

新编基础英语系列教材

丛书主编 马 萧 廖美珍

# 新编基础英语教程

## 第二册

主 编 张红燕  
副主编 何 霜 薛菊华 张 艳  
参 编 金 虹 严 谨 肖小芳  
刘雪莲 张 璐



English



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

## 编写说明



《新编基础英语系列教材》是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(含修订意见,下称《新大纲》)编写的一套综合英语教材,供普通高等学校英语专业学生一至二年级使用。本教材秉承《新大纲》宗旨,重点训练学生综合英语技能,培养和提高学生综合运用英语的能力和创新思维能力,提高学生提出问题、分析问题和解决问题的能力。本教材大部分课文选自英美国家近年来的原版报纸杂志,辅以经典文学作品,广泛涉及当今社会、政治、经济、文化、教育、科技等题材。所选文章文字优美,语言地道,贴近现代生活,富有时代气息。选材注重“以文载道,启迪心灵”,兼顾信息性、趣味性、实用性,满足学生对多元文化信息的需求,为课堂教学提供了丰富的素材,让教师有充分的发挥余地。

本教材共分四册,每册供一个学期使用。每册由15个单元组成,每单元按6学时要求编写。每单元包括Lead-in, Text(包括Text A、Text B)和Exercises。其中Lead-in部分直接与课文内容相关,旨在训练学生听力的同时,兼顾导入课文的功能;每篇课文后均附有生词、短语和注释;Exercises部分精心设计,Text A后的练习分为三个部分:Consolidation exercises(巩固性练习)、Extension exercises(扩展性练习)和Creative exercises(创意性练习)。巩固性练习旨在加深学生对课文的理解(包含课文内容与篇章结构的理解),通过练习熟悉课文内容;扩展性练习旨在拓展学生的语言知识和能力,使学生在学课文的同时,掌握基础阶段应掌握的词汇知识、语法知识、修辞知识、文体知识等;创意性练习旨在提高学生创造性运用英语的能力,包括口语互动练习、话题讨论、各种文体的写作以及在广泛查阅文献的基础上用英语进行连贯陈述、小组辩论和班级讨论等。每册书最后提供了

单词总表, 附有汉语释义, 供学生参考。总体而言, 第一、二册侧重提高学生语言基本技能, 第三、四册在注重语言基本技能的基础上侧重丰富学生英美文化知识、英语文体和修辞知识。

《新编基础英语系列教材》在博采众长的基础上, 突出以下特色:

1. 以主题为中心设计单元内容。每一单元围绕一个主题展开, 从课文选材到练习、口语活动和写作训练的设计都相互关联, 使学生在大量输入同一话题语言材料的基础上有效输出, 有利于培养学生语言应用能力。

2. 注重语言基础技能训练的系统性。本系列教材根据专业特点, 按照循序渐进的原则选择语言知识点、语言功能性项目设计和活动模块。

3. 注重拓宽学生的知识面。本系列教材全面系统地介绍了词汇、修辞、语篇、写作知识。在选材上特别注重涵盖英美国家人文、社会和历史知识。在设计练习时要求学生创造性运用各种知识进行口头和笔头训练, 从而提高学生综合运用英语分析问题的能力。

本系列教材的编写得到了许多专家、同行和朋友的帮助和指导。同时, 武汉大学出版社为本套教材的出版提供了大力支持。另外, 外籍教师 Richard McDonald、Lisa Gail Averill、Peter Harrison Smith、Richard Clute、Louis H. Knight、Michelle C. Storm-Carroll 等先后参加了校对工作。在此, 编写组对他们一并表示感谢。

由于时间有限, 不足在所难免, 恳请广大师生和同行批评指正。

《新编基础英语系列教材》编写组

2016年1月

## 前言



随着我国改革开放的全面展开，全球化的步伐不断加快，我国政治、经济、文化、教育、军事等各个领域的对外交流与合作逐步深化，英语作为一门国际化的语言已成为我们日常生活和工作的重要工具。

