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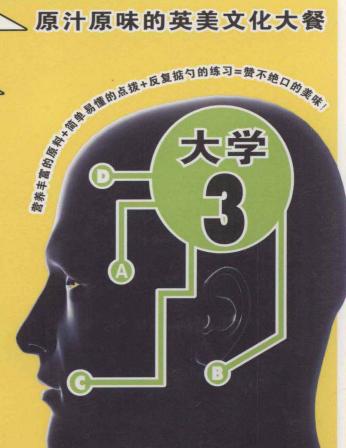
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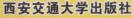
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借 若 你问一位学生,哪门课程花费时间最多,十有八九回答:英语。多少学生苦苦死记单词,记了忘,忘了再记。有些学生花费很长时间却读不了几篇文章。有些学生乐于找捷径,以为多做几套考题,或读几本应试书,过了考试关就大功告成了。但在实际的英语交流和资料翻译时往往犯难,不能胜任。一位资深的英语教学专家说过:学英语有快慢之分,而无捷径可走,必须通过大量的阅读。在有效时间内阅读量越大越好。

不急不躁的学习节奏,乏味刻板的阅读书籍,漫无目的、收效甚 微的阅读方式,这些都使英语学习成为人生一壶永远要加热、却永远 烧不开的水。到底怎样才能使阅读英语文章如行云流水,怎样才能有 效扩大词汇量?

"暴风骤雨英语阅读系列"为读者提供了加快阅读速度,在有效时间内读更多文章的独特方法。影响读者阅读速度的最大障碍是生词太多。因此,本系列书首先以词汇快览开篇,读者边用边记,扫清阅读前的首要障碍,这样可以抛开字典,抛弃边读边查、查完再读的低效阅读模式,尽情领略文章的魅力和原汁原味的英美文化。词汇快览中列出的单词均由电脑甄选、统计、分级。紧接着设计六篇文章,对读者进行有效的集约化阅读训练,加快学习节奏,强化阅读速度,在有效时间内使读者获得更大信息量,切实体会暴风骤雨般的英语阅读冲击,这也正是丛书命名的真正含义。

暴风骤雨——在一定的时间,针对一定的内容,进行有效的 集约化阅读训练,使您在精心设计的训练中记单词,学习语法,感知 文化。

暴风骤雨——就像科学的体能训练一样,在充分了解人的能力的基础上,在训练中,通过有效的次数、有效的组数进行科学的训练,从而在一定的时间内达到训练目的。同时,文中对文化背景、特殊词组加以注释,尽量不给读者留下难题,保证阅读的连贯性。为保证读者的阅读量,在每一分级编写了两册图书。单元后则以灵活多变的练习为尾、一些练习根本无需答案、全凭读者读后思考。



其次,丛书在选材上精益求精。俗话说:兴趣是最好的老师,趣味性和可读性能使阅读成为一件快乐的事,从而使人做到尽善尽美。很多学生读英语看不了几篇就丧失兴趣,只能束之高阁。针对这一现状,该丛书不拘一格,在把握难度的前提下,求新、求趣、求实、求变。所有材料均来源于当代英语国家的原文,更有时下网上最热点的文章,时效性强,风格迥异,每册书都聘请了一线的英语教师审读。一位教师审后感慨到:"读一篇难释其卷",书中文章的魅力由此可见一班。还有的老师选出书中部分内容,在学生中进行检测,效果显著。

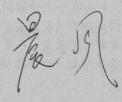
另外,在各分级的选材上,每篇文章的难度尽量接近该级水平,而在文章长度上并未刻意追求考题所要求的文章长度。这是因为本丛 书不仅仅是为了使读者能顺利通过各级的英语考试,更重要的是开扩读者的眼界,增强实际掌握和应用英语语言的能力。

本着"服务于上帝,一切为上帝着想"的出版理念,丛书在装帧设计及栏目设置上也独具匠心,力求精美。书中配有单元读书笔记,您可随时写下学习感想,"温故而知新"。另外,我们在每页都奉献给您一颗晶莹的"小面"。时尚用语、成语、谚语、格言、警句、短语精粹等汇于其中,如丝丝细雨沁人心脾。内文双色,版式现代大方,于柔美中透出新巧,使人从视觉上有种美的享受。

