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# 新世纪英语

## 课课指导与训练

高二 第一学期 第二版

主编 吴文涛（建平中学）

另配音带一盒

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# 前 言

《新世纪英语课课指导与训练》是根据最新高中英语课程标准、高中词汇手册和考试要求,以《新世纪高中英语》(试用本)教材为基础,穿插相关内容编写而成。本书每个 Unit 都列出了要求学生掌握的重点词汇、重点词组和重点句型。在“内容点拨”中针对这些重点内容配以相关例句,加以讲解,帮助学生更好地掌握和正确运用语言知识,提高英语综合运用能力。每个 Module 配备精选练习,每册末还配有一定量的语法和词汇的专项训练,做到精讲多练,以达到上海市高中英语课程标准中提出的“高中毕业生英语基本过关”的总目标。

本书是《新世纪高中英语》理想的配套书。书后附有音带文字和全部练习的参考答案。本书另配音带一盒。

编者

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# Module

## One

## Unit One

### 重点词汇

solid; diet; chiefly; home-cooked; enjoy; serve; section; vast; region; settle; well-being; natural; unprocessed; contain; expand; speed; attitude; rush; stand; experience; unique; creative; order; flavour; share; mold

### 重点词组

be made up of; in addition to ; a variety of; be known for; be keen on; live on; take time; other than; pick up; take a bit of getting used to; peel off; after all

### 重点句型

They just don't want to **waste their time eating**.

Everyone has his or her own personal favourites, and **so do we**.

### 内容点拨

#### 1. solid (adj.) 固体的;结实的;实心的

(n.) 固体(可数)

- e. g.
- Ice is *solid* and water is liquid. 冰是固体的,水是液体的。
  - The milk in the bottle has frozen *solid*. 瓶中的牛奶已冻结成固体了。
  - The table is nice and *solid*. 这台子既好又结实。
  - I don't like flying and I wish to stay on *solid* earth.  
我不喜欢飞行,希望待在结实的地面上。
  - The cricket ball is *solid*, and it has no air in it.  
板球是实心的,里面没有空气。
  - The bar of iron is *solid*; a pipe is hollow. 铁条是实心的,而管子是空心的。
  - Iron, wood and ice are *solids*. 铁、木材和冰都是固体。

- When water becomes ice, it changes from a liquid to a *solid*.

当水变成冰时,它从液体转换成固体

## 2. **diet** (*n.*) 饮食;特定饮食

- e. g.
- A balanced *diet* is necessary for good health. 身体健康必需均衡饮食。
  - Proper *diet* and exercise are both important to human beings.  
恰当的饮食和锻炼对人类都很重要。
  - He put me on a liquid *diet*. 他让我吃液体食物(流质)。
  - I won't have any chocolate as I am on a *diet*.  
我不再吃巧克力因为我在节食。

## 3. **chiefly** (*adv.*) 主要地

- e. g.
- They began to ask her questions, *chiefly* about her educational backgrounds. 他们开始向她提问,主要关于她的教育背景。
  - They didn't come to an agreement *chiefly* because of the disagreement on shares of market. 他们没有达成共识,主要因为对市场份额有分歧。

**chief** (*adj.*) 等级最高的;主要的

- e. g.
- He is the *chief* editor of this book. 他是本书的主编。
  - Our group is in the charge of the *chief* engineer.  
我们小组由总工程师负责。
  - Rice is the *chief* crop of India. 稻谷是印度的主要农作物。
  - Shanghai is the *chief* city of China. 上海是中国的主要城市。

## 4. **home-cooked** (*adj.*) 自家烹饪的

动词过去分词 = 形容词(其中名词与动词之间有主谓关系)

- e. g.
- The *US-led* strike on Iraq caused great sufferings to the local people.  
以美国为首的对伊拉克的打击给当地人民带来了巨大的痛苦。
  - People turned away from *man-made* attractions.  
人们对人造景观不感兴趣。

