# Unit: Reading

<https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/2505ece3-f653-4a2f-9edb-1fc969b4bae8/2505ece3-f653-4a2f-9edb-1fc969b4bae8/5a302b42-de29-4aaf-a125-9d0e1895a570/a38d93ee-3034-46de-98e0-df86d4e4d368>

# Stop) CNN related news

# Lexical resource

|  |
| --- |
| /ˈstɛlə/ stellar  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)Stellar is used to describe anything connected with stars. 星的; 星球的  •  A stellar wind streams outward from the star.  从那颗恒星上不断吹出恒星风。  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)A stellar person or thing = **extremely good 非常出色的，优秀的**  •the company’s **stellar growth** 这家公司辉煌的发展  •McKellen gave a **stellar performance** . 麦克凯伦的表演极为杰出优秀的  •  The French companies are registering **stellar profits.**   法国各家公司都获利丰厚。  e.g. All that added up to a stellar quarter for Pepsi ([PEP](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=PEP&source=story_quote_link)), which reported sales and profits that topped Wall Street's forecasts. The stock rose nearly 1% on the news.  3. **[〔流行乐队、演员等〕走红. 出名, 变得极受欢迎: go stellar ]** informal if a pop band, actor etc goes stellar, they become very popular and famous.  e.g. There’s **a stand-up comedian单口喜剧演员**, and my sources tell me he is about to **go stellar.** 有个单口喜剧演员，据我所知他很快就要**走红/出名**了  e.g. That disgusting guy **went stellar** by his high-profile **hype-up炒作**。 |
| [ sth is decommissoned ]  1.使(军舰、军用飞机等)退役：to decommission an old airplane使一架旧飞机退役  2.关闭，停止使用(核反应堆、工厂等)，把(原子炉)作成废炉，废弃：to decommission a nuclear power plant 关闭一间核动力工厂  3.解除(军官)的军职： to decommission an officer解除一名军官的军职  decommission /ˌdiːkəˈmɪʃən/  [V-T](javascript:;)When something such as a nuclear reactor or a large machine is decommissioned, it is taken out of use and taken apart because it is no longer going to be used. 停止使用  •  The ships were to be decommissioned.   这些船即将被停止使用。  1.  The old ESS storage could now be decommissioned and removed from the data centre.  旧的 ESS 存储现在应该可以退役并从数据中心删除。  www.ibm.com  2.  Like any software, they need to be planned, designed, implemented, deployed, maintained, andultimately, decommissioned.  与任何软件类似，它们需要被规划、设计、实现、部署、维护和最终退役。  www.infoq.com  3.  This will aid their work when introducing new versions, by letting them communicate to relevantconsumers that they’re using a deprecated or decommissioned service and need to upgrade.  因此他们能够告知相关消费者正在使用过时或退役的服务，需要进行升级，这将简化服务目录管理员引入新版本的工作 |
| ['pɒmpəs] pompus: someone who is pompous thinks that they are important, and shows this by being very formal and using long words – used to show disapproval 自命不凡的，自高自大的；浮华的，虚夸的〔含贬义〕  E.g. I can’t stand those pompous people who try to show off how much they know about literature, but actually, they just know quiet little about it. |
| ['ɡrɪpɪŋ] **[ a gripping novel; a griping movie; a gripping story; 一部扣人心弦的惊险片: a gripping thriller]**  a gripping film, story etc is very exciting and interesting 〔电影、故事等〕扣人心弦的，引人入胜  e.g. JK Rollin’s **gripping** **crime thriller** get me totally lost in. I’m getting **so** pulled in **that** I cann’t put the book down until it’s finished. 扣人心弦的 // A thriller is a book, movie, or play that tells an exciting fictional story about something such as criminal activities or spying. 惊悚小说; 惊悚电影; 惊悚戏剧  e.g. Historical fiction, if it's well-written, can be absolutely gripping   /ɡrɪp/ grip sth      1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you grip something, you take hold of it with your hand and continue to hold it firmly. 紧握  •  She gripped the rope.  她紧紧抓住绳子。  2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A grip is a firm, strong hold on something. 紧握  •  His strong hand eased the bag from her grip.   他强有力的手使她把紧握的包松开。  3. [N-SING](javascript:;)Someone's grip on something is the power and control they have over it. 掌控  •  The president maintains an iron grip on his country.   总统保持着对国家的铁腕统治。  4. [V-T](javascript:;)If something grips you, it affects you very strongly. 强烈地影响  •  The entire community has been gripped by fear.   整个社区已被恐惧笼罩着。  5.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you are gripped by something such as a story or a series of events, your attention is concentrated on it and held by it. 吸引  •  The nation is gripped by the dramatic story.   整个国家都被这个戏剧性的故事所吸引。  6. [ADJ](javascript:;)吸引人的  •  The film turned out to be **a gripping thriller**.   这部电影原来是**一部扣人心弦的惊险片**。  7.  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If things such as shoes or car tyres have grip, they do not slip. 抓力  •  ...a new way of reinforcing rubber which gives car tyres a better grip.   …一种增强橡胶使汽车轮胎抓力加强的新方法。  8.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you come to grips with a problem, you consider it seriously, and start taking action to deal with it. 认真着手处理  •  The administration's first task is to come to grips with the economy.   该政府首要的任务是认真着手处理经济问题。  9.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you get a grip on yourself, you make an effort to control or improve your behaviour or work. 控制 ; 完善  •  Part of me was very frightened and I consciously had to get a grip on myself.   我其实非常害怕，但又不得不有意识地控制住自己。  10.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If a person, group, or place is in the grip of something, they are being severely affected by it. 在某事的强烈影响下  11.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you lose your grip, you become less efficient and less confident, and less able to deal with things. 失去掌控  •  He wondered if perhaps he was getting old and losing his grip.   他怀疑自己或许在变老，对事情感到力不从心。  12.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you say that someone has a grip on reality, you mean they recognize the true situation and do not have mistaken ideas about it. 面对现实  •  Shakur loses his fragile grip on reality and starts blasting away at friends and foes alike.   沙库尔丧失了对现实脆弱的控制力，无论对朋友还是敌人都开始猛烈抨击起来。  13.[N](javascript:;)a part by which an object is grasped; handle 抓住 (Also called handgrip) |
| quest /kwɛst/  [quest for sth (knowledge)/personal enlightenment]    1.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A quest is a long and difficult search for something. (长久而艰难的) 搜寻; 探求  •  My quest for a better bank continues.   我继续在搜寻一家更好的银行。  •  ...the quest for the Holy Grail.   …对圣杯的探求  a long search for something that is difficult to find  〔长期的〕寻求；探索；追求  [+ for]  •his long quest for truth 他对真理的长期探索  •the quest for human happiness 对人类幸福的追求  •World leaders are now united in their quest for peace. 世界各国领导人现在一致寻求实现和平。  in quest of sth  trying to find or get something  寻找某物  •They journeyed to the distant Molucca islands in quest of spices. 他们远赴摩鹿加群岛寻找香料。  2.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you go in quest of something, you try to find or obtain it. 寻找; 寻求  3.  [V-I](javascript:;)If you are questing for something, you are searching for it. 搜寻; 探求  •  He had been questing for religious belief from an early age.   他从早年开始就一直在寻求宗教信仰。  •  ...his questing mind and boundless enthusiasm.   …他的探索型头脑和无限的热情 |
| (国王或女王的) 加冕仪式 /ˌkɒrəˈneɪʃən/ coronation: A coronation is the ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned. |
| [ɪn'flɪkt] inflict; infliction n /ɪnˋflɪkʃən ; ɪn'flɪkʃən /  **[ 给sb/sth造成了<损失/负面影响/伤害>: inflict damage on sb/sth; inflict harm on sb/sth; inflict negative impact on sb/sth; inflict enormous loss on sb/sth]**  **[the deliberate infliction of pain 故意给他人造成痛苦]**    [V-T](javascript:;)To inflict harm or damage on someone or something means to make them suffer it. 使xxx遭受 (伤害或破坏等)  e.g. The **economic recession** (**Great Depression**) **inflicted serious damage on** the global economy and various industry growth. …经济衰退给工业造成的损失。  e.g. The strikes **inflicted serious damage on** the economy. 罢工给经济造成了巨大损失。  2. **[不请自来; 把某人硬塞给某人〔幽默用法〕 inflict yourself/sb on sb ]:** to visit or be with someone when they do not want you – used humorously  e.g Was it really fair to her friends to inflict her nephew on them? 把她外甥硬塞给她的朋友，这对她们真的公平吗？  **3. [ self-inflicted自己造成的（损失，失败）]** |
| Foot  🡺 I’m getting **cold feet. => literal meaning: 脚发冷，腿发软; figurative meaning:** 没信心，胆怯, lack of enough confidence or courage to do sth  🡺 /ˈfʊtˌhəʊld/ foothold: [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A foothold is a strong or favourable position from which further advances or progress may be made, a position from which you can start to make progress and achieve your aims;  **[ 赢得立足点/站稳了脚跟: gain/establish a foothold; 在市场中赢得立足点/站稳了脚跟: gain a foothold in the market]**    e.g. Businesses are investing millions of dollars to **gain a foothold in this new market**.  **在新市场中赢得立足点**。  e.g. Extreme right-wing parties **gained a foothold** in the latest European elections. 极右翼党派在最近的欧洲各国选举中站稳了脚跟  e.g. The sparkling water category is red hot thanks to the success of the LaCroix brand that's owned by National Beverage ([FIZZ](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=FIZZ&source=story_quote_link)). Coke is trying to **gain a foothold in this market** too. It recently bought the US rights to Mexico's Topo Chico band.  Pepsi also recently unveiled Tropicana Coco Blends, pineapple and passion fruit百香果 drinks that also have coconut water. There's also a new line of organic Tropicana juices for kids that have no added sweeteners or artificial flavors.  2. a foothold: is a small hole or crack where you can safely put your foot when climbing a steep rock; A foothold is a place such as a small hole or area of rock where you can safely put your foot when climbing. (攀登时的) 立足处,立足点  e.g.   He lowered his legs until he felt he had a solid **foothold** on the rockface beneath him. 直到感觉双脚稳稳地踩住了岩石 |
| /ˈstɛlə/ stellar  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)Stellar is used to describe anything connected with stars. 星的; 星球的  •  A stellar wind streams outward from the star.  从那颗恒星上不断吹出恒星风。  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)A stellar person or thing = **extremely good 非常出色的，优秀的**  •the company’s **stellar growth** 这家公司辉煌的发展  •McKellen gave a **stellar performance** . 麦克凯伦的表演极为杰出优秀的  •  The French companies are registering **stellar profits.**   法国各家公司都获利丰厚。  e.g. All that added up to a stellar quarter for Pepsi ([PEP](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=PEP&source=story_quote_link)), which reported sales and profits that topped Wall Street's forecasts. The stock rose nearly 1% on the news.  3. **[〔流行乐队、演员等〕走红. 出名, 变得极受欢迎: go stellar ]** informal if a pop band, actor etc goes stellar, they become very popular and famous.  e.g. There’s **a stand-up comedian单口喜剧演员**, and my sources tell me he is about to **go stellar.** 有个单口喜剧演员，据我所知他很快就要**走红/出名**了  e.g. That disgusting guy **went stellar** by his high-profile **hype-up炒作**。 |
| **[说到这儿, 说到这个: On that note, xxx = Speaking of which, xxx; Speaking of it, xxx; Speaking of xx, ]**  e.g. **Speaking of** autobiographies, I **bet** you**'d** love 'Quest for Truth.'  e.g. **Speaking of which/On that that**, I have something to confess.  说到这个，我有一件事要跟你坦白。  e.g. **Speaking of** biography, **nothing beats** the biography of Steve job. |
| [**curl up** on the couch]  e.g. Sometimes, esp. in rainy days, I’ll be home alone, and I’ll **curl up on the couch** with **one mug of** **caramel latte**, my favorite coffee **of all time 我一直最喜欢的xxx**. |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | I read The Economy to keep on top of business news. |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | It helps me stay current on developments in the industry. |  |  | |
| [Reading is my escape. = a vacation from my real life 读书是我逃离（外面世界的）的方法]  A.) **Reading’s my escape.** I love **getting lost in** an interesting, attractive story, getting **so** pulled in **that** I cann’t put the book down until it’s finished. I’ll read anything if it **hooks** me – historical fiction, **crime thriller,** romance fairy tale, etc. //thriller:  book or film that tells an exciting story about murder or crime〔关于谋杀或犯罪的〕惊险小说，惊险电影  B) Romance? I know, it’s **trashy** fiction, but who cares. |
| trashy /ˈtræʃɪ/  of extremely bad quality; (comparative: trashier; superlative: trashiest)  [ADJ](javascript:;)If you describe something as trashy, you think it is of very poor quality. (垃圾似的) 没用的, 无价值的; 质量极差的(毫无价值的) **[trashy novels 垃圾小说; trashy romance novel垃圾爱情小说]**  •  I was reading some **trashy romance novel**.  我当时正在阅读一些 垃圾爱情小说  e.g. She knows how to look like a total vixen without being trashy.  因为她知道如何看起来像一个完全的刁妇，但却不必贬低自己。  e.g. But these trashy thoughts have been on my mind too long, and I can’t seem to stop thinking aboutthem.  但是这些关于垃圾的想法已经在我脑海里萦绕太久了，我似乎不能停止去想它们。  3. So that bars daytime TV, **trashy novels** and **curling up on the sofa.**  所以你不能让自己一整天蜷在沙发里看电视和垃圾小说  DERIVATIVE 派生词: trashiness n [U] |
| [hook me]  Reading is my escape. 读书是我逃离（外面世界的）的方法  e.g.  A.) I love **getting lost in** an interesting, attractive story, getting **so** pulled in **that** I cann’t put the book down until it’s finished. I’ll read anything if it **hooks** me – historical fiction, **crime thriller,** romance fairy tale, etc. //thriller:  book or film that tells an exciting story about murder or crime〔关于谋杀或犯罪的〕惊险小说，惊险电影  B) Romance? I know, it’s **trashy** fiction, but who cares. |
| 榨汁机juic**er** /ˈdʒuː**sə**/: A juicer is an electrical appliance for extracting juice from fruit and vegetables. 榨汁机  •  This powerful electric juicer automatically separates **the pulp[pʌlp]果肉** from the juice.  这种大功率的电动榨汁机能够自动地将果肉与果汁分离开来。 |
