



新课标  
全解与精练系列

新课标·全解与精练系列

# 高中新世纪英语 教材全解与精练

高二（下）

上海交大附中 汪维耀 主编



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## 内容提要

本书根据新课标理念,贯彻新课改精神,按照最新上海二期教材编写,全书分为“教材全解”和“课后精练”两大部分。“教材全解”细致、全面、透彻解读教材,分析重点、难点、疑点,帮助学生提高预习、复习效果。“课后精练”题量适当,题型丰富,帮助学生巩固基础,提高能力,突破思路,应对测试。

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# 前言

自从上海市课程教材改革进入第二期工程以后,教材使用的格局发生了很大的变化,出现了多本教材并存的局面。《新世纪高中英语》也孕育而生,并在全市各区逐步推开。该教材内容新颖,词汇丰富,具有时代气息。主题密切联系学生的实际生活,极大地引起了学生的学习兴趣,但同时也给广大师生的教与学带来了新的挑战。

为了满足广大师生的需求,本着促进课改的精神,我们组织编写了这套全新视角的《高中新世纪英语教材全解与精练》。随着教材的更新,我们也相应地对原书作了重大调整。全书分为以下几部分:第一部分为[单词],第二部分为[词组],第三部分为[难点注释],第四部分为[语法精要],第五部分是[学生用书参考答案]和[练习册参考答案]。第一部分和第二部分的单词、词组和同/近义词(组)辨析在本书中分别详列了 706 个、543 个和 77 组。这么大的量的设置,全出自于课本和高考词汇表。这些内容既能帮助学生巩固课堂学过的知识,又能适当扩展他们的语言视野,使他们在单词和词组的掌握上具有举一反三的能力。在对单词解释时,采用英汉双解,释义后跟例句,帮助同学们进一步理解词义。在词组的释义上,我们也尽可能地详尽、完备,使同学们能更熟练地运用。第三部分的难点注释,意在帮助同学们深化对课文中难句的分析和理解,对各个难点多加琢磨可有利于记忆和运用,旨在对课文的逐步消化。这部分内容在本书中也达到了 201 条之多。第四部分是对语法项目的总结,对语法的掌握遵循循序渐进的原理,对重点进行细致归纳,写法上深入浅出,使同学们能从容使用。第五部分的设立,主要是服务于同学们的自测,方便大家自查自纠。书末附有可供学生课后精练之练习卷。

本书旨在帮助广大学生能更好地理解、消化、学好新世纪教材,也使他们可以独立预习、复习、练习和自测。同时本书是教师教学的教案参考。

在编写本书的过程中,编者本着对学生负责的原则,非常重视文稿的质量、内容的衔接和体例的统一。囿于时间和水平,书中如有疏漏差错之处,诚请广大读者批评指正,俾使我们在再版时改正。

编者

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# 教材全解

JIAO CAI QUAN JIE

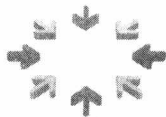
紧扣课标,教材同步;  
步步推进,逐次深入;  
讲解精细,面面俱到;  
围绕重点,突破难点;  
规律总结,对接高考。





# Module One Language

## Unit 1 Words and Their Stories



### [单词]

#### Reading

1. **weather** *n.* (1) [U] the temperature and other conditions such as sun, rain and wind 天气; 气象  
good/nice/clear/fine/fair weather 好天气

cloudy/unsettled/wet/hot/warm weather 多云/变幻莫测/潮湿/炎热/温暖的天气

forecast/foretell/predict (the) weather 预报天气

What was the weather like on your vacation? 你们度假期间天气怎样?

