns] *conj.* 因为, 从……至今

Example: Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

105 emotions (emotion [ɪ'məʊʃən]) *n.* 情绪

35 emotional [ɪ'məʊʃənl] *adj.* 情绪的

Example: In psychodynamic theory, the purging of strong emotions or the relieving of tensions...

105 communities (community [kə'mju:nɪti]) *n.* 人群, 很多个体的集合体, 社区

Example: Each SMSA would contain at least one central city with 50, 000 inhabitants or more or two cities having shared boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50, 000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15, 000.

104 organisms (organism ['ɔ:gənɪzəm]) *n.* 生物

5 microorganisms (microorganism [ˌmaɪkrəʊ'ɔ:gənɪz(ə)m]) *n.* 微生物

Example: We can say that the properties of an ecosystem are more stable than the individual organisms that compose the ecosystem.

102 process [prə'ses] *n.* 过程 *v.* 加工; 处理, 办理

Example: In fact, damage to the environment by humans is often much more severe than damage by natural events and processes.

101 individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊəl] *n.* 个人, 个体 *adj.* 个别的

4 individualism [ɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊəlɪz(ə)m] *n.* 利己主义

Example: Because each individual is short-lived, the population of an opportunist species is likely to be adversely affected by drought, bad winters, or floods.

101 effect [ɪ'fekt] *n.* 结果 *v.* 造成

34 effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *adj.* 有效的

4 effectiveness [ɪ'fektɪvnis] *n.* 效力

Example: But for the black-tailed deer, human pressure has had just the opposite effect.

101 culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化; 耕种 *v.* 耕种

35 cultural ['kʌltʃərə] *adj.* 有修养的, 有文化的

Example: The arch was used by the early cultures of the Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures.

99 occur [ə'kɜː] *v.* 发生, 出现

8 occurrences (occurrence [ə'kʌrəns]) *n.* 发生, 事件

Example: They occur at the end of a succession.

99 include [ɪn'kluːd] *v.* 包括, 包含

4 inclusion [ɪn'kluːʒən] *n.* 内含, 内含物

Example: Some drawbacks to wind farms include visual pollution and noise, although these can be overcome by improving their design and locating them in isolated areas.

98 provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* 提供

Example: The land under wind turbines can be used for grazing cattle and other purposes, and leasing land for wind turbines can provide extra income for farmers and ranchers.

98 indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v.* 指出

11 indications (indication [ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃən]) *n.* 指出; 迹象

Example: To indicate that trance states were often associated with activities that took place inside caves, ...

96 sediment ['sedɪmənt] *n.* 沉淀物, 沉积

10 sedimentary [ˌsedɪ'mentəri] *adj.* 沉积的

7 sedimentation [ˌsedɪmen'teɪʃən] *n.* 沉淀作用; 沉降

Example: Petroleum, consisting of crude oil and natural gas, seems to originate from organic matter in marine sediment.

96 pressure ['preʃə(r)] *n.* 压力 *v.* 对……施加压力; 迫使

Example: Continued sedimentation—the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom—buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas.

96 particular [pə'tɪkjələ] *adj.* 特别的, 独有的

Example: She needed to test whether the birds preferred having the food at any particular point of the compass.

95 influence ['ɪnfluəns] *v.* 影响 *n.* 影响

5 influential [ɪnflu'ɛnʃəl] *adj.* 有影响的

Example: Impacts by meteorites represent one mechanism that could cause global catastrophes and seriously influence the evolution of life all over the planet.

94 modern ['mɒdən] *adj.* 现代的, 时髦的

Example: To contrast the relative sophistication of modern artists in solving problems related to the laws of physics, ...

94 impact ['ɪmpækt] *v.* 影响; 撞击 *n.* 作用, 冲击

Example: If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe.

93 heat [hi:t] *v.* 把……加热; 使激动 *n.* 热, 高潮, 热度

Example: Increase pressure and heat from the weight of the sediment and turn the organic remains into petroleum.

93 objects (object ['ɒbdʒɪkt]) *v.* 反对, 抗议 *n.* 物体; 目标

3 objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 客观的, 外在的 *n.* 目的, 实物

Example: They engraved animal figures on the shafts of spears and other objects.

90 types (type [taɪp]) *n.* 类型 *v.* 作为代表, 打字

Example: They may have used figurines to portray an ideal type or to express a desire for fertility.

90 power ['paʊə] *n.* 力; 势力; 权力 *v.* 使……有力量, 激励

4 hydropower ['haɪdrəʊ,paʊə] *n.* 水力发出的电力

Example: In the future, wind power is likely to become a major source of the world's energy supply.

90 major ['meɪdʒə] *adj.* 主要的, 大部分的 *n.* 主修专业

12 majority [mə'dʒɔrɪti] *n.* 多数, 大多数

Example: The technology is in place for a major expansion of wind power worldwide.

90 gas [gæs] *n.* 气体

4 gasoline ['gæsəlɪn] *n.* 汽油

3 outgassing ['aʊtgæsɪŋ] *n.* 除气作用

Example: These periods are times when wind turbines are powered by hydrogen gas.

88 cave [keɪv] *n.* 洞穴 *v.* 挖洞

5 caverns (cavern ['kævən]) *n.* 巨穴

Example: Scholars have wondered about the meaning of the subjects, location, and overpainting of Lascaux cave images.

87 techniques (technique [tek'ni:k]) *n.* 技巧; 技法

Example: Artists developed special techniques for painting the walls.

87 structure ['strʌktʃə] *n.* 结构, 构造 *v.* 建筑, 组织

15 structural ['strʌktʃərəl] *adj.* 结构的, 建筑的

Example: The Long-Term Stability of Ecosystems Plant communities assemble themselves flexibly, and their particular structure depends on the specific history of the area.

87 rapid ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 迅速的, 急促的 *n.* 急流

Example: A very dehydrated person, ...cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication.

86 ocean ['əʊʃən] *n.* 海洋

8 oceanic [,əʊʃɪ'ænik] *adj.* 海洋的

3 oceanographers (oceanographer [ˌəʊʃɪə'nɒgrəfə(r)]) *n.* 海洋学者

Example: It has been suggested that Pakicetus fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean.

86 ancient ['eɪnʃənt] *adj.* 远古的, 年老的

Example: To explain how ancient builders reduced the amount of time necessary to construct buildings from stone, ...

86 contained (contain [kən'teɪn]) *v.* 包含

12 containers (container [kən'teɪnə]) *n.* 容器; 集装箱

Example: The situation is most critical in Texas, where the climate is driest, the greatest amount of water is being pumped, and the aquifer contains the least water.

84 glaciers (glacier ['gleɪsjə]) *n.* 冰河

30 glacial ['gleɪsjəl] *adj.* 冰的; 冰河的

6 glaciation [ˌgleɪsɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 冰蚀

3 interglacial [ˌɪntə'gleɪʃəl] *n.* 两个冰河世纪之间的温暖时间段

Example: Sediments that hold water were spread by glaciers and are still spread by rivers and streams.

82 theater ['θɪətə(r)] *n.* 剧场; 电影院

Example: They produced and prerecorded the material that was shown in the theaters.

81 conditions (condition [kən'dɪʃən]) *n.* 情况; 环境

Example: In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions.

81 behavior [br'heɪvjə] *n.* 行为, 举止

6 behavioral [br'heɪvjər(ə)] *adj.* 行为的

Example: When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behavior.

80 variety [və'raɪəti] *n.* 变化, 多样性

68 various ['veəriəs] *adj.* 各种的

50 vary ['veəri] *v.* 改变, 变更, 变化

4 variables (variable ['veəriəb(ə)l]) *n.* 变数, 可变物

4 invariably [ɪn'veəriəb(ə)li] *adv.* 不变地, 一定地

Example: Facial expressions and emotional states interact with each other through a variety of feedback mechanisms.

80 nest [nest] *n.* 巢 *v.* 造巢

Example: Such nests also act as humidity regulators by allowing rain to drain into the bottom sections of the nest so that the eggs are not in direct contact with the water.

80 characteristics (characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk]) *n.* 特性, 特色 *adj.* 特有的

30 characterized (characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz]) *v.* 赋予特色

Example: The most striking characteristic of the plants of the alpine zone is their low growth form.

79 government ['gʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

4 governing (govern ['gʌvən]) *v.* 统治; 决定

Example: In contrast to the Democrats, the Whigs favored government aid for education.

79 energy ['enədʒi] *n.* 精力; 精神

5 energetic [ˌenə'dʒetɪk] *adj.* 精力充沛的

Example: Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy.

78 involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *v.* 包括

5 involvement [ɪn'vɒlvmənt] *n.* 包含

Example: Spillage from huge oil-carrying cargo ships, called tankers, involved in collisions or accidental groundings (such as the one off Alaska in 1989) can create oil slicks at sea.

78 essential [ɪ'senʃəl] *adj.* 重要的, 本质的

14 essentially [ɪ'senʃəli] *adv.* 实质上; 本来

Example: The paintings were directly related to hunting and were an essential part of a special preparation ceremony.

77 movement ['mu:vmənt] *n.* 运动; 运转

Example: A united, highly successful labor movement took shape.

77 evidence ['eɪdɪəns] *v.* 证明 *n.* 证据, 迹象

Example: Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives.

77 European [ˌjʊərəˈpiːən] *adj.* 欧洲的 *n.* 欧洲人

Example: Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands.

76 national ['næʃənəl] *n.* 国民 *adj.* 国家的

Example: Some oil lies under regions where drilling is forbidden, such as national parks or other public lands.

76 location [ləʊ'keɪʃən] *n.* 位置

43 located (locate [ləʊ'keɪt]) *v.* 找出, 位于

Example: Limiting drilling to accessible locations, ...

76 aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv] *adj.* 侵犯的; 有进取精神的

40 aggression [ə'ɡreʃən] *n.* 进攻; 侵略

4 aggressiveness [ə'ɡresɪvnəs] *n.* 侵犯; 进取

Example: When they are caused to frown, they rate cartoons as being more aggressive.

75 upper ['ʌpə] *adj.* 上面的, 上级的

Example: Ekman's observation may be relevant to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip" as a recommendation for handling stress.

75 atmosphere ['ætməsfiə] *n.* 大气; 气氛

13 atmospheric [ˌætməs'ferɪk] *adj.* 大气的

Example: The explosion lifted about 100 trillion tons of dust into the atmosphere, as can be determined by measuring the thickness of the sediment layer formed when this dust settled to the surface.

74 iron ['aɪən] *n.* 铁; 熨斗 *adj.* 铁的

Example: Scientific analysis reveals that the colors were derived from ochre and other iron oxides ground into a fine powder.

74 facial ['feɪʃəl] *adj.* 脸的, 脸部的

Example: A person's facial expression may reflect the person's emotional state.

72 clay [kleɪ] *n.* 黏土

Example: The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration.

71 urban ['ɜːbən] *adj.* 都市的

4 urbanization [ˌɜːbənə'zeɪʃən] *n.* 都市化

Example: Whig and Democratic areas of influence were naturally split between urban and rural areas, respectively.

71 painting ['peɪntɪŋ] *n.* 画, 绘画

29 painters (painter ['peɪntə]) *n.* 漆工

29 painted (paint [peɪnt]) *v.* 油漆; 画

3 overpainting [ˌɒvə'peɪntɪŋ] *n.* (油画) 覆盖色, 复绘

Example: In Southwest France in the 1940's, playing children discovered Lascaux Grotto, a series of narrow cave chambers that contain huge prehistoric paintings of animals.

71 economic [ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk] *adj.* 经济上的; 合算的

62 economy [i(:)'kɒnəmi] *n.* 经济

11 economically [i:kə'nɒmɪkəli] *adv.* 节俭地

6 economical [ˌi:kə'nɒmɪkəl] *adj.* 节俭的

Example: To indicate that not all economic activity in the High Plains is dependent on irrigation, ...

70 popular ['pɒpjələ] *adj.* 受欢迎的, 流行的

Example: Although origin in ritual has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only theory about how the theater came into being.

68 technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 技术, 工艺

24 technological [ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 技术的, 工艺的

Example: The development of projection technology made it possible to project images on a large screen.

68 layer ['leɪə] *n.* 层; 地层 *v.* 分层堆积

Example: The Earth's crust is thought to be divided into huge, movable segments, called plates, which float on a soft plastic layer of rock.

68 insects (insect ['ɪnsekt]) *n.* 昆虫

Example: Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs.

68 ability [ə'bɪləti] *n.* 能力; 才能

Example: Ekman argued that the ability to accurately recognize the emotional content of facial expressions was valuable for human beings.

67 generally ['dʒenərəli] *adv.* 通常, 普遍地, 逐渐地; 一般来说

Example: Above the tree line there is a zone that is generally called alpine tundra.

67 applied (apply [ə'plai]) *vi.* 使用; 适用于 *vt.* 使用

12 application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 申请 (表, 书)

Example: To demonstrate that an understanding of stability in ecosystems can be applied to help understand stability in other situations, ...

66 transportation [ˌtræns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən] *n.* 运输

35 transport [træns'pɔ:t] *v.* 传送, 运输

Example: Transportation networks began to decline.

66 methods (method ['meθəd]) *n.* 方法; 秩序

Example: The new methods of doing business involved a new and stricter sense of time.

66 manufacturing (manufacture [ˌmænjuː'fæktʃə]) vt. / n. (大量) 制造

3 manufacturers (manufacturer [ˌmænjuː'fæktʃərə]) n. 制造商

Example: After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers.

66 contributed (contribute [kən'trɪbjʊ:t]) v. 有助于

12 contributions (contribution [ˌkɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən]) n. 贡献

Example: Even living things contribute to the formation of landscapes.

63 quality ['kwɒləti] n. 品质, 特质

Example: They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.

63 marine [mə'ri:n] adj. 海的; 航海的; 海产的

6 submarine ['sʌbməri:n] n. 海底生物

Example: Microscopic organisms settle to the seafloor and accumulate in marine mud.

63 mammals (mammal ['mæmə]) n. 哺乳动物

Example: The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rain forest, holds a plethora of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets, and porcupines.

61 established (establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ]) v. 建立, 制定

10 establishment [ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt] n. 确立; 设施

Example: Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire.

60 extinction [ɪks'tɪŋkʃən] n. 消失

35 extinct [ɪks'tɪŋkt] adj. 灭绝的

Example: This break in Earth's history is marked by a mass extinction, when as many as half the species on the planet became extinct.

60 complex ['kɒmpleks] adj. 复杂的, 合成的 n. 复合物, 综合体

9 complexity [kəm'pleksɪti] n. 复杂, 复杂性

Example: Besides cave paintings, Upper Paleolithic people produced several other kinds of artwork, one of which has been thought to provide evidence of complex thought.

60 climate ['klaɪmɪt] n. 气候

17 climatic [klaɪ'mætɪk] adj. 气候上的

Example: We know that over the past 1000 years the climate has undergone major changes without any significant human intervention.

59 relatively ['relətɪvli] adv. 相当地; 比较而言

14 relative ['relətɪv] adj. 相对的, 有关系的

Example: To suggest that wind turbines result in relatively few bird deaths, ...

59 Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə] n. 木星

Example: The world anxiously watched as, every few hours, a hurtling chunk of comet plunged into the

atmosphere of Jupiter.

58 native ['neɪtɪv] *adj.* 本国的; 本地的; 与生俱来的

Example: Many tribal hunters, including some Native Americans, camouflaged themselves by wearing animal heads and hides.

58 erosion [ɪ'reɪʒən] *n.* 冲蚀, 侵蚀

32 erode [ɪ'rəʊd] *v.* 腐蚀; 侵蚀

Example: Dandelions are called opportunists because they contribute to the natural processes of erosion and the creation of gaps in the forest canopy.

58 contrast ['kɒntræst] *n.* 对比; 差异; 对照, 相反 *v.* 使对比, 使对照

Example: To contrast them to desert mammals, ...

58 construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* 建造, 建造物

21 constructed (construct [kən'strʌkt]) *vt.* 建造

8 reconstruct ['ri:kən'strʌkt] *vt.* 重建

6 reconstruction ['ri:kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* 重建

4 constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 建设性的

Example: It is the work of architects to create buildings that are not simply constructions but also offer inspiration and delight.

58 architecture ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə] *n.* 建筑学

31 architectural [ˌɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl] *adj.* 建筑学的

17 architects (architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt]) *n.* 建筑师

Example: To be architecture, a building must achieve a working harmony with a variety of elements.

57 supply [sə'plaɪ] *vt.* 供给

Example: To help society members better understand the forces controlling their food supply, ...

57 colonial [kə'lɒnjəl] *adj.* 殖民地的

39 colonies (colony ['kɒləni]) *n.* 殖民地

3 colonized (colonize ['kɒlənaɪz]) *vt.* 建立殖民地

3 colonization [ˌkɒlənaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 殖民; 殖民地化

Example: During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contributions of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States.

56 valley ['vælɪ] *n.* 山谷

Example: In the tropics, the valleys appear to be more favorable because they are less prone to dry out, they have less frost, and they have deeper soils.

56 meteorites (meteorite ['mi:tjəraɪt]) *n.* 陨石

Example: Twice in the twentieth century, large meteorite objects are known to have collided with Earth.

56 factors (factor ['fæktə]) *n.* 因素

Example: Various environmental factors may play a role.

56 desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠

25 desertification [,dezətifi'keɪʃən] *n.* 沙漠化

Example: Many factors have contributed to the great increase in desertification in recent decades.

56 appear [ə'piə] *vi.* 出现

32 appearance [ə'piərəns] *n.* 出现

17 disappear [,disə'piə] *vi.* 消失

Example: Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression.

56 amount [ə'maʊnt] *n.* 数(量) *vi.* (to) 合计

Example: There are adaptations that increase the amount of forward thrust as well as those that reduce drag.

55 summary ['sʌməri] *n.* 总结 *adj.* 摘要的

3 summarize ['sʌməraɪz] *v.* 总结, 概括

Example: Calculating a numerical summary of each solution, ...

55 stored (store [stɔ:]) *vt.* 贮藏 *n.* 商店

7 storefront ['stɔ:frʌnt] *n.* 店面

Example: Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored.

55 political [pə'litɪkəl] *a.* 政治的

16 politicians (politician [pəli'tɪʃən]) *n.* 政治家

Example: The Democratic and Whig Parties developed in response to the needs of competing economic and political constituencies.

55 plates (plate [pleɪt]) *n.* 盘子; 平板

3 plateau ['plætəʊ] *n.* 高原

Example: In the United States an estimated 97 million birds are killed each year when they collide with buildings made of plate glass, 57 million are killed on highways each year; at least 3.8 million die annually from pollution and poisoning; and millions of birds are electrocuted each year by transmission and distribution lines carrying power produced by nuclear and coal power plants.

55 goods [gʊdz] *n.* 货物, 商品

Example: This new form of manufacturing depended on the movement of goods to distant locations and a centralized source of laborers.

55 exposed (expose [ɪks'pəʊz]) *vt.* 暴露

10 exposition [,ekspə'zɪʃən] *n.* 讲解; 展览会

3 exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə] *n.* 暴露

Example: The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments, which are then carried away and later deposited as sediments.

55 elements (element ['elɪmənt]) *n.* 元素; 组成成分

Example: It works in compression to divert the weight above it out to the sides, where the weight is borne by the vertical elements on either side of the arch.

55 complete [kəm'pli:t] *v.* 使齐全; 完成 *adj.* 完整的

32 completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* 完整地; 彻底地

8 incomplete [,ɪnkəm'pli:t] *adj.* 不完全的

4 complement ['kɒmplɪmənt] *n.* 补足物

Example: Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes.

55 based (base [beɪs]) *n.* 基础 *vt.* (on) 建在……的基础上

Example: Unlike building materials, the methods of support used in architecture have not changed over time because they are based on physical laws.

55 advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 优势; 好处

2 disadvantage [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 不利 (条件)

4 advantageous [ˌædvən'teɪdʒəs] *adj.* 有利的

Example: Wind power has a significant cost advantage over nuclear power and has become competitive with coal-fired power plants in many places.

54 rarely ['reəli] *adv.* 很少

Example: They contain remote areas where the winds rarely die down.

54 rate [reɪt] *n.* 比率, 率 *vt.* 评估 *vi.* 被评价

Example: Given the aquifer's low recharge rate, its use for irrigation is causing water tables to drop and will eventually lead to its depletion.

54 protected (protect [prə'tekt]) *v.* 保护

16 protection [prə'tekʃən] *n.* 保护, 保卫

Example: Recall the fate of the Columbian white-tailed deer, now in a protected status.

54 pheromones (pheromone ['ferə,məʊn]) *n.* 外激素

Example: The information contained in pheromones, ...

54 features (feature ['fi:tʃə]) *n.* 特征, 特色

Example: It is a nonselective part of parental care and the defining feature of a mammal, the most important thing that mammals—whether marsupials, platypuses, spiny anteaters, or placental mammals—have in common.

54 expressions (expression [ɪk'spreʃən]) *n.* 表达, 措辞

52 expressed (express [ɪk'spres]) *n.* 快递 *v.* 表达, 表示

8 expressive [ɪk'spresɪv] *adj.* 表达的

Example: The differences between the written and oral modes of expression are not without consequences for an understanding of Native American literature.

54 defined (define [di'faɪn]) *v.* 给(词语等)下定义; 阐明(某事)

17 definition [,defɪ'nɪʃən] *n.* 定义

Example: The theater, then, is one tool whereby people define and understand their world or escape from unpleasant realities.

53 local ['ləʊkəl] *n.* 当地居民, 本地人 *adj.* 当地的; 地方的

7 localized (localize ['ləʊkəlaɪz]) *v.* 使局部化; 使具地方色彩

4 locally ['ləʊkəli] *adv.* 当地地; 地方地

Example: National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings.

53 mark [mɑ:k] *v.* 做记号于; 标明 *n.* 痕迹; 污点; 记号

4 markedly [mɑ:ktli] *adv.* 显著地; 明显地

Example: The end of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century were marked by the development of an international Art Nouveau style, characterized by sinuous lines, floral and vegetable motifs, and soft evanescent coloration.

53 ecosystems (ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm]) *n.* 生态系统

Example: Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being.

53 crafts (craft [krɑ:ft]) *n.* 技艺, 手艺

10 craftspeople ['krɑ:fts,pi:pl] *n.* 艺术家

6 handcrafted ['hænd,krɑ:ftɪd] *adj.* 手工制作的

3 craftsmanship ['krɑ:ftsmənʃɪp] *n.* 技能; 技术

Example: The earliest American folk art portraits come, not surprisingly, from New England—especially Connecticut and Massachusetts—for this was a wealthy and populous region and the center of a strong craft tradition.

52 experience [ɪks'pɪəriəns] *n.* 经验, 经历 *v.* 经历; 感受

Example: Even the most mundane beads may have traveled great distances and been exposed to many human experiences.

51 reflect [rɪ'flekt] *v.* 反射; 反映

7 reflection [rɪ'flekʃən] *n.* 反射; 倒影

Example: Their products, primarily silver plates and bowls, reflected their exalted status and testified to their customers' prominence.

51 origins (origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn]) *n.* 起源; 起因

40 original [ə'ɒrɪdʒənəl] *n.* 原物, 原作 *adj.* 最初的, 独创的

Example: They are of more recent origin than the Laetoli prints.

51 literature ['lɪtərɪtʃə] *n.* 文学; 著作

Example: Archaeological literature is rich in descriptions of pot making.

51 instruments (instrument ['ɪnstɹəmənt]) *n.* 乐器; 器具

7 instrumental [ˌɪnstɹə'mentl] *adj.* 仪器的

Example: For a century and a half the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music.

51 identified (identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ]) *v.* 确认; 识别

4 identifiable [aɪ'dentɪfaɪəbl] *adj.* 可认明的; 可识别的

Example: To identify a historically significant mountain range in the West, ...

50 substances (substance ['sʌbstəns]) *n.* 物质, 主旨

Example: Certain fungi and even some kinds of bacteria secrete substances known as antibiotics into their external environment.

50 role [rɔʊl] *n.* 角色; 作用, 任务

play a...role 起到了一个……样的作用

Example: They believed that it should be used to protect individual rights and public liberty, and that it had a special role where individual effort was ineffective.

55 range [reɪndʒ] *n.* 山脉, 范围, 行列 *v.* 排列, 使并列

7 ranged [reɪndʒd] *adj.* 排列的

6 ranging ['reɪndʒɪŋ] *n.* 测距; 距离修正

Example: Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands.

50 quantities (quantity ['kwɒntəntɪ]) *n.* 量, 总数

Example: Glaciers may form in permanently cold areas, and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys, carrying with them huge quantities of eroded rock debris.

50 primarily ['praɪməɪrɪli] *adv.* 首先; 首要地; 起初

25 primary ['praɪməɪri] *n.* 首选 *adj.* 主要的, 根本的

Example: In seeking to describe the origins of theater, one must rely primarily on speculation, since there is little concrete evidence on which to draw.

50 considered (consider [kən'sɪdə]) *v.* 考虑; 认为

23 considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] *adj.* 可观的, 相当的

4 considerably [kən'sɪdərəbəli] *adv.* 相当地

Example: Some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness.

50 aspect ['æspekt] *n.* 方面, 外观

Example: We need to know what aspects of a community are most important to the community's resistance to destruction, as well as its recovery.

50 approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* 方法; 接近 *v.* 靠近, 接近

Example: Approaching crafts from the point of view of function, we can divide them into simple categories: containers, shelters and supports.

49 pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] *adj.* 和解的; 温和的

Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] *n.* 太平洋 *adj.* 太平洋的

Example: The Native American peoples of the north Pacific Coast created a highly complex maritime culture as they invented modes of production unique to their special environment.

49 grasses (grass [grɑ:s]) *n.* 草, 草原 *v.* 使吃草, 放牧

4 grasshoppers (grasshopper ['grɑ:ʃhɒpə]) *n.* 蚱蜢; 轻型飞机

3 grassland ['grɑ:slænd] *n.* 牧草地; 草原

Example: In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant.

49 carbon ['kɑ:bən] *n.* 碳

8 carbohydrates (carbohydrate [,kɑ:bəʊ'hɑɪdreɪt]) *n.* 碳水化合物, 糖类

6 carbonate ['kɑ:bəneɪt] *n.* 碳酸盐 *v.* 使变成碳酸盐

3 carboniferous [,kɑ:bə'nɪfərəs] *adj.* 含碳或煤的

3 carbonic [kɑ:'bɒnɪk] *adj.* 碳的; 由碳得到的

Example: Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentrations of these pollutants were altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycle.

48 Whigs (Whig [wɪg]) *n.* 辉格党 (英国历史上的一个政党)

Example: The Democratic and Whigs Parties developed in response to the needs of competing economic and political constituencies.

48 predators (predator ['predətə]) *n.* 掠夺者, 食肉动物

4 predatory ['predətərɪ] *adj.* 掠夺的, 捕食生物的

4 predation [prɪ'deɪʃən] *n.* 动物的捕食行为

Example: First, the major predators of deer—wolves, cougar, and lynx—have been greatly reduced in numbers.

48 particles (particle ['pɑ:tɪkl]) *n.* 粒子, 极小量

Example: The mineral particles found in soil range in size from microscopic clay particles to large boulders.

48 forces (force [fɔ:s]) *n.* 力量, 势力, 武力 *v.* 强迫, 推动

16 forced [fɔ:st] *adj.* 强迫的; 不得已的

Example: To be sure, their evaluation of the technical flaws in 1930s sound experiments was not so far off the mark, yet they neglected to take into account important new forces in the motion picture field that, in a sense, would not take no for an answer.

48 advanced (advance [əd'vɑ:ns]) *n.* 前进; 增长 *v.* 使向前移动; 推进 *adj.* 先行的

3 advancement [əd'vɑ:nsmənt] *n.* 前进; 促进; 进展

Example: Some 800 years ago, Alaska's Hubbard Glacier advanced toward the sea, retreated, and advanced again 500 years later.

47 squares (square [skweə]) *n.* 广场; 方形物 *adj.* 正方形的; 平方的

Example: Steam was accumulated in a large, double-acting vertical cylinder, but the steam reached only a few pounds of pressure per square inch.

47 rise [raɪz] *n.* 上升, 上涨, 增加 *v.* 上升, 上涨

Example: Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles.

47 gradually ['grædjʊəli] *adv.* 慢慢地; 渐渐地

Example: Then as industrialization became increasingly complicated, the craft techniques of preindustrial society gradually gave way to a technology based on the systematic application of scientific knowledge and scientific methods.

47 frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv.* 频繁地, 屡次地

11 frequent ['fri:kwənt] *adj.* 时常发生的

Example: Some humans hunt more frequently than gray wolves.

47 diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪti] *n.* 差异; 多样性

17 diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s] *adj.* 不同的; 变化多的

5 diversions (diversion [daɪ'vɜ:ʃən]) *n.* 转移

Example: At one time, ecologists believed that species diversity made ecosystems stable.

47 democrats (democrat ['deməkræt]) *n.* 民主主义者

9 democratic [,demə'krætɪk] *adj.* 民主的

Example: In contrast to the Democrats, the Whigs favored government aid for education.

46 style [stɑɪl] *n.* 风格, 作风 *v.* 称呼; 设计

5 stylized (stylize ['staɪlaɪz]) *v.* 使风格化

3 stylistic [stɑɪ'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 格式上的

Example: The glass objects of this style were elegant in outline, although often deliberately distorted, with pale or iridescent surfaces.

46 significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] *adj.* 重要的

17 significance [sɪg'nɪfɪkəns] *n.* 重要性; 意义

15 significantly [sɪg'nɪfɪkəntli] *adv.* 意味深长地; 值得注目地

Example: The design of an object is considered more significant than its function.

46 projects (project ['prɒdʒekt]) *n.* 计划 *v.* 计划; 投掷; 突出; 预计; 推断

31 projection [prə'dʒekʃən] *n.* 发射; 突出部分; 计划

11 projector [prə'dʒektə] *n.* 放映机

Example: The development of projection technology made it possible to project images on a large screen.

46 preserved (preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v]) v. 保存, 保藏

17 preservation [ˌprezə(:)'veɪʃən] n. 保存, 保护

Example: Ichthyosaurs had a higher chance of being preserved than did terrestrial creatures because, as marine animals, they tended to live in environments less subject to erosion.

46 grain [greɪn] n. 小颗粒; 谷物 v. 使成粒状

Example: In agriculture, the transformation was marked by the emergence of the grain elevators, the cotton presses, the warehouses, and the commodity exchanges that seemed to so many of the nation's farmers the visible sign of a vast conspiracy against them.

45 whale [weɪl] n. 鲸

Example: Beluga whale mothers, for example, nurse their calves for some twenty months, until they are about to give birth again and their young are able to find their own food.

45 thus [ðʌs] adv. 如此, 因此

Example: Inevitably, the practical functions that shelters are designed to fulfill play a strong role in determining their appearance and thus, in part, their artistic character.

45 shape [ʃeɪp] n. 外形, 形态 v. 使成形; 塑造

37 shapes [ʃeɪps] n. 外形, 形态

Example: Florida gars are sometimes confused with a similarly shaped but unrelated needlefish, which are marine but commonly enter freshwater.

45 relationship [rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp] n. 关系, 关联

Example: Scientists have discovered that for the last 160, 000 years, at least, there has been a consistent relationship between the amount of carbon dioxide in the air and the average temperature of the planet.

45 lack [læk] n. 欠缺; 不足 v. 缺乏, 不足

12 lacked [lækd] v. 欠缺; 不足

6 lacks [læks] n. 欠缺; 不足

Example: American producers often lacked knowledge about the necessary equipment for the transition to sound films.

45 galaxies (galaxy ['gæləksɪ]) n. 星系; 银河

Example: Astronomers have measured the abundance of helium throughout our galaxy and in other galaxies as well.

45 draw [drɔ:] n. 平局; 吸引人的事物 v. 取, 画

Example: This theory is suggested by evidence of chips in the painted figures, perhaps made by spears thrown at the drawings.

45 discovered (discover [dɪs'kʌvə]) v. 发现; 找到

Example: The best-known specimens are the remarkable tracks discovered at Laetoli, Tanzania, by Mary Leaky.

45 decades (decade ['dekeɪd]) *n.* 十年

Example: Biological diversity has become widely recognized as a critical conservation issue only in the past two decades.

44 labor ['leɪbə] *n.* 劳工; 劳动

3 laborious [lə'beɪəriəs] *adj.* 费力的, 吃力的

3 laborer ['leɪbərə] *n.* 劳动者

Example: The region around Hopewell had everything needed for iron production: a wealth of iron ore near the surface, limestone for removing impurities from the iron, hardwood forests to supply the charcoal used for fuel, rushing water to power the bellows that pumped blasts of air into the furnace fires, and workers to supply the labor.

44 function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 功能 *v.* 活动; 运行

20 functional ['fʌŋkʃənl] *adj.* 功能的; 实用的

4 functionalism ['fʌŋkʃənəlɪzəm] *n.* 功能主义

Example: Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself.

44 craters (crater ['kreɪtə]) *n.* 火山口

Example: Close observation of craters, combined with the way the Moon diffusely reflects sunlight, led to the understanding that the Moon is covered by a surface layer, or regolith, that overlies the solid rock of the Moon.

43 sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] *n.* 雕刻, 雕刻品 *v.* 雕刻

5 sculptural ['skʌlptʃərəl] *adj.* 雕刻的, 雕刻般的

6 sculptures ['skʌlptʃəs] *n.* 雕像, 雕刻品

Example: In addition, there was an important group of sculptures made for religious use, the majority of which were produced in earthenware.

43 rural ['rʊərə(ə)l] *adj.* 乡下的, 乡村风味的

Example: Local studies indicate that nearly three-quarters of the population—in the North and South, in the emerging cities of the Northeast, and in the restless rural counties of the West—changed their residence each decade.

43 replaced (replace [rɪ(:)'pleɪs]) *v.* 取代

Example: To maintain the cave system, the elements of fire under ice must remain in equilibrium, enough snow must fill the crater each year to replace that melted from below.

43 held (hold [həʊld]) *v.* 认为; 握着

Example: Deserts contain large amounts of groundwater when they are compared to the amounts they hold in surface stores such as lakes and rivers.

43 dioxide [daɪ'ɒksaɪd] *n.* 氧化物

Example: We assume that volcanoes spewed out the same gasses then as they do today: mostly water vapor (about 80 percent), carbon dioxide (about ten percent), and up to a few 10 percent nitrogen.

43 cetaceans (cetacean [sɪ'teɪʃən]) *n.* 鲸

Example: Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans.

42 organic [ɔ:'gænik] *adj.* 器官的, 组织的; 有机的

8 organs (organ ['ɔ:gən]) *n.* 器官

3 organically [ɔ:'gænikli] *adv.* 有机耕作地

Example: Petroleum, consisting of crude oil and natural gas, seems to originate from organic matter in marine sediment.

42 remove [rɪ'mu:v] *v.* 去掉; 移动

6 removing [rɪ'mu:vɪŋ] *n.* 拆迁; 消除

4 removal [rɪ'mu:vəl] *n.* 移动; 搬迁

Example: In artificial incubation programs, aviculturists remove eggs from the nests of parrots and incubate them under laboratory conditions.

42 entire [ɪn'taɪə] *adj.* 全部的, 全部的

Example: For example, one sign of this condition is the appearance of the comic vision, since comedy requires sufficient detachment to view some deviations from social norms as ridiculous rather than as serious threats to the welfare of the entire group.

42 depended (depend [dɪ'pend]) *v.* 依靠; 相信

11 dependent [dɪ'pendənt] *n.* 依赖他人者 *adj.* 依赖的, 从属的

3 interdependence [ˌɪntə'dɪpendəns] *n.* 互相依赖

Example: Depending on how the tool is used, characteristic chippage patterns and microscopically distinguishable polishes develop near the edges.

42 currents (current ['kʌrənt]) *n.* 气流; 倾向; 电流 *adj.* 当前的; 流行的

Example: Their fossilization required a suite of factors: a slow rate of decay of soft tissues, little scavenging by other animals, a lack of swift currents and waves to jumble and carry away small bones, and fairly rapid burial.

42 adapted (adapt [ə'dæpt]) *v.* 使适应; 改写

21 adaptations (adaptation [ˌædæp'teɪʃən]) *n.* 适应; 改写本; 改编

3 adaptive [ə'dæptɪv] *adj.* 适合的; 适应的

3 adaptability [ədæptə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 顺应性; 适合性

Example: Keen observers and quick learners, they are astute about the intentions of other creatures, including researchers, and adapt at avoiding them.

41 steam [sti:m] *n.* 蒸气

7 steamboats (steamboat ['sti:mbəʊt]) *n.* 汽船, 轮船

Example: In the steam-engine analogy, verbal aggression may vent some of the aggressive steam.

41 folk [fəʊk] *n.* 人们 *adj.* 民间的, 民众的

Example: A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is

homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals.

41 fibers (fiber ['faɪbə]) *n.* 纤维

Example: Although we now tend to refer to the various crafts according to the materials used to construct them—clay, glass, wood, fiber, and metal—it was once common to think of crafts in terms of function, which led to their being known as the “applied arts”.

41 feet [fi:t] *n.* 脚; 英尺

Example: Today, well over a century later, there is still little direct evidence of what lies beneath our feet.

41 drilling (drill [dri:l]) *n.* 钻, 钻头 *v.* 钻, 钻孔

Example: Thus drilling into the ice was tantamount to drilling back through time.

41 act [ækt] *n.* 法案 *v.* 扮演; 举动像……

Example: A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides information concerning how people think and act.

40 wire ['waɪə] *n.* 电线

Example: Photoflash is now generated electronically, but the earliest form, first used in 1864, was a paper bag containing magnesium wire and some oxygen-rich substance, such as potassium chlorate.

40 remains (remain [rɪ'meɪn]) *v.* 剩下; 保持不变

Example: After 1785, the production of children’s books in the United States increased but remained largely reprints of British books, often those published by John Newbery, the first publisher to produce books aimed primarily at diverting a child audience.

40 related (relate [rɪ'leɪt]) *v.* 将 (两事物) 联系起来

11 relation [rɪ'reɪʃən] *n.* 关系

Example: The TVA is a unique institution in that it brings all the water-related functions of the federal government under a single body.

40 impulses (impulse ['ɪmpʌls]) *n.* 冲动; 刺激; 脉冲

Example: Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses).

40 illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *v.* 举例说明, 阐明

6 illustrations (illustration [,ɪləs'treɪʃən]) *n.* 例证, 插图

Example: Three of the answer choices below are used in the passage to illustrate constructive processes and two are used to illustrate destructive processes.

40 huge [hju:dʒ] *adj.* 巨大的

Example: As the great ice sheets that covered North America during the last ice age steadily melted away, huge volumes of water flowed from them.

40 emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v.* 强调

12 emphasis ['emfəsɪs] *n.* 对……的强调, 加强

Example: Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group.

39 survive [sə'vaɪv] *v.* 活下来, 幸存

30 survival [sə'vaɪvəl] *n.* 留住生命, 生存

Example: In spite of problems with their condition, restoration, and preservation many panel paintings have survived, and today many of them are housed in museum collections.

39 settlers (settler ['setlə]) *n.* 移民者

11 settle ['setl] *v.* 决定; 安放

24 settlement ['setlmənt] *n.* 解决; 殖民

Example: It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.

39 paleolithic [ˌpæliəʊ'lɪθɪk] *adj.* 旧石器时代的

Example: Cave art seems to have reached a peak toward the end of the Upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing.

39 interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n.* 利息; 利益; 嗜好 *v.* 使感兴趣

Example: The Democratic Party primarily represented the interests of the market, banks, and commerce.

39 demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *v.* 论证, 证明

Example: This universality in the recognition of emotions was demonstrated by using rather simple methods.

39 artisans (artisan [ˌɑ:tɪ'zæn]) *n.* 工匠; 技工

Example: Unlike modern industrial potters, prehistoric artisans created each of their pieces individually, using the simplest technology but demonstrating remarkable skill in making and adorning their vessels.

39 affected (affect [ə'fekt]) *v.* 影响

Example: Historian David Donald has written, "Social atomization affected every segment of society", and it seemed to many people that "all the recognized values of orderly civilization were gradually being eroded".

38 skeletons (skeleton ['skelɪtən]) *n.* 骨骼; 梗概 *adj.* 骨骼的; 概略的

Example: The tiny, delicate skeletons are usually scattered by scavengers or destroyed by weathering before they can be fossilized.

38 plains (plain [pleɪn]) *n.* 平原, 草原 *adj.* 简单的

Example: The other species, the Columbian white-tailed deer, in earlier times was common in the open prairie country, it is now restricted to the low, marshy islands and flood plains along the lower Columbia River.

38 oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən] *n.* 氧

Example: The organic matter may partially decompose, using up the dissolved oxygen in the sediment.

38 interior [ɪn'tɪəriə] *n.* 内部, 内政 *adj.* 内的, 内侧的

Example: Modern architectural forms generally have three separate components comparable to elements of the human body; a supporting skeleton or frame, an outer skin enclosing the interior spaces, equipment, similar to the body's vital organs and systems.

38 engines (engine ['endʒɪn]) *n.* 引擎

18 engineering [ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ] *n.* 工程

Example: To provide evidence that airplane engines have studied the design of fish bodies...

38 electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ] *n.* 电, 电学, 电流

15 electrical [ɪ'lektrɪk(ə)] *adj.* 与电有关的, 用电的

13 electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] *adj.* 导电的, 电动的

Example: In 1994 there were nearly 20, 000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3, 000 megawatts of electricity.

38 deposits (deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt]) *n.* 存款; 堆积物

3 deposition [ˌdepə'zɪʃən] *n.* 罢免; 宣誓作证

Example: Continued sedimentation—the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom—buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas.

38 crows (crow [krəʊ]) *n.* 乌鸦; 欢呼声 *v.* 啼, 报晓

Example: When it comes to substantive—particularly behavioral—information, crows are less well known than many comparably common species and, for that matter, not a few quite uncommon ones: the endangered California condor to cite one obvious example.

38 continue [kən'tɪnjuː] *v.* 继续, 延长

15 continuous [kən'tɪnjʊəs] *adj.* 连续的, 连续不断的

4 continuum [kən'tɪnjʊəm] *n.* 连续

3 continuity [ˌkɒntɪ'njuːɪtɪ] *n.* 连续性

Example: Later on in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Fort Vancouver became the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, deer populations continued to fluctuate.

38 cells (cell [sel]) *n.* 单元, 电池

6 celled [seld] *adj.* 含有某种或若干小细胞的

Example: Backup power could also be provided by linking wind farms with a solar cell, with conventional or pumped-storage hydropower, or with efficient natural-gas-burning turbines.

38 attract [ə'trækt] *v.* 引起

24 attractive [ə'træktɪv] *adj.* 吸引人的

6 attraction [ə'trækʃən] *n.* 吸引

Example: Whigs were able to attract support only in the wealthiest parts of the economy because Democrats dominated in other areas.

37 private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的, 私立的

Example: With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private.

37 physical ['fɪzɪkəl] *adj.* 身体的, 自然的, 物质的 *n.* 体格检查

6 physicists (physicist ['fɪzɪsɪst]) *n.* 物理学者

Example: Sensitivity to physical laws is thus an important consideration for the maker of applied-art objects.

37 gathering (gather ['gæðə]) v. 使聚集

Example: Four specific activities have been identified as major contributors to the desertification processes: overcultivation, overgrazing, firewood gathering, and overirrigation.

37 dyes (dye [daɪ]) n. 染料; 染色 v. 染, 染色

Example: Petrochemicals such as dyes, fertilizer, and plastic are also manufactured from the petroleum.

37 decline [dɪ'klaɪn] n. 下降; 衰退 v. 下降, 下跌

Example: Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society.

37 consisting (consist [kən'sɪst]) v. 组成, 构成

15 consistent [kən'sɪstənt] adj. 一致的, 并立的

Example: The total volume of water in the saturated sample must therefore be thought of as consisting of water that can, and water that cannot, drain away.

36 tunas (tuna ['tju:nə]) n. 金枪鱼

Example: Because they are always swimming, tunas simply have to open their mouths and water is forced in and over their gills.

36 responses (response [rɪs'pɒns]) n. 反应, 响应

Example: The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

36 specific [sprɪ'sɪfɪk] n. 特性 adj. 特殊的, 明确的

3 specifically [sprɪ'sɪfɪkəlɪ] adv. 特别地; 具体地

Example: Plant communities assemble themselves flexibly, and their particular structure depends on the specific history of the area.

36 promote [prə'məʊt] v. 晋升; 促进

5 promotion [prə'məʊʃən] n. 晋级, 增进

Example: The killing of birds of prey by wind turbines has pitted environmentalists who champion wildlife protection against environmentalists who promote renewable wind energy.

36 audience ['ɔ:dʒəns] n. 观众, 听众

Example: They not only hide the real face of the mask wearer but they often evoke powerful emotions in the audience—anger, fear, sadness, joy.

36 acorns (acorn ['eɪkɔ:n]) n. 橡树果

Example: Although oaks produce thousands of acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots.

35 traditional [trə'dɪʃən(ə)l] adj. 传统的

28 tradition [trə'dɪʃən] *n.* 传统, 惯例

Example: If a pot has no bottom or has large openings in its sides, it could hardly be considered a container in any traditional sense.

35 stability [stə'bɪləti] *n.* 稳定, 稳定性

Example: In the years following 1820, after several decades of relative stability, the economy entered a period of sustained and extremely rapid growth that continued to the end of the nineteenth century.

35 spot [spɒt] *n.* 斑点, 斑块 *v.* 点缀, 认出

Example: The pale, smooth desert plain provides a perfect backdrop for spotting meteorites, which are usually dark brown or black.

35 sculptors (sculptor ['skʌlptə(r)]) *n.* 雕刻家

Example: He urged musicians to follow the example of the sculptors, painters, architects, and scholars who had rediscovered ancient art and literature.

35 obtained (obtain [əb'teɪn]) *v.* 得到, 获得

Example: Blues were obtained from indigo, which was widely...

35 nitrogen ['naɪtrədʒən] *n.* 氮

Example: The Earth's atmosphere, by comparison, is mainly nitrogen, with a fair amount of oxygen as well.

35 melting (melt [melt]) *v.* 融化; 溶化

Example: The resulting internal heat keeps what would otherwise be ice melted almost to the surface.

35 landscape ['lændskeɪp] *n.* 风景, 地容地貌

Example: Los Angeles was a decentralized metropolis, sprawling across the desert landscape over an area of 400 square miles.

35 evolution [ˌi:və'lju:ʃən] *n.* 进化, 进展

16 evolutionary [ˌi:və'lju:ʃənəri] *adj.* 发展的; 渐进的

Example: They are an example of a common theme in evolution, the more or less parallel development of different types of body structure and function for the same reason—in this case, for flight.

35 eventually [rɪ'ventʃʊəli] *adv.* 最后; 终于

Example: The earliest pterosaurs arose near the end of the Triassic period of the Mesozoic Era, some 70 million years before the first known fossils of true birds occur, and they presumably dominated the skies until they were eventually displaced by birds.

35 distinguished (distinguish [dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃ]) *v.* 区别……; 辨认出

Example: Still, the proclivity to play hot distinguished the jazz musician from other instrumentalists.

35 core [kɔː] *n.* 争论的核心, 果心

Example: Their composition is thought to be similar to that of Earth's iron core and indeed they might have once made up the core of a large planetoid that disintegrated long ago.

35 composed (compose [kəm'pəʊz]) v. 组成; 作曲

30 composition [,kɒmpə'zɪʃən] n. 写作; 作品

16 composers (composer [kəm'pəʊzə]) n. 作曲家, 设计者

Example: They are composed of iron and nickel along with sulfur, carbon, and traces of other elements.

34 volcanic [vɒl'kænik] adj. 火山的

10 volcanoes (volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ]) n. 火山

Example: These hominids walked across a stretch of moist volcanic ash, which was subsequently turned to mud by rain, and which then set like concrete.

34 vast [vɑːst] adj. 巨大的, 非常的

Example: When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes.

34 trail [treɪl] n. 痕迹; 足迹; 跟踪

Example: When a bloodhound trails a human being, what does it actually smell? The human body, which consists of about 60 trillion living cells, sheds exposed skin at a rate of 50 million cells a day.

34 renaissance [rɪ'neɪsəns] n. 复活, 文艺复兴

Example: The Harlem Renaissance, a movement of the 1920's, marked the twentieth century's first period of intense activity by African Americans in the field of literature, art, and music in the United States.

34 religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] adj. 宗教性的

2 religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən] n. 宗教; 宗教团体

Example: The eighteenth century had seen a gradual shift away from the spiritual intensity of earlier American religious writings for children, toward a more generalized moralism.

34 reactions (reaction [rɪ'ækʃən]) n. 反应

2 react [rɪ'ækt] v. 对……做出反应

Example: As the children's book market expanded, then, what both public and publishers wanted was the kind of fiction Maria Edgeworth wrote: stories interesting enough to attract children and morally instructive enough to allay adult distrust of fiction, American reaction against imported books for children set in after the War of 1812 with the British.

34 petroleum [prɪ'trɒɪlɪəm] n. 石油

Example: Oil is formed when organic material trapped in sediments is slowly buried and subjected to increased temperatures and pressures, transforming it into petroleum.

34 observations (observation [,əbzɜː'veɪʃən]) n. 观察

Example: A useful theory, in addition to explaining past observations, helps to predict events that have not as yet been observed.

34 oak [əʊk] n. 橡树

Example: An oak tree is a good example of a competitor.

34 normally ['nɔ:məli] *adv.* 正规地, 正常地

Example: Normally, the remains of a plant or animal are completely destroyed through predation and decay.

34 focus ['fəʊkəs] *n.* 焦点; 中心 *v.* 使聚焦, 聚焦在

Example: These writers, called naturalists, often focused on economic hardship, studying people struggling with poverty, and other aspects of urban and industrial life.

34 flight [flaɪt] *n.* 飞行; 飞跃

Example: Needless to say, each short run between “flight attempts” is directed away from the nest.

34 feathers (feather ['feðə]) *n.* 羽毛

Example: By the mid-1870's, however, the best glass fibers were finer than silk and could be woven into fabrics or assembled into imitation ostrich feathers to decorate hats.

34 evolved (evolve [ɪ'vɒlv]) *v.* 逐渐形成; 进化

Example: Birds, despite sharing common reptilian ancestors with pterosaurs, evolved quite separately and have been much more successful in their dominance of the air.

34 estimated (estimate [ɪ'stɪmeɪt]) *v.* 估计

Example: In North America, potash making quickly became an adjunct to the clearing of land for agriculture, for it was estimated that as much as half the cost of clearing land could be recovered by the sale of potash.

34 crust [krʌst] *n.* 地壳; 外壳

4 crustal ['krʌstəl] *adj.* 地壳的

Example: Normally, slow cooling occurs when the crust is invaded by magma that remains buried well below the surface.

34 conflict ['kɒnflɪkt] *n.* 冲突, 矛盾 *v.* 矛盾, 冲突

Example: Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them.

本天乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后,请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

attraction	distinguished	core	volcanoes
physicists	vast	trail	gas
economical	popular	technology	majority
technological	layer	insects	ability
generally	applied	application	produced
reproduction	various	invariably	nest
characteristics	reproductive	increase	cause
regions	sentence	population	study
fossils	oceanographers	indications	sediment
theory	architecture	theorists	term
artists	design	designers	illustrations
huge	emphasize	survival	settlement
paleolithic	functionalism	interest	demonstrate
artisans	affected	skeletons	plains
oxygen	interior	engines	engineering
electricity	extinct	complex	electrical
appear	projector	preserved	advancement
squares	rise	gradually	frequently
deposition	crows	continuity	cells
celled	attract	adaptive	artistic
private	structural	physical	traditional
colonization	definition	local	localized
removal	adaptability	steam	attractive
tradition	stability	spot	sculptors
emotional	obtained	nitrogen	continuous
stylized	melting	landscape	evolution
predatory	complement	reconstruction	periodic
eventually	react	petroleum	observations
oak	normally	focus	flight
feathers	evolved	transportation	estimated
crust	conflict	source	environmentalists
period	settle	society	activities
mass	since	emotions	communities
organisms	microorganisms	process	individual
cultural	storefront	political	occur
sedimentation	pressure	particular	influence
fossilization	incomplete	settlers	constructive
modern	impact	renaissance	religious
productivity	vary	religion	reactions
economy	caverns	techniques	structure

rapid	ocean	production	ancient
contained	composed	glaciation	interglacial
theater	conditions	behavior	variety
considerably	aspect	approach	pacific
emphasis	survive	characterized	government
essentially	movement	evidence	diversions
democrats	reconstruct	submarine	considerable
European	located	aggressive	carbonate
atmospheric	iron	variables	productive
energetic	involve	economically	heat
objects	reflection	origins	original
literature	types	power	hydropower
fossilized	major	environment	gasoline
influential	outgassing	cave	involvement
essential	facial	clay	urban
protection	pheromones	features	expressions
painted	overpainting	economic	behavioral
periodically	manufacturing	contributions	quality
marine	transport	methods	states
statements	form	carboniferous	plantation
transplanted	mentioned	century	author
species	subspecies	art	mammals
established	laborious	laborer	function
establishment	extinction	exposition	occurrences
include	products	oceanic	sedimentary
exposure	complexity	climate	glacial
reform	inclusion	provide	indicate
relatively	manufacturers	contributed	relative
Jupiter	native	erosion	composers
volcanic	containers	glaciers	constructed
diverse	significance	architectural	supply
colonial	valley	meteorites	factors
desert	individualism	effect	disappear
amount	summary	plateau	goods
exposed	carbohydrates	continuum	related
completely	significant	based	advantage
disadvantage	advantageous	rarely	rate
protected	expressed	Pacific	grasses
gathering	dyes	decline	urbanization
painting	ecosystems	erode	contrast
construction	climatic	crafts	aggressiveness
upper	atmosphere	primary	considered
audience	acorns	grasshoppers	predation
evolutionary	summarize	stored	politicians

plates	grassland	carbon	Whig
predators	electric	deposits	particles
forces	advanced	desertification	frequent
diversity	identifiable	consisting	promotion
expressive	defined	colonies	locally
mark	effective	appearance	markedly
substances	role	range	quantities
primarily	aggression	democratic	style
continue	objective	stylistic	significantly
projects	projection	effectiveness	culture
preservation	grain	whale	thus
shape	relationship	lack	galaxies
draw	discovered	decades	labor
painters	functional	responses	specific
craters	sculpture	sculptural	rural
replaced	held	dioxide	cetaceans
organic	organs	organically	remove
colonized	entire	depended	dependent
interdependence	currents	adapted	consistent
tunas	specifically	promote	adaptations
steamboats	folk	craftspeople	handcrafted
craftsmanship	experience	reflect	instrumental
theorized	authority	identified	national
location	carbonic	elements	governing
energy	architects	reproduce	complete
deformed	composition	plants	instruments
fibers	feet	drilling	act
wire	remains	relation	impulses
illustrate			

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

attraction [ə'trækʃən] <i>n.</i> 吸引	distinguished (distinguish [dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃ]) <i>v.</i> 区别……; 辨认出
core [kɔː] <i>n.</i> 争论的核心, 果心	volcanoes (volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ]) <i>n.</i> 火山
physicists (physicist ['fɪzɪsɪst]) <i>n.</i> 物理学者	vast [vɑːst] <i>adj.</i> 巨大的, 非常的
trail [treɪl] <i>n.</i> 痕迹; 足迹; 跟踪	gas [gæs] <i>n.</i> 气体
economical [ˌiːkə'nɒmɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 节俭的	popular ['pɒpjələ] <i>adj.</i> 受欢迎的, 流行的
technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 技术, 工艺	majority [mə'dʒɔːrɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 多数, 大多数
technological [ˌtek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 技术的, 工艺的	layer ['leɪə] <i>n.</i> 层; 地层 <i>v.</i> 分层堆积
insects (insect ['ɪnsekt]) <i>n.</i> 昆虫	ability [ə'bɪlɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 能力; 才能
generally ['dʒenərəli] <i>adv.</i> 通常, 普遍地, 逐渐地; 一般来说	applied (apply [ə'plaɪ]) <i>vi.</i> 使用; 适用于 <i>vt.</i> 使用
application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 申请(表, 书)	produced (produce [prə'djuːs]) <i>v.</i> 生产 <i>n.</i> 产品
reproduction [ˌriːprə'dʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 生殖; 复制	various ['veəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 各种的
invariably [ɪn'veəriəb(ə)li] <i>adv.</i> 不变地, 一定地	nest [nest] <i>n.</i> 巢 <i>v.</i> 造巢
characteristics (characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk]) <i>n.</i> 特性, 特色 <i>adj.</i> 特有的	reproductive ['riːprə'dʌktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 再生的; 复制的
increase [ɪn'kriːs] <i>v.</i> 增加	cause [kɔːz] <i>v.</i> 导致 <i>n.</i> 原因
regions (region ['riːdʒən]) <i>n.</i> 区域	sentence ['sentəns] <i>v.</i> 宣判 <i>n.</i> 句子
population [ˌpɒpjə'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 居民; 人口	study ['stʌdi] <i>v.</i> 研究 <i>n.</i> 研究
fossils (fossil ['fɒsl]) <i>n.</i> 化石	oceanographers (oceanographer [ˌəʊʃɪə'nɒgrəfə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 海洋学者
indications (indication [ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 指出; 迹象	sediment ['sedɪmənt] <i>n.</i> 沉淀物, 沉积
theory ['θiəri] <i>n.</i> 理论, ……论	architecture [ˌɑːkɪtektʃə] <i>n.</i> 建筑学
theorists (theorist ['θiəriːst]) <i>n.</i> 理论家	term [tɜːm] <i>v.</i> 把……称为 <i>n.</i> 学期, 任期
artists (artist ['ɑːtɪst]) <i>n.</i> 艺术家	design [dɪ'zaɪn] <i>v.</i> 设计
designers (designer [dɪ'zaɪnə]) <i>n.</i> 设计者	illustrations (illustration [ˌɪləs'treɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 例证, 插图
huge [hjuːdʒ] <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] <i>v.</i> 强调
survival [sə'vaɪvəl] <i>n.</i> 留住生命, 生存	settlement ['setlmənt] <i>n.</i> 解决; 殖民
paleolithic [ˌpæliəθ'liθɪk] <i>adj.</i> 旧石器时代的	functionalism ['fʌŋkʃənəlɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 功能主义
interest ['ɪntrɪst] <i>n.</i> 利息; 利益; 嗜好 <i>v.</i> 使感兴趣	demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] <i>v.</i> 论证, 证明
artisans (artisan [ɑːtɪ'zæn]) <i>n.</i> 工匠; 技工	affected (affect [ə'fekt]) <i>v.</i> 影响
skeletons (skeleton ['skelɪtən]) <i>n.</i> 骨骼; 梗概 <i>adj.</i> 骨骼的; 概略的	plains (plain [pleɪn]) <i>n.</i> 平原, 草原 <i>adj.</i> 简单的
oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən] <i>n.</i> 氧	interior [ɪn'tɪəriə] <i>n.</i> 内部, 内政 <i>adj.</i> 内的, 内侧的
engines (engine ['endʒɪn]) <i>n.</i> 引擎	engineering [ˌendʒɪ'nɪəriŋ] <i>n.</i> 工程
electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 电, 电学, 电流	extinct [ɪks'tɪŋkt] <i>adj.</i> 灭绝的
complex ['kɒmpleks] <i>adj.</i> 复杂的, 合成的 <i>n.</i> 复合物, 综合体	electrical [ɪ'lektrɪk(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 与电有关的, 用电的
appear [ə'piə] <i>vi.</i> 出现	projector [prə'dʒektə] <i>n.</i> 放映机

preserved (preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v]) <i>v.</i> 保存, 保藏	advancement [əd'vɑ:nsmənt] <i>n.</i> 前进; 促进; 进展
squares (square [skweə]) <i>n.</i> 广场; 方形物 <i>adj.</i> 正方形的; 平方的	rise [raɪz] <i>n.</i> 上升, 上涨, 增加 <i>v.</i> 上升, 上涨
gradually ['grædʒʊəli] <i>adv.</i> 慢慢地; 渐渐地	frequently ['fri:kwəntli] <i>adv.</i> 频繁地, 屡次地
deposition [ˌdepə'zɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 罢免; 宣誓作证	crows (crow [krəʊ]) <i>n.</i> 乌鸦; 欢呼声 <i>v.</i> 啼, 报晓
continuity [ˌkɒntɪ'nju:ɪti] <i>n.</i> 连续性	cells (cell [sel]) <i>n.</i> 单元; 电池
celled [seld] <i>adj.</i> 含有某种或若干小细胞的	attract [ə'trækt] <i>v.</i> 引起
adaptive [əd'æptɪv] <i>adj.</i> 适合的; 适应的	artistic [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 艺术的; 美术的
private ['praɪvɪt] <i>adj.</i> 私人的, 私立的	structural ['strʌktʃərəl] <i>adj.</i> 结构的, 建筑的
physical ['fɪzɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 身体的, 自然的, 物质的 <i>n.</i> 体格检查	traditional [trə'dɪʃən(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 传统的
colonization [ˌkɒlənaɪ'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 殖民; 殖民地化	definition [ˌdefɪ'nɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 定义
local ['ləʊkəl] <i>n.</i> 当地居民, 本地人 <i>adj.</i> 当地的; 地方的	localized (localize ['ləʊkəlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 使局部化; 使具地方色彩
removal [rɪ'mu:vəl] <i>n.</i> 移动; 搬迁	adaptability [əd'æptə'bɪlɪti] <i>n.</i> 顺应性; 适合性
steam [sti:m] <i>n.</i> 蒸气	attractive [ə'træktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 吸引人的
tradition [trə'dɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 传统, 惯例	stability [stə'bɪlɪti] <i>n.</i> 稳定, 稳定性
spot [spɒt] <i>n.</i> 斑点, 斑块 <i>v.</i> 点缀; 认出	sculptors (sculptor ['skʌlptə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 雕刻家
emotional [ɪ'məʊʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 情绪的	obtained (obtain [əb'teɪn]) <i>v.</i> 得到, 获得
nitrogen ['naɪtrədʒən] <i>n.</i> 氮	continuous [kən'tɪnjʊəs] <i>adj.</i> 连续的, 连续不断的
stylized (stylize ['staɪlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 使风格化	melting (melt [melt]) <i>v.</i> 融化; 溶化
landscape ['lændskeɪp] <i>n.</i> 风景, 地容地貌	evolution [ˌi:və'lʊ:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 进化, 进展
predatory ['predətəri] <i>adj.</i> 掠夺的, 捕食生物的	complement ['kɒmplɪmənt] <i>n.</i> 补足物
reconstruction [ˌri:kən'strʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 重建	periodic [pɪəri'ɒdɪk] <i>adj.</i> 定期的
eventually [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] <i>adv.</i> 最后; 终于	react [rɪ'ækt] <i>v.</i> 对……做出反应
petroleum [pɪ'trəʊliəm] <i>n.</i> 石油	observations (observation [əb'zɜ:veɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 观察
oak [əʊk] <i>n.</i> 橡树	normally ['nɔ:məli] <i>adv.</i> 正规地, 正常地
focus ['fəʊkəs] <i>n.</i> 焦点; 中心 <i>v.</i> 使聚焦, 聚焦在	flight [flaɪt] <i>n.</i> 飞行; 飞跃
feathers (feather ['feðə]) <i>n.</i> 羽毛	evolved (evolve [ɪ'vɒlv]) <i>v.</i> 逐渐形成; 进化
transportation [ˌtræns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 运输	estimated (estimate ['estɪmeɪt]) <i>v.</i> 估计
crust [krʌst] <i>n.</i> 地壳	conflict ['kɒnflɪkt] <i>n.</i> 冲突
source [sɔ:s] <i>n.</i> 来源, 根源	environmentalists (environmentalist [ɪnˌvaɪənməntəlɪst]) <i>n.</i> 环境保护论者
period ['pɪəriəd] <i>n.</i> 时期	settle ['setl] <i>v.</i> 决定; 安放
society [sə'saɪəti] <i>n.</i> 社会	activities (activity [æk'tɪvɪti]) <i>n.</i> 行动; 活动
mass [mæs] <i>n.</i> 块 <i>adj.</i> 大规模的	since [sɪns] <i>conj.</i> 因为, 从……至今
emotions (emotion [ɪ'məʊʃən]) <i>n.</i> 情绪	communities (community [kə'mju:nɪti]) <i>n.</i> 人群, 很多个体的集合体, 社区
organisms (organism ['ɔ:gənɪzəm]) <i>n.</i> 生物	microorganisms (microorganism [ˌmaɪkrəʊ'ɔ:gənɪzəm]) <i>n.</i> 微生物
process [prə'ses] <i>n.</i> 过程 <i>v.</i> 加工; 处理, 办理	individual [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl] <i>n.</i> 人, 个体 <i>adj.</i> 个别的
cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] <i>adj.</i> 有修养的, 有文化的	storefront ['stɔ:frʌnt] <i>n.</i> 店面

political [pə'litikəl] <i>adj.</i> 政治的	occur [ə'kʊ:z] <i>v.</i> 发生, 出现
sedimentation [ˌsedɪmənt'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 沉淀作用; 沉降	pressure ['preʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 压 <i>v.</i> 对……施加压力; 迫使
particular [pə'tɪkjələ] <i>adj.</i> 特别的, 独有的	influence ['ɪnfluəns] <i>v.</i> 影响 <i>n.</i> 影响
fossilization [ˌfɒsəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 化石作用	incomplete [ˌɪnkəm'pli:t] <i>adj.</i> 不完全的
settlers (settler ['setlə]) <i>n.</i> 移民者	constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 建设性的
modern ['mɒdən] <i>adj.</i> 现代的, 时髦的	impact ['ɪmpækt] <i>v.</i> 影响; 撞击 <i>n.</i> 作用, 冲击
renaissance [rə'neɪsəns] <i>n.</i> 复活, 文艺复兴	religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] <i>adj.</i> 宗教性的
productivity [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvɪti] <i>n.</i> 生产力	vary ['veəri] <i>v.</i> 改变, 变更; 变化
religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən] <i>n.</i> 宗教; 宗教团体	reactions (reaction [rɪ'ækʃən]) <i>n.</i> 反应
economy [ɪ'kɒnəmi] <i>n.</i> 经济	caverns (cavern ['kævən]) <i>n.</i> 巨穴
techniques (technique [tek'ni:k]) <i>n.</i> 技巧; 技法	structure ['strʌktʃə] <i>n.</i> 结构, 构造 <i>v.</i> 建筑, 组织
rapid ['ræpɪd] <i>adj.</i> 迅速的, 急促的 <i>n.</i> 急流	ocean ['əʊʃən] <i>n.</i> 海洋
production [prə'dʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 生产	ancient ['eɪnʃənt] <i>adj.</i> 远古的, 年老的
contained (contain [kən'teɪn]) <i>v.</i> 包含	composed (compose [kəm'pəʊz]) <i>v.</i> 组成; 作曲
glaciation [ˌgleɪsɪ'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 冰蚀	interglacial [ˌɪntə'gleɪʃəl] <i>n.</i> 两个冰河世纪之间的温暖时间段
theater ['θɪətə(r)] <i>n.</i> 剧场; 电影院	conditions (condition [kən'dɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 情况; 环境
behavior [brɪ'heɪvjə] <i>n.</i> 行为, 举止	variety [və'reɪəti] <i>n.</i> 变化, 多样性
considerably [kən'sɪdərəbəli] <i>adv.</i> 相当地	aspect ['æspekt] <i>n.</i> 方面, 外观
approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] <i>n.</i> 方法; 接近 <i>v.</i> 靠近, 接近	pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 和解的; 温和的
emphasis ['emfəsɪs] <i>n.</i> 对……的强调, 加强	survive [sə'vaɪv] <i>v.</i> 活下来, 幸存
characterized (characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz]) <i>v.</i> 赋予特色	government ['gʌvənmənt] <i>n.</i> 政府
essentially [ɪ'senʃəli] <i>adv.</i> 实质上; 本来	movement ['mu:vmənt] <i>n.</i> 运动; 运转
evidence ['eɪdɪns] <i>v.</i> 证明 <i>n.</i> 证据, 迹象	diversions (diversion [daɪ'vɜ:ʃən]) <i>n.</i> 转移
democrats (democrat ['deməkræt]) <i>n.</i> 民主主义者	reconstruct ['ri:kən'strʌkt] <i>vt.</i> 重建
submarine ['sʌbməri:n] <i>n.</i> 海底生物	considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可观的, 相当的
European [ˌjʊərə'pi:(z)ən] <i>adj.</i> 欧洲的 <i>n.</i> 欧洲人	located (locate [ləʊ'keɪt]) <i>v.</i> 找出, 位于
aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv] <i>adj.</i> 侵犯的; 有进取精神的	carbonate ['kɑ:bəneɪt] <i>n.</i> 碳酸盐 <i>v.</i> 使变成碳酸盐
atmospheric [ætmə'sferɪk] <i>adj.</i> 大气的	iron ['aɪən] <i>n.</i> 铁; 熨斗 <i>adj.</i> 铁的
variables (variable ['veəriəbl]) <i>n.</i> 变数, 可变物	productive [prə'dʌktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 多产的
energetic [ˌenə'dʒetɪk] <i>adj.</i> 精力充沛的	involve [ɪn'vɒlv] <i>v.</i> 包括
economically [ɪ:kə'nɒmɪkəli] <i>adv.</i> 节俭地	heat [hi:t] <i>v.</i> 把……加热; 使激动 <i>n.</i> 热, 高潮, 热度
objects (object ['ɒbdʒɪkt]) <i>v.</i> 反对, 抗议 <i>n.</i> 物体; 目标	reflection [rɪ'fleksjən] <i>n.</i> 反射; 倒影
origins (origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn]) <i>n.</i> 起源; 起因	original [ə'ɒrɪdʒənəl] <i>n.</i> 原物, 原作 <i>adj.</i> 最初的, 独创的
literature ['lɪtərɪtʃə] <i>n.</i> 文学; 著作	types (type [taɪp]) <i>n.</i> 类型 <i>v.</i> 作为代表, 打字
power ['paʊə] <i>n.</i> 力; 势力; 权力 <i>v.</i> 使……有力量, 激励	hydropower ['haɪdrəʊpaʊə] <i>n.</i> 水力发出的电力
fossilized (fossilize ['fɒsəlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 使成化石	major ['meɪdʒə] <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 大部分的 <i>n.</i> 主修专业
environment [ɪn'vaɪənmənt] <i>n.</i> 环境	gasoline ['gæsəli:n] <i>n.</i> 汽油

influential [ˌɪnfluˈenʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 有影响的	outgassing [ˈaʊtɡæsɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 除气作用
cave [keɪv] <i>n.</i> 洞穴 <i>v.</i> 挖洞	involvement [ɪnˈvɒlvmənt] <i>n.</i> 包含
essential [ɪˈsenʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 重要的, 本质的	facial [ˈfeɪʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 脸的, 脸部的
clay [kleɪ] <i>n.</i> 黏土	urban [ˈɜːbən] <i>adj.</i> 都市的
protection [prəˈtektʃən] <i>n.</i> 保护, 保卫	pheromones (pheromone [ˈferəˌməʊn]) <i>n.</i> 外激素
features (feature [ˈfi:tʃə]) <i>n.</i> 特征, 特色	expressions (expression [ɪkˈspreʃən]) <i>n.</i> 表达, 措辞
painted (paint [peɪnt]) <i>v.</i> 油漆; 画	overpainting [ˌəʊvəˈpeɪntɪŋ] <i>n.</i> (油画) 覆盖色, 复绘
economic [ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk] <i>adj.</i> 经济上的; 合算的	behavioral [biˈheɪvjərə] <i>adj.</i> 行为的
periodically [ˌpɪərɪˈɒdɪk(ə)li] <i>adv.</i> 周期性地; 偶尔	manufacturing (manufacture [ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃə]) <i>vt. / n.</i> (大量) 制造
contributions (contribution [ˌkɒntrɪˈbjʊːʃən]) <i>n.</i> 贡献	quality [ˈkwɒləti] <i>n.</i> 品质, 特质
marine [məˈriːn] <i>adj.</i> 海的; 航海的; 海产的	transport [trænsˈpɔːt] <i>v.</i> 传送, 运输
methods (method [ˈmeθəd]) <i>n.</i> 方法; 秩序	states (state [steɪt]) <i>n.</i> 状况
statements (statement [ˈsteɪtmənt]) <i>n.</i> 陈述	form [fɔːm] <i>n.</i> 形状 <i>v.</i> 形成
carboniferous [ˌkɑːbəˈnɪfərəs] <i>adj.</i> 含碳或煤的	plantation [plænˈteɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 种植园, 大农场
transplanted (transplant [trænsˈplɑːnt]) <i>v.</i> 移居, 迁移	mentioned (mention [ˈmenʃən]) <i>v.</i> 提到
century [ˈsentʃəri] <i>n.</i> 世纪; 百年	author [ˈɔːθə] <i>n.</i> 作者
species [ˈspiːʃɪz] (单复数同型) <i>n.</i> 种类; 人类	subspecies [ˈsʌbˌspiːʃɪz] <i>n.</i> 亚种
art [ɑːt] <i>n.</i> 艺术	mammals (mammal [ˈmæməl]) <i>n.</i> 哺乳动物
established (establish [ɪsˈtæblɪʃ]) <i>v.</i> 建立, 制定	laborious [ləˈbɔːrɪəs] <i>adj.</i> 费力的, 吃力的
laborer [ˈleɪbərə] <i>n.</i> 劳动者	function [ˈfʌŋkʃən] <i>n.</i> 功能 <i>v.</i> 活动; 运行
establishment [ɪsˈtæblɪʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 确立; 设施	extinction [ɪkˈstɪŋkʃən] <i>n.</i> 消失
exposition [ˌekspəˈzɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 讲解; 展览会	occurrences (occurrence [əˈkʌrəns]) <i>n.</i> 发生, 事件
include [ɪnˈkluːd] <i>v.</i> 包括, 包含	products (product [ˈprɒdəkt]) <i>n.</i> 产品
oceanic [ˌəʊʃɪˈænik] <i>adj.</i> 海洋的	sedimentary [ˌsedɪˈmentəri] <i>adj.</i> 沉积的
exposure [ɪkˈspəʊʒə] <i>n.</i> 暴露	complexity [kəmˈpleksɪti] <i>n.</i> 复杂, 复杂性
climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] <i>n.</i> 气候	glacial [ˈgleɪʃjəl] <i>adj.</i> 冰的; 冰河的
reform [rɪˈfɔːm] <i>v.</i> 改造; 改革 <i>n.</i> 改良	inclusion [ɪnˈkluːʒən] <i>n.</i> 内含, 内含物
provide [prəˈvaɪd] <i>v.</i> 提供	indicate [ˈɪndikeɪt] <i>v.</i> 指出
relatively [ˈrelətɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 相当地; 比较而言	manufacturers (manufacturer [ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃərə]) <i>n.</i> 制造商
contributed (contribute [kənˈtrɪbjʊːt]) <i>v.</i> 有助于	relative [ˈrelətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 相对的, 有关系的
Jupiter [ˈdʒuːptɪtə] <i>n.</i> 木星	native [ˈneɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 本国的; 本地的; 与生俱来的
erosion [ɪˈrəʊʒən] <i>n.</i> 冲蚀, 侵蚀	composers (composer [kəmˈpəʊzə]) <i>n.</i> 作曲家, 设计者
volcanic [vɒlˈkænik] <i>adj.</i> 火山的	containers (container [kənˈteɪnə]) <i>n.</i> 容器; 集装箱
glaciers (glacier [ˈgleɪʃjə]) <i>n.</i> 冰河	constructed (construct [kənˈstrʌkt]) <i>vt.</i> 建造
diverse [daɪˈvɜːs] <i>adj.</i> 不同的; 变化多的	significance [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns] <i>n.</i> 重要性; 意义
architectural [ˌɑːkɪˈtektʃərəl] <i>adj.</i> 建筑学的	supply [səˈplaɪ] <i>vt.</i> 供给
colonial [kəˈləʊnjəl] <i>adj.</i> 殖民地的	valley [ˈvæli] <i>n.</i> 山谷

