

Unit 1 Exploring Culture

• Session One: Language & Culture

- A. An **organism** is an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.
生物是指单个的动物、植物或单细胞生命体。
- B. Usually, **salinity** indicates the relative proportion of salt in a mixture of water and some other things.
通常, 盐度表示水和一些其他物质的混合物中盐的相对比例。
- C. An **assumption** is something that you consider likely to be true even though no one has told you directly or even though you have no proof.
假设是指即使没有人直接告诉你或即使你没有证据, 你也认为可能是真的。
- D. **Values** are important and lasting beliefs or ideas shared by the members of a culture about what is good or bad and desirable or undesirable.
价值观是一种文化的成员对于什么是好的或坏的, 什么是可取的或不可取的重要而持久的共同信念或观念。
- E. If you say some of your feelings and desires are **subconscious**, that means these feelings and desires are hidden in your mind and affect your behavior, but you do not know that you have them.
如果你说你的一些感觉和欲望是潜意识的, 那就意味着这些感觉和欲望隐藏在你的脑海中, 影响着你的行为, 但你并不知道自己有这些感觉和欲望。
- F. **Flawed** is an adjective which means imperfect by having mistakes, weaknesses, or by being damaged.
有缺陷是一个形容词, 意思是不完美, 因为有错误、弱点或损坏。
- G. To **submerge** means to cause something to be under water.
淹没的意思是使某物处于水下。

• Session Two: Culture & Communication

1. Most people feel **culture shock** when traveling to a foreign culture.
到异国文化旅行时, 大多数人都会感到文化冲击。
2. Judy, it's your **prerogative** to stop seeing that particular surgeon and find another one.
朱迪, 你有权不去看那位外科医生, 而是另找一位。
3. His boss gave Leo a **reprimand** for being late again.
因为又迟到了, 他的老板训斥了 Leo。
4. He says the death of his best friend has given him a new **perspective** on life.
他说, 好友的去世让他对生活有了新的认识。

批注 [SM1]: n. 有机体; 生物体; 微生物; 有机体系, 有机组织

批注 [SM2]: n. 盐分, 盐度; 盐浓度; 盐份

批注 [SM3]: n. 假定; 承担; 获得

批注 [SM4]: n. 对价值的看法; 准则; 价值观念; 值 (value 的名词复数); 价值; 价值标准; (货币、邮票等的) 面值; 价值观
v. 估价 (value 的第三人称单数); 重视; 给……定价; 评价

批注 [SM5]: adj. 下意识的; 潜意识的
n. 下意识; 潜意识

批注 [SM6]: adj. 有缺点的; 有缺陷的; 错误的

批注 [SM7]: vt. & vi. 淹没; 把…浸入; 沉没, 下潜; 使沉浸
vt. 淹没; 把…浸入; 沉浸
vi. 淹没; 潜入水中; 湮没

批注 [SM8]: n. 特权, 君权, 天赋的特权 (能力等); 特性, 特点, 显著的优点; [史]优先投票权; <美史>总督委任组成的法庭

批注 [SM9]: vt. 谴责; 惩戒; 责难

批注 [SM10]: n. 透镜, 望远镜; 观点, 看法; 远景, 景色; 洞察力
adj. (按照) 透视画法的; 透视的

5. Punctuality may not assure success but **tardiness** guarantees failure.
守时也许不能保证成功, 但**迟到**却能保证失败。
6. I don't want to **probe** too deeply into your personal affairs.
我不想对你的私事**探究**太深。
7. Gloria is a very strict mother and never **indulges** her children with plenty of pocket money.
格洛丽亚是一位非常严厉的母亲, 从不**给孩子们**零花钱。
8. How I wish I could do something else for a change! Filing papers at the office is a **tedious** job.
我多么希望能做点别的事情来改变一下! 在办公室整理文件是一项**乏味**的工作。

批注 [SM11]: n. 缓慢; 延迟; 拖拉

批注 [SM12]: n. [医] (对伤处等的) 针探, 探查; [医] 探针, 取样器; 探头; 探测仪
vt.& vi. 探索, 调查; 用探针 (或探测器等) 探查, 探测
vt. 盘问; (用试探性袭击等) 侦察 (敌情); 用尖物刺穿 (物件); 用力使向前推进