Weather permitting, I will play football this afternoon. 天气好的话,我今天下午去踢足球。

(2) the weather: the description of what the weather will be like in the near future on radio, television, in newspapers, etc. (广播电台、电视或报纸刊登的)气象报告

We always watch the weather after the news. 新闻之后我们总是看一会天气预报。

[DIS] **weather/climate** weather 指某地一时的天气变化: What is the weather like today? (今天天气怎么样?) climate 指某地固定的、长期的天气状况,包括气温、晴阴、风雨、干湿等在内: The climate of Shanghai is very enjoying in spring and autumn. (上海春秋两季的气候很使人愉悦。)

[D] **weatherman** *n.* (pl. weathermen) 天气预报员

2. **tell** *vt.* (told, told, telling) (1) to give sb facts or information about sth 把(某事)告诉(某人); 说; 讲  
tell a story/a joke/a lie/a secret/the truth/the facts 讲故事/说笑话/撒谎/透露秘密/讲真相/讲事实

He wrote to tell his mother he couldn't come. 他写信告诉母亲他不能来了。

The newspaper tells us about what is happening. 这份报纸把正在发生的事告诉我们。

(2) to say that sb must do sth; order 命令; 给……下命令

The teacher told all the kids to sit down quietly. 老师要所有的孩子都安安静静地坐下。

The children will never do as they are told. 这些孩子从来不按照吩咐他们的去做。

(3) to know sth or be able to recognize sth because of certain signs that show this 知道; 看出; 认出

Every movement they make tells you that they are tired. 他们的每一个动作都向你表明他们非常疲倦。

It is hard to tell how long the job will take. 很难说这工作要花多长时间完成。

(4) to be able to see how one person or thing is different from another 识别; 辨别; 分辨

Can you tell her from her twin sister? 你能分辨出她和她的孪生姐妹吗?

Amateurs may be unable to tell the difference between the fake and the original painting. 业余爱好者也许识别不了真画与赝品。

(5) to warn sb that sth bad might happen 警告; 告诫

He told me it was a waste of time talking to her. 他早就告诫过我,跟她谈话是在浪费时间。

My mother told me not to trust Robert. 妈妈告诫我不要相信罗伯特。

(6) to give information in ways other than talking which helps sb know or understand more about a situation  
显示;提示;说明

The red light tells us when the TV set is ready to use. 红灯提示我们,电视机已可以使用。

What do these fossils tell us about our ancestors? 这些化石说明了我们祖先的什么情况?

The bleeper tells you you've left your lights on. 嘟嘟声提示你忘了关灯。

(7) to tell (you) the truth: used to emphasize that you are being very honest 老实说;实话对你讲

I don't really want to go shopping, to tell the truth. 说实话,我并不真的想去购物。

To tell you the truth, I didn't know what to do at that moment. 老实说,那时我真的不知道怎么办才好。

**3. cheat** *n.* (1) [C] sb who is dishonest and cheats 骗子;作弊者

I saw you look at that card, you cheat. 我看见你偷看了那张牌,你这个骗子。

That man is a cheat. He'll do you if he has a chance. 那个人是个骗子,一有机会就会骗你。

(2) a cheat: sth that is dishonest or unfair 作弊/欺诈行为;不公平的事

These sheets I've bought are a cheat; they're too short for the bed. 我买的这几条床单是骗人的东西,短得遮不住床。

*v.* (1) *vi.* to behave in a dishonest way in order to win or to get an advantage, esp. in a competition, game, or examination (尤指在竞赛、游戏或考试中)行骗;作弊

She never cheats to pass exam. 她考试从来不作弊。

You're doing it again; you're trying to cheat! 你又来这一套了,又想骗人!

(2) *vt.* to trick or deceive sb who trust you 欺骗

Their parents were cheated of their land. 他们的父母亲被人骗去了土地。

They cheated her into marrying him. 他们骗她同他结了婚。

[D] **cheater** *n.* [C] 骗子

**4. beaver** *n.* [C] a fur-coated animal with strong teeth that lives both on land and in water and packs mud on the branches to build dams 海狸

He is working like a beaver. 他正在兢兢业业地工作。

**5. student** *n.* (1) [C] sb who is studying at a school, university, etc. 学生

a student teacher/nurse 实业教师/护士

a high-school/an English/a law/an engineer/a BA/a first year student 中/英国/学法律的/工程学/攻读学士学位的/一年级的学生

