



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋
副总主编 蒋秉章

新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH
INTEGRATED COURSE

综合教程

(修订版)

主编 徐小贞 周玉林 楼迎宪 杨亚军

学生用书
STUDENT'S BOOK

3



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修订版前言

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材《新世纪高职高专英语》(综合教程)于2000年正式出版发行。由于该套教材充分利用国内外英语教学科研成果,全面体现高职高专英语教学规律,突出“五项创新”,深受广大师生欢迎。为了使这套教材更加完善,上海外语教育出版社特聘我国四所高职名校,即深圳职业技术学院、上海第二工业大学、北京联合大学和华东师范大学职业技术学院的英语骨干教师组成阵容强大的编写班子。我们利用调查表和座谈会的形式,广泛征求用户和专家的意见和建议,并按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,结合高职高专英语教学实际,对教材进行了全面修订。在保留原有特色的基础上,本次修订主要作了以下改进:

一、每册课本更新了三分之一的课文,使课文内容更加引人入胜、题材更加丰富、体裁更加多种多样、语言点更加切合教学实际。Read More 的部分内容也作了相应调整,以确保每单元围绕同一主题展开。

二、根据《基本要求》所附的词汇表和英美出版的英语单词词频统计,控制每课生词的数量、安排生词出现的顺序及重现的频率,并在每单元 New Words 后标注了生词量、生词率、纲内词、纲外词等信息,使学生更主动地把握词汇学习规律,提高教学效果。

三、对练习题进行了较大的修改,减少多项选择题型的数量,增加实际运用英语的题型,以提高学生的英语应用能力。

四、将原有 Work Out 中的 Grammar (第一、二册)、Usage (第三、四册)两项改为 Grammar Tips,有针对性地归纳语言现象中的重点、难点并配有相关练习。

五、根据《基本要求》中的“语言技能表”,全套教材安排了 Skills Building。第一、二册训练阅读技巧,第三册训练写作技巧,第四册训练翻译技巧。这部分讲解言简意赅,强调技巧的实际应用,并通过相关练习加以掌握。

六、根据《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”,在第一、二册中增加了 Practical Reading 和 Practical Writing 两项内容,使英语应用能力的培养自始至终地贯穿于高职高专英语教学当中,同时也便于学生学完前两册教材后,即可参加全国《高等学校英语应用能力考试》。

七、为了使尽快适应大学英语学习,培养良好的学习习惯,在第一册中增加了 Study Guide,以精炼、地道的英语介绍如何使用图书馆、合理安排时间、参与课堂讨论、避免考前紧张等。

八、为了突出主题学习,同时便于学生课外自学,提高学生学习兴趣,每单元后面介绍了互联网中相关的英语网站,教师可将学生分成小组,就本单元主题在互联网上搜集信息,并加以整理,然后在课堂上通过 Power Point 等方式加以展示。

九、在每单元后增加了 Memorable Quotes,精选一些语言优美、内容健康的警句、格言等,供学生课后背诵,起到陶冶情操、丰富知识、提高文化修养的作用。

十、根据编者的教学实践和用户的意见反馈，纠正原书中的错误。

与教材配套的《教师手册》、《练习册》、《听力教程》也作了修订，并将“教师用书”与“教案”合并为《教师手册》，以更加方便教学。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋，副总主编为蒋秉章；本册主编为徐小贞（深圳职业技术学院）、周玉林（深圳职业技术学院）、楼迎宪（上海第二工业大学）、杨亚军（北京联合大学），参加编写的有周玉林、袁凌燕、肖小军、廖丽洁、杨新义、章国军、陆剑威等。美国专家王道明协助修订和审阅。

上海外语教育出版社的领导对修订工作给予了大力支持，责任编辑杨自伍对修订版教材进行了精心策划和认真编审，谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限，疏漏之处在所难免，希望广大师生继续给予指教。