近三十年来，我国的英语教学为国家和社会培养了大量的英语人才，功不可没。然而，在新形势下，英语教育事业也遇到了一些前所未有的新问题和新的挑战。比如：(1)以往的一些教学方法和教学手段的缺陷已在实践中暴露出来。过分强调听说教学，导致学生表面上似乎“能说会道”，但实际上仔细一听，发现语言质量并不高。要进行实际深入的交流显得缺乏思想，困难重重；课堂教学效率不高。教师和学生课堂上的互动似乎很热闹，但表演作秀的情况很严重，一堂课下来，没有足够的实质内容；写作训练过于模式化，禁锢了学生的创造性思维，缺乏创意写作的训练。结果导致学生语言基本功不扎实，张口有误，动笔出错。(2)随着中学英语教学的改革和发展，中学生英语水平普遍提高，以往的教材已无法与中学教材衔接，呼唤着新的教材的出现，以适应变化了的新形势。(3)社会对英语人才的要求更高，需要学生的语言产出和语言运用能力更强。为了满足新形势的需要，进一步提高我国高等院校英语专业教学水平，我们在进行广泛深入调查研究的基础上，精心组织了一支专业学术功底扎实、教学经验丰富、对专业英语教学实践有独到观察和研究的专家队伍主持编写了这套《新编基础英语系列教材》(1~4册)。

本系列教材由学生用书、教学辅导用书、光盘、视频等多种载体构成，是一套立体化英语专业教材。教材以任务模块为中心，以话题—活动为基础，以学生自主学习、同伴学习和团队学习为基础的教学组织模式，实验和实践新的教学理念与教学模式，强调训练学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言综合能力，同时培养学生的独立思考能力和创新思维能力，充分满足英语专业基

基础阶段教学的新需求。

## 一、编写思路

本系列教材遵循国家“十三五”规划的方针政策,按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲修订说明》(下称《新大纲》)的要求,组织具有教学实践经验的专家和教师精心编写而成。旨在培养学生获取并运用知识的能力,提高学生独立思考问题、分析问题和解决问题的能力,提高学生综合运用英语的能力和创新思维能力。使用对象主要是普通高等学校英语专业基础阶段的学生。

本套教材以交际教学理念为基础,以任务教学为核心,以现代教育技术为平台,采用文字、图片、音频、视频等多种语言呈现方式,展开听、说、读、写、译等一系列技能活动。同时,配有专项技能发展训练模块,做到理论与操作相辅相成,强调学生的实际语言运用能力。

本套教材的能力目标设计主要基于两点:第一,《新大纲》对英语专业学生的能力要求;第二,编委会在国内广泛调查后得出的数据和结论。我们对《新大纲》的能力要求进行细化,设计能力细目,在此基础上编写每一单元的内容。本套教材所有单元的任务和技能发展均基于这一能力细目而设计。

本套教材以英语基础教育现实和大学新生实际英语水平为依据,特别注重大学一年级与高中三年级英语教学的有效合理衔接,引入数量可观的适合90后学生思维习惯和用词习惯的新词、热词及短语。在此基础上,编者也结合外语教学理论与实际教学需要,探索创新的教学理念和教学模式,开拓大学英语教与学的新思维。

## 二、编写原则和特点

《新编基础英语系列教材》认真贯彻英语专业教学《新大纲》的精神,突出新思维、新理念,努力体现高度的科学性、合理性和实用性,充分考虑外语教学的主客体需求。编委会尽量吸收国内外相关教材的长处和优点,充分借鉴他人的经验,同时,立足中国国情,全面培养学生的英语能力,重视学生英语语言基本功和交际能力的培养。编写过程也充分考虑了《新大纲》中核心词汇和新词汇的覆盖率和再现率,也考虑了专业四级和八级考试的题型与考试模式。

第一,本教程题材广泛、真实地道、原汁原味、新颖独特。突出语言的时代性、新颖性和经典性,做到经典性和时代性有机结合。课文主要选自英美国家近年来的原版报纸杂志、经典著作,广泛涉及当今社会、政治、经济、文化、科技、教育、体育、习俗、伦理道德、信息技术等人类生活的方方面面。文章内容新鲜,语言地道,贴近现代生活,富有时代气息。在选材上,特别注重“文以载道,启迪心灵”,在学习中陶冶高尚情操,培养高尚品格。同时,兼顾信息性、趣味性、实用性、前瞻性和教育性,满足学生对多元文化信息的需求,为课堂教学提供丰富的素材,使教师也有充分的发挥余地。编委会尽可能地使用符合时代特征的语言素材,同时也响应教育部“一纲多本”、体现特色的号召,编写时比较突出地展现了以全国地区高校的学生特点和教学特点。

