

教材 动态全解

主编 / 李显晟 董文涛

· 人教版 ·

高三英语

● 全一册 ●

东北师范大学出版社

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前言

《教材动态全解》丛书是适应全国中高考命题形式多样化改革需要的初高中各年级同步课堂教学的配套用书。

《教材动态全解》丛书是针对目前国内各省市地区教材版本选择纷繁复杂的局面配备的教辅用书，囊括人教版、北师大版、华东师大版、语文版、苏版等国家教育部教材审定委员会审查通过的教材版本，覆盖初高中各个年级不同学科，且根据各版本教材各自的规律和特点编写。

《教材动态全解》丛书吸收欧美发达国家“活性动态”教辅版式的精髓，紧密结合我国现阶段课堂教学改革的国情，根据不同学科教材的特点和课堂改革的需要，是“教材动态”全解型和名师“课堂动态”实录型优秀图书。这套丛书具有以下突出特点：

一、全面丰富实用

全书知识点分布全面，不遗漏一个忽略点，不放弃一个疑似点，真正体现信息量大，内容丰富，题量充足。全书对教材中的重点、难点、疑点进行逐词、逐句、逐段透彻解读。精编例题，对每一个知识点、易错点、易忽略点、易混淆点、疑似点进行一对一剖析。点对点例题，题题揭示规律。

二、体例设置灵活

全书在大栏目统一的基础上，小栏目的设置由编者根据教材内容需要作动态变化。精选全国著名中学师生互动，突破疑难点的精彩课堂实录，突出教师教法的灵活性和学生学法的灵活性。

三、创设互动情境

全书体例版式独特新颖，教育理念前瞻性强，引导学生不断创设问题情境，激励学生注重参与教学过程。书中原创大量新颖的与生产生活实际相结合的探究性问题，培养学生在探究过程中发现知识，并运用知识解决实际问题的能力。

四、分析解读透彻

丛书对《课程标准》和现行《考试大纲》研究透彻，对名师的教法和优秀学生的学法研究透彻，对各年级学生的认知水平和储备不同学科知识研究透彻，对单元学习目标和章节练习题难易度研究透彻，对重点、难点、疑点突破方法研究透彻，对各种题型及其同类变式的解题方法、技巧、规律、误区研究透彻，对培养学生能力升级的步骤和途径研究透彻。

五、适用对象全面

丛书在策划初始即考虑到全国各地教材版本使用复杂的现状，对目前国内各省市地区可能使用的教材版本均有所涉及，因此，丛书适合全国各地重点中学和普通中学各类学生使用，适用对象全面。

本丛书虽然从策划到编写，再到出版，精心设计，认真操作，可谓尽心尽力，但疏漏之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

第一编辑室

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Unit 1

JIAOCAI DONGTAI QUANJIE

That must be a record

重点词汇详解

1. **tight** *adj.* 紧的, 难解开的, 紧密的, 拉紧的 *adv.* 紧紧的, 牢牢的

搭配 a tight knot 系紧的结

keep a tight hold on a rope 紧紧抓住绳子

a tight ship 不漏水的船

tight controls 严密的控制

a tight rope/belt 拉紧的绳子/带子

keep a tight rein on sb/sth 对某人(某事)严加约束

eg. My coat is tight across the chest. 我上衣胸围太紧了。

The shoes are too tight for me. 这双鞋我穿着太紧。

The drawer is so tight that I can't open it. 这抽屉太紧了, 我打不开。

She is tight with her money. 她在钱上特别吝啬。

The shirt fits tight across the shoulders. 衬衫的双肩很贴身。

⇒tighten *v.* 变紧; 拉紧; 系紧, 抓紧

eg. The screw needs tightening. 这螺钉需要再拧紧些。

He tightened up the rope. 他拉紧绳子。

Controls have gradually tightened. 控制逐渐加强。

After the terror, they tightened up security.

恐怖事件后, 他们加强了安全措施。

He should be responsible for reorganizing and tightening up the local administration.

他应该对重新组织和加紧地方政府机构管理负责任。

⇒tight 的副词形式有两种: tight 和 tightly。一般说来, tight 多指具体, 而 tightly 多指抽象, 在动词后面多用 tight。

例 1 Since she gained weight, her skirt was a _____ fit.

