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INNOVATION COLLEGE ENGLISH

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Unit

1

Confidence, Practice, What Else?





Part One Reading

Section One Intensive Reading

▶ Word Study

1. confidence

- *n.* feeling of certainty; trust in one's own ability 把握; 自信心

e.g. The players all lost confidence in their manager.

队员都对他们的教练失去了信心。

I have every confidence in you.

我完全相信你。

【短语】**gain/acquire self-confidence** 获得自信

have confidence in sb./sth. 对……有信心

lack confidence in sb./sth. 对……没有信心

lose confidence in sb./sth. 对……失去信心

【扩展】**confident** *adj.* 对自己有信心的; 自信的

be confident of/about/in 对……有信心

e.g. He is confident of getting the job.

他有信心得到这份工作。

He is not confident in his ability to get the job done.

他对自己是否有能力完成这项工作没有信心。

2. inferiority

- *n.* the quality of being not good, or worse than sb./sth. else 劣等, 劣势

e.g. He had a deep-rooted feeling of inferiority.

他有一种根深蒂固的自卑感。

【扩展】**inferior** *adj.* 自卑的

superior *adj.* 较好的

【短语】**be inferior/superior to...** 比……差/好

feel inferior to... 觉得比……差劲, 觉得比不上……

e.g. I admit that I am inferior to him in many respects.

我自认在许多方面比他矮半截。

These oranges are inferior to those I bought last week.

这些桔子没我上星期买的好。



【反义词】 **superiority** *n.* 优越

e.g. We believe in the superiority of this method over that one.

我们相信这种方法比那种方法好。

3. complex

- *n.* abnormal mental state resulting from past experience or suppressed desires 情结

e.g. I have never had a complex about my height.

我从来没有担心过自己的身高。

a superiority complex 自豪感, 优越情结

an inferiority complex 自卑情结

- *adj.* consisting of many different parts or processes that are closely connected; difficult to understand or deal with 复杂的

e.g. What he said was too complex for me to understand.

他说的太复杂了, 我不理解。

4. presence

- *n.* 1) the state of being present in a place 出席; 在场; 存在

e.g. Your presence at the meeting is requested.

敬请光临。

They argued that his presence in the village could only stir up trouble.

他们认为他在村里出现只会招惹麻烦。

- 2) the ability to appear impressive to people because of your appearance or the way you behave 风度, 风采, 仪容

e.g. He continues to possess the presence, mental as well as physical, of a young man.

他在精神上和身体上继续保持着年轻人的气质。

【短语】 **in the presence of sb.** 在……面前; 在(某人)眼前

presence of mind 镇定; 沉着

lose one's presence of mind 心慌意乱

【扩展】 **present** *adj.* 现在的, 出席的, 当面的

What is your present job?

你现在的工作是什么?

How many people were present at the meeting?

会议有多少人出席?

5. cure

- *n.* 1) the act of making someone well again after an illness 治疗; 治愈

e.g. The cure took three months.

此疗程花了三个月。



2) (~ **for sth.**) a medicine or medical treatment that makes an illness go away 药物; 疗法

e.g. There is still no cure for a cold.

还没有治疗感冒的方法。

3) (~ **for sth.**) sth. that will solve a problem, improve a bad situation, etc. 解决方法; 措施; 对策

e.g. The magic cure for inflation does not exist.

抑制通货膨胀没有什么灵丹妙药。

➤ v. 1) (~ **sb. of sth.**) to make sb. healthy again 治愈某人

e.g. Her cancer can only be controlled, not cured.

她的癌症只能控制, 无法治愈。

Now doctors believe they have cured him of the disease.

现在医生们确信已经治好了他的病。

2) (*fig.* 比喻) to find a solution to (sth.); put an end to 解决(某事物); 了结

e.g. We need to cure our environmental problems.

我们需要解决环境问题。

【辨析】cure & treatment

cure主要指将病人的病治愈, 侧重于治疗的良好效果, 意为“治愈, 疗法, 药”

treatment主要指将病人收入医院治疗, 侧重于治疗的过程。

6. acquire

➤ v. to gain (sth.) by one's own ability, efforts or behavior (靠自己的能力、努力或行为而) 获得, 得到

e.g. She was sitting in her newly-acquired wheelchair.

她正坐在新买的轮椅上。

We must work hard to acquire a good knowledge of English.