第二,在内容编写上突出互动性。这种互动性是多方面的,多维度的,包括教师和学生

生的互动、学生和学生之间的互动、学生和教材之间的互动、学生和社会的互动等。

第三，特别注重内容和方法的生动性。本套教材强调语言的人文性，不把英语当做机械的工具来教和学。我们尽可能地采用生动活泼的材料，使用生动活泼的形式来进行教学。特别重视视听说材料的生动性，丰富性和活泼性。多篇课文穿插有游戏活动情节和生活情景再现活动。

第四，强调中国国情和特点。中国的外语教学必须适应中国人的特点和情况，不完全照搬西方的做法。我们特别注意教材与大学生生活、心理以及就业文化等通识知识的衔接；注重语言能力和逻辑思维推理能力训练。

第五，重视现代信息技术的利用。本教材充分利用现代信息技术，培养学生的英语综合应用能力。同时，重视外语教学理论对实践的指导作用，为教学评估和教学科研提供条件。

### 三、教材设计

《新编基础英语系列教材》针对普通高校英语专业基础阶段的学生分级设计，包括教学用书1~4册，教学辅导用书1~4册，供两学年四学期使用，并附有音像光盘。第一、二册着重语言基本技能和语言基础知识的训练；第三、四册着重语言能力的实际运用和创造性思维的训练。各学校可根据实际需要选择使用，以满足不同层次的教学需求。

### 四、编写队伍

参加本套教材编写工作者主要来自于武汉大学、华中师范大学、华中科技大学、中国地质大学(武汉)、中南民族大学、黄冈师范学院、湖北科技学院等院校。主编全部具有高级职称和博士学位。参编人员均具有丰富的编写经验和先进的教学理念，为本套教材增色不少。

智者千虑，必有一失。尽管我们尽了最大的努力，但是不足之处在所难免。欢迎教师 and 同学们提出批评意见，以便我们及时采纳修订！

《新编基础英语系列教材》编写组

2016年1月

# Contents 目 录



<b>Unit 1 Beauty and Fashion</b>	1
<b>Lead-in</b>	1
<b>Text A The Enigma of Beauty</b>	2
Consolidation Exercises	9
Extension Exercises	12
Creative Exercises	13
<b>Text B Is Lady Gaga a Fashion Icon?</b>	14
<b>Unit 2 Education</b>	21
<b>Lead-in</b>	21
<b>Text A Why Students Cheat?</b>	22
Consolidation Exercises	29
Extension Exercises	32
Creative Exercises	33
<b>Text B College Is Still Worth the Expense!</b>	34
<b>Unit 3 Social Justice</b>	40
<b>Lead-in</b>	40
<b>Text A Shame</b>	41
Consolidation Exercises	48
Extension Exercises	50
Creative Exercises	51
<b>Text B Legislation Won't Close Gender Gap in Sciences</b>	53

<b>Unit 4 Environment</b>	60
<b>Lead-in</b>	60
<b>Text A</b> Slow-motion Tragedy for Marine Life	61
Consolidation Exercises	67
Extension Exercises	69
Creative Exercises	70
<b>Text B</b> "Dumb Plastic" Is Killing Our Seas	71
<b>Unit 5 Soul and Spirit</b>	79
<b>Lead-in</b>	79
<b>Text A</b> Who Owns the Mountains?	80
Consolidation Exercises	87
Extension Exercises	89
Creative Exercises	90
<b>Text B</b> Carpe Diem	91
<b>Unit 6 Low-Carbon Life</b>	98
<b>Lead-in</b>	98
<b>Text A</b> Expo Encourages a Low-Carbon Diet	99
Consolidation Exercises	106
Extension Exercises	108
Creative Exercises	110
<b>Text B</b> Carbon and Life	110
<b>Unit 7 Power of Words</b>	119
<b>Lead-in</b>	119
<b>Text A</b> When the Going Gets Tough, the Tough Crack Wise	120
Consolidation Exercises	127
Extension Exercises	130
Creative Exercises	130
<b>Text B</b> Embracing New Languages and Cultures	132
<b>Unit 8 Global Warming</b>	139
<b>Lead-in</b>	139



<b>Text A</b>	Obama's Speech to the Copenhagen Climate Summit .....	140
	Consolidation Exercises .....	145
	Extension Exercises .....	148
	Creative Exercises .....	149
<b>Text B</b>	Warming Is Real. Now What? .....	150