| grit /ɡrɪt/  1.[N-UNCOUNT 不可数名词](javascript:;)Grit is very small pieces of stone. 沙砾   He felt tiny pieces of grit and sand peppering his knees.   他感到细小的沙砾正打在他的膝盖上。  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If someone has **grit**, they have the **determination and courage** to continue doing something even though it is very difficult; has long-time enthusiasm, passion, and **perseverance** on sth. 毅力; 坚毅, 勇气  •  If they gave gold medals for grit, Karen would be right up there on the winners' **podium ['pəʊdɪəm]奖台**.  如果他们颁发毅力金牌，卡伦应该站在领奖台上。 **//podium V.S. pillar 柱子**    3.[N-PLURAL](javascript:;)粗碾的谷物/玉米粉〔常于早餐食用 〕 Grits are coarsely **ground grains of corn** which are cooked and eaten for breakfast or as part of a meal in the southern United States; a type of grain that is roughly crushed and cooked, and often eaten for breakfast e.g.   I want **grits** with my eggs instead of hash browns.  我想要 粗玉米粉 加鸡蛋而不是土豆煎饼。  **//oatmeal, cereal, grits**  4.[V-T](javascript:;)(通常指因愤怒而) 咬紧牙关(做xxx); 下定决心(坚毅，毅力) (做xxx) If you **grit your teeth,** you press your upper and lower teeth tightly together, usually because you are angry about or not satisfy with something; however, you make up your mind not to be influenced or distracted by the negative thing, and to insist and carry on even if the situation is very difficult, in other words, you have strong grit (determination and courage) and perseverance to do sth.  e.g. **Gritting my teeth**, I did my best to stifle one or two remarks.   我咬紧牙关，硬是把一两句意见咽了回去。  e.g. There is going to be hardship, but we have to **grit our teeth** and get on with it. 磨难会有的，但我们必须下定决心继续做下去。   * Adj) gritty, comparative: grittier; superlative: grittiest   1. showing determination and courage坚定的；有勇气的  e.g. Henin gave a typically **gritty performance,** coming back from 4-0 down. 海宁表现出一贯的坚毅，把零比四落后的比分扳回。  e.g. her **gritty determination** 她那坚定的决心  2.showing a difficult or unpleasant situation as it really is; **a gritty description** of a tough or unpleasant situation shows it in a very realistic way. **〔对困难处境等的描写; 对负面情形的描述〕写实的/逼真的/活生生的**  **[ a gritty realism: 活生生的现实; gritty social comments.  …写实的社会评论 ]**  •Billingham’s pictures have a **gritty** realism which can be almost upsetting. 比林厄姆的照片展现 活生生的现实，几乎达到令人揪心的程  e. g. Not all graphic novels are for kids. Some of the drawings can be gritty and realistic.  e.g.   ...gritty social comment.  …写实的社会评论  V.S.  persevere /ˌpɜːsɪˈvɪə/    [V-I](javascript:;)If you persevere with something, you keep trying to do it and do not give up, even though it is difficult. 坚持不懈  •  This ability to persevere despite obstacles and setbacks is the quality people most admire in others.   这种不管障碍和挫折的锲而不舍的能力是人们最为钦佩的品质。  •  ...a school with a reputation for persevering with difficult and disruptive children.   …一所因坚持不懈地教诲难管捣蛋的学生而闻名的学校。 |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Use expressions like these to talk about a book's plot and setting.   * The **plot** is the outline of the story. * The **setting** is the time and place (故事设定的时间和地点). | | | | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | A: What's the book about? |  |  | | B: **The setting(**the time and place (故事设定的时间和地点)**) is** Oklahoma during the **Great Depression**经济大萧条. **It's about** a farming family that leaves its home to look for a better future in California. |  |  | |
| [ be meant to do sth]  e.g. He said that they were meant to be together. Now he has proposed marriage. |
| [ 一见钟情: the love at the first sight ]  Do you believe the love at the first sight? Just follow your heart. |
| hiccup /ˈhɪkʌp/  1.[N-COUNT 可数名词](javascript:;)You can refer to **a small problem or difficulty = a hiccup**, especially if it does not last very long or is easily corrected. **小难题, 小问题 [ a small hiccup]**  e.g Susen, we had **a small hiccup** with SF/Pager duty this weekend. Are you the right person who can address these? If not, who is?  e.g.  A recent sales **hiccup** is nothing to panic about.   最近销售上出的**小问题**用不着惊慌。  2.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)When you have hiccups, you make repeated sharp sounds in your throat, often because you have been eating or drinking too quickly. 嗝  •  A baby may frequently get a bout of **hiccups** during or soon after a feeding.   婴儿在进食时或进食后常常会打一阵嗝儿。  3. [V-I](javascript:;)When you hiccup, you make repeated sharp sounds in your throat. 打嗝  •  She was still hiccuping from the egg she had swallowed whole.  她还在因为先前整个吞下鸡蛋而打嗝儿。  V.S.  [bɜːp]  burp  1. to pass gas loudly from your stomach out through your mouth 打嗝  2.[T] to help a baby to do this, especially by rubbing or gently hitting its back〔尤指按摩或轻拍背部〕使〔婴儿〕打嗝  [V-I](javascript:;)When someone burps, they make a noise because air from their stomach has been forced up through their throat. 打嗝  Charlie burped loudly.  查理打了一个响嗝。  3.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)Burp is also a noun. 打嗝声 •  There followed a barely audible burp. 之后有一声很轻的饱嗝。 |
| [N] sharp tongue; Adj) 说话尖锐的/刻薄的: sharp tougued] If you say that someone **has a sharp tongue**, you are critical of the fact that they say things which are unkind though often clever.  •  Despite her s**harp tongue**, she inspires loyalty from her friends.  尽管她说话尖锐，但却能获得朋友们的忠诚。 |
| [əˈluːf] aloof 高冷的; DERIVATIVE 派生词: aloofness n [U]   1. unfriendly and deliberately not talking to other people 冷漠的[地]；疏远的[地]   •Beneath that aloof exterior, Gayle is a warm, sympathetic person. 在冷漠的外表下，盖尔是个有同情心的热心人。  e.g**. Once upon a time曾经(何时）;曾几何时,** there **was** a proud, young, aloof高冷的lady.  remain/stay aloof (from sb)  •They worked hard, but tended to stay aloof from the local inhabitants. 他们工作努力，但是一般不和当地居民来往。  keep/hold yourself aloof (from sb)  •She had always kept herself aloof from the boys in class. 她对班上的男生一直很冷漠。   1. deliberately not becoming involved in something   不参与（的），远离（的）  remain/stand aloof (from sth)  •Initially, the President remained aloof from the campaign. 最初，总统没有参与这次运动。  hold/keep (yourself) aloof from sth  •The doctor held himself somewhat aloof from the rest of the ship’s crew. 那位医生不大搭理其余的船员。 |
| Sb. be reprieved /rɪˈpriːv/  1.V-T If someone (who has been sentenced in prison **in a court of law**) is reprieved, their punishment is officially delayed or cancelled. (被判) 缓刑; 撤销 (刑罚)  • Fourteen people, waiting to be hanged for the murder of a former prime minister, have **been reprieved.** 获得缓刑。  2.N-VAR Reprieve is also a noun 缓刑; (刑罚) 撤销  • A man awaiting death by lethal injection has been saved by a last-minute **reprieve**. 一名等待被注射处死的男子因为最后一刻的缓刑而获救。  3.N-COUNT A reprieve is a delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. 暂缓; 暂缓令  e.g. It looked as though the college would have to shut, but this week it was given a **reprieve**. 却收到了**暂缓令**。  e.g. Shoppers will get a temporary **reprieve** from the new sales tax. 购物者将可暂时免交新的销售税。  4.V) to officially stop a prisoner **from being killed as a punishment** **[死刑撤销令；死刑暂缓令: give/grant sb a reprieve]**  N) an official order stopping the killing of a prisoner as a punishment  e.g. The US Supreme Court voted against **granting Smith a reprieve** . 美国最高法院投票反对 给<史密斯>死刑暂缓令  5. to change a decision to close a factory, school etc or get rid of something 取消关闭〔工厂、学校等〕；暂缓终止 |
| ingest /ɪnˈdʒɛst/ V.S. intake  1. V-T When animals or plants ingest a substance, they take it into themselves, by eating or absorbing it. 摄入〔食物等〕 摄取; 吸收 **[ ingest food; ingest vitamin ['vaɪtəmɪn** ]  e.g. ...side effects occurring in fish that ingest this substance. ...在吃了此物质的鱼身上产生的副作用。  e.g. I took the raw data and ingested it, the results in the trip summary are "feature\_name": "time\_span", "feature\_value": "199.0"  2. ingest sth: to take food or other substances into your body  2.N-UNCOUNT ingestion n /ɪnˋdʒɛstʃən ; ɪn'dʒestʃən / [U]  e.g. Every **ingestion of food 食物的摄取**can affect our mood or thinking processes.  V.S. **sth的摄取量; 吸入量; 接受量** intake of sth/ˈɪnˌteɪk/  1.N-SING Your **intake of** a particular kind of food, drink, or air is the **amount** that you eat, drink, or breathe in. 摄取量; 吸入量; 接受量  • Your **intake of** alcohol should not exceed two units per day. 你每天 酒精摄入量 不能超过两个单位。    2. **N-COUNT The people who are accepted into an organization or place at a particular time are referred to as a particular intake. (学校，组织，社团的) 新纳入者**  • ...one of this year's **intake of students**. …今年新招学生中的一个。 |
| **[ 落后(于) lag behind another thing or person; 给(管子、柱子等)加上了保温外罩: have pipes/cylinder lagged]**  1. [I,T] to move or develop more slowly than others; If one thing or person **lags behind another thing or person**, their progress is slower than that of the other thing or person. 落后  e.g. Western banks still **lag behind financial institutions** in most other regions of the country. 西部地区的银行仍然落后于这个国家其他大部分地区的金融机构。  e.g. The restructuring of the pattern of consumption also **lagged behind**. 消费结构的调整也落后了。  e.g. She stopped to wait for Ian who was **lagging behind.** 她停下来等落在后面的伊恩。  e.g Britain is **lagging behind the rest of Europe**. 英国被欧洲其他国家落在了后面。  2. [T] **have sth, like pipes, cylinder, lagged** is to cover water pipes etc with a special material to prevent the water inside them from freezing or the heat from being lost; o cover (a pipe, cylinder, etc) with lagging to prevent loss of heat 给(管子、柱子等)加防护套来保温; 给〔水管等〕加上防冻[保温]层 **[ have a pipe/cylinder lagged: 给xxx加上了保温外罩]**  e.g. We’ve **had the hot-water tank lagged**. 我们已给热水箱加上了保温外罩。  e.g. To **have sth like pipes or cylinders lagged** is to cover water pipes/cylinders with a special material or coating to prevent the water inside them from freezing or prevent the heat from being lost, in other words, **liquid retention** or **heat retention** is kept. // **retention**: is the ability or tendency of something to hold liquid, heat etc within itself〔液体的〕潴留；〔热量等的〕滞留  3. a time lag: is a delay or period of waiting between one event and a second event; A time lag or a lag of a particular length of time is a period of time between one event and another related event. （两个事件之间的）时间间隔  **[（两个事件之间的）一定的时间间隔: a time lag; There’s a time lag between EventA and EventB ]**  e.g. There's **a time lag** between infection with HIV and developing AIDS. 从感染艾滋病病毒到发展成为艾滋病病人有 **一定的时间间隔**.  4. **[ jet lag ]** the tired and confused feeling that you can get after flying a very long distance, especially because of the difference in time between the place you left and the place you arrived at 飞行时差综合征，时差反应  •I’m suffering from **jet lag** but I’ll feel better after a good night’s sleep. 我时差反应很厉害，但好好睡上一夜就会感觉好些的 |
| * retention /**rɪˈtɛnʃən**/   1.   [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)The retention of something is the keeping of it. 保留  •  The Citizens' Forum supported special powers for Quebec but also argued for the retention of a strong central government.   《市民论坛》支持魁北克的特殊权力，但是也主张保留一个强有力的中央政府  •The UN will vote on the retention of sanctions against Iraq. 联合国将投票决定是否继续制裁伊拉克。  2.technical) **retention**: is the ability or tendency of something to hold liquid, heat etc within itself〔液体的〕潴留；〔热量等的〕滞留  e.g. To **have sth like pipes or cylinders lagged** **给〔水管等〕加上防冻[保温]层** is to cover water pipes/cylinders with a special material or coating to prevent the water inside them from freezing or prevent the heat from being lost, in other words, **liquid retention** or **heat retention** is kept😊  **•We’ve had the hot-water tank lagged. 我们已给热水箱加上了保温外罩**  •Many people with heart problems suffer from fluid retention. 很多有心脏病的人都有体液潴留。  3. retention: is the ability to keep something in your memory 记忆力  •I have a real problem with retention of information. 我的记忆力大有问题 |
| pacifist /ˈpæsɪfɪst/  // optimist; pessimist    1. [N-COUNT 可数名词](javascript:;)A pacifist 和平主义者; 反战者 is someone who believes that violence is wrong and peace is the right solution, and obviously refuses to take part in wars. In other words, a **pacifist** resists to any **belligerence.**  e.g.  Many protesters insist they are **pacifists**和平主义者, opposed to war in all forms. In other words, they resist to any **belligerence.**  2.[ADJ](javascript:;)If someone has **pacifist views**, they believe that war and violence are always wrong. 和平主义的; 反战的**[the pacifist movement 反战运动]**  •  ...his mother's pacifist ideals.  …他母亲的和平主义理想;  V.S. belligerent /bɪˈlɪdʒərənt/  belligerence, belligerency       1. [ADJ](javascript:;)A belligerent person is hostile and aggressive. 好斗的; 好战的•  ...the belligerent statements from both sides which have led to fears of war.  …双方火药味十足的声明已造成了对战争爆发的担忧。  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)好斗性 •  He could be accused of impulse or passion, but never belligerence.  他也许可以被指责为性情冲动，但决不是生性 好斗。  very unfriendly and wanting to argue or fight 敌对的；好斗的；好寻衅的 [ a belligerent attitude 敌对的态度]  2. [only before noun,仅用于名词前] formal a belligerent country is fighting a war against another country 〔国家〕交战中的  🡺 [bə'lɪdʒərəns] belligerence n. 斗争性；好战性；交战  🡺 belligerency /bɪˈlɪdʒərənsɪ/ :[N](javascript:;)the state of being at war 交战状态 |
| [ reckon xxx ] /ˈrɛkən/     1. [V-T](javascript:;)If you reckon that something is true, you **think that it is true**. 想 e.g. Toni reckoned that it must be about three o'clock.  托尼想一定是3点钟左右了。  2. [V-T](javascript:;)If something **is reckoned to be a particular figure**, it is calculated/estimated to be roughly that amount. 估算 , 价值估计就有xxx e.g.  The market **is reckoned to be worth $1.**4 bn in the U.S. alone.  这个市场仅在美国的价值估计就有14亿美元 |
| ['prɛd**ʒə**dɪs] prejudice n. 偏见；侵害 vt. 损害；使有偏见  过去式 prejudiced过去分词 prejudiced现在分词 prejudicing  MEANINGS 义项  1.  [C,U] an un-reasonable dislike and distrust of people who are different from you in some way, especially because of their race, sex, religion etc – used to show disapproval  〔尤指基于种族、性别、宗教等的〕偏见，成见，歧视  •Women still face prejudice in the workplace. 女性在职场中仍然面临歧视。  •It takes a long time to overcome these kinds of prejudices. 战胜这些偏见需要假以时日。  [+ against]  •a cultural prejudice against fat people 对胖人的文化歧视  racial/sexual prejudice  •Asian pupils complained of racial prejudice at the school. 亚裔小学生抱怨在学校里遭遇种族歧视。  2.  [C,U] strong and unreasonable feelings which make you like some things but not others  偏见  •irrational prejudices 不合理的偏见  •Interviewers are often influenced too much by their personal prejudices. 面试官常常过多受到自身偏见的影响。  3.  without prejudice (to sth)  law without harming or affecting something  （对某事物）没有不利，无损（于某事物）  •He was able to turn down the promotion without prejudice, and applied again several years later. 他妥当地拒绝了那次升职，并于几年之后再次提出申请。  [显示更多](javascript:;)    V.S.  Bias: [singular , U,单数] an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it  偏见，成见；偏心  RELTD [DISCRIMINATION](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=discrimination)  •Students were evaluated without bias. 对学生的评估都是公正的。  political/gender/racial etc bias  •political bias in the press 媒体的政治偏见 |
| witty /ˈwɪtɪ/  比较级 comparative: wittier; superlative: wittiest  [ADJ](javascript:;)Someone or something that is witty is amusing in a clever way. 诙谐的;  •  His plays were very good, very witty.   他的那些剧作非常好，非常诙谐。 |