## 5. **enjoy** (*vt.*) 享受;享有

- e. g.
- We really *enjoyed* your dinner. 我们真的很喜欢你的晚餐。
  - I *enjoy* meeting him. 我乐于见他。
  - He has always *enjoyed* good health. 他身体一向都很健康。
  - He *enjoys* the reputation of being honest. 他享有诚实的美誉。
- enjoy oneself* 玩得开心
- e. g.
- Did you *enjoy yourself* at the party? 你在晚会上玩得痛快吗?
  - The children *enjoyed themselves* at the picnic.  
孩子们在野餐中玩得很高兴。

## 6. **serve** (*v.*) 为……服务;供应饭菜;服役,担任……工作;起……的作用

- e. g. • We are supposed to *serve* our country whole-heartedly.  
我们应该全心全意为我们的国家服务
- The maid *has served* the same family for many years.  
这个女仆在东家干了好几年
- What time *is* dinner *served* in the hotel? 这家酒店何时供应晚餐?
- Be sure to *serve* the coffee hot. 务必供应热咖啡
- The soldier *has served* three years in the army.  
这个士兵在部队服役三年了
- Bill Clinton *served* two terms as US president.  
比尔·克林顿担任了两届美国总统
- A single example *serves* to illustrate the point.  
一个例子就有助于阐述这一点
- The highway *serves* to strengthen the link between the two cities.  
这条高速公路有助于加强两座城市之间的联系

*serve as* 当作, 用作

- e. g. • The card *serves as* a bookmark when he is reading.  
在他阅读时, 这卡片起着书签作用
- The sofa *serves as* a bed. 这张沙发当床用

*service* (*n.*) 服务, 帮忙(不可数); 服务机构, 公共事业(可数); 贡献(复数)

- e. g. • The *service* in the hotel is excellent. 宾馆的服务是一流的
- I added ten yuan for *service* charge. 我加了10元作为服务费
- He is a member of the civil *service*. 他是行政机构的成员
- Is there any bus *service* here on Sundays? 这里周日有无公交服务?
- His *services* to the country are immense. 他对国家的贡献是巨大的
- He was awarded Nobel Peace Prize for his great *services* to the cause of world peace. 他因对世界和平所作出的巨大贡献被授予诺贝尔和平奖

*at one's service* 随时为某人服务

- e. g. • My car is *at your service*. 我的车随时为你服务
- Here is my telephone number. I am *at your service*.  
这是我的电话号码, 我将随时为你服务

## 7. *section* (*n.*) 部分, 一段, 一节; (报纸的) 栏; 部门

- e. g. • A *section* of the railway is closed. 铁路的一段被关闭了
- A bamboo cane is divided into *sections*. 一根竹竿被分成若干节
- He is interested in the financial *section* of *China Daily*.  
他对《中国日报》的金融栏目感兴趣
- You can obtain a lot of practical knowledge by reading the feature

section of a newspaper.

你可以通过阅读报纸的特写栏目来获取一些实用知识。

- He is head of the *section*. 他是该部门的领导。
- In the library, there are various *sections*, such as fiction, science, etc. 在图书馆,图书有各种各样的分类,如小说类、科学类等

8. **vast** (*adj.*) 广大的,浩大的

- e. g.
- The *vast* plains stretch for 600 miles. 广阔的平原绵延 600 英里。
  - The actors were brought from New York to London at *vast* cost. 这些演员是以高价从纽约请到伦敦来的。

9. **region** (*n.*) 地区,地带

- e. g.
- This plant grows in a mountainous *region*. 这种植物长在山区。
  - Measures have been taken to prevent the SARS from being spread in the Hongkong Special Administrative *Region*. 在香港特别行政区已经采取措施来制止非典型性肺炎的蔓延。

10. **settle** (*v.*) 解决,处理;定居

- e. g.
- It's no child's play to *get* the details *settled*. 要解决这些细节问题并不是儿戏。
  - I must *settle* all my affairs before leaving. 在离开之前我要处理好所有的事情。
  - He *settled* in the country after retirement. 他退休后定居在乡村。
  - She will come over as soon as I've *settled* down. 我一安顿下来,她就将来访。

