

# 2015 年考研英语复习第一阶段第 1 周单词汇总

#### I. 2004 年阅读 Part A Text 1

hunt for 寻找: He desperately hunted for a new job. 他拼命地寻找新工作。

**stumble across sb/sth** 意外发现; 偶然遇见: *I stumbled across an old school friend today*, 我今天碰到了一位老校友。

**database** /'deɪtəbeɪs/ n [C] 数据库: *The database is updated monthly.* 数据库每月更新。

**interactive** /.ɪntɜ:(r)'æktɪv/ adj 相互影响的;相互作用的: *Fully sighted children are in interactive play with others with defective vision*. 视力完好的儿童与视力有缺陷的儿童正在互动玩游戏。

**key (sth) in (sth)** 把信息输入(或键入计算机): *Key in your personal number.* 输入你的个人号码。

**criterion** /kraɪ'tɪərɪən/ n [C] (评判的) 标准,尺度: *By this criterion, very few people are suitable.* 依据这一标准,只有很少人适合。

### intellectual property 知识产权

**opening** /ˈəopnɪŋ/ n [C] (职位)空缺: There are few openings in publishing for new graduates. 出版业中几乎没有给新毕业生的职位空缺。

**strike gold** 挖到了金子;找到了需要的东西: We've struck gold here. This book has everything we need. 我们找到"金子"了,我们需要的这本书里都有。

in-house adj 机构内部的: in-house publications 内部发行的出版物



**counsel** /'kaonsl/ n [C] 律师;法律顾问: *the counsel for the defense* 被告律师 v [T] 给(某人) 建议: *The careers officer counseled me about a possible career.* 职业指导官就一份合适的职业给我建议。

**promising** /'promisin/ adj 有指望的; 有希望的: *The results of the first experiments are very promising*. 第一次实验的结果充满了希望。

**drawback** /'drɔ:bæk/ n [C] 缺点; 劣势: The system suffers from two major drawbacks. 该系统存在两个重大缺陷。

**eliminate** /r'lɪmɪneɪt/ v [T] 消除;排除: *The police have eliminated two suspects from their enquiry.* 警方从调查中已排除了两名嫌疑人。

**broaden** /'bro:dn/ v [T] 增长 (知识、经验等): You should broaden your experience by travelling more. 你应该多到各地走走以增长见识。

**implicit** /ɪmˈplɪsɪt/ adj 内含的;成为一部分的: *The ability to listen is implicit in the teacher's role*. 教师的角色包括能够倾听。

**tip** /ttp/ n [C] 特别消息; 秘密消息: *The police were given a tip on where they might find the killer*. 有人向警方透露了可能会找到那个杀人犯的地方。

**keep/be abreast of** 了解……的最新情况;与……并进: You should read the newspapers to keep abreast of current affairs. 应该看报以便了解时事。

**tempt** /tempt/ v [T] 吸引某人: *The programs are designed to tempt young people into engineering*. 这些课程旨在吸引年轻人学习工程学。

**sign up** 注册;报名: *Shall I sign you up for the workshop too*? 我要不要也替你报名参加讲习班?

**traffic** /'træfɪk/ n [U] (通信系统的) 信息流量: *internet traffic* 互联网上的信息 流量



**keep a close watch on** 密切注意; 关注: *Keep a close watch on the children.* 小心看着孩子们。

**line** /laɪn/ n [C] 行业;行当: *the stresses unique to their line of work* 他们这一行业所特有的压力

compensation /kompen'seɪ∫n/ n [U] 薪水; 工资

**arm** /ɑ:m/ v [T] 提供(设备、信息等); 配备: *I'll need to arm myself with all the facts before meeting them formally.* 在与他们正式见面前,我需要了解所有的事实。

**negotiate for** 为……谈判: We are negotiating for the release of the prisoners. 我们正在就释放囚犯进行谈判。

**keep one's eyes open (for sth/sb)** 密切注意: *I walked round the shops, keeping an eye open for bargains*. 我在各个商店转悠,留心看有没有便宜货。

**advisory** /əd'vaɪzəri/ n [U] 警告: a tornado advisory 龙卷风警报

**indispensable** /ɪndɪˈspensəbl/ adj 不可缺少的: *Air, food and water are indispensable to life*. 空气、食物和水皆为生命不可或缺的。

**trace** /treɪs/ v [T] (通过调查) 找到;发现: *The police are trying to trace a white van seen in the area.* 警方正设法查找曾在此地区出现的白色货车。

# II. 2007 年阅读 Part A Text 2

**supplement** /'sʌplɪmənt/ n [C] (报纸、杂志等的) 增刊: *the Sunday color supplements* 周日彩色增刊

**analogy** /əˈnælədʒi/ n [C] 类比; 比喻: *She drew an analogy between childbirth and the creative process.* 她将生孩子与创造过程作类比。

**envision** /ɪnˈvɪʒn/ v [T] 想象: He wasn't what I'd expected—I'd envisioned some



much taller.他和我所期待的不一样——想象中他的个头应该高得多。

**deduce** /dr'dju:s/ v [T] 推论;推断;演绎: *That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from that fact.* [1998 Text 5] 从那一事实中可以推断出非洲和南美曾经是相连的。

**sequence** /ˈsiːkwəns/ n [C] (事情发生的) 顺序; 次序: *The questions should be asked in a logical sequence*. 这些问题应该按照逻辑顺序提出。

**confusing** /kənˈfjuːzɪŋ/ adj 令人困惑的; 令人糊涂的: *This might seem very confusing to those who know nothing about it.* 这对那些对它一无所知的人来说可能显得很难理解。

