## Unit 15



11

本单元词汇预览

					and a second difference of the second s	
<ul> <li>acclaim</li> <li>accommodate</li> <li>accommodation(s)</li> <li>accompany</li> <li>accomplish</li> <li>account</li> <li>accountant</li> <li>bias</li> <li>bid</li> <li>bill</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>billion</li> <li>birth</li> <li>charge</li> <li>charm</li> <li>chase</li> <li>demand</li> <li>democracy</li> <li>democratic</li> <li>demographic</li> <li>demonstrate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>denote</li> <li>denial</li> <li>deny</li> <li>department</li> <li>depend</li> <li>dependent</li> <li>deposit</li> <li>depress</li> <li>emerge</li> <li>emergency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>eminent</li> <li>emotion</li> <li>fear</li> <li>fearful</li> <li>feature</li> <li>federal</li> <li>federation</li> <li>feed</li> <li>feedback</li> <li>feeling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>fertile</li> <li>goal</li> <li>goods</li> <li>govern</li> <li>government</li> <li>governor</li> <li>gradual</li> <li>graduate</li> <li>grand</li> <li>grant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>heap</li> <li>heal</li> <li>health</li> <li>healthy</li> <li>hesitate</li> <li>highlight</li> <li>highly</li> <li>immediate</li> <li>immense</li> <li>immerse</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>immigrant</li> <li>imminent</li> <li>immune</li> <li>likely</li> <li>likelihood</li> <li>likewise</li> <li>self</li> <li>selfish</li> </ul>
acclaim [词性]① n.	TU i iii	[ə'kleım	【词义】①	modation(s) )住宿,留宿:Thi	s hotel has ~ fo	
<ul> <li>【词义】① 喝彩,欢呼: 收到了一片欢呼。</li> <li>② (尤指对艺术成)</li> </ul>	就的)称誉,高度	评价:Tu Youyou'	s 1 2 (p	这家旅馆能同时) l.)膳宿供应:M 玛丽在纽约订了	ary reserved a lu	
achievements earned community. 屠呦呦的	成就使她赢得了整	个医学界的赞扬。	【词义】① 子陪师 ② 为 her on 【派生】ac 存在】 <b>accom</b> 【词义】① one's p	)陪伴,伴随:He wa 可。 ······伴奏(或伴唱 the piano.玛丽唱 companiment[ ob事物;伴奏,伴 plish )达到(目的),完成 purpose 达到目的 /	as accompanied b a):Mary sang ar 3歌,我弹琴给她 'kAmpənimənt] 唱 〔 ə' 戊(任务),实现( ~ one's mission ;	nd I accompanied 件奏。 n. 伴随发生(或 kAmplI∫] vt. 计划、诺言等):~ 完成任务
【词义】称赞,赞扬:ll u 誉为一个伟大的发。		t discovery. <b>邦</b> 被多	better	到,做成:We ca results.你们能做		
[同义] praise		! @ <b>+</b>	做得更好。 3 走完(距离等),度完(时间):At that rate we'll ~ only			
accommodate 【助记】ac(强调)+com 缀)→使用全部的力	(全部)+mod(方	kɒmədeIt] <i>vt</i> 法)+ate(动词后	half t	he distance. 照这		
<ul> <li>【词义】① 使适应,使 circumstances 使自己</li> <li>② 调和(分歧等):</li> <li>③ 帮助,给提 whenever possible. 无可</li> <li>④ 向提供住处</li> <li>~ him at your hotel.</li> <li>⑤ 容纳,接纳:One 房可容纳一个五口</li> <li>【词组】① accommodate 的情况),使适合,何</li> </ul>	符合一致:~ one L适应改变了的环 ~ a dispute 调解- 供方便: I shall try 论何时,只要有可能 (或膳宿): They hop 他们希望你的旅馆 flat can ~ a famil 之家。 e to 改变(自己、又	境 一场争端 my best to ~ yo 点,我将尽力帮你。 he you will be able t 言能为他提供膳宿。 by of five. 一套单元		accomplish, comp ccomplish 表示成功, 如:Things are accomp 句努力, 事情完成了 omplete 表示积极的 克、工程、书籍等的分 efore my collection is 设的集邮册完整。 inish 最常用,表示在 后的一步或阶段。 inish. 有两名赛跑者	强调完成的结果, lished, because of l 。 完成、完整的终结 完成。例如:1 need completed、我还需 — 个活动的连续: 例如:Two of the	his efforts. 由于他 ,更具体的指建 l one more stamp 要一枚邮票来使 过程中完成了最
② accommodate wit 【派生】accommodating				) accomplishmen complished [ ə' k.		
	L' nomouonij u	J. ( / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /		The second secon	1 2.7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

account	[all-mal]	5 钞票(c)
account	[əˈkaʊnt]	, 给他一张一
【助记】ac(加强)+count(数数)→必须反复∛ 【词性】 <b>①</b> <i>n</i> .	奴奴的→账日	, 【词组】foot the h
【词义】①账,账目,账户,账单;open (close)ar	,~ uith (或 in)	billion [']
a bank 在一家银行开立(结清)一个账		【助记】bill(账单
(或 send in) your ~. 请将账单送来。	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	birth
② (of) 描述, 叙述: She gave the police	a full - of the	【词义】① 出生,
incident. 她把事件向警方作了详细叙述。	0	1 的出生证。
【词性】 <b>❷</b> v.		2 出身,血丝
【词义】① 认为,视为:~ it as unwise 认为这		· 身皇家贵族
② (for)说明,解释: Please ~ for your ab	sence. 对于你的	【词组】① at bi
缺席请你作出解释。		pounds.
③ (for) 占 (一定数量或比例): Exports	~ for 10% of	¦ ② by birth ‡
their trade. 出口占他们贸易量的 70%。 【词组】① on all accounts (或 on every account	い无论如何	by educat
② take into account 考虑到,顾及,体谅		; ③ give birth
③ by/from all accounts 据说,根据报道		healthy b
【派生】accountable [ ə'kauntəbl] adj. 有责任的	り,有说明义务的	charge
accountant [ə' kauntənt] n. 会计(员),会		【词性】 <b>①</b> v.
【助记】account(账目)+ant(表示人)→管理账		【词义】① 要(化
	['baiəs]	money. 这个
bias		② 使充电,(
【词性】❶ n. 【词义】① 偏 见:Some American people hav	a a against	蓄电池充电/
colored people. 有些美国人对有色人种有	-	③ 控告,指持
② 偏重: This university has a ~ towards		偷了一辆汽
学偏重文科。		【同义】② fill,lo
[ 同义] ① prejudice, injustice ② favor		【反义】discharge 【词性】 <b>②</b> n.
【反义】justice n. 公正		【词义】① 负荷
【词性】❷ vt.		负电荷。
【词义】使有偏见,偏向:His background ~		② 价钱,费/
foreigners. 他的经历使他对外国人抱有化		物都免费递
【典型考题】A judge should not let his feeli	A.	1 Million and the second the seco
judgement. A. bias B. diverge C. reverse	(	, 解析 charge
【试题分析】答案A。译文:法官不应让自己	1	① charge 表
决。本题是词义辨析题。bias 偏见,此处4		
有偏见; diverge 指(道路、线条)分叉, 叉; 反方向运动, 倒退; drifi 漂流。	忭; reverse 朝相	く ② cost 表示 く ③ expense 表
	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	」
<b>bid</b> [bid] v. (bade /	(hid hidden)	时间、精
【词义】① 祝愿:1~ you a good trip. 我祝愿		· ④ price 表示
②命令,吩咐:Do as you are bidden. 吩		; 定的价格
做什么。	11 14 Jac 11 12 110	1 代价。
③出价,投标:The company decided to ~	on the National	
Theater. 这个公司决定投标修建国家大x	戈院。	」【词组】① in ch
【派生】① bidder [ ' bɪdə( r) ] n. 在拍卖中的	出价者, 竞买者	2) take char
② bidding [ ' bɪdɪŋ ] <i>n.</i> 命令,出价		charm
bill	[bil] <i>n</i> .	,【词性】 <b>①</b> n.
【词义】① 账单:The ~ is much more than th	<u> </u>	<sup>*</sup> 【词义】①( <i>pl.</i> )
比估计的要多许多(钱)。		个舞蹈演员
②招贴,广告: Post no ~s 禁止招贴		2 魅力,魔ノ
③ 法案(c):the Bill of Rights(美)人权法驾		This thriving
④单子,清单,(人员、职称等的)表(	c): The waiter	的度假城市
	D 7 7 10	

