

外语之友

第11期

新课程 · 新教法 · 新学法

模块二

牛津译林版

A COMPANION TO
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
STUDIES

★ 探索教育前沿 ★

★ 传播外语资讯 ★

★ 凝聚教师智慧 ★



★ 聚焦课堂内外 ★

★ 展示名校风采 ★

★ 提升学生能力 ★

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南京师范大学出版社
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课程·新教法·新学法(牛津译林版·模块二)/姚君伟主编.
—南京:南京师范大学出版社,2009.5
(外语之友丛书:11)
ISBN 978-7-81101-880-6/G·1301

I. 新… II. 姚… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 128923 号

书 名	新课程·新教法·新学法(牛津译林版·模块二)
主 编	姚君伟
执行主编	宋德龙
责任编辑	匡 理
出版发行	南京师范大学出版社
地 址	江苏省南京市宁海路 122 号(邮编:210097)
电 话	(025)83598077(传真) 83598412(营销部) 83598297(邮购部)
网 址	http://press.njnu.edu.cn
E-mail	nspzbb@njnu.edu.cn
印 刷	南京捷迅印务有限公司
开 本	850×1168 1/16
印 张	7.25
字 数	192 千
版 次	2009 年 8 月第 1 版 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-81101-880-6/G·1301
定 价	12.00 元

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卷首语

同学们：

欢迎使用《外语之友》(新课程·新教法·新学法)，希望它能陪伴你高中阶段的学习历程，帮助你实现学好英语的心愿！

新课标的实施，新教材的使用，新高考的出现，意味着高中阶段英语教与学的崭新面貌。为此，我们综合了大学、各地教研室、中学教师的学术、组织及教学资源，各取所长，形成合力，精心开发了这套以高中学生为服务对象的导学助学系列读物。

根据课标要求和同学们的实际学习规律，我们设置了以下特色栏目：

学习导航——以简明的单元导学，提炼本单元的主要词汇、句型、重要知识点，旁及前后知识的关联，提供自主学习和复习指导。

背景激活——选取适量文章，先阅读后思考，拓展和补充与单元话题相关的背景知识，自然衔接，导入课文。

图解 Reading——对应于课本中 Reading 版块，要求你借助提示画出 Reading 中文章的思维导图，理清行文脉络并提高综合归纳、谋篇布局的能力。

难点突破和巩固练习——根据单元重、难点，对应进行词汇、语言点等的讲解与练习。

读写任务——先“授之以渔”，分类剖析各种英语文体的特点、写作技巧和注意事项，再结合课本中反复出现的关键词、重要句型等，设置真实的情境，以书面表达的形式，帮助你学以致用，形成内化。

词汇天地——寓教于乐，通过填词游戏等，在巩固单元词汇的基础上，进行提升，讲解构词法、分类法及其他记忆方法，帮助你建立词汇学习的整体框架，增强词汇系统记忆和自主学习能力。

语法盘点——以模块为单位，全面覆盖各单元的语法。重点突出，适当整合，强调语法在具体语境中的运用。

实战训练是检测学习效果的主要途径，**单元测试卷、模块测试卷**可以让你一显身手并及时查漏补缺。

外语学习非朝夕之功，强调持之以恒，在此过程中愿《外语之友》成为你忠实的朋友！

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定 价 12.00元

Unit 1

Tales of the unexplained

学习导航

Words

tale, unexplained, alien, puzzled, search, sighting, puzzling, witness, straight, ensure, creature, research, frightening, possibility, case, murder, similar, convince, convincing, evidence, outer, progress, disappointed, treasure, provide, lately, website, mysterious, wild, avoid, hairy, villager, thick, fur, shoulder, national, strength, footprint, state, support, existence, intend, report, inch, similar, exist, amazing, possibly, mystery

Phrases

run into, in search of, step up, show interest in, go missing, due to, show up, according to, rule out, look into, make up, make rapid progress, take charge of, outer space, give up, run after, make one's way to..., begin with, pick up, go on with (to do)..., protect... from (against)..., stay the same, hear from, in return, on average, next to...

Sentence structures

1. The aliens took me away so that they could do research on me.
2. Standing inside were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes.
3. I haven't seen Justin since...
4. But no evidence of life has been discovered on any of the planets so far.
5. These rules are to ensure that the questions and statements do not cause any confusion.
6. People have reported seeing a wild man-like creature in the Himalayas.
7. Yetis are said to be heavily built and hairy.
8. It could have made its way to other parts of the world and live on until today.