批注 [SM13]: v. 放纵 (indulge 的第三人称单数); 容许; 使 (自己) 沉溺于; 参加

批注 [SM14]: adj. 单调沉闷的; 冗长乏味的; 令人生厌的

Unit 2 Literature

• Session One: The Literary and the Poetic

- A. If you **fluster** someone, you make them feel nervous and confused by rushing them and preventing them from concentrating on what they are doing.
如果你**催促**别人, 就会让他们感到紧张和困惑, 使他们无法集中精力做事。
- B. **Stratification** is the division of something, especially society, into different classes or layers.
分层是指把事物, 特别是社会, 分成不同的阶级或层次。
- C. If you **refrain** from doing something, you deliberately do not do it or you control yourself so as not to do it.
如果你**不做**某事, 你就是故意不做或控制自己不去做。
- D. A **protagonist** or a hero in a play, novel, or real event is one of the main people in it.
戏剧、小说或真实事件中的**主角**或英雄是其中的主要人物之一。
- E. If something unpleasant **haunts** you, you keep thinking or worrying about it over a long period of time.
如果一件不愉快的事情**困扰**着你, 你就会长期地思考或担心它。
- F. A **simplistic** view or interpretation of something makes it seem much simpler than it really is.
对事物的**简单化**看法或解释使其看起来比实际情况简单得多。
- G. A **parameter** is a factor or limit which affects the way that something can be done or made.
参数是一个因素或限制, 它影响着做成或做成一件事的方式。
- H. **Maternal** is used to describe feelings or actions which are typical of those of a kind mother toward her child.
母性用来形容慈母对子女的典型感情或行为。

批注 [SM15]: vt. 使慌乱, 使不安
n. 慌乱, 不安

批注 [SM16]: n. 层理; 成层; 层化; 分层

批注 [SM17]: vt. 抑制, 克制
n. (诗歌的) 叠句, 副歌; 经常重复的评价 (或抱怨)
vi. 忍耐, 节制

批注 [SM18]: n. (戏剧的) 主角; (故事的) 主人公; 现实事件 (尤指冲突和争端的) 主要参与者; 领导者

批注 [SM19]: v. (鬼魂) 出没 (haunt 的第三人称单数); 经常出没于; (不快的事情) 萦绕于脑际; 长期不断地缠绕 (某人)

批注 [SM20]: adj. 过分单纯化的; 过分简单化的; 把复杂问题搞得过于简单的

批注 [SM21]: n. [数] 参数; <物><数> 参量; 限制因素; 决定因素

批注 [SM22]: adj. 母亲的; 母亲般的; 母系的; 母亲方面的

• Session Two: The Fictional and the Dramatic

1. If something **spawns** something else, it causes it to happen or to be created.

如果某事物催生了其他事物，那么它就会导致其他事物的发生或产生。

2. A **spin-off** is a book, film, or television series that comes after a successful book, film, or television series.

衍生作品是指在一本成功的书籍、电影或电视连续剧之后出现的书籍、电影或电视连续剧。

3. If you describe someone or something as **intimidating**, you mean that they are frightening and make people lose confidence.

如果你形容某人或某事令人生畏，意思是他们很可怕，让人失去信心。

4. **Scripture** refers to writings that are regarded as holy in a religion, for example, the Bible in Christianity.

经文是指在宗教中被视为神圣的著作，如基督教中的《圣经》。

5. If you **atone** for something that you have done, you do something to show that you are sorry you did it.

如果你为你所做的事情赎罪，你就会做一些事情来表示你对所做的事情感到抱歉。

6. You use **nominal** to indicate that someone or something is supposed to have a particular identity or status, but in reality, does not have it.

你用名义来表示某人或某事应该具有某种身份或地位，但实际上并不具有。

7. In religions such as Christianity, to **redeem** someone means to save them by freeing them from sin and evil.

在基督教等宗教中，“救赎”的意思是把某人从罪恶和邪恶中解救出来。

8. If you say that someone or something is **incarnated** in a particular form, you mean that they appear on earth in that form.

