课程代码： 00015

**内部教学使用**

**Unit One**

内容提要

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Aims | Text A | Text B |
| Words | accomplish predict constraint tendency profitability | interview vague prospect  indifference conservative |
| Phrases | in the way in part  to present …with… | to apply for to turn down |
| Structures | as long as | |
| Grammar | As 的用法 | |

重点和难点

Text A

1. accomplish vt. 完成（任务等），成就

(1) It was the young workers who accomplished the difficult task.

正是这些青年工人完成了这项困难的任务。

(2) During her first year she accomplished a great deal.

她在第一年就取得很大成就。

2. predict vt./vi. 预言；预示

(1) It’s too early to predict the result at this stage.

在这个阶段预测结果还太早。

(2) No one can predict when the disease will strike again.

没人能预料这种疾病什么时候会再爆发。

3. constraint n. 强制；强制因素，制约条件

(1) He returned to the school under constraint.他迫不得已又回到学校。

(2) There are no constraints on your choice of subject for the essay, you can choose whatever subject you like.文章内容不拘，你可任选。

4. profitability n. 赚钱，获利

(1) There is no profitability in doing the business.

做这样的生意无利可图。

5. in the way 碍事，妨碍；挡路

(1) He thought he was helping us, but in fact he was only in the way.

他认为他在帮我们的忙，但实际上他只会妨碍我们的工作。

(2) If you wish to leave, I wouldn’t stand in your way.

如果你想离开，我不会阻拦你。

6. in part 部分地，在某种程度上

(1) His success was due in part to luck.

他成功的部分原因是运气好。

(2) The house is furnished in part.

这个房子已基本上装修好了。

Text B

1. to apply for 申请

I’m here to apply for a visa. 我来这申请签证。

2. to turn down 拒绝，调小

Would you like to turn down the radio？ 你能把收音机音量调小些吗？

复习思考题

Ⅰ. Vocabulary and Structure

1. It may rain; you’d better take an raincoat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. in case B. in no case C. on case D. in this case [ ]

2. The bed was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ready for the night.

A. turned on B. turned out C. turned down D. turned away [ ]

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is essential in the business world.

A. Efficiency B. Inefficiency C. Effective D. Efficient [ ]

4. The question will then be repeated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different words.

A. with B. in C. on D. by [ ]

5. She wore a heavy coat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ catch cold.

A. so as to B. so as not to C. so that D. as to [ ]

6. Franklin’s ability to learn from observations and experience\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly to his success in public life.

A. owed B. contributed C. related D. attached [ ]

7. His words and expression suggested that he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with the answer.

A. was B. should C. be D. is [ ]

8. The importance of multiple objectives is also based, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , on the values of the decision maker.

A. in ahead B. in hand C. in part D. on the part [ ]

9. We made plans for a visit but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficulties with the car prevented it.

A. subordinate B. subsequent C. afterward D. consequent [ ]

10. Decision makers must have some way of determining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of several alternatives is best.

A. what B. any C. which D. some [ ]

Ⅱ.Translation from Chinese into English

1. 雇主希望求职者个性随和，工作努力。
2. 如果你事先通知我，我昨天就去机场接你了。
3. 我的目标就是今年十月份通过英语考试。
4. 但是这种简化倾向会使他们对其他的可供选择视而不见。
5. 人们通常认为决策是一个孤立的现象。

**Unit Two**

内容提要

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Aims | Text A | Text B |
| Words | astronomer exert explode collapse shrink gravity launch  convincing swallow operate | revolve largely glitter unlikely  whereas |
| Phrases | to research into speculation about to swallow up to make up  to apply to | above all as a rule by the way |
| Structures | could have + 过去分词 | |
| Grammar | 定语从句 | |

重点和难点

Text A

1. exert 发挥， 产生

2. explode 爆炸，突发

3. shrink 收缩， 缩小

4. to research into 研究

They are researching into the causes of cancer.

他们正在研究癌症的病因。

5. to make use of 利用

Make use of every chance you have to speak English.

要充分利用一切机会说英语。

Text B

1. revolve vi. 旋转；绕转

(1) The mechanism that revolves the turntable is broken.

带动转盘旋转的机械装置坏了。

(2) The earth revolves round the sun.

地球绕太阳公转。

2. largely ad. 大量地；主要地

(1) The country is largely desert.

这个国家大半部分都是沙漠。

(2) His success was largely due to luck.

他的成功主要是靠运气。

3. whereas conj. 而，却；反之

(1) He must be about sixty, whereas his wife looks about thirty.

他一定有六十岁了，而他的妻子看起来只有30岁。

(2) He is ill, whereas I’m only a little tired.

他生病了，而我只不过稍觉疲惫罢了。

4. convincing a.有说服力的，使人信服的

(1) There is no convincing me that reading was a pleasure.

没有有力证据表明他们有罪。

复习思考题

Ⅰ. Translation from English into Chinese.

Atomic energy is a great discovery of the 20th century, and many people have played apart in its development. Albert Einstein told the world about its basic idea in his famous theory of relativity in 1905. As he and other scientists began to discover more about the nature of the atom, they learned that great amounts of energy could be released by splitting an atom. However, it was also necessary that energy be controlled. If it were not, it would be very dangerous. Now atomic energy is used to move ships and submarines, and it may also prove useful for space ship. In fact, this new source of power has many uses ,either as fuel or as radiation, that it is almost impossible to imagine all the changes it will bring into our lives.

According to some scientists, the world needn’t be afraid of a possible shortage of coal, natural gas or other sources of fuel for future. They say that if these used up, these would be enough of this new type of energy to last forever.