brought me a ~ of fare. 服务员给我们送来了菜单。

: I handed him a one-hundred-dollar ~. 我递 百美元的钞票。

bill (对重大事故) 赔偿和承担责任

biljən] num. /n. (美)十亿, (英)万亿 单)+ion(名词后级)→十亿

#### b31θ n.

,分娩(u):Here is your ~ certificate. 这是你

统:He claimed to be of royal ~. 他声称他出 0

- irth 在出生时:At birth, he weighed only five 出生时,他只有5.磅重。
  - 论出身 : He was a Korean by birth , an American lion.他在朝鲜出生,在美国受教育。
  - h to 出生,产生:She gave birth to a lovely paby. 她生了一个可爱健康的小宝宝。

[t]aidz]

[t∫aım]

- 价),收(费):The fruit seller ~d me too much 水果商要了我很多的钱。
- 使充满:~ a storage battery (an accumulator)为 /The air was ~d with perfume. 空气中香味弥漫。 控:He was ~d with stealing a car. 他被指控 车。
- oad ③ accuse
- e*vt.* 排出
- ,电荷:An electron has a negative ~. 电子带

用:All goods are delivered free of ~. 所有货 送。

e, cost, expense, price

- 示"费用"、"价钱",指卖主或服务者为自己的服 品索要的价钱、报酬。
- "成本"、"赀用"、"价钱",多指对要价的支付。
- 表示"赀用"、"花赀"、"开支",常指为某物实际 金额总数,也可指各种花货,指金钱,也可包括 力等。
- 示"价格"、"定价"、"价钱",主要指卖主给商品 各、一般都高于成本,也引申为做某事而付出的

narge (of)主管,负责

rge (of)开始管理,接管

### )美貌,妩媚: The dancer revealed her ~s. 那 显出了她的妩媚。

力:a woman full of ~ 一个充满魅力的女人/ resort town has retained its village ~. 这座繁荣 还保留着乡村风光的魅力。

└【词性】**2** v.

<ul> <li>【词义】① 使陶醉,迷住:We are ~ed with the scenery of the West Lake. 西湖景色使我们神往。</li> <li>② 对施魔法:~sb. asleep 用魔法对某人施催眠术 / The witch ~ed the prince. 女巫给王子施以魔法。</li> <li>【词组】work like a charm 效应如神地,十分奏效地:The machine worked like a charm. 这部机器用起来可神了。</li> <li>【 调生】abarming [Itfarma] adi 洪人的,使用磨头的</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>【词义】民主的: They heroically defended ~ principles. 他们勇敢地将卫民主原则。</li> <li>【词组】① Democratic Party 民主党</li> <li>② democratic centralism 民主集中制</li> <li>demographic [, demə' græfik] adj.</li> <li>【词义】人口统计学的,人口统计的: ~ changes/trends 人口</li> </ul>
【派生】charming ['tfo:min] adj. 迷人的;使用魔法的	变化/趋势
chase [t∫eIs]	demonstrate ['demənstreIt] v.
【 词性】 ● n. 【 词义】追逐,追求:a car ~ 汽车追逐 / to take up the ~ 开 始追捕行动	<ul> <li>【助记】de(完全)+monstrate(show 展示)→全部展示→示范</li> <li>【词义】①论证,证明:All of those ~ d the correctness of his</li> <li>analysis.这一切都证明了他分析的正确性。</li> </ul>
【词性】❷ ₥.	② (用实验、实例等)说明,教,表明:Recent events ~ the
【词义】追逐,追求:My dog likes chasing rabbits. 我的狗喜欢	need of change in policy. 最近的事态表明政策需要改变。
追兔子。	③ 示范,宣传(产品的)用法(或优点): The salesman
【词组】① chase after 追逐,追求:chase after material possessions	~d (how to use) the digital camera. 推销员演示了(如 15
追求物质财富	何使用)这种数码相机。
② chase around/round 追逐: I've been chasing around town	④ 游行,示威: About 200,000 women in Rome ~d for
all morning looking for a present for her. 为了送给她一	more job opportunities. 在罗马大概有 20 万妇女示威, 要求增加就业机会。
件礼物,我一上午都在全市奔走寻找。	「「「又」」 「「同义」① prove ② illustrate ③ display, show
【典型考题】The dog the rabbit but could not catch it.	$\frac{denote}{dI' n = Ut} vt.$
A. followed B. chained C. chased D. ceased	[ [ 词义]表示;是的标志;意思是:Your giving up ~s a
【试题分析】答案 C。译文:那条狗追赶着兔子,但没抓到。	lack of courage. 放弃意味着你缺乏勇气。/ The sign X
本题是词义辨析题。chase为了抓住对方而快速追逐;	<ul> <li>~ s an unknown number. X 符号表示一个未知数。</li> </ul>
follow 跟踪,跟随;chain 拴住;cease 停止。	【同义】 indicate, mean, imply, show
demand [dɪ' mɑɪnd]	denial $[dI' naI] n.$
E	【助记】把 dental (牙齿的) 中间的"t"换成"i"就是 denial
【助记】de(加强)+mand(order 命令)→反复命令→要求 【词性】 <b>❶</b> vt.	(否认)
【词义】① 要求: The workers are ~ing better pay. 工人要求	【词义】① 否认(c):The Congress gave the statement a flat
增加工资。	~. 国会对该声明断然否认。
② 查问: The judge ~ ed the accused person's name. 法官询问了被告姓名。	<ul> <li>② 拒绝,拒绝给予(u):His ~ of our request seemed very</li> <li>impolite.他拒绝我们的请求似乎很不礼貌。</li> </ul>
【词性】20 n.	deny [dI'na1] vt.
【词义】要求,请求:The employees'~ for higher wages seems	【词义】否定,否认: I can't ~ the principles of all my life.
reasonable. 雇员要求增加工资的要求似乎是合理的。	我不能否定我人生的准则。
【词组】① in demand 需要	i 【词组】① deny oneself 节制;摒弃 2 Dhere is no denying the fact that无可否认
② make demand on(of)对提出要求;需要花费 【真题例句】And the demand that rose in those societies for	③ deny sb. sth. 拒绝给予某人某物
entry to higher education extended to groups and social	$\frac{department}{dt' polymont} n.$
classes that had not thought of attending a university before	¦ 【助记】de(强调)+part(部分)+ment(名词后缀)→分成各
the war. 在这些社会中,对接受高等教育的需求增加,	$\uparrow$ 个部分→部门,部,局,处
扩大到那些在战前没有想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。	¦【词义】① 部,局,处:the business ~ 营业部
【2021 年考研英译汉】	② 系,学部:Department of Economics 经济系
<b>democracy</b> $\begin{bmatrix} dI' mDkr = si \end{bmatrix} n.$	depend $\left[ dI' pend \right] vi.$
【助记】demo(人民)+cracy(统治)→由人民统治→民主	【词义】(on)取决于,依靠:All living things ~ on the sun for
【词义】① 民主,民主制(u): What are the basic principles	their growth. 万物生长靠太阳。
of~? 民主的基本原则是什么?	【词组】① depend on sb. to do sth. 指望某人做某事
② 民主国家(c):A true ~ allows free speech. 一个真正	② It all depends( on) 全指望
的民主国家允许言论自由。	【派生】dependable [dɪ' pendəbl] adj. 可信赖的,可靠的
<b>democratic</b> $[, dem \exists' krætik] adj.$	dependent $[dI' pendent] adj.$