Instructions

本单元以世界未解之谜为话题,帮助学生了解以现在的科学知识都不能解释的许多神秘现象,激发学生探索自然、探索未来的科学热情,同时使学生学会阅读科普文章、科学故事的技能。语法部分的现在完成时和现在完成进行时是中学阶段学生应当掌握的重点语法,要求能够熟知规则,并能在不同的语境和情境中运用。Task 部分重点在于要学会如何通过问卷调查和采访的方式收集数据;学会阅读数据的技能,借以分析数据;最后学会撰写调查报告,培养运用信息解决问题的能力。Project 部分的重点是学会写一篇神秘故事的技能,通过计划、准备、制作、呈现四个步骤,在分工合作的基础上形成合作的能力。通过做 Task 和 Project 的活动,学生们还可以运用语言自然习



得的原理培养听说读写各方面的语言能力。

Grammar

现在完成时和现在完成进行时



背景激活

UFOs: How Long Have They Been Around?

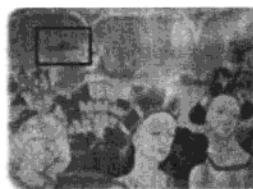
The term “flying saucer” first appeared in 1947 when pilot Kenneth Arnold used the term to describe the fast moving discs he observed while in flight. That was the beginning. Or was it?

Actually, Unidentified Flying Objects have been spoken of, written about or drawn, painted or woven into the history of mankind. Ancient oral histories described brothers from the stars that assisted budding cultures in agriculture, astronomy and other forms of knowledge. The earliest Greeks worshipped “Sky Gods” that descended to Earth as “Divine Kings” who delivered enlightenment. Ancient words and traditions cannot be documented, although it is probably safe to assume that at least a grain of truth runs through these histories.

Is there any physical evidence left by our ancestors that could possibly support the concept of civilizations from the outer space visiting our forefathers? There is.

Cliff paintings in the high desert of Arizona represent a classic saucer shaped disc descending to Earth. Other places around the world have glyphs (象形文字) that show helmeted gods. Cave drawings in Tassili in the Sahara, and Australia show the same. So do giant human figures carved into the hills of England, and the desert floors of Peru and California.

As one moves through time, the techniques of description change and begin to combine metal, paint and textiles together. Carvings in the Minoan “Disk of Phaistos”, a 17th Century bronze medallion in the Museum of Heraklion, Greece, is believed to be the earliest known example of metal stamping or printing. It clearly shows an object that has become accepted as the classic UFO.



Hanging prominently in the Notre Dame de Beaune church in the French Cote D'or is a marvelous medieval tapestry (挂毯) that illustrates the life of the Virgin Mary. In the sky, above the trees and near the bell tower of the church is an obvious hat shaped object. It could be a priest's hat, but why would it be woven into the tapestry?

A wooden plank at the Earls D'Oitremont in Belgium, Moses can be seen receiving the Ten Commandments with a group of flying vessels overhead. Renaissance artists such as Fra Lippo Lippi, Paolo Uccello, and Piero Della Francesca depict religious scenes with orbs, silvery discs, and other unidentified flying objects.

When one begins to inspect the materials of oral traditions and ancient art,

questions can't help but form. As a collective society, has the Earth been visited by other-worldly beings? According to oral histories, we are the result of a union of men from the sky and the daughters of man. Are we the products of past visitations by extraterrestrials?

Each of us has to determine individually the possibility and/or validity of past, present, and future visitations from the outer space. If history does indeed repeat itself as it has demonstrated time and time again, then shouldn't we attempt to understand what the cave painters and glyph carvers left for us to interpret?

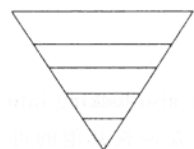


1. What does UFO stand for?
2. Who did the earliest Greeks worship? Why did they worship them?
3. Can you list some physical evidences mentioned in this article?
4. Have you ever heard of any other stories or reports on UFO?
5. What's your opinion on UFOs and aliens?

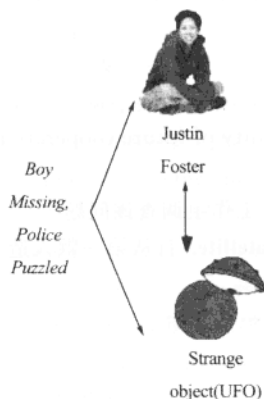
图解Reading

Reading strategy: reading a newspaper article

This is a typical news story, written in an inverted pyramid format. The broadest, most general information is given first, and then the details. The first paragraph, or the lead, gives the main topic and most important facts. The second paragraph gives the important facts that the writer was unable to include in the lead. The rest of the story introduces new but less important background information (information about who, what, when, where, why and how).