我们必须用功学习才能精通英语。

【辨析】get, obtain, acquire, gain 都含“得到”、“获得”的意思。

get指“以某种方法或手段得到某种东西”。

e.g. Did you get my letter last week?

上周你收到我的信了吗?

obtain是较正式用语, 常指“通过努力工作、奋力或请求而得到所需的东西”。

e.g. He obtained experience through hard work.

他通过努力工作获得了经验。

acquire强调“经过漫长的努力过程而逐渐获得”。

e.g. We should try to acquire good habits.

我们应该努力养成良好的习惯。



gain往往指“通过努力或有意识行动而获得某种有益或有利的东西”。

e.g. I hope you will gain still greater achievements.

我希望你们能获得更大的成就。

7. remain

➤ **vi.** 1) to stay in the same place; to stay behind 留在，停留于

e.g. He will have to remain in hospital for at least 10 days.

他至少得在医院里待10天。

2) to continue to be; to stay in the same condition 保持，继续

e.g. The three men remained silent.

这三个人一直保持沉默。

The plane remained on the ground.

那架飞机仍停在地面上。

8. convince

➤ **vt.** to make sb. feel certain; to cause sb. to realize 使确信；使明白

e.g. You'll need to convince them of your enthusiasm for the job.

你要使他们相信你殷切希望得到这份工作。

He convinced me that I should study English.

他劝我应该学英语。

【搭配】convince sb.+that 从句

convince sb. of sth.

【扩展】表示“说服”，英语的表达法还有：

persuade sb. to do = persuade sb. into doing 说服某人做某事

talk sb. into sth./doing sth. 说服某人做某事

persuade sb. out of doing sth. 说服某人不要做某事

talk sb. out of sth./doing sth. 说服某人不要做某事

9. adopt

➤ **v.** 1) to start to deal with or think about sth. in a particular way 采纳；采取（用）

e.g. To achieve these ends, we must adopt the above mentioned measures.

要达到这些目的，我们必须采取上述措施。

Pupils should be helped to adopt a positive approach to the environment.

应帮助学生对环境采取积极的态度。

2) (~sb. as...) to take sb. into one's family, esp. as one's child or heir 收养（某人）（尤指作为儿女或继承人）；过继

e.g. There are hundreds of people desperate to adopt a child.

有数以百计的人渴望领养孩子。



- 【扩展】**adoptability** *n.* 可接受性
adoptable *adj.* 可采纳的
adoptee *n.* 被收养者
adopter *n.* 义父母，养父母

10. communicate

- **v. (~ with sb.)** to exchange information, news, ideas, etc. 交流，沟通

【短语】**communicate with**

e.g. My birth mother has never communicated with me.

我的亲生母亲从未和我联系过。

They communicated in sign language.

他们用手语交流。

- 【扩展】**communication** *n.* 传达，信息，通讯
communicative *adj.* 交流的，交际的

► Difficult Sentences

1. Their problem is a linguistic inferiority complex. (*Para. 1*)

【译文】他们的问题是在语言方面有自卑情结。

Notes:

2. ...you worry that you won't be able to speak as well as the other person, so you feel inferior in his presence. (*Para. 1*)

【译文】……你担心自己说得不如另一个人好，所以他在场时你就感到自卑。

Notes:

3. The medicine for it is having confidence with the little English you can speak, and getting rid of your shyness. (*Para. 2*)

Thinking in English will help you truly understand how the language is spoken.
(*Para. 5*)

Read novels to build vocabulary, thus gaining confidence. (*Para. 6*)



【译文】良药就是对你能说的那一点点英语有信心，并驱除羞怯心理。

用英语思维会帮助你真正理解这种语言该如何应用。

（你可以通过）读小说来增加词汇量，从而获得信心。

【解析】**having confidence with..., getting rid of..., thinking in English, gaining confidence** 都是动词的-ing形式，但**having confidence with..., getting rid of...**是动名词，在句中作表语；**thinking in English**是动名词，在句中作主语；**gaining confidence**是现在分词，在句中作结果状语。

动名词和现在分词都是动词的非谓语形式，许多语法书把它们合称为动词的-ing形式。现在分词有动词和形容词性质，因此可以在句子中作表语、定语、状语或补语。

Notes:

4. Nobody is above mistakes...(Para. 4)

【译文】没有人能够不犯错误……

Notes:

5. This is the way to acquire knowledge. (Para. 4)

【译文】这正是学知识的方法。

【解析】汉语的搭配是“学（习）知识”，英语却不是“to study/learn knowledge”，而是acquire knowledge, 或者可以是pursue knowledge.

