

00015 《英语二》

考前资料

一、重点语法知识讲解

★★★考点 1：情态动词的用法介绍

情态动词	用法介绍	例子
must	1. 表义务（语气最强），“一定，必须” 表示不可避免的义务，这种义务在说话人看来是没有选择余地的。 （可用 have to 或 have got to 来代替 must；前者强调客观义务性，“不得不、只能”，而 must 强调主观义务性）	*You must come in time. *You have to come in time.
	2. 表推测、可能性（只用于肯定的陈述句）	*She must be waiting for you now.
can	1. 表能力（体力、知识、技能）；当表示“经过努力才得以做成功某事”时应用 be able to，不能用 can。	*Can you lift this heavy box? *Mary can speak three languages. *Can you skate?
	2. 表推测，用于否定句和疑问句中，“肯定不是……”，“不可能……”	*Can this be true? *This can't be done by him.
	3. 表请求和允许，“可以”	*She cannot be Tom's mother.
could	1. can 的过去式，“能，能够”（语气比 can 缓和）	*I could do it.
	2. 表委婉地提出问题或表明看法	*Could you wait a moment, please?
	3. 表惊讶、怀疑、不相信的情绪	*Who could have taken them away?
shall	1. 与第一人称连用，表“将来，“会，将”	*I shall tell him my thought.
	2. 与第二、第三人称，则含有命令、警告、允诺或威胁的语气。	*He shall finish the assignment before he plays the computer games.
	3. 询问意见和建议	*Shall we go now?
should	1. 表义务，“应该”（shall 的过去式）	*I should ask him first.
	2. 表必然性推测，“估计，定然”	*She should be here in a minute.
will	1. 表推测，“会，可能” ①对特定事态的推测 ②对某些习惯性事态的推测	* There's someone coming upstairs, and that will be Mary. *A lion will attack a man only when hungry.
	2. 表意愿，“会，愿意”	*I will lend you the money.
	3. 表意图，“打算”	*I will go to London next week.
	4. 表决心，“决定、一定会”	*We will do what we can to help.

would	1. 表推测, “可能”(过去习惯)	*He would bring a good news.
	2. 表请求, 用于疑问句“可以……吗?”	*Would you lend me your pen?
	3. 表过去的意图	*He would see her the next day, so he didn't write to her.
may	1. 表可能, “可能”(可能性小)	*She may have left.
	2. 表 许可, “可以”一般用于疑问句和否定句	*May I help you?
might	1. 表可能(可能性更小), 不表时态	*He might do something wrong.
	2. 询问建议, 语气更缓和	*Might I read your paper?
ought to	可以用 should 代替, 表示“应该……”, 只是口气上没有那么坚定	*They ought to attend the meeting.
dare	(敢): 既可以为情态动词, 也可以作实义动词(dare 作实义动词的时候, 后面接的不定式可以省 to, 即 dare (to) + v.原形)	*I dare go by myself. *She dares (to) go by herself. *She dare not go by herself.
need	(需要): 既可以为情态动词, 也可以作为实义动词	*I need go. *I need to go.

(1) 情态动词的否定形式, 直接在情态动词后加 not。

*I must not go home now.=I mustn't go home now.

*You can not speak so loud here.=You can't speak so loud here.

*She should not go with us.=She shouldn't go with us.

(2) 情态动词的一般疑问句形式, 直接把情态动词提到句首, 句末改问号, 其他不变。

*Need I bring my own pen?

*Could you pass the salt?

*Dare she go traveling herself?

★★考点 2: 倍数表达法

(1) A+ be + 倍数+形容词(或副词)的比较级+ than +B

*This hall is five times bigger than our classroom.

这个大厅比我们的教室大五倍。(是我们教室的六倍)

(2) A+ be + 倍数+ as +形容词(或 much) 或副词+ as+ B

*We've produced twice as much cotton this year as (we did) ten years ago.

今年我们生产的棉花比十年前多了一倍。

(3) A+ be + 倍数+ the + size (length, height...) + of+ B

*This hill is four times the height of that small one.

这座山的高度是那座小山的高四倍。(比那座小山高三倍)

(4) The + size (length, height...) of +A +be+倍数+ that+ of +B

*The height of this hill is four times that of that small one.

★★考点 3: because, as, since, for 的用法区别

(1) because“因为”，表示原因的语气最强，可用来回答 why 提出的问题，常表示必然的因果关系，从句一般放在主句后面；另外，可以引导表语从句，可用于强调句等，而其余三者则不行。

*He is not at school today because he is seriously ill.

(2) as “因为”，表示一般的因果关系，语气比 because 弱，说明比较明显的原因，它引导的从句可以放在句首也可以放在句尾。

*As he wasn't ready in time, we went without him.

(3) since “既然”，表示对方已经知道、无需加以说明的原因或事实。

*I will ask Lin Tao to go with me since you are very busy.

(4) for “因为”，是并列连词（其余三者为从属连词），语气较弱，用来补充说明理由或提供一种解释。

*It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet this morning.

★★考点 4: when, while, as 的用法区别

(1) while 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词必须是可延续的，而 when 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词是可延续的，也可以是表短暂性动作的动词。

*When/While he was eating his breakfast, he heard the doorbell ring.