A/B/C student 学业成绩总是得 A/B/C 的学生

(2) be a student of sth: to be very interested in a particular subject 对某学科非常感兴趣

She was a student of human nature. 她对研究人性非常感兴趣。

[DIS] **student/pupil** student 指大、中学生; pupil 指小学生或艺术家的门徒(不论年龄大小): There are about 1,500 pupils in this primary school. (这所小学有大约一千五百名学生。) They are pupils of the old painter. (他们是这位老画家的弟子。)

**6. math** *n.* [U] (AmE) mathematics; (BrE) maths 数学

Math is one of the major courses at school. 数学是学校的主要课程之一。

**7. protest** *n.* (1) a strong complaint that shows you disagree with, or are angry about sth that you think is wrong or unfair 抗议;反对

a written protest 书面抗议

a storm/wave/letter of protest 抗议风暴/浪潮/信

The shops closed in protest against the new taxes. 商店关门,抗议新的税收。

Mother turned off the TV, despite loud protests from the kids. 尽管孩子们大声反对,妈妈还是把电视机关了。

(2) [C] an occasion when people come together in public to express disapproval or opposition to sth (公开

的)抗议活动

Students protests swept across the nation's compuses. 学生的抗议活动席卷了全国的校园。

(3) without protest: calmly and without complaining 平静地;毫无怨言地;心甘情愿地

The driver accepted his punishment without protest. 司机心甘情愿地接受了惩罚。

(4) under protest: unwillingly, and with the feeling that you have been unfairly treated 不情愿地;认为是不公正地

He went to the doctor under protest. 他勉强地去看了医生。

v. (1) to say or do sth publicly to show that you disagree with, or are against about sth that you think is wrong or unfair 抗议;反对

They stood in the street, protesting (against) the war. 他们站在街头,反对战争。(注意:在美国英语中没有 against)

She protested about the bad service at the hotel. 她对旅馆的劣质服务提了意见。

(2) vt. to state very firmly that sth is true, esp. when other people do not believe you (尤指当别人不相信自己时)力言;申明

Don't let him drive even if he protests that he's not drunk. 即使他坚持说他自己没有醉,也不要让他开车。

[D] **protester** n. [C] 抗议者

**protestation** n. [C] 宣言;声明;断言

8. **dam** n. [C] a special wall built across a river or stream to stop the water from flowing, esp. in order to make a lake or produce electricity 堤坝

the Sanxia Dam in China 中国的三峡大坝

vt. (dammed, dammed, damming) to stop the water in a river, stream, etc. from flowing by building a special wall across it 筑坝拦(水);在……中筑堤

dam up one's anger 制怒

dam back one's tears 强忍住眼泪

dam the flow of history 阻挡历史进程

The river has been dammed up. 这条河上已筑坝拦水。

9. **pond** n. [C] a small area of still water, esp. one that has been artificially made (尤指人工的)池塘  
a duck pond 养鸭池

[DIS] **pond pool lake** 就面积而言, lake 最大, pond 次之, pool 最小; the West lake(西湖); swimming pool(游泳池); Most farms have a pond from which cattle can drink. (大多数农场都有饮牛塘。) There were pools of water everywhere after rain. (下过雨后,到处都是水塘。)

10. **tooth** n. (pl. teeth) (1) one of the small hard bony objects in the mouth, used for biting and tearing food 牙齿

Brush your teeth three times a day. 每天刷牙 3 次。

He is going to the dentist to have a tooth out/pulled. 他要找牙医师拔牙。

(2) [C] any of the pointed parts that stand out from a comb, saw, etc. (梳、锯等的)齿  
the teeth of a saw 锯齿