Notes:

6. Not until you begin to think in English rather than Chinese can you be said to know the language. (Para. 5)

【译文】只有你开始用英语而不是汉语思考时，你才可以说是懂得这门语言了。

【解析】**not until+时间状语（从句）+主句** used to say that sth. will happen or someone will do sth. at a particular time or when something else happens直到……才
Not until放在句首，主句要倒装。



【扩展】It is/was+not until+时间状语（从句）+that+主句：直到……才……

Notes:

7. Bring the word to your teacher to have it explained more fully. (Para. 6)

【译文】向老师请教，让老师给你更加详尽地讲解生词。

Notes:

8. Of 10 new words learnt in a day, only two or three will remain in the memory. (Para. 7)

【译文】一天之内学到的10个生词，只有2至3个会保留在记忆中。

【解析】句子的主语是only two or three, of 10 new words learnt in a day为 only two or three的限定成分，被提前放置到句首，起强调作用。句子的正常语序为：

Only two or three of 10 new words learnt in a day will remain in the memory.

Notes:

9. There's no reason for an able man to convince himself that he can't do what another person has done. (Para. 9)

【译文】一个有能力的人没有理由相信他做不到别人能够做到的事情。

【解析】there is no reason for sb. to do sth.: there is not a cause or situation that makes it right or fair for someone to do sth. 某人没有理由做某事

Notes:



10. Therein lies success. (Para. 9)

【译文】成功就在于此。

【解析】**Therein lies success** means that success can be achieved by doing what was written before this sentence.

Notes:

Section Two Extensive Reading

Task I

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from the list of words given in the word bank below. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each word in the bank is identified by a letter. Please put the corresponding letter for the item you've chosen in the blank. Each word may only be used once.

Word Bank

(A) physical	(B) change	(C) exciting	(D) activities	(E) closely
(F) helplessness	(G) tired	(H) spend	(I) break	(J) take
(K) positive	(L) clearly	(M) relaxed	(N) relief	(O) causing

If we feel stressed, there are several things that we can do. First, we need to learn how to relax and breathe slowly and smoothly.

We can also 1) _____ some time out of our worried, busy schedule to notice the small things in life. Smell the air, look at the flowers, notice the small designs in the leaves on a tree — these 2) _____ can do much to quiet us and to give ourselves a small 3) _____ in a busy schedule.

We need to take care of our bodies. Being 4) _____ makes it easier for us to get sick and to develop 5) _____ problems related to stress. We need to get enough rest, eat well, and do some regular exercise. Scientists have found that for our minds to think 6) _____, our bodies need to have certain vitamins and minerals; some of the most important vitamins are the B-complex vitamins. Doing regular exercise is also a physical way to let go of angry feelings or feelings of 7) _____.

Finally, we need to find what is 8) _____ the stress in our lives. Once we have found it, we need to begin to 9) _____ that part of our lives. If we believe that we can control stress, we can begin to control our lives. Then we can start to use stress in a 10) _____ way.



▶ Task II

Directions: In this section, there is a passage followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions after reading the passage.

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernadino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one new idea: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips.

Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity, for the brothers had developed a strict routine for the preparation of their food, and they insisted on their cooks sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became surprisingly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this modest success until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the special attraction of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise (特许经营) other copies of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to duplicate the menu, the equipment, even their red and white buildings with the golden arches.

Today McDonald's is really a household name. In 1976, McDonald's had over \$1 billion in total sales. Its first twenty-two years is one of the most surprising success stories in modern American business history.

