

2014 年考研英语复习第二阶段第 11 周单词汇总

I. 2002 年完形填空

comparison /kəmˈpærɪsn/ n [C] 相比;对比;对照: *It is often useful to make a comparison between two things.* 将两件事物相比较往往是有益的。

diffusion /dɪˈfju:ʒn/ n [U] 散布;传播: *the diffusion of knowledge through books and lectures* 通过书本和授课进行的知识传播

in the wake of 在……之后; 紧随……之后: *Disease began spreading in the wake of the floods*. 洪水过后,瘟疫蔓延。

pamphlet /'pæmflɪt/ n [C] (通常指有关时事或政治见解的) 小册子: *political pamphlet* 政治宣传小册子

periodical /ˌpɪərɪˈɒdɪkl/ n [C] 期刊: *She has written for several legal periodicals*. 她为几家法律期刊撰稿。

recognize /'rekəgnaɪz/ v [T] 承认; 认可: *He was recognized as an international authority.* 他被公认为是国际权威。

integrated /ˈɪntɪgreɪtɪd/ adj 综合的; 完整的: an integrated and high-quality public transport system 综合性高质量的公交系统

circuit /'s3:kɪt/ n [C] 电路: *integrated circuit* 集成电路

radically /ˈrædɪkli/ adv 根本地: radically altered 根本地改变

impact /'ɪmpækt/ n [C] 作用;影响: *Our regional measures have had a significant impact on unemployment.* 我们地区的措施对失业有重大影响。

display /dr'spleɪ/ n [C] (计算机屏幕等的)显示: *The display problems might be due to a shortage of disk space*. 显示问题可能是硬盘空间不足造成的。

sharp /ʃɑːp/ adj 轮廓鲜明的;清晰的: The TV picture isn't very sharp.电视图像不太清晰。

implication / implr'keɪʃn/ n [C] 可能的影响;可能的后果: *Now they realized the full implications of the new system.* 现在他们认识到了新体制带来的全面影响。

generalization /.d₃enrəlar'zeɪ∫n/ n [C,U] 归纳;概括: a speech full of sweeping generalizations 高度概括的讲话



II. 2011 年阅读 Part A Text 3

rough /rʌf/ adj 粗略的; 大致的: *Give me a rough idea of your plans*. 请把你那些计划的大体想法告诉我。

guide /gard/ n [C] 有指导意义的事物; 准则: As a rough guide, allow half a cup of rice per person. 大致定个标准, 就是每人半杯米。

commercial /kəˈmɜ:∫l/ n [C] (电视或电台播出的)广告: *a shampoo/dog food commercial* 洗 发水/狗粮广告

exploit /ɪk'sploɪt/ v [T] (为获取利益而)利用: We need to exploit every opportunity for media coverage. 我们需要利用每一个媒体宣传的机会。

alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/ adj (仅用于名词前)供替代的,供选择的: *Have you got an alternative suggestion*? 你有没有其他的建议?

passionate /ˈpæʃənət/ adj 感情强烈的;情绪激昂的: *She was passionate about flying*. 她酷爱飞行。

earn /3:n/ v [T] 赢得; 博得: *His honesty earned him great respect.* 他因诚实而博得人们的尊敬。

promote /prəˈməʊt/ v [T] 宣传;推销: *a publicity campaign to promote her new book* 为推销她的新书而开展的宣传活动

leverage / levərɪdʒ/ v [T] 充分利用 (资源、观点等): *Reusable software is leveraged across many applications*. 可重复使用的软件得到广泛应用。

alert /əˈlɜːt/ n [C] 提醒; 通知: e-mail alert 电子邮件通知

register /'red₃Istə(r)/ v [I] 注册; 登记 (有关信息): *The company was originally registered in 1856.* 公司最初是于 1856 年注册的。

approach /əˈprəotʃ/ v [T] 处理;对付: *Governments tend to approach the issue from different angles.* 政府倾向于从多个角度处理这个问题。

stem from sth 源于; 是……的缘故: *Many of her problems stem from her family.* 她的很多问题都源于她的家庭。

control /kən'trəʊl/ v [T] 控制;操纵: *I hit a patch of ice and couldn't control the car.* 我撞到一块冰之后便无法控制汽车了。

initiator /**r**'n**r**∫**rerto**(**r**)/ **n** [C] 发起者;引发物: *the initiator of the proposal* 提案的发起者

e-commerce /'i:kpm3:s/ n [U] 电子商务: *e-commerce applications such as online ticketing and reservations* 诸如网上售票和预订等电子商务应用