(3) tooth and nail: very violently 激烈地;竭尽全力地

They fought tooth and nail but lost. 他们竭尽全力拼搏,但还是输了。

11. **branch** n. (pl. branches) [C] an armlike part or division of some material thing, esp. a tree 树枝;分枝;支流;支脉;分科;分部

a branch of a tree/of knowledge/of a family 树枝/一门学科/一个家族的支系

a branch railway/road/office 铁路支线/岔道/分支办事处

The bank has branches all over the country. 这家银行在全国各地有分行。

vi. to become divided into or form branches 分支;分岔

Take the road that branches (off) to the right. 请走右边的那条岔道。

Then the conversation branched off into a discussion about movies. 接着谈话转入对电影的讨论。

12. **across** *adv. ; prep.* (1) from one side to the other (of) 横过; 穿过

There is a bridge across/over the river. 河上有一座桥。

The stream is 8 metres across. 这条小河宽 8 米。

The plane was flying across the Atlantic. 飞机正在飞越大西洋。

There isn't a boat. We'll have to swim across. 没有船, 我们只好游过去。

(2) on the other side (of) 在……的另一边

They live across (the road) from us. 他们住在我们(马路)对面。

Across the street from where we're standing, you can see the old churchyard. 从我们现在站的地方穿过大街, 你们能看到昔日的教堂墓地。

(3) so as to cross 交叉

The two lines cut across each other. 这两条线相互交叉。

13. **mud** *n.* (1) [U] wet, sticky, soft earth, as on the banks of a river 泥; 泥浆

Rain turns dust into mud. 雨水把尘土变成了泥浆。

He was covered in mud. 他浑身是泥。

They make their houses out of mud and stones. 他们用泥土和石头造房子。

(2) one's name is mud: one is spoken badly of after causing trouble 某人名声扫地

Her name is mud in the office after what happened. 那事发生之后, 她在办公室里的名声就臭了。

[D] **muddy** *adj.* 泥泞的; 多泥的; 沾满泥浆的

14. **historian** *n.* [C] a person who studies or writes about history 历史学家; 史学工作者  
an English/ancient/art historian 英国史/古代史/艺术史学者

15. **settlement** *n.* (1) [U] the movement of a new population into a place to live there 殖民; 拓居; 移民  
When did the settlement of the America West begin? 向美国西部移民是什么时候开始的?

(2) [C] a small village in an area with few people 小村落

There is a settlement on the edge of the desert. 沙漠边缘有个小村落。

(3) [C] an agreement or decision ending an argument, question, etc. 调解; 解决  
a political/peaceful settlement 政治/和平协定

a divorce/peace/financial settlement 离婚/和平/经济协议

reach/achieve a settlement 达成协议

the settlement of the law case 诉讼案件的解决

(4) [C] a payment of money claimed 结账; 清算

a settlement of a bill 付清账单

a settlement on account/period 记账结算/结算期

16. **European** *n.* [C] sb from Europe 欧洲人

*adj.* from or connected with Europe 欧洲的

European laws/countries 欧洲的法律/国家

17. **settler** *n.* [C] a person who comes to live permanently in a new, developing country; a colonist 移民; 殖民者

early settlers in America 美洲/美国的早期移民

the first white settlers 第一批白人移民

18. **arrive** *vi.* (1) to reach a place, esp. at the end of a journey 到; 到达

Give me a call to let me know you've arrived safely. 打个电话给我, 告诉我你已经平安到达。

What time does the train arrive in Beijing? 火车何时抵达北京?

He felt he had really arrived when he made his first record. 当他首次打破纪录时, 心里感到自己确是达到

目的了。

(2) to happen or come 来临; 出生

Sharon's baby arrived just after midnight. 刚过午夜莎伦的孩子就出生了。

At last the day of the carnival arrived. 狂欢的日子终于来到了。

(3) arrive at; to reach; come to 达成; 得出

After many hours' talk, the committee arrived at a decision yesterday. 昨天委员会经过好几个小时的商讨后作出了决定。