(273 words)

- 1) The best title for this passage would be _____.
 - A) The Reason for McDonald's Popularity
 - B) New Services in McDonald's
 - C) The Story of McDonald's Success
 - D) The Story of Two Brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald
- 2) According to the passage, the French fries and hamburgers were _____.
 - A) prepared by the persons who wore uniforms
 - B) from a new, shortened recipe
 - C) rather cheap so that they became surprisingly popular
 - D) unvaried in quality and flavor
- 3) The reason for the brothers to allow copies of their restaurant to be opened is that _____.
 - A) they made a lot of money
 - B) people liked their restaurant very much
 - C) they wanted to make a lot of money



- D) McDonald's got a special attractive new menu
- 4) Ray Kroc was a person who _____.
A) ran a barbecue restaurant
B) was content with his modest success
C) got the right to copy the business mode of McDonald's
D) introduced the milkshake-mixing machine into the restaurant
- 5) According to the passage, which statement is true?
A) It was the first time for the two brothers to run a drive-in restaurant.
B) The two brothers were quite modest.
C) McDonald's had already been popular before Kroc got the franchise.
D) McDonald's got its name from a housewife.

Task III

Directions: You are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Why Do People Learn English? 8 Most Common Reasons

A) People around the world are learning English for different reasons. Here are the top 8 reasons why people learn English.

1. Internet and Social Media

B) As technology becomes more popular worldwide, there is an increase in a need to know English. About 55% of all articles on the Internet are in English. That means that if you can read in English, you will get more information than other non-English speaking people.

C) Also, with the increase in popularity of Facebook, Twitter and Youtube, as well as other social media sites, the interaction (互动, 交流) between Native English speakers and non-Native speakers has greatly increased.

D) In the past to find out the best restaurant, you might use a book, phone directory (电话号码簿) or even "Google it". Now more and more people are using social media sites to do their research and answer their questions.

2. To Meet and Communicate with More People

E) If you are able to speak English proficiently, you will be able to communicate with more people, no matter where you live, work or go. Being able to speak more than one language often gives you more opportunities in life and work than just speaking one.



3. Travel

F) When traveling to different countries, English is often the most common “bridge” language, meaning that you could meet with people from five different countries at the same time and it is likely that the only common language between all five people is English. English is able to connect people from many different countries and cultures more so than other languages.

G) English is also a common language in tourism worldwide. If you want to take a tour of different historical places or go to a hotel in the Caribbean, English is usually what the workers know how to speak besides their local or native language.

4. For Current Job or to Get Better Work

H) If you improve your English, you often will be able to get a new job, a better job or a promotion where you are working. Having English speaking clients is very attractive and necessary for millions of businesses worldwide. You may even get a higher salary or paid more hourly for speaking English fluently.

I) Often if an employer is having trouble deciding between two possible job candidates, they often choose the candidate that speaks good English rather than the one that does not.

5. For School or University Studies

J) Many schools and universities around the world require that their students have a basic or even intermediate (中级的) understanding of the English language. Many have required courses that are taught in English.

6. Music

K) Music in English is not only in a large quantity, also becomes popular all around the world and people need English to understand what the song means. Music unites people from different cultures and many people enjoy learning songs from the present and past in English.

L) Some people use songs and music to help them learn and better understand English. Song lyrics (歌词) are usually easy to remember and they can make you happy, sad, depressed...

7. Movies and TV

M) Many of the best movies are in English. Many of the most famous actors and actresses are English speaking. There are also thousands of movies that are made in English each year. With the popularity of Hollywood movies and movie stars, many people want to learn English so they can better understand movies and TV shows in English.

8. Science, Medicine, Economics, Law, Engineering and Politics

N) Often education, research and common industry vocabulary is in English for these important careers. It is often required that people who study or work in these industries do research and learn about new ideas in their industry in English. Many of the top industry publications and research is in English.



- 1) Employers are likely to hire the one who speaks English well.
- 2) Most of the workers in historical places can use English as their second language.
- 3) Speaking good English can bring about more chances in your career and life.
- 4) One of the reasons why people learn English is to enjoy Hollywood movies.
- 5) The development of technology leads to the increasing demand for English.
- 6) English is the common language among scientific and social studies.
- 7) Fundamental ability to use English is a must in some universities.
- 8) Social media can be of great help in your daily life.
- 9) Being able to speak English well can help you make more money in your job.
- 10) Singing and listening to English songs can help develop one's English skills.