## **Unit 9 Team Work** ..... 158

<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	158
<b>Text A</b>	Walking the Teamwork Tightrope .....	159
	Consolidation Exercises .....	165
	Extension Exercises .....	167
	Creative Exercises .....	167
<b>Text B</b>	On Making Friends .....	169

## **Unit 10 Internet and Networks** ..... 176

<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	176
<b>Text A</b>	Does the Internet Make You Dumber? .....	177
	Consolidation Exercises .....	183
	Extension Exercises .....	186
	Creative Exercises .....	187
<b>Text B</b>	Networks of Trust .....	188

## **Unit 11 Transportation** ..... 195

<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	195
<b>Text A</b>	Reinventing the Wheels; the Automotive Efficiency Revolution .....	197
	Consolidation Exercises .....	202
	Extension Exercises .....	204
	Creative Exercises .....	204
<b>Text B</b>	Balancing Cheap Cars, Pricey Gas and the Environment .....	207

## **Unit 12 Psychological Maturity** ..... 214

<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	214
----------------	-------	-----

<b>Text A</b>	Bombs Bursting in Air .....	215
	Consolidation Exercises .....	222
	Extension Exercises .....	224
	Creative Exercises .....	225
<b>Text B</b>	How to Develop True Self-Esteem and Respect for Other People .....	226
<b>Unit 13</b>	<b>Dinosaurs</b> .....	232
<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	232
<b>Text A</b>	What Killed the Dinosaurs? .....	233
	Consolidation Exercises .....	240
	Extension Exercises .....	242
	Creative Exercises .....	243
<b>Text B</b>	Are Movies Science? .....	244
<b>Unit 14</b>	<b>Entertainment</b> .....	251
<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	251
<b>Text A</b>	Reality TV: Why Are We Still Watching? .....	252
	Consolidation Exercises .....	257
	Extension Exercises .....	259
	Creative Exercises .....	260
<b>Text B</b>	Susan Boyle: A Dream Come True .....	261
<b>Unit 15</b>	<b>Love and Relationship</b> .....	269
<b>Lead-in</b>	.....	269
<b>Text A</b>	The Story of an Hour .....	270
	Consolidation Exercises .....	275
	Extension Exercises .....	278
	Creative Exercises .....	279
<b>Text B</b>	Cat in the Rain .....	279
<b>Vocabulary</b>	.....	286
<b>Bibliography</b>	.....	316

# Unit 1

## Beauty and Fashion

### Lead-in

#### 1. Spot Dictation: Filling the following blanks with the proper words after you listen to the short passage.

We are bombarded everyday with 1) \_\_\_\_\_ like Miss Universe and shows like Extreme Makeover, as well as People Magazine featuring the most beautiful people in the world, all trying to answer the question “What is beauty?” Furthermore, advertisements abound that offer the 2) \_\_\_\_\_, selling products by selling hope of either making oneself more beautiful or maintaining one’s beauty. We have 3) \_\_\_\_\_ what the definition of beauty is according to society, but have you really stopped to ponder what beauty is, really? It might 4) \_\_\_\_\_ you.

Anyone in the streets can tell you their personal definition of beauty; who they think is beautiful and who is not. And the surprising thing is that despite the common saying that beauty is in the eyes of the beholder, people will come to roughly the same 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of what is beauty. Suffice to say, there are common definitions to what the definition of beauty is, which is much determined by 6) \_\_\_\_\_ as a form of survival of the fittest.

In a recent paper entitled “What is beauty anyway?” came to the following conclusions: when asked what beauty is, men would say that a beautiful woman boils down to two characteristics; 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and 8) \_\_\_\_\_. Is this answer to “What is beauty” too simplistic? Apparently, there is more to the definition of beauty than meets the eye.

#### 2. Picture Description: Describe the following pictures.

## TV Plastic Surgery



"WE'VE DECIDED IT WOULD BOOST OUR RATINGS IF YOU WERE TO HAVE PLASTIC SURGERY... LIVE... WHILE YOU READ THE HEADLINES!!"

