

控江中学新教材二次开发丛书

丛书主编 张群

新课标 英语导学与拓展

(第2版)

供高二学生下学期使用

王臻萍 主编



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内 容 提 要

本书以牛津高中英语教材课文为单元作为精读内容,对课文重要知识点及语法要点进行梳理归纳,并配有相关练习。练习题型以高考题型为主,内容涵盖了听、读、写、译各个方面,题量梯度适中,旨在帮助学生进一步理解、掌握相关的词汇、句型和语法知识,并在此基础上循序渐进地提高和拓展综合能力。同时,又以新世纪高中英语教材的课文为泛读内容,辅以相关练习,帮助学生深入理解课文并能正确运用有关知识。

此书也是教师非常实用的教学辅导参考书。

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第2版前言

本书以《上海市中学课程标准》为依据,在收集、听取了多方面的信息与建议基础上,针对原第一版只注重对“二期课改”教材进行补充阅读训练的单一性,我们进行了改版。新版内容涵盖了语言学习中要求学生必须掌握的基础技能的训练、紧扣《牛津高中英语》教材(精读)和《新世纪高中英语》教材(泛读),以课文为单元,对课文重要知识点及语法要点进行梳理归纳,并配有符合学生认知水平的相关辅助练习,无论是对以学《牛津高中英语》或《新世纪高中英语》教材的学生来说,都有助于提高他们的英语综合能力,因此有着很强的实践性和操作性。

第一部分《牛津英语》。根据课文内容,进行知识点的整理,并配有与课文内容相关的练习,从熟练掌握单词、词组到句子句型的翻译。

第二部分 语法。对高一所学的状态从句、定语从句、时态、语态及非谓语进行要点梳理,突出学生在学习过程中所碰到的难点。语法的相关练习共10套,每一语法章节都配有一套练习,并在最后4套练习进行综合的语法训练,以达到巩固、灵活运用之目的。

第三部分 泛读。采用《新世纪高中英语》教材,辅以阅读理解、词汇练习及中译英练习。

第四部分 词汇和阅读理解。分为四个板块,即:高考新题型的词汇完型、阅读理解性的完型、篇章阅读理解型及高科阅读新题型——加标题的理解题型,以达到学生熟悉高考题型,提高扩大学生的阅读量,并力求以多种体裁和题材来丰富学生的知识,培养学生的阅读兴趣,提升学生的文化素养。

第五部分 写作。要求掌握议论文的写作方法和技巧。每篇习题都有学生的作文原稿,然后展现教师批阅作文的全过程,并附上了批改说明,用意在于让学生对比批阅前后的文章,帮助学生更好地理清写作思路,注意字词的用法。每篇习题后又都附了教师所收集的部分学生的较优秀的习作,以供学生相互借鉴。

第六部分 综合练习。共6套,是以课文为单元的综合测验。

本书的编写是根据牛津英语的6个单元来设置其他部分的,即学生在学习牛津第一单元时,建议将其后的语法第一章状态从句、泛读的第一课、综合练习的第一套一起综合起来。词汇和阅读理解可以作为课堂上的Fast Reading,以每周三篇的量进行。

本书循序渐进地引导学生自主获取知识,使知识逐步从课内延伸到课外,由知识转化为能力,力求做到源于教材,又宽于教材。

此外,此书所选的材料内容新、题材广,贴近实际生活,有科学性、时代性、实用性。

本书全体编写人员力求使本书为广大师生所喜爱、实用,但由于水平有限,难免有不妥之处,恳请各位读者批评指正。

编者

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第一部分 牛津英语

Unit 01 What is Beauty?