meteorites (meteorite ['mi:tjərəɪt]) <i>n.</i> 陨石	factors (factor ['fæktə]) <i>n.</i> 因素
desert ['dezət] <i>n.</i> 沙漠	individualism [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒəlɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 利己主义
effect [ɪ'fekt] <i>n.</i> 结果 <i>v.</i> 造成	disappear [,dɪsə'piə] <i>vi.</i> 消失
amount [ə'maʊnt] <i>n.</i> 数(量) <i>vi.</i> (to)合计	summary ['sʌməri] <i>n.</i> 总结 <i>adj.</i> 摘要的
plateau ['plætəʊ] <i>n.</i> 高原	goods [gʊdz] <i>n.</i> 货物, 商品
exposed (expose [ɪks'pəʊz]) <i>vt.</i> 暴露	carbohydrates (carbohydrate [ˌkɑ:bəʊ'hɑ:dreɪt]) <i>n.</i> 碳水化合物, 糖类
continuum [kən'tɪnjʊəm] <i>n.</i> 连续	related (relate [rɪ'leɪt]) <i>v.</i> 将(两事物)联系起来
completely [kəm'pli:tli] <i>adv.</i> 完整地; 彻底地	significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] <i>adj.</i> 重要的
based (base [beɪs]) <i>n.</i> 基础 <i>vt.</i> (on)建在……的基础上	advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 优势; 好处
disadvantage [,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 不利(条件)	advantageous [ˌædvən'teɪdʒəs] <i>adj.</i> 有利的
rarely ['reəli] <i>adv.</i> 很少	rate [reɪt] <i>n.</i> 比率, 率 <i>vt.</i> 评估 <i>vi.</i> 被评价
protected (protect [prə'tekt]) <i>v.</i> 保护	expressed (express [ɪks'pres]) <i>n.</i> 快递 <i>v.</i> 表达, 表示
Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] <i>n.</i> 太平洋 <i>adj.</i> 太平洋的	grasses (grass [grɑ:s]) <i>n.</i> 草, 草原 <i>v.</i> 使吃草, 放牧
gathering (gather ['gæðə]) <i>v.</i> 使聚集	dyes (dye [daɪ]) <i>n.</i> 染料; 染色 <i>v.</i> 染, 染色
decline [dɪ'klaɪn] <i>n.</i> 下降; 衰退 <i>v.</i> 下降, 下跌	urbanization [ˌɜ:bənə'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 都市化
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 画, 绘画	ecosystems (ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm]) <i>n.</i> 生态系统
erode [ɪ'rəʊd] <i>v.</i> 腐蚀; 侵蚀	contrast ['kɒntræst] <i>n.</i> 对比; 差异; 对照, 相反 <i>v.</i> 使对比, 使对照
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 建造, 建造物	climatic [klaɪ'mætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 气候上的
crafts (craft [krɑ:ft]) <i>n.</i> 技艺, 手工艺	aggressiveness [ə'gresɪvnəs] <i>n.</i> 侵犯; 进取
upper ['ʌpə] <i>adj.</i> 上面的, 上级的	atmosphere ['ætməsfiə] <i>n.</i> 大气; 气氛
primary ['praɪməri] <i>n.</i> 首选 <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 根本的	considered (consider [kən'sɪdə]) <i>v.</i> 考虑; 认为
audience [ˌɔ:dʒəns] <i>n.</i> 观众, 听众	acorns (acorn ['eɪkɔ:n]) <i>n.</i> 橡树果
grasshoppers (grasshopper ['grɑ:ʃɒpə]) <i>n.</i> 蚱蜢; 轻型飞机	predation [prɪ'deɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 动物的捕食行为
evolutionary [ˌi:və'lʊ:ʃənəri] <i>adj.</i> 发展的; 渐进的	summarize ['sʌməraɪz] <i>v.</i> 作总结, 作概括
stored (store [stɔ:]) <i>vt.</i> 贮藏 <i>n.</i> 商店	politicians (politician [pəli'tɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 政治家
plates (plate [pleɪt]) <i>n.</i> 盘子; 平板	grassland ['grɑ:slænd] <i>n.</i> 牧草地; 草原
carbon ['kɑ:bən] <i>n.</i> 碳	Whig [wɪg] <i>n.</i> 辉格党(英国历史上的一个政党)
predators (predator ['predətə]) <i>n.</i> 掠夺者, 食肉动物	electric [ɪ'lektɪk] <i>adj.</i> 导电的, 电动的
deposits (deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt]) <i>n.</i> 存款; 堆积物	particles (particle ['pɑ:tɪkl]) <i>n.</i> 粒子, 极小量
forces (force [fɔ:s]) <i>n.</i> 力量, 势力, 武力 <i>v.</i> 强迫, 推动	advanced (advance [əd'vɑ:ns]) <i>n.</i> 前进; 增长 <i>v.</i> 使向前移动; 推进 <i>adj.</i> 先行的
desertification [,dezətɪfɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 沙漠化	frequent ['fri:kwənt] <i>adj.</i> 时常发生的
diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪti] <i>n.</i> 差异; 多样性	identifiable [aɪ'dentɪfaɪəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可认明的; 可识别的
consisting (consist [kən'sɪst]) <i>v.</i> 组成, 构成	promotion [prə'məʊʃən] <i>n.</i> 晋级, 增进
expressive [ɪks'presɪv] <i>adj.</i> 表达的	defined (define [dɪ'faɪn]) <i>v.</i> 给(词语等)下定义; 阐明(某事)
colonies (colony ['kɒləni]) <i>n.</i> 殖民地	locally ['ləʊkəli] <i>adv.</i> 当地地; 地方地

mark [mɑ:k] <i>v.</i> 做记号于; 标明 <i>n.</i> 痕迹; 污点; 记号	effective [i'fektɪv] <i>adj.</i> 有效的
appearance [ə'piərəns] <i>n.</i> 出现	markedly [mɑ:ktlɪ] <i>adv.</i> 显著地; 明显地
substances (substance [ˈsʌbstəns]) <i>n.</i> 物质, 主旨	role [rəʊl] <i>n.</i> 角色; 作用, 任务
range [reɪndʒ] <i>n.</i> 山脉, 范围, 行列 <i>v.</i> 排列, 使并列	quantities (quantity ['kwɒntəntɪ]) <i>n.</i> 量, 总数
primarily ['praɪməri] <i>adv.</i> 首先; 首要地; 起初	aggression [ə'ɡreʃən] <i>n.</i> 进攻; 侵略
democratic [ˌdemə'krætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 民主的	style [stɑɪl] <i>n.</i> 风格, 作风 <i>v.</i> 称呼; 设计
continue [kən'tɪnju:] <i>v.</i> 继续, 延长	objective [əb'dʒektɪv] <i>adj.</i> 客观的, 外在的 <i>n.</i> 目的, 实物
stylistic [stɑɪ'lɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 格式上的	significantly [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkəntli] <i>adv.</i> 意味深长地; 值得注目地
projects (project ['prɒdʒekt]) <i>n.</i> 计划 <i>v.</i> 计划; 投掷; 突出	projection [prə'dʒekʃən] <i>n.</i> 发射, 突出部分, 计划
effectiveness [ɪ'fektɪvnɪs] <i>n.</i> 效力	culture ['kʌltʃə] <i>n.</i> 文化, 耕种 <i>v.</i> 耕种
preservation [ˌprezə(ː)'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 保存, 保护	grain [ɡreɪn] <i>n.</i> 小颗粒; 谷物 <i>v.</i> 使成粒状
whale [weɪl] <i>n.</i> 鲸	thus [ðʌs] <i>adv.</i> 如此, 因此
shape [ʃeɪp] <i>n.</i> 外形, 形态 <i>v.</i> 使成形; 塑造	relationship [rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 关系, 关联
lack [læk] <i>n.</i> 欠缺; 不足 <i>v.</i> 缺乏, 不足	galaxies (galaxy ['ɡæləksɪ]) <i>n.</i> 星系; 银河
draw [drɔ:] <i>n.</i> 平局; 吸引人的事物 <i>v.</i> 取, 画	discovered (discover [dɪs'kʌvə]) <i>v.</i> 发现; 找到
decades (decade ['dekeɪd]) <i>n.</i> 十年	labor ['leɪbə] <i>n.</i> 劳工; 劳动
painters (painter ['peɪntə]) <i>n.</i> 漆工	functional [ˌfʌŋkʃənəl] <i>adj.</i> 功能的; 实用的
responses (response [rɪs'pɒns]) <i>n.</i> 反应, 响应	specific [spɪ'sɪfɪk] <i>n.</i> 特性 <i>adj.</i> 特殊的, 明确的
craters (crater ['kreɪtə]) <i>n.</i> 火山口	sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] <i>n.</i> 雕刻, 雕刻品 <i>v.</i> 雕刻
sculptural ['skʌlptʃərəl] <i>adj.</i> 雕刻的; 雕刻般的	rural ['rʊərə(ə)] <i>adj.</i> 乡下的, 乡村风味的
replaced (replace [rɪ(ː)'pleɪs]) <i>v.</i> 取代	held (hold [həʊld]) <i>v.</i> 认为; 握着
dioxide [daɪ'ɒksaɪd] <i>n.</i> 二氧化碳	cetaceans (cetacean [sɪ'teɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 鲸
organic [ɔ:'ɡæɪnɪk] <i>adj.</i> 器官的, 组织的; 有机的	organs (organ ['ɔ:gən]) <i>n.</i> 器官
organically [ɔ:'ɡæɪnɪkli] <i>adv.</i> 有机耕作地	remove [rɪ'mu:v] <i>v.</i> 去掉; 移动
colonized (colonize ['kɒlənaɪz]) <i>vt.</i> 建立殖民地	entire [ɪn'taɪə] <i>adj.</i> 全部的, 全部的
depended (depend [dɪ'pend]) <i>v.</i> 依靠; 相信	dependent [dɪ'pendənt] <i>n.</i> 依赖他人者 <i>adj.</i> 依赖的, 从属的
interdependence [ˌɪntə'dɪpendəns] <i>n.</i> 互相依赖	currents (current ['kʌrənt]) <i>n.</i> 气流; 倾向; 电流 <i>adj.</i> 当前的; 流行的
adapted (adapt [ə'dæpt]) <i>v.</i> 使适应; 改写	consistent [kən'sɪstənt] <i>adj.</i> 一致的, 并立的
tunas (tuna ['tju:nə]) <i>n.</i> 金枪鱼	specifically [spɪ'sɪfɪkəli] <i>adv.</i> 特别地; 具体地
promote [prə'məʊt] <i>v.</i> 晋升; 促进	adaptations (adaptation [ˌædæp'teɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 适应; 改写本; 改编
steamboats (steamboat ['sti:mbəʊt]) <i>n.</i> 汽船, 轮船	folk [fɒk] <i>n.</i> 人们 <i>adj.</i> 民间的, 民众的
craftspeople ['kra:fts.pi:pl] <i>n.</i> 艺术家	handcrafted ['hænd,kra:ftɪd] <i>adj.</i> 手工制作的
craftsmanship ['kra:ftsmənʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 技能; 技术	experience [ɪks'pɪəriəns] <i>n.</i> 经验, 经历 <i>v.</i> 经历; 感受
reflect [rɪ'flekt] <i>v.</i> 反射; 反映	instrumental [ˌɪnstro'mentl] <i>adj.</i> 仪器的
theorized (theory ['θɪəri]) <i>v.</i> 建立理论; 理论化	authority [ɔ:'θɔ:rtɪ] <i>n.</i> 专家, 威信
identified (identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ]) <i>v.</i> 确认; 识别	national ['næʃənəl] <i>n.</i> 国民 <i>adj.</i> 国家的

location [ləʊ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 位置	carbonic [kɑː'bɒnɪk] <i>adj.</i> 碳的; 由碳得到的
elements (element ['elɪmənt]) <i>n.</i> 元素; 组成成分	governing (govern ['gʌvən]) <i>v.</i> 统治; 决定
energy ['enədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 精力; 精神	architects (architect ['ɑːkɪtekt]) <i>n.</i> 建筑师
reproduce [ˌrɪːprə'djuːs] <i>v.</i> 繁殖; 翻拍; 复制	complete [kəm'pli:t] <i>v.</i> 使齐全; 完成 <i>adj.</i> 完整的
deformed (deform [di:'fɔːm]) <i>v.</i> 使变形; 变畸形	composition [kɒmpə'zɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 写作; 作品
plants (plant [plɑːnt]) <i>n.</i> 植物, 工厂 <i>v.</i> 种植	instruments (instrument ['ɪnstɹəmənt]) <i>n.</i> 乐器; 器具
fibers (fiber ['faɪbə]) <i>n.</i> 纤维	feet [fi:t] <i>n.</i> 脚; 英尺
drilling (drill [drɪl]) <i>n.</i> 钻, 钻头 <i>v.</i> 钻, 钻孔	act [ækt] <i>n.</i> 法案 <i>v.</i> 扮演; 举动像
wire ['waɪə] <i>n.</i> 电线	remains (remain [rɪ'meɪn]) <i>v.</i> 剩下; 保持不变
relation [rɪ'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 关系	impulses (impulse ['ɪmpʌls]) <i>n.</i> 冲动; 刺激; 脉冲
illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] <i>v.</i> 举例说明, 阐明	

List 2 第二天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

combined	ritual
era	dramatic
characters	aquifer
frame	contemporary
pots	routes
flow	shelter
arch	rays
adopt	crystals
comet	surge
habitats	timberline
former	vessels
commercial	status
geological	destructive
capital	apparently
raw	pole
vertebrates	tribe
export	column
atoms	auroras
whereas	rites
employed	appealing
pool	hypothesis
compounds	ancestors
string	perspective
oral	

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

combined (combine [kəm'baɪn]) v. 使结合	ritual ['rɪtʃuəl] n. 宗教仪式; 典礼 adj. 仪式的
era ['ɪərə] n. 时代	dramatic [drə'mætɪk] adj. 剧烈的; 戏剧性的
characters (character ['kærɪktə]) n. 个性; 特点	aquifer ['ækwɪfə] n. 含水土层, 地下蓄水层
frame [frem] n. 框; 结构 v. 构成; 制定	contemporary [kən'tempərəri] n. 同时代的人 adj. 同时代的
pots (pot [pɒt]) n. 罐	routes (route [ru:t]) n. 路径, 轨道
flow [fləʊ] v. 流动; 涨 n. 流	shelter ['ʃeltə] n. 遮盖物; 避难所 v. 掩蔽; 保护
arch [ɑ:tʃ] n. 拱门; 弓形 v. 使成弧形; 拱起	rays (ray [reɪ]) n. 射线; 光线 v. 放射; 显出
adopt [ə'dɒpt] v. 采取; 收养	crystals (crystal ['krɪstl]) n. 水晶
comet ['kɒmɪt] n. 彗星	surge [sɜ:dʒ] v. 汹涌; 蜂拥而至
habitats (habitat ['hæbɪtət]) n. 栖息地, 居留地	timberline ['tɪmbə,laɪn] n. 树带界线
former ['fɔ:mə] adj. 从前的; 前者的; 在前的	vessels (vessel ['vesl]) n. 船; 容器; 血管; 导管
commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] adj. 商业的	status ['steɪtəs] n. 状态, 地位
geological [dʒɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] adj. 地质学的	destructive [dɪ'strʌktɪv] adj. 破坏的; 消极的
capital ['kæpɪtəl] n. 资本; 首府	apparently [ə'pærəntli] adv. 显然地
raw [rɔ:] adj. 生的; 未加工的; 无经验的	pole [pəʊl] n. 电极; 极地
vertebrates (vertebrate ['vɜ:tɪbrɪt]) n. 脊椎动物 adj. 有脊椎的	tribe [traɪb] n. 部落
export ['eksɜ:pɔ:t] v. 出口 n. 输出口	column ['kɒləm] n. 专栏; 圆柱
atoms (atom ['ætəm]) n. 原子	auroras (aurora [ɔ:'rɔ:rə]) n. 曙光, 极光
whereas [(h)weə'ræz] conj. 但是	rites (rite [raɪt]) n. 仪式
employed (employ [ɪm'plɔɪ]) v. 雇用; 使从事于; 使用	appealing (appeal [ə'pi:l]) v. 要求; 吸引 n. 请求; 吸引力
pool [pu:l] n. 水塘, 水池	hypothesis [haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs] n. 假设 hypotheses (复数)
compounds (compound ['kɒmpaʊnd]) n. 混合物 v. 使化合; 使混合 adj. 合成的	ancestors (ancestor ['ænsɪstə]) n. 祖先; 原型
string [strɪŋ] n. 弦	perspective [pə'spektɪv] n. 观点; 角度
oral ['ɔ:rəl] adj. 口头的	

34 competing (compete [kəm'pi:t]) v. 比赛; 与……竞争

27 competition [,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən] n. 竞争; 竞赛

20 competitors (competitor [kəm'petɪtə]) n. 竞争者

19 competitive [kəm'petɪtɪv] adj. 竞争的

Example: In any housing market, rental prices perform three functions: promoting the efficient maintenance of existing housing and stimulating the construction of new housing, allocating existing scarce housing among competing claimants, and rationing use of existing housing by potential renters.

34 combined (combine [kəm'baɪn]) v. 使结合; 混合

17 combination [,kɒmbɪ'neɪʃən] n. 结合; 联合

Example: They were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels.

33 ritual ['rɪtʃəəl] *n.* 宗教仪式; 典礼 *adj.* 仪式的

Example: They functioned as sanctuaries where the elders met to plan festivals, perform ritual dances, settle pueblo affairs, and impart tribal lore to the younger generation.

33 released (release [rɪ'li:s]) *n.* 释放; 发行 *v.* 释放, 解放

Example: This impact released an enormous amount of energy, excavating a crater about twice as large as the lunar crater Tycho.

33 performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 表现; 执行

Example: The movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

33 muscles (muscle ['mʌsl]) *n.* 肌肉

Example: When the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involve strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

33 era ['ɪərə] *n.* 时代

Example: The second era was initiated in the early decades of the twentieth century and might be called "the vitamin period".

33 devices (device [dɪ'vaɪs]) *n.* 装置; 设计

Example: Bands, radio transmitters, or other identifying devices can be attached to them, but this of course requires catching live crows, who are among the wariest and most untrappable of birds.

33 decrease [dɪ:'kri:s] *v.* 减; 减少

Example: As the size of families decreased, the roles of husband and wife became more clearly differentiated than ever before.

32 throughout [θru'ʌʊt] *adv.* 在所有各处, 自始至终 *prep.* 在所有各处

Example: Unlike the National Endowment for the Arts or similar institutions throughout the world, there is no government money involved.

32 standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准 *adj.* 标准的

Example: The standard criterion for the survival of a species is its success in competing with other species and adapting to slowly changing environments.

32 scale [skeɪl] *n.* 刻度; 天平; 鳞

Example: The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale, wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope.

32 roots (root [ru:t]) *n.* 根 *v.* 生根

Example: They spend more energy on their leaves, trunks and roots than on their acorns.

32 practices (practice ['præktɪs]) *n.* 练习; 实行 *v.* 实践; 练习

Example: Besides overhunting, at least three other kinds of effects have been suggested: direct competition, imbalances between competing species of game animals, and early agricultural practices.

32 Philadelphia [ˌfɪlə'delfjə] *n.* 费城

Example: Philadelphia also boasts some outstanding art museums, including the Rodin Museum.

32 hydrogen ['haɪdrədʒən] *n.* 氢

Example: In the long run, electricity from large wind farms in remote areas might be used to make hydrogen gas from water during periods when there is less than peak demand for electricity.

32 dramatic [drə'mættɪk] *adj.* 剧烈的; 戏剧性的

16 drama ['dræmə] *n.* 戏剧

Example: Several other mass extinctions in the geological record have been tentatively identified with large impacts, but none is so dramatic as the Cretaceous event.

32 display [dɪ'spleɪ] *n.* 显示 *v.* 陈列; 显示

Example: The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

32 climax ['klaɪmæks] *n.* 高潮, 极点

Example: Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities.

32 characters (character ['kærɪktə]) *n.* 个性; 特点

Example: Performers may wear costumes and masks to represent the mythical characters or supernatural forces in the rituals or in accompanying celebrations.

32 bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* 底; 下端 *adj.* 最下的

Example: If a pot has no bottom or has large openings in its sides, it could hardly be considered a container in any traditional sense.

32 biological [baɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 生物学的

7 biologist [baɪə'lɒdʒɪst] *n.* 生物学家

4 microbiologist ['maɪkrəʊbaɪə'lɒdʒɪst] *n.* 微生物学家

Example: An offshoot of the biological approach called sociobiology suggests that aggression is natural and even desirable for people.

32 aquifer ['ækwɪfə] *n.* 含水土层, 地下蓄水层

Example: This aquifer was named the Ogallala aquifer after the Ogallala Sioux Indians, who once inhabited the region.

31 tone [təʊn] *n.* 音调, 语调

Example: A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or

unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody of the utterance.

31 solar ['sɒlə] *adj.* 太阳的; 太阳系的; 日光的

Example: Among the most ancient bodies in the solar system are the carbonaceous chondrites that also contain carbon compounds that might have been the precursors of life on Earth.

31 revolution [ˌrevə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 革命; 旋转

3 revolutionary [ˌrevə'lu:ʃənəri] *adj.* 革命的, 革命性的

Example: It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

31 prey [preɪ] *n.* 被掠食者, 牺牲者 *v.* 捕食

Example: When other predators such as the gray wolf prey upon large mammals, they generally take high proportions of each year's crop of young.

31 microscope ['maɪkrəskəʊp] *n.* 显微镜

19 microscopic [ˌmaɪkrə'skɒpɪk] *adj.* 用显微镜可见的

Example: The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals.

31 metal ['metl] *n.* 金属, 合金

10 metallic [mɪ'tælk] *adj.* 金属的, 产生金属的

6 metalworkers (metalworker ['metəl,wɜ:kə]) *n.* 制金属品工人

Example: A brass or woodwind player may hum while playing, to produce two pitches at once; a pianist may reach inside the piano to pluck a string and then run a metal blade along it.

31 helium ['hi:lɪəm] *n.* 氦

Example: Jupiter and the other giant planets are of a low-density type quite distinct from the terrestrial planets: they are composed predominantly of such substances as hydrogen, helium, ammonia, and methane, unlike terrestrial planets.

31 frame [freɪm] *n.* 框; 结构 *v.* 构成; 制定

Example: The carpenter's shop probably provided the frame and perhaps supplied the panel, and yet another shop supplied the gold.

31 continent ['kɒntɪnənt] *n.* 大陆, 陆地

14 continental [ˌkɒntɪ'nentl] *adj.* 大陆的, 洲的

3 supercontinent [ˌsu:pə'kɒntɪnənt] *n.* 超大陆

Example: When this supercontinent started to tear apart because of plate movement, Pangaea first broke into two large continental masses with a newly formed sea that grew between the land areas as the depression filled with water.

31 contemporary [kən'tempərəri] *n.* 同时代的人 *adj.* 同时代的

Example: Granite may be found on the surface of the contemporary landscape, but from its coarse texture we

know that it must have formed through slow cooling at a great depth and later been laid bare by erosion.

31 claims (claim [kleɪm]) *v.* 要求; 声称

Example: An oak tree is a good example of a competitor. A massive oak claims its ground for 200 years or more, outcompeting all other would-be canopy trees by casting a dense shade and drawing up any free water in the soil.

30 tension [ˈtɛnʃən] *n.* 紧张; 拉紧

Example: The same forces that create surface tension in any sample of water are responsible for the maintenance of these unbroken columns of water.

30 task [tɑːsk] *n.* 作业; 任务

Example: Each product had its own peculiar characteristics that demanded a particular way of cutting or drying the meat, and each task required its own cutting blades and other utensils.

30 stimulated (stimulate [ˈstɪmjəleɪt]) *v.* 刺激; 鼓舞

6 stimulation [ˌstɪmjəˈleɪʃən] *n.* 激励; 刺激

Example: Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

30 spread [spred] *n.* 传播, 伸展, 散布 *v.* 使伸展, 使延伸

Example: Growing human populations and the agricultural demands that come with such growth have upset the ecological balance in some areas and led to the spread of deserts.

30 solid [ˈsɒlɪd] *n.* 固体 *adj.* 固体的, 坚固的

3 solidified [səˈlɪdɪfaɪd] *adj.* 固化的; 固体化的

Example: At first thought it seems incredible that there can be enough space in the “solid” ground underfoot to hold all this water.

30 presented (present [prɪˈzent]) *v.* 赠送 ['preznt] *n.* 目前; 赠品 *adj.* 在场的; 当前的

22 presence [ˈprezns] *n.* 出席, 存在

Example: Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

30 pots (pot [pɒt]) *n.* 罐

Example: Some pots were adorned with incised or stamped decorations.

30 measure [ˈmeɪʒə] *n.* 尺寸; 量度标准 *v.* 测量; 估量

9 measurements (measurement [ˈmeɪʒəmənt]) *n.* 测量法; 尺寸

3 immeasurably [ɪˈmeɪʒərəbəlɪ] *adv.* 不可测量地; 广大无边地

Example: Clay is far too small to sieve accurately; therefore, in soils with a high proportion of clay, the fine particles are measured on the basis of their settling velocity when suspended in water.

30 irrigation [ˌɪrɪˈɡeɪʃən] *n.* 灌溉

11 irrigated (irrigate [ˈɪrɪɡet]) *v.* 灌溉

3 overirrigation [ˈəʊvəɪrɪˈɡeɪʃən] *n.* 过度灌溉

Example: Mines and irrigation ponds can be kept from becoming contaminated by planting hyperaccumulating species in targeted areas.

30 improvements (improvement [ɪmˈpruːvmənt]) *n.* 改进; 进步

26 improve [ɪmˈpruːv] *v.* 改良; 改善

Example: During that decade, though, Henry Warren's *Painting in Water Color* was published in New York City in 1856—the book was a considerable improvement over the only other manual of instruction existing at the time, *Elements of Graphic Art*, by Archibald Roberson, published in 1802 and by the 1850's long out of print.

30 buried (bury [ˈberɪ]) *v.* 埋葬; 隐藏

12 burial [ˈberɪəl] *n.* 埋葬, 葬礼

Example: A favored device of the style was to imitate the iridescent surface seen on ancient glass that had been buried.

30 attitudes (attitude [ˈætɪtjuːd]) *n.* 态度; 看法

Example: Whigs and Democrats held different attitudes toward the changes brought about by the market, banks, and commerce.

30 approximately [əˈprɒksɪmətli] *adv.* 大概

Example: Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each).

29 therefore [ˈðeəfɔː] *adv.* 因此, 所以

Example: The total volume of water in the saturated sample must therefore be thought of as consisting of water that can, and water that cannot, drain away.

29 subjects (subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]) *n.* 题目, 科目, 主题 *v.* 使隶属, 使受到; 使某人 [某物] 经历或遭受某事物 *be subjected to* 受制于

2 subjected [ˈsʌbdʒɪktɪd] *adj.* 所属的

3 subjecting [ˈsʌbdʒɪktɪŋ] *n.* 隶属于

Example: Expanding populations are subjecting the land to increasing pressures to provide them with food and fuel.

29 stable [ˈsteɪbl] *adj.* 稳定的, 牢固的

6 unstable [ˈʌnˈsteɪbl] *adj.* 不牢固的

Example: Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

29 signs (sign [saɪn]) *n.* 记号, 符号 *v.* 签

Example: One sign of this condition is the appearance of the comic vision, since comedy requires sufficient detachment to view some deviations from social norms as ridiculous rather than as serious threats to the welfare of the entire group.

29 routes (route [ru:t]) *n.* 路径, 轨道

Example: Americans continued as in colonial times to depend wherever possible on water routes for travel and transportation.

29 preferred (prefer [pri'fɜ:]) *v.* 宁可; 更喜欢

3 preferences (preference ['prefərəns]) *n.* 偏爱, 优先选择

Example: Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.

29 opportunity [,ɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ] *n.* 机会, 时机

27 opportunists (opportunist ['ɒpətju:nɪst]) *n.* 机会主义者, 投机取巧者

4 opportunistic [,ɒpətju:'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 机会主义的

Example: The opportunity to hear chronologically narrated stories may help three-year-old children produce long-lasting memories.

29 intense [ɪn'tens] *adj.* 强烈的; 非常的

12 intensive [ɪn'tensɪv] *adj.* 加强的; 精深的

7 intensity [ɪn'tensɪtɪ] *n.* 强烈, 强度

3 intensifies (intensify [ɪn'tensɪfaɪ]) *v.* 加强; 强化

Example: The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

29 global ['glɒbəl] *adj.* 全世界的; 球形的

Example: The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades if global warming resulting from air pollution seriously increases.

29 flow [fləʊ] *v.* 流动; 涨 *n.* 流

Example: The keels, finlets, and corselet help direct the flow of water over the body surface in such a way as to reduce resistance (see the figure).

29 figures (figure ['fɪgə]) *n.* 图形; 数字 *v.* 想出, 估计

Example: Upper Paleolithic men and women believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, and if that were indeed their belief, it might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art.

29 familiar [fə'mɪljə] *adj.* 熟悉的, 亲密的

Example: The Fore were asked to display familiar facial expressions when they told their stories.

29 differ ['dɪfə] *v.* 差异, 不同

5 differentiated (differentiate [,dɪfə'renʃieɪt]) *v.* 使有差异, 区别

Example: Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties many differ between the sexes.

29 diet ['daɪət] *n.* 饮食, 食物 *v.* 节食

4 dietary ['daɪətəri] *adj.* 饮食的

Example: The growing interest of consumers in the safety and more nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development.

29 decorations (decoration [ˌdekə'reɪʃən]) *n.* 装饰, 装潢

21 decorated (decorate ['dekəreɪt]) *v.* 装饰; 油漆

17 decorative ['dekəreɪtɪv] *adj.* 装饰性的

Example: Brightly colored Slips were often used and formed painted decorations on the vessel.

28 visible ['vɪzəbl] *adj.* 看得见的, 显然的

5 invisible [ɪn'vɪzəbl] *adj.* 看不见的

Example: Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper outlining the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves.

28 shelter ['ʃeltə] *n.* 遮盖物; 避难所 *v.* 掩蔽; 保护

Example: The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics, which pertain to both the materials used in their making and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered.

28 resemble [rɪ'zembəl] *v.* 相似, 像

Example: In general, modern buildings more closely resemble the human body than earlier buildings do.

28 principal ['prɪnsəp(ə)l] *adj.* 主要的, 首要的

Example: In dry areas the wind is the principal agent of erosion.

28 maintained (maintain [meɪn'teɪn]) *v.* 维持

8 maintenance ['meɪntɪnəns] *n.* 维护, 维修

Example: On baking days (usually once or twice a week) a roaring fire of "oven wood," consisting of brown maple sticks, was maintained in the oven until its walls were extremely hot.

28 fungi (fungus ['fʌŋɡəs]) *n.* 菌类

Example: These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi.

28 lichens (lichen ['lɪkən]) *n.* 苔藓

Example: Its soil is pure silica, so barren it supports only lichens as ground cover.

28 emerging (emerge [ɪ'mɜːdʒ]) *v.* 浮现; 源于

8 emergence [ɪ'mɜːdʒəns] *n.* 出现; 露头

Example: The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy, a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus.

28 desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *n.* 欲望, 要求 *v.* 想要, 请求

14 desired [dɪ'zaɪəd] *adj.* 渴望的, 想得到的

2 desirable [dɪ'zaɪərəbl] *adj.* 值得向往的

4 undesirable [ˌʌndɪ'zaɪərəbl] *adj.* 不受欢迎的

Example: In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a water highway.

28 compared (compare [kəm'peə]) v. 比较, 与……比较

27 comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] n. 比较

13 comparable ['kɒmpərəbl] adj. 比得上的

8 comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] adv. 相当地

Example: The origin of multicellular forms of life seems a relatively simple step compared to the origin of life itself.

28 communication [kə,mju:ni'keɪʃn] n. 沟通, 交流

16 communicate [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] v. 沟通, 交流思想

Example: The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual, and specialized line communication through performance.

28 citizens (citizen ['sɪtɪzn]) n. 市民; 公民

Example: Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and the meetings of the courts of justice.

28 center ['sentə] n. 中心; 中心点 v. 集中

Example: As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an increasingly important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland.

28 benefit ['benɪfɪt] n. 利益, 好处 v. 有益于; 有助于

8 beneficial [benɪ'fɪʃəl] adj. 有益的; 有帮助的

Example: Economic growth would benefit everyone by raising national income and expanding opportunity.

28 arch [ɑ:tʃ] n. 拱门; 弓形 v. 使成弧形; 拱起

Example: Roman builders perfected the semicircular arch made of separate blocks of stone.

28 analyze ['ænləɪz] v. 分析

18 analysis [ə'nælɪsɪs] n. 分析; 解析

3 analysts (analyst ['ænəlɪst]) n. 分析者; 分解者

Example: Structures can be analyzed in terms of how they deal with downward forces created by gravity.

27 worth [wɜ:θ] n. 价值, 财产 adj. 值钱的

Example: The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals.

27 trace [treɪs] n. 痕迹; 微量 v. 跟踪; 查出

Example: The importance now placed on attractive and harmonious home decoration can also be traced to this period, when Victorian interior arrangements were revised to admit greater light and more freely flowing spaces.

27 texture ['tekstʃə] n. 质地, 纹理

3 textural ['tekstʃərəl] adj. 质地的; 组织的

Example: Another method of determining soil texture involves the use of devices called sediment sieves, screens built with a specified mesh size.

27 surfaces (surface ['sɜ:fn̩s]) *n.* 面, 表面

6 subsurface ['sʌb,səfn̩s] *adj.* 表面下的; 地下的

Example: Leaves develop chlorosis; stems are short and slender, and anthocyanin discoloration occurs on stems, petioles, and lower leaf surfaces.

27 rays (ray [reɪ]) *n.* 射线; 光线 *v.* 放射; 显出

Example: Helium nuclei have also been found to be constituents of cosmic rays that fall on the earth (cosmic “rays” are not really a form of radiation; they consist of rapidly moving particles of numerous different kinds).

27 permitted (permit [pə(:)'mɪt]) *n.* 许可证 *v.* 允许

Example: Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions.

27 perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] *v.* 使完美 *adj.* 完美的

Example: Grainy and quaint though they are, the photos show that the cat was dropped upside down, with no initial spin, and still landed on its body clockwise, the rear and tail twist counterclockwise, so that the total spin remains zero, in perfect accord with Newton’s laws.

27 master ['mɑ:stə] *n.* 主人; 师父; 硕士

Example: The painter or master who is credited with having created the painting may have designed the work and overseen its production, but it is highly unlikely that the artist’s hand applied every stroke of the brush.

27 fit [fɪt] *v.* 合……身; 适合于; 符合; 适合 *adj.* 适合的; 恰当的

Example: The notion that an artist could or would dash off an idea in a fit of spontaneous inspiration was completely alien to these deliberately produced works.

27 exhibition [ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən] *n.* 展览; 展览会

25 exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] *v.* 展现, 展览

16 exhibitors (exhibitor [ɪg'zɪbɪtə(r)]) *n.* 展示者; 参展者

Example: From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes.

27 efforts (effort ['efət]) *n.* 努力; 成就

Example: African American graphic artists took their place beside the poets and writers of the Harlem Renaissance and carried on efforts to increase and promote the visual arts.

27 dominated (dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt]) *v.* 支配, 控制

19 dominant ['dɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 占优势的

11 dominance ['dɒmɪnəns] *n.* 优势; 支配

Example: To take an extreme example, farmlands dominated by a single crop are so unstable that one year of bad weather or the invasion of a single pest can destroy the entire crop.

27 dinosaurs (dinosaur ['daɪnəsɔː]) *n.* 恐龙

Example: While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs.

27 detailed (detail ['diːteɪl]) *n.* 细节; 详情 *v.* 详述

Example: The group conducting the study concluded from a detailed analysis that impacts from meteorites can indeed be hazardous.

27 depression [dɪ'preʃən] *n.* 衰退; 消沉

3 depressed [dɪ'prest] *adj.* 沮丧的

Example: When not in use, the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours.

27 charged (charge [tʃɑːdʒ]) *n.* 指控; 费用 *v.* 对……索费; 控诉; 使充满; 充电

5 recharge ['riːtʃɑːdʒ] *v.* 再充电于; 再控告

Example: Nor does the hypothesis that infantile amnesia reflects repression—or holding back—of sexually charged episodes explain the phenomenon.

27 beliefs (belief [bɪ'liːf]) *n.* 相信; 信念

Example: These laws are universal in their application, regardless of cultural beliefs, geography, or climate.

27 basin ['beɪsn] *n.* 盆地; 盆; 水池

Example: There seem to have been several periods within the last tens of thousands of years when water accumulated in these basins.

27 adopt [ə'dɒpt] *v.* 采取; 收养

4 adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* 采纳; 收养

Example: Although early colonizers of the islands probably came from agriculture-based societies, they were obliged to adopt an economy based on fishing.

26 vapor ['veɪpə] *n.* 水汽, 蒸气

15 evaporate [ɪ'veɪpəreɪt] *v.* 使蒸发, 蒸发

5 evaporation [ɪ'veɪpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 蒸发; 消失

Example: As the water that collects in the bottom of the nest evaporates, the water vapor rises and is heated by the incubating bird, which adds significant humidity to the incubation environment.

26 reveal [rɪ'veɪl] *v.* 露出, 透露, 显示

Example: He later worked on similar jobs across the length and breadth of England all the while studying the newly revealed strata and collecting all the fossils he could find.

26 typically ['tɪpɪkəlɪ] *adv.* 代表性地; 典型地

24 typical ['tɪpɪkəl] *adj.* 典型的, 象征性的

Example: The cave paintings focus on portraying animals without also depicting the natural environments in which these animals are typically found.

26 turbines (turbine ['tɜːbɪn]) *n.* 涡轮

Example: Responding to environmentalists concerned about birds killed by wind turbines, analysts point to other human developments that are even more dangerous to birds.

26 transformed (transform [træns'fɔːm]) *v.* 转换, 改造

8 transformation [ˌtrænsfə'meɪʃən] *n.* 变化; 改造

Example: The ensuing rapid expansion of irrigation agriculture, especially from the 1950's onward, transformed the economy of the region.

26 strength [streŋθ] *n.* 力, 力量

7 strengthened ['streŋθənd] *adj.* 被加强的

Example: Unchanging physical laws have limited the size and strength of buildings that can be made with materials discovered long ago.

26 scholars (scholar ['skɒlə]) *n.* 学者

Example: In addition to exploring the possible antecedents of theater, scholars have also theorized about the motives that led people to develop theater.

26 rent [rent] *n.* 租金 *v.* 租用

7 rental ['rentl] *n.* 租金; 租赁

Example: Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent.

26 properties (property ['prɒpərtɪ]) *n.* 财产, 性质

Example: Making fine-art objects stable requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and stress.

26 practical ['præktɪkəl] *adj.* 实际的, 实用性的

Example: Architecture is the art and science of designing structures that organize and enclose space for practical and symbolic purposes.

26 photographs (photograph ['fəʊtəgrɑːf]) *n.* 照片

10 photography [fə'tɒgrəfi] *n.* 摄影, 摄影术

10 photographic [ˌfəʊtə'græfɪk] *adj.* 照相的

Example: A detailed study has been made of the prints using photogrammetry, a technique for obtaining measurements through photographs, which created a drawing showing all the curves and contours of the prints.

26 performed (perform [pə'fɔːm]) *v.* 履行; 完成

13 performers (performer [pə'fɔːmə(r)]) *n.* 表演者

Example: Rather, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement those performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

26 motion [ˈmɒʃən] *n.* 运动; 动作

Example: Feeding, courtship, reproduction, and even “rest” are carried out while in constant motion.

26 minor [ˈmaɪnə] *adj.* 较小的

Example: Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire.

26 machinery [məˈʃiːnəri] *n.* 机器; 结构

Example: After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers.

26 crystals (crystal [ˈkrɪstl]) *n.* 水晶

2 crystalline [ˈkrɪstəlɪn] *adj.* 水晶的, 结晶性的

Example: In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals customarily associated with that process.

26 canal [kəˈnæl] *n.* 运河, 水道

Example: The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction...

26 loose [luːs] *v.* 放松; 释放 *adj.* 宽松的

Example: Water is stored underground in beds of loose sand and gravel or in cemented sediment.

26 profit [ˈprɒfɪt] *n.* 利润, 利益 *v.* 有益

10 profitable [ˈprɒfɪtəbl] *adj.* 有利润的, 赚钱的

Example: This law was intended to provide land for small farmers and to prevent land from being bought for resale at a profit or being owned by large landholders.

26 internal [ɪnˈtɜːnl] *n.* 本质, 本性 *adj.* 内在的

Example: If Jupiter had had more mass, it would have developed internal nuclear reactions.

26 inhabitants (inhabitant [ɪnˈhæbɪtənt]) *n.* 居民, 居住者

18 inhabited (inhabit [ɪnˈhæbɪt]) *v.* 居住于, 栖息

Example: “Urban population” was defined as persons living in towns of 8, 000 inhabitants or more. But after 1900 it meant persons living in incorporated places having 2, 500 or more inhabitants.

26 ideal [aɪˈdɪəl] *n.* 理想; 典范 *adj.* 理想的

Example: It was, therefore, an ideal technique for emphasizing the hard linear edges and pure, fine areas of color that were so much a part of the overall aesthetic of the time.

26 chimpanzee [ˌtʃɪmpənˈziː] *n.* 黑猩猩

Example: The first time Gallup tried the experiment with a chimpanzee, the animal acted as if it knew that the reflection was its own, it touched the red spot on its forehead.

26 feeding (feed [fiːd]) *v.* 喂养; 放牧

10 feedback [ˈfiːdbæk] *n.* 反应; 反馈

Example: Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer.

26 expansion [ɪk'spænjən] *n.* 扩充; 膨胀

39 expanded (expand [ɪk'spænd]) *v.* 使膨胀; 扩张

Example: The technology is in place for a major expansion of wind power worldwide.

26 solutions (solution [sə'ljʊ:ʃən]) *n.* 解决; 溶液

Example: This technique allows researchers to create solutions that selectively omit certain nutrients and then observe the resulting effects on the plants.

26 portrayed (portray [pɔ:'treɪ]) *v.* 描写; 画

Example: All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions.

26 parlors (parlor ['pɑ:lə]) *n.* 店

Example: Kinetoscope parlors for viewing films were modeled on phonograph parlors.

26 merchants (merchant ['mɜ:tɪʃənt]) *n.* 商人 *adj.* 商业的

Example: Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs.

26 extreme [ɪk'stri:m] *n.* 极端, 末端 *adj.* 极端的, 尽头的

17 extremely [ɪk'stri:mli] *adv.* 极端地, 很

Example: Birch is one of the few species of tree that can survive in the extreme environments of the upper timberline.

26 dust [dʌst] *n.* 灰尘, 粉末

Example: Scientists first identified this impact in 1980 from the worldwide layer of sediment deposited from the dust cloud that enveloped the planet after the impact.

26 distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt] *adj.* 清楚的, 明显的

15 distinctive [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv] *adj.* 有特色的

14 distinction [dɪ'stɪŋkʃən] *n.* 区别, 差别

Example: Throughout history buildings have been constructed like human bodies, needing distinct "organ" systems in order to function.

26 comet ['kɒmɪt] *n.* 彗星

Example: Objects in the universe show a variety of shapes: round planets (some with rings), tailed comets, wispy cosmic gas and dust clouds, ringed nebulae, pinwheel-shaped spiral galaxies, and so on.

26 beads (bead [bi:d]) *n.* 珠子; 水珠

Example: The earliest discovered traces of art are beads and carvings, and then paintings, from sites dating back to the Upper Paleolithic period.

26 basis ['beɪsɪs] *n.* 基础

Example: The President began to address the Senate on a regular basis.

25 tulips (tulip ['tju:lɪp]) *n.* 郁金香

Example: Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia.

25 textile ['tekstaɪl] *n.* 纺织品 *adj.* 纺织的

Example: Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons.

25 terrestrial [tɪ'restriəl] *adj.* 地球的, 陆地的

Example: The explosion is also calculated to have produced vast quantities of nitric acid and melted rock that sprayed out over much of Earth, starting widespread fires that must have consumed most terrestrial forests and grassland.

25 surge [sɜ:dʒ] *v.* 汹涌; 蜂拥而至 *n.* 巨浪; 波动

Example: During most of their lives, surge glaciers behave like normal glaciers, traveling perhaps only a couple of inches per day.

25 specialized (specialize ['speʃəlaɪz]) *v.* 专攻; 专门从事

7 specialization [,speʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 特长; 专门化

3 specially ['speʃəli] *adv.* 特别地

Example: Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and /or gesture.

25 readily ['redɪli] *adv.* 容易地; 乐意地

Example: Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission.

25 potential [pə'tenʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 有潜力的, 潜在的

4 potentially [pə'tenʃ(ə)li] *adv.* 潜在地

Example: One potential problem is that opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down.

25 migration [maɪ'greɪʃən] *n.* 迁移

10 migrate [maɪ'greɪt] *v.* 迁移

6 migratory ['maɪgrətəri] *adj.* 迁移的

4 immigration [ˌɪmɪ'greɪʃən] *n.* 外来的移民

Example: Later Heyerdahl suggested that the Pacific was peopled by three migrations: by Native Americans from the Pacific Northwest of North America drifting to Hawaii, by Peruvians drifting to Easter Island, and by Melanesians.

25 masks (mask [mɑ:sk]) *n.* 遮蔽物; 伪装 *v.* 掩饰

Example: Performers may wear costumes and masks to represent the mythical characters or supernatural

forces in the rituals or in accompanying celebrations.

25 habitats (habitat ['hæbɪtæt]) *n.* 栖息地, 居留地

Example: Human landscapes of lawns, fields, or flowerbeds provide settings with bare soil and a lack of competitors that are perfect habitats for colonization by opportunists.

25 fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] *n.* 基本原则 *adj.* 基本的; 重要的

Example: Yet this most fundamental standard of historical periodization conceals a host of paradoxes.

25 cycle ['saɪkl] *n.* 周期; 循环 *v.* 循环

Example: If their population is tracked through time, it will be seen to be particularly unstable—soaring and plummeting in irregular cycles.

25 cattle ['kætl] *n.* 牛; 牲口

Example: This region has a semiarid climate, and for 50 years after its settlement, it supported a low-intensity agricultural economy of cattle ranching and wheat farming.

25 California [kælɪ'fɔːnjə] *n.* 加利福尼亚州

Example: Most were in Denmark (which got 3 percent of its electricity from wind turbines) and California (where 17,000 machines produced 1 percent of the state's electricity, enough to meet the residential needs of a city as large as San Francisco).

25 brief [brɪːf] *adj.* 简短的 *n.* 摘要; 简报 *v.* 摘要

Example: The term “Cambrian explosion” refers to the geologically brief period during which all modern animal groups evolved.

25 avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v.* 躲开, 避开

Example: This enables them to avoid the worst rigors of high winds and permits them to make use of the higher temperatures immediately adjacent to the ground surface.

25 accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 精确的; 正确的

Example: Experiments revealed that caged starlings' orientation was accurate unless the weather was overcast.

24 vitamins (vitamin ['vaɪtəˌmɪn]) *n.* 维生素

Example: Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for “no-aging” diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods.

24 timberline ['tɪmbəˌlaɪn] *n.* 树带界线

17 timber ['tɪmbə] *n.* 木材

Example: There is still no universally agreed-on explanation for why there should be such a dramatic cessation of tree growth at the upper timberline.

24 pueblos (pueblo ['pwebləʊ]) *n.* 印第安人村庄

Example: Then, to connect the pueblos and to give access to the surrounding tableland, the architects laid out a system of public roads with stone staircases for ascending cliff faces.

24 pollutants (pollutant [pə'lu:tənt]) *n.* 污染物

4 polluted (pollute [pə'lu:t]) *v.* 污染, 弄脏

Example: With a moderate to fairly high net energy yield, these systems emit no heat-trapping carbon dioxide or other air pollutants and need no water for cooling; manufacturing them produces little water pollution.

24 novel ['nɒvəl] *n.* 小说 *adj.* 新奇的

4 novelist ['nɒvəlɪst] *n.* 小说家

4 novelty ['nɒvəlti] *n.* 新颖

Example: The engine that became standard on western steamboats was of a different and novel design.

24 mechanisms (mechanism ['mekənɪzəm]) *n.* 机械; 结构

Example: Active plant defense mechanisms are comparable to the immune system of vertebrate animals, although the cellular and molecular bases are fundamentally different.

24 industrialization [ɪn,dʌstriələɪ'zeɪʃn] *n.* 工业化

4 industrialized [ɪn'dʌstriələɪzd] *adj.* 工业化的

4 industrialism [ɪn'dʌstriəlɪz(ə)m] *n.* 工业主义

4 preindustrial [ˌprɪn'dʌstriəl] *adj.* 未工业化的

Example: For both artisan and consumer, the Arts and Crafts doctrine was seen as a magical force against the undesirable effects of industrialization.

24 independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns] *n.* 独立

11 independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt] *adj.* 独立自主的

Example: The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day.

24 immigrants (immigrant ['ɪmɪgrənt]) *n.* 移民

Example: Kindergartens, vacation schools, extracurricular activities, and vocational education and counseling extended the influence of public schools over the lives of students, many of whom in the larger industrial cities were the children of immigrants.

24 former ['fɔ:mə] *adj.* 从前的; 前者的; 在前的

Example: When this occurs, the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity, and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns.

24 content ['kɒntənt] *n.* 内容

Example: They advised film-makers on appropriate movie content.

24 bacteria [bæk'tɪərɪə] *n.* 细菌

4 bacterial [bæk'tɪərɪəl] *adj.* 细菌的; 细菌引起的

Example: Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader.

23 violin [ˌvaɪə'liːn] *n.* 小提琴

Example: In combination with the larger and deeper-sounding members of the same family, the violins form the nucleus of the modern symphony orchestra.

23 vessels (vessel ['vesl]) *n.* 船; 容器; 血管; 导管

Example: Accidents involving oil tankers occur when tankers run into shore reefs or collide with other vessels.

23 tailed (tail [teɪl]) *n.* 尾巴; 尾部 *adj.* 尾部的; 后部的

8 tails [teɪls] *n.* 尾巴; 尾部

Example: The whale retained a tail and lacked a fluke, the major means of locomotion in modern cetaceans.

23 ridge [rɪdʒ] *n.* 屋脊, 山脊

Example: The distance was more than 350 miles and there were ridges to cross and a wilderness of woods and swamps to penetrate.

23 respond [rɪs'pɒnd] *v.* 回答; 响应

5 corresponding [ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndɪŋ] *adj.* 符合的; 一致的

3 respondents (respondent [rɪ'spɒndənt]) *n.* 应答者

Example: The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

23 principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* 原则; 主义

Example: To illustrate a general principle about the stability of systems by using an everyday example...

23 prehistoric [ˌpri:hɪs'tɔrɪk] *adj.* 史前的

Example: In Southwest France in the 1940's, playing children discovered Lascaux Grotto, a series of narrow cave chambers that contain huge prehistoric paintings of animals.

23 isolated (isolate ['aɪsəleɪt]) *v.* 使隔离; 使绝缘

6 isolation [ˌaɪsə'seɪʃən] *n.* 隔绝; 孤立

Example: The semisubsistence farming areas dominated by Democrats became increasingly isolated by the Whigs' control of the market economy.

23 constant ['kɒnstənt] *adj.* 不变的; 坚决的; 持续的

10 constantly ['kɒnstəntli] *adv.* 不断地

Example: These very short-lived plants reproduce prolifically; that is to say they provide a constant rain of seed in the neighborhood of parent plants.

23 consequences (consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns]) *n.* 结果; 推论

14 consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] *adv.* 结果

11 sequence ['si:kwəns] *n.* 序列, 顺序

Example: The causes of this population rebound are consequences of other human actions.

23 commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] *adj.* 商业的

17 commerce ['kɒmə(:)s] *n.* 商业, 贸易

4 commercially [kə'mɜːʃəli] *adv.* 商业上

Example: Aviculturists, people who raise birds for commercial sale, have not yet learned how to simulate the natural incubation of parrot eggs in the wild.

23 chemicals (chemical ['kemɪkəl]) *n.* 化学物质 *adj.* 化学的

4 chemically ['kemɪkəli] *adv.* 以化学方法

Example: If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants.

23 belong [bɪ'lɒŋ] *v.* 属于

Example: Animals in the Tommotian fossil beds were initially assigned to modern animal groups but are now thought to belong to groups that emerged and died out during the Cambrian period.

23 accumulated (accumulate [ə'kju:mjələt]) *v.* 积聚, 累积

9 accumulations (accumulation [ə'kju:mjə'leɪʃ(ə)n]) *n.* 堆积; 积聚

Example: Certain minerals are more likely to be accumulated in large quantities than others.

23 action ['ækʃən] *n.* 动作

Example: Young children may form long-term memories of actions they see earlier than of things they hear or are told.

23 status ['steɪtəs] *n.* 状态, 地位

Example: Recall the fate of the Columbian white-tailed deer, now in a protected status.

22 ware [weə] *n.* 制品, 货物

Example: In all its myriad forms—as table ware, containers, in architecture and design—glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments.

22 surrounding (surround [sə'raʊnd]) *v.* 围绕

Example: One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally prospered was because the surrounding area was undergoing tremendous economic and demographic growth.

22 represented (represent [ˌreprɪ'zent]) *v.* 描绘, 表现

Example: Each pueblo represented an astonishing amount of well-organized labor.

22 pottery ['pɒtəri] *n.* 陶器

18 potters (potter ['pɒtə]) *n.* 陶工

Example: Most early pottery was then fired over open hearths.

22 potash ['pɒtæʃ] *n.* 碳酸钾

Example: It was first made from a mixture of silica, lime and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century.

22 myths (myth [mɪθ]) *n.* 神话

7 mythical ['mɪθɪkəl] *adj.* 神话的

Example: As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

22 immediately [ɪ'mi:djətli] *adv.* 立刻

12 immediate [ɪ'mi:djət] *adj.* 立即的

Example: Evidence of magical-religious activities has been found in galleries immediately off the inhabited areas of caves.

22 highlighted (highlight ['haɪlaɪt]) *v.* 强调; 使显著

Example: Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?

22 geological [dʒɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 地质学的

20 geologists (geologist [dʒɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 地质学者

3 geologic [dʒɪ'ɒlədʒɪk] *adj.* 地质学的

Example: During a geologically brief 100-million-year period, all modern animal groups (along with other animals that are now extinct) evolved.

22 gar [gɑ:] *n.* 长嘴硬鳞鱼

Example: As with all gars, the Florida gar is predatory and is adept at catching smaller fish from schools by using a fast sideways snap of the jaws.

22 fragments (fragment ['frægmənt]) *n.* 碎片

Example: The roots of grasses and other small plants may help to hold loose soil fragments together, thereby helping to prevent erosion by the wind.

22 Florida ['flɒrɪdə] *n.* 佛罗里达州

Example: Florida's ancient scrub demonstrates this principle.

22 exist [ɪg'zɪst] *v.* 存在

18 existence [ɪg'zɪstəns] *n.* 存在

Example: According to Freud, however, impulses that have been repressed continue to exist and demand expression.

22 destructive [dɪ'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 破坏的; 消极的

22 destruction [dɪ'strʌkʃən] *n.* 破坏; 毁灭

Example: There are two principal influences that shape the terrain: constructive processes such as uplift, which create new landscape features, and destructive forces such as erosion, which gradually wear away exposed landforms.

22 defense [dɪ'fens] *n.* 防御, 防护

3 defenseless [dɪ'fenslɪs] *adj.* 无防御的

Example: The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity.

22 cretaceous [kri'teɪʃəs] *adj.* 白垩的

Example: The best-documented such impact took place 65 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period of geological history.

22 concept ['kɒnsept] *n.* 观念; 概念

5 conceptions (conception [kən'sepʃən]) *n.* 构想

Example: Indeed, for Whigs the concept of government promoting the general welfare went beyond the economy.

22 capital ['kæpɪtəl] *n.* 资本; 首府

7 capitalists (capitalist ['kæpɪtəlɪst]) *n.* 资本家

Example: Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

22 component [kəm'pəʊnənt] *n.* 零件; 构成要素

Example: Even diluted by the terrestrial material excavated from the crater, this component of meteorites is easily identified.

22 appropriate [ə'prəʊprɪt] *adj.* 适当的

2 inappropriate [ɪnə'prəʊprɪt] *adj.* 不适当的

Example: The basic cultural requirements for the successful colonization of the Pacific islands include the appropriate boat-building, sailing, and navigation skills to get to the islands in the first place, domesticated plants and gardening skills suited to often marginal conditions, and a varied inventory of fishing implements and techniques.

22 apparently [ə'pærəntli] *adv.* 显然地

Example: Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval.

22 active ['æktɪv] *adj.* 积极的

Example: Whigs and Democrats differed not only in their attitudes toward the market but also about how active the central government should be in people's lives.

21 Sumerian [sju:'mɪəriən] *n.* 苏美尔人

Example: Working from known Akkadian to previously unknown Sumerian, scholars since the 1890's have learned how to read the Sumerian language moderately well.

21 tropical ['trɒpɪkl] *adj.* 热带的

8 tropics (tropic ['trɒpɪk]) *n.* 热带

Example: In the atmosphere, a large portion of the Sun's incoming energy is used to evaporate water, primarily in the tropical oceans.

21 tissues (tissue ['tɪʃu:z]) *n.* (动植物的) 组织

Example: Nitrogen then diffuses from the lungs to the blood and from the blood to body tissues.

21 striking (strike [straɪk]) *n.* 打击; 罢工 *v.* 打, 攻击

Example: What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike

reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

21 squirrels (squirrel ['skwɪrəl]) n. 松鼠

Example: Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

21 raw [rɔ:] adj. 生的; 未加工的; 无经验的

Example: Steam became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials.

21 proved (prove [pru:v]) v. 证明

3 disproved (disprove [dis'pru:v]) v. 证明……是虚假; 反驳

Example: In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale.

21 pole [pəʊl] n. 电极; 极地

Example: When iron became easier to obtain, it was used instead of wood for lug poles, and later fireplaces had pivoting metal rods to hang pots from.

21 personal ['pɜ:sənl] adj. 私人的

5 personality [ˌpɜ:sə'nælɪti] n. 个性

Example: As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

21 permanently ['pɜ:mənəntli] adv. 永远地

5 permanence ['pɜ:mənəns] n. 永久

Example: Glaciers may form in permanently cold areas, and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys, carrying with them huge quantities of eroded rock debris.

21 vertebrates (vertebrate ['vɜ:tɪbrɪt]) n. 脊椎动物 adj. 有脊椎的

4 invertebrates(invertebrate [ɪn'vɜ:tɪbrɪt]) n. 无脊椎动物

Example: Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, tropical Asia, and Africa are still mostly “personal communication” citations, even for vertebrates.

21 press [pres] n. 报刊; 新闻界

Example: The Associated Press (AP) news service inaugurated its WirePhoto network and offered subscribing newspapers morning and afternoon weather maps redrafted by the AP's Washington, B. C. office from charts provided by the government agency.

21 tribe [traɪb] n. 部落

Example: A third opinion takes psychological motivation much further into the realm of tribal ceremonies and mystery: the belief that certain animals assumed mythical significance as ancient ancestors or protectors of a given tribe or clan.

21 physics (physic ['fɪzɪk]) *n.* 医学 *v.* 给……服药, 治愈

Example: The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics, which pertain to both the materials used in their making and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered.

21 liquid ['lɪkwɪd] *n.* 液体 *adj.* 液体的

Example: Much of the research on nutrient deficiencies is based on growing plants hydroponically, that is, in soilless liquid nutrient solutions.

21 items (item ['aɪtəm]) *n.* 名词; 项目

Example: Linens and stockings from Germantown, for example, were popular items.

21 imported (import [ɪm'pɔ:t]) *v.* 进口 ['ɪmpɔ:t] *n.* 进口

Example: He imported such a Boulton and Watt engine from England to run the Clermont.

21 health [helθ] *n.* 健康

Example: But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods.

21 groundwater ['graundwɔ:tə] *n.* 地下水

Example: This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

21 export [eks'pɔ:t] *v.* 出口 ['ekspɔ:t] *n.* 输出品, 出口

Example: Export merchants became differentiated from their importing counterparts, and specialty shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods.

21 explosion [ɪks'plɒʒən] *n.* 爆发; 爆炸

Example: The Ediacara fossil formation provides the most information about the Cambrian explosion, while the earlier, Tommotian and Burgess Shale formations give clues about Precambrian evolution.

21 expected (expect [ɪks'pekt]) *v.* 期待

4 expectations (expectation [ˌekspek'teɪʃən]) *n.* 期待

Example: A worsening of the plight of deer was to be expected as settlers encroached on the land, logging, burning, and clearing, eventually replacing a wilderness landscape with roads, cities, towns, and factories.

21 electron [ɪ'lektɹɒn] *n.* 电子

6 electronic [ɪlek'trɒnɪk] *adj.* 电子的

4 electronically [ˌɪlek'trɒnɪklɪ] *adv.* 电子地

Example: Their radio emission arises from the synchrotron process, in which electrons accelerated to nearly the speed of light move through magnetic fields.

21 documented (document ['dɒkjʊmənt]) *n.* 文件 *v.* 证明

Example: In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made.

21 depicted (depict [dɪ'pɪkt]) v. 描述

Example: In ancient Egyptian artwork, for example, the right hand is depicted as the dominant one in about 90 percent of the example.

21 column ['kɒləm] n. 专栏; 圆柱

Example: This cohesive strength permits columns of water to be pulled to great heights without being broken.

21 civil ['sɪvl] adj. 公民的

7 civilization [,sɪvɪlɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n] n. 文明

Example: However, it was the onset of the Civil War in 1861 that provided the great stimulus for the mechanization of northern agriculture.

21 carving (carve [kɑ:v]) v. 刻

11 carved [kɑ:vɪd] adj. 有雕刻的

Example: Archaeological records—paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands—indicate that humans have been predominantly right-handed for more than 5,000 years.

21 atoms (atom ['ætəm]) n. 原子

Example: Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of excess energy by themselves, without any outside intervention.

21 auroras (aurora [ɔ:'rɔ:rə]) n. 极光

Example: To understand the cause of auroras, first picture the Earth enclosed by its magnetosphere, a huge region created by the Earth's magnetic field.

20 whereas [(h)weər'æz] conj. 但是

Example: The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area.

20 Venus ['vi:nəs] n. 金星

Example: Measurements taken from the Earth show a high concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of Venus.

20 vent [vent] n. 出口 v. 发泄

Example: A desire to vent aggression on other family members...

20 valuable ['væljəʊəbl] adj. 宝贵的

Example: The increasing use of dried animal waste as a substitute fuel has also hurt the soil because this valuable soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients is no longer being returned to the land.

20 universe ['ju:nɪvɜ:sɪs] n. 宇宙

14 universal [,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səl] adj. 普遍的

5 universality [,ju:nɪvə'sæltɪ] n. 普遍性

Example: It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning.

20 unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* 独一无二的

Example: The Cambrian explosion involved rapid evolutionary diversification, followed by the extinction of many unique animals.

20 topic ['tɒpɪk] *n.* 主题

Example: The second paragraph describes a specific instance of the general topic discussed in the first paragraph.

20 steel [sti:l] *n.* 钢, 钢铁 *v.* 使坚强 *adj.* 钢的

Example: When water is confined in tubes of very small bore, the forces of cohesion (the attraction between water molecules) are so great that the strength of a column of water compares with the strength of a steel wire of the same diameter.

20 rites (rite [raɪt]) *n.* 仪式

Example: In addition, there were performers, and since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the enactment of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task.

20 recognized (recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz]) *v.* 认出, 识别

17 recognition [,rekəɡ'nɪʃən] *n.* 认出, 识别

Example: More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

20 prior ['praɪə] *adj.* 在先的

3 priority [praɪ'ɔrɪtɪ] *n.* 先, 优先

Example: It would be composed of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

20 primitive ['prɪmɪtɪv] *n.* 原始人 *adj.* 原始的

Example: In this view, primitive vascular plants first colonized the margins of continental waters, followed by animals that fed on the plants, and lastly by animals that preyed on the plant-eater.

20 president ['prezɪdənt] *n.* 总统; 院长

7 presidency ['prezɪdənsɪ] *n.* 总统职位

5 presidential [ˌprezɪ'denʃəl] *adj.* 总统的

Example: The Lewis and Clark expedition, sponsored by President Jefferson, was the most important official examination of the high plains and the Northwest before the War of 1812.

20 ordinary ['ɔ:dɪnəri] *adj.* 平常的

4 extraordinary [ɪk'strɔ:dnəri] *adj.* 非常的

Example: Ordinary meteoric water is water that has soaked into the ground from the surface, from precipitation (rain and snow) and from lakes and streams.

20 minerals (mineral ['mɪnərəl]) *n.* 矿物 *adj.* 矿物的

Example: Research has shown that certain minerals are required by plants for normal growth and development.

20 livestock ['laɪvstɒk] *n.* 家畜

Example: This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing.

20 introductory [ˌɪntrə'dʌktəri] *adj.* 介绍性的

Example: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below.

20 financial [faɪ'næŋʃəl] *adj.* 财政的

Example: Financial problems loomed large in both the North and the South.

20 employed (employ [ɪm'plɔɪ]) *v.* 雇用; 使从事于; 使用

5 employees (employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:]) *n.* 职员

4 employment [ɪm'plɔɪmənt] *n.* 雇佣, 工作

3 employers (employer [ɪm'plɔɪə]) *n.* 老板

Example: Thomas Newcomen, embodied revolutionary principles, but it was so slow and wasteful of fuel that it could not be employed outside the coal mines for which it had been designed.

20 ecological [ˌekə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 生态的

Example: Large meteorite impacts, such as one at the end of the Cretaceous period, can seriously affect climate, ecological niches, plants, and animals.

20 distribution [ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən] *n.* 配给物; 分发

10 distributed (distribute [dɪs'trɪbjʊ(:)t]) *v.* 分发; 分配

Example: Sculptures must, for example, be stable, which requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and stress.

20 cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] *n.* 黄瓜

Example: Certainly no creature in the sea is odder than the common sea cucumber.

20 canopy ['kænəpi] *n.* 帐篷; 树冠

Example: Small climbing animals may reach twigs readily, but it is harder for them than for large climbing animals to cross the wide gaps from on tree crown to the next that typify the high canopy.

20 conducted (conduct ['kɒndʌkt]) *n.* 行为; 指导 [kən'dʌkt] *v.* 引导; 管理

3 conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* 领导者

Example: The particular symbolic significance of the cave paintings in southwestern France is more explicitly revealed, perhaps, by the results of a study conducted by researchers Patricia Rice and Ann Paterson.

20 appealing (appeal [ə'pi:l]) *v.* 要求; 吸引 *n.* 请求; 吸引力

Example: Neither party could win an election by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor.

20 academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学院

8 academic [ˌækə'demɪk] *n.* 学者 *adj.* 学院的

Example: Aside from perpetuating itself, the sole purpose of the American Academy and Institute of Arts

and Letters is to “foster, assist and sustain an interest” in literature, music, and art.

19 thereby ['ðeə'baɪ] *adv.* 因此

Example: He thereby transformed an inefficient pump of limited use into a steam engine of a thousand uses.

19 stress [stres] *v.* 强调; 重读 *n.* 压力; 逼迫

Example: Making fine-art objects stable requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and stress.

19 sanctuaries (sanctuary ['sæŋktjʊəri]) *n.* 教堂

Example: In 1972, a century after the first national park in the United States was established at Yellowstone, legislation was passed to create the National Marine Sanctuaries Program.

19 retain [ri'teɪn] *v.* 保持

Example: It retains heat while its viscosity changes.

19 restricted (restrict [ri'strɪkt]) *v.* 限制, 限定

Example: At first restricted to a small avant-garde group of architects and designers, Functionalism emerged as the dominant influence upon designers after the First World War.

19 regular ['regjʊlə] *adj.* 规则的

14 irregular [ɪ'regjʊlə] *adj.* 不规则的

Example: Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, disrupted the regular factory routine.

19 reduction [ri'dʌkʃən] *n.* 减少; 削减

11 reducing (reduce [ri'dju:s]) *v.* 减少; 降低

Example: Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression.

19 raised (raise [reɪz]) *n.* 加薪; 提高 *v.* 举起, 抬起

Example: Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains.

19 railroads (railroad ['reɪlrəʊd]) *n.* 铁路

Example: The availability of steam engines was a major factor in the development of railroads, which solved a major transportation problem.

19 previously ['pri:vɪəslɪ] *adv.* 事先

16 previous ['pri:vɪəs] *adj.* 早先的

Example: Previously, large audiences had viewed spectacles at the theater, where vaudeville, popular dramas, musical and minstrel shows, classical plays, lectures, and slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to several hundred spectators at a time.

19 pool [pu:l] *n.* 水塘, 水池

Example: Oil pools are valuable underground accumulations of oil, and oil fields are regions underlain by one or more oil pools.

19 nouveau ['nu:vəʊ] *adj.* 新近到达的; 新近生产的

Example: France produced a number of outstanding exponents of the Art Nouveau style; among the most celebrated was Emile Galle (1846—1904).

19 mud [mʌd] *n.* 泥

3 muddy ['mʌdi] *adj.* 泥泞的

Example: Shortly after the Cambrian explosion, mud slides rapidly buried thousands of marine animals under conditions that favored fossilization.

19 hypothesis [haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs] *n.* 假设 hypotheses (复数)

3 hypothetical [,haɪpə'θetɪkəl] *adj.* 假设的, 假定的

2 hypothesize [haɪ'pɒθɪsaɪz] *v.* 假设

Example: Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the facial-feedback hypothesis.

19 gap [gæp] *n.* 缝隙; 缺口

Example: For the many small mammals that supplement their insect diet with fruits or seeds an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

19 eroded (erode [ɪ'rəʊd]) *v.* 腐蚀

Example: Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains.

19 ecologists (ecologist [ɪ'kɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 生态学者

Example: Ecologists use the term “succession” to refer to the changes that happen in plant communities and ecosystems over time.

19 cracks (crack [kræk]) *n.* 裂缝 *v.* 爆裂

Example: Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks.

19 corn [kɔ:n] *n.* 小麦; 玉米

Example: Ogallala water has enabled the High Plains region to supply significant amounts of the cotton, sorghum, wheat, and corn grown in the United States.

19 compounds (compound ['kɒmpaʊnd]) *n.* 混合物 *v.* 使化合; 使混合 *adj.* 合成的

Example: At least 50 different aromatic compounds have been analyzed in the orchid family, each blended to attract one or at most a few species of insects or birds.

19 commonly ['kɒmənli] *adv.* 通常地

Example: Cro-Magnon cave paintings some 27, 000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the other.

19 branches (branch [brɑ:ntʃ]) *n.* 树枝 *v.* 分支

Example: Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

19 block [blɒk] *n.* 街区; 石块; 阻碍 *v.* 阻塞; 封锁

Example: Such a quantity of material would have blocked the sunlight completely from reaching the surface, plunging earth into a period of cold and darkness that lasted at least several months.

19 availability [ə'veɪlə'bɪləti] *n.* 有效; 可利用性

Example: Much of the world's great architecture has been constructed of stone because of its beauty, permanence, and availability.

19 attacked (attack [ə'tæk]) *n.* 攻击 *v.* 抨击

Example: The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments, which are then carried away and later deposited as sediments.

19 articles (article ['ɑ:tɪkl]) *n.* 物品; 文章

Example: In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists.

19 ancestors (ancestor ['ænsɪstə]) *n.* 祖先; 原型

Example: The fossil consists of a complete skull of an archaeocyte, an extinct group of ancestors of modern cetaceans.

34 alder ['ɔ:ldə(r)] *n.* 赤杨

Example: Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

19 accelerated (accelerate [æk'seləreɪt]) *v.* 使加速; 加快

Example: This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion.

18 wells (well [wel]) *n.* 井

Example: The first wells were drilled into the Ogallala during the drought years of the early 1930's.

18 viewed (view [vju:]) *n.* 视野, 见解 *v.* 看, 视察

Example: Increasingly, too, schools were viewed as the most important means of integrating immigrants into American society.

18 upon [ə'pʊn] *prep.* 在……之上

Example: Industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life combined with a new emphasis upon credentials and expertise to make schooling increasingly important for economic and social mobility.

18 string [strɪŋ] *n.* 弦

Example: Wind and string players may lap or scrape their instruments.

18 silver ['sɪlvə] *n.* 银, 银器 *adj.* 银的

10 silversmiths (silversmith ['sɪlvəsmɪθ]) *n.* 银器匠

Example: In addition to plates and bowls, some customers sought more intricate products, such as silver teapots.

18 sheets (sheet ['i:t]) *n.* 帆; 薄板 *v.* 覆盖

11 worksheet ['wɜ:kʃi:t] *n.* 工作表

Example: As the great ice sheets that covered North America during the last ice age steadily melted away, huge volumes of water flowed from them.

18 responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] *adj.* 有责任的

8 responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 责任, 负担

Example: The Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States was responsible for sweeping changes in attitudes toward the decorative arts, then considered the minor or household arts.

18 resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] *n.* 抵抗, 反抗

8 resistant [rɪ'zɪstənt] *adj.* 抵抗的

11 resist [rɪ'zɪst] *v.* 抵抗, 抗

Example: Many of the adaptations of these fishes serve to reduce water resistance (drag).

18 remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] *adj.* 显著的

Example: Plants are subject to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists.

18 psychodynamic [,saɪkəʊdaɪ'næmɪk] *n.* 精神力学

Example: Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression.

18 proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 比例, 部分

4 disproportionate [ˌdɪsprə'pɔ:ʃənɪt] *adj.* 不成比例的

Example: At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

18 prevent [prɪ'vent] *v.* 防止; 阻止

Example: According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression.

18 perspective [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 观点; 角度

Example: What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected.

18 oral ['ɔ:rəl] *adj.* 口头的

Example: The myths that have grown up around the rites may continue as part of the group's oral tradition and may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites.

18 hominids (hominid ['hɒmɪnɪd]) *n.* 原始人类

Example: One area of paleoanthropological study involves the eating and dietary habits of hominids, erect bipedal primates—including early humans.

18 goals (goal [gəʊl]) *n.* 目标

Example: They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals.