(From <<http://www.caglecartoons.com/viewimage.asp?ID={4293F5A0-B2B6-4800-8FD1-8537493A0872}>>)

## Text A

### The Enigma of Beauty<sup>1</sup>

Cathy Newman

1. What is beauty? We grope around the edges of the question as if trying to get a toe-hold on a cloud. "I'm doing a story on beauty," I tell a prospective interview. "By whose definition?" he snaps.
2. Define beauty? One may as well dissect a soap bubble. We know it when we see it—or so we think. Philosophers frame it as a moral equation. What is beautiful is good, said Plato<sup>2</sup>. Poets reach for the lofty. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," wrote John Keats<sup>3</sup>, although Anatole France<sup>4</sup> thought beauty "more profound than truth itself." Others are more concrete. "People come to me and say: 'Doctor, make me beautiful,'" a plastic surgeon reveals. "What they are asking for is high cheekbones and a stronger jaw." Science examines beauty and pronounces it a strategy. "Beauty is health," a psychologist tells me. "It's a billboard saying 'I'm healthy and fertile. I can pass on your genes.'"
3. At its best, beauty celebrates. From the Txikão warrior in Brazil painted in jaguar-like spots to Madonna in her metal bra, humanity revels in the chance to shed its everyday skin and masquerade as a more powerful, romantic, or sexy being.<sup>5</sup>
4. At its worst, beauty discriminates. Studies suggest attractive people make more money, get called on more often in class, receive lighter court sentences, and are perceived as friendlier. We do judge a book by its cover.

5. We soothe ourselves with clichés. It's only skin-deep, we cluck. It's only in the eye of the beholder. Pretty is as pretty does.<sup>6</sup> In an era of feminist and politically correct values, not to mention the closely held belief that all men and women are created equal, the fact that all men and women are not—and that some are more beautiful than others—disturbs, confuses, even angers. 20
6. For better or worse, beauty matters. How much it matters can test our values. With luck, the more we live and embrace the wide sweep of the world, the more generous our definition becomes. Henry James met the English novelist George Eliot when she was 49 years old. *Silas Marner*, *Adam Bede*, and *The Mill on the Floss* were behind her. *Middlemarch* was yet to come.<sup>7</sup> “She is magnificently ugly,” he wrote to his father. “She has a low forehead, a dull grey eye, a vast pendulous nose, a huge mouth, full of uneven teeth... Now in this vast ugliness resides a most powerful beauty which, in a very few minutes, steals forth and charms the mind, so that you end as I ended, in falling in love with her.” In fairy tales, only the pure of heart could discern the handsome prince in the ugly frog. Perhaps we are truly human when we come to believe that beauty is not so much in the eye, as in the heart, of the beholder.<sup>8</sup> 25 30
7. The search for beauty spans centuries and continents. A relief in the tomb of the Egyptian nobleman Ptahhotep, who lived around 2400 B. C., shows him getting a pedicure. Cleopatra<sup>9</sup> wore kohl, an eyeliner made from ground-up minerals. Love of appearance was pre-eminent among the aristocracy of the 18th century. Montesquieu, the French essayist, wrote: “There is nothing more serious than the goings-on in the morning when Madam is about her toilet.” But monsieur, in his wig of cascading curls, scented gloves, and rouge, was equally narcissistic. “They have their color, toilet, powder puffs, pomades, perfumes,” noted one lady socialite, “and it occupies them just as much as or even more than us.” 35 40
8. The search for beauty could be macabre. To emphasize their noble blood, women in the court of Louis XVI drew blue veins on their necks and shoulders. 45
9. The search for beauty could be deadly. Vermilion rouge used in the 18th century was made of a sulfur and mercury compound. Men and women used it at the peril of lost teeth and inflamed gums. They sickened, sometimes died, from lead in the white powder they dusted on their faces. In the 19th century women wore whalebone and steel corsets that made it difficult to breathe, a precursor of the stomach-smoothing Playtex Living Girdle<sup>10</sup>. 50
10. The search for beauty is costly. In the United States last year people spent six billion dollars on fragrance and another six billion on makeup. Hair- and skin-care products drew eight billion dollars each, which fingernail items alone accounted for a billion. In the mania to lose weight 20 billion was spent on diet products and services—in addition to the billions that were paid out for health club memberships and cosmetic 55

surgery.