I. Language points and structures

1. suffer v. 遭受;受苦,受到损害/坏

常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suffer sth. 遭受/经历痛苦 suffer from sth. 因……而不舒服/遭受痛苦;患病
常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suffer pain 受痛苦 suffer losses 受损失 suffer from cold and hunger 饥寒交迫 suffer from an illness 患病 suffer from floods 遭受水灾

- e. g. The victims of the earthquake *suffered great pain*. 地震灾民遭受了巨大的痛苦。
 His business *suffered* greatly during the war. 他的生意在战争中蒙受了重大损失。
 His health *suffered terribly from* heavy drinking. 由于酗酒,他的身体状况很糟糕。

2. beautiful adj. 美丽的,非常好

- e. g. She has got a very *beautiful* voice. 她的嗓音很甜美。
 You did a *beautiful* job of cleaning up the room. 你把房间打扫得真干净。

beauty n. 美,美景;美人;美好的东西

常见词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a beauty 一种美;漂亮的人或东西 the beauty 好处,精彩之处
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the beauty of nature 自然之美 beauty parlor 美容院 beauty spot 风景区 a beauty in simplicity 一种简单的美 manly/womanly beauty 男性/女性美

- e. g. Your daughter is quite *a beauty*. 你女儿简直就是一个美女。
 The garden that they visited was *a beauty*. 他们去过的那个花园太美了。
 The *beauty* of the story is its humor. 故事的精彩之处就是非常幽默。

beautify v. 美化

- e. g. Planting trees and flowers along the streets will help to *beautify* the city.
 沿街种上花草树木有助于美化城市。
 We should spare no effort to *beautify* our environment. 我们应该不遗余力地美化我们的环境。
3. go (to) [any/great/some/all/considerable] length(s) to do sth. 竭尽全力
- e. g. He said he would *go to any lengths to protect his good name*. 他说他要尽一切努力来维护他的名誉。
 I promise I will *go to great length to get the job done* in spite of all difficulties.
 我保证无论有多少困难我都将不遗余力去完成这项工作。

其他常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go (to) the length of 到……地步,竟然,甚至于 at length 最后,终于;详细地 at full length 极为详细地;全身平伸地;挺直地
--------	---



- e. g. I will not *go the length of* doing such a thing. 我绝不会去做这种事。
 She even *went to the length of* driving me home. 她甚至不嫌麻烦开车把我送回家。
 He went into the subject *at full length*. 他详细地研究了这个问题。
At length, we began to understand what he wanted. 最后,我们才开始明白他想要什么。
 Back from work, he jumped onto his bed, lying *at full length*, exhausted.
 下班回到家,他极其疲乏,一头倒在了床上,伸展着四肢。

4. compliment

- 1) *n.* 称赞,恭维,致意

常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pay sb. a compliment • pay a compliment/compliments to sb.
------	---

e. g. He *paid me a compliment* by saying that I was the prettiest girl. 他恭维我说我是最漂亮的女孩。

The new headmaster *paid compliments to Tom*. 新校长称赞了汤姆。

- 2) *v.* 称赞,恭维

常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliment sb. on sth.
------	--

e. g. Her guests *complimented her on* her cooking. 客人们都称赞她的厨艺精湛。

They *complimented him on* his courage. 他们对他的勇气大加赞赏。

cf. **complement** *n.* 补足物

e. g. Wine is the *complement to* a good dinner. 一顿美餐辅以美酒,便相得益彰。

Rice makes an excellent *complement to* a curry dish. 有咖喱的菜配米饭最好了。

5. be up to sb. to do 应由,视为……职责

e. g. It is *up to you to get* the work done. 把工作做好是你的责任。

其他常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be up to sb. 由某人来定,靠某人自己 • be up to sth. 能胜任 • be up to ... (疑问句中) 做(坏事)
--------	--

e. g. Whether to go on or not is *up to you*. 是否继续做下去由你决定。

The choice is *up to you*. 选择权在你这里。

I'm sure he is *up to the work*. 我肯定他能胜任这项工作。

What on earth are you *up to*? 你到底在搞什么鬼?

