

2010年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语真题词汇

Section I Use of English

【第一段】

supervise /'su:pəvaɪz/ v [T] 监督;管理;指导: *The UN is supervising the distribution of aid by local agencies in the disaster area.* 联合国正在监督灾区的地方机构发放救援物资。

part /pɑ:t/ n [C] (机器或结构的)部件: *He lost one of the parts of the lawn-mower.* 他弄丢了割草机上的一个零件。

plant /pla:nt/ n [C] 工厂: a nuclear / chemical plant 核电厂 / 化工厂

shop-floor /√pp'flɔ:(r)/ n [C] 车间; 工厂: *You cannot expect too much about the working conditions on the shop-floor.* 你不要对车间的工作条件抱有太高的期望。

productivity / prodak'tɪvəti/ n [U] 生产力; 生产效率: As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases. [2001 Text 4] 随着生产力的提高,世界的财富也在增加。

instead /ɪnˈsted/ adv 反而; 却: *Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.* [2009 Text 1] 恰恰相反,我们有意识地铭刻在脑中的新习惯会绕过旧有的车辙新建起平行的路径。

give one's name to 发明(或发现、创建)以自己名字命名的事物: *The company's founder, Henry Ford, gave his name to Fordism.* 福特公司的创始人亨利·福特创立了福特主义。

influential /ɪnflu'enʃl/ adj 有影响的: a highly influential book 极具影响力的书

very /'veri/ adj 正是的;恰好的;仅仅的(用于强调某事物看起来简单,却有重要影响): Quite often the very act of measuring something changes what you are trying to measure. 常常正是衡量事物的行为改变了你要衡量的事物。

experiment on / upon 用……做实验: *The researchers are experimenting on rats repeatedly.* 研究人员正用老鼠反复做实验。

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ n [C] 实验对象: "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. [2007 Text 1] "第一个实验对象在经过约20 个小时的训练后,他能记住的数字从7个提高到了20个,"埃里克松回忆道。

【第二段】

arise /əˈraɪz/ v [I] (pt arose, pp arisen)发生; 产生; 出现: *Problems arose over plans to build a new supermarket here.* 有关在这儿建新超市的计划出现了问题。

output /'aotpot/ n [C, U] 产量: We must increase our output to meet demand. 我们必须提高产量以满足需求。

dim /drm/ v [T] (pt, pp dimmed)使暗淡: *When the music started, someone dimmed the lights.* 音乐响起时,有人把舞台上的灯光调暗了。

alter /'ɔ:ltə(r)/ v [T] 改变: *Drugs* (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. [1997 Text 3] 影响中枢神经系统,改变知觉、心情和行为的药物(物质)被称为神经活性物质。



【第三段】

decade /'dekɪd/ n [C] 十年: *Prices have risen sharply in the last decade*. 在过去的十年中,物价飙升。

econometric analysis 【经】经济计量分析: *Missing data in the income variables is familiar and is hard to treat in econometric analysis*. 在经济计量分析中,收入变量的缺失值是一个普遍而又较难处理的问题。

in store (**for sb**) 即将发生 (在某人身上);等待着 (某人): *If she had known what lay in store for her, she would never have agreed to go.* 要是她事先知道会发生什么的话,她是决不会同意去的。

on record (指事实、事件等)记载下来的: *Last summer was the wettest on record for 50 years.* 刚过去的这个夏季是 50 年的记录中雨水最多的。

systematic /ssistəˈmætɪk/ adj 有系统的;系统化的: to study humans and their endeavors in a reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassionate manner 用理性、有序、系统、冷静的方式研究人类及其活动

【第四段】

turn out 结果(是); 原来(是); 证明(是): *My decision turned out to have been a mistake*. 结果,我的决定是个错误。

interpretation /m.t3:prr'teɪ∫n/ n [C, U] 解释;说明: *One possible interpretation is that they want you to resign.* 一种可能的解释是,他们想要你辞职。

comparison /kəmˈpærɪsn/ n [C, U] 比较;对照: *Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries*. [2002 完形] 人们常把 20 世纪电视的发展和 15、16 世纪印刷术的传播作比较。

go up (价格、水平等)上涨;上升;增长: *The price of cigarettes is going up*. 香烟的价格在上涨。

slacken off 松懈下来; 减缓: We've been really busy, but things are starting to slacken off now. 近来我们的确很忙,不过现在情况开始有所缓解了。

alleged /ə'led₃d/ adj 声称的; 所谓的: *The alleged victim's evidence could not be relied upon.* 所谓的受害者的证据可能并不可靠。

pin sth down 确切理解(说明): Doctors have been unable to pin down the cause of her symptoms. 医生们还不清楚她为什么会有这些症状。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【第一段】

far-reaching /ˌfɑ:ˈri:t∫ɪŋ/ adj 具有深远影响的: *far-reaching reforms / proposals / changes* 影响深远的变革 / 提议 / 改变



inexorable /ɪnˈeksərəbl/ adj 不可阻挡的: *The progress of science is inexorable*. 科学的发展是不可阻挡的。

decline /dr'klam/ n [C,U] 衰退: *But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values.* [2000 Text 4] 但是日本人传统的职业道德观正在日渐衰退。

