

CONTENTS

目录

正文 / 答案

Unit 1 The mass media

高效晨读 I (诵读+检测)	1/57
高效晨读 II (诵读+检测)	3/57
高效晨读 III (诵读+检测)	5/57
高效晨读 IV (诵读+检测)	7/57
高效晨读 V (诵读+检测)	9/57
高效晨读 VI (诵读+检测)	11/58
Unit 1 派生词和短语掌握情况自查清单	14

Unit 2 Sports culture

高效晨读 I (诵读+检测)	15/58
高效晨读 II (诵读+检测)	17/58
高效晨读 III (诵读+检测)	19/58
高效晨读 IV (诵读+检测)	21/58
高效晨读 V (诵读+检测)	23/59
高效晨读 VI (诵读+检测)	25/59
Unit 2 派生词和短语掌握情况自查清单	28

Unit 3 Fit for life

高效晨读 I (诵读+检测)	29/59
高效晨读 II (诵读+检测)	31/59
高效晨读 III (诵读+检测)	33/59
高效晨读 IV (诵读+检测)	35/60
高效晨读 V (诵读+检测)	37/60
高效晨读 VI (诵读+检测)	39/60
Unit 3 派生词和短语掌握情况自查清单	42

Unit 4 Living with technology

高效晨读 I (诵读+检测)	43/60
高效晨读 II (诵读+检测)	45/60
高效晨读 III (诵读+检测)	47/61
高效晨读 IV (诵读+检测)	49/61
高效晨读 V (诵读+检测)	51/61
高效晨读 VI (诵读+检测)	53/61
Unit 4 派生词和短语掌握情况自查清单	56

Unit 1 The mass media

高效晨读 I

诵读

Reading 板块的词汇结构化知识

建议用时 20 分钟

一、派生词

1. critical	critically <i>adv.</i> 批判性地 criticism <i>n.</i> 批评,指责 criticize <i>vt. & vi.</i> 批评;评论 critic <i>n.</i> 评论家;批评者
2. extend	extension <i>n.</i> 扩大,延伸;延长期;扩建部分
3. construction	construct <i>vt.</i> 建造;创建 constructive <i>adj.</i> 有建设性的
4. bath	bathe <i>vt. & vi.</i> 洗澡,给(某人)洗澡 <i>vt.</i> 使沐浴(在光线里)
5. automatic	automatically <i>adv.</i> 不假思索地,无意识地;自动地
6. investigate	investigation <i>n.</i> 侦查,调查;研究
7. priority	prior <i>adj.</i> 在前的;优先的,占先的
8. contradict	contradiction <i>n.</i> 矛盾;反驳 contradictory <i>adj.</i> 相互矛盾的
9. differ	different <i>adj.</i> 不同的 differently <i>adv.</i> 不同地 difference <i>n.</i> 差异;分歧
10. minimum	minimize <i>vt.</i> 使减少到最低限度;降低,贬低;使最小化
11. maximum	maximize <i>vt.</i> 使增加到最大限度;最大限度地利用
12. accurate	accurately <i>adv.</i> 精确地;准确地 accuracy <i>n.</i> 准确(性);精确(程度)
13. committed	commitment <i>n.</i> 献身,投入;承诺,许诺;花费 commit <i>vt.</i> 犯(罪);承诺,保证;花(钱或时间)
14. discrimination	discriminate <i>vt. & vi.</i> 区别,辨别,区分 <i>vi.</i> 歧视

二、核心词语要点

1. critical /'krɪtɪkl/ *adj.* 批评的,批判性的;挑剔的;关键的;危急的

critical thinking 批判性思维 be critical to 对……至关重要	be of critical importance 至关重要的 criticize sb for (doing) sth 因……而批评某人
---	--

2. differ /'dɪfə(r)/ *vi.* 相异;意见相左

differ from 与……不同 differ in 在……方面不同 differ with sb about/on/over sth 在……问题上与某人意见不同	make a difference to 对……有作用/影响/关系 tell the difference 辨别出不同 be different from 与……不同
---	--

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

draw/reach/arrive at a conclusion 得出结论 in conclusion 总之;最后 conclude... with/by... 以……结束……	conclude sth from sth/conclude from sth that... 从……得出结论 to conclude 最后(一句话),总之
---	--