【助记】depend(依靠)+ent(形容词后缀)→依靠的 【词义】① 依靠的,依赖的: Italy had become more ~ on exports than any other large developed countries. 意大利比 任何其他大的发达国家更依赖出口。 ② 取决于的: The reward is ~ on both the quantity and	<ul> <li>【词义】①(指人)著名的,杰出的,卓越的:He is ~ both as a sculptor and as a portrait painter.他既是著名的雕刻家 又是杰出的肖像画家。</li> <li>②(指品质、特性)明显的,突出的:a man of ~ goodness 品德优良的人</li> </ul>
quality of your work. 报酬视你工作的数量和质量而定。 【词组】 dependent on/upon sth. 取决于某事物	【真题例句】This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. 该描述恰好符合大多数的著名学者。
	scholars. 资油还悟对符合人少级的省名字者。 [2006 年考研英译汉]
deposit [dI'pDzI]]	
【助记】dc(往下)+pos(放置)+il(它)→把它往下放置→使 沉淀	□ 同根词汇 (词根:min 突出)
/ 词性】❶ v.	+ supereminent 非常突出(卓越)的 prominent 突出的,显著的 +
【词义】① 使沉积:When the River Nile is in flood, it ~s a layer	1
of mud on the fields. 尼罗河泛滥时在田野上沉积一层	emotion $[I' m \ni U \int n ] n.$
淤泥。 ② 存放:She ~ed her bag in the cloakroom. 她把捉包寄	【词义】情绪,情感(c/u):The candidate addressed the crowd with ~. 候选人情绪激昂地向群众发表演说。
存在衣帽间。	fear [fiə(r)]
③ 将(钱)存入银行: A large sum of money was ~ ed to	【助记】在野外 hear(听)到 bear(熊)的叫声令人 fear(害怕)
his account. 有一大笔钱存入他的账户。	【词性】❶ νι.
④ 付(保证金):He ~ed a small amount of money toward the	【词义】害怕,畏惧:She has always ~ed mice.她一贯害怕老鼠
purchase of the car. 他为买这辆汽车先付了少量订金。	{【词性】❷ n. {【词义】害 怕, 担 心 ( u ) : The administration's ~ that th
同义]② store, lay, place	unemployment figures would rise again was today prove
「词性]❷ n. 	correct. 政府害怕失业人数会又增加,现在证明这种担心
[词义]① 沉淀物: There's some ~ at the bottom of this bottle of wine. 这瓶酒的瓶底有些沉淀物。	是有道理的。
② 存款: Customers can make ~ s or withdrawals in any of	【词组】① for fear of 唯恐,生怕
the bank's branches. 储户可在这家银行的任何一家分行	② for fear(that/lest)唯恐,以免
存款或提款。	fearful ['fɪəfl] adj
③保证金: collect ~ 收取订金	【助记】fear(害怕)+ful(形容词后缀)→可怕的
depress [dI'pres] vt.	【词义】担心的;可怕的:The doctors were ~ that the patien
助记】de(加强)+press(压)→加大压力→使沮丧,压下	should get worse. 医生们担心病人的病情会恶化。
词义]① 使沮丧,使消沉:His mother was ~ed by the bad	feature $[ 'firt \int \vartheta(r) ] n$
news. 这个坏消息使他的母亲意志消沉。	【词义】① 特征,特色(c): Wet weather is a ~ of life in the
② 使不景气,使萧条:A rise in oil prices ~ es the car	country. 多雨是那个国家的特点。
market. 石油价格的上涨使汽车市场不景气。	② 特写(c): a front page ~ on coal mining 头版上关于 采煤的特写
③ 按下,压下:~ the keys of the piano 按下琴键	
同义]① sadden,discourage,dishearten ② weaken,reduce 反义]encourage vt. 鼓舞,鼓励	,辨析 feature, characteristic, trait
派生]① depressed [dɪ' prest] adj. 抑郁的、消沉的	① feature 表示"特色"、"特征",主要指一个事物因为细节、形
② <b>depressing</b> [dl' presiŋ] adj. 令人抑郁的,令人沮丧的	<ul> <li>√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√</li></ul>
emerge [i'm3idʒ] v.	定持久,并能把某人或某物跟其他人和物区分开来。
词义】出现,浮现:Sea mammals must periodically ~ from	③ trait 表示"品质"、"特性"、"性格",专指(许多)人或某
under the sea to breathe. 海生哺乳动物必须每隔一段时	个民族的性格、思想方面区别于他人或其他民族的显 若特色。
间从海底浮出海面进行呼吸。	
词组】emerge from 出现,露出	federal ['fedərəl] ad
派生]① emergence [i' m3:dʒəns] n. 出现,显现	【词义】联邦的:Switzerland is a ~ republic. 瑞士是联邦共和国
② emergent [i'm3:dʒənt] adj. 新兴的,正在出现的	【词组】① the federal government 联邦政府
emergency [i'm31d3ənsi] n.	② Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI)联邦调查局
词义】紧急情况,突然事件,非常时刻:The government has declared a state of ~. 政府宣布进入紧急状态。	【派生】① federalism ['fedərəlɪzəm] n. 联邦主义 ② federalist ['fedərəlɪst] n. 联邦主义者
<b>eminent</b> [ ' emīnənt ] <i>adj</i> .	federation [, fedə' rei[n]