COVERAGE /'kʌvərɪdʒ/ n [U] 新闻报道: *media / newspaper / press coverage* 媒体 / 报纸 / 报刊的报道

【第二段】

to the point of 达到……程度: *His manner of speaking was direct to the point of rudeness.* 他说话的态度简直是粗野不堪。

criticism /ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm/ n [U,C] (文学、艺术等的)评论: *Literary and art criticism is a complex question which requires a great deal of special study.* 文艺批评是一个复杂的问题,需要大量专门的研究。

considerable /kənˈsɪdərəbl/ adj 相当多的;相当大的: *Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight.* [2008 Part C] 从前,他在绘画和音乐中也能体会到无穷的乐趣。

collection /kəˈlek∫n/ n [C] 文集: *He edited a collection of stories by women writers.* 他编辑 了一本女作家小说集。

marvel at sth 感到惊奇; 大为赞叹: *I marvelled at the maturity of such a young child.* 一个孩子小小年纪竟如此成熟,这让我赞叹不已。

learned /ˈlɜːnɪd/ adj 有学问的;博学的: a learned professor 一位学识渊博的教授 **deem** /di:m/ v [T] (formal)(尤用于被动语态)认为;视为: These buildings are deemed to be of architectural importance and must be protected. 这些建筑被认为具有重要的建筑学意义,必须加以保护。

publication /ˌpʌblrˈkeɪʃn/ n [C] 出版物: *geological publications* [2001 Text 1] 地质学刊物 **circulation** /ˌsɜːkjəˈleɪʃn/ n [U] (出版物的)发行: *Copies of the magazine were withdrawn from circulation*. 这期杂志有不少已从市场收回。

【第三段】

removed /rɪˈmuːvd/ adj 远离的: *Once upon a time, ballet was very removed from the lives of most people.* 从前,芭蕾舞与大多数人的生活无缘。

unfocused /An'fəokəst/ adj 无特定目标或方向的: *My aspirations to write history were real but unfocused*. 我写历史的愿望很真切,但具体目标尚不明确。

newsprint /'nju:z.prɪnt/ n [U] 新闻纸: *Newsprint is used for newspapers and some magazines or books, while kraft paper is used for shopping bags.* 新闻纸被用来印刷报纸和一些杂志或书籍,而牛皮纸则被用来制作购物袋。

dirt-cheap /.ds:t'tʃi:p/ adj〈口〉非常便宜的: *The apartment we are renting is dirt-cheap compared to other apartments of similar size in this neighborhood.* 与周边其他大小差不多的公寓相比,我们租的这套特别便宜。

ornament /ˈɔːnəmənt/ n [C] 装饰; 点缀: *Their design would be a great ornament to the city.* 他们的设计将会成为对这座城市很好的点缀。

far-off /ˌfaː(r)'pf/ adj 遥远的; 久远的: In those far-off days it never entered anyone's mind that



she could be Prime Minister. 在往昔久远的岁月里,谁也没想到她有朝一日能成为首相。

critic /ˈkrɪtɪk/ n [C] 评论员; 评论家: music / art / film / theatre / literary critic 音乐 / 艺术 / 电影 / 戏剧 / 文学评论家

at length 详细地;全面地: *These aspects have been discussed at length*. 这些方面都已详细讨论过了。

COVET /'kʌvə(r)/ v [T] (新闻记者)报道: *The BBC will cover all the major games of the tournament.* 英国广播公司将报道这次锦标赛的所有重要赛事。

reviewer /rr'vju:ə(r)/ n [C] 评论家: *The book was highly praised by reviewers*. 此书深受评论家们赞誉。

wear one's learning lightly 以轻松活泼的方式显示某人的学识: All three wear their learning lightly but instructively. 三个人全都显示出了他们的学识,既轻松活泼又富有启发性。journalism /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm/ n [U] 新闻业;新闻工作: a career in journalism 新闻工作生涯 calling /ˈkɔːlɪŋ/ n [C] 职业;使命: He believes it is his calling to become a priest. 他认为当教士是自己的使命。

brain /'breɪn/ n [C,U]头脑;智力: *I didn't have enough brains for the sciences*. 我可没有足够的智力去搞科学。

