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# English Topic Reading & Comprehensive Exercises

# 英语主题阅读 与 综合训练

主编◎赵月玲 副主编◎王美娟



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高一第一册



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# 英语主题阅读与综合训练 高一篇

## 英语主题阅读与综合训练(高一篇)

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## 编写说明

在顺利地度过三年的初中学习生活之后,同学们又开始了全新的高中生涯。如何将这一段时光过得充实、愉快而又收获良多呢?这是每一位踌躇满志的高一新生都需要思考的问题。

相信经过一段时间的适应,大家都会发现,高中的学习与初中有很大的不同。要在高中阶段获得较大进步,进而在最终的高考中胜出,必须从高一这个新起点就开始准备,有计划地向目标迈进。高中各科目的学习要求较之初中都提高了许多,高考必考科目之一——英语,一直是一门让人欢喜让人愁的学科。如果学习得法,随着英语语言运用能力的提高,英语科目的成绩能为同学们在高考中取得成功起到重要的保障作用。但英语学习的进步不可能一蹴而就,它需要浸润,需要积累。

我们在认真研究高中英语有效学习方法的基础上,编写了《英语主题阅读与综合训练(高一篇)》一书。全书共分10个阅读主题。每个阅读主题有三个部分:第一部分为主题阅读:先有两句与该主题相关的英语谚语,接着是主题词汇表,所列单词和词组都摘自随后的6篇主题阅读材料,这些文章分别以全国各种高考阅读题型呈现。第二部分为语篇解析:首先,我们对每个阅读语篇中的长难句及一些重要的语言现象进行讲解和分析;然后,我们就语篇中的重要词汇进行用法讲解和举例;最后,我们选列了语篇中的佳句供同学们欣赏和借鉴。第三部分为巩固练习:首先是语法和词汇单项选择题,接着是不同形式的词汇练习题,然后有5句中译英练习,同学们可以从前面的阅读文章中得到翻译这些句子所需的相关词汇和句式的启发;最后是一个作文题,写作主题与前面阅读主题相吻合,并给出了精心写就的10篇范文。全书最后附了两套高一综合练习卷,以便学生对自己的英语应试能力进行检测。

希望同学们能努力优化高中英语学习方法,在进行主题阅读的过程中不断学习和积累词汇,梳理、归纳和总结语言知识,同时通过“以读促写”来提高中译英和英语写作能力。

时不我待,三年光阴转瞬即逝。祝同学们高中阶段的英语学习顺利而高效。

诚恳地希望选用本书的同行与学生对书中的不妥之处提出宝贵意见。

赵月玲

2011.3.27 于上海

# 目录

Topic 1	Good Friends / 1
Topic 2	Travelling / 17
Topic 3	Entertainment / 33
Topic 4	Festivals Around the World / 50
Topic 5	Manners and Customs / 66
Topic 6	Healthy Dieting / 81
Topic 7	Famous People / 98
Topic 8	Off-school Activities / 114
Topic 9	Nature and Environment / 131
Topic 10	Social Relationship / 146
	模拟练习卷(一) / 162
	模拟练习卷(二) / 172

Keys / 183
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# Topic 1



## Good Friends

\* *A man is known by the company he keeps.* 以其交友知其为人。

\* *Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends.* 患难见真情。

### Part One

#### I. Topic Vocabulary

##### A. Words

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. abandon v. 放弃;抛弃      | 21. interaction n. 互动          |
| 2. accomplishment n. 成就  | 22. investment n. 投资           |
| 3. adolescence n. 青少年期   | 23. miracle n. 奇迹              |
| 4. affection n. 喜爱       | 24. miraculous adj. 奇迹般的       |
| 5. appreciate v. 感谢      | 25. nag v. & n. 唠叨             |
| 6. approach v. 接近;靠近;临近  | 26. obligation n. 义务           |
| 7. approval n. 批准;同意     | 27. perspective n. 视角;观点       |
| 8. bond n. 纽带;联系         | 28. poll n. 民意测验               |
| 9. comment n. 评论         | 29. productive adj. 多产的        |
| 10. compliment n. 恭维;赞美  | 30. security n. 安全             |
| 11. constantly adv. 经常地  | 31. self-sufficient adj. 自给自足的 |
| 12. content adj. 满意的     | 32. sensitive adj. 敏感的         |
| 13. convince v. 使……信服    | 33. settle v. 解决               |
| 14. diagnose v. 诊断       | 34. store v. 储存                |
| 15. drag v. 拖;拉          | 35. supervisor n. 主管;监管人       |
| 16. fade v. 褪色           | 36. trust n. 信任                |
| 17. frustration n. 沮丧;泄气 | 37. unselfish adj. 无私的         |
| 18. grateful adj. 感激的    | 38. urge v. 竭力劝说               |
| 19. indicate v. 表明;暗示    | 39. virtually adv. 实际上;几乎      |
| 20. infer v. 推测;推断       | 40. voluntary adj. 自愿的, 志愿的    |