学习英语何需太长的等待,我们正以成熟的心智、莫大的决心和辛勤的努力带给您一场"暴风骤啊"的洗礼。

"自是桃李树,何畏不成蹊"。我们坚信这套"暴风骤雨英语 阅读系列"会成为英语学习者通向成功的桥梁,同时也为 英语图书市场增添一抹新的色彩。

读者在使用过程中有什么感想或建议,请告知我们并欢迎投稿。 E-mail:chenfeng-book@163.com





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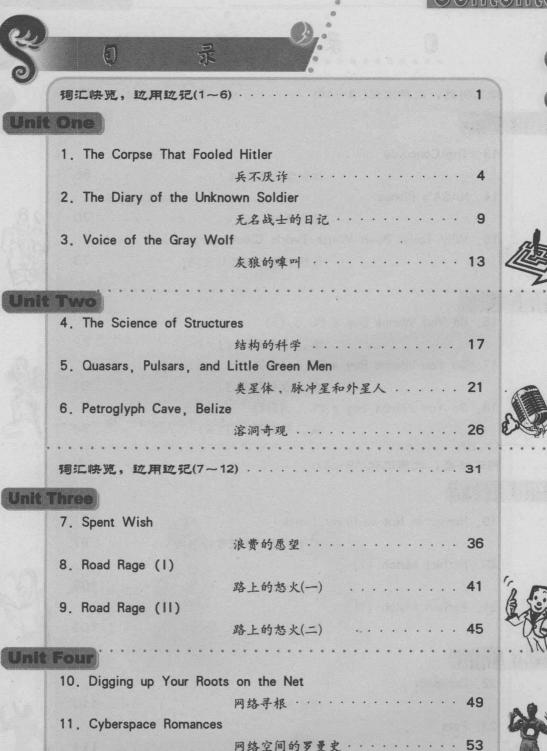
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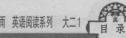
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BRAIN STORMING









词汇供览, 边用边记 (1~6 课)

- 1. adapt: [ə'dæpt] v. 改编 This article was adapted from a speech he made in 1987. 本文是根据他 1987 年的演说改编的。
- 2. ally: [ˈælai] n. 联盟 The United States and Britain were allies in WWII. 美国和英国在二战时是同盟国。
- 3. assume: [ə'sju:m] ν. 假设,认为 In the old times, many people assumed that the sun revolved around the earth. 过去很多人认为太阳在绕地球旋转。
- 4. beast: [bi:st] n. 野兽 The tiger is a fierce beast. 老虎是凶猛的野兽。
- 5. bounce: [bauns] v. 弹, 跳 The ball does not bounce well on the soft surface. 球在柔软的表面上不会弹起。
- 6. capture: ['kæptʃə] ν 捕捉 The lost soldiers were captured by the enemy. 失踪的士兵被敌人俘获了。
- 7. career: [kəˈriə] n. 职业, 生涯 He had a successful career in playing professional basketball. 他打职业篮球取得了很大成功。
- 8. **cement:** [si'ment] *n*. 水泥 Cement is a man-made building material. 水泥 是人造的建筑材料。
- 9. **chamber:** ['tʃæmbə] *n.* 房间,室 The chamber is so large that it can hold 1,000 audiences at a time. 房间很大,能同时容纳 1,000 名听众。
- 10. civilian: [si'viliən] *adj*. 民用的 The military equipment is not suitable for civilian use. 军事装备不适合民用。
- 11. **claw**: [klo:] *n*. 爪子 The tiger has strong claws in addition to its fearful teeth. 除了令人恐怖的牙齿,老虎还有强壮的爪子。
- 12. come to: [kʌm tu] ν. 苏醒 When the patient came to, he asked to see his wife. 病人醒来时要求见他的妻子。
- 13. come up with: [kʌm ʌp wið] v. 制订出,得出(答案等) The engineers came up with a clever plan. 工程师们制订了一个巧妙的计划。
- 14. compensate for: ['kompenseit fo:] v. 补偿,补充 Bats have special hearing ability to compensate for the darkness of the night. 蝙蝠听觉很特别,可以应付漆黑的夜晚。
- 15. **conceal:** [kənˈsi:l] ν. 隐藏 He concealed a gun in his pocket. 他在口袋里藏了一支枪。
- 16. cope with: [kəup wið] ν. 应付 We must cooperate in order to cope with the present situation. 我们必须合作才能应付目前的局势。
- 17. delicate: ['delikit] adj. 精巧的 The small jade handicraft is very delicate. 那