4. committed /kə'mɪtɪd/ *adj.* 尽心尽力的

a committed member of the team 忠于职守的队员 be committed/commit oneself to (doing) sth 致力于/投身于……	commit a crime 犯罪 commit suicide 自杀 make a commitment to doing/do sth 承诺/保证做某事
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检测

建议用时 15 分钟

答案 P57

一、派生词默写

1. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 延伸(距离);扩大;延长;伸展→_____ *n.* 扩大,延伸;延长期;扩建部分
2. _____ *n.* 建筑,建造;建造物→_____ *vt.* 建造;创建→_____ *adj.* 有建设性的
3. _____ *adj.* 自动的;无意识的,不假思索的→_____ *adv.* 自动地
4. _____ *vt.* & *vi.* 侦查,调查;研究→_____ *n.* 侦查,调查;研究
5. _____ *n.* 优先事项,首要事情;优先权,重点→_____ *adj.* 在前的;优先的,占先的
6. _____ *vt.* 相矛盾,相反;反驳,驳斥→_____ *n.* 矛盾;反驳→_____ *adj.* 相互矛盾的
7. _____ *vi.* 相异;意见相左→_____ *n.* 差异;分歧→_____ *adj.* 有差异的;不同的→
_____ *adv.* 不同地
8. _____ *n.* 结论,推论;结束,结果;签订,达成→_____ *vt.* & *vi.* 断定,推断出;达成,订立;(使)结束
9. _____ *adj.* 正确无误的;精确的→_____ *n.* 准确(性);精确(程度)
10. _____ *n.* 辨别力,识别力;歧视,区别对待→_____ *vt.* & *vi.* 区别,辨别,区分 || *vi.* 歧视

二、根据首字母或汉语提示填空

1. It's no wonder that a _____ driverless cars will have a great effect on people's life in the future.	1. _____
2. The police think the i _____ can clarify the fact that the woman is not guilty of the terrible crime.	2. _____
3. Your two statements c _____ each other, which makes me puzzled.	3. _____
4. C _____ to scientific research, he couldn't spare any time to go on holiday.	4. _____
5. The chef did not seem to consider the kitchen safety to be a _____ (首要事情).	5. _____
6. The Great Wall was strengthened and _____ (扩大,延长) during the history for defensive purposes.	6. _____
7. The _____ (建造) of the tunnel is a large and complex task.	7. _____
8. Even though we live in a high-tech age, it's still impossible to predict the weather _____ (精确地).	8. _____
9. They have determined to end racial _____ (歧视) in areas such as employment.	9. _____
10. The video on the Antarctic is meant to stimulate students' _____ (好奇心) about the vast ice land.	10. _____

高效晨读 II

诵读

Reading 板块的课文,着重背诵重点短语和句子

🕒 建议用时 20 分钟

一、短语

1. dozens of	很多,许多
2. come about	发生
3. for instance	例如,比如
4. bring sth to light	揭露,披露
5. sum up	总结,概括
6. be committed to	致力于;承诺
7. get... under control	使……得到控制
8. go off	爆炸;(警报器等)突发巨响;(电气设备)停止运作
9. in terms of factual details	就事实细节而言
10. rush to the conclusion (that...)	急于得出结论(……)
11. take... as an example	以……为例
12. be worthy of mention	值得一提
13. be critical about	对……持批判态度
14. vary between... and...	在……到……之间变化
15. from various perspectives	从多个角度
16. give an account of	描述/叙述(已经发生的事情)
17. draw public attention to	引起公众对……的注意

二、句子

1. The fire, which is thought to have started from the 8th floor , spread quickly through the tower block on Sunday night. (be thought to have done sth)	周日晚上的大火被认为是从九楼开始的,很快蔓延到整座公寓大楼。
2. Fears grew that the number of deaths could reach 5, according to figures released by emergency services . (过去分词短语作定语)	根据应急服务机构公布的数据,人们更加担心死亡人数可能达到 5 人。
3. By this time, the fire had extended to the 15th floor. (过去完成时)	截至此时,火势已蔓延到十六楼。
4. There is concern that the construction company that built the tower block had not followed fire safety rules . (同位语从句;定语从句)	有人担心建造这栋高楼的建筑公司没有遵守消防安全规范。
5. A terrible fire broke out on Sunday night, leaving the Henderson Tower seriously damaged . (现在分词短语作结果状语)	周日晚间突发一场可怕的大火,致使亨德森大楼严重受损。
6. I was about to have a bath when I heard people screaming and dogs barking . (when 引导并列句)	我正要洗澡,突然听到有人在尖叫,还有狗在狂吠。