编者

2004年7月

修订版使用说明

一、教材框架

《综合教程》(修订版)每册共有10个单元,每个单元由十个项目组成: **Highlights** 设置在每单元开始的左栏醒目位置,提纲挈领地列出主要内容; **Lead In** 设置在每单元的开始,提供若干张与课文主题相关的图片和一些提示词,引导学生就课文主题展开讨论并写下要点; **Read In** 精选反映当代社会生活、科学技术、文教体育等各类主题且又贴近高职高专学生生活的原文作课文,并在课文的右侧及课文后面都编有涉及阅读理解和启发性的问题,旨在提高学生通过阅读提高语言吸收能力。 **Focus On** 主要针对课文中出现的重要词语和表达方式进行练习,旨在使学生对语言输入进行加工处理并消化吸收; **Work Out** 对课文中出现的单词、词组和句子结构进行强化练习。练习形式多种多样,包括填空、联词成句和翻译等; **Read More** 有两篇与单元主题有关的短文,每篇短文后附有五个阅读理解选择题,旨在为学生提供与单元主题有关的更多语言材料并提高阅读理解能力; **Practical Reading** 和 **Practical Writing** 旨在培养学生实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力。 **Study Guide** 为学生自主学习提供指导。 **Fun Time** 为学生创造轻松的语言氛围,增加学习的趣味性,提高学生的学习积极性。

二、处理词汇的方法

1. 本套教材 **Read In** 中主课文的 **New Words** 以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,凡《基本要求》标为 A 级或 B 级的词汇出现在主课文中,均作为生词处理,这类生词为纲内词。
2. 纲外词为超出《基本要求》的词汇,在生词表中,以 * 号标出。
3. 所有新单词均配有汉语释义,形容词和动词配有汉英文释义。释义以该单词的 **contextual meaning** 为首选,并附加一、两个常见意义。如果一个生词的 **contextual meaning** 超出《基本要求》,但该词仍被列入《基本要求》的,则仍列入生词表。
4. 所有生词一般都标明词频,并在生词表后对单元的所有生词进行词频统计。
5. 生词表后,有选择地在 **Collocations** 一栏中列出常用英语词典未标明而学生又往往忽视、容易出错或未完全掌握的介词与名词、动词与介词的搭配。
6. **Phrases and Expressions** 标明课文中出现的《基本要求》应掌握的 **phrasal verbs** 和 **noun phrases**。
7. **Proper Terms** 标明课文中出现的专有人名、地名、事件等。
8. **Read More** 包括与单元主题有关的两篇文章,每篇后面有阅读理解题,旨在为学生提供与单元主题有关的更多语料并培养阅读理解能力,其中的新词或搭配用法用黑体显示,鼓励学生利用上下文等手段猜出词义。如无法猜出,可在书后的 **Glossary** 中查到单词释义。

与词汇相关的练习有:

1. Focus On 和 Work Out 部分为 New Words, Phrases and Expressions 以及课文中重要句型的配套练习,旨在通过相关练习帮助学生掌握相关词汇(及其变化形式),并能熟练运用常见词汇和句型,如造句、翻译等。
2. Vocabulary Snapshot 部分,给出 New Words 和 Phrases and Expressions 中词频较高。词义较丰富的常见单词和短语,选择五个词义较复杂的单词,给出相关例句,所有例句均选自权威原版词典。
3. Work Out 中训练词汇用法的内容主要包括以下几种形式:
 - I: 要求学生运用文中相关词汇和句式,通过灵活多样的形式重温课文重点内容。
 - II: 要求学生选择 Vocabulary Snapshot 所列的词汇完成句子,检测其掌握重点词汇的程度。
 - III: 要求学生用括号内单词的正确形式填空完成句子。括号内的单词均为 New Words 中列出的词,但不再使用 Vocabulary Snapshot 内的词语。
 - IV: 要求学生运用常见词组或固定搭配用法翻译句子。
 - V: 要求学生运用课文中出现的重要句型或词汇改写句子。
 - VI: 要求学生正确选用容易混淆的词语。