11. **well-being** (*n.*) 幸福,平安,健康

- e. g.
- His walk in the sunshine gave him a sense of *well-being*. 他走在阳光下,心中浮起一种幸福感。
  - We should do our best to work for the *well-being* of our society. 我们应该努力为我们社会的平安而工作。

12. **natural** (*adj.*) 自然的(非人造的);不奇怪的,不造作的;天生的

- e. g.
- People are attracted by the *natural* beauty in the mountainous region. 人们被山区的自然美景所吸引。
  - *Natural* flowers are more expensive than artificial ones. 天然的花比人造花要贵。
  - It's *natural* for parents to love their children. 父母爱自己的孩子是很自然的。
  - Try to be *natural* before the camera. 在镜头前设法显得自然些。
  - She had a *natural* gift for teaching. 她有教学的天赋。

• It takes *natural* talent and a lot of work. 这需要天赋和许多工作。  
nature (*n.*) 大自然(不可数,不加冠词);天性;性质

e. g. • Man is engaged in struggle with *nature*. 人类正与自然抗争。

• *Nature* is at its best in spring. 在春天,大自然是最美的。

• He has a pleasant *nature*. 他性情开朗。

• It is human *nature* to love animals. 热爱动物是人类的天性。

• What is the *nature* of your business? 你工作的性质是什么?

• It's not easy to define the *nature* of beauty.

给美的性质下定义是不容易的。

by nature 天生的

e. g. • She is a sensitive girl *by nature*. 她天生就是一个敏感的女孩。

• Some people are quick-minded *by nature*. 有些人天生就反应很快。

### 13. unprocessed (*adj.*) 未经加工的

e. g. • We'd better not eat the *unprocessed* food for the sake of our health.  
为了我们的健康,我们最好别吃没有加工过的食物。

• Don't leave the data *unprocessed*. 别把那些数据留在那里不处理。

process (*v.*) 加工(食品等);处理,检查

(*n.*) 过程,步骤

e. g. • The *processed* cheese is not welcome everywhere.

精制奶酪并不到处受欢迎。

• The picture *is being processed* in the studio. 照片正在照相馆冲洗。

• The plans are now *being processed*. 计划现正在被审阅。

• You have to *process* the material before you use it.

你在使用这材料前先得检查一遍。

• Do you know a traditional *process* for making Chinese medicine?

你知道制作中药的传统过程吗?

• To download this software is a slow *process*.

下载这个软件是很慢的过程。

in the process of 在……的过程中

e. g. • He went out *in the process of* a meeting. 他在会议过程中走开了。

• The tunnel is *in the process of* being built.

(=The construction of the tunnel is still in progress.) 隧道正在建造过程中

### 14. contain (*vt.*) 装有,含有

e. g. • Green tea *contains* several kinds of vitamins. 绿茶含有好几种维生素。

• His words undoubtedly *contain* a universal truth.

他的话毫无疑问含有普遍的真理。



15. **expand** (v.) (体积或规模的)扩展,(知识、数量的)扩大

e. g. • She tried to *expand* her knowledge by reading a lot.

她通过大量阅读来扩展她的知识。

- The city's population *has expanded* by 2%.

这个城市的人口增长了2%

比较

**extend** (v.) 延长,使延伸,扩大……的范围或影响

e. g. • The government *has extended* the railway to the next town.

政府把铁路延伸至下一个城镇

- That country *has extended* its influence in world affairs.

那个国家在世界事务中扩大了它的影响力。

**stretch** (v.) 拉长,绷大,伸出手

e. g. • You must *stretch* your shoes by wearing them.

你必须通过穿鞋子来把它绷大

- He *stretched* his arms as far as he could but he still couldn't reach the gun. 他尽可能地伸手去够那把枪,但仍够不到。

**enlarge** (v.) (面积)扩大,放大(照片)

e. g. • She reads a lot to try to *enlarge* her vocabulary.