gift /grft/ n [C] 天赋; 禀赋; 才能: He has a gift for languages. 他有语言天赋。

keep / hold one's end up (=hold up one's end) (面对困难等时)坚持到底; 勉力而行: *Susan is very low in her mind, but she keeps her end up.* 苏珊心情非常不好,不过她仍极力坚持下去。

tempt /tempt/ v [T] 引诱;诱惑;吸引: *Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return*. [2004 Text 1] 有些网站设计搜索代理是为了吸引求职者回访。

term /ts:m/ n [C] 专门名词;名称;术语: *Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession*. [1999 Part C] 在历史学界,方法论这个词从来都是模棱两可的。

contempt /kənˈtempt/ n [U] 轻视; 蔑视: *But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users*. [1999 Text 2] 但是很多互联网用户都很蔑视这种推送技术。

apply /əˈplaɪ/ v [T] 应用;运用: *Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.* [2007 Part B] 家庭讨论有助于孩子练习这些技能并将其应用到每日的生活中。

【第四段】

virtually /'vɜːtʃoəli/ adv 事实上; 实际上; 几乎: *It's virtually impossible to convince him to eat vegetables*. 要说服他吃蔬菜几乎是不可能的。

solely /'səʊlli/ adv 仅;只: *It seems he's not solely to blame for the accident.* 发生这起事故似乎不能全怪他。

essay / eseɪ/ n [C] 散文; 随笔: an essay on endangered species 一篇关于濒危物种的文章 **game of cricket** 板球比赛: A typical game of cricket has 11 players in each team. 在典型的板球比赛中,每队有 11 名队员。

foremost /'fo:məʊst/ adj 最杰出的; 首要的: *She's the world's foremost authority on the subject.* 她是该学科全世界首屈一指的权威。

stylist /'starlist/ n [C] 文体家: In German he was an exquisite stylist, and he brought to that



language a new sensitivity in the art of storytelling. 在德国,他是一位高雅的文体家,他的小说艺术将一种全新的感受带入德语语言之中。

autobiography /ˈɔːtəbarˈɒgrəfi/ n [C] 自传: *In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty.* [2008 Part C] 达尔文在他的自传中谈到自己的智力时极其谦虚。

best-seller /ˌbest'selə(r)/ n [C] 畅销书: *His new book went straight to number one on the best-seller list.* 他的新作一上市便位居畅销书排行榜榜首。

knight /naɪt/ v [T] 封(某人)为爵士: *He was knighted in the last Honours List for services to industry.* 他因对工业的贡献被封为爵士,列入最新受勋者名册。

honor /'pnə(r)/ v [T] 给……以荣誉; 向……表示尊敬: We are here today to honor the men and women who gave their lives for their country. 今天我们在此向那些为祖国献出生命的人们表示敬意。

in print (书)可买到的: *He was surprised to find her work still in print*. 看到她的作品还在出售,他觉得奇怪。

body of 大批; 大量: *There is a large body of support for nuclear disarmament*. 拥护裁减核 军备的人很多。

save /serv/ prep 〈文〉除了: *Nothing was required of him on this ship save to entertain his guests.* 在这条船上,除了招待客人以外没有什么事情需要他去做。

specialist /'spe∫əlɪst/ n [C] 专家: a web design specialist 网页设计专家

【第五段】

revival /rr'varvl/ n [C,U] 复苏; 振兴: *The US and the UK have expectations of economic revival*. 美国和英国对经济复苏有所期待。

prospect /'prospekt/ n [C,U] 希望;可能性;前景: *There is no prospect of a settlement of the dispute*. 这场纠纷根本不可能解决。

postmodern / pəʊst'mɒdn/ adj 后现代的: a post-modern building 后现代主义建筑

have little / no use for sth 用不着;不需要: Getting enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for excess vitamins. [1996 完形] 尽管过量的维生素对身体没有营养价值,但是获取足够的维生素对生命而言是必不可少的。

richly /'rɪtʃli/ adv 华美地; 堂皇地; 华丽地: *She was richly dressed in the height of fashion*. 她 穿着最时髦的时装,显得雍容华贵。

upholstered /ˌʌp'həʊlstəd/ adj 经过装饰的: They walked on a melancholic upholstered path of falling leaves. 他们走在一条落叶纷飞的小道上,悒郁充塞其间。

specialize in sth 专门从事; 专攻: *There are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects.* [2008 Text 2] 这些学科的专业出版社在全世界有两千家以上。

amateur /ˈæmətə(r)/ n [C] 业余爱好者: *This tennis tournament is open to both amateurs and professionals*. 这次网球锦标赛业余运动员和职业运动员都可以参加。

headlong /'hedlon/ adv 迅猛地;飞速地: *The ship rushed headlong through the darkness at its top speed.* 航船以最高速度冲破黑暗向前行驶。

retreat /rr'tri:t/ n [C,U] 撤退; 退却; 改变主意: *This represents a retreat from the Chancellor's usual policies*. 这意味着总理常规政策的转变。