A. loose

B. wide

C. tight

D. heavy

解答 题干意思为:因为她长胖了,她的裙子有些紧了。A. 松散的,宽松的;B. 宽阔的;D. 重的。四个选项中只有 C 选项意思与题干相符,正确选项为 C。

例 2 He put his face close to mine and smiled and fixed his sharp burning eyes on me and held my two arms _____.

A. nearly B. hardly C. friendly D. tightly

解答 题干意思为:他的脸紧贴着我的脸,火辣的目光盯着我,将我的双臂紧紧地抱住。C 选项为一形容词,“友好的”。此处应用副词做状语,正确选项为 D。

2. conclude vi. 结束时说,(经推理)相信,使结束,达成 vi. 结束

搭配 conclude sth 结束某事 conclude with 以……而结束

conclude from 从……得出结论

eg. The lecturer concluded his speech with a hearty wish.

那演讲者以衷心的祝愿结束了讲演。

Our meeting concluded with success at eleven o'clock.

十一点我们的会议胜利结束了。

What do you conclude from the facts? 你从这些事实中得出什么结论?

He concluded that it must be some night-bird or large bat.

他断定那是某种夜间活动的鸟或是大蝙蝠。

We also concluded major trade treaties. 我们还缔结了主要贸易条约。

It took the U. S. a long time to conclude an agreement with Iraq and then made peace.

美国花了很长时间与伊拉克议定协议,然后实现了和平。

The meeting concluded at 8 o'clock. 会议于八时结束。

⇒ conclusion n. 结束,终结,结论

come to/reach/arrive at/draw a conclusion 得出结论

eg. The debate came to a conclusion soon after midnight.

辩论在午夜后不久结束。

At the conclusion of the concert, we sang the National Anthem.

音乐会结束时,我们唱国歌。

They drew different conclusions from the facts.

他们从事实中得出不同的结论。

例 1 He _____ his speech by saying “Thank you” and added that he was glad to stay there.

A. stopped B. finished C. concluded D. heard

解答 题干意思为:他说了声“谢谢”结束了他的演说,并补充说他很乐意呆在这儿。四个选项中只有 C 符合题意。

例 2 The conclusion the doctor _____ from the blood sample was that the

patient had been infected with HIV.

A. got

B. made

C. drew

D. resulted

解答 题干中 the conclusion 为先行词, the doctor _____ from the blood sample 为定语从句, 先行词在定语从句中做待选项的宾语。“得出结论”为 come to/arrive at/reach/draw a conclusion. 故正确选项为 C.

3. fade vi. 凋谢, 褪色, (声音等)变弱, (光线等)变暗 vt. 使褪色

搭配 fade away (从视野中、听力范围内、记忆中等)逐渐消失, 变得模糊不清; (人群)散去, 死亡

fade in (电影或广播里的画面或声音)逐渐清晰, 渐现

fade out (电影或广播里的画面或声音)逐渐模糊不清, 渐淡

eg. When winter comes, all the flowers fade. 寒冬一到, 万花凋谢。

The colours faded into one another. 各种颜色消褪得分不清了。

This colour doesn't fade easily. 这种颜色不易褪去。

All memory of her childhood had faded from her mind.

她童年的记忆全部从脑中消失了。

He is fading to her. 他渐渐对她淡漠。

The strong sunlight had faded the curtains.

强烈的阳光把窗帘晒得褪了色。

As evening came, the coastline faded into darkness.

夜晚来临时, 海岸线在黑暗中逐渐消失了。

The sound of the cheering faded away in the distance.

欢呼声在远处逐渐消失了。

As the programme ended, their conversation was faded out.

节目结束时, 他们的谈话声也渐渐地消失了。

⇒fade 的过去分词 faded 不表被动, 用在系动词后表示主语所处的状态, 用作定语表示动作的完成。

eg. The curtains were faded. 窗帘已经褪色。

The faded flowers are still in the vase. 枯萎的花朵仍插在花瓶里。

4. account n. 叙述, 报告, 账目, 账户 v. 说明, 解释

搭配 by/from all accounts 据说, 据报道

by one's own account 据某人自己所说

on account 作为先付的部分款项

on account of 因为, 由于, (=because of) account (to sb) for sth (向某人)解释某事

eg. She gave the police a full account of the incident.