Part Two Grammar

构词法

1. 构词法 (Word Formation)

词汇是语言的基本要素之一，在语言发展的最初阶段，人们使用少量简单的词汇进行交流，这些词汇主要是表示日常的简单事物和概念，它们是语言中最基本的词，被称之为基本词、根词或原生词 (primitives)。英语里的原生词数量有限，且大都是单音节的，如：sun, man, head, foot, fish, see, run等。

随着时间的推移，人类社会的发展与进步催生了许多新生事物以及复杂、抽象的概念，最初有限的原生词已无法满足语言表达需求，这就意味着需要创造新的词汇来表示新生事物与概念。新词的产生，服从一些语法规则。这种按照一定的语言规律创造新词的方法被称之为构词法 (Word Formation)。

2. 英语主要的构词法

英语有三种主要的构词法：

1) 合成法(Composition): 合成法就是把两个或两个以上的独立词、组合成一个新词。如：three-year-old(三周岁的), up-to-date(最新式的), peace keeping(维持和平的), take-off(起飞), film-goers(电影观众), consulting room(诊室), overestimate(估计过高), outnumber(超过), 等等。

2) 派生法(Derivation): 指在词上附加前缀(prefix)或后缀(suffix)，构成新词。前缀有一定的含义。如：co-author(合著者) → co- [together with]+author(作者)。后缀只具有转变词的词类的功能，不改变其含义，附加后缀而成的词叫作派生词(derivative)，例如：helpful *a.* → help *n.* + -ful (*a.* suffix), quickly *adv.* → quick *a.* + -



ly (adv. suffix) 等。比如名词兼动词的care的派生词有: careful a. → care n.+ -ful (a. suffix), carefully adv. → careful a.+ -ly (adv. suffix), carefulness n. → careful a.+ -ness (n. suffix); 又如: 动词connect的派生词有: disconnect v. → dis-+connect n. (使分开), connective a. → connect v.+ -ive (有连接作用的)和connection n. → connect v.+ -ion (连接)。

3) 转化法(Conversion): 转化法就是把一个词从一种词类转成另一种词类, 但词的形态不经过任何改变。如: correct a.(正确的) → correct v. (纠正), sample n.(样品) → sample v. (取样)。

▶ Grammar Exercises

1. **Directions:** Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word from the list.

- 1) **care** **careful** **careless** **carelessness**

The student was _____ enough not to tell the teacher that he would not do the job.

- 2) **proud** **proudly** **pride**

When the teacher praised him for working out the math problem, the boy looked _____ at his classmates.

- 3) **120 words; a 120-words** **120-word; a 120-words**
120 words; a 120-word **120-words; a 120-words**

— What are you doing here?

— Oh, my teacher asked me to write a passage of about _____ in English.

— You can write _____ passage in English?

- 4) **English-speaking** **speak English** **spoken English** **English spoken**

Canada is mainly an _____ country.

- 5) **Honestly** **Honest** **Honesty** **Dishonest**

_____ speaking, I didn't do it on purpose.

2. **Directions:** There is a mistake in each of the following sentences. Rewrite each sentence, correcting the mistake.

- 1) Because of her ill, she can't go out sight-seeing.

- 2) She offered us lots of value information, which played an important part in catching the thief.

- 3) We wish you a pleasure journey back home.

- 4) This meeting is of great important to all of us.

- 5) Fail is the mother of success.



Part Three Supplementary Exercises

Task I Listening Practice

1. Directions: You will hear a sentence read with one word from each group. Underline the word that you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1) A) sheep | B) ship | C) chip | D) cheap |
| 2) A) bad | B) beg | C) big | D) bag |
| 3) A) seat | B) sit | C) set | D) sad |
| 4) A) meat | B) miss | C) mess | D) mass |
| 5) A) hat | B) heat | C) hit | D) head |
| 6) A) feet | B) fit | C) fat | D) feed |
| 7) A) geese | B) guess | C) gas | D) glass |
| 8) A) deed | B) did | C) dead | D) dad |
| 9) A) heal | B) hill | C) hell | D) heavy |
| 10) A) leave | B) live | C) life | D) leaf |

2. Directions: Listen to the conversation and complete the table.

	Honda Accord	GTI
Price	1) _____ _____	2) _____ _____
Time of Purchase	3) _____ _____	4) _____ _____
Discount	5) _____ _____	6) _____ _____
Mileage	7) _____ _____	8) _____ _____



3. Directions: Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false.

How to Gain Confidence to Speak in a Foreign Language

Word Tips

tip *n.* 提示

stressful *adj.* 紧张的

constantly *adj.* 不断地

crucial *adj.* 决定性的

ignore *v.* 忽视

scary *adj.* 可怕的

solve *v.* 解决

create *v.* 创造

comfort zone 舒适地带

be scared of 对……恐惧

step *v.* 举步, 行走

exchange *n.* 交换

- _____ 1) There are four tips on how to gain confidence to speak in a foreign language.
- _____ 2) Talking to yourself isn't stressful, and it's a good way to practice.
- _____ 3) Avoid doing things that you are scared of.
- _____ 4) Be open to new experiences.
- _____ 5) Only practicing on a daily basis can help you to get self-confidence.