本天乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后,请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

metalworkers	contemporary	claims	tension
unstable	signs	routes	preferred
stimulation	spread	solid	beneficial
arch	analyze	rental	irrigation
ritual	released	status	strengthened
scholars	rent	California	decorative
visible	textural	surfaces	solidified
presented	exhibit	communicate	citizens
center	benefit	emergence	desire
immeasurably	maintenance	fungi	lichens
emerging	overirrigation	improvements	geologic
represented	pottery	parlors	recharge
beliefs	texture	hypothesize	gap
competitive	combined	dietary	decorations
performance	migrate	industrialism	buried
irrigated	distinction	comet	beads
basis	competing	hypothetical	portrayed
inappropriate	accurate	vitamins	timberline
properties	practical	invisible	shelter
resemble	desired	continental	analysis
subsurface	rays	permitted	accumulations
action	distinctive	microscopic	combination
employees	adopt	typical	turbines
roots	practices	Philadelphia	hydrogen
dramatic	biologist	microbiologist	aquifer
tone	solar	revolution	adoption
vapor	evaporate	dominant	intensive
transformed	feedback	brief	avoid
measurements	principal	maintained	analysts
worth	trace	polluted	novel
mythical	immediately	conceptions	capital
muscles	era	devices	immigration
masks	habitats	fundamental	cycle
reveal	crystalline	canal	loose
profit	typically	photographic	appropriate
performed	timber	Pueblos	pollutants
basin	inhabited	undesirable	compared
tribe	physics	liquid	items

imported	health	groundwater	export
ideal	chimpanzee	feeding	expanded
solutions	photographs	drama	academic
thereby	stress	squirrels	raw
proved	disproved	pole	personal
metallic	tulips	corresponding	president
ancestors	respondents	principle	task
stimulated	exhibitors	efforts	dominated
potentially	migratory	opportunists	intensity
differentiated	improve	burial	attitudes
ware	surrounding	diet	decorated
presence	pots	measure	prey
microscope	metal	specially	readily
potential	opportunistic	intense	master
fit	exhibition	intensifies	global
flow	figures	familiar	differ
expansion	transformation	strength	approximately
therefore	subjects	stable	prehistoric
isolated	destruction	railroads	previously
commercially	evaporation	perfect	dominance
expectations	electron	dinosaurs	raised
apparently	migration	active	Sumerian
tropical	isolation	irregular	reduction
muddy	hypothesis	industrialized	universal
display	climax	internal	existence
destructive	sequence	potters	resist
remarkable	psychodynamic	proportion	Florida
exist	distinct	comparison	potash
myths	constant	helium	frame
continent	preferences	opportunity	decrease
throughout	standard	scale	revolutionary
supercontinent	chemically	electronic	competition
sanctuaries	retain	belong	accumulated
previous	desirable	valuable	universe
recognition	prior	explosion	presidential
employers	eroded	expected	preindustrial
gar	fragments	novelty	mechanisms
industrialization	bacterial	violin	vessels
silversmiths	sheets	worksheet	responsible
invertebrates	press	terrestrial	surge
specialized	conductor	appealing	depicted
column	civil	atoms	permanently

string	silver	introductory	employment
constantly	auroras	whereas	communication
specialization	immediate	highlighted	geological
financial	employed	distributed	cucumber
canopy	tropics	academy	machinery
crystals	profitable	depressed	charged
defense	reducing	unique	topic
steel	rites	recognized	comparable
independent	immigrants	former	universality
detailed	performers	motion	minor
content	bacteria	electronically	documented
civilization	carving	Venus	permanence
vertebrates	cattle	depression	characters
bottom	biological	photography	articles
priority	resistance	ordinary	extraordinary
minerals	livestock	tailed	ridge
respond	consequently	conducted	pool
nouveau	mud	defenseless	cretaceous
concept	personality	consequences	novelist
disproportionate	prevent	commercial	independence
resistant	vent	merchants	extreme
presidency	ecologists	cracks	corn
compounds	commonly	branches	block
availability	attacked	primitive	alder
accelerated	wells	regular	textile
chemicals	comparatively	tissues	striking
competitors	ecological	distribution	extremely
dust	inhabitants	geologists	commerce
capitalists	component	perspective	viewed
upon	responsibility	restricted	oral
hominids	goals		

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

metalworkers (metalworker ['metəl,wɜ:kə]) <i>n.</i> 制金属品工人	contemporary [kən'tempərəri] <i>n.</i> 同时代的人 <i>adj.</i> 同时代的
claims (claim [kleɪm]) <i>v.</i> 要求; 声称	tension ['tenʃən] <i>n.</i> 紧张; 拉紧
unstable [ʌn'steɪbl] <i>adj.</i> 不牢固的	signs (sign [saɪn]) <i>n.</i> 记号, 符号 <i>v.</i> 签
routes (route [ru:t]) <i>n.</i> 路径, 轨道	preferred (prefer [prɪ'fɜ:ɪ]) <i>v.</i> 宁可; 更喜欢
stimulation [,stɪmjə'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 激励; 刺激	spread [spred] <i>n.</i> 传播, 伸展, 散布 <i>v.</i> 使伸展, 使延伸
solid ['sɒlɪd] <i>n.</i> 固体 <i>adj.</i> 固体的, 坚固的	beneficial [benɪ'fiʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 有益的; 有帮助的
arch [ɑ:tʃ] <i>n.</i> 拱门, 弓形 <i>v.</i> 使成弧形, 拱起	analyze ['ænəlaɪz] <i>v.</i> 分析
rental ['rentl] <i>n.</i> 租金; 租赁	irrigation [,ɪrɪ'geɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 灌溉
ritual ['rɪtʃʊəl] <i>n.</i> 宗教仪式; 典礼 <i>adj.</i> 仪式的	released (release [rɪ'li:s]) <i>n.</i> 释放; 发行 <i>v.</i> 释放, 解放
status ['stetəs] <i>n.</i> 状态, 地位	strengthened ['streŋθənd] <i>adj.</i> 被加强的
scholars (scholar ['skɒlə]) <i>n.</i> 学者	rent [rent] <i>n.</i> 租金 <i>v.</i> 租用
California [kælɪ'fɔ:njə] <i>n.</i> 加利福尼亚州	decorative ['dekəreɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 装饰性的
visible ['vɪzəbl] <i>adj.</i> 看得见的, 显然的	textural ['tekstʃərəl] <i>adj.</i> 质地的; 组织的
surfaces (surface ['sɜ:fɪs]) <i>n.</i> 面, 表面	solidified [sə'ldrɪfaɪd] <i>adj.</i> 固化的; 固体化的
presented (present [prɪ'zent]) <i>v.</i> 赠送 ['preznt] <i>n.</i> 目前; 赠品 <i>adj.</i> 在场的; 当前的	exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] <i>v.</i> 展现, 展览
communicate [kə'mju:nikeɪt] <i>v.</i> 沟通, 交流思想	citizens (citizen ['sɪtɪzn]) <i>n.</i> 市民; 公民
center ['sentə] <i>n.</i> 中心; 中心点 <i>v.</i> 集中	benefit ['benɪfɪt] <i>n.</i> 利益, 好处 <i>v.</i> 有益于; 有助于
emergence [ɪ'mɜ:dʒəns] <i>n.</i> 出现; 露头	desire [dɪ'zaɪə] <i>n.</i> 欲望, 要求 <i>v.</i> 想要, 请求
immeasurably [ɪ'meɪʒərəblɪ] <i>adv.</i> 不可测量地; 广大无边地	maintenance ['meɪntɪnəns] <i>n.</i> 维护, 维修
fungi ['fʌndʒaɪ] <i>n.</i> 菌类	lichens (lichen ['laɪkən]) <i>n.</i> 苔藓
emerging (emerge [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ]) <i>v.</i> 浮现; 源于	overirrigation ['əʊvəɪrɪ'geɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 过度灌溉
improvements (improvement [ɪm'pru:vmənt]) <i>n.</i> 改进; 进步	geologic [dʒɪə'lɒdʒɪk] <i>adj.</i> 地质学的
represented (represent [,reprɪ'zent]) <i>v.</i> 描绘, 表现	pottery ['pɒtəri] <i>n.</i> 陶器
parlors (parlor ['pɑ:lə]) <i>n.</i> 店	recharge ['rɪ:'tʃɑ:dʒ] <i>v.</i> 再充电于; 再控告
beliefs (belief [bɪ'li:f]) <i>n.</i> 相信; 信念	texture ['tekstʃə] <i>n.</i> 质地, 纹理
hypothesize [haɪ'pəθɪsaɪz] <i>v.</i> 假设	gap [gæp] <i>n.</i> 缝隙; 缺口
competitive [kəm'petɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 竞争的	combined (combine [kəm'baɪn]) <i>v.</i> 使结合; 混合
dietary ['daɪətəri] <i>adj.</i> 饮食的	decorations (decoration [,dekə'reɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 装饰, 装潢
performance [pə'fɔ:məns] <i>n.</i> 表现; 执行	migrate [maɪ'greɪt] <i>v.</i> 迁移
industrialism [ɪn'dʌstriəlɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 工业主义	buried (bury ['berɪ]) <i>v.</i> 埋葬; 隐藏
irrigated (irrigate ['ɪrɪgeɪt]) <i>v.</i> 灌溉	distinction [dɪ'stɪŋkʃən] <i>n.</i> 区别, 差别
comet ['kɒmɪt] <i>n.</i> 彗星	beads (bead [bi:d]) <i>n.</i> 珠子; 水珠
basis ['beɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 基础	competing (compete [kəm'pi:t]) <i>v.</i> 比赛; 与……竞争

hypothetical [ˌhaɪpəʊ'thetɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 假设的, 假定的	portrayed (portray [pɔ:'treɪ]) <i>v.</i> 描写; 画
inappropriate [ˌɪnə'prəʊprɪt] <i>adj.</i> 不适当的	accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] <i>adj.</i> 精确的; 正确的
vitamins (vitamin ['vɪtəˌmɪn]) <i>n.</i> 维生素	timberline ['tɪmbə,lam] <i>n.</i> 树带界线
properties (property ['prɒpərtɪ]) <i>n.</i> 财产, 性质	practical ['præktɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 实际的, 实用性的
invisible [ɪn'vɪzəbl] <i>adj.</i> 看不见的	shelter ['ʃeltə] <i>n.</i> 遮盖物; 避难所 <i>v.</i> 掩蔽; 保护
resemble [rɪ'zembəl] <i>v.</i> 相似, 像	desired [dɪ'zaɪəd] <i>adj.</i> 渴望的, 想得到的
continental [ˌkɒntɪ'nentl] <i>adj.</i> 大陆的, 洲的	analysis [ə'nælɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 分析; 解析
subsurface ['sʌb,səfɪs] <i>adj.</i> 表面下的; 地下的	rays (ray [reɪ]) <i>n.</i> 射线; 光线 <i>v.</i> 放射; 显出
permitted (permit [pə(:)'mɪt]) <i>n.</i> 许可证 <i>v.</i> 允许	accumulations (accumulation [ə,kju:mjə'leɪʃ(ə)n]) <i>n.</i> 堆积; 积聚
action ['ækʃən] <i>n.</i> 动作	distinctive [dɪs'tɪŋktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 有特色的
microscopic [ˌmaɪkrə'skɒpɪk] <i>adj.</i> 用显微镜可见的	combination [ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 结合; 联合
employees (employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:]) <i>n.</i> 职员	adopt [ə'dɒpt] <i>v.</i> 采取; 收养
typical ['tɪpɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 典型的, 象征性的	turbines (turbine ['tɜ:bm]) <i>n.</i> 涡轮
roots (root [ru:t]) <i>n.</i> 根 <i>v.</i> 生根	practices (practice ['præktɪs]) <i>n.</i> 练习; 实行 <i>v.</i> 实践; 练习
Philadelphia [ˌfɪlə'delfjə] <i>n.</i> 费城	hydrogen ['haɪdrədʒən] <i>n.</i> 氢
dramatic [drə'mætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 剧烈的; 戏剧性的	biologist [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] <i>n.</i> 生物学家
microbiologist [ˌmaɪkrəʊbaɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] <i>n.</i> 微生物学家	aquifer ['ækwɪfə] <i>n.</i> 含水土层, 地下蓄水层
tone [təʊn] <i>n.</i> 音调, 语调	solar ['səʊlə] <i>adj.</i> 太阳的; 太阳系的; 日光的
revolution [ˌrevə'lju:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 革命; 旋转	adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] <i>n.</i> 采纳; 收养
vapor ['veɪpə] <i>n.</i> 水汽, 蒸气	evaporate [ɪ'veɪpəreɪt] <i>v.</i> 使蒸发, 蒸发
dominant ['dɒmɪnənt] <i>adj.</i> 占优势的	intensive [ɪn'tensɪv] <i>adj.</i> 加强的; 精深的
transformed (transform [træns'fɔ:m]) <i>v.</i> 转换, 改造	feedback ['fi:dbæk] <i>n.</i> 反应; 反馈
brief [brɪ:f] <i>adj.</i> 简短的 <i>n.</i> 摘要; 简报 <i>v.</i> 摘要	avoid [ə'vɔɪd] <i>v.</i> 躲开, 避开
measurements (measurement ['meʒəmənt]) <i>n.</i> 测量法; 尺寸	principal ['prɪnsəp(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 首要的
maintained (maintain [men'teɪn]) <i>v.</i> 维持	analysts (analyst ['ænəlɪst]) <i>n.</i> 分析者; 分解者
worth [wɜ:θ] <i>n.</i> 价值, 财产 <i>adj.</i> 值钱的	trace [treɪs] <i>n.</i> 痕迹; 微量 <i>v.</i> 跟踪; 查出
polluted (pollute [pə'lju:t]) <i>v.</i> 污染, 弄脏	novel ['nɒvəl] <i>n.</i> 小说 <i>adj.</i> 新奇的
mythical ['mɪθɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 神话的	immediately [ɪ'mi:dʒətli] <i>adv.</i> 立刻
conceptions (conception [kən'sepʃən]) <i>n.</i> 构想	capital ['kæpɪtəl] <i>n.</i> 资本; 首府
muscles (muscle ['mʌsl]) <i>n.</i> 肌肉	era ['ɪərə] <i>n.</i> 时代
devices (device [dɪ'vaɪs]) <i>n.</i> 装置; 设计	immigration [ˌɪmɪ'ɡreɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 外来的移民
masks (mask [mɑ:sk]) <i>n.</i> 遮盖物; 伪装 <i>v.</i> 掩饰	habitats (habitat ['hæbɪtæt]) <i>n.</i> 栖息地, 居留地
fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] <i>n.</i> 基本原则 <i>adj.</i> 基本的; 重要的	cycle ['saɪkl] <i>n.</i> 周期; 循环 <i>v.</i> 循环
reveal [rɪ'vi:l] <i>v.</i> 露出, 透露, 显示	crystalline ['krɪstəlɪn] <i>adj.</i> 水晶的, 结晶性的
canal [kə'næl] <i>n.</i> 运河, 水道	loose [lu:s] <i>v.</i> 放松; 释放 <i>adj.</i> 宽松的
profit ['prɒfɪt] <i>n.</i> 利润, 利益 <i>v.</i> 有益	typically ['tɪpɪkəli] <i>adv.</i> 代表性地; 典型地
photographic [ˌfəʊtə'græfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 照相的	appropriate [ə'prəʊprɪt] <i>adj.</i> 适当的

performed (perform [pə'fɔ:m]) v. 履行; 完成	timber ['tɪmbə] n. 木材
Pueblos (Pueblo ['pwebləʊ]) n. 印第安人村庄	pollutants (pollutant [pə'lu:tənt]) n. 污染物质
basin ['beɪsn] n. 盆地; 盆; 水池	inhabited (inhabit [ɪn'hæbɪt]) v. 居住于, 栖息
undesirable ['ʌndɪ'zəɪərəbl] adj. 不受欢迎的	compared (compare [kəm'peə]) v. 比较, 与……比较
tribe [traɪb] n. 部落	physics (physic ['fɪzɪk]) n. 医学 v. 给……服药, 治愈
liquid ['lɪkwɪd] n. 液体 adj. 液体的	items (item ['aɪtəm]) n. 名词; 项目
imported (import [ɪm'pɔ:t]) v. 进口 ['ɪmpɔ:t] n. 进口	health [helθ] n. 健康
groundwater ['graʊndwɔ:tə] n. 地下水	export [eks'pɔ:t] v. 出口 ['ekspɔ:t] n. 输出品, 出口
ideal [aɪ'diəl] n. 理想; 典范 adj. 理想的	chimpanzee [tʃɪmpən'zi:z] n. 黑猩猩
feeding (feed [fi:d]) v. 喂养; 放牧	expanded (expand [ɪk'spænd]) v. 使膨胀; 扩张
solutions (solution [sə'lju:ʃən]) n. 解决; 溶液	photographs (photograph ['fəʊtəgrɑ:f]) n. 照片
drama ['drɑ:mə] n. 戏剧	academic [ˌækə'demɪk] n. 学者 adj. 学院的
thereby ['ðeə'baɪ] adv. 因此	stress [stres] v. 强调; 重读 n. 压力; 逼迫
squirrels (squirrel ['skwɪrəl]) n. 松鼠	raw [rɔ:] adj. 生的; 未加工的; 无经验的
proved (prove [pru:v]) v. 证明	disproved (disprove [dɪs'pru:v]) v. 证明……是虚假; 反驳
pole [pəʊl] n. 电极; 极地	personal ['pɜ:sənəl] adj. 私人的
metallic [mɪ'tælɪk] adj. 金属的, 产生金属的	tulips (tulip ['tju:lɪp]) n. 郁金香
corresponding [ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndɪŋ] adj. 符合的; 一致的	president ['prezɪdənt] n. 总统; 院长
ancestors (ancestor ['ænsɪstə]) n. 祖先; 原型	respondents (respondent [rɪs'pɒndənt]) n. 应答者
principle ['prɪnsəpl] n. 原则; 主义	task [tɑ:sk] n. 作业; 任务
stimulated (stimulate ['stɪmjələɪt]) v. 刺激; 鼓舞	exhibitors (exhibitor [ɪg'zɪbɪtə(r)]) n. 展示者; 参展者
efforts (effort ['efət]) n. 努力; 成就	dominated (dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt]) v. 支配, 控制
potentially [pə'tenʃ(ə)li] adv. 潜在地	migratory ['maɪgrətəri] adj. 迁移的
opportunists (opportunist ['ɒpətju:nɪst]) n. 机会主义者, 投机取巧者	intensity [ɪn'tensɪti] n. 强烈, 强度
differentiated (differentiate [ˌdɪfə'renʃieɪt]) v. 使有差异; 区别	improve [ɪm'pru:v] v. 改良; 改善
burial ['berɪəl] n. 埋葬, 葬礼	attitudes (attitude ['ætɪtju:d]) n. 态度; 看法
ware [weə] n. 制品, 货物	surrounding (surround [sə'raʊnd]) v. 围绕
diet ['daɪət] n. 饮食, 食物 v. 节食	decorated (decorate ['dekəreɪt]) v. 装饰; 油漆
presence ['prezns] n. 出席, 存在	pots (pot [pɒt]) n. 罐
measure ['meʒə] n. 尺寸; 量度标准 v. 测量; 估量	prey [preɪ] n. 被掠食者, 牺牲者 v. 捕食
microscope ['maɪkrəskəʊp] n. 显微镜	metal ['metl] n. 金属, 合金
specially ['speʃəli] adv. 特别地	readily ['redɪli] adv. 容易地; 乐意地
potential [pə'tenʃ(ə)li] adj. 有潜力的, 潜在的	opportunistic [ˌɒpətju:'nɪstɪk] adj. 机会主义的
intense [ɪn'tens] adj. 强烈的; 非常的	master ['mɑ:stə] n. 主人; 师父; 硕士

fit [fit] <i>v.</i> 合……身; 适合于; 符合; 适合 <i>adj.</i> 适合的; 恰当的	exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 展览; 展览会
intensifies (intensify [ɪnˈtensɪfaɪ]) <i>v.</i> 加强; 强化	global [ˈɡləʊbəl] <i>adj.</i> 全世界的; 球形的
flow [fləʊ] <i>v.</i> 流动; 涨 <i>n.</i> 流	figures (figure [ˈfɪɡə]) <i>n.</i> 图形; 数字 <i>v.</i> 想出, 估计
familiar [fəˈmɪljə] <i>adj.</i> 熟悉的, 亲密的	differ [ˈdɪfə] <i>v.</i> 差异, 不同
expansion [ɪksˈpænzən] <i>n.</i> 扩充; 膨胀	transformation [ˌtrænsfɔːmeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 变化; 改造
strength [streŋθ] <i>n.</i> 力, 力量	approximately [əˈprɒksɪmətli] <i>adv.</i> 大概
therefore [ˈðeəfɔː] <i>adv.</i> 因此, 所以	subjects (subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]) <i>n.</i> 题目, 科目, 主题 <i>v.</i> 使隶属, 使受到; 使某人 [某物] 经历或遭受某事物
stable [ˈsteɪbl] <i>adj.</i> 稳定的, 牢固的	prehistoric [ˌpriːhɪsˈtɔːrɪk] <i>adj.</i> 史前的
isolated (isolate [ˈaɪsələt]) <i>v.</i> 使隔离; 使绝缘	destruction [dɪˈstrʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 破坏; 毁灭
railroads (railroad [ˈreɪlrəʊd]) <i>n.</i> 铁路	previously [ˈpriːviəslɪ] <i>adv.</i> 事先
commercially [kəˈmɜːʃəli] <i>adv.</i> 商业上	evaporation [ɪˌvæpəˈreɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 蒸发; 消失
perfect [ˈpɜːfɪkt] <i>v.</i> 使完美 <i>adj.</i> 完美的	dominance [ˈdɒmɪnəns] <i>n.</i> 优势; 支配
expectations (expectation [ˌekspekˈteɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 期待	electron [ɪˈlektɹɒn] <i>n.</i> 电子
dinosaurs (dinosaur [ˈdaɪnəsɔː]) <i>n.</i> 恐龙	raised (raise [reɪz]) <i>n.</i> 加薪; 提高 <i>v.</i> 举起, 抬起
apparently [əˈpærəntli] <i>adv.</i> 显然地	migration [maɪˈɡreɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 迁移
active [ˈæktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 积极的	Sumerian [sjuːˈmɪəriən] <i>n.</i> 苏美尔人
tropical [ˈtrɒpɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 热带的	isolation [ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 隔绝; 孤立
irregular [ɪˈregjələ] <i>adj.</i> 不规则的	reduction [rɪˈdʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 减少; 削减
muddy [ˈmʌdi] <i>adj.</i> 泥泞的	hypothesis [haɪˈpɒθɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 假设 hypotheses (复数)
industrialized [ɪnˈdʌstriəlaɪzɪd] <i>adj.</i> 工业化的	universal [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəl] <i>adj.</i> 普遍的
display [dɪˈspleɪ] <i>n.</i> 显示 <i>v.</i> 陈列; 显示	climax [ˈklaɪmæks] <i>n.</i> 高潮, 极点
internal [ɪnˈtɜːnl] <i>n.</i> 本质, 本性 <i>adj.</i> 内在的	existence [ɪgˈzɪstəns] <i>n.</i> 存在
destructive [dɪˈstrʌktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 破坏的; 消极的	sequence [ˈsiːkwəns] <i>n.</i> 序列, 顺序
potters (potter [ˈpɒtə]) <i>n.</i> 陶工	resist [rɪˈzɪst] <i>v.</i> 抵抗, 抗
remarkable [rɪˈmɑːkəbl] <i>adj.</i> 显著的	psychodynamic [ˌsaɪkəˈɒdaɪˈnæmɪk] <i>n.</i> 精神力学
proportion [prəˈpɔːʃən] <i>n.</i> 比例, 部分	Florida [ˈflɒrɪdə] <i>n.</i> 佛罗里达州
exist [ɪgˈzɪst] <i>v.</i> 存在	distinct [dɪˈstɪŋkt] <i>adj.</i> 清楚的, 明显的
comparison [kəmˈpærɪsn] <i>n.</i> 比较	potash [ˈpɒtæʃ] <i>n.</i> 碳酸钾
myths (myth [mɪθ]) <i>n.</i> 神话	constant [ˈkɒnstənt] <i>adj.</i> 不变的; 坚决的; 持续的
helium [ˈhiːljəm] <i>n.</i> 氦	frame [freɪm] <i>n.</i> 框; 结构 <i>v.</i> 构成; 制定
continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] <i>n.</i> 大陆, 陆地	preferences (preference [ˈprefərəns]) <i>n.</i> 偏爱, 优先选择
opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪti] <i>n.</i> 机会, 时机	decrease [dɪˈkriːs] <i>v.</i> 减; 减少
throughout [θruːˈaʊt] <i>adv.</i> 在所有各处, 自始至终 <i>prep.</i> 在所有各处	standard [ˈstændəd] <i>n.</i> 标准 <i>adj.</i> 标准的
scale [skeɪl] <i>n.</i> 刻度; 天平; 鳞	revolutionary [ˌrevəˈluːʃənəri] <i>adj.</i> 革命的, 革命性的
supercontinent [ˌsuːpəˈkɒntɪnənt] <i>n.</i> 超大陆	chemically [ˈkemɪkəli] <i>adv.</i> 以化学方法
electronic [ɪlekˈtrɒnɪk] <i>adj.</i> 电子的	competition [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 竞争; 竞赛

sanctuaries (sanctuary ['sæŋktjʊəri]) <i>n.</i> 教堂	retain [ri'teɪn] <i>v.</i> 保持
belong [bi'lɒŋ] <i>v.</i> 属于	accumulated (accumulate [ə'kju:mjələit]) <i>v.</i> 积聚, 累积
previous ['pri:vɪəs] <i>adj.</i> 早先的	desirable [di'zairəəbl] <i>adj.</i> 值得向往的
valuable ['væljʊəbl] <i>adj.</i> 宝贵的	universe ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] <i>n.</i> 宇宙
recognition [,rekəg'nɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 认出, 识别	prior ['praɪə] <i>adj.</i> 在先的
explosion [ɪks'pləʊʒən] <i>n.</i> 爆发; 爆炸	presidential [,prezɪ'denʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 总统的
employers (employer [ɪm'plɔɪə]) <i>n.</i> 老板	eroded (erode [ɪ'rəʊd]) <i>v.</i> 腐蚀
expected (expect [ɪks'pekt]) <i>v.</i> 期待	preindustrial [,pri:ɪn'dʌstriəl] <i>adj.</i> 未工业化的
gar [gɑ:] <i>n.</i> 长嘴硬鳞鱼	fragments (fragment ['frægmənt]) <i>n.</i> 碎片
novelty ['nɒvəltɪ] <i>n.</i> 新颖	mechanisms (mechanism ['mekənɪzəm]) <i>n.</i> 机械; 结构
industrialization [ɪn,dʌstriəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 工业化	bacterial [bæk'tɪəriəl] <i>adj.</i> 细菌的; 细菌引起的
violin [,vaɪə'lm] <i>n.</i> 小提琴	vessels (vessel ['vesl]) <i>n.</i> 船; 容器; 血管; 导管
silversmiths (silversmith ['sɪlvəsmɪθ]) <i>n.</i> 银器匠	sheets (sheet [ʃi:t]) <i>n.</i> 帆; 薄板 <i>v.</i> 覆盖
worksheet ['wɜ:kʃi:t] <i>n.</i> 工作表	responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] <i>adj.</i> 有责任的
invertebrates (invertebrate [ɪn'vɜ:tɪbrɪt]) <i>n.</i> 无脊椎动物	press [pres] <i>n.</i> 报刊; 新闻界
terrestrial [tɪ'restriəl] <i>adj.</i> 地球的, 陆地的	surge [sɜ:dʒ] <i>v.</i> 汹涌; 蜂拥而至 <i>n.</i> 巨浪; 波动
specialized (specialize ['speʃəlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 专攻; 专门从事	conductor [kən'dʌktə] <i>n.</i> 领导者
appealing (appeal [ə'pi:l]) <i>v.</i> 要求; 吸引 <i>n.</i> 请求; 吸引力	depicted (depict [dɪ'pɪkt]) <i>v.</i> 描述
column ['kɒləm] <i>n.</i> 专栏; 圆柱	civil ['sɪvl] <i>adj.</i> 公民的
atoms (atom ['ætəm]) <i>n.</i> 原子	permanently ['pɜ:mənəntli] <i>adv.</i> 永远地
string [strɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 弦	silver ['sɪlvə] <i>n.</i> 银, 银器 <i>adj.</i> 银的
introductory [ɪntrə'dʌktəri] <i>adj.</i> 介绍性的	employment [ɪm'plɔɪmənt] <i>n.</i> 雇佣, 工作
constantly ['kɒnstəntli] <i>adv.</i> 不断地	auroras (aurora [ɔ:'rɔ:rə]) <i>n.</i> 曙光, 极光
whereas [(h)weə'æz] <i>conj.</i> 但是	communication [kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 沟通, 交通
specialization [,speʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 特长; 专门化	immediate [ɪ'mi:dʒət] <i>adj.</i> 立即的
highlighted (highlight ['haɪlaɪt]) <i>v.</i> 强调; 使显著	geological [dʒɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 地质学的
financial [faɪ'nænʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 财政的	employed (employ [ɪm'plɔɪ]) <i>v.</i> 雇用; 使从事于; 使用
distributed (distribute [dɪs'trɪbjət]) <i>v.</i> 分发; 分配	cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] <i>n.</i> 黄瓜
canopy ['kænəpi] <i>n.</i> 帐篷; 树冠	tropics (tropic ['trɒpɪk]) <i>n.</i> 热带
academy [ə'kædəmi] <i>n.</i> 学院	machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] <i>n.</i> 机器; 结构
crystals (crystal ['krɪstl]) <i>n.</i> 水晶	profitable ['prɒfɪtəbl] <i>adj.</i> 有利润的, 赚钱的
depressed [dɪ'prest] <i>adj.</i> 沮丧的	charged (charge [tʃɑ:dʒ]) <i>n.</i> 指控; 费用 <i>v.</i> 对……索费; 控诉; 使充满; 充电
defense [dɪ'fens] <i>n.</i> 防御, 防护	reducing (reduce [rɪ'dju:s]) <i>v.</i> 减少; 降低
unique [ju:'ni:k] <i>adj.</i> 独一无二的	topic ['tɒpɪk] <i>n.</i> 主题
steel [sti:l] <i>n.</i> 钢, 钢铁 <i>v.</i> 使坚强 <i>adj.</i> 钢的	rites (rite [raɪt]) <i>n.</i> 仪式

recognized (recognize ['rekəgnaɪz]) v. 认出, 识别	comparable ['kɒmpərəəbl] adj. 比得上的
independent [,ɪndɪ'pendənt] adj. 独立自主的	immigrants (immigrant ['ɪmɪgrənt]) n. 移民
former ['fɔ:mə] adj. 从前的; 前者的; 在前的	universality [,ju:nɪvə'sælɪtɪ] n. 普遍性
detailed (detail ['di:teɪl]) n. 细节; 详情 v. 详述	performers (performer [pə'fɔ:mə(r)]) n. 表演者
motion ['məʊʃən] n. 运动; 动作	minor ['maɪnə] adj. 较小的
content ['kɒntənt] n. 内容	bacteria [bæk'tɪəriə] n. 细菌
electronically [ˌɪlek'trɒnɪklɪ] adv. 电子地	documented (document ['dɒkjʊmənt]) n. 文件 v. 证明
civilization [,sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n] n. 文明	carving (carve [kɑ:v]) v. 刻
Venus ['vi:nəs] n. 金星	permanence ['pɜ:mənəns] n. 永久
vertebrates (vertebrate ['vɜ:tɪbrɪt]) n. 脊椎动物 adj. 有脊椎的	cattle ['kætl] n. 牛; 牲口
depression [dɪ'preʃən] n. 衰退; 消沉	characters (character ['kærɪktə]) n. 个性; 特点
bottom ['bɒtəm] n. 底; 下端 adj. 最下的	biological [baɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] adj. 生物学的
photography [fə'tɒgrəfi] n. 摄影, 摄影术	articles (article ['ɑ:tɪkl]) n. 物品; 文章
priority [praɪ'ɒrɪtɪ] n. 先, 优先	resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] n. 抵抗, 反抗
ordinary ['ɔ:dɪnəri] adj. 平常的	extraordinary [ɪk'strɔ:dnəri] adj. 非常的
minerals (mineral ['mɪnərəl]) n. 矿物 adj. 矿物的	livestock ['laɪvstɒk] n. 家畜
tailed (tail [teɪl]) n. 尾巴; 尾部 adj. 尾部的; 后部的	ridge [rɪdʒ] n. 屋脊, 山脊
respond [rɪs'pɒnd] v. 回答; 响应	consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] adv. 结果
conducted (conduct ['kɒndʌkt]) n. 行为; 指导 [kən'dʌkt] v. 引导; 管理	pool [pu:l] n. 水塘, 水池
nouveau ['nu:vəʊ] adj. 新近到达的; 新近生产的	mud [mʌd] n. 泥
defenseless [dɪ'fensləs] adj. 无防御的	cretaceous [krɪ'teɪʃəs] adj. 白垩的
concept ['kɒnsɛpt] n. 观念; 概念	personality [,pɜ:sə'nælɪtɪ] n. 个性
consequences (consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns]) n. 结果; 推论	novelist ['nɒvəlɪst] n. 小说家
disproportionate [,dɪsprə'pɔ:ʃənɪt] adj. 不成比例的	prevent [prɪ'vent] v. 防止; 阻止
commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] adj. 商业的	independence [,ɪndɪ'pendəns] n. 独立
resistant [rɪ'zɪstənt] adj. 抵抗的	vent [vent] n. 出口 v. 发泄
merchants (merchant ['mɜ:tʃənt]) n. 商人 adj. 商业的	extreme [ɪk'stri:m] n. 极端, 末端 adj. 极端的, 尽头的
presidency ['prezɪdənsɪ] n. 总统职位	ecologists (ecologist [ɪ'kɒlədʒɪst]) n. 生态学者
cracks (crack [kræk]) n. 裂缝 v. 爆裂	corn [kɔ:n] n. 小麦; 玉米
compounds (compound ['kɒmpaʊnd]) n. 混合物 v. 使化合; 使混合 adj. 合成的	commonly ['kɒmənli] adv. 通常地
branches (branch [brɑ:ntʃ]) n. 树枝 v. 分支	block [blɒk] n. 街区; 石块; 阻碍 v. 阻塞; 封锁
availability [ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪtɪ] n. 有效; 可利用性	attacked (attack [ə'tæk]) n. 攻击 v. 抨击
primitive ['prɪmɪtv] n. 原始人 adj. 原始的	alder ['ɔ:ldə(r)] n. 赤杨
accelerated (accelerate [æk'seləreɪt]) v. 使加速; 加快	wells (well [wel]) n. 井
regular ['regjələ] adj. 规则的	textile ['tekstaɪl] n. 纺织品 adj. 纺织的

chemicals (chemical ['kemɪkəl]) <i>n.</i> 化学物质 <i>adj.</i> 化学的	comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 相当地
tissues (tissue ['tɪsjuː]) <i>n.</i> (动植物的) 组织	striking (strike [straɪk]) <i>n.</i> 打击; 罢工 <i>v.</i> 打, 攻击
competitors (competitor [kəm'petɪtə]) <i>n.</i> 竞争者	ecological [,ekə'lɒdʒɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 生态的
distribution [,dɪstrɪ'bjuːʃən] <i>n.</i> 配给物; 分发	extremely [ɪk'striːmlɪ] <i>adv.</i> 极端地, 很
dust [dʌst] <i>n.</i> 灰尘, 粉末	inhabitants (inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt]) <i>n.</i> 居民, 居住者
geologists (geologist [dʒɪ'blɒdʒɪst]) <i>n.</i> 地质学者	commerce ['kɒmə(:)s] <i>n.</i> 商业, 贸易
capitalists (capitalist ['kæpɪtəlɪst]) <i>n.</i> 资本家	component [kəm'pɒnənt] <i>n.</i> 零件; 构成要素
perspective [pə'spektɪv] <i>n.</i> 观点; 角度	viewed (view [vjuː]) <i>n.</i> 视野, 见解 <i>v.</i> 看, 视察
upon [ə'pɒn] <i>prep.</i> 在……之上	responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 责任, 负担
restricted (restrict [rɪ'strɪkt]) <i>v.</i> 限制, 限定	oral ['ɔːrəl] <i>adj.</i> 口头的
hominids (hominid ['hɒmɪnɪd]) <i>n.</i> 原始人类	goals (goal [gəʊl]) <i>n.</i> 目标

List 3 第三天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

enhance	domestic
apprentice	pores
hind	emit
spontaneous	sophisticated
sophistication	shells
eggshell	shellfish
semiarid	arid
script	plankton
participants	multiple
explorers	dwellers
coppersmiths	ceremonies
volume	visual
realism	initial
derived	coarse
symbol	philosophers
invest	imitate
formal	crucial
conclusive	archaeologists
acidic	subsequent
satire	rejected
fluctuate	adjacent
moderate	hatching
debris	catastrophe
alternative	uniform
supplement	spiral
speculation	orchestra
moisture	mechanized
intriguing	firm

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] v. 提高, 增加	domestic [də'mestɪk] adj. 家庭的; 国内的
apprentice [ə'prentɪs] n. 学徒	pores (pore [pɔ:ɪ]) n. 细孔
hind [haɪnd] adj. 后面的	emit [ɪ'mɪt] v. 散发; 发出
spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnjəs] adj. 不由自主的	sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd] adj. 成熟的; 繁复的
sophistication [sə'fɪstɪ'keɪʃən] n. 老于世故; 复杂	shells (shell [ʃel]) n. 贝壳
eggshell ['egʃel] n. 蛋壳	shellfish ['ʃelfɪʃ] n. 贝; 有壳的水生动物
semiarid ['semi'ærɪd] adj. 半干旱的	arid ['ærɪd] adj. 干燥的
script [skrɪpt] n. 手稿, 剧本	plankton ['plæŋkt(ə)n] n. 浮游生物
participants (participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]) n. 参加者	multiple ['mʌltɪpl] n. 倍数 adj. 复合的
explorers (explorer [ɪk'splɔ:rə]) n. 探险家	dwellers (dweller ['dwelə(r)]) n. 居民
coppersmiths (coppersmith ['kɒpəsmɪθ]) n. 铜匠	ceremonies (ceremony ['serɪməni]) n. 仪式
volume ['vɒljʊ:m] n. 量, 册	visual ['vɪʒʊəl] adj. 形象的, 视觉的
realism ['riəlɪzəm] n. 现实性	initial [ɪ'nɪʃəl] adj. 开始的; 最初的
derived (derive [dɪ'rɪv]) v. 得自; 起源	coarse [kɔ:s] adj. 粗糙的
symbol ['sɪmbəl] n. 符号, 象征	philosophers (philosopher [fɪ'lɒsəfə]) n. 哲学家
invest [ɪn'vest] v. 投资	imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] v. 模仿
formal ['fɔ:məl] adj. 正式的	crucial ['kru:ʃəl] adj. 决定性的
conclusive [kən'klu:sɪv] adj. 决定性的	archaeologists (archaeologist [ˌɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]) n. 考古学家
acidic [ə'sɪdɪk] adj. 酸性的	subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] adj. 后来的
satire ['sætəɪə] n. 讽刺	rejected (reject [rɪ'dʒekt]) v. 拒绝, 抵制
fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt] v. 变动, 动摇	adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] adj. 邻近的 n. 近邻
moderate ['mɒdərɪt] adj. 适度的 v. 使缓和, 使稳定	hatching (hatch [hætʃ]) n. 孵化 v. 孵化
debris ['debrɪ:] n. 碎片; 残骸	catastrophe [kə'tæstrəfi] n. 大灾难
alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] n. 选择; 二择一; 供选择的 东西 adj. 两者择一的; 替代的	uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] n. 制服 adj. 统一的
supplement ['sʌplɪmənt] n. 增补 v. 补充	spiral ['spəɪərəl] n. 螺旋 v. 盘旋
speculation [ˌspekjʊ'leɪʃən] n. 推测	orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] n. 管弦乐队
moisture ['mɔɪstʃə] n. 湿气	mechanized (mechanize ['mekənəɪz]) v. 使机械化
intriguing (intrigue [ɪn'tri:g]) v. 引起; 激起	firm [fɜ:m] n. 公司 v. 使稳固; 变坚实 adj. 稳固的; 坚定的

18 extend [ɪks'tend] v. 延长, 延伸

Example: Offshore drilling platforms extend the search for oil to the ocean's continental shelves—those gently sloping submarine regions at the edges of the continents.

18 enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] v. 提高, 增加

Example: Humans instinctively seek structures that will shelter and enhance their way of life.

18 edge [edʒ] *n.* 边缘

Example: In many semiarid areas there is also a lower timberline where the forest passes into steppe or desert at its lower edge, usually because of a lack of moisture.

18 due to 因为, 由于

Example: An equally important criterion is the ability of a species to survive random global ecological catastrophes due to impacts.

18 domestic [də'mestɪk] *adj.* 家庭的; 国内的

Example: The Arts and Crafts Movement was much more than a particular style; it was a philosophy of domestic life.

18 dissolved (dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv]) *v.* 分解; 使融化

Example: The organic matter may partially decompose, using up the dissolved oxygen in the sediment.

18 consciousness ['kɒnʃənsɪs] *n.* 意识; 自觉

6 consciously ['kɒnʃəslɪ] *adv.* 有意识地; 自觉地

4 conscious ['kɒnʃəs] *adj.* 有意识的

Example: Advocates for this opinion point to reports from people who have experienced a trance state, a highly suggestive state of low consciousness between waking and sleeping.

18 concentration [ˌkɒnsən'treɪʃən] *n.* 集中; 专心

17 concentrated ['kɒnsentretɪd] *adj.* 集中的

Example: Saline soils, which have high concentrations of sodium chloride and other salts, limit plant growth, and research continues to focus on developing salt-tolerant varieties of agricultural crops.

18 coast [kəʊst] *n.* 海岸

9 coastal ['kəʊstl] *adj.* 海岸的

4 coastline ['kəʊstlaɪn] *n.* 海岸线

Example: As Patrick Kirch, an American anthropologist, points out, rather than being brought by rafting South Americans, sweet potatoes might just have easily been brought back by returning Polynesian navigators who could have reached the west coast of South America.

18 apprentice [ə'prentɪs] *n.* 学徒

Example: As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen.

18 acquired (acquire [ə'kwɪə]) *v.* 获得, 取得

Example: When this widespread use of projection technology began to hurt his Kinetoscope business, Edison acquired a projector developed by Armat and introduced it as “Edison’s latest marvel, the Vitascope.”

17 watercolor ['wɔ:tə,kɒlə] *n.* 水彩; 水彩画

Example: The year 1850 may be considered the beginning of a new epoch in American art, with respect to the development of watercolor painting.

17 temperate ['tempərɪt] *adj.* 温和的

Example: Unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

17 serve [sɜ:v] *v.* 为……服务; 供应

Example: Applied-art objects are bound by the laws of physics in two ways: by the materials used to make them, and the function they are to serve.

17 representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv] *n.* 代表, 典型

10 representation [,reprɪzen'teɪʃən] *n.* 代表; 表示; 表现

Example: Frequently the myths include representatives of those supernatural forces that the rites celebrate or hope to influence.

17 portion ['pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 部分

Example: The structure of the backbone shows, however, that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing.

17 pores (pore [pɔ:]) *n.* 细孔

7 porous ['pɔ:rəs] *adj.* 多孔的

5 porosity [pɔ:'rɒsəti] *n.* 多孔性

Example: Consolidated (or cemented) sediments, too, contain millions of minute water-holding pores.

17 peak [pi:k] *n.* 山顶; 最高点

Example: Cave art seems to have reached a peak toward the end of the upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing.

17 occasionally [ə'keɪʒənəlɪ] *adv.* 偶尔

8 occasional [ə'keɪʒənəl] *adj.* 偶然的

4 occasions (occasion [ə'keɪʒən]) *n.* 场合, 机会

Example: Wind turbines occasionally cause migratory birds to change their flight patterns and therefore may interfere with the areas where birds of prey prefer to hunt.

17 threatened (threaten ['θreɪn]) *v.* 恐吓, 威胁

3 threat [θret] *n.* 恐吓, 威胁

Example: It has been estimated that an additional one-fourth of the Earth's land surface is threatened by this process.

17 issues (issue ['ɪʃju:]) *n.* 文章; 问题 *v.* 发行

Example: They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group.

17 hind [haɪnd] *adj.* 后面的

Example: The large hind legs were used for propulsion in water.

17 gills (gill [gɪl]) *n.* 鳃

Example: Because they are always swimming, tunas simply have to open their mouths and water is forced

in and over their gills.

17 generations (generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən]) *n.* 一代; 产生

Example: Enormous changes in materials and techniques of construction within the last few generations have made it possible to enclose space with much greater ease and speed and with a minimum of material.

17 frontier ['frʌn,tɪə] *n.* 边境

Example: The ocean bottom—a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth—is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted.

17 fort [fɔ:t] *n.* 堡垒, 要塞

Example: ...found a disturbing change in the animal life around the fort during the period between his first visit in 1825 and his final contact with the fort in 1832.

17 federal ['fedərəl] *adj.* 联邦的

Example: Sectional jealousies and constitutional scruples stood in the way of action by the federal government and necessary expenditures were too great for private enterprise.

17 emit [ɪ'mɪt] *v.* 散发; 发出

16 emission [ɪ'mɪʃən] *n.* 散发; 发射

Example: They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

17 data ['deɪtə] *n.* 数据 (复数)

Example: Linguistic, archaeological, and biological data connected the islands to Egypt.

17 cultivated (cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt]) *v.* 培养; 耕作

14 cultivation [ˌkʌltɪ'veɪʃən] *n.* 耕作; (细菌等) 培养

Example: The culture of that time, based on archaeology and linguistic reconstruction, is assumed to have had a broad inventory of cultivated plants including taro, yams, banana, sugarcane, breadfruit, coconut, sago, and rice.

17 conventional [kən'venʃənəl] *adj.* 传统的; 约定的

10 conventions (convention [kən'venʃən]) *n.* 大会; 协定

Example: Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to discern the subtle atmospheric changes that precede these storms.

17 attempts (attempt [ə'tempt]) *n.* 尝试; 攻击 *v.* 尝试

Example: Although governmental attempts to eradicate fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of economic development was on the merchants' side, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day.

17 assumed (assume [ə'sju:m]) *v.* 以为, 认为

7 assumption [ə'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 设想, 假定

Example: The first Europeans to reach the area assumed that the islands' original inhabitants must have drifted to Oceania, perhaps from Egypt or the Americas.

16 wings (wing [wɪŋ]) *n.* 翅膀 *v.* 飞, 飞行

Example: One or both wings are held in an abnormal position, suggesting injury.

16 wealthy ['welθɪ] *adj.* 富有的

Example: Technological advances always affected the homes of the wealthy first, filtering downward into the urban middle class.

16 virtually ['vɜ:tʃʊəli] *adv.* 事实上, 实质上

Example: The land surrounding Boston had always been poor farm country, and by the mid-eighteenth century it was virtually stripped of its timber.

16 trading (trade [treɪd]) *n.* 贸易; 商业 *v.* 交易

Example: Individual explorers were not as successful at locating games as were the trading companies.

16 survey [sɜ:'veɪ] *n.* 调查 *v.* 调查, 测量

3 surveyor [sɜ:'veɪə] *n.* 检查员

Example: Work on early tools, surveys of paleoanthropological sites, development and testing of broad ecological theories, and advances in comparative primatology are contributing to knowledge about this central chapter in human prehistory.

16 sufficient [sə'fɪʃənt] *adj.* 充足的

7 sufficiently [sə'fɪʃəntli] *adv.* 充分地

6 insufficient [ˌɪnsə'fɪʃənt] *adj.* 不够的

Example: Nesting material should be added in sufficient amounts to avoid both extreme temperature situations mentioned above and assure that the eggs have a soft, secure place to rest.

16 suck [sʌk] *v.* 吸

Example: Consequently, tunas do not need to suck in water.

16 storage ['stɔ:ɪdʒ] *n.* 保管

Example: All organisms, therefore, allocate energy to growth, reproduction, maintenance, and storage.

16 spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnjəs] *adj.* 不由自主的, 自发的

Example: For many years physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker.

16 sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 成熟的; 繁复的

3 sophistication [sə'fɪstɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 老于世故; 复杂

Example: In addition to their sophisticated technical culture, they also attained one of the most complex social organizations of any nonagricultural people in the world.

16 skull [skʌl] *n.* 头盖骨

Example: The skull also lacks a blowhole, another cetacean adaptation for diving.

16 shells (shell [ʃel]) *n.* 贝壳

2 eggshell ['egʃel] *n.* 蛋壳

6 shellfish ['ʃelfɪʃ] *n.* 贝; 有壳的水生动物

Example: ...of particular made from the larger mussel shells, and a variety of cutting edges that could be made from other marine shells.

16 semiarid ['semi'æri:d] *adj.* 半干旱的

10 arid ['æri:d] *adj.* 干燥的

Example: This region has a semiarid climate, and for 50 years after its settlement, it supported a low-intensity agricultural economy of cattle ranching and wheat farming.

16 script [skript] *n.* 手稿, 剧本

Example: Unfortunately, we have no Old European Rosetta stone to chart correspondences between Old European script and the languages that replaced it.

16 plankton ['plæŋkt(ə)n] *n.* 浮游生物

Example: If something were to happen to destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affecting even organisms not living in the oceans.

16 participants (participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]) *n.* 参加者

11 participated (participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]) *v.* 参加

3 participation [pɑ:,tɪsɪ'peɪʃən] *n.* 分享, 参与

Example: Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to rate cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more humorous.

16 naturally ['nætʃərəli] *adv.* 自然地

2 naturalist ['nætʃərəlist] *n.* 自然主义者

4 naturalistic [,nætʃərə'listɪk] *adj.* 自然主义的

Example: Whig and Democratic areas of influence were naturally split between urban and rural areas, respectively.

16 musicians (musician [mju:'zɪʃən]) *n.* 音乐家

Example: Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrased is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality.

16 multiple ['mʌltɪpl] *n.* 倍数 *adj.* 复合的

Example: It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, durable yet fragile, and often very beautiful glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional.

16 mantle ['mæntl] *n.* 遮盖物, 斗篷

Example: The rocks of the crust are composed mostly of minerals with light elements, like aluminum and sodium, while the mantle contains some heavier elements, like iron and magnesium.

16 inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的

Example: The reaction of farmers to the inevitable depletion of the Ogallala varies...

16 historians (historian [hɪs'tɔ:riən]) *n.* 历史学家

Example: These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians.

16 fresh [freʃ] *adj.* 新鲜的

3 freshwater ['freʃwɔ:tə(r)] *adj.* 淡水的

3 refreshing (refresh [rɪ'freʃ]) *v.* 使清新

Example: This job gave Smith an opportunity to study the fresh rock outcrops created by the newly dug canal.

16 favor ['feɪvə] *n.* 赞成

Example: Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

16 explore [ɪks'plɔ:] *v.* 探测; 探险

15 explorers (explorer [ɪks'plɔ:rə]) *n.* 探险家

2 exploration [,eksplɔ:'reɪʃən] *n.* 勘察

3 exploratory [ɪk'splɔrətəri] *adj.* 探险的

Example: Existing technology cannot fully explore the properties of pheromones.

16 dwellers (dweller ['dwelə(r)]) *n.* 居民

11 dwells (dwell [dwel]) *v.* 居住

Example: But city dwellers also developed other pleasures, which only compact communities made possible.

16 drought [draʊt] *n.* 干旱

Example: For good measure, during the spring and summer, drought, heat, hail, grasshoppers, and other frustrations might await the wary grower.

16 divided (divide [dɪ'vaɪd]) *v.* 分, 划分

Example: These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms and inducible or active systems.

16 decay [dɪ'keɪ] *v.* 腐朽, 腐烂 *n.* 腐朽, 腐烂

Example: As soon as the oxygen is gone, decay stops and the remaining organic matter is preserved.

16 copper ['kɒpə] *n.* 铜

4 coppersmiths (coppersmith ['kɒpəsmɪθ]) *n.* 铜匠

Example: Virtually all copper worked by smiths was imported as sheets or obtained by recycling old copper goods.

16 complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 复杂的

Example: But this type of engine was expensive and complicated, requiring many precision-fitted moving parts.

16 ceremonies (ceremony ['serɪməni]) *n.* 仪式

10 ceremonial [,serɪ'məʊnjəl] *adj.* 正式的

Example: Unfortunately, this explanation fails to explain the hidden locations, unless the migrations were celebrated with secret ceremonies.

16 cast [kɑ:st] *n.* 演员阵容; 铸件 *v.* 投; 图谋

Example: It also casts off attached structures such as tentacles.

16 brick [brɪk] *n.* 砖

Example: When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would pass up the rapidly melting stuff in the rubs of his competitors to pay a premium price for his butter, still fresh and hard in neat, one-pound bricks.

16 beneath [bɪ'ni:θ] *adv.* 在……之下

Example: At the same time at margins of converging plates, the oceanic crust is being reabsorbed by being subducted into the mantle and remelted beneath the ocean trenches.

16 accompanying (accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]) *v.* 陪同; 伴随

Example: With appropriate banking of the extra food, the Mandans protected themselves against the disaster of crop failure and accompanying hunger.

16 animation [ˌæni'meɪʃən] *n.* 卡通制作, 活泼

Example: The specialized requirements of particular urban situations have further expanded the use of art in public places: in Memphis, sculptor Richard Hunt has created a monument to Martin Luther King, Jr., who was slain there; in New York, Dan Flavin and Bill Brand have contributed neon and animation works to the enhancement of mass transit facilities.

16 abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富; 充足

Example: Above all, Roesen's art expresses the abundance that America symbolized to many of its citizens.

15 zones (zone [zəʊn]) *n.* 地域

Example: At least in temperate zones, maximum diversity is often found in mid-successional stages, not in the climax community.

15 volume ['vɒljʊ:m] *n.* 量, 册

Example: Thus a proportion of the total volume of any sediment, loose or cemented, consists of empty space.

15 visual ['vɪʒʊəl] *adj.* 形象的, 视觉的

Example: Of all the visual arts, architecture affects our lives most directly for it determines the character of the human environment in major ways.

15 tubes (tube ['tju:b]) *n.* 管

Example: In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music.

15 tiny ['taɪni] *adj.* 很小的

Example: Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes.

15 stretch [stretʃ] *n.* 伸展; 张开 *v.* 延伸; 伸长

Example: Uniformly, these people experienced weightlessness and the sensation that their bodies were being stretched lengthwise.

15 sharp [ʃɑ:p] *adj.* 锐利的

Example: Woodcuts tend to be more linear, with sharper contrasts between light and dark.

15 refer [rɪ'fɜ:ɪ] *v.* 论及

Example: Ecologists use the term “succession” to refer to the changes that happen in plant communities and ecosystems over time.

15 realism [ˈrɪəlɪzəm] *n.* 现实性

Example: The philosophy of the movement combined realism, ethnic consciousness, and Americanism.

15 predict [prɪ'dɪkt] *v.* 预言; 预报

11 unpredictable [ˈʌnpɪrɪ'dɪktəbl] *adj.* 不可预知的

5 predictable [prɪ'dɪktəb(ə)] *adj.* 可预言的

4 predictions (prediction [prɪ'dɪkʃən]) *n.* 预言

Example: This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change—information that may be used to predict future climates.

15 opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] *adj.* 相对的, 对立的

Example: The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction.

15 negative [ˈnegətɪv] *adj.* 否定的; 负的; 消极的

Example: Petroleum extraction can have a negative impact on the environment.

15 moral [ˈmɒrəl] *n.* 道德; 品行 *adj.* 道德的

Example: In particular, Whigs in the northern sections of the United States also believed that government power should be used to foster the moral welfare of the country.

15 modified (modify [ˈmɒdɪfaɪ]) *v.* 更改, 修饰

3 modification [ˌmɒdɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 修改; 缓和

Example: Most of Canada and the northeastern United States consists of short-grass prairies wherever natural vegetation has not been modified by humans.

15 Missouri [mɪˈzʊəri] *n.* 密苏里

Example: One group, the Mandans, lived in the upper Missouri River country, primarily in present-day North Dakota.

15 Mississippi [ˌmɪsɪˈsɪpi] *n.* 密西西比州, 密西西比河

Example: The larger rivers, especially the Mississippi and the Ohio, became increasingly useful as steamboats grew in number and improved in design.

15 investigation [ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃən] *n.* 调查; 研究

13 investigators (investigator [ɪnˈvestɪgeɪtə(r)]) *n.* 调查者, 研究者

3 investigate [ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt] *v.* 调查, 研究

Example: This has been called “historical archaeology,” a term that is used in the United States to refer to

any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdate the arrival of Europeans.

15 inner ['ɪnə] *adj.* 内部的

3 innermost ['ɪnəməʊst] *adj.* 内心的, 最深处的

Example: Using the combined action of the bill and tongue, the bird cracks open and discards the woody seed covering and swallows the nutritious inner kernel.

15 initial [ɪ'nɪʃəl] *adj.* 开始的, 最初的

Example: The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial “peepshow” format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater.

15 grazing (graze [greɪz]) *v.* 放牧

7 overgrazing [ˌəʊvə'greɪzɪŋ] *adj.* 过度放牧的

Example: Some scientists have proposed that the presence of increasing levels of ultraviolet light with elevation may play a role, while browsing and grazing animals like the ibex may be another contributing factor.

15 giant ['dʒaɪənt] *adj.* 庞大的

Example: A galaxy is giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field.

15 generated (generate ['dʒenə'reɪt]) *v.* 产生, 导致

Example: It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors generated by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

15 derived (derive [dɪ'reɪv]) *v.* 得自; 起源

Example: The motivation derived from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of artistic, political, or pedagogic communication.

15 Dakota [də'kɒtə] *n.* 达科他州

Example: In principle, all the power needs of the United States could be provided by exploiting the wind potential of just three states—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas.

15 critical ['krɪtɪkəl] *adj.* 批评的, 危险的

7 criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] *v.* 批评; 评价

6 criticism ['krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m] *n.* 批评

Example: In Texas, a great deal of attention is being paid to genetic engineering because it is there that the most critical situation exists.

15 creatures (creature ['kri:tʃə]) *n.* 人; 生物

Example: For tens of millions of years, those great creatures had flourished.

15 consumed (consume [kən'sju:m]) *v.* 消耗; 消灭; 消费

14 consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 消费; 消耗

10 consumer [kən'sju:mə] *n.* 消费者

Example: The explosion is also calculated to have produced vast quantities of nitric acid and melted rock

that sprayed out over much of Earth, starting widespread fires that must have consumed most terrestrial forests and grassland.

15 coarse [kɔ:s] *adj.* 粗糙的

Example: Extensive falls of volcanic ash and coarser particles overwhelm and bury all forms of life, from flying insects to great trees.

15 classical ['klæsɪkəl] *adj.* 古典的

Example: The subject of a sculpture should be derived from classical stories.

15 barbed (barb [bɑ:b]) *n.* 倒钩 *v.* 装倒钩

Example: Barbed wire, first patented in the United States in 1867, played an important part in the development of American farming, as it enabled the settlers to make effective fencing to enclose their land and keep cattle away from their crops.

15 Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] *adj.* 大西洋的

Example: The Atlantic Ocean formed like this as the American and Afro-European plates move in opposite directions.

15 apart [ə'pɑ:t] *adv.* 分别地

Example: Demonstrations of infants' and toddlers' long-term memory have involved their repeating motor activities that they had seen or done earlier, such as reaching in the dark for objects, putting a bottle in a doll's mouth, or pulling apart two pieces of a toy.

15 anthropologists (anthropologist [ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 人类学家

Example: The anthropologist Alexander Marshack has an interesting interpretation of some of the engravings made during the Upper Paleolithic.

15 agrarian [ə'greəriən] *adj.* 耕地的

Example: The Democrats wanted the rewards of the market without sacrificing the features of a simple agrarian republic.

14 stage [steɪdʒ] *n.* 舞台; 阶段

5 stagecoaches (stagecoach ['steɪdʒ,kəʊtʃ]) *n.* 公共马车

Example: By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions.

14 virtue ['vɜ:tju:] *n.* 德行; 美德; 优点

Example: In the United States as well as in Great Britain, reformers extolled the virtues of handcrafted objects: simple, straightforward design; solid materials of good quality; and sound, enduring construction techniques.

14 themes (theme [θi:m]) *n.* 主题

Example: Whether abstract, stylized, or realistically treated, the consistent theme in virtually all Arts and Crafts design is nature.

14 symbol ['sɪmbəl] *n.* 符号, 象征

10 symbolic [sɪm'bɒlɪk] *adj.* 象征的

3 symbolism ['sɪmbəlɪzəm] *n.* 象征主义

Example: The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules.

14 signal ['sɪgnl] *n.* 信号 *v.* 向……发信号

Example: Facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

14 series ['sɪəri:z] *n.* 系列; 连续

Example: Most tunas and billfishes have a series of keels and finlets near the tail.

14 seek [si:k] *v.* 寻求, 探索

12 sought [sɔ:t] (过去式)

Example: Architects seek to create buildings that are both visually appealing and well suited for human use.

14 saturated (saturate ['sætʃəreɪt]) *v.* 浸透

Example: In lowland country almost any spot on the ground may overlie what was once the bed of a river that has since become buried by soil; if they are now below the water's upper surface (the water table), the gravels and sands of the former riverbed, and its sandbars, will be saturated with groundwater.

14 random ['rændəm] *adj.* 任意的; 随机的

Example: Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago.

14 puzzling (puzzle ['pʌzl]) *n.* 难题; 迷惑 *v.* 使迷惑

Example: Among squirrels, there is a particularly puzzling behavior pattern.

14 pure [pjʊə] *adj.* 纯的; 纯净的

Example: Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift.

14 philosophy [fi'lɒsəfi] *n.* 哲学; 人生观

4 philosophers (philosopher [fi'lɒsəfə]) *n.* 哲学家

Example: Other, however, have adopted the philosophy that it is best to use the water while it is still economically profitable to do so and to concentrate on high-value crops such as cotton.

14 proposed (propose [prə'pəʊz]) *v.* 计划, 建议

Example: Initially, 70 sites were proposed as candidates for sanctuary status.

14 Pennsylvania [pensɪl'veɪnjə] *n.* 宾夕法尼亚州

Example: A few houses in New England were built of stone, but only in Pennsylvania and adjacent areas was stone widely used in dwellings.

14 overcome [,əʊvə'kʌm] *v.* 克服; 胜过

Example: Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems.

14 Ohio [əʊ'haɪəʊ] *n.* 俄亥俄州

Example: People who really knew the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi insisted with good reasons, that it was the only engine for them.

14 nutritional [nju:'trɪʃənəl] *adj.* 营养的

11 nutrition [nju:'trɪʃən] *n.* 营养

Example: Wildlife biologists have long been concerned that the loss of forests may create nutritional deficiencies for deer.

14 magnetic [mæg'netɪk] *adj.* 有磁性的

7 magnetosphere [mæg'ni:təʊsfɪə(r)] *n.* 磁力计

Example: The spectacular aurora light displays that appear in Earth's atmosphere around the north and south magnetic poles were once mysterious phenomena.

14 justified (justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ]) *v.* 证明; 证明合法

Example: People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.

14 investment [ɪn'vestmənt] *n.* 投资

10 investors (investor [ɪn'vestə]) *n.* 投资人

3 invest [ɪn'vest] *v.* 投资

Example: A minimum investment has been made in the body that becomes a platform for seed dispersal.

14 interpret [ɪn'tɜ:pɪt] *v.* 解释, 诠释

7 interpretation [ɪn'tɜ:pri'teɪʃən] *n.* 解释, 翻译

Example: Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations and by choice.

14 impressions (impression [ɪm'preʃən]) *n.* 印象

2 impressive [ɪm'presɪv] *adj.* 给人深刻印象的

5 impressionism [ɪm'preʃənɪz(ə)m] *n.* 印象主义

7 impressionists (impressionist [ɪm'preʃənɪst]) *n.* 印象主义者

3 impressed (impress [ɪm'pres]) *v.* 使有印象

Example: In Them(1969) she focused on Detroit from the Depression through the notes of 1967, drawing much of her material from the deep impression made on her by the problems of one of her students.

14 imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *v.* 模仿

2 imitation [ɪmɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 模仿

6 imitative ['ɪmɪtətɪv] *adj.* 模仿的

Example: More likely, numerous assistants, who had been trained to imitate the artist's style, applied the paint.

14 glaze [gleɪz] *n.* 釉; 上光 *v.* 上光

Example: A glaze is a form of slip that turns to a glasslike finish during high-temperature firing.

14 geometric [dʒɪə'metɪk] *adj.* 几何学的

Example: Soon a distinct aesthetic code evolved: form should be simple, surfaces plain, and any ornament should be based on geometric relationships.

14 furniture ['fɜːnɪtʃə] *n.* 家具

Example: They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

14 fail [feɪl] *v.* 失败; 不及格

8 failure ['feɪljə] *n.* 失败

Example: Few predators fail to pursue such obviously vulnerable prey.

14 formal ['fɔːmə] *adj.* 正式的

3 formalized (formalize ['fɔːməlaɪz]) *v.* 正式化; 使形式化

Example: The arrival of a great wave of southern and eastern European immigrants at the turn of the century coincided with and contributed to an enormous expansion of formal schooling.

14 extracted (extract [ɪks'trækt]) *v.* 摘录; 吸取

6 extraction [ɪks'trækʃən] *n.* 抽出

Example: Through hearing stories with a clear beginning, middle, and ending children may learn to extract the gist of events in ways that they will be able to describe many years later.

14 entrances (entrance ['entrəns]) *n.* 入口; 进入

6 entry ['entri] *n.* 登录; 进入

Example: Unlike painters of the recently discovered paintings, other Lascaux cave painters usually painted on rocks near cave entrances or in open spaces outside the caves.

14 enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] *adj.* 巨大的

Example: Enormous changes in materials and techniques of construction within the last few generations have made it possible to enclose space with much greater ease and speed and with a minimum of material.

14 engaged (engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ]) *v.* 雇用; 预定; 涉及

Example: It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials, whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials.

14 encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] *v.* 鼓励

12 encouraging [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ] *adj.* 令人鼓舞的

Example: Other studies, however, suggest that letting some steam escape actually encourages more aggression later on.

14 durable ['djʊərəbəl] *adj.* 持久的

Example: Therefore the higher the clay content in a sample, the more refined and durable the shapes into which it can be molded.

14 crucial ['kruːʃiəl] *adj.* 决定性的

Example: The most crucial factor behind this phenomenal upsurge in productivity was the widespread

adoption of labor-saving machinery by northern farmers.

14 molecules (molecule ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l]) *n.* 分子

5 molecular [məʊ'lekjələ] *adj.* 分子的

Example: Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit it as light.

14 conclusions (conclusion [kən'klu:ʒən]) *n.* 结论

9 concluded (conclude [kən'klu:d]) *v.* 断定; 推断

3 conclusive [kən'klu:sɪv] *adj.* 决定性的

Example: There have also been less dramatic extinctions, as when natural competition between species reached an extreme conclusion.

14 collectively [kə'lektɪvli] *adv.* 全体地

8 collection [kə'lekʃən] *n.* 收藏; 搜集品

3 collectible [kə'lektəbl] *adj.* 可收集的

Example: Growing tightly packed together and collectively weaving a dense canopy of branches, a stand of red alder trees can totally dominate a site to the exclusion of almost everything else.

14 coal [kəʊl] *n.* 煤

6 charcoal ['tʃɑ:kəʊl] *n.* 木炭

Example: The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals.

14 boom [bu:m] *v.* 激增; 暴涨

Example: Whatever the final answer to the water crisis may be, it is evident that within the High Plains, irrigation water will never again be the abundant, inexpensive resource it was during the agricultural boom years of the mid-twentieth century.

14 bands (band [bænd]) *n.* 带; 乐队

Example: Composers such as Krzysztof Pmderecki create sound that borders on electronic noise through tone clusters—closely spaced tones played together and heard as a mass, block, or band of sound.

14 awareness [ə'weənɪs] *n.* 察觉

8 aware [ə'weə] *adj.* 知道的 (固定搭配: be aware of 知道……)

Example: Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth.

14 ash [æʃ] *n.* 灰

Example: Sometimes phlogiston seemed to show a positive weight, when, for example, wood burned, the ash weighed less than the starting material.

14 archaeopteryx [,ɑ:kri'ɒptərɪks] *n.* 始祖鸟

Example: That is because of the unusual preservation in a limestone quarry in southern Germany of Archaeopteryx, a fossil that many have called the link between dinosaurs and birds.

14 archaeology [ˌɑːkɪˈɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 考古学

13 archaeologists (archaeologist [ˌɑːkɪˈɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 考古学家

7 archaeological [ˌɑːkɪəˈlɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 考古学的

Example: This newer emphasis on archaeology as social history has shown great promise, and indeed work done in this area has led to a reinterpretation of the United States past.

14 annual ['ænjʊəl] *adj.* 每年的

8 annually ['ænjʊəli] *adv.* 每年

Example: The cave-making recipe calls for a steady emission of volcanic gas and heat, a heavy annual snowfall at an elevation high enough to keep it from melting during the summer, and a bowl-shaped crater to hold the snow.

14 Los Angeles 洛杉矶

Example: Approximately 800, 000 cars were registered in Los Angeles County in 1930, one per 2.7 residents.

14 aesthetic [iːsˈθetɪk] *adj.* 美学的

4 aesthetically [iːsˈθetɪkli] *adv.* 审美地

Example: Iron, despite its structural advantages, had little aesthetic status.

14 acid ['æsɪd] *n.* 酸 *adj.* 酸的

4 acidic [əˈsɪdɪk] *adj.* 酸性的

Example: It turns out that some fossils can be extracted from these sediments by putting the rocks in an acid bath.

14 account [əˈkaʊnt] *n.* 账单, 账目 *v.* 把……视为; 认为

Example: The quality of preservation is almost unmatched, and quarry operations factors do not account for the interesting question of how there came to be such a concentration of pregnant ichthyosaurs in a particular place very close to their time of giving birth.

13 unions (union ['juːnjən]) *n.* 联盟

Example: Craft workers such as carpenters, printers, and tailors formed unions, and in 1834 individual unions came together in the National Trades' Union.

13 unfortunately [ˌʌnˈfɔːtʃənɪli] *adv.* 不幸地; 遗憾地

Example: Unfortunately, the cost of water obtained through any of these schemes would increase pumping costs at least tenfold, making the cost of irrigated agricultural products from the region uncompetitive on the national and international markets.

13 ultimately ['ʌltɪmətli] *adv.* 最后地

Example: Storage is important, but ultimately that energy will be used for maintenance, reproduction, or growth.

13 trapped (trap [træp]) *n.* 陷阱; 阴谋 *v.* 设陷阱捕捉; 阻止

Example: When the well reaches a pool, oil usually rises up the well because of its density difference with

water beneath it or because of the pressure of expanding gas trapped above it.

13 streams (stream [stri:m]) *n.* 溪 *v.* 流, 流动

12 streamlining (streamline ['stri:mli:n]) *v.* 使成流线型

Example: Sediments that hold water were spread by glaciers and are still spread by rivers and streams.

13 subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] *adj.* 后来的

Example: Subsequent reforms have made these notions seem quite out-of-date.

13 stoves (stove [stəʊv]) *n.* 火炉

Example: Stoves were fueled by gas, and delivery services provided ice for refrigerators.

13 severe [si'veriə] *adj.* 严厉的, 剧烈的

5 severely [si'verɪli] *adv.* 严格地; 激烈地

Example: These regions are especially likely to have periods of severe dryness, so that crop failures are common.

13 schedules (schedule ['ʃedju:əl, 'skedʒəl]) *n.* 时间表; 计划

Example: Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace.

13 satire ['sætɪərə] *n.* 讽刺

Example: Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true.

13 roof [ru:f] *n.* 屋顶

Example: Anasazi houses were originally built in pits and were entered from the roof.

13 rejected (reject [ri'dʒekt]) *v.* 拒绝, 抵制

3 rejection [ri'dʒekʃən] *n.* 拒绝

Example: There may be a fault in the experiment, or the theory may have to be revised or rejected.

13 progressively [prə'gresɪvli] *adv.* 前进地

Example: The cultivation of crops has expanded into progressively drier regions as population densities have grown.

13 portraits (portrait ['pɔ:trɪt]) *n.* 肖像

Example: What we today call America folk art was, indeed, art of, by, and for ordinary, everyday “folks” who, with increasing prosperity and leisure, created a market for art of all kinds, and especially for portraits.

13 piano [pi'ænəʊ] *n.* 钢琴

Example: The piano was perfected in the early eighteenth century by a harpsichord maker in Italy (though musicologists point out several previous instances of the instrument).

13 pace [peɪs] *n.* 速度; 步调

Example: Poor-quality machinery slowed the pace of crop production.

13 nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] *adv.* 但是; 然而

Example: Nevertheless, most domestic architecture of the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century displays a wide divergence of taste and freedom of application of the rules laid down in these books.

13 nervous ['nɜːvəs] *adj.* 神经紧张的; 神经的

Example: Nevertheless, the basic arrangements are similar in all vertebrates, and the study of lower animals gives insight into the form and structure of the nervous system of higher animals.

13 neolithic [niːəʊ'lɪθɪk] *adj.* 新石器时代的

Example: Indeed, agriculture itself evolved over the course of time, and Neolithic peoples had long known how to grow crops.

13 molt [mɔːlt] *n.* 换毛; 换毛期 *v.* 脱毛

Example: Molt of the flight feathers is the most highly organized part of the process.

13 maria [mɜː'raɪə] *n.* 月球或火星表面的大片平坦的黑暗区

Example: This roughness is mostly caused by the abundance of craters; the highlands are completely covered by large craters(greater than 40~50 km in diameter), while the craters of the maria tend to be much smaller.

13 leadership ['liːdʒɪʃɪp] *n.* 领导能力

Example: Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group's member.

13 height [haɪt] *n.* 高度

7 heightened (heighten ['haɪtn]) *v.* 增高, 加强

Example: The Paris Exhibition of 1889 included both the widest span and the greatest height achieved so far with the Halle des Machines, spanning 362 feet, and the Eiffel Tower 1, 000 feet high.

13 gain [geɪn] *v.* 得到

Example: Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly.

13 fuel [fjʊəl] *n.* 燃料 *v.* 加燃料

Example: The main advantages of low-pressure engines were safe operation and economy of fuel consumption, neither of which meant much in the West.

13 fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt] *v.* 变动, 动摇

Example: In the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

13 flooded (flood [flʌd]) *n.* 洪水 *v.* 淹没

Example: If at such a spreading contact the two plates support continents, a rift is formed that will gradually widen and become flooded by the sea.

13 fiction ['fɪkʃən] *n.* 小说

5 fictional ['fɪkʃənəl] *adj.* 虚构的

Example: Fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and fears, confront them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact.

13 extra ['ekstrə] *adj.* 额外的

Example: They can glide past eddies that would slow them down and then gain extra thrust by “pushing off” the eddies.

13 drain [drem] *n.* 排水沟; 排水 *v.* 排水; 耗尽

6 drainage ['dreɪnɪdʒ] *n.* 排水

Example: Much of the water in a sample of water-saturated sediment or rock will drain from it if the sample is put in a suitable dry place.

13 creative [kri(:)'eɪtɪv] *adj.* 创造性的

Example: Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures their creative control remained limited.

13 chain [tʃeɪn] *n.* 链; 一系列 *v.* 束缚

Example: Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains.

13 categories (category ['kætɪgəri]) *n.* 种类

Example: General knowledge of categories of events such as a birthday party or a visit to the doctor's office helps older individuals encode their experiences, but again, infants and toddlers are unlikely to encode many experiences within such knowledge structures.

13 attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 注意

Example: Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the striking difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.

13 arrangements (arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt]) *n.* 安排; 约定

5 arranged (arrange [ə'reɪndʒ]) *v.* 整理; 安排

Example: Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see them then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

13 adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *adj.* 邻近的 *n.* 近邻

Example: Water or steam may be pumped down adjacent wells to help push the oil out.

13 access ['ækses] *n.* 接近; 通道 *v.* 接近

8 accessible [ək'sesəbl] *adj.* 易接近的, 可进入的

4 inaccessible [ˌɪnək'sesəbl] *adj.* 难接近的

Example: Hearing the stories may lead preschoolers to encode aspects of events that allow them to form memories they can access as adults.

12 wheat [wi:t] *n.* 小麦

Example: Ogallala water has enabled the High Plains region to supply significant amounts of the cotton, sorghum, wheat, and corn grown in the United States.

12 wagon ['wæɡən] *n.* 四轮马车

Example: In some industrial regions, heavily laden wagons, with flanged wheels, were being hauled by horses along metal rails; and the stationary steam engine was puffing in the factory and mine.

12 voyages (voyage ['vɔɪdʒ]) *n.* 航行 *v.* 航海; 飞过

9 voyager ['vɔɪdʒə(r)] *n.* 航行者

Example: Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

12 transition [træn'ziʃən] *n.* 转变

5 transit ['trænsɪt] *n.* 运输, 运送

Example: The transition from forest to treeless tundra on a mountain slope is often a dramatic one.

12 tracts (tract [trækt]) *n.* 道

Example: This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing.

12 thrive [θraɪv] *v.* 繁荣; 兴旺

Example: They thrive in a wide variety of environments.

12 squeeze [skwi:z] *v.* 榨取 *n.* 榨; 压榨

Example: Usually the creatures are cucumber-shaped—hence their name—and because they are typically rock inhabitants, this shape, combined with flexibility, enables them to squeeze into crevices where they are safe from predators and ocean currents.

12 schemes (scheme [ski:m]) *n.* 方案, 体制 *v.* 计划; 策划

Example: Coding schemes were developed to enable researchers to compare the detailed facial positions of individual portions of the face (eyebrows, mouth, etc.) for different emotions.

12 revised (revise [rɪ'vaɪz]) *v.* 修订; 修改

Example: Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways.

12 respect [rɪs'pekt] *v.* 尊敬, 敬重 *n.* 敬重, 尊敬

Example: Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops.

12 repress [rɪ'pres] *v.* 压制; 抑制

Example: Repressing aggressive impulses can result in aggressive behavior.

12 pterosaurs (pterosaur ['pterəʊsɔ:]) *n.* 翼龙

Example: Like the dinosaurs, some the pterosaurs became gigantic; the largest fossil discovered is of an

individual that had a wingspan of 50 feet or more, larger than many airplanes.

12 positive ['pɒzətɪv] *adj.* 肯定的, 绝对的, 积极的 *n.* 正数; 正面

Example: The picture of Teotihuacán that emerges is a classic picture of positive feedback among obsidian mining and working, trade, population growth, irrigation, and religious tourism.

12 popularity [ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti] *n.* 名声, 流行

Example: In 1839 the daguerreotype was introduced to America, ushering in the age of photography, and within a generation the new invention put an end to the popularity of painted portraits.

12 moderate ['mɒdərɪt] *adj.* 适度的 *v.* 使缓和, 使稳定

Example: With a moderate to fairly high net energy yield, these systems emit no heat-trapping carbon dioxide or other air pollutants and need no water for cooling; manufacturing them produces little water pollution.

12 Mississippians (Mississippian [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpiən]) *n.* 密西西比州人; 密西西比河 *adj.* 密西西比州人的, 密西西比河的

Example: Like their Hopewell predecessors, the Mississippians became highly skilled at growing food, although on a grander scale.

12 mill [mɪl] *n.* 磨坊

Example: His machinery lifted the grain to the top of the mill, cleaned it as it fell into containers known as hoppers, ground the grain into flour, and then conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels.

12 nerve [nɜ:v] *n.* 神经; 忧虑

Example: Even in its most primitive form this cord and its attached nerves are the result of evolutionary specialization, and their further evolution from lower to higher vertebrate classes is a process that is far from fully understood.

12 journeymen (journeyman ['dʒɜ:nɪmən]) *n.* 熟练工人

Example: As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen.

12 jets (jet [dʒet]) *n.* 发动机; 喷射器

Example: With the advent of high-resolution radio interferometers during the late 1970's, part of the answer became clear: the electrons are produced in jets that are shot out in opposite directions from the center of galaxy.

12 handle ['hændl] *v.* 解决 *n.* 把手

Example: The government postal service lost volume to private competition and was not able to handle efficiently even the business it had.

12 inspired (inspire [ɪn'spaɪə]) *v.* 启示; 激发

10 inspiration [ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən] *n.* 灵感; 妙计

Example: The findings of these geologists inspired others to examine the rock and fossil records in different parts of the world.

12 hatching (hatch [hætʃ]) *n.* 孵化 *v.* 孵化

Example: This temperature gradient may be vital to successful hatching.

12 gulf [gʌlf] *n.* 海湾; 深渊

Example: About 20 similar glaciers around the Gulf of Alaska are heading toward the sea.

12 furthermore [fɜːðə'mɔː(r)] *adv.* 此外

Example: Furthermore, music changed so rapidly during this century and a half—though at different rates in different countries—that we cannot define a single Renaissance style.

12 flat [flæt] *n.* 平面; 浅滩; 沼地 *adj.* 平的, 平坦的

Example: They select a large flat stone as an anvil (a heavy block on which to place the nuts) and a smaller stone as a hammer.

12 excavate ['ekskeɪvət] *v.* 挖掘

Example: So do the naturalistic paintings on slabs of stone excavated in southern Africa.

12 enlarged (enlarge [ɪn'lɑːdʒ]) *v.* 扩大

Example: During his administration, he immeasurably enlarged the power of the presidency.