她把事件向警方作了详细叙述。

I've never been there, but it is, by all accounts, a lovely place.

我从来没去过那个地方,但人家都说那地方很好。

The accounts show we have spent more than received.

账目显示我们支出多于收入。

He could not account to us for his foolish mistakes.

他无法向我们解释他所犯的愚蠢的错误。

At first, he hesitated on account of the expense.

一开始他由于价钱的原因犹豫了一下。

例 1 He gave his listeners a vivid _____ of his journey through Wales.

A. example B. account C. explanation D. analysis

解答 题干意思为:他给听众们生动地描述了他的威尔士之行。A. 例子, C. 解释, D. 分析, 正确选项为 B。

例 2 He has been asked to account _____ his absence in the front of the classroom by his headmaster.

A. of B. on C. about D. for

解答 题干意思为:他被班主任要求在教室前面解释旷课的原因。account for sth. 解释某事。正确选项为 D。

5. suitable adj. 适合的, 恰当的

搭配 suitable for/to sb./sth. 适合某人(某事)

a suitable room/book/date 适合的房间/书籍/日期

suitable for cold weather 适于冷天穿的衣服

a place suitable for a picnic 适合野餐的地方

eg. He was not suitable for the job. 他不适合那份工作。

Would now be a suitable moment to settle the argument?

现在解决这个问题合适吗?

⇒ suitable, fit 和 proper 的辨析:

① suitable “适合的”, 意指“恰当的”和“方便的”。

eg. The weather is suitable for swimming. 这种天气适宜游泳。

This trap is suitable for catching mice but unsuitable for catching a larger animal.

这种夹子适于捉老鼠, 但不适合捉比老鼠更大的动物。

② proper “适合的”、“适当的”, 意指对某种场合是“适合的”和“可接受的”, 与 suitable 有许多地方相通。

eg. A carpenter can work best when he uses the proper tools.

使用称手的工具, 木匠才可以干出最好的活。

Some people always seem to know the proper thing to say.

有些人似乎总是知道说什么最为恰当。

③ fit“适合的”,主要指资格、能力、条件适合某种目的、某项任务或某种情况,有“吻合”的含义。

eg. He has only recently recovered from illness; he is, there fore, not fit to talk a long walk. 他的病刚好,所以不适于走长路。

The water is not fit to drink. 这水不宜饮用。

He is fit for his office. 他胜任他的职务。

例 选用 suitable, fit 或 proper 填空。

① He knows the _____ way to act at the dinner table.

② Some water must be treated before it is _____ to drink.

③ I was at a loss to find something _____ to say for the occasion.

④ A drunken man is not _____ to drive a car.

解答 ① 题干后有具体场合 at the dinner table,故最好用 proper。

② 指适合于某种目的(to drink),故最好用 fit。

③ 指不知道找到合适的事情来说,suitable 或 proper。

④ 指不具备开车的能力,fit。

6. inspect vt. 检查,视察,察看

搭配 inspect sb/sth for sth. 检查有无,查找

inspect sb/one's head for lice 检查某人头部有无虱子

inspect an object for fingerprints 察看某一物体以寻找指纹

eg. A dentist inspects the pupils teeth twice a year.

牙科医生一年给这个学生检查两次牙齿。

They inspected the matter from house to house. 他们挨家挨户调查这事。

A man came to inspect our school yesterday. 昨天有个人来视察了我们学校。

⇒ inspection n. 检查,视察 inspector 检查员,视察员,督学

eg. Our school carries out frequent inspections. 我们学校进行经常性检查。

I gave the washing-machine a thorough inspection before I bought it.

我买这台洗衣机之前详细地检查了一番。

例 Before the match the captain came to _____ the players of the football team.

A. respect

B. expect

C. inspect

D. except

解答 本题主要考查对这四个词形相似的词意义的正确把握。A. 尊敬,尊重;B. 期待,期望;C. 检查,视察;D. 除……之外。题干意思为:比赛前,队长来察看了球队队员。正确选项为 C。

7. confirm vt. 证实,确认,批准

搭配 confirm sth 批准(条件、任命)

confirm sb as/in sth 准某人做(任)某事(某职)

eg. The rumors of an attack were later confirmed.