如果说某人或某物以某种特定的形式化身为入，你的意思是他们以这种形式出现在世间。

9. **Gluttony** is the act or habit of eating too much and being greedy.

贪吃是指吃得太多和贪婪的行为或习惯。

批注 [SM23]: n. (鱼、蛙等的) 子, 卵 (spawn 的名词复数)

v. (鱼、蛙等) 大量产 (卵) (spawn 的第三人称单数); 大量生产

批注 [SM24]: n. 副产品

批注 [SM25]: vt. 恐吓, 威胁 (intimidate 的现在分词)
adj. 吓人的; 令人胆怯的

批注 [SM26]: n. 经文, 圣典; 文稿

批注 [SM27]: vt. 补偿, 赎 (罪)
vi. 补偿, 弥补, 赎回

批注 [SM28]: adj. 名义上的; 微不足道的; 票面上的; 名字的, 列名的

批注 [SM29]: vt. 赎回, 挽回; 履行; 偿还; 兑现

批注 [SM30]: v. 赋予 (思想、精神等) 以人的形体 (incarnate 的过去式和过去分词); 使人格化; 体现; 使具体化

批注 [SM31]: n. 暴饮暴食; 善饥

Unit 3 Myths

• Session One: Myths in the West

A. The primitive people tend to worship or believe in many gods, gods of the tree, the river, the sky, the earth, etc. Anthropologists call this phenomenon **polytheistic**.

原始人往往崇拜或信仰许多神，如树神、河神、天神、地神等。人类学家称这种现象为多神教。

批注 [SM32]: adj. 多神崇拜的

B. A **perilous** journey is one involving or full of grave risk or peril.

危险的旅程是指涉及或充满严重风险或危险的旅程。

C. An **expedition** is a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war.

探险是指一群人怀着特定目的进行的旅行，特别是探索、研究或战争。

D. Being **pompous** means having or showing the attitude of people who speak and behave in a very formal and serious way because they believe that they are better, smarter, or more important than other people.

华而不实是指那些言谈举止非常正式和严肃的人所具有或表现出来的态度，因为他们认为自己比别人更好、更聪明或更重要。

E. A **schemer** is a person who takes a clever and often dishonest plan to do or get something.

阴谋家是指用巧妙的、往往是不诚实的计划去做或得到某件事情的人。

F. If a person is **invincible**, it is impossible to defeat or overcome him.

如果一个人是不可战胜的，那么就不可能打败或战胜他。

• Session Two: Asian and European Myths

1. Something that is an **amalgam** of two or more things is a mixture of them.

两种或两种以上事物的混合物。

2. A **Utopian** society is one marked by impracticable perfection in which everyone is happy.

乌托邦社会是一个以不切实际的完美为特征的社会，在这个社会中每个人都很幸福。

3. A **dystopia** is an imagined place or state in which everything is unpleasant or bad, typically a totalitarian or environmentally degraded one.

反乌托邦是一个想象中的地方或国家，在那里一切都令人不快或糟糕，通常是一个极权主义或环境恶化的地方或国家。

4. Our **temporal** existence refers to the worldly existence, which is not eternal.

我们的暂时存在指的是世俗的存在，它不是永恒的。

5. If someone is **jittery**, this person feels nervous or is behaving nervously.

如果一个人很紧张，这个人就会感到紧张或行为紧张。

6. When people **domesticate** wild animals or plants, they bring them under control and use them to produce food or as pets.

当人们驯化野生动物或植物时，它们把它们控制起来，用来生产食物或作为宠物。

7. If you call a man a **Neanderthal**, you disapprove of him because you think he behaves in a very

批注 [SM33]: adj. 危险的，冒险的

批注 [SM34]: n. 探险（队）；远征；短途旅行

批注 [SM35]: adj. 浮华的，华而不实的；高傲的，自大的

批注 [SM36]: n. 计划者，阴谋家，谋士

批注 [SM37]: adj. 不可战胜的，不能征服的；无敌的；无攻不克；无前

批注 [SM38]: n. 汞合金；混合物

批注 [SM39]: adj. 理想而不实际的，乌托邦的

批注 [SM40]: n. 异位；非理想化的地方；糟透的社会；地狱般的处境

批注 [SM41]: adj. 时间的；世俗的；暂存的；<语>表示时间的；
n. 暂存的事物，世间的事物；世俗的权力；一时的事物，俗事

批注 [SM42]: adj. <口>紧张不安的

批注 [SM43]: vt. 驯养；使安家；适应家庭生活；引进

批注 [SM44]: adj. 穴居人的

uncivilized or primitive way.