检测

建议用时 15 分钟

答案 P57

一、短语汉译英/英译汉

- 急于得出结论 _____
- 遵守消防安全规则 _____
- 从多个角度 _____
- 致力于 _____
- 以……为例 _____
- 对……持批判态度 _____
- get... under control _____
- in terms of factual details _____
- draw public attention to _____
- vary between 5 and 9 _____

二、根据括号内的汉语提示完成句子

- How did it _____ (发生; come 的动词短语) that he failed in the exam once again?
- As the truth _____ (被披露), he succeeded in demonstrating his honesty to his boss.
- The restaurant is equipped with a fire alarm which should _____ (突发巨响) automatically as soon as smoke is detected.
- _____ (概括起来说), the Internet has both advantages and disadvantages.
- _____ (例如), the numbers of deaths differ in the two news reports on the Henderson Tower fire.
- He _____ (详尽地叙述了) what happened on the fateful night.

三、句子翻译或补全翻译

- 有人担心建造这栋高楼的建筑公司没有遵守消防安全规范。(同位语从句)
_____ the construction company that built the tower block had not followed fire safety rules.
- 根据应急服务机构公布的数据,人们更加担心死亡人数可能达到5人。(过去分词短语作定语)
Fears grew that the number of deaths could reach 5, _____.
- 周日晚上的大火被认为是从九楼开始的,很快蔓延到整座公寓大楼。(be thought to have done sth)
The fire, _____ from the 8th floor, spread quickly through the tower block on Sunday night.
- 周日晚间突发一场可怕的大火,致使亨德森大楼严重受损。(现在分词短语作结果状语)
A terrible fire broke out on Sunday night, _____.
- 我正要洗澡,突然听到有人在尖叫,还有狗在狂吠。(when 引导并列句)

- 截至此时,火势已蔓延到十六楼。

高效晨读Ⅲ

诵读

建议用时 20 分钟

一、诵读 Reading 板块的课文,背诵下面的话题语段

When we come across such factual differences, we should not rush to the conclusion that one of the news reports gives false information. Instead, check when the reports were written. News reports written at different stages of an event could contain different information as new facts are brought to light. Another aspect worthy of mention is that journalists may approach information they get from research or interviews differently... Therefore, checking different sources enables us to draw a more informed conclusion.	当我们发现这样的事实性差异时,不应该急于下结论,认为其中一篇新闻报道提供了错误的信息。相反,要核查这些报道的撰写时间。随着新的事实被披露,在一个事件的不同阶段撰写的新闻报道可能包含不同的信息。另一个值得一提的方面是,记者可能会以不同的方式处理他们从调查或采访中获得的信息……因此,核实信息的不同来源能够让我们得出更有根据的结论。
To sum up, it is wise to read news reports written from various perspectives and at different stages, which brings us a more accurate understanding of a situation. We also need to be critical about the information we receive and remember not to blindly trust what we have read. Though journalists are committed to presenting the truth, it is better to use our own judgement than rely entirely on news reports. With great discrimination, every one of us has the potential to be a critical news reader.	总之,阅读从不同角度、不同阶段写就的新闻报道是明智之举,这样可以让我们更准确地了解情况。我们也需要批判性地看待我们接收到的信息,并且记住不要盲目相信我们读到的新闻报道。尽管记者致力于呈现真相,我们最好还是运用自己的判断力,而非完全依赖新闻报道。有了明辨是非的能力,我们每个人都有潜力成为一名有判断力的新闻读者。

二、诵读 Grammar and usage 板块的语篇,关注下列内容

(一)派生词

1. found <i>vt.</i> 创建,创办→foundation <i>n.</i> 地基;基础;根据→founder <i>n.</i> 创办人
2. accuse <i>vt.</i> 谴责,控诉→accusation <i>n.</i> 指控,谴责→accuser <i>n.</i> 控告人
3. profession <i>n.</i> 行业,职业;同行;宣称,声明→professional <i>adj.</i> 专业的;职业的 <i>n.</i> 专业人员
4. drama <i>n.</i> 戏剧;戏剧性事件→dramatic <i>adj.</i> 戏剧的;戏剧性的→dramatically <i>adv.</i> 戏剧性地