## B. Phrases

1. according to 根据
2. as far as ... is concerned 就……而言
3. as long as 只要
4. be engaged in 忙于;从事
5. be sensitive to 对……敏感
6. breast cancer 乳腺癌
7. from one's perspective 在某人看来
8. get along (well) with 与……相处融洽
9. in a ... manner 以……方式
10. in memory of 为了纪念
11. in terms of 按照;从……方面说
12. in turn 轮流;反过来
13. maintain eye contact 维持眼神交流
14. make a difference 起作用;有影响
15. make sure 务必;确保
16. out of balance 失去平衡
17. participate in 参与
18. pass away 逝世
19. take advantage of 利用
20. vice versa 反之亦然

## II. Reading Practice

A. *Directions: Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

- |                |              |               |             |                |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. performance | B. coping    | C. productive | D. handling | E. necessarily |
| F. cares about | G. satisfied | H. actively   | I. Chances  | J. conducts    |

Do you have a best friend at work? 1 are, if you do, you're a better, more productive worker than the office loner or grouch. That's according to the Gallup Organization, which 2 an annual poll on how employee's attitudes relate to workplace 3.

Gallup's poll finds that employees who strongly agree with statements such as "My supervisor 4 me as a person," and, "I have a best friend at work" are more fully engaged in their jobs, meaning they feel more 5 and are more productive than those who are less engaged. These are type 1 workers, says Curt Coffman of Gallup. Type 2 are disengaged employees, those who do just enough to get by; and type 3 are actively disengaged, both unhappy and unproductive. According to Gallup, 63 percent of employees without a good office friend are disengaged, and 29 percent are 6 disengaged. Only 8 percent of those without a good work friend are content and productive at work.

While folks who have a best friend at work don't 7 experience less stress, says Coffman, it appears they have a better way of 8 with that stress in a healthy and 9 manner.

**B. Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Make time for friendships. Nothing makes closeness fade away more than never talking to or seeing each other. 1 some bonds of friendship may be strong enough to last long silences, most aren't. If you 2 a person's friendship, make time for him or her, whether it's just a(n) 3 phone call, an e-mail or a weekly get-together.

On your computer at home or work, make a note to "call friends" regularly. Also make sure your friends' phone numbers are 4 into your phone. Then call a friend when you have a spare 10 minutes.

Remember: a true friend doesn't 5 when changes occur. Nothing is 6 for new parents than to find that their single friends have abandoned them because of the baby. A good friend is one who stays 7 through it all — marriage, parenthood, new jobs, new homes, any losses.

Make sure you aren't being a(n) 8 to a friend. Friendships fade away if there isn't a 9 between the give and the take. Be sensitive to how much your friend can and can't offer you — 10 it is time, energy or help — and don't overstep the mark. And vice versa: friendships that 11 you will not last. If a friendship is out of balance, talk the situation through.

Be a good listener. It can be the hardest thing in the world to do — simply to listen as he or she pours it all out or is 12 your advice or opinion. To be a better listener, follow this advice:

Maintain eye contact. Offer nods and murmurs to indicate that you understand his or her point of view.

Don't finish your friend's sentences. If you catch yourself planning your 13 while your friend is still talking, gently remind yourself to focus.

Minimize 14 — don't write or read e-mails, open the mail or watch television while you're on the phone to your friend. He or she will hear the 15 of interest in your responses.