[D] **arrival** *n.* 到达; 抵达; 到来; 到达者; 到达物

19. **skin** *n.* (1) the natural outer covering of an animal or human body, from which hair may grow (人或动物的)皮; 皮肤

a skin disease 皮肤病

outer/true/soft skin 表皮/真皮/柔嫩的皮肤

have a fair/dark skin 皮肤白/黑

The poison may be absorbed through the skin. 毒物可能是通过皮肤被吸入的。

(2) this part of an animal body used as leather, fur, etc. 兽皮; 毛皮; 皮革

a tiger skin 老虎皮

a sheepskin jacket 羊皮夹克

It took 40 skins to make the coat. 这件大衣用了40张毛皮。

(3) a natural outer covering of some fruits and vegetables (果实或蔬菜的)外皮; 壳

onion skin 洋葱皮

a banana skin/the skin of a banana 香蕉皮

Cook the potatoes quickly with their skins on. 把土豆连皮快煮一下。

(4) the solid surface that forms over some liquids (液体上结成的)皮; 壳

Paint in a tin forms a skin when the lid is left off. 如果不盖上盖子, 桶里的油漆表面会形成一层皮。

Boiled milk often has a skin on it. 煮开的牛奶表面常结有一层奶皮。

(5) skinned; having a certain type or colour of skin 具有……皮肤/肤色的

dark/smooth-skinned 皮肤黝黑/光滑的

If you are very fair-skinned, you should avoid going in the sun too much. 如果你的皮肤白皙, 你应该避免过多地晒太阳。

*vt.* (skinned, skinned, skinning) to remove the skin from 剥去……的皮

Add the apples and pears, skinned and sliced. 把去了皮和切成片的苹果和生梨加进去。

He skinned his knee when he fell off his bike. 他从自行车上摔下来时擦破了膝盖上的皮肤。

20. **head** *n.* (1) [C] the part of the body which contains the eyes, ears, nose and mouth, and the brain 头  
They turned their heads and looked at us. 他们转过头来看着我们。

(2) [sing.] the end where this part rests 上端; 前部

the head of a bed/a hammer 床/锤头

(3) [C] a ruler or leader 首脑; 首长

the head of a firm/the family 公司首脑/家长

(4) [C] the mind or brain 才智; 头脑

Can't you get these figures into your head? 难道你不能记住这些数字吗?

They must put their heads together and decide what to do. 他们必须一起商量一下, 决定做什么事。

(5) [sing.] the part at the top or front; the most important part 顶部; 前端; 主要部分

Write your name at the head of each page. 请把你的姓名写在每页纸的上方。

(6) [usu. *pl.*] the front side of a coin which often bears a picture of the ruler's head (通常铸有统治者头像的)硬币的正面

(7) [sing.] a person (only in the phrase: a/per head); an animal (used in counting farm animals) 人; 每个人; (用于数牲畜的) 头数

It cost 10 yuan a head to eat there. 到那里吃饭每人须付 10 元钱。

v. (1) vt. to lead; be at the front of 率领; 站在……的前头

head a procession/a delegation 带领游行队伍/率领代表团

The movie heads the list of Oscar nominations. 这部影片在奥斯卡提名影片中名列榜首。

(2) vt. to be in charge of 主管

Who headed the government? 谁主管政府?

(3) vt. to strike (a ball) with the end 用头顶(球)

He headed it into the goal. 他把球顶进了球门。

(4) to (cause to) move in a certain direction (使)向某一方向前进

head a ship southward/a boat toward the shore 使船向南行驶/驶向岸边

The ship was heading for Japan. 船正开往日本。

21. **west** *n.* the direction towards which the sun goes down, and which is on the left of sb who is facing north 西; 西方

The sun sets in the west. 太阳从西边落山。

Germany is on the west of Poland. 德国位于波兰的西面。

Xinjiang is in the west of China. 新疆位于中国西部。

*adj.* (only before *n.*) (1) in the west or facing the west 在西方的; 朝西的

the west door of the church 教堂的西门

on the west coast 在西海岸

West Asia/Africa 西亚/西非

(2) a west wind comes from the west (风)来自西面的

a west wind 西风

*adv.* towards the west 朝西; 向西

They sat facing west, watching the sun go down. 他们朝西坐着, 观看日落。

22. **search** *n.* (1) an attempt to find sb or sth 寻找; 查找; 搜寻; 搜查

a search light/party/cycle 探照灯/搜索队/检查周期

The search for the lost girl went on for days. 寻找走失的女孩一连进行了好几天。

(2) an attempt to find a solution to a problem or an explanation for sth 探索; 寻求

In a search to further his knowledge of the unknown, man has explored the earth, the sea, and now, outer space. 在探求进一步认识未知事物的过程中, 人类探索了地球、海洋, 而现在又在探索外层空间。

v. to look through or examine (a place or person) thoroughly or carefully to try to find sth 搜查; 搜索; 查究  
Rescue workers searched all night in the hope of finding more survivors. 营救人员彻夜搜寻, 希望找到更多的幸存者。