三、语法与句子结构

Work Out 中的 Grammar Tips 是根据《基本要求》“语法结构表”,针对高职高专学生语法难点而编写的,其特点是涵盖面广,简明扼要,讲解与练习结合,以条目的形式对学生学习中不易掌握的语言点,包括词汇、结构、时态、语气及习惯用法等进行总结归纳。练习分为两个部分,专项与综合结合进行。前者旨在巩固前面讲述的语言点,而后者则着重对一段语篇中的各种语法现象进行综合练习。两者的练习形式都力求多样化,有改错、选择、填空、联词成句、句型转换等。

掌握基本句型的用法是打好英语基础的一项重要内容。针对第一版《新世纪高职高专英语教程》中对句子结构方面训练比较单薄的欠缺,修订版教材加强了句型结构训练的力度,充分发掘课文中的基本句型,举一反三,反复操练。通过该项练习,学生不仅熟悉课文中出现的句型,而且能够灵活应用。

四、语言技能

为了更好地贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中提出的对高职高专学生掌握英语技能的要求,本套教材在修订版中按照《基本要求》所附的“语言技能表”的内容,在一至四册中分别增加了 Reading Skills, Writing Skills, Translation Skills, 让学生全面了解和掌握基本的语言技能,使整套教材的内容更全面,结构更完整。每一单元中的小短文均按照学生的学习规律和语言教学规律设计,文章短小精悍,语言简洁地道,以循序渐进的方式有针对性地向学生讲授一些最基本的语言学习技能,并在文章后附有小练习供学生自测。本部分可供学生课后自学,在课时允许的情况下,也可由教师做适当讲解。

五、语言交际

为了使学生在打好语言基本功的同时,也掌握实际应用英语的能力,并为学生参加

《高等院校英语应用能力考试》作准备,《综合教程》从第一册即编排了 Practical Reading 和 Practical Writing, 内容覆盖《基本要求》“交际范围表”的所有项目。Practical Reading 包括: 业务信函、传真、广告、产品与生产厂家介绍、维护和使用说明、书籍前言、序言和正文节选、国外大学介绍、大学录取通知书、留学生签证文件、旅游景点介绍、招标公告、招聘广告、商务合同与单证及公司法条文等。Practical Writing 包括: 求职信、个人简历、留学申请表、名片、传真、电子邮件、便条、海报、邀请信、商业书信、简短广告等。

这部分练习的方法尽可能符合涉外工作和生活实际, 形式有模拟套写、填空及完成实际任务等。

六、学习指导

针对刚进大学的新生对大学生活缺乏了解, 学习方法欠缺, 没有良好的学习习惯等情况, 修订版第一册的每一单元中新增加了 Study Guide。其中有精选出的小短文, 语言精练自然、内容丰富多彩, 涉及如何让学生树立学习目标, 合理安排自己的生活和学习; 如何有效利用学校的资源; 如何缓解学习及考试压力等。此外, 还介绍了一些行之有效的学习方法, 帮助学生顺利度过中学到大学的过渡阶段, 以培养学生自主学习的习惯, 逐步实现授人以渔, 体现终身教育的思想。

另外, 随着互联网走进越来越多的学校、家庭, 有必要指导学生利用这一功能强大、使用便捷的媒体学习英语, 为此本套教材每单元辟有 Web Resources 一栏, 为有条件的学生提供与主题相关的网站, 以培养其独立获取有用信息的能力。

七、名言名篇

每单元后新增加了一些名人名言、名段名篇 (Memorable Quotes), 目的是借鉴我国传统的语文教学中的背诵方法, 培养学生的语感, 让学生在学习语言的同时提高自身修养, 陶冶情操, 并为以后的写作积累语言素材。所选内容从单句过渡到段落。