- |                   |                    |                  |               |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. While       | B. As              | C. When          | D. If         |
| 2. A. dislike     | B. cherish         | C. envy          | D. appreciate |
| 3. A. instructive | B. warm            | C. occasional    | D. urgent     |
| 4. A. directed    | B. written         | C. constructed   | D. stored     |
| 5. A. take off    | B. look on         | C. run away      | D. set out    |
| 6. A. happier     | B. more comforting | C. less annoying | D. sadder     |
| 7. A. slim        | B. calm            | C. true          | D. open       |
| 8. A. help        | B. burden          | C. obstacle      | D. worry      |
| 9. A. balance     | B. connection      | C. bond          | D. difference |



10. A. no matter      B. whether      C. even if      D. however
11. A. affect      B. hurt      C. blind      D. drain
12. A. searching      B. referring      C. consulting      D. seeking
13. A. future      B. response      C. answer      D. praise
14. A. distractions      B. observations      C. fascinations      D. concentrations
15. A. display      B. lack      C. shift      D. expression

**C. Directions:** Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have read.

(A)  
Mariska Hargitay, who plays a tough but beautiful detective on NBC's Law & Order, recently lost her childhood friend Annette Condon Tauber to breast cancer. "It was devastating," says the actress, 43. "Ann defined so much of who I am. She was my champion and crusader (十字军战士) and the most loyal friend."

Ann was diagnosed in 2003, when she was 38, shortly after the birth of her fourth daughter. Hoping for a miracle and not wanting to burden her friends, she never told them she was sick. "I understand her not wanting to share," Hargitay says. "And as far as I'm concerned, she did beat the disease. Doctors gave her two years, and she lived two more because she loved those girls and her husband so much."

By late 2005, the cancer had spread to Ann's liver in a golf-ball-size mass. She passed away in May, 2007.

The most important thing for a woman whose friend is battling the disease, says Hargitay, is just to be there. "Don't be afraid of what to do and what to say," she says.

In memory of Ann, Hargitay signed on as the 2007 ambassador for Lee National Denim Day, an Entertainment Industry Foundation program that raises money for breast cancer research. Participating workplaces let employees wear jeans on October 5 for a \$5 donation. "It's a concrete way for everyone to feel like they're making a difference," says the Emmy-winning actress.

Hargitay recently had her second mammogram, and she urges women to convince their friends, mothers and sisters to do the same. "Drag them by the hair if you have to," she says. "Early detection is the answer to treating it and being able to say, phew, I caught it in time."

1. Ann died from breast cancer
  - A. in 2005
  - B. two years after she was diagnosed
  - C. at the age of 42
  - D. when her fourth daughter was born
2. What does Hargitay think is the most important to help Ann to fight against the disease?

- A. To find a better doctor. B. To keep her company.  
C. To get over terror. D. To do whatever she can do.

3. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Hargitay knew nothing about Ann's disease until she died.  
B. Hargitay acted as an ambassador for Lee National Denim Day to raise money for those who suffered from breast cancer.  
C. Due to Ann's strong will, she lived two years longer than the doctor had expected.  
D. Once detected early, breast cancer is sure to be cured.

4. What does the underlined phrase "**making a difference**" in Para. 5 mean?

- A. Playing a part. B. Being different from others.  
C. Searching for uniqueness. D. Donating money.

(B)

*Questions about pets, parents, partners or office politics? E-mail Jeanne Marie Laskas at advice@rd.com.*

### Question 1

I had an argument with a close friend, and we didn't speak for a year. We reconnected recently, but have never discussed the disagreement. Although she's not the type to rehash things, I like to get them out in the open and settled. Should I just bite my lip, or try to find a way of talking about problems of the past?

Reunited

Dear Reunited,

You're rebuilding a relationship with new trust and affection. If there's a bad odor (气味; 名声) left from the old days, you need to clear the air, but you don't have to stick your friend's nose in it. Mention the problem, and say, "I'm sorry for my part in that argument." I'll bet she'll say the same and you'll both breathe easier.

### Question 2

Mr. Nice Guy (that's me) got an unemployed friend who was in the same company with me. He's a funny guy who is constantly mouthing off, but now he gripes (抱怨; 发牢骚) all the time about the boss, the work load, and the hours. He brings people down and it's reflecting badly on me. What can I do?

Bummed

Dear Bummed,

Maybe there was a reason your old friend was out of work. He's taking advantage of you and your employer. Remind him how to act on the job. He owes good effort and goodwill if he accepts the pay. Tell him to shut up or ship out.

