




普通高中教科书

英语

选择性必修

第二册



 译林出版社

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普通高中教科书·英语〔选择性必修 第二册〕

主 编 王守仁 何 锋

副 主 编 顾爱彬 范红升

编 写 Paul McGuire Helen Ward Joseph Clarke 邢文骏 胡 明 丁晓红 卞学华

责任编辑 丁晓红 潘志娟 沈 竹 梁 健 马绯璠

装帧设计 译林出版社 韦 枫 胡 芑 黄 晨

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前言

同学们：

欢迎使用《普通高中教科书·英语》！本册教材围绕“人与社会”的主题语境，依托话题丰富、文体多样的语篇，引领你通过一系列英语学习活动，发展英语学科核心素养。现在，让我们走进教材，开启一段有趣的英语学习之旅。

每个单元首页的 **Welcome to the unit** 板块是你单元学习的起点，借助视频、图示、文字等形式多样的语篇激发你的学习兴趣，帮助你初步了解单元主题，为单元学习做好热身准备。随后，你将进入一个非常重要的学习环节——**Reading** 板块。在这里，你将有机会阅读关于大众传媒、体育赛事、医学进展以及科技突破等话题的语篇，感受真实、地道、优美的英语，了解当下，展望未来。你可以通过一系列多维度、分层次的阅读活动，深入探究主题意义，提升语言能力、文化意识和思维品质。来到 **Grammar and usage** 板块，你将在语篇中观察、探究语法现象，自主归纳语法规则，并在新的语境和活动中正确使用语法。接下来，在 **Integrated skills** 板块，你将综合运用听、说、读、看、写的技能，完成语言技能融合的活动。随后，在 **Extended reading** 板块，你将进行拓展阅读，通过观点表达等活动，进一步探究主题意义，获得对现代社会生活的新认识。在 **Project** 板块，你将和同学一起开展合作学习、探究学习，完成一项综合性、实践性活动。**Assessment** 板块以开放性问题的形式提供自评、互评等多种评价方式，促使你及时反思并调整学习行为，提升学习能力，使学习更有成效。在 **Further study** 板块，你可以根据自身的学习情况来选择教材推荐的资源在课后进行自主学习、拓展学习，继续体验英语学习的快乐。

祝你在这段英语学习之旅中，带着梦想，快乐而自信地前行！

《普通高中教科书·英语》编写组

2021 年 6 月

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UNIT 1

The mass media

All of us who professionally use the mass media are the shapers of society.

—William Bernbach



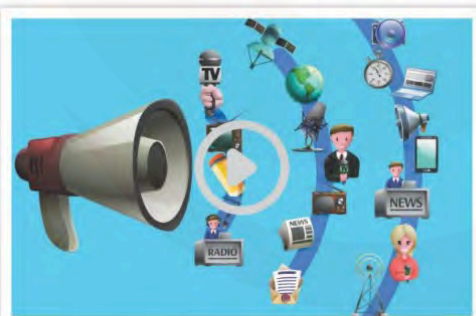
In this unit, you are going to:

- read two news reports and an article on reading news critically;
- write an article about online news media;
- read a magazine article about advertising;
- report on a recent event.

Welcome to the unit



Various types of mass media have developed over time. Watch the video and finish the following exercises.



Mass
media

Outdoor media

_____ media

Broadcast media

_____ media

- 1 What else do you know about the types of mass media mentioned above?
- 2 What types of mass media do you usually rely on for information and entertainment?

Reading



Most of us learn about news through the mass media, but can we just believe news as it is presented? The two news reports and the article below encourage you to be a critical news reader. Before you read the news reports and the article, think about the following questions:

- Do you believe everything you read in a news report? Why or why not?
- What do you think makes a critical news reader?



Be a critical news reader!

10 July

Firefighters put out tower block fire

Firefighters quickly put out the Henderson Tower fire last night. The fire, which is thought to have started from the 8th floor, spread quickly through the tower block on Sunday night, leaving people on the upper floors trapped.



Fears grew that the number of deaths could reach 5, according to figures released by emergency services. Fire engines and ambulances, called at 9:30 p.m., reached the scene within 15 minutes. By this time, the fire had extended to the 15th floor. Firefighters got the situation under control around 11 p.m. There is concern that the construction company that built the tower block had not followed fire safety rules.

11 July

Local news

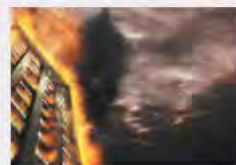
A2

Deadly fire in tower block causes serious damage

A terrible fire broke out on Sunday night, leaving the Henderson Tower seriously damaged. Emergency services estimate that the number of deaths could reach 9. By this morning, 4 people have been confirmed dead. The fire has also left dozens of people injured, 5 of whom are in a critical condition.

Lisa Mayer, 29, is among the lucky ones who only suffered minor injuries. She recalled, "I was about to have a bath when I heard people screaming and dogs barking. I looked outside and the smoke was choking me. It was like an awful dream."

Mr Peterson, head of the fire service, confirms that a dropped cigarette end on a carpet of the 8th floor started the fire and that the automatic fire alarms did not go off quickly enough to prevent the disaster. A team is currently investigating the accident further.



Reading news reports critically

We rely on news to learn about what is happening in the world around us. However, we usually find that reports on the same events contain different or even contradictory information. How do these differences come about?

It is advisable to remember that journalists may have different priorities, which would influence how they report an event. Let's take the two news reports on the Henderson Tower fire as an example. We can see that the first news report pays more attention to the rescue efforts, while the second talks more about deaths and injuries. When we read more than one report, we come to understand an event in a more comprehensive way.

- Even if news reports are written from basically the same perspective, they may contradict each other in terms of factual details, as events in the real world are usually complicated and constantly changing. For instance, the numbers of deaths differ in the two news reports on the Henderson Tower fire. When we come across such factual differences, we should not rush to the conclusion that one of the news reports gives false information. Instead, check when the reports were written. News reports written at different stages of an event could contain different information as new facts are brought to light. Another aspect worthy of mention is that journalists may approach information they get from research or interviews differently. Suppose emergency services' estimates of the number of deaths vary between 5 and 9. Journalists may choose to present the minimum, the maximum or something in between in their news reports. Therefore, checking different sources enables us to draw a more informed conclusion.

To sum up, it is wise to read news reports written from various perspectives and at different stages, which brings us a more accurate understanding of a situation.

- We also need to be critical about the information we receive and remember not to blindly trust what we have read. Though journalists are committed to presenting the truth, it is better to use our own judgement than rely entirely on news reports. With great discrimination, every one of us has the potential to be a critical news reader.



A Understanding the text

A1 Read the two news reports and the article and complete the tables below.

	Time	Place	Deaths and injuries	Rescue efforts	Cause
News report 1	Sunday night	Henderson Tower	(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____
News report 2			4 confirmed dead and dozens of people injured		



Reading news reports critically	
Why do news reports differ from or even contradict each other?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (4) _____• News reports may be written at different stages of an event.• (5) _____
How can we be critical news readers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read different news reports on the same event written from various perspectives and at different stages.• (6) _____

A2 Read the two news reports and the article again carefully and answer the following questions.

- 1 How long did it take the firefighters to get the situation under control according to the first news report?

- 2 How did Lisa feel about the fire according to the second news report?

- 3 What should we not do when we come across factual differences in different news reports?

- 4 What may different journalists do when an estimate of a number is given?

A3 In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- 1 Three texts are presented to encourage the reader to read news critically. Why is the information organized this way? If you were to write on the same topic, what information would you choose to present and how would you organize the information?
- 2 A British writer and journalist once said, "A community needs news, for the same reason that a man needs eyes. It has to see where it is going." How do you understand it?
- 3 What else can we do to be critical news readers?

B Building your language

B1 The blog post below is about how to be a good journalist. Complete the blog post with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box below.

accurate
minor

investigate
priority

be committed to
dozens of

sum up
come about

So, you are interested in becoming a good journalist but don't know where to start? Well, there are a couple of things you should put on your list of (1) _____. Firstly, you need to be skilled at writing. The information involved in a complex story may come from (2) _____ sources. Good journalists need to organize all this information clearly to give a(n) (3) _____ account of what is happening.

Secondly, you must have a natural curiosity about things that are happening, even though they may appear to be (4) _____ matters. When something newsworthy (5) _____, it may escape the attention of ordinary people; however, good journalists are sensitive enough to notice the event and draw public attention to it.

Finally, good journalists (6) _____ revealing the truth. According to Noam Chomsky, "The duty of journalists is to tell the truth. Journalism means you go back to the actual facts, you look at the documents, you discover what the record is, and you report it that way." To do this, journalists need to (7) _____ an event thoroughly.

To (8) _____, being a good journalist requires writing skills, curiosity and commitment to finding the truth. Good luck!

B2 The news reports and the article use the same words as different parts of speech. Find more words used this way in the news reports and the article, and make sentences using each of them.

Emergency services **estimate** that the number of deaths could reach 9.

Suppose emergency services' **estimates** of the number of deaths vary between 5 and 9.

B3 The two news reports present information in a factual and formal way. Find the expressions in the two news reports that help present information this way and revise the short paragraph below in a similar way.

Learn this To present information in a factual and formal way, you can use the following expressions: *according to*, *be thought to do/have done*, *there is concern that ...*, *be confirmed ...*, *be reported to do/have done*, etc.

The traffic accident on Sunday morning killed five people. It was probably caused by a car driver speaking on his mobile phone. More and more people worry that speaking on the mobile phone when driving has been a big killer in recent years.

Grammar and usage

Past perfect tense

A Exploring the rules

Below is the short life story of Joseph Pulitzer. Find the sentences that use the past perfect tense and fill in the box below. The first one has been done for you.

Joseph Pulitzer was born on April 10, 1847, in Hungary. He moved to America and became an American citizen in the 1860s. He had a number of different jobs after he moved to America. He regularly visited the library and studied English and law—by then he had learned very little English. While in the library one day, he began chatting to two editors of a German-language newspaper. They offered him a job.

Pulitzer quickly became a successful journalist and by the age of 25, he had become a publisher. In 1878, he founded the newspaper the *St Louis Post-Dispatch*. Pulitzer worked tirelessly, from early in the morning until midnight. His paper published articles about politics and social issues, accusing government officials of dishonesty and wealthy people of not paying their taxes. Sales of the newspaper shot up. In 1883, Pulitzer bought the *New York World*. He used the same business strategy he had employed at the *St Louis Post-Dispatch* and sales of the newspaper mounted up until it was the bestselling newspaper in the country.

Pulitzer was the first to advocate the training of journalists at university level. In 1892, he offered Columbia University money to start a school of journalism. Of this decision he said, "I am deeply interested in the progress and elevation of journalism ... regarding it as a noble profession and one of unequalled importance for its influence upon the minds and morals of the people." Pulitzer died in 1911. One year after his death, the Columbia School of Journalism was established. Six years after his death, the first Pulitzer Prizes were awarded.

... by then he had learned very little English.

Working out the rules

- We often use the past perfect tense to talk about something that happened (1) _____ (before/after) a past time.
- The verb form of the past perfect tense is "(2) _____ (have/had) done".

➡ Grammar notes → page 98

B Applying the rules

B1 Circle the mistakes and correct them in the blanks below.

- 1 Pulitzer knew that he had learned very little English, so he had started to work hard at the language.

- 2 Pulitzer was very hard-working. Quite often, when he arrived home at midnight, he was working for over 10 hours.

- 3 For the time he was 25, Pulitzer had become a journalist and publisher.

- 4 Many of the best reporters have worked for his paper before its failure in 1931.

B2 Below is a passage about the Pulitzer Prizes. Complete it with the correct forms of the verbs in the box below.

win

build

intend

award

allow

The Pulitzer Prizes are a set of awards honoring excellence in journalism and the arts. The prizes were established largely due to the efforts of Joseph Pulitzer, who ⁽¹⁾ _____ his reputation as a newspaper publisher. He left money in his 1904 will to fund the establishment of the prizes, stating that he wanted four awards in journalism, four in letters and drama, one for education, and five traveling scholarships. Since the first prizes ⁽²⁾ _____ in 1917, there have been many winners and some people have won more than once. Past winners include such famous names as Eugene O'Neill. When O'Neill received the Pulitzer Prize in Drama in 1957, it was the fourth time he ⁽³⁾ _____ it.

There have been a number of changes to the Pulitzer Prizes over time. Some of these resulted from advances in technology. For example, online content from newspaper websites ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in all of the journalism categories since 2006. The Pulitzer Prizes have also expanded to include such categories as photography and music. Nevertheless, journalism is still what the Pulitzer Prizes are best known for. Today, winning the Pulitzer Prizes is considered by many to be the highest achievement possible in journalism—just as Pulitzer ⁽⁵⁾ _____.

B3 Zou Taofen was a famous Chinese journalist and publisher. Read the timeline below and describe his life story using the past perfect tense. Use the example below to help you.



Example

By the time he was 31, Zou Taofen had become the chief editor of *Life Weekly*.

Integrated skills

Discussing online news media

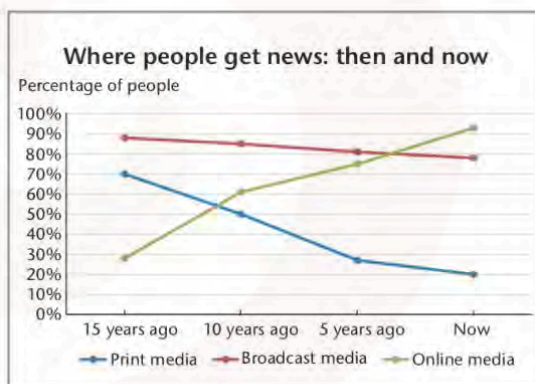
A Simon has found an article about the history of online news media. Read the article below and answer the following questions.

The rise of online news media

The past decades have witnessed the rapid development of online news media. In the mid-1990s, due to the popularity of personal computers and increased Internet access, some newspapers began to publish their own digital editions on the Internet. People can read the same content online as is printed in the newspapers every day. By the end of 1999, about 1,000 newspapers in China had set up their own online news platforms. At almost the same time, news websites with no print editions sprang up. They made a hit immediately because of a wider range of stories and almost instant updates of news events. Interaction was also encouraged as readers could post their own comments.

Then we entered the smartphone era. Nowadays there are hundreds of thousands of news apps and official news media accounts on social media, with a total membership of over 700 million in China. Smartphone owners are finding it easier to read news on their mobile devices. They can check the latest news any time at any place.

As the chart shows, technology has transformed the way people get news during the past years. From print media to broadcast media to online media, reading news has become a more personal and comprehensive experience than ever before. The variety and accessibility of online news means that the rapid rise of online news media is unlikely to stop.



1 How has online news media developed over time?

2 What information can you get from the chart?

B Simon is interviewing a mass media expert about online news media. Listen and finish the exercises below.



B1 Listen to the interview and fill in the blanks.

- 1 To learn about a specific topic from print newspapers or TV broadcasts, people would have to carefully _____ or wait until a certain time of day, and by then the stories may have already _____.
- 2 According to one study, _____ of online news readers regularly comment on articles.
- 3 If people find an interesting online news article, they can quickly let their friends know by sending them _____ to the story or sharing it on _____.
- 4 A recent survey of _____ found that _____ trust print news more than online news.



B2 Listen to the interview again and complete the notes below.

Miss Smith's opinion on online news media

Reasons for the popularity of online news media

- People have (1) _____ to news.
 - Readers can get the (2) _____ whenever and wherever they want.
 - With (3) _____, people can simply type in their search words and click "Search" to get the news they want.
- Online news media makes it easy for people to interact with others and talk about news.

The future of online news media

It will develop (4) _____ with print news media.

- Print news media is still viewed by many people as more trustworthy than online news media.
- It is hard to change people's (5) _____. Some people just enjoy the feeling of (6) _____ when reading news.

C In pairs, talk about online news media. Use the following questions and expressions to help you.

- What is the current situation of online news media?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of online news media?
- How will online news media change in the future? Why?

Expressions

Discussing advantages and disadvantages

One of the strengths/problems ... is that ...

Another positive/negative aspect is that ...

On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ...

There are more advantages than disadvantages when it comes to ...

... has more advantages over ...

D Write an article about online news media. Use your ideas from part C and the information in parts A and B to help you.

Planning your writing

• Learning about the structure

To write an article about online news media, you can follow the structure below:

- **Introduction:** give information on the current situation of online news media.
- **Main body:** state the advantages and disadvantages of online news media.
- **Conclusion:** predict the future of online news media.

• Learning about writing techniques

You can use different expressions to avoid repetition in your writing. For example, to talk about the popularity of online news media, you can use the sentence patterns below:

It is clear that online news media is becoming increasingly popular among ...

As we can see, online news media enjoys great popularity among ...

Nowadays an increasing number of people turn to online news media for ...

Checking your writing

Remember to check your writing after you finish and exchange drafts between you and your partner. Pay attention to the following aspects:

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Punctuation | <input type="checkbox"/> Spelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Choice of words | <input type="checkbox"/> Style (formal/informal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Structure |

Self-review

- What expressions do you use to avoid repetition?
- How can you improve your writing?

Peer review

- What does your partner think of the structure of your writing?
- What suggestions does your partner give to improve your writing?

Extended reading



Read the magazine article about advertising.



In just one day, a person can see hundreds of marketing messages. Advertising has become part of modern life. But what is advertising exactly? In short, it refers to the activity of promoting a product or service. In other words, it tries to persuade people to buy a product or service.

- 5 The history of advertising has always been closely linked with that of the mass media. From the ancient simple advertisements painted on outdoor signs to the colourful, interactive ones in smartphone apps, advertising and the mass media have developed hand in hand. As media channels have grown in number and type, so have advertisements.
- 10 Because the mass media reaches so many people, it is a perfect vehicle for advertisers. If an advertisement is placed on a popular website or on TV at peak times, a huge number of people will know about the product or service it is advertising. In addition to making people aware of a product or service, a successful advertisement will also create a desire to buy, thus boosting business. That is why
- 15 when a company wants to promote a product or service, it often launches a mass media advertising campaign.

- Based on the psychology behind creating a desire to buy, advertisers have developed ways of persuading people into purchasing their products or services. A common technique to make an impact is to create a memorable slogan. Slogans use simple
- 20 but impressive language to make us remember the product or service being advertised. Some of these slogans may also appeal to our emotions. For example, a slogan may connect a fine china teapot it aims to promote with our pride in having good taste. You will hear a variety of slogans any time you watch TV. Think about your favourite one. What makes it special? And what message does it try to

- 25 get across? A slogan which communicates an idea effectively can boost sales and even become part of popular culture. That is the power of memorable slogans.

Another technique advertisers often employ is to link their company or product to a “brand ambassador”—a famous actor, a sports star, or even a fictional character. Think of a popular fast-food restaurant. Does it have a brand ambassador? Is the
30 brand ambassador popular among potential customers? The more we like the brand ambassador, the more we will be attracted to buy the product.

Of course, some advertisements are not so obvious: product placement is typically used in films with huge box-office success and TV shows with high ratings. Some films are now sponsored by leading brands, so that only their products appear in
35 the films, like the watches worn by the title character in the James Bond films. Other types of mass media use product placement too, including video games. It is not uncommon for sports video game series to feature different in-game equipment with real brand names. We absorb these marketing messages without thinking about them too much, yet they will probably have an effect on us the next time we
40 go shopping.

In the past, advertising was all about reaching as many people as possible with the same message. Now, advertising is becoming more digital and more personalized. Already we may see online advertisements for products or services we have previously searched for on the Internet, and we are very likely to receive special discounts and
45 promotions targeted specifically at us. In the future, advertising will be even more about understanding individual customers and sending them advertisements that are tailored to specific needs. Not only will this make them feel more valued and enable them to see what they are most interested in, but it will also help companies target their customers more efficiently to have a positive effect on sales.

A Write a summary of the magazine article. Use the following questions to help you.

- What is advertising?
- What is the relationship between advertising and the mass media?
- What are the functions of advertising?
- How does advertising work?
- What is the future of advertising?

B What is your favourite advertisement? What techniques does it use to promote the product or service?

C What is your attitude towards advertising tailored to individual customers' needs? Give reasons for your answer.

Project

Reporting on a recent event

A As a class, discuss what areas of news you are interested in. You can use the ideas below or think of other ideas. Then in groups, choose one area of news and pick an event in this area to report on.

community
medicine

education
sport

entertainment
technology

environment
transport

B As a group, research your chosen event. You can interview someone or turn to different kinds of media for related information.

C As a group, write your news report. Use the example below to help you. Then present your news report to the rest of the class.

Tip

Including quotes in a news report

Using quotes adds authority and accuracy to a news report. When using a quote, always introduce who you are quoting. In direct speech, use the exact words that they said. In reported speech, remain faithful to what was said though you do not need to use the exact wording, and remember to use reporting verbs like *say*, *tell* or *ask*.

8 November

Local news

Youth volunteers make a difference

Students of a Nanjing senior high school brought joy to the elderly and brightened up their day by volunteering at a local nursing home last weekend. The nursing home, located on a housing estate, has more than 150 senior citizens, some of whom are over 90 years old.

Though it was the first time many of the students had taken part in a volunteer programme like this, they were eager to share various interesting topics with the residents, such as how to use mobile phones and go online on the computer. After lunch the residents and the young volunteers amused themselves with art activities which included Chinese painting and calligraphy. They enjoyed each other's company so much that Su Ming, 16, said he hoped to return to the nursing home regularly to spend time with the seniors that he made friends with.

Wang Hong, the programme organizer, said, "I was concerned that the students and the senior residents wouldn't get along easily, but it turned out to be the exact opposite. I can say that today's activities have made a big difference to the lives of the residents as well as the students."

Assessment

Answer the following questions to assess your performance. Then work in groups and exchange your answers with your partners.

- 1 What questions can you ask to decide whether a news report is trustworthy?
- 2 What do you think of your writing about online news media? List 2 or 3 sentences that you are the most satisfied with.
- 3 What advertising techniques does an effective advertisement use? Which works best for you? Why?
- 4 Did you have any difficulty doing the project of this unit? If yes, what was it?
- 5 What new words have you learnt from this unit? List some of them. *
- 6 What grammar have you learnt from this unit? Make a sentence with the grammar. *
- 7 What tip have you learnt from this unit? Explain it briefly.
- 8 How are you going to improve your overall performance? Make an action plan.