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| **[ in a coma]** /ˈkəʊmə/  Someone who is **in a coma** is in a state of deep unconsciousness. 昏迷 |
| * **colon**['kolən] **/; colonic /kəˈlɒnɪk/; mammography[mæ'mɑɡrəfi] and colonoscopy**   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A colon is the punctuation mark : which you can use in several ways. For example, you can put it before a list of things or before reported speech. 冒号   * 2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Your colon is the part of your **intestine** above your **rectum['rektəm]直肠.** 结肠   •  In the U.S., there are 60,000 deaths a year from colon cancer.   在美国，每年有６万人死于结肠癌。  Colon => colonic /kəˈlɒnɪk/  1. [ADJ](javascript:;)of or relating to the colon 结肠的  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)relating to irrigation of the colon for cleansing purposes 灌洗结肠  3. [N](javascript:;)irrigation of the colon by injecting large amounts of fluid high into the colon 灌洗结肠的  a high colon //irrigate: 灌溉〔土地或庄稼〕  **🡺【医学】结肠镜检查**colonoscopy /,kəulə'nɔskəpi/ **mammography[mæ'mɑɡrəfi] and colonoscopy** |
| ['ɪrɪɡeɪt,'ɪrəɡeɪt]  **irrigate the land; irrigate the crops**  1.to supply land or crops with water灌溉〔土地或庄稼〕; To irrigate land means to supply it with water in order to help crops grow. 灌溉  •  None of the water from Lake Powell is used to **irrigate the area. 灌溉这一地区**  •The water in Lake Powell is used to irrigate the area. 包尔湖的水被用来灌溉该地区。  **[ the irrigated land/farms/crops 灌溉过的土地/农场/庄稼]**  e.g. **irrigation of the colon** by injecting large amounts of fluid high into the colon 灌洗结肠的  a high colon  2. medical technical) **irrigate the wound:** to wash a wound with a flow of liquid 冲洗〔伤口〕  DERIVATIVE 派生词 irrigation n /͵ɪrəˋgeʃən ; ‚ɪrɪ'ɡeɪʃən,‚ɪrə'ɡeɪʃən / [U]major irrigation projects 重大的灌溉工程 |
| **[大众传播媒介〔包括电视、广播和报纸〕: the mass media ]**  all the people and organizations that provide information and news for the public, including television, radio, and newspapers  e.g. The crime received heavy coverage in **the mass media**. 这桩罪案受到 大众传媒 的广泛报道。 |
| **[从(过去)某个时候开始（讲过去） Somewhere along the way, xxx]**  **e.g. Somewhere along the way,** Jules start**ed** reading on her smartphone.  e.g. Well, I cannot remember the exact time, but **somewhere along the way**, I start**ed** to quit smoking. |
| [ It’s my favorite book/song/TV program/star **of all time** 一直都是我最喜欢的(书/音乐/节目/偶像xxx) ]  e.g. Sometimes, esp. in rainy days, I’ll be home alone, and I’ll **curl up on the couch** with **one mug of** **caramel latte**, my favorite coffee **of all time 我一直最喜欢的xxx**. |
| **Once upon a time曾经(何时）;曾几何时**, there **was** a proud, young, aloof高冷的lady. |
| Valid, validity /və**ˈlɪdɪtɪ/** 不可数名词 **The validity of something** such as a result or a piece of information is whether it can be trusted or believed. 可信性  • Shocked by the results of the snap elections, they now want to challenge **the validity /vəˈlɪdɪtɪ/ of the vote.** 他们现在想质疑 投**票的可信**性。  • Some people, of course, denied the validity of any such claim. 一些人否认任何此类说法的可信性 |
| **[励志类图书: self-help book]**  the use of your own efforts to deal with your problems, instead of depending on other people 自助，自立  •a shelf of **self-help books** 一架子**励志类图书**  •Our program emphasizes self-help. 我们这个计划强调的是**自助**。  •a self-help group for single parents 一个单身父母**自助**团体 |
| **[新闻评论: social commentary]**  e.g. Comedian-anchor Stewart delivers a unique brand of news, **social commentary** and **satire**. 独家社会新闻讽刺评论。  e.g. Woody always **envisaged [ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ] 设想 t**hat I'd give him a wisecracking, zeitgeisty cartoon that would deal with relationships, politics, **social commentary**.  //**If you envisage something, you imagine that it is true, real, or likely to happen. 设想**  e.g. It is clear that Waters’ achievements should be welcomed when seen in the context of rock history, which has a tragically dismal record with political **and social commentary**.  考虑到摇滚史中政治与社会评论悲惨灰暗的记录，沃特斯的成就显然应该受到欢迎。 |
| probiotic /ˌprəʊbaɪˈ**ɒtɪk**/ **[ 益生菌酸奶: probiotic yogurt]**  1. [N](javascript:;)a harmless bacterium that helps to protect the body from harmful bacteria 益菌; a food or other substance that contains bacteria and is used in a positive way to improve health, or the use of this type of food to improve health 含益生菌的食品[保健品]；益生菌保健法  •**Probiotics** have been reported to enhance digestion. 据报道含益生菌的保健品可以帮助消化。  2.[ADJ](javascript:;)of or relating to probiotics 益菌的   **[ 益生菌酸奶: probiotic yogurt** /ˌprəʊbaɪˈ**ɒtɪk**/ **]**  e.g. For example, if you eat cashew nuts吃腰果, then you could maximise your uptake of Vitamin K by eating them with **a probiotic food/ˌprəʊbaɪˈɒtɪk/ 含有益生素的食物**.  e.g. If you are **an allergy sufferer**, I recommend avoiding some particular foods, such as dairy, wheat, sugar, and cold raw foods and also taking a probiotic/ˌprəʊbaɪˈ**ɒtɪk**/ .  如果你属于易过敏体质，最好不要食用易诱发过敏的食物，比如乳制品、小麦，含糖食品、切忌冷食生食。 同时可以摄入一些益生素。 |
| adj. [心理] 孤独症的；孤僻的 n. 孤独症患者（常指儿童） autism /ˈɔːtɪzəm/ ; [ɔ'tɪstɪk] autistic  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Autism is a severe mental disorder that makes someone unable to respond to other people, unable to communicate properly, or to form relationships孤独症，自闭症  V.S.  acoustic /əˈ**kuː**stɪk/ 自然声的  1.[**ADJ**](javascript:;)**An acoustic guitar** or other instrument is one whose sound is produced without any electrical equipment. 自然声的  2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)If you refer to **the acoustics of a space**, you are referring to the structural features which determine how well you can hear music or speech in it. (一个地方的) 传声效果  e.g  In this performance, Rattle had **the acoustics of the Symphony Hall** on his side.   在这场演出中，拉特尔有着**交响音乐厅传声效果**的翼助。  3.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)**Acoustics**/əˈ**kuː**stɪk/ is the scientific study of sound. 声学 •  ...his work in acoustics.   …他在声学方面的工作。 |
| **[behind your attention]**  e.g. I understand that all these changes in SalesForce happened behind your attention and it wasn't possible for the IoT4A team to be aware of them but the reason why I've asked was the simple fact that I've never seen any cloudops engineers as ticket's owners in IoT4A RTC which is understandable because I've joined the team quite recently. |