### Question 3

My mom put me through college. Now she regrets having spent her inheritance and nags about the money. I'm thankful for what she did, but I have a six-year-old daughter to raise. I

believe each parent has an obligation to raise his or her own kids and the only payoff is that they become self-sufficient. What do you think?

Dear Graduate,

You say you're thankful, then consider your mom's investment as an "obligation". By today's economic standards, what she did is virtually miraculous. Look around at your fellow graduates saddled with (背上包袱) crushing student loans. Tell your mom plainly you can't afford to pay her back, and then say, over and over again, how grateful you are. I'm sure the nagging will begin to fade.

5. What does Laskas suggest Reunited do?

A. To remind her friend of where she was wrong.

B. To keep silent about their past.

C. To make an apology to her friend for what she did in the argument.

D. To clear up who was to blame with her friend.

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to Laskas' reply?

A. The graduate can't be too thankful to his mother.

B. Bummed's friend was out of work due to his casual working attitudes.

C. There is no need for Reunited to get her friend to admit her wrongdoings in their argument.

D. Bummed should tell his friend to concentrate on his work.

7. What does the underlined word "**fade**" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Continue.

B. Lose colour.

C. Strengthen.

D. Disappear.

8. You may e-mail Laskas for advice if you have such problems **EXCEPT**

A. your relationship with your working mates

B. how to communicate with your mother

C. tips on how to plan your honeymoon journey

D. advice on how to get along with your colleagues

**D. Directions:** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

From an adult's perspective, friendship involves interaction between two persons relating to one another on certain bases. As for children, they experience friendship in less complete but increasingly sophisticated (复杂的) ways.

For kids from three to six, "friends" mean playmates that last for a very short time, usually kids they meet at, for example, day care or the playground. The children are "friends" as long as they are participating together in some enjoyable activity.

As children grow a little older, their friendship pattern changes. Friendships of children from about six to nine years old follow a pattern described as "opportunity and activity". The

friends usually live close to one another, and they are of the same gender and similar in age. They spend much time together in the same activities such as make-believe games (“过家家”游戏). Children at this age feel that friends should share points of view.

Between the ages of nine and twelve, children increasingly respond to others in terms of attitudes, beliefs, and values, which they learn to infer by observing the behaviors of others. Meanwhile, they are aware that others can, in turn, infer theirs in the same way. Thus, a child can “step outside” of himself or herself and understand what others are thinking and feeling.

Then, children approaching adolescence begin to experience friendship in its well-developed form, a lasting relationship involving voluntary interdependence and a mutual interest and concern. Through these friendships, they experience and practise empathy, unselfishness, loyalty, etc. There is, however, a darker side. Because they are intense and exclusive, they often encourage separation and hostility between sets of friends. At times, too, the friends themselves disagree, become jealous, become competitive, and occasionally fall out (闹翻).

1. How do children experience friendship?

2. Children from about six to nine years old tend to feel \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Why will children approaching adolescence occasionally fall out with their friends?

4. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Directions:** Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A – F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Building trust
- B. Approval and encouragement
- C. Communication
- D. Belonging and acceptance
- E. The importance of relationship
- F. Being responsible

1.

Relationships are an important part of your life. Relationships help you meet your social and emotional needs. They help you feel accepted and liked by others. The feelings you have about yourself and others depend on how well these needs are met.

2.

One of the most important things in life is to be loved and accepted by others. This gives you a feeling of security. You feel secure when you know you can count on family and friends to love and to accept you the way you are. You add to your feeling of security by making others feel loved. Helping people you care about makes you feel giving and unselfish.

3.

Think about how good you feel when someone compliments or thanks you. "What a good job." or "I appreciate your help." are comments that you like to hear about yourself. Such comments make you feel worthwhile. Naturally you feel happy when you receive a compliment. Likewise, you can compliment your family members or friends on their accomplishments.

4.

Learn to express your thoughts clearly and listen to what others say. Talk things over with your family and friends. Share your hopes and dreams. Express your joys and frustrations. When family members and friends are talking, take time to listen to what they are saying. Give them clues that show you are listening, such as a nod of approval or a smile.

5.

Another relationship skill that helps people get along with one another is trust. To earn trust you need to show parents, adults, and friends that you can handle new experiences and responsibilities. Being honest and truthful with people can also help you.

## Part Two

### I. Notes to Reading Practice

#### Reading Practice A

While folks who have a best friend at work don't necessarily experience less stress, says Coffman, it appears they have a better way of coping with that stress in a healthy and productive manner.