4. Directions: You are going to hear five sentences. Each will be read three times. Write down the sentence.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Task II Vocabulary

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

adopt	confidence	inferior	complex	presence
positive	communicate	acquire	convince	require
constant	remain	start with	look...up	rather than

- 1) We learn a language in order to _____.
- 2) The rules also _____ employers to provide safety training.
- 3) I can say with _____ that such rumors were totally groundless.



- 4) During her film career, she _____ a reputation as a strong-willed, outspoken woman.
- 5) They have asked the residents (居民) to _____ in their homes.
- 6) He was harried (折磨) by _____ bothering of his fans.
- 7) My speech _____ the situation analysis.
- 8) He had finally _____ several customers of the advantages of his product.
- 9) I _____ your address _____ in the personnel file.
- 10) If you think our suggestions work for you, then _____ them.

Task III Structure

Directions: Study the model and complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English using inverted sentence pattern “adv.+v.+n.”.

Model: Therein lies success.

Here comes the bus.

- 1) _____ (给, 你的信). The postman mistakenly put it in my mailbox.
- 2) _____ (铃声响了). It's time to have our English class.
- 3) _____ (这就是对英语学习者的一大挑战)
— how to build confidence to speak English with a stranger.
- 4) _____ (这就是两者的差异) between American English and British English.
- 5) _____ (问题就出现在这里): you have an inferiority complex when speaking English.

Task IV Translation

Directions: Translate the following paragraph into English.

在英语学习之初, 我们应该注重培养对英语学习的兴趣。培养对英语的兴趣并不难。当我们可以说点儿简单的英语, 用英语与别人或与老外交谈, 或做别人的翻译时, 我们就可以从英语学习中得到满足感和成就。

Unit 2

Today's Answers to Tomorrow's Questions





Part One Reading

Section One Intensive Reading

▶ Word Study

1. assignment

- **n.** a task or piece of work that sb. is given to do, usually as part of their job or studies 作业, 工作, 任务

e.g. Their teacher allowed them three days for the assignment.

老师给了他们三天时间完成作业。

His assignment was hard but he saw it out to the end.

他的任务艰巨, 但他终于把它完成了。

【扩展】**assign** v. to give sb. a particular job or make them responsible for a particular person or thing 分配, 指派, 布置 (任务等)

e.g. All the students are assigned to suitable jobs.

所有的学生都分到了合适的工作。

The two large classrooms have been assigned to us.

这两间大教室已经分配给我们了。

2. community

- **n.** the district or locality in which a group of people lives 社区, 居住区

e.g. The money will go to finance a new community centre.

这些钱将用来资助一个新社区中心。

We visited the Chinese community in San Francisco.

我们访问了旧金山的华人社区。

3. raise

- **vt.** 1) to bring up; to rear 抚养, 养育

e.g. It's difficult to raise a family on a small income.

依靠微薄的收入是很难养家的。

Stan's dad died, leaving his mother to raise three sons alone.

斯坦的父亲去世了, 留下他母亲独自抚养三个儿子。

2) to lift or move sth. to a higher level 举 (升) 起

e.g. He raised his eyes from his work.



他停下工作抬头看了看。

3) to collect money that you can use to do a particular job or help people 筹集 (措)

e.g. They are going to raise funds for the school buildings.

他们将为修建校舍筹集资金。

4) (~ sth. to sth.) to increase the amount or level of sth. 增加, 提高

e.g. He raised his offer to £500.

他把出价提高到500英镑。

4. fascinate

➤ v. to keep sb.'s attention by being interesting, attractive, etc. 迷住, 吸引住

e.g. Anything to do with old myths and legends fascinates me.

任何与上古神话传说有关的东西都会使我着迷。

The child was fascinated with his new toy.