Detectives are out searching the yard for clues. 侦探们出动去搜查院子以寻找线索。

Visitors to the prison are thoroughly searched before they are allowed in. 探监者要经彻底检查后才能获准入内。

Scientists are still searching for a cure for the disease. 科学家仍在寻找治疗这种疾病的方法。

23. **territory** *n.* (*pl.* territories) (1) (an area of) land, esp. ruled by one government 领土; 版图; 地区  
Chinese territory 中国领土

We travelled through unknown territory. 我们穿越一片无名的土地。

The soldiers crossed the river into enemy territory. 战士们渡河进入敌军的领地。

We are on Australia territory. 我们现在在澳大利亚境内。

(2) (an) area regarded by a person, animal, group, etc., as belonging to it alone 领地; 地盘



The birds sang to warn other birds off their territory. 鸟儿叫起来,不准其他的鸟进入其领地。

That question covers a lot of territory. 那个问题涉及广泛的知识领域。

24. **post** (BrE), mail (AmE) *n.* (1) [U] the official system for carrying letters, parcels, etc., from the sender to the receiver 邮政(制度);邮寄

The letter must have got lost in the post. 那封信肯定是在邮递过程中丢了。

If you send the book by post, it should get there by Sunday. 如果邮寄这本书,它应该在星期天之前寄到。

(2) (a single official collection or delivery of) letters, parcels, etc. (一批)邮件;邮件的一次发送/收进

Was there any post/Has any post come for me today? 今天有寄给我的邮件吗?

Has the morning post arrived? 上午的邮件送来了吗?

Please send a reply by return of post (BrE)/by return mail (AmE). 请将回信交下一班邮班寄回。

There's always a large post at Christmas. 圣诞节时总是有大量邮件。

*vt.* (1) to take (a letter, parcel, etc.) to a post office or put into a collection box for sending 投/邮寄(信件、包裹等)

Did you post the letter I gave you yesterday afternoon? 我昨天下午交给你的信寄出去了吗?

I posted John the cheque/the cheque to John last Friday. 我上星期五把支票寄给了约翰。

(2) keep sb posted: to keep telling sb the latest news about sth 不断向某人提供有关某事的最新消息

Please keep us posted about your financial situation and let us know if we can help. 请随时告诉我们你的经济状况,看看我们能否帮上忙。

25. **post** *n.* (1) [C] a job, esp. an important one (尤指重要的)工作;职位

The post was advertised in today's newspaper. 今天登报招聘那个职位。

When he took up his present post at the BBC, he was only 30. 他在英国广播公司出任现在的职务时才30岁。

(2) [C] a special place of duty, esp. on guard or on watch 岗位;哨位

The soldiers must be at their posts by 8. 士兵们必须在8点钟到达各自的岗哨。

The guard was punished for falling asleep at his post. 那个卫兵,由于站岗时打瞌睡而受到了处罚。

(3) [C] a strong upright pole or bar made of wood, metal, etc., usu. fixed into the ground 柱;桩;杆;标柱;标杆

a gate post/signpost 门柱/标杆

The fence was made of posts joined together with wire. 篱笆是以铁丝连接起来的木桩构成的。

(4) [sing.] the starting or finishing place in a race, esp. a horse race (赛马、赛跑等的)起跑点/终点  
the finishing post (赛马、赛跑的)终点标志