攻击的谣传后来得到了证实。

When asked, she confirmed that she was going to retire.

有人问她时,她肯定了她将要退休。

The new minister will be confirmed in office by the Queen.

新的部长由女王批准任职。

After a six-month probationary period, she was confirmed in her post.

经过六个月的试用期之后,她获准正式任职。

例 The news you told me the other day yet wants _____.

A. informing B. to be informed C. confirming D. confirmed

解答 题干意为:你前天告诉我的那消息还需要证实。inform 通知,与题干意思不符。want 作“需要”解,用法相当于 need,后接动名词的主动语态、动词不定式的被动语态。正确选项为 C。

8. enthusiastic adj. 热情的,热心的

搭配 be enthusiastic about/over sb/sth 对某人(某事)热心

eg. Old Mary was enthusiastic about our work. 老玛丽对我们的工作很热心。

Thank you for your enthusiastic support. 谢谢你们的热情支持。

He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is very enthusiastic.

他对这事所知不多,却极感兴趣。

She is very enthusiastic about singing. 她非常喜欢唱歌。

9. fascinate vt. 迷住,深深吸引,使神魂颠倒,用强光照射使(动物)不能动弹

搭配 be fascinated by/with 迷上了

eg. The actress's beauty and cleverness fascinated everyone.

那女演员的美丽和聪明迷住了每一个人。

The children were fascinated by the boys in the shop window.

孩子们被商店橱窗里的玩具吸引住了。

The rabbit sat without moving, fascinated by the glare of our headlights.

我们的车灯把兔子照得蹲在那里一动也不动。

⇒fascinating adj. 吸引人的,迷人的,使人神魂颠倒的

a fascinating voice/story/glimpse 迷人的嗓音/故事/一瞥

eg. The most fascinating insects are walking across the paper.

最迷人的昆虫正爬过纸上。

Your ideas are fascinating to me. 对我来说,你的看法很有意思。

例 —What do you think of the people dressed in white?

—_____.

A. They are Africans

B. In honour of their heroes

C. Fascinating

D. Fascinated

解答 题干中 what do you think of... 是问对某人或某事的评价, A, B 两项不是评价, 而 D 项指人“迷上了”或“被什么东西迷上了”。正确选项为 C。

10. permission n. 许可, 准许, 同意

搭配 permission to do sth 准许做某事

with the permission of sb = with one's permission 在某人的准许下

without permission 未经准许

eg. You have my permission to leave. 我准你离开。

My father gave me permission to use his car. 父亲允许我用他的车。

She refused to give her permission. 她拒不同意。

They entered the area without permission. 他们未经准许擅入该地。

With your permission I'll leave now. 你同意的话, 我现在就走。

⇒ permit *n.* 执照, 许可证; 通行证

a building permit 建筑许可证

a fishing permit 捕鱼许可证

You cannot enter a military base without a permit.

无通行证者不得擅入军事基地。

试比较 without permission。

例 You must obtain _____ from the administration to fishing this river, or you will be fined.

A. permit

B. permission

C. right

D. certificate

解答 题干意思为: 要想在这条河中捕鱼, 你要得到主管部门的批准, 否则你会被罚款。A. 许可证, 为一可数名词, 前面应加 a; C. 权力, 指自身享有的权力; D. 证明书, 为一可数名词, 前应加 a。正确选项为 permission, 为一不可数名词。答案 B。

11. recently adj. 不久前, 近来

搭配 until quite recently 直到不久以前

a recently painted house 最近粉刷过的房子

eg. The traffic accident happened quite recently. 那次车祸是最近发生的。

I've only recently begun to learn French, so I can't speak it well.

我不久前才开始学法语, 所以法语说得不好。

⇒ recent *adj.* 最新的, 最近的, 近代的

a recent event 最近的事件

recent history 近代史

a recent copy of the newspaper 最近的一份报纸

eg. In recent years great changes have taken place in my hometown.

近几年来, 我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

They talked about the recent trip to Africa.