那孩子对他的新玩具着了迷。

【扩展】**fascination** *n.* fascinating quality; process of fascinating 魅 (魔) 力, 入迷

e.g. I developed a fascination with the game from a very young age.

我很小的时候就迷上了这项运动。

Stamp collecting holds a certain fascination for me.

我特别喜爱集邮。

fascinating *adj.* having great attraction or charm 吸引人的, 迷人的

e.g. The TV program is absolutely fascinating, I can't tear my son away.

电视节目实在吸引人, 我没法能把儿子拉走。

5. pour one's heart into

➤ to do sth. sincerely and whole-heartedly 全身心投入

e.g. That singer pours his heart into bringing this corner alive with his music.

那位歌手全心贯注地演奏着, 用他的音乐使这个角落生机盎然。

The teacher, who poured her heart into teaching, gained respect from her students.

那位老师, 为教学全身心地付出, 赢得了她的学生的尊重。

6. occupation

➤ *n.* 1) one's employment, a job, or profession 职业

e.g. He is a bus driver by occupation.

他的职业是公车司机。

He wanted to look for an occupation suited to his abilities.

他想找个适合自己能力的职业。

We vainly tried to find out the stranger's name and occupation.

我们想查出那个陌生人的姓名和职业, 但是徒劳无功。



2) when a large group of people enter a place and take control of it, especially by military force 占领 (据)

e.g. The Japanese occupation of Taiwan lasted fifty-one years.

日本占领台湾达五十一年之久。

The class are doing a project on the Roman occupation of Britain.

这个班在进行一项关于古罗马人占领不列颠的研究。

【扩展】**occupy** v. 占用 (据, 领)

occupied adj. 在使用中的, 已占用的

7. crush

➤ v. 1) to defeat or subdue sb. completely 压倒, 打垮

e.g. The rebellion was crushed by government forces.

政府军已把叛乱镇压下去。

Her refusal crushed all our hopes.

她的拒绝让我们的希望全都破灭了。

2) to press sth. so hard that it breaks or is damaged 压碎 (垮, 倒)

e.g. Don't crush this box; there are flowers inside.

别把这个盒子压坏了, 里面有花。

【扩展】**crush** n. (~on) strong but typically brief liking for sb. 喜爱, 迷恋

e.g. My teenage daughter has got a crush on the singer Michael.

我十几岁的女儿迷恋歌手迈克。

He has a crush on her ever since they met at that party last summer.

自从去年夏天在那个派对上见面, 他就迷恋上了她。

8. humiliate

➤ v. to make sb. feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people 使丢脸 (蒙羞)

e.g. He felt humiliated when the teacher scolded him in front of the whole class.

老师在全班同学面前批评他使他感到羞辱。

They pay me empty compliments which only humiliate me.

他们虚情假意地恭维我, 这只能使我感到羞辱。

【扩展】**humiliation** n. a feeling of shame and great embarrassment 耻 (羞) 辱

e.g. The remembrance of his humiliation was almost too painful to bear.

对于他所受到的侮辱的回忆使他痛苦得不能忍受。

9. go by

➤ to pass, esp. said of time (时间) 过去, 流逝

e.g. Some scientists say that time seems to go by more slowly in a room with warm colors.

一些科学家说, 在暖色调的房间里, 时间好像流逝得更慢。



As time went by, her image began to fade from his memory.

随着时光流逝，她的形象在他的记忆中日渐模糊。

【扩展】**go for** to try to get or win sth. 努力争取

e.g. He was going for a scholarship in order to study abroad.

为了出国学习，他准备争取奖学金。

I hope that all your efforts won't go for naught.

我希望你的努力不会毫无结果。

10. discouragement

➤ **n.** actions or words that deprive sb. of confidence, often by showing an active disapproval 劝阻；气馁

e.g. Despite all these discouragements, she refused to give up.

她尽管遇到许多挫折，却仍不气馁。

A feeling of discouragement bore down heavily upon him.

一阵心灰意懒的情绪顿时沉重地压在他的心头。

【扩展】**discourage** v. (~ sb. from doing sth.) take away sb.'s confidence or hope of doing sth. 使丧失信心，使泄气

e.g. Don't let one failure discourage you.

不要因为一次失败就泄气。

He is easily discouraged by difficulties and obstacles.

他遇到困难和阻碍就容易泄气。

11. encounter

➤ **vt.** to meet sb., or discover or experience sth., especially sb./sth. new, unusual or unexpected 碰到，面临

e.g. I encountered great difficulties in learning English grammar.