(二)短语和句子

accuse sb of (doing) sth 控告某人(做)某事 shoot up 陡增,猛涨,迅速上升	mount up (尺寸和数量上)增加,上升 regard... as 视……为
1. Pulitzer was the first to advocate the training of journalists at university level. (动词不定式作定语)	普利策是第一个提倡在大学培养记者的人。
2. By the age of 25, Pulitzer had become a publisher.	到 25 岁时,普利策已经成为一名出版商。
3. When O'Neill received the Pulitzer Prize in Drama in 1957, it was the fourth time he had won it.	1957 年,奥尼尔获得了普利策戏剧奖,这是他第四次获得此奖。
4. Today, winning the Pulitzer Prizes is considered by many to be the highest achievement possible in journalism—just as Pulitzer had intended.	今天,获得普利策奖被许多人认为是新闻界的最高成就——正如普利策所希望的那样。

一、课文还原填空

Reading news reports critically

When we 1. _____ such factual differences, we should not rush to the conclusion 2. _____ one of the news reports gives false information. 3. _____, check when the reports were written. News reports 4. _____ at different stages of an event could contain different information as new facts are 5. _____. Another aspect 6. _____ is that journalists may 7. _____ information they get from research or interviews differently... Therefore, 8. _____ different sources enables us to draw a more informed conclusion.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____, it is wise to read news reports written from various perspectives and at different stages, 10. _____ brings us a more accurate understanding of a situation. We also need to 11. _____ the information we receive and remember not to 12. _____ trust what we have read. Though journalists are committed to 13. _____ the truth, it is better to use our own 14. _____ than rely entirely on news reports. With great 15. _____, every one of us has the potential 16. _____ a critical news reader.	9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____

二、句子翻译或补全翻译

1. 普利策是第一个提倡在大学培养记者的人。(动词不定式作定语)
Pulitzer was the first _____ at university level.
2. 1957 年,奥尼尔获得了普利策戏剧奖,这是他第四次获得此奖。
When O'Neill received the Pulitzer Prize in Drama in 1957, _____.
3. 他的报纸刊登关于政治和社会问题的文章,谴责政府官员满口谎言和富人逃税。
His paper published articles about politics and social issues, _____
_____ and wealthy people of not paying their taxes.
4. 截至今今天上午,已有 4 人被确认死亡。

5. 报纸销量陡增。

高效晨读Ⅳ

诵读

Integrated skills 板块的单词表词汇及课文,关注下列内容

建议用时 20 分钟

一、话题词汇

<i>n.</i>	edition, platform, interaction, membership, chart
<i>v. & n.</i>	witness, broadcast

二、派生词

1. edition	edit <i>vt.</i> 编辑;剪辑 editor <i>n.</i> 编辑;主编;编者
2. interaction	interact <i>vi.</i> 互动 interactive <i>adj.</i> 互动的

三、短语

1. spring up	迅速出现,突然兴起
2. on social media	在社交媒体上
3. make a hit	一炮而红
4. be viewed as	被视为
5. interact with	与……相互作用;与……互动
6. at the same time	与此同时

四、句子

1. The past decades have witnessed the rapid development of online news media. (现在完成时)	过去数十年见证了网络新闻媒体的快速发展。
2. People can read the same content online as is printed in the newspapers every day. (as 引导定语从句)	人们每天都可以在网上阅读与报纸上印刷的内容相同的内容。
3. By the end of 1999, about 1,000 newspapers in China had set up their own online news platforms. (过去完成时)	截至 1999 年底,中国约有 1 000 家报纸建立了自己的网络新闻平台。
4. Smartphone owners are finding it easier to read news on their mobile devices. (find+it+ <i>adj.</i> +to do sth)	智能手机用户发现在他们的移动设备上阅读新闻更容易。
5. As the chart shows , technology has transformed the way people get news during the past years. (as 引导非限制性定语从句)	如图所示,在过去的几年里,技术已经改变了人们获取新闻的方式。
6. The variety and accessibility of online news means that the rapid rise of online news media is unlikely to stop.	网络新闻的多样性和可访问性意味着网络新闻媒体的快速崛起不太可能停止。