**句意：**尽管那些在工作中拥有好友的人也会有压力，但似乎他们会有更好的方式，以一种健康、有效的方式来应对之。

(1) 注意本句中的 while 引导让步状语从句，相当于 though，while 置于句首时，经常会取此意，例如：

While these countries benefit from natural resources, they don't rely on these resources for their long-term economic future. 虽然这些国家从自然资源中获益颇多，但从长远的经济发展来看，他们不会依赖于此。

(2) 注意本句中的 not necessarily，解释为“并不一定”。例如：

Nice-looking shoes don't necessarily wear long. 中看的鞋子未必耐穿。

(3) in a ... manner 以……方式,例如:

The queen talked with the boy in a friendly manner, which put him at ease soon.

女王友好地与男孩交谈,这让他很快就放松下来。

## Reading Practice B

1. Nothing makes closeness fade away more than never talking to or seeing each other.

**句意:**没有什么比不与朋友见面、交谈更能使亲密的友情快速“褪色”。

注意本句的结构为否定 + 比较表示最高级,是英语中进行强调的常用手法。读者可仔细阅读以下例句,细心体会:

(1) Nothing is more important than your friend's company when you are in trouble.

(2) I can't agree with you more.

(3) His help couldn't be more timely.

2. ... friendships that drain you will not last.

**句意:**让你付出过多的友谊不会长久。

本段的主旨句: Friendships fade away if there isn't a balance between the give and the take. 该句告诉我们在交友时要处理好付出与索取的关系。而文中举的例子说明朋友帮助是有限度的(即索取),再加上 vice versa (反之亦然)的提示,说明后半句讲述的是你的付出,也就是让你付出过多的友谊也长久不了。

3. If you catch yourself planning your response while your friend is still talking, gently remind yourself to focus.

**句意:**如果你觉察到你的朋友话还没讲完,你已在想如何应答时,就该适时提醒自己要认真倾听。

注意 catch sb. doing 结构,例如:

The policeman caught two men fighting in the street.

警察碰见两个人在街上打架。

## Reading Practice C

1. And as far as I'm concerned, she did beat the disease. (A)

**句意:**在我看来,她的确战胜了疾病。

(1) 注意本句中 did 的强调作用。我们可以用 did + 动词原形对过去时进行强调,例如:

He did open the door just now. 他刚才确实打开了门。

另外,我们还可以用 do/does + 动词原形对现在时进行强调,例如:

He does like playing basketball. 他确实喜欢打篮球。

(2) as far as ... is concerned 意为“就……而言”,例如:



As far as his academic performance is concerned, he needs to get his attention focused. 就他的学业表现来看,他需要集中注意力了。

2. Hoping for a miracle and not wanting to burden her friends, she never told them she was sick.

**句意:** 盼望着奇迹的发生,也不想成为朋友们的负担,因而她从未向他们透露过自己的病情。

- (1) 注意句中 hoping ..., not wanting ... 是现在分词作原因状语,相当于 As she hoped for ... and didn't want ..., 类似的用法很普遍,又如:

Having no money and not wanting his classmates to know about it, he always chooses to have his lunch in the dormitory without being noticed.

身边没有钱,又不想让同学知道,因而他总是趁人不注意时躲在宿舍里吃午饭。

- (2) 注意本句中 burden 名词作动词的用法,相当于 become a burden to her friends, 还有类似的用法,如: milk the cow/man the spacecraft/heat the room.

(B)

Tell your mom plainly you can't afford to pay her back, and then say, over and over again, how grateful you are. I'm sure the nagging will begin to fade.

**句意:** 坦白地告诉你的母亲,目前你无力偿还;然后你应该时不时地向她表示谢意。我相信她很快就会停止唠叨的。

注意 fade 在该句中的妙用,相当于 she will stop nagging.

### Reading Practice D

1. From an adult's perspective, friendship involves interaction between two persons relating to one another on certain bases.

**句意:** 从成人的角度看,友谊需要双方在某种基础上的互动。

- (1) from one's perspective 相当于 in one's opinion.  
(2) on certain bases 在某种基础上,其词组为 on the basis of 或 on ... basis,例如:

We should reach a conclusion on the basis of facts. (on the basis of = based on)

我们应该以事实为基础下结论。

As friendly schools, we should visit each other on a regular basis.