她做了大量阅读来扩大自己的词汇量。

- Will you please *enlarge* the photo for me? 能否为我放大这张照片?

16. **speed** (n.) 速度;快速

(v.) 使……加速,加快;超速

e. g. • The train was traveling at a normal *speed*. 火车正以正常速度行驶。

- The motorcycle passed the car at full *speed*.

摩托车以全速从轿车边开过。

- He made his success by *speed* rather than cleverness.

他是通过速度而非机敏取得了成功。

- The *sensible-speed* drivers are not likely to break traffic regulations.

行车速度明智的司机不大可能违反交通规则。

- Acid rain *speeds* up the destruction of buildings.

酸雨加速了对建筑物的破坏。

- The postal service will *speed* the letters on the way.

邮递服务将加快信件在途中的传递速度。

- He was fined for *speeding*. 他由于超速而被罚款。

- It is dangerous to *speed* in a car when it is dark.

天黑时加速行车是很危险的。

**17. attitude** (n.) 态度,看法

- e. g. • I don't like her unfriendly *attitude*. 我不喜欢她那不友善的态度  
• What's your *attitude* toward this matter? 你对这件事看法怎样?

**18. rush** (v.) 把……急送往;催促;冲

(n.) 冲;人流

- e. g. • Medical supplies *have been rushed* to the front.  
医疗器械已被火速送往前线  
• The ambulance *rushed* the injured to hospital.  
救护车将受伤的人紧急送往医院  
• Don't *rush* me. I wish to take my time over the work.  
别催我,我希望能慢慢做我的工作  
• I won't *be rushed*. 谁也逼不了我  
• The boy *rushed* to his mother. 小男孩朝他母亲奔去  
• The children *rushed* across the street without looking to the right or left. 孩子们不看左右,急匆匆地穿过马路  
• They made a *rush* for the door. 他们向门口冲去  
• The *rush* of the flood swept everything. 洪水的冲刷扫平了一切  
• Try to avoid taking a bus during *rush* hours.  
尽量避开高峰时间坐车  
• People usually buy a lot at the Christmas *rush*.  
人们通常在圣诞节抢购高潮时买很多东西

**19. stand** (n.) 站立;立场;摊子,架子

(vi.) 站,位于;是(处于状态);忍受

- e. g. • His feet aches from the two-hour *stand*. 站了两小时,他的脚很痛  
• Economy was at a *stand* then. 那时经济停滞不前  
• What's your *stand* on the issue? 你就这一问题的立场是什么?  
• My *stand* on this is just the same as it was four years ago.  
在这个问题上,我的观点与四年前的一样  
• He works at a newspaper *stand*. 他在一个报摊工作  
• Put your hat on the *hat-stand*. 把你的帽子放在帽架上  
• *Stand up*. 起立  
• *Stand* still while your photo is taken. 在拍照时站着别动  
• How do things *stand* at the moment? 目前事态如何?  
• I still *stand* your friend. 我仍然是你的朋友  
• I couldn't *stand* the heat. 我受不了这股热浪  
• She can't *stand* being ill-treated. 她受不了被虐待

**20. experience** (n.) 经历; 经验

(v.) 经验, 体验

- e. g. • We have a pleasant *experience* in America.

我们在美国有一段愉快的经历。

- Please tell us of your *experiences* while in Africa.

请告诉我们你在非洲的经历。

- *Experience* is the best teacher. 经验是最好的老师。

- He has much *experience* in teaching. 他在教学方面有许多经验。

- Have you ever *experienced* real hunger? 你曾经经历过真正的饥饿吗?

- He *experienced* great hardships for the first time in his life.

有生以来他第一次经历如此大的磨难。

*experienced* (adj.) 有经验的

- e. g. • She is an *experienced* teacher. 她是一位有经验的老师。

- He's very *experienced* in money matters.