一、根据首字母或汉语提示填空

1. We ought to take into account what body language is appropriate in human _____ (互动).	1. _____
2. The concert will be b _____ live on television and radio.	2. _____
3. The publishers are going to bring out a new e _____ of that book.	3. _____
4. From the c _____, we can conclude that the majority of students are interested in the topic.	4. _____
5. The global media _____ (平台) have taken over the distribution of news globally.	5. _____
6. Interested in this international network, I am writing to apply for its _____ (会员资格).	6. _____
7. Mike was a _____ of cheating in the competition, which really surprised all of us.	7. _____
8. It's suggested that the government appeal to the _____ (市民) to save water.	8. _____
9. He has worked in the college as a maths teacher since it was _____ (创办) 10 years ago.	9. _____
10. Teaching is a stressful _____ (职业) which makes tough demands on personal qualities.	10. _____

二、选择短语并用其正确形式填空

spring up make a hit be viewed as interact with

- Online news media makes it easy for people to _____ others and talk about news.
- When the car was first built, the design _____ highly original.
- The director was fully convinced that this moving story, if adapted for television, _____.
- More wind power stations _____ to meet the demand in clean energy.

三、句子翻译或补全翻译

- 人们每天都可以在网上阅读与报纸上印刷的内容相同的内容。(as 引导定语从句)
People can read the same content online _____ every day.
- 如图所示,在过去的几年里,技术已经改变了人们获取新闻的方式。
_____, technology has transformed _____ during the past years.
- 截至 1999 年底,中国约有 1 000 家报纸建立了自己的网络新闻平台。
By the end of 1999, about 1,000 newspapers in China _____.
- 过去数十年见证了网络新闻媒体的快速发展。

- 智能手机用户发现在他们的移动设备上阅读新闻更容易。

高效晨读V

诵读Extended reading 板块的单词表词汇及课文,关注下列内容

建议用时 20 分钟

一、派生词

1. advertise	advertising <i>n.</i> 广告活动,广告业 advertisement <i>n.</i> (informal ad) 广告,启事;广告活动,广告宣传
2. persuade	persuasion <i>n.</i> 说服,劝说;信仰 persuasive <i>adj.</i> 有说服力的
3. psychology	psychological <i>adj.</i> 心理学的 psychologist <i>n.</i> 心理学家
4. memorable	memory <i>n.</i> 记忆力;记忆,回忆 memorize <i>vt.</i> 记住;熟记
5. placement	place <i>vt.</i> 放置;安置
6. rating	rate <i>n.</i> 速度;率 <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 评价,评估
7. absorb	absorption <i>n.</i> 理解;吸收 absorbed <i>adj.</i> 全神贯注的
8. amuse	amusing <i>adj.</i> 有趣的 amused <i>adj.</i> 被逗乐的 amusement <i>n.</i> 愉悦;消遣

二、短语

1. get across	被传达,被理解;把……讲清楚
2. brighten up	(使)增添乐趣;(使)更艳丽
3. in short	简而言之
4. be closely linked with	与……密切相关
5. hand in hand	手牵手;密切关联
6. appeal to	呼吁;吸引
7. make sb aware of	使某人意识到
8. at peak times	在高峰时段
9. persuade sb into doing sth	说服某人做某事
10. be tailored to specific needs	根据具体需求量身定制
11. be targeted at	针对

三、句子

1. The history of advertising has always been closely linked with that of the mass media. (that 作为替代词的用法)	广告的历史一直以来都与大众传媒的历史息息相关。
2. As media channels have grown in number and type, so have advertisements . (部分倒装)	随着媒体渠道数量的增加和类型的丰富,广告也在不断发展。
3. A common technique to make an impact is to create a memorable slogan. (动词不定式作定语和表语)	一种用于影响消费者的常见手段是创作一则令人难忘的广告语。
4. You will hear a variety of slogans any time you watch TV . (时间状语从句)	无论何时看电视,你都会听到各种各样的广告语。
5. The more we like the brand ambassador, the more we will be attracted to buy the product.	我们越喜欢这位品牌大使,就越会受其吸引而去购买相关产品。
6. In addition to making people aware of a product or service, a successful advertisement will also create a desire to buy, thus boosting business . (现在分词短语作结果状语)	除了让人们知晓产品或服务,一则成功的广告也会激发购买欲,从而促进业绩增长。