如果你称一个人为“尼安德特人”，就表示你不赞成他，因为你认为他的行为非常不文明或原始。

8. When you **knead** dough or other food, you press and squeeze it with your hands so that it becomes smooth and ready to cook.

当你揉面团或其他食物时，你会用手按压面团或其他食物，使其变得光滑，以便烹饪。

9. A **divinity**, simply put, is a god or goddess.

神，简单地说，就是神或女神。

10. **Brackish** water is slightly salty and therefore not pure i.e. the mixture of river water and seawater.

咸水略带咸味，因此不是纯净水，即河水和海水的混合物。

批注 [SM45]: vt. 揉；捏（面团、湿粘土等）；按摩；揉捏（肌肉等）

批注 [SM46]: n. 神，上帝；神性；神学；神圣，尽善尽美

批注 [SM47]: adj. 有盐味的，可厌的

Unit 5 Movies

• Session One: An Overview of Movies

1. A **receptacle** is an object which you use to put or keep things in.

容器是用来放置或保存物品的物体。

2. If something is **all the rage**, it is very popular or fashionable for the moment.

如果某物风靡一时，说明它在当下非常流行或时髦。

3. A **groove** is a deep line cut into a surface.

凹槽是在表面上划出的一条深线。

4. If you refer to the **acoustics**, you are referring to the structural features which determine how well you can hear music or speech in it.

如果你提到声学，你指的是结构特点，它决定了你在其中听到音乐或说话的效果。

5. If you **synchronize** one activity, process, or movement with another, you cause them to happen at the same time and speed.

如果将一项活动、过程或运动与另一项同步，就会使它们以相同的时间和速度发生。

6. If you describe someone as a **maverick**, you mean that they are unconventional and independent, and do not think or behave in the same way as other people.