Learn to draw the diagram of the passage:



Self-assessment:



难点突破

1. due to 由于, 因为

经典例句

His failure is due to his carelessness. 由于他粗心而失败了。

She has been absent from work due to illness. 她因病没去上班。

due *adj.* 到期的, 应到的, 预定的, 由于

The bill is due for payment. / The bill is due to be paid. 账单到期要付款了。

He is due to speak tomorrow. 他预定明天发言。

The train is due at 6:00 p. m. 火车大约下午6点到达。

2. When Justin did not show up at the family lunch the next day, Mrs Foster became worried and told her husband to call the police. 到第二天中午全家人在一起吃午饭的时候, 贾斯廷仍然没有露面, 福斯特夫人开始担心了, 就让丈夫打电话报警。

相关链接

1) show up 出席, 到场, 露面

She must have gone to work early, because she did not show up for breakfast.

她肯定早就去上班了, 因为她没有过来吃早饭。

2) 突出, 显眼

The white streaks in his hair showed up in the sunlight.

他头发中的几簇白发在阳光下十分显眼。

3. Police have not ruled out the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens, but are also looking into other possibilities. 警方还没有排除贾斯廷是被外星人劫持的可能性, 但同时也在调查其他的可能性。

1) rule out 划去, 排除, 取消

The police ruled out the possibility that the boy had been murdered by his uncle.

警方排除了那男孩是被他叔叔杀死的可能性。

The police have ruled out suicide. 警方已经排除了自杀的可能性。

2) look into 朝里看, 调查

The leaders will meet next month in Beijing to look into the possibility of future cooperation.

下个月领导们将相聚北京研究将来合作的可能性。

A working party has been set up to look into the problem. 已成立工作组调查该问题。

4. Space exploration began in 1957 with the launch of the first artificial satellite. 自从第一颗人造卫星于1957年发射起, 太空探索开始了。

1) begin (something) with... = start (something) with... 从/以……开始

Let's begin our class with a song. 咱们以一首歌来开始我们的课。

Knowledge begins with practice. 实践出真知。

To begin with, let's have a quiz. 首先, 我们进行个小测验。

2) close (something) with... = end (something) with... 以……结束

He closed his speech with a saying. 他以一句话结束了他的演讲。

The manifesto closed with "All the working people, unite!"

他以“全世界劳动者团结起来!”这句话结束了他的声明。

5. **go on to talk about** 继续去讨论……

go on doing something 继续做同一件事

go on to do something 继续做不同的事

go on with something 继续做某事(跟名词)

He went on working outside though it was raining. 尽管下雨了,他还在外面工作。

He went on to write an article after reading the text. 看完课本后,他又写起了文章。

He went on with the work after a rest. 休息片刻,他继续工作。

go on

1) 发生,进行

What's going on outside? 外面发生了什么?

The meeting went on for hours. 会议开了几个小时了。

2) 去某地(访问)

He is going on a visit to Beijing. 他将到北京访问。

3) 过去,流逝

As time went on/went by/passed, things began to change. 时过境迁。

6. **pick up** v. 接收;拾起

1) (用无线电等)接收,收听(广播)

We picked up signals for help from the lost ship at sea.

我们收到了海上失事船只发出的求救信号。

2) 捡起

He saw a watch lying on the playground and picked it up.

他看到地上有一块手表,便把它捡了起来。

3) (车辆)中途搭人或带货

We will pick you up at five. 我们于5点钟开车来接你。

4) 学到,获得

He picked up French while living in Paris. 住在巴黎期间他学会了法语。

7. **some time, sometimes** 和 **sometime** 的区别

some time 一段时间

Some time before he died, he sent for his sons and daughters.

在他去世前,他叫他的儿女都回来。

sometimes = at times 有时候,表示事件发生的频率

Sometimes he just stays at home watching TV. 有时他只是呆在家里看电视。

sometime 表示将来或过去的某个时候

We'll take a vacation sometime in September.

我们将在九月的某个时候度假。

I remember meeting with him sometime last spring.

我记得去年春天什么时候遇见过他。

8. **We call this list of questions or statements a questionnaire.** 我们把这些问题或者陈述叫做调查问卷。

1) call n. 叫;通话

It's cheaper to make calls after 6 p.m.