检测

建议用时 15 分钟

答案 P57

一、根据首字母或汉语提示填空

1. The event was _____ (赞助) by several local businesses.	1. _____
2. A _____ in watching the basketball match, Tom didn't notice his classmate coming up to him.	2. _____
3. She has a consultation with the _____ (心理学家) at 3:00 p. m. today.	3. _____
4. Dining in complete darkness is a _____ (难忘的) experience.	4. _____
5. There is a prohibition against tobacco a _____ in newspapers and magazines.	5. _____
6. There's a d _____ store in our city, where we can buy goods very cheaply.	6. _____
7. Ms Chen is a _____ and she has a strange way of keeping her students interested in class.	7. _____
8. Don't let yourself be _____ (说服) into buying things you don't really need.	8. _____
9. Made to her measure at the famous _____ (裁缝的) shop, the dress fits her well.	9. _____
10. We recommend that you p _____ travel insurance on all holidays.	10. _____

二、选择短语并用其正确形式填空

get across brighten up in short appeal to hand in hand

1. Industrial progress should go _____ with the development of agriculture.
2. As you know, a personal letter is likely to _____ a person's day.
3. Some experts _____ people to rescue many species from extinction.
4. It took us a long time to _____ to the foreigners the process of making tea.
5. _____, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history.

三、句子翻译或补全翻译

1. 我们越喜欢这位品牌大使,就越会受其吸引而去购买相关产品。

The more we like the brand ambassador, _____.

2. 随着媒体渠道数量的增加和类型的丰富,广告也在不断发展。(部分倒装)

As media channels have grown in number and type, _____.

3. 广告的历史一直以来都与大众传媒的历史息息相关。

The history of advertising has always been closely linked with _____.

4. 除了让人们知晓产品或服务,一则成功的广告也会激发购买欲,从而促进业绩增长。

In addition to _____ a product or service, a successful advertisement will also create _____, thus _____.

5. 无论何时看电视,你都会听到各种各样的广告语。

高效晨读 VI

写作专项 读后续写微技能 5——态度描写 建议用时 20 分钟

读后续写常常涉及描写人物的态度,常见的态度包括真诚、礼貌、理智、厌恶、厌倦、(不)感兴趣、尴尬、嫉妒、傲慢、粗鲁、坚定、自信、谨慎、严肃、热情、冷漠、轻蔑、同情、赞成、反对、怀疑等。

一、必备语块

1. be tired/weary/sick of	对……感到厌倦/厌恶
2. be fed up with	对……感到厌烦
3. catch one's attention	引起某人的注意
4. in a rude manner	粗鲁地
5. a rational mindset	理性的心态
6. think rationally in times of crisis	在危机时刻理性思考
7. approach... with openness and honesty	以坦率和诚实的态度应对……
8. assume a superior attitude towards everyone	对每个人都表现出优越的态度
9. boast about	吹嘘,夸耀
10. one's face flushes/burns with embarrassment	某人的脸因尴尬而涨得通红
11. find oneself in an awkward position	发现自己处于尴尬的境地
12. shout and swear	大声喊叫和咒骂
13. a hint/twinge of envy	一丝/一阵嫉妒
14. ignite a flare of jealousy in sb	激起某人的嫉妒心
15. be envious/jealous of sb	嫉妒某人
16. with contempt/disdain	轻蔑地
17. sound very cold and distant	听起来很冷漠和疏远
18. cast a suspicious look at sb	用怀疑的眼神看了某人一眼

二、经典好句

1. With utmost sincerity , he confessed his mistakes, earning the respect of his peers.	他以最大的诚意承认了自己的错误,赢得了同伴的尊重。
2. He approached the stranger with a polite smile , greeting him as if they had been friends for years.	他带着礼貌的微笑走向陌生人,像多年的老朋友一样跟他打招呼。
3. With a calm and rational mind , one can navigate through the toughest situations.	以冷静和理智的心态,一个人可以度过最艰难的处境。
4. He was glaring at me again, his black eyes full of disgust .	他又怒视着我,黑色瞳孔里充满了厌恶。
5. Tired of/Weary of/Sick of/Fed up with the same routine, she longed for a change in her life.	厌倦了同样的日常,她渴望生活有所改变。
6. The children were fascinated by the magic tricks performed by the street performer.	孩子们被街头艺人表演的魔术迷住了。
7. The professor's lecture was so engaging that I forgot the time.	教授的讲座如此引人入胜,以至于我忘记了时间。