*When I stopped my car, a man came up to me. (不可以用 while)

(2) 从句动作发生在主句动作之前时，只能用 when 引导这个从句，不可用 as 或 while。

*When you have finished your work, you may have a rest.

(3) 表示“随...” ，连词用 as，不用 when 或 while。

*As the election approached, the violence got worse.

★★★考点 5: 接不定式或动名词作宾语意思不同的 8 个动词

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) remember to do sth. 记住要做某事 | remember doing sth. 记住曾做过某事 |
| (2) forget to do sth. 遗忘要做某事 | forget doing sth. 遗忘曾做过某事 |
| (3) regret to do sth. 遗憾要做某事 | regret doing sth. 遗憾曾做过某事 |
| (4) try to do sth. 设法、尽力做某事 | try doing sth. 尝试着做某事 |
| (5) mean to do sth. 计划做某事 | mean doing sth. 意味着做某事 |
| (6) can't help to do sth. 不能协助做某事 | can't help doing sth. 禁不住做某事 |
| (7) go on to do sth. 做完某事接着做另一事 | go on doing sth. 持续做不断在做的事 |
| (8) stop to do sth. 停下来去做别的事 | stop doing sth. 中止正在做的事。 |

★★考点 6: though, although 的用法区别

(1) 用作连词, 表示“虽然”, 两者大致同义, 可换用, 只是 although 比 though 更为正式, 此时不与 but 连用, 但可与 yet, still 等副词连用。

*Though / Although they're expensive, people buy them.

(2) though 可用作副词, 表示“然而”“不过”, 通常用于句末。

*She promised to phone. I heard nothing, though.

(3) 在 as though (好像, 仿佛), even though (即使, 纵然) 等固定短语中, 不能用 although 代替 though。

(4) 当 though 用于倒装形式, 它不能换成 although, 但可换成 as。

*Try though/as I would, I could not make her change her mind.

★★考点 7: be used to、use to do 和 use doing 的区别

(1) used to do 表示“过去常常做某事”

*I used to play football after school. 过去我常常在放学后踢球。

(2) be used to do 表示“被用来做某事”

*This knife can be used to cut things. 这把刀能够被用于切东西。

(3) be used to + doing 表示“习惯于...” to 是介词, 后需加名词或动名词。

*He is used to living in the country now. 他现在习惯了住在农村。

★★考点 8: spend, take, pay, cost 的区别

(1) spend 的主语通常是人, 往往用于句型 (sb.) spend some money/some time on sth./ (in) doing sth.

*He spent three days on the work.= He spent three days (in) doing the work.

(2) take 常用于“占用、花费”时间, 其主语通常为形式主语“it”或物。句式是: It takes/took sb. some time to do sth= sth. takes sb. some time.

*It took me three years to draw the beautiful horses.

*The work will take me two days.

(3) pay 为“付款、赔偿”之意, 主语通常是人, 往往是 sb. pays some money for sth. 或 pay sb. (some money for sth)。

*He has paid the doctor 50 pounds for the medicine.

*How much did you pay him?

(4) cost 的主语必须是某物。句型是 sth. cost (sb.) some money.

*The dictionary cost me £20.

二、常考词汇和句子

Unit 1

常考单词		
critical	adj.	有判断力的；判断公正（或审慎）的
statement	n.	说明；说法；表态
question	v.	表示疑问；怀疑
evaluate	v.	估计；评价；评估
values	n.	是非标准；价值观
sufficient	adj.	足够的；充足的
compare	v.	比较；对比
credible	adj.	可信的；可靠的
relevant	adj.	紧密相关的；切题的
appropriate	adj.	合适的；恰当的
considerably	adv.	非常；很；相当多地
confidence	n.	自信心；把握
impact	n.	巨大影响；强大作用：effect
matter	v.	事关紧要；有重大影响：be important
disempower	n.	剥夺；使失去权利；剥夺力量
infinite	adj.	极大的；无法衡量的
creativity	n.	创造力
insignificant	adj.	微不足道的；无足轻重的
alternative	n.	可供选择的事物，替代物
常考短语		
apply to		使用；应用
take ... into account		考虑到；顾及
accept/take ... at face value		相信表面；信以为真
carry out		完成（任务）
be up to		取决于
have an impact on/upon		对.....产生巨大影响
重难点句子		
1. In either case, you must recognize and take into account any differences between your values and attitudes and those represented by the author.		
2. Look to see that what is written is consistent with what others have written about the subject.		

3. Assumptions are whatever the author must believe is true in order to make assertions.
4. It is eager to please and willing to carry out any commands that you give it—whether you do this knowingly or not is entirely up to you.
5. How often do you use the word try when talking about the things that matter to you?
6. Mastering your language gives you the power to live whatever life you desire.