retailer /ri:'teɪlə(r) / n [C] 零售商



traffic /'træfɪk/ n [U] (通讯系统的)通信(量),信息流量: *Internet traffic* 互联网上的信息流量

engine /'end3In/ n [C] 引擎: search engine 搜索引擎

infancy /'ɪnfənsi/ n [U] (发展或生长的)初期: *The project was cancelled while it was still in its infancy*. 这个项目尚处于初期阶段时就取消了。

stand-alone //stændə,ləun/ adj 独立的; 孤立的: Each of its factories operates on a stand-alone basis. 它的每个工厂都是独立运营的。

property /'propəti/ n [C] 所有物: *properties such as copyrights and trademarks* 像版权和商标这样的所有物

complementary /ˌkɒmplrˈmentri/ adj 补充的; 互补的: *These two aims are not always mutually complementary: at times they conflict.* 这两个目标不总是互补的: 有时它们相互抵触。

competitive /kəmˈpetətɪv/ adj 竞争的: *Many firms are struggling to survive in a highly competitive marketplace*. 许多公司都为了能在竞争激烈的市场中生存而挣扎。

generate /'d3enəreɪt/ v [T] 赚 (钱); 创造 (财富): *The business is not generating enough revenue to cover its costs.* 这个企业入不敷出。

presence /'prezns/ n [U] 存在;在场;出席: *Her presence during the crisis had a calming effect.* 在危难中有了她就稳定了人心。

objective /əb'dʒektɪv/ adj 客观的; 无偏见的: *an objective report/account/assessment* 客观的报道/叙述/评估

appeal /ə'pi:l/ n [U] 吸引力; 感染力; 魅力: *The new fashion soon lost its appeal*. 那种新式样不久就失去了吸引力。

concerned /kənˈsɜːnd/ adj (不用于名词前)相关的,有关的: *I suggest you have a quick word with the person concerned*. 我建议你和有关的人简单谈一下。

dramatic /drəˈmætɪk/ adj 突然的;巨大的;令人吃惊的: *The announcement had a dramatic effect on house prices.* 这则公告对房屋价格产生了巨大影响。

diverse /dar'v3:s/ adj 多种多样的;不同的: *people from diverse cultures* 不同文化背景的人 **communications** /kəˌmju:nr'keɪ∫nz/ n [pl] 通信: *a highly advanced radio communications system* 很先进的无线电通信系统

voice /vɔɪs/ v [T] 表达,吐露(尤指消极情绪): A spokesman voiced the workers' dissatisfaction. 发言人表达了工人的不满情绪。

damaging /ˈdæmɪdʒɪŋ/ adj 伤害的; 有负面影响的: *Hurst resigned after a series of damaging allegations concerning his personal life.* 赫斯特在受到一系列对其个人生活的不利指控后辞职。



hijack //hard3æk/ v [T] 控制;操纵: *Environmentalists were accused of hijacking the rally to promote their own aims*. 环境保护主义者被指控通过操纵这一集会来促进自身目标的实现。

asset /ˈæset/ n [C] (有用的或宝贵的) 品质; 优点: *Youth is a tremendous asset in this job*. 在这种工作中,年轻是一个巨大的优势。

campaign /kæm'peɪn/ n [C] (电视广告、海报等) 宣传活动: *The campaign boosted sales of the jeans by 20%*. 宣传活动使得牛仔服装的销量提高了 20%。

hostage /ˈhɒstɪdʒ/ n [C] 人质;自由受到某物限制的人(或物): *Major sporting events have become hostages to the big television networks*. 主要的体育盛会已受到这些大型电视网的限制。 **allegation** /ælɪˈɡeɪʃn/ n [C](有待证实的)指责,指控: *He made allegations of corruption against the administration*. 他指控行政管理部门腐败。

boycott /'borkpt/ v [T] 拒绝处理或购买(货物); 抵制: *She urged people to boycott the company's products.* 她敦促人们抵制这家公司的产品。

at risk 处境危险; 遭受危险: *The officers said innocent people's lives had been put at risk*. 官员们说无辜百姓的生命已经受到了威胁。

thoughtful /ˈeoːtfl/ adj 深思熟虑的: *a thoughtful discussion of important issues* 对重大问题的仔细讨论

learning curve 学习曲线; 学习速度: a steep learning curve (=when you have to learn something very quickly) 陡峭的学习曲线(指需要迅速学习时)

steep /sti:p/ adj 陡峭的; 陡直的: *She pushed the bike up the steep hill.* 她把自行车推上陡峭的山坡。