8. With a nervous laugh, she tried to cover up the awkward silence that filled the room.	她紧张地笑了笑,试图掩饰充满整个房间的令人尴尬的沉默。
9. Quietly, he wished the ground would open up and swallow him whole to get him out of the embarrassing situation .	他默默地希望大地会裂开并将他吞没,以让他逃离这尴尬的局面。
10. He is rude to her friends and obsessively jealous .	他对她的朋友粗鲁无礼而且过分嫉妒。
11. She spoke so bluntly and disrespectfully that it hurt those around her.	她说话如此直率且无礼,以至于伤害了她身边的人。
12. The thought of his colleagues's promotion filled him with a green-eyed monster , wishing he were in their shoes.	想到同事们的晋升,他满心嫉妒,希望自己能取而代之。
13. Deep down, he couldn't help but feel a twinge of jealousy at his best friend's seemingly perfect life.	在内心深处,他不禁对好友看似完美的生活感到一丝嫉妒。
14. His arrogance was evident in the way he held his head high , as if he were the only one worthy of notice.	他的傲慢表现在他高昂的头颅上,仿佛他是唯一值得注意的人。
15. Confident and determined , David kept on running.	大卫自信且坚定,继续奔跑。
16. He looked around cautiously as he slipped out of the room.	他溜出房间时小心翼翼地环顾四周。
17. She looked at him with contempt/disdain .	她轻蔑地看着他。
18. Doubts started crawling in.	疑虑开始蔓延。
19. I began to suspect that they were trying to get rid of me.	我开始觉察出,他们试图摆脱掉我。
20. He walked away indifferently and left me to tears.	他冷漠地走开了,独剩我一人空流泪。
21. Seeing her condition, I immediately felt a huge sympathy for her.	看到她的情况,我立即对她产生了极大的同情。
22. Dad cleared his throat and said in a serious voice , "..."	爸爸清了清嗓子,严肃地说:“.....”

三、精彩语段

<p>“Congratulations!” Kathy said when she learnt I had passed the swimming test. She smiled genuinely, with only sincerity and without disdain. I felt more confident than ever before; I had not only overcome my fear but also acquired a new skill, swimming freely like my classmates. Kathy also apologized for her previous disdain and said she was very proud of my progress. Witnessing my growth had been a journey for her too, which taught her that people have limitless potential. Through this experience, both of our mindsets changed, knowing that persistence and efforts can transform any fears.</p>	<p>“恭喜你!”凯西得知我通过了游泳考试后说。她真诚地笑了,只有真诚,没有轻蔑。我感到一种前所未有的自信;我不仅克服了恐惧,还学会了一项新技能,那就是像我的同学们一样自由地游泳。凯西也为她之前的轻蔑态度道歉,并说她为我的进步感到骄傲。见证我的成长对她来说也是一段旅程,这让她明白了人的潜力是无限的。通过这次经历,我们俩的心态都改变了,知道了坚持和努力可以改变任何恐惧。</p>
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一、根据括号内的汉语提示完成句子

1. _____ (自信且坚定), David kept on running.
2. _____ (以最大的诚意), he confessed his mistakes, earning the respect of his peers.
3. The policeman _____ (用怀疑的目光看了……一眼) the stranger.
4. Dad cleared his throat and said _____ (以严肃的口吻), “You should apologize to your teacher tomorrow morning.”
5. He approached the stranger _____ (带着礼貌的微笑), greeting him as if they had been friends for years.
6. He _____ (对……粗鲁) her friends and obsessively jealous.
7. _____ (以冷静和理智的心态), one can navigate through the toughest situations.
8. I don't think I _____ (羡慕/嫉妒) your success.