* Assess your learning of vocabulary and grammar by doing language practice on pages 57–58.

Further study



“Can You Spot the Problem with These Headlines?” is a short video about whether headlines present information accurately. The video provides examples of headlines and analyses typical problems to help the viewer read news more critically. Watch the video to learn how to become a critical news reader, and then apply this knowledge the next time you read a news report.



China Daily is China’s bestselling English-language newspaper. It was founded in Beijing in 1981 and now serves more than 200 million readers all over the world. Try reading it to get news and practise your English at the same time.



UNIT 2

Sports culture

Sport teaches you character, it teaches you to play by the rules, it teaches you to know what it feels like to win and lose—it teaches you about life.

—Billie Jean King



In this unit, you are going to:

- read a website article about the Olympic Games;
- write an essay on sportsmanship;
- read a magazine article about sports idioms;
- make a fact file about a sportsperson.

Welcome to the unit



Many different sporting events enjoy great popularity among people across the world. Watch the video and finish the following exercises.

January 1	February 2	March 3
April 4	May 5	June 6
July 7	August 8	September 9
October 10	November 11	December 12

- _____ is commonly held during the last two weeks of January. It was started in _____.
- Formula 1 is the world's fastest motor race. The Chinese Grand Prix is held in _____ in Shanghai.
- The Tour de France, held in summer, is a team competition that lasts for over _____ weeks with _____ stages.

- 1 Which sporting event in the video do you like best? Why?
- 2 What other sporting events do you know about?

Reading



The Olympic Games are an important event in the sports calendar. The website article below is about this extraordinary sporting event. Before you read the website article, think about the following questions:

- What do you know about the Olympic Games?
- Have you ever watched the Olympics? How did you feel?

The Olympic Games



Every four years, thousands of highly trained and talented athletes gather together in the spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play, ready to test their abilities against each other in the hope of being recognized as the best of the best. This is the Olympics—an extraordinary sporting event that was first celebrated about 3,000 years ago.

[Subheading 1] _____

The ancient Olympic Games began in the year 776 BCE. During the early Games, only Greek men were allowed to participate. They competed in such events as boxing, running and the long jump. The ancient Olympic Games were held at Olympia in Greece every four years for almost 12 centuries, until they eventually died out around the year 393.

More than 1,500 years later, however, the Games rose again. The modern Olympics were first held in 1896, in Athens. It was a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, who brought the Olympics back to life. His dream was that the Olympics would help people of different racial origins and from different cultures live side by side in peace. For over a century, people from diverse backgrounds have made joint efforts to help realize Coubertin's dream.

[Subheading 2] _____

Motivated by the Olympic motto “Faster, Higher, Stronger”, many well-known athletes, both male and female, have devoted themselves to achieving sporting excellence and pushing the boundaries of human achievement. One such Olympian was the boxer Cassius Clay. He came to public attention during the 1960 Rome Olympics, when he won the light heavyweight gold medal for the USA,

demonstrating great talent and personality in the process. Afterwards, this young man proceeded to become the world heavyweight champion in 1964, and later changed his name to the one we all know—Muhammad Ali. He returned to the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games to light the Olympic flame at the opening ceremony. By the time he died in 2016, Ali had been recognized as one of the greatest boxers of all time.

Another sportsperson that should be applauded is Jessica Ennis-Hill. Her story is a remarkable example of how hard work and devotion can lead to sporting excellence. A former track and field athlete from the UK, she won an Olympic gold medal in her home country in 2012. As if that were not enough, she returned to the Olympics and won a silver medal in 2016, just two years after giving birth to her first child. In an interview she revealed that the secret of her consistent good performance was the training that she never missed.

[Subheading 3] _____

The 2008 Beijing Olympics called on the whole world to join in the Olympic spirit and build a better future for humanity with the slogan “One World, One Dream”. In addition to hosting the Olympics for the first time, China also ranked first in the medal table. This success is truly remarkable if you consider that just 24 years before, at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, Xu Haifeng won our country’s first-ever gold medal. Since then the upward trend for Chinese sport has been unstoppable. At the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, Liu Xiang became the first Asian to win the gold medal in the men’s 110-metre hurdles, while at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games, the Chinese women’s volleyball team won a hard-fought victory in the final. The year 2022 will be another historic moment for China, as Beijing won the election to host the Winter Olympics.

The Olympic Games bring joy and excitement to people across the world. As Coubertin believed, “With the Olympic Games, each generation celebrates its advent, its joy of living, its faith in the future, its ambition and its will to ascend.”



A Understanding the text

A1 Read the website article and write down the subheadings of the article.

Subheading 1: History of the Olympic Games

Subheading 2: _____

Subheading 3: _____

A2 Read the website article again carefully and decide whether the following statements are facts (F) or opinions (O). If the statement is an opinion, find the evidence the author gives to support it.

- 1 The ancient Olympic Games were held at Olympia in Greece every four years until around the year 393. F / O

- 2 Many Olympic athletes have devoted themselves to achieving sporting excellence. F / O

- 3 Since the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the upward trend for Chinese sport has been unstoppable. F / O

Tip

Distinguishing facts from opinions

A fact is a piece of information that is known to be true and can be proved. An opinion is a statement that reflects an author's points of view, beliefs, personal feelings and values. In order for an opinion to be accepted by the reader, the author often supports it with evidence. A critical reader needs to distinguish facts from opinions, and evaluate the evidence on which the opinions are based to decide whether they are convincing.

A3 In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- 1 What is the author's attitude to the Olympic Games? Use details in the article to support your opinion.
- 2 Do you think the Olympic Games can help people of different racial origins and from different cultures live side by side in peace? Why or why not?
- 3 How do you understand Coubertin's words at the end of the website article?

B Building your language

B1 The passage below gives an introduction to the Youth Olympic Games (YOG). Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box below.

diverse
demonstrate

compete
applaud

rank
proceed

call on
side by side

The Youth Olympic Games are the youth version of the Olympic Games. Young athletes aged between 15 and 18 ⁽¹⁾ _____ in a wide range of sports. The majority of these sports are identical to those at the Olympics but other sports, such as *wushu*, have been added too. The Youth Olympic Games give talented teenagers a chance to connect with fellow athletes from ⁽²⁾ _____ backgrounds. The focus is on building bridges between different cultures, so there are competitions featuring mixed teams, such as mixed swimming relays. In these competitions, both male and female athletes, sometimes of different nationalities, play ⁽³⁾ _____.

The first Youth Olympic Games were held in Singapore in 2010, and China ⁽⁴⁾ _____ first in the medal table with 30 gold medals. In 2014, Nanjing had the honour of hosting the second Summer Youth Olympic Games. This was another great success and China topped the medal table again.

People across the world ⁽⁵⁾ _____ athletes who try hard to achieve sporting excellence. However, it is not only the athletes who deserve applause. The Youth Olympic Games ⁽⁶⁾ _____ young people to learn and share beyond the field of play. Official non-sporting roles include Young Reporters, YOG Ambassadors and Athlete Role Models.

For many athletes, the Youth Olympic Games help them ⁽⁷⁾ _____ that they are ready for the Olympic Games. Many of these talented athletes will ⁽⁸⁾ _____ to participate in the Olympic Games in the future.

B2 Sports can be divided into different categories. Think of as many sports as you can and fill in the table below. You can also add your own categories.

Categories	Sports
Ball games	basketball, football
Water sports	swimming, diving
Track and field	the 110-metre hurdles, the long jump

B3 The website article gives a lot of specific information. Find the sentences using numbers or years and revise the short paragraph below in a similar way.

Learn this When writing articles, we often use numbers and dates, such as years, to give specific information. This way, our writing will be more convincing.

The first ancient Olympics were held a very long time ago. After that, the Greeks continued holding the event for many years. Then the ancient Olympics stopped. There were not any Olympic Games for a long time. Then a Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin restarted the Olympic Games. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens.

Grammar and usage

Passive voice in the past continuous and past perfect tenses

A Exploring the rules

Nicole wrote a blog post about the city half-marathon she took part in. Find the sentences that use the passive voice in the past continuous and past perfect tenses and fill in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

My heart was beating rapidly in my chest as I found a shady place to rest my tired body. My cheeks were red, and I could hear myself breathing heavily as I looked up at the blue sky. When my breathing returned to normal, I reflected on what had just been achieved. Six weeks ago, my friends told me that a city half-marathon for amateurs was being organized to help raise money for charity, and encouraged me to take part. Despite my lack of running experience, I agreed. In order not to hurt my knees or ankles, I started my training very gently by running just one kilometre on the first day. Over the next six weeks, I gradually increased the distance I ran in each training session and also made sure to allow my body enough time to rest and recover after each run. Soon I was running distances I had never thought possible. The day of the half-marathon finally arrived and I felt well prepared. I ate a hearty breakfast so I knew I could get through to the end. I ran my race relaxed and confident, even though my limits were being tested like never before. I was happy to learn that a lot of money had been raised for charity. I felt really proud of myself, and my friends and I agreed to run in the next city marathon!

Passive voice
in the past
continuous
tense

Passive voice
in the past
perfect tense

..., I reflected on what had just been achieved.

Working out the rules

- The passive voice in the past continuous tense is used to refer to an action being done at a specific time in the past. The verb form is "(1) _____".
- The passive voice in the past perfect tense is used to express an action completed before a past time. The verb form is "(2) _____".

Grammar notes → page 98

B Applying the rules

B1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1 It was an amazing achievement for a player who _____ (injure) so recently.
- 2 The swimming pool _____ (clean) thoroughly the day before the competition began.
- 3 He felt that his talents _____ (waste) as a basketball player and was eager for a change.
- 4 Tom was told that his teammate won the race while he _____ (treat) by the team doctor.
- 5 Photos of the riders _____ (take) before they got on their horses.

B2 Jessica gave an account of her experience as a volunteer for the city half-marathon. Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in the box below.

make

train

blow

place

carry

cheer

By the time Cathy and I, together with other volunteers for the city half-marathon, arrived at 4:30 a.m., tables (1) _____ on both sides of the road. Bottles of water and paper cups (2) _____ to different tables, so Cathy and I immediately went to help. Then, we took our place at the table and quickly started to arrange the bottles and cups so that they looked like an army of soldiers standing in line for inspection. I took a step back, and looked at the scene with satisfaction. For the previous couple of weeks, I (3) _____ on how to be a volunteer for the half-marathon. I decided to volunteer for this year's half-marathon after the chairman of the organizing committee visited my school. We were told that the competitors would be raising money for charity, and while I didn't feel that I had a strong constitution to run that far, I thought the next best thing would be to help those who could.

After all the preparations (4) _____, the exciting half-marathon began. Cathy and I waited patiently until word spread that the first runners would be arriving soon. As the tired, thirsty runners ran along, they (5) _____ by the crowds. Cathy and I quickly poured water into the cups for them. After the last runner passed, I found paper cups and plastic bottles everywhere. The litter (6) _____ around by the wind as I bent over to pick up a plastic bottle. Cathy and I started clearing up. We were tired and wet with sweat but it felt really good to know that we had been able to help others.

B3 Think about a sporting event you took part in or watched. Describe the experience using the passive voice in the past continuous and past perfect tenses.

Integrated skills

Sharing your understanding of sportsmanship

A Daniel is listening to an introduction to Sir Bobby Charlton. Listen and finish the exercises below.



A1 Listen to the introduction and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle the incorrect information in the false statements and correct it in the blanks.

1 The air crash happened when Bobby was 22 years old. T / F

2 Together with his best friend, Bobby helped rebuild the team over the next few years. T / F

3 Instead of attending the celebrations after winning the European Cup, Bobby stayed alone to remember his former teammates. T / F

4 It can be seen in Bobby's case that champions are not made in the gym or on the field but in the heart. T / F



A2 Listen to the introduction again and complete the notes below.

U U

Sir Bobby Charlton

Personal information

- Was born in England on 11 October ⁽¹⁾ _____
- Began playing football as a young child

Career and achievements

- Returned to the game less than ⁽²⁾ _____ after an air crash
- Won the European Cup ⁽³⁾ _____ after the crash
- Made 758 appearances for Manchester United, scoring ⁽⁴⁾ _____ goals; scored 49 goals for England
- Earned many honours including some of Europe's highest athletic awards, as well as ⁽⁵⁾ _____ awards
- Is known as one of England's greatest football players and one of the leading players in the history of football

Qualities

- Ability to control the midfield and to deliver striking blows and ⁽⁶⁾ _____ with either foot
- Determination, strong willpower, fitness and hard work

B Daniel has found a website article about fair play. Read the article below and answer the following questions.

Winning isn't everything

We all know what it is like to want to win and most of us know what it is like to lose. More often than not, winning has the victor walking on air, lost in the glory of the moment, while the loser is left with a bitter taste and a feeling of failure. Almost nobody likes to come second, and sometimes it is difficult to keep everything in perspective. Modern society honours winners and successful sportspeople quickly become celebrities, admired by all. However, there are ways to win and ways to lose. Whether you come first or last, it is important to remember that at any sporting event, you face two opponents: your fellow competitors and yourself. At the finish, your competitors will walk away but you will have to live with your decisions. A true sportsperson will make the right decisions for the right reasons and not worry about failure. There is an old and very wise saying, repeated many times, "Win with humility, lose with grace, and do both with dignity."

In praise of such acts of sportsmanship, the International Fair Play Committee decided to award the Pierre de Coubertin Fair Play Trophy, in 1964. The first athlete to receive the award was an Italian bobsleigh competitor named Eugenio Monti. During the two-man bobsleigh final at the 1964 Winter Olympic Games, he produced an excellent time for his downhill run. One of the British competitors, Tony Nash, had broken a part of his bobsleigh and was unable to compete. Monti became aware of this, and without hesitation, he removed the same part of his own bobsleigh and lent it to his opponent. Nash and his partner went on to achieve a record time and won the gold medal. Monti's remarkable, unselfish decision to help a fellow competitor, in the final stage of an Olympic event, is an example to us all. He did not come first but he walked away a true hero.

- 1 Why does the author say "at any sporting event, you face two opponents"?

- 2 Why was Monti awarded the Pierre de Coubertin Fair Play Trophy?

- 3 Would you do the same if you were Monti? Why or why not?

C In pairs, discuss different aspects of sportsmanship. Use the ideas in the mind map below to help you and think of examples to support your ideas.



Tip

Providing clarification in conversation

When you try to explain an idea, the person you are speaking to may fail to understand you. In this case, try to repeat or paraphrase what you have said, or give examples, e.g. *When I say ..., I actually mean ... Take ... as an example.*

D Write an essay about sportsmanship. Use your ideas from part C and the information in parts A and B to help you.

Planning your writing

• Learning about the structure

When writing an essay about sportsmanship, you can follow the structure below:

- Introduce the topic of sportsmanship and state the main idea of your essay. Remember to take a clear stand on sportsmanship.
- Develop the body of your essay by giving your understanding of sportsmanship in detail. Use examples to support your opinion where necessary. You can also include an opposing opinion and state why you disagree.
- Sum up your opinion by reminding the reader of what you have written. Rather than repeating the exact words, express your main idea in a different way.

• Learning about writing techniques

Use transitional statements to conclude what you have written and introduce what you will write next, which will make your essay flow more smoothly. For example, after arguing that some people believe winning is all that matters, you can move on to an opposing idea: *Though winning is very important in sport, I believe that ...*

Checking your writing

Remember to check your writing after you finish and exchange drafts between you and your partner. Pay attention to the following aspects:

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Punctuation | <input type="checkbox"/> Spelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Choice of words | <input type="checkbox"/> Style (formal/informal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Structure |

Self-review

- Do you use transitional statements in your writing?
- How can you improve your writing?

Peer review

- What does your partner think of your opinion on sportsmanship?
- Which sentences does your partner think are most persuasive?

Extended reading



Read the magazine article about sports idioms.



Every language has its idioms, which are groups of words with meanings different from the meanings of the individual words. Idioms make language more colourful and expressive. Since sport is an inseparable part of day-to-day life, there are lots of sports idioms that have found their way into everyday language. Let's take a look at some of them!

Football

Football (or soccer, as it is called in the USA) is one of the most popular sports in the world and many countries have their own football leagues. The English language is full of idioms which are thought to have come from football.



As you know, in a football match, players try to kick or head the ball into the opposing team's goal, which is the net between two big goalposts fixed to the ground. Can you imagine that every time you have a chance to score, the goalposts are moved? That would be not only difficult, but also upsetting. If someone "moves the goalposts" in everyday life, it means they unfairly change the rules or requirements for something. An insurance salesman who is about to reach his annual sales target, only for the company to make the target higher, could rightly complain about the company moving the goalposts.

Thankfully, goalposts do not really move—but when a player scores an own goal, he or she might wish they did. "Scoring an own goal" in football means accidentally kicking or heading the ball into one's own net, and it is one of the worst things that can happen to a football player. If someone makes a bad mistake which unintentionally harms their own interests, they are said to have scored an

own goal. You might see this expression in the newspapers when the local council makes a decision which backfires terribly!

Baseball

- Baseball is an old and popular sport that has given the English language many different idioms. You might have heard expressions like “in the ballpark” or “a ballpark estimate”. The venue where a baseball game is played is called a ballpark. So, even if we do not know exactly where the ball is during the game, we can assume that it is somewhere in the ballpark. For this reason, people use the expression “in the ballpark” or “a ballpark estimate” to talk about rough estimates.



- Another common baseball expression is “throwing someone a curveball”. Curveballs are balls that suddenly turn in the air, and these are of course difficult for the other team to handle. We use this expression to describe things that are unexpected and difficult to respond to. “Three strikes and you are out” is another idiom that comes from baseball. As it suggests, in baseball this means that a batter (the person with the baseball bat in his or her hands) is out after making three unsuccessful attempts to hit the ball. This idiom is often used to talk about situations where people fail after wasting three chances.

Boxing

- English also has a large number of idioms connected with boxing, which has been a popular sport for thousands of years. A boxer is not allowed to use his or her fists to hit the opponent below the waist. Hence comes the idiom “below the belt”. In day-to-day life, if someone makes an unfair and cruel remark, we can describe it as “below the belt”.



- “Throwing in the towel” is another common idiom that comes from boxing. When a boxer is losing badly and is too tired or confused to give up on his or her own, the coach will literally throw a towel into the ring to end the fight. In everyday life, this idiom simply means admitting defeat and giving up.

- Sport is challenging and so is life. However, when you are thrown a curveball, do not throw in the towel—work hard, be careful not to score an own goal, and you are sure to make it!

A Find the idioms in the magazine article, explain them in your own words and make sentences using these idioms.

B Do you know any Chinese sports idioms? Make a list of them and explain how they are different from or similar to English sports idioms.

Project

Making a fact file about a sportsperson

A As a class, discuss different sportspeople you are interested in. Then in groups, choose one sportsperson to research.

B As a group, research your chosen sportsperson. Use the ideas below to help you.

- Basic information
- Professional career
- Achievements
- Additional facts

C As a group, put together your information to make your fact file. Use the example below to help you. Then present your fact file to the rest of the class.

Lang Ping

Basic information

Date of birth: 10 December 1960
Place of birth: Tianjin, China

Professional career & achievements

As a player

- Joined the Chinese women's volleyball team, and won the silver medal at the Asian Games in 1978
- Won the gold medal at the FIVB Volleyball Women's World Cup in 1981 and 1985
- Won the gold medal at the FIVB Volleyball Women's World Championship and the Asian Games in 1982
- Won the gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984
- Retired as a player in 1986

As a coach

- Became head coach of the Chinese women's volleyball team in 2013
- Coached the Chinese women's volleyball team to win the gold medal at the FIVB Volleyball Women's World Cup in 2015 and 2019
- Coached the Chinese women's volleyball team to win the gold medal at the Rio Olympic Games in 2016

Additional facts

- Known as the "Iron Hammer", Lang Ping is the first person in volleyball to win Olympic gold medals both as a player and as a coach.
- During the 2015 FIVB Volleyball Women's World Cup, she stayed up late preparing for the next games by watching videos of the day's matches, and slept about six hours every night.



Assessment

Answer the following questions to assess your performance. Then work in groups and exchange your answers with your partners.

- 1 How can the Olympic motto motivate you at senior high school?
- 2 Did you have any difficulty writing the essay about sportsmanship? If yes, what was it?
- 3 Have you been in situations where you can apply some of the sports idioms? Briefly explain the situation(s).
- 4 While doing the project of this unit, what contribution did you make to your group?
- 5 What new words have you learnt from this unit? List some of them. *
- 6 What grammar have you learnt from this unit? Make a sentence with the grammar. *
- 7 What tips have you learnt from this unit? Make a list of them.
- 8 How are you going to improve your overall performance? Make an action plan.

* Assess your learning of vocabulary and grammar by doing language practice on pages 63–64.

Further study



The film *Cool Runnings* is about a team of Jamaican athletes who enter the bobsleigh competition at the Winter Olympics. Watch the film to learn more about their inspiring story.



The Olympic Games allow us to experience humanity's greatest achievements in sport and many books have been written about them. Choose a book about the history of the ancient and modern Olympic Games, as well as the famous and outstanding athletes, and read it to get inspired.



Workbook

Unit 1 The mass media

Exploring language

A Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box below.

absorb
investigate

differ
witness

false
found

extend to
bring ... to light

- 1 The forecast says that the storm will reach all parts of the province tonight.
- 2 This company was established more than a century ago.
- 3 The police are looking into the accident right now.
- 4 People's abilities may not be the same, but they should have equal rights and opportunities.
- 5 It was years before these facts became known.
- 6 Recent years have seen the rapid development of China's high-speed railway.
- 7 Is it true that most people need to read something more than once to take in all the ideas?
- 8 What he said at the meeting was not true.

B Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box below.

come about
persuade sb into

dozens of
rush to conclusions

for instance
spring up

go off
sum up

- 1 They collected _____ shells on the beach, which could be used to create a unique picture.
- 2 When the fire alarm _____, leave the room as quickly as possible.
- 3 A plane that was stolen from the East Bay Airport crashed in the end. How did it _____?
- 4 There are many ways to get to the town centre. _____, you can take a water taxi.
- 5 It is important not to _____. Instead, double-check the facts and figures.
- 6 _____, you must stop smoking immediately, take regular exercise and eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 7 I believe that hundreds of small companies _____ in our province soon.
- 8 Don't let others _____ buying things you don't need.

C Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1 By the time I got home, my son _____ (finish) his homework and was watching TV.
- 2 Tim looked around the surroundings and felt that he _____ (be) there before.
- 3 One of my friends went abroad two years ago and we _____ (be) out of touch since.
- 4 Before I went on the trip, I _____ (study) the map carefully and marked the places on it.
- 5 Mike _____ (want) to come to the lecture, but he changed his mind at the last minute.
- 6 Sorry for being late. I was about to leave when a friend _____ (call).
- 7 —How many books did you read during the holidays?
—All the books that our teacher _____ (recommend).
- 8 When I got out into the street, I realized I _____ (leave) my key at home.

D Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words and phrases in the brackets.

- 1 来自世界各地的救援人员正在全力解救困在山洞里的孩子。(trap)
- 2 九月的进口贸易数据将在下个周末公布。(release)
- 3 孩子对周围的世界有天然的好奇心。(curiosity)
- 4 被指责说谎时，他感到很生气。(accuse)
- 5 你应该按照轻重缓急把任务列出来。(priority)
- 6 我们学校致力于每个学生的全面发展。(be committed to)
- 7 在黄金时段的电视上投放广告是非常昂贵的。(advertise; peak)
- 8 他花了两个小时才把自己的想法表达清楚。(get across)

Building skills

A Reading and speaking

A1 *In the information age, we have easy access to lots of news; however, fake news has become a big issue. Read the guide below and answer the following questions.*

We read news every day. Having an accurate account of newsworthy events allows us to be more knowledgeable about current affairs and avoid potentially damaging misinformation. But how would we know if what we are reading is fact or fiction? Follow the tips below to prevent you from becoming a victim of fake news.

If you look at the headline and content of a news report and it seems like fake news, it probably is. Some news reports that focus on exciting stories rather than facts attract readers with bold headlines, shocking exaggerations of events or just plain gossip. While this may indicate an untrustworthy news article, the writing itself can also raise red flags. If there are errors in spelling or grammar, it can also point to false news as reputable news outlets hold their writing to a higher standard.

If you want to determine whether a piece of news is valid, it is also necessary to make sure that it is reported by a source that is trustworthy. A quick Internet search can determine whether the reporter or publisher can be trusted. Visit the publisher's official website to find out more information about it. The "About Us" section, in particular, can reveal a lot about the publisher. You can also check other resources to determine whether your source is reliable.

Last but not least, reporting the news faithfully usually involves presenting information from various sources. If there is no data that a news report is referencing, then it is more likely that it is not reliable. So looking at where the author gets his or her information can help you determine whether a news event is real. Like any academic journal, a good news article should cite its sources such as personal eyewitness accounts, interviews, videos, or other published articles. A lack of such sources is a good indicator of falsehood.

It may take a few extra minutes to confirm if a news story is true, but these tips will not only enable you to separate fact from fiction, but also help you develop into a critical reader.

- 1 What does the underlined phrase "raise red flags" in the second paragraph mean?
- 2 What tips are given on how to identify fake news?

A2 In pairs, role-play an interview between a student and a media expert on how to identify fake news and prevent it from circulating. Use the example below to help you and pay attention to the expressions in bold. Switch roles after you finish.

A: Would you say that fake news is a big problem?

B: It is a very big problem. In fact, some fake news stories may receive more attention on social media than those from trustworthy news outlets.

A: Are there any reliable ways to identify fake news?

B: Yes. **You could** start by looking at the quality of the story. Are there spelling or grammatical mistakes? If so, **it's highly likely that** the news story is not reliable.

A: What if it looks like a real news story?

B: Well, **it's always a good idea to** check whether the source is reliable or not. Look at the other articles on the site and ask: do they look sensible? **Plus it would be wise to** do a quick online search to see whether any other news outlets have reported on the same event.

A: What should I do if I come across a fake news story?

B: Well, **resist the urge to** share it, even if it's funny or shocking. You should also report it immediately. Most websites and social media apps have systems for readers to report fake news.

B Listening and writing



B1 Ron McCartney, CEO of Candy Corporation, is being interviewed about the sales of the company's ChocoLoco chocolate bar. Listen to the interview and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle the incorrect information in the false statements and correct it in the blanks.

1 The ChocoLoco chocolate bar was first introduced in 2000. T / F

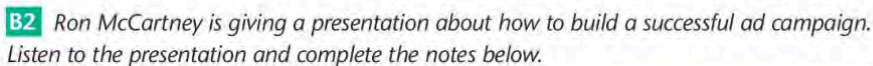
2 In the first year, sales of the ChocoLoco bar were higher than expected. T / F

3 After the packaging was changed, the percentage of people buying the ChocoLoco bar fell to 12.5%. T / F

4 In 2015 a famous actress starred in the advertisements. T / F

5 Currently, 25% of people buying chocolate bars choose the ChocoLoco bar. T / F

6 A brand new advertising campaign will be launched next week. T / F



Your target audience

- You need to know your audience to (1) _____ for the right people.
- In order to identify your target audience, you need to research and consider many factors such as age, gender, location, income and (2) _____.

- Your message works best when it appeals to ⁽³⁾ _____.
- You need to figure out the answers to several questions. For example:
 - What aspects of the product would your target audience care about or take an interest in?
 - How do you want them to ⁽⁴⁾ _____ your product?

- You can use ⁽⁵⁾ _____, or ads in newspapers or magazines, as well as on radio, television, websites or social media apps. It mainly depends on your audience and their ⁽⁶⁾ _____.

B3 Suppose you work in a publishing house. Plan an ad campaign for a classic literature series. You may invent details about the literature series.

Title: _____

Ways to reach your target audience

Appreciating language



There are rules for news writing that result in a clear and good presentation of an event. Read aloud the excerpt below about one of the important rules of news writing.

A first essential of good news writing is accuracy. The word should be given top priority in the mind of every reporter and every editor.

If a story is accurate, if it is written with a nice attention to detail, it is likely to be fair. If a story is not accurate, it is not news in the best sense. Accuracy implies more than mere grammatical correctness. It means more even than the stating of every fact with precision. A story may be taken to pieces, fact by fact, and every sentence found to be correct; yet the whole may give a false impression. Accuracy means the spirit as well as the letter of the truth.

Truthful, precise writing is the fruit of accurate observation. If one would write news, he must learn first to see news clearly and without prejudice. Therein the trained reporter excels the casual observer. The one has learned to observe keenly; the other, well equipped though he may be in the rules of rhetoric, has not schooled himself in the business of seeing things with an eye single to getting the facts in right proportion. Learn to observe and you will have gone far toward mastering the art of news getting and news writing. Casual observation is nearly always faulty. Take for example the conflicting statements of persons on the witness stand. One man, telling his version of an automobile accident, swears the car was going fully thirty miles an hour, while another is certain the speed was only eight miles; one heard the driver sound a warning "honk", while another is equally positive no warning was given. Each witness is a reputable citizen and each thinks his version is the truth. The difference in their accounts is due, not to any effort to deceive, but to the common failure to observe carefully.

It is the business of the newspaper man, whose eyes must serve thousands of readers each day, to see rightly what others see imperfectly or not at all. He is subject to the same human limitations as the others, but he must make it his duty, by training his mind and his eye, to reduce those limitations to the minimum. Then, and then only, can he gather and write news with the maximum of efficiency.

(Adapted from *The Writing of News*, by Charles G. Ross)

Unit 2 Sports culture

Exploring language

A Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box below.

idiom
ambition

fellow
motivate

demonstrate
applaud

proceed
compete

- 1 —Congratulations on your gold medal!
—Thanks. The honour also belongs to my _____ members.
- 2 His great _____ is to become a scientist.
- 3 We may have to _____ with robots for jobs in the future.
- 4 His presentation at the graduation ceremony was so impressive that it was warmly _____ by all present.
- 5 —What has _____ her to be a volunteer?
—A desire to help others.
- 6 After the chairman outlined his plan, he _____ to explain it in detail.
- 7 —Can you explain how we can use the equipment?
—Sure. Let me _____ how to use it step by step.
- 8 A(n) _____ is a group of words with a special meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words.

B Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box below.

below the belt
keep ... in perspective

call on
walk on air

complain about
participate in

find one's way into
throw sb a curveball

- 1 After the accident occurred, they _____ the police department to thoroughly investigate it.
- 2 Lisa _____ when she got the new job.
- 3 You need to _____ everything _____ to draw a logical conclusion.
- 4 I know she really wants the promotion, but she hit _____ when she told the boss about my personal problems.
- 5 To his satisfaction, his invention eventually _____ the shops.
- 6 Workers cannot help but _____ the poor working conditions.
- 7 What will you do if someone _____?
- 8 —Is Jane active in your class?
—Yes, she is. She is always ready to _____ group discussions.

C Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1 This interview was a follow-up to the one that _____ (conduct) two weeks previously.
- 2 It was so noisy that I couldn't hear what _____ (say) on the phone.
- 3 I was still waiting at noon because no message of any kind _____ (receive).
- 4 —You took a taxi to the office yesterday. Why didn't you drive your car?
—Oh, it _____ (repair) because of a flat tyre.
- 5 Charles Dickens's novels _____ (make) into many films over the past decades.
- 6 Despite the efforts made by both sides, the differences were too great and no agreement _____ (reach) by the end of the talks.
- 7 Local residents were relocated to temporary accommodation while the construction work _____ (do).
- 8 The price of the products went down partly because a new technique _____ (introduce) to increase production.

D Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words and phrase in the brackets.

- 1 这本书很受欢迎，后来被翻译成英语。(afterwards)
- 2 我的家乡是中国最美丽的城市之一。(rank)
- 3 无论发生什么，我们都应该对自己有信心。(faith)
- 4 随着时间的推移，他逐渐意识到他必须对自己的决定负责。(gradually)
- 5 我们是否有必要对花多少钱买新年礼物设定额度?(limit)
- 6 实话实说，应付愤怒的顾客是件难事。这需要特殊的培训。(handle)
- 7 这家公司的员工有时会抱怨老板的行为前后不一致。(complain; consistent)
- 8 当你在学习上有困难时，不要放弃努力。(throw in the towel)

Building skills

A Listening and speaking



A1 The host of a radio programme is talking about the Marathon des Sables. Listen to the radio programme and answer the following questions.

- 1 What is the distance the Marathon des Sables covers?

- 2 What is the purpose of the sixth stage of the Marathon des Sables?

- 3 When will runners receive the course maps?

- 4 How long can the supplies that athletes carry last?

- 5 What must runners wear to protect themselves against the sun?



A2 In the second half of the radio programme, the host is interviewing a participant who has run the Marathon des Sables. Listen to the interview and complete the notes below.

Marathon des Sables

Participants

- About 70% of the runners are men.
- The oldest competitor to date was ⁽¹⁾ _____ years old, and the youngest was 16.
- Some runners have participated more than ⁽²⁾ _____ times.

Challenges

- The weather is a big challenge. Participants have to deal with unbearable desert heat and extreme ⁽³⁾ _____.
- ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and sandstorms can occur at any time.

Safety measures

- Because of what happened to an Italian participant, runners are now tracked with ⁽⁵⁾ _____.
- There are 60 doctors, nurses and ⁽⁶⁾ _____ at the race.
- Two helicopters and eight planes are also ready to fly anyone who becomes seriously ill to hospital.

A3 In pairs, discuss why people participate in very challenging sporting events. Use the example below to help you and pay attention to the expressions in bold.

- A:** Nowadays challenging sporting events **seem to be increasingly popular among people**.
- B:** Yes. Not only are such events popular among young people, but **more and more older people are also drawn to** them.
- A:** **But I can't understand why** people would enjoy them. Take the marathon in the Sahara Desert for example. Think of the long distance, the desert heat, the emergencies that could occur at any time ... It is so dangerous!
- B:** **I agree, but** completing such a race is definitely an amazing achievement. Besides, challenges like that can also be character-building.
- A:** **I'm not sure what you mean by** "character-building".
- B:** Participants have to spend a lot of time training for such sporting events. During this long tiring process, they need to overcome difficulties, which in turn makes them not only physically strong but also mentally tough.

B Reading and writing

B1 There have been changes in the sports played at the Olympic Games. Read the magazine article and answer the following questions.

Entering a sport into the Olympics can be a long process. There are many requirements that must be met before a sport can be considered by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). First, a sport must have its own international association. Next, it must be practised by men in at least 75 countries on four continents, or practised by women in at least 40 countries on three continents.

Which ones are out?

Some sports that were part of the Olympics in the past have been removed from the Games. These include familiar sports such as polo, as well as more unusual sports such as motor boating. Some of them are not well known and you may never have heard of them. Do you know what "Basque pelota" is, for example? Or "roque"? These sports were judged to have become less popular and had to make way for new sports which are more popular.

Which ones are in?

Some sports have been added, such as tae kwon do, which was first included in the Olympics in 2000. In 2016, rugby and golf, which had previously been played at the Olympics and then dropped, were included again. Similarly,

baseball, which was left out of the 2012 Olympics, was approved for inclusion again at the 2020 Olympics. This happens because they are now very popular and are played all around the world. Other sports which are thought to appeal to a younger audience have also been added, such as skateboarding, surfing and sport climbing.

Which ones are still trying?

Squash is still waiting to get into the Olympics. The proposal has been under consideration for several years, but the IOC has not approved it because they prefer sports that appeal to the youth and do not require new facilities to be built in order to keep the cost down. Other sports that some people would like to see included are *wushu*, competitive dancing and bowling.

- 1 What are the requirements that a sport must meet to be considered by the IOC?
- 2 What seems to be the most important factor in determining whether a sport can enter the Olympic Games? Find details in the article to support your answer.

B2 What sport do you think should be included in the Olympics? Write a blog post arguing in favour of your chosen sport. Give reasons for your choice.

Title: _____

Stating
what sport
should be
included

Giving
reasons for
your choice

Concluding
with a
positive
outcome you
hope to see

Appreciating language



In 2008, Beijing successfully hosted the 29th Summer Olympic Games. Read aloud the speech below given by Jacques Rogge at the opening ceremony.

Mr President of the People's Republic of China,
Mr Liu Qi,
Members of the Organising Committee,
Dear Chinese friends,
Dear athletes,

For a long time, China has dreamed of opening its doors and inviting the world's athletes to Beijing for the Olympic Games. Tonight that dream comes true. Congratulations, Beijing!

You have chosen as the theme of these Games "One World, One Dream". That is what we are tonight. As one world, we grieved with you over the tragic earthquake in Sichuan Province. We were moved by the great courage and solidarity of the Chinese people. As one dream, may these Olympic Games bring you joy, hope and pride.

Athletes, the Games were created for you by our founder, Pierre de Coubertin. These Games belong to you. Let them be the athletes' Games. Remember that they are about much more than performance alone. They are about the peaceful gathering of 204 National Olympic Committees—regardless of ethnic origin, gender, religion or political system. Please compete in the spirit of Olympic values: excellence, friendship and respect.

Dear athletes, remember that you are role models for the Youth of the World. Reject doping and cheating. Make us proud of your achievements and your conduct.

As we bring the Olympic dream to life, our warm thanks go to the Beijing Organising Committee for their tireless work. Our special thanks also go to the thousands of gracious volunteers, without whom none of this would be possible.

Beijing, you are a host to the present and a gateway to the future. Thank you!

Appendices

Text notes

Unit 1

- 1 All of us who professionally use the mass media are the shapers of society.

—William Bernbach (page 1)

我们所有专业使用大众传媒的人都是社会的塑造者。——威廉·伯恩巴克

该句出自美国某著名广告公司创始人、广告创意总监威廉·伯恩巴克,意在提醒人们关注大众传媒对社会的重要影响。

- 2 The fire, which is thought to have started from the 8th floor, spread quickly through the tower block on Sunday night, leaving people on the upper floors trapped.

(page 2, news report 1, lines 2-4)

周日晚上的大火被认为是从九楼开始的,很快蔓延到整座公寓大楼,把高楼层的人们困在里面。

- (1) 该句主语为 *the fire*, 谓语为 *spread*, *which* 引导的定语从句修饰主语 *the fire*, 动词-ing 形式短语 *leaving people ...* 在句中充当结果状语。
- (2) 句中 *be thought to have done ...* 意为“被认为做了……”, 强调事情已经发生。该结构也可使用 *be thought to do/be ...* 的形式, 意为“被认为做/是……”。如: *Classical music is often thought to be difficult and inaccessible.* 人们常常认为古典音乐曲高和寡。
- (3) 句中 *the 8th floor* 指“九楼”。英式英语和美式英语中楼层的表达方法不同, 具体如下:

英式英语: 一楼 *the ground floor* 二楼 *the first floor*

美式英语: 一楼 *the first floor* 二楼 *the second floor*

- 3 By this time, the fire had extended to the 15th floor. (page 2, news report 1, lines 7-8)

截至此时, 火势已蔓延到十六楼。

句中 *extend* 为不及物动词, 意为“涉及(范围), 延伸(距离), 延续(时间)”, 此时 *extend* 也可以用作及物动词; *extend* 作及物动词还可以表示“扩大”。如:

Her teaching career extended over a period of 50 years.

她的教学生涯超过了五十年。

The company extended its operations in Europe.

该公司扩大了其欧洲业务。

- 4 A team is currently investigating the accident further. (page 2, news report 2, lines 12–13)

一个小组现正在对事故进行进一步调查。

句中 **investigate** 意为“侦查, 调查”。如:

The police are investigating the cause of the fire.

警察正在调查起火原因。

- 5 When we come across such factual differences, we should not rush to the conclusion that one of the news reports gives false information. (page 3, lines 13–15)

当我们发现这样的事实性差异时, 不应该急于下结论, 认为其中一篇新闻报道提供了错误的信息。

句中 **conclusion** 意为“结论”, 常与 **rush to**、**draw**、**reach**、**arrive at** 等动词(短语)连用。在说明结论的具体内容时, **conclusion** 后面常接 **that** 引导的同位语从句。如:

We finally drew the conclusion that she was lying.

我们最终得出了她在说谎的结论。

- 6 News reports written at different stages of an event could contain different information as new facts are brought to light. (page 3, lines 16–17)

随着新的事实被披露, 在一个事件的不同阶段撰写的新闻报道可能包含不同的信息。

句中 **bring ... to light** 意为“揭露, 披露, 暴露, 揭发”。如:

These figures have just been brought to light.

这些数据刚刚被披露出来。

- 7 Though journalists are committed to presenting the truth, it is better to use our own judgement than rely entirely on news reports. (page 3, lines 26–27)

尽管记者致力于呈现真相, 我们最好还是运用自己的判断力, 而非完全依赖新闻报道。

句中 **committed** 为形容词, 意为“尽心尽力的”, 常用结构 **be committed to** 意为“致力于”, 其中 **to** 是介词。如:

The club has many committed members.

这个俱乐部有许多尽心尽职的成员。

The government is committed to reducing poverty and has made remarkable progress.

政府致力于消除贫困, 并已取得显著进步。

- 8 His paper published articles about politics and social issues, accusing government officials of dishonesty and wealthy people of not paying their taxes. (page 6)

他的报纸刊登关于政治和社会问题的文章, 谴责政府官员满口谎言和富人逃税。

句中 **accuse** 意为“谴责, 控诉”, 常用结构为 **accuse sb of (doing) sth**。如:

He was accused of stealing other people's ideas.

他被控剽窃他人的观点。

9 Sales of the newspaper shot up. (page 6)

报纸销量陡增。

句中 *shoot up* 意为“陡增, 猛涨, 迅速上升”, 而文中本段最后一句话中的 *mount up* 意为“(尺寸和数量上) 增加, 上升”, 尤指逐渐增长。如:

The ticket price has shot up to 80 dollars.

票价已经飙升到八十美元。

It worried him that his bills were mounting up.

让他忧心的是, 他的账单越积越多。

10 The Pulitzer Prizes are a set of awards honoring excellence in journalism and the arts. (page 7)

普利策奖是一系列奖项, 奖励新闻和艺术领域的杰出表现。

普利策奖包括新闻奖和创作奖两大类。其中新闻奖有十五种, 包括公众服务奖、突发新闻报道奖、国内报道奖、国际报道奖、调查性报道奖、解释性报道奖、特稿写作奖等; 创作奖有七种, 包括小说奖、戏剧奖、历史奖、传记奖、诗歌奖、非虚构图书奖和音乐奖。

11 The past decades have witnessed the rapid development of online news media. (page 8)

过去数十年见证了网络新闻媒体的快速发展。

句中 *witness* 用作动词, 意为“见证, 是发生……的时间 (或地点)”, 主语常为表示时间、地点的名词 (短语); *witness* 作动词还可以表示“目击, 当场看到”; *witness* 还可以用作名词, 意为“目击者, 见证人”。如:

Several passers-by witnessed this accident.

几位行人目击了该事故。

The police were looking for witnesses to the traffic accident.

警方正在寻找该起交通事故的目击者。

12 In other words, it tries to persuade people to buy a product or service. (page 11, lines 3-4)

换言之, 它 (广告) 试图说服人们去购买一种产品或服务。

句中 *persuade* 意为“说服, 劝说”, 常用结构为 *persuade sb to do sth* 或 *persuade sb into doing sth*。如:

I finally persuaded him to enter the competition.

= *I finally persuaded him into entering the competition.*

我最终说服了他去参加比赛。

13 If an advertisement is placed on a popular website or on TV at peak times, a huge number of people will know about the product or service it is advertising. (page 11, lines 11-13)

如果一则广告被投放在一个热门网站或黄金时段的电视上, 许多人都会知晓它所宣传的产品或服务。

句中 **peak** 为形容词,意为“最高度的,高峰时期的,巅峰状态的”,只用于名词前;
peak 还可以用作名词,意为“高峰,顶峰”。如:

I might need some helping hands during the peak season.