下午6点后打电话便宜一些。

This is the last call for flight BA872 to Moscow.

这是最后一次呼叫飞往莫斯科的BA872航班。

2) *vt. & vi.* 喊;称呼;拜访;打电话

I think we should call a doctor. 我认为我们应该叫医生过来。

She calls her father every couple of days. 她每隔几天给父亲打个电话。

Are you calling me a liar? 你把我看成了说谎的人吗?

相关链接

call for 去取(某物);要求;去接(某人)

call on/upon 号召;呼吁;拜访(某人)

call in 召集;招请

call up 给某人打电话

call at 参观(某地)

9. After greeting the person, you can introduce yourself and tell the person what you intend to do and why. 和这个人打过招呼后,你可以作自我介绍并且告知他你的打算和原因。

1) *introduce oneself* 作自我介绍

She introduced herself cheerfully. 她爽朗地自我介绍。

introduce...to... *v.* 将某人介绍给另一个人

May I introduce my friend George to you? 让我给你介绍我的朋友乔治,好吗?

introduce...to/into... 引入

The store has introduced a new range of food for children.

商店给孩子们引入了新的食物系列。

2) *intend vt.* 打算,有……的意图

I intended to visit Australia this year. 我打算今年访问澳大利亚。

I intend telling her what I think. 我打算告诉她我的想法。

Where did you intend him to go? 你打算让他去哪里?

I intend that you shall take over the business. 我有意让你接管此项业务。

be intended for somebody/something 特意为某人或某事准备的

The book is intended for children aged 5~7. 这本书是专门为五到七岁的孩子们写的。

10. Standing inside were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes. 飞船里面站着许多白皮肤、怪模样的动物,个个都长着又大又黑的眼睛。

这是一个倒装句,主语是 *lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes*,因为 *creatures* 是复数形式,所以动词用复数形式的 *were*。句子倒装是因为主语较长,为了使句子避免头重脚轻。

Growing all over the hills and around the lake are trees of different kinds.

山上和湖四周长满了各种各样的树木。

Seated on the ground was a girl playing the guitar. 一个姑娘席地而坐弹奏着吉他。

11. On average, these footprints are 14 to 18 inches long, 5 to 9 inches wide and much larger than those of human. 这些足迹平均14到18英寸长,5到9英寸宽,比人的足迹大得多。

1) on average 平均起来,一般来说

On average, men still earn more than women.

男人平均赚的钱仍然比女人多。

Nearly 80% of Swiss citizens on average turn out to vote. 平均起来,近80%瑞士人投了票。

Japanese people, on average, live longer than Europeans. 日本人的平均寿命比欧洲人要长。

2) 14 to 18 inches long 英语中形容词前可用名词性词组修饰。

She is 1.72 meters tall. 她身高1.72米。The old man is 102 years old. 这位老人102岁。

注意:类似的表达法像复合形容词作定语时,表示度量单位的名词不能用复数形式,且中间要用连字符。

The 102-year-old man lives a happy life. 这位102岁的老人过着幸福生活。

3) 程度副词 much, many, far, any, rather, even, still, a lot, a little, a great deal, by far 等词常用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级。

Are you feeling any better? 你感到好些了吗?

There are many more sheep than people in Australia. 澳大利亚的绵羊比人多多了。

The lecture is far more interesting than the one we attended yesterday.

这个演讲比我们昨天听的那个有趣多了。

12. Yetis are said to be heavily built and hairy.

据说野人体魄粗壮,长有毛发。

It is said that... 句型可以和 somebody/something is said to do something 互换。

It is said that the boy has stayed in Japan. = The boy is said to have stayed in Japan.

据说这个男孩曾在日本呆过。

有相同用法的还有: it is reported/expected/well-known/believed/supposed/thought that 等。

It is believed that they are the suspects of the robbery. = They are believed to be the suspects of the robbery. 他们被认为是这起抢劫案的嫌疑犯。

巩固练习

一、词性变换

1. Business training is a good _____ (prepare) for any career.
2. Don't you think it's _____ (puzzle) that no one noticed them leave?
3. There's always a _____ (possible) that he might go back to Seattle.
4. Going into hospital can be very _____ (frighten) for a child.
5. Do you think the police will ever catch her _____ (murder)?
6. He gave no _____ (explain) for what he was doing that evening.
7. The Lakers' loss in the playoffs was very _____ (disappoint).
8. Archeologists found _____ (convince) proof that the Vikings had landed in North America.
9. I don't usually wear much _____ (make up).
10. The boy returned in the _____ (lately) afternoon, tired and hungry.
11. The audience cheered _____ (wild).
12. Twenty years after the event, his death remains a _____ (mysterious).
13. There are some striking _____ (similar) between the two plays.