6. emphasis *n.* 强调,重点

常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put/place/lay emphasis on sth. 着重,强调 • give emphasis to 着重,强调 • with emphasis 强调
------	--

e. g. That school *put / placed / laid emphasis on* reading comprehension. 那所学校强调阅读理解。

The president's speech *gave emphasis to* the global financial crisis. 总统演讲的重点是全球金融危机。

"It is beautiful," she repeated *with emphasis*. “很漂亮”,她反复强调地说。

emphasize *vt.* 强调,着重

e. g. He *emphasized* the importance of careful driving. 他强调了谨慎驾车的重要性。

His speech *emphasized* the protection of wildlife. 他的演说着重于野生动物的保护。

emphatic *adj.* 强调的,着重的

e. g. He answered the question with an *emphatic* "No". 他用一个加强语气的“不”字回答了这个问题。

He remained *emphatic* on the point. 在这一点上,他仍然保持强硬的态度。

7. current

- 1) *adj.* 现时的,当今的,时下流通的,通用的,流行的



常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current English 当代英语 • current money 流通货币 • current opinions 时论 • current events 时事 • the current issue of the 21st Century 现期《21世纪报》 • a back number 过期刊物 • current fashion 时尚
------	---

e.g. This word is no longer in *current* use. 这个词已经不再通用了。

They put forward measures to overcome *current* difficulties. 他们提出了克服目前困难的措施。

2) *n.* 水流, 气流, 海流; 电流; 趋势

e.g. The swimmer was swept away by the *current*. 那个游泳的人被激流卷走了。

This button switches the *current* on. 这个按钮接通电流。

The adventure changed the whole *current* of his life. 那场奇遇改变了他人生的方向。

8. *historian* *n.* 历史学家

e.g. As a *historian*, he was most typical of the times in which he lived.

作为历史学家, 他是他所处时代最有代表性的人物。

historic *adj.* 历史上有名的, 有历史意义的, 历史上有记载的

historical *adj.* 历史上的, 与历史有关的, 基于历史的

形容词 *historic* 与 *historical* 在意义上有重叠的地方, 但用法上有区别。

<i>historic</i>	指历史上有重要意义的; 也用于形容那些因与历史事件或人物有联系而有名或有趣的事物
<i>historical</i>	指不管重要与否而在过去存在的所有事物; 也指与历史或对过去的研究有关的事物
常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic event 重大历史事件 • a historic house 故居 • a historical novel/play/film 历史小说/剧本/影片 • historical discoveries 历史发现 • historic/historical times 历史时期

e.g. Waterloo is a *historic* battlefield. 滑铁卢是史上著名的战场。

He gave all his *historical* papers to the library. 他把所有关于历史学的论文都赠送给了图书馆。

9. *stretch* *v.* 伸展, 伸长, 延伸, 延续

1) 把物体拉长、拉大

e.g. The sweater will *stretch* a bit to fit you perfectly. 毛衣会撑大一点而刚好合身。

2) 伸展四肢

e.g. He *stretched* his arms to relax himself. 他伸展四肢来放松一下。

3) 时间、空间上的延续

e.g. The desert *stretched* several miles south. 沙漠向南延伸了好几英里。

常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stretch one's gloves/shoes 把手套/鞋子撑大 • stretch a rope tight 把绳子拉紧 • stretch its wings 张开翅膀 • stretch one's leg 伸长腿; 出去遛遛 • stretch one's neck 伸长脖子 • stretch oneself out 躺着舒展身体
------	---

10. *be free to do sth.* 可以随意地做某事

常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be free to do sth. 随意地做…… • be free with sth. 随意地做……
常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free of charge 免费 • for free 免费 • feel free (to do) 随便做……



(续)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free of/from 远离,没有 • set sb. free (from) 释放某人
--	--

e. g. He is free to choose his own course. 他可以随意选择自己的课程。

He is free with his advice to his pupils. 他坦率地向学生提出忠告。

Please feel free to call me if you want my service. 如果需要我服务,请随时叫我。

He liked to live in a quiet place free of/from noise and pollution.