11. Despite the costs, the quest for beauty prevails, an obsession once exemplified by the taste of Copper Eskimo women for a style of boot that let in snow but was attractive to men because of the waddle it inflicted on the wearer—a fashion statement not unlike the ancient Chinese custom of foot binding or the 20th-century high heel shoe. 60

12. The quest for the perfect look is global. According to the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, almost three million cosmetic procedures were performed in the United States in 1998. Baby boomers (35 to 50) accounted for 42 percent. In Russia cut-price plastic surgery lures patients from as far away as London and Sydney. In China plastic-surgery hospitals are sprouting up faster than bamboo shoots in spring. Patients can check into a 12,000-square-foot (1,115-square-meter) palace of plastic surgery called the Dreaming Girl's Fantasy on Hainan Island. 65

13. The line between self-improvement and neurosis can blur. I hear about a town in Texas where breast augmentations are given as graduation gifts. And how to make sense of singer Michael Jackson with his reported inventory of four nose jobs, a chin implant, eyelid surgery, a face-lift, lip reduction, skin bleaching, and assorted touch-ups? "Michael designed the way he wants to look," said a source close to the star. "It's no different from choosing your jewelry, your clothing, or your hairstyle." 70

14. The sad, sometimes ugly side of beauty: In a 1997 magazine survey, 15 percent of women and 11 percent of men sampled said they'd sacrifice more than five years of their life to be at their ideal weight. In one of its worst manifestations, discontent with one's body can wind up as an eating disorder, such as anorexia, a self-starvation cycle syndrome, or bulimia, a binge-and-purge cycle in which people gorge and then vomit. Both can be fatal. 75 80

15. Today eating disorders, once mostly limited to wealthy Western cultures, occur around the world.<sup>11</sup> In Japan anorexia was first documented in the 1960s. It now affects an estimated one in one hundred Japanese women and has spread to other parts of Asia, including Korea, Singapore, and Chinese Hong Kong. In the U. S., according to the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas, the proportion of females affected by eating disorders is around five to ten percent. 85

16. To say that all women with eating disorders want to look like runway models is to gloss over a complex picture that weaves biology and family dynamics in with cultural influences.<sup>12</sup> "It's easy to be oversimplistic in defining causes," says Emily Kravinky, medical director at the Renfrew Center in Philadelphia, a treatment center for women with eating disorders. "Some of these women don't know how to cope or soothe themselves. They have low self-esteem. Also, there's increasing evidence that biology and genetics play a role. Finally, the distance between the cultural ideal of what we would like to look like and the reality of what we actually look like is becoming wider. 90

If Marilyn Monroe walked into Weight Watchers today, no one would bat an eye. 95  
They'd sign her up."

17. The preoccupation with beauty can be a neurosis, and yet there is something  
therapeutic about paying attention to how we look and feel. One day in early spring, I  
went to Bliss, a spa in New York. It had been a difficult winter, and I needed a bit of  
buoyancy. At Bliss I could sink back in a sand-colored upholstered chair, gaze at the 100  
mural of the seashore on the walls, and laugh as I eased my feet into a basin of warm  
milk. Beauty can be sheer self-indulgent pleasure as well as downright fun, and it's best  
not to forget it.

18. "People are so quick to say beauty is shallow," says Ann Marie Gardner, beauty  
director of W magazine. "They're fearful. They say: 'It doesn't have substance.' What 105  
many don't realize is that it's fun to reinvent yourself, as long as you don't take it too  
seriously. Think of the tribesmen in New Guinea in paint and feathers. It's mystical. It's  
a transformation. That's what we are doing when we go to a salon. We are transforming  
ourselves."

(From <<http://science.nationalgeographic.com/science/health-and-human-body/human-body/enigma-beauty.html#page=1>>)

## New Words

<b>enigma</b> [i'niɡmə]	<i>n.</i>	a mysterious or puzzling person or thing
<b>grobe</b> [grəʊp]	<i>vi.</i>	search uncertainly for (a word or answer) in one's mind
<b>dissect</b> [di'sekt]	<i>vt.</i>	cut up (a body or plant) in order to study its internal parts
<b>equation</b> [i'kweiʒn]	<i>n.</i>	the process of equating one thing with another
<b>fertile</b> ['fɜ:tail]	<i>a.</i>	(of a person, animal, or plant) able to conceive young or produce seed
<b>jaguar</b> ['dʒæɡjuə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	a large, heavily built cat that has a yellowish-brown coat with black spots, found mainly in the dense forests of Central and South America
<b>revel</b> ['revl]	<i>vi.</i>	gain great pleasure from
<b>masquerade</b> [ˌmæskə'reid]	<i>n.</i>	the wearing of disguise
<b>soothe</b> [su:ð]	<i>vt.</i>	gently calm (a person or their feelings)
<b>cliché</b> ['kli:fei]	<i>n.</i>	a phrase or opinion that is overused and shows a lack of original thought