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| 清除（不喜欢的人); (军事，政治的）清洗运动 slang | [ purged his enemies/foes/rivals 清洗掉敌人] To get rid of or eliminate people considered undesirable, especially foes/enemies. 清除（不喜欢的人); (军事，政治的）清洗运动 eliminate;  eg He purged his enemies/foes from the Party. 他把他的敌人从党内清洗出去。  Eg "Such a coordinated attack is not possible without inside information, we really have to think very seriously of purging the insiders from the nationa security apparatus (the instrumentality of government 政府机构  e.g. The Turkish government continues to take action against soldiers and institutions after this month's abortive/foiled/failed/thwarted挫败的 military coup attempt. Amid a state of emergency紧急状态, 45 newspapers, 16 television stations and three news agencies have been closed, state-run news agency Anadolu said Wednesday. Officials have fired or suspended tens of thousands implicated with牵涉其中的 the foiled/failed coup as the government intensifies its vast purge(军事，政治的）清洗运动 . Turkey's top broadcasting authority last week revoked the licenses for two dozen radio and television companies that it said are linked to Gulen, whom Erdogan blames for masterminding the coup 策划了这个政变. Turkey has formally requested the extradition引渡 of Gulen from the United States, where he lives in self-imposed exile/deportation 放逐流放. He has denied any involvement in the plot/conspiracy flatly/emphatically/categorically //牵涉其中的 be implicated with sth; foil 铝箔； foil sth= to prevent sth from being succesful; deny sth emphatically/flatly/categorically 坚决/直截了当的否认 |
| To cause evacuation排泄 of (the bowels). 导致（下消化道的）腹泻; //evacuate: 疏散; 排泄; Something that purges, especially a medical **purgative /ˈpɜːɡətɪv/ 泻药**  eg I have serious **constipation**['kɑnstə'peʃən]便秘 and have to prescribe some **purge medicine/purgative** to cause evacuation排泄 of my bowels.  //拉肚子: have the trots = lost my bowels  //purgatory /ˈpɜːɡətərɪ/: 炼狱般的经历(暂时的苦难 ) get out of purgatory; tide over that purgatory during that gruelling time. |
| To remove (the dirties) by cleansing. 净化,用清洗的方法去掉（不干净的东西或其他东西） eg **air purge/refresh 空气净化** |
| to destroy something that is no longer needed销毁，除去，删除〔不需要的东西〕, esp 清除内存数据  e.g. IBM IoT-Automotive is down today. It happened while we were trying **to purge the analytic records** using the steps suggested by IBM RnD team. The attempt to purge the analytics records started in the window  e.g. The system automatically **purges unread emails** after two weeks. 这个系统会于两周后把未读的电子邮件自动删除 |
|  | **[洗清某人[自已]的罪名: purge sb./oneself of a charge/an accusation/indictment]**  **purge sb's sin/guilt= To get rid of sin, guilt 使洗雪：使脱离罪恶、错误**  eg The **defence laywer** helped the **defendant/indictee被告** to **purge him of** the assassination accusation. |