他想要住在一个远离噪音和污染的安静地方。

I opened the cage and set the bird free. 我打开笼子把鸟放走了。

11. There is no point (in) doing sth. 做某事无意义

e. g. There is not much point (in) arguing any further. 没有必要再争论下去了。

Is there any point in going on? 有必要再继续吗?

请注意“*There is no + n.*”中后接不定式与动名词的句型:

动词不定式	动名词
<p>There is no { need doubt possibility } to do sth. /that 从句</p>	<p>There is no { use good harm hurry sense point } (in) doing sth.</p>

e. g. There is no need to wait for the bus since we can take you in our car.

既然可以坐我们的车,就没必要等公交车了。

There is no use waiting. He won't come. 等也没用,他不会来了。

12. agree with

1) 同意某人的想法/意见

常用搭配词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree with sb. 同意某人(的观点) • agree with one's idea/opinion 同意某人的想法/观点 • agree with what one says 同意某人的说法 • agree with the method 同意这一方法
--------	--

e. g. It is natural that she should not agree with us. 她不同意我们的意见这很自然。

I don't agree with a single word that you have said. 你所说的我一点都不同意。

2) 相一致,相符;(气候、食物等)适合于

e. g. His explanation agrees with the facts of the situation. 他的解释与实情相符。

London does not agree with me; I like Paris better. 伦敦对我是不适宜,我更喜欢巴黎。

Late hours do not agree with me. 我不习惯熬夜。

agree to sth. 同意某一建议,安排等

常用搭配词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree to one's proposal/suggestion 同意某人的建议 • agree to the arrangement 同意安排 • agree to the terms 同意条件 • agree to one's plan 同意计划
--------	--

e. g. I find it impossible to agree to your terms. 我无法接受你的条件。

agree to do 同意/答应做某事

e. g. We all agree to start at once. 我们都同意马上出发。

We agree to use cartons for outer packing. 我们同意用纸箱做外包装。

agree with sb. on/about sth. 同意某人的某个意见或看法

e. g. Do you agree with me about the need for more schools?



关于多建一些学校一事,你同意我的意见吗?

We agree with them on that point. 在那点上我们同意他们的观点。

agree on/upon 对……达成一致(不可用 about)

e. g. The two sides *agreed on the peace terms*. 双方就和平条款达成了一致。

We couldn't *agree on a date* (when to meet). 我们未能就日期(什么时候见面)取得一致。

13. issue

1) *n.* 论点,问题,争端

e. g. They have published a lot of new books on international *issues*.

他们已经出版了很多论述国际问题的新书。

Surely that is not the big *issue* we are facing in Iran. 当然这并不是我们在伊朗面临的重大问题。

2) *n.* 期刊

e. g. Have you seen the latest *issue* of the magazine? 你看到过最新一期的杂志吗?

There's an article about Jamaica in this *issue*. 在这一期里有一篇关于牙买加的文章。

3) *vt.* 发给,发出,发表,发行

e. g. The authorities *issued* food to the flood victims. 当局向洪水灾民发放了粮食。

The office *issues* driving licenses. 政府部门核发了驾驶执照。

He *issued* orders to his soldiers. 他向士兵发出了命令。

14. beneficial *adj.* 有益处

e. g. Sunshine is *beneficial* to plants. 阳光有利于植物的生长。

I hope your holiday will be *beneficial* (to your health). 我希望你的假期会对你身体有益。

benefit *n.* 益处,好处

e. g. This dictionary will *be of great benefit* to me. 这部字典将对我有很大裨益。

The money is to be used *for the benefit* of the poor. 这笔钱计划用于济贫。

benefit *v.* 有益于

e. g. Exercise *benefits* our health. 运动有益于我们的健康。

Undoubtedly, Hong Kong's economy will *benefit greatly from* this new policy.