Unit 2

常考单词		
respond	v.	作出反应；响应
veritable	adj.	十足的；名副其实的；不折不扣的
lecture	n.	（冗长的）教训，训斥，
mess	n.	肮脏；杂乱；不整洁
rarely	adv.	罕有；很少；不常
eventually	adv.	最后；终于；finally
effectively	adv.	有效地
renowned	adj.	有名的；闻名的；受尊敬的：well-known: famous
scientific	adj.	科学（上）的；关于科学的
glance	n.	瞥一眼；匆匆一看；扫视
present	v.	把…交给；颁发；授予；n.礼物
explode	v.	突然爆发，迸发（感情）
inspection	n.	检查；查看；审视
moan	v.	抱怨；呻吟地说着；complain
silently	adv.	悄悄地；静静地
suffer	v.	（因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等）受苦，受难，受折磨
occasional	adj.	偶然的；临时的
significance	n.	(尤指对将来有影响的)重要性，意义
frustration	n.	令人懊丧（或懊恼、沮丧）的事物
sacrifice	n.	牺牲；舍弃
responsibility	n.	责任；负责
常考短语		
in this manner	用这种方式	
set…apart from	区别；使与众不同	
from scratch	从头开始，从零开始	
run out of	用完，耗尽	

stay up	熬夜
重难点句子	
1. Have you heard of the story about split milk? Well, we all know there is no use crying over split milk. But this story is different.	
2. He responded that, in his opinion, it all came from an experience with his mother that occurred when he was about two years old.	
3. The renowned scientist remarked that it was at that moment that he knew he didn't need to be afraid to make mistakes.	
4. He was interviewed by a newspaper reporter who asked him why he was so much more creative than the average person; what set him so far apart from others?	
5. He had been trying to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator when he lost his grip on the slippery bottle and it fell, spilling its contents all over the kitchen floor - a veritable sea of milk!	
6. The little boy learned that if he grasped the bottle at the top near the lip with both hands, he could carry it without dropping it.	
7. Wouldn't it be great if all parents would respond the way Robert's mother responded to him?	
8. She was anxious for her parents to return home from their date so she could present her anniversary gift to them.	
9. By the time she heard the key sliding into the front door, she was THIS CLOSE to exploding.	
10. Her parents tried to slip in quietly, but Cindy would have none of that.	
11. "So you'll do it first thing in the morning."	

Unit 3

常考单词		
loyalty	n.	忠诚；忠实；忠心耿耿
recognize	v.	承认；意识到
virtue	n.	高尚的道德；正直的品性；德行
request	v.	（礼貌或正式地）请求，要求
mutual	adj.	共有的；共同的
account	n.	账户
notoriety	n.	恶名；坏名声
assure	v.	使确信；向…保证
generation	n.	（统称）一代人，同代人，同辈人
ungrateful	adj.	不领情的；忘恩负义的
malice	n.	恶意；怨恨

unselfish	adj.	无私的；忘我的；不谋私利的
prosperity	n.	兴旺；繁荣；成功；昌盛
poverty	n.	贫穷；贫困
guard	n./v.	警卫；守卫；保卫
privilege	n.	特殊利益；优惠待遇
accompany	v.	陪同；陪伴
pursue	v.	追求；致力于
常考短语		
stick by	坚持忠于；不离不弃（某人）	
lead to	导致，造成（后果）	
a multitude of	众多的；大量的	
engage in	（使）从事，参加	
in essence	本质上	
assure...of...	使放心；向...保证	
pay attention to	注意	
warn...of...	警告某人某事	
turn against	背叛	
be prone to	易于	
stand by	支持；帮助；忠于	
take wings	飞走	
重难点句子		
1. Loyalty consists of a friend, who will stick by you, though thick and thin. A friend who is always honest with you and never betrays the friendship with lies is a loyal friend.		
2. The current trend on the internet is befriending anyone who requests to be your friend.		
3. A term used on the popular Facebook site is B.F.F. This acronym means best friends forever B. F.F.		
4. Loyalty found in a friend is akin to making a deposit in a bank account.		
5. If the answer to that is , “I don't know”, more than likely（很有可能）, they will not be your best friends forever.		
6. In essence, water does seek its own level.		
7. If you were a B. L. F. way before Facebook gained notoriety, then I'm sure you understand the premise of loyalty in a friend.		
8. The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy.		
9. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness		
10. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith.		
11. A man’s reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action.		

12. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads.
13. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens.

Unit 4

常考单词		
dairy	adj.	乳品业的；生产乳品的
	n.	牛奶场；乳制品
complain	v.	抱怨；埋怨；发牢骚
committed	adj.	尽心尽力的；坚信的；坚定的
remind	v.	提醒；使想起
victim	n.	受害者；牺牲品
depression	n.	萧条期；经济衰退；不景气
illegal	adj.	不合法的；非法的；违法的
dealer	n.	贩毒者；毒品贩子
tragic	adj.	悲惨的；悲痛的；可悲的
passion	n.	强烈情感；激情
privileged	adj.	荣幸的；幸运的
motivation	n.	动机；原因
prioritize	v.	按重要性排列；划分优先顺序
competitor	n.	（尤指商业方面的）竞争者，对手
survive	v.	生存；存活；继续存在
assume	v.	假定；假设；认为
aspire	v.	渴望（成就）；有志（成为）
various	adj.	各种不同的；各种各样的
常考短语		
bring in	赚得；挣	
look forward to	（高兴地）盼望，期待	
be prepared for	准备好；有所准备	
believe in	认为某事好（对、可接受）	
lie in	存在；在于	
bargain for	预料到；料想到	
be/feel obliged to do sth.	荣幸地做某事	