12 engraving (engrave [ɪn'ɡreɪv]) *v.* 雕刻

Example: The anthropologist Alexander Marshack has an interesting interpretation of some of the engravings made during the Upper Paleolithic.

12 Dutch ['dʌtʃ] *n.* 荷兰人

Example: In Kingston, New York, for example, evidence has been uncovered that indicates that English goods were being smuggled into that city at a time when the Dutch supposedly controlled trading in the area.

12 distant ['dɪstənt] *adj.* 远的

Example: By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the pre-modern era.

12 debris ['deɪrɪː] *n.* 碎片; 残骸

Example: These springs are the sources of streams and rivers, which cut through the rocks and carry away debris from the mountains to the lowlands.

12 crude [kruːd] *adj.* 天然的, 粗糙的

Example: At a refinery, the crude oil from underground is separated into natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and various oils.

12 controls (control [kən'trəʊl]) *n.* 控制; 实验(对照组) *v.* 控制; 管理

Example: In 1943 the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortages during wartime.

12 confirmed (confirm [kən'fɜːm]) *v.* 确定

Example: When hypotheses are confirmed, they are incorporated into theories.

12 cones (cone [kəʊn]) *n.* 圆锥体; 球果

Example: During long dormant intervals, glaciers gain the upper hand cutting deeply into volcanic cones and eventually reducing them to rubble.

12 cognitive ['kɒgnɪtv] *adj.* 认知的

Example: One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings.

12 clues (clue [kluː]) *n.* 线索; 提示

Example: This 700-million-year-old formation gives few clues to the origins of modern animals, however, because paleontologists believe it represents an evolutionary experiment that failed.

12 classified (classify ['klæsɪfaɪ]) *v.* 分类

Example: Because their seeds grow in places where competing plants are no longer present, dandelions are classified as opportunists.

12 catastrophe [kə'tæstrəfi] *n.* 大灾难

Example: If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe.

12 borders (border ['bɔːdə]) *n.* 边缘 *v.* 接近; 毗邻

Example: Most important, perhaps, was that they had all maintained with a certain fidelity a manner of technique and composition consistent with those of America's first popular landscape artist, Thomas Cole, who built a career painting the Catskill Mountain scenery bordering the Hudson River.

12 barriers (barrier ['bærɪə]) *n.* 栅栏

Example: The Wilmington field near Long Beach, California, has subsided nine meters in 50 years; protective barriers have had to be built to prevent seawater from flooding the area.

12 bare [beə] *adj.* 赤裸的; 极少的

Example: The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings.

12 awards (award [ə'wɔːd]) *n.* 奖品; 奖学金 *v.* 赏给

Example: Annual cash awards are given to deserving artists in various categories of creativity: architecture, musical composition, theater, novels, serious poetry, light verse, painting, sculpture.

12 assemble [ə'sembl] *v.* 集合; 装配

Example: Plant communities assemble themselves flexibly, and their particular structure depends on the specific history of the area.

12 armet ['ɑːmet] *n.* 盔甲

Example: When this widespread use of projection technology began to hurt his Kinetoscope business, Edison acquired a projector developed by armet and introduced it as "Edison's latest marvel, the Vitascope".

12 Antarctica [æn'tɑːktɪkə] *n.* 南极洲

Example: Some of the meteorites that have landed in Antarctica are believed to have come from the Moon and even as far away as Mars, when large impacts blasted out chunks of material and hurled them toward Earth.

12 alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] *n.* 选择; 二择一; 供选择的東西 *adj.* 两者择一的; 替代的

Example: Although some researchers claim that celestial bodys may once have had oceans, others dispute this, pointing to an absence of evidence or offering alternative interpretations of evidence.

12 altering (alter ['ɔ:l'tə]) *v.* 改变

Example: Farmers could get better prices for their crops if the alternative existed of sending them directly eastward to market and merchants could sell larger quantities of their manufactured goods if these could be transported more directly and more economically to the west.

12 absence of 缺乏

Example: Speculation on the origin of these Pacific islanders began as soon as outsiders encountered them, in the absence of solid linguistic, archaeological, and biological data, many fanciful and mutually exclusive theories were devised.

12 abandoned (abandon [ə'bændən]) *v.* 放弃

Example: Legend has it that sometime toward the end of the Civil War (1861—1865) a government train carrying oxen traveling through the northern plains of eastern Wyoming was caught in a snowstorm and had to be abandoned.

11 wherever [(h)wɛə'veə] *adv.* 无论哪里

Example: Wherever men appear they are crudely drawn and their bodies are elongated and rigid.

11 whatever [wɒt'veə] *adj.* 无论怎样的

Example: This opinion holds that the pictures and whatever ceremony they accompanied were an ancient method of psychologically motivating hunters.

11 weapons (weapon ['wepən]) *n.* 武器

Example: In addition, the paintings mostly portray animals that the painters may have feared the most because of their size, speed, natural weapons such as tusks and horns, and the unpredictability of their behavior.

11 uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] *n.* 制服 *adj.* 统一的

Example: Many ecologists now think that the relative long-term stability of climax communities comes not from diversity but from the “patchiness” of the environment, an environment that varies from place to place supports more kinds of organisms than an environment that is uniform.

11 twigs (twig [twɪg]) *n.* 细枝

Example: Birds have been seen to carry twigs from tree to tree searching for prey.

11 transfer [træns'fɜ:] *v.* 转移, 调任

Example: Advocates also point to people who believe that the forces of nature are inhabited by spirits, particularly shamans who believe that an animal's spirit and energy is transferred to them while in a trance.

11 terrain ['terem] *n.* 地带

3 terra ['terə] *n.* 土地

Example: One of the most obvious differences between the terrains is the smoothness of the maria in contrast to the roughness of the highlands.

11 supplement ['sʌplɪmənt] *n.* 增补 *v.* 补充

Example: This meant that wagon freighting, stagecoaching and steamboating did not come to an end when the first train appeared; rather they became supplements or feeders.

11 superior [sju:'piəriə] *n.* 上司; 长辈 *adj.* 上级的

4 superiority [sju:piəri'ɒrɪti] *n.* 优越; 上等

Example: They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses.

11 suited (suit [sju:t]) *n.* 衣服; 套 *v.* 适合

Example: By the 1820's in the United States, when steamboats were common on western waters, these boats were mostly powered by engines built in the West (Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Louisville), and of a distinctive western design specially suited to western needs.

11 substantial [səb'stænʃəl] *adj.* 实质上的

Example: Even in the areas that retain a soil cover, the reduction of vegetation typically results in the loss of the soil's ability to absorb substantial quantities of water.

11 struggle ['strʌgl] *n.* 奋斗; 斗争 *v.* 抗争; 奋斗

Example: Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation.

11 stems (stem [stem]) *n.* 茎 *v.* 起源于

Example: Their seed heads raised just high enough above the ground to catch the wind, the plants are no bigger than they need be, their stems are hollow, and all the rigidity comes from their water content.

11 spiral ['spaiərəl] *n.* 螺旋 *v.* 盘旋

Example: Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in which new stars form: as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars and in its arms.

11 speculation [ˌspekju'leɪʃən] *n.* 推测

4 speculate ['spekju,leɪt] *v.* 投机; 推测

Example: With those revisions come new speculations about the first terrestrial life-forms.

11 spears (spear [spɪə]) *n.* 矛

Example: Many shafts of spears and similar objects were decorated with figures of animals.

11 specimens (specimen ['spesɪmən]) *n.* 范例; 样品

Example: Researchers make tools that replicate excavated specimens as closely as possible and then try to use them as the originals might have been used, in woodcutting, hunting, or cultivation.

11 slope [sləʊp] *n.* 斜坡; 倾斜

Example: The development of the oil field on the North Slope of Alaska and the construction the Alaska pipeline are examples of the great expense and difficulty involved in new oil discoveries.

11 sinking (sink [sɪŋk]) *v.* 下沉; 落下

Example: They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

11 sieve [sɪv] *n.* 筛子

Example: Although sieves work well for silt, sand, and larger particles, they are not appropriate for clay particles.

11 shrubs (shrub [ʃrʌb]) *n.* 灌木

Example: Within a vertical distance of just a few tens of meters, trees disappear as a life-form and are replaced by low shrubs, herbs, and grasses.

11 selection [sɪˈleɪʃən] *n.* 选择

Example: This is the criterion emphasized by Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection.

11 seal [si:l] *n.* 封条; 海豹 *v.* 封, 密封

Example: Native Americans from Oregon occasionally ventured to sea for seal hunts, but long sea voyages were much less common than they were further north among the Nootka, Kwakiutl, and Halda people.

11 sandstone ['sændstəʊn] *n.* 砂岩

Example: Using only stone and wood tools, and without benefit of wheels or draft animals, the builders quarried ton upon ton of sandstone from the canyon walls, cut it into small blocks, hauled the blocks to the construction site, and fitted them together with mud mortar.

11 realist ['rɪəlɪst] *n.* 现实主义作家

10 realistic [rɪəˈlɪstɪk] *adj.* 现实的

Example: Another realist, Bret Harte, achieved fame with stories that portrayed local life in the California mining camps.

11 psychological [ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 心理学的

8 psychologists (psychologist [saɪˈkɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 心理学家

Example: Psychological researchers generally recognize that facial expressions reflect emotional states.

11 primates (primate ['praɪmɪt]) *n.* 灵长类的动物

Example: Home base behavior does not occur among nonhuman primates and is rare among mammals.

11 precede [pri(:)'si:d] *v.* 在……之前

10 unprecedented [ʌnˈpresɪdəntɪd] *adj.* 空前的

Example: Although art deco in its many forms was largely perceived as thoroughly modern, it was strongly influenced by the decorative arts movements that immediately preceded it.

11 possess [pəˈzes] *v.* 拥有

Example: The principal reason for this is that none of them possesses chlorophyll, and since they cannot synthesize their own carbohydrates, they obtain their supplies either from the breakdown of dead organic matter or from other living organisms.

11 originated (originate [ə'ri:dʒɪneɪt]) v. 引起; 发明

3 originator [ə'ri:dʒɪneɪtə(r)] n. 创作者

Example: Life originated in the early seas less than a billion years after the Earth was formed.

11 orchids (orchid ['ɔ:kɪd]) n. 兰花

Example: By such ingenious adaptations to specific pollinators, orchids have avoided the hazards of rampant crossbreeding in the wild, assuring the survival of species as discrete identities.

11 orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] n. 管弦乐队

3 orchestral [ɔ:'kestrəl] adj. 管弦乐的

Example: As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed.

11 opposed (oppose [ə'pəʊz]) v. 反对

Example: Religion and politics, they believed, should be kept clearly separate, and they generally opposed humanitarian legislation.

11 nutrients (nutrient ['nju:triənt]) n. 营养 adj. 营养的

6 nutritious [nju:'triʃəs] adj. 有营养成分的

Example: Some soils are notoriously deficient in micro nutrients and are therefore unable to support most plant life.

11 nucleus ['nju:kliəs] n. 原子核

Example: Each such unit, conceived as an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus, was named a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

11 molten ['mɔ:ltən] adj. 熔化的

Example: Any rock that has cooled and solidified from a molten state is an igneous rock.

11 moisture ['mɔɪstʃə] n. 湿气

4 moist [mɔɪst] adj. 潮湿的

Example: At the higher altitudes it cools and the moisture it carries is precipitated as rain or snow on the western slopes of the mountains.

11 missing (miss [mɪs]) v. 迷失; 想念

Example: Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

11 mirror ['mɪrə] n. 镜子 v. 映出

Example: In the late 1960's, however, psychologist Gordon Gallup devised a test of the sense of self: the mirror test.

11 Mesozoic [mesəʊ'zəʊɪk] adj. 中生代的

Example: Perhaps one of the most dramatic and important changes that took place in the Mesozoic era occurred late in that era, among the small organisms that populate the uppermost, sunlit portion of the oceans—the plankton.

11 mechanized (mechanize ['mekənəɪz]) v. 使机械化

5 mechanization [,mekənəɪ'zeɪʃən] n. 机械化

5 mechanical [mɪ'kænikl] adj. 机械性的

Example: Others were pushed there when new technologies made their labor cheap or expendable; inventions such as steel plows and mechanized harvesters allowed one farmhand to perform work that previously had required several, thus making farming capital-intensive rather than labor-intensive.

11 maximum ['mæksɪməm] adj. 最高的 n. 最大量

Example: The spot grows in size from its first appearance until its maximum size is achieved roughly at midday.

11 lip [lɪp] n. 嘴唇

Example: But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

11 intriguing (intrigue [ɪn'tri:g]) v. 引起; 激起

Example: While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs.

11 igneous ['ɪɡniəs] adj. 火的

Example: If the Earth began as a superheated sphere in space, all the rocks making up its crust may well have been igneous and thus the ancestors of all other rocks.

11 hypothalamus [,haɪpəθ'θæləməs] n. 丘脑下部

Example: The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals.

11 herds (herd [hɜ:d]) n. 兽群; 人群

Example: One opinion is that the paintings were a record of seasonal migrations made by herds.

11 hence [hens] adv. 因此

Example: Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

11 firm [fɜ:m] n. 公司 v. 使稳固; 变坚实 adj. 稳固的; 坚定的

6 firmly ['fɜ:mlɪ] adv. 坚固地

Example: At the time, Ford received criticism from other firms such as United States Steel and Westinghouse, but the idea was popular with workers.

11 fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] n. 壁炉

Example: It was made like a small, secondary fireplace with a flue leading into the main chimney to draw out smoke.

11 figurines (figurine ['fɪgjərɪ:n]) n. 小雕像

Example: They may have used figurines to portray an ideal type or to express a desire for fertility.

11 falcons (falcon ['fælkən]) *n.* 猎鹰

Example: Large wind farms in certain areas kill hawks, falcons, and eagles and thus might create a more ideal path for the flight of migratory birds.

11 extent [ɪks'tent] *n.* 范围; 程度

Example: The investigation begins with an evaluation of toxic sites in the target area to determine the extent of contamination.

本天乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后,请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

unprecedented	possess	originated	impressionism
orchids	sharp	refer	realism
beneath	accompanying	rejection	cultivation
naturalistic	speculation	moist	Missouri
imitation	participated	eggshell	imitate
severely	conventional	assumed	orchestral
opposed	nutrients	schedules	satire
roof	rejected	ultimately	trapped
streams	consciously	surveyor	moisture
enhance	edge	due to	domestic
encouraging	durable	crucial	molecules
progressively	aesthetically	acid	whatever
acquired	watercolor	temperate	serve
representative	insufficient	suck	storage
proposed	Pennsylvania	overcome	missing
mirror	predictions	opposite	negative
moral	criticize	concluded	impressive
musicians	animation	chain	exploratory
dwellers	categories	attention	creatures
threat	issues	hind	gills
federal	emit	conclusive	archaeologists
multiple	fiction	nervous	stagecoaches
virtue	themes	conventions	generations
frontier	fort	attempts	symbol
tiny	stretch	drought	emission
data	cultivated	armet	wealthy
aesthetic	innermost	abundance	zones
volume	visual	creative	freshwater
drainage	weapons	uniform	twigs
transfer	seal	coastal	divided
decay	copper	ceremonial	assumption
wings	sufficiently	Mesozoic	mechanized
acidic	coppersmiths	complicated	mantle
inevitable	historians	fresh	unpredictable
apprentice	investigation	extend	molten
concentration	criticism	impressions	coastline
invest	interpret	nutritious	nucleus
impressed	magnetosphere	justified	investment
refreshing	favor	explore	Mississippi

predict	initial	grazing	Dakota
critical	naturalist	interpretation	arrangements
fictional	extra	piano	schemes
revised	pace	nevertheless	explorers
drain	consumption	modification	Ohio
nutritional	bare	awards	threatened
lip	intriguing	igneous	hypothalamus
herds	spontaneous	portraits	exploration
dwells	orchestra	cast	brick
tubes	subsequent	stoves	adjacent
access	philosophers	hence	firm
thrive	squeeze	maximum	consumed
primates	precede	assemble	Antarctica
mechanical	predictable	occasions	sandstone
realist	streamlining	respect	accessible
symbolic	failure	formal	terra
supplement	participation	superiority	unfortunately
participants	transit	archaeological	annual
dissolved	consciousness	realistic	coal
pure	naturally	impressionists	speculate
voyages	sophistication	height	extraction
neolithic	coast	figurines	molt
sophisticated	coarse	classical	barbed
Atlantic	apart	anthropologists	agrarian
stage	nutrition	severe	philosophy
handle	inspired	unions	positive
consumer	wagon	arranged	magnetic
shellfish	semiarid	arid	script
plankton	tracts	occasional	investigators
substantial	struggle	entrances	repress
pterosaurs	stems	spiral	representation
portion	terrain	spears	jets
entry	specimens	slope	sinking
inner	maria	leadership	engraving
Dutch	inspiration	hatching	gulf
furthermore	flat	excavate	distant
engaged	sieve	shrubs	alternative
series	seek	saturated	random
puzzling	psychological	conscious	overgrazing
giant	generated	derived	mill
nerve	journeymen	enormous	sufficient
inaccessible	wheat	conclusions	formalized

geometric	furniture	fail	porosity
peak	occasionally	firmly	virtually
trading	survey	psychologists	modified
charcoal	boom	bands	awareness
investigate	enlarged	barriers	suited
aware	ash	archaeopteryx	heightened
gain	fuel	fluctuate	investors
originator	flooded	ceremonies	account
absence of	confirmed	encourage	collectively
skull	debris	crude	controls
cognitive	clues	classified	catastrophe
borders	porous	symbolism	signal
fireplace	collection	extracted	archaeology
annually	Los Angeles	altering	cones
abandoned	wherever	mechanization	selection
pores	molecular	voyager	transition
imitative	glaze	collectible	popularity
moderate	mississippians	shells	superior
concentrated	falcons	extent	

答案与精读

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

unprecedented [ʌn'presɪdəntɪd] <i>adj.</i> 空前的	possess [pə'zes] <i>v.</i> 拥有
originated (originate [ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt]) <i>v.</i> 引起; 发明	impressionism [ɪm'preʃənɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 印象主义
orchids (orchid ['ɔ:kɪd]) <i>n.</i> 兰花	sharp [ʃɑ:p] <i>adj.</i> 锐利的
refer [rɪ'fɜ:z] <i>v.</i> 论及	realism ['ri:əlɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 现实性
beneath [bɪ'ni:θ] <i>adv.</i> 在……之下	accompanying (accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]) <i>v.</i> 陪同; 伴随
rejection [rɪ'dʒekʃən] <i>n.</i> 拒绝	cultivation [ˌkʌltɪ'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 耕作; (细菌等) 培养
naturalistic [ˌnætʃərə'lɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 自然主义的	speculation [ˌspekju'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 推测
moist [məɪst] <i>adj.</i> 潮湿的	Missouri [mɪ'zʊəri] <i>n.</i> 密苏里
imitation [ɪmɪ'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 模仿	participated (participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]) <i>v.</i> 参加
eggshell ['egʃel] <i>n.</i> 蛋壳	imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] <i>v.</i> 模仿
severely [sɪ'verɪli] <i>adv.</i> 严格地; 激烈地	conventional [kən'venʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 传统的; 约定的
assumed (assume [ə'sju:m]) <i>v.</i> 以为, 认为	orchestral [ɔ:'kestrəl] <i>adj.</i> 管弦乐的
opposed (oppose [ə'pəʊz]) <i>v.</i> 反对	nutrients (nutrient ['nju:triənt]) <i>n.</i> 营养 <i>adj.</i> 营养的
schedules (schedule ['ʃedju:əl, 'skedʒəl]) <i>n.</i> 时间表; 计划	satire ['sætɪə] <i>n.</i> 讽刺
roof [ru:f] <i>n.</i> 屋顶	rejected (reject [rɪ'dʒekt]) <i>v.</i> 拒绝, 抵制
ultimately [ˌʌltɪmətli] <i>adv.</i> 最后地	trapped (trap [træp]) <i>n.</i> 陷阱; 阴谋 <i>v.</i> 设陷阱捕捉; 阻止
streams (stream [stri:m]) <i>n.</i> 溪 <i>v.</i> 流, 流动	consciously ['kɒnʃəsli] <i>adv.</i> 有意识地; 自觉地
surveyor [sɜ:'veɪə] <i>n.</i> 检查员	moisture ['mɔɪstʃə] <i>n.</i> 湿气
enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] <i>v.</i> 提高, 增加	edge [edʒ] <i>n.</i> 边缘
due to 因为, 由于	domestic [də'mestɪk] <i>adj.</i> 家庭的; 国内的
encouraging [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 令人鼓舞的	durable ['djʊərəbəl] <i>adj.</i> 持久的
crucial ['kru:ʃiəl] <i>adj.</i> 决定性的	molecules (molecule ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l]) <i>n.</i> 分子
progressively [prə'gresɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 前进地	aesthetically [i:s'θetɪkli] <i>adv.</i> 审美地
acid ['æsɪd] <i>n.</i> 酸 <i>adj.</i> 酸的	whatever [wɒt'evə] <i>adj.</i> 无论怎样的
acquired (acquire [ə'kwɪə]) <i>v.</i> 获得, 取得	watercolor ['wɔ:tə,kʌlə] <i>n.</i> 水彩; 水彩画
temperate ['tempərɪt] <i>adj.</i> 温和的	serve [sɜ:v] <i>v.</i> 为……服务; 供应
representative [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv] <i>n.</i> 代表, 典型	insufficient [ɪn'sʌfɪʃənt] <i>adj.</i> 不够的
suck [sʌk] <i>v.</i> 吸	storage ['stɔ:ɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 保管
proposed (propose [prə'pəʊz]) <i>v.</i> 计划, 建议	Pennsylvania [pensɪl'veɪnjə] <i>n.</i> 宾夕法尼亚州
overcome [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] <i>v.</i> 克服; 胜过	missing (miss [mɪs]) <i>v.</i> 迷失; 想念
mirror ['mɪrə] <i>n.</i> 镜子 <i>v.</i> 映出	predictions (prediction [prɪ'dɪkʃən]) <i>n.</i> 预言
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] <i>adj.</i> 相对的, 对立的	negative ['negətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 否定的; 负的; 消极的
moral ['mɒrəl] <i>n.</i> 道德; 品行 <i>adj.</i> 道德的	criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] <i>v.</i> 批评; 评价
concluded (conclude [kən'klu:d]) <i>v.</i> 断定; 推断	impressive [ɪm'presɪv] <i>adj.</i> 给人深刻印象的
musicians (musician [mju:'zɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 音乐家	animation [ˌænɪ'meɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 卡通制作, 活泼
chain [tʃeɪn] <i>n.</i> 链; 一系列 <i>v.</i> 束缚	exploratory [ɪk'splɔ:rətəri] <i>adj.</i> 探险的

dwellers (dweller ['dwelə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 居民	categories (category ['kætɪgəri]) <i>n.</i> 种类
attention [ə'tenʃən] <i>n.</i> 注意	creatures (creature ['kri:tʃə]) <i>n.</i> 人; 生物
threat [θret] <i>n.</i> 恐吓, 威胁	issues (issue ['ɪʃu:z]) <i>n.</i> 文章; 问题 <i>v.</i> 发行
hind [haɪnd] <i>adj.</i> 后面的	gills (gill [gɪl]) <i>n.</i> 鳃
federal ['fedərəl] <i>adj.</i> 联邦的	emit [ɪ'mɪt] <i>v.</i> 散发; 发出
conclusive [kən'klu:ʃv] <i>adj.</i> 决定性的	archaeologists (archaeologist [,ɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]) <i>n.</i> 考古学家
multiple ['mʌltɪpl] <i>n.</i> 倍数 <i>adj.</i> 复合的	fiction ['fɪkʃən] <i>n.</i> 小说
nervous ['nɜ:vəs] <i>adj.</i> 神经紧张的; 神经的	stagecoaches (stagecoach ['steɪdʒ,kəʊtʃ]) <i>n.</i> 公共马车
virtue ['vɜ:tju:] <i>n.</i> 德行; 美德; 优点	themes (theme [θi:m]) <i>n.</i> 主题
conventions (convention [kən'venʃən]) <i>n.</i> 大会; 协定	generations (generation [,dʒenə'reɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 一代; 产生
frontier ['frʌn,tɪə] <i>n.</i> 边境	fort [fɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 堡垒, 要塞
attempts (attempt [ə'tempt]) <i>n.</i> 尝试; 攻击 <i>v.</i> 尝试	symbol ['sɪmbəl] <i>n.</i> 符号, 象征
tiny ['taɪnɪ] <i>adj.</i> 很小的	stretch [stretʃ] <i>n.</i> 伸展; 张开 <i>v.</i> 延伸; 伸长
drought [draʊt] <i>n.</i> 干旱	emission [ɪ'mɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 散发; 发射
data ['deɪtə] <i>n.</i> 数据 (复数)	cultivated (cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt]) <i>v.</i> 培养; 耕作
armet ['ɑ:met] <i>n.</i> 盔甲	wealthy ['welθɪ] <i>adj.</i> 富有的
aesthetic [i:s'thetɪk] <i>adj.</i> 美学的	innermost ['ɪnəməʊst] <i>adj.</i> 内心的, 最深处的
abundance [ə'bʌndəns] <i>n.</i> 丰富; 充足	zones (zone [zəʊn]) <i>n.</i> 地域
volume ['vɒlju:m] <i>n.</i> 量, 册	visual ['vɪʒʊəl] <i>adj.</i> 形象的, 视觉的
creative [kri(:)'eɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 创造性的	freshwater ['frefwɔ:tə(r)] <i>adj.</i> 淡水的
drainage ['dreɪnɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 排水	weapons (weapon ['wepən]) <i>n.</i> 武器
uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] <i>n.</i> 制服 <i>adj.</i> 统一的	twigs (twig [twɪg]) <i>n.</i> 细枝
transfer [træns'fɜ:] <i>v.</i> 转移, 调任	seal [si:l] <i>n.</i> 封条; 海豹 <i>v.</i> 封, 密封
coastal ['kəʊstl] <i>adj.</i> 海岸的	divided (divide [dɪ'vaɪd]) <i>v.</i> 分, 划分
decay [dɪ'keɪ] <i>v.</i> 腐朽, 腐烂 <i>n.</i> 腐朽, 腐烂	copper ['kɒpə] <i>n.</i> 铜
ceremonial [,serɪ'məʊnjəl] <i>adj.</i> 正式的	assumption [ə'sʌmpʃən] <i>n.</i> 设想, 假定
wings (wing [wɪŋ]) <i>n.</i> 翅膀 <i>v.</i> 飞, 飞行	sufficiently [sə'fɪʃəntli] <i>adv.</i> 充分地
Mesozoic [mesəʊ'zəʊɪk] <i>adj.</i> 中生代的	mechanized (mechanize ['mekənaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 使机械化
acidic [ə'sɪdɪk] <i>adj.</i> 酸性的	coppersmiths (coppersmith ['kɒpəsmɪθ]) <i>n.</i> 铜匠
complicated ['kɒmplɪkətɪd] <i>adj.</i> 复杂的	mantle ['mæntl] <i>n.</i> 遮盖物, 斗篷
inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl] <i>adj.</i> 不可避免的	historians (historian [hɪs'tɔ:riən]) <i>n.</i> 历史学家
fresh [frefʃ] <i>adj.</i> 新鲜的	unpredictable [ˌʌnpri'dɪktəbl] <i>adj.</i> 不可预知的
apprentice [ə'prentɪs] <i>n.</i> 学徒	investigation [ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 调查; 研究
extend [ɪks'tend] <i>v.</i> 延长, 延伸	molten ['mɒltn] <i>adj.</i> 熔化的
concentration [ˌkɒnsən'treɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 集中; 专心	criticism ['krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 批评
impressions (impression [ɪm'preʃən]) <i>n.</i> 印象	coastline ['kəʊstlaɪn] <i>n.</i> 海岸线
invest [ɪn'vest] <i>v.</i> 投资	interpret [ɪn'tɜ:prɪt] <i>v.</i> 解释, 诠释
nutritious [nju:'trɪʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 有营养成分的	nucleus ['nju:klɪəs] <i>n.</i> 原子核
impressed (impress [ɪm'pres]) <i>v.</i> 使有印象	magnetosphere [mæg'ni:təʊsfiə(r)] <i>n.</i> 磁力计
justified (justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ]) <i>v.</i> 证明; 证明合法	investment [ɪn'vestmənt] <i>n.</i> 投资

refreshing (refresh [rɪ'freʃ]) v. 使清新	favor ['fɛvə] n. 赞成
explore [ɪks'plɔː] v. 探测; 探险	Mississippi [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpi] n. 密西西比州, 密西西比河
predict [prɪ'dɪkt] v. 预言; 预报	initial [ɪ'nɪʃəl] adj. 开始的, 最初的
grazing (graze [greɪz]) v. 放牧	Dakota [də'kɒtə] n. 达科他州
critical ['krɪtɪkəl] adj. 批评的, 危险的	naturalist ['nætʃərəlɪst] n. 自然主义者
interpretation [ɪnˌtɜːprɪ'teɪʃən] n. 解释, 翻译	arrangements (arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt]) n. 安排; 约定
fictional ['fɪkʃənəl] adj. 虚构的	extra ['ekstrə] adj. 额外的
piano [pɪ'ænəʊ] n. 钢琴	schemes (scheme [ski:m]) n. 方案, 体制 v. 计划; 策划
revised (revise [rɪ'vaɪz]) v. 修订; 修改	pace [peɪs] n. 速度; 步调
nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] adv. 但是; 然而	explorers (explorer [ɪks'plɔːrə]) n. 探险家
drain [drem] n. 排水沟; 排水 v. 排水; 耗尽	consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] n. 消费; 消耗
modification [ˌmɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃən] n. 修改; 缓和	Ohio [əʊ'haɪəʊ] n. 俄亥俄州
nutritional [nju:'trɪʃənəl] adj. 营养的	bare [beə] adj. 赤裸的; 极少的
awards (award [ə'wɔːd]) n. 奖品; 奖学金 v. 赏给	threatened (threaten ['θretn]) v. 恐吓; 威胁
lip [lɪp] n. 嘴唇	intriguing (intrigue [ɪn'tri:g]) v. 引起; 激起
igneous ['ɪɡniəs] adj. 火的	hypothalamus [ˌhaɪpəʊ'θæləməs] n. 丘脑下部
herds (herd [hɜːd]) n. 兽群; 人群	spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnjəs] adj. 不由自主的, 自发的
portraits (portrait ['pɔːtrɪt]) n. 肖像	exploration [ˌeksplə'reɪʃən] n. 勘查
dwells (dwell [dwel]) v. 居住	orchestra ['ɔːkɪstrə] n. 管弦乐队
cast [kɑːst] n. 演员阵容; 铸件 v. 投; 图谋	brick [brɪk] n. 砖
tubes (tube ['tjuːb]) n. 管	subsequent [ˌsʌbsɪkwənt] adj. 后来的
stoves (stove [stəʊv]) n. 火炉	adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] adj. 邻近的 n. 近邻
access ['ækses] n. 接近; 通道 v. 接近	philosophers (philosopher [fɪ'lɒsəfə]) n. 哲学家
hence [hens] adv. 因此	firm [fɜːm] n. 公司 v. 使稳固; 变坚实 adj. 稳固的; 坚定的
thrive [θraɪv] v. 繁荣; 兴旺	squeeze [skwiːz] v. 榨取 n. 榨; 压榨
maximum ['mæksɪməm] adj. 最高的 n. 最大量	consumed (consume [kən'sjuːm]) v. 消耗; 消灭; 消费
primates (primate ['praɪmɪt]) n. 灵长类的动物	precede [prɪ'siːd] v. 在……之前
assemble [ə'sembl] v. 集合; 装配	Antarctica [ænt'ɑːktɪkə] n. 南极洲
mechanical [mɪ'kæniəl] adj. 机械性的	predictable [prɪ'dɪktəb(ə)l] adj. 可预言的
occasions (occasion [ə'keɪʒən]) n. 场合, 机会	sandstone ['sændstəʊn] n. 砂岩
realist ['riəlɪst] n. 现实主义作家	streamlining (streamline ['stri:mlaɪn]) v. 使成流线型
respect [rɪs'pekt] v. 尊敬, 敬重 n. 敬重, 尊敬	accessible [ək'sesəbl] adj. 易接近的, 可进入的
symbolic [sɪm'bɒlɪk] adj. 象征的	failure ['feɪljə] n. 失败
formal ['fɔːməl] adj. 正式的	terra ['terə] n. 土地
supplement ['sʌplɪmənt] n. 增补 v. 补充	participation [pɑːtɪ'sɪpeɪʃən] n. 分享, 参与
superiority [sjuː.pɪəri'ɒrɪti] n. 优越; 上等	unfortunately [ˌʌn'fɔːtʃənɪtli] adv. 不幸地; 遗憾地
participants (participant [pɑː'tɪsɪpənt]) n. 参加者	transit ['trænzɪt] n. 运输, 运送
archaeological [ˌɑːkiə'lɒdʒɪkəl] adj. 考古学的	annual ['ænjʊəl] adj. 每年的

dissolved (dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv]) <i>v.</i> 分解; 使融化	consciousness ['kɒnʃənsɪs] <i>n.</i> 意识; 自觉
realistic [rɪə'lɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 现实的	coal [kəʊl] <i>n.</i> 煤
pure [pjʊə] <i>adj.</i> 纯的; 纯净的	naturally ['nætʃərəli] <i>adv.</i> 自然地
impressionists (impressionist [ɪm'preʃənɪst]) <i>n.</i> 印象主义者	speculate ['spekjʊ,leɪt] <i>v.</i> 投机; 推测
voyages (voyage [vɔɪdʒ]) <i>n.</i> 航行 <i>v.</i> 航海; 飞过	sophistication [sə, fɪstɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 老于世故; 复杂
height [haɪt] <i>n.</i> 高度	extraction [ɪks'trækʃən] <i>n.</i> 抽出
neolithic [ni:əʊ'hɪk] <i>adj.</i> 新石器时代的	coast [kəʊst] <i>n.</i> 海岸
figurines (figurine ['fɪgjərɪn]) <i>n.</i> 小雕像	molt [məʊlt] <i>n.</i> 换毛; 换毛期 <i>v.</i> 脱毛
sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd] <i>adj.</i> 成熟的; 繁复的	coarse [kɔ:s] <i>adj.</i> 粗糙的
classical ['klæsɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 古典的	barbed (barb [bɑ:b]) <i>n.</i> 倒钩 <i>v.</i> 装倒钩
Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] <i>adj.</i> 大西洋的	apart [ə'pɑ:t] <i>adv.</i> 分别地
anthropologists (anthropologist [,ænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst]) <i>n.</i> 人类学家	agrarian [ə'greəriən] <i>adj.</i> 耕地的
stage [steɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 舞台; 阶段	nutrition [nju:'trɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 营养
severe [sɪ'vɪə] <i>adj.</i> 严厉的, 剧烈的	philosophy [fɪ'lɒsəfi] <i>n.</i> 哲学; 人生观
handle ['hændl] <i>v.</i> 解决 <i>n.</i> 把手	inspired (inspire [ɪn'spaɪə]) <i>v.</i> 启示; 激发
unions (union ['ju:njən]) <i>n.</i> 联盟	positive ['pɒzətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 肯定的, 绝对的, 积极的 <i>n.</i> 正数; 正面
consumer [kən'sju:mə] <i>n.</i> 消费者	wagon ['wægən] <i>n.</i> 四轮马车
arranged (arrange [ə'reɪndʒ]) <i>v.</i> 整理; 安排	magnetic [mæg'netɪk] <i>adj.</i> 有磁性的
shellfish ['ʃelfɪʃ] <i>n.</i> 贝; 有壳的水生动物	semiarid ['semi'ærɪd] <i>adj.</i> 半干旱的
arid ['ærɪd] <i>adj.</i> 干燥的	script [skrɪpt] <i>n.</i> 手稿, 剧本
plankton ['plæŋkt(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 浮游生物	tracts (tract [trækt]) <i>n.</i> 道
occasional [ə'keɪʒnəl] <i>adj.</i> 偶然的	investigators (investigator [ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 调查者, 研究者
substantial [səb'stænʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 实质上的	struggle ['strʌgl] <i>n.</i> 奋斗; 斗争 <i>v.</i> 抗争; 奋斗
entrances (entrance ['entrəns]) <i>n.</i> 入口; 进入	repress [rɪ'pres] <i>v.</i> 压制; 抑制
pterosaurs (pterosaur ['pterəʊsɔ:ɪ]) <i>n.</i> 翼龙	stems (stem [stem]) <i>n.</i> 茎 <i>v.</i> 起源于
spiral ['spɑɪərəl] <i>n.</i> 螺旋 <i>v.</i> 盘旋	representation [,reprɪzen'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 代表; 表示; 表现
portion ['pɔ:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 部分	terrain ['tereɪn] <i>n.</i> 地带
spears (spear [spɪə]) <i>n.</i> 矛	jets (jet [dʒet]) <i>n.</i> 发动机; 喷射器
entry ['entri] <i>n.</i> 登录; 进入	specimens (specimen ['spesɪmən]) <i>n.</i> 范例; 样品
slope [sləʊp] <i>n.</i> 斜坡; 倾斜	sinking (sink [sɪŋk]) <i>v.</i> 下沉; 落下
inner ['ɪnə] <i>adj.</i> 内部的	maria [mɜ:'raɪə] <i>n.</i> 月球或火星表面的大片平坦的黑暗区
leadership ['li:dəʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 领导能力	engraving (engrave [m'grev]) <i>v.</i> 雕刻
Dutch ['dʌtʃ] <i>n.</i> 荷兰人	inspiration [ɪnspə'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 灵感; 妙计
hatching (hatch [hætʃ]) <i>n.</i> 孵化 <i>v.</i> 孵化	gulf [gʌlf] <i>n.</i> 海湾; 深渊
furthermore [fɜ:ðə'mɔ:(r)] <i>adv.</i> 此外	flat [flæt] <i>n.</i> 平面; 浅滩; 沼地 <i>adj.</i> 平的, 平坦的

excavate ['ekskəveɪt] <i>v.</i> 挖掘	distant ['dɪstənt] <i>adj.</i> 远的
engaged (engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ]) <i>v.</i> 雇用; 预定; 涉及	sieve [sɪv] <i>n.</i> 筛子
shrubs (shrub [ʃrʌb]) <i>n.</i> 灌木	alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] <i>n.</i> 选择; 二择一; 供选择的 东西 <i>adj.</i> 两者择一的; 替代的
series ['sɪəri:z] <i>n.</i> 系列; 连续	seek [si:k] <i>v.</i> 寻求, 探索
saturated (saturate ['sætʃəreɪt]) <i>v.</i> 浸透	random ['rændəm] <i>adj.</i> 任意的; 随机的
puzzling (puzzle ['pʌzl]) <i>n.</i> 难题; 迷惑 <i>v.</i> 使迷惑	psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 心理学的
conscious ['kɒnʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 有意识的	overgrazing [ˌəʊvə'greɪzɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 过度放牧的
giant ['dʒaɪənt] <i>adj.</i> 庞大的	generated (generate ['dʒenə'reɪt]) <i>v.</i> 产生, 导致
derived (derive [dɪ'rɪv]) <i>v.</i> 得自; 起源	mill [mɪl] <i>n.</i> 磨坊
nerve [nɜ:v] <i>n.</i> 神经; 忧虑	journeymen (journeyman ['dʒɜ:nɪmən]) <i>n.</i> 熟练工人
enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	sufficient [sə'fɪʃənt] <i>adj.</i> 充足的
inaccessible [ˌɪnæk'sesəbl] <i>adj.</i> 难接近的	wheat [wi:t] <i>n.</i> 小麦
conclusions (conclusion [kən'klu:ʒən]) <i>n.</i> 结论	formalized (formalize ['fɔ:məlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 正式化; 使 形式化
geometric [dʒɪə'metɪk] <i>adj.</i> 几何学的	furniture ['fɜ:nɪʃə] <i>n.</i> 家具
fail [feɪl] <i>v.</i> 失败; 不及格	porosity [pɔ:'rɔ:səti] <i>n.</i> 多孔性
peak [pi:k] <i>n.</i> 山顶; 最高点	occasionally [ə'keɪʒənəli] <i>adv.</i> 偶尔
firmly ['fɜ:mlɪ] <i>adv.</i> 坚固地	virtually ['vɜ:tʃʊəli] <i>adv.</i> 事实上, 实质上
trading (trade [treɪd]) <i>n.</i> 贸易; 商业 <i>v.</i> 交易	survey [sɜ:'veɪ] <i>n.</i> 调查 <i>v.</i> 调查, 测量
psychologists (psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst]) <i>n.</i> 心理 学家	modified (modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ]) <i>v.</i> 更改, 修饰
charcoal ['tʃɑ:kəʊl] <i>n.</i> 木炭	boom [bu:m] <i>v.</i> 激增; 暴涨
bands (band [bænd]) <i>n.</i> 带; 乐队	awareness [ə'weənɪs] <i>n.</i> 察觉
investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] <i>v.</i> 调查, 研究	enlarged (enlarge [ɪn'lɑ:dʒ]) <i>v.</i> 扩大
barriers (barrier ['bæriə]) <i>n.</i> 栅栏	suited (suit [sju:t]) <i>n.</i> 衣服; 套 <i>v.</i> 适合
aware [ə'weə] <i>adj.</i> 知道的 (固定搭配: be aware of 知道……)	ash [æʃ] <i>n.</i> 灰
archaeopteryx [ˌɑ:kɪ'ɒptərɪks] <i>n.</i> 始祖鸟	heightened (heighten ['haɪtn]) <i>v.</i> 增高, 加强
gain [geɪn] <i>v.</i> 得到	fuel [fjuəl] <i>n.</i> 燃料 <i>v.</i> 加燃料
fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt] <i>v.</i> 变动, 动摇	investors (investor [ɪn'vestə]) <i>n.</i> 投资人
originator [ə'ɒrɪdʒəneɪtə(r)] <i>n.</i> 创作者	flooded (flood [flʌd]) <i>n.</i> 洪水 <i>v.</i> 淹没
ceremonies (ceremony ['serɪmənɪ]) <i>n.</i> 仪式	account [ə'kaʊnt] <i>n.</i> 账单, 账目 <i>v.</i> 把……视为; 认为
absence of 缺乏	confirmed (confirm [kən'fɜ:m]) <i>v.</i> 确定
encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] <i>v.</i> 鼓励	collectively [kə'lektɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 全体地
skull [skʌl] <i>n.</i> 头盖骨	debris ['debrɪ:] <i>n.</i> 碎片; 残骸
crude [kru:d] <i>adj.</i> 天然的, 粗糙的	controls (control [kən'trəʊl]) <i>n.</i> 控制; 实验 (对照 组) <i>v.</i> 控制; 管理
cognitive ['kɒgnɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 认知的	clues (clue [klu:z]) <i>n.</i> 线索; 提示

classified (classify ['klæsɪfaɪ]) v. 分类	catastrophe [kə'tæstrəfi] n. 大灾难
borders (border ['bɔ:də]) n. 边缘 v. 接近; 毗邻	porous ['pɔ:rəs] adj. 多孔的
symbolism ['sɪmbəlɪzəm] n. 象征主义	signal ['sɪgnl] n. 信号 v. 向……发信号
fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] n. 壁炉	collection [kə'leɪʃən] n. 收藏; 搜集品
extracted (extract [ɪks'trækt]) v. 摘录; 吸取	archaeology [ˌɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] n. 考古学
annually ['ænjʊəli] adv. 每年	Los Angeles 洛杉矶
altering (alter ['ɔ:lteɪ]) v. 改变	cones (cone [kəʊn]) n. 圆锥体; 球果
abandoned (abandon [ə'bændən]) v. 放弃	wherever [(h)weə'evə] adv. 无论哪里
mechanization [ˌmekənəɪ'zeɪʃən] n. 机械化	selection [sɪ'leɪʃən] n. 选择
pores (pore [pɔ:]) n. 细孔	molecular [məʊ'lekjələ] adj. 分子的
voyager ['vɔɪdʒə(r)] n. 航行者	transition [træn'zɪʃən] n. 转变
imitative ['ɪmɪtətɪv] adj. 模仿的	glaze [gleɪz] n. 釉; 上光 v. 上光
collectible [kə'lektəbl] adj. 可收集的	popularity [ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti] n. 名声, 流行
moderate ['mɒdərɪt] adj. 适度的 v. 使缓和, 使稳定	Mississippians (Mississippian [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpiən]) n. 密西西比州人; 密西西比河 adj. 密西西比州人的; 密西西比河的
shells (shell [ʃel]) n. 贝壳	superior [sju:'piəriə] n. 上司; 长辈 adj. 上级的
concentrated ['kɒnsntreɪtɪd] adj. 集中的	falcons (falcon ['fælkən]) n. 猎鹰
extent [ɪks'tent] n. 范围; 程度	

List 4 第四天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

dispersal	crisis
ceased	balance
symptoms	parasite
margins	innovations
fragile	detect
appreciate	successive
residential	larva
fertile	boundaries
shallow	opponents
literary	lava
harsh	guarantee
geographers	frustrations
exact	enzymes
eddies	dive
dimensional	constituent
concur	compact
colleagues	circulation
chief	bulb
artificial	advocates
vertical	velocity
utilizes	ultraviolet
tornado	strands
sacrifice	rewards
punishment	proof
prominent	predecessors
perception	motivate
marvel	manifested
luxury	legitimate
integral	

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

dispersal [dɪ'pɜːsəl] <i>n.</i> 疏散; 散布	crisis ['kraɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 危机
ceased (cease [siːs]) <i>v.</i> 停止	balance ['bæləns] <i>n.</i> 平衡 <i>v.</i> 使平衡
symptoms (symptom ['sɪmptəm]) <i>n.</i> 征兆	parasite ['pærəsaɪt] <i>n.</i> 寄生虫
margins (margin ['mɑːdʒɪn]) <i>n.</i> 页边的空白; 边缘	innovations (innovation [ˌɪnəʊ'veɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 革新
fragile ['frædʒaɪl] <i>adj.</i> 易碎的	detect [dɪ'tekt] <i>v.</i> 察觉; 侦查
appreciate [ə'priːʃieɪt] <i>v.</i> 赏识; 感激	successive [sək'sesɪv] <i>adj.</i> 连续的
residential [ˌrezɪ'denʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 住宅的	larva ['lɑːvə] <i>n.</i> 幼虫 larvae (复数)
fertile ['fɜːtaɪl] <i>adj.</i> 肥沃的	boundaries (boundary ['baʊndəri]) <i>n.</i> 边界
shallow ['ʃæləʊ] <i>adj.</i> 浅的	opponents (opponent [ə'pəʊnənt]) <i>n.</i> 对手 <i>adj.</i> 敌对的
literary ['lɪtərəri] <i>adj.</i> 文学的	lava ['lɑːvə] <i>n.</i> 熔岩
harsh [hɑːʃ] <i>adj.</i> 刺耳的	guarantee [ˌgærən'tiː] <i>v.</i> 保证
geographers (geographer [dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfə]) <i>n.</i> 地理学者	frustrations (frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 挫败
exact [ɪɡ'zækt] <i>adj.</i> 精确的	enzymes (enzyme ['enzaim]) <i>n.</i> 酵母
eddies (eddy ['edi]) <i>n.</i> 漩涡	dive [daɪv] <i>v.</i> 跳水; 潜水
dimensional [dɪ'menʃənəl] <i>adj.</i> 空间的	constituent [kən'stɪtjʊənt] <i>n.</i> 要素
concur [kən'kɜː] <i>v.</i> 意见相同	compact ['kɒmpækt] <i>v.</i> 压紧; 使紧密 <i>adj.</i> 紧密的 <i>n.</i> 合同
colleagues (colleague ['kɒliːg]) <i>n.</i> 同事	circulation [ˌsɜːkjʊ'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 流通; 发行量
chief [tʃiːf] <i>adj.</i> 主要的 <i>n.</i> 领袖; 长官	bulb [bʌlb] <i>n.</i> 球茎; 电灯泡
artificial [ˌɑːtɪ'fɪʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 人工的	advocates (advocate [ædvə'keɪt]) <i>v.</i> 提倡 <i>n.</i> 拥护者
vertical ['vɜːtɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 垂直的	velocity [vɪ'ləsɪti] <i>n.</i> 速度
utilizes (utilize ['juːtɪlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 利用	ultraviolet ['ʌltrə'vaɪələt] <i>adj.</i> 紫外线的
tornado [tɔː'neɪdəʊ] <i>n.</i> 旋风	strands (strand [strænd]) <i>n.</i> 海滨; 绳
sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] <i>v.</i> 牺牲 <i>n.</i> 祭品; 牺牲	rewards (reward [rɪ'wɔːd]) <i>n.</i> 报酬 <i>v.</i> 奖赏
punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 处罚	proof [pruːf] <i>n.</i> 证据 <i>v.</i> 检验
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] <i>adj.</i> 卓越的	predecessors (predecessor ['priːdɪsəsə]) <i>n.</i> 祖先
perception [pə'sepʃən] <i>n.</i> 感觉	motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] <i>v.</i> 激发
marvel ['mɑːvəl] <i>n.</i> 奇异的事物	manifested (manifest ['mænɪfest]) <i>v.</i> 表明
luxury ['lʌkʃəri] <i>n.</i> 奢侈, 豪华 <i>adj.</i> 奢侈的	legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] <i>v.</i> 认为……正当 <i>adj.</i> 合法的
integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] <i>adj.</i> 整体的	

11 evident ['evɪdənt] *adj.* 显然的

Example: Variation between the brain's hemispheres was not evident in the skulls of Homo erectus and Homo habilis.

11 drag [dræg] *v.* 拉, 拖

Example: There are adaptations that increase the amount of forward thrust as well as those that reduce drag.

11 dispersal [dɪ'pɜːsəl] *n.* 疏散; 散布

Example: Squirrels may devour many acorns, but by storing and failing to recover up to 74 percent of them (as they do when seeds are abundant), these arboreal rodents can also aid regeneration and dispersal of the oaks.

11 delicate ['delɪkət] *adj.* 细致优雅的; 易碎的

Example: A fresh snowfall is a fluffy mass of loosely packed snowflakes, small delicate ice crystals grown in the atmosphere.

11 crisis ['kraɪsɪs] *n.* 危机

Example: Releasing capillary water and introducing drought-resistant crops are less-promising solutions to the water supply crisis than bringing in river water.

11 conserve [kən'sɜːv] *v.* 保存

Example: Many have been attempting to conserve water by irrigating less frequently or by switching to crops that require less water.

11 Columbia [kə'lʌmbɪə] *n.* 哥伦比亚

Example: The other species, the Columbian white-tailed deer, in earlier times was common in the open prairie country, it is now restricted to the low, marshy islands and flood plains along the lower Columbia River.

11 ceased (cease [siːs]) *v.* 停止

Example: In that period, when getting food no longer depended on hunting large game animals (because they were becoming extinct), the art ceased to focus on portrayals of animals.

11 balance ['bæləns] *n.* 平衡 *v.* 使平衡

Example: Only rarely do these competing forces of heat and cold operate in perfect balance to create a phenomenon such as the steam caves at Mount Rainier National Park.

11 altitudes (altitude ['æltɪtjuːd]) *n.* 高度

Example: In this process, sedimentary rocks that originally formed on the seabed may be folded upwards to altitudes of more than 26,000 feet.

11 adult [ə'dʌlt] *n.* 成人 *adj.* 成年的

Example: Classes for adult immigrants were sponsored by public schools, corporations, unions, churches, settlement houses, and other agencies.

11 adequate ['ædɪkwɪt] *adj.* 充足的

8 inadequate [ɪn'ædɪkwɪt] *adj.* 不充分的; 不适当的

Example: Much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs.

11 absorb [əb'sɔːb] *v.* 吸收

6 absorption [əb'sɔːpʃən] *n.* 专心

3 reabsorbed [rɪəb'sɔːbd] *adj.* 再吸收的

Example: When plants do not absorb sufficient amounts of essential minerals, characteristic abnormalities result.

10 wheel [wi:l] *n.* 轮子 *v.* 旋转

Example: Another generation passed before inventors succeeded in combining these ingredients by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails, so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse.

10 tablets (tablet ['tæblɪt]) *n.* 平板

Example: Archaeologists working at Nineveh in northern Mesopotamia in the mid-nineteenth century found many inscribed clay tablets.

10 symptoms (symptom ['sɪmptəm]) *n.* 征兆

Example: Nitrogen which composes 80 percent of the air we breathe usually causes a balmy feeling of well-being at this pressure. At a depth of 5 atmospheres nitrogen causes symptoms resembling alcohol intoxication known as nitrogen narcosis.

10 sustain [sə'steɪn] *v.* 支撑; 维持

Example: Population growth in turn created an even greater reliance on settled farming, as only systematic agriculture could sustain the increased numbers of people.

10 strips (strip [stri:p]) *n.* 条, 带; 简易机场

Example: It is often dramatically marked as an unmistakable landing strip to attract the specific insect the orchid has chosen as its pollinator.

10 splitting (split [splɪt]) *n.* 裂缝 *v.* 劈开

Example: Tree roots force their way into cracks in rocks and, in so doing, speed their splitting.

10 spin [spɪn] *v.* 纺织

Example: It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning had weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms.

10 scarce [skeəʃ] *adj.* 缺乏的; 稀有的

Example: The scarce fossils of the Proterozoic, mostly single-celled bacteria, provide little evidence in this regard.

10 roughly ['rʌfli] *adv.* 大体上地

6 rough [rʌf] *adj.* 粗糙的

Example: Midway through its first century as a nation, the United States' population had increased roughly five times, and eleven new states had been added to the original thirteen.

10 rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] *adj.* 坚硬的; 严格的

Example: This rigid layer floats on the denser material of the lower mantle the way a wooden raft floats on a pond.

10 republic [rɪ'pʌblɪk] *n.* 共和国

Example: The Democrats wanted the rewards of the market without sacrificing the features of a simple agrarian republic.

10 rely [rɪ'laɪ] v. 依靠

2 reliance [rɪ'laɪəns] n. 信任

Example: These plants are termed opportunists because they rely on their seeds' falling into settings where competing plants have been removed by natural processes, such as along an eroding riverbank, on landslips, or where a tree falls and creates a gap in the forest canopy.

10 reformers (reformer [rɪ'fɔ:mə]) n. 改革家

Example: Reformers early in the twentieth century suggested that education programs should suit the needs of specific populations.

10 pose [pəʊz] n. 样子; 姿态 v. 摆姿势

Example: In 1991 the United States Congress asked NASA to investigate the hazard posed today by large impacts on Earth.

10 plastic ['plæstɪk] adj. 塑胶的, 塑性的

Example: The Earth's crust is thought to be divided into huge, movable segments, called plates, which float on a soft plastic layer of rock.

10 planets (planet ['plænɪt]) n. 行星

Example: This break in Earth's history is marked by a mass extinction, when as many as half the species on the planet became extinct.

10 phase [feɪz] n. 阶段

Example: During this warm phase, some 4.6 billion years ago, Europa's ocean may have been liquid right to the surface, making it a crucible for life.

10 partially ['pɑ:ʃəlɪ] adv. 部分地

Example: This increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground.

10 parasite ['pærəsəɪt] n. 寄生虫

Example: In the hypersensitive response, cells undergo rapid necrosis—that is, they become diseased and die—after being penetrated by a parasite; the parasite itself subsequently ceases to grow and is therefore restricted to one or a few cells around the entry site.

10 panel ['pænl] n. 仪表板

Example: Panel painting, common in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe, involved a painstaking, laborious process.

10 offshore ['ɔ:(:)'fɔ:(:)] adj. 离岸的

Example: Offshore platforms may also lose oil, creating oil slicks that drift ashore and foul the beaches, harming the environment.

10 odor ['ɔ:də] n. 气味

Example: The process by which the nose recognizes an odor is not fully understood, but there are apparently specific receptor sites for specific odors.

10 occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] *v.* 占领

3 occupational [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃənəl] *adj.* 职业的

Example: Seen from far away, it is easy to realize that landmasses occupy only one-third of the Earth's surface.

10 Norwegian [nɔ:'wi:dʒən] *n.* 挪威人, 挪威语 *adj.* 挪威的, 挪威语的

Example: Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

10 noticeable ['nəʊtɪsəbl] *adj.* 引人注目的

Example: The most noticeable of the petals is called the labellum, or lip.

10 mixture ['mɪkstʃə] *n.* 混合, 混合物

8 mixing (mix [mɪks]) *v.* 使混合

Example: The women also made a cheese-like substance from a mixture of fish and roe by aging it in storehouses or by burying it in wooden boxes or pits lined with rocks and tree leaves.

10 medium ['mi:djəm] *n.* 媒体; 媒介 *adj.* 半生熟的, 中的

Example: Add to this the timidity with which unschooled artisans—originally trained as stonemasons, carpenters, or cabinetmakers—attacked the medium from which they sculpture made in the United States in the late eighteenth century.

10 massive ['mæsɪv] *adj.* 宏伟的

Example: Massive waves of immigration brought new ethnic groups into the country.

10 margins (margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn]) *n.* 页边的空白; 边缘

Example: New oceanic crust is formed along one or more margins of each plate by material issuing from deeper layers of the Earth's crust, for example, by volcanic eruptions of lava at midocean ridges.

10 logging (log [lɒg]) *v.* 伐木 *n.* 圆木; 日志

Example: Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer.

10 legislation [ˌledʒɪs'leɪʃən] *n.* 立法

Example: They were much more likely to favor social-reform legislation and aid to education.

10 latter ['lætə] *adj.* 较后的

Example: The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter.

10 latitudes (latitude ['lætɪtju:d]) *n.* 纬度

Example: This is particularly true for trees in the middle and upper latitudes, which tend to attain greater heights on ridges, whereas in the tropics the trees reach their greater heights in the valleys.

10 invented (invent [ɪn'vent]) *v.* 发明

10 inventors (inventor [ɪn'ventə(r)]) *n.* 发明家

8 inventions (invention [ɪn'venʃən]) *n.* 发明

Example: This “atmospheric engine,” invented by Thomas Savery and vastly improved by his partner Thomas Newcomen, embodied revolutionary principles.

10 interaction [ˌɪntər'ækʃən] *n.* 交互作用

3 interact [ˌɪntər'ækt] *v.* 互动

Example: New evidence suggests that, rather than being isolated, Pacific islanders engaged in trade and social interaction with peoples living in Southeast Asia.

10 instance ['ɪnstəns] *n.* 例证 *v.* 引以为例

Example: In many instances the specimens are less than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter.

10 innovations (innovation [ˌɪnəʊ'veɪʃən]) *n.* 革新

7 innovative ['ɪnəʊvətɪv] *adj.* 创新的

Example: Over the course of the history of building, innovations in material and methods of construction have given architects ever greater freedom to express themselves.

10 immune [ɪ'mju:n] *adj.* 免疫的

Example: Various known as buffalo grass, grama grass, or mesquite grass, not only were they immune to drought; but they were actually preserved by the lack of summer and autumn rains.

10 holes (hole [həʊl]) *n.* 洞

Example: They contained niches for ceremonial objects, a central fire pit, and holes in the floor for communicating with the spirits of tribal ancestors.

10 hinterland ['hɪntəlænd] *n.* 内陆

Example: The quality of the hinterland dictated the pace of growth of the cities.

10 Himalayas [ˌhɪmə'leɪəz] *n.* 喜马拉雅山脉

Example: The highest plants in the world occur at around 6,100 meters on Makalu in the Himalayas.

10 Harlem ['hɑ:ləm] *n.* 黑人住宅区

Example: The district in New York City known as Harlem was the capital of the movement.

10 Greek [gri:k] *n.* 希腊人

Example: The stone carried the same message written in ancient Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphs, and Egyptian hieratic, a simplified form of hieroglyphs.

10 freight [freɪt] *n.* 货运

Example: After the Civil War (1861—1865), as ice was used to refrigerate freight cars, it also came into household use.

10 fragile ['frædʒaɪl] *adj.* 易碎的

Example: In that case, climax communities would be the most fragile and the least stable, since they can require hundreds of years to return to the climax state.

10 forage ['fɔrɪdʒ] *n.* 饲料

4 foragers (forager ['fɔrɪdʒə(r)]) *n.* 强征者

Example: During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area.

10 forecasting (forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st]) *v.* 预报

Example: As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

10 flourished (flourish ['flʌrɪʃ]) *v.* 繁荣

Example: Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

10 flexible ['fleksəbl] *adj.* 易曲的, 柔软的

Example: In the mid-1700's James Watt transformed an inefficient steam pump into a fast, flexible, fuel-efficient engine.

10 finches (finch [fɪntʃ]) *n.* 雀类

Example: Two species of these finches, named for the way the upper and lower parts of their bills cross, rather than meet in the middle, reside in the evergreen forests of North America and feed on the seeds held within the cones of coniferous trees.

10 equal ['i:kwəl] *v.* 等于; 比得上 *adj.* 相等的

2 equally ['i:kwəli] *adv.* 相等地

Example: The pressure of the gases being breathed must equal the external pressure applied to the body; otherwise breathing is very difficult.

10 encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə] *v.* 遇见

Example: In the 1600's when the Spanish moved into what later was to become the southwestern United States, they encountered the ancestors of the modern-day Pueblo, Hopi, and Zuni peoples.

10 enclose [ɪn'kləʊz] *v.* 围绕, 装入

Example: Architects in earlier times did not have enough building materials to enclose large spaces.

10 embryo ['embriəʊ] *n.* 胚胎

Example: Similarly, these boxes should be protected from direct sunlight to avoid high temperatures that are also fatal to the growing embryo.

10 eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 除去

Example: The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining.

10 earthquakes (earthquake ['ɜ:θkweɪk]) *n.* 地震

Example: Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains.

10 detect [dɪ'tekt] *v.* 察觉; 侦查

3 detectable [dɪ'tektəbl] *adj.* 可发觉的

Example: These experiments were designed to detect consciousness—that is, signs of self-awareness or self-recognition—in animals other than humans.

10 cosmic ['kɒzɪk] *adj.* 宇宙的

Example: Cosmic jets have ranked among the hottest topics of astronomical research in recent years as astronomers strive to understand where they come from.

10 convert [kən'veɜ:t] *v.* 转变; 转换

Example: In the 1760's, James Watt perfected a separate condenser for the steam, so that the cylinder did not have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion.

10 confined (confine [kən'faɪn]) *v.* 限制

Example: Upper Paleolithic art was not confined to cave paintings.

10 collide [kə'laɪd] *v.* 碰撞

Example: When two plates carrying continents collide, the continental blocks, too light to be drawn down, continue to float and therefore buckle to form a mountain chain along the length of the margin of the plates.

10 chips (chip [tʃɪp]) *n.* 屑片; 瑕疵

Example: This theory is suggested by evidence of chips in the painted figures, perhaps made by spears thrown at the drawings.

10 capacity [kə'pæsɪtɪ] *n.* 容量, 才能

Example: One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival.

10 canoes (canoe [kə'nu:]) *n.* 独木舟

Example: Just as important, the culture also possessed the basic foundation for an effective maritime adaptation, including outrigger canoes and a variety of fishing techniques that could be effective for overseas voyaging.

10 candidates (candidate ['kændɪdɪt]) *n.* 候选人

Example: By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates.

10 butterflies (butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ]) *n.* 蝴蝶

Example: The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species.

10 bubbles (bubble ['bʌbl]) *n.* 泡沫

Example: Most crystalline rocks are much more solid; a common exception is basalt, a form of solidified volcanic lava, which is sometimes full of tiny bubbles that make it very porous.

10 bronze [brɒnz] *n.* 青铜

Example: In the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with a raised foreleg usually had a

cannonball under that hoof.

10 bills (bill [bɪl]) *n.* 账单; 鸟嘴 *v.* 给……开账单

Example: In the world of birds, bill design is a prime example of evolutionary fine-tuning.

10 beams (beam [bi:m]) *n.* 横梁 *v.* 照射

Example: The doorways and windows are made possible by placing over the open spaces thick stone beams that support the weight from above.

10 bake [beɪk] *v.* 烤

Example: The vessels were covered with fast-burning wood; as it burned, the ashes would all around the pots and bake them evenly over a few hours.

10 attained (attain [ə'teɪn]) *v.* 达到; 获得

Example: Far higher temperatures were attained in special ovens, known as kilns, which would not only bake the clay and remove its plasticity, but also dissolve carbons and iron compounds.

10 appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *v.* 赏识; 感激

3 appreciation [ə,prɪ:ʃi'eɪʃən] *n.* 赏识; 感激

3 appreciable [ə'pri:ʃiəbl] *adj.* 可感知的

Example: To appreciate fully the diversity and abundance of life in the sea, it helps to think small.

10 aid [eɪd] *n.* 帮助 *v.* 帮助

Example: To note an exceptional piece of art constructed without the aid of technology...

10 agents (agent ['eɪdʒənt]) *n.* 代理人

Example: The weather, in its many forms, is the main agent of erosion.

9 withstand [wɪð'stænd] *v.* 经得住

Example: They are designed to withstand the forces of compression (pushing together), tension (pulling apart), bending, or a combination of these in different parts of the structure.

9 vision ['vɪʒən] *n.* 视觉; 眼光

Example: The agricultural potential of the area was enormous if water for irrigation could be found, and the city founders had the vision and daring to obtain it by constructing a 225-mile aqueduct, completed in 1913, to tap the water of the Owens River.

9 valued (value ['vælju:]) *n.* 价值; 价格 *v.* 评价; 看作

Example: Why did theater develop, and why was it valued after it ceased to fulfill the function of ritual?

9 urge [ɜ:dʒ] *v.* 催促; 强烈要求

Example: In time the increasing complexity of Neolithic societies led to the development of writing, prompted by the need to keep records and later by the urge to chronicle experiences, learning, and beliefs.

9 turnpikes (turnpike ['tɜ:npaɪk]) *n.* 公路

Example: The pioneer in this move was the state of Pennsylvania, which chartered a company in 1792 to

construct a turnpike, a road for the use of which a toll, or payment, is collected, from Philadelphia to Lancaster.

9 tides (tide [taɪd]) *n.* 潮

Example: The tides on Europa pull and relax in an endless cycle.

9 termites (termite ['tɜ:mait]) *n.* 白蚁

Example: Chimpanzees use sticks and poles to bring out ants and termites from their hiding places.

9 succession [sək'seʃən] *n.* 连续; 继承

8 successive [sək'sesɪv] *adj.* 连续的

6 successional [sək'seʃənəl] *adj.* 接连的

Example: It was actually a principle of floral succession as well, because plants showed the same transformation through time as did fauna. Under very cold conditions, rocks can be shattered by ice and frost.

9 semiskilled ['semi'skɪld] *adj.* 半熟练的

Example: And skilled craft workers, who spearheaded the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers.

9 satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ] *v.* 使满意

Example: While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction.

9 roosts (roost [ru:st]) *n.* 鸟窝 *v.* 栖息

Example: The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

9 reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] *v.* 颠倒 *n.* 相反

Example: Desertification is extremely hard to reverse unless the population is reduced in the vast areas affected.

9 residential [ˌrezi'denʃəl] *adj.* 住宅的

9 residents (resident ['rezɪdənt]) *n.* 定居者 *adj.* 居住的

4 residence ['rezɪdəns] *n.* 居住; 住所

Example: Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250, 000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas.

9 reptiles (reptile ['reptail]) *n.* 爬虫; 爬行动物

Example: Over the years, thousands of specimens of marine reptiles, fish, and invertebrates have been recovered from these rocks.

9 regardless [rɪ'gɑ:dli:s] *adv.* 不顾一切地, 无论如何

Example: Running water was the only source of power that was suitable for the continuous operation of machines, but to make use of it factories had to be located where the water was, regardless of whether such locations made sense otherwise.

9 realization [ˌrɪəlɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 实现

Example: Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false.

9 questionnaires (questionnaire [ˌkwɛstɪˈneəri]) *n.* 调查表

Example: However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

9 purchase [ˈpɜːtʃəs] *v.* 购买 *n.* 购买

Example: Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it.

9 publishers (publisher [ˈpʌblɪʃə(r)]) *n.* 出版者

Example: The lack of printing regulations and the unenforceability of British copyright law in the American colonies made it possible for colonial printers occasionally to act as publishers.

9 pry [praɪ] *v.* 窥探

Example: Salt breaks rocks apart principally by a process called crystal prying and wedging.

9 prosperity [prɒsˈperɪti] *n.* 繁荣

4 prosperous [ˈprɒspərəs] *adj.* 繁盛的

Example: Situation is normally much more important to the continuing prosperity of a city.

9 probe [prəʊb] *v.* 针测

Example: Shorebirds such as oystercatchers use their bills to pry open the tightly sealed shells of their prey, hummingbirds have stiletto-like bills to probe the deepest nectar-bearing flowers, and kiwis smell out earthworms thanks to nostrils located at the tip of their beaks.

9 prevailing (prevail [prɪˈveɪl]) *v.* 流行

Example: Secular institutions of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy prevails.

9 Pleistocene [ˈplaɪstəʊsiːn] *n.* 更新世岩

Example: To describe how the differences between Pleistocene and Cambrian quartz reveal information about dating rocks...

9 pleasure [ˈpleʒə] *n.* 愉快

Example: Theater may have come from pleasure humans receive from storytelling and moving rhythmically.

9 pleasant [ˈplezənt] *adj.* 愉快的

Example: In 1909 for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as “pleasant”, “sad”, “lively”.

9 motifs (motif [məʊˈtiːf]) *n.* 主题; 动机

Example: Tiffany was a brilliant designer, successfully combining ancient Egyptian, Japanese, and Persian motifs.

9 minimum [ˈmɪnɪməm] *n.* 最小量 *adj.* 最小的

Example: Thus, a minimum investment has been made in the body that becomes a platform for seed dispersal.

9 manipulated (manipulate [məˈnɪpjəleɪt]) *v.* 操纵

Example: Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point.

9 magical [ˈmædʒɪkəl] *adj.* 有魔力的

Example: Upper Paleolithic people shared similar beliefs with contemporary peoples who use paintings of animals in their magical-religious rituals.

9 lungs (lung [lʌŋ]) *n.* 肺

Example: The reverse occurs when the diver surfaces; the nitrogen pressure in the lungs falls and the nitrogen diffuses from the tissues into the blood and from the blood into the lungs.

9 limestone [ˈlaɪmstəʊn] *n.* 石灰石

3 lime [laɪm] *n.* 石灰

Example: Limestone may be found in the Cambrian or—300 million years later—in the Jurassic strata but a trilobite—the ubiquitous marine arthropod that had its birth in the Cambrian—will never be found in Jurassic strata, nor a dinosaur in the Cambrian.

9 lesser [ˈlesə] *adj.* 次要的

Example: The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits.

9 larvae (复数) (larva [ˈlɑ:və]) *n.* 幼虫

Example: Every spoonful of ocean water contains life, on the order of 100 to 100,000 bacterial cells plus assorted microscopic plants and animals, including larvae of organisms ranging from sponges and corals to starfish and clams and much more.

9 kilns (kiln [kɪln]) *n.* 窑

Example: Kilns were also used for glazing, when two firings were needed, once fired, the pots were allowed to cool slowly, and small cracks were repaired before they were ready for use.

9 inscriptions (inscription [ɪnˈskɪrɪʃən]) *n.* 题字; 碑铭

Example: Because these inscriptions made reference to the king of Sumer and Akkad, a scholar suggested that the new language be called Sumerian.

9 infant [ˈɪnfənt] *n.* 婴儿 *adj.* 婴儿的

Example: At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances.

9 incubation [ˌɪnkjuˈbeɪʃən] *n.* 孵卵

Example: Most commercial incubators heat the eggs fairly evenly from top to bottom, thus ignoring the bird's method of natural incubation, and perhaps reducing the viability and survivability of the hatching chicks.

9 incorporated (incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt]) v. 合并

4 corporations (corporation [,kɔ:pə'reɪʃən]) n. 股份公司

Example: In addition to persons living in incorporated units of 2, 500 or more, the census now included those who lived in unincorporated units of that size, and also all persons living in the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas located around cities of 50, 000 inhabitants or more.

9 imprinting (imprint [ɪm'prɪnt]) n. 印痕 v. 印

Example: The most well-known of these is imprinting, the early following behavior of certain baby birds that ensures that the young will stay close to their mother and be fed and protected from danger.

9 hostile ['hɒstəl] adj. 怀敌意的

Example: Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

9 grooves (groove [gru:v]) n. 凹槽

Example: Some species of tuna have specialized grooves in their tongue.

9 graphic ['græfɪk] adj. 图解的

Example: Meteorologists and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly.

9 granite ['grænɪt] n. 花岗岩

Example: Granite, for instance, is a coarse-grained igneous rock whose individual mineral crystals have formed to a size easily seen by the naked eye.

9 frost [frɒst] n. 霜

Example: Winter often lingered; autumn could be ushered in by severe frost.

9 flock [flɒk] n. 群 v. 聚集

Example: Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts.

9 fertilizer ['fɜ:tɪlaɪzə] n. 肥料

8 fertile ['fɜ:taɪl] adj. 肥沃的

6 fertility [fɜ:'tɪlɪtɪ] n. 肥沃

5 fertilized (fertilize ['fɜ:tɪlaɪz]) v. 施肥

Example: In addition, newly developing soils exposed by recent glacier retreat and planted with alders show that these trees are applying the equivalent of ten bags of high-nitrogen fertilizer to each hectare per year.

9 facilities (facility [fə'sɪlɪtɪ]) n. 设备

Example: With many cities now undergoing renewed development, opportunities are continuously emerging for the inclusion or art in new or renewed public environments, including buildings, plazas, parks, and transportation facilities.

9 fabric ['fæbrɪk] *n.* 织品

Example: This term was usually applied to a fabric of wool and linen used in heavy clothing and quilted petticoats worn in the wintertime.

9 excessive [ɪk'sesɪv] *adj.* 过度的

8 excess [ɪk'ses] *n.* 过度 *adj.* 过度的; 额外的

Example: This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

9 exaggerate [ɪg'zædʒəreɪt] *v.* 夸张

Example: In addition to other artworks, figurines representing the human female in exaggerated form have also been found at Upper Paleolithic sites.

9 entrepreneurs (entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprəʊ'nɜː]) *n.* 企业家

Example: Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

9 entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 娱乐

Example: When this occurs, the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity, and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns.

9 elevation [ˌelɪ'veɪʃən] *n.* 海拔

Example: Deer may move from high-elevation browse areas in summer down to the lowland areas in late fall.

9 elaborate [ɪ'læbərət] *v.* 精心制作 *adj.* 精细的

3 elaborately [ɪ'læbərətli] *adv.* 精心地

Example: The recalling of an event (a hunt, battle, or other feat) is elaborated through the narrator's pantomime and impersonation and eventually through each role being assumed by a different person.

9 diameter [daɪ'æmɪtə] *n.* 直径

Example: The body that impacted Earth at the end of the Cretaceous period was a meteorite with a mass of more than a trillion tons and a diameter of at least 10 kilometers.

9 devised (devise [dɪ'vaɪz]) *v.* 设计

Example: The world's architectural structures have also been devised in relation to the objective limitations of materials.

9 delivery [dɪ'lɪvəri] *n.* 投递

8 deliver [dɪ'lɪvə] *v.* 递送

Example: In 1825, the United States Congress permitted local postmasters to give letters to mail carriers for home delivery, but these carriers received no government salary and their entire compensation on what they were paid by the recipients of individual letters.

9 dam [dæm] *n.* 水坝

Example: To counter these natural obstacles, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a public agency with broad powers to promote development in the region, including the authority to build dams and reservoirs and to generate and sell hydroelectric power.

9 chambers (chamber ['tʃeɪmbə]) *n.* 室

Example: Heat rising from numerous openings (called fumaroles) along the inner crater walls melts out chambers between the rocky walls and the overlying ice pack.

9 census ['sensəs] *n.* 人口普查

Example: While the Census Bureau and the United States government used the term SMSA (by 1969 there were 233 of them), social scientists were also using new terms to describe the elusive, vaguely defined areas reaching out from what used to be simple “town” and “cities”.

9 capillary [kə'pɪləri] *adj.* 毛细管的 *n.* 毛细管

Example: Somewhat more promising have been recent experiments for releasing capillary water (water in the soil) above the water table by injecting compressed air into the ground.

9 boundaries (boundary ['bɑːndərɪ]) *n.* 边界

Example: Hawaii, Easter Island, and New Zealand mark the boundaries of Polynesia.

9 automobile ['ɔ:təməʊbi:l] *n.* 汽车

Example: In 1914 Henry Ford reduced daily work hours at his automobile plants from 9 to 8.

9 astronomers (astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə]) *n.* 天文学家

5 astronomy [əs'trɒnəmɪ] *n.* 天文学

4 astronomical [,æstrə'nɒmɪkəl] *adj.* 天文学的

Example: These double radio sources present astronomers with a puzzle.

9 advent ['ædvənt] *n.* 出现

Example: They made these until the advent of the Revolutionary War in 1775, when everything English came to be frowned upon.

8 wilderness ['wɪldənɪs] *n.* 荒野

Example: In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism in little more than a century.

8 wages (wage [weɪdʒ]) *n.* 薪水

Example: As the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilled tasks.