My uncle's horse was first past the post. 我叔叔的马第一个跑过终点。

The player fell 20 yards from the post. 那位运动员在离终点20码的地方摔倒了。

*vt.* (1) to make public or show by fixing to a wall, board, etc. 贴出

The English exam results were posted on the bulletin board yesterday morning. 昨天上午公告板上张榜了英语考试成绩。

The names of the members of the team will be posted today. 今天将贴出来队员名单。

(2) to make known (as being) by putting up a notice 公布;公告

The plane was posted missing. 那架飞机已被宣布失踪。

(3) to place (soldiers etc.) on duty in a special place 配置(岗哨等)

Post a guard outside the palace. 在王宫外边设个岗哨。

(4) to send (sb) to a particular place on duty, to work, etc. 派任;派遣

She has been posted overseas for a few years. 她被派往国外工作好几年。

He has been posted to Hong Kong. 他被派往香港。

26. **woman** *n.* (pl. women) (1) a fully grown human female 成年女子;妇女

Is your music teacher a man or a woman? 你的音乐老师是男的还是女的?

She works for a popular women's magazine. 她在一家通俗妇女杂志社工作。

(2) women in general (总称) 女人

A woman's work is never done. 女人的活儿永远干不完。

(3) (only before n.) female 女性

a woman driver/engineer/President 女司机/工程师/总统

women writers/pilots 女作家/飞行员(注意:前后两个名词都用复数形式)

[DIS] **woman man lady gentleman** gentleman 和 lady 是对男子和妇女的老式尊称,主要用于讲话时对方在场,或是对一群人演讲时: Mr Smith, there's a gentleman/lady here to see you. Shall I send him/her in? (史密斯先生,有一位先生/女士来看你,要不要请他/她进来?) Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to introduce our speaker for tonight .... (各位女士、各位先生,我谨向大家介绍我们今晚上的演讲人.....)在其他场合,man 和 woman 是常用词: Is the director a man or a woman? (董事是男的还是女的?) the first prime minister (第一位女首相) man 也可用来统指人类(男人和女人): Man is the only animal to use tools. (人类是唯一会使用工具的动物。)

27. **world** n. (1) [C] a planet or star system, esp. one which may contain life (尤指可能存在生命的)星球;天体

These strange creatures may come from another world. 这些奇异的生物可能来自另一个星球。

Are there other worlds than ours? 除了我们的地球之外还有其他有生命的天体吗?

(2) a large number of amount 大量;无数

The medicine did him a/the world of good. 这种药对他很有效。

The new fire makes a world of difference and I'm much warmer now. 有了新生的火到底完全不同,我现在暖和多了。

(3) the world; the body in space on which we live; the earth 世界;地球

the world's tallest/richest building/man 世界上最高的建筑/最富有的人

At that time China was the most powerful country in the world. 在那时中国是世界上最强大的国家。

Delegates from all over the world will be at the conference. 世界各地的代表将参加这次会议。

(4) the world; a particular part of the earth or of life on earth 地球(上生物)的某一部分

the animal/plant/insect world 动物/植物/昆虫(世)界

the Western/First/Second/Third World 西方/第一/第二/第三世界

the developing/industrialized world 发展中/工业化国家

(5) the world; a particular area of human activity (人类活动的)领域;界

the world of politics/football 政界/足球界

He is an influential figure in the business/show-business world. 他是商界/娱乐界有影响的人物。

(6) the world; people in general; everyone 世人;众人;人人

The whole world knows about it. 此事为世人所共知。

The world must eliminate war and poverty. 人类必须消灭战争和贫穷。

(7) the world; human life (and its affairs) 人世生活;人间;世间;世事

He is very young and inexperienced, and doesn't know about the ways of the world. 他很年轻,缺乏经验,不懂人情世故。

She has brought 3 children into the world. 她已生了三个孩子。

The world is being transformed by information technology. 信息技术正在改变社会。

(8) in the world; used to emphasize a statement 究竟;到底(用于加强语气)

What in the world are you doing? 你究竟在干什么?