【助记】e(外)+min(突出)+ent(形容词后缀)→能在外面

表现突出的→杰出的

【词义】同盟,联邦,联盟,联邦政府:The Russian Federation 俄罗斯联邦

#### ②决定,支配:Self-interest ~s all his actions. 他的所作 [fiid] v. (fed, fed [fed]) feed 所为皆取决于一己之利。 【助记】她 need(需要)向儿子 feed(提供) fee(学费) ③ 抑制,控制:~ oneself (one's passions) 克制自己(自 【词义】① 喂养, 饲养; Have you fed the animals? 你喂过动 己的感情) 物了吗? ② 向……提供: The lake is fed by several small streams. 【典型考题】In Great Britain the sovereign reigns but does not 这湖是由几条小溪的水汇聚而成的。 A. determine B. govern C. governor D. sway 【词组】① feed back 反馈,反应 【试题分析】答案 B。译文:在英国,君主立国但不治理。 ② feed on/upon 以……为食物;以……为能源 本题是词义拼析及形近词拼析题。 govern 与 governor 是 ③ feed up (用吃得好而多的办法)养肥,养壮 同根词,后者为名词,表示"统治者"之意。determine 意 ④ be fed up (with) 极其厌倦(或不满)的 为"支配、影响",但在此处 govern 之意为"治理、统治", sway则为"权势"之意。 'fitdbæk] n. feedback 【助记】feed(向……提供)+back(返回)→反馈 $| Q \wedge v$ and n. government [词义]反馈,反馈的意见(u): The company welcomes ~ 【助记】govern(统治)+ment(名词后缀)→政府 from people who use the goods it produces. 该公司欢迎使 【词义】① 政府,内阁(c): The Prime Minister has formed 用其产品者提供反馈的信息。 a~. 首相已组阁。 【词组】feedback on 关于……的反馈 ② (国家等的)统治,管理,支配: What the country needs feeling | fixlin ] n.is strong ~. 这个国家所需要的是强有力的统治。 【词义】① 感情(c): I have confused ~s about him. 我对他的 ③ 政治,政体(u):Our country has a democratic ~. 我们 感情很复杂。 国家实行民主政体。 ②心情(u): She will have ~ of unhappy if her husband $\left[ ^{\prime} QAv \ni n \ni (r) \right] n.$ governor forgets her birthday. 如果她丈夫忘记了她的生日她会不 【助记】govern(统治)+or(名词后缀表示人)→统治者 高兴的。 【词义】① 总督,州(省)长:a lieutenant ~ (美)副州长, ③ 知觉(u): She lost all ~ in her toes. 她的脚趾完全失 (英)副总督 / a deputy ~ 副省长 去了知觉。 ② 主管人员,理事: She was invited to join the board of ~ ④同情,爱(u):She has no ~ for the suffering of others. of the opera house. 她被邀请参加歌剧院的理事会。 她对别人的遭遇没有同情心。 gradual ['qrædʒuəl] adj. 【词义】逐渐的,逐步的: The land slopes to the sea by a ~ 辨析 feeling, emotion ① feeling"情绪、心情",指人因外界刺激而表现出来的心 descent. 陆地逐渐向海边倾斜。 理状态,亦指生理上因外界刺激而产生的感觉。如疼 graduate ' grædzuət 痛等。 【词性】 **1** v. ② emotion"情感",指强烈动人的情绪,如:喜、怒、哀、乐 【词义】① (使) (大学)毕业:She ~ d from an American 等。例如:Love, hate, fear, anger, etc. are emotions. 爱、 college. 她从一所美国的学院毕业。 恨、惧、怒等都是情感。 ② 获学位:be ~ d with honors 以优异成绩毕业 【同义】① finish, pass fertile ['f3ItaIl] adj. 【词性】 2 adj. 【词义】① 肥沃的,富饶的: The land in this region is ~ and 【词义】① 有学位的,毕业的: $a \sim student$ 研究生 is ideal for growing wheat. 这一地区的土壤肥沃,是栽培 ② 研究生的:a ~ course 研究生课程 小麦的理想之处。 【词性】 8 n. ② 能繁殖的: Some fish are very ~; they lay thousands of 【词义】(大学)毕业生,获(学士)学位者 eggs. 有些鱼繁殖能力很强, 它们能产数以千计的卵。 【派生】graduation [ ,græd3u'el fn ] n. 毕业,授予(或接受) 【派生】fertility [fə'tıləti] n. 肥沃;多产;丰富 学位(或毕业文凭),毕业典礼 $|q \exists U | n.$ goal grand [ grænd ] adj. 【词义】① 目的,目标(c): The company has achieved all its 【词义】① 盛大的,豪华的:The concert will be put on in ~s this year. 公司本年度目标已全部达到了。 that ~ theatre. 音乐会将在那家豪华剧院举行。 ② 守门员, 球门: keep ~ 守球门 ② 重大的,主要的,最重要的:the ~ staircase 正楼梯 / ③进球:get a ~ 进一球,得一分 the ~ question 最重要的问题 $\begin{bmatrix} q U dz \end{bmatrix} n. (pl.)$ goods graint vt. grant 【词义】商品,货物,财产:There is a large variety of ~ in the 【词义】① 同意,准予:~ a request 答应请求 shops. 商店里有各式各样的商品。 ② 授予,给予: He refused to ~ them long-term credits.

govern

Sovern

【词义】① 统治,管理:~ a nation 治理国家

 $\begin{bmatrix} ' \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{n} \end{bmatrix} v.$ 

【词组】take sb./sth. for granted 认为……是理所当然

他拒绝给他们长期信贷。

heap [hitp]
【助记】heap(许多)lean(瘦)人在练习 leap(跳跃) 【词性】❶ n.
【词义】① (一)堆:a big ~ of
pumpkins 一大堆南瓜
②大量,许多:We have ~s
of time. 我们有很多时
间。/ I've got ~ s to tell
you. 我有很多话要跟你说。
【同义】① stack,pile
【词性】❷ ₥.
【词义】① 堆积:~ up riches/wealth 敛集钱财
② 大量地(或慷慨地)给予:~ work on/upon sb. 把大
曼工作交给某人做 ② ****** < , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
③ 装满:~ food on one's plate 在盘中盛满食物
【词组】① heap up 堆积 ② heap on/upon sb. 给某人增加负担,压力
heal [hix] v.
【词义】① 治愈,愈合:The cut soon ~ed over, but it left a scar. 伤口不久就愈合了,但却留下了伤疤。
②调停,止息,消除,克服:~ a breach between friends
使失和的朋友言归于好 / Time ~s all sorrows. 时间可
以化解一切忧伤。
辨析 heal, cure
① heal 意为"治愈、治疗",既可指身体上伤口的治愈也可 指精神创伤的痊愈。例如: Within six weeks the bruising
had gone, but it was six months before it all healed. 六周
辨析 heal, cure ① heal 意为"治愈、治疗",既可指身体上伤口的治愈也可 指精神创伤的痊愈。例如:Within six weeks the bruising had gone, but it was six months before it all healed. 六周 后伤痕就消除了,但花了六个月才使伤口痊愈。/She
has been so deeply hurt it may take forever for the wounds to heal. 她内心受伤太深,也许再也无法愈合。 ② cure 意为"治愈、治好(of)、去除、整治"。例如: This new medicine will cure you of your headache. 这种 新药能治好你的头痛。/United efforts are needed to cure our environmental problems. 我们需要一起努力 解决环境问题。
2 cure 意为"治愈、治好(of)、去除、整治"。例如:
This new medicine will cure you of your headache. 这种新药能治好你的头痛。/United efforts are needed to
cure our environmental problems. 我们需要一起努力
has been so deeply hurt it may take forever for the wounds to heal. 她内心受伤太深,也许再也无法愈合。 ② cure 意为"治愈、治好(of)、去除、整治"。例如: This new medicine will cure you of your headache. 这种 新药能治好你的头痛。/United efforts are needed to cure our environmental problems. 我们需要一起努力 解决环境问题。
【反义】 injure vt. 受伤
【派生】healer ['hiːlə(r)] n. 进行治疗的人或物
health $[hel \theta] n.$
【助记】heal(治愈)+th(名词后缀)→健康
【词义】① 健康,健康状况(u):Health is more important to
me than money. 对我来说,健康比金钱更重要。
②卫生:public ~ 公共卫生
【词组】drink to sb.'s health/drink a health to sb.举杯祝某人健康
healthy $[ 'hel \theta i ] adj.$
【助记】health(健康)+y(形容词后缀)→健康的
【词义】① 健康的,健壮的: The children look very ~. 孩子们
看起来很健康。
② 有益健康的,卫生的:Swimming is a ~ pleasure. 游泳
是一种有益于健康的娱乐活动。
hesitate $[ 'hezIteIt ] v.$

【助记】hcs(粘)+it(它)+ate(动词后级,使)→使它粘
住动不了→犹豫,踌躇

【词义】① 犹豫,踌躇:Some NBAC members ~ to ban human cloning completely. 一些 NBAC 的成员对完全禁止克隆 人类有所保留。

② 含糊,支吾: He ~ d constantly in telling me the reason.
 告诉我原因的时候,他总是支支吾吾的。

- 【词组】① hesitate to do sth. 不愿做某事
  - ② hesitate in doing sth. 犹豫
  - ③ hesitate about sth. 对……犹豫不决
- 【派生】hesitation [, hezi' teifn] n. 犹豫,踌躇

### highlight

【助记】high(高)+light(光线)→以强光照射→使显著

【词性】 **1** vl.