8 vital ['vaɪtəl] *adj.* 重要的

Example: Modern architectural forms generally have three separate components comparable to elements of the human body; a supporting skeleton or frame, an outer skin enclosing the interior spaces, equipment, similar to the body's vital organs and systems.

g tundra [ˈtʌndrə] *n.* 冻土地带

Example: The woolly mammoth, along-haired rhinoceros, and other mammals have been periodically exposed in the tundra of Siberia, the hair and red flesh still frozen in cold storage.

g tile [taɪl] *n.* 瓦

Example: Molds were used to create particular effects for some products, such as relief-decorated vessels and figurines; for other products such as roof tiles, which were needed in some quantity, they were used to facilitate mass production.

g therapy [ˈθerəpi] *n.* 治疗

Example: In the third era of nutritional history in the early 1950's to mid-1960's, vitamin therapy began to fall into disrepute.

g swamps (swamp [swɒmp]) *n.* 沼泽

Example: The beds of ancient lakes were also excellent sites for rapid burial of skeletal remains of freshwater organisms and skeletons of other animals, including those of early humans. Ancient swamps were particularly plentiful with prolific growths of vegetation, which fossilized in abundance.

g susceptible [səˈseptəbl] *adj.* 易受……影响的

Example: Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

g surpluses (surplus [ˈsɜːpləs]) *n.* 剩余

Example: Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to improve themselves.

g slide [slaɪd] *v.* 滑动

Example: Shortly after the Cambrian explosion, mud slides rapidly buried thousands of marine animals under conditions that favored fossilization.

g shallow [ˈʃæləʊ] *adj.* 浅的

Example: It has been suggested that Pakicetus fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean.

g sensitive [ˈsensɪtɪv] *adj.* 敏感的

5 sensitivity [ˌsensɪˈtɪvɪti] *n.* 敏感

4 hypersensitive [ˌhaɪpə(ː)ˈsensɪtɪv] *adj.* 高灵敏度的

Example: Wind power is a virtually unlimited source of energy at favorable sites, and even excluding environmentally sensitive areas, the global potential of wind power is much higher than the current world electricity use.

g scrub [skrʌb] *n.* 灌木丛

Example: By our narrow standards, scrub is not beautiful; neither does it meet our selfish utilitarian needs.

g scents (scent [sent]) *n.* 气味

Example: As they go about their daily business breaking down lipids, or fatty substances, on the skin, these bacteria release volatile substances that usually strike the bloodhound's nose as an entire constellation of distinctive scents.

⊗ routine [ru:'ti:n] *n.* 例行公事; 常规 *adj.* 例行的

Example: With the settled routine of Neolithic farmers came the evolution of towns and eventually cities.

⊗ resilience [ri'zɪliəns] *n.* 弹性

Example: The resilience of climax communities makes them resistant to destruction caused by humans.

⊗ relief [ri'li:f] *n.* 减轻

Example: The plank's form dictated the rigidly frontal view and the low relief.

⊗ reindeer ['reɪndiə] *n.* 驯鹿

Example: Hunters avoided deer and reindeer because of their natural weapons, such as horns.

⊗ reefs (reef [ri:f]) *n.* 礁

Example: Relatively little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

⊗ reality [ri(:)'æli:ti] *n.* 现实

Example: The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught.

⊗ radically ['rædɪkəli] *adv.* 完全地

Example: These changes radically altered the nature of work during the half century between 1870 and 1920.

⊗ propulsion [prə'pʌlʃən] *n.* 推进; 推进力

Example: Scientists and engineers are beginning to study this ability of fishes in the hope of designing more efficient propulsion systems for ships.

⊗ pride [praɪd] *n.* 自豪 *v.* 以……自豪

Example: Locke strongly suggested that individuals, while accepting their Americanism, take pride in their African ancestral arts and urged artists to look to Africa for substance and inspiration.

⊗ precise [pri'saɪs] *adj.* 精确的

Example: The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

⊗ postal ['pəʊstəl] *adj.* 邮局的

Example: In the early days of the United States, postal charges were paid by the recipient and charges varied with the distance carried.

⊗ polar ['pəʊlə] *adj.* 两极的

Example: The upper timberline, like the snow line, is highest in the tropics and lowest in the Polar Regions.

8 platforms (platform ['plætfɔ:m]) *n.* 月台

Example: Constructing technologically advanced drilling platforms.

8 pent-up ['pent'ʌp] *adj.* 被抑制的

Example: Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets.

8 paleontologists (paleontologist [ˌpæliɒn'tɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 古生物学者

Example: Recently, however, paleontologists have been taking a closer look at the sediments below this Silurian-Devonian geological boundary.

8 outline ['aʊtlain] *n.* 外形; 轮廓 *v.* 描画轮廓

Example: Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper.

8 outlets (outlet ['aʊtlet]) *n.* 出口

Example: The Great Basin is hemmed in on the west by the Sierra Nevada and on the east by the Rocky Mountains; it has no outlet to the sea.

8 opponents (opponent [ə'pəʊnənt]) *n.* 对手 *adj.* 敌对的

Example: During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig Party.

8 mode [məʊd] *n.* 模式

Example: The older painters, most of whom were born before 1835, practiced in a mode often self-taught and monopolized by landscape subject matter and were securely established in and fostered by the reigning American art organization, the National Academy of Design.

8 mining (mine [maɪn]) *v.* 开采 *n.* 矿

Example: States chartered manufacturing, baking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads.

8 mathematical [ˌmæθɪ'mætkəl] *adj.* 数学的

Example: Mathematical models of ecosystems likewise suggest that diversity does not guarantee ecosystem stability—just the opposite, in fact.

8 mammoths (mammoth ['mæməθ]) *n.* 长毛象

Example: Amid rumors that there were prehistoric mammoths wandering around the unknown region and that somewhere in its wilds was a mountain of rock salt 80 by 45 miles in extent, the two captains set out.

8 lunar ['lʊnə] *adj.* 阴历的

Example: This impact released an enormous amount of energy, excavating a crater about twice as large as the lunar crater Tycho.

8 literary ['lɪtərəri] *adj.* 文学的

Example: Her productivity since then has been prodigious, accumulating in less than two decades to nearly thirty titles, including novels, collections of short stories and verse, plays, and literary criticism.

8 leaf [li:f] *n.* 叶

3 leafy ['li:fi] *adj.* 叶茂盛的

Example: Mineral deficiencies can often be detected by specific symptoms such as chlorosis (loss of chlorophyll resulting in yellow or white leaf issue), necrosis (isolated dead patches), anthocyanin formation (development of deep red pigmentation of leaves or stem), stunted growth, and development of woody tissue in a herbaceous plant.

g lava [ˈlɑ:və] *n.* 熔岩

Example: The Cascades are made up of lavas and volcanic materials.

g laboratory [ləˈbɒrətəri] *n.* 实验室

Example: Differences between the behavior of animals in their natural environments and in laboratory experiments...

g intermediate [ˌɪntəˈmi:djət] *adj.* 中间的; 中级的 *n.* 中间物

Example: Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

g institute [ˈɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* 协会; 学院 *v.* 创立

g institution [ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃən] *n.* 机构

Example: They left the Academy-Institute a unique bequest: for five consecutive years, two distinguished (and financially needy) writers would receive enough money so they could devote themselves entirely to “prose literature” (no plays, no poetry, and no paying job that might distract).

g inhibits (inhibit [ɪnˈhɪbɪt]) *v.* 禁止; 抑制

Example: Where the forest inhibits the growth of grass and other meadow plants, the black-tailed deer browses on huckleberry, salad, dogwood, and almost any other shrub or herb.

g imparted (impart [ɪmˈpɑ:t]) *v.* 告知

Example: Interest is imparted to the bead both by use and the effects of time.

g harsh [hɑ:ʃ] *adj.* 刺耳的

Example: Emotional health is evidenced in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.

g harmful [ˈhɑ:mfʊl] *adj.* 有害的

g harm [hɑ:m] *v.* 伤害

Example: Though beneficial in lower levels, high levels of salts, other minerals, and heavy metals can be harmful to plants.

g halls (hall [hɔ:l]) *n.* 门厅, 大厅

Example: Significantly, the use of exposed iron occurred mainly in the new building types spawned by the Industrial Revolution: in factories, warehouses, commercial offices, exhibition halls, and railroad stations, where its practical advantages far outweighed its lack of status.

g guarantee [ˌgærənˈti:] *v.* 保证

Example: The government’s responsibility was to provide a well-regulated economy that guaranteed opportunity for citizens of ability.

8 gratify ['grætɪfaɪ] *v.* 使满足

Example: The word gratify in the passage is closest in meaning to satisfy.

8 geographical [ˌdʒɪə'græfɪkəl] *adj.* 地理学的

5 geographic [ˌdʒɪə'græfɪk] *adj.* 地理学的

4 geographers (geographer [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfə]) *n.* 地理学者

Example: The geographical location of an upper timberline has an impact on both the types of trees found there and their physical characteristics.

8 galleries (gallery ['gæləri]) *n.* 画廊

Example: There was almost no room for sculpture at the influential Fine Arts Society's 57th Street Galleries in New York.

8 furnace ['fɜ:nɪs] *n.* 火炉

Example: In the modern manufacturing process, liquid glass is fed directly from a glass-melting furnace into a bushing, a receptacle pierced with hundreds of fine nozzles, from which the liquid issues in fine streams.

8 frustrations (frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən]) *n.* 挫败

Example: Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life.

8 foundation [faʊn'deɪʃən] *n.* 基础; 建立

Example: In areas where weather can become cold after eggs are laid, it is very important to maintain a deep foundation of nesting material to act as insulator against the cold bottom of the box.

8 fir [fɜ:] *n.* 杉木

Example: Roof beams of pine or fir had to be carried from logging areas in the mountain forests many kilometers away.

8 fairgrounds (fairground ['feəgraʊnd]) *n.* 露天市场

Example: Frequent trains and trolley cars connected the fairgrounds of the exposition with the town, and on several occasions, George Pullman himself guided the tours.

8 expedition [ˌɛkspɪ'dɪʃən] *n.* 探险

Example: When game moved out of the lowlands in early spring, the expedition decided to return east rather than face possible starvation.

8 exert [ɪg'zɜ:t] *v.* 发挥; 运用

Example: The pressure exerted on the human body increases by 1 atmosphere for every 10 meters of depth in seawater, so that at 30 meters in seawater a diver is exposed to a pressure of about 4 atmospheres.

8 exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv.* 正确地

5 exact [ɪg'zækt] *adj.* 精确的

Example: The quick-drying tempera demanded that the artist know exactly where each stroke be placed before the brush met the panel, and it required the use of fine brushes.

8 enzymes (enzyme ['enzam]) *n.* 酶

Example: It is these cellulose-destroying enzymes that enable fungi to attack anything made from wood, wood pulp, cotton, flax, or other plant material.

8 eddies (eddy ['edi]) *n.* 漩涡

Example: Perhaps most important of all to these and other fast swimmers is their ability to sense and make use of swirls and eddies (circular currents) in the water.

8 eager ['i:gə] *adj.* 热心的

Example: Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to improve themselves.

8 diver ['daɪvə] *n.* 潜水者

4 dive [daɪv] *v.* 跳水; 潜水

Example: To avoid this event, a diver must ascent slowly, never at a rate exceeding the rise of the exhaled air bubbles, and must exhale during ascent.

8 dimensional [di'menʃənəl] *adj.* 空间的

4 dimensions (dimension [di'menʃən]) *n.* 尺寸

Example: Sculpture as a high art, practiced by artists who knew both the artistic theory of their Renaissance-Baroque-Rococo predecessors and the various technical procedures of modeling, casting, and carving rich three-dimensional forms, was not known among Americans in 1776.

8 digging (dig [dɪg]) *n.* 刺, 碰 *v.* 掘; 挖

Example: To make a twig more effective for digging out termites, for example, a chimp may first strip it of its leaves.

8 density ['densɪti] *n.* 密度

Example: Petroleum tends to rise to the surface, since it is lower in density than water.

8 cuneiform ['kju:nɪfɔ:m] *n.* 楔形文字

Example: Then inscriptions found in baa at the end of the eighteenth century provided a link: these inscriptions were written in cuneiform and in two other ancient languages, Old Persian and New Elamite—languages that had already been deciphered.

8 countryside ['kʌntrɪsaɪd] *n.* 乡下地方

Example: Many ants forage across the countryside in large numbers and undertake mass migrations; these activities proceed because one ant lays a trail on the ground for the others to follow.

8 costumes (costume ['kɒstju:m]) *n.* 服装 *v.* 为……设计服装

Example: Wearing masks and costumes, they often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect—success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun—as an actor might.

8 constituent [kən'stɪtjʊənt] *n.* 要素

Example: In the eighteenth century, Antoine Lavoisier, on the basis of careful experimentation, was led to

propose a different theory of burning, one that required a constituent of air—later shown to be oxygen—for combustion.

⑧ conservation [ˌkɒnsə(ː)'veɪʃən] *n.* 保存

④conservative [kən'sɜːvətɪv] *adj.* 保守的

Example: Conservation has been insured by limiting times for and types of hunting.

⑧ congress ['kɒŋɡres] *n.* 会议

Example: In 1991 the United States Congress asked NASA to investigate the hazard posed today by large impacts on Earth.

⑧ concur [kən'kʊː] *v.* 意见相同

Example: Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people.

⑧ compact ['kɒmpækt] *v.* 压紧; 使紧密 *adj.* 紧密的 *n.* 合同

Example: Snow accumulating yearly in Rainier's summit craters is compacted and compressed into a dense form of ice called firm, a substance midway between ordinary ice and the denser crystalline ice that makes up glaciers.

⑧ colleagues (colleague ['kɒliːg]) *n.* 同事

Example: Psychologist Joel Arnoff and his colleagues compared two types of wooden face masks from many different societies—masks described as threatening versus masks associated with nonthreatening functions.

⑧ circumstances (circumstance ['sɜːkəmstəns]) *n.* 环境

③ circumscribed (circumscribe ['sɜːkəm'skraɪb]) *v.* 限制

③ circumference [sə'kʌmfərəns] *n.* 圆周

Example: Under most circumstances groups of workers are better able to forage for food and defend the nest, because they can switch from individual to group response and back again swiftly and according to need.

⑧ circular ['sɜːkjʊlə] *adj.* 圆形的; 循环的

⑧ circulation [ˌsɜːkjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 流通; 发行量

Example: Besides living quarters, each pueblo included one or more kivas—circular underground chambers faced with stone.

⑧ chief [tʃiːf] *adj.* 主要的 *n.* 领袖; 长官

Example: In the seventeenth century the organ, the clavichord, and the harpsichord became the chief instruments of the keyboard group, a supremacy they maintained until the piano supplanted them at the end of the eighteenth century.

⑧ centimeter ['sentɪ'mi:tə] *n.* 公分

Example: Although the aquifer has been adding water at the rate of only half a centimeter a year, it will eventually accumulate enough water to fill Lake Huron.

⊗ burst [bɜːst] *v.* 爆炸

Example: Following each mass extinction, there is a sudden evolutionary burst as new species develop to fill the ecological niches opened by the event.

⊗ brush [brʌʃ] *n.* 刷子 *v.* 刷

Example: One technique involves first moving quietly toward an approaching animal and then setting off noisily through the grass or brush in a low, crouching run away from the nest, while emitting rodent like squeaks.

⊗ bulb [bʌlb] *n.* 球茎; 电灯泡

Example: Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year grumbled that they were all dead.

⊗ besides [bɪ'saɪdz] *prep.* 此外

Example: Besides cave paintings, Upper Paleolithic people produced several other kinds of artwork, one of which has been thought to provide evidence of complex thought.

⊗ bay [beɪ] *n.* 海湾

Example: The fort had become the headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company.

⊗ attributes (attribute [ə'trɪbjʊ:t]) *v.* 归于 *n.* 属性; 特征

Example: The physical attributes of the site allow its use as a natural calendar/clock.

⊗ artworks (artwork ['ɑːtwɜːk]) *n.* 有艺术价值的作品

Example: The result of these activities is a group of artworks that reflect the diversity of contemporary art and the varying character and goals of the sponsoring communities.

⊗ artificial [ˌɑːtɪ'fɪʃəl] *adj.* 人工的

Example: Rene-Antoine de Reaumur, a French scientist, tried to make artificial feathers from glass.

⊗ apartments (apartment [ə'pɑːtmənt]) *n.* 公寓

Example: The presence in Baltimore of Barnum's City Hotel, a six-story building with two hundred apartments helps explain why many other early national political conventions were held there.

⊗ amusement [ə'mjuːzmənt] *n.* 娱乐

Example: Newbery notwithstanding, Americans still looked on children's books as vehicles for instruction, not amusement, though they would accept a moderate amount of fictional entertainment for the sake of more successful instruction.

⊗ advocates (advocate ['ædvəkɪt]) *v.* 提倡 *n.* 拥护者

Example: Advocates of organic foods—a term whose meaning varies greatly—frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

⊗ adverse ['ædvɜːs] *adj.* 逆向的

Example: Advancing technology and strict laws, however, are helping control some of these adverse environmental effects.

Ⓔ administration [ədminɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* 经营; 管理

Example: The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

Ⓔ acres (acre ['eɪkə]) *n.* 英亩

Ⓕ acreage ['eɪkəri:dʒ] *n.* 英亩数

Example: By 1913 Seattle had 25 parks amounting to 1,400 acres, as well as 400 acres in playgrounds, pathways, boulevards, and triangles.

Ⓔ wolves (wolf [wɒlf]) *n.* 狼

Example: Some humans prey on animals of all ages, but gray wolves concentrate their efforts on young animals.

Ⓔ welfare ['welfeə] *n.* 福利

Example: To explain how theater helps a society respond to threats to its welfare...

Ⓔ weighed (weigh [weɪ]) *v.* 秤重量

Example: Each category can be weighed to make a textural determination.

Ⓔ vertical ['vɜ:tɪkəl] *adj.* 垂直的

Example: Most groups made all their basketwork by twining—the twisting of a flexible horizontal material, called a weft, around stiffer vertical strands of material, the warp.

Ⓔ velocity [vɪ'ləsɪti] *n.* 速度

Example: Increased wind velocity at high altitudes deforms the shapes of trees, and this may cause serious stress for trees.

Ⓔ utilizes (utilize ['ju:tɪlaɪz]) *v.* 利用

Ⓕ utility [ju:'tɪlɪti] *n.* 公用程序

Example: It utilizes space, mass, texture, line, light, and color.

Ⓔ twist [twɪst] *v.* 扭转

Example: If a cat has no spin when it is released and experiences no external torque, it ought not to be able to twist around as it falls.

Ⓔ ultraviolet ['ʌltrə'vaɪələɪt] *adj.* 紫外线的

Example: High levels of ultraviolet light most likely play a greater role in determining tree growth at the upper timberline than do grazing animals such as the ibex.

Ⓔ trillion ['trɪljən] *n.* 百万兆

Example: The explosion lifted about 100 trillion tons of dust into the atmosphere, as can be determined by measuring the thickness of the sediment layer formed when this dust settled to the surface.

Ⓔ toxic ['tɒksɪk] *adj.* 有毒的

Example: Research has focused on the toxic effects of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, mercury, and aluminum; however, even copper and zinc, which are essential elements, can become toxic in high concentrations.

ʒ tourists (tourist ['tʊərɪst]) *n.* 旅行者

ʒ tourism ['tʊərɪz(ə)m] *n.* 旅游

Example: Constructing a fantastic environment for the benefit of tourists, he made sure that any real tensions between his office and the working inhabitants of the town were rendered invisible to the tourist gaze.

ʒ tornado [tɔ:'neɪdəʊ] *n.* 旋风

Example: Many of the most damaging and life-threatening types of weather—torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes—begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched.

ʒ trappings ['træpɪŋz] *n.* 外表的装饰

Example: The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings.

ʒ tales (tale [teɪl]) *n.* 故事

Example: The great number of tales, legends, and myths about these birds indicates that people have been exceptionally interested in them for a long time.

ʒ suspended (suspend [səs'pend]) *v.* 吊; 中止

Example: Few insects feed their young after hatching, but some make other arrangement, provisioning their cells and nests with caterpillars and spiders that they have paralyzed with their venom and stored in a state of suspended animation so that their larvae might have a supply of fresh food when they hatch.

ʒ subtle ['sʌtl] *adj.* 微妙的

Example: Still other evidence comes from cranial morphology: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain.

ʒ studio ['stju:diəʊ] *n.* 工作室

Example: The technique of direct carving was a break with the nineteenth-century tradition in which the making of a clay model was considered the creative act and the work was then turned over to studio assistants to be cast in plaster or bronze or carved in marble.

ʒ strands (strand [strænd]) *n.* 海滨; 绳

Example: Mild steel and aluminum barbed wire have two strands twisted together to form a cable which is stronger than single-strand wire and less affected by temperature changes.

ʒ staple ['steɪpl] *n.* 主要产品 *v.* 把……分级

Example: The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control.

ʒ sections (section ['sekʃən]) *n.* 节; 部分

Example: In particular, Whigs in the northern sections of the United States also believed that government power should be used to foster the moral welfare of the country.

ʒ secret ['sɪ:kɹɪt] *n.* 秘密 *adj.* 秘密的

Example: Unfortunately, this explanation fails to explain the hidden locations, unless the migrations were

celebrated with secret ceremonies.

Z sapped (sap [sæp]) *v.* 破坏……的基础

Example: This “paper money aristocracy” of bankers and investors manipulated the banking system for their own profit, Democrats claimed, and sapped the nation’s virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth.

Z sacrifice ['sækrɪfais] *v.* 牺牲 *n.* 祭品; 牺牲

Example: Adaptations for speed, however, are likely to require sacrifices in other attributes, so we might expect only some species to adopt a simple fast flight strategy.

Z rewards (reward [rɪ'wɔ:d]) *n.* 报酬 *v.* 奖赏

Example: The most financially rewarding of all the Academy-Institute awards are the Mildred and Harold Strauss Livings.

Z review [rɪ'vju:] *n.* 评论 *v.* 再检查; 评论; 回顾

Example: Wild life zoologist Helmut Buechner(1953), in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, says that “since the early 1940’s, the state has had more deer than at any other time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320, 000 deer (mule and black-tailed deer), which will yield about 65, 000 of either sex and any age annually for an indefinite period”.

Z restoration [,restə'reɪʃən] *n.* 恢复

Example: The most profound reason for the restoration of high population numbers has been the gate of the forests.

Z reserves (reserve [rɪ'zɜ:v]) *n.* 储备 *v.* 保留

Example: Current methods of petroleum extraction enable oil producers to recover about half of the world’s petroleum reserves.

Z relics (relic ['relɪk]) *n.* 遗迹

Example: Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

Z reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] *adj.* 可靠的

Example: Furthermore even the most reliable waterpower varied with the seasons and disappeared in a drought.

Z reel [ri:l] *n.* 卷轴

Example: Inventors wound the cooling end of the thread around a yarn reel, then turned the reel rapidly to pull more fiber from the molten glass.

Z queried (query ['kwɪəri]) *n.* 疑问 *v.* 询问

Example: Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands.

∫ punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] *n.* 处罚

Example: Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses.

∫ proof [pru:f] *n.* 证据 *v.* 检验

Example: To indicate that supposed proof for Heyerdahl's theory has an alternative explanation...

∫ prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 卓越的

Example: Wealthy and socially prominent settlers made quilts of the English type, cut from large lengths of cloth of the same color and texture rather than stitched together from smaller pieces.

∫ procedure [prəˈsi:dʒə] *n.* 程序

Example: Proponents of the worksheet procedure believe that it will yield optimal, that is, the best decisions.

∫ prevalent [ˈprevələnt] *adj.* 普遍的

Example: Two species of deer have been prevalent in the Puget Sound area of Washington state in the Pacific Northwest of the United States.

∫ predominantly [prɪˈdɒmɪnəntli] *adv.* 占主导地位地

Example: Populations of Neanderthals, such as Homo erectus and Homo habilis, seem to have been predominantly right-handed, as we are.

∫ predecessors (predecessor [ˈpri:disəsə]) *n.* 祖先

Example: With the growing prosperity brought on by the Second World War and the economic boom that followed it, young people married and established households earlier and began to raise larger families than had their predecessors during the Depression.

∫ potassium [pəˈtæsiəm] *n.* 钾

Example: Of course, the farmer could supply chemical fertilizer to the fields but with most fertilizers this practice would replenish only potassium, phosphates, and nitrogen.

∫ phenomena (phenomenon [fɪˈnɒmɪnən]) *n.* 现象

Example: Weathering by a variety of salts, though often subtle, is a worldwide phenomenon.

∫ Persian [ˈpɜːʃən] *n.* 波斯人

Example: By about 3100 B.C., they were apparently subjugated in southern Mesopotamia by the Sumerians, whose name became synonymous with the region immediately north of the Persian Gulf, in the fertile lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

∫ perception [pəˈsepʃən] *n.* 感觉

Example: Now another type of microscope, one that utilize x-rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details, it should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

∫ nuts (nut [nʌt]) *n.* 坚果

Example: One researcher has found that mother chimpanzees occasionally show their young how to use tools to open hard nuts.

Z notation [nəʊ'teɪʃən] *n.* 乐谱

Example: Because standard music notation makes no provision for many of these innovations, recent music scores may contain graphlike diagrams, new note shapes and symbols, and novel ways of arranging notation on the page.

Z motives (motive ['məʊtɪv]) *n.* 动机

Z motivation [ˌməʊtɪ'veɪʃən] *n.* 动机

U motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] *v.* 激发

Example: Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives.

Z niches (niche [nɪʃ]) *n.* 壁橱; 栖身处

Example: Many zoologists believe that it was because so many ecological niches were available with virtually no competition from existing species.

Z merely ['mɪəli] *adv.* 只是

Example: Footprints thus provide us not merely with rare impressions of the soft tissue of early hominids, but also with evidence of upright waling that in many ways is clearer than can be obtained from the analysis of bones.

Z meadows (meadow ['medəʊ]) *n.* 草地

Example: A recent Douglas biographer states: "The deer which once picturesquely dotted the meadows around the fort were gone [in 1832], hunted to extermination in order to protect the crops."

Z marvel ['mɑ:vəl] *n.* 奇异的事物

Example: What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

Z manifested (manifest ['mænɪfest]) *v.* 表明

U manifestation [ˌmænɪfəs'teɪʃən] *n.* 显示; 证明

Example: People in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions.

Z makeup ['meɪkʌp] *n.* 补充; 化妆品; 组成

Example: While every species is different from every other species, their genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with 750, 000 species of insects.

Z magma ['mægmə] *n.* 岩浆

Example: In the molten state, it is called magma as it pushes into the crust and lava when it runs out onto the surface.

Z luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *n.* 奢侈, 豪华 *adj.* 奢侈的

Example: Once again an original portrait became a luxury, commissioned by the wealthy and executed by the professional.

Z legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] v. 认为……正当 adj. 合法的

Example: These early projection devices were used in vaudeville theaters, legitimate theaters, local town halls, makeshift storefront theaters, fairgrounds, and amusement parks to show films to a mass audience.

Z leather ['leðə] n. 皮革 adj. 皮的

Example: When a slip was not applied, the vessel was allowed to dry slowly until the external surface was almost like leather in texture.

Z latent ['leɪtənt] adj. 潜伏性的

Example: Some of this heat is moved by winds and some by ocean currents, and some gets stored in the atmosphere in the form of latent heat.

Z intricate ['ɪntrɪkət] adj. 复杂的

Example: Notwithstanding preening and constant care, the marvelously intricate structure of a bird's feather inevitably wears out.

Z interviews (interview ['ɪntəvju:]) n. 面谈

Example: While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion.

Z intentions (intention [ɪn'tenʃən]) n. 意图

Z intended (intend [ɪn'tend]) v. 计划

4 intent [ɪn'tent] n. 意图

Example: In other words, the demands of the laws of physics, not the sculptor's aesthetic intentions, placed the ball there.

Z integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] adj. 整体的

Example: It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Z instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃən] n. 指示

3 instructive [ɪn'strʌktɪv] adj. 教育性的

Example: In addition to securing an exhibition space in the Library Society building in lower Manhattan, the society founded a small school for the instruction of watercolor painting. Periodic exhibitions of the members' paintings also included works by noted English artists of the day, borrowed from embryonic private collections in the city.

Z initiate [ɪ'nɪʃieɪt] v. 开始

Example: The additional sea ice floating toward the tropics would increase Earth's albedo and lower global temperatures, perhaps enough to initiate a new ice age.

本天乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后, 请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意: 只写下第一反应, 不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

equally	encounter	fertility	geographic
appreciation	enclose	realization	questionnaires
purchase	publishers	pry	successional
deliver	dam	chambers	census
capillary	boundaries	automobile	prosperity
inventors	interact	studio	elaborate
dimensions	astronomical	advent	convert
entertainment	spray	costumes	wilderness
canoes	artworks	foragers	surpluses
predecessors	reliable	reel	queried
punishment	proof	lime	lesser
larva	sort	shattered	semiskilled
motivation	stiffen	circumference	prevailing
digging	besides	bay	attributes
outlets	opponents	mode	mining
mixture	detectable	cosmic	capacity
reverse	phenomenon	forecasting	amusement
advocates	slide	shallow	sensitive
reserves	relics	procedure	administration
acres	wolves	delicate	crisis
conserve	exactly	stamp	welfare
foundation	fir	fairgrounds	expedition
resilience	prosperous	embryo	residence
interaction	strands	leafy	manipulated
prevalent	immune	holes	corporations
imprinting	hostile	weighed	perception
nuts	imparted	harsh	spin
acreage	tile	notation	motives
collide	chips	eliminate	density
cuneiform	pent-up	paleontologists	outline
candidates	sections	earthquakes	detect
initiate	literary	residential	eddies
eager	diver	elevation	tornado
confined	satisfy	roosts	reptiles
regardless	probe	republic	motivate
niches	sensitivity	hypersensitive	scrub
instance	Persian	residents	countryside
kilns	phenomena	rough	appreciate
granite	frost	meadows	flexible

finches	equal	fertile	conservative
rigid	innovations	excess	massive
leather	predominantly	adverse	magical
lungs	limestone	entrepreneurs	inscriptions
vertical	dispersal	wages	vital
tundra	halls	guarantee	lava
integral	margins	logging	mammoths
lunar	postal	innovative	Harlem
Greek	freight	sustain	therapy
swamps	susceptible	trappings	tales
suspended	exaggerate	prominent	bulb
sacrifice	stiff	rely	hinterland
legitimate	instruction	medium	radically
propulsion	artificial	interviews	facilities
fabric	excessive	polar	diameter
devised	sapped	secret	butterflies
strain	storms	pleasant	motifs
tourism	parasite	odor	inhibits
beams	bake	attained	congress
intended	adequate	inadequate	absorb
successive	appreciable	utility	twist
ultraviolet	trillion	toxic	tourists
bills	manifestation	valued	urge
turnpikes	tides	harmful	occupy
Columbia	ceased	balance	altitudes
makeup	flock	fertilizer	evident
drag	astronomy	bronze	minimum
gratify	intentions	reindeer	incubation
fertilized	geographical	restoration	wheel
staple	splitting	termites	succession
reliance	reformers	pose	leaf
tablets	symptoms	graphic	merely
reefs	platforms	circular	elaborately
potassium	subtle	latitudes	invented
relief	concur	compact	colleagues
circumstances	aid	agents	withstand
vision	adult	panel	offshore
reality	intermediate	scents	routine
pleasure	exact	incorporated	absorption
reabsorbed	geographers	galleries	furnace
mixing	dimensional	planets	phase
inventions	rewards	plastic	review

enzymes	frustrations	grooves	fragile
marvel	infant	magma	luxury
manifested	latent	intricate	Himalayas
circumscribed	institution	harm	scarce
roughly	partially	constituent	Pleistocene
exert	occupational	Norwegian	laboratory
intent	noticeable	brush	circulation
flourished	forage	pride	precise
apartments	chief	centimeter	burst
mathematical	conservation	astronomers	velocity
utilizes	strips	delivery	bubbles
legislation	latter	institute	dive
instructive			

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候, 请再巩固一下单词的意思, 并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

equally ['i:kwəli] <i>adv.</i> 相等地	encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə] <i>v.</i> 遇见
fertility [fɜ:'tɪlɪti] <i>n.</i> 肥沃	geographic [dʒɪə'græfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 地理学的
appreciation [ə,pri:'fɪ'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 赏识; 感激	enclose [ɪn'kləʊz] <i>v.</i> 围绕, 装入
realization [rɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 实现	questionnaires (questionnaire [ˌkwɛstɪə'neə]) <i>n.</i> 调查表
purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] <i>v.</i> 购买 <i>n.</i> 购买	publishers (publisher ['pʌblɪʃə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 出版者
pry [praɪ] <i>v.</i> 窥探	successional [sək'sesjənəl] <i>adj.</i> 接连的
deliver [dɪ'lɪvə] <i>v.</i> 递送	dam [dæm] <i>n.</i> 水坝
chambers (chamber ['tʃembə]) <i>n.</i> 室	census ['sensəs] <i>n.</i> 人口普查
capillary [kə'pɪləri] <i>adj.</i> 毛细管的 <i>n.</i> 毛细管	boundaries (boundary ['baʊndəri]) <i>n.</i> 边界
automobile [ˌɔ:təməʊbi:l] <i>n.</i> 汽车	prosperity [prɒs'perɪti] <i>n.</i> 繁荣
inventors (inventor [ɪn'ventə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 发明家	interact [ˌɪntər'ækt] <i>v.</i> 互动
studio ['stju:diəʊ] <i>n.</i> 工作室	elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] <i>v.</i> 精心制作 <i>adj.</i> 精细的
dimensions (dimension [dɪ'menʃən]) <i>n.</i> 尺寸	astronomical [ˌæstrə'nɒmɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 天文学的
advent ['ædvənt] <i>n.</i> 出现	convert [kən'vɜ:t] <i>v.</i> 转变; 转换
entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt] <i>n.</i> 娱乐	spray [spreɪ] <i>v.</i> 喷洒; 喷
costumes (costume ['kɒstju:m]) <i>n.</i> 服装 <i>v.</i> 为……设计服装	wilderness ['wɪldənɪs] <i>n.</i> 荒野
canoes (canoe [kə'nu:]) <i>n.</i> 独木舟	artworks (artwork ['ɑ:twɜ:k]) <i>n.</i> 有艺术价值的作品
foragers (forager ['fɒrɪdʒə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 强征者	surpluses (surplus ['sɜ:pləs]) <i>n.</i> 剩余
predecessors (predecessor ['pri:desəsə]) <i>n.</i> 祖先	reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可靠的
reel [ri:l] <i>n.</i> 卷轴	queried (query ['kwɪəri]) <i>n.</i> 疑问 <i>v.</i> 询问
punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 处罚	proof [pru:f] <i>n.</i> 证据 <i>v.</i> 检验
lime [laɪm] <i>n.</i> 石灰	lesser ['lesə] <i>adj.</i> 次要的
larvae (复数) (larva ['lɑ:və]) <i>n.</i> 幼虫	sort [sɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 种类 <i>v.</i> 把……分类
shattered (shatter ['ʃætə]) <i>v.</i> 打碎	semiskilled ['semi'skɪld] <i>adj.</i> 半熟练的
motivation [ˌmɔ:ti'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 动机	stiffen ['stɪfn] <i>v.</i> 使坚硬
circumference [sə'kʌmfərəns] <i>n.</i> 圆周	prevailing (prevail [prɪ'veɪl]) <i>v.</i> 流行
digging (dig [dɪg]) <i>n.</i> 刺, 碰 <i>v.</i> 掘; 挖	besides [br'saɪdɪz] <i>prep.</i> 此外
bay [beɪ] <i>n.</i> 海湾	attributes (attribute [ə'trɪbjʊ(ɪ)t]) <i>v.</i> 归于 <i>n.</i> 属性; 特征
outlets (outlet ['aʊtlet]) <i>n.</i> 出口	opponents (opponent [ə'pəʊnənt]) <i>n.</i> 对手 <i>adj.</i> 敌对的
mode [məʊd] <i>n.</i> 模式	mining (mine [maɪn]) <i>v.</i> 开采 <i>n.</i> 矿
mixture ['mɪkstʃə] <i>n.</i> 混合, 混合物	detectable [dɪ'tektəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可发觉的
cosmic ['kɒzmɪk] <i>adj.</i> 宇宙的	capacity [kə'pæsɪti] <i>n.</i> 容量, 才能
reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] <i>v.</i> 颠倒 <i>n.</i> 相反	phenomenon [fɪ'nɒmɪnən] <i>n.</i> 现象
forecasting (forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:stɪ]) <i>v.</i> 预报	amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] <i>n.</i> 娱乐

advocates (advocate ['ædvəkɪt]) v. 提倡 n. 拥护者	slide [slaid] v. 滑动
shallow ['ʃæləʊ] adj. 浅的	sensitive ['sensɪtv] adj. 敏感的
reserves (reserve [rɪ'zɜ:v]) n. 储备 v. 保留	relics (relic ['reɪlɪk]) n. 遗迹
procedure [prə'si:dʒə] n. 程序	administration [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] n. 经营; 管理
acres (acre ['eɪkə]) n. 英亩	wolves (wolf [wʊlf]) n. 狼
delicate ['delɪkət] adj. 细致优雅的; 易碎的	crisis ['kraɪsɪs] n. 危机
conserve [kən'sɜ:v] v. 保存	exactly [ɪg'zæktli] adv. 正确地
stamp [stæmp] n. 邮票; 印 v. 贴邮票于; 毁掉	welfare ['welfeə] n. 福利
foundation [faʊn'deɪʃən] n. 基础; 建立	fir [fɜ:] n. 杉木
fairgrounds (fairground ['feəgraʊnd]) n. 露天市场	expedition [,eksprɪ'dɪʃən] n. 探险
resilience [rɪ'zɪliəns] n. 弹性	prosperous ['prɒspərəs] adj. 繁盛的
embryo ['embriəʊ] n. 胚胎	residence ['rezɪdəns] n. 居住; 住所
interaction [,ɪntər'ækʃən] n. 交互作用	strands (strand [strænd]) n. 海滨; 绳
leafy ['li:fi] adj. 叶茂盛的	manipulated (manipulate [mæ'nɪpjəleɪt]) v. 操纵
prevalent ['prevələnt] adj. 普遍的	immune [ɪ'mju:n] adj. 免疫的
holes (hole [həʊl]) n. 洞	corporations (corporation [,kɔ:pə'reɪʃən]) n. 股份公司
imprinting (imprint [ɪm'prɪnt]) n. 印痕 v. 印	hostile ['hɒstəl] adj. 怀敌意的
weighed (weigh [wei]) v. 秤重量	perception [pə'sepʃən] n. 感觉
nuts (nut [nʌt]) n. 坚果	imparted (impart [ɪm'pɑ:t]) v. 告知
harsh [hɑ:ʃ] adj. 刺耳的	spin [spm] v. 纺织
acreage ['eɪkəreɪdʒ] n. 英亩数	tile [taɪl] n. 瓦
notation [nəʊ'teɪʃən] n. 乐谱	motives (motive ['məʊtvɪv]) n. 动机
collide [kə'laid] v. 碰撞	chips (chip [tʃɪp]) n. 屑片; 瑕疵
eliminate [ɪ'lɪmeɪt] v. 除去	density ['densɪti] n. 密度
cuneiform ['kju:nɪfɔ:m] n. 楔形文字	pent-up ['pent'ʌp] adj. 被抑制的
paleontologists (paleontologist [,pæɪlɒn'tɒlədʒɪst]) n. 古生物学者	outline ['aʊtlam] n. 外形; 轮廓 v. 描画轮廓
candidates (candidate ['kændɪdɪt]) n. 候选人	sections (section ['sekʃən]) n. 节; 部分
earthquakes (earthquake ['ɜ:θkweɪk]) n. 地震	detect [dɪ'tekt] v. 察觉; 侦查
initiate [ɪ'nɪʃieɪt] v. 开始	literary ['lɪtərəri] adj. 文学的
residential [,rezɪ'denʃəl] adj. 住宅的	eddies (eddy ['edi]) n. 漩涡
eager ['i:gə] adj. 热心的	diver ['daɪvə] n. 潜水者
elevation [,eli'veɪʃən] n. 海拔	tornado [tɔ:'neɪdəʊ] n. 旋风
confined (confine [kən'faɪn]) v. 限制	satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ] v. 使满意
roosts (roost [ru:st]) n. 鸟窝 v. 栖息	reptiles (reptile ['reptal]) n. 爬虫
regardless [rɪ'gɑ:dɪs] adv. 不顾一切地, 无论如何	probe [prəʊb] v. 针测
republic [rɪ'pʌblɪk] n. 共和国	motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] v. 激发
niches (niche [nɪʃ]) n. 壁橱; 栖身处	sensitivity [,sensɪ'trɪvɪti] n. 敏感
hypersensitive [,haɪpə(:)'sensɪtv] adj. 高灵敏度的	scrub [skrʌb] n. 灌木丛
instance ['ɪnstəns] n. 例证 v. 引以为例	Persian ['pɜ:ʃən] n. 波斯人
residents (resident ['rezɪdənt]) n. 定居者 adj. 居住的	countryside ['kʌntrɪsaɪd] n. 乡下地方
kilns (kiln [kɪln]) n. 窑	phenomena (phenomenon [fɪ'nɒmɪnən]) n. 现象

rough [rʌf] <i>adj.</i> 粗糙的	appreciate [ə'pri:ʃiət] <i>v.</i> 赏识; 感激
granite ['grænit] <i>n.</i> 花岗岩	frost [frɒst] <i>n.</i> 霜
meadows (meadow ['medəʊ]) <i>n.</i> 草地	flexible ['fleksəbl] <i>adj.</i> 易曲的, 柔软的
finches (finch [fɪntʃ]) <i>n.</i> 雀类	equal ['i:kwəl] <i>v.</i> 等于; 比得上 <i>adj.</i> 相等的
fertile ['fɜ:təl] <i>adj.</i> 肥沃的	conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 保守的
rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] <i>adj.</i> 坚硬的; 严格的	innovations (innovation [,ɪnə'veɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 革新
excess [ɪk'ses] <i>adj.</i> 过度的; 额外的 <i>n.</i> 过度	massive ['mæsɪv] <i>adj.</i> 宏伟的
leather ['leðə] <i>n.</i> 皮革 <i>adj.</i> 皮的	predominantly [prɪ'dɒmɪnəntli] <i>adv.</i> 占主导地位地
adverse ['ædvɜ:s] <i>adj.</i> 逆向的	magical ['mædʒɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 有魔力的
lungs (lung [lʌŋ]) <i>n.</i> 肺	limestone ['lɪmstəʊn] <i>n.</i> 石灰石
entrepreneurs (entrepreneur [,ɒntrəprə'nɜ:]) <i>n.</i> 企业家	inscriptions (inscription [ɪn'skrɪpʃən]) <i>n.</i> 题字; 碑铭
vertical ['vɜ:tɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 垂直的	dispersal [drɪ'pɜ:səl] <i>n.</i> 疏散; 散布
wages (wage [weɪdʒ]) <i>n.</i> 薪水	vital ['vaɪtl] <i>adj.</i> 重要的
tundra ['tʌndrə] <i>n.</i> 冻土地带	halls (hall [hɔ:l]) <i>n.</i> 门厅, 大厅
guarantee [,gʊərən'ti:] <i>v.</i> 保证	lava ['lɑ:və] <i>n.</i> 熔岩
integral ['ɪntɪgrəl] <i>adj.</i> 整体的	margins (margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn]) <i>n.</i> 页边的空白; 边缘
logging (log [lɒg]) <i>v.</i> 伐木 <i>n.</i> 圆木; 日志	mammoths (mammoth ['mæməθ]) <i>n.</i> 长毛象
lunar ['ljʊ:nə] <i>adj.</i> 阴历的	postal ['pəʊstəl] <i>adj.</i> 邮局的
innovative ['ɪnəʊvətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 创新的	Harlem ['hɑ:ləm] <i>n.</i> 黑人住宅区
Greek [gri:k] <i>n.</i> 希腊人	freight [frent] <i>n.</i> 货运
sustain [səs'teɪn] <i>v.</i> 支撑; 维持	therapy ['θerəpi] <i>n.</i> 治疗
swamps (swamp [swɒmp]) <i>n.</i> 沼泽	susceptible [sə'septəbl] <i>adj.</i> 易受……影响的
trappings ['træpɪŋz] <i>n.</i> 外表的装饰	tales (tale [teɪl]) <i>n.</i> 故事
suspended (suspend [səs'pend]) <i>v.</i> 吊; 中止	exaggerate [ɪg'zædʒəreɪt] <i>v.</i> 夸张
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] <i>adj.</i> 卓越的	bulb [bʌlb] <i>n.</i> 球茎; 电灯泡
sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] <i>v.</i> 牺牲 <i>n.</i> 祭品; 牺牲	stiff [stɪf] <i>adj.</i> 僵直的
rely [ri'lai] <i>v.</i> 依靠	hinterland ['hɪntləænd] <i>n.</i> 内陆
legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmɪt] <i>v.</i> 认为……正当 <i>adj.</i> 合法的	instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 指示
medium ['mi:djəm] <i>n.</i> 媒体; 媒介 <i>adj.</i> 半生熟的, 中的	radically ['rædɪkəli] <i>adv.</i> 完全地
propulsion [prə'pʌlʃən] <i>n.</i> 推进; 推进力	artificial [ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 人工的
interviews (interview ['ɪntəvju:]) <i>n.</i> 面谈	facilities (facility [fə'sɪlɪti]) <i>n.</i> 设备
fabric ['fæbrɪk] <i>n.</i> 织品	excessive [ɪk'sesɪv] <i>adj.</i> 过度的
polar ['pəʊlə] <i>adj.</i> 两极的	diameter [daɪ'æmɪtə] <i>n.</i> 直径
devised (devise [dɪ'vaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 设计	sapped (sap [sæp]) <i>v.</i> 破坏……的基础
secret ['si:kri:t] <i>n.</i> 秘密 <i>adj.</i> 秘密的	butterflies (butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ]) <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶
strain [streɪn] <i>n.</i> 压力; 张力 <i>v.</i> 拉紧	storms (storm [stɔ:m]) <i>n.</i> 暴风雨
pleasant ['plezənt] <i>adj.</i> 愉快的	motifs (motif [mɒ'ti:f]) <i>n.</i> 主题; 动机
tourism ['tʊərɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 旅游	parasite ['pærəsət] <i>n.</i> 寄生虫
odor ['ɒdə] <i>n.</i> 气味	inhibits (inhibit [ɪn'hɪbɪt]) <i>v.</i> 禁止; 抑制
beams (beam [bi:m]) <i>n.</i> 横梁 <i>v.</i> 照射	bake [beɪk] <i>v.</i> 烤

attained (attain [ə'teɪn]) v. 达到; 获得	congress ['kɒŋɡres] n. 会议
intended (intend [ɪn'tend]) v. 计划	adequate ['ædɪkwɪt] adj. 充足的
inadequate [ɪn'ædɪkwɪt] adj. 不充分的; 不适当的	absorb [əb'sɔ:b] v. 吸收
successive [sək'sesɪv] adj. 连续的	appreciable [ə'pri:ʃiəbl] adj. 可感知的
utility [ju:'tɪlɪti] n. 公用程序	twist [twɪst] v. 扭转
ultraviolet ['ʌltrə'vaɪələt] adj. 紫外线的	trillion ['trɪljən] n. 百万兆
toxic ['tɒksɪk] adj. 有毒的	tourists (tourist ['tʊərɪst]) n. 旅行者
bills (bill [bɪl]) n. 账单; 鸟嘴 v. 给……开账单	manifestation [,mænɪfes'teɪʃən] n. 显示; 证明
valued (value ['vælju:]) n. 价值; 价格 v. 评价; 看作	urge [ɜ:dʒ] v. 催促; 强烈要求
turnpikes (turnpike ['tɜ:npaɪk]) n. 公路	tides (tide [taɪd]) n. 潮
harmful ['hɑ:mfʊl] adj. 有害的	occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] v. 占领
Columbia [kə'lʌmbɪə] n. 哥伦比亚	ceased (cease [si:s]) v. 停止
balance ['bæləns] n. 平衡 v. 使平衡	altitudes (altitude ['æltɪtju:d]) n. 高度
makeup ['meɪkʌp] n. 补充; 化妆品; 组成	flock [flɒk] n. 群 v. 聚集
fertilizer ['fɜ:tɪ,laɪzə] n. 肥料	evident ['eɪdɪənt] adj. 显然的
drag [dræg] v. 拉, 拖	astronomy [əs'trɒnəmɪ] n. 天文学
bronze [brɒnz] n. 青铜	minimum ['mɪnɪməm] n. 最小量 adj. 最小的
gratify ['grætɪfaɪ] v. 使满足	intentions (intention [ɪn'tenʃən]) n. 意图
reindeer ['reɪndɪə] n. 驯鹿	incubation [ɪn'kjʊbeɪʃən] n. 孵卵
fertilized (fertilize ['fɜ:tɪlaɪz]) v. 施肥	geographical [ˌdʒɪə'græfɪkəl] adj. 地理学的
restoration [,restə'reɪʃən] n. 恢复	wheel [wi:l] n. 轮子 v. 旋转
staple ['steɪpl] n. 主要产品 v. 把……分级	splitting (split [splɪt]) n. 裂缝 v. 劈开
termites (termite ['tɜ:maɪt]) n. 白蚁	succession [sək'sesjən] n. 连续; 继承
reliance [rɪ'laɪəns] n. 信任	reformers (reformer [rɪ'fɔ:mə]) n. 改革家
pose [pəʊz] n. 样子; 姿态 v. 摆姿势	leaf [li:f] n. 叶
tablets (tablet ['tæblɪt]) n. 平板	symptoms (symptom ['sɪmptəm]) n. 征兆
graphic ['græfɪk] adj. 图解的	merely ['mɪəli] adv. 只是
reefs (reef [ri:f]) n. 礁	platforms (platform ['plætfɔ:m]) n. 月台
circular ['sɜ:kjʊlə] adj. 圆形的; 循环的	elaborately [ɪ'læbəreɪtli] adv. 精心地
potassium [pə'tæsɪəm] n. 钾	subtle ['sʌtl] adj. 微妙的
latitudes (latitude ['lættɪtju:d]) n. 纬度	invented (invent [ɪn'vent]) v. 发明
relief [rɪ'li:f] n. 减轻	concur [kən'kɜ:] v. 意见相同
compact ['kɒmpækt] v. 压紧; 使紧密 adj. 紧密的 n. 合同	colleagues (colleague ['kɒli:ɡ]) n. 同事
circumstances (circumstance ['sɜ:kəmstəns]) n. 环境	aid [eɪd] n. 帮助 v. 帮助
agents (agent ['eɪdʒənt]) n. 代理人	withstand [wɪð'stænd] v. 经得住
vision ['vɪʒən] n. 视觉; 眼光	adult [əd'ʌlt] n. 成人 adj. 成年的
panel ['pænl] n. 仪表板	offshore [ɔ:(z)'fjɔ:] adj. 离岸的
reality [rɪ(:)'æləti] n. 现实	intermediate [,ɪntə'mi:dʒət] adj. 中间的; 中级的 n. 中间物
scents (scent [sent]) n. 气味	routine [ru:'ti:n] n. 例行公事; 常规 adj. 例行的
pleasure ['pleʒə] n. 愉快	exact [ɪg'zækt] adj. 精确的

incorporated (incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt]) v. 合并	absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] n. 专心
reabsorbed [rɪəb'sɔ:bd] adj. 再吸收的	geographers (geographer [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfə]) n. 地理学者
galleries (gallery ['gæləri]) n. 画廊	furnace ['fɜ:nɪs] n. 火炉
mixing (mix [mɪks]) v. 使混合	dimensional [dɪ'menʃənəl] adj. 空间的
planets (planet ['plænt]) n. 行星	phase [feɪz] n. 阶段
inventions (invention [ɪn'venʃən]) n. 发明	rewards (reward [rɪ'wɔ:d]) n. 报酬 v. 奖赏
plastic ['plæstɪk] adj. 塑胶的, 塑性的	review [rɪ'vju:] n. 评论 v. 再检查; 评论; 回顾
enzymes (enzyme ['enzam]) n. 酶	frustrations (frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən]) n. 挫败
grooves (groove [gru:v]) n. 凹槽	fragile ['frædʒaɪl] adj. 易碎的
marvel ['mɑ:vəl] n. 奇异的事物	infant ['ɪnfənt] n. 婴儿 adj. 婴儿的
magma ['mægmə] n. 岩浆	luxury ['lʌkjəri] n. 奢侈, 豪华 adj. 奢侈的
manifested (manifest ['mænɪfest]) v. 表明	latent ['leɪtənt] adj. 潜伏性的
intricate ['ɪntrɪkət] adj. 复杂的	Himalayas [ˌhɪmə'leɪəz] n. 喜马拉雅山脉
circumscribed (circumscribe ['sɜ:kəm,skraɪb]) v. 限制	institution [ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] n. 机构
harm [hɑ:m] v. 伤害	scarce [skeəs] adj. 缺乏的; 稀有的
roughly ['rʌfli] adv. 大体上地	partially ['pɑ:ʃəli] adv. 部分地
constituent [kən'stɪtjʊənt] n. 要素	Pleistocene ['plaɪstəʊsi:n] n. 更新世岩
exert [ɪg'zɜ:t] v. 发挥; 运用	occupational [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃənəl] adj. 职业的
Norwegian [nɔ:'wi:dʒən] n. 挪威人, 挪威语 adj. 挪威的, 挪威语的	laboratory [lə'bɒrətəri] n. 实验室
intent [ɪn'tent] n. 意图	noticeable ['nəʊtɪsəbl] adj. 引人注目的
brush [brʌʃ] n. 刷子 v. 刷	circulation [ˌsɜ:kjʊ'leɪʃən] n. 流通; 发行量
flourished (flourish ['flaʊrɪʃ]) v. 繁荣	forage ['fɔrɪdʒ] n. 饲料
pride [praɪd] n. 自豪 v. 以……自豪	precise [preɪ'saɪs] adj. 精确的
apartments (apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt]) n. 公寓	chief [tʃi:f] adj. 主要的 n. 领袖; 长官
centimeter ['sentɪ,mɪtə] n. 公分	burst [bɜ:st] v. 爆炸
mathematical [mæθɪ'mætɪkəl] adj. 数学的	conservation [ˌkɒnsə(ɪ)'veɪʃən] n. 保存
astronomers (astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə]) n. 天文学家	velocity [vɪ'lɒsɪti] n. 速度
utilizes (utilize ['ju:tɪlaɪz]) v. 利用	strips (strip [stri:p]) n. 条, 带; 简易机场
delivery [dɪ'lɪvəri] n. 投递	bubbles (bubble ['bʌbl]) n. 泡沫
legislation [ˌledʒɪs'leɪʃən] n. 立法	latter ['lætə] adj. 较后的
institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] n. 协会; 学院 v. 创立	dive [daɪv] v. 跳水; 潜水
instructive [ɪn'strʌktɪv] adj. 教育性的	

List 5 第五天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

informed	illumination
humidity	herbs
gravitational	gravel
fantasy	evergreen
eruptions	domesticated
disturb	distort
cured	criterion
compression	calculated
autonomous	automatically
vulnerable	violent
synthetic	switch
substitute	stimulus
resolve	primal
ornamental	odd
obstacle	mystery
military	metropolitan
meteoric	marble
instinct	ignored
equivalent	clusters
cliff	biographies
tremendous	translucent
spectacular	span
senate	pebbles
monumental	integrated
intact	exclusively
deterioration	descendants
commodities	combustible
botanical	withdrawal
transparent	tolerate

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候, 请再巩固一下单词的意思, 并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

informed (inform [ɪn'fɔ:m]) v. 通知	illumination [ɪ,lju:mɪ'neɪʃən] n. 照明
humidity [hju:'mɪdɪtɪ] n. 湿度	herbs(herb [hɜ:b]) n. 药草
gravitational [,grævə'teɪʃənəl] adj. 重力的	gravel ['grævəl] n. 砾石
fantasy ['fæntəsi] n. 幻想	evergreen ['evəɡri:n] adj. 常绿的
eruptions (eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃən]) n. 爆发	domesticated (domesticate [də'mestɪkət]) v. 驯养
disturb [dɪs'tɜ:b] v. 打扰	distort [dɪs'tɔ:t] v. 歪曲
cured (cure [kjʊə]) v. 治愈	criterion [kraɪ'tɪəriən] n. 标准
compression [kəm'preʃ(ə)n] n. 压缩	calculated (calculate ['kælkjuleɪt]) v. 计算
autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs] adj. 自治的	automatically [ɔ:tə'mætɪkli] adv. 自动地
vulnerable ['vʌlnərəb(ə)l] adj. 易受伤害的	violent ['vaɪələnt] adj. 猛烈的
synthetic [sɪn'tetɪk] adj. 合成的	switch [swɪtʃ] v. 转换
substitute ['sʌbstɪtju:t] v. 代替 n. 代理; 代理人	stimulus ['stɪmjʊləs] n. 刺激
resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] v. 解决	primal ['praɪmə]l] adj. 原始的
ornamental [ɔ:nə'mentl] adj. 装饰性的	odd [ɒd] adj. 奇数的; 古怪的
obstacle ['ɒbstəkl] n. 障碍	mystery ['mɪstəri] n. 神秘的事物
military ['mɪlɪtəri] n. 军队 adj. 军事的	metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] adj. 大都市的
meteoric [ˌmi:tɪ'ɒrɪk] adj. 流星的	marble ['mɑ:bl] n. 大理石
instinct ['ɪnstɪŋkt] n. 本能	ignored (ignore [ɪg'nɔ:z]) v. 忽视; 不顾
equivalent [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] n. 同等物	clusters (cluster ['klʌstə]) n. 串; 丛
cliff [klɪf] n. 悬崖	biographies (biography [baɪ'ɒɡrəfi]) n. 传记
tremendous [trɪ'mendəs] adj. 巨大的	translucent [trænz'ljʊ:snt] adj. 半透明的
spectacular [spek'tækjʊlə] n. 奇观 adj. 壮观的	span [spæn] n. 跨度 v. 横跨
senate ['seɪnt] n. 参议院	pebbles (pebble ['pebl]) n. 小圆石
monumental [ˌmɒnjə'mentl] adj. 纪念碑的	integrated (integrate ['ɪntɪɡreɪt]) v. 使结合
intact [ɪn'tækt] adj. 完整的	exclusively [ɪk'sklʊ:sɪvli] adv. 排外地
deterioration [dɪ'tɪəriə'reɪʃən] n. 恶化	descendants (descendant [drɪ'send(ə)nt]) n. 后代
commodities (commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ]) n. 物品; 商品	combustible [kəm'bʌstəbl] adj. 可燃的
botanical [bə'tænik(ə)l] adj. 植物学的	withdrawal [wɪð'drɔ:əl] n. 收回; 撤退
transparent [træns'peərənt] adj. 透明的; 显然的	tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] v. 容忍

∩ informed (inform [ɪn'fɔ:m]) v. 通知

Example: In a world in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

∩ imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] v. 想象

4 imagination [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən] n. 想象力

3 imaginary [ɪ'mædʒɪnəri] adj. 想象中的

Example: It is conceivable that before going hunting the hunters would draw or study pictures of animals and imagine a successful hunt.

illumination [ɪˌljʊːmɪˈneɪʃən] *n.* 照明

Example: The ready availability of coal inspired William Murdoch during the 1790's to develop the first new form of nighttime illumination to be discovered in a millennium and a half.

humidity [hjuːˈmɪdɪtɪ] *n.* 湿度

Example: When parrots incubate their eggs in the wild, the temperature and humidity of the nest are controlled naturally.

hollow ['hɒləʊ] *n.* 洞

Example: The nervous system of vertebrates is characterized by a hollow, dorsal nerve cord that ends in the head region as an enlargement, the brain.

herbs(herb [hɜːb]) *n.* 药草

Example: Where the forest inhibits the growth of grass and other meadow plants, the black-tailed deer browses on huckleberry, salad, dogwood, and almost any other shrub or herb.

gulls (gull [gʌl]) *n.* 海鸥

Example: The gulls want to capture the falcons.

greedy ['ɡriːdi] *adj.* 贪婪的

Example: The Democrats tended to view society as a continuing conflict between “the people”—farmers, planters, and workers—and a set of greedy aristocrats.

gray [ɡreɪ] *n.* 灰色

Example: Stone carvers engraved their motifs of skulls and crossbones and other religious icons of death into the gray slabs that we still see standing today in old burial grounds.

gravitational [ˌɡrævəˈteɪʃənəl] *adj.* 重力的

Example: Perhaps this is primeval heat or heat generated by the continued gravitational contraction of the planet.

gravel ['ɡrævəl] *n.* 砂砾

Example: In lowland country almost any spot on the ground may overlie what was once the bed of a river that has since become buried by soil; if they are now below the water's upper surface (the water table), the gravels and sands of the former riverbed, and its sandbars, will be saturated with groundwater.

float [fləʊt] *v.* 飘浮

Example: These fine-grained, layered sediments even contain occasional large pebbles or “dropstones” a characteristic feature of glacial environments where coarse material is sometimes carried on floating ice and dropped far from its source, into otherwise very fine grained sediment.

flask [flɑːsk] *n.* 细颈瓶

Example: The proponents of spontaneous generation declared that fresh air was necessary for spontaneous generation and that the air inside the sealed flask was affected in some way by heating so that it would no longer support spontaneous generation.

fantasy ['fæntəsi] *n.* 幻想

Example: The human capacities for imitation and fantasy are considered possible reasons why societies develop theater.

external [ɪk'stɜːnl] *adj.* 外部的

exterior [ɪk'stɪəriə] *n.* 外部

Example: The external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy cuticle, often carry spiky hairs known as trichomes, which either prevent feeding by insects or may even puncture and kill insect larvae.

experts (expert [ˈɛkspɜːt]) *n.* 专家

Example: Of all these experts, none excelled the Pomo—a group who lived on or near the coast during the 1800's, and whose descendants continue to live in parts of the same region to this day.

evergreen [ˈevəɡriːn] *adj.* 常绿的

Example: Companies engaged in intensive timber cropping naturally take a dim view of alders suppressing more valuable evergreen trees.

eruptions (eruption [ɪˈrʌpʃən]) *n.* 爆发

Example: The edge of the Pacific Ocean has been called the “Ring of Fire” because so many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen there.

elsewhere [ˈels(h)weə] *adv.* 在别处

Example: During the war and in the boom times that followed large numbers of teachers left their profession for better-paying jobs elsewhere in the economy.

elliptical [ɪˈlɪptɪkəl] *adj.* 椭圆的

Example: Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them.

ease [iːz] *v.* 放松

Example: But note that porosity is not the same as permeability, which measures the ease with which water can flow through a material; this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them.

droplets (droplet [ˈdrɒplɪt]) *n.* 小滴

Example: As muddy sediments are pressed together, the gas and small droplets of oil may be squeezed out of the mud and may move into sandy layers nearby.

domesticated (domesticate [dəˈmestɪkeɪt]) *v.* 驯养

domestication [dəˈmestɪkeɪʃən] *n.* 驯养

Example: Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the Pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals.

disturb [dɪs'tɜːb] *v.* 打扰

undisturbed [ˈʌndɪs'tɜːbd] *adj.* 没受到干扰的

3 disturbance [dɪs'tɜ:bəns] *n.* 扰乱

Example: To provide evidence that an impact can be large enough to disturb the environment of the entire planet and cause an ecological disaster...

Z distort [dɪs'tɔ:t] *v.* 歪曲

Example: Surrounding the column are three sepals and three petals, sometimes easily recognizable as such, often distorted into gorgeous, weird, but always functional shapes.

Z disgust [dɪs'gʌst] *v.* 厌恶

Example: In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness.

Z depletion [dɪ'pli:ʃən] *n.* 消耗

5 depleted (deplete [dɪ'plɪt]) *v.* 耗尽

Example: The reaction of farmers to the inevitable depletion of the Ogallala varies.

Z deciphered (decipher [dɪ'saɪfə]) *v.* 译解

Example: There is no linguistic continuity between the languages of Old Europe (a term sometimes used for Europe between 7000 and 3000 B. C.) and the languages of the modern world, and we cannot yet translate the Old European script. Scholars have deciphered other ancient languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the fortuitous discovery of bilingual inscriptions. When cuneiform tablets were first discovered in the eighteenth century, scholars could not decipher them.

Z cured (cure [kjʊə]) *v.* 治愈; 加工处理

Example: Others cured meats, silversmiths, candle or otherwise produced needed goods and commodities.

Z criterion [kraɪ'tɪəriən] *n.* 标准

Example: Yet an equally important criterion is the ability of a species to survive random global ecological catastrophes due to impacts.

Z context ['kɒntekst] *n.* 上下文

Example: It is unclear when humans began to use home bases, what kind of communications and social relations were involved, and what the ecological and food-choice contexts of the shift were.

Z confusing (confuse [kən'fju:z]) *v.* 使糊涂

3 confusion [kən'fju:ʒən] *n.* 混乱

Example: Ecologists often confuse the word “stability” with the word “resilience.”

Z compression [kəm'preʃ(ə)n] *n.* 压缩

Z compressed (compress [kəm'pres]) *v.* 压缩

Example: It works in compression to divert the weight above it out to the sides, where the weight is borne by the vertical elements on either side of the arch.

Z closet ['klɒzɪt] *n.* 壁橱

Example: When her family bought her new and well-designed articles of clothing (she seldom bought any

herself), she left them hanging in the closet for weeks before wearing them once.

∩ carpenters (carpenter ['kɑ:pɪntə]) *n.* 木匠

Example: Since architecture was not yet a specialized profession in the colonies, the design of buildings was left either to amateur designers or to carpenters who undertook to interpret architectural manuals imported from England.

∩ career [kə'riə] *n.* 事业

Example: Focusing on long-range goals, a graduating student might revise the question above to “What will I do after graduation that will lead to successful career?”

∩ calculated (calculate ['kælkjʊleɪt]) *v.* 计算

4 calculations (calculation [,kælkjʊ'leɪʃən]) *n.* 计算

Example: A decision is mathematically calculated by adding these values together.

∩ bureau ['bjʊərəʊ] *n.* 局

Example: The changing profile of a city in the United States is apparent in the shifting definitions used by the United States Bureau of the Census.

∩ bombard ['bɒmbɑ:d] *v.* 炮击

Example: It carries fine particles of sand, which bombard exposed rock surfaces, thereby wearing them into yet more sand.

∩ beach [bi:tʃ] *n.* 海滩

Example: The most thoroughly studied cases of deception strategies employed by ground-nesting birds involve plovers, small birds that typically nest on beaches or in open fields, their nests merely scrapes in the sand or earth.

∩ backup ['bækʌp] *n.* 备用物

Example: In areas where the wind dies down, backup electricity from a utility company or from an energy storage system becomes necessary.

∩ backbone ['bækbəʊn] *n.* 脊椎; 骨干

Example: England passed legislation in 1750 to prohibit colonists from making finished iron products, but by 1771, when entrepreneur Mark Bird established the Hopewell blast furnace in Pennsylvania, iron making had become the backbone of American industry.

∩ autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs] *adj.* 自治的

Example: Another condition that contributes to the development of autonomous theater is the emergence of the aesthetic sense.

∩ automatically [ɔ:tə'mætɪklɪ] *adv.* 自动地

Example: This process continues automatically, and the finished barbed wire is wound onto reels, usually made of wire in length of 400 meters or in weights of up to 50 kilograms.

∩ attentive [ə'tentɪv] *adj.* 注意的

Example: Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents,

because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately.

Z attached (attach [ə'tætʃ]) *v.* 贴上; 使附属

6 attachment [ə'tætʃmənt] *n.* 附属

Example: In its early history, the violin had a dull and rather quiet tone resulting from the fact that the strings were thick and were attached to the body of the instrument very loosely.

Z aristocrats (aristocrat ['ærɪstəkræt]) *n.* 贵族; 持贵族观点的人

Z aristocracy [ˌærɪs'tɒkrəsi] *n.* 贵族; 上层社会

Example: The Democrats tended to view society as a continuing conflict between “the people”—farmers, planters, and workers—and a set of greedy aristocrats.

Z analogy [ə'nælədʒi] *n.* 类似

Example: The eggshell analogy may be quite accurate since the ice could be as little as a few kilometers thick—a tree shell around what is likely a subsurface liquid ocean that, in turn, encases a rocky core.

Z alpine ['ælpam] *adj.* 高山的

Example: For examples, in field trials, the plant alpine pennycress removed zinc and cadmium from soils near a zinc smelter, and Indian mustard, native to Pakistan and India, has been effective in reducing levels of selenium salts by 50 percent in contaminated soils.

Z alkali ['ælkəlaɪ] *n.* 碱

Example: Potash (the old name for potassium carbonate) is one of the two alkalis (the other being soda, sodium carbonate) that were used from remote antiquity in the making of glass, and from the early Middle Ages in the making of soap: the former being the product of heating a mixture of alkali and sand, the latter a product of alkali and vegetable oil.

Z advertising (advertise ['ædvətaɪz]) *v.* 做广告

4 advertisements (advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt]) *n.* 广告

Example: By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip “roots.”

Z admired (admire [əd'maɪə]) *v.* 钦佩

Example: Copper was used for practical items, but it was not admired for its beauty.

6 woven (weave [wi:v]) *v.* 编织 (weave的过去分词)

Example: His fibers were short and fragile, but he predicted that spun glass fibers as thin as spider silk would be flexible and could be woven into fabric.

6 workshops (workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp]) *n.* 车间, 工场; 研讨会

Example: To be sure, there were still small workshops, where skilled craftspeople manufactured products ranging from newspapers to cabinets to plumbing fixtures.

6 vulnerable ['vʌlnərəb(ə)] *adj.* 易受伤害的

Example: Excessive numbers of cattle and the need for firewood for fuel have reduced grasses and trees, leaving the land unprotected and vulnerable.

6 violent ['vaɪələnt] *adj.* 猛烈的

Example: Until recently, nobody realized that Earth is exposed to unpredictable violent impacts from space.

6 vase [va:z] *n.* 花瓶

Example: However, not all functional objects are exactly alike; that is why we recognize a Shang Dynasty vase as being different from an Inca vase.

6 trolleys (trolley ['trɒli]) *n.* 电车

Example: Electric railways (trams and trolleys) provided reasonable intraurban and short-distance intercity travel. They also offered some longer routes, but only in certain parts of the country.

6 tribal ['traɪbəl] *adj.* 部落的

Example: Many tribal hunters, including some Native Americans, camouflaged themselves by wearing animal heads and hides.

6 trance [trɑ:ns] *n.* 恍惚

Example: To indicate that trance states were often associated with activities that took place inside caves...

6 trampling (trample ['træmp]) *v.* 践踏

Example: The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil.

6 thrust [θrʌst] *n.* 推动力 *v.* 插入

Example: Complete the table below by indicating which features of fishes are associated in the passage with reducing water resistance and which are associated with increasing thrust.

6 thread [θred] *n.* 线

Example: The filling was a soft layer of wool which had been cleaned and separated and the three layers were held together with decorative stitching done with homespun linen thread.

6 tendency ['tendənsɪ] *n.* 倾向

Example: One observation that supports this suggestion is the recorded tendency for slow-flying black-headed gulls, which are normally able to escape predators by means of direct flight, to show frequent changes in flight direction when they spot a peregrine falcon (peregrines are adept at capturing flying birds).

6 telescope ['telɪskəʊp] *n.* 望远镜

Example: Earth-based telescopes can resolve objects as small as a few hundred meters on the lunar surface.

6 target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] *n.* 目标

Example: And for the very first time, most of humanity came to fully appreciate the fact that we ourselves live on a similar target, a world subject to catastrophe by random assaults from celestial bodies.

6 tannins (tannin ['tænɪn]) *n.* 丹宁酸

Example: The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity.

6 tactics (tactic ['tæktɪk]) *n.* 策略

Example: Studies have demonstrated that these crabs significantly improve their chances against predators such as octopus by means of this tactic.

⑥ synthetic [sɪn'θetɪk] *adj.* 合成的

Example: By 1900 a complete range of synthetic colors had been evolved, many of them reaching a standard of resistance to fading from exposure to light and to washing that greatly exceeded that of natural dyestuffs.

⑥ switch [swɪtʃ] *v.* 转换

Example: Farmers will be forced to switch to genetically engineered crops.

⑥ substitute ['sʌbstɪtju:t] *v.* 代替 *n.* 代理; 代理人

Example: Deep dives are less dangerous if helium is substituted for nitrogen, because under these pressures helium does not exert a similar narcotic effect.

⑥ stimulus ['stɪmjʊləs] *n.* 刺激

Example: It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they lived in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy.

⑥ steadily ['stedɪli] *adv.* 稳定地

Example: Since 1895, this seventy-mile-long river of ice has been flowing steadily toward the Gulf of Alaska at a rate of approximately 200 feet per year.

⑥ squash [skwɒʃ] *n.* 南瓜

Example: The women planted another staple, squash, about the first of June, and harvested it near the time of the green corn harvest.

⑥ solve [sɒlv] *v.* 解决

Example: New areas of science have been opened up and fundamental discoveries made as a result of attempts to solve a specific technical or economic problem.

⑥ solo ['səʊləʊ] *adj.* 独奏的; 单独的

Example: Later the idea of the chorus-long or multichorus solo took hold. Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance, demonstrated through extended solos, was a major influence in this development.

⑥ solitary ['sɒlɪtəri] *adj.* 单独的; 隐居的

Example: Richly organized colonies of the land made possible by eusociality enjoy several key advantages over solitary individuals.

⑥ slip [slɪp] *v.* 滑倒

Example: Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth.

⑥ simplified (simplify ['sɪmplɪfaɪ]) *v.* 精简

Example: In 1847 the United States Post Office Department adopted the idea of a postage stamp, which of course simplified the payment for postal service but caused grumbling by those who did not like to prepay.

⑥ silica ['sɪlɪkə] *n.* 硅石

Example: During the Cretaceous period, there was a great expansion of plankton that precipitated skeletons or shells composed of two types of mineral: silica and calcium carbonate.

6 silent ['saɪlənt] *adj.* 沉默的 *n.* 无声电影

Example: Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as “silent,” the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent.

6 shelves (shelve [ʃelv]) *n.* 架子 *v.* 放置架子上

Example: If enough surge glaciers reach the ocean and raise sea levels, West Antarctic ice shelves could rise off the seafloor and become adrift.

6 separation [,sepə'reɪʃən] *n.* 分离

Example: The separation of myths from rites...

6 seldom ['seldəm] *adv.* 很少

Example: They seldom live in any one place for very long.

6 securing (secure [sɪ'kjʊə]) *v.* 使安全; 掩护 *adj.* 安全的; 可靠的

Example: In addition to securing an exhibition space in the Library Society building in lower Manhattan, the society founded a small school for the instruction of watercolor painting. Periodic exhibitions of the members' paintings also included works by noted English artists of the day, borrowed from embryonic private collections in the city.

6 scratches (scratch [skrætʃ]) *n.* 抓痕

Example: Scratches made with a left-to-right stroke direction (by right-handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left-handers).

6 scores (score [skɔː]) *n.* 得分; 成绩; 二十 *v.* 使得分

Example: They divided the work. Hazen methodically screened and cultured scores of soil samples, which she then sent to her partner, who prepared extracts, isolated and purified active agents, and shipped them back to New York, where Hazen could study their biological properties.

6 scattered (scatter ['skætə]) *v.* 使消散

Example: Neither the harshness of existence on the new continent nor the scattered population nor the disapproval of the clergy discouraged the majority from the pursuit of pleasure.

6 satiric [sə'tɪrɪk] *adj.* 讽刺的

Example: It was the manner of expression the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining.

6 sandy ['sændɪ] *adj.* 含沙的

Example: Over long periods of time (millions of years), accumulations of gas and oil can collect in the sandy layers.

6 resolution [,rezə'ljʊ:ʃən] *n.* 决心

3 resolve [rɪ'rɒlv] *v.* 解决

Example: During the 1940's electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of x-ray microscopes resisted improvement.

6 repeated (repeat [rɪ'pi:t]) *v.* 重复

Example: Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated

until they hardened into fixed rituals.

⑥ refused (refuse [rɪ'fju:z]) v. 拒绝

Example: Cattle raised in the western United States refused to eat it.

⑥ ranchers (rancher ['ræntʃə]) n. 牧场工人

⑤ ranching (ranch [ræntʃ]) v. 经营牧场

Example: The land under wind turbines can be used for grazing cattle and other purposes, and leasing land for wind turbines can provide extra income for farmers and ranchers.

⑥ railway ['reɪlweɪ] n. 铁路

Example: The characteristic new architectural forms of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been the factory, the multistory office building, the warehouse, the department store, the apartment house, the railway station, the large theater, and the gigantic sports stadium.

⑥ quilts (quilt [kwɪlt]) n. 棉被 v. 制成棉被

Example: This type of heavy, warm, quilted bedcover was so large that it hung to the floor.

⑥ pump [pʌmp] n. 泵 v. 泵水

Example: Botanists have proven that living cells act as pumps.

⑥ protein ['prəʊti:n] n. 蛋白质

Example: The protein content of shade-grown vegetation, for example, was much lower than that for plants grown in clearings.

⑥ proponents (proponent [prə'pɒnənt]) n. 支持者

Example: Proponents believed that if simple design, high-quality materials, and honest construction were realized in the home and its appointments, then the occupants would enjoy moral and therapeutic effects.

⑥ pronounced (pronounce [prə'naʊns]) v. 发音

Example: Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions.