他在处理钱方面的问题上很有经验。

**21. unique** (adj.) 独一无二的, 唯一的

- e. g. • His *unique* way of writing has attracted a large number of readers.

他独特的写作方式吸引了大批读者。

- This stamp is *unique* as all the others have either been destroyed or lost. 这是孤张邮票, 因为所有其他的要么被损要么丢失了。

**22. creative** (adj.) 创新的, 具有创造能力的

- e. g. • He is man with a *creative* mind. 他是个有创新头脑的人。

- He is so *creative* in his job that has been promoted to a higher position. 他在工作中如此有创造力, 以致于晋升到了一个更高的职位。

**23. order** (vt.) 命令; 嘱咐; 订购

(n.) 秩序; 命令; 嘱咐; 订购

- e. g. • The officer *ordered* that the men (should) fire the guns.

军官命令士兵们开火。

- The officer *ordered* the men to fire the guns. 军官命令士兵们开火。

- The doctor *ordered* her a month's rest in bed.

医生嘱咐她卧床休息一个月。

- You'd better do according to the doctor's *order*. 你最好听从医生嘱咐。

- Don't forget to *order* a taxi. 别忘了叫一辆出租车。

- He *ordered* himself 3 new suits. 他给自己定做了三套新西装。

- That young teacher can't keep *order* in her classroom.

那位年轻教师无法维持班上秩序。

- The company has employed a man to try to bring some *order* into the way the factory is controlled.  
这家公司已经聘请专人整顿这家工厂的管理方式。
- A soldier who doesn't obey *orders* will be in serious trouble.  
不服从命令的士兵会惹上大麻烦。
- Fathers' *orders* are that you must be home by 10 o'clock.  
爸爸们的命令是你们必须十点以前回到家里。
- Take your medicine; it's doctor's *orders*. 吃药;这是医生的吩咐。
- Take the medicine according to doctor's *orders*. 遵医嘱吃药。
- He placed an *order* for a computer with that company.  
他向那家公司订购了一台电脑。
- We have placed an *order* for 3 bottles of milk to be sent to us each day. 我们订购了每天3瓶牛奶送到我们这里。

**24. flavour** (*n.*) 味,味道

- e. g. • Choose from six popular *flavours*. 从六种流行口味中挑选。  
• This bread hasn't much *flavour*. 这面包味道不够。

**25. share** (*v.*) 合用;分享,分担;同样持有

(*n.*) 一份……;份额;股份

- e. g. • Three teachers *share* an office. 三个老师合用一间办公室。  
• May I *share* your umbrella? 我能和你合用雨伞吗?  
• I'd like to *share* with you some of my ideas about how to improve English. 我愿意把我如何提高英语的一些想法告诉你。  
• She never *shares* any of my worries. 她从不分担我的忧虑。  
• She and I *share* the same taste and interest.  
她和我拥有同样的品味和兴趣  
• Tom was the only person who *shared* my opinion.  
汤姆是唯一与我持有同样意见的人。  
• You have had your *share* of chocolate. Don't be greedy.  
你已经有了你的那一份巧克力。不要贪嘴  
• You must take a *share* of responsibility if you want to have a *share* of profit. 如果你想拥有一份利润,就必须承担一份责任。  
• The *shares* have gone up by 5%. 股票升值了5%。  
• He holds 100 *shares* in the company.  
在这家公司中,他持有100股股票。

**26. mold** (*vt.*) 塑成

- e. g. • He *molded* little pieces of soft bread into balls. 他把小块软面包搓成球。

- His character *has been molded* more by his experiences in life than by the education he got at school.

他的性格受生活经验的塑造远比学校教育为甚

**27. be made up of** 由……组成,构成

- e. g. • The audience *was made up of* 400 students. 观众由400名学生组成
- Are all animals *made up of* cells? 所有动物都是细胞构成的吗?