cluck [klʌk]	vi.	to make a short low sound with your tongue to show that you feel sorry for somebody or that you disapprove of something
sweep [swi:p]	n.	the range or scope of something
pendulous ['pendjələs, -dʒə-]	a.	hanging down, drooping
discern [di'sɜ:n, -'sɜ:rn]	vt.	recognize or find out
span [spæn]	vt.	(past and past participle spanned) extend across or over
pedicure ['pedikjuə(r), -kjʊr]	n.	a cosmetic treatment of the feet and toenails
pre-eminent [pri'eminənt]	a.	more important, more successful or of a higher standard than others
monsieur [mə'sjɜ:]	n.	(plural messieurs) a title or form of address for a French-speaking man, corresponding to Mr. or sir
wig [wig]	n.	a covering for the head made of real or artificial hair
cascade [kæ'skeid]	vi.	pouring downwards rapidly and in large quantities
cascading [kæ'skeidiŋ]	a.	rapid pouring downwards
rouge [ru:ʒ]	n.	a red powder or cream used as a cosmetic for colouring the cheeks or lips
narcissistic [nɑ:'si'sistik]	a.	excessively interested in oneself and one's physical appearance
pomade [pə'ma:d, -'meid]	n.	a scented preparation for dressing the hair
socialite ['səʊfəlaɪt]	n.	a person who is well known in fashionable society and is fond of social activities
macabre [mə'kɑ:brə]	a.	disturbing and horrifying because concerned with death and injury
vermillion [və'miljən]	a.	bright red in color
mercury ['mɜ:kjəri]	n.	a heavy silvery-white liquid metal used in some thermometers and barometers (Symbol: Hg)
inflame [in'fleim]	vt.	cause a part of the body to become red, sore and swollen because of infection or injury
corset ['kɔ:sɪt]	n.	a woman's tightly fitting underwear extending from below the chest to the hips, worn to shape the figure
precursor [pri:'kɜ:sə(r), -'kɜ:rs-]	n.	a person or thing that comes before another of the same kind



mania [ˈmeɪniə]	n.	an obsession
waddle [ˈwɒdl]	n.	walking with short steps and a clumsy swaying motion
neurosis [njuəˈrəʊsɪs]	n.	(plural neuroses) a relatively mild mental illness, involving depression, anxiety, obsessive behavior, etc. but not a radical loss of touch with reality
augment [ɔːɡˈment]	vt.	make greater by addition; increase
augmentation [ɔːɡmenˈteɪʃn]	n.	advancement; enhancement; improvement
implant [ˈɪmplɑːnt]	n.	tissue or an artificial object which has been inserted or fixed into the body
bleach [bliːtʃ]	vt.	make white or much lighter by a chemical process or by exposure to sunlight
anorexia [ˌænəˈreksɪə]	n.	lack of appetite for food, in particular an emotional disorder characterized by an obsessive desire to lose weight by refusing to eat
bulimia [bjuːˈlɪmiə]	n.	an emotional disorder characterized by overeating, typically alternating with fasting or self-induced vomiting
therapeutic [ˌθerəˈpjʊːtɪk]	a.	having a good effect on the body or mind
buoyant [ˈbɔɪənt]	a.	cheerful and optimistic
buoyancy [ˈbɔɪənsɪ]	n.	relaxed, lightheartedness
self-indulgent [ˈselfɪnˈdʌldʒənt]	a.	allowing yourself to have or do things that you like, especially when you do this too much or too often

### Useful Expressions

- plastic surgery**: the process of reconstructing or repairing parts of the body by the transfer or alteration of tissue, either in the treatment of injury or for cosmetic reasons
- in the eye of**: in the opinion or estimation of somebody
- for better or worse**: whether the result is good or bad
- at/in peril of**: very likely to suffer from, at risk of losing or injuring
- account for**: supply or make up (a specified amount)
- quest for**: a long or arduous search for
- inflict on**: cause (something unpleasant or painful) to be suffered by someone else
- sprout up**: appear or develop, especially in large numbers
- make sense of**: find meaning or coherence in
- wind up**: find oneself in a particular place or situation
- gloss over**: try to conceal or pass over (something unfavorable)