【词义】① 使显著,使突出:Growing economic problems were ~ed by a slowdown in oil output. 石油产量的下降使日益 增多的经济困难更加突出了。

② 强调;对(某事物)予以特别的注意:a TV programme
 ~ ing the problems of the unemployment 着重反映失业问题的电视节目

- ③ 将(部分头发)染成浅色使之有光泽
- 【词性】❷ n.
- 【词义】最有意思或精彩的部分: The ~ of our tour was seeing the palace. 我们旅游中最有意思的活动就是参观 宫殿。

#### highly

['haIli] adv.

- 【词义】① 高度地,很,非常:It is ~ important for us to combine revolutionary thought with practicalness. 对我们来 说,把革命思想和实际精神结合起来是很重要的。
  - ② 赞许地:They spoke ~ of her. 他们高度赞扬她。

#### immediate

### [I'miIdiət] adj.

I' m3Is vt.

【词义】① 立即的,即时的:About the proposal, we must take ~ actions.关于那项提议,我们应该立即采取行动。

 直接的,最接近的: George Washington's ~ successor was John Adams. 乔治・华盛顿的直接继承人是约翰・ 亚当斯。

【真题例句】Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. 也许是有意的,考虑如此之漫长的时间跨度要比 考虑即将到来的未来更为容易。 【2013 年考研阅读】

### [I' mens] adj.

【助记】im(不)+mens(测量)+e(词尾)→不能测量的→巨大的 【词义】广大的,巨大的: The government will be building an ~ square. 政府打算建造一个大型广场。

【派生】① immensely [I' mensli] adv. 无限地 ② immensity [I' mensəti] n. 巨大

### immerse

immense

【词义】① (in) 使浸没: Immerse the plant (in water) for a few minutes. 把那棵植物(在水里)浸泡几分钟。

 ②(in)使沉浸在,使专心于:He ~d himself totally in his work. 他埋头于工作。

<sup>[ &#</sup>x27;haIlaIt]

1110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-01110-011	【真题例句】Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened.
辨析 immerse, submerge, dip, duck	It is like the <b>immune</b> system of the body, which under stress
① immerse 意为"淹没、沉浸、使浸入",它表示将人或	or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but
物全部浸在液体中。例如:The electrodes are immersed in	which never leaves us. 心理健康是无法习得的,只能被再
liquid. 电板浸没在液体中。/ He's really becoming a immersed in his work.他完全投身于工作之中。	度唤醒。它正如身体的免疫系统,在压力下或是因缺
② submerge 意为"淹没、浸没、没入水中、埋没",它表示全	少营养或锻炼而遭到削弱,但是永远不会离我们而去。
部并往往是长时间地浸没、淹没(如被洪水)。例如:	
The ship submerged. 船沉没了。/ His talent was submerged	【2016 年考研英译汉】
by his shyness. 他的才华被羞怯的性格所埋没。	likely ['laɪkli]
③ dip 意为"浸、蘸",指短暂地、局部地浸入水中。例如:	【词性】 <b>0</b> adj. (常与 most , more 或 very 等词连用)
He dipped his finger into the water.他把手指浸入水中。 ④ duck 意为"没入水中、扎入水中",指猛然进入并立即退出。	【词义】很可能的,有希望的: They are the likeliest candidates.
④ duck 思为 及入小十、100八十 ,相独派近入开立い运田。 例如:She splashed around in the pool with Mark, readily try-	他们是最有可能当选的候选人。
ing to duck him. 她在池边向马克溅水,准备把他推进水中。	【词性】 <b>②</b> adv.
K生】immersion [1'm31∫n] n. 沉浸,浸没;专心;陷入	【词义】大概,多半: The train will most ~ be late. 火车很可
mmigrant ['ImIgrənt] n.	能要晚点。
	【词组】as likely as not (很)可能
b记]im(里面)+migr(迁移)+ant(名词后缀,表示人)→	likelihood [ 'la1klihud ] n.
迁移到别的国家里的人→移民	【助记】likeli(y变i,有可能的)+hood(名词后缀)→可能性
司义】(从国外来的)移民,侨民:Canada has many ~ s	【词义】可能性(u): Is there any great ~ of rain this
from Europe. 加拿大有许多欧洲移民。	afternoon? 今天下午下雨的可能性大吗?
<b>mminent</b> $[ ' ImIn \exists nt ] adj.$	
$\exists 义](尤指不愉快的事)即将发生的,临近的:A storm is$	likewise ['laIkwaIz] adv.
~.暴风雨即将来临。	【词义】① 同样地,照样地:The kittens watched the mother cat
	climb the tree and did ~. 那些小猫看见母猫爬树,它们
派生】① imminently ['ImIn∂ntlī] adv. 迫切地, 紧急地	也学着去爬。
② <b>imminence</b> ['ImInəns] <i>n</i> . 急迫,危急,迫近的危险	②又,也,而且:For this job you need a lot of patience; ~
(或祸患)	you need a sense of humor. 做这项工作,你需要有很大的
$mmune \qquad [I'mju!n] adj.$	ou need a sense of number. Max X-11, Non X 1, 100000
司义】① 免除的,豁免的:Nobody is ~ from criticism. 谁都	
难免受批评。	self $[self] n.$
② 可防止的,不受影响的: We are not ~ to the influences	【词义】①个性,自我,本身,自己:a lack of confidence in the
around us. 我们不能不受周围环境的影响。	~ 缺乏自信
	② (自己的)通常的行为方式,本来面目,惯常心态:sb. 's
③ 免疫的,有免疫力的: I'm ~ to smallpox as a result of	true/real ~ 某人真实的一面
vaccination. 我种过牛痘了,所以对天花有免疫力。	③ 个人利益;私心:He has no thought of ~. 他没有私心。
司义】① free, exempt, spared	
反义] infectious adj. 易传染的	selfish $[' selfi \int ] a dj.$
	【助记】self(自我,自己)+ish(形容词后缀)→自私的
司组】immune response 免疫反应	
司组] immune response 免疫反应 派生]① immunity [I' mjuɪnəti] n. 免除,豁免;免疫(力)	【词义】自私的,利己的:Oh, don't be so ~ with your money!