**28. in addition to** 除……之外

- e. g. • *In addition to* English, I also teach history. 除了英语,我还教历史
- *In addition to* the crop failure, the country suffered financial crisis.  
除了收成不好,这个国家还遭受了金融危机

**29. a variety of** 各种各样的

- e. g. • He offered *a variety of* excuses for his being late.  
他说出了很多迟到的借口
- There were *a considerable variety of* opinions at the meeting.  
在会议上有相当多的不同意见

**30. be known for** 因……而出名

- e. g. • He *is known for* his frankness. 他因直率而出名
- Shanghai *is known for* its rapid development in economy.  
上海因其在经济上的快速发展而闻名

be known as 作为……而出名;公认,被称为

- e. g. • He *was known as* "a second Leifeng". 他被认为是“雷锋第二”
- We arrived at the tourist site *known as* "Jiuzhaigou".  
我们到了被称为“九寨沟”的旅游地

be known to 为……所知

- e. g. • He *is known to* everyone as a good artist.  
他作为一位优秀艺术家为人所知
- He *is known to* the police. 他已为警察所知

**31. be keen on** 热衷于……

- e. g. • It surprised us that he *was so keen on* football.  
他如此热衷于足球,真使我们吃惊
- I *am not as keen on* detective stories as she.  
我并不像她那样热衷于侦探故事

**32. live on** 以……为主食

- e. g. • We Chinese *live on* rice. 我们中国人以米饭作为主食
- Vegetarians *live on* beans, cheese and eggs.  
素食者以豆类、奶酪和蛋类为主食

**33. take time** 花时间

- e. g. • Improving spoken English *takes time*. 提高英语口语是要花时间的。  
• It *takes time* and money to follow the hobby of filming.  
养成摄影的爱好需要时间与金钱。

take one's time 不着急

- e. g. • Don't rush. *Take your time*. 别急,慢慢来。  
• I like to *take my time* when I'm doing my work.  
在工作时,我喜欢慢慢做。

**34. other than** 除了

- e. g. • You can't get there *other than* by boat. 你只能坐船去那里。  
• I can't choose *other than* obey his instructions.  
我别无选择,只能听从他的指示。

**35. pick up** 捡起;用车接;(轻松)得到

- e. g. • The little boy *picked up* some waste paper on the ground.  
那个小男孩从地上捡起一些废纸。  
• It's good manners to *pick up* wastes in public.  
在公共场所捡起垃圾是文明之举。  
• When you come to Shanghai, I will *pick you up* at the airport.  
你来上海时,我会到机场接你。  
• The mother *picks up* her child everyday after school.  
妈妈每天放学都去接孩子。  
• Where did you *pick up* such an interesting book?  
你在哪里买到的这么有趣的书?  
• He *picked up* some American English when he stayed in America.  
他在美国时学会了一些美式英语。

**36. take a bit of getting used to** 需要一点适应(过程)

- e. g. • To live in a new environment *takes a bit of getting used to*.  
要在新环境中生活是需要一些适应的。  
• It *takes a bit of getting used to* eat spicy food.  
要吃辣菜是需要一个适应过程的。

**37. peel off** 剥(某物)之皮

- e. g. • He *peeled* the skin off the potato. 他削了马铃薯的皮。  
• They *peeled off* their clothes and jumped into the water.  
他们脱掉衣服跳到水里去了。

**38. after all** 毕竟

- e. g. • Don't blame him too much. *After all*, he is a child.

别太严厉责备他,毕竟,他还是个孩子。

- I know I have to work hard. *After all*, every one of us will have to pass the exam. 我知道我要努力学习,毕竟,我们每个人都得通过考试。

39. They just don't want to **waste their time eating**. 他们只是不想把时间浪费在吃上。

waste sth doing.../on sth 浪费……做……

- e. g. • Don't *waste words on him*. He is stubborn.

不要在他身上浪费口舌了,他很倔。

- There is no use *wasting time discussing it*.