如果用特立独行来形容一个人，意思是说他不按常理出牌，独立自主，与其他人的思维和行为方式不同。

7. The **premiere** of a new play or film is the first public performance of it.

一部新戏剧或电影的首演是它的首次公开演出。

8. If you **covet** something, you strongly want to have it for yourself.

如果你觊觎某样东西，你就会强烈地想把它占为己有。

批注 [SM48]: n. 容器，放置物品的地方

批注 [SM49]: n. 沟，槽；[俚语]常规，老套：确定的规范；[俚语]理想状况；[俚语]非常愉快的经历

批注 [SM50]: n. 声学：（传声系统的）音响效果，声音的（acoustic 的名词复数）；听觉的；原声的；自然声的

批注 [SM51]: vt. 使同步；使同时
vi. 同时发生；共同行动

批注 [SM52]: n. 未烙印的小动物；标新立异的人，持不同意见的人

批注 [SM53]: n. 首映
v. 首次公演（戏剧、音乐、电影）

批注 [SM54]: vt.&vi. 贪求，觊觎

• Session Two: Hollywood and Chinese Movie

Industry

1. To **enmesh** means to cause someone or something to become entangled in something (usually a meshed item like a net).
缠绕是指使某人或某物被某物（通常是像网一样的网状物）缠住。
2. A **peripheral** activity or issue is one which is not very important compared with other activities or issues.
外围活动或问题是指与其他活动或问题相比并不十分重要的活动或问题。
3. A **heterosexual** relationship is a relationship involving or characterized by sexual attraction between people of the opposite sex.
异性关系是指异性之间涉及性吸引或以性吸引为特征的关系。
4. A protagonist is the central character around whom the entire plot of a story revolves, while the **antagonist** is the main character's chief opponent. In a story based on conflicts, an **antagonist** is the person who introduces the problem and triggers the conflict.
主角是故事整个情节所围绕的中心人物，而**反角**则是主角的主要对手。在一个以冲突为基础的故事中，**反面人物**是提出问题和引发冲突的人。
5. **Hegemony** is a situation in which one country, organization, or group has authority or power in control of other smaller or weaker groups.
霸权是指一个国家、组织或团体拥有控制其他较小或较弱团体的权威或权力。
6. If things are described or shown in **chronological** order, they are described or shown in the order in which they happened.
如果按时间顺序描述或展示事物，则是按其发生的顺序进行描述或展示。
7. To **relegate** is to give someone or something a less important position than before.
降级是指给予某人或某事比以前不那么重要的地位。
8. A **patriarchal** society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance.
父权制社会、家庭或制度是指男性拥有全部或大部分权力和重要性的社会、家庭或制度。
9. Nancy seems to feel **ambivalent** about her new job, and she is not sure whether she really wants to stay there for the next 10 years.
南希似乎对她的新工作感到**矛盾**，她不确定自己是否真的想在那里工作 10 年。
10. **Censorship** is a human phenomenon. Time and again, there are books, films, news, etc. getting banned somewhere in the world for reasons that seem unreasonable to many but necessary to the rest.
审查是一种人类现象。一次又一次，世界上某些地方的书籍、电影、新闻等被查禁，原因在很多人看来是不合理的，但在其他人看来却是必要的。

批注 [SM55]: vt. 使陷入（网中）

批注 [SM56]: adj. 外围的；次要的；（神经）末梢区域的；
n. 外部设备

批注 [SM57]: n. 异性恋的人

批注 [SM58]: n. 对手;敌人

批注 [SM59]: n. 霸权；霸权主义；领导权；盟主权

批注 [SM60]: adj. 按时间的前后顺序排列的；编年的

批注 [SM61]: vt. 使降级；使降职；转移；把…归类

批注 [SM62]: adj. 家长的；族长的；父权的；父系

批注 [SM63]: adj. 对某物、某人或某境况具有矛盾情感的；
矛盾的

批注 [SM64]: n. 审查（制度）

11. Both sides said the disagreement would not significantly **impede** relations. They were determined to cooperate on this project.

双方都表示，分歧不会严重**阻碍**两国关系。他们决心在这个项目上进行合作。

12. A joint statement issued by the two countries stressed the significance of the **demarcation** of the maritime border for bilateral ties and cooperation on the sea.

两国发表的联合声明强调了**划定**海洋边界对双边关系和海上合作的重要意义。

13. The country sealed its borders to prevent the **influx** of illegal immigrants.

该国封锁边界以防止非法移民**涌入**。

14. Marriage is a **covenant**. It is a commitment, a vow, to love until death.

婚姻是一种**盟约**。它是一种承诺，一种誓言，是至死不渝的爱情。

批注 [SM65]: vt. 阻碍；妨碍；阻止

批注 [SM66]: n. 划界，立界；（工会对哪个工作由哪个工会来做的）分工；定界

批注 [SM67]: n. 流入，注入；汇集〔指人或物〕，充斥；注入口，河口

批注 [SM68]: n. 协议，协定；盖印合同；[法律]契约条款；[宗教]誓约

Unit 7 Philosophy & Wisdom

• Session One: Knowing About Philosophy and Wisdom

1. To **trivialize** means to make something seem less important or serious than it really is.

轻描淡写的意思是让某件事看起来没有实际那么重要或严肃。

2. If you describe something as **provocative**, you mean that it is intended to make people react angrily or argue against it. 如果用**挑衅性**来形容某件事情，意思是它的目的是让人们对它做出愤怒的反应或争论。