14. It is impossible to prove the _____ (exist) of God.
15. She didn't even have the _____ (strong) to stand up.

二、同义句转换

- Doctors researching into the causes of the disease believe they may have found a cure.
Doctors _____ into the causes of the disease believe they may have found a cure.
- Many young people move to the cities in search of a better future.
Many young people move to the cities _____ a better future.
- Ben showed no interest in learning French.
Ben _____ in learning French.
- He likes drinking boiled water.
He likes drinking water _____.
- Is there any possibility of our getting there in time?
Is it _____ us _____ there in time?
- People have shown great interest in his disappearance due to sightings of puzzling lights.
People are _____ in the fact _____ he is missing _____ people caught _____ of puzzling lights.
- This is the place in which I live.
This is _____ I live.
- They went out searching for water.
They went out _____ water.
- The children went into the hall, and they sang and dance all the way.
The children went into the hall, _____ and _____ all the way.
- There are 50 people here, including two children.
There are 50 people here, two children _____.
- It took her the whole day to write the story.
She _____ the whole day _____ the story.
- He really likes eating desserts after meals.
He _____ like eating desserts after meals.
- I won't go to the party. Instead, I will stay here with you.
I will stay here with you _____ going to the party.
- She is not only clever but also diligent.
She is diligent _____ clever.
- Our English teacher suggested our buying a good English-Chinese dictionary.
Our English teacher suggested that _____ a good English-Chinese dictionary.

三、翻译句子

- 他正在调查工人的生活情况。
He _____ the living conditions of the workers.
- 他担任我们的班主任。
He _____ our class.
- 因为天气糟糕我们的航班晚点了。

Our flight was delayed _____ poor weather conditions.

4. 恐怕我们没有取得很大的进步。

I'm afraid we're not _____.

5. 警方已经排除了自杀的可能性。

The police _____ suicide.

6. 火车已离开半小时了。

7. 他做了一上午的作业。

8. 这是我第二次参观这座城市。

9. 自从上次见到你已有好长时间了。

10. 这是我们看过的最好的电影。

11. 对孩子们来说,她不只是一位老师。(more than)

12. 这女孩报告在商店里看到了小偷。(report doing)

13. 据说汤姆正在中国学习。(be said to do)

14. 她的微笑使他相信她是快乐的。(convince)

15. 他们轮流洗盘子。

读写任务

Key expressions:

1. give up 2. outer space 3. run after 4. show up 5. pick up 6. rule out
7. make my way 8. go missing 9. look into

Key sentence patterns:

1. protect... against 2. so that 3. to begin with

Writing practice

Fill in the blanks with the expressions and the sentences patterns listed above, changing their forms where necessary.

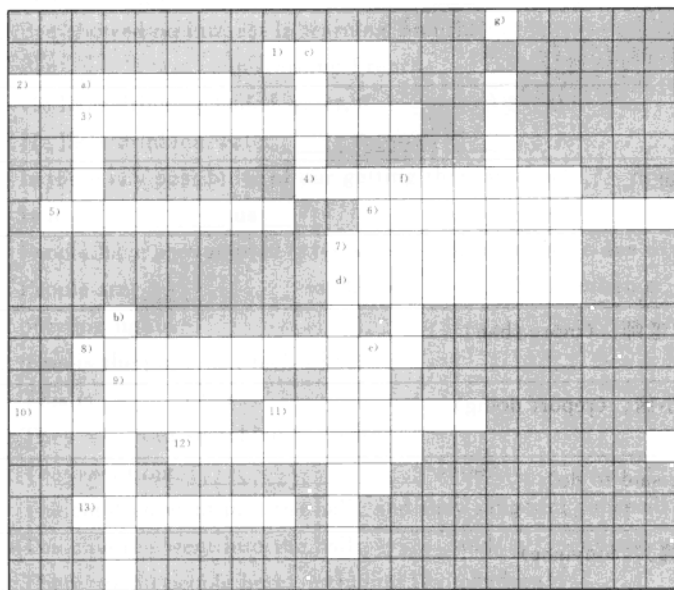
Yesterday I had a terrible dream. 1, a stranger from the 2 kept 3 me. I couldn't find any place to 4 myself 4 him. So I gathered my strength and 5 along the road until the stranger 6. As I couldn't 7 the possibility that he would appear again, I 8 the main road and 9 another small path. Suddenly I heard the sound of planes which 10 from nowhere. The planes boomed past. Then more planes boomed past. As I 11 the sky

12 I could find what was happening, the same stranger took out a gun and shot me. A bullet dug into my arm. and... What a dream! The buzz of mosquitoes near my ears was the sound of the planes and a mosquito bite in my arm was the bullet!