Nothing in the world can save her now. 现在什么也救不了她。

If he asked her to marry him, she'd be the happiest man in the world. 他如果让她与他结婚,她便是世上最

幸福的人。

[DIS] **world earth land ground floor soil country** 与其他行星相比较, the world 作为整体提及时常叫作 the Earth 或 the earth: From space, the earth looks like a shining blue ball. (从太空中看, 地球像是一个发光的蓝色球体。)但在某些短语中 the 通常不用: Billions of people live on earth. (地球上住着数十亿人。)当与海域相比较时, 地球的硬表层叫作 land, 但当与空中相比较时, 则叫作 the ground, 规模更大的叫作 (the) earth: After a week at sea, we spotted land. (在海上呆了一星期后, 我们见到了陆地。)The horse fell to the ground. (马倒在地上。)The earth shook and huge cracks appeared. (大地震动, 巨大的裂缝出现了。)室内供行走的地面通常称之为 the floor, 而室外的则称作 the ground: The dishes crashed to the kitchen floor. (盘子掉到厨房的地板上打碎了。)The ground was too wet for camping. (地面太潮了, 不能扎营。)被看作财产的一块地皮是 land: The company owns a lot of land in Shanghai. (那家公司在上海拥有很多地产。)当谈论到大面积的地, 尤其是用于特定用途时, 可用 land: The land isn't much good for raising corn. (这块地种玉米不大合适。)较小的一块地可称作 a piece of ground: There was a small piece of ground where he could plant potatoes. (他有一小块可以种土豆的地。)生长植物的土是 soil 或 earth: The soil/earth is pretty good here. (这里的土壤很好。)但当谈论土质、土壤类型或状况时, 通常用 soil: To improve clay soil, dig in as much sand as possible. (要改良黏土, 尽量多掺入点沙。)与城镇相比较, 没有楼群的地方是 the country: Why don't we take a trip to the country and get some flesh air? (我们为何不到乡村去旅行, 呼吸点新鲜空气呢?)在表达对一个国家的感情时, 可称国土为 land, 而简单记述事实时用 country: My homeland/native land is China. I visited many foreign lands. (我的祖国是中国, 我去过许多充满异域风情的国度。)I come from China. I've visited many foreign countries. (我来自中国, 我去过许多国家。)

- 28. import** *n.* (1) [C usu. *pl.*] sth brought into a country from abroad 进口货  
cheap imports of grain 廉价进口的谷物  
Imports rose last month. 上个月我们增加了进口货的量。  
(2) [U] also importation, the act of importing 进口; 输入  
The government eventually banned the import of all electrical goods. 政府最后禁止所有电气产品进口。  
(3) [U] importance or meaning 重要性; 含义  
a matter of no/great import 无关紧要/至关重要的事  
*vt.* to bring in (sth), esp. from abroad 引进; 输入; (尤指) 进口  
toys imported from Japan 从日本进口的玩具  
vegetables imported into the city from surrounding farms 从周围农场运入城市的蔬菜  
import foreign words into the language 把外来的单词吸收到该种语言中  
The country is importing a broad range of skilled personnel. 这个国家正在引进各行各业的技术人员。
- 29. wrap** *vt.* (wrapped, wrapped, wrapping) (1) to cover (in a material folded around) 包; 捆; 裹  
She wrapped the box in patterned paper. 她用有装饰图案的纸把盒子包起来。  
They wrapped his new shoes in the shop. 在商店里, 他们替他帮把新鞋包扎好。  
(2) to fold (a material) over 缠; 绕; 围  
He sat with his arms wrapped round his knees. 他坐下来, 用双臂搂抱住膝盖。
- 30. plain** *n.* also plains, a large stretch of flat land (大) 平原  
the vast plains of central China 华中地区的辽阔平原  
North China Plain 华北平原  
Such trees can be found in the plains. 这种树可在平原上看到。  
*adj.* (1) clear; easy to see, hear, or understand 清楚的; 明白的; 平易的  
She spoke in English, but her message was plain. 她虽然是用英语说的, 但传达的信息一清二楚。  
It was plain that management policies would have to change. 显然, 管理方针将不得不改变。  
He loves her; that's as plain as day. 他爱她, 这是极其明显的。