alleviate /əˈliːvɪeɪt/ v [T] 减轻;缓和: *The doctor gave her an injection to alleviate the pain.* 医生给她打了一针以减轻疼痛。

orchestrate /ˈɔːkɪstreɪt/ v [T] (尤指秘密地)精心编制,周密策划: *Their main line of work is orchestrating corporate mergers.* 他们的主要工作是组织策划公司合并。

engage with sb/sth 理会; 处理: *She is accused of failing to engage with the problems of her staff.* 她被指责对员工的问题不理不睬。

obsess /əb'ses/ v [T] 使痴迷; 使迷恋: *She's completely obsessed with him.* 他让她神魂颠倒。 **inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/ v [T] 激励; 刺激: *Inspired by her example, other zoologists have begun working with apes in the wild.* 受她的事例的激励,其他动物学家开始了对野生大猩猩的研究。 **quality** /ˈkwɒləti/ adj (仅用于名词前)高质量的; 优质的: *We offer our customers a quality product at a reasonable price*. 我们以合理的价格向顾客提供优质产品。

enthusiastic /ɪn.eju:zɪˈæstɪk/ adj 热心的; 热情的; 极感兴趣的: The promoter was



enthusiastic about the concert venue. 承办人对音乐会的举办场所很感兴趣。

recommend /rekə'mend/ v [T] 推荐;介绍: Can you recommend a good restaurant? 你能推荐一家好饭店吗?

feature /ˈfiːtʃə(r)/ v [T] 以……为特点(或特征): *The hotel features a large lounge, a sauna, and a coin-operated solarium*. 这家酒店的特点是有一个阔敞的大厅、一个桑拿浴室和一个投币的日光浴室。

random /ˈrændəm/ adj 胡乱的; 无章法的: *She went on, talking somewhat at random.* 她继续说下去,有些语无伦次。

flexibility /fleksə'bɪləti/ n [U] 可变性; 灵活性: You have considerable flexibility in this job and can choose how to do things. 你的这份工作有相当大的灵活性,怎么做可以自己选择。

invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ v [T] 招致;导致: *His policies invited widespread criticism.* 他的政策招致了广泛的批评。

dominance /'domɪnəns/ n [U] 优势; 支配地位: *the absolute dominance of the governing party* 执政党的绝对优势

III. 考研英语同源阅读

admit to sth 承认;供认: Don't be afraid to admit to your mistake. 不要怕认错。

*spree /spri:/ n. 一段时间的无节制行为

hearing /ˈhɪərɪŋ/ n. 审讯; 听证会: *The defendant's family were present at the hearing*. 被告家属在审讯时旁听。

*cyberspace /ˈsaɪbəspeɪs/ n. 网络空间

*nationalist /'næʃnəlɪst/ n. 民族主义者

log on to 登录;登入(计算机系统): *You need to log on to your home page.* 你需要登录你的主页。

***populism** /'pppjəlɪzəm/ n. 平民主义; 民粹主义

*stash /stæ∫/ n. 储藏物

*pinpoint /'pɪnpɔɪnt/ v. 找出(某物的)确切位置

*demographic /ˌdeməˈgræfɪk/ n. 群体; 人群

trend /trend/ n. 趋势; 动向: The trend of prices is still upwards. 物价仍有上涨趋势。

*clipboard /'klrpbo:d/ n. 带夹写字板

British National Party 英国国家党

go through sb/sth 通过某人(或机构)处理;向……提出申请: If you want to book the



cruise, you'll have to go through a travel agent. 想预订乘船游览,就得找旅行社联系。

cut out 使……成为不必要: *The new fast train service cuts out the need for a long bus journey.* 有了新的高铁服务,就不必长时间坐公交车了。

*methodology /ˌmeθə'dɒlədʒi/ n. 一套方法

guarantee /ˈɡærən'tiː/ n. 保证: *give a guarantee of his good behaviour* 对他的良好品行予以 保证

profile /'prəofaɪl/ n. 概述; 人物简介: *a profile of the leading sportsman* 这位优秀运动员的简历

substitute /'sʌbstɪtju:t/ n. 代替物;替代品: *There's no substitute for hard work*. 无论什么都代替不了努力工作。

be supposed to (按规定、习惯、安排等)应当: *I thought we were supposed to be paid today.* 我以为我们今天会领到薪水呢。

a hell of a (非正式) 极其; 非常: It cost us a hell of a lot of money. 这花了我们很多钱.