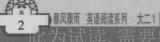






个小玉石手工艺品非常精致。

- 18. **dominant**: ['dominant] *adj*. 主宰的 The height of players is a dominant factor in the success or failure of basketball teams. 选手的高度是篮球队成败的主导因素。
- 19. **drift**: [drift] ν. 飘浮不定 He tried to concentrate on writing the essay but his mind kept drifting to other things. 他努力集中思路写文章, 但是他的脑子一直想着其他事情。
- 20. dynamic: [dai'næmik] *adj*. 动态的 Earthquake is a dynamic movement of the earth crust. 地震是地壳的运动造成的。
 - 21. empire: ['empaiə] n. 帝国 The emperor ruled his empire with justice and wisdom. 皇帝用公正和智慧统治着他的帝国。
 - 22. encounter: [in'kauntə] v. 遇到 The engineers encountered unexpected problems. 工程师们遇到了意想不到的困难。
 - 23. evaluation: [i,vælju'eifən] n. 评估 The plan was submitted to the manager for evaluation. 该计划被交给经理进行评估。
 - 24. exert: [igˈzə:t] ν. 施加 His heavy body exerted a lot of pressure on the old wooden floor. 他的沉重的身体对旧木头地板造成很大的压力。
 - 25. formation: [fɔ:ˈmei ʃən] n. 形态,形状 The formations of the rocks are very strange. 岩石的形状很奇特。
 - 26. genuine: ['dʒenju:in] *adj*. 真实的 The experts have decided that the signature is genuine. 专家已认定签字为真迹。
 - 27. identity: [ai'dentiti] n. 身份 The police has yet to determine the identity of the detained person. 警察尚未确定被拘留者的身份。
 - 28. impose: [im'pəuz] ν. 强加 The government imposes heavy taxes on entertainment business. 政府对娱乐业收重税。
 - 29. in the way of: *prep. phrase*. 碍事 He is always in the way of others. 他老 是碍别人的事。
 - 30. **intellectual**: [inti'lektjuəl] *adj*. 智力的,知识的 The student is known for his intellectual ability. 该学生智力出众。
 - 31. intelligence: [in'telidʒəns] *n*. 智慧, 情报 Intelligence is just of one of many factors in the success of a person's career. 智力只是人生成功的诸多因素之一。
 - 32. make it: [meik it] v. 做到 You made it! 你竟做到了!
 - 33. marine: [məˈri:n] n. 海军陆战队员 The marines are well trained soldiers who can fight both at sea and on the land. 海军陆战队员是训练有素的战士,既可进行海战也可以在陆地作战。
 - 34. mate: [meit] n. 配偶 The tiger is alone unless it seeks a mate. 除非要寻找



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BRAIN STORMING



READING

配偶, 否则老虎是独来独往的。

- 35. [military: ['militəri] *adj*. 军事的 The best computers are found in the military. 军中有最好的计算机。
- 36. nightmare: ['naitmɛə] n. 噩梦 The severe flooding has caused a nightmare for the people along the river. 严重的洪水泛滥给沿岸的人们带来了一场噩梦。
- 37. odds: [ɔdz] n. 机会, 机率, 可能性 He passed all examinations against all odds. 他排除一切困难终于通过了全部考试。
- 38. panic: ['pænik] ν. 惊慌 Don't panic in dangerous situations. 遇到危险时不要惊慌。
- 39. permission: [pəˈmiʃən] n. 容许 He can't get permission from his parents to get married. 他无法让父母容许他结婚。
- 40. poisonous: ['pɔizənəs] *adj*. 有毒的 There are many poisonous snakes in the mountains. 山里面有很多毒蛇。
- 41. precaution: [pri'kɔ:ʃən] n. 预防措施 The police closed the street as precaution. 作为预防措施,警察封锁了街道。
- 42. preserve: [pri'zə:v] ν. 保存 We must preserve the ancient temple. 我们必须保护这座古老的庙宇。
- 43. receipt: [ri'si:t] n. 收据 I gave my money to the cashier and got a receipt as evidence of payment. 我将钱交给了出纳,得到了收据作为付款凭证。
- 44. reinforce: [ri:in'fɔ:s] v. 加固 The house is reinforced with steel bars. 房子 用钢筋加固。
- 45. **shell**: [ʃel] *n*. 炮弹,子弹 The shell exploded nearby but did not cause any damages. 炮弹在附近爆炸,但没引起任何损害。
- 46. soak: [səuk] v. 浸泡 The dirty clothes were soaked in soap water. 脏衣服 被浸泡在肥皂水里。
- 47. stadium: ['steidiəm] n. 体育场 The stadium is packed with 100,000 spectators. 体育场里挤满了 10 万观众。
- 48. **stake**: ['steik] *n*. 赌注,利益 He can't afford to lose when the stakes are so high. 赌注那么高,他输不起。
- 49. suicide: ['sjuisaid] n. 自杀 The depressed patient committed suicide. 抑郁的病人自杀了。
- 50. **suspicion**: [sə'spi∫ən] *n*. 怀疑 The suspicion is that someone inside the company has stolen the precious diamond. 怀疑是公司内部的人盗窃了昂贵的钻石。
- 51. valid: ['vælid] adj. 有效的 The ticket is no longer valid. 该票失效了。
- 52. withstand: [wið'stænd] v. 抵挡 The ancient city wall has withstood the elements of more 1,000 years. 古城墙经历了 1,000 多年的风雨。





1. The Corpse That Fooled Hitler

兵不厌诈

兵不厌诈,且看一具死尸如何改变一场战役的结果。

n April 30, 1943, Major William Martin fell into enemy hands. More importantly, so did the briefcase(公文包)chained to his belt. At the height(高潮)of World War II, this British officer and the secret documents he carried were in the possession of the Germans.

But Major Martin wasn't really a British officer. And his name wasn't really William Martin. And he wasn't alive. Major Martin and his briefcase were all part of Operation Mincemeat², a top-secret plan to trick Hitler and the Axis powers³.

In the spring of 1943, the Germans were certain the United States and Britain were planning to invade Sicily—and they were right. But the Allies thought they could fool the Germans into moving their armies to the wrong place.

Lieutenant Commander Ewen Montagu and other members of the British secret service's(特务机关)"double-cross" committee, a team of spies (谍报人员)dedicated to giving the Germans misinformation(假信息), decided to let fake(伪造的)invasion plans wash ashore(冲上岸)into enemy-held Europe. To make their plan work, the committee needed a dead body. Not just any body would do⁴. The corpse had to look like it had drowned in the ocean. After months of searching, Montagu and his team found a man who'd just died



Notes

1. in possession of 拥有, 占有

 Operation Mincemeat 碎肉行动; operation 军事行动或计划;这里假情 报被比喻成美味的肉馅。

3. Axis powers 軸心国,指德、意、日; Allied Countries(Allies) 同盟国;另外, 二战中的西班牙(Spain)虽然未参战, 但佛朗哥反动政府是在德、意法西斯 扶持下上台的,所以暗中偏袒德国。

4. do 行得通,可以;如This won't do. 这可不行。

British Royal Marine uniform 英国皇家海军陆战队制服; royal 皇家的; marine 海洋的, 海军陆战队士兵

6. actually did drown 用助动词do加强语气7. come up with 拿出,得出,弄出如:After a day's meeting, the managers came up with a detailed plan to solve the pollution problem.

8. cover target "表面的目标", 用以掩护真正的目标。

9. otherwise 相反, 不然

10 above 超越,超过。此处也可用 beyond。

)暴风骤雨 英语阅读系列 大二1





of pneumonia(肺炎). The fluid in his lungs, a coroner(验尸官)told them, would look like sea-water to anyone but an expert pathologist(病理学家). Montagu asked the man's family for permission to use the body, telling them"the purpose would be a really worthwhile one." They agreed but made Montagu promise never to reveal(披露)the dead man's name.

Montagu gave the body its new identity(身份), that of Major Martin. The double-cross committee then dressed the corpse in borrowed underwear(内衣)and a British Royal Marine uniform⁵.

Next, Montagu had to make the corpse seem like a real person to the enemy. If the Germans didn't believe in Major Martin, they wouldn't believe his fake information, and Operation Mincemeat would fail. Earlier in the war, a real officer carrying genuine(真正的)information actually did drown 6 and was found by the Germans. Luckily, they declared the officer and his papers fakes and ignored the data he was carrying. Montagu had to be sure that didn't happen with Major Martin.

The committee found a man who looked very much like Major Martin, and they used his picture on a military identification card(身份证). They placed theater ticket stubs(根,存根)in Major Martin's pockets, along with letters from a fake fiancé(未婚妻)and a disapproving letter from a fictional(编造的)father. They added a receipt(收据)for a diamond engagement ring(订婚钻戒)and a letter from Major Martin's bank saying he didn't have enough money to pay his bills(账单).

Once Major Martin was ready, the team had to come up with papers that would seem real. A major would never carry real invasion plans, but the Germans might believe that one would take letters from one general to another. So the committee had General Sir Archibald Nye write a friendly note to another general. The letter said that Sicily would be a "cover target" 8— the attack everyone would know about — and that the real invasion would be somewhere else. The briefcase held other "friendly" military letters, including one that ended with a joke about Major Martin bringing back some sardines(沙丁鱼). The committee hoped that the Germans would take this as a hint that Sardinia would be the real target.

When everything was ready, the committee chained the briefcase to Major Martin's trench coat and placed the body in a canister(罐子)with Dry Ice. A submarine crew(潜艇 乘员)then carried him to a point off the coast of Spain and, after a brief, informal prayer, tipped the body into the water.

When Major Martin washed ashore, the Spaniards(西班牙人)notified the British that they'd found a body, but they didn't mention the plans. A Spanish official, working secretly for the Germans, quickly copied the information, then returned the briefcase. The papers looked untouched, but testing showed otherwise9. The committee sent Churchill the good news: "Mincemeat swallowed whole."







And indeed it had been. The German high command, including Hitler, accepted the documents as real. Their evaluation, according to papers found after the war, said, "The genuineness(真实性)of the captured documents is above¹⁰ suspicion."

Hitler moved forces to Sardinia, leaving parts of Sicily vulnerable(易受攻击的). The Allied armies lost fewer men because of Operation Mincemeat and Major Martin. The corpse was buried in the Spanish town of Huelva, the British giving full military honors to this man who never was.



1943年4月30日,威廉·马丁少校落入到了敌人的手上,更重要的是,用链子拴在他腰间的文件包也在劫难逃。在二战高潮,这位英国军官和他所携带的秘密文件落到了德国人的手中。

但是,马丁少校不是真的英国军官,而且,他的真名也不是威廉·马丁。还有,他不是活人。 马丁少校和他的公文包是"碎肉行动"的一部分,该绝密计划目的在于欺骗希特勒和轴心国。

1943年春,德国人确信美国和英国计划占领西西里岛。这一点,他们是正确的。但是,同盟国认为,他们可以欺骗德国人,诱使他们将军队调往错误的地方。

英国谋报机关"双十字"委员会是一群间谍负责给德国人发送错误情报。该委员会少校埃文·蒙特古和其他成员决定把假的进攻计划通过海洋冲到敌人占领的欧洲沿岸。要使他们的计划成功,他们需要一具尸体。不是任何一具尸体都行的。这尸体看起来应该像是在海洋淹死的。在经过几个月的搜寻后,蒙特古和他的小组找到了一具刚死于肺炎的尸体,验尸官告诉他们,除了专业的病理学家外,该尸体肺中的液体对于任何人来讲看起来都像是海水。蒙特古请求这个人的家属允许他使用这具尸体,并告诉他们,使用的目的将是很有价值的。他们同意了,但让蒙特古答应永远不泄露死者的姓名。

蒙特古于是给了尸体一个新的身份,即马丁少校。"双十字"委员会给尸体穿上了借来的内 衣和英国皇家海军陆战队的制服。

接下来,蒙特古必须使尸体在敌人看来像是真人一样。如果德国人不相信马丁少校,他们就不会相信他们的假信息,那么,"碎肉行动"就会失败。在战争早期,一个带着真实情报的军官的确在淹死后被德国人发现了。幸运的是,他们宣布这个军官和他所携带的文件是假的,并对他携带的情报不予理睬。蒙特古必须确保同样的事情不会发生在马丁少校身上。

委员会找到了一个样子很像马丁少校的军官,然后把马丁的照片贴在他的军人身份证上。他们把戏票副券放在马丁少校的口袋中,并装了一封根本不存在的女友写给他的信以及伪造的女友父亲写的不同意婚事的信。他们又加了一个假的钻石订婚戒指收据和马丁少校存钱的银行写的一封信,信中说他没有足够的钱支付他的账单。

当马丁少校准备好后,这个小组就需要准备看起来是真实的文件。一个少校决不可能携带真实的进攻计划,但是德国人可能会相信一名少校从一位将军那里携带信件到另一位将军那里去。因此,委员会请阿奇博德·奈爵士将军写了一封问候信给另一位将军。信中写道,每个人都知道攻击目标是西西里,而这却是一个"虚假目标",真正的目标是另一个地方。公文包中还有其他"友好的"军事信件,有一封很幽默,在信的末尾请马丁少校带回一些沙丁鱼。委员会希望德国人将把这作为一个暗示,即萨丁尼亚将是真正的目标。









当一切都准备就绪后,委员会将公文包系在了马丁少校的战壕雨衣上,尔后将尸体放在有干 冰的罐中。然后、一艘潜水艇将他送到西班牙海岸外。在经过短暂的非正式祈祷后、潜艇乘员 将尸体推入水中。

当马丁少校被冲上海岸后,西班牙方面就通知了英国人,说他们找到了一具尸体,但没有提 及军事计划。一个替德国人秘密工作的西班牙军官很快复制了该情报,然后将公文包返还给了 英国人。文件看起来似乎未被触摸过,但检验结果却显示并非如此。委员会给丘吉尔发去了好 消息: "碎肉被全吞了。"

实际上,的确如此。德国最高统帅部,包括希特勒都认为文件是真的。根据战后所找到的文 件, 德国人对文件的评价是:"所获文件真实性不容置疑。"

希特勒将部队调到了萨丁尼亚,这使得西西里岛部分地区变得容易进攻。由于"碎肉行动" 和马丁少校、盟军减少了人员损失。那具尸体被埋在了西班牙的胡尔瓦城、英国人给予了这位 从未当过军人的马丁完全的军事荣誉。



Exercises

I. Questions.

- 1. What was the purpose of Operation Mincemeat?
- 2. Why did the letters refer to Sardines?
- 3. How did Germans get the information on the body?
- 4. Do you think that the Operation had saved lives?

I. Choose the correct answer.					
1. allied					
A. 熟练的	B. 足够的	C. 联盟的			
2. capture					
A. 首都	B. 捕获, 夺取	C. 平均			
3. committee ·					
A. 诅咒, 咒骂	B. 命令	C. 委员会			
4. crew					
A. 伙伴	B. 范围	C. 全体船员			
5. fluid					
A. 飞行, 滑翔	B. 流行感冒的	C. 流体, 液体			
6. genuine					
A. 基因的, 遗传的	B. 精灵的	C. 真的, 真正的			
7. hint					
A. 打击	B. 打猎	C. 暗示, 建议			
8. ignore					

B. 点火



A. 不理, 忽视

C. 开拓









9. notify

A. 通知, 告知

暴风骤雨 英语阅读

B. 作笔记

C. 否认

10. permission

A. 透过

B. 答应, 允许

11. receipt

A. 回收

B. 招待,接待

C. 收到, 收据

12. reveal

A. 展现, 揭露

B. 放弃

C. 忍受

13. royal

A. 苍白的, 灰白的 B. 忠诚的

C. 皇家的

III.Match the following synonyms.

1. capture

A. arrest

2. crew

B. attack

3. fluid

C. disclose

4. genuine

D. disregard

5. hint

E. gulp

6. ignore

F. imply

7. invade

G. inform

8. marine

H. liquid

9. notify

I. sea

10. reveal

J. sincere

11. swallow

K. staff

12. worthwhile

L. valuable

Reader's Note