我在学习英语语法时遇到了很大困难。

If you undertake the project, you are bound to encounter difficulties.

如果你承接这项工程的话免不了会遇到许多困难。

【扩展】**encounter** n. (~ with) a meeting, especially one that is sudden, unexpected or violent 意外的相遇，邂逅

e.g. His encounter with the guard dog had completely unnerved him.

他遇上了警卫犬，把他吓坏了。

A fortunate encounter brought us together.

一次幸运的邂逅使我们相识。

12. behave

➤ **v.** 1) to act, or react, in a specified manner 行动，举止



e.g. The young lady behaved courageously in the face of danger.

那位年轻女士面对危险表现得十分勇敢。

It's hard to train children to behave well at the table.

培养儿童用餐时举止得体是很困难的。

2) (~ **oneself**) to do things in a way that people think is correct or polite 表现(行为)良好

e.g. Behave yourself; don't make a fool of yourself.

注意你的举止, 别闹出笑话来。

You could be out sooner if you behave yourself.

倘若表现良好, 你会提早获释。

【扩展】**behavior** *n.* the things that a person or animal does 行为

e.g. Their behavior towards me shows that they do not like me.

从他们对我的态度可以看出他们不喜欢我。

13. responsible

➤ **adj.** morally accountable for one's actions; capable of rational conduct 有(负)责任的

e.g. The council is responsible for refuse collection.

市政局负责清除垃圾。

He is a responsible person and can be trusted to carry out the plan.

他是一个负责任的人, 可以信赖他去执行这个计划。

【扩展】**responsibility** *n.* sth. for which one is responsible; a duty, an obligation, or a burden 责任; 职责

e.g. You can't retreat from your responsibility in this affair.

你不能回避在这一事件中的责任。

The prescription of drugs is a doctor's responsibility.

开药方是医生的职责。

14. scared

➤ **adj.** (be ~ of; be ~ to do sth.) frightened of sth. or nervous about sth. 害怕(恐惧)的

e.g. The men are scared by the thought of the combat to come.

人们一想起即将来临的战斗就惴惴不安。

The boys were still standing there, too shocked and scared to move.

孩子们仍站在那里, 吓得呆若木鸡, 一步也不能动弹。

Grace was getting scared of the wind and weather.

格丽丝越来越害怕这种风暴天气。

15. unlimited

➤ **adj.** not limited in any way 无限(穷, 尽)的

e.g. An unlimited arms race may well increase the danger of war.



无限度的武器竞赛可能会增加战争的危险性。

If only I had an unlimited supply of money!

要是财源不断就好了！

We pay \$20 a month for unlimited Internet access.

我们每个月付20美元，就可以无限制地上网。

【扩展】**limited** *adj.* not very great in amount, number, ability, etc. 有限的

e.g. We had only limited communication with the natives.

我们与本地人的交往有限。

She has only a limited understanding of French.

她只懂一点法语。

16. access

➤ **n.** 1) (~ to sb./sth.) the right or opportunity to enter or to use sth. (使用某物或接近某人的) 机会或权利

e.g. As her private secretary he has access to all her correspondence.

作为她的私人秘书，他能接触到她所有的信件。

Only a few people have access to the full facts of the case.

只有少数几个人能看到有关该案全部事实的材料。

2) (~ to sth.) a way of entering or reaching a place 通道，入口

e.g. The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields.

要到那农舍去唯有穿过田地。

The home is situated within easy access of shops and other facilities.

房子位置便利，距离商店及其他设施都不远。

【扩展】**access** *vt.* to reach, enter or use sth. 使用，接近

e.g. She accessed her email every day via the computer in the library.

她每天利用图书馆的电脑查收邮件。

17. talent

➤ **n.** 1) (~ for sth.) a natural ability to do sth. well 才能（干）

e.g. Annie's performance pointed at her unique talent for music.

安妮的演出显出她独特的音乐才华。

There is no such thing as great talent without great willpower.

没有坚强的意志力就谈不上有伟大的才华。

Talent depends upon industry.

天才靠勤奋。

2) people or a person with a natural ability to do sth. well 人（天）才

e.g. I suppose that it will take a little while to develop new talent.

我想，培养新人才是需要一段时间的。