二、句子翻译

1. 他怒视着我,黑色瞳孔里充满了厌恶。

2. 厌倦了同样的日常,她渴望生活有所改变。

3. 他溜出房间时小心翼翼地环顾四周。

4. 看到她的情况,我立即对她产生了极大的同情。

5. 他冷漠地走开了,独剩我一人空流泪。

6. 她轻蔑地看着他。

7. 他高昂着头颅,仿佛他是唯一值得注意的人。

8. 珍妮窘得脸都红了。

Unit 1 派生词和短语掌握情况自查清单

一、派生词清单(已掌握的内容在前面的方框里打“√”,未掌握的内容查阅相应的课时再做巩固)

(1~14 出自 Reading 板块;15~18 出自 Grammar and usage 板块;19~20 出自 Integrated skills 板块;21~28 出自 Extended reading 板块)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. critical <i>adj.</i> →critically <i>adv.</i> →criticism <i>n.</i> →criticize <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> →critic <i>n.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 15. found <i>vt.</i> →foundation <i>n.</i> →founder <i>n.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. extend <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> →extension <i>n.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. accuse <i>vt.</i> →accusation <i>n.</i> →accuser <i>n.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. construction <i>n.</i> →construct <i>vt.</i> →constructive <i>adj.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. profession <i>n.</i> →professional <i>adj.</i> & <i>n.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. bath <i>n.</i> →bathe <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 18. drama <i>n.</i> →dramatic <i>adj.</i> →dramatically <i>adv.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. automatic <i>adj.</i> →automatically <i>adv.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 19. edition <i>n.</i> →edit <i>vt.</i> →editor <i>n.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. investigate <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> →investigation <i>n.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 20. interaction <i>n.</i> →interact <i>vi.</i> →interactive <i>adj.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. priority <i>n.</i> →prior <i>adj.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 21. advertise <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> →advertising <i>n.</i> →advertisement <i>n.</i> (informal ad) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. contradict <i>vt.</i> →contradiction <i>n.</i> →contradictory <i>adj.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 22. persuade <i>vt.</i> →persuasion <i>n.</i> →persuasive <i>adj.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. differ <i>vi.</i> →different <i>adj.</i> →differently <i>adv.</i> →difference <i>n.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 23. psychology <i>n.</i> →psychological <i>adj.</i> →psychologist <i>n.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. minimum <i>n.</i> & <i>adj.</i> →minimize <i>vt.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 24. memorable <i>adj.</i> →memory <i>n.</i> →memorize <i>vt.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11. maximum <i>n.</i> & <i>adj.</i> →maximize <i>vt.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 25. placement <i>n.</i> →place <i>vt.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12. accurate <i>adj.</i> →accurately <i>adv.</i> →accuracy <i>n.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 26. rating <i>n.</i> →rate <i>n.</i> & <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13. committed <i>adj.</i> →commitment <i>n.</i> →commit <i>vt.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 27. absorb <i>vt.</i> →absorption <i>n.</i> →absorbed <i>adj.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14. discrimination <i>n.</i> →discriminate <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 28. amuse <i>vt.</i> →amusing <i>adj.</i> →amused <i>adj.</i> →amusement <i>n.</i> |

二、短语清单(已掌握的内容在前面的方框里打“√”,未掌握的内容查阅相应的课时再做巩固)

(1~17 出自 Reading 板块;18~21 出自 Grammar and usage 板块;22~27 出自 Integrated skills 板块;28~38 出自 Extended reading 板块)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. dozens of | <input type="checkbox"/> 20. mount up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. come about | <input type="checkbox"/> 21. regard... as |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. for instance | <input type="checkbox"/> 22. spring up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. bring sth to light | <input type="checkbox"/> 23. on social media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. sum up | <input type="checkbox"/> 24. make a hit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. be committed to | <input type="checkbox"/> 25. be viewed as |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. get... under control | <input type="checkbox"/> 26. interact with |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. go off | <input type="checkbox"/> 27. at the same time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. in terms of factual details | <input type="checkbox"/> 28. get across |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. rush to the conclusion (that...) | <input type="checkbox"/> 29. brighten up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11. take... as an example | <input type="checkbox"/> 30. in short |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12. be worthy of mention | <input type="checkbox"/> 31. be closely linked with |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13. be critical about | <input type="checkbox"/> 32. hand in hand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14. vary between... and... | <input type="checkbox"/> 33. appeal to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15. from various perspectives | <input type="checkbox"/> 34. make sb aware of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16. give an account of | <input type="checkbox"/> 35. at peak times |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17. draw public attention to | <input type="checkbox"/> 36. persuade sb into doing sth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18. accuse sb of (doing) sth | <input type="checkbox"/> 37. be tailored to specific needs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19. shoot up | <input type="checkbox"/> 38. be targeted at |