毫无疑问,香港经济一定会从新政中得到很大的利益。

15. aim at sth. /to do sth. 以……为目的,目的是,打算

e. g. The advertisement *aims at* children. 这则广告是针对孩子的。

The activity *aims to raise fund* for the children who cannot afford to go to school.

这次活动是为了筹集资金给那些上不起学的孩子们。

He *aimed his gun at the enemy*. 他用枪瞄准了敌人。

16. pace yourself 调整你自己的工作和活动节奏

e. g. He will have to learn to *pace himself* in this job. 他必须学会使自己适应这项工作的节奏。

17. efficient *adj.* 有能力的,效率高的

e. g. A lawyer needs an *efficient* secretary. 律师需要一个能干的秘书。

The *efficient* use of energy protects the environment and saves money.

有效利用能源既可保护环境,也能节省金钱。

cf. effective *adj.* 有效果的;生效的

e. g. Taken in time, the medicine will be quite *effective*. 如果按时服用,这药是很有效的。

The law will be *effective from* the 1st of May. 该法律将从五月一日起付诸实施。

18. lead to 导致,造成,引起

e. g. Polluted water and air have *led to* many diseases. 污染的水和空气已经引起了很多疾病。

They thought that such a mistake might *lead to* misunderstanding. 他们认为这样的失误会引起误会。

II. Fill in the blank with the proper word or phrase found in the text.

- If we are out, we always make sure we are home in good time for the _____ on Channel Young.
- Having sat before the laptop for 3 hours, he stood up and s _____ his legs downstairs.
- A _____ is a person who specializes in the study of history, and who writes books and articles about it.
- Based on the c _____ global economic situation, we are not too optimistic.



5. An eating _____ (紊乱) resulting from going on an extreme diet affects both one's physical and mental health.
6. Seeing the kid being killed by the car in front of his eyes is the most h _____ experience in his life.
7. His brother-in-law is a _____ (讲师) of history in Fudan University.
8. The city has a _____ almost out of recognition since I left there five years ago.
9. The boy has an unhealthy _____ (着迷) with online games and his parents are anxious about it.
10. She pays me a very charming _____ (恭维) on my painting, which is out of my expectation.
11. Being set _____ from the prison, he changed his former styles of life, never drank or gambled.
12. We must do all we can to remove their _____ (疑虑).
13. Within a few days she had become seriously ill, s _____ great pain and discomforts.
14. You must be ready to _____ (忍受) hardships and even death if you take the job.
15. Her daughter does not f _____ the current ideas of what is beautiful.
16. The guide showed us the old home of _____ (前任) President Theodore Roosevelt.
17. He made a c _____ (相当多的) sum of money in real estate.
18. The film starts off realistically and then develops into a _____ (荒谬的) fantasy.
19. Young people are usually very sensitive about their _____ (外貌).
20. He placed great e _____ on the importance of family ties.
21. Is it right for the Church to express a view on political i _____ (问题)?
22. A _____ is a form of exercise which increases the amount of oxygen in your blood, and strengthens your heart and lungs.
23. He was shocked that she should be so calm in this i _____ (剧烈的) pain.
24. To enjoy the wine, you need to make sure to serve the wine at the o _____ (最佳的) temperature.
25. While a m _____ amount of stress can be beneficial, too much stress can exhaust you.
26. The longer people have been unemployed, the harder it is for them to _____ (竞争) in the job market.
27. Running is suitable for almost everyone, but it is important to remember not to o _____ it.
28. New patterns of _____ and demand for labor have drawn millions of women out of the house and millions of immigrants, legal or illegal, across the borders.
29. Gates is known to be a superb analyst with a s _____ eye and an excellent memory.
30. Keeping your body in shape is b _____ to mental health.