**Unit Three**

内容提要

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Aims | Text A | Text B |
| Words | deteriorate lethal debate prosecute tradition elderly disabled  opt shorten prohibition | conspiracy privilege unfair bias abolish |
| Phrases | to be affected with to make request for to take…into account  to opt out (of) to have…at heart | to amount to by nature  be worth doing |
| Structures | S +demand/insist that 从句 | |
| Grammar | 一致关系 | |

重点和难点

Text A

1. deteriorate v.使恶化，越来越坏

1） The country’s economy has been deteriorating for some time.

这个国家的经济恶化已经持续一段时间了。

2） Leather can deteriorate in damp conditions. 皮革受潮会变质。

2. prosecute v. 对…起诉，告发

1）He was prosecuted for exceeding the speed limited.

他因超速行驶而被起诉。

2）They will prosecute him for murder. 他们告发他谋杀。

3. opt v. 抉择，选择

1) Fewer students are opting for science courses nowadays.

现在选择理科的学生少了。

2） She has opted to be the side of the poor.

她决定站在穷人一边。

4. be affected with 患有…疾病

He is affected with cancer.

5. make request for 要求…

He made request for further information from the police.

他要求警方提供更多的信息。

6. take … into account 考虑到

Text B

1.conspiracy n.阴谋，密谋；阴谋集团，阴谋帮派

(1) She has been charged with conspiracy to murder.

她被指控密谋谋杀。

(2) I think there was a conspiracy to keep me out of the committee.

我认为有个阴谋集团不让我进委员会。

2. unfair a. 不公平的，不公正的

(1) Do you think we live in a fair society？

你认为我们生活在公平的社会中吗？

(2) If some athletes use drugs, it is unfair to the others.

有的运动员使用兴奋剂，其他运动员就要吃亏。

3. bias n. 偏见；v. 有偏见（against, towards）

(1) The government has accused the media of bias.

政府批评了有偏见的媒体。

(2) He is biased against that plan.

他对那个计划存有偏见。

4. abolish vt. 废除(法律，习惯等)；取消

(1) Should the death penalty be abolished?

应该废除死刑吗？

(2) I think bullfighting should be abolished.

我认为应该废除斗牛。

5. by nature 生来，天生，就其本性而言

(1) He is intelligent by nature.

他生来聪明。

(2) She’s very cheerful by nature.

她天生是乐天派。

6. be worth doing 值得…

(1) There are only two things worth reading in this newspaper—the TV listings and the sports page.

这份报纸只有两处值得一读——电视节目预告和体育版。

复习思考题

Ⅰ. Wording spelling

1.理事会 n . c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.注射 n . i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.缩短 v . s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.保健 n . h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.禁止 n . p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.安乐死 n . e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.请求 v . r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.猛烈地 ad . f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.任命 v . a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.年长的 a . s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.易受伤的 a . v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.创建者 n . f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.争论 v . d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.特权 n . p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.伤残的 a . d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.削弱 v . w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17.全国性的 a . n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18.家长统治式的 a . p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19.敏感的 a . s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20.功劳,功绩 n . m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ. Word Form

1. He knew there was no hope of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(recover) and that his condition was rapidly deteriorating.
2. Should doctors\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (allow) to take the lives of others?
3. Betty fell asleep with the stove fire still\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (burn).
4. Van Wendel’s last three months of life were filmed and first\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(show) on television last year in the Netherlands.
5. In\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (add) to this, a second doctor must confirm that theses criteria have been met and the death must be reported to the police department.
6. One hundred and sixty pounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) what you should weigh.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (affect) with lung cancer, the old lady became very weak.
8. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) there now. It is so late.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (absorb) in her work, Mary forget her lunch.
10. Young men should bravely face the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (real) and widen their horizon.

**复习思考题答案**

**Unit 1**

Ⅰ.1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.B 6.B 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.C

Ⅱ.

1. Employers expect job applicants to be pleasant in personality and hard working.
2. If you had told me in advance, I would have met you at the airport yesterday.
3. My objective is to pass the English exam in October this year.
4. But the tendency to simplify blinds them to other alternatives.
5. People often assume/think that decision making is an isolated phenomenon.

**Unit 2**

Ⅰ.

原子能是20世纪的一个伟大发现，众多的人参加了它的开发。1905年爱因斯坦在他著名的相对论理论中向全世界阐述了它的基本概念。当他和其他科学家们开始寻找更多原子本质时，他们认识到原子裂变可能会释放出大量的能量。但是也必须对能量加以控制。如果不控制，是非常危险的。现在原子能被用于驱动船和潜艇，也可能对宇宙飞船会是非常有用的。实际上，这种新能源用途广泛，或者当燃料，或者当放射物质，因此它给我们的生活带来的变化几乎是难以想象的。

根据一些科学家的看法，世界上的人不必害怕未来可能会缺乏煤、石油、天然气和其他燃料。他们说如果这些用光了，还会有这种用之不尽的新能源。

**Unit 3**

Ⅰ.

1.council 2.injection 3.shorten 4.healthcare 5.prohibition 6.euthanasia 7.request

8.fiercely 9.appoint 10.senior 11.vulneralbe 12.founder 13.bebate 14.privilege

15.disabled 16.weaken 17.nationwide 18.paternalistic 19.sensitive 20.merit

Ⅱ.

1.recovery 2.be allowed 3.burning 4.showed 5.addition 6.is 7.Affected 8.going 9.Absorbed 10.reality