八、开心时刻

开心时刻 (Fun Time) 通过欣赏漫画、幽默故事、笑话、电影片断、英语游戏等, 使学生在轻松的语言氛围中学习英语, 并增加对英美文化的了解。

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Agreement Between Subject and Verb	Making Subjects and Verbs Agree	Reading a Book Order Form	Contracts or Agreements
Need and Dare	Using Compound Sentences	Reading an Online Hotel Reservation Offer	Online Booking and Registration
would / might / could, should / ought to, must / can't + have done	Using Complex Sentences	Reading a Shopping Invoice	Advertisement
Absolute Structure	Defining a Paragraph	Reading the Environmental Diagrams	Opening and Closing Speeches
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Inversion	Developing a Paragraph	Reading a Western Food Recipe	Greeting Card
Ellipsis	Recognizing Three Kinds of Paragraphs	Reading an E-Commerce Website	Notarial Certificate

UNIT ONE

Highlights



Lead In

1. What is your view of beauty? Do you think people have a common standard for beauty?

Topic

Beauty and Fashion

Ideas

big eyes

white and tender skin

flat nose

double-fold eyelid

high cheekbone

Translation Skills

Adding Words

Grammar Tips

Infinitive

Writing Guidance

Improving Your Sentences

Practical Reading

Reading a Brand Introduction

Practical Writing

Product Manual

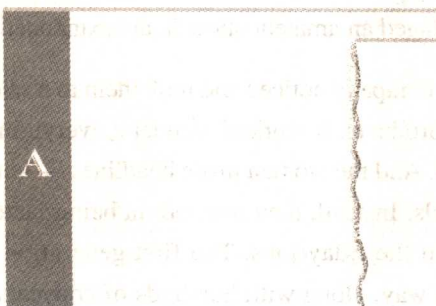


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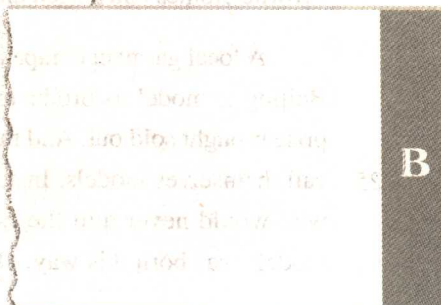


B

2. Make notes on what you are talking about.



A



B



Read In

Perhaps you have read the story of an ugly duckling turning into a beautiful princess. Here we have a modern version. Are you interested in reading it?

Text

Redefine the Image and Value of Beauty

Her critics dismiss her as a country bumpkin with rough features only Westerners could appreciate. Her admirers praise her as the essence of ancient Chinese beauty, with a touch of modern spirit.

What are the two conflicting views of her appearance?

5 Meet Lu Yan, a small-town ugly duckling turned 5-foot-10 pioneer — and, possibly, the new face of China.

“Some people say I’m changing the way Chinese people see beauty. I don’t know,” Lu, a fashion model now based in Paris, said on one of her Beijing stops. “There are certainly plenty of people who just don’t like how I look.”



You can find models everywhere in Chinese society and they are considered one of the building blocks of a fast-growing consumer society that is billed as the biggest in the world. Businesses hire them to sell everything from automobiles to real estate and mobile phones to mineral water. They even represent cities and shopping malls.

Are models important in China?

15
20 In 1983, Shanghai kicked off the long march to high fashion when women from a textile factory put on their favorite clothes and staged an amateur show in an abandoned warehouse.

Can you retell how New China’s first model came into being?

25 A local garment company noticed and took them to a sales exhibit in Beijing to model its products. It worked wonders; everything the enterprise brought sold out. And the women made headlines — but didn’t dare call themselves models. Instead, they insisted on being factory workers who would never quit their day jobs. The first generation of Chinese models was born this way, along with hundreds of copycats.

By the 1990s, modeling started to establish itself as a career in China. Just as the world was surprised that China produced 7-foot-plus NBA star Yao Ming, few knew that it had become a breeding ground for supermodels. Across the People's Republic, as living standards and diets improve, youngsters are getting taller.

"Every year, I see at least 200 candidates from all over the country dying to be models. Their only qualification is height," said a teacher at the Beijing Fashion Institute.