他们谈到了前不久去非洲的旅行。

⇒recently 和 lately 的比较:

这两个词都有“最近的”意思,但使用场所有所不同。

① recently 用法最广,可用于肯定陈述句、否定陈述句及疑问句中,与过去时态和现在完成时态连用。

② lately 常用于疑问句和否定的陈述句中,若用于肯定的陈述句中,常与 only, much 或 a lot 连用。动词必须用现在完成时态。

eg. Did she have a party recently? 她最近举办过聚会吗?

They've recently bought a new car. 他们不久前买了一辆新汽车。

Have you seen him lately/recently? 你近来见过他吗?

They haven't telephoned recently/lately. 他们近来没有通话。

She's only lately/recently begun working here.

她只是近来才开始在这儿工作的。

I've seen a lot of her lately/recently. 我近来常见到她。

例 单句改错。

① The sports meet is going to be held recently. The students are busy preparing for it.

② This flower was discovered as recent as 1999, so it was very expensive.

解答 ① recently“不久前”,只能表示过去,表将来应用 soon,故应将 recently 改为 soon。

② “这种花是不久前的 1999 年才发现的”,“不久前”应做状语修饰动词 discover,因而应用其副词形式,故将 recent 改为 recently。

12. familiar adj. 熟悉的,通晓的,常见的,亲密的,交情好的

搭配 sb. be familiar with sth. 某人通晓某事

sth. be familiar to sb. 为某人所熟悉

sb. be familiar with sb. 和某人交情好

on familiar terms with sb. 与某人交情好

eg. He finally came back to the familiar little town. He got excited.

他终于回到了他所熟悉的那个小镇,他非常激动。

Snow is a familiar sight in Changchun in winter. 积雪是长春冬天常见的景象。

In English, there are a lot of familiar phrases. 英语中有大量的习惯用法。

Before you leave home for your world tour, you should be familiar with the English language.

在你离家周游世界之前,你应该先通晓英文。

Your address is familiar to me, so I have no difficulty finding your house.

我很熟悉你的住址,所以我毫无困难地找到了你的家。

He has very few familiar friends. 他很少有亲密的朋友。

I am on familiar terms with my bank manager. 我与银行经理交情很好。

The students are too familiar with the teacher. 这群学生对老师过于随便。

例 1 The fact _____ every student is familiar is _____ he mustn't be absent from class without any reason.

A. to which; that

B. with which; that

C. that; that

D. which; that

解答 前一个待选项应为“介词+关系代词引导一个定语从句”, every student is familiar with the fact; 后一个待选项应为一连词引导一个表语从句, 在句中没有表示问“哪一个”的意思, 应用 that。正确选项为 B。题干意思为: 每一个学生都知道的事是不应该无故旷课。

例 2 Your face seems _____. I've probably met you here in the old days.

A. similar

B. well-known

C. familiar

D. similarity

解答 题干意思为: 你的面孔我似乎很熟悉, 我以前很可能在这里见到过你。A 为形容词, “相似的”; B 形容词, “著名的”; D 名词, “相似之处”。正确选项为 C。

13. delight vt. 给(某人)乐趣, 使愉快; n. 高兴, 愉快

搭配 be delighted to do sth 喜欢做某事

be delighted at/by the news 听到这消息而高兴

delight in doing sth 喜欢……

take/find delight in sth/doing sth 以某事(做某事)为乐(尤指残忍的事或坏事)

give delight to sb 给某人快乐

to one's delight 令某人高兴的是

with great delight 高兴地

eg. He delights to sing/in singing pop songs.

他喜欢唱流行歌曲。

She delights to be surrounded by admirers.

她喜欢身边簇拥着爱慕她的人。

Her singing delighted everyone.

她的歌声令大家愉悦。

⇒delight 不用于被动语态。be delighted 说明主语的状态。

eg. I am delighted at the recent news. 听到最新的消息我很高兴。

She is delighted that TV provides jobs for many people.

电视能为许多人提供工作, 她非常高兴。

delight 作“高兴, 快乐”解是一抽象名词, 不可数, 但若具体化, 即指“快乐的事/人”时, 为抽象名词具体化, 可数。

eg. To our great delight(= Much to our delight),