【选项词汇】

Carry /ˈkæri/ v [T] (指报纸或广播)登载,播出: *Today's papers carried full reports of the President's visit*. 今天报纸上登载了总统访问的详尽报道。

retain /rr'tern/ v [T] 保持; 保留: *The house retains much of its original charm*. 这所房子保持着许多原有的魅力。

suitability /ˌsuːtə'bɪləti/ n [U] 适合: *In view of his educational background and experience, no one doubts his suitability as a leader.* 鉴于他的教育背景和经验,大家都认为他适合当领导。

Characterize /ˈkærəktəraɪz/ v [T] (常被动)使……具有特点: *The city is characterized by tall modern buildings in steel and glass.* 这座城市以现代化的钢铁和玻璃高层建筑为特点。

theme /ei:m/ n [C] 主题: *The theme of loss runs through most of his novels*. 他的大多数小说中贯穿着迷失这一主题。

Casual /ˈkæʒʊəl/ adj 随意的: *He made some casual remarks about her holiday*. 他随口说了几句关于她度假的话。

elaborate /r'læbəreɪt/ adj 精心制作的: *She had prepared a very elaborate meal*. 她做了一顿精美的饭菜。

layout /'leraut/ n [C] 版面: *He is doing layout for newspapers and magazines.* 他正在为报纸和杂志设计版面。

radical /ˈrædɪkl/ adj 激进的: She is radical in her demands. 她的要求十分偏激。

viewpoint /'vju:pɔɪnt/ n [C] (= point of view) 态度; 观点: *She will have her own viewpoint on the matter.* 她对这个问题会有她自己的看法。

fulfill /fol'fɪl/ v [T] 完成; 实现: *He wouldn't be able to fulfill his ambition to visit Naples*. 他将无法实现游览那不勒斯的愿望。

contemptible /kənˈtemptəbl/ adj 可鄙的; 卑劣的: *Theft is a contemptible behavior*. 盗窃是一种卑劣的行径。

appeal(**to sb**) 对某人有吸引力;使某人感兴趣: *The show's direct approach will appeal to children*. 这场演出直截了当的方式将会吸引孩子们。

reputation / repju'teɪʃn/ n [C,U] 名声;名誉: *They will do anything to undermine their adversary's reputation*. 他们会不择手段地损害对手的名誉。

in dispute 处于争论中; 在争议中: *The exact cause of the accident is still in dispute.* 事故的真正起因仍有争议。

cater to 迎合; 满足需要: *shops catering to knowledgeable elite* [2006 Text 1] 满足知识分子需要的商店

good old days 当年;美好的往日: Such situations are generally followed by a regretful backward glance at the good old days. 这样的情形通常会伴随着一次对从前美好时光充满遗憾的回顾。

horizon /həˈraɪzn/ n [S] 地平线: *A ship appeared on the horizon*. 在天水交接处出现了一艘船。 **mournful** /ˈmɔːnfl/ adj 悲哀的; 令人悲痛的: *I couldn't bear the mournful look on her face*. 我 受不了她脸上那忧伤的神情。

prominent / 'promɪnənt/ adj 杰出的; 卓越的; 重要的: a prominent Russian scientist 一位杰 出的俄国科学家



Text 2

【第一段】

grant /grɑ:nt/ v [T] (尤指正式地或法律上)给予; 授予: *He was granted a licence to open a restaurant in this area.* 他被授予在该地区经营餐厅的执照。

asset /ˈæset/ n [C] 资产: *The business has assets totaling \$5.1 million.* 该公司总资产达 510 万美元。

allocation /ælə'keɪ∫n/ n [U] 分配: allocation of funds / time / resources 资金 / 时间 / 资源的分配

【第二段】

scale back / **scale down** 缩减;减少: *The search operation has been scaled back*. 搜寻行动的规模有所缩小。

authorize / ɔ:teəraɪz/ v [T] 授权;许可: *NBAC* was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique. [1999Text 4] 美国生物伦理指导委员会被授权控制克隆技术的滥用。

move /mu:v/ n [C] 措施;行动: *Abolishing the tax altogether would be a bold move.* 完全废除该税收将会是一项大胆的举措。

intellectual-property n[U] 知识产权: *a case involved in intellectual-property* 一项涉及知识产权的案子

abuzz /ə'bʌz/ adj 嗡嗡的; 嘈杂的: *London was abuzz over the new appointment*.伦敦对这项任命议论纷纷。(文中使用其引申意义,即知识产权律师们的争议。)

eliminate /r'lɪmɪneɪt/ v [T]消除;清除: *a policy that would eliminate inflation* 一项消除通货膨胀的政策

class /kla:s/ n [C] 种类: a rare class of butterflies 一类稀有的蝴蝶

【第三段】

curb /k3:b/ n [C] 控制;约束: government curbs on spending 政府对开支的限制

about-face n [C] (态度、观点的)彻底转变: *The government did an about-face on the nuclear energy.* 政府对核能问题的态度彻底转变了。