在旺季我可能需要一些帮手。

He is past his peak as a boxer.

身为一名拳击手,他已经过了巅峰期。

- 14 In addition to making people aware of a product or service, a successful advertisement will also create a desire to buy, thus boosting business. (page 11, lines 13–14)

除了让人们知晓产品或服务,一则成功的广告也会激发购买欲,从而促进业务增长。

句中 **boost** 意为“使增长,使兴旺”。如:

Winning the prize boosted his confidence.

获奖使他信心倍增。

- 15 Based on the psychology behind creating a desire to buy, advertisers have developed ways of persuading people into purchasing their products or services. (page 11, lines 17–18)

基于激发购买欲背后的心理特征,广告商开发了多种说服人们购买其产品或服务的方式。

句中 **purchase** 用作动词,意为“买,购买,采购”; **purchase** 还可以用作名词,意为“购买,采购”。如:

This device can be purchased online.

这一设备可在网上购买。

The company has just declared its purchase of a large department store.

该公司刚刚宣布收购了一家大型百货商场。

- 16 We absorb these marketing messages without thinking about them too much, yet they will probably have an effect on us the next time we go shopping. (page 12, lines 38–40)

我们没有多加考虑就记住了这些促销信息,而它们有可能会在我们下次购物时对我们产生影响。

句中 **absorb** 意为“理解,掌握”; **absorb** 还可以表示“吸引全部注意力,使全神贯注”,常用结构为 **be absorbed in**。如:

I keep the lesson simple because little kids can't absorb that much at a time.

我把课上得很简单,因为小孩子无法一下掌握那么多内容。

We were totally absorbed in our work.

我们完全沉浸在自己的工作中了。

Unit 2

- 1 Sport teaches you character, it teaches you to play by the rules, it teaches you to know what it feels like to win and lose—it teaches you about life.

—Billie Jean King (page 15)

运动教你坚强品格,它教你遵守规则,它教你感悟输赢——它教你生活的真谛。

——比利·琼·金

该句出自美国著名女子网球运动员比利·琼·金,表明了体育运动对人的积极作用。

- 2 It was a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, who brought the Olympics back to life. (page 16, lines 13–14)

是一位叫皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦的法国人使奥运会重获生机。

- (1) 皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦(1863—1937),现代奥林匹克运动的发起人,1896年至1925年任国际奥林匹克委员会主席,被誉为“现代奥林匹克之父”。

- (2) 该句是强调句,句式为 *it was ... who ...*, 用来强调主语 *a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin*。强调句的结构为 *it is/was ... that/who ...*, 可以对句子中除谓语外的某个成分进行强调,被强调部分放在 *it is/was* 和 *that/who* 之间。如:

It was yesterday that he met his middle school teacher.

他是昨天碰到他的中学老师的。

Was it Sam who lent you this book?

是萨姆借这本书给你的吗?

- 3 For over a century, people from diverse backgrounds have made joint efforts to help realize Coubertin's dream. (page 16, lines 16–17)

一个多世纪以来,来自不同背景的人们共同努力,帮助实现顾拜旦的梦想。

- (1) 句中 *diverse* 意为“不同的,多种多样的”。如:

New York is one of the most culturally diverse cities in America.

纽约是美国最具文化多样性的城市之一。

- (2) 句中 *joint* 意为“共同的,联合的”。如:

The couple have a joint account.

这对夫妇有一个联名账户。

- 4 Motivated by the Olympic motto “Faster, Higher, Stronger”, many well-known athletes, both male and female, have devoted themselves to achieving sporting excellence and pushing the boundaries of human achievement. (page 16, lines 19–21)

在奥运口号“更快、更高、更强”的激励下,许多著名的男女运动员致力于在体育运动方面追求卓越,突破人类成就的极限。

- (1) 句中 *motivate* 意为“激励”,常用于 *motivate sb to do sth* 的结构中。如:

The new policy aims to motivate employees to work more efficiently.

这一新政策旨在激励员工更高效地工作。

- (2) 句中 **boundary** 意为“界限,边界”,可以指实际存在或想象的界限。如:

The fence serves as the boundary between my garden and hers.

那道篱笆是我和她的花园之间的分界线。

- 5 He came to public attention during the 1960 Rome Olympics, when he won the light heavyweight gold medal for the USA, demonstrating great talent and personality in the process. (pages 16–17, lines 22–24)

他在1960年罗马奥运会上引起了公众的关注,当时他为美国赢得了轻重量级拳击金牌,在比赛过程中展现了过人的天赋与优秀的品性。

- (1) 穆罕默德·阿里(1942—2016)原名卡修斯·克莱,出生于美国肯塔基州路易斯维尔,是美国著名拳击运动员。阿里从12岁开始练习拳击。1964年,22岁的他首次赢得“重量级拳王”的称号。阿里在职业生涯中取得了56胜5负的成绩,被誉为史上最伟大的拳击运动员之一。1984年,42岁的阿里被诊断出患有帕金森综合征,此后一直饱受这一病症的折磨,直至去世。

- (2) 句中 **demonstrate** 意为“表现(才能、品质等),表露(情感)”。如:

The government has demonstrated its commitment to reforming the tax system.

政府已经表明了改革税收体系的决心。

- 6 Another sportsperson that should be applauded is Jessica Ennis-Hill. (page 17, line 30)

另一位值得称赞的运动员是杰西卡·恩尼斯-希尔。

- (1) 杰西卡·恩尼斯-希尔出生于1986年,是英国著名田径运动员,在七项全能比赛中成绩突出。她在2012年伦敦奥运会上获得七项全能冠军,曾是英国七项全能的纪录保持者。

- (2) 句中 **applaud** 意为“称赞,赞许”; **applaud** 还可以表示“鼓掌”。如:

Not everyone applauded her decision.

并非所有人都称赞她的决定。

The crowd started to applaud loudly.

人群开始热烈地鼓掌。

- 7 I ran my race relaxed and confident, even though my limits were being tested like never before. (page 20)

我轻松自信地跑着比赛,尽管自己的极限正受到前所未有的考验。

- (1) 句中 **relaxed and confident** 为形容词短语,用来补充说明主语 I 在跑步时的状态。如:

I stepped onto the stage anxious and excited.

我走上舞台,既紧张又激动。

- (2) 句中 **limit** 为名词,意为“限制,限度”; **limit** 还可以作动词,意为“限制,限定”。如:

There is no limit to what you can achieve if you try hard enough.

要是够努力,你就能取得无限成就。

We must take measures to limit carbon dioxide emissions.

我们必须采取措施限制二氧化碳的排放。

- 8 More often than not, winning has the victor walking on air, lost in the glory of the moment, while the loser is left with a bitter taste and a feeling of failure. (page 23)
胜利往往让成功者得意扬扬,沉浸在当下的荣耀中,而留给失败者的只有苦涩的滋味和挫败感。

句中 walk on air 意为“得意扬扬,欢天喜地”。如:

Knowing that I would be promoted to be director of marketing, I felt like walking on air.

我得知自己将升任市场总监,高兴坏了。

- 9 Almost nobody likes to come second, and sometimes it is difficult to keep everything in perspective. (page 23)

几乎没有人喜欢屈居第二,而且有时候很难正确客观地看待这一切。

句中 keep ... in perspective 意为“正确客观地看待……”。如:

When asked why the experiment failed, he kept the issue in perspective.

当被问及试验为何失败时,他客观地回答了这个问题。

- 10 Whether you come first or last, it is important to remember that at any sporting event, you face two opponents: your fellow competitors and yourself. (page 23)

无论你是第一名还是最后一名,重要的是要记住,在任何体育赛事中,你都面临着两个对手:与你同场竞技的人和你自己。

句中 opponent 意为“对手,竞争者”;opponent 还可以表示“反对者”,后面常跟介词 of。如:

Winning the last game gave them a mental advantage over their opponents.

上次比赛胜利让他们比对手多了心理上的优势。

Opponents of the policy are worried that it might have a negative effect on the economy.

该政策的反对者担心它可能会对经济产生负面影响。

- 11 In praise of such acts of sportsmanship, the International Fair Play Committee decided to award the Pierre de Coubertin Fair Play Trophy, in 1964. (page 23)

为表彰这些彰显体育精神的行为,国际公平竞赛委员会在 1964 年决定颁发皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦公平竞赛奖。

句中 in praise of 意为“表彰,表扬”,类似的结构还有 in honour of、in defence of、in favour of、in celebration of、in memory of 等。如:

The majority of the council members are in favour of the plan.

大部分政务委员会委员支持该计划。

12 move the goalposts, score an own goal (page 25)

- (1) **move the goalposts** 意为“改变规则,改变条件”,指在过程中改变原定的标准,故意让别人为难,含有贬义。如:

It sure makes it difficult to get the job done when someone keeps moving the goalposts.

总是有人改变规则,这当然使得工作很难完成。

- (2) **score an own goal** 意为“进乌龙球,摆乌龙”,指球员把球踢进自己队的球门,也可指无意中做出让自己吃亏的事。

13 in the ballpark, a ballpark estimate, throw someone a curveball, three strikes and you are out (page 26)

- (1) **in the ballpark** 意为“大致正确,差不多”, **a ballpark estimate** 意为“大致相近的估计”,这里 **ballpark** 指棒球场。类似的习语还有 **a ballpark figure**(大致数字)、**out of the ballpark** (相差甚远)。如:

Your estimate is not in the ballpark. Please try again.

你的估计还差得多,请再试试。

What I can do now is give you a ballpark estimate.

我现在能做的是给你一个大致相近的估计。

I don't need an exact number. A ballpark figure will do.

我不需要准确数字,有个大概就够了。

I can't believe that your estimate is completely out of the ballpark.

我无法相信,你的估计太离谱了。

- (2) **throw someone a curveball** 意为“给某人出难题”。棒球赛中,一名出色的投手不只是投掷快,投曲线球也是拿手好戏。曲线球会急速下坠,使得击球员扑个空。**throw someone a curveball** 被借用到日常生活中,意为“出其不意地刁难某人”。如:

The workers complained that their boss threw them a curveball.

工人们抱怨他们的老板有意刁难他们。

- (3) **three strikes and you are out** 意为“三振出局”。在棒球运动中, **strike** 指“击球未中”。根据棒球比赛的规则,如果投手投出三个好球而击球手却一个都没击中,击球手就要出局。**three strikes and you are out** 被借用到日常生活中,指三次均失利而被淘汰出局。

14 below the belt, throw in the towel (page 26)

- (1) **below the belt** 原指拳击手腰以下的部位,在拳击中打击对手腰以下的部位是违规的,因此这个习语含有“不公正的,伤人的”之意,常与 **be** 动词或动词 **hit** 连用。如:

Mentioning his family problems is (hitting) below the belt.

提及他的家庭问题这一做法并不公平。

- (2) **throw in the towel** 意为“认输,承认失败,放弃努力”。在拳击比赛中,拳击手惨败但是自己已没有能力承认失败时,教练会将毛巾扔进拳击场内,表示认输。现在这个习语用于表示放弃或承认失败的情况。如:

Isn't it too soon to throw in the towel?

现在放弃是不是太早了?

Unit 3

- 1 The practice of medicine is an art, not a trade; a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head. —William Osler (page 29)
行医是艺术而非交易,是使命而非生意。在这个使命中,你要如用脑般用心。

——威廉·奥斯勒

该句出自加拿大医学家、医学教育家威廉·奥斯勒。奥斯勒被誉为“现代医学之父”,对医学及医学教育做出了重大贡献。这句话告诫行医者要具备良好的人文精神,在治病救人的同时,还需要有一颗仁慈之心。

- 2 It also contains information that helps determine our lifespan and affects our chances of contracting certain diseases. (page 30, lines 10–11)

它(基因组)还包含了有助于决定我们寿命长短和影响我们患某些疾病概率的信息。

- (1) 句中 **affect** 意为“影响”。如:

An unhappy home environment can affect a child's growth.

不幸的家庭环境可能会影响孩子的成长。

- (2) 句中 **contract** 意为“感染,患(病)”,用在比较正式的语境中。如:

Unfortunately he contracted cancer at a very young age.

不幸的是,他年纪轻轻就得了癌症。

- 3 Geneticists have been trying to identify which genes relate to which diseases, as they believe genome editing is an effective means of disease treatment and prevention. (page 30, lines 14–16)

遗传学家一直试图找出哪些基因与哪些疾病有关,因为他们认为基因组编辑是治疗和预防疾病的一种有效手段。

- (1) 句中 **identify** 意为“找到,发现”。如:

Scientists are trying to identify the relationship between genes and personality.

科学家正在试图找到基因与个性之间的联系。

- (2) 句中 **means** 意为“方式,方法”,单数和复数形式均为 **means**;常用短语 **by means of** 意为“借助,依靠”。如:

He came first in the writing competition by means of hard work.

通过勤奋努力,他获得了写作比赛的第一名。

- 4 Soon we may be able to use such treatments to restore a blind person's vision or give someone who was born deaf an excellent sense of hearing. (page 31, lines 19–20)

也许我们很快就能利用这些疗法来恢复盲人的视力,或者让先天性耳聋的人拥有敏锐的听力。

句中 *restore* 意为“恢复(某种情况或感受)”,后面的宾语常为 *order*、*confidence*、*faith*、*peace* 等名词。如:

Her friend's kindness has restored her faith in friendship.

朋友的善良让她对友谊重拾了信心。

- 5 As the technology continues to develop at a fast pace, however, questions arise about how to use it appropriately. (page 31, lines 25–26)

然而,随着这一技术不断迅速发展,出现了如何合理使用它的问题。

- (1) 句中 *at a fast pace* 意为“快速”,*pace* 在此处表示“发生的速度,节奏”;*pace* 还可以表示“(移动的)速度,步速”。如:

The runner quickened his pace and won the race.

那名赛跑选手加快步伐,赢得了比赛。

- (2) 句中 *arise* 意为“出现,发生”;*arise* 还可以表示“(由……)引起”,常用短语 *arise from*、*arise out of* 意为“由……引起”。如:

Mental problems can arise from/out of a physical cause.

精神问题可能是由生理原因引起的。

- 6 Should we prohibit geneticists from using it to enhance healthy bodies? (page 31, lines 27–28)

我们是否应该禁止遗传学家使用它(基因组编辑技术)来使健康的身体更加强健?

句中 *prohibit* 意为“(尤指以法令)禁止”,常用结构为 *prohibit sb from doing sth*。如:

The law prohibits people from hunting animals in this area.

法律禁止人们在该地区狩猎。

- 7 Philosophers, geneticists and government officials have all started to wrestle with such moral issues. (page 31, lines 33–34)

哲学家、遗传学家和政府官员都已开始全力解决这样的道德问题。

句中 *wrestle with* 意为“奋力对付,努力处理,全力解决”。如:

She helped me solve the problem I had been wrestling with for weeks.

她帮我解决了这个我好几个星期都在努力解决的问题。

- 8 This means putting appropriate controls in place to make sure that genome editing will work to our advantage. (page 31, lines 35–37)

这意味着适当的管制要准备到位,以确保基因组编辑会对我们有利。

- (1) 句中 *put ... in place* 意为“准备就绪”,其被动式 *be put in place* 与 *be in place* 含义相近。如:

All the arrangements are now in place for the meeting.

会议的一切事宜现在都安排妥当了。

- (2) 句中 *work to one's advantage* 意为“对某人有利”,也可以说 *be to one's advantage*。如:

It might be to your advantage to minor in Engineering.

辅修工程学可能对你有利。

- 9 After I lost my right hand in a car accident two years ago, I began to withdraw into myself, believing I would never be able to lead a normal life again. (page 34)

当我两年前在一起车祸中失去右手之后,我开始变得不爱与人交往,觉得自己再也不能过正常的生活了。

句中 *withdraw (into oneself)* 意为“脱离(社会),不与人交往”; *withdraw* 还可以表示“(使)撤回,撤离;(使)退出”。如:

Three days later, both countries started to withdraw their armies.

三天后,两个国家都开始撤离军队。

It shocked all of us that she decided to withdraw from the competition.

让我们所有人都感到震惊的是,她决定退出比赛。

- 10 A recent national survey has revealed that roughly three out of four high school students wear glasses, fuelling concerns about eyesight problems among China's youth. (page 37)

最近的一项全国性调查显示,约四分之三的中学生佩戴眼镜,引发了人们对中国青年视力问题的担忧。

句中 *fuel* 用作动词,意为“增加,刺激”,后面常接 *concern, fear, anger* 等名词作宾语;*fuel* 还可以用作名词,意为“燃料”。如:

What he said fuelled our anger.

他所说的话使我们勃然大怒。

This new type of car uses fuel more efficiently.

这种新型汽车更高效地使用燃料。

- 11 The figures disturb the school authorities, who have decided to tackle this problem head-on. (page 37)

这些数字使校方感到不安,他们已决定积极处理这个问题。

- (1) 句中 *disturb* 意为“使烦恼,使不安”; *disturb* 还可以表示“打扰,妨碍”。如:

Sorry to disturb you, but can you spare me a few minutes?

不好意思打扰您了,但您能不能抽出几分钟时间给我?

- (2) 句中 *head-on* 作副词,意为“(解决问题)积极地,果断地”; *head-on* 还可以表示“正面相撞地”。如:

It was already too late for the drivers to do anything and the two cars crashed head-on.

司机已经来不及做任何反应,两辆汽车迎面撞了上去。

- 12 No. 9 High School is one of those that have gone to great lengths to protect students' eyes, coming up with many effective solutions. (page 37)

第九中学是那些竭尽全力保护学生眼睛的学校之一,提出了许多行之有效的解决办法。

句中 go to great lengths 意为“竭尽全力,不遗余力”,后面常跟动词不定式, great 可以换成 any、some 等。如:

They will go to any lengths to help the children who lost their parents in the earthquake.

他们将不遗余力帮助那些在地震中失去父母的孩子。

- 13 There is evidence that acupuncture dates back to the Stone Age, when stone tools called *bian* were used to press areas of the body. (page 39, lines 3-4)

有证据表明针刺疗法可追溯到石器时代,当时一种叫做“砭”的石器被用来按压身体部位。

- (1) 句中 evidence 意为“证据,证明”。如:

The evidence is against him.

证据对他不利。

- (2) 句中 date back to 意为“始于,追溯到”。如:

This temple dates back to the 5th century.

这座寺庙始建于五世纪。

- 14 Up to now, more than 360 acupuncture points have been identified, each linked to a different part of the body. (pages 39-40, lines 25-27)

到目前为止,已有 360 多个针刺穴位被确认,每个穴位对应身体的一个不同部位。

句中 each linked to ... 是独立主格结构, linked to ... 是过去分词短语,其逻辑主语 each 指代 each acupuncture point。如:

Simon was sitting on the sofa, his arms folded across his chest.

西蒙坐在沙发上,双臂交叉在胸前。

- 15 Acupuncture has also been applied to treat people who abuse alcohol, tobacco or drugs. (page 40, lines 33-34)

针刺疗法也被用于治疗酗酒、嗜烟、嗜毒的人群。

句中 abuse 用作动词,意为“滥用”; abuse 还可以表示“虐待”。如:

Anyone who abuses children will be severely punished.

任何虐童者都将受到严惩。

Unit 4

- 1 The advance of technology is based on making it fit in so that you don't really even notice it, so it's part of everyday life. —Bill Gates (page 43)

技术的进步是基于让它融入你的生活,这样你甚至不会真正注意到它,如此一来它就成为了日常生活的一部分。——比尔·盖茨

该句出自美国企业家比尔·盖茨,说明技术会深入千家万户,成为人们生活中不可或缺的一部分。

- 2 It may seem like building castles in the air, but given the rate at which artificial intelligence, or AI, is being developed, in the future such dreams may actually come true. (page 44, lines 2–5)

也许这看上去像建造空中楼阁一样不切实际,但是考虑到目前人工智能(AI)的发展速度,将来这样的梦想真的很可能会实现。

- (1) 句中 **build castles in the air** 本意为“建造空中楼阁”,可引申为“幻想,空想”,也可单独使用名词短语 **castles in the air**。如:

Many of his ideas, which were believed to be castles in the air, have turned into reality.
他的许多想法曾被认为是空想,如今已成为现实。

- (2) 句中 **given** 用作介词,意为“考虑到”,相当于 **considering** 或 **in view of**。如:

Given her age, she has done quite well.

考虑到她的年纪,她已经做得相当不错了。

- 3 Years before the term “artificial intelligence” was coined in the mid-1950s, the theory had been explored by Alan Turing, one of the pioneers in the field of computer science. (pages 44–45, lines 15–17)

“人工智能”这个词在 20 世纪 50 年代中期被创造出来的许多年前,计算机科学领域的先驱之一艾伦·图灵就已探索了这一理论。

- (1) 艾伦·图灵(1912—1954),英国计算机科学家、数学家和逻辑学家,被称为“计算机科学之父”“人工智能之父”,是计算机逻辑的奠基者。他提出了著名的“图灵测试”,认为如果测试者无法辨别人类与人工智能机器反应的差别,则说明该机器具备人工智能。计算机界的最高奖项被定名为“图灵奖”,以此纪念他的杰出贡献。

- (2) 句中 **coin** 作动词,意为“创造(新词语)”。如:

The word “robotics” was coined by Isaac Asimov, a science fiction writer, in a short story.