|  |
| --- |
| spirituality  英 [,spɪrɪtjʊ'ælətɪ] n. 灵性；精神性; 复数 spiritualities  the quality of being interested in religion or religious matters  灵性，对宗教（事务）的热衷 |
| be lost on |
| ɪn'laɪtn]  formal  MEANINGS 义项  to explain something to someone  指导，教导；启迪  enlighten sb as to/on/about sth  •Baldwin enlightened her as to the nature of the experiment. 鲍德温给她讲解了这个实验的性质  enlighten /ɪnˈlaɪtən/ 1.  [V-T](javascript:;)To enlighten someone means to give them more knowledge and greater understanding about something. 启迪  •  A few dedicated doctors have fought for years to enlighten the profession.   少数富有献身精神的医生为启蒙这一行业而奋斗多年。  2.  [ADJ](javascript:;)具有启发性的  •  ...an enlightening talk on the work done at the zoo.   …一段关于动物园工作的具有启发性的讲话。 |
| [roll out a product]  e.g. Pepsi also just **rolled out** Mtn Dew Ice, a clear lemon-lime flavor. Pepsi promoted it in a Super Bowl ad with Morgan Freeman and Missy Elliott that paired with a new ad for Doritos Blaze starring Peter Dinklage of "Game of Thrones" and Busta Rhymes. |
| * oatmeal = cereal * [**grits:**](javascript:;)**粗碾的谷物/玉米粉〔常于早餐食用 〕** Grits are coarsely ground grains of corn which are cooked and eaten for breakfast or as part of a meal in the southern United States; a type of grain that is roughly crushed and cooked, and often eaten for breakfast  //grit = determination, passion, and perseverance毅力,坚毅 e.g.   I want grits with my eggs instead of hash browns.  我想要 粗玉米粉 加鸡蛋而不是土豆煎饼。 |
| **[ 我打赌sb会做xxx: I bet (that) sb. would do sth**  e.g. I **bet** you**'d** love this **crime thriller犯罪惊悚小说; 惊悚电影.**  e.g. **Speaking of** autobiographies, I **bet** you**'d** love 'Quest for Truth.' |
| **[ 没什么能比得上xxx: There's nothing like** xxx ]  e.g. **There’s nothing like** **hands-on experience** when you’re in an interview  e.g. **There’s nothing like** a good guidebook when you're travelling, esp overseas. |
| **[你follow 某人的应该就不会错; 你follow xxx 应该就不会错]**  **e.g. You can't go wrong with** anything written by L.J. Gibbs.  e.g. If you're looking for a good Italian cookbook/cuisine recipe, you **can't go wrong with** Bella Cipollini.  e.g. In DP, you **cann’t go wrong with** F, hackman. |
| **[ Nothing beats xxx]**  e.g. **Speaking of** biography, **nothing beats** the biography of Steve job.  e.g. **Speaking of** gourmet **美食家['ɡʊrme], nothing beats Tracy😊** |
| **It's amazing. I haven't read/saw/tasted/heard anything like it before.** |
| genre /ˈʒɑːnrə/  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A genre is a particular type of literature, painting, music, film, or other art form which people consider as a class because it has special characteristics. (文学、绘画、音乐、电影等艺术作品的) 体裁  •  ...his love of films and novels in the horror genre.   …他对恐怖体裁电影和小说的热爱。 |

# **Lexical\_Genre** of a book

See [Lexical\_Genre of a book](#_Lexical_Genre_of_a)

# Part 1) Tell a story in the book

You see your friend, Josh, reading a book. Ask him about it, then tell him about a book you like.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The book title, author |  |
| The genre of a book is the kind of book it is – for example, science fiction. |  |
| The plot is the outline of the story |  |
| The book settings (time and place, when and where the story happened 故事设定的时间和地点) |  |
| A theme is an important topic in a book, like finding love or helping your family. |  |



//Once up a time, there was xxx.



 //prejudice ['prɛd**ʒəd**ɪs]

 //**of all time: 一直以来都是**



**//witty, wittier, wittiest: amazing in a clever way**









 **//sharp tougued: 说话刻薄的**

















**Talking about a story**

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| Use expressions like these to introduce a story: | | |
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|  | **I've just finished reading** a really good book. | I've just finished reading a really good book. |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **It's about** Elizabeth, an honest, lively, witty girl. | It's about Elizabeth, an honest, lively, witty girl. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | It's my **favorite book of all time**. | It's my favorite book of all time. |
| You can use expressions like these to tell a story: | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Once upon a time, there was** a proud, young, aloof woman. | Once upon a time, there was a proud young woman. |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Their **first impressions** of each other are not very good. | Their first impressions of each other are not very good. |
|  |  |  |

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|  | **The funny thing is,** they keep running into each other. | The funny thing is, they keep running into each other. |
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|  | Something is **bringing them together**. | Something is bringing them together. |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | It has **the perfect ending** – they fall in love and **live happily ever after**. | It has the perfect ending – they fall in love and live happily ever after. |

Language note: The expressions **Once upon a time** and **live happily ever** are traditional storytelling devices. You'll find them in genres such as fairy tales and fables. In the movie, the speaker uses them for effect.

## Tense shifting for narratives

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| Generally, you should try to use tenses consistently when telling a story. If you begin with past tense, continue using it from one clause or sentence to the next. | | | |
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|  | He **heard** a knock at the door, so he **opened** it. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | He **couldn't believe** what he **saw**. |  |  |
| Sometimes, however, you may want to shift from one tense to another. For example, it's common to introduce a narrative with a continuous tense or past perfect. Then you might shift to present simple to make the story seem more immediate. | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | All of the characters **have eaten** way too much. Suddenly, one of them **burps**. // When someone burps, they make a noise because air from their stomach has been forced up through their throat. 打嗝 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | He **was crossing** the ocean in a small boat. Suddenly, **there's** a huge storm. |  | . |
|  |  |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **I've been reading** an amazing book. Right now, the characters **are** lost in a mysterious, dark forest. |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| You can shift to present continuous or present perfect to indicate an ongoing turning point or complication in the narrative. | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | They **fall** in love. Something bigger than them **is bringing** them together. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | He said that they **were meant** to be together. Now he **has proposed** marriage. |  |  |
| It's common to switch from the past tense to present tense when you want to add your opinion. | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | So he **found** love and his lost dog, too. **Isn't** that the perfect ending? |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | She **missed** her opportunity. I think that she just **tends** to hesitate too much. |  |  |

It's called 'Love and Let Love.' It's about this girl, Lila, who runs away and joins the circus. One day, she was walking on the high wire – you know, like 50 feet above the ground – when she falls. But she doesn't hit the ground. Instead, this guy catches her and saves her life. His name's Olaf. Of course, they fall in love. So Lila and Olaf have been together six months when Lila meets Claudio. At first, she thought he was really dull. However, he's always surprising her with all these gifts – rabbits, birds, you know, romantic stuff. She realizes she doesn't really love Olaf at all; she loves Claudio. And that's as far as I've got. I don't know if she'll stay with Olaf or leave him for Claudio, but I think she'll choose Claudio. I think she's going to follow her heart.

## Explain a book (title, author, settings)

[ It’s my favorite book/song/TV program **of all time** 一直都是我最喜欢的xxx ]

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| The **title** is the name of the book. Use these expressions to talk about a book title: | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: **What's** the book **called**? |  |  |
| B: It's called 'The Catcher in the Rye.' |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: What's **the title** of the book? |  |  |
| B: 'To Kill a Mockingbird.' |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| The **author** is the person who wrote the book. Use these expressions to talk about a book's author: | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: **Who wrote** the book? |  |  |
| B: **It was written by** J.D. Salinger. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: Who's **the author**? |  |  |
| B: Harper Lee. |  |  |

## Genre/ˈ**ʒɑːn**rə/  of a book

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The **genre** /ˈ**ʒɑːn**rə/  of a book is the kind of book it is – for example, **science fiction**. Use these expressions to describe the genre of a book: | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: **What kind of** book is it? |  |  |
| B: It's **social commentary** / fiction |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: Is it **a romance**? |  |  |
| B: No. Actually, it's **part fantasy**, **part comedy**. |  |  |