作为友好学校,我们应该常来常往。

2. Between the ages of nine and twelve, children increasingly respond to others in terms of attitudes, beliefs, and values, which they learn to infer by observing the behaviors of others.

**句意:** 9岁至12岁时,孩子们越来越多地就对对方的态度、信仰、价值观等做出反应,所有这些他们都可以通过观察对方的行为来做出判断。

- (1) in terms of 从……方面来说;就……而言,例如:

In term of money, he's quite rich, but not in term of happiness.

就钱来说他很富有,但就幸福来说就不是如此了。

- (2) 注意本句中 increasingly 为副词,在英语中使用的频率很高,往往解释为“越来越”,例如:

He is increasingly dependent on his assistant for advice. 他越来越依赖他助手的建议。

## Reading Practice E

1. When family members and friends are talking, take time to listen to what they are saying.

**句意:** 当你的家人和朋友倾诉时,花点时间倾听他们的诉说吧。  
take time 慢慢来,别着急,例如:  
Don't worry. Just take your time. 别担心,慢慢来。  
注意区分 make time,抓紧时间,例如:

I always make time for my best friends. 我总能给我的好友挤出时间的。

2. Likewise, you can compliment your family members or friends on their accomplishments.

**句意:** 相似地,你也可以赞美你朋友和家人所取得的成就。  
compliment sb. on sth. = pay sb. a compliment on sth. 因……赞美……,例如:

He paid me a compliment on saying I looked my best on my new suit.

他恭维我穿着新西装很帅。

## II. Vocabulary Study

### 1. chance

n. 机会,例如:

catch/miss/have a chance to do sth. (抓住/失去/拥有)机会做某事

n. 可能性,例如:

Those who don't work hard at lessons stand a slim chance of passing the exam.

平日学习不努力,通过考试的可能性很小。

Chances are that he will win the first prize in the match.

他很有可能在比赛中夺冠。

请读者注意 Chances are that ... 这一句型,意为“很有可能”,相当于 There is possibility

that

n. 风险,例如:

take the chance 冒险

### 2. conduct

vt. 进行;指挥,例如:

conduct a survey/a research/an experiment 进行调查/研究/实验

Chances are that he will conduct the orchestra at the New Year's concert.

他很有可能在新年音乐会上出任乐队的指挥。

### 3. balance

n. 平衡,例如:

keep a balance between work and play 劳逸结合

If we continue using pesticides in a large number, the balance of nature is sure to be disturbed/destroyed/upset.

如果我们继续大量使用杀虫剂,生态平衡一定会被破坏。

vt. 权衡;使……平衡,例如:

In order to make a good business decision, it is important to balance costs against benefits.

要做出合理的商业决策,重要的是把成本与效益一起核算/使成本与效益平衡。

We have to balance the needs and tastes of all our customers.

我们得平衡所有顾客的需求和品味。

#### 4. lack

n. 缺乏

(1) for lack of = because of lack of = through lack of 由于缺乏,例如:

He had to give up his original plan for lack of money.

由于缺乏资金,他被迫放弃了原先的计划。

(2) (a) lack of

注意该词组一般不用在 sb. be lack of 句型中,如 He is lack of money. 是典型的错句,应为 He lacks money. 又如:

Diligence can make up for lack of intelligence. 勤能补拙。

vt. 缺乏,例如:

He lacked money at that time. 他当时缺钱。

He missed a golden chance then, for he was lacking in courage to make a decision.

当时他错失良机,因为他缺乏决断的勇气。

#### 5. convince

vt. 使……信服

(1) convince sb. of sth./that 使某人相信,例如:

It was he that convinced me of my success when I was in trouble.

当我遇到困境时,是他让我相信我会成功。

(2) be convinced that = firmly believe 坚信,例如:

I am convinced that your visit will serve as a good opportunity to enhance our further cooperation. 我坚信你的此次访问一定会更好地促成我们今后进一步的合作。

#### 6. make a difference

动词短语,意为“起作用;有影响”,例如:

Whether he will come tomorrow makes no difference at all.

明天他是否会来,这一点关系也没有。

The plan will certainly make a great difference to the way I do my job.

这项计划一定会对我今后的工作方式产生深远的影响。

#### 7. obligation

n. 义务,例如: