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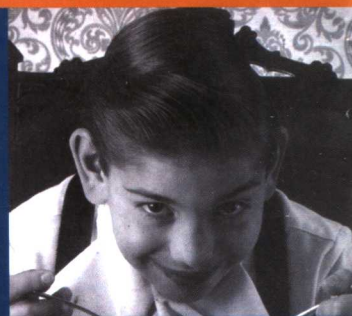


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阶梯

JT 英语

中级 (一)



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东方出版中心

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沈金荣等◎编著

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前 言

编写这套《阶梯英语》，旨在为有一定英语基础的学习者创造一种轻松愉快的英语学习环境，探索一种能促进学习者坚持学习、学有成效的方法。本书具有以下几个特点：

体裁广泛 有幽默笑话，有历史地理故事，还有许多生活类的趣文，涉及到政治、经济、历史、文化、生活、科学等各个方面。

循序渐进 内容由浅入深，每篇文章出现的生词量一般不超过 15 个。只要坚持熟读每篇短文就能顺利学完本书。

注重应用 本书紧扣所学内容，每个单元都配有多多样化的练习题，包括语法、词汇选择题、词组填空题、易混词辨析题、阅读理解以及中译英等，以提高学习者的应用能力。

便于自学 每篇短文不仅附有生词表，而且为了方便记忆、加深印象，还列举了单词的基本用法和搭配。此外，每篇短文后面都有详细的注释，可以帮助学习者更好地理解原文。

本书的参编人员有沈金荣、李仲芬、张晓峰和郭宝仙。

在本教材编写和试用过程中，我们还得到许多教师和专家的支持和帮助，在此一并表示感谢。书中凡有疏漏、不当之处，敬请广大读者指正。

编 者

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Unit One

Passage A

The English **language** is **different** from any other language. Yet English words do not **stay** the same. It is always changing. People need new words for new **inventions** and new ideas. Different words come into use, or older words are used in a new way.

English can **change** by borrowing words from other languages. "Tomato" was borrowed from Mexico. The word "coffee" came from Turkey, and "tea" came from China. Now new **space** and science words are being borrowed from other countries, too.

New words are also made by **adding** two words together. "Strawberry", "postman" and "grandfather" are made up of two **parts**. Sometimes new words are shorter forms of older words. The word "photo" was made from "photograph" by cutting off the end of the longer word. "Plane" was made by cutting off the **front** part of "aeroplane". "Smog" was made by using only the first two and last two letters from the words "smoke" and "fog".

The names of people and **products** can become new words. Our **sandwich** was named after a man named Sandwich. Scotch **tape** and **jelly** were names made up by the **companies** that first made the products.

New Words

language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言

the written (spoken) language 书面(口头)语言

native language = mother tongue 母语

different /'dɪfrənt/ *a.* 不同的, 差异的

This is different from that. 这个和那个不一样。

It is something different. 这是另外一回事。

stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留; 维持

stay indoors 呆在屋里

stay awake 不睡觉

invention /ɪn'venʃən/ *n.* 发明, 创造(物)

the invention of the steam engine 蒸汽机的发明

a story of one's own invention 自己杜撰的故事

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* 改变, 变更; 换

change one's mind 改变主意

change one's clothes 换衣服

change one thing for another 用一件东西换另一件东西

space /speɪs/ *n.* 外层空间, 太空

space-ship/craft 宇宙飞船

add /æd/ *vt.* 加, 添加

add to 增添; 增加

strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/ *n.* 草莓

strawberry mark 红色胎记

part /pɑ:t/ *n.* 部分

in part 部分地

take part (in) 参加(……)

play a part (in) (在……中)起作用

front /frʌnt/ *a.* 前面的; 前部的; 正面的

n. 前面; 正面; 前线

in front of 在……前面

in/at the front of 在……前部

fog /fɒg/ *n.* 雾

heavy/thick fog 浓雾

in a fog 困惑; 迷惑

product /'prɒdʌkt/ *n.* 产品; 产物; 结果

natural products 天然产物

quality products 优质产品

sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治; 夹在一起的东西

a sandwich of good and bad 好坏夹在一起的东西
tape/teip/ *n.* 带子;磁带
 tape measure 卷尺,带尺
 tape recorder 磁带录音机
jelly/dʒeli/ *n.* 果冻,果酱

apple jelly 苹果酱
company/'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司,商号;同伴,陪伴
 joint-stock company 股份公司
 keep company with 与……结交

Phrases & Expressions

be different from	与……不同	cut off	截断;割下;中断
come into use	开始被使用	be named after	由……得名,根据……命名
in a new way	以某种新的方式/方法	make up	组成;发明;化妆
be made up of	由……组成		

Proper Names

Mexico /'meksikəu/ 墨西哥(拉丁美洲国家)
 Turkey /'tʌki/ 土耳其

Explanatory Notes

1. stay the same 保持不变,一成不变
 stay 作“维持某状态”解。如:
 The weather stayed fine for five days. 好天气持续了 5 天。
2. Different words come into use, or older words are used in a new way. 不同的词开始被使用,或是旧词被赋予新意。
 in a new way 的意思是“以某种新的方式/方法”。
3. ... by borrowing words from other languages. ...借用其他语言的词汇。
 介词 by 加动词-ing 常表示手段和方法。又如:
 ... by adding two words together. ...通过把两个词组合在一起。
4. are being borrowed 是现在正在进行时的被动形式。
5. The word “photo” was made from “photograph” by cutting off the end of the longer word. “photo”这个词是由原本比较长的词“photograph”截去后半部分形成的。
 句中 by 加动词-ing 也表示方式、方法。
6. Our sandwich was named after a man named Sandwich. 我们的三明治是由一个叫 Sandwich 的人而得名的。
 be named after 作“根据……命名,由……得名”解。
 named Sandwich 在句中作定语修饰 a man,可以扩展为一个定语从句:a man who was named Sandwich.
7. Scotch tape and jelly were names made up by the companies that first made the products. 透明胶带和果冻是由首先生产这种产品的公司创名的。
 句中 made up by the companies 作定语修饰 names,而 that 引导定语从句修饰 companies。

Reading Comprehension

1. The English language needs words _____.
 A. to make up some big dictionaries B. for the changing and developing world

- C. to form a new way to explain things D. for more and more products
2. The passage seems to make you think that _____.
 A. most new English words are borrowed from other languages
 B. languages do not stay the same all the time
 C. nearly all new words in English come from the company names
 D. adding two words together to make a new one is the best way to develop languages
3. On the whole, the passage is about _____.
 A. the development of the English language B. how people name new products and inventions
 C. the change of the English words D. new ideas and new inventions
4. The English language is always changing because _____.
 A. a lot of people are coming to England from all corners of the world
 B. English itself is not so perfect as some other languages
 C. we constantly need new words for new ideas and new inventions
 D. people get tired of always using the same words over a long time
5. According to the passage, new words are Not made by _____.
 A. borrowing from other countries B. adding two words together
 C. cutting off a part of the longer word D. using older words with new words

Passage B

One day in 1988, Mr. Scotti **intended** to **fly** from America to visit a friend of his in Italy. The plane stopped at Kennedy **Airport** in New York.

Mr. Scotti thought he had **arrived** in Italy and got out. He stayed in New York for two days and **believed** he was in Rome.

When Mr. Scotti found that his friend was not at the airport to meet him, he thought he was late because there was so much **traffic** in Rome. When he was trying to find his friend's home, Mr. Scotti was **surprised** to meet so many English-speaking people. He thought this was because many Americans were traveling in Italy.

Mr. Scotti didn't speak much English, so he asked a policeman in Italian the way to the bus **station**. The policeman answered him in the same language.

He **traveled** around on a bus for twelve hours until the driver took him to another policeman but this policeman could not speak **Italian**.

Finally, he was taken to the airport in a police car. The car went fast with the **siren** on. "There," said Mr. Scotti, "I know I'm in Italy. That's how they drive."

New Words

intend/in'tend/ *v.* 打算,计划,想要

intend to do/doing 打算做某事

Today, I intend to finish reading this book. 我打算今天读完这本书。

fly/flai/ *vi.* (**flew**; **flown**) 乘飞机,飞行

vt. 驾乘(飞机);空运

fly from Shanghai to Beijing 从上海飞北京

fly the plane 驾驶飞机

airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 航空站,飞机场

international airport 国际机场

arrive/ə'raiv/ *vi.* (in, at) 到达;来到

arrive at the station 到达车站

arrive in New York 来到纽约

believe/bi'li:v/ *vt.* 相信;认为

vi. (in) 信任

Believe it or not. 信不信由你。

I believe him to be honest. 我认为他是诚实的。

The manager believes in him. 经理信任他。

traffic/'træfik/ *n.* 交通(量),运输(量)

air traffic 空中交通

surprise/sə'praiz/ *vt.* 使惊奇,使诧异

n. 惊奇,诧异

The news greatly surprised me. 这消息使我大为惊讶。

be surprised at 对……感到惊奇

in surprise 诧异地

to one's surprise 使某人吃惊的是

station/'steiʃən/ *n.* (车)站,局,所

a bus station 公共汽车站

police-station 警察局

travel/'trævl/ *vi.* 旅行;行进;传播

n. 旅行;游历

travel round the world 周游世界

Light travels faster than sound. 光比声(行进的速度)快。

He is writing a book about his travels. 他在写一本游记。

Italian/'i'tæljən/ *n.* 意大利人,意大利语

a. 意大利的,意大利语的

siren/'saɪərən/ *n.* 汽笛;警报器

fire siren 救火车上的警报器

Proper Name

New York /nju:'jɒk/

纽约

Italy /'itəli/

意大利(欧洲南部国家)

Kennedy /'kenidi/

肯尼迪(美国第35任总统)

Rome /rəʊm/

罗马(意大利首都)

Explanatory Notes

1. Mr. Scotti thought he had arrived in Italy and got out. 斯科蒂先生以为他已到达意大利,便走出了机场。
2. The policeman answered him in the same language. 警察也用意大利语来回答他。
in the same language 意为“用同样的语言”,在此指意大利语。“用……语言”要用介词 in。如: in English, in Chinese。
3. He traveled around on a bus ... 他坐着公共汽车到处走……
around 用作副词,作“到处,四面八方”解。如: run, drive, walk, look around(到处跑,驾驶,走,看)。
4. in a police car 坐着警车
car 前面有修饰语时,不能用介词 by。如: in Tom's car, in a red car 等。
5. The car went fast with the siren on. 车拉响警报,开得飞快。
介词 with 在此表示行为方式, on 则用作副词,在此表示“在使用中”。如: with the lights on(开着灯)。
6. “There,” said Mr. Scotti, “I know I'm in Italy. That's how they drive.” “正是这一点”,斯科蒂说道,“我知道我在意大利。他们就是这样开车的。”
句中“there”作“在那点上,在那方面”解。

Reading Comprehension

- Which of the following is Not true? _____.
 A. Mr. Scotti planned to go to Italy B. Mr. Scotti got off the plane at Kennedy Airport
 C. Mr. Scotti arrived in New York by plane D. Mr. Scotti was in Rome
- Mr. Scotti's friend did not meet him at the airport because _____.
 A. he was delayed by traffic B. Mr. Scotti was in New York
 C. Mr. Scotti went to the bus station D. Mr. Scotti was in Italy
- Mr. Scotti was surprised because _____.
 A. so many Americans were traveling B. the American policeman could speak Italy
 C. he did not see his friend at the airport D. so many people spoke English
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Mr. Scotti still believed he was in Italy.
 B. Sirens help Italians drive fast.
 C. The police in New York drive as fast as the police in Rome.
 D. Finally Mr. Scotti realized he was in America.
- The word "they" in the last line of the passage refers to _____.
 A. policemen in New York B. people in America
 C. policemen in Italy D. tourists in Italy

Passage C

An English traveler spent a few weeks in Sweden. When he was about to **return** home he found that he had only enough money left to get a **ticket** to England. Thinking the **matter** over, he **decided** that as it was only a two days' **voyage** he could get home without eating anything. So he bought a ticket with that little money he had and went on **board**.

He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell, and when dinner time came, he **refused** to go down to the place where people had their dinner, saying that he did not feel well.

The following day he did not get up until breakfast was over, **pretending** that he had **overslept** himself. At lunch time, too. He kept out of the way. By the time of dinner, **however**, he became so hungry that he could even have eaten paper.

"I can't **stand** this any longer." He said to himself, "I must have something to eat." At the dinner-table he ate everything put in front of him. When he was quite **satisfied**, he felt stronger and at once went to see the waiter.

"Bring me the **bill**," he said to the waiter.

"The bill?" said the waiter in surprise.

"Yes," answered the traveler.

"There isn't any bill here." said the waiter. "The meals are already **included** in the ticket."

New Words

return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ *vi.* 返回, 回来

vt. 归还; 回报; 回答

return to London 回到伦敦

Return the book to the library. 把书归还给图书馆。

ticket /'tikit/ *n.* 票,入场券

a theater ticket 戏票

return ticket 来回票

matter /'mætə/ *n.* 事情,问题;内容,素材;(the ~)麻烦事,毛病

an important matter 一件重要的事情

It's no laughing matter. 这可不是开玩笑的事。

What's the matter with you / the machine? 你/机器出了什么事?

decide /di'said/ *v.* 决心,决定

Nothing is decided yet. 什么都没有定下来。

He decided to go himself. 他决定亲自去。

voyage /'voidʒ/ *n. & vi.* 航海,航行,旅行

go on a voyage 航海去

board /bɔ:d/ *n.* 木板;牌子

the board of honour 光荣榜

noticeboard 公告牌

refuse /ri'fju:z/ *v.* (常与 to 连用)拒绝,不接受

She refused to help me. 她不肯帮助我。

refuse money 拒绝接受钱

pretend /pri'tend/ *v.* 假装,伪装

pretend to be asleep 假装睡觉

pretend ignorance 假装不知道

oversleep /'əuvəsli:p/ *v.* (overslept; overslept)

(使)睡过头

I overslept my appointment. 我睡过了头,误了约会时间。

however /hau'evə/ *ad.* 不过,然而;无论如何

He hasn't arrived. He may, however, come later.

他还未到,不过,他可能过一会儿来。

He can answer the question however hard it is. 不管问题有多难他都能回答。

stand /stænd/ *vt.* 忍受;经受;坚持

I can't stand it any longer. 我可再也受不了啦。

satisfied /'sætisfaɪd/ *a.* 满意的,满足的

a very satisfied customer 一个非常满意的顾客

be satisfied with 对……感到满意

bill /bil/ *n.* 账单,票据

gas bill 煤气的账单

include /in'klud/ *vt.* 包括,包含

The university includes ten colleges. 该大学有 10 个学院。

Phrases & Expressions

on board

在船(车、飞机)上

keep out of

(使)置身于……之外

think over

仔细考虑;重新考虑

Proper Names

Sweden /'swi:dn/

瑞典

England /'iŋɡlənd/

英国;英格兰

Explanatory Notes

1. When he was about to return home ... 当他正要回家时……

be about to do sth. 作“正要;即将”解。如:

We are (just) about to leave. 我们(刚刚)正准备离开。

2. ... he had only enough money left to get a ticket to England. ……他仅剩下买票回英国的钱了。

句中 left 为过去分词作定语修饰 money, 意为“剩下的”。又如:

There is only a little coal left for the winter. 只剩下一点点煤过冬了。

3. So he bought a ticket with that little money he had and went on board. 于是他利用仅有的那点钱买了一张票,登上了船。

句中 that 用作副词,意为“如此,那么”。又如:

He can't walk that far. 他不能走得那么远。

4. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell ... 他对午餐的铃声充耳不闻……

close/shut one's ears to sth./sb. 意为“拒不听某事(某人的话)”。类似的结构有: close/shut one's eyes to sth. (不理睬某事物,视而不见)。

5. He kept out of the way. 他仍然坚持不去就餐。

6. ... he became so hungry that he could even have eaten paper. ……他如此饥饿甚至可能把纸都吞下肚里。

“could + have + 过去分词”用以表示“本可能,本可以”。如:

You could have come by bus. 你本可以乘公共汽车来。(事实上,没有乘车来。)

7. I can't stand this any longer. 我再也忍受不了了。

stand 在此作“容忍,忍让”解。如:

I can't stand your doing that. 我容忍不了你那么做。

8. At the dinner-table he ate everything put in front of him. 在餐桌上他把放在他面前的东西吃个精光。
句中 put 用作过去分词,作定语修饰 everything。

Reading Comprehension

- When the English traveler was about to leave Sweden, he found that he _____ a ticket back to England.
A. only had enough money for
B. could buy many things as well as
C. did not have the money for
D. had more than enough money to buy
- The traveler thought that he _____.
A. would find no food served on board
B. could not get home without having meals on board
C. could do without any food before he got home
D. would not be allowed to eat on board
- The first day he did not have his lunch because he did not _____.
A. feel well
B. know the time for lunch
C. hear the lunch bell
D. have the money
- The following day he got up _____.
A. much later than breakfast time
B. as soon as he heard the breakfast bell
C. early for his breakfast
D. in time to have his breakfast
- He became so hungry that he _____.
A. went to sleep
B. ate paper
C. went to the dinner table
D. kept out of the way

Passage D

A young father was visiting an older **neighbour**. They were standing in the older man's garden and talking about children. The young man said, "How **strict** should **parents** be with their children?"

The older man **pointed** to a **string** between a big, strong tree and a **thin**, young one.

"Please **untie** that string," he said. The young man untied it, and the young tree **bent** over to

one side.

"Now tie it again, please," said the older man. "But first **pull** the string **tight** so that the young tree is **straight** again."

The young man did this. Then the older man said, "There, it is the same with children. You must be strict with them, but sometimes you must untie the string to see how they are getting on. If they are not yet able to stand **alone**, you must tie the string tight again. But when you find that they are ready to stand alone, you can take the string away."

New Words

neighbour /'neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居(美 neighbor)

nextdoor neighbour 隔壁邻居

strict /strikt/ *a.* 严格的, 严厉的; 精确的

a strict teacher 要求严格的教师

strict measurement 精密的测量

parent /'peərənt/ *n.* 父母, 双亲

support parents 赡养父母

point /point/ *v.* (常与 **to**, **at** 连用) 指向; (使) 对准

He pointed to the door. 他指着门。

point a gun at sb. 用枪瞄准某人

string /striŋ/ *n.* 线, 细绳; 一串, 一行

The books were tied with string. 书用绳子捆着。

a string of pearls 一串珍珠

thin /θɪn/ *a.* 细的, 瘦的; 稀薄的, 缺乏的

a thin piece of string 一根细绳

thin hair 稀疏的头发

untie /'ʌn'tai/ *v.* 解开, 松开

untie a package 解开包裹

bend /bend/ *v.* (**bent**; **bent**) (使) 弯曲

bend a stick 把棍子弄弯

The stick bends easily. 棍子很容易弯曲。

pull /pul/ *v. & n.* 拉, 拖, 扯

pull the door open 拉开门

tight /taɪt/ *a.* 紧的, 绷紧的

a tight knot 打得紧紧的结

a tight smile 不自然的笑

straight /streɪt/ *a. & ad.* 直的(地), 笔直的(地)

a straight line 一条直线

Go straight down the street. 一直沿着这条街走。

alone /ə'ləʊn/ *a. & ad.* 单独的(地), 独自的(地)

He was alone in the house. 他独自一人在家里。

She lived alone. 她独居。

Phrases & Expressions

talk about 谈论; 议论; 讨论

be strict with sb. 对某人严厉

point to 指着

bend over 弯身作拱形; 弯曲

get on/along 进展; 生活

take away 取走, 移走

Explanatory Notes

1. How strict should parents be with their children? 家长对孩子应如何严格要求呢?

be strict with sb. 作“对某人要求严格”解。

2. ... point to a string between a big, strong tree and a thin, young one. ... 指着一棵又大又结实的树和一棵细小的树之间的绳子。

句中 one 用以指代 tree。另外, point to 用于表示指着比较远的东西, 指着比较靠近的东西或人可用 point at。如:

He pointed to the front door. 他指指前门。

He pointed at the bottle he wanted. 他指指他要的那一瓶。

3. ... the young tree bent over to one side. 小树弯向一边。

4. But first pull the string tight ... 但是先把绳子拉紧……

句中形容词 tight 用作宾语补足语。类似的结构有: keep the door open(让门开着), paint the house green(把房子漆成绿色)。

5. There, it is the same with children. 瞧, 对孩子们也是如此。

6. If they are not yet able to stand alone, ... 如果他们还不能自立……

7. ... they are ready to stand alone ... 他们作好了自立的准备……

be ready to do 除表示“准备好”的意思外, 还有其他的一些用法。例如:

He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于帮助他人。

They are ready to leave for Beijing. 他们正要动身去北京。

Reading Comprehension

- A young father wanted to get advice from his older neighbour about how to _____ children.
A. teach B. love C. train D. help
- The old man compared the big tree to _____ and the young one to _____.
A. the father, a child B. son, father
C. an elder child, a younger child D. a big boy, a small boy
- “To pull the string tight” means “_____”.
A. to keep the child under strict control B. to hold the child tight in one's arms
C. to be close to the child D. to be serious with the child
- “You can take the string away” means “you don't need to _____”.
A. keep your children under your control B. pay any attention to your children
C. support your children D. live with your children
- A father should know how to help his children to stand alone. “To stand alone” means all the following except “_____”.
A. to get along well by themselves B. to live on their own
C. to live lonely D. to live without the help of others

Passage E

You might think that there are no **differences** between British and American people. After all, they speak the same language, don't they? If you ask a British or an American **person**, he will **probably** tell you that there are differences. And the differences are quite great.

What do British people think Americans are like? The British think Americans are very strange. They make a lot of **noise** and they **laugh** too **loudly**. They are rich, and they only think about money. But the British do say that Americans are kind, friendly people. They're happy to help you if you are in **trouble**.

What do Americans think of the British? Well, they think the British are cold and very **unfriendly**. They are not interested in **success** or in making lots of money. They think Britain is the best country in the world. They look down on other countries. But Americans say that the British are quite hard

workers. They are **brave** and **honest**. And in time of trouble they face difficulties happily.

You can see that these ideas can **cause misunderstanding** between the British and Americans. But when American and British people become friends, they usually find things are not as bad as they **expected**.

New Words

difference /'difərəns/ *n.* 差异, 不同

a difference in character 在性格上的差别

make a difference 有影响, 很重要

person /'pɜ:sn/ *n.* 人

a person of importance 重要人物

probably /'prɒbəbli/ *ad.* 大概, 或许

It will probably rain. 天很可能要下雨了。

noise /nɔiz/ *n.* 声音, 噪音

make noise 发出噪音

laugh /lɑ:f/ *vi.* 笑; 讥笑 *n.* 笑, 笑声

Don't laugh at him. 别嘲笑他。

We had a good laugh at his joke. 我们被他的笑话逗得哈哈大笑。

loudly /'laʊdli/ *ad.* 大声地, 响亮地

Don't let the child cry so loudly. 不要听任孩子这样哭闹。

trouble /'trʌbl/ *n.* 困难, 不幸; 烦恼; 麻烦

She had a little trouble following the lectures. 她上课听讲有点困难。

success /sək'ses/ *n.* 成功, 成就, 胜利

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

母。

with(out) success 成功(失败)地

brave /breiv/ *a.* 勇敢的, 无所畏惧的

a brave boy 一个勇敢的男孩

honest /'ɒnɪst/ *a.* 诚实的, 忠实的, 坦率的

an honest man 诚实的人

give an honest opinion 提出坦诚的意见

face /feis/ *vt.* 正视, 应付; 面对, 面临

face the situation 应付情况

A crisis faced us. 我们面临着危机。

cause /kɔ:z/ *vt.* 使产生, 引起; 给……带来

What caused his death? 他的死因是什么?

I'm afraid I'm causing you too much trouble. 我担心给你增添太多的麻烦。

misunderstanding /'misʌndə'stændɪŋ/ *n.* 误解, 误会

I don't want any misunderstanding. 我不希望有任何误会。

expect /iks'pekt/ *vt.* 期待, 预期

I expect that he will pass the exam. 我期望他能通过考试。

Phrases & Expressions

after all 毕竟, 终究

think about 考虑, 思考

in trouble 处于不幸之中; 在监禁中

be interested in 对……感兴趣

think of 有……的看法

look down on 看不起, 轻视

in time of 在……时候

Explanatory Notes

1. After all, they speak the same language, don't they? 毕竟他们说的是同一种语言, 是吗?

句中 after all 作“究竟, 毕竟”解。如:

Do you know after all? 你到底知道不知道?

After all, what does it matter? 那究竟有什么关系呢?

2. What do British people think Americans are like? 英国人认为美国人是怎样的一种人?

在这一特殊疑问句中, do British people think 是个插入语, 由于插入语本身为疑问句结构, 句子须