“机器人科学”这个词是科幻作家艾萨克·阿西莫夫在一个短篇小说中创造的。

- 4 Then in 2017, a computer program named AlphaGo defeated Ke Jie, arguably the best human Go player, which demonstrated a significant advance in deep-learning AI systems. (page 45, lines 21–23)

之后在 2017 年,一个叫做阿尔法围棋的计算机程序打败了可以说是人类最强的围棋棋手柯洁,这体现了深度学习人工智能系统的一大显著进展。

阿尔法围棋是一个计算机程序,其主要工作原理是深度学习。2017 年 5 月,在中国乌镇围棋峰会上,阿尔法围棋与当时的世界围棋冠军柯洁对战,以 3 比 0 的总比分获胜,标志着人工智能进入了新时代。比赛之后阿尔法围棋宣布退役,但人们的研究脚步不会停止。

- 5 As we become more and more dependent on computers, some scientists are urging us to think about the dangers posed by the advances in AI. (page 45, lines 42–44)

随着我们变得越来越依赖于电脑,一些科学家正敦促我们思考人工智能发展带来的危险。

- (1) 句中 **urge** 意为“敦促,力劝”,常用于 **urge sb to do sth** 的结构。**urge** 在后接宾语从句时,宾语从句通常要使用虚拟语气,即 **(should) do** 的结构。如:

The report urged that further investigation into the accident (should) be conducted.

这份报告呼吁进一步调查该事故。

- (2) 句中 **pose** 意为“造成(威胁、问题等),引起,产生”,后面常接的名词有 **risk**、**problem**、**danger**、**threat**、**challenge** 等。如:

This event posed a challenge to his leadership.

这一事件对他的领导地位构成了挑战。

- 6 Stephen Hawking, for example, warned, “The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race.” (page 45, lines 44–46)

例如,斯蒂芬·霍金曾警告说:“完全人工智能的发展可能意味着人类的终结。”

句中 **spell** 作动词,意为“招致,意味着(通常指坏事)”,后面常跟的名词有 **danger**、**disaster**、**trouble** 等。如:

The extremely heavy snowstorm would spell disaster for the farmers.

肆虐的暴风雪将给农民带来灾难。

- 7 Moreover, there is growing concern that we might fall victim to this technology, as there are cases in which hackers have broken into facial recognition systems by using people’s social media photos to build models of their faces. (page 47)

而且,我们越来越担心自己可能会成为这一技术的受害者,因为已有黑客利用人们社交媒体上的照片来制作脸部模型以侵入脸部识别系统的案例发生。

- (1) 该句结构较为复杂, **concern** 后接 **that** 引导的同位语从句 **we might fall victim to this technology**; **as** 引导状语从句,状语从句中, **cases** 后接 **in which** 引导的定语从句 **hackers have broken into facial recognition systems by using people’s social media photos to build models of their faces**。

- (2) 句中 **break into** 意为“强行闯入”，后面须接宾语；后面没有宾语时用 **break in**。如：

A thief broke into our house last week.

上周有小偷闯进了我们家里。

Someone broke in and stole the camera.

有人闯进来偷走了相机。

- 8 There can be no denying that the technology will have a huge impact on everyday life. (page 48)

无可否认，这种技术将对日常生活产生重大影响。

句中 **deny** 意为“否认，否定”，后面能接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式或 **that** 引导的从句，不能接动词不定式；**there can be no denying that ...** 意为“不可否认的是”，相当于 **there is no denying that ...** 或者 **it can't be denied that ...**。如：

They strongly denied murdering the woman.

他们断然否认谋杀了那名女子。

There is no denying that the accident could have been prevented.

不可否认的是，这起事故本可以避免。

- 9 In addition, drones cause much trouble for airlines as some of them fly near airports, posing a threat to planes that are taking off or landing. (page 49)

此外，无人机给航空公司带来诸多麻烦，因为有些无人机在机场附近飞行，对正在起飞或降落的飞机构成了威胁。

句中 **threat** 作名词，意为“形成威胁的事物，构成威胁的人”，后面常接介词 **to**；**threat** 还可以表示“威胁，恐吓”，后面常接介词 **of** 或 **from**。如：

She is viewed as a threat to the British player in the competition.

在比赛中她被视为对那名英国运动员构成威胁。

He received phone threats from his opponent, but he was not scared at all.

他收到了对手的电话恐吓，但他毫无怯意。

- 10 For instance, as more people will be using drones for photography in the future, some might spy on and take photographs of others without their knowledge. (page 49)

例如，由于将来会有更多的人使用无人机来摄影，有人可能会在他人不知情的情况下监视他们并拍下他们的照片。

句中 **spy on** 意为“暗中监视，窥探”。如：

She felt that she was being spied on.

她感觉到自己正在被监视。

- 11 One highlight of the fair was a time capsule with Albert Einstein's message to people 5,000 years in the future. (page 51)

本次博览会的一个亮点是一个时间胶囊，里面有阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦给五千年后的人们信息。

句中 **highlight** 用作名词,意为“最好(或最精彩、最激动人心)的部分”; **highlight** 还可以用作动词,意为“突出,强调”。如:

The highlight of the performance was a short play performed by the Drama Club.

这次演出最精彩的部分是戏剧俱乐部表演的一部短剧。

The report highlights the differences between the two education systems.

该报告强调了两种教育制度的不同。

- 12 Frank, you've been working at the forefront of developments in virtual reality for many years. (page 53, lines 1-2)

弗兰克,你已经在虚拟现实技术开发的最前沿工作了很多年。

句中 **at the forefront of** 意为“处于最前列,进入重要地位(或主要地位)”。如:

Our company has always been at the forefront of science and technology.

我们公司在科学技术方面一直处于领先地位。

- 13 There are a host of educational applications. (page 53, line 12)

(虚拟现实)有大量教育方面的应用。

句中 **a host of** 意为“许多,大量”。如:

Life is a journey with a host of possibilities.

生活是一场充满多种可能的旅行。

- 14 By delivering the content in a meaningful way, this new approach to learning manages to engage students' interest and enhance learning efficiency. (page 53, lines 16-18)

通过用一种富有意义的方式来呈现内容,这种新的学习方式能够吸引学生兴趣,提高学习效率。

句中 **engage** 意为“吸引住(注意力、兴趣)”;常用短语 **engage in** 表示“参加,从事”。如:

The new toy didn't engage her interest for long.

这个新玩具没有引起她太长时间的兴趣。

According to the survey, only 20% of the senior high school students engage in regular exercise.

根据这项调查,只有 20% 的高中生定期锻炼。

- 15 It really boils down to three things—time, cost and technical limitations. (page 54, line 45)

实际上就归结为三件事:时间、成本和技术局限。

句中 **boil down to** 意为“归结为,基本问题是”,不用于进行时。如:

It boils down to the question of who should have the final say.

说到底还是谁应该有决定权的问题。

- 16 Does it annoy you to see cars blocking the road like weeds when you are travelling? (page 55)

旅游时,你看到大量的汽车堵塞公路是否会感到烦躁?

- (1) 句中 **annoy** 意为“使恼怒,使生气”,其常用的形容词为 **annoyed** (感到烦恼的) 和 **annoying** (令人烦恼的)。如:

It often annoys me when he plays practical jokes on people around him.

= I am often annoyed when he plays practical jokes on people around him.

= It is often annoying to me when he plays practical jokes on people around him.

当他捉弄身边的人时,我常感到生气。

- (2) 句中 **like weeds** 意为“大量”,**weed** 本意为“杂草,野草”。如:

The garden is overgrown with weeds.

花园内杂草丛生。

17 All this technology does not come at the expense of fashion. (page 55)

整个这项技术没有影响产品的时尚性。

句中 **at the expense of** 意为“在牺牲(或损害)……的情况下”。如:

He achieved success at the expense of his health.

他以健康为代价换来了成功。

Grammar notes

Unit 1

过去完成时

- 1 过去完成时用来描述过去某一时间之前发生的动作或存在的状态。如：
He had tried his best although he failed.
It surprised me that she had been out of work for a year.
- 2 过去完成时有时用来表示没有实现的愿望，主要用于 want、hope、intend 等词。如：
I had wanted to help you, but I was too busy then.
- 3 过去完成时可以用于 **hardly ... when ...** 或 **no sooner ... than ...** 等结构，表示“一……就……”。如：
I had hardly entered the classroom when the bell rang.
No sooner had he got to the station than the bus arrived.
- 4 过去完成时常有 **by**、**when** 等引导的时间状语作为标志。如：
I had finished reading the novel by the end of last week.
He had learnt English for ten years when he graduated from high school.
- 5 如果 **before** 引导时间状语从句，主句可用一般过去时代替过去完成时；如果 **after** 引导时间状语从句，从句可用一般过去时代替过去完成时。如：
John (had) left before I came home.
He began to write a review after he (had) watched the film twice.

Unit 2

过去进行时与过去完成时的被动语态

- 1 过去进行时的被动语态
 - (1) 过去进行时的被动语态表示过去某一特定时间某事正在被做。如：
The road was being repaired when I got there.
 - (2) 过去进行时的被动语态构成形式为 **was/were being done**。如：
The house was being cleaned.
The flowers were being watered.
- 2 过去完成时的被动语态
 - (1) 过去完成时的被动语态表示过去某一时间之前已经被完成的动作。如：
He told me that the injured man had been sent to hospital.
 - (2) 过去完成时的被动语态构成形式为 **had been done**。如：
I found the meal had been prepared.

Unit 3

现在完成进行时

- 1 现在完成进行时表示一直持续到现在的动作,该动作可能刚停止,也可能仍在进行。如:
—Where have you been?
—I've been watering flowers in the yard.
I have been working on the computer for hours.
- 2 现在完成进行时的动作往往与现在的状态有联系。如:
You don't look well. Have you been working too hard?
- 3 现在完成进行时的构成形式为 **has/have been doing**。如:
You have been standing here for an hour.

Unit 4

将来进行时

- 1 将来进行时表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作。如:
We will be travelling in August.
- 2 将来进行时表示安排要做或预计会发生的事情。如:
We will be taking an examination next week.
It will be raining when we arrive in London.
- 3 将来进行时的构成形式为 **will be doing**,主语为第一人称时也可用 **shall be doing** 的形式。如:
I will/shall be seeing a friend tomorrow.



Wordlist 1

(by unit)

说明:本表收录各单元阅读文章和语篇练习中所包含的生词和短语,不收录指示语和讲解文字中所包含的生词和短语。带*的词条为《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版2020年修订)》规定之外的词汇。

Unit 1

critical /'kɹɪtɪkl/ *adj.* 批评的,批判性的;
关键的;危急的 (2)

trap /træp/ *vt.* 使落入险境;卡住,绊住
n. 陷阱,罗网;圈套;困境,牢笼 (2)

release /rɪ'liːs/ *vt.* 发布;释放;松开;发泄
n. 释放;发行;排放,泄漏 (2)

ambulance /'æmbjələns/ *n.* 救护车 (2)

extend /ɪk'stend/ *vi. & vt.* 延伸(距离);
扩大;延长;伸展 (2)

construction /kən'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 建筑,建造;
建造物 (2)

dozen /'dʌzn/ *n.* 许多;(一)打;十来个 (2)

dozens of 很多,许多 (2)

minor /'maɪnə(r)/ *adj.* 轻微的,次要的 (2)

bath /bɑːθ/ *n.* 洗澡,洗浴;浴缸,浴盆 (2)

scream /skri:m/ *vi. & vt.* 尖叫;高声喊;发出
大而尖的声音
n. 尖叫,尖锐刺耳的声音 (2)

bark /bɑːk/ *vi.* (狗)吠叫
vt. 厉声发令
n. (狗)吠声;短促响亮的人声;树皮 (2)

choke /tʃəʊk/ *vt. & vi.* (使)窒息;(使)哽咽,
(尤指感情激动而)说不出话来 (2)

cigarette /,sɪgə'ret/ *n.* 香烟 (2)

carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ *n.* 地毯;覆盖地面的一层厚
东西 (2)

automatic /,ɔ:tə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 自动的;无意识
的,不假思索的 (2)

investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ *vt. & vi.* 侦查,

调查;研究 (2)

come about 发生 (3)

journalist /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/ *n.* 新闻记者,新闻
工作者 (3)

priority /praɪ'brɪti/ *n.* 优先事项,首要事情;
优先权,重点 (3)

contradict /,kɒntrə'dɪkt/ *vt.* 相矛盾,相反;
反驳,驳斥 (3)

factual /'fæktʃuəl/ *adj.* 事实的,真实的 (3)

instance /'ɪnstəns/ *n.* 例子,事例 (3)

for instance 例如,比如 (3)

differ /'dɪfə(r)/ *vi.* 相异;意见相左 (3)

conclusion /kən'kluːʒn/ *n.* 结论,推论;
结束,结果;签订,达成 (3)

false /fə:ls/ *adj.* 错误的,不真实的;非天生的;
假的,伪造的;不真诚的 (3)

bring sth to light 揭露,披露 (3)

minimum /'mɪnɪmə/ *n.* 最小值,最小量
adj. 最低的,最小的 (3)

maximum /'mæksɪmə/ *n.* 最大量,最大限度
adj. 最高的,最多的 (3)

sum /sʌm/ **up** 总结,概括 (3)

sum /sʌm/ *n.* 金额,款项;总和,总数;全部 (3)

accurate /'ækjərə/ *adj.* 正确无误的,精确的 (3)

committed /kə'mɪtɪd/ *adj.* 尽心尽力的 (3)

be committed to 致力于 (3)

discrimination /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 辨别力,
识别力;歧视,区别对待 (3)

curiosity /,kjʊəri'ɒsəti/ *n.* 好奇心,求知欲;
奇物,珍品 (5)

journalism /'dʒɜːnəlɪzəm/ *n.* 新闻业,新闻

- 工作 (5)
- commitment** /kə'mɪtmənt/ *n.* 献身, 投入; 承诺, 许诺; 花费 (5)
- citizen** /'sɪtɪzn/ *n.* 公民; 市民, 居民 (6)
- found** /faʊnd/ *vt.* 创建, 创办; 建立, 兴建 (6)
- politics** /'pɒlətiks/ *n.* 政治, 政治事务; (个人的) 政治观点, 政见 (6)
- accuse** /ə'kju:z/ *vt.* 谴责, 控诉 (6)
- tax** /tæks/ *n.* 税, 税款
vt. 对...征税, 使纳税 (6)
- mount** /maʊnt/ *vi.* 逐步增加
vt. 攀登, 爬上
n. 山 (6)
- mount up** (尺寸和数量上) 增加, 上升 (6)
- *elevation** /,elɪ'veɪʃn/ *n.* 提高, 提升; 海拔 (6)
- profession** /prə'feʃn/ *n.* 行业, 职业; 同行; 宣称, 声明 (6)
- drama** /'drɑ:mə/ *n.* 戏剧; 戏剧性事件 (7)
- scholarship** /'skɒləʃɪp/ *n.* 奖学金; 学术 (7)
- category** /'kætəgəri/ *n.* 类别, 种类 (7)
- nevertheless** /,nevəðə'sles/ *adv.* 尽管如此 (7)
- witness** /'wɪtnəs/ *vt. & vi.* 是发生...的时间 (或地点), 见证; 目击; 作证; 是...的迹象
n. 目击者, 见证人; 证人 (8)
- edition** /ɪ'dɪʃn/ *n.* 版本; 一份, 一期; 版次 (8)
- platform** /'plætfɔ:m/ *n.* 计算机平台; 站台; 月台; 讲台, 舞台 (8)
- spring up** 迅速出现, 突然兴起 (8)
- interaction** /,ɪntər'ækʃn/ *n.* 互动; 互相作用 (8)
- membership** /'membəʃɪp/ *n.* (统称) 会员; 会员人数; 会员资格 (8)
- chart** /tʃɑ:t/ *n.* 图表; 海图; (**the charts**) 排行榜
vt. 记录; 制订计划; 绘制区域地图 (8)
- broadcast** /'brɔ:dkɑ:st/ *n.* 广播节目, 电视节目
vi. & vt. (**broadcast, broadcast**) 播送, 广播; 散布, 传播 (8)
- advertising** /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告活动, 广告业 (11)
- persuasion** /pə'sweɪʒn/ *n.* 说服, 劝说; 信仰 (11)
- persuade** /pə'sweɪd/ *vt.* 说服; 使信服 (11)
- advertisement** /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* (*informal ad*) 广告, 启事; 广告活动, 广告宣传 (11)
- channel** /'tʃænl/ *n.* 途径, 渠道; 电视台; 频道; 方法; 水渠 (11)
- peak** /pi:k/ *adj.* 高峰时期的, 最高度的
n. 顶峰, 高峰; 山峰; 尖端
vi. 达到高峰, 达到最高值 (11)
- advertise** /'ædvətaɪz/ *vt. & vi.* 做广告, 登广告; 公布, 征聘; 展现, 宣传 (11)
- boost** /bu:st/ *vt.* 使增长, 使兴旺
n. 增长, 提高; 帮助, 激励 (11)
- psychology** /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ *n.* 心理, 心理特征; 心理学 (11)
- purchase** /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *vt.* 买, 购买
n. 购买, 采购; 购买的东西, 购买项目 (11)
- memorable** /'memərəbl/ *adj.* 难忘的, 值得纪念的 (11)
- *slogan** /'sləʊgən/ *n.* 标语, 口号 (11)
- teapot** /'ti:pɒt/ *n.* 茶壶 (11)
- get across** 被传达, 被理解, 把...讲清楚 (12)
- *brand** /brænd/ *n.* 品牌; 类型; 烙印 (12)
- *ambassador** /æm'bæsədɔ(r)/ *n.* 大使, 代表 (12)
- placement** /'pleɪsmənt/ *n.* 放置; 安置 (12)
- rating** /'reɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 收视率; 等级, 级别 (12)
- sponsor** /'spɒnsə(r)/ *vt.* 赞助; 主办; 为慈善活动捐款; 资助
n. 赞助商; 为慈善活动捐款的人 (12)
- absorb** /əb'zɔ:b/ *vt.* 理解, 掌握; 吸收; 吸引全部注意力 (12)
- discount** /'dɪskaʊnt/ *n.* 折扣
vt. 打折出售 (12)
- tailor** /'teɪlə(r)/ *vt.* 专门制作, 定做
n. 裁缝 (12)
- brighten up** (使) 增添乐趣; 使更艳丽 (13)
- housing** /'haʊzɪŋ/ *n.* 住房, 住宅 (13)
- estate** /ɪ'steɪt/ *n.* 住宅区; (通常指农村的) 大片私有土地; 个人财产, (尤指) 遗产 (13)
- housing estate** 住宅区, 住宅群 (13)
- amuse** /ə'mju:z/ *vt.* (提供) 消遣; 逗笑 (13)

Unit 2

- solidarity** /ˌsɒlɪ'dærəti/ *n.* 团结, 齐心协力 (16)
- *BCE** /bi: si: 'i/ *abbr.* 公元前 (16)
- participate** /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *vi.* 参加, 参与 (16)
- compete** /kəm'pi:t/ *vi.* 参加比赛; 竞争 (16)
- racial** /'reɪl/ *adj.* 种族的; 种族间的 (16)
- diverse** /daɪ'vɜ:s/ *adj.* 多种多样的, 不同的 (16)
- joint** /dʒɔɪnt/ *adj.* 联合的, 共同的
n. 关节; 接合处 (16)
- motivate** /'məʊtɪveɪt/ *vt.* 激励, 激发;
成为...的动机, 是...的原因 (16)
- *motto** /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* (*pl.* **mottos**, **mottos**)
格言, 座右铭 (16)
- boundary** /'baʊndri/ *n.* 边界, 分界线 (16)
- demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ *vt.* 表现, 表露;
证实, 证明; 示范, 演示
vi. 游行示威 (17)
- afterwards** /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ (*also* **afterward**)
adv. 以后, 后来 (17)
- proceed** /prə'si:d/ *vi.* 接着做, 继而做; 继续
从事 (或进行); 行进, 前往 (17)
- *flame** /fleɪm/ *n.* 火焰, 火舌 (17)
- applaud** /ə'plɔ:d/ *vt. & vi.* 称赞, 赞许, 鼓掌 (17)
- track and field** 田径运动 (17)
- consistent** /kən'sɪstənt/ *adj.* 一致的, 始终
如一的; 连续的 (17)
- call on sb to do sth** 正式邀请某人做某事;
请求某人做某事 (17)
- humanity** /hju:'mænəti/ *n.* (统称) 人,
人类; 人性; 人道, 仁慈 (17)
- rank** /ræŋk/ *vi. & vt.* 属于某等级, 把...分
等级; 排列, 使排成行
n. 地位, 级别; 等级; 排, 列; 军衔 (17)
- trend** /trend/ *n.* 趋势, 趋向 (17)
- *hurdle** /'hɜ:dl/ *n.* (**hurdles**) 跨栏赛; 栏架;
障碍 (17)
- election** /ɪ'lekʃn/ *n.* 选举, 推选; 当选 (17)
- *advent** /'ædvent/ *n.* (重要事件、人物等的)
到来, 出现 (17)
- faith** /feɪθ/ *n.* 信心, 宗教信仰 (17)
- ambition** /æm'bɪʃn/ *n.* 追求的目标, 夙愿;
野心, 雄心, 壮志 (17)
- *ascend** /ə'send/ *vi. & vt.* 上升, 升高, 登高 (17)
- identical** /aɪ'dentɪkl/ *adj.* 完全同样的 (19)
- fellow** /'feləʊ/ *adj.* 同伴的, 同情况的, 同类的
n. 同辈, 同类; 男人, 家伙 (19)
- relay** /'reɪleɪ/ *n.* 接力赛
/ˈri:leɪ; rɪˈleɪ/ *vt.* 转发 (信息、消息等);
播放, 转播 (19)
- chest** /tʃest/ *n.* 胸部; 大箱子 (20)
- cheek** /tʃi:k/ *n.* 面颊, 脸颊 (20)
- half-marathon** /ˌha:f 'mæərəθən/ *n.* 半程
马拉松赛跑 (20)
- amateur** /'æmətə(r)/ *n.* 业余运动员,
业余爱好者; 生手, 外行
adj. 业余的 (20)
- ankle** /'æŋkl/ *n.* 踝, 踝关节 (20)
- gradually** /'grædʒuəli/ *adv.* 逐渐地, 逐步地 (20)
- session** /'seʃn/ *n.* 一段时间, 一场; 会议,
开庭; 学年 (20)
- limit** /'lɪmɪt/ *n.* 限度, 限制; 限量, 限额; 界限
vt. 限制, 限定; 限量, 减量 (20)
- marathon** /'mæərəθən/ *n.* 马拉松赛跑; 马拉
松式的活动 (或工作) (20)
- chairman** /'tʃeəmən/ *n.* (委员会的) 委员长,
主席; (会议的) 主席, 主持人 (21)
- constitution** /ˌkɒnstɪ'tju:ʃn/ *n.* 体质, 身体
素质; 宪法, 章程 (21)
- pour** /pɔ:(r)/ *vt. & vi.* 倒, 斟; 倾倒, 倒出;
涌流, 倾泻; 下大雨 (21)
- walk on air** 欢天喜地, 得意扬扬 (23)
- keep sth in perspective** 正确客观地看待 (23)
- celebrity** /sə'lebrəti/ *n.* 名人; 名望 (23)
- opponent** /ə'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 对手, 竞争者;
反对者 (23)
- *humility** /hju:'mɪləti/ *n.* 谦逊, 谦虚 (23)
- *grace** /ɡreɪs/ *n.* 高雅, 文雅; 优美; 风度, 体面 (23)
- dignity** /'dɪɡnəti/ *n.* 尊严; 自尊; 高贵 (23)
- *bobsleigh** /'bɒbsleɪ/ *n.* 大雪橇 (供两人或
两人以上比赛用) (23)
- unselfish** /ʌn'selfɪʃ/ *adj.* 无私的, 忘我的 (23)

idiom /'idiəm/ *n.* 习语, 成语 (25)

find one's way into 偶然来到, 无意中处于 (25)

league /li:g/ *n.* 联赛; 等级, 级别 (25)

opposing /ə'pəuzɪŋ/ *adj.* 对抗的, 相反的 (25)

net /net/ *n.* (**the net**) 球门网; 网, 网状物 (25)

move the goalposts 改变条件 (或规则) (25)

insurance /ɪn'sʊərəns; ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ *n.* 保险业; 保险; 保险费 (25)

salesman /'seɪlzmən/ *n.* 售货员, 推销员 (25)