Unit 15





acclaim	1 民主,民主制;民主国家
accommodate	2 论证,证明;说明,教,表明;示范,宣传(产品的)用法 (或优点);游行,示威
bias	3 ① 喝彩,欢呼 ② 称赞
bid	4 ① 偏见;偏重 ② 使有偏见,偏向
demand	5 使适应,使符合一致;调和;帮助,给提供方便; 向提供住处;容纳,接纳
democracy	6 祝愿;命令,吩咐;出价,投标
demonstrate	7 ① 要求;查问 ② 要求,请求
deposit	8 (指人)著名的,杰出的,卓越的;(指品质、特性) 明显的,突出的
eminent	<ul> <li>9 ① 使沉积;存放;将(钱)存入银行;付(保证金)</li> <li>② 沉淀物;存款;保证金</li> </ul>
fertile	10 同意,准予;授予,给予
grand	<ul> <li>免除的,豁免的;可防止的,不受影响的;免疫的,</li> <li>有免疫力的</li> </ul>
grant	
heap	① ① (一)堆;大量,许多 ② 堆积;大量地(或慷概地) 给予;装满
immense	188 广大的,巨大的
immune	☑ 同样地,照样地;又,也,而且
likelihood	15 可能性
	16 肥沃的,富饶的;能繁殖的
likewise	17 盛大(豪华)的;重大的,主要的,最重要的

词义默写	
accommodation(s)	🗌 federal
🗌 accompany	$\Box$ federation
accomplish	☐ feed
account	🗌 feedback
accountant	☐ feeling
🗌 bill	□ goal
☐ billion	□ goods
□ birth	<b>govern</b>
□ charge	government
🗌 charm	<b>governor</b>
□ chase	🗌 gradual
☐ democratic	🗌 graduate
demographic	🗌 heal
☐ denote	health
🗌 denial	healthy
deny	☐ hesitate
□ department	highlight
□ depend	□ highly
□ dependent	immediate
depress	☐ immerse
emerge	🗌 immigrant
emergency	□ imminent
emotion	🗌 likely
🗌 fear	self
🗌 fearful	selfish

\_

\_\_\_\_

\_

\_

\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_

\_

\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_

\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_

\_

-

\_

\_

\_

.

**feature** 

-

bottom line	底线;要旨	000
-	at you have to go to this special meeting and m	no one else can replace
on that score	关于那一点,关于那个问题	000
-	n the school is excellent, so I don't think we re. 学校的住宿条件很好, 所以我认为我们不如	
size up	判断;估计,估量	000
例 It only took a few second LT和 Second Seco	onds for the detective to size up the situation a 兄作出了判断。	t the scene. 侦探只用了
to the extent of	到地步,到程度	000
-	d rise, but it will not to the extent of shaping th 下会达到影响货币政策的程度。	ne monetary policy. 食品
clean out	把打扫干净	
例 clean out the garage 打	巴车库清理干净	2014년 2014년 - 1917년 - 1917년 1927년 - 1917년 - 1917년 1917년 - 1917년 - 1917년 1917년 - 1917년 -
in brief	简单地说,简而言之	000
•	ique ability to contribute to this position and th 言之,他有着可以为这个职位以及贵公司长	•
vear after/by yea	ar 年复一年;年年,每年	Č
🕖 Year after year, I fin	nd myself less and less interested in nightlif 年复一年,我发现自己对夜生活越来越不愿	
in a position	能够;在位置	000
	in a position to recognize financial opportunit认识到财务风险和机会。	ties and risks in advance

But if the goal is to truly give access to high-quality postsecondary education to most well, for that you need to do a lot more. 但是如果目标是真的给大多数人提供高领机会。那么需要你做的更想买方很多	st people,
机会,那么需要你做的事情还有很多。	等教育的
have a chance/an opportunity to 有的机会	
r common consent 大家都同意; (被)公认	000
In a nation of stoics, the most patient sufferers—by common consent—are the Tohoku, the poor north-eastern area struck by earthquake and tsunami on March 11th 主张忍耐的国家,大家公认的最能忍耐的受灾人群来自东北,这个贫困的地区—日经历了地震和海啸。 universally/generally acknowledged 普遍承认	n. 在这个
universally/generally acknowledged 音通承认 	~~~~~
When we can't explain logically why we think something is a bad or even for that good idea, we can tend to either ignore it completely or use faulty logic to dismiss	it out o
hand. 当我们无法逻辑清晰地解释为什么我们认为一些事情是坏事, 甚至是个好意我们可以选择完全忽视它, 或运用错误的逻辑立刻将其驳回。	土息叭,
row oneself into 积极从事; 投身于	000
The panacea for a broken heart is a busy mind and a tired body; so throw your work even though you don't really feel like working, and focus all your energy is professional life. 忙碌的头脑和疲倦的身体是医治心碎的灵药,因此请将自己投入中去,即使你并不是那么喜欢工作,也最好集中所有的精力到自己的职业生活上。 devote oneself to 献身于,专心于;致力    apply oneself to 致力于	into you 入到工作
II the white lie 说善意的谎言	$\sim$
Who doesn't tell the occasional white lie, to avoid social awkwardness or	
someone's feelings? 为了避免社交时的尴尬或伤害某人的感情,谁没说过暂时的帮言呢?	

诉你内心深处的秘密——这需要一个循序渐进的过程。 • pour forth 倾诉;不断流出 || confide sth. to sb. 向某人吐露 (隐私、秘密等) walk away/off 走开; 离去 1 The best kind of friend is the kind whom you can sit on a porch, never say a word, and then walk away feeling like it was the best conversation you have ever had. 最好的朋友是, 你可 以和他坐在门廊上,不说一句话,分别的时候你会觉得这是你们之间有过的最好的对话。 get around/round to 找时间做……,开始考虑…… [4] In the case of bloggers, we invest all of our time into getting attention, but many of us never get around to monetizing that attention. 在博客中,我们把自己所有的时间用来吸引流量, 但是我们中的很多人从未考虑把这些流量变现。 come into existence (事物、局面等)产生;形成;成立;开始存在())) In this view all technological breakthroughs emerge as novel combinations of existing technological components, which have themselves come into existence through the same process. 以这种观点来看,所有的技术突破都是现有技术元素的创新合并而产生的,这些 元素也是经历同样的过程产生的。 **扬** come into being 产生;开始存在 run for 竞洗 例 Each group selected candidates to run for president and vice-president. 每组选出候选人去竞 选总统和副总统。 扬 campaign for 为……而斗争 supply with/to 供给:提供 1 But with sensible policies, nations could set a goal of generating 25 percent of their new energy supply with WWS sources in 10 to 15 years and almost 100 percent of new supply in 20 to 30 years. 但是有了理性的政策, 国家可以设定一个目标: 在 10 到 15 年里, 它们给 WWS 能源提供 25% 的新能源, 在 20 到 30 年里, 它们实现 100% 供给。 m provide sth. for 为……提供, 供应某物 烧起来:烧掉:发怒 burn up 1 Biting, chewing, swallowing and digesting food takes energy—it's known as the thermic effect

of food and it can burn up to 30 percent of the calories on your plate. 咬下、咀嚼、吞咽和 消化食物都需要能量——这就是我们熟知的热疗效应, 它可以燃烧掉你所吃食物的 30% 的热量。

m burn away 烧掉, 烧光 || burn off 烧掉; 烧除; 消耗能量

### turn one's back on 不理睬;避开;拒绝接受;抛弃,背弃 〇〇〇〇

例 He turned his back on his friends when he became famous. 他成名以后对自己的朋友连理都不理。

搦 turn a deaf ear to 对……置之不理

dry up 干涸,枯竭

It is feared the mine could dry up dozens of perennial streams and two rivers that run through the hills, while pollution could damage fruit orchards and plants said to possess medicinal properties. 人们担心采矿会导致流经山脉的数十条存在多年的溪流和两条河流干涸,而 且废料会污染果园和据说具有药物特性的植物。

### have connection with 与……有联系

Ø Does the central bank's ability to orchestrate inflation have any connection with the government's involvement in war? 那么,中央银行调节通货膨胀的能力和政府参战之间有 联系吗?