讨论这事是浪费时间,没有用的。

40. Everyone has his or her own personal favourites, and **so do we**.

每个人都有各自的最爱,我们也是。

本句中的 *so do we* 为部分倒装,用于不同的主语做了同一件事。

- e. g. • He passed the mid-term exam last week, and *so did I*.

他上周通过了期中考试,我也通过了。

- They will go abroad next year, and *so will we*. 他们明年将出国,我们也是。

但如果用于附和上文的内容,则不要倒装。

- e. g. • — I met with him on the street yesterday. 我昨天在街上遇到他了。

— *So you did*. 是这样啊。

- — He told me to keep it a secret. 他告诉我要保守秘密。

— *So he did*. 他是这样说的啊。

# Unit Two

## 重点词汇

global; drink; consume; originate; establish; describe; claim; prevent; absorption; loose; available; socialize; follow; tend; controversy; forbid; insist; stimulating; flow; worthwhile; avoid

## 重点词组

be compared to; be aware of; along with; interfere with; according to; at a loss; date back to; spring up; in ... doses; produce ... effects on; by no means; have a role to play; remove ... from; act on; get hooked on

## 重点句型

The tea ceremony may not be **as popular as** it used to be.

## 内容点拨

### 1. global (adj.) 全球的

e. g. • The vast world seems to have become a *global* village.

广袤的世界似乎变成了地球村。

• We don't expect the war to be *global*.

我们不希望这场战争变成全球性的。

globe (n.) 地球;地球仪

e. g. • He sailed around the globe. 他环游了世界。

• There are no more than 10 people on the globe who understand the theory. 全球只有十个人理解这理论。

### 2. drink (v.) 喝,饮;喝酒

(n.) 饮料(可数);喝酒(一般不可数)



- e. g. • *Drink up your coffee and let's go.* 喝完你的咖啡,我们就走。  
 • *Let's have something iced to drink.* 让我们喝点冰的东西。  
 • *I don't drink or smoke.* 我既不喝酒也不抽烟。  
 • *He drinks so much as to affect his health.*  
 他喝酒太多以致影响了健康。  
 • *We only sell soft drinks.* 我们只卖不含酒精的饮料。  
 • *Tea is a popular drink in Shanghai.* 在上海,茶是一种广受欢迎的饮料。  
 • *He spent much money on drink.* 他花很多钱喝酒。  
 • *How about a drink this evening?* 今晚去喝点酒,怎样?

drunk (*adj.*) 喝醉的(作表语)

- e. g. • *I'm afraid I am a little drunk.* 我恐怕有点醉了。  
 • *He got drunk and began to smash things.* 他喝醉了,开始砸东西。

drunken (*adj.*) 喝醉的(作定语)

- e. g. • *He made a drunken sleep last night.* 他昨晚醉醺醺地睡了一夜。  
 • *A high proportion of traffic accidents are caused by drunken drivers.*  
 很高比例的交通事故是由醉酒的司机所导致的。

### 3. consume (*vt.*) 吃掉,用掉,消费掉

- e. g. • *An automobile consumed gasoline.* 汽车耗油。  
 • *This is time-consuming work.* 这是很费时间的工作。

consumer (*n.*) 消费者,用户

- e. g. • *Consumers want better and safer products.*  
 消费者需要更好更安全的产品。  
 • *Young consumers have surprising purchasing power.*  
 年轻消费者有惊人的购买力。

### 4. originate (*vi.*) 起源于……,由……引起的

- e. g. • *The quarrel originated in a misunderstanding.*  
 这场争论源于一个误会。  
 • *The book originated from /in a short story.*  
 这本书源于一个简短的故事。

original (*adj.*) 原来的;本来的

- e. g. • *This is not the original picture, and it is a copy.*  
 这不是一幅原作,是临摹。  
 • *His original idea was good, but now the plan is too complex.*  
 他原先的想法是好的,但现在这计划太复杂了。

origin (*n.*) 根源,由来;出身

- e. g. • *The origin of the flood was three weeks' storm.*