III. Complete the following sentences by using the words or phrases in the box in their correct forms. Each word or phrase can only be used once. Note that there is one word or phrase more than you need.

long	considerable	emphasize	current	disorder	pace oneself
sum up	up to	set out	recommend	aim at	stretch
					no point

1. He has written a letter to The Times to _____ his views.
2. The highway _____ out ahead of me until it narrowed to a vanishing point (尽头) miles away.
3. French doctors tend to regard drug dependence as a form of deep-rooted psychological _____.
4. She went to great _____ to explain that it was not the whole story.
5. Why do you need a room of your own unless you are _____ something?
6. There is _____ in pushing them unless they are talented and enjoy it.
7. Kuwait's oil will last for more than 200 years at _____ production level. Moreover, new reserves continue to be discovered.
8. The period after college, when Joan struggled to develop her ideas into a workable form, was one of _____ hardship.
9. The business will have to _____ long-term growth instead of immediate profits.
10. It was a tough 1000-meter race. I must _____ and couldn't be disturbed by the others.
11. _____, we welcome the suggestions of parents and appreciate their understanding and commitment to work cooperatively with us.



12. As far as the language teaching is concerned, I think particular emphasis should be placed on oral language training.

IV. Translation

- 我们应该强调节约用水的重要性。(emphasis)
- 工作间隙伸展四肢有助于缓解疲劳。(stretch)
- 每个人都有责任来保护我们的城市环境。(It's up to)
- 抱怨也没有用,他们根本不理睬。(There is no point ...)
- 那位母亲不惜一切让她的孩子接受良好的教育,以便使他们能有美好的未来。(length)
- 盲目搬用别人的经验很有可能会造成损失,因此,我强烈推荐这本畅销书,它一定会对你有所益处的。(lead to, beneficial)

Unit 02 Laughter Heals

I. Language points and structures

1. define v. 定义

e.g. It is hard to *define* the word. 很难给这个单词下定义。

常用句型	• define ... as ... 给……下定义
------	----------------------------

e.g. We can *define* an ant *as* a small insect that lives in highly organized groups.
我们可以把蚂蚁定义为一种高度群居的小昆虫。

与 as 搭配的类似句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • think of ... as • regard ... as • treat ... as • consider ... (as) • look upon ... as • view ... as 	把……看做是,以为……是
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e.g. Some people *think of* him *as* a strange person. 某些人把他看作是怪人。
We *regard* our support to them *as* our duty. 我们把对他们的支持当作我们的职责。
We *look upon* him *as* a very promising boy. 我们认为他是一个非常有希望的孩子。
He *viewed* his son's lawless behavior *as* an attack on him. 他把儿子的不法行为看作是对自己的忤逆。

definition n. 定义

2. joke

1) n. 玩笑;笑话

常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tell jokes 说笑话 • see the joke 明白笑话 • take a joke 经得起开玩笑 • no joke. 不是开玩笑 • make/crack a joke 开玩笑 • play a joke on sb. 戏弄人 • play a practical joke on sb. 向……作恶作剧
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e. g. The kids put salt in the sugar bowl as a *practical joke*. 孩子们恶作剧,把盐放进了糖罐里。
They dare not *play a joke on him* in case he becomes angry. 他们不敢对他开玩笑,怕他发火。
He knows how to *take a joke and make one*. 他经得起别人开自己的玩笑,也会开别人的玩笑。

2) v. 开玩笑

e. g. She was always *joking with* the children. 她经常和孩子开玩笑。
You must *be joking*. 你在开玩笑。(对你所听到的感到惊讶)
— She's going out with Jim? 她将和杰米一起出去?
— You're *joking*! 你在开玩笑吧!