扬 be affiliated with 附属于; 与……有关系

# rare bird 稀有的人,不寻常的人;珍品 〇〇〇

Ø She is that rare bird, a physicist who works independently of any institution. 她就是那个稀有之人,是一位不依赖于任何机构的独立的物理学家。

no way 绝不,一点也不;不可能,没门 〇〇〇〇

⑦ The only problem is that there is no way to verify the accuracy of those images, since only the dreamer ever "sees" them. 唯一的问题是没有办法检验这些图像的准确性,因为只有做 梦的人"看见"讨这些图像。

物 out of the question 不可能的;不允许的



### 先自己分析结构,再听视频讲解

And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are

reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

单词自测			
dead	[ded]	а.	萧条的; 死气沉沉的; 去世的 n 死者
partly	['pa:tli]	ad.	在某种程度上; 部分地
paralysis	[pəˈræləsɪs]	n.	瘫痪;能力的丧失
asset	['æset]	n.	资产,财产;有利条件
booking	[ˈbʊkɪŋ]	n.	预定
supposed	[sə'pəuzd]	а.	所谓的;误以为的
bargain	['ba:gən]	n.	便宜货;交易,协议 v. 讨价还价
for fear of			唯恐,以免,担心
booking losses			账面亏损
be reluctant to do			不愿意做

n.



paralysis

瘫痪;能力的丧失

			akdown, halt
standstill	['stændstil]	n.	停顿;停滞
breakdown	['breikdaun]	n.	破裂,故障;分解
halt	[hɔ:lt]	<i>n./v</i> .	停止,中止
[同根] paralyze	['pærəlaız]	v.	使瘫痪
Paralympics	[.pærə'lımpıks]	n.	残奥会

参考译文

萧条的市场在一定程度上反映了银行系统的瘫痪,因为银行为了避免账面损失既不愿出售资产,也/ 更不愿购买那些所谓的廉价资产。

### 视频知识点总结

1. yet 的含义辨析(见 66 句 -13)

yet 可作连词, 意为: 然而, 但是; 可作副词, 意为: 已经……; 或用于否定句和疑问句, 谈论尚未发生但可能发生的事。本句中 yet 作连词, 意为: but at the same time (但同时), 调整翻译为: 也/更不愿……。

2. 限定词

all those supposed bargains 整体为名词词组,第一个限定词 all 为前位限定词,第二个限定词 those 为中位限定词, supposed 为修饰词,对名词 bargains 进行修饰限定。

3. 动词分词形式修饰名词

doing/done 形式前置修饰名词时,相当于形容词。且 done 具有被动 / 完成的特点,在翻译时加入 "已 经被……"这一含义,此处 supposed bargains 本义为:已经被(人们)看作是便宜货,经调整后译为:所 谓的廉价资产。

### 今日精读任务

## 只用精读文中红框段落

- 1. venture /'ventʃə(r)/ n. 企业; 风险项目
- 2. entrepreneur / pntrəprə'n3:(r)/ n. 企业家
- 3. ecosystem /'i:kəʊsɪstəm/ n. 生态系统
- 4. intersect / Intə'sekt/ v. 相交; 交叉; 使交叉
- 5. cultivate /kʌltɪveɪt/ v. 培养; 培育
- 6. innovation / ɪnəˈveɪʃn/ n. 创新; 新思想
- 7. infrastructure /'infrastrvkt ʃə(r)/ n. 基础设施
- 8. intellectual / Intəˈlektʃuəl/ adj. 智力的;知识的
- 9. endanger /ɪnˈdeɪndʒə(r)/ v. 使遭危险; 危及
- 10. security /sɪˈkjʊərəti/ n. 安全; 保障
- 11. dominance /'dominans/ n. 优势; 支配地位
- 12. invest /ɪnˈvest/ v. 投资; 投入
- 13. semiconductor / semikan'dʌkta(r)/ n. 半导体
- 14. aerospace /'eərəʊspeɪs/ n. 航空航天工业
- 15. vaccine /'væksi:n/ n. 疫苗
- 16. philanthropist /fɪˈlænθrəpɪst/ n. 慈善家
- 17. frontier /ˈfrʌntɪə(r)/ n. 前沿; 边界
- 18. seed /si:d/ v. 播种;种;使萌芽
- 19. breakthrough /breikθru:/ n. 突破; 重大进展
- 20. endeavor /ɪnˈdevə(r)/ n. 努力; 尝试
- 21. leadership /ˈliːdəʃɪp/ n. 领导; 领导能力
- 22. prominent /'prpminant/ adj. 重要的; 突出的
- 23. policy /'pɒləsi/ n. 政策; 方针
- 24. regulation / regju'les fn/ n. 规章; 规则
- 25. individual / Indi'vidʒuəl/ n. 个人; 个体
- 26. supply /sə'plaɪ/ v. 供应; 提供
- 27. require /rɪˈkwaɪə(r)/ v. 需要; 要求
- 28. current /ˈkʌrənt/ adj. 当前的;现在的
- 29. academic / ækəˈdemɪk/ adj. 学术的; 学业的
- 30. economic / iːkəˈnɒmɪk/ adj. 经济的; 经济学的

# Don't quit the long game

iving cells that produce biofuel; robots that assist factory workers; intelligent machines that guide drug discovery—these technologies are "deep" in that they achieve something extraordinary—often thought impossible—and push society forward. Indeed, so-called "deep tech" powers the future of medical breakthroughs, resilient energy grids, and clean industrial processes, among other frontiers. But deep tech requires more of everything to become a reality—research and development, specialized talent, time, risk-taking, and funding. The US government has been the world's largest investor in this enterprise. Yet cuts to federal support for deep tech threaten this entrepreneurial engine at its source—university labs. With-

out sustained federal support, the country risks losing its technological edge, threatening economic competitiveness and national security.

Deep tech ventures are launched by scientist-entrepreneurs and thrive in ecosystems where labs, highly trained individuals, government funding, and risk capital intersect. Universities are key to cultivating deep-tech innovations by supplying the talent, infrastructure, and intellectual

freedom essential for the long-term, high-risk research required. Cuts to major sources of support, including the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and Department of Defense, now endanger this innovation environment.

Translational research funding is crucial for moving discoveries and early-stage technologies from labs to realworld applications. Government support gives scientists the time to refine nascent technologies, which can be a long and uncertain process. But this approach has had substantial payoffs. Boston Metal, founded by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, developed a cleaner, cost-effective steel production process using molten oxide electrolysis. Early grant support advanced the idea to technology, positioning the company to transform one of the world's most carbon-intensive industries.

Unlike software startups, deep tech depends on specialized equipment and prototyping facilities to incubate ideas and convert intellectual capital into tangible products. Losing federal funds for university equipment and labs will deprive scientist-entrepreneurs of the resources needed to navigate this leap. Pascal, a startup developing solid refrigerants to replace harmful greenhouse gases in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, made its breakthrough at Harvard University, where the labs and expertise were essential to advancing the technology.

The United States has long attracted top talent in engineering and science, offering opportunities for academic and entrepreneurial excellence, along with flexible earlystage funding through government and university programs that align with a project's needs as it progresses through technological milestones. It is a serious concern that as government support declines, fewer scientists will have the resources to pursue entrepreneurship, stifling innovation and reversing the trend of PhDs and postdocs entering startups. The cuts to research support across

"The cuts to research support...are provoking scientists in the US to seek opportunities in other countries..." higher education institutions are provoking scientists in the US to seek opportunities in other countries with stronger public support for science, signaling the onset of a brain drain. For example, the Max Planck Society in Germany has seen a recent surge in applications from US researchers and is expanding its programs to accommodate them. Other countries in Europe with burgeoning innovation ecosystems, including ETH Zurich

and the University of Oxford, will also likely benefit from the movement of top-tier talent from the United States. This is undermining decades of US research investment.