## **Lexical\_Genre** of a book

### ## G**enres**/ˈʒɑːnrə/ of **fiction**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fiction | e.g. historical fiction; romance fiction  e.g. Historical fiction, if it's well-written, can be absolutely gripping. // ['ɡrɪpɪŋ] a gripping film, story etc is very exciting and interesting 〔电影、故事等〕扣人心弦的，引人入胜的 |
| 科幻作品/小说／电影 | sci-fi /ˈsaɪˌfaɪ/ = is short for “science fiction”[N-UNCOUNT 不可数名词](javascript:;) 科幻作品  •  ...a two-and-a-half hour sci-fi film.   …一部两个半小时长的科幻影片。 |
| 寓言故事;  神话传说 | /ˈfeɪbəl/ 寓言fable     1. [N-VAR](javascript:;)A fable is a story which teaches **a moral lesson**. Fables sometimes have animals as the main characters. 寓言 **[fairy tales童话 and fables/ˈfeɪbəl/ 寓言]** •  ...the fable of the tortoise and the hare.  …乌龟和兔子的寓言。the fable of the fox and the crow 狐狸和乌鸦的寓言故事 2. [N-VAR](javascript:;)You can describe a statement or explanation that is untrue but that many people believe as fable. 谣传 **fable = rumor**  e.g.  Is **reincarnation [,riːɪnkɑː'neɪʃ(ə)n]转世投胎** fact or fable/rumor?  是事实还是谣传？ 3. [U] fables or other traditional stories 寓言故事，神话传说〔总称〕monsters of fable 传说中的怪物 |
| 童话, 童话故事 | A fairy tale: a story for children involving magical events and imaginary creatures. 童话  e.g.  She was like a princess in a fairy tale.  她像童话故事里的一位公主  **[fairy tales童话 and fables/ˈfeɪbəl/ 寓言**] |
| 惊悚小说; 惊悚电影; 惊悚戏剧 | A thriller /ˈθrɪlə/  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A thriller is a book, movie, or play that tells an exciting **fictional and scary** story about something such as . murder mystery , criminal activities or spying. 〔关于谋杀, 犯罪的,侦探的〕惊险小说 惊悚电影; 惊悚戏剧  **[ a tense psychological thriller一部心理惊悚小说/电影; a criminal thriller:犯罪惊悚小说/电影; a gripping thriller**一部扣人心弦的惊险片**]**  e.g. Some people say **the crime thriller** is **trashy**. I don't agree. I think it tells us about the society we live in.  e.g. Collins’ **gripping扣人心弦** detective and **criminal thriller** 扣人心弦的侦探,**犯罪惊悚小说**  e.g. JK Rollin’s **gripping** **crime thriller** **get me totally lost in**. I’m getting **so** pulled in **that** I cann’t put the book down until it’s finished. //a **gripping** film, story etc is very exciting and interesting 〔电影、故事等〕扣人心弦的，引人入胜 |
| Literature | literature /ˈlɪtərɪtʃə, ˈlɪtrɪ-/      |CET4 TEM4  1.  [N-VAR](javascript:;)Novels, plays, and poetry are referred to as literature, especially when they are considered to be good or important. 文学  •  ...classic works of literature.   …古典文学作品。  •  I have spent my life getting to know diverse literatures of different epochs.   我花费一生时间来逐渐了解不同时代形形色色的文学。  1.  books, plays, poems etc that people think are important and good  文学；文学作品  [THESAURUS](javascript:;)  [BOOK](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=book)  •He has read many of the major works of literature. 他读过许多重要的文学作品。  •Italian literature 意大利文学  2.  all the books, articles etc on a particular subject  〔某一学科的〕著述；文献资料  [+ on]  •literature on the history of science 科学史的文献资料  in the literature  •Several cases of mercury poisoning have been recorded in the literature. 文献上记载了几宗汞中毒事件。  3.  printed information produced by people who want to sell you something or tell you about something  〔推销商品或提供信息的〕印刷品，宣传品  •sales literature 推销宣传品 |
| 〔文章、电影、剧本等的〕讽刺作品  Satire = lampoon | |  | | --- | | ['sætaɪə] satire:  MEANINGS 义项  [U] a way of criticizing something such as a group of people or a system, in which you deliberately make them seem funny so that people will see their faults 讽刺，讥讽  •the characteristic use of satire in Jonson’s work 琼森作品中讽刺手法的独到运用  political/social satire  •a comedy group that does political satire 一个专门搞政治讽刺的喜剧团体  **2.[C] a satire/lampoon is a piece of writing, film, play etc that uses this type of criticism 〔文章、电影、剧本等的〕讽刺作品**  [+ on]  •a satire on American politics 关于美国政治的讽刺作品  savage/stinging/vicious/biting satire  •a biting satire of the television industry 对电视业的辛辣讽刺  I'm reading this amazing political satire. It's very smart and sophisticated.  V.S.  [**'sɑ**ːkæz ə m]  sarcasm  a way of speaking or writing that involves saying the opposite of what you really mean in order to make an unkind joke or to show that you are annoyed 讽刺，挖苦  •‘Good of you to arrive on time,’ George said, with heavy sarcasm (= very clear sarcasm ) . “你到得真准时啊。”乔治不加掩饰地挖苦道。 | | /səˈtɪrɪkəl/ satirical [ADJ](javascript:;)A satirical drawing, piece of writing, or comedy show is one in which humour or exaggeration is used to criticize something. 讽刺的  •  ...a satirical novel about New York life in the late 80s.   …一部关于80年代末纽约生活的讽刺小说。  V.S. sarcastic /sɑ**ːˈkæ**stɪk/[ADJ](javascript:;)Someone who is sarcastic says or does the opposite of what they really mean in order to mock or insult someone. 控苦的; 讽刺的  •  She poked fun at people's shortcomings with sarcastic remarks.  她用挖苦的话来取笑别人的缺点。 | | V) **satirize sb/sth /ˈsætəˌraɪz/= mock sb/sth = lampoon sb**  [V-T](javascript:;)If you satirize a person or group of people, you use satire to criticize them or make fun of them in a play, movie, or novel. 讽刺sb/sth; 挖苦; 写讽刺作品 V.S. mock sb: to laugh at someone or something and try to make them look stupid by saying unkind things about them or by copying them  讥笑，嘲弄；  a play satirizing the fashion industry 一部讽刺时装业的戏剧  •  The newspaper came out weekly. It satirized political leaders.   这份报纸每周出版，讽刺政治领导人 | | lampoon /læmˈpuːn/  (lampooninglampoonedlampoons)  1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you **lampoon sb/sth = satirize/ˈsætəˌraɪz/ sb**, you criticize them very strongly, using humorous means. 讥讽  e.g.  He **was lampooned/satirized** for his short stature and political views.   他的矮小身材和政治观点使他成了受奚落的对象。   1. [N-VAR](javascript:;)A lampoon is a piece of writing or speech which criticizes someone or something very strongly, using humorous means. 讽刺的文章; 嘲讽的言论 **[ a lampoon = a satire]** e.g. ...his scathing lampoons of consumer culture.   ...他对消费文化的尖刻讥讽 e.g.   The style Shelley is using here is that of popular lampoon.  这里雪莱用的是通俗的嘲讽手法。   **VS. [C] a satire** is a piece of writing, film, play etc that uses this type of criticism 〔文章、电影、剧本等的〕讽刺作品  [+ on] •a satire on American politics 关于美国政治的讽刺作品 | |
| 幻想作品 | fantasy /ˈfæntəsɪ/    1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A fantasy is a pleasant situation or event that you imagine and that you want to happen, especially one that is unlikely to happen. 幻想  •  ...fantasies of romance and true love.   …对浪漫和真爱的幻想。  •  ...a world of imagination, passion, fantasy, reflection.   …一个想像、激情、幻想和反思的世界  2. [N-VAR](javascript:;)You can refer to a story or situation that someone creates from their imagination and that is not based on reality as fantasy. 虚幻的故事; 幻想的情境  •  The film is more of an ironic fantasy than a horror story.   这部电影比较像是讽刺的幻想故事，而不是恐怖片。  3. [C] a story, film etc that is based on imagination and not facts 幻想作品  e.g. a surrealist[sə'riə'lɪstɪk]超现实主义的 fantasy幻想作品 set in a South American village 一部以南美某村庄为背景的超现实主义幻想作品 |
| novel | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | graphic novels  Not all graphic novels are for kids. Some of the drawings can be gritty and realistic. //坚毅grit; gritty, 🡺 comparative: grittier; superlative: grittiest. Gritty is long-term enthusiasm, passion, and perseverance毅力 on sth | |

### ##G**enres**/ˈʒɑːnrə/ of **nonfiction**

The opposite of **fiction** is **nonfiction**. This category can include **books**, **newspapers**, **magazines** and **blogs**. Here are some **nonfiction genres.**

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| **Nonfiction** | | | |
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| Two popular **nonfiction genres** are **biography** and **autobiography**. The structure of the words gives you a clue to their meaning. The prefix **bio** means 'life,' and the suffix **graph** means 'to write or record.' In other words, **biography** means 'a written record of a life.' | | | |
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|  | I just finished a **biography** of Jane Austen. She had a very interesting life. |  |  |
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| By adding the prefix **auto**, which means 'by oneself,' you get the word **autobiography**, or 'a record of a life, written by that person.' | | | |
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|  | Gandhi's autobiography is genuinely inspiring |

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| You can form the names of some nonfiction genres by simply adding the word **book**. | | | |
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|  | cookbook |  | cookbook |
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|  | textbook |  | textbook |
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|  | travel book |  | travel book |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | guidebook |  | guidebook |
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| business journals |  |
| trade publications |  |
| 励志类图书 **self-help books/blogs** | the use of your own efforts to deal with your problems, instead of depending on other people 自助，自立  •a shelf of self-help books 一架子励志类图书  •Our program emphasizes self-help. 我们这个计划强调的是自助。  •a self-help group for single parents 一个单身父母自助团体 |
| how-to books |  |
| 传记 | biography /baɪˈɒɡrəfɪ/; DERIVATIVE 派生词 biographical adj /͵baɪəˋgræfɪkḷ/  •biographical information 生平介绍    1 [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A biography of someone is an account of their life, written by someone else. 传记 •  ...recent biographies of Stalin. …近年的斯大林传记。  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Biography is the branch of literature which deals with accounts of people's lives. 传记文学  •  ...a volume of biography and criticism.  …一册传记文学与评论 |
| 自传 | autobiography /ˌɔːtəʊbaɪˈɒɡrəfɪ/  [N-COUNT 可数名词](javascript:;)Your autobiography is an account of your life, which you write yourself. 自传  •  He published his autobiography last autumn.  他去年秋天出版了他的自传 |
| Magazine |  |
| history section |  |
| 新闻评论 | [新闻评论: social commentary]  Instead, they wait until 11 pm to switch on their TVs, when they can catch The Daily Show with JonStewart. Comedian-anchor Stewart delivers a unique brand of news, **social commentary** and satire.  如今，有很多人干脆就跳过黄金档，等到晚上11点再打开电视，来收看《乔恩-斯图尔特每日秀》的独家社会新闻讽刺评论。  2.  Woody always envisaged I'd give him a wisecracking, zeitgeisty cartoon that would deal with relationships, politics, **social commentary**.  伍迪总是设想着我能给他一个满是俏皮话的、很具时代感的漫画，里面涉及各种关系、政治以及社会评论。  3. It is clear that Waters’ achievements should be welcomed when seen in the context of rock history, which has a tragically dismal record with political **and social commentary**.  考虑到摇滚史中政治与社会评论悲惨灰暗的记录，沃特斯的成就显然应该受到欢迎。 |