词汇天地

Part I . Crossword Puzzles

Fill the white squares with letters, forming words by solving the clues given to you.



alien,	convince,	curtain,
detective,	disappear,	evidence,
existence,	frightened,	footprint,
hairy,	impression,	mountain,
murder,	mystery,	nightmare,
outer,	particular,	possibility,
progress,	puzzle,	research,
similar,	spaceship,	tale,
teenager,	tense,	unexplained,
village,	website,	witness

Across:

1. a narrative of real or imaginary events; a story
2. alike though not identical
3. beyond understanding
4. a dream arousing feelings of intense fear, horror, and distress
5. close, careful study; scientific investigation
6. not general or universal
7. a thing or things helpful in forming a conclusion or judgment
8. the fact or state of being possible
9. located on the outside; farther than another from the center or middle
10. something that is not fully understood or that baffles or eludes the understanding
11. a person who can give a firsthand account of something seen, heard, or experienced; see something with one's own eyes
12. movement, development, advance, growth
13. a small group of dwellings in a rural area, usually ranking in size between a hamlet and a town

Down:

- to kill (another human being) unlawfully
- an outline or indentation left by a foot on a surface
- a creature from outer space; a person from another and very different family, people, or place
- the state of existing
- tightly stretched; in a state of mental or nervous tension
- covered with hair or hair-like projections
- a natural elevation of the earth's surface having considerable mass, generally steep sides, and a height greater than that of a hill

KEY	1. tale 2. similar 3. unexplained 4. nightmare 5. research 6. particular 7. evidence 8. possibility 9. outer	10. mystery 11. witness 12. progress 13. village	a. murder b. footprint c. alien d. existence e. tense f. hairy g. mountain
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Part II . Word Power

1. verb + -ing / -ed → adjective

convincing	令人信服的	convinced	确信的, 深信的
disappointing	令人失望的	disappointed	(感到)失望的
frightening	令人害怕的	frightened	(感到)害怕的
puzzling	令人疑惑的	puzzled	(感到)疑惑的

注意动词的现在分词和过去分词在作形容词时指向性的不同: 现在分词通常表示“令人……”的意思, 而过去分词通常表示“(人)感到……”。

例如:

The play-offs of the NBA games are really exciting.

When people watch the play-offs of the NBA games, they always feel excited.

The situation was really embarrassing.

He wore an embarrassed expression.

2. prefix: un-

置于名词、形容词、副词前, 表示“否定”之意。

unbelief	belief 信仰	n. 怀疑; 无信仰
uncertainty	certainty 确实	n. 不确实; 疑点; 不可靠
unchangeable	changeable 易变的	adj. 不变的
unsuitable	suitable 适当的	adj. 不适当的, 不相配的
uncomfortably	comfortably 舒适地	adv. 不舒适地, 不舒服地
unwillingly	willingly 愿意地	adv. 不情愿地, 勉强地

置于动词前,表示这个动词的相反的动作。

unbury	bury 埋	v. 挖掘
unpack	pack 包装	v. 开箱取出;吐露
unveil	veil 罩上面纱;遮掩	v. 取下面纱;揭露

Part III . Vocabulary Expansion

Some words about space exploration

antenna	天线	atmosphere	大气
Aurora Borealis	北极光	Earth station	地面接收站
ellipse	椭圆	geostationary	对地静止,同步的
gyroscope	陀螺仪	ionosonde	电离层探测装置
ionosphere	电离层	magnetosphere	磁层,磁气圈
meteorological satellites	气象卫星	microgravity	微重力
orbit	轨道	payload	有效负荷
polar	两极的,极地的	radar	雷达
radiosonde	无线电高空测候器	remote manipulator system	遥控系统
remote sensing	遥感	satellite	卫星
solar cell array	太阳电池阵列	solar wind	太阳风
sounding rockets	探空火箭	space station	太空站
stabilization	稳定性	teleconferencing	卫星电话会议
transmission	发射,传送	transponder	发射机应答器