本词原为部队中上级对士兵的命令用语,意为"向后转"。后引申为"(态度、观点的)彻底改变"。

pool /pu:l/ v [T] (多人或组织) 把(钱或其他资金)集中共用: *They entered a contract to pool any gains and invest them profitably.* 他们签了一个合同,将赢利集中起来并进行赢利性投资。**mutual-fund asset** 共同基金资产

mutual fund 意为"共同基金",是一种投资公司,它由专业金融从业者管理,向社会投资者募集资金,并用其资金投资多种证券。

ruling /ˈruːlɪŋ/ n [C] 裁决; 裁定; 判决: When will the committee make its ruling? 委员会什么时候作出裁决?

filing /ˈfaɪlɪŋ/ n [C] 存档档案: a bankrupt filing 破产档案

stake out sth 明确界定对某物的所有权(或使用权): We went to the show very early to stake out our space. 为了占个好位子,我们早早就去了演出地点。

exclusive /ɪkˈskluːsɪv/ adj 独占的; 排外的; 唯一的: They have exclusive rights to market the



drugs in Africa. 他们拥有该药物在非洲的专卖权。

transaction /træn'zæk∫n/ n [U, C] 交易; 执行; 办理: *The bank charges a fixed rate for each transaction*. 银行对于每笔交易都收取固定金额的费用。

if only 仅仅;即使只为了: *Media studies is regarded as a more exciting subject, if only because it's new.* 仅仅因为大众传播学是门新兴学科,它就被认为更刺激。

beat sb to the punch 先于某人做某事;抢占先机: John was going to apply for the job, but Ted beat him to the punch. 约翰本打算申请这项工作的,却被泰德抢先了。

issue /'ɪʃu:/ v [T] 发给;分发: *The U.S. State Department issues millions of passport each year.* 每年,美国国务院都签发数百万份护照。

arm...with...用······武装起来;装备着······: warships armed with nuclear weapons 配有核 武器装备的军舰

take position 采取……的立场、态度: *The principal took the position that the students don't need music classes.* 这位校长认为学生们不需要音乐课程。

practice /'præktɪs/ n [U] 惯例; 常规: *It is the practice in Britain to drive on the left*. 车辆靠左行驶是英国的制度。

【第四段】

hedge /hed3/ v [T] 保护·····免受·····; 预防: hedge risks 规避风险

hear /hrə(r)/ v [T] 审理 (案件): Which judge will hear the case? 哪位法官将审理这起案件? **evaluate** /r'væljueɪt/ v [T] 评估; 赋值; 评价: *I can't evaluate his ability without seeing his work*. 我没有看到他的工作情况,无法评价他的能力。

【第五段】

in the wake of 随着……而来;作为……的结果: *The newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical*. 报纸继小册子和图书之后,与期刊一起成为电子时代来临之前最重要的传播媒介。**scope** /skəop/ n [S](处理、研究事物的)范围: *This subject is outside the scope of our inquiry*. 这个问题不在我们探讨的范围之内。

attorney/əˈtɜːni/n [C] 律师: an attorney for the plaintiff 原告律师

【选项词汇】

controversy /ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi/ n [C, U] (尤指长期、公开或激烈的)争论,争执: *a bitter controversy about / over the sitting of the new airport* 对新机场选址问题的剧烈争论

comply /kəmˈplaɪ/ v [I] 遵守; 服从: *Candidates must comply strictly with these instructions*. 候选人必须严格遵守这些指示。

dismiss /dɪsˈmɪs/ v [T] 驳回;不受理: *The judge dismissed the case for lack of evidence*. 因缺乏证据,法官拒绝受理此案。

enhancement /mˈhɑ:nsmənt/ n [U] 增强;提高;美化: *signal enhancement* 信号增强 **immune** /rˈmju:n/ adj 不受······影响的: *immune to criticism* 不为批评所动摇

esteem /r'st i:m/ n [U] 尊敬; 敬重: *He was held in high esteem by colleagues*. 他深受同事们的尊敬。

loom /lu:m/ v [I] (未知、可怕之事) 即将发生: There is a crisis looming. 危机正步步逼近。



prevailing /prr'verlɪŋ/ adj 普遍的;盛行的;流行的: conditions prevailing in the region 该地区的普遍状况