## Book/Story's plot and setting

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| Use expressions like these to talk about a book's plot and setting.   * The **plot** is the outline of the story. * The **setting** is the time and place (故事设定的时间和地点). | | | |
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|  | A: What's the book about? |  |  |
| B: **The setting is** Oklahoma during the **Great Depression经济大萧条**. **It's about** a farming family that leaves its home to look for a better future in California. |  |  |
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|  | A: What kind of story is it? |  |  |
| B: It's a love story about a young woman, but **it's really about** human behavior. **It takes place in** Alabama in the mid-1930s. |  |  |

## Book’s **theme** (an important topic in a book)

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| Use expressions like these to provide more details about the book. A **theme** is an important topic in a book, like **finding love** or **helping your family**. | | | |
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|  | The **main character**, Holden Caulfield, tells the story from a psychiatric hospital. |  |  |
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|  | One of the **themes** is how your family can save you from the difficulties of daily life. |

# Part 2) What you read recently

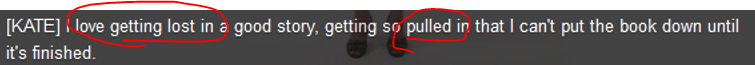
## Tell a book you’re reading

I love to read. Really, 



// **['pɒmpəs] [ a pompous person ]** someone who is pompous thinks that they are important, and shows this by being very formal and using long words – used to show off 自命不凡/自负的，自高自大的；虚夸的〔含贬义〕

Reading is my escape/ **an escape** . 读书是我逃离（外面世界的）的方法

 //pull in



Romance? I know, it’s a **trashy** fiction, but who cares.

 //it’s my favorite book **of all time**

 // **curl up** on the couch





//**blowing winds; whipping winds**



## Talk about a story (in a book)

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| ## Use expressions like these to introduce a story: | | |
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|  | **I've just finished reading** a really good book. **The book name is** xxx. **It's about** Elizabeth, an honest, lively, witty girl. It's my **favorite book of all time一直是我喜欢的书/音乐/偶像**. |  |
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| ## Use expressions like these to tell a story: | | |
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|  | **Once upon a time曾经(何时）;曾几何时, there was** a proud, beautiful, and aloof 高冷的young woman. |  |
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|  | Their **first impressions** of each other are not very good. |  |
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|  | **The funny thing is,** they keep running into each other. |  |
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|  | Something is **bringing them together**. |  |
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|  | It has **the perfect ending** – they fall in love and **live happily ever after**. |  |
| Language note: The expressions **Once upon a time** and **live happily ever** are traditional storytelling devices. You'll find them in genres such as **fairy tales and fables/ˈfeɪbəl/ 寓言**. In the movie, the speaker uses them for effect. | | |

## Grammar–Paired comparatives

**//comparative vs..superlative**

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| **Paired comparatives**成对比较 | | | |
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| You can use a pair of comparatives to express how two related things change. Put **the** in front of both comparatives. | | | |
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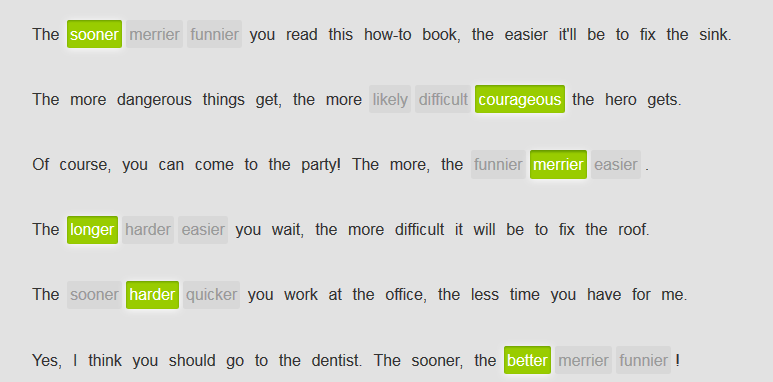
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|  | **The sooner** I read this how-to book, **the easier** it'll be for me to fix the sink. |  |  |
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|  | **The more dangerous** things get, **the more courageous** the hero gets. |  |  |
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|  | **The longer** you wait, **the less likely** it is you'll read that journal. |  |  |
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| There are also some idioms that use paired comparatives. Here are two examples: | | | |
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|  | A: Should I send you a link to that business blog? |  |  |
| B: Absolutely. **The sooner, the better!** |  |  |
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|  | A: Is it okay if I bring my brother to your party? |  | ? |
| B: Sure. **The more, the merrier.** |  | Sure. The more, the merrier. |



IAN: I think I'd like to subscribe to this, uh, website. It's called 'Sales Focus.' It's pretty good.  
LARA: You've been saying that for months. And the longer you wait, the less likely you are to do it.  
IAN: You're right. The sooner , the better . I'll, uh, do it tomorrow.  
LARA: Hmm. OK, then.  
IAN: I'm serious. It's a really useful website. The more I read , the more I learn . Look – here's an interesting tip: 'Always give away free stuff. The more, the better.'  
LARA: Give away free stuff? Are you sure it's a sales publication, and not a how-to for losing your business?

## Talking about your reading preferences

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| Use expressions like these to explain how you find reading relaxing or engrossing: | | | |
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|  | For me, reading is **an escape**. |  |  |
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|  | Personally/, I love **getting lost in** a good historical fiction. |  |  |
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|  | The story has to **pull me in**, or I'll stop reading. |  |  |
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| --- | --- |
|  | Sometimes I **get hooked on/I get lost in** a graphic novel, and I **can't put it down** till I've finished it. |

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| Use expressions like these to talk about reading for news or information: | | | |
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|  | I read The Economy to **keep on top of** business news. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | It helps me **stay current on** developments in the industry. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Computing Today is **a rich source of information**. |  |  |
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| You can use **will +** verb to explain when and how you habitually do something. | | | |
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|  | I'**ll turn on** my tablet, **turn out** the lights and **read** in bed until I fall asleep. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Whenever I find time, I'**ll get** a blanket, **curl up** on the couch and just read. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Every morning, my kids **will grab** a bowl of cereal and **read** graphic novels at the table. |  |  |

# Part 3) Indirect recommendation



 CHINA, U SEE

I wanna go everywhere.







// I bet <your father> **would** like …

Yeah.

…

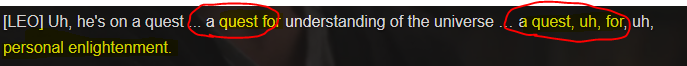








//a quest for sth (knowledge)/personal enlightenment

  
It sounds really deep.











## Give your reason to read a book

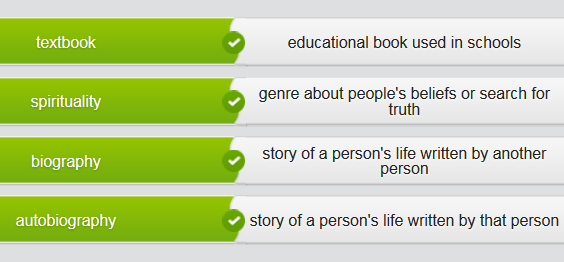
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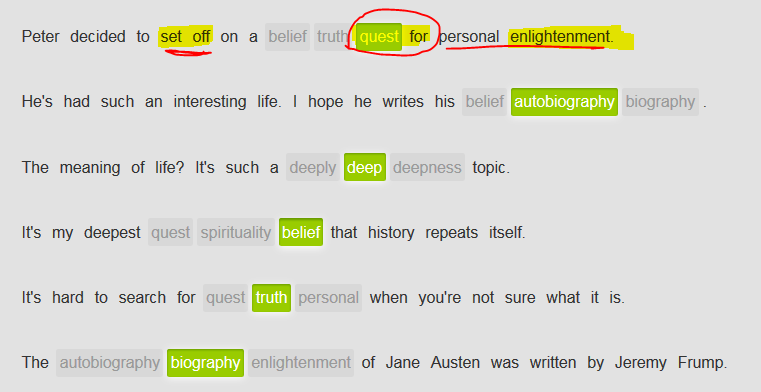
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | personal enlightenment 个人的觉悟/启发 |  | personal enlightenment |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | search for truth |  | search for truth |
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|  | set off on a quest |  | set off on a quest |
|  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | a deep belief |  | a deep belief |





## Nouns and prepositions

preposition /ˌprɛpəˈzɪʃən/ : A preposition is a word such as "by," "for," "into," or "with" that usually has a noun group as its object. 介词

|  |  |  |
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| Some nouns, especially abstract nouns like **love** or **solution**, need to be followed by a prepositional phrase so they make sense. Look at the examples. The first sentence has no prepositional phrase, and therefore is not a correct sentence. The second sentence is better. | | |
| He has a great **admiration.** | | |
| He has a great **admiration** **for the inventor Thomas Edison.** | | |
| Here are more nouns followed by a prepositional phrase with **for**: | | |
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|  | My **quest for personal enlightenment个人觉悟/启迪** begins today. |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | In this country, there's **room for different beliefs**. |  |
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|  | There's a great **demand for self-help books** 自我立志的书at the moment. |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Here are some nouns followed by a prepositional phrase with **to**: | | |
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|  | Her **contribution to literature and the arts** has been outstanding. |  |
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|  | His **response to the criticism** was to keep writing. |  |
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|  | Some people think Hardy's novels have no **relevance to the modern world**. |  |
| Here are other examples of nouns that take particular prepositions: | | |
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|  | Rivera writes about the **power of the human spirit**. |  |
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|  | Krystal has a strong **belief in science**. |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | She will be reading an **excerpt from** **her new novel**. // excerpt **/ˈɛksɜːpt/** |CET6 TEM8   * + [N-COUNT](javascript:;)An excerpt is a short piece of writing or music taken from a larger piece. 摘录; 节选   •  ...an excerpt from Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker.   …柴可夫斯基的《胡桃夹子》选段。 |  |
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|  | My **meeting with the publisher** went very well. |  |