3. A **merit** is an advantage or good quality.

优点是一种优势或优良品质。

4. The **inherent** qualities of something are the necessary and natural parts of it.

事物的**固有**品质是其必要的和自然的部分。

5. To **inject** means to improve something by adding excitement, interest, etc.

注入是指通过增加刺激、趣味等方式来改善事物。

批注 [SM69]: vt. <贬>使显得琐碎[不重要、不难等]，轻视

批注 [SM70]: vt. <贬>使显得琐碎[不重要、不难等]，轻视

批注 [SM71]: n. 价值，优点；[宗教]（行善得到的）功德；功绩，功勋；荣誉

vt. 值得，应获得；[宗教]（因行善而）应得（善报）
vi. 值得，应得；[宗教]积德

批注 [SM72]: adj. 固有的，内在的；天生

批注 [SM73]: vt. （给…）注射（药物等）；（给…）注射（液体）；（给…）添加；（给…）投入（资金）

• Session Two: Comparing Confucius and Socrates

1. He sees the auto industry as a **microcosm** of the US itself.

他将汽车业视为美国自身的**缩影**。

2. The **exhaustive** search of the crime scene did not turn up any evidence.

对犯罪现场的**彻底**搜查没有发现任何证据。

3. Ma Yun is considered to be the **archetype** of a successful

批注 [SM74]: n. 微观世界；小宇宙；缩影；小规模地

批注 [SM75]: adj. 详尽的，彻底的

批注 [SM76]: n. 典型；原型

entrepreneur.

马云被认为是成功企业家的典型。

4. As in any **hierarchical** system, each functional level builds on the one below it.

在任何等级系统中，每个职能层级都建立在其下级的基础之上。

5. The first thing you need to learn is that you are **subordinate** to your boss.

你首先要学会的是，你是老板的下属。

6. He describes himself as **egalitarian**, because he always believes in the equality of mankind.

他说自己是平等主义者，因为他始终相信人类是平等的。

7. She is a **sophisticated** businesswoman who is not likely to be cheated.

她是一个成熟的女商人，不可能被欺骗。

8. **Reciprocity** and interaction is an ultimate truth of universe.

互惠和互动是宇宙的终极真理。

9. If someone **enlightens** you, they give intellectual or spiritual understanding to you or impart knowledge to you.

如果有人给你启迪，他就会给你知识或精神上的理解，或者向你传授知识。

10. To **stimulate** someone is to fill this person with ideas or enthusiasm.

激发一个人，就是让这个人充满想法或热情。

11. To **preach** means to give earnest advice or moral instruction, especially in an insistent and tedious way.

传道是指谆谆教导或道德教诲，尤其是以一种坚持不懈和乏味的方式。

12. If one person or thing **surpasses** another, the first is better than, or has more of a particular quality than, the second.

如果一个人或一件事超过另一个人或一件事，则前者比后者更好，或比后者具有更多的特定品质。

13. Your **intuitions** are feelings you have that something is true even when you have no evidence or proof of it.

直觉是指在没有证据或证明的情况下，你对某事的真实感受。

14. If you describe a person or their remarks or thoughts as **perceptive**, you think that they are good at noticing or realizing things, especially things that are not obvious.

如果你用敏锐来形容一个人或他的言论或思想，你就会认为他善于注意到或意识到一些事情，尤其是一些不明显的事情。

15. If you say that someone is **dogmatic**, you are critical of them because they are convinced that they are right, and refuse to consider that other opinions might also be reasonable.

如果你说某人是教条主义者，那你就是在批评他，因为他坚信自己是对的，而拒绝考虑其他意见也可能是合理的。

批注 [SM77]: adj. 按等级划分的，等级（制度）的；分层的

批注 [SM78]: adj. 级别或职位较低的；下级的；次要的；附属的
n. 部属；部下，下级
vt. 使…居下位，使在次级；使服从；使从属

批注 [SM79]: adj. 主张平等的；平等主义的

批注 [SM80]: adj. 复杂的；精致的；富有经验的；深奥微妙的
v. 使变得世故；使迷惑；篡改(sophisticate 的过去分词形式)

批注 [SM81]: n. 相互性；相互作用；互给；互惠

批注 [SM82]: v. 启发，开导(enlighten 的第三人称单数)

批注 [SM83]: vt. 刺激；激励，鼓舞；使兴奋
vi. 起兴奋作用；起促进作用；起刺激作用

批注 [SM84]: vt.& vi. 布道，讲道；宣扬；说教；讲（道）

批注 [SM85]: v. 超过(surpass 的第三人称单数)；优于；多于；非…所能办到

批注 [SM86]: n. 直觉(intuition 的名词复数)；凭直觉感知的知识；直觉力

批注 [SM87]: adj. 有知觉力的；感知的；有理解力的

批注 [SM88]: adj. 教条的；固执己见的；武断的