Text 3

【第一段】

epidemic / lepr'demɪk/ n [C] (传染病、风尚、思潮等的)传播,流行: *The unexpected influenza epidemic was already making us very short of staff.* 突如其来的流感的传播使得我们人手严重不足。

influential /ɪnflu'enʃl/ n [C] 有影响力的人; 有势力的人: *get the advice of policy influentials* 得到制定政策的权威人士的建议

informed /ɪn'fɔ:md/ adj 见多识广的: *The book is intended for an informed readership*. 本书的目标读者群是那些见多识广的人。

connected /kəˈnektɪd/ adj 有来往的;有关系的: *How are you connected with the business?* 你和这家公司是如何开始打交道的?

intuitive /ɪn'tju:ɪtɪv/ adj 直觉的; 凭直觉感知的: *intuitive estimate / assessment / knowledge* 直观的估计 / 评价 / 了解

compelling /kəmˈpelɪŋ/ adj 无法驳倒的;令人信服的: *There is compelling evidence that the industrial recession is ending*. 有令人信服的证据显示工业衰退即将终止。

【第二段】

derive /dr'rarv/ v [I,T]源自;源于: "Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropos "human" and logos "the study of". [2003 Part C] "Anthropology" (人类学) 一词来源于希腊单词"anthropos" (人类) 和"logos" (研究)。

plausible /'plɔ:zəbl/ adj 貌似真实的; 貌似有理的: *The story was plausible but that didn't necessarily mean it was true*. 这个故事貌似很有道理,但并不表示它就是真实的。

embrace /Im'breɪs/ v [T] 欣然接受(或支持)(某种信仰、理论、改变等): *Most countries have enthusiastically embraced the concept of high-speed railroads*. 许多国家都已经热情高涨地接受了高速铁路这一概念。

Cursory /'kɜ:səri/ adj 粗略的; 草率的: *A cursory examination did not reveal any problems*. 粗略的检查并没有发现任何问题。

anecdotal / ænek'dəʊtl/ adj 轶事的; 传闻的: While there was much anecdotal evidence there was little hard fact. 传闻性的证据颇多,而确凿的事实几乎没有。

【第三段】

come up with sth 想出,提出(想法或计划): *She came up with a great idea for increasing sales*. 她想出了一个提高销售量的绝妙主意。

【第四段】

stem from sth 起源于;由……造成: Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. [1999 Text 4] 沙皮罗在会



议期间解释道,这种对道德的怀疑态度,主要来源于对于孩子们健康可能造成风险的担忧。 **celebrity** /sr'lebrəti/ n [C] 名人: *social celebrities* 社会名流

outsize /ˈaʊtsaɪz/ adj 超大型的; 极大的: a person of outsize name 蜚声四方的人物

interact / inter'ækt/ v [I] 互相作用; 互动; 互相影响: We can't yet give a robot enough common sense to reliably interact with a dynamic world. [2002 Text 2] 然而,我们还无法给机器人足够的常识,使其与不断变化的世界进行可靠的互动。

precisely /prr'saɪsli/ adv 准确地;精确地: *I can't remember precisely what happened*. 我记不准所发生的事情了。

acquaintance /əˈkweɪntəns/ n [C] 熟人(只相识但非密友): We are only recent acquaintances. 我们只是刚刚结识。

initial /ɪˈnɪʃl/ adj 开始的;最初的: *Remember that your initial draft is only that.* [2008 Part B] 记住,初稿只是初稿。

removed /rr'mu:vd/ adj 离开的; 远离……的; 与……无关的: *She is removed from self-interest.* 她没有私心。

cascade /kæ'skeɪd/ n [C] 瀑布;连续传递的过程: *The greater the number of people who are well briefed, the wider the cascade effect.* 被告知的人数越多,连续传递的范围越广。该词本意指大瀑布中的一支小瀑布,后引申为由上级向下级逐级传递消息。

propagate / propagett/ v [I,T] 传播(观念、理论、知识等): *Missionaries went far to propagate their faith.* 传教士到远方去传播其信仰。

【第五段】

dynamics /dar'næmīks/ n [C] 动力: *the dynamics of changing social relations* 改变社会关系的动力

simulation /sɪmju'leɪ∫n/ n [C,U] 模拟;模仿: *The pilot's skills are tested through simulation*. 飞行员的技术是通过模拟飞行来检测的。

manipulate /məˈnɪpjuleɪt/ v [T] 操纵;操作;利用: *She knows how to manipulate the audience.* 她知道如何操纵观众。

variable /'veərɪəbl/ n [C] 变量;可变因素: *There are too many variables involved to make a meaningful prediction*. 涉及的可变因素太多,不可能作出有意义的预测。

principal /'prɪnsəpl/ adj 主要的; 首要的: *My principal concern is my family's welfare*. 我最为关心的是我一家人的幸福。

a mass of sb / sth (常指混乱的)一群,一堆(人或物): There was a mass of people around the cinema entrance. 电影院入口处有一大群人。