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *vi. & vt.* 抱怨, 投诉 (25)

score an own goal 进乌龙球; 无意中做让自己吃亏的事 (25)

unintentionally /ˌʌnɪn'tenʃənəli/ *adv.* 无意地, 非故意地 (25)

council /'kaʊnsəl/ *n.* 政务委员会, 地方议会; 市政服务机构; 委员会 (26)

backfire /'bæk'faɪə(r)/ *vi.* 产生事与愿违的不良 (或危险) 后果 (26)

ballpark /'bɔ:lpa:k/ *n.* 棒球场; 变动范围 (26)

in the ballpark 差不多 (26)

a ballpark estimate 大致相近的估计 (26)

venue /'venju:/ *n.* 活动场地 (26)

***curveball** /'kɜ:vbo:l/ *n.* 曲线球 (26)

throw sb a curveball 给某人出难题 (26)

handle /'hændl/ *vt.* 处理, 应付; 控制, 操纵
n. 把手, 拉手; 柄 (26)

three strikes and you are out 三振出局 (26)

fist /fɪst/ *n.* 拳, 拳头 (26)

waist /weɪst/ *n.* 腰, 腰部; (衣服的) 腰部 (26)

below the belt 不公正的, 伤人的 (26)

cruel /'kru:əl/ *adj.* 刻毒伤人的, 残酷的 (26)

remark /rɪ'mɑ:k/ *n.* 谈论, 言论
vi. & vt. 说起, 评论 (26)

towel /'taʊəl/ *n.* 毛巾, 抹布, 纸巾 (26)

throw in the towel 认输, 承认失败 (26)

literally /'lɪtərəli/ *adv.* 真正地, 确实地;
按字面, 字面上 (26)

iron /'aɪən/ *n.* 铁; 熨斗
vt. & vi. (用熨斗) 熨, 烫平 (27)

Unit 3

surgeon /sɜ:dʒən/ *n.* 外科医生 (29)

physician /fɪ'zɪʃn/ *n.* 医师, 内科医生 (29)

chemist /'kemɪst/ *n.* 药剂师, 药商; 化学家 (29)

dentist /'dentɪst/ *n.* 牙科医生 (29)

specialize /'speʃəlaɪz/ (*also specialise*)
vi. 专门研究 (或从事), 专攻 (29)

***gene** /dʒi:n/ *n.* 基因 (30)

game-changing /'ɡeɪm tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/ *adj.* 改变游戏规则 (指彻底改变事态发展的) (30)

***genome** /'dʒi:nəʊm/ *n.* 基因组, 染色体组 (30)

cell /sel/ *n.* 细胞 (30)

being /'bi:ɪŋ/ *n.* 生物; 存在; 身心 (30)

***lifespan** /'laɪfspæn/ *n.* 寿命, 有效期 (30)

affect /ə'fekt/ *vt.* 影响; 侵袭, 使感染;
深深打动 (30)

contract /kən'trækt/ *vt.* 感染 (疾病); 与...
订立合同 (或契约)
/kən'trækt/ *n.* 合同, 合约 (30)

virus /'vaɪrəs/ *n.* 病毒; (计算机程序中的)
病毒 (30)

cancer /'kænsə(r)/ *n.* 癌症; 邪恶, 毒瘤 (30)

identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *vt.* 找到, 发现; 确认;
认出; 显示, 说明身份 (30)

relate /rɪ'leɪt/ *vi. & vt.* 联系, 使有联系;
叙述, 讲述 (30)

relate to 涉及, 与...相关 (30)

means /mi:nz/ *n.* (*pl. means*) 方法, 方式;
财富, 钱财 (30)

delete /dɪ'li:t/ *vt.* 删去, 删除 (30)

restore /rɪ'stɔ:(r)/ *vt.* 恢复; 修复; 使复原,
使复位 (31)

ultimately /'ʌltɪmətli/ *adv.* 最终; 根本上 (31)

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj.* 反常的, 畸形的 (31)

weapon /'wepən/ *n.* 武器, 手段; 兵器 (31)

fundamental /ˌfʌndə'mentl/ *adj.* 十分重大的,
根本的, 基础的, 基本的
n. 基本规律, 根本法则, 基础 (31)

pace /peɪs/ *n.* 发生的速度, 节奏; 步速; 快节奏
vi. & vt. 来回踱步, 走来走去;

确定速度,调整节奏 (31)

arise /ə'raɪz/ *vi.* (**arose**, **arisen**) 发生, 出现; (由…) 引起, (因…) 产生 (31)

restrict /rɪ'strɪkt/ *vt.* 限制, 限定; 束缚, 妨碍; 约束, 管束 (31)

prohibit /prə'hɪbɪt/ *vt.* (尤指以法令) 禁止; 使不可能 (31)

prohibit sb from doing sth 禁止某人做某事 (31)

resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/ *n.* 抵抗力; 抵制, 反对; 抵抗, 反抗 (31)

flu /flu:/ *n.* 流行性感冒, 流感 (31)

characteristic /ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 特征, 特点 *adj.* 典型的, 独特的 (31)

wrestle /'resl/ *vi. & vt.* 奋力对付, 努力处理; 摔跤 (31)

wrestle with 努力处理, 全力解决 (31)

put sth in place 准备就绪 (31)

debate /dɪ'beɪt/ *vt. & vi.* 讨论, 辩论; 仔细考虑, 思考 *n.* 讨论, 争论, 辩论 (31)

without doubt 毫无疑问, 的确 (31)

finding /'faɪndɪŋ/ *n.* 调查发现, 调研结果 (33)

ripe /raɪp/ *adj.* 成熟的; 时机成熟的 (33)

a ripe old age 高龄 (33)

withdraw /wɪð'drɔ:/ *vi. & vt.* (**withdrew**, **withdrawn**) 脱离 (社会), 不与人交往; (使) 撤回; (使) 退出; 停止提供 (34)

equip /rɪ'kwɪp/ *vt.* 配备; 使有能力 (34)

artificial /ˌɑːtɪ'fɪʃl/ *adj.* 人工的, 人造的; 人为的; 虚假的 (34)

***limb** /lɪm/ *n.* 肢, 臂, 腿 (34)

rubber /'rʌbə(r)/ *n.* 橡胶; 橡皮 (34)

outgoing /ˌaʊt'ɡəʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 外向的 (34)

grateful /'ɡreɪtfl/ *adj.* 感激的, 表示感谢的 (34)

disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/ *adj.* 有残疾的, 丧失能力的 (35)

disability /ˌdɪsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 缺陷, 障碍 (35)

conventional /kən'venʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的, 习惯的; 依照惯例的, 遵循习俗的 (35)

leather /'leðə(r)/ *n.* 皮革 (35)

sensory /'sensəri/ *adj.* 感觉的, 感官的 (35)

patent /'pætnt; 'peɪnt/ *n.* 专利, 专利证书 */peɪnt/ adj.* 有专利的, 受专利保护的 (35)

fuel /'fjuːəl/ *vt.* 增加, 刺激; 给…提供燃料 *n.* 燃料 (37)

disturb /dɪ'stɜːb/ *vt.* 使不安; 打扰; 搅乱 (37)

tackle /'tækəl/ *vt.* 应付, 处理, 解决 (37)

head-on /hed 'ɒn/ *adv.* 积极地, 果断地; 正面相撞地 *adj.* 迎头相撞的; 正面反对的 (37)

go to great lengths to do sth 竭尽全力做某事, 不遗余力做某事 (37)

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ *vt. & vi.* 调整, 调节; 适应, 习惯; 整理 (37)

centimetre /'sentɪmɪtə(r)/ (*AmE* **centimeter**) *n.* 厘米 (37)

***acupuncture** /'ækjupʌŋktʃə(r)/ *n.* 针刺疗法 (39)

needle /'niːdl/ *n.* 针; 注射针; 指针 (39)

evidence /'eɪdɪns/ *n.* 证据, 证明; 物证, 人证 *vt.* 证明, 表明 (39)

date back to 追溯到, 始于, 自…至今 (39)

solid /'sɒlɪd/ *adj.* 实心的; 固体的; 结实的; 纯色的 (39)

switch /swɪtʃ/ *vi. & vt.* 转变; 交换; 调班 *n.* 开关, 闸; 转变, 改变 (39)

***stainless** /'steɪnləs/ *adj.* 不生锈的 (39)

steel /stiːl/ *n.* 钢; 钢铁工业 (39)

millimetre /'mɪlɪmɪtə(r)/ (*AmE* **millimeter**) *n.* 毫米 (39)

clinic /'klɪnɪk/ *n.* 私人诊所; 门诊部; 门诊时间 (39)

examine /ɪɡ'zæmɪn/ *vt.* 检查, 检验; 审查, 调查; 考, 测试; 审问 (39)

***tongue** /tʌŋ/ *n.* 舌头; 语言 (39)

***pulse** /pʌls/ *n.* 脉搏 *vi.* 搏动, 跳动; 洋溢着 (39)

wrist /rɪst/ *n.* 手腕, 腕关节 (39)

organ /'ɔːɡən/ *n.* 器官; 风琴; 机构, 机关 (39)

severe /sɪ'vɪə(r)/ *adj.* 十分严重的, 极为恶劣的; 严厉的; 艰难的 (40)

anxiety /æŋ'ziəti/ *n.* 焦虑; 担心; 渴望 (40)
abuse /ə'bjuz/ *vt.* 滥用; 虐待; 辱骂
 /ə'bjus/ *n.* 滥用; 虐待; 辱骂 (40)
alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 酒精, 酒 (40)
tobacco /tə'bækəʊ/ *n.* 烟草 (40)
drug /drʌg/ *n.* 毒品; 药物 (40)
phenomenon /fə'nɒmən/ *n.* (*pl.*
 phenomena /fə'nɒmənə/) 现象 (40)
substance /'sʌbstəns/ *n.* 物质; 要点 (40)
symbol /'sɪmbl/ *n.* 象征; 符号; 代号 (40)
widespread /'waɪdspred/ *adj.* 分布广的,
 普遍的, 广泛的 (40)
***bandage** /'bændɪdʒ/ *n.* 绷带 (41)
infection /ɪn'fekʃn/ *n.* 传染, 感染 (41)
department /drɪ'pɑ:tment/ *n.* (医院的) 科,
 部门, 局, 系 (41)

Unit 4

castle /'kɑ:sl/ *n.* 城堡 (44)
 (build) castles in the air (建)空中楼阁,
 幻想, 空想 (44)
input /ɪnput/ *n.* 输入的信息; 投入
 vt. (**input, input**) 输入 (信息) (44)
capacity /kə'pæsəti/ *n.* 领悟 (或理解、办事)
 能力; 容量, 容积; 职位, 职责; 生产量 (44)
analyse /'ænləɪz/ (*AmE analyse*) *vt.* 分析 (44)
massive /'mæsɪv/ *adj.* 巨大的, 大而重的;
 非常严重的 (44)
network /'netwɜ:k/ *n.* 网络, 网状系统;
 关系网, 人际网; (互联) 网络 (44)
coin /kɔɪn/ *vt.* 创造 (新词语) (44)
breakthrough /'breɪkθru:/ *n.* 重大进展, 突破
 adj. 突破性的 (45)
finance /'fainəns; faɪ'næns/ *n.* 财政, 金融;
 资金; 财力, 财务管理
 vt. 提供资金 (45)
to name but a few 略举几例 (45)
autonomous /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/ *adj.* 自主的,
 有自主权的; 自治的 (45)
domestic /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* 家庭的, 家用的;

 本国的, 国内的 (45)
threaten /'θreɪtn/ *vt.* 危及, 对...构成威胁;
 威胁, 恐吓 (45)
commit /kə'mɪt/ *vt.* 犯 (罪); 承诺, 保证;
 花 (钱或时间)
 vi. 全心全意投入, 忠于 (45)
crime /kraɪm/ *n.* 罪, 罪行; 犯罪活动 (45)
murder /'mɜ:də(r)/ *vt. & n.* 谋杀, 凶杀 (45)
urge /ɜ:dʒ/ *vt.* 敦促, 催促; 大力推荐, 竭力
 主张; 驱赶, 鞭策
 n. 冲动, 强烈的欲望 (45)
pose /pəʊz/ *vt.* 造成, 产生; 提问, 质询
 vi. 摆好姿势
 n. 姿势 (45)
apparently /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.* 显然, 可见 (45)
warning /'wɔ:nɪŋ/ *n.* 警告, 先兆; 警戒 (45)
demand /dɪ'ma:nd/ *vt.* 需要; 强烈要求
 n. 要求, 所需之物; 需求, 需要 (45)
victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.* 受害者, 牺牲品; 受骗者;
 祭品 (45)
fall victim to 受伤, 受损, 被害 (45)
greedy /'ɡri:di/ *adj.* 贪心的, 贪婪的 (45)
recognition /ˌrekəɡ'nɪʃn/ *n.* 识别, 认出;
 承认, 认可; 赞誉, 赏识 (47)
database /'deɪtəbeɪs/ *n.* 数据库 (47)
alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:mətɪv/ *n.* 可供选择的事物
 adj. 可供替代的, 非传统的 (47)
***hacker** /'hækə(r)/ *n.* 黑客 (47)
theft /θeft/ *n.* 偷窃, 偷窃罪 (47)
break into 强行闯入, 撬开; 突然开始 (笑、
 唱等); 顺利打入 (47)
fail-safe /'feɪl seɪf/ *adj.* 有自动保险装置的,
 具有自动防止故障性能的 (47)
***drone** /drəʊn/ *n.* 无人驾驶飞机 (48)
distribution /ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn/ *n.* 分发, 分送;
 分配, 分布 (48)
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ *vt.* 预言, 预告 (48)
decrease /dɪ'kri:s/ *vt. & vi.* 减少, 降低
 /'dɪkri:s/ *n.* 减少, 降低 (48)
deny /dɪ'naɪ/ *vt.* 否认, 否定; 拒绝承认,
 拒绝接受 (48)

- quantity** /'kwɒntəti/ *n.* 数量; 大量 (49)
in large quantities 大量, 大批 (49)
airline /'eəlaɪn/ *n.* 航空公司 (49)
threat /θret/ *n.* 构成威胁的人 (或事物); 威胁, 恐吓; 凶兆 (49)
spy /spai/ *vi.* 从事间谍活动
vt. 突然看见
n. 间谍 (49)
spy on 暗中监视, 窥探 (49)
illegal /'ɪli:gl/ *adj.* 不合法的, 非法的 (49)
monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ *vt.* 监视, 跟踪调查; 监听
n. 显示屏; 监测器; 班长 (49)
licence /'laɪsns/ (*AmE license*) *n.* 许可证, 执照 (49)
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *n.* 体育场, 运动场 (49)
highlight /'haɪlaɪt/ *n.* 最好 (或最精彩) 的部分
vt. 突出, 强调; 使醒目 (51)
capsule /'kæpsju:l/ *n.* 小塑料容器; (装药的) 胶囊; 太空舱 (51)
bury /'beri/ *vt.* 埋藏; 埋葬, 安葬; 覆盖; 遮盖; 使陷入 (51)
fountain /'faʊntən/ *n.* 喷射, 涌流; 喷泉池; 源泉, 丰富来源 (51)
fountain pen 自来水笔 (51)
contemporary /kən'tempərəri/ *adj.* 当代的, 现代的; 属同时期的, 同一时代的
n. 同代人, 同辈人 (51)
seed /si:d/ *n.* 种子; 起源, 起因 (51)
wheat /wi:t/ *n.* 小麦, 小麦粒 (51)
muscular /'mʌskjələ(r)/ *adj.* 肌肉的; 强壮的 (51)
conclude /kən'kli:əd/ *vt. & vi.* 断定, 推断出; 达成, 订立; (使) 结束, 终止 (51)
justified /'dʒʌstɪfaɪd/ *adj.* 合乎情理的, 事出有因的; 有正当理由的 (51)
superiority /suːpɪəri'brəti/ *n.* 优越感; 优越性, 优势 (51)
virtual /'vɜ:tʃʊəl/ *adj.* 虚拟的, 模拟的; 很接近的, 事实上的 (53)
at the forefront /'fɔ:frʌnt/ **of** 处于最前列, 进入重要地位 (53)
definition /defɪ'nɪʃn/ *n.* 定义; 释义, 解释 (53)
headset /'hedset/ *n.* 耳机 (53)
sensor /'sensə(r)/ *n.* 传感器, 敏感元件 (53)
practical /'præktɪkl/ *adj.* 实际的, 真实的; 切实可行的; 有用的; 实事求是的 (53)
a host of 许多, 大量 (53)
academic /ækə'demɪk/ *adj.* 教学的, 学术的; 学习良好的; 纯理论的 (53)
***immersive** /'ɪmɜ:sɪv/ *adj.* (计算机系统或图像) 沉浸式虚拟现实的 (53)
engage /m'geɪdʒ/ *vt. & vi.* 吸引住 (注意力, 兴趣); 雇用, 聘用; 与...建立密切关系 (53)
twin /twin/ *n.* 双胞胎之一; 一对相像的事物之一
adj. 双胞胎之一的; 成对的, 成双的 (53)
clone /klaʊn/ *n.* 好像一模一样的人, 复制品; 克隆动物 (或植物)
vt. 克隆, 以无性繁殖技术复制 (54)
barrier /'bæriə(r)/ *n.* 障碍, 阻力; 屏障, 障碍物; 分界线, 隔阂 (54)
boil down to 归结为, 基本问题是 (54)
fine-tune /fam 'tju:n/ *vt.* 对...微调 (54)
initial /'ɪnɪʃl/ *adj.* 最初的, 开始的
n. 首字母 (54)
optimistic /'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ *adj.* 乐观的, 抱乐观看法的 (54)
annoy /ə'nɔɪ/ *vt.* 使恼怒, 使生气; 打扰, 骚扰 (55)
weed /wi:d/ *n.* 杂草, 野草 (55)
like weeds 大量 (55)
state-of-the-art /stet əv ði 'ɑ:t/ *adj.* 使用最先进技术 (或方法) 的, 最先进的 (55)
globe /gləʊb/ *n.* 球体, 球状物; 地球仪; 地球, 世界 (55)
satellite /'sætələɪt/ *n.* 人造卫星; 卫星 (55)
expense /ɪk'spens/ *n.* 费用; 开销; 开支 (55)
at the expense of 在牺牲 (或损害) ...的情况下 (55)
gender /'dʒendə(r)/ *n.* 性别 (55)
envy /'envi/ *n. & vt.* 羡慕, 忌妒 (55)
pub /pʌb/ *n.* 酒吧, 酒馆 (55)

Wordlist 2

(in alphabetical order)

说明:本表收录各单元阅读文章和语篇练习中所包含的生词和短语,不收录指示语和讲解文字中所包含的生词和短语。带*的词条为《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版2020年修订)》规定之外的词汇。