at/in/to the forefront of...	处在最前列；进入重要地位
seek out	寻求
in place	在工作；准备就绪
apply for	（通常以书面形式）申请，请求
重难点句子	
1. I had a feeling I had been told something really important, but it took many years before it sank in.	
2. It reminded me of my father's words: to work is a blessing.	
3. When we can work, we are free.	
4. And what started out as an obligation to the Army became a way of life that I stayed committed to for 37 years, three months and three days.	
5. And as bad as that woman's job was, it was enough to keep a small family alive.	
6. The paradox of starting your own business lies in the simultaneous challenge and reward, making it an experience unlike any other.	
7. I have recently started a business and have learned some crucial lessons in the process that I feel privileged to share with you.	
8. If you keep your passion in plain sight, you will stay focused on the purpose of your business and not solely on the logistics.	
9. Owning your own business can be unparalleled in the professional world, and if you surround yourself with wise counsel, you can have a career that daily feeds your passion.	

Unit 5

常考单词		
noisily	adv.	喧闹地
enormity	n.	巨大；深远影响；严重性
belief	n.	相信；信心
guilt	n.	内疚；悔恨
anxiety	n.	焦虑；忧虑
uncomfortable	adj.	（使）焦虑的，尴尬的，害怕的，
wisdom	n.	智慧；才智；精明
mentally	adv.	精神上；智力上；思想上
instruct	v.	教授；指导
desperation	n.	绝望；拼命；铤而走险
cheerfully	adv.	快乐地；高兴地；兴高采烈地

unreceptive	adj.	对新观点、建议等)不愿倾听的,
inspiration	n.	鼓舞人心的人(或事物)
contact	v.	联系, 联络(如用电话或信件)
imagine	v.	料想; 认为
uncaring	adj.	冷漠的; 无同情心的
recovery	n.	恢复; 痊愈
常考短语		
moan about		抱怨
a series of		系列; 连续
because of		因为
as well as		除...之外
cutting edge		(处于某事物发展的)尖端, 最前沿,
struggle with		斗争; 抗争
walk out on		遗弃, 抛弃, 离开(某人)
bring about		导致; 引起
fight back		奋力抵抗; 还击
重难点句子		
1. Because once it is accepted, the fact that life is difficult no longer matters.		
2. They voice their belief, noisily or subtly, that their difficulties represent a unique kind of affliction that should not be and that has somehow been especially visited upon them, or else upon their families, their tribe, their class, their nation, their race or even their species, and not upon others. I know about this moaning because I have done my share.		
3. Discipline is the basic set of tools we require to solve life's problems.		
4. What make life difficult is that the process of confronting and solving problems is a painful one.		
5. Indeed, it is because of the pain that events or conflicts engender in us all that we call them problems.		
6. Yet it is in this whole process of meeting and solving problems that life has its meaning.		
7. It seems lately that more and more of my friends are facing some seemingly insurmountable challenges in their lives.		
8. I don't know if it is desperation that causes them to turn to me for advice or whether they have come to value our friendship.		
9. I have often struggled with what to say.		

Unit 6

常考单词		
stationery	n.	文具
allocate	v.	拨（给）；划（给）；分配（给）
opt	v.	选择；挑选
overindulge	v.	过多地享用（尤指食物或饮料）
short-sighted	adj.	目光溜浅的；没有远见的：near-sighted
principle	n.	观念；（行动、思想的）理由，信条
unnecessarily	adv.	没必要地
differentiate	v.	区分；区别；辨别
inculcate	v.	反复灌输；谆谆教诲
resist	v.	忍住；抵挡
monthly	adj.	按月结算的；有效期为一个月的
greedy	adj.	贪婪的；贪心的
financially	adv.	经济上
available	adj.	可获得的；可购得的；可找到的
abundant	adj.	大量的；丰盛的；充裕的
donate	v.	（尤指向慈善机构）捐赠，赠送
originally	adv.	原来；起初
stimulate	v.	促进；激发；激励
economy	n.	经济；经济情况；经济结构
balance	n.	均衡；平衡；均势
常考短语		
on a daily basis		每日地
result in		导致
pay off		付清；偿清
within one's means		量入为出
stand...in good stead		（需要时）对某人有用，对某人有利
deep down		实际上；在心底
open up		（使某事物）成为可能，可得到，可达到
重难点句子		
1. The way in which pocket money is given affects how money is spent or saved.		
2. They learn how to manage small sums of money. As the money is limited, they have to control their spending.		
3. Parents who earn daily wages may also opt for this due to financial constraints.		
4. The thought of saving money never crossed their minds. They may develop the mentality that		