【选项词汇】

cite /saɪt/ v [T] (尤指在学术作品中)引用;引证: *She cites both T. S. Eliot and Virginia Woolf in her article*. 她在文章中引用了 T. S. 艾略特和弗吉尼亚 • 伍尔夫的作品。

exemplify /ɪgˈzemplɪfaɪ/ v [T] 举出(某事物)的例子; 举例说明: *exemplify the problems involved* 举例说明所涉及的问题

solid /'splrd/ adj 可信的; 可靠的: solid evidence 可靠的证据

validity /vəˈlɪdəti/ n [U] 符合逻辑;正确(性): test the validity of a theory 验证一个理论的



正确性

go with sth 伴随: *A fair amount of stress seems to go with jobs like this.* 像这样的工作会伴随相当大的压力。

readiness /'redɪnɪs/ n [C] 愿意; 乐意: *Spain had indicated a readiness to accept his terms*. 西班牙早已表示愿意接受他的条件。

inclination / inklr'nei∫n/ n [C, U] 倾向; 意愿: *The military government has shown little inclination to restore democracy*. 军政府并未表现出重建民主的意愿。

Text 4

【第一段】

accounting /o'kaontm/ n [U] 会计: big accounting firms 大型会计事务所 **standard-settern** n [C] 规则制定者: standard-setter of teaching process 教学过程的规则 制定者

moan /məʊn/ v [I,T] 抱怨: *She's always moaning to me that she hasn't got enough money.* 她总是向我抱怨说钱不够花。

enormous /ɪˈnɔːməs/ adj 巨大的; 庞大的: *The Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.* [2001 Text 2] 互联网并不是我们唯一的工具,但是它有着巨大的潜力。

third party 第三方: *I pay rent to a third party, not directly to the landlord.* 我并不直接向房东付房租,而是把房租交给第三方。

regulator /ˈregjuleɪtə(r)/ n [C] (某行业的)监管者,监管机构: price regulators 物价监管机构

fetch /fetʃ/ v [T] 售得; 卖得: *The land could fetch over a million pounds*. 这块地售价可超过 100 万英镑。

【第二段】

lobby /'lobi/ v [I,T] 游说: *lobby for stronger environmental safeguards* 为加强环境保护而游说

essential /r'senʃl/ adj 必要的; 本质的; 重要的: *Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research*. [1999 Text 5] 不可预知性是研究最重要的特点之一。

capital market 资本市场: *the possibility of involving capital market* 波及资本市场的可能性

compromise /'komprəmaɪz/ v [T] 损害(名誉、原则): *He compromised his reputation by getting involved in a scandal.* 他身陷丑闻,使自己名誉受损。

Carry /ˈkæri/ v [T] 备有(货物)供销售: *The sports shop carries a full range of equipments.* 这个体育用品商店有各类商品出售。

toxic assets 有毒资产: *Toxic assets remain the potential danger of the financial system.* 有毒资产仍然是金融系统的潜在威胁。

在市场情况良好的时候,资产面临的多方面不良影响都被暂时掩盖了起来,而当危机降临的时候,潜在的所有因素就会积聚在一起爆发出来,这样的暂时稳定资产就叫做"有毒资产"。

revive /rr'varv/ v [I,T] 使复兴;复兴: *The country is willing to help revive the economic fortunes of its neighbors.* 这个国家愿意帮助邻国重振经济。



【第三段】

bruising /'bru:zɪŋ/ adj (对抗或斗争)十分激烈的; 令人紧张的: a bruising battle between two teams 两队激烈的斗争

encounter /ɪnˈkaontə(r)/ n [C] 冲突; 抗争: a violent encounter 激烈的冲突

rush through sth 使快速通过 (成为政策等): The legislation was rushed through parliament. 这项立法在议会仓促地获得通过。

illiquid /r'lɪkwɪd/ adj 非现金的; 无流动资金的: illiquid fund 非流动性资金

flexibility /ˌfleksə'bɪləti/ n [U] 适应性; 灵活性: *The advantage of this system is its flexibility*. 该系统的优点在于其灵活性。

cry out against 大声疾呼反对; 强烈抗议: *Many people are crying out against the new rule*. 许多人正强烈反对新出台的规定。