A

- a host of** 许多,大量 (53)
- abnormal** /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj.* 反常的,畸形的 (31)
- absorb** /əb'zɔ:b/ *vt.* 理解,掌握;吸收;
吸引全部注意力 (12)
- abuse** /ə'bju:z/ *vt.* 滥用;虐待;辱骂
/ə'bju:s/ *n.* 滥用;虐待;辱骂 (40)
- academic** /,ækə'demɪk/ *adj.* 教学的,学术的;
学习良好的;纯理论的 (53)
- accurate** /'ækjərət/ *adj.* 正确无误的;精确的 (3)
- accuse** /ə'kju:z/ *vt.* 谴责,控诉 (6)
- *acupuncture** /'ækjupʌŋktʃə(r)/ *n.* 针刺
疗法 (39)
- adjust** /ə'dʒʌst/ *vt. & vi.* 调整,调节;适应;
习惯;整理 (37)
- *advent** /'ædvent/ *n.* (重要事件、人物等的)
到来,出现 (17)
- advertise** /'ædvətaɪz/ *vt. & vi.* 做广告,
登广告;公布,征聘;展现,宣传 (11)
- advertisement** /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* (*informal*
ad) 广告,启事;广告活动,广告宣传 (11)
- advertising** /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告活动,
广告业 (11)
- affect** /ə'fekt/ *vt.* 影响;侵袭,使感染;
深深打动 (30)
- afterwards** /'a:ftəwədz/ (*also* **afterward**)
adv. 以后,后来 (17)
- airline** /'eəlam/ *n.* 航空公司 (49)
- alcohol** /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 酒精,酒 (40)
- alternative** /ɔ:l'tɜ:mətɪv/ *n.* 可供选择的事物
adj. 可供替代的;非传统的 (47)
- amateur** /'æmətə(r)/ *n.* 业余运动员,
业余爱好者;生手,外行
adj. 业余的 (20)
- *ambassador** /æm'bæsədə(r)/ *n.* 大使,代表 (12)
- ambition** /æm'bɪʃn/ *n.* 追求的目标,夙愿;
野心,雄心,壮志 (17)
- ambulance** /'æmbjələns/ *n.* 救护车 (2)
- amuse** /ə'mju:z/ *vt.* (提供) 消遣;逗笑 (13)
- analyse** /'ænəlaɪz/ (*AmE* **analyze**) *vt.* 分析 (44)
- ankle** /'æŋkl/ *n.* 踝,踝关节 (20)
- annoy** /ə'nɔɪ/ *vt.* 使恼怒,使生气;打扰,骚扰 (55)
- anxiety** /æŋ'zaɪəti/ *n.* 焦虑;担心;渴望 (40)
- apparently** /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.* 显然,可见 (45)
- applaud** /ə'plɔ:d/ *vt. & vi.* 称赞,赞许;鼓掌 (17)
- arise** /ə'raɪz/ *vi.* (**arose**, **arisen**) 发生,
出现;(由...)引起,(因...)产生 (31)
- artificial** /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃl/ *adj.* 人工的,人造的;
人为的,虚假的 (34)
- *ascend** /ə'send/ *vi. & vt.* 上升,升高,登高 (17)
- at the forefront** /'fɔ:frʌnt/ **of** 处于最前列,
进入重要地位 (53)
- automatic** /,ɔ:tə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 自动的;无意识
的,不假思索的 (2)
- autonomous** /ə:'tɒnəməs/ *adj.* 自主的,
有主权的;自治的 (45)

B

backfire /'bæk'faɪə(r)/ *vi.* 产生事与愿违

的不良 (或危险) 后果 (26)

ballpark /'bɔ:lpa:k/ *n.* 棒球场; 变动范围 (26)

in the ballpark 差不多 (26)

a ballpark estimate 大致相近的估计 (26)

***bandage** /'bændɪdʒ/ *n.* 绷带 (41)

bark /bɑ:k/ *vi.* (狗) 吠叫

vt. 厉声发令

n. (狗) 吠声; 短促响亮的人声; 树皮 (2)

barrier /'bæriə(r)/ *n.* 障碍, 阻力; 屏障, 障碍物; 分界线, 隔阂 (54)

bath /bɑ:θ/ *n.* 洗澡, 洗浴; 浴缸, 浴盆 (2)

***BCE** /,bi: si: 'i:/ *abbr.* 公元前 (16)

being /'bi:ɪŋ/ *n.* 生物; 存在; 身心 (30)

below the belt 不公正的, 伤人的 (26)

***bobsleigh** /'bɒbsleɪ/ *n.* 大雪橇 (供两人或两人以上比赛用) (23)

boil down to 归结为, 基本问题是 (54)

boost /bu:st/ *vt.* 使增长, 使兴旺

n. 增长, 提高; 帮助, 激励 (11)

boundary /'baʊndrɪ/ *n.* 边界, 分界线 (16)

***brand** /brænd/ *n.* 品牌; 类型; 烙印 (12)

break into 强行闯入, 撬开; 突然开始 (笑, 唱等); 顺利打入 (47)

breakthrough /'breɪkθru:/ *n.* 重大进展, 突破

adj. 突破性的 (45)

brighten up (使) 增添乐趣; 使更艳丽 (13)

bring sth to light 揭露, 披露 (3)

broadcast /'brɒdkɑ:st/ *n.* 广播节目, 电视节目

vi. & vt. (**broadcast, broadcast**) 播送, 广播; 散布, 传播 (8)

bury /'beri/ *vt.* 埋藏; 埋葬, 安葬; 覆盖; 遮盖; 使陷入 (51)

C

call on sb to do sth 正式邀请某人做某事;

请求某人做某事 (17)

cancer /'kænsə(r)/ *n.* 癌症; 邪恶, 毒瘤 (30)

capacity /kə'pæsəti/ *n.* 领悟 (或理解, 办事) 能力; 容量, 容积; 职位, 职责; 生产量 (44)

capsule /'kæpsju:l/ *n.* 小塑料容器; (装药的) 胶囊; 太空舱 (51)

carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ *n.* 地毯; 覆盖地面的一层厚东西 (2)

castle /'kɑ:sl/ *n.* 城堡 (44)

(build) castles in the air (建)空中楼阁, 幻想, 空想 (44)

category /'kætəgəri/ *n.* 类别, 种类 (7)

celebrity /sə'lebrəti/ *n.* 名人; 名望 (23)

cell /sel/ *n.* 细胞 (30)

centimetre /'sentmɪtə(r)/ (*AmE* **centimeter**) *n.* 厘米 (37)

chairman /'tʃeəməŋ/ *n.* (委员会的) 委员长, 主席; (会议的) 主席, 主持人 (21)

channel /'tʃænl/ *n.* 途径, 渠道; 电视台; 频道; 方法; 水渠 (11)

characteristic /,kærəktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 特征, 特点

adj. 典型的, 独特的 (31)

chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n.* 图表; 海图; (**the charts**) 排行榜

vt. 记录; 制订计划; 绘制区域地图 (8)

cheek /tʃi:k/ *n.* 面颊, 颊 (20)

chemist /'kemɪst/ *n.* 药剂师, 药商; 化学家 (29)

chest /tʃest/ *n.* 胸部; 大箱子 (20)

choke /tʃəʊk/ *vt. & vi.* (使) 窒息; (使) 哽咽, (尤指感情激动而) 说不出话来 (2)

cigarette /,sɪgə'ret/ *n.* 香烟 (2)

citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ *n.* 公民; 市民, 居民 (6)

clinic /'klɪnɪk/ *n.* 私人诊所; 门诊部; 门诊时间 (39)

clone /klaʊn/ *n.* 好像一模一样的人, 复制品; 克隆动物 (或植物)

vt. 克隆, 以无性繁殖技术复制 (54)

coin /kɔɪn/ *vt.* 创造 (新词语) (44)

come about 发生 (3)

commit /kə'mɪt/ *vt.* 犯 (罪); 承诺, 保证; 花 (钱或时间)

vi. 全心全意投入, 忠于 (45)

commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/ *n.* 献身, 投入; 承诺, 许诺; 花费 (5)

committed /kə'mɪtɪd/ *adj.* 尽心尽力的 (3)

- be committed to** 致力于 (3)
- compete** /kəm'pi:t/ *vi.* 参加比赛; 竞争 (16)
- complain** /kəm'pleɪn/ *vi. & vt.* 抱怨, 投诉 (25)
- conclude** /kən'klu:d/ *vt. & vi.* 断定, 推断出;
达成, 订立; (使) 结束, 终止 (51)
- conclusion** /kən'klu:ʒn/ *n.* 结论, 推论;
结束, 结果; 签订, 达成 (3)
- consistent** /kən'sɪstənt/ *adj.* 一致的, 始终
如一的, 连续的 (17)
- constitution** /kən'stɪ'tju:ʃn/ *n.* 体质, 身体
素质; 宪法, 章程 (21)
- construction** /kən'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 建筑, 建造;
建造物 (2)
- contemporary** /kən'tempərəri/ *adj.* 当代的,
现代的; 属同时期的, 同一时代的
n. 同代人, 同辈人 (51)
- contract** /kən'trækt/ *vt.* 感染 (疾病); 与...
订立合同 (或契约)
/kən'trækt/ *n.* 合同, 合约 (30)
- contradict** /kən'trə'dɪkt/ *vt.* 相矛盾, 相反;
反驳, 驳斥 (3)
- conventional** /kən'venʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的,
习惯的; 依照惯例的, 遵循习俗的 (35)
- council** /'kaʊnsəl/ *n.* 政务委员会, 地方议会;
市政服务机构; 委员会 (26)
- crime** /kraɪm/ *n.* 罪, 罪行; 犯罪活动 (45)
- critical** /'krɪtɪkl/ *adj.* 批评的, 批判性的;
关键的; 危急的 (2)
- cruel** /'kru:əl/ *adj.* 刻毒伤人的, 残酷的 (26)
- curiosity** /kjuəri'ɒsəti/ *n.* 好奇心, 求知欲;
奇物, 珍品 (5)
- *curveball** /'kɜ:vbeɪl/ *n.* 曲线球 (26)
- throw sb a curveball** 给某人出难题 (26)
- n.* 讨论, 争论; 辩论 (31)
- decrease** /dɪ'kri:s/ *vt. & vi.* 减少, 降低
/'dɪkri:s/ *n.* 减少, 降低 (48)
- definition** /defɪ'nɪʃn/ *n.* 定义; 释义, 解释 (53)
- delete** /dɪ'li:t/ *vt.* 删去, 删除 (30)
- demand** /dɪ'mənd/ *vt.* 需要; 强烈要求
n. 要求, 所需之物; 需求, 需要 (45)
- demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ *vt.* 表现, 表露;
证实, 证明; 示范, 演示
vi. 游行示威 (17)
- dentist** /'dentɪst/ *n.* 牙科医生 (29)
- deny** /dɪ'naɪ/ *vt.* 否认, 否定; 拒绝承认,
拒绝接受 (48)
- department** /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* (医院的) 科,
部门, 局, 系 (41)
- differ** /'dɪfə(r)/ *vi.* 相异; 意见相左 (3)
- dignity** /'dɪɡnəti/ *n.* 尊严; 自尊; 高贵 (23)
- disability** /dɪsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 缺陷, 障碍 (35)
- disabled** /dɪs'eɪbld/ *adj.* 有残疾的, 丧失
能力的 (35)
- discount** /'dɪskaʊnt/ *n.* 折扣
vt. 打折出售 (12)
- discrimination** /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 辨别力,
识别力; 歧视, 区别对待 (3)
- distribution** /dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn/ *n.* 分发, 分送;
分配, 分布 (48)
- disturb** /dɪ'stɜ:b/ *vt.* 使不安; 打扰; 搅乱 (37)
- diverse** /daɪ'vɜ:s/ *adj.* 多种多样的, 不同的 (16)
- domestic** /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* 家庭的, 家用的;
本国的, 国内的 (45)
- dozen** /'dʌzn/ *n.* 许多; (一) 打; 十个个 (2)
- dozens of** 很多, 许多 (2)
- drama** /'drɑ:mə/ *n.* 戏剧; 戏剧性事件 (7)
- *drone** /drəʊn/ *n.* 无人驾驶飞机 (48)
- drug** /drʌg/ *n.* 毒品; 药物 (40)

D

- database** /'dentəbeɪs/ *n.* 数据库 (47)
- date back to** 追溯到, 始于, 自...至今 (39)
- debate** /dɪ'beɪt/ *vt. & vi.* 讨论, 辩论; 仔细
考虑, 思考

E

- edition** /ɪ'dɪʃn/ *n.* 版本; 一份, 一期; 版次 (8)
- election** /ɪ'lekʃn/ *n.* 选举, 推选, 当选 (17)

- *elevation** /elɪ'veɪʃn/ *n.* 提高; 提升; 海拔 (6)
- engage** /m'geɪdʒ/ *vt. & vi.* 吸引住 (注意力、兴趣); 雇用, 聘用; 与...建立密切关系 (53)
- envy** /'envi/ *n. & vt.* 羡慕, 忌妒 (55)
- equip** /'kwɪp/ *vt.* 配备; 使有能力 (34)
- estate** /'steɪt/ *n.* 住宅区; (通常指农村的) 大片私有土地; 个人财产, (尤指) 遗产 (13)
- housing estate** 住宅区, 住宅群 (13)
- evidence** /'eɪdɪns/ *n.* 证据, 证明; 物证, 人证
vt. 证明, 表明 (39)
- examine** /ɪg'zæm/ *vt.* 检查, 检验; 审查, 调查; 考, 测试; 审问 (39)
- expense** /ɪk'spens/ *n.* 费用; 开销; 开支 (55)
- at the expense of** 在牺牲 (或损害) ...的情况下 (55)
- extend** /ɪk'stend/ *vi. & vt.* 延伸 (距离); 扩大; 延长; 伸展 (2)

F

- factual** /'fæktʃuəl/ *adj.* 事实的, 真实的 (3)
- fail-safe** /'feɪl seɪf/ *adj.* 有自动保险装置的, 具有自动防止故障性能的 (47)
- faith** /feɪθ/ *n.* 信心; 宗教信仰 (17)
- false** /fɔ:ls/ *adj.* 错误的, 不真实的; 非天生的; 假的, 伪造的, 不真诚的 (3)
- fellow** /'feləʊ/ *adj.* 同伴的, 同情况的, 同类的
n. 同辈, 同类; 男人, 家伙 (19)
- finance** /'fænəns; fɑ:nəns/ *n.* 财政, 金融; 资金; 财力, 财务管理
vt. 提供资金 (45)
- find one's way into** 偶然来到, 无意中处于 (25)
- finding** /'faɪndɪŋ/ *n.* 调查发现, 调研结果 (33)
- fine-tune** /,faɪn 'tju:n/ *vt.* 对...微调 (54)
- fist** /fɪst/ *n.* 拳, 拳头 (26)
- *flame** /fleɪm/ *n.* 火焰, 火舌 (17)
- flu** /flu:/ *n.* 流行性感冒, 流感 (31)
- found** /faʊnd/ *vt.* 创建, 创办; 建立, 兴建 (6)
- fountain** /'faʊntən/ *n.* 喷射, 涌流; 喷水池; 源泉, 丰富来源 (51)

fountain pen 自来水笔 (51)

fuel /'fju:əl/ *vt.* 增加, 刺激; 给...提供燃料
n. 燃料 (37)

fundamental /,fʌndə'mentl/ *adj.* 十分重大的, 根本的; 基础的, 基本的
n. 基本规律, 根本法则, 基础 (31)

G

- game-changing** /'geɪm tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/ *adj.* 改变游戏规则 (指彻底改变事态发展的) (30)
- gender** /'dʒendə(r)/ *n.* 性别 (55)
- *gene** /dʒi:n/ *n.* 基因 (30)
- *genome** /'dʒi:nəʊm/ *n.* 基因组, 染色体组 (30)
- get across** 被传达, 被理解, 把...讲清楚 (12)
- globe** /gləʊb/ *n.* 球体, 球状物; 地球仪; 地球, 世界 (55)
- go to great lengths to do sth** 竭尽全力做某事, 不遗余力做某事 (37)
- *grace** /ɡreɪs/ *n.* 高雅, 文雅; 优美, 风度, 体面 (23)
- gradually** /'ɡrædʒuəli/ *adv.* 逐渐地, 逐步地 (20)
- grateful** /'ɡreɪtfl/ *adj.* 感激的, 表示感谢的 (34)
- greedy** /'ɡri:di/ *adj.* 贪心的, 贪婪的 (45)

H

- *hacker** /'hækə(r)/ *n.* 黑客 (47)
- half-marathon** /,ha:f 'mærəθən/ *n.* 半程马拉松赛跑 (20)
- handle** /'hændl/ *vt.* 处理, 应付; 控制, 操纵
n. 把手, 拉手; 柄 (26)
- head-on** /,hed 'ɒn/ *adv.* 积极地, 果断地; 正面相撞地
adj. 迎头相撞的; 正面反对的 (37)
- headset** /'hedset/ *n.* 耳机 (53)
- highlight** /'haɪlaɪt/ *n.* 最好 (或最精彩) 的部分
vt. 突出, 强调; 使醒目 (51)
- housing** /'haʊzɪŋ/ *n.* 住房, 住宅 (13)
- humanity** /hju:'mænəti/ *n.* (统称) 人,

- 人类;人性;人道,仁慈 (17)
- *humility** /hju:'mɪləti/ *n.* 谦逊,谦虚 (23)
- *hurdle** /'hɜ:dl/ *n.* (**hurdles**) 跨栏赛;栏架;障碍 (17)

I

- identical** /aɪ'dentɪkl/ *adj.* 完全同样的 (19)
- identify** /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *vt.* 找到,发现;确认,认出;显示,说明身份 (30)
- idiom** /'ɪdiəm/ *n.* 习语,成语 (25)
- illegal** /ɪ'li:gl/ *adj.* 不合法的,非法的 (49)
- *immersive** /ɪ'mɜ:sɪv/ *adj.* (计算机系统或图像) 沉浸式虚拟现实的 (53)
- infection** /ɪn'fekʃn/ *n.* 传染,感染 (41)
- initial** /ɪ'nɪʃl/ *adj.* 最初的,开始的
n. 首字母 (54)
- input** /'ɪnpʊt/ *n.* 输入的信息;投入
vt. (**input, input**) 输入(信息) (44)
- instance** /'ɪnstəns/ *n.* 例子,事例 (3)
- for instance** 例如,比如 (3)
- insurance** /ɪn'ʃʊərəns; ɪn'ʃɔ:rəns/ *n.* 保险业;保险;保险费 (25)
- interaction** /,ɪntər'ækʃn/ *n.* 互动;互相作用 (8)
- investigate** /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ *vt. & vi.* 侦查,调查;研究 (2)
- iron** /'aɪən/ *n.* 铁;熨斗
vt. & vi. (用熨斗) 熨,烫平 (27)

J

- joint** /dʒɔɪnt/ *adj.* 联合的,共同的
n. 关节;接合处 (16)
- journalism** /'dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm/ *n.* 新闻业,新闻工作 (5)
- journalist** /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/ *n.* 新闻记者,新闻工作者 (3)
- justified** /'dʒʌstɪfaɪd/ *adj.* 合乎情理的,事出有因的;有正当理由的 (51)

K

- keep sth in perspective** 正确客观地看待(23)

L

- league** /li:ɡ/ *n.* 联赛;等级,级别 (25)
- leather** /'leðə(r)/ *n.* 皮革 (35)
- licence** /'laɪsəns/ (*AmE license*) *n.* 许可证,执照 (49)
- *lifespan** /'laɪfspæn/ *n.* 寿命,有效期 (30)
- *limb** /lɪm/ *n.* 肢,臂,腿 (34)
- limit** /'lɪmɪt/ *n.* 限度,限制;限量,限额;界限
vt. 限制,限定;限量,减量 (20)
- literally** /'lɪtərəli/ *adv.* 真正地,确实地;按字面,字面上 (26)

M

- marathon** /'mærəθən/ *n.* 马拉松赛跑;马拉松式的活动(或工作) (20)
- massive** /'mæsɪv/ *adj.* 巨大的,大而重的;非常严重的 (44)
- maximum** /'mæksɪməm/ *n.* 最大量,最大限度
adj. 最高的,最多的 (3)
- means** /mi:nz/ *n.* (*pl. means*) 方法,方式;财富,钱财 (30)
- membership** /'membəʃɪp/ *n.* (统称) 会员,会员人数;会员资格 (8)
- memorable** /'memərəbl/ *adj.* 难忘的,值得纪念的 (11)
- millimetre** /'mɪlɪmɪtə(r)/ (*AmE millimeter*)
n. 毫米 (39)
- minimum** /'mɪnɪməm/ *n.* 最小值,最少量
adj. 最低的,最小的 (3)
- minor** /'maɪnə(r)/ *adj.* 轻微的,次要的 (2)
- monitor** /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ *vt.* 监视,跟踪调查;监听
n. 显示屏;监测器;班长 (49)
- motivate** /'məʊtɪveɪt/ *vt.* 激励,激发;

- 成为…的动机,是…的原因 (16)
- ***motto** /ˈmɒtəʊ/ *n.* (*pl.* **mottos**, **mottos**)
格言,座右铭 (16)
- mount** /maʊnt/ *vi.* 逐步增加
vt. 攀登,爬上
n. 山 (6)
- mount up** (尺寸和数量上) 增加,上升 (6)
- move the goalposts** 改变条件(或规则) (25)
- murder** /ˈmɜːdə(r)/ *vt. & n.* 谋杀,凶杀 (45)
- muscular** /ˈmʌskjələ(r)/ *adj.* 肌肉的;强壮的 (51)

N

- needle** /ˈniːdl/ *n.* 针;注射针;指针 (39)
- net** /net/ *n.* (**the net**) 球门网;网,网状物 (25)
- network** /ˈnetwɜːk/ *n.* 网络,网状系统;
关系网,人际网;(互联)网络 (44)
- nevertheless** /ˌnevəðəˈles/ *adv.* 尽管如此 (7)

O

- opponent** /əˈpəʊnənt/ *n.* 对手,竞争者;
反对者 (23)
- opposing** /əˈpəʊzɪŋ/ *adj.* 对抗的;相反的 (25)
- optimistic** /ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/ *adj.* 乐观的,抱
乐观看法的 (54)
- organ** /ˈɔːɡən/ *n.* 器官;风琴;机构,机关 (39)
- outgoing** /ˌaʊtˈɡəʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 外向的 (34)

P

- pace** /peɪs/ *n.* 发生的速度,节奏;步速;快节奏
vi. & vt. 来回踱步,走来走去;
确定速度,调整节奏 (31)
- participate** /pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ *vi.* 参加,参与 (16)
- patent** /ˈpæntnt; ˈpeɪntnt/ *n.* 专利,专利证书
/ˈpeɪntnt/ *adj.* 有专利的,受专利保护的 (35)