money is meant to be spent.
5. This habit of borrowing causes them to depend on others to solve their problems.
6. This habit, when inculcated since young, stands them in good stead when they start working and earning their own money. It enables them to resist the temptation of "buy now and pay later" schemes.
7. It is a good idea to start with daily pocket money and move on to monthly pocket money.
8. The child may spend every single cent of the daily pocket money by overindulging in junk food as they know they will get another sum of money the next day.
9. This habit of borrowing causes them to depend on others to solve their problems.
10. The key to doing this is to differentiate between needs and wants.
11. Buy the necessary first, and indulge ourselves only if there is money left.
12. This habit, when inculcated since young, stands them in good stead when they start working and earning their own money.
13. There is no better way to teach children to manage money than to start with their pocket money.
14. What were you taught about money as you were growing up?
15. First of all, believing that "money doesn't grow on trees" is an example of what's called lack or scarcity programming.
16. When you start thinking about the abundance the Law of Attraction will do the rest.
17. And what about thinking that "money is the root of all evil"? Can you really expect to become a success if you believe that money is the root of all evil?
18. When you start thinking about the abundance the Law of Attraction will do the rest.
19. Unless you have a desire to be an evil person, your subconscious will not let you have money if you believe deep down that it is the root of all evil.
20. The world needs to be a balance of give and take, and being joyful both as you give and receive will ensure that you always go with the flow.
21. And changing your mindset from what you were taught as a child to a healthier view of money will allow you to become the financial success you deserve to be, to become the real you.

Unit 7

常考单词		
precisely	adv.	准确地；恰好地
bombard	v.	大肆抨击；连珠炮似地质问；提供过多信息
dreaded	adj.	令人害怕的；可怕的

small-talk	n.	寒暄；闲谈；聊天
hesitation	n.	犹豫
wonder	v.	想知道；想弄明白；琢磨
	n.	奇迹
prompt	v.	促使；导致；激起
complete	adj.	（用以强调）完全的，彻底的
attempt	n./v.	企图；试图；尝试
attach	v.	把…固定，把…附（在…上）
emotion	n.	强烈的感情；情感；情绪
overwhelming	adj.	巨大的；压倒性的；无法抗拒的
inherit	v.	继承（金钱、财物等）
pleasing	adj.	令人高兴的；令人满意的
fortune	n.	大笔的钱；巨款；运气；命运
characteristic	adj.	典型的；独特的；特有的
	n.	特征
reception	n.	接待处
boredom	n.	厌烦；厌倦；无聊
tension	n.	（情绪上的）紧张，烦躁
convert	v.	（使）转变，转换，转化
messenger	n.	邮递员；信使
goodwill	n.	友善；友好；善意
brighten	v.	（使）快活起来
常考短语		
make a hit	给（某人）留下很好的第一印象；使（某人）一见钟情	
jump out of one's skin	欢喜雀跃；兴高采烈	
as luck would have it	碰巧；偶然；幸而	
be characteristic of	典型的；独特的；特有的	
strike up	（和某人）建立友谊，开始来往，交谈起来	
join in	参加，加入（活动）	
convert ...into	（使）转变，转换，转化	
be lost in one's thought	陷入沉思	
break down	失败	
come up with	找到（答案等）；想出	
drop...off	（顺路）把…放下	
take one's own life	自杀	
in desperation	在绝望中；走投无路	

care about sb.	关心；关怀
take a chance	冒险
重难点句子	
1. My day started just like all the other days for the past years where I get up, make some coffee, shower, get dressed and leave for the train station at precisely 7:35 A. M. to arrive at work by 8:30.	
2. At work I am always being bombarded with questions from coworkers, suppliers, telephone and then those dreaded meetings, so the last thing I need is some stranger to sit beside me and make small talk.	
3. I don't know why but for some reason when I got on the train today it was unusually full, something I don't recall ever happening in the past.	
4. Shortly after the train left for my 30-minute ride downtown I found myself wondering what this man was thinking about.	
5. However, for some strange reason this inner voice kept prompting me to talk to this man.	
6. I tried to ignore the voice as there was no way I was starting a conversation with a complete stranger.	
7. As you probably guessed I eventually broke down and came up with an excuse to ask him a question.	
8. I can't describe the sadness I felt seeing someone in so much pain.	
9. As we were leaving the train he thanked me profusely for being an angel by taking the time to talk.	
10. I never did find out what was making his heart so heavy with pain but was glad I listened to the voice that day.	
11. My receptionist attached a note saying a gentleman dropped it off saying he did not know my name but had described me well enough that the receptionist knew it was for me.	
12. Not being a religious person myself I don't know what that voice was that made me take a chance and talk to a stranger but I do know that it made a difference in someone's life that day.	
13. But she hadn't done anything whatsoever about her face. It radiated sourness and selfishness.	
14. She didn't realize what everyone knows: namely, the expression one wears on one's face is far more important than the clothes one wears on one's back.	
15. Actions speak louder than words, and a smile says, I like you. You make me happy.	
16. So, naturally, we are glad to see them.	
17. Dr. Stephen K. Sproul, a veterinarian in Raytown, Missouri, told of a typical spring day when his waiting room was full of clients waiting to have their pets inoculated.	
18. Your smile is a messenger of your goodwill. (主题句)	
19. As luck would have it, she sat down next to a gentleman who was more than a little distraught	

about the long wait for service.
20. The ancient Chinese were a wise lot - wise in the ways of the world(人情世故); and they had a proverb that you and I ought to cut out and paste inside our hats.