Despite the rush to the catwalk, few Chinese models have broken onto the international stage. Lu is one of the exceptions. Although her success is controversial back home, it represents a turning point in setting the standards for a different kind of beauty.

The oldest of three children growing up in a small mining town in central China's Jiangxi Province, Lu — like future models the world over — was considered an ugly duckling even in that humble backwater.

It's bad enough that she was born with small eyes, a flat nose and freckles over her high cheekbones — all negative features, according to traditional Chinese views of beauty, which praise large eyes, a small nose and a petite frame. She was also awkwardly tall.

So she developed a tomboy, fear-nothing personality as well as terrible posture to hide her height, which helped her land the big break.

"When I was 17, I went to take a class to correct my bad posture," Lu recalled. "The teacher was putting together a group to go to a modeling competition in Beijing. They were short of one person. I didn't know anything about modeling, and they didn't like the way I looked. But tall girls are hard to find where I come from. The only reason they picked me was to complete the team."

They didn't win. But a Beijing fashion editor found Lu's look unusual and introduced her to two men who would change her life.

"I took one look at her, and I knew she could be a world-class supermodel," said Li Dongtian, one of China's first celebrity hairstylists. "I was so excited. It was 1999, the turn of the century. The media was asking me who should be the new beauty of the next millennium. I would point without a doubt at Lu Yan."

Lu was stunned. "He was the first Chinese person to ever tell me I was pretty," she recalled.

What's the significance of Lu's success?

Do you find a girl like Lu beautiful?



According to Li and fashion photographer Feng Hai, who was the first to splash her image across Chinese magazines, Lu's look and personality make an ideal combination for representing the 21st century Chinese woman. "Before, Chinese people were only interested in big eyes and feminine sweetness. They didn't know anything about the cool factor and personality," Li said. "So many Chinese girls are beautiful, but you see them and forget them. With Lu Yan, she is so striking, you take one look at her, and you never forget her."

That was exactly what happened three years ago when a pair of modeling experts from Paris passed Lu in the lobby of a Beijing hotel.

"I went to look for girls in China. I saw nobody I liked," said Nadia Belhachemi, a French agent with the Metropolitan modeling agency who represents Lu. "We were looking for somebody special, with a lot of personality. I was looking for somebody who could be a star. She was perfect."

Within weeks, the Chinese coal miner's daughter was walking the streets of Paris, making the cover of *Elle* and *Paris Match* and becoming a favorite mannequin for fashion bigwigs such as Christian Dior, Gucci and Christian Lacroix.

"By Chinese standards, she is definitely not pretty," said Gao Xiaofei, 20, a modeling student at the Beijing Fashion Institute. "Just look at our class — almost everyone has big eyes. But I like her a lot. The more I look at her, the more I think she's beautiful."

Words: 911

New Words

abandon /ə'bændən/ v.	give up; go away from 放弃; 抛弃	★★★★☆
amateur /'æmətə(r)/ a. n.	inexpert; imperfect 业余的; 不完善的 业余从业者	★★★★☆
* backwater /'bæk,wɔ:tə(r)/ n.	a place not influenced by outside events or new ideas 停滞不前的地方	★★☆☆☆
* bigwig /'bigwig/ n.	an important person 要人, 有重大影响的人	
bill /bɪl/ v.	make known by means of poster, notice; advertise 为...做广告	★★★★☆
breeding /'bri:dn/ n.	good manners 教养	
* bumpkin /'bʌmpkɪn/ n.	rustic or awkward fellow 土包子, 乡巴佬	
* cheekbone /'tʃi:kbəʊn/ n.	the bone above the cheek, just below the eyes 颊骨, 颧骨	★★☆☆☆