3. *play a trick on* 戏弄

e. g. Children love to *play tricks* on each other on April Fool's Day. 孩子们喜欢在愚人节互相捉弄。

4. *unsuspecting* *adj.* 毫不怀疑的;无戒备心的

e. g. The old lady was *unsuspecting* that she had been cheated into buying a fake antique.
那老妇人受骗买了一件假古董,可她却毫无察觉。

suspect v. 怀疑

e. g. I *suspect* (that) she might be lying. 我怀疑她可能在撒谎。

suspect n. 嫌疑犯

suspicious *adj.* 猜疑的,疑心的

常用句型	• be suspicious about/of sth./sb. 怀疑某事/某人
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e. g. They are all *suspicious of* each other, being a little frank would do a lot of good.
他们都是相互猜疑,如果稍微诚实坦率些,那就会好多了。

5. *victim* n. 受骗者,受害人

常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accident/earthquake/famine victims 事故/地震/饥荒受害者/难民 • AIDS/cancer/stroke victims 艾滋病/癌症/中风患者 • victims of crime 犯罪受害者
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e. g. The students are collecting money for the flood *victims*. 学生们正在为遭受洪水灾害的灾民募集钱款。
The accident *victim* was taken to hospital. 事故的受害者被送医院。

6. *embarrassed* *adj.* 窘迫的,尴尬的

e. g. She felt very *embarrassed* when asked about her height. 当问及身高时,她觉得很尴尬。
He felt *embarrassed* at being the centre of attention. 作为大家关注的中心,他感到很尴尬。

embarrass v. 使尴尬,使窘迫

e. g. Her questions about my private life *embarrassed* me. 她的问题涉及我的私生活让我很尴尬。
embarrassment n. 窘迫,难堪

7. *inferior*

1) n. (地位,能力)低下的人;部下;晚辈

e. g. He regarded his assistant as his *inferior* in every way. 他认为自己的助手在各方面都不如他。

2) *adj.* 较差的,次的

常用句型	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be inferior to 在……之下;次于;不如 • be junior to 次于;比……年幼,比……地位低或资历浅 • be superior to <i>ant.</i> 优越于…… • be senior to <i>ant.</i> 比……年长,比……地位高,或资历深
------	--

e. g. Foreign mutton is *inferior to* home-grown in flavor. 国外的羊肉在味道上比国内养的羊肉差。
He is my manager, though he is *junior to* me. 他是我的经理,尽管他资历比我浅。
You must give up the idea that you are *superior to them* in every respect.
你必须放弃认为自己在各方面都优于他们的想法。
His employment is *senior to mine* by a year. 他比我早到任一年。

8. *It (so) happened that* ... 碰巧……

e. g. *It so happened that* I had no money with me. = I *happened* to have no money with me.



碰巧我身上没钱。

常用句型	• happen to sb. 发生在某人身上
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e.g. She hoped nothing bad would *happen to* him. 她希望没有坏事发生在他身上。

9. proceed v.

1) 前进, 前往

e.g. Passengers for Rome should *proceed* to Gate 32 for boarding.

去罗马的乘客需前往 32 号登机口登机。

2) 继续某事

e.g. He paused to discuss things with his partner, and then *proceeded* with his questions.

他停下来和同伴讨论了一些事情, 然后继续提问。

3) 开始, 着手, 出发

e.g. After all sat down, the teacher *proceeded* to give a lesson.

所有的人就坐后, 老师开始上课。

10. depart v. 离开

常用句型	• depart from ... for ... 离开……去…… • leave ... for ... 离开……去……
------	--

e.g. The train will *depart from* Shanghai *for* Hangzhou. = The train will *leave* Shanghai *for* Hangzhou. 火车从上海出发去杭州。

departure n. 出发

e.g. What is the *departure* time of the flight? 航班何时出发?