Unit 8

常考单词		
explanation	n.	解释；说明
imperfect	adj.	有缺陷的；不完全的；不完美的
abnormal	adj.	不正常的；反常的；变态的；畸形的
disability	n.	（某种）缺陷，障碍
inspire	v.	激励；鼓舞
adapt	v.	适应（新情况）
accomplish	v.	完成
fulfill	v.	实现；履行
effective	adj.	产生预期结果的；有效的
altitude	n.	海拔；海拔高度
perspective	n.	态度；观点；思考方法
cease	v.	（使）停止，终止，结束
profound	adj.	巨大的；深切的；深远的
persistence	n.	坚持；锲而不舍
trick	n.	戏法；把戏
define	v.	阐明；明确；界定
incredible	adj.	不能相信的；难以置信的
revolution	n.	巨变；大变革
unfortunately	adv.	不幸地；遗憾地
recall	v.	记起；回忆起；回想起
production	n.	生产；制造；制作
possession	n.	具有；拥有
competition	n.	竞争；角逐
successive	adj.	连续的；接连的；相继的
co-found	v.	共同建立
instant	adj.	立即的；立刻的
convince	v.	说服，劝说（某人做某事）
foundation	n.	基本原理；根据；基础

profitability	n.	盈利能力
introduce	v.	推行；实施；采用
innovation	n.	创造；创新；改革
常考短语		
biological mother		生母
meet one's expectations		符合某人的期望
drop out		退学；辍学
in memory of		作为对…的纪念
dwell on		老是想（尤指最好忘记的事）；一直说……
turn out		原来是；证明是；结果是
a walk of life		行业；职业；地位；阶层
major in		主修
stress the importance of		强调…的重要性
at one's disposal		任某人处理；供某人任意使用
poke fun at		拿…开心；奚落；嘲笑
重难点句子		
1. Having had an uneventful（平凡的）pregnancy and no family history to expect this condition, imagine the shock his parents felt when they saw their first born, brand new baby boy, only to find he was what the world would consider imperfect and abnormal.		
2. Little did they or anyone know that this beautiful limbless baby would one day be someone who would inspire and motivate people from all walks of life, touching lives all over the world.		
3. As time went by, Nick began to embrace his situation and achieve greater things.（承上启下句）		
4. Then they realize there's got to be something more to life than meets the eye if a guy without arms and legs is living a fuller life.		
5. He shares his view of ceasing to see obstacles as problems, but instead begin to see them as opportunities to grow and reach out to others.		
6. He stresses the importance of our attitude being the most powerful tool we have at our disposal and illustrates how the choices we make can have a profound effect on our lives and the lives of those around us.		
7. Nick shows through his own life that the major keys in fulfilling our biggest dreams are persistence and choosing to embrace failure as a learning experience, rather than allowing the guilt and fear of failure to paralyze us.		
8. Using those new definitions he challenges each person he meets to make changes in their lives so that they can begin the path to fulfilling their biggest dreams.		
9. Through his amazing ability to connect with people from all walks of life and his incredible		

sense of humor that captivates children, teens and adults alike, Nick is a truly inspirational motivational speaker.
10. Joanne had a college education, and she insisted that the future parents of her boy be just as well educated.
11. The harder you try to breathe, the more you cannot breathe.
12. I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from
13. Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me.
14. The heaviness of being successful was replaced by the lightness of being a beginner again, less sure about everything.
15. Initially appointed as Apple's adviser, Steve Jobs was named Apple's interim (过渡的, 临时的) CEO in
16. He had made Apple healthy again and returned it to a place where it was contributing new and innovative technologies to the computer world.
17. Under his leadership, Apple returned to profitability and introduced innovations.

Unit 9

常考单词		
negative	n.	否定词; 否定; 拒绝
	adj.	坏的; 有害的
despair	v.	绝望; 失去希望; 丧失信心
symbolize	v.	象征; 是...的象征; 代表
incredibly	adv.	极端地; 极其
arise	v.	发生; 产生; 出现
awesome	adj.	令人惊叹的; 令人畏惧的
undo	v.	打开; 解开; 拆开
conductor	n.	乐队指挥
proceed	v.	接着做; 继而做
ritual	n.	程序; 仪规; 礼节
purity	n.	纯洁; 纯净; 纯粹
outburst	n.	(感情的) 爆发, 迸发
applause	n.	鼓掌; 喝彩
appreciate	v.	欣赏; 赏识
boastfully	adv.	自吹自擂地; 自夸地
常考短语		