⑥ promise ['prɒmɪs] v. 保证

Example: Steam also promised to eliminate a transportation problem not fully solved by either canal boats or turnpikes.

⑥ prolific [prə'lifɪk] adj. 多产的

Example: As early as 1782 the prolific Delaware inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power.

⑥ profound [prə'faʊnd] adj. 极深的

Example: The adoption of labor-saving machinery had a profound effect upon the sale of agricultural operations in the northern states—allowing farmers to increase vastly their crop acreage.

⑥ prime [praɪm] adj. 最初的

③ primal ['praɪmə] adj. 原始的

Example: In the railroads' prime years, between 1890 and 1920, there were a few individuals in the United States, most of them with solid railroading experience behind them, who made a profession of writing about railroading—works offering the ambience of stations yards and locomotive cabs.

6 presentation [ˌprezən'teɪʃən] *n.* 介绍; 演讲

Example: How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can drastically alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker.

6 precipitation [prɪˌsɪpɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 降雨量

Example: Where annual precipitation exceeds 20 inches (50 centimeters), soils in humid areas tend to be acidic in chemical content.

6 precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的

Example: That ancient emergence is precisely what makes Lake Wales Ridge so precious: it has remained unsubmerged, its ecosystems essentially undisturbed, since the Miocene era.

6 prairie ['preəri] *n.* 牧场

Example: This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled.

6 pond [pɒnd] *n.* 池塘

Example: This scenario begins with the planting of hyperaccumulating species in the target area, such as an abandoned mine or an irrigation pond contaminated by runoff.

6 pile [paɪl] *v.* 堆积

Example: This is said to have worked well when it was placed in the fireplace, surrounded by glowing wood embers, with more embers piled on its lid.

6 phonograph ['fəʊnəgrɑ:f] *n.* 留声机

Example: These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier.

6 penicillin [ˌpenɪ'sɪlɪn] *n.* 盘尼西林, 青霉素

Example: Scientists had been feverishly searching for an antibiotic toxic enough to kill the fungi but safe enough for human use, since, unfortunately, the new "wonder drugs" such as penicillin and streptomycin killed the very bacteria in the body that controlled the fungi.

6 penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] *v.* 穿透

Example: To give an example of how rainwater penetrates soil...

6 pack [pæk] *n.* 包

Example: If too much volcanic heat is discharged, the crater's ice pack will melt away entirely and the caves will vanish along with the snows of yesteryear.

6 oxides (oxide ['ɒksaɪd]) *n.* 氧化物

Example: Feldspar, which is the most abundant mineral on the Earth's surface, is basically made up of the oxides silica and alumina combined with alkalis like potassium and some so-called impurities such as iron.

⑥ overall ['əʊvərɔ:l] *adj.* 总的

Example: Cities also provided ready and convenient markets for the products of industry, and huge contracts in transportation and construction—as well as the expanded market in consumer goods—allowed continued growth of the urban sector of the overall economy of the United States.

⑥ ornament ['ɔ:nəmənt] *n.* 装饰

③ ornamental [ˌɔ:nə'mentl] *adj.* 装饰性的

Example: Beads were probably the first durable ornaments humans possessed, and the intimate relationship they had with their owners is reflected in the fact that beads are among the most common items found in ancient archaeological sites.

⑥ odd [ɒd] *adj.* 奇数的; 古怪的

Example: All of the twenty-odd fragments, collectively called comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 after its discoverers, were once part of the same object, now dismembered and strung out along the same orbit.

⑥ obstacle ['ɒbstəkl] *n.* 障碍

Example: Once the right insect has been attracted, some orchids present all sorts of one-way obstacle courses to make sure it does not leave until pollen has been accurately placed or removed.

⑥ observe [əb'zɜ:v] *v.* 观察; 遵守

④ observers (observer [əb'zɜ:və]) *n.* 观察者

Example: Either the eye must be speeded up, or the cat's fall slowed down for the phenomenon to be observed.

⑥ neutral ['nju:trəl] *adj.* 中立的

Example: The other tail is made of neutral dust particles, which get gently pushed back by the pressure of the sunlight itself.

⑥ mystery ['mɪstəri] *n.* 神秘的事物

⑥ mysterious [mɪs'tɪəriəs] *adj.* 神秘的

Example: The languages spoken by early Europeans are still shrouded in mystery.

⑥ military ['mɪlɪtəri] *n.* 军队 *adj.* 军事的

Example: Civil government also had to be put back on a peacetime basis and interference from the military had to be stopped.

⑥ metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] *adj.* 大都市的

Example: Over the same period, another 550, 000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area.

⑥ meteoric [ˌmi:tɪ'ɔrɪk] *adj.* 流星的

Example: By far the most abundant type of groundwater is meteoric water; this is the groundwater that circulates as part of the water cycle.

⑥ marble ['mɑ:bl] *n.* 大理石

Example: On the rare occasion when a fine piece of sculpture was desired, Americans turned to foreign sculptors, as in the 1770's when the cities of New York and Charleston, South Carolina, commissioned

the Englishman Joseph Wilton to make marble statues of William Pitt.

6 liters (liter ['li:tə]) *n.* 公升

Example: Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes.

6 linen ['linɪn] *n.* 亚麻布 *adj.* 亚麻的

Example: Despite the name, linsey-woolsey bedcovers did not often contain linen.

6 leisure ['leɪʒə] *n.* 空闲

Example: "Leisure is time for doing something useful." in the countryside farmers therefore relieved the burden of the daily routine with such relaxation as hunting, fishing, and trapping.

6 laser ['leɪzə] *n.* 激光

Example: Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

6 kettle ['kɛtl] *n.* 茶壶

Example: Also used was an iron "bake kettle," which looked like a stewpot on legs and which had an iron lid.

6 intervals (interval ['ɪntəvəl]) *n.* 间隔

Example: Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time, the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example.

6 instinctive [ɪn'stɪŋktɪv] *adj.* 本能的

5 instinct [ɪn'stɪŋkt] *n.* 本能

Example: Although nest-building is an instinctive ability, there is considerable adaptability in both site selection and use of materials, especially with those species which build quite elaborate constructions.

6 incubate [ɪn'kjʊbeɪt] *v.* 孵卵

3 incubators (incubator [ɪn'kjʊbeɪtə]) *n.* 孵卵器

Example: Once there, the bird pretends to incubate a brood.

6 incised (incise [ɪn'saɪz]) *v.* 切割

Example: The image is incised into a highly polished metal plate, usually copper, with a cutting instrument, or burin.

6 imposed (impose [ɪm'pəʊz]) *v.* 把……强加于

Example: Yet the engineering tasks were imposing.

6 implements (implement ['ɪmplɪmənt]) *n.* 工具 *v.* 实现

Example: One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in toolmaking: implements flaked with a clockwise motion (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from those flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation (indicating a left-handed toolmaker).

6 ignored (ignore [ɪg'nɔ:]) *v.* 忽视; 不顾

Example: Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.

6 humorous ['hju:mərəs] *adj.* 富幽默感的

Example: Samuel Clemens, who adopted the pen name Mark Twain, became the country's most outstanding realist author, observing life around him with a humorous and skeptical eye.

6 homestead ['həʊmsted] *n.* 家园

3 homesteaders (homesteader ['həʊmstedə]) *n.* 农场所有权人

Example: It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone.

6 granted (grant [grɑ:nt]) *v.* 允许; 授予

Example: It is often taken for granted that this is also true for the maker of fine-art objects.

6 fund [fʌnd] *n.* 资金 *v.* 拨款

Example: By 1988, the fund had grown enough so that two winners, novelists Diane Johnson and Robert Stone, each got \$50,000 a year for five years.

6 frighten ['fraɪtn] *v.* 使害怕

Example: Television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by a camera.

6 foster ['fɒstə] *v.* 养育

Example: They came to the short-lived colony known as New Sweden, founded in 1638, Loose organization and local autonomy fostered a cultural fusion between native and settler cultures that proved one of the most notable—and least understood—developments of early North American history.

6 fold [fəʊld] *n.* 折叠 *v.* 折叠

Example: However, some modern architectural designs, such as those using folded plates of concrete or air-inflated structures, are again unifying skeleton and skin.

6 flour ['flaʊə] *n.* 面粉

Example: They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels.

6 fins (fin [fɪn]) *n.* 鳍

Example: The fins are stiff, smooth, and narrow, qualities that also help cut drag.

6 fingerboard ['fɪŋgəbɔ:d] *n.* 键盘

Example: It consists in essence of a hollow, varnished wooden sound box, or resonator, and a long neck, covered with a fingerboard, along which four strings are stretched at high tension.

6 extensively [ɪk'stensɪvli] *adv.* 广泛地

Example: Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects—an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names.

6 exploit [ɪks'plɔɪt] *v.* 开采

Example: The source had long been known but not exploited.

6 erect [ɪ'rekt] *v.* 使竖立

Example: Gradually, as they became more skilled at gardening, they settled into permanent villages and developed a rich culture, characterized by the great earthen mounds they erected as monuments to their gods and as tombs for their distinguished dead.

6 equivalent [i'kwɪvələnt] *n.* 同等物

Example: The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries and in many developing nations, folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

6 enterprise ['entəpraɪz] *n.* 企业

Example: All such work was done by collective enterprise in the workshops.

6 election [i'lekʃ(ə)n] *n.* 选举

4 elected (elect [i'lekt]) *v.* 选举

Example: In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

6 displace [dɪs'pleɪs] *v.* 取代

Example: Opportunists must constantly invade new areas to compensate for being displaced by more competitive species.

6 directed (direct [dɪ'rekt]) *v.* 指挥

4 directional [dɪ'rekʃənəl] *adj.* 方向的

Example: The war chief led the men in fighting during occasional conflicts that broke out with neighboring villages and directed the men in community building projects.

6 devote [dɪ'vəʊt] *v.* 献身于

Example: Harold Strauss, a devoted editor at Alfred A. Knopf, the New York publishing house, and Mildred Strauss, his wife, were wealthy and childless.

6 determination [dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 决心

Example: It is now believed that the process of colonization required a great deal of skill, determination, and planning and could not have happened by chance.

6 denser (dense [dens]) *adj.* 密集的

Example: Bloodhounds apparently have denser concentrations of receptor sites tuned to human scents.

6 deliberate [dɪ'libəreɪt] *adj.* 深思熟虑的

Example: On this perfect surface, the artist would sketch a composition with chalk, refine it with inks, and then begin the deliberate process of applying thin layers of egg tempera paint (egg yolk in which pigments are suspended) with small brushes.

6 deficiency [dɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] *n.* 缺乏

Example: Vitamins came to be recognized in foods, and deficiency syndromes were described.

6 defend [dɪ'fend] *v.* 防卫

Example: The most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself.

6 curved (curve [kɜ:v]) v. 使弯曲

Example: That invention was the arch, a curved structure originally made of separate stone or brick segments.

6 cord [kɔ:d] n. 绳

Example: These are the central nervous system (the nerve cord mentions above), consisting of the brain and spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous system, consisting of the cranial, spinal, and peripheral nerves, together with their motor and sensory endings.

6 coral ['kɒrəl] n. 珊瑚

Example: Others range from the well-known Australian Great Barrer Reef Marine Park to lesser-known parks in countries such as Thailand and Indonesia, where tourism is placing growing pressures on fragile coral reef systems.

6 controversial [,kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl] adj. 争论的

3 controversy ['kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ] n. 辩论

Example: Politics in the United States has become substantially more controversial since the introduction of television.

6 committee [kə'mɪtɪ] n. 委员会

Example: To the end, he headed the NSS committee that oversaw the sculptural decoration of the Library of Congress Reading Room in Washington D. C. as well as the building and decorating of the Dewey Arch—a monument in New York to honor Admiral George Dewey.

6 collision [kə'lɪʒən] n. 碰撞

Example: One of the great truths revealed by the last few decades of planetary exploration is that collisions between bodies of all sizes are relatively commonplace, at least in geologic terms, and were even more frequent in the early solar system.

6 clusters (cluster ['klʌstə]) n. 串; 丛

Example: Alder roots contain clusters of nitrogen-fixing nodules like those found on legumes such as beans.

6 cliff [klɪf] n. 悬崖

Example: The early Australians may have painted on the walls of rock shelters and cliff faces at least 30,000 years ago, and maybe as much as 60,000 years ago.

6 cargo ['kɑ:gəʊ] n. 货物

Example: It was required for the glassworks, the first factory in the British colonies, and was produced in sufficient quantity to permit the inclusion of potash in the first cargo shipped out of Jamestown.

6 capture ['kæptʃə] v. 捕获 n. 捕获之物

Example: But in the nineteenth century the capture on film of a falling cat constituted a scientific experiment.

6 calendar ['kælɪndə] n. 日历; 时间表

Example: If a person is seated on a certain one of these rocks as the spot reaches it, the Sun can be viewed through the calendar hole.

⑥ calcium ['kælsɪəm] *n.* 钙

Example: So-called serpentine soils, for example, are deficient in calcium, and only plants able to tolerate low levels of this mineral can survive.

⑥ butter ['bʌtə] *n.* 奶油

Example: Ice was used in hotels, taverns, and hospitals, and by some forward-looking city dealers in fresh meat, fresh fish, and butter.

⑥ blown (blow [bləʊ]) *v.* 刮 (blow的过去分词)

Example: One, the less common kind, contains electrically charged (i. e., ionized) atoms of gas, which are blown off directly in the direction away from the Sun by the magnetic field of the solar wind.

⑥ bit [bɪt] *n.* 少量

Example: Silversmiths complied with these requests by melting the money in a small furnace, adding a bit of copper to form a stronger alloy, and casting the alloy in rectangular blocks.

⑥ biographies (biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi]) *n.* 传记

Example: To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies.

⑥ battle ['bætl] *n.* 战斗 *v.* 作战

Example: It is an environment in which organisms battle for survival.

⑥ basalt ['bæso:lt] *n.* 玄武岩

Example: Like sandstone, basalt is a crystalline rock that is very porous.

⑥ assert [ə'sɜ:t] *v.* 声称; 断言

Example: Apparently unknown during the golden days of the American landscape movement, which began around 1850 and lasted until the late 1860's, the Hudson River school seems to have emerged in the 1870's as a direct result of the struggle between the old and the new generations of artists, each to assert its own style as the representative American art.

⑥ array [ə'reɪ] *n.* 军队; 编队

Example: The urban middle class was now able to buy a wide array of food products and clothing-baked goods, canned goods, suits, shirts, shoes, and dresses.

⑥ antibiotics (antibiotic [,æntɪbər'ɒtɪk]) *n.* 抗生素

Example: In addition, fungi are the source of many of the most potent antibiotics used in clinical medicine, including penicillin.

⑥ affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 感情; 影响

Example: The development of attachment in human infants is a lengthy process involving changes in psychological structures that lead to a deep affectional tie between parent and baby.

⑥ accustomed (accustom [ə'kʌstəm]) *v.* 使习惯于

Example: Gallup had to allow the chimpanzee to become accustomed to the mirror before he began the experiment.

6 abstract ['æbstrækt] *n.* 梗概; 摘要 *adj.* 抽象的

Example: With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

5 witnessed (witness ['wɪtnɪs]) *v.* 目击 *n.* 证人

Example: Since surpluses of food could also be bartered for other commodities, the Neolithic era witnessed the beginnings of large-scale exchange of goods.

5 ward [wɔ:d] *v.* 守护

Example: For example, when attacked by disease-causing fungi or bacteria, many kinds of plants produce chemicals that help to ward off the invaders.

5 vehicles (vehicle ['vi:kl]) *n.* 交通工具

Example: The most common road freight carrier was the Conestoga wagon, a vehicle developed in the mid-eighteenth century by German immigrants in the area around Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

5 unity ['ju:nɪti] *n.* 结合

3 unit ['ju:nɪt] *n.* 单位

Example: The use of home bases is a fundamental component of human social behavior; the common meal served at a common hearth is a powerful symbol, a mark of social unity.

5 tunnels (tunnel ['tʌnl]) *n.* 隧道 *v.* 挖

Example: In temperate glaciers, the ice is at the melting point at every pressure level within the glacier, and free water is present as small drops or as larger accumulations in tunnels within or beneath the ice.

5 tremendous [trɪ'mendəs] *adj.* 巨大的

Example: The acute, growing public awareness of the social changes that had been taking place for some time was tied to tremendous growth in popular journalism in the late nineteenth century, including growth in quantity and circulation of both magazines and newspapers.

5 translucent [trænz'ljʊ:snt] *adj.* 半透明的

Example: It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque.

5 tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* 舌

Example: Once that point is reached, the ice flows downhill, either as a tongue of ice filling a valley or as thick ice cap that flows out in directions from the highest central area where the most snow accumulates.

5 thoroughly ['θʌrəli] *adv.* 彻底地

Example: Most of the near side of the Moon was thoroughly mapped and studied from telescopic pictures years before the age of space exploration.

5 temporary ['tempərəri] *adj.* 暂时的 *n.* 临时工

3 temporarily ['tempərərɪli] *adv.* 暂时地, 临时地

Example: The broadside format lent itself to subjects of high, if temporary, interest, enabling them to meet with ready sale.

5 tectonics [tek'tɒnɪks] *n.* 建造学

Example: With an understating of plate tectonics, geologists have put together a new history for the Earth's surface.

5 systematic [ˌsɪstɪ'mætɪk] *adj.* 有系统的

Example: Wildman and Niles observed that systematic reflection on teaching required a sound ability to understand classroom events in an objective manner.

5 swept (sweep [swi:p]) *v.* 扫 (sweep的过去式)

Example: The development of the modern presidency in the United States began with Andrew Jackson who swept to power in 1829 at the head of the Democratic Party and served until 1837.

5 surpassed (surpass [sɜ:'pɑ:s]) *v.* 超越

Example: Designers of the railroad stations of the new age explored the potential of iron, covering huge areas with spans that surpassed the great vaults of medieval churches and cathedrals.

5 sulfur ['sʌlfə] *n.* 硫

4 sulfuric [sʌ'fju:ɪk] *adj.* 硫的

Example: Sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level.

5 struck (strike [straɪk]) *v.* 攻击; 罢工 *n.* 攻击; 罢工

Example: In 1987, German metalworkers struck for and received a 37.5-hour workweek; and in 1990 many workers in Britain won a 37-hour week.

5 statistic [stə'tɪstɪk] *n.* 统计量; 统计数值 *adj.* 统计的

Example: Until 1979, it was just another astronomy textbook statistic.

5 sponsored (sponsor ['spɒnsə]) *n.* 发起者 *v.* 发起

Example: The exhibit was sponsored by an independent group called The Artists Fund Society.

5 spinal ['spainl] *adj.* 脊椎的

Example: A multitude of microorganisms (including viruses and bacteria) and an army of invertebrates—or creatures lacking a spinal column (including crustaceans, insects, and many different types of worms)—make their livings directly at the expense of other creatures.

5 spectacular [spek'tækjʊlə] *n.* 奇观 *adj.* 壮观的

Example: The cascades of water from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean were not as spectacular as the crustal adjustments and faulting that occurred when the Strait of Gibraltar was connected to those seas.

5 span [spæn] *n.* 跨度 *v.* 横跨

Example: Apart from its low cost, the appeal of iron as a building material lay in its strength, its resistance to fire, and its potential to span vast areas.

5 slabs (slab [slæb]) *n.* 平板

Example: Some of those slabs appear to have been painted as much as 28,000 years ago, which suggests that painting in Africa is as old as painting in Europe.

5 senate ['senɪt] *n.* 参议院

Example: It was the first time that the Senate had been known to oppose the President.

5 segments (segment ['seɡmənt]) *n.* 部分; 断片

Example: The Earth's crust is thought to be divided into huge, movable segments, called plates, which float on a soft plastic layer of rock.

5 secrete [sɪ'kri:t] *v.* 隐藏

Example: They are secreted to the outside of the body and cause other individuals of the species to have specific reactions.

5 rhythm ['rɪðəm] *n.* 旋律

Example: In playing hot, a musician consciously departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms.

5 relevant ['relɪvənt] *adj.* 有关的

Example: Three other explanations seem more promising. One involves physiological changes relevant to memory.

5 reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的

Example: Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the Pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals.

5 realm [reɪlm] *n.* 领域

Example: For the most part, the literature in which the railroad plays an important role belongs to popular culture rather than to the realm of serious art.

5 rail [reɪl] *n.* 铁轨

Example: It became most valuable when the steam locomotive made rail travel possible.

5 putrefying (putrefy ['pjʊ:trɪfaɪ]) *v.* 化脓

Example: As many as 20 to 30 of them were found in fifteen liters of ordinary air, and they could not be distinguished from the organisms found in much larger numbers in putrefying materials.

5 presumably [prɪ'zju:məbəlɪ] *adv.* 大概

Example: Some sixth- and fifth-century B. C. Athenian pottery establishments are known to have concentrated on a limited range of fine ware, but a rural pottery establishment on the island of Thasos produced many types of pottery and roof tiles too, presumably to meet local demand.

5 postage ['pəʊstɪdʒ] *n.* 邮资

Example: It was commemorated by the first United States postage stamp...

5 poetry ['pəʊɪtri] *n.* 诗

Example: Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best contemporary history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned

important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States.

5 pipeline ['paɪp, laɪn] *n.* 管道

Example: Pipelines carrying oil can be broken by faults or landslides, causing serious oil spills.

5 peripheral [pə'ri:fərəl] *adj.* 周边的

3 periphery [pə'ri:fəri] *n.* 外围

Example: The term “autonomic nervous system” refers to the parts of the central and peripheral systems that supply and regulate the activity of cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, and many glands.

5 pebbles (pebble ['pebl]) *n.* 小圆石

Example: The water was always laden with pebbles, gravel, and sand, known as glacial outwash, that was deposited as the flow slowed down.

5 patches (patch [pætʃ]) *n.* 补丁; 小块土地

3 patchy ['pætʃi] *adj.* 不调和的

Example: The most important remaining patches of scrub lie along the Lake Wales Ridge, a chain of paleoislands running for a hundred miles down the center of Florida, in most places less than ten miles wide.

5 parallel ['pærələl] *n.* 平行; 相匹敌之物 *v.* 与……平行; 与……相同

Example: Woodcuts are created by a relief process; first, the artist takes a block of wood, which has been sawed parallel to the grain, covers it with a white ground, and then draws the image in ink.

5 pales (pale [peɪl]) *v.* 使黯淡; 相形见绌 *adj.* 苍白的

Example: The destruction caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens, in the northwestern United States, for example, pales in comparison to the destruction caused by humans.

5 palace ['pælɪs] *n.* 宫殿

Example: Paxton's Crystal Palace, designed to house the Great Exhibition of 1851, covered an area of 1848 feet by 408 feet in prefabricated units of glass set in iron frames.

5 ore [ɔ:(r)] *n.* 矿石

Example: Steam became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials.

5 orbit ['ɔ:bit] *n.* 轨道 *v.* 绕……轨道而行

Example: As a comet's orbit brings it closer to the Sun, first the coma grows, then two distinct tails usually form.

5 optimal ['ɒptɪməl] *adj.* 最佳的

Example: But far from being random, molt is controlled by strong evolutionary forces that have established an optimal time and duration.

5 notion ['nəʊʃən] *n.* 概念; 想法

Example: This may be one reason that many researchers have shied away from the notion of mind and consciousness in nonhuman animals.

5 mule [mju:l] *n.* 杂交动物

Example: It is more closely related to the mule deer of eastern Washington than to other types of deer.

5 mounds (mound [maʊnd]) *n.* 堤

Example: Most of these early mound builders were part of the Adena-Hopewell culture, which had its beginnings near the Ohio River and takes its name from sites in Ohio.

5 monuments (monument ['mɒnjəmənt]) *n.* 纪念碑

3 monumental [,mɒnjə'mentl] *adj.* 纪念碑的

Example: They could see the architectural monuments, sculptures, plays, and poems that were being rediscovered, but they could not actually hear ancient music—although they could read the writings of classical philosophers, poets, essayists, and music theorists that were becoming available in translation.

5 molded (mold [mɔld]) *n.* 模子 *vt.* 浇铸; 塑造

Example: Many of these bodies resembled the reproductive structures of common molds, single-celled animals, and various other microbial cells.

5 mobility [məʊ'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 灵活性

Example: Rapid industrialization and increased geographic mobility in the nineteenth century had special implications for women because these tended to magnify social distinctions.

5 millennia (millennium [mɪ'lenɪəm]) *n.* 千禧年, 一千年

Example: Once the soil has been removed by erosion, only the passage of centuries or millennia will enable new soil to form.

5 mature [mə'tjʊə] *v.* 成熟 *adj.* 成熟的

Example: Probably the most important environmental factor is temperature, for if the growing season is too short and temperatures are too low, tree shoots and buds cannot mature sufficiently to survive the winter months.

5 maritime ['mærɪtaɪm] *adj.* 海的

Example: The maritime life harvested by the women not only provided food, but also supplied more of the raw materials for making tools than did fish gathered by the men.

5 maple ['meɪpl] *n.* 枫; 枫木

Example: According to Einarsen, huckleberry and vine maple are examples of vegetation that may someday improve the nutrition of deer in the open areas of the Pacific Northwest.

5 magnesium [mæg'ni:zjəm] *n.* 镁

Example: The evolution of the photoflash was slow, flashbulbs, containing fine wire made of a metal, such as magnesium or aluminum, capable of being ignited in an atmosphere of pure oxygen at low pressure, were introduced only in the 1920's.

5 limbs (limb [lɪm]) *n.* 肢

Example: Archaeopteryx were animals about the size of a crow, with an archeosaurian type of skull, a long neck, a compact body balanced on a pair of strong hind limbs, and a long tail.

5 laden ['leɪdn] *adj.* 装满的

Example: The water was always laden with pebbles, gravel, and sand, known as glacial outwash, that was deposited as the flow slowed down.

5 invasion [ɪn'veɪʒən] *n.* 侵犯

Example: To take an extreme example, farmlands dominated by a single crop are so unstable that one year of bad weather or the invasion of a single pest can destroy the entire crop.

5 interstellar [ˌɪntə(ː)'stɛlə] *adj.* 星际的

Example: Helium has been found in old stars, in relatively young ones, in interstellar gas, and in the distant objects known as quasars.

5 interfere [ˌɪntə'fɪə] *v.* 妨碍; 抵触

Example: Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines.

5 intercity [ˌɪntə'sɪti] *adj.* 城市间的

Example: Not only did buses largely replace trams and trolleys in urban mass transit, they also opened up new avenues of intercity travel both to those Americans who could not afford cars and to those car owners who preferred to leave distance driving to others.

5 intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力

4 intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] *adj.* 聪明的

Example: Most researchers assume that the ability to perform and encode the dance is innate and shows no special intelligence.

5 integrated (integrate ['ɪntɪɡreɪt]) *v.* 使结合

Example: At that point in time, medical schools started to become more interested in having their curricula integrate nutritional concepts into the basic sciences.

5 intact [ɪn'tækt] *adj.* 完整的

Example: The illumination used, so-called soft x-rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases.

5 insulation [ˌɪnsjə'leɪʃən] *n.* 隔离; 孤立

Example: Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient icebox.

5 inscribed (inscribe [ɪn'skraɪb]) *v.* 刻

Example: It was not until the 1890's that archaeologists excavating in city-states well to the south of Nineveh found many thousands of tablets inscribed in Sumerian only.

5 incursions (incursion [ɪn'kɜːʃən]) *n.* 入侵

Example: The incursions of Indo-European tribes into Old Europe from the late fifth to the early third millennia B. C. caused a linguistic and cultural discontinuity.

5 incomes (income ['ɪnkəmə]) *n.* 收入

Example: The most appealing publishing investments were to be found in small books that had proven to be steady sellers, providing a reasonably reliable source of income for the publisher.

5 inclination [ˌɪnkliː'neɪʃən] *n.* 倾向

Example: Despite Andrew Jackson's inclination to be a strong President, Democrats as a rule believed in limited government.

5 incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] *n.* 动机

Example: The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies.

5 hemlock ['hemlək] *n.* 铁杉

Example: Even more shade-tolerant species of trees such as hemlock may remain badly suppressed beneath aggressive young alders.

5 hemispheres (hemisphere ['hemɪsfiə]) *n.* 大脑半球; 地球的半球

Example: The variation between the hemispheres corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities.

5 hawks (hawk [hɔ:k]) *n.* 鹰

Example: Hawks, falcons, and eagles prefer to hunt along ridge lines, where wind turbines can kill large numbers of migratory birds.

5 glowing (glow [gləʊ]) *v.* 发红光; 发热

Example: Viewed from outer space, auroras can be seen as dimly glowing belts wrapped around each of the Earth's magnetic poles.

5 genetically [dʒɪ'netɪkəlɪ] *adv.* 从遗传学角度

Example: In fact, throughout the animal kingdom, from sponges to certain types of worms, shellfish, and all vertebrates (creatures possessing a spinal column), there is evidence that transplants of cells or fragments of tissues into an animal are accepted only if they come from genetically compatible or closely related individuals.

5 fungal ['fju:ɡəl] *adj.* 真菌的

Example: As an example, plants make chemicals toxic to fungal and bacterial parasites, along with ones toxic to predatory animals (sometimes they are the same chemicals).

5 frozen ['frəʊzn] *adj.* 冰冻的

Example: As a result, its clouds, which are composed largely of frozen and liquid ammonia, have been whipped into alternating dark and bright bands that circle the planet at different speeds in different latitudes.

5 foul [faʊl] *v.* 弄脏 *adj.* 污秽的

Example: Offshore platforms may also lose oil, creating oil slicks that drift ashore and foul the beaches, harming the environment.

5 formidable [ˈfɔːmɪdəbl] *adj.* 强大的; 可怕的

Example: Hubbard's surge closed off Russell Fiord with a formidable ice dam, some 2,500 feet wide and up to 800 feet high, whose caged waters threatened the town of Yakutat to the south.

5 feasible [ˈfiːzəbl] *adj.* 可行的

Example: Buildings contribute to human life when they provide shelter, enrich space, complement their site, suit the climate, and are economically feasible.

5 exclusively [ɪkˈskluzɪvli] *adv.* 排外地

Example: The Ediacara fossil formation, which contains the oldest known animal fossils, consists exclusively of soft-bodied forms.

5 exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] *v.* 交换; 交易

Example: With only an apprentice as an assistant, the rural artisan provided the neighborhood with common goods from furniture to shoes to farm equipment in exchange for cash or for "goods in kind" from the customer's field, pasture, or dairy.

5 ethology [iːˈθɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 动物行为学

4 ethological [ˌiːθəˈlədʒɪkəl] *adj.* 动物行为学的

Example: Ethology is concerned with the study of adaptive, or survival, value of behavior and its evolutionary history.

5 epoch [ˈiːpɒk] *n.* 新纪元; 时代

Example: An important controversy centering on the question of human effects on prehistoric wildlife concerns the sudden disappearance of so many species of large animals at or near the end of the Pleistocene epoch.

5 enthusiastic [ɪnˌθjuːzɪˈæstɪk] *adj.* 狂热的

4 enthusiasm [ɪnˈθjuːzɪzəm] *n.* 狂热

Example: Newspaper publishers in the United States have long been enthusiastic users and distributors of weather maps.

5 endless [ˈendlɪs] *adj.* 不停的

Example: Some visitors from the east coast were dismayed at the endless urban sprawl and dismissed Los Angeles as a mere collection of suburbs in search of a city.

5 dull [dʌl] *adj.* 黯淡的; 枯燥无味的 *v.* 变迟钝; 减少

Example: However, after 1885, with the high gloss of the experiment dulled, it became clear that the residents of Pullman had honest grievances about the overcharging of rent and other services.

5 drastically [ˈdræstɪkli] *adv.* 大大地

Example: Their uplift was completed some 289 million years ago, and they have been drastically eroded ever since.

5 dozen [ˈdʌzn] *n.* 打; 十二个

Example: Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the

“uppers” of shoes, which were bound to the soles by wage-earning journeymen shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously journeymen would have made the enure shoe.

5 disseminated (disseminate [dɪ'semɪneɪt]) v. 散播

Example: Hollywood not only supplied jobs; it disseminated an image of the good life in Southern California on screens all across the nation.

5 diminished (diminish [dɪ'mɪnɪʃ]) v. 减少

Example: During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity, and desertification results.

5 deterioration [dɪ,tɪərɪə'reɪʃən] n. 恶化

Example: In areas where considerable soil still remains, though, a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible to reverse the present deterioration of the surface.

5 descendants (descendant [dɪ'send(ə)nt]) n. 后代

Example: At one time, the animals present in these fossil beds were assigned to various modern animal groups, but most paleontologists now agree that all Tommotian fossils represent unique body forms that arose in the early Cambrian period and disappeared before the end of the period, leaving no descendants in modern animal groups.

5 crabs (crab [kræb]) n. 螃蟹

Example: A well-known Burgess Shale animal called *Sidneyia* is a representative of a previously unknown group of arthropods (a category of animals that includes insects, spiders, mites, and crabs).

5 council ['kaʊnsɪl] n. 政务会, 理事会

Example: In November of 1903 the city council of Seattle adopted the Olmsted Report, and it automatically became the master plan for the city's park system.

5 convince [kən'veɪns] v. 使相信

Example: Few farmers are convinced that the aquifer will eventually run dry.

5 convenient [kən'veɪnjənt] adj. 方便的

3 convenience [kən'veɪnjəns] n. 方便

Example: They had wonderfully convenient features that made them superior to the cultivated eastern grasses.

5 contraction [kən'trækjən] n. 收缩

Example: The contraction of facial muscles both influences the internal emotional state and reflects it.

5 complained (complain [kəm'pleɪn]) v. 抱怨

Example: One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about “obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines.”

5 compensation [ˌkɒmpen'seɪʃən] n. 补偿

5 compensate ['kɒmpəseɪt] v. 补偿

Example: They were compensation for the loss of an overseas supplier.

5 commonplace ['kɒmənpleɪs] *adj.* 平凡的

Example: In the years leading up to the First World War, the realist tradition in the United States was given new life within the ranks of the so-called Ashcan School, a term that loosely describes a group of artists in New York who favored, as the name implies, commonplace subjects, even ones that emphasized the seedy aspects of daily life.

5 commodities (commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ]) *n.* 物品; 商品

Example: Advertising was generally confined to the back pages and simply listed commodities received by local stores.

5 combustible [kəm'bʌstəbl] *adj.* 可燃的

4 combustion [kəm'bʌstʃən] *n.* 燃烧

Example: When the air had become saturated, no additional amounts of phlogiston could leave the combustible substance, and the burning would stop.

5 cohesive [kəʊ'hiːsɪv] *adj.* 黏着的

5 cohesion [kəʊ'hiːʒən] *n.* 结合

Example: The cohesive political and social organization of the Anasazi made it almost impossible for other groups to conquer them.

5 centralized (centralize ['sentrəlaɪz]) *v.* 把……集中于中央

Example: This new form of manufacturing depended on the movement of goods to distant locations and a centralized source of laborers.

5 cemented (cement [sɪ'ment]) *n.* 水泥 *v.* 接合

Example: This is because the gaps among the original grains are often not totally plugged with cementing chemicals; also, parts of the original grains may become dissolved by percolating groundwater, either while consolidation is taking place or at any time afterwards.

5 buds (bud [bʌd]) *n.* 花蕾

Example: Rich in symbolic overtones, the beautifully painted objects carry additional meanings: butterflies or fallen buds suggest the impermanence of life, a bird's nest with eggs means fertility, and so on.

5 broadsides (broadside ['brɔːdsaɪd]) *n.* 舷侧

Example: In addition to broadsides, books and pamphlets, consisting mainly of political tracts, catechisms, primers, and chapbooks were relatively inexpensive to print and to buy.

5 brilliance ['brɪljəns] *n.* 光辉

Example: Now, scientists have data from satellites and ground-based observations from which we know that the aurora brilliance is an immense electrical discharge similar to that occurring in a neon sign.

5 botanical [bɒ'tænɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 植物学的

4 botanists (botanist ['bɒtənɪst]) *n.* 植物学家

Example: In eighteenth-century colonial America, flowers and fruit were typically the province of the botanical artist interested in scientific illustration rather than being the subjects of fine art.

5 biotic [baɪ'ɒtɪk] *adj.* 生物的

Example: As a consequence, they are perhaps the best group of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution.

5 assigned (assign [ə'saɪn]) *v.* 分派; 分配

Example: While animal fossils from before the Cambrian explosion have no modern descendants, many animals that evolved during the Cambrian explosion can be assigned to modern groups.

5 archaic [ɑ:'keɪk] *adj.* 古代的

Example: By the end of the Archaic era, people in eastern North America had domesticated certain native plants, including sunflowers; weeds called goosefoot, sumpweed, or marsh elder; and squash or gourds of some kind.

5 arbitrary [ˈɑ:bitrəri] *adj.* 任性的, 专制的

Example: The general form of applied-art objects is limited by some arbitrary decision that is not determined by the laws of physics.

5 alien [ˈeɪljən] *n.* 外国人; 外星人

Example: An alien exploring Earth would probably give priority to the planet's dominants, most distinctive feature—the ocean.

5 accomplished (accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]) *v.* 实现; 完成

Example: Desertification is accomplished primarily through the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation and the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water.

4 worms (worm [wɜ:m]) *n.* 蠕虫

Example: Organisms that lack hard parts, such as worms and jellyfish, have left a meager geologic record.

4 worded (word [wɜ:d]) *v.* 用言词表达

Example: Surveys can be indispensable sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

4 woolly [ˈwɒli] *adj.* 羊毛制的

Example: The thick, woolly fleece of the domestic sheep is its distinguishing feature and the source of much of its economic importance.

4 wondered (wonder [ˈwʌndə]) *v.* 想知道; 惊奇

Example: They learned about the power of ancient music to move the listener and wondered why modern music did not have the same effect.

4 withdrawal [wɪð'drɔ:əl] *n.* 收回; 撤退

Example: Far from advocating a withdrawal from American culture, as did some of his contemporaries, Locke recommended a cultural pluralism through which artists could enrich the culture of America.

4 weeds (weed [wi:d]) *n.* 野草

Example: Many of the strongly opportunistic plants are the common weeds of fields and gardens.

4 wedging (wedge [wedʒ]) v. 楔入 n. 楔子

Example: The dominant salt in Death Valley is halite, or sodium chloride, but other salts, mostly carbonates and sulfates, also cause prying and wedging, as does ordinary ice.

4 vivid ['vɪvɪd] adj. 生动的

Example: They concentrated on the play of light over objects, people, and nature, breaking up seemingly solid surfaces, stressing vivid contrast between colors in sunlight and shade, and depiction reflected light in all of its possibilities.

4 Vancouver [væn'ku:və] n. 温哥华

Example: Later on in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Fort Vancouver became the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, deer populations continued to fluctuate.

4 upcoming ['ʌp,kʌmɪŋ] adj. 即将来临的

Example: In the face of the upcoming water supply crisis, a number of grandiose schemes have been developed to transport vast quantities of water by canal or pipeline from the Mississippi, the Missouri, or the Arkansas rivers.

4 transparent [træns'peərənt] adj. 透明的; 显然的

Example: They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduces drag.

4 tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] v. 容忍

3 tolerance ['tɒlərəns] n. 宽容; 容限

Example: A complex climax community, such as a temperate forest, will tolerate considerable damage from weather of pests.

本天乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后, 请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意: 只写下第一反应, 不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

attachment	prairie	pond	pile
career	calculated	depleted	penicillin
slip	promise	accustomed	vehicles
unity	advertisements	botanists	biotic
assigned	archaic	homestead	greedy
instinct	orbit	spectacular	diminished
combustion	herbs	gulls	imagine
prime	convenience	directional	butter
interstellar	exterior	abstract	witnessed
imaginary	hollow	spinal	palace
ore	patches	enthusiastic	backbone
repeated	temporarily	calcium	enterprise
precious	context	ward	protein
hawks	glowing	biographies	target
stimulus	withdrawal	weeds	squash
prolific	battle	solo	admired
woven	attached	ornamental	odd
penetrate	pack	oxides	laser
kettle	intervals	convenient	advertising
tactics	synthetic	array	antibiotics
affection	solve	switch	fingerboard
devote	determination	alpine	flour
bit	railway	quilts	resolve
presumably	worded	arbitrary	basalt
assert	controversial	trance	trampling
silica	deciphered	cured	ranching
alien	accomplished	military	directed
pronounced	securing	observe	ignored
humorous	disturbance	segments	worms
informed	clusters	genetically	fungus
collision	imposed	election	overall
fold	epoch	precipitation	implements
monumental	secrete	rhythm	inscribed
wedging	parallel	eruptions	coral
refused	complained	denser	frighten
foster	mobility	pebbles	frozen
foul	endless	dull	drastically
senate	capture	formidable	feasible

exclusively	illumination	elliptical	ease
droplets	domesticated	intercity	intelligence
cliff	incursions	cemented	buds
pump	fantasy	external	maritime
maple	deterioration	descendants	relevant
reasonable	experts	deliberate	cargo
distort	sulfuric	struck	mature
elsewhere	committee	incubate	compression
scores	homesteaders	granted	fund
realm	thrust	incubators	telescope
profound	insulation	tunnels	pales
optimal	controversy	humidity	analogy
compensation	defend	curved	cord
millennia	combustible	exchange	metropolitan
molded	ornament	exploit	brilliance
botanical	rail	putrefying	autonomous
crabs	council	statistic	sponsored
domestication	seldom	simplified	violent
disseminated	attentive	cohesion	blown
steadily	confusing	automatically	postage
gray	dozen	extensively	scattered
flask	evergreen	tremendous	bombard
proponents	contraction	erect	phonograph
silent	shelves	separation	compressed
fins	aristocracy	instinctive	poetry
pipeline	disturb	mysterious	surpassed
sulfur	interfere	vase	trolleys
tannins	unit	intelligent	gravel
float	hemispheres	beach	aristocrats
substitute	incised	sandy	resolution
broadsides	thoroughly	temporary	woolly
convince	magnesium	limbs	laden
invasion	centralized	tribal	notion
mule	mounds	vivid	Vancouver
upcoming	transparent	tolerate	calculations
bureau	intact	peripheral	enthusiasm
calendar	ethological	alkali	primal
meteoric	imagination	span	slabs
gravitational	incentive	hemlock	satiric
integrated	translucent	tongue	ranchers
commonplace	linen	leisure	elected
displace	ethology	tectonics	systematic

swept	presentation	patchy	monuments
observers	neutral	mystery	scratches
deficiency	thread	tendency	incomes
commodities	wondered	closet	carpenters
equivalent	cohesive	workshops	vulnerable
solitary	obstacle	compensate	criterion
confusion	marble	liters	inclination
undisturbed	backup	periphery	disgust
depletion	tolerance		

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候, 请再巩固一下单词的意思, 并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

attachment [ə'tætʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 附属	prairie ['preəri] <i>n.</i> 牧场
pond [pɒnd] <i>n.</i> 池塘	pile [paɪl] <i>v.</i> 堆积
career [kə'riə] <i>n.</i> 事业	calculated (calculate ['kælkjuleɪt]) <i>v.</i> 计算
depleted (deplete [dɪ'pli:t]) <i>v.</i> 耗尽	penicillin [ˌpenɪ'sɪlɪn] <i>n.</i> 盘尼西林, 青霉素
slip [slɪp] <i>v.</i> 滑倒	promise ['prɒmɪs] <i>v.</i> 保证
accustomed (accustom [ə'kʌstəm]) <i>v.</i> 使习惯于	vehicles (vehicle ['vi:kl]) <i>n.</i> 交通工具
unity ['ju:nɪti] <i>n.</i> 结合	advertisements (advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt]) <i>n.</i> 广告
botanists (botanist ['bɒtənɪst]) <i>n.</i> 植物学家	biotic [baɪ'ɒtɪk] <i>adj.</i> 生物的
assigned (assign [ə'sam]) <i>v.</i> 分派; 分配	archaic [ɑ:'keɪk] <i>adj.</i> 古代的
homestead ['həʊmsted] <i>n.</i> 家园	greedy ['gri:di] <i>adj.</i> 贪婪的
instinct ['ɪnstɪŋkt] <i>n.</i> 本能	orbit ['ɔ:bit] <i>n.</i> 轨道 <i>v.</i> 绕……轨道而行
spectacular [spek'tækjʊlə] <i>n.</i> 奇观 <i>adj.</i> 壮观的	diminished (diminish [dɪ'mɪnɪʃ]) <i>v.</i> 减少
combustion [kəm'bʌstʃən] <i>n.</i> 燃烧	herbs (herb [hɜ:b]) <i>n.</i> 药草
gulls (gull [gʌl]) <i>n.</i> 海鸥	imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] <i>v.</i> 想象
prime [praɪm] <i>adj.</i> 最初的	convenience [kən'vi:njəns] <i>n.</i> 方便
directional [dɪ'rekʃənəl] <i>adj.</i> 方向的	butter ['bʌtə] <i>n.</i> 奶油
interstellar [ˌɪntə(:)'stelə] <i>adj.</i> 星际的	exterior [ɪk'stɪəriə] <i>n.</i> 外部
abstract ['æbstrækt] <i>n.</i> 梗概; 摘要 <i>adj.</i> 抽象的	witnessed (witness ['wɪtnɪs]) <i>v.</i> 目击 <i>n.</i> 证人
imaginary [ɪ'mædʒɪnəri] <i>adj.</i> 想象中的	hollow ['hɒləʊ] <i>n.</i> 洞
spinal ['spɑml] <i>adj.</i> 脊椎的	palace ['pælɪs] <i>n.</i> 宫殿
ore [ɔ:(r)] <i>n.</i> 矿石	patches (patch [pætʃ]) <i>n.</i> 补丁; 小块土地
enthusiastic [ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 狂热的	backbone ['bækbəʊn] <i>n.</i> 脊椎; 骨干
repeated (repeat [ri'pi:t]) <i>v.</i> 重复	temporarily ['tempərəri:li] <i>adv.</i> 暂时地, 临时地
calcium ['kælsɪəm] <i>n.</i> 钙	enterprise ['entəpraɪz] <i>n.</i> 企业
precious ['preʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 宝贵的	context ['kɒntekst] <i>n.</i> 上下文
ward [wɔ:d] <i>v.</i> 守护	protein ['prəʊtɪ:n] <i>n.</i> 蛋白质
hawks (hawk [hɔ:k]) <i>n.</i> 鹰	glowing (glow [gləʊ]) <i>v.</i> 发红光; 发热
biographies (biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi]) <i>n.</i> 传记	target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] <i>n.</i> 目标
stimulus ['stɪmjʊləs] <i>n.</i> 刺激	withdrawal [wɪð'drɔ:əl] <i>n.</i> 收回; 撤退
weeds (weed [wi:d]) <i>n.</i> 野草	squash [skwɒʃ] <i>n.</i> 南瓜
prolific [prə'ɪlfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 多产的	battle ['bætl] <i>n.</i> 战斗 <i>v.</i> 作战
solo ['səʊləʊ] <i>adj.</i> 独奏的; 单独的	admired (admire [əd'maɪə]) <i>v.</i> 钦佩
woven (weave [wi:v]) <i>v.</i> 编织 (weave的过去分词)	attached (attach [ə'tætʃ]) <i>v.</i> 贴上; 使附属
ornamental [ˌɔ:nə'mentl] <i>adj.</i> 装饰性的	odd [ɒd] <i>adj.</i> 奇数的; 古怪的
penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] <i>v.</i> 穿透	pack [pæk] <i>n.</i> 包
oxides (oxide ['ɒksaɪd]) <i>n.</i> 氧化物	laser ['leɪzə] <i>n.</i> 激光
kettle ['ketl] <i>n.</i> 茶壶	intervals (interval ['ɪntəvəl]) <i>n.</i> 间隔
convenient [kən'vi:njənt] <i>adj.</i> 方便的	advertising (advertise ['ædvətəɪz]) <i>v.</i> 做广告

tactics (tactic ['tæktɪk]) <i>n.</i> 策略	synthetic [sɪn'tetɪk] <i>adj.</i> 合成的
array [ə'reɪ] <i>n.</i> 军队; 编队	antibiotics (antibiotic [ˌæntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk]) <i>n.</i> 抗生素
affection [ə'fekʃən] <i>n.</i> 感情; 影响	solve [sɒlv] <i>v.</i> 解决
switch [swɪtʃ] <i>v.</i> 转换	fingerboard ['fɪŋgəbɔ:d] <i>n.</i> 键盘
devote [drɪ'vəʊt] <i>v.</i> 献身于	determination [dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 决心
alpine ['ælpam] <i>adj.</i> 高山的	flour ['flaʊə] <i>n.</i> 面粉
bit [bɪt] <i>n.</i> 少量	railway ['reɪlweɪ] <i>n.</i> 铁路
quilts (quilt [kwɪlt]) <i>n.</i> 棉被 <i>v.</i> 制成棉被	resolve [rɪ'sɒlv] <i>v.</i> 解决
presumably [prɪ'zju:məbəli] <i>adv.</i> 大概	worded (word [wɜ:d]) <i>v.</i> 用言词表达
arbitrary ['ɑ:bɪtrəri] <i>adj.</i> 任性的, 专制的	basalt ['bæsɔ:lt] <i>n.</i> 玄武岩
assert [ə'sɜ:t] <i>v.</i> 声称; 断言	controversial [ˌkɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 争论的
trance [tra:ns] <i>n.</i> 恍惚	trampling (trample ['træmpl]) <i>v.</i> 践踏
silica ['sɪlɪkə] <i>n.</i> 硅石	deciphered (decipher [dɪ'saɪfə]) <i>v.</i> 译解
cured (cure [kjʊə]) <i>v.</i> 治愈; 加工处理	ranching (ranch [ræntʃ]) <i>v.</i> 经营牧场
alien ['eɪljən] <i>n.</i> 外国人; 外星人	accomplished (accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]) <i>v.</i> 实现; 完成
military ['mɪlɪtəri] <i>n.</i> 军队 <i>adj.</i> 军事的	directed (direct [dɪ'rekt]) <i>v.</i> 指挥
pronounced (pronounce [prə'naʊns]) <i>v.</i> 发音	securing (secure [sɪ'kjʊə]) <i>v.</i> 使安全; 掩护 <i>adj.</i> 安全的; 可靠的
observe [əb'zɜ:v] <i>v.</i> 观察; 遵守	ignored (ignore [ɪg'nɔ:z]) <i>v.</i> 忽视; 不顾
humorous ['hju:mərəs] <i>adj.</i> 幽默感的	disturbance [dɪs'tɜ:bəns] <i>n.</i> 扰乱
segments (segment ['segmənt]) <i>n.</i> 部分; 断片	worms (worm [wɜ:m]) <i>n.</i> 蠕虫
informed (inform [ɪn'fɔ:m]) <i>v.</i> 通知	clusters (cluster ['klʌstə]) <i>n.</i> 串; 丛
genetically [dʒɪ'netɪkəli] <i>adv.</i> 从遗传学角度	fungal ['fju:ɡəl] <i>adj.</i> 真菌的
collision [kə'lɪʒən] <i>n.</i> 碰撞	imposed (impose [ɪm'pəʊz]) <i>v.</i> 把……强加于
election [ɪ'lekʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 选举	overall ['əʊvəɔ:l] <i>adj.</i> 总的
fold [fəʊld] <i>n.</i> 折叠 <i>v.</i> 折叠	epoch [ɪ'pɒk] <i>n.</i> 新纪元; 时代
precipitation [prɪ,sɪpɪ'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 降雨量	implements (implement ['ɪmplɪmənt]) <i>n.</i> 工具 <i>v.</i> 实现
monumental [ˌmɒnjʊ'mentl] <i>adj.</i> 纪念碑的	secrete [sɪ'kri:t] <i>v.</i> 隐藏
rhythm ['rɪðəm] <i>n.</i> 旋律	inscribed (inscribe [ɪn'skraɪb]) <i>v.</i> 刻
wedging (wedge [wedʒ]) <i>v.</i> 楔入 <i>n.</i> 楔子	parallel ['pærəlel] <i>n.</i> 平行; 相匹敌之物 <i>v.</i> 与……平行; 与……相同
eruptions (eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃən]) <i>n.</i> 爆发	coral ['kɒrəl] <i>n.</i> 珊瑚
refused (refuse [rɪ'fju:z]) <i>v.</i> 拒绝	complained (complain [kəm'pleɪn]) <i>v.</i> 抱怨
denser (dense [dens]) <i>adj.</i> 密集的	frighten ['fraɪtn] <i>v.</i> 使害怕
foster ['fɒstə] <i>v.</i> 养育	mobility [məʊ'bɪləti] <i>n.</i> 灵活性
pebbles (pebble ['pebl]) <i>n.</i> 小圆石	frozen ['frəʊzn] <i>adj.</i> 冰冻的
foul [faʊl] <i>v.</i> 弄脏 <i>adj.</i> 污秽的	endless ['endlɪs] <i>adj.</i> 不停的
dull [dʌl] <i>adj.</i> 黯淡的; 枯燥无味的 <i>v.</i> 变迟钝; 减少	drastically ['dræstɪklɪ] <i>adv.</i> 大大地
senate ['senɪt] <i>n.</i> 参议院	capture ['kæptʃə] <i>v.</i> 捕获 <i>n.</i> 捕获之物
formidable ['fɔ:mdɪəbl] <i>adj.</i> 强大的; 可怕的	feasible ['fi:zəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可行的
exclusively [ɪk'sklu:sɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 排外地	illumination [ɪ,lju:mɪ'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 照明

elliptical [r'liptkəl] <i>adj.</i> 椭圆的	ease [i:z] <i>v.</i> 放松
droplets (droplet ['drɒplɪt]) <i>n.</i> 小滴	domesticated (domesticate [də'mestikeɪt]) <i>v.</i> 驯养
intercity [ɪntə'sɪti] <i>adj.</i> 城市间的	intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] <i>n.</i> 智力
cliff [klɪf] <i>n.</i> 悬崖	incursions (incursion [ɪn'kɜ:ʃən]) <i>n.</i> 入侵
cemented (cement [sɪ'ment]) <i>n.</i> 水泥 <i>v.</i> 接合	buds (bud [bʌd]) <i>n.</i> 花蕾
pump [pʌmp] <i>n.</i> 泵 <i>v.</i> 泵水	fantasy ['fæntəsi] <i>n.</i> 幻想
external [ɪk'stɜ:nl] <i>adj.</i> 外部的	maritime ['mærɪtaɪm] <i>adj.</i> 海的
maple ['meɪpl] <i>n.</i> 枫; 枫木	deterioration [dɪ,tɪəriə'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 恶化
descendants (descendant [dɪ'send(ə)nt]) <i>n.</i> 后代	relevant ['relɪvənt] <i>adj.</i> 有关的
reasonable ['ri:znəbl] <i>adj.</i> 合理的	experts (expert ['ekspɜ:t]) <i>n.</i> 专家
deliberate [dɪ'libəreɪt] <i>adj.</i> 深思熟虑的	cargo ['kɑ:gəʊ] <i>n.</i> 货物
distort [dɪs'tɔ:t] <i>v.</i> 歪曲	sulfuric [sʌl'fjʊ:rɪk] <i>adj.</i> 硫的
struck (strike [straɪk]) <i>v.</i> 攻击; 罢工 <i>n.</i> 攻击; 罢工	mature [mə'tjʊə] <i>v.</i> 成熟 <i>adj.</i> 成熟的
elsewhere ['els'(h)weə] <i>adv.</i> 在别处	committee [kə'mɪti] <i>n.</i> 委员会
incubate ['ɪnkjʊbeɪt] <i>v.</i> 孵卵	compression [kəm'preʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 压缩
scores (score [skɔ:z]) <i>n.</i> 得分; 成绩; 二十 <i>v.</i> 使得分	homesteaders (homesteader ['həʊmstedə]) <i>n.</i> 农场所有权人
granted (grant [grɑ:nt]) <i>v.</i> 允许; 授予	fund [fʌnd] <i>n.</i> 资金 <i>v.</i> 拨款
realm [reɪlm] <i>n.</i> 领域	thrust [θrʌst] <i>n.</i> 推动力 <i>v.</i> 插入
incubators (incubator ['ɪnkjʊbeɪtə]) <i>n.</i> 孵卵器	telescope ['telɪskəʊp] <i>n.</i> 望远镜
profound [prə'faʊnd] <i>adj.</i> 极深的	insulation [ɪn'sju'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 隔离; 孤立
tunnels (tunnel ['tʌnl]) <i>n.</i> 隧道 <i>v.</i> 挖	pales (pale [peɪl]) <i>v.</i> 使黯淡; 相形见绌 <i>adj.</i> 苍白的
optimal ['ɒptɪmə] <i>adj.</i> 最佳的	controversy ['kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ] <i>n.</i> 辩论
humidity [hju:'mɪdɪti] <i>n.</i> 湿度	analogy [ə'nælədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 类似
compensation [kɒmpen'seɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 补偿	defend [dɪ'fend] <i>v.</i> 防卫
curved (curve [kɜ:v]) <i>v.</i> 使弯曲	cord [kɔ:d] <i>n.</i> 绳
millennia (millennium [mɪ'lenɪəm]) <i>n.</i> 千禧年, 一千年	combustible [kəm'bʌstəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可燃的
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] <i>v.</i> 交换; 交易	metropolitan [,metrə'pɒlɪtən] <i>adj.</i> 大都市的
molded (mold [mɔ:ld]) <i>n.</i> 模子 <i>v.</i> 浇铸; 塑造	ornament ['ɔ:nəmənt] <i>n.</i> 装饰
exploit [ɪks'plɔɪt] <i>v.</i> 开采	brilliance ['brɪljəns] <i>n.</i> 光辉
botanical [bɔ'tænɪk(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 植物学的	rail [reɪl] <i>n.</i> 铁轨
putrefying (putrefy ['pjʊ:trɪfaɪ]) <i>v.</i> 化脓	autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs] <i>adj.</i> 自治的
crabs (crab [kræb]) <i>n.</i> 螃蟹	council ['kaʊnsɪl] <i>n.</i> 政务会, 理事会
statistic [stə'tɪstɪk] <i>n.</i> 统计量; 统计数值 <i>adj.</i> 统计的	sponsored (sponsor ['spɒnsə]) <i>n.</i> 发起者 <i>v.</i> 发起
domestication [dəʊ'mestikeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 驯养	seldom ['seldəm] <i>adv.</i> 很少
simplified (simplify ['sɪmplɪfaɪ]) <i>v.</i> 精简	violent ['vaɪələnt] <i>adj.</i> 猛烈的
disseminated (disseminate [dɪ'semɪneɪt]) <i>v.</i> 散播	attentive [ə'tentɪv] <i>adj.</i> 注意的
cohesion [kəʊ'hɪʒən] <i>n.</i> 结合	blown (blow [bləʊ]) <i>v.</i> 刮 (blow的过去分词)
steadily ['stedɪli] <i>adv.</i> 稳定地	confusing (confuse [kən'fju:z]) <i>v.</i> 使糊涂
automatically [ɔ:tə'mætɪklɪ] <i>adv.</i> 自动地	postage ['pəʊstɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 邮资
gray [greɪ] <i>n.</i> 灰色	dozen ['dʌzn] <i>n.</i> 打; 十二个

extensively [ɪk'stensɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 广泛地	scattered (scatter ['skætə]) <i>v.</i> 使消散
flask [flɑːsk] <i>n.</i> 细颈瓶	evergreen ['evəɡriːn] <i>adj.</i> 常绿的
tremendous [tri'mendəs] <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	bombard ['bɒmbɑːd] <i>v.</i> 炮击
proponents (proponent [prə'pɒnənt]) <i>n.</i> 支持者	contraction [kən'trækʃən] <i>n.</i> 收缩
erect [ɪ'rekt] <i>v.</i> 使竖立	phonograph ['fəʊnɒɡrɑːf] <i>n.</i> 留声机
silent ['saɪlənt] <i>adj.</i> 沉默的 <i>n.</i> 无声电影	shelves (shelve [ʃelv]) <i>n.</i> 架子 <i>v.</i> 放置架子上
separation [,sepə'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 分离	compressed (compress [kəm'pres]) <i>v.</i> 压缩
fins (fin [fɪn]) <i>n.</i> 鳍	aristocracy [,æris'tɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> 贵族; 上层社会
instinctive [ɪn'stɪŋktɪv] <i>adj.</i> 本能的	poetry ['pəʊtri] <i>n.</i> 诗
pipeline ['paɪp,lain] <i>n.</i> 管道	disturb [dɪs'tɜːb] <i>v.</i> 打扰
mysterious [mɪs'tɪəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 神秘的	surpassed (surpass [sɜː'pɑːs]) <i>v.</i> 超越
sulfur ['sʌlfə] <i>n.</i> 硫	interfere [,ɪntə'fɪə] <i>v.</i> 妨碍; 抵触
vase [vɑːz] <i>n.</i> 花瓶	trolleys (trolley ['trɒli]) <i>n.</i> 电车
tannins (tannin ['tænɪn]) <i>n.</i> 丹宁酸	unit ['juːnɪt] <i>n.</i> 单位
intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] <i>adj.</i> 聪明的	gravel ['grævəl] <i>n.</i> 砂砾
float [fləʊt] <i>v.</i> 飘浮	hemispheres (hemisphere ['hemɪsfiə]) <i>n.</i> 大脑半球; 地球的半球
beach [bi:tʃ] <i>n.</i> 海滩	aristocrats (aristocrat ['æristəkræt]) <i>n.</i> 贵族; 持贵族观点的人
substitute ['sʌbstɪtjuːt] <i>v.</i> 代替 <i>n.</i> 代理; 代理人	incised (incise [ɪn'saɪz]) <i>v.</i> 切割
sandy ['sændɪ] <i>adj.</i> 含沙的	resolution [,rezə'ljʊːʃən] <i>n.</i> 决心
broadships (broadside ['brɔːdsaɪd]) <i>n.</i> 舷侧	thoroughly ['θɒrəli] <i>adv.</i> 彻底地
temporary ['tempərəri] <i>adj.</i> 暂时的 <i>n.</i> 临时工	woolly ['wʊli] <i>adj.</i> 羊毛制的
convince [kən'vɪns] <i>v.</i> 使相信	magnesium [mæg'niːzjəm] <i>n.</i> 镁
limbs (limb [lɪm]) <i>n.</i> 肢	laden ['leɪdn] <i>adj.</i> 装满的
invasion [ɪn'veɪʒən] <i>n.</i> 侵犯	centralized (centralize ['sentrəlaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 把……集中于中央
tribal ['trɪbəl] <i>adj.</i> 部落的	notion ['nəʊʃən] <i>n.</i> 概念; 想法
mule [mjʊːl] <i>n.</i> 杂交动物	mounds (mound [maʊnd]) <i>n.</i> 堤
vivid ['vɪvɪd] <i>adj.</i> 生动的	Vancouver [væn'kuːvə] <i>n.</i> 温哥华
upcoming ['ʌp,kʌmɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 即将来临的	transparent [træns'peərənt] <i>adj.</i> 透明的; 显然的
tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] <i>v.</i> 容忍	calculations (calculation [,kælkjə'leɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 计算
bureau ['bjʊərəʊ] <i>n.</i> 局	intact [ɪn'tækt] <i>adj.</i> 完整的
peripheral [pə'rɪfərəl] <i>adj.</i> 周边的	enthusiasm [ɪn'θjuːzɪæzəm] <i>n.</i> 狂热
calendar ['kælɪndə] <i>n.</i> 日历; 时间表	ethological [iːθə'lɒdʒɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 动物行为学的
alkali ['ælkəlaɪ] <i>n.</i> 碱	primal ['praɪmə] <i>adj.</i> 原始的
meteoric [,miːtri'ɒrɪk] <i>adj.</i> 流星的	imagination [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 想象力
span [spæn] <i>n.</i> 跨度 <i>v.</i> 横跨	slabs (slab [slæb]) <i>n.</i> 平板
gravitational [,grævə'teɪʃənəl] <i>adj.</i> 重力的	incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] <i>n.</i> 动机
hemlock ['hemlɒk] <i>n.</i> 铁杉	satiric [sə'tɪrɪk] <i>adj.</i> 讽刺的
integrated (integrate ['ɪntɪɡreɪt]) <i>v.</i> 使结合	translucent [trænz'ljʊːsnt] <i>adj.</i> 半透明的
tongue [tʌŋ] <i>n.</i> 舌	ranchers (rancher ['ræntʃə]) <i>n.</i> 牧场工人

commonplace ['kɒmənpleɪs] <i>adj.</i> 平凡的	linen ['lɪnɪn] <i>n.</i> 亚麻布 <i>adj.</i> 亚麻的
leisure ['leɪʒə] <i>n.</i> 空闲	elected (elect [ɪ'lekt]) <i>v.</i> 选举
displace [dɪs'pleɪs] <i>v.</i> 取代	ethology [i:'θɒlədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 动物行为学
tectonics [tek'tɒnɪks] <i>n.</i> 筑造学	systematic [,sɪstɪ'mætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 有系统的
swept (sweep [swi:p]) <i>v.</i> 扫 (sweep的过去式)	presentation [,prezən'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 介绍; 演讲
patchy ['pætʃɪ] <i>adj.</i> 不调和的	monuments (monument ['mɒnjəmənt]) <i>n.</i> 纪念碑
observers (observer [əb'zɜ:və]) <i>n.</i> 观察者	neutral ['nju:trəl] <i>adj.</i> 中立的
mystery ['mɪstəri] <i>n.</i> 神秘的事物	scratches (scratch [skrætʃ]) <i>n.</i> 抓痕
deficiency [dɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 缺乏	thread [θred] <i>n.</i> 线
tendency ['tendənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 倾向	incomes (income ['ɪnkəm]) <i>n.</i> 收入
commodities (commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ]) <i>n.</i> 物品; 商品	wondered (wonder ['wʌndə]) <i>v.</i> 想知道; 惊奇
closet ['kloʊzɪt] <i>n.</i> 壁橱	carpenters (carpenter ['kɑ:pɪntə]) <i>n.</i> 木匠
equivalent [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] <i>n.</i> 同等物	cohesive [kəʊ'hi:sɪv] <i>adj.</i> 黏着的
workshops (workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp]) <i>n.</i> 车间, 工场; 研讨会	vulnerable ['vʌlnərəb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 易受伤害的
solitary ['sɒlɪtəri] <i>adj.</i> 单独的; 隐居的	obstacle ['ɒbstəkl] <i>n.</i> 障碍
compensate ['kɒmpənsət] <i>v.</i> 补偿	criterion [kraɪ'tɪəriən] <i>n.</i> 标准
confusion [kən'fju:ʒən] <i>n.</i> 混乱	marble ['mɑ:bl] <i>n.</i> 大理石
liters (liter ['li:tə]) <i>n.</i> 公升	inclination [,ɪnklɪ'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 倾向
undisturbed [ˌʌndɪs'tɜ:bd] <i>adj.</i> 没受到干扰的	backup ['bækʌp] <i>n.</i> 备用物
periphery [pə'rɪfəri] <i>n.</i> 外围	disgust [dɪs'gʌst] <i>v.</i> 厌恶
depletion [dɪ'pli:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 消耗	tolerance ['tɒlərəns] <i>n.</i> 宽容; 容限

List 6 第六天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

thoughtful	territory
supreme	supplanted
summit	stoneware
starvation	solemn
sole	silt
rudimentary	rotates
replenish	rear
prone	prestige
practitioners	obsidian
notwithstanding	navigation
metabolism	Mesopotamian
merchandise	meaningful
lumber	locomotion
invade	inferior
immense	hazard
facilitate	experimentation
dynamic	descent
counterparts	celebrated
adept	yields
vigorous	triple
tobacco	synthesize
suffered	strive
strategy	spectacles
slices	shades
sensory	scope
refined	pursue
prolonged	pregnant
portable	port
plowing	

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

thoughtful ['θɔ:tfʊl] <i>adj.</i> 体贴的	territory ['terɪtəri] <i>n.</i> 领土
supreme [sju:'pri:m] <i>adj.</i> 至高的	supplanted (supplant [sə'plɑ:nt]) <i>v.</i> 代替
summit ['sʌmɪt] <i>n.</i> 顶点	stoneware ['stəʊnweə] <i>n.</i> 粗陶器
starvation [stɑ:'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 饥饿	solemn ['səʊləm] <i>adj.</i> 严肃的
sole [səʊl] <i>adj.</i> 单独的	silt [sɪlt] <i>n.</i> 淤泥
rudimentary [ru:'dɪməntəri] <i>adj.</i> 基本的	rotates (rotate [rəʊ'teɪt]) <i>v.</i> 旋转
replenish [rɪ'plenuʃ] <i>v.</i> 把……装满	rear [rɪə] <i>n.</i> 后部
prone [prəʊn] <i>adj.</i> 有……倾向的	prestige [pres'ti:ʒ] <i>n.</i> 名望
practitioners (practitioner [præk'tɪʃənə]) <i>n.</i> 从业者	obsidian [ɒb'sɪdɪən] <i>n.</i> 黑曜石
notwithstanding [,nɒtwɪð'stændɪŋ] <i>prep.</i> 尽管	navigation [,nævɪ'geɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 航海
metabolism [me'tæbəlɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 新陈代谢	Mesopotamian [,mesəʊpə'teɪmjən] <i>n.</i> 美索不达米 亚的居民
merchandise ['mɜ:tʃəndaɪz] <i>n.</i> 商品 <i>v.</i> 买卖; 经营	meaningful ['mi:nɪŋfʊl] <i>adj.</i> 意味深长的
lumber ['lʌmbə] <i>n.</i> 木材 <i>v.</i> 采伐……林木	locomotion [,ləʊkə'məʊʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 运动
invade [m'veɪd] <i>v.</i> 侵略	inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə] <i>adj.</i> 下等的
immense [ɪ'mens] <i>adj.</i> 极广大的	hazard ['hæzəd] <i>n.</i> 危险
facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] <i>v.</i> 使容易; 促进	experimentation [eks'perɪmənt'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 实验
dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] <i>adj.</i> 动力学的; 动力的	descent [dɪ'sent] <i>n.</i> 降落; 家系
counterparts (counterpart ['kaʊntəpa:t]) <i>n.</i> 配对物; 副本	celebrated (celebrate ['selɪbreɪt]) <i>v.</i> 庆祝
adept [ædept] <i>adj.</i> 熟练的	yields (yield [ji:ld]) <i>v.</i> 生产; 同意; 出产; 投降
vigorous ['vɪgərəs] <i>adj.</i> 精力旺盛的	triple ['trɪpl] <i>v.</i> 使成三倍; 三倍于 <i>adj.</i> 三倍的
tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] <i>n.</i> 烟草	synthesize ['sɪnθəsaɪz] <i>v.</i> 综合; 合成
suffered (suffer ['sʌfə]) <i>v.</i> 遭受; 忍受	strive [straɪv] <i>v.</i> 努力; 苦干
strategy ['strætɪdʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 策略	spectacles (spectacle ['spektəkl]) <i>n.</i> 奇观; 场面
slices (slice [slaɪs]) <i>n.</i> 薄片; 切片 <i>v.</i> 切成薄片; 切	shades (shade [ʃeɪd]) <i>n.</i> 荫凉处; 遮光物 <i>v.</i> 遮蔽; 使阴暗
sensory ['sensəri] <i>adj.</i> 感觉器官的; 感觉的	scope [skəʊp] <i>n.</i> 范围
refined (refine [rɪ'faɪn]) <i>v.</i> 提炼	pursue [pə'sju:] <i>v.</i> 追赶
prolonged (prolong [prə'lɒŋ]) <i>v.</i> 延长; 拖延	pregnant ['pregnənt] <i>adj.</i> 怀孕的; 充满的
portable ['pɔ:təbl] <i>adj.</i> 可携带的; 可移动的	port [pɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 港; 机场
plowing (plow [pləʊ]) <i>v.</i> 耕, 开路 <i>n.</i> 犁; 除雪机	

4 thoughtful ['θɔ:tfʊl] *adj.* 体贴的

Example: It was thoughtful of you to warn me of your arrival. (托福考试里面共出现4次,均为在选项之中,因此此例句来自其他来源。)

4 territory ['terɪtəri] *n.* 领土

Example: As their numbers increased, they needed additional territory.

4 tenants (tenant ['tenənt]) *n.* 承租人; 房客

Example: Under New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants continue to renew their leases.

4 temper ['tempə] *n.* 脾气; 调剂

Example: It loses its water and can crack, so the potter added a temper to the clay, a substance that helped reduce shrinkage and cracking.

4 tapestries (tapestry ['tæpɪstri]) *n.* 挂毯

Example: It can be inferred from the passage that the green areas in woven tapestries developed a bluish tinge.

4 supreme [sju:'pri:m] *adj.* 至高的

Example: These pueblos represent one of the Anasazis' supreme achievements.

4 supplanted (supplant [sə'plɑ:nt]) *v.* 代替

Example: Over the next centuries, it was supplanted by another culture, the Mississippian, named after the river along which many of its earliest villages were located.

4 supersonic ['sju:pə'sɒnɪk] *adj.* 超音波的

Example: Many supersonic aircrafts have a similar needle at the nose.

4 summit ['sʌmɪt] *n.* 顶点

Example: Located inside Rainier's two ice-filled summit craters, these caves form a labyrinth of tunnels and vaulted chambers about one and one-half miles in total length.

4 sulfates (sulfate ['sʌlfet]) *n.* 硫酸盐

Example: Besides crystal growth, the expansion of halite crystals (the same as everyday table salt) by heating and of sulfates and similar salts by hydration can contribute additional stresses.

4 stoneware ['stɒnwɛə] *n.* 粗陶器

Example: Different clays need different heat levels to fuse, and some, the low-fire clays, never become nonporous and watertight like highly fired stoneware.

4 starvation [stɑ:'veɪʃən] *n.* 饥饿

Example: When game moved out of the lowlands in early spring, the expedition decided to return east rather than face possible starvation.

4 stalks (stalk [stɔ:k]) *n.* 茎

Example: By 1880 a self-binding reaper had been perfected that not only cut the grain, but also gathered the stalks and bound them with twine.

4 spun [spʌn] *adj.* 纺成的

Example: Cloth of white spun glass resembled silver; fibers drawn from yellow-orange glass looked golden.

4 sponges (sponge [spʌndʒ]) *n.* 海绵; 海绵体

Example: In fact, throughout the animal kingdom, from sponges to certain types of worms, shellfish, and all vertebrates (creatures possessing a spinal column), there is evidence that transplants of cells or

fragments of tissues into an animal are accepted only if they come from genetically compatible or closely related individuals.

4 in spite of 虽然

Example: Deeper still, the pressure is even more intense, preventing the rock from melting in spite of a higher temperature.

4 spirit ['spɪrɪt] *n.* 精神; 心灵

Example: Advocates also point to people who believe that the forces of nature are inhabited by spirits, particularly shamans who believe that an animal's spirit and energy is transferred to them while in a trance.

4 spills (spill [spɪl]) *n.* 溢出

Example: Pipelines carrying oil can be broken by faults or landslides, causing serious oil spills.

4 spiders (spider ['spɑɪdə]) *n.* 蜘蛛

Example: Furthermore the walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugarlike polymer called chitin, the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made.

4 sphere [sfɪə] *n.* 球; 球形

Example: The continents and the seabed are formed by the crust—a thin sphere of relatively light, solid rock.

4 solemn ['sɒləm] *adj.* 严肃的

Example: Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

4 sole [səʊl] *adj.* 单独的

Example: Pheromones are the predominant medium of communication among insects (but rarely the sole method).

4 sociobiology [ˌsəʊsɪəʊbɑː'ɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 生物社会学

Example: Sociobiology views much social behavior, including aggressive behavior, as genetically determined.

4 socially ['səʊʃəlɪ] *adv.* 在社交方面

Example: Such an area included the county in which the central city is located, and adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the country of the central city.

4 snowfall ['snəʊfɔːl] *n.* 降雪

Example: The temperature at the upper timberline is probably more important in preventing tree growth than factors such as the amount of snowfall or the force of winds.

4 slicks (slick [slɪk]) *n.* 平滑的水面 *adj.* 光滑的

Example: Spillage from huge oil-carrying cargo ships, called tankers, involved in collisions or accidental groundings (such as the one off Alaska in 1989) can create oil slicks at sea.

4 slender ['slendə] *adj.* 修长的

Example: Leaves develop chlorosis; stems are short and slender, and anthocyanin discoloration occurs on

stems, petioles, and lower leaf surfaces.

4 sketching (sketch [sketʃ]) *v.* 速写; 打草稿

Example: Further, the river had long served as the principal route to other sketching grounds favored by the Academicians, particularly the Adirondacks and the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire.

4 silt [sɪlt] *n.* 淤泥

Example: Since clays settle so slowly, they are easily segregated from sand and silt.

4 Sierra Nevada 内华达山脉

Example: Warm, moist air from the Pacific Ocean is forced upward as it crosses the Sierra Nevada.

4 shortage [ˈʃɔ:tɪdʒ] *n.* 不足

Example: The shortage of affordable housing in the United States...

4 seemingly [ˈsi:miŋli] *adv.* 表面上地

Example: Another seemingly plausible explanation that infants do not form enduring memories at this point in development—also is incorrect.

4 sedentary [ˈsedəntəri] *adj.* 久坐的

Example: Aphids, which are particularly vulnerable to predators because of their gregarious habits and sedentary nature, secrete an alarm pheromone when attacked that causes nearby aphids to respond by moving away.

4 scurrying (scurry [ˈskʌri]) *v.* 急赶 *n.* 急赶; 急跑

Example: The effect mimics a scurrying mouse or vole, and the behavior rivets the attention of the type of predators that would also be interested in eggs and chicks.