11. exchange ... for ... 交换; 更换

e.g. He *exchanged* some British pounds *for* US dollars. 他把一些英镑兑换成美元。

12. roar with laughter 哄堂大笑

常用词组	• roar with laughter 哄堂大笑 • burst into laughter 突然大笑, 纵情大笑 (强调突然的爆发) • scream with laughter 捧腹大笑, 笑得前仰后合 (强调噪声)
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e.g. Upon hearing the news, they all *roared with laughter*. 一听到这个消息, 他们都大笑起来。

On hearing the funny story, he *burst into laughter*. 听到这个滑稽的故事, 他哈哈大笑。

We *screamed with laughter* at the good joke. 我们被这个诙谐的玩笑惹得高声大笑。

13. conceal vt. 隐藏

e.g. He *concealed* himself behind the door. 他藏在门后。

常用句型	• conceal ... from 对(某人)隐瞒
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e.g. The trees *concealed* me *from* view. 那些树把我遮住, 别人看不见。

The doctor did not agree to *conceal* the truth *from* the dying man.

医生不同意对垂死的人隐瞒真实病情。

14. replace vt.

1) 取代, 代替; 更换, 替换

常用句型	• replace ... with/by ... 用……替换
------	---------------------------------

e.g. We have *replaced* the old calculator *with* a computer. 我们用电脑取代了陈旧的计算器。

2) 把……放回原位

She *replaced* the book on the shelf. 她把书送还到书架上。

15. alternate

1) adj. 间隔的

e.g. The team held a meeting on *alternate* Fridays. 这个小组每隔星期五开一次会。



2) *adj.* 轮流, 交替的

e.g. That was a week of *alternate* rain and sunshine. 那是晴雨天交替的一周。

3) *v.* (使)交替, (使)轮换

e.g. My sister and I *alternate* in washing the supper dishes. 姐姐和我轮流洗晚餐的碗碟。

alternative

1) *adj.* 两者择一的, 供替代的

e.g. We returned by the *alternative* road. 我们从另一条路回来的。

2) *n.* 取舍, 抉择; 选择的余地, 可供选择的机会

e.g. I'm afraid I have no *alternative* but to report you to the police.

恐怕除了向警方告发你以外, 我是别无选择了。

There are several *alternatives* to your plan. 对于你的计划可有几个选择。

常用词组	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an alternative name 别名 • have no alternative but to do • have no choice but to do
------	---

e.g. There is *no alternative but to study hard*. 除了努力学习别无他法。

16. **fix** *v.*

1) 固定

e.g. I *fixed* the cupboard to the wall with screws. 我用螺丝钉把厨固定在墙上。

2) 确定

e.g. Let's *fix (up)* a date (a time and a place) for the meeting? 让我们确定开会日期(时间和地点)。

3) 注视

e.g. He *fixed* his eyes *on* something moving on the wall. 他注视着墙上移动的东西。

4) 修理

e.g. I was asked to *fix* the bike. 让我修理自行车。

17. **lower** *v.* 低下, 降低

e.g. He had to *lower* his head to get through the door. 为了进门, 他不得不低头。

This drug is used to *lower* blood pressure. 这种药是用来降低血压的。

18. **strengthen** *v.* 加固; 巩固

e.g. We should *strengthen* education on both these points. 我们应该加强这两方面的教育。

The new discovery *strengthened* the evidence that the theory was true.

新的发现进一步证明那个理论是正确的。

weaken *v.* (使)削弱, (使)变弱

19. **immune** *adj.*

1) 免疫的

e.g. The medicine made everyone *immune* to the disease.

这种药物使每个人都对那种疾病产生免疫力。

2) 不受……影响的

e.g. The president seems to be *immune* to criticism. 总统似乎不受批评的影响。

常用词组	• immune system 免疫系统
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e.g. Certain foods and vitamins can help make the *immune system* stronger.

某些食物和维生素可以增强人的免疫系统。

immunity *n.* 免疫力

20. **be equivalent to** 相当于; 等同于

e.g. One mile is *equivalent to* 1.6 kilometres. 1英里相当于1.6公里。

His behavior was *equivalent to* treason. 他的行为就等同于叛国。

21. **laugh away**

1) 一笑置之; 以笑消除掉……