with the aid of	在…的辅助下
make one's way	去；前往；到…地方去
go off	突然发出巨响
at one point	在某个时刻
all of a sudden	突然；猛地
line up	排成一行；站队；排队（等候）
end up	最终成为；最后处于
keep up with	（与…）齐步前进；并驾齐驱；跟上
pace oneself	调整自己的工作（或活动）节奏
fit in	（与…）合得来；适应
get over	解决；克服；控制
wear out	使疲乏；使筋疲力尽；使厌烦
with ease	轻而易举地
make it	获得成功
fall over	被…绊倒；几乎被…绊倒
get lost	不知所措；一筹莫展
look back on	回首(往事)；回忆；回顾
inch by inch	缓慢而谨慎地；一步一步
at a time	每次；逐一；依次
重难点句子	
1. In life we worry too much and live in the moment too little.	
2. Next is the lining up in our own individual lanes.	
3. This relates to our lives taking us to different places and putting us in different situations, but hopefully we will end up in the same place, but maybe at different times.	
4. This symbolizes that at times in everyone's lives we worry, about fitting in or being the same as other people, instead of worrying about being unique.	
5. This is an example of taking a negative situation and seeing something positive in it. （承上句）	
6. The next part of the race is every hurdle between the first and last one. （主题句） These hurdles get tougher and tougher and you may feel as though you can't go on. This happens a lot in life too. （承上启下句）	
7. Again, you must find it in yourself that you can do it, and you must finish the race stronger than when you had started it.	
8. That last hurdle symbolizes these situations. （承上句） It's one step close to the end of the race.	
9. In life we find ourselves falling and falling, and maybe getting too lost in our problems that we feel like we have been through enough and there's no hope.	
10. "Yard by yard, life is very hard. But inch by inch, life can be a cinch. "	

11. All it takes is one step at a time, one hurdle at a time.
12. If you have ever been to a Perlman concert, you know that getting on stage is no small achievement for him.
13. There was no mistaking what that sound meant. There was no mistaking what he had to do.
14. And he played with such passion and such power and such purity as they had never heard before.
15. I know that, and you know that, but that night Itzhak Perlman refused to know that. (承上启下句)
16. We were all on our feet, screaming and cheering, doing everything we could to show how much we appreciated what he had done.
17. "You know, sometimes it is the artist's task to find out how much music you can still make with what you have left."
18. What a powerful line that is! It has stayed in my mind ever since I heard it. And who knows? Perhaps that is the definition of life - not just for artists, but for all of us.
19. So, perhaps our task in this shaky, fast-changing, bewildering world in which we live is to make music, at first with all that we have, and then, when that is no longer possible, to make music with what we have left.

Unit 10

常考单词		
necessity	n.	必需的事物; 必需品
arrangement	n.	安排; 筹备
expense	n.	费用; 价钱
switch	v.	(使) 改变, 转变
transport	n.	交通车辆; 运输工具; 旅行方式
majority	n.	大部分; 大多数
dependence	n.	(生存或成功必需的) 依靠, 依赖, 依存
approximately	adv.	大概; 大约; 约莫
exception	n.	规则的例外; 例外的事物
economic	adj.	经济的; 经济上的; 经济学的
electricity	n.	电; 电能
stable	adj.	稳定的; 稳固的; 牢固的
strengthen	v.	加强; 增强; 巩固
limited	adj.	有限的

advantage	n.	有利条件；有利因素；优势
assurance	n.	保证；担保
intentionally	adj.	有意地；故意地
respectfully	adv.	恭敬地
warmth	n.	热情；友情
particularly	adv.	特别；尤其
常考短语		
pick up	让人乘车；搭载	
by and large	大体上；总体上	
conduct oneself	举止；表现	
in public	公开地；在别人（尤指生人）面前	
give up. . to. .	把……交给（或让与）……	
save on	节省；节约	
keep tabs on	监视；密切注视	
God/Heaven/Lord forbid (that. .)	但愿这事不发生	
account for	数量上、比例上占	
be reliant upon	依赖；依靠	
be attributed to	把…归因于，认为…是由于	
重难点句子		
1. “There can be no doubt that the transportation sector is the most critical sector of our economy.”		
2. I have experienced first-hand how important public transportation is.		
3. I considered renting a car and riding a taxi such an expense for a starting single mother like I was at that time.		
4. While the use of petroleum for other economic sectors, such as industrial and electricity generation, has remained relatively stable, the growth in oil demand is mainly attributed to the growth in transportation demand.		
5. Having public transportation definitely eases some of the burdens of people who do not have cars or prefer not to own one. They are provided with choices to use public transport.		
6. Public transportation also provides valuable services not just to local inhabitants in the area but to tourists as well.		
7. I see people move a bit on their seats just to share space to those needing seats.		
8. You save on the parking fees, the toll fees, the insurance cost, the repair and maintenance costs, and the perceived costs of aggravation from motorists on the road, the fuel, among other costs.		
9. If ever there would be untoward incidents while in transit, I'd always be assured that I only have myself to worry about, which is unlike when you're in your car.		

10. Motorists always have to consider that they actually are contributing more to accumulated environmental damage when they use fossil-sourced fuel for their cars.
11. I actually feel a much healthier me whenever I take public transportation.