【第四段】

instantly /'mstəntli/ adv 立即地;即刻地: *They'll instantly make you feel at home*. 他们会立刻让你觉得宾至如归。

likewise /ˈlaɪkwaɪz/ adv 同样;也: *I stuck out my tongue and Frankie did likewise*. 我伸出舌头,然后弗兰克也这样做。

overall /ˌəʊvər'ɔːl/ adj 总的; 全面的; 全部的: Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? [2010 Part B] 这些变化会给食品饮料市场的总体结构带来变化吗?

fold /fəʊld/ v [I] 屈服;抵挡不住: a team that never folded under pressure 一支从不屈服于压力的队伍(文中 fold 引申为"屈服",即 IASB 向政治压力妥协)

commissioner /kəˈmɪʃənə(r)/ n [C] 委员;行政长官;理事: high commissioner 高级官员 **in a vacuum** 与世隔绝;脱离现实: This kind of decision cannot ever be made in a vacuum. 这种决定绝不是脱离实际的。

could / may / might yet do sth 迟早或总有一天会做某事(表示现在似乎没有可能,但是未来还是有可能发生): *The plan could yet succeed*. 这个计划总有一天会成功。

【第五段】

be on the wrong planet 脱离实际: *This party seems to live on the wrong planet as they don't keep in touch with popular opinion.* 该政党似乎有些脱离实际,他们不了解民意。

account /əˈkaunt/ n [C] 账单; 账目: *There's no money to pay the tradesmen's accounts this month.* 这个月没有钱支付零售商的账单。

overvalue /ˌəʊvə(r)'vælju:/ v [T] 对……估价过高;过于重视: *Intelligence can be overvalued.* 情报的价值可能会被看得过高。

bad debt 呆账(收不回的账)

book value 账面价值: *Usually, the book value is not in accordance with the market value.* 通常而言,账面价值与市场价值不相符。

skeptical /'skeptɪkl/ adj 怀疑的;多疑的: *skeptical of political promises* 怀疑政治上的承诺 **paralysis** /pəˈræləsɪs/ n [U] 麻痹;瘫痪;停顿: *political paralysis* 政治上的瘫痪

for fear of 为了避免; 害怕: For fear of accidents, please drive slowly. 请慢速驾驶, 以免



发生事故。

book /buk/ v [T] 记载; 把······记录在册: book the loss 记录损失

bargain /'bɑ:gɪn/ n [C] 廉价品; 减价货: You should be able to pick up a few good bargains. 你应该能买到些便宜货。

【第六段】

combative /'kpmbətɪv/ adj 好战的; 好斗的: *He made some enemies with his combative style*. 他好斗的作风令他树敌不少。

clean up 整顿;肃清: *It is high time British soccer cleaned up its image*. 英国足球该改善一下自己的形象了。

stock option 优先认股权,在指定时期内定价定额购股权

优先认股权也叫优先认缴权或股票先买权,是公司增发新股时为保护老股东的利益而赋予老股东的一种特权。该特权可分为两类: (1)股东在转让股份时,其他股东有优先购买的权利;

(2) 当公司增资发行新股票时,公司现有股东有优先根据其持有的股票在已发行股票中所占比例购买相应新股票的权利。

pension /ˈpenʃn/ n [C] 养老金;退休金;抚恤金: unemployment pension 失业救济金 bostility /ˈpestləti/ n [L] 教章,反对,教对, They showed obvious hostility towards their n

hostility /hp'stɪləti/ n [U] 敌意; 反对; 敌对: *They showed obvious hostility towards their new neighbors.* 他们对新邻居表现出明显的敌意。

Concession /kənˈse∫n/ n [C,U] 特许; 让步: *On this point, Mary made no concession*. 玛丽对此毫不示弱。

【选项词汇】

diminish /dr'mɪnɪʃ/ v [C,U] 贬低; 贬损; 轻视: *Don't diminish the importance of his contribution*. 别贬低他的贡献。

evade /ɪ'veɪd/ v [T] 躲避;回避: *He denied evading the question*. 他否认自己在回避这个问题

in that 因为;由于: *The new system is better in that it provides faster access to the Internet.* 新系统更好,因为它能提供更快的网络连接。

misinterpret /.mɪsɪn'tɜ:prɪt/ v [T] 误解: *I realized that what I'd said could be misinterpreted as criticism.* 我意识到我的话可能被误解为批评。

indicator /'ɪndɪkeɪtə (r) / n [C] 指示物;标志物: ecological / economic indicator 生态 / 经济指标

skepticism /'skeptisizəm/ n [U] 怀疑论; 怀疑的态度: *She treated this statement with a healthy amount of skepticism.* 对这项表述,她抱有几分怀疑。

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