The current funding cuts are not just an academic issue—they are also an economic and national security concern. The United States built its technological dominance by investing in the long game, in areas such as semiconductors, aerospace technology, and mRNA vaccines. The government, philanthropists, and universities funded the frontiers of knowledge, seeding deep-tech breakthroughs. Venture capital, corporations, and government customers then drove the growth of these endeavors. US leadership has also placed the country at the forefront of developing policies and regulations for new technologies. It now risks losing a prominent seat at this table as well.

Replacing or restoring federal support will be a formidable challenge. But universities must take decisive steps now—diversifying funding sources, strengthening private-sector collaborations, and engaging in policy dialogue—to preserve an ecosystem that has shaped the world in revolutionary ways.

-Stefan Raff-Heinen and Fiona E. Murray

参考译文

### 标题:不要放弃长线计划

能生产生物燃料的活细胞;协助工厂工人的机器人;助力药物研发的 智能机器——这些技术之所以"深度",是因为它们实现了非凡的成就 (这些成就常常被认为是不可能实现的),并推动了社会的进步。事 实上,所谓的"深度科技"为医学突破、弹性能源电网、清洁工业流程 等诸多前沿领域的未来发展提供了动力。但要让深度科技成为现实, 需要在各个方面投入更多——研究与开发、专业人才、时间、敢于冒 险的精神以及资金。美国政府一直是全球在这一领域最大的投资者。 然而,联邦政府对深度科技支持的削减,从根源上——大学实验室, 威胁到了这一创业引擎。如果没有持续的联邦政府支持,美国可能会 失去其技术优势,进而危及经济竞争力和国家安全。

深科技企业由科学家创业者创立,并在实验室、高素质人才、政府资 金与风险资本交汇的生态系统中蓬勃发展。大学通过提供人才、基础 设施和学术自由——这些对长期高风险研究至关重要的资源——成 为培育深科技创新的关键。然而,对美国国家科学基金会、国立卫生 研究院和国防部等主要资助来源的削减,正危及这一创新环境。

转化研究资金对于将实验室的发现和早期技术应用到现实世界中至关重要。政府的支持让科学家有时间去完善新兴技术,这可能是一个漫长且充满不确定性的过程。但这种方式已经带来了丰厚的回报。由

麻省理工学院的研究人员创立的波士顿金属公司,利用熔融氧化物电 解技术开发出了一种更清洁、更具成本效益的钢铁生产工艺。早期的 资助将这一想法推进到技术层面,使该公司有机会对世界上碳排放最 密集的行业之一进行变革。

与软件初创企业不同,深度科技依赖于专业设备和原型制作设施来孵 化创意,并将智力资本转化为有形产品。失去联邦政府对大学设备和 实验室的资金支持,将使科学家兼企业家们失去实现这一跨越所需的 资源。帕斯卡是一家开发固态制冷剂以替代供暖、通风和空调系统中 有害温室气体的初创公司,它在哈佛大学取得了突破,那里的实验室 和专业知识对推动这项技术的发展至关重要。

长期以来,美国一直吸引着工程和科学领域的顶尖人才,为他们提供 学术和创业方面取得卓越成就的机会,同时还通过政府和大学项目提 供灵活的早期资金支持,随着项目取得技术突破,这些资金能与项目 需求相匹配。令人严重担忧的是,随着政府支持的减少,越来越少的 科学家将拥有资源去追求创业,这将抑制创新,并扭转博士和博士后 进入初创企业的趋势。削减对高等教育机构的研究支持正促使美国的 科学家们去其他对科学有更强公共支持的国家寻找机会,这标志着人 才外流的开始。例如,德国马克斯·普朗克学会最近收到的美国研究 人员的申请数量激增,并且正在扩大其项目规模以接纳他们。欧洲其 他创新生态系统蓬勃发展的国家,如苏黎世联邦理工学院和牛津大学 所在的国家,也很可能从美国顶尖人才的流动中受益。这正在削弱美

国数十年来在研究方面的投资成果。

当前的资金削减不仅是一个学术问题,更关乎经济与国家安全。美国 通过长期投资半导体、航空航天技术和 mRNA 疫苗等领域,建立了 其技术霸权。政府、慈善机构和大学为知识前沿提供资金,催生了深 科技突破。随后,风险资本、企业和政府客户推动了这些成果的成长。 美国的领导地位还使其在新技术的政策与法规制定中占据前沿位置。 而如今,它连这一席位也岌岌可危。

恢复或替代联邦政府的支持将是一项可应对的挑战。但大学现在必须 果断采取措施——多元化资金来源、加强与私营部门的合作,并参与 政策对话——以维护这个曾以革命性方式塑造世界的生态系统。

### 2. 写给熟人

### 真题精讲4:为朋友提供求职建议(2021年英语一)

#### **Directions:**

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the email; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

范文	译文	
Dear Sky,	亲爱的斯凯: ①作为你的朋友,	
①As your friend, I am quite pleased to hear that you intend 寒暄	我很高兴得知你打算来中 国找工作,今天我写信来	
to find a job in China and today, I am writing to make several 写信目的	是想提一些建议。	
suggestions.		
②First, it is advisable for you to seek a job in Beijing, 建议1 the capital city of China, which is characterized by abundant 典型特征 employment opportunities. ③In addition, compared with others, 对比 a native English speaker like you has more advantages in teaching	②首先,建议你来 北京找工作,北京是中国 的首都,其典型特征在于 就业机会很多。③此外, 与其他人相比,像你这样 的英语母语者在教英语方 面具有更多优势,而且你 在过去几年中还一直兼职	
English and you have worked as a part-time teacher for the past	担任老师。④因此,我建 议你申请培训机构的英语	
few years. ④Thus, I suggest that you apply for an English teaching 建议2	教学岗位。	
position in training organizations.		

51 believe that your excellent teaching will increase Chines	e ⑤我相信你出色的
个人观点(表达期待) 积极意义(排比句	) 教学将提高中国学生的学
students' learning efficiency, arouse their passion for Englis	h 习效率,唤起他们对英语
	学习的热情,并帮助他们
learning, and help them speak English fluently.	说一口流利的英语。
	你真诚的
Yours sincerel	y, 李明
Li Mir	g

### 句子分析

- 句① As your friend, I am quite pleased to hear that you intend to find a job in China and today, I am writing to make several suggestions.
  - 1. 收信人是朋友,开头可结合题干信息进行寒暄,并引出写信目的。
  - 2. 注意这里句首的as引导的并非是"自我介绍"功能句,而是用来发起话题的简单 用语。
- 句② First, it is advisable for you to seek a job in Beijing, the capital city of China, which is characterized by abundant employment opportunities.
  - 1. 用功能句 "it is advisable (for sb.) to ..." 提出第一条建议:来北京找工作。
  - 2. 使用表示典型特征的功能句 "... be marked/characterized by ..."来解释原因:北京的典型特征在于工作机会很多。

句③ In addition, compared with others, a native English speaker like you has more advantages in teaching English and you have worked as a part-time teacher for the past few years. 使用"对比"功能句说明对方的优势:英语母语者的身份+有教学经验。

- **句**④ Thus, I suggest that you apply for an English teaching position in training organizations. 用功能句 "I suggest that ..."提出第二条建议:申请培训机构的英语教学岗位。
- 句⑤ I believe that your excellent teaching will increase Chinese students' learning efficiency, arouse their passion for English learning, and help them speak English fluently.

通过"个人观点"功能句"I believe that ..."表达期待,并使用排比句说明对方出色的 教学将会产生什么积极意义。

### 词汇积累

- 1. pleased [plizzd] *adj*. 高兴的 替换词 happy、excited
- 2. abundant [ə'bʌndənt] adj. 大量的

- 3. employment opportunity 就业机会
- 4. training organization 培训机构
- 5. fluently ['fluxəntli] adv. 流利地