- peak** /piːk/ *adj.* 高峰时期的,最高度的
n. 顶峰,高峰;山峰,尖端
vi. 达到高峰,达到最高值 (11)
- persuade** /pəˈsweɪd/ *vt.* 说服;使信服 (11)
- persuasion** /pəˈsweɪʒn/ *n.* 说服,劝说;信仰 (11)
- phenomenon** /fəˈnɒmɪnən/ *n.* (*pl.*
phenomena /fəˈnɒmɪnə/) 现象 (40)
- physician** /fɪˈzɪʃn/ *n.* 医师,内科医生 (29)
- placement** /ˈpleɪsmənt/ *n.* 放置;安置 (12)
- platform** /ˈplætfɔːm/ *n.* 计算机平台;站台,
月台;讲台,舞台 (8)
- politics** /ˈpɒlətɪks/ *n.* 政治,政治事务;
(个人的) 政治观点,政见 (6)
- pose** /pəʊz/ *vt.* 造成,产生;提问,质询
vi. 摆好姿势
n. 姿势 (45)
- pour** /pɔː(r)/ *vt. & vi.* 倒,斟;倾倒,倒出;
涌流,倾泻;下大雨 (21)
- practical** /ˈpræktɪkl/ *adj.* 实际的,真实的;
切实可行的;有用的;实事求是的 (53)
- predict** /prɪˈdɪkt/ *vt.* 预言,预告 (48)
- priority** /praɪˈɒrəti/ *n.* 优先事项,首要事情;
优先权,重点 (3)
- proceed** /prəˈsiːd/ *vi.* 接着做,继而做;继续
从事(或进行);行进,前往 (17)
- profession** /prəˈfeʃn/ *n.* 行业,职业;同行;
宣称,声明 (6)
- prohibit** /prəˈhɪbɪt/ *vt.* (尤指以法令) 禁止;
使不可能 (31)
- prohibit sb from doing sth** 禁止某人
做某事 (31)
- psychology** /saɪˈkɒlədʒi/ *n.* 心理,心理特征;
心理学 (11)
- pub** /pʌb/ *n.* 酒吧,酒馆 (55)
- ***pulse** /pʌls/ *n.* 脉搏
vi. 搏动,跳动;洋溢着 (39)
- purchase** /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ *vt.* 买,购买
n. 购买,采购;购买的东西,购买项目 (11)
- put sth in place** 准备就绪 (31)

Q

- quantity** /'kwɒntəti/ *n.* 数量; 大量 (49)
in large quantities 大量, 大批 (49)

R

- racial** /'reɪʃl/ *adj.* 种族的; 种族间的 (16)
rank /ræŋk/ *vi. & vt.* 属于某等级, 把...分等级; 排列, 使排成行
n. 地位, 级别; 等级; 排, 列; 军衔 (17)
rating /'reɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 收视率; 等级, 级别 (12)
recognition /ˌrekəɡ'nɪʃn/ *n.* 识别, 认出; 承认, 认可; 赞誉, 赏识 (47)
relate /rɪ'leɪt/ *vi. & vt.* 联系, 使有联系; 叙述, 讲述 (30)
relate to 涉及, 与...相关 (30)
relay /'rɪleɪ/ *n.* 接力赛
/'rɪleɪ; rɪ'leɪ/ vt. 转发 (信息、消息等); 播放, 转播 (19)
release /rɪ'liːs/ *vt.* 发布; 释放; 松开; 发泄
n. 释放; 发行; 排放, 泄漏 (2)
remark /rɪ'mɑːk/ *n.* 谈论, 言论
vi. & vt. 说起, 评论 (26)
resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/ *n.* 抵抗力; 抵制, 反对; 抵抗, 反抗 (31)
restore /rɪ'stɔː(r)/ *vt.* 恢复; 修复; 使复原, 使复位 (31)
restrict /rɪ'strɪkt/ *vt.* 限制, 限定; 束缚, 妨碍; 约束, 管束 (31)
ripe /raɪp/ *adj.* 成熟的; 时机成熟的 (33)
a ripe old age 高龄 (33)
rubber /'rʌbə(r)/ *n.* 橡胶; 橡皮 (34)

S

- salesman** /'seɪlzmən/ *n.* 售货员, 推销员 (25)
satellite /sə'telait/ *n.* 人造卫星; 卫星 (55)
scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ *n.* 奖学金; 学术 (7)

- score an own goal** 进乌龙球; 无意中做让自己吃亏的事 (25)
scream /skriːm/ *vi. & vt.* 尖叫; 高声喊; 发出大而尖的声音
n. 尖叫, 尖锐刺耳的声音 (2)
seed /siːd/ *n.* 种子; 起源, 起因 (51)
sensor /'sensə(r)/ *n.* 传感器, 敏感元件 (53)
sensory /'sensəri/ *adj.* 感觉的, 感官的 (35)
session /'seʃn/ *n.* 一段时间, 一场; 会议, 开庭; 学年 (20)
severe /sɪ'vɪə(r)/ *adj.* 十分严重的, 极为恶劣的; 严厉的; 艰难的 (40)
***slogan** /'sləʊɡən/ *n.* 标语, 口号 (11)
solid /'sɒlɪd/ *adj.* 实心的; 固体的; 结实的; 纯色的 (39)
solidarity /ˌsɒlɪ'dærəti/ *n.* 团结, 齐心协力 (16)
specialize /'speʃəlaɪz/ (*also specialise*)
vi. 专门研究 (或从事), 专攻 (29)
sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/ *vt.* 赞助; 主办; 为慈善活动捐款; 资助
n. 赞助商; 为慈善活动捐款的人 (12)
spring up 迅速出现, 突然兴起 (8)
spy /spaɪ/ *vi.* 从事间谍活动
vt. 突然看见
n. 间谍 (49)
spy on 暗中监视, 窥探 (49)
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *n.* 体育场, 运动场 (49)
***stainless** /'steɪnləs/ *adj.* 不生锈的 (39)
state-of-the-art /ˌsteɪt əv ðɪ 'ɑːt/ *adj.* 使用最先进技术 (或方法) 的, 最先进的 (55)
steel /stiːl/ *n.* 钢; 钢铁工业 (39)
substance /'sʌbstəns/ *n.* 物质; 要点 (40)
sum /sʌm/ *n.* 金额, 款项; 总和, 总数; 全部 (3)
sum /sʌm/ **up** 总结, 概括 (3)
superiority /suːpɪəri'brəti/ *n.* 优越感; 优越性, 优势 (51)
surgeon /sɜːdʒən/ *n.* 外科医生 (29)
switch /swɪtʃ/ *vi. & vt.* 转变; 交换; 调班
n. 开关, 闸; 转变, 改变 (39)
symbol /'sɪmbəl/ *n.* 象征; 符号, 代号 (40)

T

- tackle** /ˈtækəl/ *vt.* 应付, 处理, 解决 (37)
- tailor** /ˈteɪlə(r)/ *vt.* 专门制作, 定做
n. 裁缝 (12)
- tax** /tæks/ *n.* 税, 税款
vt. 对...征税, 使纳税 (6)
- teapot** /ˈti:pɒt/ *n.* 茶壶 (11)
- theft** /θeft/ *n.* 偷窃, 偷窃罪 (47)
- threat** /θret/ *n.* 构成威胁的人(或事物);
威胁, 恐吓; 凶兆 (49)
- threaten** /ˈθretn/ *vt.* 危及, 对...构成威胁;
威胁, 恐吓 (45)
- three strikes and you are out** 三振出局 (26)
- to name but a few** 略举几例 (45)
- tobacco** /təˈbækəʊ/ *n.* 烟草 (40)
- *tongue** /tʌŋ/ *n.* 舌头; 语言 (39)
- towel** /ˈtaʊəl/ *n.* 毛巾, 抹布, 纸巾 (26)
- throw in the towel** 认输, 承认失败 (26)
- track and field** 田径运动 (17)
- trap** /træp/ *vt.* 使落入险境; 卡住, 绊住
n. 陷阱, 罗网; 圈套; 困境, 牢笼 (2)
- trend** /trend/ *n.* 趋势, 趋向 (17)
- twin** /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎之一; 一对相像的事物之一
adj. 双胞胎之一的; 成对的, 成双的 (53)

U

- ultimately** /ˈʌltɪmətli/ *adv.* 最终; 根本上 (31)
- unintentionally** /ˌʌnɪnˈtenʃənəli/ *adv.* 无意地, 非故意地 (25)
- unselfish** /ʌnˈselfɪʃ/ *adj.* 无私的, 忘我的 (23)
- urge** /ɜ:dʒ/ *vt.* 敦促, 催促; 大力推荐, 竭力主张; 驱赶, 鞭策
n. 冲动, 强烈的欲望 (45)

V

- venue** /ˈvenju:/ *n.* 活动场地 (26)
- victim** /ˈvɪktɪm/ *n.* 受害者, 牺牲品; 受骗者;
祭品 (45)
- fall victim to** 受伤, 受损, 被害 (45)
- virtual** /ˈvɜ:tʃʊəl/ *adj.* 虚拟的, 模拟的;
很接近的, 事实上的 (53)
- virus** /ˈvaɪrəs/ *n.* 病毒; (计算机程序中的)
病毒 (30)

W

- waist** /weɪst/ *n.* 腰, 腰部; (衣服的) 腰部 (26)
- walk on air** 欢天喜地, 得意扬扬 (23)
- warning** /ˈwɔ:nɪŋ/ *n.* 警告, 先兆; 警戒 (45)
- weapon** /ˈwepən/ *n.* 武器, 手段; 兵器 (31)
- weed** /wi:d/ *n.* 杂草, 野草
like weeds 大量 (55)
- wheat** /wi:t/ *n.* 小麦, 小麦粒 (51)
- widespread** /ˈwaɪdspred/ *adj.* 分布广的,
普遍的, 广泛的 (40)
- withdraw** /wɪðˈdrɔ:/ *vi. & vt.* (**withdrew**,
withdrawn) 脱离(社会), 不与人交往;
(使) 撤回; (使) 退出; 停止提供 (34)
- without doubt** 毫无疑问, 的确 (31)
- witness** /ˈwɪtnəs/ *vt. & vi.* 是发生...的时间
(或地点), 见证; 目击; 作证; 是...的迹象
n. 目击者, 见证人; 证人 (8)
- wrestle** /ˈresl/ *vi. & vt.* 奋力对付, 努力
处理; 摔跤 (31)
- wrestle with** 努力处理, 全力解决 (31)
- wrist** /rɪst/ *n.* 手腕, 腕关节 (39)

Wordlist 3

(proper nouns)

说明:本表收录教科书中出现的人名、国名、地名、节日名称等专有名词。本表按页码排序。

William Bernbach /ˌwɪljəm 'bɜːnbæk/	威廉·伯恩巴克 (美国某著名广告公司创始人)	(1)
Henderson /'hendəsən/ Tower	亨德森楼 (虚构大楼名)	(2)
Lisa Mayer /ˌliːsə 'meɪə(r)/	莉萨·迈耶 (女子名)	(2)
Peterson /'pɪtəsən/	彼得森 (姓)	(2)
Noam Chomsky /ˌnəʊəm 'tʃɒmski/	诺姆·乔姆斯基 (美国语言学家)	(5)
Joseph Pulitzer /ˌdʒəʊzəf 'pʊlɪtʒə(r)/	约瑟夫·普利策 (美国新闻工作者、出版家)	(6)
Hungary /'hʌŋɡəri/	匈牙利	(6)
America /ə'merɪkə/	美国	(6)
St Louis /snt 'luːɪs/ Post-Dispatch /ˌpəʊst dɪ'spætʃ/	《圣路易斯邮报》	(6)
New York /ˌnjuː 'jɔːk/ World	《纽约世界报》	(6)
Columbia /kə'lʌmbɪə/ University	哥伦比亚大学	(6)
the Columbia School of Journalism	哥伦比亚大学新闻学院	(6)
the Pulitzer Prizes	普利策奖	(6)
Eugene O'Neill /juːdʒɪn əʊ'niːl/	尤金·奥尼尔 (美国剧作家)	(7)
the Pulitzer Prize in Drama	普利策戏剧奖	(7)
Zou Taofen	邹韬奋 (中国新闻工作者、出版家)	(7)
Life Weekly	《生活周刊》(杂志名)	(7)
Life of the Masses	《大众生活》(杂志名)	(7)
Simon /'saɪmən/	西蒙 (男子名)	(8)
Smith /smɪθ/	史密斯 (姓)	(9)
James Bond /ˌdʒeɪmz 'bɒnd/	詹姆斯·邦德 (“007”系列电影的主人公)	(12)
“Can You Spot the Problem with These Headlines?”	《你能发现这些新闻标题的问题吗?》(短视频名)	(14)
China Daily	《中国日报》	(14)
Billie Jean King /ˌbɪli ˌdʒɪn 'kɪŋ/	比利·琼·金 (美国网球运动员)	(15)
the Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ Games	奥林匹克运动会 (也被称为 the Olympics)	(15)
Formula /'fɔːmjələ/ 1	一级方程式锦标赛	(15)
the Chinese Grand Prix /ˌɡrɒn 'priː/	中国大奖赛	(15)
the Tour de France	环法自行车赛	(15)
Olympia /ə'lɪmpɪə/	奥林匹亚 (古代奥林匹克运动会遗址)	(16)

Greece /gri:s/	希腊	(16)
Athens /'æθənz/	雅典 (希腊首都)	(16)
Pierre de Coubertin /pi'eə də ,kubə(r)'ten/	皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦 (法国体育活动家, 被誉为“现代奥林匹克之父”)	(16)
Cassius Clay /,kæsiəs 'kleɪ/	卡修斯·克莱 (拳王阿里的原名)	(16)
the Rome Olympics /rəʊm/	罗马奥运会	(16)
the USA	美国 (the United States of America 的缩写)	(16)
Muhammad Ali /mə'hæmɪd æ'li:/	穆罕默德·阿里 (美国拳击运动员)	(17)
the Atlanta Olympics /ət'læntə/	亚特兰大奥运会	(17)
Jessica Ennis-Hill /,dʒesɪkə ,enɪs 'hɪl/	杰西卡·恩尼斯-希尔 (英国田径运动员)	(17)
the UK	英国 (the United Kingdom 的缩写)	(17)
the Beijing Olympics	北京奥运会	(17)
Xu Haifeng	许海峰 (中国射击运动员)	(17)
Liu Xiang	刘翔 (中国田径运动员)	(17)
the Rio Olympics /'ri:əʊ/	里约奥运会	(17)
the Winter Olympics	冬季奥林匹克运动会 (简称冬奥会)	(17)
the Youth Olympic Games (YOG)	青年奥林匹克运动会 (简称青奥会)	(19)
Singapore /,sɪŋə'pɔ:(r)/	新加坡	(19)
the Summer Youth Olympic Games	夏季青年奥林匹克运动会 (简称夏季青奥会)	(19)
Nicole /ni'kəʊl/	妮科尔 (女子名)	(20)
Tom /tɒm/	汤姆 (男子名)	(21)
Cathy /'kæθi/	卡西 (女子名)	(21)
Daniel /'dænjəl/	丹尼尔 (男子名)	(22)
Sir Bobby Charlton /,bɒbi 'tʃɑ:ltən/	博比·查尔顿爵士 (英格兰足球运动员)	(22)
the European Cup	欧洲杯足球赛	(22)
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/	英格兰	(22)
Manchester United /'mæntʃɪstə(r)/	曼彻斯特联队 (英格兰足球俱乐部)	(22)
the International Fair Play Committee	国际公平竞赛委员会	(23)
the Pierre de Coubertin Fair Play Trophy /'trəʊfi/	皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦公平竞赛奖	(23)
Eugenio Monti /ju:,dʒi:nɪəʊ 'mɒnti/	欧金尼奥·蒙蒂 (意大利雪橇运动员)	(23)
Tony Nash /,təʊni 'næʃ/	托尼·纳什 (英国雪橇运动员)	(23)
Lang Ping	郎平 (中国女排运动员、教练)	(27)
the Asian Games	亚洲运动会	(27)
the FIVB Volleyball Women's World Cup	国际排联女子排球世界杯	(27)
the FIVB Volleyball Women's World Championship	国际排联世界女子排球锦标赛	(27)

Iron Hammer / ^h æmə(r)/	铁榔头 (郎平的外号)	(27)
Cool Runnings	《冰上轻驰》(电影名)	(28)
William Osler / ^l ɒzlə(r)/	威廉·奥斯勒 (加拿大医学家, 被誉为“现代医学之父”)	(29)
Switzerland / ^s wɪtsələnd/	瑞士	(33)
David Jones / ^d erɪd ^{dʒ} əʊnz/	戴维·琼斯 (男子名)	(35)
Jenny / ^{dʒ} eni/	珍妮 (女子名)	(36)
the Stone Age	石器时代	(39)
Japan / ^{dʒ} ə ^p æn/	日本	(40)
the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage / ^ɪ n ^t ændʒəbl/ ^h erɪtɪdʒ/ List	联合国教科文组织非物质文化遗产名录	(40)
the World Health Organization	世界卫生组织	(40)
“How CRISPR / ^k rɪspə(r)/ Lets Us Edit Our DNA”	《CRISPR 技术如何让我们编辑 DNA》(演讲名)	(42)
Jennifer Doudna / ^{dʒ} enɪfə ^d audnə/	珍妮弗·道德纳 (美国生物化学家)	(42)
Bill Gates / ^b ɪl ^g eɪts/	比尔·盖茨 (美国企业家)	(43)
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	《海底两万里》(儒勒·凡尔纳的作品)	(43)
2001: A Space Odyssey / ^ˈ ɒdəsi/	《2001 太空漫游》(科幻小说名)	(43)
The Matrix / ^ˈ meɪtrɪks/	《黑客帝国》(电影名)	(43)
AI	人工智能 (artificial intelligence 的缩写)	(44)
Alan Turing / ^ˌ ælən ^{tʃ} uərɪŋ/	艾伦·图灵 (英国计算机科学家、数学家, 被誉为“人工智能之父”)	(45)
Deep Blue	深蓝 (超级国际象棋电脑)	(45)
Garry Kasparov / ^g æri ^k æspəʊv/	加里·卡斯帕罗夫 (俄罗斯国际象棋棋手)	(45)
AlphaGo / ^ˈ ælfəɡəʊ/	阿尔法围棋 (计算机程序)	(45)
Ke Jie	柯洁 (中国围棋棋手)	(45)
Stephen Hawking / ^ˌ sti:vən ^ˈ hɔ:kɪŋ/	斯蒂芬·霍金 (英国物理学家)	(45)
UAV	无人驾驶飞机 (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle / ^ˈ æəriəl/ Vehicle 的缩写)	(48)
Celine /se ^l ˈɪm/	塞琳 (女子名)	(49)
Jack / ^{dʒ} æk/	杰克 (男子名)	(49)
Sam /sæm/	萨姆 (男子名)	(49)
Amy / ^ˈ eɪmi/	埃米 (女子名)	(49)
Alice / ^ˈ æɪlɪs/	艾丽斯 (女子名)	(49)
Anna / ^ˈ ænə/	安娜 (女子名)	(50)
Steve Jobs / ^ˌ sti:v ^{dʒ} ɒbz/	史蒂夫·乔布斯 (美国企业家)	(50)
the World's Fair	世界博览会	(51)

New York

Albert Einstein /ˌælbət ˈaɪnstam/

Susan /ˈsuːzn/

Frank /ˈfræŋk/

VR

InstaTrip

纽约 (美国城市)

阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦 (著名物理学家)

苏珊 (女子名)

弗兰克 (男子名)

虚拟现实 (**virtual reality** 的缩写)

即刻旅行 (虚构产品名)

(51)

(51)

(53)

(53)

(53)

(55)

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
arise	arose	arisen	eat	ate	eaten
awake	awoke	awoken	fall	fell	fallen
be	was/were	been	feed	fed	fed
bear	bore	borne	feel	felt	felt
beat	beat	beaten	fight	fought	fought
become	became	become	find	found	found
begin	began	begun	fly	flew	flown
bend	bent	bent	forecast	forecast/	forecast/
bet	bet	bet		forecasted	forecasted
bite	bit	bitten	forget	forgot	forgotten
bleed	bled	bled	forgive	forgave	forgiven
blow	blew	blown	freeze	froze	frozen
break	broke	broken	get	got	got
bring	brought	brought	give	gave	given
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	go	went	gone
build	built	built	grow	grew	grown
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged
buy	bought	bought	have	had	had
cast	cast	cast	hear	heard	heard
catch	caught	caught	hide	hid	hidden
choose	chose	chosen	hit	hit	hit
come	came	come	hold	held	held
cost	cost	cost	hurt	hurt	hurt
cut	cut	cut	keep	kept	kept
deal	dealt	dealt	know	knew	known
dig	dug	dug	lay	laid	laid
do	did	done	lead	led	led
draw	drew	drawn	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	leave	left	left
drink	drank	drunk	lend	lent	lent
drive	drove	driven	let	let	let

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
lie	lied/lay	lied/lain	sleep	slept	slept
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	slide	slid	slid
lose	lost	lost	smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
make	made	made	sow	sowed	sown/sowed
mean	meant	meant	speak	spoke	spoken
meet	met	met	speed	sped/speeded	sped/speeded
mistake	mistook	mistaken	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	spend	spent	spent
overcome	overcame	overcome	spread	spread	spread
panic	panicked	panicked	spring	sprang	sprung
pay	paid	paid	stand	stood	stood
prove	proved	proved/proven	steal	stole	stolen
put	put	put	stick	stuck	stuck
quit	quit/quitted	quit/quitted	strike	struck	struck/stricken
read	read	read	string	strung	strung
ride	rode	ridden	sweep	swept	swept
ring	rang	rung	swim	swam	swum
rise	rose	risen	swing	swung	swung
run	ran	run	take	took	taken
say	said	said	teach	taught	taught
see	saw	seen	tell	told	told
seek	sought	sought	think	thought	thought
sell	sold	sold	throw	threw	thrown
send	sent	sent	understand	understood	understood
set	set	set	upset	upset	upset
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	wake	woke	woken
shake	shook	shaken	wear	wore	worn
shine	shone	shone	weep	wept	wept
shoot	shot	shot	wet	wet/wetted	wet/wetted
show	showed	shown	win	won	won
shut	shut	shut	wind	wound	wound
sing	sang	sung	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
sink	sank	sunk	write	wrote	written
sit	sat	sat			


后 记

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教材邮箱: jiaocai@yilin.com

教材热线: 025-83658349, 83672889

通信地址: 南京市湖南路1号A楼

译林出版社《普通高中教科书·英语》编写组

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