**field** /fi:ld/ v [T] 回答: *He fielded some awkward questions very skillfully*. 他非常 巧妙地回答了几个尴尬的问题。

**coincidence** /kəoʻɪnsɪdəns/ n [C] 巧合; 巧事: *It was a coincidence that he was born on his mother's birthday.* 他在他母亲生日那天出生,真是巧事。

**visualize** /'vɪʒuəlaɪz/ v [T] 设想;想象: *Visualize how you would like to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course.* [2005 Text 3] 设想一下你所希望的梦的结局,下次再做同样的梦时,试图及时醒来以控制它的进程。

**figure out** 弄懂; 搞清楚: *Help your kids figure out who they are.* [2005 Part B] 帮助你的孩子了解自己。

**suit** /su:t/ v [T] 适合;适宜于: *The city lifestyle seems to suit her—she is certainly looking very well.* 城市的生活方式似乎很适合她——她显然看起来气色非常好。

**elude** /r'lu:d/ v [T] 使困惑; 使不理解: *a metaphor that eluded them* 他们理解不了的隐喻



**intelligence** /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ n [U] 智力; 理解力: *a child of high / average / low intelligence* 高智商 / 普通智商 / 低智商的孩子

**encompass** /m'kʌmpəs/ v [T] 包含;包括: *By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind*. [2003 Part C] 顾名思义,人类学包括对整个人类的研究。

**neurology** /njvəˈrɒlədʒɪ/ n [U] 神经(病)学: *Neurology is the scientific study of the nervous system and its diseases.* 神经学是指对神经系统及其疾病进行的科学研究。

**genetics** /d<sub>3</sub>r'netɪks/ n [U] 遗传学: *He devotes himself to the science of genetics*. 他致力于遗传学的研究。

**variation** /,veərɪ'eɪ∫n/ n [C, U] 变化;变异;变体: *White bread is really just a variation of French bread.* 白面包其实只是法式面包的一种变化形式。

**populate** /'popjulent/ v [T] 充满; 出现于: *The film is populated by grotesque persons*. 这部电影里面尽是古怪的人。

**distribution** /dɪstrɪ'bju:∫n/ n [C , U] 分布; 分配: *the highly unequal distribution of economic power* 经济实力分布的高度不均衡

**chronological** /krɒnə'lɒdʒɪkl/ adj 按时间先后顺序排列的: We arranged the documents in chronological order. 我们把这些文件按时间顺序排列。

**aspect** /ˈæspekt/ n [C] 方面; 层面: *In his work, he attempted to show how all aspects of culture changed together in the evolution of societies.* [2009 Part B] 在他的著作中,他试图展示在社会的进化过程中,文化的各个方面是如何同时发生变化的。

assess /əˈses/ v [T] 评价; 评定: Examinations are not the only means of



assessing a student's ability. 考试并不是评定学生能力的唯一手段。

**intelligent** /m'telrd<sub>3</sub>ənt/ adj 有智慧的; 聪明的: *The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name*. [2008 完形] 人类某些族群的智商要高于其他族群,这种观点仍然是一种不敢公然宣扬的假设理论。

**critical** /ˈkrɪtɪkl/ adj 重要的; 紧要的; 关键性的: *It is absolutely critical for us to know the truth*.我们知道真相是极其重要的。

**predict** /prr'dɪkt/ v [T] 预言; 预料; 预测: *If you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, you could use today's data and feel fairly confident.* [2008 Text 3] 如果你需要预测人们在不久的将来的身高以便设计一种装备,那你就可以使用当前的数据并会感觉相当自信。

**be correlated with sth** 与……有关系;与……相互关联: *Poverty and poor housing are correlated with a shorter life expectancy.* 贫穷以及住房条件差和平均寿命较短有关。

**toil** /toɪl/ v [I] 长时间地苦干;辛苦劳作: *They toiled slowly up / through the hill*. 他们吃力地慢慢爬上了山。

philosophical /.fɪlə'sɒfɪkl/ adj 哲学的: the philosophical problem of whether there is free will 关于是否存在自由意志的哲学问题

**indicator** / Indikertə(r)/ n [C] 指标;标志: *Financial responsibility is an indicator of political status*. [2007 Text 3] 经济责任是政治地位的指标。

**available** /ə'veɪləbl/ adj 可获得的;可找到的: We can see from the available statistics that Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population. [1998 Text 4] 从得到的统计资料中,我们可以看出,亚利桑那州的人口增长率在所有州中排名第二。



**format** /'fɔ:mæt/ n [C, U] (书籍、杂志或报纸的) 版式; 外观: *It's the same book, but a new format.* 还是那本书,但这是新的版式。

**obtain** /əb'teɪn/ v [T] (尤指经努力)获得;得到,赢得: You will need to obtain permission from the principal. 你需要得到校长的同意。

**procedure** /prəˈsiːdʒə(r)/ n [C, U] 手续;程序,步骤: *This is standard procedure for getting rid of toxic waste.* 这是清除毒物的标准步骤。

**involve** /m'volv/ v [T]包含;需要: *It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line*. [1997 Text 4] 这是一种自我反省,在不同时期,它涉及社会责任、创作自由度和公司底线的问题。

**skeptical** /skeptikl/ adj 持怀疑态度的;不相信的: *I am extremely skeptical about what I read in the press.* 我很不相信报纸上读到的东西。

**impartial** /ɪmˈpɑ:ʃl/ adj 不偏不倚的;公正的: We offer impartial advice on tax and insurance. 我们就税收和保险问题提供公正的建议。