controversial /kəntrə'vɜ:fəl/ <i>a.</i>	likely to cause argument 有争议性的	★★★★☆
* copycat /'kɒpɪkæt/ <i>n.</i>	a person who imitates another exactly 跟屁虫	★★★★☆
definitely /'defɪnɪtli/ <i>ad.</i>	not doubtfully, certainly 无疑地, 确定地	★★★★☆
dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ <i>v.</i>	send away; put away from the mind 打发; 自心中摒除	★★★★☆
* duckling /'dʌklɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	a small young duck 小鸭子	★★★★☆
editor /'edɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	a person who edits 编辑, 编者	★★★★☆
* essence /'esəns/ <i>n.</i>	the most important quality 本质; 精华	★★★★☆
exception /ɪk'sepʃən/ <i>n.</i>	sb or sth that is not included 例外	★★★★☆
* freckle /'frekl/ <i>n.</i>	a small flat brown spot on the skin 雀斑	★★★★☆
garment /'gɑ:mənt/ <i>n.</i>	an article of clothing 衣服	★★★★☆
* hairstylist /'heə.staɪlɪst/ <i>n.</i>	发型师	★★★★☆
headline /'hedlaɪn/ <i>n.</i>	the title or caption of a newspaper article, usually set in large type 大字标题	★★★★☆
humble /'hʌmbəl/ <i>a.</i>	not proud; low in importance 谦逊; 卑微	★★★★☆
* mannequin /'mæniˌkɪn/ <i>n.</i>	person employed to model clothes 服装模特	★★★★☆
* millennium /mɪ'lenɪəm/ <i>n.</i>	one thousand years 一千年	★★★★☆
negative /'negətɪv/ <i>a.</i>	expressing denial 否定的	★★★★☆
* petite /pə'ti:t/ <i>a.</i>	(of a woman) small and slim (指女性) 娇小; 苗条	★★★★☆
quit /kwɪt/ <i>v.</i>	give up 放弃	★★★★☆
rough /rʌf/ <i>a.</i>	not smooth; not perfected; not calm or gentle 粗糙; 约略; 粗野	★★★★☆
* splash /splæʃ/ <i>v.</i>	print in a prominent place in a newspaper or magazine 突出刊登	★★★★☆
stage /steɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	the platform on which the actors perform 舞台	★★★★☆
<i>v.</i>	put on the stage 搬上舞台, 表演, 上演	★★★★☆
* stunned /'stʌnd/ <i>a.</i>	too surprised to speak 目瞪口呆	★★★★☆
* tomboy /'tɒmbɔɪ/ <i>n.</i>	a spirited girl who plays like a boy 假小子	★★★★☆
ugly /'ʌɡli/ <i>a.</i>	unpleasant to look at 难看的, 丑陋的	★★★★☆
warehouse /'weəhaʊs/ <i>n.</i>	a building for storing things 仓库, 货栈	★★★★☆

生词量	生词率	纲内词	纲外词	★★★★★	★★★★☆	★★★☆☆	★★☆☆☆	★☆☆☆☆	未标词频
33	3.63%	18	15	1	2	9	7	4	9

Collocations

be dying to do
break onto ... stage

拼命想做
闯进...舞台

dismiss ... as	斥为
kick off	开始
make headlines	成为标题新闻
put together	组成
sell out	售完
set the standards for	为...确立标准

Phrases & Expressions

all over the country	全国
breeding ground	温床
building blocks	[喻]基石
consumer society	消费社会
high fashion	最新时尚
land a big break	走红
living standards	生活水准
mineral water	矿泉水
modeling competition	模特比赛
real estate	房地产
sales exhibit	展销
shopping mall	购物广场
the catwalk	T 台; 时装业
the world over	全世界
turning point (in)	转折点
work wonders	产生奇效

Proper Names

Christian Dior	法国著名时装品牌(源于同名模特)
Christian Lacroix	法国著名时装品牌
Elle	《世界时装之苑》(著名时装杂志)
Gucci	意大利著名时装品牌(源于同名模特)
Nadia Belhachemi	纳迪亚·柏拉舍米(人名)
Paris Match	《巴黎竞报》(法国权威潮流杂志)

Reference Desk

1. Topic-related words and phrases:

jewelry, jewels	(首饰、珠宝)
ring	(戒指)
necklace	(项链)
brooch	(胸针)