Unit 11

常考单词		
intimacy	n.	亲密；关系密切
variety	n.	（同一事物的）不同种类，多种式样
romance	n.	恋爱；爱情
bizarre	adj.	极其怪诞的；异乎寻常的
potential	adj.	潜在的；可能的
perceive	v.	将…视为；认为
literary	adj.	文学的；文学上的
personality	n.	性格；个性；人格
intellectual	adj.	智力的；脑力的；理智的
familiarity	n.	熟悉；通晓
appearance	n.	外貌；外表
suspect	v.	疑有，觉得（尤指坏事可能属实或发生）
determine	v.	决定
addict	n.	对…入迷的人
confession	n.	认罪；供认；坦白
innovative	adj.	革新的；创新的
evolve	v.	（使）逐渐形成，逐步发展
traditionally	adv.	传统上；照惯例
dependency	n.	（尤指不正常或不必要的）依靠，依
norm	n.	常态；正常行为
availability	n.	可用；可得到
simplify	v.	使简化；使简易
option	n.	可选择的事物
impatient	adj.	不耐烦的；没有耐心的
interaction	n.	相互作用；相互影响
consume	v.	消耗，耗费（燃料、能量、时间等）
realistically	adv.	现实地；实际地
envision	v.	展望；想象

reliant	adj.	依赖性的；依靠的
常考短语		
become accustomed to		习惯于
take up		占去
in this respect		在这方面
bring...to light		揭露；披露；揭发
head over heels in love		深深地爱着某人；迷恋
butterflies in the stomach		心里七上八下
deprive...of...		剥夺；使丧失
重难点句子		
1. The initial light exchanges, whether by e-mail or in chat rooms, are generally followed by increasingly self-revealing topics, and then after a while, the two strangers perceive each other as a true friend.		
2. When you reach for the mouse with sweaty palms and butterflies in the stomach to look in the in-box for new mail - there's just no way to escape the fact—love has arrived.		
3. While before a real date we fix our hair and our clothes, on the internet we polish our intellect, imagination and personality.		
4. In essence, the sequence is reversed—first we show our inner beauty and only after it had won victory does the veil fall off the physical vehicle of that personality at the time of that first meeting in person.		
5. To put it another way: does the physical appearance of the man or woman play a part in the relationship if, through the exchange of thoughts and feelings, they already fell in love?		
6. Many say it is against the nature of love to be deprived of the sense of sight, the look, the movement, and the body language being present.		
7. There are those, of course, who favor Internet relationships claiming that the intensity of the emotional relationship that develops in such a way is superior to the mere stirring of the flesh.		
8. Going online has become as natural as doing other daily tasks people have traditionally done. (承上启下句)		
9. People take it for granted that the Internet will be available, and dependency on being connected has become the norm.		
10. In many ways the Internet has had a very positive effect on society. (主题句)		
11. Yet, interestingly enough the Internet has, in some ways, had negative effects. (主题句)		
12. In this respect the benefits of the Internet are tremendous. (承上启下句)		
13. When looking at it from the latter perspective, one may wonder whether or not the Internet has truly benefited society.		
14. Realistically, as with anything else, the Internet has its pros and cons.		

Unit 12

常考单词		
manufacture	v.	编造；捏造
grateful	adj.	感激的；表示感谢的
refresh	v.	使恢复精力；使凉爽
emotionally	adv.	感情上地；情感上地
empower	v.	增加（某人的）自主权；使控制局势
permission	n.	准许；许可；批准
justify	v.	对…作出解释；为…辩解（或辩护）
awareness	n.	知道；认识；意识
worthwhile	adj.	重要的；令人愉快的；有趣的
temporary	adj.	短暂的；暂时的；临时的
permanently	adv.	永久地；永恒地；长久地
embarrassed	adj.	窘迫的，尴尬的，害羞的
mature	v.	成熟；长成
criticize	v.	批评；批判；挑剔；指责
hurtful	adj.	感情的；伤害自尊的
ignorance	n.	无知
independent	adj.	自立的；自食其力的
optimistic	adj.	乐观的；抱乐观看法的
capable	adj.	有能力的；有才能的
combination	n.	结合体；联合体；混合体
常考短语		
put…down	使（当众）出丑；使出洋相；让某人现眼	
go through	经历；遭受	
be linked to	与…有联系	
fill out	膨胀；扩张；长胖；长肥	
feel good	感到愉快(或有信心等)	
keep track of	了解…的情况（或动态）	
pile up	堆积；积压	
come down with	患，得，染上（小病）	
slip away	消失；消亡；死去	
respond to	作出反馈；响应	

care for	照顾，照料（病、老、幼者等）
tend to	照料；照管；护理
重难点句子	
1. That could mean I was coming down with the flu.（承上启下句）	
2. Another couple of hours of sleep would be so nice, but I was already completely awake.	
3. My family was resourceful enough to scrounge clothing for the next day.	
4. I needed to nurture myself away from people, chores, career and the outside world.	
5. Did I have to manufacture symptoms to provide myself with an excuse?	
6. I had given myself permission to listen and respond to my needs, to care for myself the way I tended to my family.	
7. I didn't need the crutch of illness to justify a rest.	
8. Do any of these statements sound familiar?（承上句）	
9. That's because as kids develop into teens, they care more about how others see them.（承上句）	
10. These changes, combined with a natural desire to feel accepted, mean it can be tempting for people to compare themselves with others.	
11. But it's impossible to measure ourselves against others because the changes that come with puberty are different for everyone.（承上启下句、主题句）	
12. It all depends on how our genes have programmed our bodies to act.（承上总结句）	