4 rudimentary [ˌru:diˈmentəri] *adj.* 基本的

Example: He received rudimentary village schooling but mostly he roamed his uncle's farm collecting the fossils that were so abundant in the rocks of the Cotswold hills.

4 rotates (rotate [rəʊˈteɪt]) *v.* 旋转

3 rotation [rəʊˈteɪʃən] *n.* 旋转

3 rotating (rotate [rəʊˈteɪt]) *v.* 旋转

Example: Committee membership rotates every year, so that new voices and opinions are constantly heard.

4 romanticism [rəˈmæntɪsɪzəm] *n.* 浪漫精神

Example: After the 1870's, a number of important authors began to reject the romanticism that had prevailed immediately following the Civil War of 1861—1865 and turned instead to realism.

4 retail [ˈri:teɪl] *n.* 零售 *v.* 零售 *adj.* 零售的

Example: Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs.

4 replenish [rɪˈplenɪʃ] *v.* 把……装满

Example: This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused

water tables in the region to fall drastically.

4 regulatory [ˈregjələtəri] *adj.* 管理的

4 regulation [ˌregjəˈleɪʃən] *n.* 规章

Example: In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs.

4 rear [rɪə] *n.* 后部

Example: By moving the rear parts of their bodies up and down, modern whales swim in a different way from the way *Ambulocetus* swam.

4 radius [ˈreɪdʒəs] *n.* 半径

Example: Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as line fanners from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople.

4 radiation [ˌreɪdɪˈeɪʃən] *n.* 发光; 辐射

Example: The word laser was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

4 publications (publication [ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃən]) *n.* 出版

Example: Magazines as they are known today began publication around 1882, and, in fact, the circulation of weekly magazines exceeded that of newspapers in the period which followed.

4 prone [praʊn] *adj.* 有……倾向的

Example: These factors ensured that Chicago would become a great city regardless of the disadvantageous characteristics of the available site, such as being prone to flooding during thunderstorm activity.

4 probable [ˈprɒbəbl] *adj.* 很可能发生的

Example: In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others.

4 prizes (prize [praɪz]) *n.* 奖赏

Example: ... including the youngsters, watched or participated in a variety of competitive sports, with prizes awarded to the winners.

4 prison [ˈprɪzn] *n.* 监狱

Example: Davis was temporarily chained in his prison cell during the early days of his two-year imprisonment.

4 prestige [preɪˈtiːʒ] *n.* 名望

Example: No other colonial artisans rivaled the silversmiths' prestige.

4 practitioners (practitioner [ˌpræktɪˈtʃənə]) *n.* 从业者

Example: The awards and prizes total about \$750,000 a year, but most of them range in size from \$5,000 to \$12,500, a welcome sum to many young practitioners whose work may not bring in that much money in a year.

4 powder ['paʊdə] *n.* 粉

Example: Scientific analysis reveals that the colors were derived from ochre and other iron oxides ground into a fine powder.

4 plumbing (plumb [plʌm]) *n.* 铅锤 *adj.* 垂直的 *v.* 用铅锤测量; 使垂直; 探究

Example: The equipment includes plumbing, electrical wiring, hot water, and air-conditioning.

4 peregrine ['perɪgrɪn] *adj.* 外来的

Example: It can be inferred that black-headed gulls change direction when they spot a peregrine falcon for which of the following reasons?

4 pamphlets (pamphlet ['pæmfli:t]) *n.* 小册子

Example: Chapbook were pamphlet-sized books, usually containing popular tales, ballads, poems, short plays, and jokes, small, both informal and number of pages, they were generally bound simply, in boards (a form of cardboard) or merely stitched in paper wrappers (a sewn antecedent of modern-day paperbacks).

4 ownership ['ɔ:nəʃɪp] *n.* 所有权

Example: Los Angeles was a product of the auto age in another sense as well: its distinctive spatial organization depended on widespread private ownership of automobiles.

4 outlying ['aʊtlaɪnɪŋ] *adj.* 在外的

Example: The fairs provided a means of bringing handmade goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city.

4 outermost ['aʊtəməʊst] *adj.* 最外边的

Example: The hard, rigid plates that form the outermost portion of the Earth are about 100 kilometers thick.

4 otters (otter ['ɒtə]) *n.* 水獭

Example: Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells, are capable of using objects in the natural environment as rudimentary tools.

4 ornate [ɔ:'neɪt] *adj.* 装饰的

Example: Stoneware, which had been simple, utilitarian kitchenware, grew increasingly ornate throughout the nineteenth century, and in addition to the earlier scratched and drawn designs, three-dimensional molded relief decoration became popular.

4 octopus ['ɒktəpəs] *n.* 章鱼

Example: According to the passage, studies have shown that hermit crabs manage to turn octopus away by attacking the octopus with their claws.

4 obsidian [ɒb'sɪdɪən] *n.* 黑曜石

Example: The black obsidian cliffs of Yellowstone National Park are the result of a lava flow of basalt running head on into a glacier. Some of the glacier melted on contact, but suddenly there also appeared a huge black mass of glassy stone.

4 numerical [nju(:)'merɪkəl] *adj.* 数字的

Example: The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact the

numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area.

4 notwithstanding [ˌnɒtwɪθ'stændɪŋ] *prep.* 尽管

Example: Notwithstanding preening and constant care, the marvelously intricate structure of a bird's feather inevitably wears out.

4 norm [nɔ:m] *n.* 基准

Example: Modern comparisons of the amount of work performed per week, however, begin with the Industrial Revolution (1760~1840) when 10- to 12-hour workdays with six workdays per week were the norm.

4 necessitated (necessitate [nɪ'sesɪteɪt]) *v.* 使成为必需

Example: The marketing of industrial products necessitated large-scale storage spaces, and enormous shops selling under one roof a wide variety of items.

4 navigable ['nævɪgəbl] *adj.* 可航行的

3 navigation [ˌnævɪ'geɪʃən] *n.* 航海

Example: Both the national and state governments developed transportation infrastructure, building canals, roads, bridges, and railroads, deepening harbors, and removing obstructions from navigable streams.

4 moths (moth [mʊθ]) *n.* 蛾

Example: When they fly, however, brightly colored hind wings are exposed, which render the moths highly conspicuous.

4 missions (mission ['mɪʃən]) *n.* 任务

Example: Like the artisans of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England and the United States, art deep practitioners considered it their mission to transform the domestic environment through well-designed furniture and household accessories.

4 minuscule [mɪ'nɪskju:l] *n.* 草写小字

Example: At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

4 mild [maɪld] *adj.* 温和的

Example: Modern barbed wire is made from mild steel high-tensile steel, or aluminum.

4 metabolism [me'tæbəlɪzəm] *n.* 新陈代谢

3 metabolic [ˌmetə'bɒlɪk] *adj.* 代谢作用的

Example: Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy.

4 Mesopotamia [ˌmesəpə'teɪmjə] *n.* 美索不达米亚

3 Mesopotamian [ˌmesəpə'teɪmjən] *n.* 美索不达米亚的居民

Example: Many of these buildings were shaped in the ziggurat form, a design resembling an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower that recedes in progressively smaller stages to the summit, creating a staircase-like effect.

4 merchandise [ˈmɜ:tʃəndaɪz] *n.* 商品 *v.* 买卖; 经营

Example: The Arts and Crafts Movement reacted against mechanized processes that threatened handcrafts and resulted in cheapened, monotonous merchandise.

4 meaningful [ˈmi:nɪŋfʊl] *adj.* 意味深长的

Example: Most people remember only a few events—usually ones that were meaningful and distinctive, such as being hospitalized or a sibling's birth.

4 mating (mate [meɪt]) *v.* 使成配偶

Example: Clues to this evolutionary process can be found in the activities of play and in the behavior and movements of birds during mating, such as incessant pulling at strips of vegetation or scraping of the soil.

4 maser [ˈmeɪzə] *n.* 微波激光器

Example: Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

4 marshes (marsh [mɑ:ʃ]) *n.* 沼泽

Example: Florida gars are sometimes seen in huge numbers, which is the result of low water that confines individuals from the expanses of the marshes to limited aquatic habitats where they remain during the dry season.

4 mallet [ˈmælit] *n.* 木槌

Example: Sculptors have replaced the mallet and chisel with other tools.

4 lumber [ˈlʌmbə] *n.* 木材 *v.* 采伐……林木

Example: The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control.

4 lug [lʌg] *n.* 把手

Example: On these rested the ends of a “lug pole” from which pots were suspended when cooking.

4 loyalties (loyalty [ˈlɔɪəltɪ]) *n.* 忠诚

Example: Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics.

4 locomotive [ˌləʊkəˈməʊtɪv] *n.* 火车头

4 locomotion [ˌləʊkəˈməʊʃ(ə)n] *n.* 运动

Example: As the number of wage earners in manufacturing rose from 2.7 million in 1880 to 4.5 million in 1900 to 8.4 million in 1920, the number of huge plants like the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia burgeoned, as did the size of the average plant.

4 lithospheric [ˌlɪθəʊˈsferɪk] *adj.* 岩石圈的

Example: Some of the lithospheric plates carry ocean floor and others carry land masses or a combination of the two types.

4 licensing (license ['laɪsəns]) *n.* 执照 *v.* 许可

Example: Licensing targets reflected both similarities in and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds.

4 lectures (lecture ['lektʃə]) *n.* 演讲 *v.* 讲演

Example: Previously, large audiences had viewed spectacles at the theater, where vaudeville, popular dramas, musical and minstrel shows, classical plays, lectures, and slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to several hundred spectators at a time.

4 lasts (last [lɑːst]) *v.* 持续

Example: As the snow is deeper and lasts longer in the valleys, trees tend to attain greater heights on the ridges, even though they are more exposed to high-velocity winds and poor, thin soils there.

4 lamented (lament [lɑː'ment]) *v.* 哀悼

Example: Deeply philosophical historians such as Henry Adams lamented the role that the new frenzy for business was playing in eroding traditional values.

4 kerosene ['kerəsi:n] *n.* 煤油

Example: At a refinery, the crude oil from underground is separated into natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and various oils.

4 journal ['dʒɜːnl] *n.* 杂志

3 journalism ['dʒɜːnəlɪzəm] *n.* 新闻业

Example: Towns and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letter, but Gould filed a patent application.

4 jewelry ['dʒuːəlrɪ] *n.* 珠宝

Example: The women made baskets and pottery; the men wove textile and crafted turquoise jewelry.

4 jaws (jaw [dʒɔː]) *n.* 颌; 颞; 下巴

Example: These flying reptiles had large, tooth-filled jaws, but their bodies were small and probably without the necessary powerful muscles for sustained wing movement.

4 invaders (invader [ɪn'veɪdə]) *n.* 入侵者

4 invade [ɪn'veɪd] *v.* 侵略

Example: The immune system recognizes and takes action against foreign invaders and transplanted tissues that are treated as foreign cells.

4 inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə] *adj.* 下等的

Example: The photographer used inferior equipment.

4 indispensable [ɪndɪs'pensəbl] *adj.* 不可缺少的

Example: For any species, the study of the embryological development of the nervous system is indispensable for an understanding of adult morphology.

4 incidental [ˌɪnsɪ'dentl] *adj.* 附带的

Example: What varies is not the basic form but the incidental details that do not obstruct the object's primary function.

4 implications (implication [ˌɪmplɪ'keɪʃən]) *n.* 含意

Example: Several questions remain unanswered: how frequently meat eating occurred; what the social implications of meat eating were; and whether the increased use of meat coincides with the beginnings of the use of home bases.

4 immense [ɪ'mens] *adj.* 极广大的

Example: When each fragment slammed at 60 kilometers per second into the dense atmosphere, its immense kinetic energy was transformed into heat, producing a superheated fireball that was ejected back through the tunnel the fragment had made a few seconds earlier.

4 ignited (ignite [ɪg'naɪt]) *v.* 点燃

Example: The flash was fired by piercing the bulb and allowing the oxygen to come into contact with the metal, which ignited spontaneously.

4 icy ['aɪsɪ] *adj.* 多冰的

Example: The impact caused an explosion clearly visible from Earth, a bright flaming fire that quickly expanded as each icy mass incinerated itself.

4 humanity [hju(:)'mænɪti] *n.* 人性

3 humanitarian [hju(:),mæni'teəriən] *n.* 人道主义者

Example: Humanity's primal efforts to systematize the concepts of size, shapes, and number are usually regarded as the earliest mathematics.

4 host [hɒst] *n.* 主人

Example: Yet this most fundamental standard of historical periodization conceals a host of paradoxes.

4 horns (horn [hɔ:n]) *n.* 角

Example: In addition, depending on the locality, other resources may be accessible: shells, horns, gold, copper, and silver.

4 horizontal [ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntl] *n.* 水平线 *adj.* 地平线的; 水平的

Example: The second manifestation of art deco was the 1930's streamlined modern style—a Futuristic-looking aerodynamic style of rounded corners and horizontal bands known as "speed stripes."

4 honor ['ɒnə] *n.* 荣誉

Example: The fossil was officially named Pakicetus in honor of the country where the discovery was made.

4 honest ['ɒnɪst] *adj.* 诚实的

Example: Naturalists brought to their writing a passion for direct and honest experience.

4 hibernating (hibernate ['haɪbəneɪt]) *v.* 冬眠

Example: One compensation for not hibernating is the built-in urge to migrate.

4 heel [hi:l] *n.* 脚后跟

Example: Examination of the shape of the prints revealed to Mary Leakey that the feet had a raised arch, a rounded heel, a pronounced ball, and a big toe that pointed forward.

4 headquarters (headquarter [hed'kwɔ:tə]) *v.* 以……作总部 *n.* 总部

Example: Later on in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Fort Vancouver became the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, deer populations continued to fluctuate.

4 hazard ['hæzəd] *n.* 危险

Example: Such impacts continue to pose a natural hazard to life on Earth.

4 harmony ['hɑ:məni] *n.* 和睦, 协调

Example: Unlike string and wind instrument, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time.

4 harbor ['hɑ:bə] *n.* 港湾

Example: The city had a superb natural harbor, as well as excellent rail connections.

4 guncotton ['gʌn,kɒtən] *n.* 棉火药

Example: He did this by passing air through guncotton filters, the fibers of which stop solid particles.

4 gosling ['gɒzliŋ] *n.* 年轻无知者

Example: If the mother goose is not present during this time, but an object resembling her in important features is, young goslings may imprint on it instead.

4 gin [dʒɪn] *n.* 杜松子酒

Example: American producers were able to meet this demand largely because of the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793.

4 gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] *adj.* 巨大的

Example: Scientists speculate it might be a gigantic hurricane, which because of its large size the Earth could easily fit inside it, lasts for hundreds of years.

4 gear [gɪə] *n.* 齿轮

Example: Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason.

4 fusion ['fju:ʒən] *n.* 熔化; 融合

Example: Their loose organization and local autonomy fostered a cultural fusion between native and settler cultures that proved one of the most notable—and least understood—developments of early North American history.

4 frogs (frog [frɒg]) *n.* 蛙

Example: Similarly, some frogs and lizards have brightly colored patches or frills that may serve a “flash” function when they move quickly.

4 frequency ['fri:kwənsɪ] *n.* 频率

Example: The intensity and frequency of the events discouraged development and contributed to persistent

poverty in the valley.

4 formulas (formula ['fɔ:mjələ]) *n.* 公式; 规则

Example: In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequence of pictures.

4 forehead ['fɔ:hed] *n.* 前额, 前部

Example: The experiment called for familiarizing the animal with the mirror and then marking the animal's forehead with a red spot.

4 fortuitous [fɔ:'tju:(z)ɪtəs] *adj.* 偶然的

Example: Scholars have deciphered other ancient languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the fortuitous discovery of bilingual inscriptions.

4 flush [flʌʃ] *v.* 发红; 放水 (冲卫生间)

Example: The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all.

4 fluid ['flɪd(:)ɪd] *n.* 液体 *adj.* 流动的

Example: It is thought to be a gaseous and fluid planet without solid surfaces.

4 flaked (flake [fleɪk]) *n.* 小薄片 *v.* 使成薄片

Example: One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in toolmaking: implements flaked with a clockwise motion (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from those flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation (indicating a left-handed toolmaker).

4 firearms (firearm ['faɪər,ɑ:m]) *n.* 火器; 枪炮

Example: In France and England, unlike Scandinavia, hunting had been long reserved for the nobility, and so few French and English settlers had much experience in handling firearms or understanding the patterns of game animals.

4 feldspar ['feldspɑ:] *n.* 长石

Example: Feldspar, which is the most abundant mineral on the Earth's surface, is basically made up of the oxides silica and alumina combined with alkalis like potassium and some so-called impurities such as iron.

4 fathoms (fathom ['fæðəm]) *n.* 深度单位

Example: The zoologist Edward Forbes argued that no life existed below a depth of 300 fathoms (about 600 meters), a view widely accepted until disproved by the voyage of the British research vessel HMS Challenger (1872—1876).

4 fate [feɪt] *n.* 命运

Example: Pushing evolutionary theory to its limits, they wrote of a world in which a cruel and merciless environment determined human fate.

4 facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] *v.* 使容易; 促进

Example: Molds were used to create particular effects for some products, such as relief-decorated vessels and figurines; for other products such as roof tiles, which were needed in some quantity, they were used to facilitate mass production.

4 fortunate ['fɔ:tʃənɪt] *adj.* 幸运的

Example: For the most part, the remains of organisms are recycled in the earth, which is fortunate because otherwise soil and water would soon become depleted of essential nutrients.

4 experimentation [eks,perɪmen'teɪʃən] *n.* 实验

Example: The earliest cultivation seems to have taken place along the river valleys of the Midwest and the Southeast, with experimentation beginning as early as 7, 000 years ago and domestication beginning 4, 000 to 2, 000 years ago.

4 expenditure [ɪks'pendɪtʃə] *n.* 开支

Example: New waterways were needed. Sectional jealousies and constitutional scruples stood in the way of action by the federal government and necessary expenditures were too great for private enterprise.

4 ethnic ['eθnɪk] *adj.* 种族的

Example: The philosophy of the movement combined realism, ethnic consciousness, and Americanism.

4 essence ['esns] *n.* 基本; 精髓

Example: The essence of the Olmsted park plan was to develop a continuous driveway, twenty miles long, that would tie together a whole series of parks, playgrounds, and parkways.

4 envision [ɪn'vɪʒən] *v.* 想象; 预想

Example: Unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like.

4 enveloped (envelop [ɪn'veləp]) *v.* 包围; 遮盖

Example: A second, more dense atmosphere, however, gradually enveloped Earth as gasses from molten rocks within its hot interior escaped through volcanoes and steam vents.

4 enriched (enrich [ɪn'rɪtʃ]) *v.* 使富裕; 使丰富

Example: This sediment layer is enriched in the rare metal iridium and other elements that are relatively abundant in a meteorite but very rare in the crust of Earth.

4 endangered (endanger [ɪn'deɪndʒə]) *adj.* 有危险的

Example: On the other hand, when it comes to substantive—particularly behavioral—information, crows are less well known than many comparably common species and, for that matter, not a few quite uncommon ones: the endangered California condor to cite one obvious example.

4 embers (ember ['embə]) *n.* 灰烬

Example: This is said to have worked well when it was placed in the fireplace, surrounded by glowing wood embers, with more embers piled on its lid.

4 dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] *adj.* 动力学的; 动力的

4 dynamics [daɪ'næmɪks] *n.* 动力学

Example: These expeditions were likely driven by population growth and political dynamics on the home islands, as well as the challenge and excitement of exploring unknown waters.

4 drift [drɪft] *v.* 漂; 漂流 *n.* 漂流

Example: South Americans who drifted on balsa-wood rafts and the prevailing wind and current, but from the west, by groups from mainland Asia who gradually spread from island to island out into the Pacific.

4 dotted (dot [dɒt]) *n.* 点 *v.* 打点于; 布满

Example: The deer which once picturesquely dotted the meadows around the fort were gone [in 1832], hunted to extermination in order to protect the crops.

4 distrust [dɪs'trʌst] *n.* 不信任 *v.* 不信任

Example: By the 1850's and 1860's, there was a great distrust among writer and intellectuals of the rapid industrialization of which the railroad was a leading force. Deeply philosophical historians such as Henry Adams lamented the role that the new frenzy for business was playing in eroding traditional values.

4 district ['dɪstrɪkt] *n.* 区域; 区

Example: The district in New York City know as Harlem was the capital of the movement.

4 disrupted (disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt]) *v.* 使分裂; 使混乱

Example: These incursions disrupted the Old European sedentary farming lifestyle that had existed for 3, 000 years.

4 discipline ['dɪsɪplɪn] *n.* 训练, 纪律 *v.* 训练

Example: With the baby boom, the focus of educators and of laymen interested in education inevitably turned toward the lower grades and back to basic academic skills and discipline.

4 dirt [dɜ:t] *n.* 污垢; 泥土

Example: Counts could also be maintained by making scratches in the dirt or on a stone, by cutting notches in a piece of wood, or by tying knots in a string.

4 digest [daɪ'dʒest] *v.* 消化 *n.* 摘要

Example: Common in cool water on both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it has the ability to suck up mud or sand and digest whatever nutrients are present.

4 devoid [dɪ'vɔɪd] *adj.* 缺乏的; 全无的

Example: Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them.

4 designated (designate ['deɪzɪneɪt]) *v.* 任命; 指出 *adj.* 指定的

Example: To that existing for land areas designated as national parks...

4 descent [dɪ'sent] *n.* 降落; 家系

Example: Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, who had included persons of African descent in their paintings as serious studies rather than as trivial or sentimental stereotypes, African American artists of this period set about creating a new portrayal of themselves and their lives in the United States.

4 deforested (deforest [di:'fɔrɪst]) *v.* 采伐森林

Example: Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding

grounds of deer.

4 deepening (deepen ['di:pən]) *v.* 加深; 深化

Example: In places, the water table is declining at a rate of a meter a year, necessitating the periodic deepening of wells and the use of ever-more-powerful pumps.

4 dedicated (dedicate ['dedikeɪt]) *v.* 致力; 奉献

Example: Edward Bellamy's utopian novel, *Looking Backward*, sold over a million copies in 1888, giving rise to the growth of organizations dedicated to the realization of Bellamy's vision of the future.

4 deception [di'sepʃən] *n.* 欺骗

Example: Another deception begins with quiet movement to an exposed and visible location wellaway from the nest.

4 crown [kraʊn] *n.* 王冠, 顶点 *v.* 加冕

Example: For the many small mammals that supplement their insect diet with fruits or seeds an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

4 crevices (crevice ['krevɪs]) *n.* 裂缝

Example: But note that porosity is not the same as permeability, which measures the ease with which water can flow through a material; this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them.

4 creators (creator [kri:'eɪtə(r)]) *n.* 创造者

Example: Architecture reflects the cultural values of its creators.

4 cranial ['kreɪniəl] *adj.* 头盖的, 头盖形的

Example: In any vertebrate two chief parts of the nervous system may be distinguished. These are the central nervous system (the nerve cord mentioned above), consisting of the brain and spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous system, consisting of the cranial, spinal, and peripheral nerves, together with their motor and sensory endings.

4 cramped (cramp [kræmp]) *v.* 用夹钳夹紧; 约束 *n.* 铁夹钳; 约束物

Example: This means that artists were forced to work in cramped spaces and without sources of natural light.

4 coverage ['kʌvəʃɪdʒ] *n.* 覆盖范围

Example: Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-event, designed to attract media coverage.

4 counterparts (counterpart ['kaʊntəpa:t]) *n.* 配对物; 副本

Example: Imitative as they were, these early American stories were quite distinguishable from their British counterparts.

4 count [kaʊnt] *v.* 计算; 认为; 看做 *n.* 计数; 总数; 计算

Example: Probably the earliest way of keeping a count was by some simple tally method, employing the principle of one-to-one correspondence.

4 copy ['kɒpi] *v.* 抄写; 复制 *n.* 副本; 拷贝

Example: Often working with no staff at all, these editors wrote copy, set type, delivered papers, oversaw billing, and sold advertising.

4 cope [kəʊp] *v.* 对付; 竞争 *n.* 斗篷式长袍; 笼罩

Example: Feeding postpones that moment until a young animal has grown to such a size that it is better able to cope.

4 contacts (contact ['kɒntækt]) *v.* 接触; 联系 *n.* 接触; 联系

Example: Nest construction can contribute to this temperature gradient. Nests of loosely arranged sticks, rocks, or dirt are cooler in temperature at the bottom where the egg contacts the nesting material.

4 conifers (conifer ['kɒnɪfə]) *n.* 针叶树

Example: Furthermore, the conifers, which are among the tallest trees, have unusually low root pressures.

4 concrete ['kɒnkri:t] *n.* 水泥 *v.* 使凝固 *adj.* 具体的, 水泥的

Example: These hominids walked across a stretch of moist volcanic ash, which was subsequently turned to mud by rain, and which then set like concrete.

4 concert ['kɒnsət] *n.* 音乐会; 合奏 *v.* 商议, 使协调

Example: The clavichord's tone was metallic and never powerful; nevertheless, because of the variety of tone possible to it, many composers found the clavichord a sympathetic instrument for concert use, but the character of the tone could not be varied save by mechanical or structural devices.

4 coaches (coach [kəʊtʃ]) *v.* 训练, 指导 *n.* 四轮大马车, 教练

Example: Smith used mail coaches to travel as much as 10,000 miles per year.

4 clan [klæn] *n.* 氏族, 党派

Example: A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals.

4 churches (church [tʃɜ:tʃ]) *n.* 教堂

Example: Classes for adult immigrants were sponsored by public schools, corporations, unions, churches, settlement houses, and other agencies.

4 chlorophyll ['klɔ:rəfɪl] *n.* 叶绿素

Example: Mineral deficiencies can often be detected by specific symptoms such as chlorosis (loss of chlorophyll resulting in yellow or white leaf issue), necrosis (isolated dead patches), anthocyanin formation (development of deep red pigmentation of leaves or stem), stunted growth, and development of woody tissue in an herbaceous plant.

4 chisel ['tʃɪzl] *n.* 凿子 *v.* 凿

Example: Direct carving—in which the sculptors themselves carve stone or wood with mallet and chisel—must be recognized as something more than just a technique.

4 champion ['tʃæmpjən] *n.* 冠军; 拥护者 *v.* 保卫, 拥护

Example: He was a champion of the City Beautiful Movement—an effort to increase the presence of

urban art—and defended the central role that sculpture played in its national program.

4 celebrated (celebrate ['selibreɪt]) *v.* 庆祝

Example: The most celebrated was Emile Galle (1846—1904).

4 cedar ['si:də] *n.* 雪松

Example: Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

4 caste [kɑ:st] *n.* 种姓制度

Example: Ants specializing in particular labor categories typically constitute a caste specialized by age or body form or both.

4 cap [kæp] *n.* 帽子

Example: Both have an ice cap that is melting rapidly.

4 bowls (bowl [bəʊl]) *n.* 碗; 保龄球戏

Example: Articles for nearly every household activity and ornament could be bought in Rockingham ware: dishes and bowls, of course; also bedpans, foot warmers, cuspidors, lamp bases, doorknobs, molds, picture frames, even curtain tiebacks.

4 bovines (bovine ['bəʊvaɪn]) *n.* 牛科动物 *adj.* 牛的

Example: That is, mammoths, bovines, and horses are portrayed more often than deer and reindeer.

4 boulders (boulder ['bəʊldə]) *n.* 卵石

Example: As the Sun continues to move to the west, the spot continues to move across the shelter floor and down the butte, or hill, toward a group of small boulders.

4 bone [bəʊn] *n.* 骨头

Example: They have the skull and teeth of a reptile as well as a bony tail, but in the line-grained limestone in which these fossils occur there are delicate impressions of 206 feathers and fine details of bone structure that make it clear that Archaeopteryx was a bird.

4 beak [bi:k] *n.* 鸟嘴

Example: This primitive tool is then held in the beak and used to probe for insects in holes in trees that the bird cannot probe directly with its beak.

4 bake [beɪk] *v.* 烘, 烤

Example: The embers were later removed, bread dough was put into the oven, and the oven was sealed shut until the bread was fully baked.

4 background ['bækgraʊnd] *n.* 背景; 背景知识

Example: From this unity created by the convergence of artists from various social and geographical backgrounds came a new spirit, which, particularly in densely populated Harlem, was to result in greater group awareness and self-determination.

4 association [ə,səʊsɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 协会; 结合

Example: If the indications of feathers had not been preserved in association with Archaeopteryx, it

is likely that these fossils would have been classified among the dinosaurs, for they show numerous theropod characteristics.

4 assistants (assistant [ə'sɪstənt]) *n.* 助手 *adj.* 辅助的

4 assist [ə'sɪst] *v.* 协助; 支持

Example: Neoclassical sculptors seldom held a mallet or chisel in their own hands, readily conceding that the assistants they employed were far better than they were at carving the finished marble.

4 ascent [ə'sent] *n.* 上升

Example: They can cause severe pains, particularly around the joints. Another complication may result if the breath is held during ascent.

4 arose (arise [ə'raɪz]) *v.* 升起; 产生

Example: The earliest pterosaurs arose near the end of the Triassic period of the Mesozoic Era, some 70 million years before the first known fossils of true birds occur, and they presumably dominated the skies until they were eventually displaced by birds.

4 archaeocyte [ˌɑ:kɪə'saɪt] *n.* 原始细胞

Example: The fossil consists of a complete skull of an archaeocyte, an extinct group of ancestors of modern cetaceans.

4 arcades (arcade [ɑ:'keɪd]) *n.* 拱廊

Example: It was designed for use in Kinetoscope parlors, or arcades, which contained only a few individual machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at any one time.

4 arboreal [ɑ:'bɔ:riəl] *adj.* 树木的

Example: Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

4 approval [ə'pru:vəl] *n.* 赞成

Example: Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval.

4 angles (angle ['æŋɡl]) *n.* 角

Example: We contract the eyebrows and lower the corners of the mouth; in geometric terms, we make angles and diagonals on our faces.

4 amplification [ˌæmplɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 扩大

Example: Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation...

4 aluminum [ə'lju:mɪnəm] *n.* 铝

Example: The rocks of the crust are composed mostly of minerals with light elements, like aluminum and sodium, while the mantle contains some heavier elements, like iron and magnesium.

4 altogether [ˌɔ:ltə'geðə] *adv.* 合计; 完全

Example: In reality they are very different from plants and today they are placed in a separate group altogether.

4 allocated (allocate ['æləʊkət]) v. 分派; 分配

Example: Almost all of an organism's energy can be diverted to reproduction, with very little allocated to building the body.

4 aimed (aim [eɪm]) v. 瞄准 n. 瞄准; 目标

Example: To provide support for the idea that the aim of the paintings was to increase the supply of animals for hunting.

4 adept ['ædept] adj. 熟练的

Example: One observation that supports this suggestion is the recorded tendency for slow-flying black-headed gulls, which are normally able to escape predators by means of direct flight, to show frequent changes in flight direction when they spot a peregrine falcon (peregrines are adept at capturing flying birds).

3 yields (yield [ji:ld]) v. 生产; 同意; 出产; 投降

Example: For maximum yields, a chemical fertilizer may be required in addition to manure and plant waste.

3 Yellowstone ['jeləʊstəʊn] n. 黄石国家公园

Example: The black obsidian cliffs of Yellowstone National Park are the result of a lava flow of basalt running head on into a glacier.

3 woody ['wʊdi] adj. 多树木的; 木质的

Example: Using the combined action of the bill and tongue, the bird cracks open and discards the woody seed covering and swallows the nutritious inner kernel.

3 woodpecker ['wʊdpekə] n. 啄木鸟

Example: One of the species of Galapagos finch, the woodpecker finch, picks up or breaks off a twig, cactus spine, or leaf stem.

3 wiring (wire ['waɪə]) n. 线路

Example: The equipment includes plumbing, electrical wiring, hot water, and air-conditioning.

3 willow ['wɪləʊ] n. 柳树

Example: The warp was always made of willow, and the most commonly used welt was sedge root, a woody fiber that could easily be separated into strands no thicker than a thread.

3 whereby [(h)weə'baɪ] adv. 凭什么 (=how)

Example: Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent.

3 warehouses (warehouse ['weəhaʊs]) n. 仓库

Example: In agriculture, the transformation was marked by the emergence of the grain elevators, the cotton presses, the warehouses, and the commodity exchanges that seemed to so many of the nation's farmers the visible sign of a vast conspiracy against them.

3 viscosity [vɪs'kɒsɪti] n. 黏性

Example: Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as it turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid.

3 vine [vaɪn] *n.* 攀爬植物; 蔓

Example: In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Linares, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive.

3 vigorous ['vɪɡərəs] *adj.* 精力旺盛的

Example: Having found an oasis of land in a watery wilderness, crossed its reef and landed on its shores, the survivors then faced a series of pressing problems for which solutions had to be found quickly if the small group was to become a vigorous, self-sustaining island population.

3 via ['vaɪə] *prep.* 经由, 通过

Example: The first Europeans in the Delaware Valley, a region located near the Atlantic Coast of North America, were Scandinavians.

3 venture ['ventʃə] *v.* 敢于, 冒……的危险 *n.* 冒险

Example: Few knew much about transport or about business, but they were willing to take a chance on a new venture that had low entry costs.

3 vents (vent [vent]) *n.* 通风孔; 出口 *v.* 发泄; 排出

Example: A second, more dense atmosphere, however, gradually enveloped Earth as gasses from molten rocks within its hot interior escaped through volcanoes and steam vents.

3 vacation [və'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期 (形近词: vocation *n.* 职业)

Example: By 1920 schooling to age fourteen or beyond was compulsory in most states, and the school year was greatly lengthened. Kindergartens, vacation schools, extracurricular activities, and vocational education and counseling extended the influence of public schools over the lives of students, many of whom in the larger industrial cities were the children of immigrants.

3 vacancy ['veɪkənsɪ] *n.* 空缺; 空虚

Example: San Francisco has only a 1.6 percent vacancy rate but stringent rent control laws.

3 underneath [ˌʌndə'ni:θ] *adv.* 在下面

Example: ... contains the largest amount of Ogallala water underneath the soil.

3 uncovered (uncover [ʌn'kʌvə]) *v.* 揭露; 揭开

Example: In Kingston, New York, for example, evidence has been uncovered that indicates that English goods were being smuggled into that city at a time when the Dutch supposedly controlled trading in the area.

3 turbulent ['tɜ:bjələnt] *adj.* 狂暴的

Example: Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees.

3 triple ['trɪpl] *v.* 使成三倍; 三倍于 *adj.* 三倍的

Example: Even if this process proves successful, however, it would almost triple water costs.

3 tributary ['trɪbjʊtəri] *n.* 进贡国; 附庸国

Example: Meanwhile, a western tributary, called Valerie Glacier, advanced up to 112 feet a day.

3 transmission [trænz'mɪʃən] *n.* 传输; 变速器

Example: Transmission is relatively slow (the chemical signals are usually airborne), but the signal can be persistent, depending upon the volatility of the chemical, and is sometimes effective over a very long range.

3 translate [træns'leɪt] *v.* 翻译; 转化

Example: It took several decades, but scholars eventually translated the ancient cuneiform script via the more familiar Old Persian language: Similarly, the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians remained a mystery until French troops unearthed the famous Rosetta stone in the late eighteenth century.

3 trampled (trample ['træmpl]) *v.* 踩, 践踏; 蔑视; 蹂躏

Example: The cattle themselves helped plant the fresh grass year after year for they trampled the natural seeds firmly into the soil to be watered by the melting snows of winter and the occasional rains of spring.

3 torque [tɔ:k] *n.* 扭矩; 转矩

Example: Newton's laws of motion assume that the total amount of spin of a body cannot change unless an external torque speeds it up or slows it down.

3 toll [tɒl] *n.* 通行费; 使用费

Example: The pioneer in this move was the state of Pennsylvania, which chartered a company in 1792 to construct a turnpike, a road for the use of which a toll, or payment, is collected, from Philadelphia to Lancaster.

3 toes (toe [təʊ]) *n.* 脚趾

Example: Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes.

3 tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] *n.* 烟草

Example: River boats carried to New Orleans the corn and other crops of northwestern farmers, the cotton and tobacco of southwestern planters.

3 thereafter [ðeər'ɑ:ftə] *adv.* 从那时以后

Example: Indeed, for many years thereafter, the United States had two groups from which to choose—either the local craftspeople or the imported talent of European sculptors.

3 textbook ['tekstbʊk] *n.* 教科书

Example: Until 1979, it was just another astronomy textbook statistic.

3 terrace ['terəs] *n.* 大阳台; 露台

Example: The moon may be divided into two major terrains: the maria (dark lowlands) and the terrace (bright highlands).

3 terminology [ˌtɜ:mɪ'nɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 术语学

Example: The term “print” has several meanings, so it is important to understand exactly what is meant by the artistic terminology.

3 tentatively ['tentətɪvli] *adv.* 试验性地; 暂时地

Example: Several other mass extinctions in the geological record have been tentatively identified with large impacts, but none is so dramatic as the Cretaceous event.

3 tentacles (tentacle ['tentəkl]) *n.* 触角

Example: One form even has vivid purple tentacles.

3 tenfold ['tenfəʊld] *adv.* 十倍地

Example: Unfortunately, the cost of water obtained through any of these schemes would increase pumping costs at least tenfold, making the cost of irrigated agricultural products from the region uncompetitive on the national and international markets.

3 temple ['templ] *n.* 神殿

Example: Many of these buildings were shaped in the ziggurat form, a design resembling an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower that recedes in progressively smaller stages to the summit, creating a staircase-like effect.

3 televised (televis[e] ['telɪvaɪz]) *v.* 电视播送; 电视拍摄

Example: Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speech writers, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption.

3 tap [tæp] *v.* 轻拍; 选定 *n.* 轻拍, 轻敲

Example: More than 100, 000 wells now tap the Ogallala.

3 synthesize ['sɪnθaɪsaɪz] *v.* 综合; 合成

Example: The principal reason for this is that none of them possesses chlorophyll, and since they cannot synthesize their own carbohydrates, they obtain their supplies either from the breakdown of dead organic matter or from other living organisms.

3 sympathy ['sɪmpəθɪ] *n.* 同情; 同感

Example: They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group.

3 suspect [səs'pekt] *v.* 怀疑; 猜疑 *n.* 嫌疑犯; 可疑分子 *adj.* 令人怀疑的

Example: Some geologists thought that it contained a highly compressed ball of incandescent gas, while others suspected that it consisted of separate shells, each made of a different material.

3 suppresses (suppress [sə'pres]) *v.* 镇压; 废止

Example: It might be that a “stiff” lip suppresses emotional response—as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension.

3 supervised (supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz]) *v.* 监督; 管理

Example: It supervised the incorporation of new artistic techniques.

3 superheated (superheat [ˌsju:pə'hi:t]) *v.* 使过热 *n.* 过热

Example: When each fragment slammed at 60 kilometers per second into the dense atmosphere, its immense kinetic energy was transformed into heat, producing a superheated fireball that was ejected back through the tunnel the fragment had made a few seconds earlier.

3 sums (sum [sʌm]) *n.* 总数 *v.* 概括; 总结

Example: With such unparalleled sums at their disposal, with the Olmsted guidelines to follow, and with

the added incentive of wanting to have the city at its best for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, the Parks Board bought aggressively.

③ suffered (suffer ['sʌfə]) v. 遭受; 忍受

Example: Water projects in the United States gained a new rationale in the 1930's as the nation suffered its worst economic depression and the Great Plains region suffered its worst drought in recorded history.

③ succulent ['sʌkjʊlənt] adj. 多汁的 n. 多汁植物

Example: The early explorers and settlers told of abundant deer in the early 1800's and yet almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of this succulent game animal.

③ semisubsistence [ˌsemɪsʌb'sɪstəns] adj. 半地下的

Example: The semisubsistence farming areas dominated by Democrats became increasingly isolated by the Whigs' control of the market economy.

③ subsidized (subsidize ['sʌbsɪdaɪz]) v. 给予补助金; 贿赂

Example: In New York City, except for government-subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units, which are exempt from controls.

③ subsided (subside [sʌb'saɪd]) v. 退落; 消退; 平息

Example: The Wilmington field near Long Beach, California, has subsided nine meters in 50 years; protective barriers have had to be built to prevent seawater from flooding the area.

③ subscribed (subscribe [sʌb'skraɪb]) v. 捐献; 签署; 赞成

Example: Virtually all policy makers, whether they subscribed to the tenets of the philosophy held by Jefferson or not, recognized agriculture as the key component of the American economy.

③ strive [straɪv] v. 努力; 苦干

Example: Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrased is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality.

③ strategy ['strætɪdʒɪ] n. 策略

Example: Adaptations for speed, however, are likely to require sacrifices in other attributes, so we might expect only some species to adopt a simple fast flight strategy.

③ stationary ['steɪʃ(ə)nəri] adj. 不动的; 定居的

Example: Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills.

③ startling (startle ['stɑ:tl]) v. 吃惊; 惊吓

Example: Soon after Voyager 2's encounter with Jupiter in 1979, when the best images of Europa were obtained, researchers advanced the startling idea that Europa's subsurface ocean might harbor life.

③ stagnant ['stægnənt] adj. 不流动的; 萧条的

Example: The other component is an alga (similar to the green film of plant life that grows on stagnant pools) that is distributed throughout the fungus.

3 squander ['skwɒndə] v. 浪费; 挥霍

Example: Similarly, a plant or animal cannot squander all its energy on growing a big body if none would be left over for reproduction, for this is the surest way to extinction.

3 sprawl [sprɔ:l] v. 蔓生; 蔓延 n. 蔓延, 延伸

Example: The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl.

3 sprang (spring [sprɪŋ]) v. 跳; 弹起 (过去时)

Example: Farmers seemed to become more scientific, joining agricultural societies and reading the farm newspapers that sprang up throughout the country.

3 spectators (spectator [spek'teɪtə]) n. 观众; 旁观者

Example: Slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to audiences of hundreds of spectators.

3 spectacles (spectacle ['spektəkl]) n. 奇观; 场面

Example: How did the early movies differ from previous spectacles that were presented to large audiences?

3 spearheaded (spearhead ['spɪəhed]) v. 带头

Example: And skilled craft workers, who spearheaded the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers.

3 sparse [spɑ:s] adj. 稀疏的

Example: For the many small mammals that supplement their insect diet with fruits or seeds an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

3 sparked (spark [spɑ:k]) v. 发出火花; 发动; 激励

Example: Much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or in adequate in meeting nutritional needs.

3 softens (soften ['sɒ(:)fn]) v. 使变柔软; 使变和蔼

Example: Unlike metals that flow or “freeze” at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup.

3 sodium ['səʊdʒəm] n. 钠

Example: Potash (the old name for potassium carbonate) is one of the two alkalis (the other being soda, sodium carbonate) that were used from remote antiquity in the making of glass, and from the early Middle Ages in the making of soap: the former being the product of heating a mixture of alkali and sand, the latter a product of alkali and vegetable oil.

3 sociologists (sociologist [ˌsəʊsɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]) n. 社会学家

Example: According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States.

3 soaked (soak [səʊk]) v. 吸入; 浸泡 n. 浸泡

Example: Ordinary meteoric water is water that has soaked into the ground from the surface, from

precipitation (rain and snow) and from lakes and streams.

③ snap [snæp] *n.* 猛咬 *v.* 咬

Example: Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

③ smoky ['sməʊki] *adj.* 冒烟的

Example: Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners grew accustomed to gaslit houses and even streets.

③ slush [slʌʃ] *n.* 融雪; 泥泞 *v.* 溅泼; 给……上润滑油

Example: Europa's icy face appear to be fractures where water or slush oozes from below.

③ slices (slice [slaɪs]) *n.* 薄片; 切片 *v.* 切成薄片; 切

Example: After they picked it, they sliced it, dried it, and strung the slices before they stored them.

③ slates (slate [sleɪt]) *n.* 板岩; 石板 *v.* 铺石板; 责骂

Example: Its focus on decorative arts helped to induce United States museums and private collectors to begin collecting furniture, glass, ceramics, metalwork, and textiles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

③ skyscrapers (skyscraper ['skaɪskreɪpə(r)]) *n.* 摩天楼

Example: An industrial process for manufacturing steel, which provided steel girders for the construction of skyscrapers...

③ skeptical ['skeptɪkəl] *adj.* 怀疑论的; 怀疑的

Example: Samuel Clemens, who adopted the pen name Mark Twain, became the country's most outstanding realist author, observing life around him with a humorous and skeptical eye.

③ situated (situate ['sɪtʃoʊɪt]) *v.* 使位于

Example: At Corinth and Athens, however, two of the best-known potters' quarters were situated on the cities' outskirts, and potters and makers of terra-cotta figurines were also established well within the city of Athens itself.

③ silicon ['sɪlɪkən] *n.* 硅

Example: Even without the problem of regional differences, rocks present a difficulty as unique time markers Quartz is quartz—a silicon ion surrounded by four oxygen ions—there's no difference at all between two-million-year-old Pleistocene quartz and Cambrian quartz created over 500 million years ago.

③ shale [ʃeɪl] *n.* 泥板岩

Example: While rock between two consistent strata might in one place be shale and in another sandstone, the fossils in that shale or sandstone were always the same.

③ shafts (shaft [ʃɑ:ft]) *n.* 轴; 杆状物

Example: They engraved animal figures on the shafts of spears and other objects.

3 shades (shade [ʃeɪd]) *n.* 阴凉处; 遮光物 *v.* 遮蔽; 使阴暗

Example: What was the advantage of using madder plants for different shades of red?

3 sensory ['sensəri] *adj.* 感觉器官的; 感觉的

Example: For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

3 seeps (seep [si:p]) *n.* 小泉 *v.* 渗出

Example: The rain seeps underground and the water may reappear later as springs.

3 secular ['sekjələ] *adj.* 世俗的 (与宗教相对)

Example: Secular institutions of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy prevails.

3 scope [skəʊp] *n.* 范围

Example: The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals.

3 scavengers (scavenger ['skævɪndʒə]) *n.* 食腐动物

Example: ...quick burial of the dead organism, so that protection is afforded against weathering, bacterial action, and scavengers.

3 salty ['sɔ:ltɪ] *adj.* 有盐分的

Example: There, salty water rises from the groundwater table by capillary action through tiny spaces in sediment until it reaches the surface.

3 salary ['sæləri] *n.* 工资

Example: Congress provided that the mail carriers who delivered the mail from the post offices to private addresses should receive a government salary, and that there should be no extra charge for that delivery.

3 saint [seɪnt] *n.* 圣人

Example: Eruptions at glaciated volcanoes typically destroy ice fields as they did in 1980 when 70 percent of Mount Saint Helens ice cover was demolished.

3 sacred ['seɪkrɪd] *adj.* 宗教的; 神圣的

Example: The sacred objects of the family were under the control of the oldest female, but the ritual ceremonies were conducted by her brother or son.

3 rust [rʌst] *n.* 锈; 生锈 *v.* 生锈

Example: Inhabitants of areas elsewhere, where streets and highways are salted to control ice, are familiar with the resulting rust and deterioration on cars.

3 Rockies ['rɒkɪz] *n.* 洛矶山脉

Example: Famous explorers of the north American frontier, Lewis and Clark had experienced great difficulty finding game west of the Rockies and not until the second of December did they kill their first elk.

3 ridiculous [rɪ'dɪkjʊləs] *adj.* 荒谬的; 可笑的

Example: For example, one sign of this condition is the appearance of the comic vision, since comedy requires sufficient detachment to view some deviations from social norms as ridiculous rather than as serious threats to the welfare of the entire group.

3 revered (revere [rɪ'veɪə]) *v.* 崇敬

Example: Founded in the late nineteenth century by British social critics John Ruskin and William Morris, the movement revered craft as a form of art.

3 retract [rɪ'trækt] *v.* 缩回; 缩进

Example: Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason.

3 reputation [ˌreɪpju(:)'teɪʃən] *n.* 名声; 信誉

Example: Local craftspeople—sign, coach, and house painters—began to paint portraits as a profitable sideline; sometimes a talented man or woman who began by sketching family members gained a local reputation and was besieged with requests for portraits; artists found it worth their while to pack their paints, canvases, and brushes and to travel the countryside, often combining house decorating with portrait painting.

3 repertoire ['repətwa:] *n.* 全部技能; 全部剧目

Example: Plovers also have an effective repertoire of tricks for distracting potential nest predators from their exposed and defenseless eggs or chicks.

3 render ['rendə] *v.* 给予; 描述

Example: Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species.

3 regolith ['regəlɪθ] *n.* 浮土

Example: Close observation of craters, combined with the way the Moon diffusely reflects sunlight, led to the understanding that the Moon is covered by a surface layer, or regolith, that overlies the solid rock of the Moon.

3 refined (refine [rɪ'faɪn]) *v.* 提炼

Example: The higher the clay content in a sample, the more refined and durable the shapes into which it can be molded.

3 recruitment [rɪ'kru:tmənt] *n.* 征募新兵; 补充

Example: In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

3 recording [rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋ] *n.* 记录; 录像; 录音

Example: They abandoned the studio, painting in the open air and recording spontaneous impressions of their subjects instead of making outside sketches and then moving indoors to complete the work from memory.

3 receptor [rɪ'septə] *n.* 感觉器官

Example: The process by which the nose recognizes an odor is not fully understood, but there are apparently specific receptor sites for specific odors.

3 rebound [ri'baʊnd] *v.* 弹回, 复兴 *n.* 弹回, 跳回

Example: The causes of this population rebound are consequences of other human actions.

3 reaped (reap [ri:p]) *v.* 收割; 获得

Example: These ponderous machines—sometimes pulled by as many as 40 horses—reaped the grain, threshed it, and bagged it, all in one simultaneous operation.

3 raft [rɑ:ft] *n.* 筏 *v.* 用筏子运送

Example: This rigid layer floats on the denser material of the lower mantle the way a wooden raft floats on a pond.

3 quarry ['kwɒri] *n.* 石场; 猎物

Example: That is because of the unusual preservation in a limestone quarry in southern Germany of Archaeopteryx, a fossil that many have called the link between dinosaurs and birds.

3 pursuit [pə'sju:t] *n.* 追踪; 从事; 事务

Example: City and country dwellers, of course, conducted this pursuit in different ways.

3 pursue [pə'sju:] *v.* 追赶

Example: Toward these ends the federal government pursued several courses of action.

3 purification [,pjʊərɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 洗净; 提纯

Example: These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil on a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

3 protrude [prə'tru:d] *v.* 伸出; 突出

Example: The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all.

3 prose [prəʊz] *n.* 散文

Example: They left the Academy-Institute a unique bequest: for five consecutive years, two distinguished (and financially needy) writers would receive enough money so they could devote themselves entirely to “prose literature” (no plays, no poetry, and no paying job that might distract).

3 prolonged (prolong [prə'lɒŋ]) *v.* 延长; 拖延

Example: When water is scarce (as is often the case on a mountain), lichens may become dormant and remain in that condition for prolonged periods of time.

3 prodigious [prə'dɪdʒəs] *adj.* 很大的; 异常的

Example: Certain species such as salmonberry and sword ferns have adapted to the limited sunlight dappling through the canopy, but few evergreen trees will survive there; still fewer can compete with the early prodigious growth of alders.

3 proceeded (proceed [prə'si:d]) *v.* 进行; 开展

Example: He then proceeded to teach himself geology and when he was twenty-four, he went to work for the company that was excavating the Somerset Coal Canal in the south of England.

3 prizefights (prizefight ['praɪzfaɪt]) *n.* 职业性拳击赛

Example: For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine), customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films (or, in the case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight).

3 prerecorded (prerecord [ˌpriːrɪ'kɔːd]) *v.* 预先录音

Example: Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts, the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor.

3 pregnant ['pregnənt] *adj.* 怀孕的; 充满的

Example: Why are there so many pregnant females and young at Holzmaden when they are so rare elsewhere?

3 portable ['pɔːtəbl] *adj.* 可携带的; 可移动的

Example: Besides their wearability, either as jewelry or incorporated into articles of attire, beads possess the desirable characteristics of every collectible, they are durable, portable, available in infinite variety, and often valuable in their original cultural context as well as in today's market.

3 port [pɔːt] *n.* 港; 机场

Example: This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements.

3 porpoises (porpoise ['pɔːpəs]) *n.* 小鲸

Example: It should be obvious that cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are mammals.

3 plutonic [pluː'tɒnɪk] *adj.* 火成岩的

Example: Igneous rocks with this coarse-grained texture that formed at depth are called plutonic.

3 plugged (plug [plʌg]) *v.* 堵 *n.* 塞子

Example: This is because the gaps among the original grains are often not totally plugged with cementing chemicals; also, parts of the original grains may become dissolved by percolating groundwater, either while consolidation is taking place or at any time afterwards.

3 plowing (plow [pləʊ]) *v.* 耕, 开路 *n.* 犁; 除雪机

Example: Due to their dense structure, iron meteorites have the best chance of surviving an impact, and most are found by farmers plowing their fields.

本天乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后,请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

regulatory	tenfold	mating	viscosity
embers	dynamic	drift	render
descent	crevices	journalism	aluminum
ornate	arboreal	prestige	locomotion
lithospheric	arose	maser	norm
necessitated	navigable	digest	ignited
porpoises	prerecorded	ridiculous	protrude
vacancy	immense	scope	prizes
enveloped	superheated	ethnic	squander
cedar	supreme	saint	inferior
jaws	invaders	quarry	pursuit
smoky	spills	horns	approval
assistants	spearheaded	gin	navigation
moths	heel	Rockies	warehouses
creators	bowls	missions	fortuitous
flush	subscribed	deforested	temper
tapestries	formulas	forehead	sole
honor	retract	prose	sums
plumbing	peregrine	merchandise	lug
loyalties	prone	expenditure	prolonged
cramped	coverage	sprang	otters
spun	counterparts	implications	meaningful
salty	probable	shades	sensory
arcades	devoid	assist	replenish
via	pamphlets	ownership	disrupted
stagnant	rebound	reaped	raft
marshes	mallet	lumber	pursue
sparked	harmony	deepening	gear
fusion	shale	shafts	district
boulders	dotted	distrust	transmission
skyscrapers	licensing	venture	revered
tentacles	sketching	silt	Sierra Nevada
shortage	underneath	sympathy	gosling
refined	slender	beak	sponges
in spite of	spirit	fluid	succulent
metabolism	jewelry	woodpecker	wiring
conifers	invade	repertoire	adept
sprawl	startling	vigorous	thoughtful
purification	vents	outermost	soaked
snap	icy	humanity	concert

willow	horizontal	tenants	concrete
tributary	supervised	mesopotamian	stationary
receptor	triple	humanitarian	clan
essence	aimed	radius	prodigious
subsided	spectators	recording	amplification
sociobiology	tentatively	regolith	cope
pregnant	snowfall	slicks	metabolic
honest	headquarters	whereby	flaked
suffered	socially	archaeocyte	endangered
seemingly	toes	terminology	slush
cap	romanticism	retail	dedicated
sacred	rust	feldspar	angles
bake	supersonic	radiation	publications
trampled	torque	terrace	stoneware
host	spectacles	designated	mild
deception	crown	strive	rotation
sparse	territory	incidental	altogether
vine	discipline	tobacco	sphere
toll	background	association	televised
tap	synthesize	proceeded	prizefights
textbook	rear	contacts	semisubsistence
subsidized	recruitment	sociologists	coaches
starvation	envision	copy	rotating
frogs	frequency	caste	fate
facilitate	locomotive	regulation	secular
octopus	fathoms	slices	champion
celebrated	yields	notwithstanding	sulfates
port	silicon	cranial	hibernating
bovines	outlying	harbor	guncotton
situated	allocated	stalks	count
prison	hazard	solemn	minuscule
obsidian	mesopotamia	enriched	seeps
practitioners	supplanted	plugged	fortunate
uncovered	turbulent	churches	yellowstone
woody	scavengers	temple	suppresses
experimentation	salary	powder	firearms
chisel	slates	indispensable	bone
softens	strategy	lectures	lasts
numerical	ascent	skeptical	dirt
gigantic	chlorophyll	summit	thereafter
plutonic	sedentary	scurrying	rudimentary
rotates	sodium	spiders	vacation
reputation	suspect	lamented	kerosene
journal	portable	translate	plowing

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

regulatory ['regjələtəri] <i>adj.</i> 管理的	tenfold ['tenfəʊld] <i>adv.</i> 十倍地
mating (mate [meɪt]) <i>v.</i> 使成配偶	viscosity [vɪs'kɒsɪti] <i>n.</i> 黏性
embers (ember ['embə]) <i>n.</i> 灰烬	dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] <i>adj.</i> 动力学的; 动力的
drift [drɪft] <i>v.</i> 漂; 漂流 <i>n.</i> 漂流	render ['rendə] <i>v.</i> 给予; 描述
descent [dɪ'sent] <i>n.</i> 降落; 家系	crevices (crevice ['krevis]) <i>n.</i> 裂缝
journalism ['dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 新闻业	aluminum [ə'lju:mɪnəm] <i>n.</i> 铝
ornate [ɔ:'neɪt] <i>adj.</i> 装饰的	arboreal [ɑ:'bɔ:riəl] <i>adj.</i> 树木的
prestige [pres'ti:ʒ] <i>n.</i> 名望	locomotion [,ləʊkə'məʊʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 运动
lithospheric [,lɪθə'sferɪk] <i>adj.</i> 岩石圈的	arose (arise [ə'raɪz]) <i>v.</i> 升起; 产生
maser ['meɪzə] <i>n.</i> 微波激光器	norm [nɔ:m] <i>n.</i> 基准
necessitated (necessitate [nɪ'sesɪteɪt]) <i>v.</i> 使成为必需	navigable ['nævɪgəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可航行的
digest [daɪ'dʒest] <i>v.</i> 消化 <i>n.</i> 摘要	ignited (ignite [ɪg'naɪt]) <i>v.</i> 点燃
porpoises (porpoise ['pɔ:pəʊs]) <i>n.</i> 小鲸	prerecorded (prerecord [,pri:ri'kɔ:d]) <i>v.</i> 预先录音
ridiculous [rɪ'dɪkjʊləs] <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的; 可笑的	protrude [prə'tru:d] <i>v.</i> 伸出; 突出
vacancy ['veɪkənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 空缺; 空虚	immense [ɪ'mens] <i>adj.</i> 极广大的
scope [skəʊp] <i>n.</i> 范围	prizes (prize [praɪz]) <i>n.</i> 奖赏
enveloped (envelop [ɪn'veləp]) <i>v.</i> 包围; 遮盖	superheated (superheat [,sju:pə'hi:t]) <i>v.</i> 使过热 <i>n.</i> 过热
ethnic ['eθnɪk] <i>adj.</i> 种族的	squander ['skwɒndə] <i>v.</i> 浪费; 挥霍
cedar ['si:də] <i>n.</i> 雪松	supreme [sju:'pri:m] <i>adj.</i> 至高的
saint [seɪnt] <i>n.</i> 圣人	inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə] <i>adj.</i> 下等的
jaws (jaw [dʒɔ:]) <i>n.</i> 颌; 颚; 下巴	invaders (invader [ɪn'veɪdə]) <i>n.</i> 入侵者
quarry ['kwɒri] <i>n.</i> 石场; 猎物	pursuit [pə'sju:t] <i>n.</i> 追踪; 从事; 事务
smoky ['sməʊki] <i>adj.</i> 冒烟的	spills (spill [spɪl]) <i>n.</i> 溢出
horns (horn [hɔ:n]) <i>n.</i> 角	approval [ə'pru:vəl] <i>n.</i> 赞成
assistants (assistant [ə'sɪstənt]) <i>n.</i> 助手 <i>adj.</i> 辅助的	spearheaded (spearhead ['spi:əhed]) <i>v.</i> 带头
gin [dʒɪn] <i>n.</i> 杜松子酒	navigation [,nævɪ'geɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 航海
moths (moth [mɒθ]) <i>n.</i> 蛾	heel [hi:l] <i>n.</i> 脚后跟
Rockies ['rɒkɪz] <i>n.</i> 洛矶山脉	warehouses (warehouse ['weəhaʊs]) <i>n.</i> 仓库
creators (creator [kri:'eɪtə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 创造者	bowls (bowl [bəʊl]) <i>n.</i> 碗; 保龄球戏
missions (mission ['mɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 任务	fortuitous [fɔ:'tju:(r)ɪtəs] <i>adj.</i> 偶然的
flush [flʌʃ] <i>v.</i> 发红; 放水(冲卫生间)	subscribed (subscribe [səb'skraɪb]) <i>v.</i> 捐献; 签署; 赞成
deforested (deforest [di:'fɒrɪst]) <i>v.</i> 采伐森林	temper ['tempə] <i>n.</i> 脾气; 调剂
tapestries (tapestry ['tæpɪstri]) <i>n.</i> 挂毯	formulas (formula ['fɔ:mjʊlə]) <i>n.</i> 公式; 规则
forehead ['fɒrɪd] <i>n.</i> 前额, 前部	sole [səʊl] <i>adj.</i> 单独的
honor ['ɒnə] <i>n.</i> 荣誉	retract [rɪ'trækt] <i>v.</i> 缩回; 缩进
prose [prəʊz] <i>n.</i> 散文	sums (sum [sʌm]) <i>n.</i> 总数 <i>v.</i> 概括; 总结
plumbing (plumb [plʌm]) <i>n.</i> 铅锤 <i>adj.</i> 垂直的 <i>v.</i> 用铅锤测量; 使垂直; 探究	peregrine ['perɪgrɪn] <i>adj.</i> 外来的

merchandise ['mɜ:tʃəndaɪz] <i>n.</i> 商品 <i>v.</i> 买卖; 经营	lug [lʌg] <i>n.</i> 把手
loyalties (loyalty ['lɔɪəlti]) <i>n.</i> 忠诚	prone [prəʊn] <i>adj.</i> 有……倾向的
expenditure [ɪks'pendɪtʃə] <i>n.</i> 开支	prolonged (prolong [prə'lɒŋ]) <i>v.</i> 延长; 拖延
cramped (cramp [kræmp]) <i>v.</i> 用夹钳夹紧; 约束 <i>n.</i> 铁夹钳; 约束物	coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 覆盖范围
sprang (spring [sprɪŋ]) <i>v.</i> 跳; 弹起 (过去式)	otters (otter ['ɒtə]) <i>n.</i> 水獭
spun [spʌn] <i>adj.</i> 纺成的	counterparts (counterpart ['kaʊntəpɑ:t]) <i>n.</i> 配对物; 副本
implications (implication [,ɪmplɪ'keɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 含意	meaningful ['mi:nɪŋfʊl] <i>adj.</i> 意味深长的
salty ['sɔ:ltɪ] <i>adj.</i> 有盐分的	probable ['prɒbəbl] <i>adj.</i> 很可能发生的
shades (shade [ʃeɪd]) <i>n.</i> 阴凉处; 遮光物 <i>v.</i> 遮蔽; 使阴暗	sensory ['sensəri] <i>adj.</i> 感觉器官的; 感觉的
arcades (arcade [ɑ:'keɪd]) <i>n.</i> 拱廊	devoid [dɪ'vɔɪd] <i>adj.</i> 缺乏的; 全无的
assist [ə'sɪst] <i>v.</i> 协助; 支持	replenish [rɪ'pleniʃ] <i>v.</i> 把……装满
via ['vaɪə] <i>prep.</i> 经由, 通过	pamphlets (pamphlet ['pæmfli:t]) <i>n.</i> 小册子
ownership ['ɔʊnəʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 所有权	disrupted (disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt]) <i>v.</i> 使分裂; 使混乱
stagnant ['stægnənt] <i>adj.</i> 不流动的; 萧条的	rebound [rɪ'baʊnd] <i>v.</i> 弹回, 复兴 <i>n.</i> 弹回, 跳回
reaped (reap [ri:p]) <i>v.</i> 收割; 获得	raft [rɑ:ft] <i>n.</i> 筏 <i>v.</i> 用筏子运送
marshes (marsh [mɑ:ʃ]) <i>n.</i> 沼泽	mallet ['mæli:t] <i>n.</i> 木槌
lumber ['lʌmbə] <i>n.</i> 木材 <i>v.</i> 采伐……林木	pursue [pə'sju:z] <i>v.</i> 追赶
sparked (spark [spɑ:k]) <i>v.</i> 发出火花; 发动; 激励	harmony ['hɑ:məni] <i>n.</i> 和睦, 协调
deepening (deepen ['di:pən]) <i>v.</i> 加深; 深化	gear [gɪə] <i>n.</i> 齿轮
fusion ['fju:ʒən] <i>n.</i> 融化; 熔合	shale [ʃeɪl] <i>n.</i> 泥板岩
shafts (shaft [ʃɑ:ft]) <i>n.</i> 轴; 杆状物	district ['dɪstrɪkt] <i>n.</i> 区域; 区
boulders (boulder ['bəʊldə]) <i>n.</i> 卵石	dotted (dot [dɒt]) <i>n.</i> 点 <i>v.</i> 打点于; 布满
distrust [dɪs'trʌst] <i>n.</i> 不信任 <i>v.</i> 不信任	transmission [trænz'mɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 传输; 变速器
skyscrapers (skyscraper ['skaɪskreɪpə(r)]) <i>n.</i> 摩天楼	licensing (license ['laɪsəns]) <i>n.</i> 执照 <i>v.</i> 许可
venture ['ventʃə] <i>v.</i> 敢于, 冒……的危险 <i>n.</i> 冒险	revered (revere [rɪ'veɪə]) <i>v.</i> 崇敬
tentacles (tentacle ['tentəkl]) <i>n.</i> 触角	sketching (sketch [sketʃ]) <i>v.</i> 速写; 打草稿
silt [sɪlt] <i>n.</i> 淤泥	Sierra Nevada 内华达山脉
shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 不足	underneath [,ʌndə'ni:θ] <i>adv.</i> 在下面
sympathy ['sɪmpəθɪ] <i>n.</i> 同情; 同感	gosling ['gɒzliŋ] <i>n.</i> 年轻无知者
refined (refine [rɪ'faɪn]) <i>v.</i> 提炼	slender ['slendə] <i>adj.</i> 修长的
beak [bi:k] <i>n.</i> 鸟嘴	sponges (sponge [spʌndʒ]) <i>n.</i> 海绵; 海绵体
in spite of 虽然	spirit ['spɪrɪt] <i>n.</i> 精神; 心灵
fluid ['flɪʊ(:)ɪd] <i>n.</i> 液体 <i>adj.</i> 流动的	succulent ['sʌkjʊlənt] <i>adj.</i> 多汁的 <i>n.</i> 多汁植物
metabolism [me'tæbəlɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 新陈代谢	jewelry ['dʒu:əlri] <i>n.</i> 珠宝
woodpecker ['wɒdpekə] <i>n.</i> 啄木鸟	wiring (wire ['waɪə]) <i>n.</i> 线路
conifers (conifer ['kɒnɪfə]) <i>n.</i> 针叶树	invade [ɪn'veɪd] <i>v.</i> 侵略
repertoire ['repətwaɪə] <i>n.</i> 全部技能; 全部剧目	adept ['ædept] <i>adj.</i> 熟练的
sprawl [sprɔ:l] <i>v.</i> 蔓生; 蔓延 <i>n.</i> 蔓延, 延伸	startling (startle ['stɑ:tl]) <i>v.</i> 吃惊; 惊吓
vigorous ['vɪgərəs] <i>adj.</i> 精力旺盛的	thoughtful ['θɔ:tfʊl] <i>adj.</i> 体贴的

purification [ˌpʊəɾɪfɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 洗净; 提纯	vents (vent [vent]) <i>n.</i> 通风孔; 出口 <i>v.</i> 发泄; 排出
outermost ['aʊtəməʊst] <i>adj.</i> 最外边的	soaked (soak [səʊk]) <i>v.</i> 吸入; 浸泡 <i>n.</i> 浸泡
snap [snæp] <i>n.</i> 猛咬 <i>v.</i> 咬	icy ['aɪsɪ] <i>adj.</i> 多冰的
humanity [hju(:)'mænɪti] <i>n.</i> 人性	concert ['kɒnsət] <i>n.</i> 音乐会; 合奏 <i>v.</i> 商议, 使协调
willow ['wɪləʊ] <i>n.</i> 柳树	horizontal [ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntl] <i>n.</i> 水平线 <i>adj.</i> 地平线的; 水平的
tenants (tenant ['tenənt]) <i>n.</i> 承租人; 房客	concrete ['kɒnkri:t] <i>n.</i> 水泥 <i>v.</i> 使凝固 <i>adj.</i> 具体的, 水泥的
tributary ['trɪbjətəri] <i>n.</i> 进贡国; 附庸国	supervised (supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 监督; 管理
Mesopotamian [ˌmesəʊpə'teɪmjən] <i>n.</i> 美索不达米亚的居民	stationary ['steɪf(ə)nəri] <i>adj.</i> 不动的; 定居的
receptor [rɪ'septə] <i>n.</i> 感觉器官	triple ['trɪpl] <i>v.</i> 使成三倍; 三倍于 <i>adj.</i> 三倍的
humanitarian [hju(:), mænɪ'teəriən] <i>n.</i> 人道主义者	clan [klæn] <i>n.</i> 氏族, 党派
essence ['esns] <i>n.</i> 基本; 精髓	aimed (aim [eɪm]) <i>v.</i> 瞄准 <i>n.</i> 瞄准; 目标
radius ['reɪdʒəs] <i>n.</i> 半径	prodigious [prə'dɪdʒəs] <i>adj.</i> 很大的; 异常的
subsided (subside [səb'saɪd]) <i>v.</i> 退落; 消退; 平息	spectators (spectator [spek'tetə]) <i>n.</i> 观众; 旁观者
recording [rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 记录; 录像; 录音	amplification [ˌæmplɪfɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 扩大
sociobiology [ˌsəʊsɪəbɪə'lɒdʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 生物社会学	tentatively ['tentətɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 试验性地; 暂时地
regolith ['regəlɪθ] <i>n.</i> 浮土	cope [kəʊp] <i>v.</i> 对付; 竞争 <i>n.</i> 斗篷式长袍; 笼罩
pregnant ['pregnənt] <i>adj.</i> 怀孕的; 充满的	snowfall ['snəʊfɔ:l] <i>n.</i> 降雪
slicks (slick [slɪk]) <i>n.</i> 平滑的水面 <i>adj.</i> 光滑的	metabolic [ˌmeta'bɒlɪk] <i>adj.</i> 代谢作用的
honest ['ɒnɪst] <i>adj.</i> 诚实的	headquarters (headquarter [ˌhed'kwɔ:tə]) <i>v.</i> 以……作总部 <i>n.</i> 总部
whereby [(h)weə'baɪ] <i>adv.</i> 凭什么 (=how)	flaked (flake [fleɪk]) <i>n.</i> 小薄片 <i>v.</i> 使成薄片
suffered (suffer ['sʌfə]) <i>v.</i> 遭受; 忍受	socially ['səʊʃəli] <i>adv.</i> 在社交方面
archaeocyte [ˌɑ:kə'saɪt] <i>n.</i> 原始细胞	endangered (endanger [ɪn'deɪndʒə]) <i>adj.</i> 有危险的
seemingly ['si:mɪŋli] <i>adv.</i> 表面上地	toes (toe [təʊ]) <i>n.</i> 脚趾
terminology [ˌtɜ:mɪ'nɒlədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 术语学	slush [slʌʃ] <i>n.</i> 融雪; 泥泞 <i>v.</i> 溅泼; 给……上润滑油
cap [kæp] <i>n.</i> 帽子	romanticism [rə'mæntɪsɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 浪漫精神
retail ['ri:teɪl] <i>n.</i> 零售 <i>v.</i> 零售 <i>adj.</i> 零售的	dedicated (dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt]) <i>v.</i> 致力; 奉献
sacred ['seɪkrɪd] <i>adj.</i> 宗教的; 神圣的	rust [rʌst] <i>n.</i> 锈; 生锈 <i>v.</i> 生锈
feldspar ['feldspɑ:] <i>n.</i> 长石	angles (angle ['æŋɡl]) <i>n.</i> 角
bake [beɪk] <i>v.</i> 烘, 烤	supersonic ['sju:pə'sɒnɪk] <i>adj.</i> 超音波的
radiation [ˌreɪdɪ'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 发光; 辐射	publications (publication [ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃən]) <i>n.</i> 出版
trampled (trample ['træmpl]) <i>v.</i> 踩, 践踏; 蔑视; 蹂躏	torque [tɔ:k] <i>n.</i> 扭矩; 转矩
terrace ['terəs] <i>n.</i> 大阳台; 露台	stoneware ['stəʊnweə] <i>n.</i> 粗瓷器
host [həʊst] <i>n.</i> 主人	spectacles (spectacle ['spektəkl]) <i>n.</i> 奇观; 场面
designated (designate ['deɪzɪneɪt]) <i>v.</i> 任命; 指出 <i>adj.</i> 指定的	mild [maɪld] <i>adj.</i> 温和的
deception [dɪ'sepʃən] <i>n.</i> 欺骗	crown [kraʊn] <i>n.</i> 王冠, 顶点 <i>v.</i> 加冕
strive [straɪv] <i>v.</i> 努力; 苦干	rotation [rəʊ'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 旋转

sparse [spɑ:s] <i>adj.</i> 稀疏的	territory ['terɪtəri] <i>n.</i> 领土
incidental [,ɪnsɪ'dentl] <i>adj.</i> 附带的	altogether [ˌɔ:lto'geðə] <i>adv.</i> 合计; 完全
vine [vaɪn] <i>n.</i> 攀爬植物; 蔓	discipline ['dɪsɪplɪn] <i>n.</i> 训练, 纪律 <i>v.</i> 训练
tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] <i>n.</i> 烟草	sphere [sfɪə] <i>n.</i> 球; 球形
toll [təʊl] <i>n.</i> 通行费; 使用费	background ['bækgraʊnd] <i>n.</i> 背景; 背景知识
association [ə,səʊsɪ'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 协会; 结合	televised (televise ['telɪvaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 电视播送; 电视拍摄
tap [tæp] <i>v.</i> 轻拍; 选定 <i>n.</i> 轻拍, 轻敲	synthesize ['sɪnθaɪzɪz] <i>v.</i> 综合; 合成
proceeded (proceed [prə'si:d]) <i>v.</i> 进行; 开展	prizefights (prizefight ['praɪzfaɪt]) <i>n.</i> 职业性拳击赛
textbook ['tekstbʊk] <i>n.</i> 教科书	rear [rɪə] <i>n.</i> 后部
contacts (contact ['kɒntækt]) <i>v.</i> 接触; 联系 <i>n.</i> 接触; 联系	semisubsistence [ˌsemɪsəb'sɪstəns] <i>adj.</i> 半地下的
subsidized (subsidize ['sʌbsɪdaɪz]) <i>v.</i> 给予补助金; 贿赂	recruitment [rɪ'krʊ:tmənt] <i>n.</i> 征募新兵; 补充
sociologists (sociologist [səʊsɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]) <i>n.</i> 社会学家	coaches (coach [kəʊtʃ]) <i>v.</i> 训练, 指导 <i>n.</i> 四轮大马车, 教练
starvation [stɑ:'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 饥饿	envision [ɪn'vɪʒən] <i>v.</i> 想象; 预想
copy ['kɒpi] <i>v.</i> 抄写; 复制 <i>n.</i> 副本; 拷贝	rotating (rotate [rəʊ'teɪt]) <i>v.</i> 旋转
frogs (frog [frɒg]) <i>n.</i> 蛙	frequency ['fri:kwənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 频率
caste [kɑ:st] <i>n.</i> 种姓制度	fate [feɪt] <i>n.</i> 命运
facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] <i>v.</i> 使容易; 促进	locomotive [ˌləʊkə'məʊtɪv] <i>n.</i> 火车头
regulation [regjʊ'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 规章	secular ['sekjʊlə] <i>adj.</i> 世俗的 (与宗教相对)
octopus ['ɒktəpəs] <i>n.</i> 章鱼	fathoms (fathom ['fæðəm]) <i>n.</i> 深度单位
slices (slice [slaɪs]) <i>n.</i> 薄片; 切片 <i>v.</i> 切成薄片; 切	champion ['tʃæmpjən] <i>n.</i> 冠军; 拥护者 <i>v.</i> 保卫, 拥护
celebrated (celebrate ['selɪbreɪt]) <i>v.</i> 庆祝	yields (yield [ji:ld]) <i>v.</i> 生产; 同意; 出产; 投降
notwithstanding [ˌnɒtwɪθ'stændɪŋ] <i>prep.</i> 尽管	sulfates (sulfate ['sʌlfet]) <i>n.</i> 硫酸盐
port [pɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 港; 机场	silicon ['sɪlɪkən] <i>n.</i> 硅
cranial ['kreɪniəl] <i>adj.</i> 头盖的, 头盖形的	hibernating (hibernate ['haɪbəneɪt]) <i>v.</i> 冬眠
bovines (bovine ['bɒvɪn]) <i>n.</i> 牛科动物 <i>adj.</i> 牛的	outlying ['aʊtlaɪɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 在外的
harbor ['hɑ:bə] <i>n.</i> 港湾	guncotton ['gʌn,kətən] <i>n.</i> 棉火药
situated (situate ['sɪtʃueɪt]) <i>v.</i> 使位于	allocated (allocate ['æləʊkeɪt]) <i>v.</i> 分派; 分配
stalks (stalk [stɔ:k]) <i>n.</i> 茎	count [kaʊnt] <i>v.</i> 计算; 认为; 看作 <i>n.</i> 计数; 总数; 计算
prison ['prɪzn] <i>n.</i> 监狱	hazard ['hæzəd] <i>n.</i> 危险
solemn ['sɒləm] <i>adj.</i> 严肃的	minuscule [mɪ'nʌskju:l] <i>n.</i> 草写小字
obsidian [ɒb'sɪdɪən] <i>n.</i> 黑曜石	Mesopotamia [ˌmesəpə'temjə] <i>n.</i> 美索不达米亚
enriched (enrich [ɪn'ri:tʃ]) <i>v.</i> 使富裕; 使丰富	seeps (seep [si:p]) <i>n.</i> 小泉 <i>v.</i> 渗出
practitioners (practitioner [præk'tɪʃənə]) <i>n.</i> 从业者	supplanted (supplant [sə'plɑ:nt]) <i>v.</i> 代替
plugged (plug [plʌg]) <i>v.</i> 堵 <i>n.</i> 塞子	fortunate ['fɔ:tʃənɪt] <i>adj.</i> 幸运的
uncovered (uncover [ʌn'kʌvə]) <i>v.</i> 揭露; 揭开	turbulent ['tɜ:bjʊlənt] <i>adj.</i> 狂暴的
churches (church [tʃɜ:tʃ]) <i>n.</i> 教堂	Yellowstone ['jeləʊstəʊn] <i>n.</i> 黄石国家公园
woody ['wʊdi] <i>adj.</i> 多树木的; 木质的	scavengers (scavenger ['skævɪndʒə]) <i>n.</i> 食腐动物

temple ['templ] <i>n.</i> 神殿	suppresses (suppress [sə'pres]) <i>v.</i> 镇压; 废止
experimentation [eks,permen'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 实验	salary ['sæləri] <i>n.</i> 工资
powder ['paʊdə] <i>n.</i> 粉	firearms (firearm ['faɪər,ɑ:m]) <i>n.</i> 火器; 枪炮
chisel ['tʃɪzl] <i>n.</i> 凿子 <i>v.</i> 凿	slates (slate [sleɪt]) <i>n.</i> 板岩; 石板 <i>v.</i> 铺石板; 责骂
indispensable [,ɪndɪ'spensəbl] <i>adj.</i> 不可缺少的	bone [bəʊn] <i>n.</i> 骨头
softens (soften ['sɔ:(z)fn]) <i>v.</i> 使变柔软; 使变和蔼	strategy ['strætɪdʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 策略
lectures (lecture ['lektʃə]) <i>n.</i> 演讲; <i>v.</i> 讲演	lasts (last [lɑ:st]) <i>v.</i> 持续
numerical [nju:(z)'merɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 数字的	ascent [ə'sent] <i>n.</i> 上升
skeptical ['skeptɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 怀疑论的; 怀疑的	dirt [dɜ:t] <i>n.</i> 污垢
gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	chlorophyll ['klɒ:rəfɪl] <i>n.</i> 叶绿素
summit ['sʌmɪt] <i>n.</i> 顶点	thereafter [ðeə'rɑ:ftə] <i>adv.</i> 从那时以后
plutonic [plu:'tɒnɪk] <i>adj.</i> 火成岩的	sedentary ['sedəntəri] <i>adj.</i> 久坐的
scurrying (scurry ['skʌri]) <i>v.</i> 急赶 <i>n.</i> 急赶; 急跑	rudimentary [ru:dɪ'mentəri] <i>adj.</i> 基本的
rotates (rotate [rəʊ'teɪt]) <i>v.</i> 旋转	sodium ['səʊdɪəm] <i>n.</i> 钠
spiders (spider ['spɪdə]) <i>n.</i> 蜘蛛	vacation [və'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 假期 (形近词: vocation <i>n.</i> 职业)
reputation [,repju:(z)'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 名声; 信誉	suspect [səs'pekt] <i>v.</i> 怀疑; 猜疑 <i>n.</i> 嫌疑犯; 可疑分子 <i>adj.</i> 令人怀疑的
lamented (lament [lə'ment]) <i>v.</i> 哀悼	kerosene ['kerəsi:n] <i>n.</i> 煤油
journal ['dʒɜ:nl] <i>n.</i> 杂志	portable ['pɔ:təbl] <i>adj.</i> 可携带的; 可移动的
translate [træns'leɪt] <i>v.</i> 翻译; 转化	plowing (plow [pləʊ]) <i>v.</i> 耕, 开路 <i>n.</i> 犁; 除雪机

List 7 第七天

本天前测

在开始本章单词背诵之前,请先在10分钟之内完成下述单词的自我测试。注意:只写下第一反应,不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

plaster	peninsula
penchant	patent
parasitic	parades
orderly	optical
narrative	memorable
melody	megawatts
mediterranean	medieval
linguistic	inherited
ingredient	hieroglyphic
hampered	grandiose
genuine	foremost
fatal	exuberant
estate	equatorial
endure	elegant
earthenware	dolphins
discard	diffuses
detachment	deprived
depart	deciduous
debated	cow
coins	clinical
clarify	celestial
cavities	canvas
bias	barren
barn	attests
assure	ascending
anticipated	antenna
aircraft	aggravating
adorned	address
acute	

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

plaster ['plɑ:stə] <i>n.</i> 石膏 <i>v.</i> 涂以灰泥	peninsula [pɪ'nɪnsjələ] <i>n.</i> 半岛
penchant ['pentʃənt] <i>n.</i> 强烈倾向	patent ['peɪtənt] <i>n.</i> 专利权 <i>v.</i> 取得……的专利权 <i>adj.</i> 专利的, 新奇的
parasitic [,pærə'sɪtɪk] <i>adj.</i> 寄生的	parades (parade [pə'reɪd]) <i>n.</i> 游行; 阅兵; 炫耀 <i>v.</i> 游行
orderly ['ɔ:dəli] <i>adj.</i> 有秩序的	optical ['ɒptɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 光学的; 视觉的
narrative ['nærətɪv] <i>n.</i> 叙述 <i>adj.</i> 叙述的	memorable ['memərəbl] <i>adj.</i> 值得纪念的
melody ['melədi] <i>n.</i> 曲调	megawatts (megawatt ['megəwɒt]) <i>n.</i> 百万瓦特
mediterranean [,medɪtə'reɪnjən] <i>n.</i> 地中海 <i>adj.</i> 地中海的	medieval [,medi'i:vəl] <i>adj.</i> 中世纪的
linguistic [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 语言的, 语言学的	inherited (inherit [ɪn'herɪt]) <i>v.</i> 继承
ingredient [ɪn'grɪ:diənt] <i>n.</i> 成分; 因素	hieroglyphic [,haɪərə'glɪfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 象形文字的
hampered (hamper ['hæmpə]) <i>v.</i> 妨碍 <i>n.</i> 障碍物	grandiose ['grændɪəs] <i>adj.</i> 宏伟的
genuine ['dʒenjʊɪn] <i>adj.</i> 真正的	foremost ['fɔ:məʊst] <i>adj.</i> 最初的; 最重要的
fatal ['feɪtl] <i>adj.</i> 重大的; 致命的	exuberant [ɪg'zju:bərənt] <i>adj.</i> 丰富的; 繁茂的
estate ['ɪsteɪt] <i>n.</i> 不动产	equatorial [,ekwə'tɔ:riəl] <i>adj.</i> 赤道的
endure [ɪn'djʊə] <i>v.</i> 忍耐	elegant ['elɪgənt] <i>adj.</i> 雅致的
earthenware ['ɜ:θənweə] <i>n.</i> 陶器	dolphins (dolphin ['dɒlfɪn]) <i>n.</i> 海豚
discard [dɪs'kɑ:d] <i>v.</i> 解雇; 抛弃 <i>n.</i> 垫牌; 抛弃	diffuses (diffuse [dɪ'fju:z]) <i>v.</i> 扩散; 传播 <i>adj.</i> 散开的
detachment [dɪ'tætʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 分离; 客观	deprived (deprive [dɪ'praɪv]) <i>v.</i> 剥夺
depart [dɪ'pɑ:t] <i>v.</i> 出发; 违反	deciduous [dɪ'sɪdʒuzəs] <i>adj.</i> 每年落叶的
debated (debate [dɪ'beɪt]) <i>v.</i> 辩论 <i>n.</i> 辩论; 讨论	cow [kaʊ] <i>n.</i> 母牛 <i>v.</i> 恐吓, 威胁
coins (coin [kɔɪn]) <i>n.</i> 硬币; 货币 <i>v.</i> 铸造; 创造	clinical ['klɪnɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 临床的
clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] <i>v.</i> 使明晰	celestial [sɪ'lestjəl] <i>adj.</i> 天空的
cavities (cavity ['kævɪti]) <i>n.</i> 洞	canvas ['kænvəs] <i>n.</i> 帆布; 画布
bias ['bi:əs] <i>n.</i> 偏见	barren ['bærən] <i>adj.</i> 贫瘠的; 不结果实的
barn [bɑ:n] <i>n.</i> 谷仓	attests (attest [ə'test]) <i>v.</i> 证实
assure [ə'ʃʊə] <i>v.</i> 担保; 保证	ascending [ə'sendɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 上升的
anticipated (anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpət]) <i>v.</i> 预期; 预料	antenna [æn'tenə] <i>n.</i> 触角; 天线
aircraft ['eəkra:ft] <i>n.</i> 航空器	aggravating ['ægrəveɪtɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 恶化的; 加重的; (口语) 恼人的
adorned (adorn [ə'dɔ:n]) <i>v.</i> 装饰	address [ə'dres] <i>v.</i> 演说; 写姓名地址 <i>n.</i> 地址; 演讲
acute [ə'kjʊ:t] <i>adj.</i> 剧烈的; 敏锐的	

3 plight [plaɪt] *n.* 困境; 誓约

Example: The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that reconstruction had to be undertaken also in the North, though less spectacularly.