## Make indirect recommendations

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| Use expressions like these to make recommendations indirectly. These expressions are subtler than direct recommendations. | | |
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|  |  | **我打赌sb会做xxx** e.g. I **bet** you**'d** love this **crime thriller犯罪惊悚小说; 惊悚电影.** |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | I have the perfect book for you. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **没什么能比得上xxx: There's nothing like** a good guidebook when you're traveling. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | | **你follow 某人的应该就不会错You can't go wrong with** anything written by L.J. Gibbs. |
|  | | |  | |
|  |  |  | |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | It's the greatest piece of nonfiction I've read in years. 🡺which means I recommend it to you |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Nothing beats** the biography of Steve Jobs. //biography传记, autobiography自传 |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **It's amazing. I haven't read/saw/tasted/heard anything like it before.** 🡺which means I recommend it to you |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Another indirect way to recommend something is to use a first conditional statement. This subtly suggests that your opinion is an unarguable fact.  If you really want to 'get' art, this book is the one you **should** read.  If you're looking for a good Italian cookbook, you **can't go wrong with** Bella Cipollini. 🡺which means I recommend it to you   If you’re looking for a good biography, **nothing beats** the biography of Steve job. 🡺which means I recommend it to you  If you really want to understand the world, 'Siddhartha' is a great choice 🡺which means I recommend it to you | | |
|  |  |  |

# Part 4 ) Communication media

|  |
| --- |
| In the next activity, you will watch an unscripted interview with a woman who talks about the changing nature of media, including how books, news, shows and music are delivered. |
| **Preparing yourself to watch** |
| Knowing the general topic of what you're about to watch, start thinking about the vocabulary for books, shows and music. How has media changed in the past 25 years? |
| For example, the woman will talk about using an e-reader called a Kindle to read the news. What medium do you think she used 25 years ago? |

 cable

 signal

 HD: high definition

 on demand

 digital

## The changing nature of media







// Convention: formal meeting











**More communications media**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The term **media** refers to the sources of information around us; in other words, radio, TV, newspapers, magazines and the web. | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | There are many kinds of **media** in the modern world. Information is everywhere. |  |  |
| You might also hear the term mass media // the mass media, all the people and organizations that provide information and news for the public, including television, radio, and newspapers 大众传播媒介〔包括电视、广播和报纸〕 | | | |
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|  | The relationship between politics and **mass media** is sometimes uncomfortable. |  |  |
| The singular term for **media** is **medium**, which means 'a way of communicating.' However, you will see **media** used in both singular and plural form. | | | |
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|  | TV is still an important **medium** for political parties to get their messages across. |  |  |
| Language note: You will also see the term **the media**, which refers to news journalism. | | | |

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| Here are some useful expressions for talking about communications media: | | | |
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|  | Modern **communications media** has totally changed my life. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **On-demand media**, which you can access anytime, anywhere, isn't the future – it's now. |  |  |
|  | Use expressions like these to talk about how you interact with digital reading media: |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Click on the link**, and a **pop-up window** will appear. |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | The **screen** **font** was too small, and he couldn't read the article. |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Just **swipe your finger**, like this, to go to the next screen. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | It's amazing! You just need to **blink your eye** to turn the page. |  |  |

## Digital media-the modern communication media

Modern **communications media** has totally changed my life. The symbolic one is the digital media. The great thing about digital media is you can get everything **on demand**. In other words, the digital media is o**n-demand media**, which you can access anytime, anywhere, isn't the future – it's now

## Contrast the present and the past

**Contrasting the present and the past**

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| Use expressions like the following to emphasize present time, when you are contrasting it with the past. | | |
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|  | ***These days,*** *there's just so much information everywhere.* | These days, there's just so much information everywhere. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Nowadays,*** *you can get any information on demand.* | Nowadays, you can get any information on demand. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Recently,*** *they've invented technology where you can turn the page by just blinking.* | Recently, they've invented technology where you can turn the page by just blinking. |
|  |  |  |

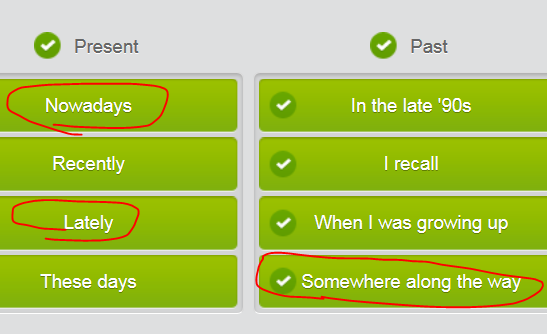
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Lately****, I've been using my e-reader more than paper books.* | Lately, I've been using my e-reader more than paper books. |
| Use expressions with **in the +** decade to refer to the past. To specify a specific part of a decade, you can use the words **early**, **late** and **mid-**. | | |
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|  | ***In the '90s,*** *no one was talking about e-books.* | In the '90s, no one was talking about e-books. |
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|  | ***In the early 1930s,*** *families read together by the fire.* | In the early 1930s, families read together by the fire. |
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|  | ***In the late '70s,*** *I watched a lot of TV instead of reading.* | In the late '70s, I watched a lot of TV instead of reading. |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***In the mid-'80s****, I had this huge cellphone. It was so heavy!* | In the mid-'80s, I had this huge cellphone. It was so heavy! |



## Refer to a general time in the past

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| Use expressions like these to refer to a general time in the past: | | |
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|  | ***Somewhere along the way*从(过去)某个时候开始（讲过去）*,*** *Jules started reading on her smartphone.* |  |
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|  | ***I recall*** *the pride I felt at having on my shelves all the books I'd read.* |  |
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|  | ***In the past,*** *you couldn't change the font or the brightness of the screen.* |  |
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|  | ***When I was growing up,*** *I read constantly.* |

## Punctuation: Commas, colons and semicolons

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| **[ in a coma]** /ˈkəʊmə/  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Someone who is in a coma is in a state of deep unconsciousness. 昏迷 |
| **colon /ˈkəʊlən/; colonic /kəˈlɒnɪk/**  1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A colon is the punctuation mark : which you can use in several ways. For example, you can put it before a list of things or before reported speech. 冒号  2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Your colon is the part of your intestine above your rectum. 结肠  •  In the U.S., there are 60,000 deaths a year from colon cancer.   在美国，每年有６万人死于结肠癌。  Colon => colonic /kəˈlɒnɪk/  1. [ADJ](javascript:;)of or relating to the colon 结肠的  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)relating to irrigation of the colon for cleansing purposes 灌洗结肠  3. [N](javascript:;)irrigation of the colon by injecting large amounts of fluid high into the colon 灌洗结肠的  a high colon  **🡺【医学】结肠镜检查**colonoscopy /,kəulə'nɔskəpi/ **mammography[mæ'mɑɡrəfi] and colonoscopy** |
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| In the next activity, you'll see how a writer uses commas, colons and semicolons to convey important information. | |
| A comma **( , )** is used before a conjunction such as **and**, **but**, **or** or **so**, to connect two independent clauses. | |
| *The links are part of the electronic text****, and*** *I tap on them to go to a networking site.* |  |
| *I have a tablet****, so*** *I swipe the screen to turn pages.* |  |
| You can also use a comma after an introductory word, phrase or clause. | |
| ***Ideally,*** *new technology should make reading even more relaxing.* |  |
| ***In the late '90s,*** *I read my first electronic book.* |  |
| ***When I was growing up,*** *I read two newspapers a day.* |  |
| Use a comma to separate three or more items in a series, except before **and**. | |
| *I read on my phone****,*** *my tablet****,*** *my notebook and my desktop computer.* |  |
| *You swipe the screen****,*** *tap the word and follow the link.* |  |

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| --- | --- |
| Use a colon **( : )** after an independent clause to introduce closely related information, such as an explanation or items in a list. | |
| *An e-reader is important to me for one reason: I can carry lots of books on one small device.* | An e-reader is important to me for one reason: I can carry lots of books on one small device. |
|  |  |
| *Right now, I've got four things to read on my tablet****:*** *a crime novel, a graphic novel about monsters, a newspaper and a magazine with healthy recipes.* | Right now, I've got four things to read on my tablet: a crime novel, a graphic novel about monsters, a newspaper and a magazine with healthy recipes. |
| You can use a semicolon **( ; )** between two interdependent sentences, or between a full sentence and a clause, to connect two closely related thoughts. It can replace a conjunction such as **but** or **and**. Sometimes a semicolon can be more effective than using two separate sentences. | |
| *With paper media, I use my fingers to turn a page****;*** *with electronic media, I use my fingers for swiping.* | With paper media, I use my fingers to turn a page; with electronic media, I use my fingers for swiping. |
|  |  |
| *Paper books are too heavy; e-readers, too light.* | Paper books are too heavy; e-readers, too light. |

## Changes in how we read media

Just a few years ago, our reading was limited to the printed page. Digital publishing changed all that. People read on tablets, e-readers, laptops, desktop computers, phones and even wearable computers. Instead of carrying around a heavy backpack of textbooks, students can do all of their schoolwork on a tablet. What if you don't understand something in your digital textbook? Just tap on a link on your gadget; a pop-up window immediately provides you with helpful information. Even better, a video might pop up to provide an explanation. As a bonus, electronic communications media allows you to change the font size to make things easier to read.

Another huge difference with digital media is that anyone can easily and inexpensively self-publish. In other words, you are able to create your own original publications: poetry on a website, an essay for a blog or even an e-book for an online publisher or bookstore. As a result, there are millions of fascinating texts to read that were never available before. A favorite of mine is a blog called 'New Media, New Life,' where dozens of authors write about how they use new forms of media. Our personal world is becoming a bigger place because of electronic media. Between the pleasure of using convenient new reading gadgets and the flexibility that digital text offers, people have been freed from the limits of paper.

## Write about how media has changed

Write a paragraph about how media has changed in your lifetime. What media was important before? What do you use now, and how has it changed your reading habits? Pay attention to your use of commas, colons and semicolons.

Type in the input box. Write 150-200 words. Use your own words where possible.