3 plaster ['plɑ:stə] *n.* 石膏 *v.* 涂以灰泥

Example: Walls were made of plaster or wood, sometimes elaborately paneled.

3 pits (pit [pɪt]) *n.* 凹处; 果核 *v.* 使成凹

Example: Anasazi houses were originally built in pits and were entered from the roof.

3 pillows (pillow ['pɪləʊ]) *n.* 枕头 *v.* 垫

Example: They were short because people slept in a semi-sitting position with many bolsters or pillows, and wide, because each bed often slept three or more.

3 pet [pet] *n.* 宠物

Example: One pet crow learned how to let a dog out of its kennel by pulling the pin on the door.

3 pests (pest [pest]) *n.* 害虫

Example: Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high tolerance to alkaloids that normally repel potential pests.

3 persisted (persist [pə'sɪst]) *v.* 坚持

Example: As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

3 perishables (perishable ['perɪʃəbl]) *n.* 易腐坏的东西 *adj.* 易腐坏的

Example: Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve them for longer periods.

3 percussion [pə'kʌʃən] *n.* 敲; 敲打乐器

Example: In the music of the Western world, the greatest expansion and experimentation have involved percussion instruments, which outnumber strings and winds in many recent compositions.

3 perceived (perceive [pə'si:v]) *v.* 察觉

Example: Although art deco in its many forms was largely perceived as thoroughly modern, it was strongly influenced by the decorative arts movements that immediately preceded it.

3 peninsula [pɪ'nɪnsjələ] *n.* 半岛

Example: Its altitude is a mere couple of hundred feet, but it is high ground on a peninsula elsewhere close to sea level, and its drainage is so critical that a difference of inches in elevation can bring major changes in its plant communities.

3 penchant ['pentʃənt] *n.* 强烈倾向

Example: Neither the human imitative instinct nor a penchant for fantasy by itself leads to an autonomous theater.

3 patent ['pætənt] *n.* 专利权 *v.* 取得……的专利权 *adj.* 专利的, 新奇的

Example: Towns and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, *Physical Review Letter*, but Gould filed a patent application.

3 patchiness ['pætʃɪnis] *n.* 补缀; 不规则

Example: Many ecologists now think that the relative long-term stability of climax communities comes

not from diversity but from the “patchiness” of the environment, an environment that varies from place to place supports more kinds of organisms than an environment that is uniform.

3 pasture ['pɑ:stʃə] *n.* 牧场; 草地 *v.* 放牧

Example: The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures.

3 passive ['pæsiv] *adj.* 消极的; 被动的

Example: Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader.

3 parrots (parrot ['pærət]) *n.* 鹦鹉

Example: In artificial incubation programs, aviculturists remove eggs from the nests of parrots and incubate them under laboratory conditions.

3 parasitic [ˌpærə'sɪtɪk] *adj.* 寄生的

Example: Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship.

3 parades (parade [pə'reɪd]) *n.* 游行; 阅兵; 炫耀 *v.* 游行

Example: Some follow each other in solemn parades, but others swirl about, sideways and upside down.

3 panic ['pænik] *n.* 恐慌 *v.* 使恐慌

Example: The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed.

3 oversaw (oversee ['əʊvə'si:z]) *v.* 监督

Example: Often working with no staff at all, these editors wrote copy, set type, delivered papers, oversaw billing, and sold advertising.

3 overlapping (overlap ['əʊvə'læp]) *v.* 重叠, 重复

Example: There are many variations, combinations with photographic techniques, and considerable overlapping.

3 orderly ['ɔ:dəli] *adj.* 有秩序的

Example: Historian David Donald has written, “Social atomization affected every segment of society,” and it seemed to many people that “all the recognized values of orderly civilization were gradually being eroded”.

3 optical ['ɒptɪkəl] *adj.* 光学的; 视觉的

Example: It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, durable yet fragile, and often very beautiful. Glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional.

3 onward ['ɒnwəd] *adj.* 向前的 *adv.* 向前

Example: They became an integral part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well.

3 offspring [ˈɒfsprɪŋ] *n.* 子孙后代

Example: But not all animal parents, even those that tend their offspring to the point of hatching or birth, feed their young.

3 notable [ˈnəʊtəbl̩] *n.* 著名人士 *adj.* 值得注意的; 显著的

Example: Their loose organization and local autonomy fostered a cultural line fusion between native and settler cultures that proved one of the most notable—and least understood—developments of early North American history.

3 nomadic [nəʊˈmædɪk] *adj.* 游牧的

Example: The shared needs and pressures that encourage extended-family ties are less prominent in settled than in nomadic societies.

3 nodules (nodule [ˈnɒdju:l]) *n.* 小肿瘤

Example: The HMS Challenger expedition provided valuable information about the seabed, including the discovery of manganese nodules that are now being seen as a potentially valuable source of minerals.

3 nitric [ˈnɪtrɪk] *adj.* 氮的

Example: Large quantities of nitric acid were produced.

3 needle [ˈni:dəl] *v.* 刺激; 用针穿刺; 用针缝; 缝纫 *n.* 针

Example: Many supersonic aircraft have a similar needle at the nose.

3 nectar [ˈnektə] *n.* 甘露

Example: Honeybees communicate the sources of nectar to one another by doing a dance in a figure-eight pattern.

3 necessity [nɪˈsesɪti] *n.* 需要; 必需品

Example: In discussing the Pacific Railroad bill, the chair of the congressional committee bluntly stated that without government subsidy no one would undertake so unpromising a venture; yet it was a national necessity to link East and West together.

3 narrative [ˈnærətɪv] *n.* 叙述 *adj.* 叙述的

3 narrator [nəˈreɪtə] *n.* 讲述者

Example: One Lascaux narrative picture, which shows a man with a birdlike head and a wounded animal, would seem to lend credence to this third opinion, but there is still much that remains unexplained.

3 myriad [ˈmɪrɪəd] *n.* 无数

Example: A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame and steel wire of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of myriad tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to a sharp, percussive brilliance.

3 mussel [ˈmʌsl] *n.* 蚌类

Example: Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells, are capable of using objects in the natural environment as rudimentary tools.

3 morphology [mɔ:'fɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 形态学

Example: For any species, the study of the embryological development of the nervous system is indispensable for an understanding of adult morphology.

3 morally ['mɒrəli] *adv.* 道德上

Example: Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive.

3 monopolies (monopoly [mə'nɒpəli]) *n.* 垄断

Example: Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

3 momentum [məʊ'mentəm] *n.* 力量; 劲头; 努力

Example: The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed.

3 modeled (model ['mɒdl]) *n.* 模型; 模范 *v.* 模仿

Example: Kinetoscope parlors for viewing films were modeled on phonograph parlors.

3 minimal ['mɪnɪmə] *adj.* 最小的

Example: Estimates indicate that the aquifer contains enough water to fill Lake Huron, but unfortunately, under the semiarid climatic conditions that presently exist in the region, rates of addition to the aquifer are minimal, amounting to about half a centimeter a year.

3 midair [ˌmɪd'eə] *n.* 半空中; 不确定

Example: The ability of falling cats to right themselves in midair and land on their feet has been a source of wonder for ages.

3 mice [maɪs] *n.* 老鼠 (mouse的复数)

Example: Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

3 meticulously [mɪ'tɪkjələsli] *adv.* 极注意地

Example: The successive layering of these meticulously applied paints produced the final, translucent colors.

3 methane ['meθeɪn] *n.* 沼气

Example: Jupiter and the other giant planets are of a low-density type quite distinct from the terrestrial planets: they are composed predominantly of such substances as hydrogen, helium, ammonia, and methane, unlike terrestrial planets.

3 meteorologists (meteorologist [ˌmi:tjə'rɒlədʒɪst]) *n.* 气象学者

Example: As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

3 memorable ['memərəbl] *adj.* 值得纪念的

Example: To enhance their listener's enjoyment, storytellers continually make their stories more engaging

and memorable.

③ melody ['melədi] *n.* 曲调

Example: Unlike string and wind instrument, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time.

③ megawatts (megawatt ['megəwɒt]) *n.* 百万瓦特

Example: In 1994 there were nearly 20,000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3,000 megawatts of electricity.

③ mediterranean [,medɪtə'reɪnjən] *n.* 地中海 *adj.* 地中海的

Example: Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures.

③ mediocre [,mɪ:dɪ'əʊkə] *adj.* 中等的

Example: The mediocre design of many contemporary buildings can be traced to clients and architects.

③ medieval [,medɪ'ɪ:vəl] *adj.* 中世纪的

Example: Designers of the railroad stations of the new age explored the potential of iron, covering huge areas with spans that surpassed the great vaults of medieval churches and cathedrals.

③ manure [mə'njʊə] *n.* 肥料

Example: Rotating a “green manure” crop such as clover, which is plowed under after the end of the growing season, would renew only nitrogen in the soil, not trace elements.

③ manuals (manual ['mænjʊəl]) *n.* 手册 *adj.* 手工的

Example: Since architecture was not yet a specialized profession in the colonies, the design of buildings was left either to amateur designers or to carpenters who undertook to interpret architectural manuals imported from England.

③ magnitude ['mægnɪtju:d] *n.* 光度; 大小

Example: Reviewers have admired her enormous energy, but find a productivity of such magnitude difficult to assess.

③ magnify ['mægnɪfaɪ] *v.* 放大

Example: Rapid industrialization and increased geographic mobility in the nineteenth century had special implications for women because these tended to magnify social distinctions.

③ lure [ljʊə] *v.* 引诱 *n.* 魅力; 诱饵

Example: To lure their pollinators from afar, orchids use appropriately intriguing shapes, colors and scents.

③ longevity [lɒn'dʒevɪtɪ] *n.* 长寿

Example: The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity.

③ logical ['lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 有逻辑的; 合理的

Example: None of the other sentences preceding squares is a question, so the inserted sentence cannot logically follow any one of them.

3 lizards (lizard ['lɪzəd]) *n.* 蜥蜴

Example: These were the pterosaurs, literally the “winged lizards”.

3 linguistic [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk] *adj.* 语言的, 语言学的

Example: Contrary to the conclusions of Thor Heyerdahl's Kon-Tiki expedition of 1946, the evidence of plant dispersal, archaeology, linguistics, and genetics now shows quite conclusively that the Pacific Islands were not populated from the east by South Americans who drifted on balsa-wood rafts and the prevailing wind and current, but from the west, by groups from mainland Asia who gradually spread from island to island out into the Pacific.

3 linear ['lɪniə] *adj.* 直线的

Example: The widespread and usually uncritical acceptance of this thesis led in turn to the assumption that the application of science to industrial purposes was a linear process, starting with fundamental science, then proceeding to applied science or technology, and through them to industrial use.

3 liberty ['lɪbətɪ] *n.* 自由

Example: They were focused on issues of public liberty.

3 landforms (landform ['lændfɔ:m]) *n.* 地形

Example: There are two principal influences that shape the terrain: constructive processes such as uplift, which create new landscape features, and destructive forces such as erosion, which gradually wear away exposed landforms.

3 kivas (kiva ['ki:və]) *n.* 大地穴 (美国西部印第安人村落中房屋下, 用作宗教典礼集会室或卧室)

Example: Besides living quarters, each pueblo included one or more kivas-circular underground chambers faced with stone.

3 kinetic [kaɪ'netɪk] *adj.* 运动的

Example: A good example of this is found in the kinetic molecular theory, in which gases are pictured as being made up of many small particles that are in constant motion.

3 keen [ki:n] *v.* 恸哭, 哀号 *adj.* 热衷的; 锋利的; 敏锐的

Example: During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings.

3 isotopes (isotope ['aɪsəʊtəʊp]) *n.* 同位素

Example: Instruments were used to measure the ratio of certain isotopes in the frozen water to get an idea of the prevailing atmospheric temperature at the time when that particular bit of water became locked in the glacier.

3 iridium [aɪ'rɪdɪəm] *n.* 铱

Example: An iridium-enriched sediment layer and a large impact crater in the Yucat provide evidence that a large meteorite struck Earth about 65 million years ago.

3 intoxication [ɪn,tɒksɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 兴奋; 醉

Example: A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one

session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication.

③ intimate [ˈɪntɪmət] *adj.* 秘密的; 私人的

Example: Beads were probably the first durable ornaments humans possessed, and the intimate relationship they had with their owners is reflected in the fact that beads are among the most common items found in ancient archaeological sites.

③ interrupt [ˌɪntəˈrʌpt] *v.* 打断; 妨碍

Example: When the American Revolution (1775—1783) interrupted the flow of the superior European ware, there was incentive for American potters to replace the imports with comparable domestic goods.

③ intellectuals (intellectual [ˌɪntɪˈlektʃʊəl]) *n.* 知识分子 *adj.* 智力的

Example: Artists and intellectuals from many parts of the United States and the Caribbean had been attracted to Harlem by the pulse and beat of its unique and dynamic culture.

③ integrity [ɪnˈtegrɪti] *n.* 正直; 完整

Example: Victorians agreed that art was an essential moral ingredient in the home environment, and in many middle- and working-class homes craft was the only form of art. Ruskin and his followers criticized not only the degradation of artisans reduced to machine operators, but also the impending loss of daily contact with handcrafted objects, fashioned with pride, integrity, and attention to beauty.

③ instantly [ˈɪnstəntli] *adv.* 立即地

Example: It is held there by the force of surface tension without which water would drain instantly from any wet surface, leaving it totally dry.

③ inspection [ɪnˈspekʃən] *n.* 检查

Example: In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs.

③ injured (injure [ˈɪndʒə]) *v.* 伤害

Example: The photographer thought the cat might be injured.

③ injecting (inject [ɪnˈdʒekt]) *v.* 注射

Example: Somewhat more promising have been recent experiments for releasing capillary water (water in the soil) above the water table by injecting compressed air into the ground.

③ inherited (inherit [ɪnˈherɪt]) *v.* 继承

Example: The sculptural legacy that the new United States inherited from its colonial predecessors was far from a rich one, and in fact, in 1776 sculpture as an art form was still in the hands of artisans and craftspeople.

③ ingredient [ɪnˈɡriːdiənt] *n.* 成分; 因素

Example: It was first made from a mixture of silica, lime and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century.

③ influx [ˈɪnflʌks] *n.* 流入; 河口

Example: Matching the influx of foreign immigrants into the larger cities of the United States during the

late nineteenth century was a domestic migration, from town and farm to city, within the United States.

3 indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] *adj.* 模糊的; 不确定的

Example: Wild life zoologist Helmut Buechner(1953), in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, says that “since the early 1940s, the state has had more deer than at any other time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320, 000 deer (mule and black-tailed deer), which will yield about 65, 000 of either sex and any age annually for an indefinite period.”

3 inconspicuous [ɪnkən'spɪkjʊəs] *adj.* 不显眼的

3 conspicuous [kən'spɪkjʊəs] *adj.* 显著的

Example: The most graphic proof that the grand spectacle of a comet develops from a relatively small and inconspicuous chunk of ice and dust was the close-up image obtained in 1986 by the European Giotto probe of the nucleus of Halley's Comet.

3 impersonation [ɪmpɜːnsə'neɪʃən] *n.* 扮演; 模仿

Example: According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person.

3 identical [aɪ'dentɪkəl] *adj.* 同一的; 完全相同的

Example: On the other hand, if the same magma flows onto the surface and is quickly cooled by the atmosphere, the resulting rock will be fine-grained and appear quite different from granite, although the chemical composition will be identical.

3 huddling (huddle ['hʌdl]) *v.* 挤作一团; 推挤

Example: Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three together saved a third of their heat.

3 hormones (hormone ['hɔːmɒn]) *n.* 荷尔蒙

Example: Pheromones, which are sometimes called “social hormones,” affect a group of individuals somewhat like hormones do an individual animal.

3 homogeneous [hɒməʊ'dʒiːnjəs] *adj.* 同种的

Example: The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid.

3 homemaking ['həʊm, meɪkɪŋ] *n.* 家政

Example: In preindustrial economies, homemaking had meant the production as well as the consumption of goods, and it commonly included income-producing activities both inside and outside the home, in the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States, however, overproduction rather than scarcity was becoming a problem.

3 hieroglyphic [ˌhaɪərə'glɪfɪk] *adj.* 象形文字的

Example: The Rosetta stone thwarted scholars' efforts for several decades until the early nineteenth century when several key hieroglyphic phrases were decoded using the Greek inscriptions.

3 hay [heɪ] *n.* 干草

Example: It grew well with enough rain, then when cut and stored it would cure and become nourishing hay for winter feed. But in the dry grazing lands of the West that familiar bluejoint grass was often killed by drought.

3 haul [hɔ:l] *v.* 拖拉

Example: Farm women had to haul large quantities of water into the house from wells or pumps for every purpose.

3 hampered (hamper ['hæmpə]) *v.* 妨碍 *n.* 障碍物

Example: Horse-drawn coaches were neither a competitive nor a comfortable alternative given the deplorable state of the nation's highways; and though bicycles were popular in both town and country, they, too, were hampered by poor road surfaces.

3 greenish ['ɡri:nɪʃ] *adj.* 呈绿色的

Example: The dominant greenish white light comes from low energy excitation of oxygen atoms.

3 grandiose ['ɡrændiəʊs] *adj.* 宏伟的

Example: In the face of the upcoming water supply crisis, a number of grandiose schemes have been developed to transport vast quantities of water by canal or pipeline from the Mississippi, the Missouri, or the Arkansas rivers.

3 gradient ['ɡreɪdɪənt] *n.* 倾斜度

Example: Nest construction can contribute to this temperature gradient. Nests of loosely arranged sticks, rocks, or dirt are cooler in temperature at the bottom where the egg contacts the nesting material.

3 goose [ɡu:s] *n.* 鹅

Example: If the mother goose is not present during this time, but an object resembling her in important features is, young goslings may imprint on it instead.

3 glands (gland [glænd]) *n.* 腺

Example: The modulation of chemical signals occurs via the elaboration of the number of exocrine glands that produce pheromones.

3 girders (girder ['ɡɜ:də]) *n.* 梁

Example: One example is the Bessemer converter (an industrial process for manufacturing steel), which provided steel girders for the construction of skyscrapers.

3 gibbon ['ɡɪbən] *n.* 长臂猿

Example: A macaque or gibbon can hurl itself farther than a mouse can: it can achieve a running start, and it can more effectively use a branch as a springboard, even bouncing on a climb several times before jumping.

3 genuine ['dʒenjuɪn] *adj.* 真正的

3 genuinely ['dʒenjuɪnli] *adv.* 真正地

Example: These writers who can genuinely be said to have created a genre, the "railroad novel" are now mostly forgotten, their names having faded from memory.

③ generous [ˈdʒenərəs] *adj.* 有雅量的

Example: Although President Abraham Lincoln signed the original Pacific Railroad bill in 1862 and a revised, financially much more generous version in 1864...

③ gender [ˈdʒendə] *n.* 性别

Example: Such a gender division of labor was much like that practiced by Scandinavian settlers.

③ frowned (frown [fraʊn]) *v.* 皱眉; 不赞成 *n.* 皱眉; 不悦之色

Example: Fulfillment in life—as opposed to concern about an afterlife—became a desirable goal, and expressing the entire range of human emotions and enjoying the pleasures of the senses were no longer frowned on.

③ friendliness [ˈfrendlɪnɪs] *n.* 善

Example: Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval.

③ friction [ˈfrɪkʃən] *n.* 摩擦

Example: The forward movement of a small animal is seriously reduced by the air friction against the relatively large surface area of its body.

③ freeze [friːz] *v.* 冻结

Example: Unlike metals that flow or “freeze” at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup.

③ fracture [ˈfræktʃə] *v.* 使折断; 使骨折 *n.* 骨折

Example: Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right-handed.

③ fraction [ˈfrækʃən] *n.* 小部分; 破片

Example: Only a small fraction of all the organisms that have ever lived are preserved as fossils.

③ founders (founder [ˈfaʊndə]) *n.* 奠基者

Example: The agricultural potential of the area was enormous if water for irrigation could be found, and the city founders had the vision and daring to obtain it by constructing a 225-mile aqueduct, completed in 1913, to tap the water of the Owens River.

③ foremost [ˈfɔːməʊst] *adj.* 最初的; 最重要的

Example: Theodore Dreiser, the foremost naturalist writer, in novels such as *Sister Carrie*, grimly portrayed a dark world in which human beings were tossed about by forces beyond their understanding or control.

③ forbidden [fəˈbɪdn] *adj.* 被禁止的

Example: Some oil lies under regions where drilling is forbidden, such as national parks or other public lands.

③ foliage [ˈfɒliɪdʒ] *n.* 树叶

Example: Like “art nouveau” (1890—1910), art deco also used plant motifs, but regularized the forms into abstracted repetitive patterns rather than presenting them as flowing, asymmetrical foliage. Like the Viennese craftspeople of the Wiener Werkstatte, art deco designers worked with exotic materials, geometricized shapes, and colorfully ornate patterns.

3 fodder [ˈfɒdə] *n.* 饲料

Example: Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

3 flesh [fleʃ] *n.* 肉 *v.* 使长肉

Example: Other features, however, show experts that Pakicetus is a transitional form between a group of extinct flesh-eating mammals, the mesonychids, and cetaceans. It has been suggested that Pakicetus fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean.

3 fleece [fli:s] *n.* 羊毛

Example: Much of the selective breeding that led to the fleece types known today took place in prehistory, and even the later developments went largely unchronicled.

3 flax [flæks] *n.* 亚麻

Example: By far the most important United States export product in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was cotton, favored by the European textile industry over flax or wool because it was easy to process and soft to the touch.

3 ferns (fern [fɜ:n]) *n.* 蕨类植物

Example: Certain species such as salmonberry and sword ferns have adapted to the limited sunlight dappling through the canopy, but few evergreen trees will survive there; still fewer can compete with the early prodigious growth of alders.

3 feat [fi:t] *n.* 壮举; 功绩

Example: The peopling of the Pacific Islands has been described as the greatest feat of maritime colonization in human history.

3 fatal [ˈfɛtl] *adj.* 重大的; 致命的

Example: Another strategy of large desert animals is to tolerate the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals.

3 fascinating [ˈfæsɪneɪɪŋ] *adj.* 迷人的

Example: What is truly fascinating is that Native Americans quickly learned these construction techniques and probably did as much as colonists to spread the practice of log construction across the frontiers of colonial North America.

3 fare [feə] *n.* 费用

Example: No particular date marks the beginning of the American intercity bus industry because so many individuals were attracted to it at about the same time by the large profits available to those who could carry fare-paying passengers over public highways. These ubiquitous bus pioneers came from all walks of life.

3 fame [feɪm] *n.* 名望

Example: Famed for their high-elevation forests, the Appalachian Mountains sweep south from Quebec to Alabama.

3 faded (fade [feɪd]) *v.* 褪色; 消失

Example: These writers who can genuinely be said to have created a genre, the “railroad novel” are now

mostly forgotten, their names having faded from memory.

③ exuberant [ɪg'zju:bərənt] *adj.* 丰富的; 繁茂的

Example: Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits.

③ extermination [ɪk'stɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 灭绝

Example: The deer which once picturesquely dotted the meadows around the fort were gone [in 1832], hunted to extermination in order to protect the crops.

③ exempt [ɪg'zempt] *v.* 豁免 *adj.* 免除的

Example: In New York City, except for government-subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units, which are exempt from controls.

③ execution [,eksɪ'kju:ʃən] *n.* 实行; 执行

Example: With the turn-of-the-century Crafts Movement and the discovery of nontraditional sources of inspiration, such as wooden African figures and masks, there arose a new urge for hands-on, personal execution of art and an interaction with the medium.

③ excitation [,eksɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 刺激; 激励

Example: The dominant greenish white light comes from low energy excitation of oxygen atoms.

③ evaluating (evaluate [ɪ'vælju:eɪt]) *v.* 评估

Example: In performing verbal art, the performer assumes responsibility for the manner as well as the content of the performance, while the audience assumes the responsibility for evaluating the performer's competence in both areas.

③ ether ['i:θə] *n.* 乙醚

Example: After the guncotton was dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether, the particles that it had trapped fell to the bottom of the liquid and were examined on a microscope slide.

③ estate [ɪ'steɪt] *n.* 不动产

Example: Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

③ erectus [ɪ'rektəs] *n.* 直立人

Example: Populations of Neanderthals, such as Homo erectus and Homo habilis, seem to have been predominantly right-handed, as we are.

③ equatorial [ˌekwə'tɔ:riəl] *adj.* 赤道的

Example: In the equatorial mountains, they tend to be lower than in mountains elsewhere.

③ epitome [ɪ'pɪtəmi] *n.* 象征

Example: Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms.

③ episodes (episode ['epɪsəʊd]) *n.* 一集; 插曲

Example: Nor does the hypothesis that infantile amnesia reflects repression—or holding back—of sexually

charged episodes explain the phenomenon.

③ ensuing [en'sju:ɪŋ] *adj.* 接踵而至的

Example: The ensuing rapid expansion of irrigation agriculture, especially from the 1950's onward, transformed the economy of the region.

③ endure [ɪn'djʊə] *v.* 忍耐

Example: Despite being adjacent to the timberline, the alpine tundra is an area where certain kinds of low trees can endure high winds and very low temperatures.

③ encroached (encroach [ɪn'krəʊtʃ]) *v.* 侵犯; 蚕食

Example: A worsening of the plight of deer was to be expected as settlers encroached on the land, logging, burning, and clearing, eventually replacing a wilderness landscape with roads, cities, towns, and factories.

③ embedded (embed [ɪm'bed]) *v.* 使嵌入

Example: When meteorites fall on the continent they are embedded in the moving ice sheets.

③ elongated (elongate ['i:lɒŋgeɪt]) *v.* 拉长; 延长

Example: Wherever men appear they are crudely drawn and their bodies are elongated and rigid.

③ elegant ['elɪɡənt] *adj.* 雅致的

Example: The glass objects of this style were elegant in outline, although often deliberately distorted, with pale or iridescent surfaces.

③ efficiently [ɪ'fɪʃəntli] *adv.* 高效地; 有效地

③ efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] *n.* 效率

Example: The government postal service lost volume to private competition and was not able to handle efficiently even the business it had.

③ edition [ɪ'dɪʃən] *n.* 版本

Example: Pamphlets and chapbooks did not require fine paper or a great deal of type to produce they could thus be printed in large, cost-effective editions and sold cheaply.

③ earthenware ['ɜ:θənweə] *n.* 陶器

Example: The name of the ware was probably derived from its resemblance to English brown-glazed earthenware made in South Yorkshire.

③ dwarfed (dwarf [dwɔ:ɹ]) *v.* 使矮小; 阻碍……的生长 *n.* 矮子

Example: It can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants in the localized region.

③ durability [ˌdjʊərə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 耐久性

Example: Since surface finishes provided a pleasing appearance and also improved the durability...

③ dormancy ['dɔ:mənsɪ] *n.* 休眠状态

Example: What keeps the black-tailed deer alive in the harsher seasons of plant decay and dormancy?

3 dolphins (dolphin ['dɒlfɪn]) *n.* 海豚

Example: This passage discusses fossils that help to explain the likely origins of cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins.

3 disguise [dɪs'gaɪz] *v.* 假装; 隐瞒

Example: Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land-dwelling mammals.

3 discrete [dɪs'kri:t] *adj.* 不连续的

Example: By such ingenious adaptations to specific pollinators, orchids have avoided the hazards of rampant crossbreeding in the wild, assuring the survival of species as discrete identities.

3 discern [dɪ'sɜ:n] *v.* 分辨; 领悟

Example: Although it is not easy to discern such details in the Proterozoic examples, they are almost certainly glacial varves.

3 discard [dɪs'kɑ:d] *v.* 解雇; 抛弃 *n.* 垫牌; 抛弃

Example: Squirrels pry off the caps of acorns, bite through the shells to get at the nutritious inner kernels, and then discard them half-eaten.

3 diffuses (diffuse [dɪ'fju:z]) *v.* 扩散; 传播 *adj.* 散开的

Example: The reverse occurs when the diver surfaces; the nitrogen pressure in the lungs falls and the nitrogen diffuses from the tissues into the blood and from the blood into the lungs.

3 dictated (dictate [dɪk'teɪt]) *v.* 要求; 口授

Example: The quality of the hinterland dictated the pace of growth of the cities.

3 dialects (dialect ['daɪəlekt]) *n.* 方言; 语调

Example: Determined to portray life as it was, with fidelity to real life and accurate representation without idealization, they studied local dialects, wrote stories which focused on life in specific regions of the country, and emphasized the “true” relationships between people.

3 devour [dɪ'vaʊə] *v.* 吞没; 挥霍

Example: If it were not for this faculty, they would devour all the food available in a short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence.

3 detachment [dɪ'tætʃmənt] *n.* 分离; 客观

3 detached (detach [dɪ'tætʃ]) *v.* 分开; 分离

Example: For example, one sign of this condition is the appearance of the comic vision, since comedy requires sufficient detachment to view some deviations from social norms as ridiculous rather than as serious threats to the welfare of the entire group.

3 despondent [dɪs'pɒndənt] *adj.* 没有精神的; 失望的

Example: Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent?

3 deprived (deprive [dɪ'praɪv]) *v.* 剥夺

Example: If children are deprived of adequate food or physical and social stimulation during the early years of life, will their intelligence be permanently impaired?

3 depart [dɪ'pɑ:t] *v.* 出发; 违反

Example: Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constant body temperature.

3 demise [dɪ'maɪz] *n.* 死亡; 转让

Example: Direct competition may have brought about the demise of large carnivores such as the saber-toothed cats.

3 delight [dɪ'laɪt] *v.* 高兴 *n.* 高兴, 愉快

Example: For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

3 dehydrated (dehydrate [di:'haɪdreɪt]) *v.* 脱水

Example: Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

3 decomposition [ˌdi:kɒmpə'zɪʃən] *n.* 分解

3 decompose [ˌdi:kəm'pəʊz] *v.* 分解

Example: Many kinds of ants perceive a natural decomposition product of dead insects as a signal to remove a corpse.

3 deciduous [dɪ'sɪdʒu:əs] *adj.* 每年落叶的

Example: In the Canadian North, needle-leaf forests dominate, but these coniferous trees become mixed with broadleaf deciduous trees as one crosses the border into the Northeast United States.

3 debated (debate [dɪ'beɪt]) *v.* 辩论 *n.* 辩论; 讨论

Example: The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated.

3 damp [dæmp] *v.* 使潮湿; 抑制 *n.* 湿气 *adj.* 潮湿的

Example: Clay particles are highly cohesive, and when dampened, behave as a plastic.

3 customary ['kʌstəməri] *adj.* 惯常的

Example: It is customary to number prints as they come off the press, the earlier impressions being the finest and therefore the most desirable.

3 custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* 习惯; 风俗

Example: A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race.

3 curtain ['kɜ:tən] *n.* 帐 *v.* 装帘子于; 遮掉

Example: Each aurora hangs like a curtain of light stretching over the polar regions and into the higher latitudes.

3 curious ['kjʊəriəs] *adj.* 好奇的; 古怪的

Example: The town of Pullman became a popular tourist stop, attracting more than its share of curious travelers.

3 cue [kju:] *n.* 提示 *v.* 暗示

Example: Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues.

3 crying (cry [krai]) *v.* 哭, 喊 *n.* 大叫; 哭声

Example: They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle.

3 crowded (crowd [kraʊd]) *n.* 人群; 许多 *v.* 挤, 拥挤

Example: Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople.

3 credited (credit ['kredit]) *v.* 归功于, 信任 *n.* 信誉; 信赖

Example: The painter or master who is credited with having created the painting may have designed the work and overseen its production, but it is highly unlikely that the artist's hand applied every stroke of the brush.

3 cow [kaʊ] *n.* 母牛 *v.* 恐吓, 威胁

Example: On a 1948 vacation, Hazen fortuitously collected a clump of soil from the edge of W. B. Nourse's cow pasture in Fauquier County, Virginia, that, when tested, revealed the presence of the microorganisms.

3 courts (court [kɔ:t]) *n.* 法院

Example: Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and the meetings of the courts of justice.

3 courses (course [kɔ:s]) *n.* 过程; 进程; 课程

Example: The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals.

3 cotta ['kɒtə] *n.* 白色短衣

Example: The broad utility of terra-cotta was such that workers in clay could generally afford to confine themselves to either decorated ware and housewares like cooking pots and storage jars or building materials like roof tiles and drainpipes.

3 corpse [kɔ:ps] *n.* 尸体

Example: The decomposing corpse of a dead ant also generates a signal, to which workers respond by eliminating the corpse from the nest.

3 contrary ['kɒntrəri] *n.* 相反, 对立面 *adj.* 相反的, 对立的, 矛盾的 *adv.* 相反地

Example: In Sacramento an excavation at the site of a fashionable nineteenth-century hotel revealed that garbage had been stashed in the building's basement despite sanitation laws to the contrary.

3 contradictory [ˌkɒntrəˈdɪktəri] *adj.* 反驳的; 反对的

Example: It can be inferred from the passage that astronomy textbooks prior to 1979 provided many contradictory statistics about Europa.

3 contours (contour [ˈkɒntʊə]) *n.* 轮廓

Example: A detailed study has been made of the prints using photogrammetry, a technique for obtaining measurements through photographs, which created a drawing showing all the curves and contours of the prints.

3 constituted (constitute [ˈkɒnstɪtju:t]) *v.* 制定; 组成

Example: But in the nineteenth century the capture on film of a falling cat constituted a scientific experiment.

3 condensed (condense [kənˈdens]) *v.* 浓缩; 摘要

Example: With much of the water vapor already condensed into water and the concentration of carbon dioxide dwindling, the atmosphere gradually became rich nitrogen.

3 compromise [ˈkɒmprəmaɪz] *v.* 妥协 *n.* 妥协; 折中

Example: That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze).

3 comprises (comprise [kəmˈpraɪz]) *v.* 包含

Example: Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader.

3 communal [ˈkɒmjʊnəl] *adj.* 公有的

Example: The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as “information centers.”

3 commonsense [ˌkɒmənˈsens] *adj.* 常识的

Example: They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions.

3 commissioned (commission [kəˈmɪʃən]) *v.* 委任 *n.* 任务; 权限; 委任

Example: When the Continental Congress fled there from Philadelphia in 1776, it commissioned Ms. Goddard to print the first official version of the Declaration of Independence in January 1777.

3 coins (coin [kɔɪn]) *n.* 硬币; 货币 *v.* 铸造; 创造

Example: Unlike the silver coins from which they were made, silver articles were readily identifiable.

3 clinical [ˈklɪnɪkəl] *adj.* 临床的

Example: The stages of development of clinical nutrition as a field of study...

3 clients (client [ˈklaɪənt]) *n.* 客户; 委托人

Example: Both clients and architects are responsible for the mediocre designs of some modern buildings.

3 clarify [ˈklærɪfaɪ] *v.* 使明晰

Example: It clarified which plants grew better in places where trees were not cut down.

3 cite [saɪt] v. 引用

Example: In their “Pleistocene overkill hypothesis”, they cite what seems to be a remarkable coincidence between the arrival of prehistoric peoples in North and South America and the time during which mammoths, giant ground sloths, the giant bison, and numerous other large mammals became extinct.

3 chimney ['tʃɪmni] n. 烟囱

Example: It was made like a small, secondary fireplace with a flue leading into the main chimney to draw out smoke.

3 cheese [tʃi:z] n. 乳酪

Example: The women also made a cheese-like substance from a mixture of fish and roe by aging it in storehouses or by burying it in wooden boxes or pits lined with rocks and tree leaves.

3 chart [tʃɑ:t] n. 图表 v. 制成图表

Example: Although some newspapers that had carried the United States Weather Bureau’s national weather map in 1912 dropped it once the novelty had passed, many continued to print the daily weather chart provided by their local forecasting office.

3 channels (channel ['tʃænl]) n. 水道; 航道; 海峡; 频道 v. 引导

Example: The rapidly accumulating sediments in flood plains, deltas, and stream channels buried freshwater organisms, along with other plants and animals that happened to fall into the water.

3 celsius ['selsjəs] n. 摄氏温度计的

Example: The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel.

3 cellulose ['seljʊləʊs] n. 纤维素

Example: The walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugarlike polymer called chitin, the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made.

3 celluloid ['seljʊ,lɔɪd] n. (口语) 电影; “商标” 赛璐珞

Example: With the advent of projection, the viewer’s relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid.

3 celestial [sɪ'lestjəl] adj. 天空的

Example: Stars may be spheres, but not every celestial object is spherical.

3 cavities (cavity ['kævɪtɪ]) n. 洞

Example: But note that porosity is not the same as permeability, which measures the ease with which water can flow through a material; this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them.

3 canvas ['kænvəs] n. 帆布; 画布

Example: Paintings must have rigid stretchers so that the canvas will be taut, and the paint must not

deteriorate, crack, or discolor.

3 candle ['kændl] *n.* 蜡烛

Example: Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners grew accustomed to gaslit houses and even streets.

3 campus ['kæmpəs] *n.* 校园

Example: According to one report, squirrels destroyed tens of thousands of fallen acorns from an oak stand on the University of Indiana campus.

3 camel ['kæmə] *n.* 骆驼

Example: Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes.

3 calcareous [kæl'keəriəs] *adj.* 钙质的

Example: Thick deposits of calcareous ooze made up of the tiny remains of the calcium carbonate-secreting plankton also accumulated as never before.

3 cabin ['kæbɪn] *n.* 小屋

Example: Covered with canvas and drawn by four to six horses, the Conestoga wagon rivaled the log cabin as the primary symbol of the frontier.

3 bushy ['bʊʃi] *adj.* 灌木茂密的

Example: Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

3 brightness ['braɪtnɪs] *n.* 明亮; 活泼

Example: As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of x-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft x-rays.

3 breeds (breed [brɪ:d]) *n.* 品种; 种类 *v.* 养育

Example: They began using improved implements, tried new crops and pure animal breeds, and became more receptive to modern theories of soil improvement.

3 brass [brɑ:s] *n.* 黄铜; 铜管乐器

Example: A brass or woodwind player may hum while playing, to produce two pitches at once; a pianist may reach inside the piano to pluck a string and then run a metal blade along it.

3 bond [bɒnd] *v.* 使结合; 结合 *n.* 结合

Example: It helped workers of all skill levels form a strong bond with each other.

3 boiling (boil [bɔɪl]) *v.* 沸腾 *n.* 沸腾

Example: Pasteur constructed a swan-necked flask in which putrefying materials could be heated to boiling, but air could reenter.

3 boasted (boast [bəʊst]) *n.* 自吹; 引以为荣的事物 *v.* 吹牛; 拥有

Example: Most of these towns boasted at least one major flat-topped mound on which stood a temple that contained a sacred flame.

3 board [bɔ:d] *n.* 木板; 管理委员会; 食物 *v.* 乘船; 用板铺; 供膳食

Example: In 1903 the members of the governing board of the University of Washington...

3 bluish ['blu:ɪʃ] *adj.* 带蓝色的

Example: This accounts for the bluish tinge of what were once bright greens in, for example, woven tapestry.

3 bison ['baɪsn] *n.* 野牛

Example: The animals are bulls, wild horses, reindeer, bison, and mammoths outlined with charcoal and painted mostly in reds, yellows, and browns.

3 binding (bind [baɪnd]) *v.* 捆; 黏结

Example: By 1880 a self-binding reaper had been perfected that not only cut the grain, but also gathered the stalks and bound them with twine.

3 bilingual [baɪ'lɪŋgwəl] *adj.* 双语的

Example: Scholars have deciphered other ancient languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the fortuitous discovery of bilingual inscriptions.

3 bias ['baɪəs] *n.* 偏见

Example: They were, by training, social scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias.

3 bemoaned (bemoan [bi'məʊn]) *v.* 惋惜

Example: The early explorers and settlers told of abundant deer in the early 1800's and yet almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of this succulent game animal.

3 beat [bi:t] *v.* 打 *n.* 敲打; 拍子

Example: Perhaps this is primeval heat or beat generated by the continued gravitational contraction of the planet.

3 beasts (beast [bi:st]) *n.* 野兽; 兽性

Example: Many of these beasts are as large as 16 feet (almost 5 meters).

3 beans (bean [bi:n]) *n.* 豆子

Example: Alder roots contain clusters of nitrogen-fixing nodules like those found on legumes such as beans.

3 bath [bɑ:θ] *n.* 沐浴

Example: The novelist John Steinbeck recorded the contents of a young osprey nest built in his garden, which included three shirts, a bath towel, and one arrow.

3 bartering (barter ['bɑ:tə]) *v.* 作物物交换

Example: Its peoples became great traders, bartering jewellery, pottery, animal pelts, tools, and other goods along extensive trading networks that stretched up and down eastern North America and as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

3 barren ['bærən] *adj.* 贫瘠的; 不结果实的

Example: Its soil is pure silica, so barren it supports only lichens as ground cover.

3 barn [bɑ:n] *n.* 谷仓

Example: When a neighbor needed help, families rallied from miles around to assist in building a house or barn, husking corn, shearing sheep or chopping wood.

3 bark [bɑ:k] *n.* 树皮; 吠声; 轻舟 *v.* 吠

Example: Stone, wood, tree bark, clay, and sand are generally available materials.

3 backdrops (backdrop ['bæk, drɒp]) *n.* 背景幕

Example: The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings.

3 Babylonian [,bæbrɪ'leɪʃjən] *n.* 巴比伦人 *adj.* 巴比伦的

Example: Archaeological discoveries have led some scholars to believe that the first Mesopotamian inventors of writing may have been a people the later Babylonians called Subarians.

3 automated ['ɔ:təmeɪtɪd] *adj.* 机械化的

Example: As early as 1782 the prolific Delaware inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power.

3 auditorium [ˌɔ:dɪ'tɔ:riəm] *n.* 听众席; 礼堂

Example: The directional aspect of sound has taken on new importance as well. Loud speakers or groups of instruments may be placed at opposite ends of the stage, in the balcony, or at the back and sides of the auditorium.

3 attests (attest [ə'test]) *v.* 证实

Example: That attests to the chemically corrosive nature of salt, but it is not the way salt destroys rocks.

3 astounding [ə'staʊndɪŋ] *adj.* 令人惊骇的

Example: In July of 1994, an astounding series of events took place.

3 assure [ə'ʃʊə] *v.* 担保; 保证

Example: Nesting material should be added in sufficient amounts to avoid both extreme temperature situations mentioned above and assure that the eggs have a soft, secure place to rest.

3 ascending [ə'sendɪŋ] *adj.* 上升的

Example: To connect the pueblos and to give access to the surrounding tableland, the architects laid out a system of public roads with stone staircases for ascending cliff faces.

3 arousal [ə'raʊzəl] *n.* 唤起

Example: Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity.

3 arduous ['ɑ:dʒʊəs] *adj.* 艰巨的

Example: In the past, whole cities grew from the arduous task of cutting and piling stone upon.

3 aqueduct ['ækwɪ,dʌkt] *n.* 水渠

Example: The agricultural potential of the area was enormous if water for irrigation could be found, and the city founders had the vision and daring to obtain it by constructing a 225-mile aqueduct, completed in 1913, to tap the water of the Owens River.

3 anticipated (anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt]) v. 预期; 预料

Example: The most eagerly anticipated social events were the rural fairs. Hundreds of men, women, and children attended from far and near.

3 antennae (antenna [æn'tenə]) n. 触角; 天线

Example: The vapor of the evaporating pheromone over the trail guides an ant along the way, and the ant detects this signal with receptors in its antennae.

3 Andes [ˈændiːz] n. 安第斯山脉

Example: All birds living today, from the great condors of the Andes to the tiniest wrens, trace their origin back to the Mesozoic dinosaurs.

3 alloy [ˈæloɪ] n. 合金; 杂质; 成色 v. 使……成合金; 使变硬; 损害

Example: Silversmiths complied with these requests by melting the money in a small furnace, adding a bit of copper to form a stronger alloy, and casting the alloy in rectangular blocks.

3 alkaloids (alkaloid [ˈælkələɪd]) n. 生物碱 adj. 生物碱的

Example: The success of the Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high tolerance to alkaloids that normally repel potential pests.

3 algae [ˈældʒiː] n. 藻类

Example: These unassignable animals include a large swimming predator called Anomalocaris and a soft-bodied animal called Wiwaxia, which ate detritus or algae.

3 aircraft [ˈeɪkrɑːft] n. 航空器

Example: Many supersonic aircraft have a similar needle at the nose.

3 aggravating [ˈægrəveɪtɪŋ] adj. 恶化的; 加重的; (口语) 恼人的

Example: One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings.

3 adorned (adorn [ə'dɔːn]) v. 装饰

Example: Some pots were adorned with incised or stamped decorations.

3 address [ə'dres] v. 演说; 写姓名地址 n. 地址; 演讲

Example: Besides, the stamp covered only delivery to the post office and did not include carrying it to a private address.

3 acute [ə'kjuːt] adj. 剧烈的; 敏锐的

Example: Here the conversant's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener.

本日乱序

在本章单词背诵结束后, 请完成下述单词的自我测试。注意: 只写下第一反应, 不要涂改。然后对照标准答案进行评测。

magnify	lure	inconspicuous	conspicuous
generous	arduous	disguise	attests
bark	assure	bias	bemoaned
ether	fascinating	narrator	intoxication
discern	extermination	dialects	bluish
fracture	debated		
intellectuals	efficiently	discard	Babylonian
automated	indefinite	campus	percussion
cow	orderly	nitric	kinetic
dehydrated	friendliness	barn	despondent
nectar	astounding	episodes	equatorial
parrots	demise	board	keen
isotopes	beans	diffuses	elongated
dolphins	coins	exempt	methane
logical	oversaw	parasitic	fraction
decompose	aircraft	damp	customary
bath	deprived	clarify	beat
feat	homogeneous	credited	inherited
fame	breeds	dormancy	barren
alloy	dictated	ingredient	ascending
optical	monopolies	plaster	deciduous
parades	crying	meteorologists	interrupt
compromise	discrete	friction	channels
celsius	gradient	hormones	courts
boiling	anticipated	freeze	camel
pendant	cheese	homemaking	momentum
fare	edition	earthenware	forbidden
boasted	girders	fatal	aqueduct
endure	cellulose	celluloid	haul
corpse	magnitude	commonsense	perceived
cue	brass	inspection	narrative
modeled	binding	mediocre	offspring
notable	backdrops	overlapping	embedded
alkaloids	pillows	linear	address
morally	devour	lizards	bison
chimney	constituted	manure	grandiose
courses	founders	efficiency	midair
clinical	pet	bartering	elegant
contradictory	fleece	iridium	curtain

hieroglyphic	glands	execution	foliage
panic	identical	huddling	passive
gibbon	celestial	cavities	hay
genuine	contours	patent	patchiness
mediterranean	landforms	kivas	delight
calcareous	frowned	instantly	mice
acute	nomadic	curious	brightness
manuals	ensuing	decomposition	cotta
morphology	injured	condensed	persisted
communal	plight	nodules	arousal
bilingual	needle	durability	memorable
chart	cabin	bushy	candle
longevity	crowded	aggravating	adorned
mussel	epitome	hampered	greenish
detached	myriad	liberty	Andes
meticulously	commissioned	influx	antennae
megawatts	intimate	pasture	goose
canvas	gender	erectus	onward
necessity	algae	pits	impersonation
evaluating	cite	perishables	beasts
flax	ferns	linguistic	clients
encroached	medieval	injecting	peninsula
contrary	integrity	foremost	dwarfed
auditorium	comprises	minimal	bond
depart	custom	excitation	detachment
fodder	flesh	melody	faded
exuberant			

答案与精进

在核对答案的时候,请再巩固一下单词的意思,并发现自己在“潜意识”里的很多模糊记忆。

magnify ['mægnɪfaɪ] v. 放大	lure [ljʊə] v. 引诱 n. 魅力; 诱饵
inconspicuous [ˌɪnkən'spɪkjʊəs] adj. 不显眼的	conspicuous [kən'spɪkjʊəs] adj. 显著的
generous ['dʒenərəs] adj. 有雅量的	arduous [ɑ:dʒʊəs] adj. 艰巨的
disguise [dɪs'gaɪz] v. 假装; 隐瞒	attests (attest [ə'test]) v. 证实
bark [bɑ:k] n. 树皮; 吠声; 轻舟 v. 吠	assure [ə'ʃʊə] v. 担保; 保证
bias ['bi:əs] n. 偏见	bemoaned (bemoan [br'məʊn]) v. 惋惜
ether ['i:θə] n. 乙醚	fascinating ['fæsmɪnɪŋ] adj. 迷人的
narrator [nə'reɪtə] n. 讲述者	intoxication [ɪn,tɒksɪ'keɪʃən] n. 兴奋; 醉
discern [dɪ'sɜ:n] v. 分辨; 领悟	extermination [ɪk,stɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən] n. 灭绝
dialects (dialect ['dɪəlekt]) n. 方言; 语调	bluish ['blu:ɪʃ] adj. 带蓝色的
fracture ['fræktʃə] v. 使折断; 使骨折 n. 骨折	debated (debate [dɪ'beɪt]) v. 辩论 n. 辩论; 讨论
estate ['ɪsteɪt] n. 不动产	pests (pest [pest]) n. 害虫
intellectuals (intellectual [ˌɪntɪ'lektʃʊəl]) n. 知识分子 adj. 智力的	efficiently [ɪ'fɪʃəntli] adv. 高效地; 有效地
discard [dɪs'kɑ:d] v. 解雇; 抛弃 n. 垫牌; 抛弃	Babylonian [ˌbæbɪ'lɒnjən] n. 巴比伦人 adj. 巴比伦的
automated ['ɔ:təmeɪtɪd] adj. 机械化的	indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] adj. 模糊的; 不确定的
campus ['kæmpəs] n. 校园	percussion [pə'kʌʃən] n. 敲; 敲打乐器
cow [kaʊ] n. 母牛 v. 恐吓, 威胁	orderly ['ɔ:dəli] adj. 有秩序的
nitric ['nɪtrɪk] adj. 氮的	kinetic [kaɪ'netɪk] adj. 运动的
dehydrated (dehydrate [di:'haɪdreɪt]) v. 脱水	friendliness ['frendlɪnis] n. 善
barn [bɑ:n] n. 谷仓	despondent [dɪs'pɒndənt] adj. 没有精神的; 失望的
nectar ['nektə] n. 甘露	astounding [ə'staʊndɪŋ] adj. 令人惊骇的
episodes (episode ['epɪsɒd]) n. 一集; 插曲	equatorial [ˌekwə'tɔ:riəl] adj. 赤道的
parrots (parrot ['pærət]) n. 鹦鹉	demise [dɪ'maɪz] n. 死亡; 转让
board [bɔ:d] n. 木板; 管理委员会; 食物 v. 乘船; 用板铺; 供膳食	keen [ki:n] v. 恸哭, 哀号 adj. 热衷的; 锋利的; 敏锐的
isotopes (isotope ['aɪsəʊtəʊp]) n. 同位素	beans (bean [bi:n]) n. 豆子
diffuses (diffuse [dɪ'fju:z]) v. 扩散; 传播 adj. 散开的	elongated (elongate ['i:lɒŋget]) v. 拉长; 延长
dolphins (dolphin ['dɒlfɪn]) n. 海豚	coins (coin [kɔɪn]) n. 硬币; 货币 v. 铸造; 创造
exempt [ɪg'zempt] v. 豁免 adj. 免除的	methane ['meθeɪn] n. 沼气
logical ['lɒdʒɪkəl] adj. 有逻辑的; 合理的	oversaw (oversee [əʊvə'si:z]) v. 监督
parasitic [ˌpærə'sɪtɪk] adj. 寄生的	fraction ['frækʃən] n. 小部分; 破片
decompose [ˌdi:kəm'pəʊz] v. 分解	aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft] n. 航空器
damp [dæmp] v. 使潮湿; 抑制 n. 湿气 adj. 潮湿的	customary ['kʌstəməri] adj. 惯常的
bath [bɑ:θ] n. 沐浴	deprived (deprive [dɪ'praɪv]) v. 剥夺
clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] v. 使明晰	beat [bi:t] v. 打 n. 敲打; 拍子
feat [fi:t] n. 壮举; 功绩	homogeneous [ˌhɒməʊ'dʒi:njəs] adj. 同种的
credited (credit ['kredɪt]) v. 归功于, 信任 n. 信誉; 信赖	inherited (inherit [ɪn'herɪt]) v. 继承

fame [feɪm] <i>n.</i> 名望	breeds (breed [bri:d]) <i>n.</i> 品种; 种类 <i>v.</i> 养育
dormancy ['dɔ:mənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 休眠状态	barren ['bærən] <i>adj.</i> 贫瘠的; 不结果实的
alloy ['æləɪ] <i>n.</i> 合金; 杂质; 成色 <i>v.</i> 使……成合金; 使变硬; 损害	dictated (dictate [dɪk'tet]) <i>v.</i> 要求; 口授
ingredient [ɪn'grɪdɪənt] <i>n.</i> 成分; 因素	ascending [ə'sendɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 上升的
optical ['ɒptɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 光学的; 视觉的	monopolies (monopoly [mə'nɒpəlɪ]) <i>n.</i> 垄断
plaster ['plɑ:stə] <i>n.</i> 石膏 <i>v.</i> 涂以灰泥	deciduous [dɪ'sɪdʒu:əs] <i>adj.</i> 每年落叶的
parades (parade [pə'reɪd]) <i>n.</i> 游行; 阅兵; 炫耀 <i>v.</i> 游行	crying (cry [kraɪ]) <i>v.</i> 哭, 喊 <i>n.</i> 大叫; 哭声
meteorologists (meteorologist [,mi:tjə'rɒlədʒɪst]) <i>n.</i> 气象学者	interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt] <i>v.</i> 打断; 妨碍
compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] <i>v.</i> 妥协 <i>n.</i> 妥协; 折中	discrete [dɪs'kri:t] <i>adj.</i> 不连续的
friction ['frɪkʃən] <i>n.</i> 摩擦	channels (channel ['tʃænl]) <i>n.</i> 水道; 航道; 海峡; 频道 <i>v.</i> 引导
celsius ['selsjəs] <i>n.</i> 摄氏温度计的	gradient ['ɡreɪdɪənt] <i>n.</i> 倾斜度
hormones (hormone ['hɔ:məʊn]) <i>n.</i> 荷尔蒙	courts (court [kɔ:t]) <i>n.</i> 法院
boiling (boil [bɔɪl]) <i>v.</i> 沸腾 <i>n.</i> 沸腾	anticipated (anticipate [æn'tɪspert]) <i>v.</i> 预期; 预料
freeze [fri:z] <i>v.</i> 冻结	camel ['kæməl] <i>n.</i> 骆驼
penchant ['pentʃənt] <i>n.</i> 强烈倾向	cheese [tʃi:z] <i>n.</i> 乳酪
homemaking ['həʊm,meɪkɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 家政	momentum [məʊ'mentəm] <i>n.</i> 力量; 劲头; 努力
fare [feə] <i>n.</i> 费用	edition [ɪ'dɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 版本
earthenware ['ɜ:θənweə] <i>n.</i> 陶器	forbidden [fə'bɪdn] <i>adj.</i> 被禁止的
boasted (boast [bəʊst]) <i>n.</i> 自吹; 引以为荣的事物 <i>v.</i> 吹牛; 拥有	girders (girder ['ɡɜ:də]) <i>n.</i> 梁
fatal ['fetl] <i>adj.</i> 重大的; 致命的	aqueduct ['ækwɪ,dʌkt] <i>n.</i> 水渠
endure [ɪn'djʊə] <i>v.</i> 忍耐	cellulose ['seljələʊs] <i>n.</i> 纤维素
celluloid ['seljələɪd] <i>n.</i> (口语) 电影; “商标”赛璐珞	haul [hɔ:l] <i>v.</i> 拖拉
corpse [kɔ:ps] <i>n.</i> 尸体	magnitude ['mæɡnɪtju:d] <i>n.</i> 光度; 大小
commonsense [kɒmən'sens] <i>adj.</i> 常识的	perceived (perceive [pə'si:v]) <i>v.</i> 察觉
cue [kju:] <i>n.</i> 提示 <i>v.</i> 暗示	brass [brɑ:s] <i>n.</i> 黄铜; 铜管乐器
inspection [ɪn'spekʃən] <i>n.</i> 检查	narrative ['nærətɪv] <i>n.</i> 叙述 <i>adj.</i> 叙述的
modeled (model ['mɒdl]) <i>n.</i> 模型; 模范 <i>v.</i> 模仿	binding (bind [baɪnd]) <i>v.</i> 捆; 黏结
mediocre [,mi:drɪ'əʊkə] <i>adj.</i> 中等的	offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 子孙后代
notable ['nəʊtəbl] <i>n.</i> 著名人士 <i>adj.</i> 值得注意的; 显著的	backdrops (backdrop ['bæk,drɒp]) <i>n.</i> 背景幕
overlapping (overlap ['əʊvə'læp]) <i>v.</i> 重叠, 重复	embedded (embed [ɪm'bed]) <i>v.</i> 使嵌入
alkaloids (alkaloid ['ælkələɪd]) <i>n.</i> 生物碱 <i>adj.</i> 生物碱的	pillows (pillow ['pɪləʊ]) <i>n.</i> 枕头 <i>v.</i> 垫
linear ['lɪnɪə] <i>adj.</i> 直线的	address [ə'dres] <i>v.</i> 演说; 写姓名地址 <i>n.</i> 地址; 演讲
morally ['mɒrəli] <i>adv.</i> 道德上	devour [drɪ'vaʊə] <i>v.</i> 吞没; 挥霍
lizards (lizard ['lɪzəd]) <i>n.</i> 蜥蜴	bison ['bæsn] <i>n.</i> 野牛
chimney ['tʃɪmni] <i>n.</i> 烟囱	constituted (constitute ['kɒnstɪtju:t]) <i>v.</i> 制定; 组成

manure [mə'njuə] <i>n.</i> 肥料	grandiose ['grændiəʊs] <i>adj.</i> 宏伟的
courses (course [kɔ:s]) <i>n.</i> 过程; 进程; 课程	founders (founder ['faʊndə]) <i>n.</i> 奠基者
efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 效率	midair [,mɪd'eə] <i>n.</i> 半空中; 不确定
clinical ['klɪnɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 临床的	pet [pet] <i>n.</i> 宠物
bartering (barter ['bɑ:tə]) <i>v.</i> 作物物交换	elegant ['elɪgənt] <i>adj.</i> 雅致的
contradictory [,kɒntrə'dɪktəri] <i>adj.</i> 反驳的; 反对的	fleece [fli:s] <i>n.</i> 羊毛
iridium [aɪ'rɪdɪəm] <i>n.</i> 铱	curtain ['kɜ:tən] <i>n.</i> 帐 <i>v.</i> 装帘子于; 遮掉
hieroglyphic [,haɪərə'glɪfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 象形文字的	glands (gland [glænd]) <i>n.</i> 腺
execution [,eksɪ'kju:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 实行; 执行	foliage ['fəʊlɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 树叶
panic ['pænɪk] <i>n.</i> 恐慌 <i>v.</i> 使恐慌	identical [aɪ'dentɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 同一的; 完全相同的
huddling (huddle ['hʌdl]) <i>v.</i> 挤作一团; 推挤	passive ['pæsɪv] <i>adj.</i> 消极的; 被动的
gibbon ['gɪbən] <i>n.</i> 长臂猿	celestial [sɪ'lestjəl] <i>adj.</i> 天空的
cavities (cavity ['kævɪtɪ]) <i>n.</i> 洞	hay [heɪ] <i>n.</i> 干草
genuine ['dʒenjʊɪn] <i>adj.</i> 真正的	contours (contour ['kɒntʊə]) <i>n.</i> 轮廓
patent ['pætənt] <i>n.</i> 专利权 <i>v.</i> 取得……的专利权 <i>adj.</i> 专利的, 新奇的	patchiness ['pætʃɪnis] <i>n.</i> 补缀; 不规则
mediterranean [,medɪtə'reɪnjən] <i>n.</i> 地中海 <i>adj.</i> 地中海的	landforms (landform ['lændfɔ:m]) <i>n.</i> 地形
kivas (kiva ['kɪ:və]) <i>n.</i> 大地穴 (美国西部印第安人村落中房屋下, 用作宗教典礼集会室或卧室)	delight [dɪ'laɪt] <i>v.</i> 高兴 <i>n.</i> 高兴, 愉快
calcareous [kæl'keəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 钙质的	frowned (frown [fraʊn]) <i>v.</i> 皱眉; 不赞成 <i>n.</i> 皱眉; 不悦之色
instantly ['ɪnstəntli] <i>adv.</i> 立即地	mice [maɪs] <i>n.</i> 老鼠 (mouse的复数)
acute [ə'kju:t] <i>adj.</i> 剧烈的; 敏锐的	nomadic [nəʊ'mædɪk] <i>adj.</i> 游牧的
curious ['kjʊəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 好奇的; 古怪的	brightness ['braɪtnɪs] <i>n.</i> 明亮; 活泼
manuals (manual ['mænjuəl]) <i>n.</i> 手册 <i>adj.</i> 手工的	ensuing [en'sju:ɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 接踵而至的
decomposition [,di:kɒmpə'zɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 分解	cotta ['kɒtə] <i>n.</i> 白色短衣
morphology [mɔ:'fɒlədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 形态学	injured (injure ['ɪndʒə]) <i>v.</i> 伤害
condensed (condense [kən'dens]) <i>v.</i> 浓缩; 摘要	persisted (persist [pə'sɪst]) <i>v.</i> 坚持
communal ['kɒmjʊnəl] <i>adj.</i> 公有的	plight [plaɪt] <i>n.</i> 困境; 誓约
nodules (nodule ['nɒdju:l]) <i>n.</i> 小肿瘤	arousal [ə'raʊzəl] <i>n.</i> 唤起
bilingual [baɪ'lɪŋgwəl] <i>adj.</i> 双语的	needle ['ni:dl] <i>v.</i> 刺激; 用针穿刺; 用针缝; 缝纫 <i>n.</i> 针
durability [,dʒʊərə'bɪlətɪ] <i>n.</i> 耐久性	memorable ['memərəbl] <i>adj.</i> 值得纪念的
chart [tʃɑ:t] <i>n.</i> 图表 <i>v.</i> 制成图表	cabin ['kæbɪn] <i>n.</i> 小屋
bushy ['bʊʃɪ] <i>adj.</i> 灌木茂密的	candle ['kændl] <i>n.</i> 蜡烛
longevity [lɒn'dʒevɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 长寿	crowded (crowd [kraʊd]) <i>n.</i> 人群; 许多 <i>v.</i> 挤, 拥挤
aggravating ['ægrə'veɪtɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 恶化的; 加重的; (口语) 恼人的	adorned (adorn [ə'dɔ:n]) <i>v.</i> 装饰
mussel ['mʌsl] <i>n.</i> 蚌类	epitome [ɪ'pɪtəmi] <i>n.</i> 象征
hampered (hamper ['hæmpə]) <i>v.</i> 妨碍 <i>n.</i> 障碍物	greenish ['gri:nɪʃ] <i>adj.</i> 呈绿色的
detached (detach [dɪ'tætʃ]) <i>v.</i> 分开; 分离	myriad ['mɪrɪəd] <i>n.</i> 无数

liberty ['lɪbətɪ] <i>n.</i> 自由	Andes ['ændi:z] <i>n.</i> 安第斯山脉
meticulously [mɪ'tɪkjələslɪ] <i>adv.</i> 极注意地	commissioned (commission [kə'mɪʃən]) <i>v.</i> 委任 <i>n.</i> 任务; 权限; 委任
influx ['ɪnflʌks] <i>n.</i> 流入; 河口	antennae (antenna [æn'tenə]) <i>n.</i> 触角; 天线
megawatts (megawatt ['megəwɒt]) <i>n.</i> 百万瓦特	intimate ['ɪntɪmɪt] <i>adj.</i> 秘密的; 私人的
pasture ['pɑ:stʃə] <i>n.</i> 牧场; 草地 <i>v.</i> 放牧	goose [gu:s] <i>n.</i> 鹅
canvas ['kænvəs] <i>n.</i> 帆布; 画布	gender ['dʒendə] <i>n.</i> 性别
erectus [ɪ'rektəs] <i>n.</i> 直立人	onward ['ɒnwəd] <i>adj.</i> 向前的 <i>adv.</i> 向前
necessity [nɪ'sesɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 需要; 必需品	algae ['ældʒi:] <i>n.</i> 藻类
pits (pit [pɪt]) <i>n.</i> 凹处; 果核 <i>v.</i> 使成凹	impersonation [ɪm,pɜ:sə'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 扮演; 模仿
evaluating (evaluate [ɪ'veɪljəʊt]) <i>v.</i> 评估	cite [saɪt] <i>v.</i> 引用
perishables (perishable ['perɪʃəbl]) <i>n.</i> 易腐坏的东西 <i>adj.</i> 易腐坏的	beasts (beast [bi:st]) <i>n.</i> 野兽; 兽性
flax [flæks] <i>n.</i> 亚麻	ferns (fern [fɜ:n]) <i>n.</i> 蕨类植物
linguistic [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 语言的, 语言学的	clients (client ['klaɪənt]) <i>n.</i> 客户; 委托人
encroached (encroach [ɪn'krəʊtʃ]) <i>v.</i> 侵犯; 蚕食	medieval [,medi'i:vəl] <i>adj.</i> 中世纪的
injecting (inject [ɪn'dʒekt]) <i>v.</i> 注射	peninsula [pɪ'nɪnsjələ] <i>n.</i> 半岛
contrary ['kɒntrəri] <i>n.</i> 相反, 对立面 <i>adj.</i> 相反的, 对立的, 矛盾的 <i>adv.</i> 相反地	integrity [ɪn'tegərɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 正直; 完整
foremost ['fɔ:məʊst] <i>adj.</i> 最初的; 最重要的	dwarfed (dwarf [dwɔ:f]) <i>v.</i> 使矮小; 阻碍……的生长 <i>n.</i> 矮子
auditorium [ˌɔ:dɪ'tɔ:riəm] <i>n.</i> 听众席; 礼堂	comprises (comprise [kəm'praɪz]) <i>v.</i> 包含
minimal ['mɪnɪməl] <i>adj.</i> 最小的	bond [bɒnd] <i>v.</i> 使结合; 结合 <i>n.</i> 结合
depart [dɪ'pɑ:t] <i>v.</i> 出发; 违反	custom ['kʌstəm] <i>n.</i> 习惯; 风俗
excitation [ˌeksɪ'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 刺激; 激励	detachment [dɪ'tætʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 分离; 客观
fodder ['fɒdə] <i>n.</i> 饲料	flesh [fleʃ] <i>n.</i> 肉 <i>v.</i> 使长肉
melody ['melədi] <i>n.</i> 曲调	faded (fade [feɪd]) <i>v.</i> 褪色; 消失
exuberant [ɪg'zju:bərənt] <i>adj.</i> 丰富的; 繁茂的	

7天搞定 (第三版) 托福单词

Dictionary of iBT's English

网友: 一想到新托福, 就想到咱老无!

网友: 加了无老师, 我突然发现“围脖”是有意义的。

网友: 无老师, 我托福一战 110:30+27+23+30, 哈哈, 谢谢无老师的资料和博客!

网友: 非常感谢老师, 感谢您提供的材料, 复习不下去的时候发的牢骚, 您都一一解答, 谢谢您!

网友: 你的单词也太正了。我阅读可以, 就是听力分低, 听力低分原因就是考过的 GRE 的单词都不会读, 你的单词标有频率, 看你的单词读记+TPO 跟读听读=听力进步!

网友: 早就习惯看老师的网站了, 您的网站是我每天第一个点击的对象, 即使已经考过托福了也不例外, 多少次点过之后才想起自己已经考完, 但还是回去看看, 看看老师最近写过什么, 有很温馨的感觉, 希望无老师一切安好, 经历的总会过去, 留下的才是最美好的。

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