

2024年上海高中英语上外版选修二同步精品讲义 Unit1 Scientists

教师版

A.重点单词梳理

1. **biology** /baɪˈɒlədʒi/ n.生物学

【词转】 biologist n.生物学家 biological adj.生物的

【固定搭配】 human biology 人类生物学;人体生物学;人类生物

【例句】 Although everybody told Victoria she was mad, she decided to go back to university and study **biology**.

【翻译】 虽然每个人都告诉维多利亚她疯了，但她还是决定回到大学学习生物学。

2. **elevated** /elɪˈveɪtɪd/ adj. 高的；升高的；高出地面的

【词转】 elevation n.提高；提拔 elevate v.提高；提拔

【固定搭配】 elevated temperature 高温

【例句】 The fortifications of Maya warfare we're seeing now suggest an **elevated** level of antagonism over centuries.

【翻译】 我们现在看到的玛雅战争中的防御工事表明，几个世纪以来，玛雅人对外的抵抗能力有所上升。

3. **plain** /pleɪn/ n.平原 plain adj.朴素的；简单的；平常的

【固定搭配】 coastal plain 海岸平原

【例句】 The archaeological remains are scattered on and around the Strongilovoúni hill on the great Thessalian **plains** and can be traced to several historical periods.

【翻译】 考古遗迹散落在大塞萨利亚平原上的斯特朗伊洛沃尼山上和周围，可追溯到几个历史时期。

4. **available** /ə'veɪləb(ə)l/ adj.可获得的；可购得的；可找到的

【词转】 unavailable adj.难以获得的

【固定搭配】 available resources 可获得的资源；可用资源

【例句】 Even if we don't have the good fortune to discover a new chemical element or write a great story, the love of the creative process for its own sake is **available** to all.

【翻译】 即使我们没有幸运地发现一种新的化学元素或写一个伟大的故事，对创造过程本身的热爱是每个人都可以获得的。

5. **hardship** /'hɑ:dʃɪp/ n.艰难; 困苦 n. hardships 困难

【固定搭配】suffer many hardships 经历许多磨难

【例句】In Japan, where career opportunities for women are few, where divorce can mean a life of **hardship**, a woman's independence has always come at a steep price.

【翻译】在日本，女性的职业机会很少，离婚可能意味着生活艰难，女性的独立总是要付出高昂的代价。

6. **countless** /'kaʊntlɪs/ adj.无数的; 数不尽的

【词转】uncountable adj.不可数的 countable adj.可数的 count v.数

【固定搭配】countless anxieties 无数的焦虑

【例句】Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to solve a problem, touching lives in **countless** ways.

【翻译】技术是应用科学知识解决问题，以无数的方式影响着人们的生活。

7. **devoted** /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/ adj.挚爱的; 忠诚的; 全心全意的

【词转】devotion n.奉献 devote v.奉献

【固定搭配】devoted parent 疼爱子女的人; 心疼子女的人

【例句】The extensive resources Harvard has **devoted** to its entrepreneurial offerings in recent years are starting to show real results.

【翻译】近年来，哈佛在创业课程上投入的大量资源开始显现出真正的成效。

8. **disapproval** /dɪsə'pru:vəl/ n.不赞成; 反对

【词转】approval n.赞成, 批准 approve v.赞成, 批准

【固定搭配】express disapproval 表示/表达不赞成

【例句】Handshaking survived in a few remote places, like in Dutch towns where some would use the gesture to make peace after **disapproval**.

【翻译】握手在一些偏远的地方幸存下来，比如在荷兰的城镇，一些人会在分歧后用这个手势来和解。

9. **publish** /'pʌblɪʃ/ v.出版;发表 (作品)

【词转】publication n.发表; 出版物 publisher n.出版者; 出版社

【固定搭配】publish novel 出版小说

【例句】Even among more recently **published** works, a 2018 study found, titles by women are on average priced 45% lower than books by men.

【翻译】2018年的一项研究发现，即使是在最近出版的作品中，女性作品的平均价格也比男性作品低45%。

10. **assign** /ə'saɪn/ v.分配（某物）；分派；布置（工作、任务等）

【词转】n. assignment 任务

【固定搭配】assign work 分配工作；派活

【例句】Group members should be **assigned** specific roles, thus ensuring that everyone contributes.

【翻译】小组成员应该被分配特定的角色，从而确保每个人都有贡献。

11. **puzzle** /'pʌz(ə)l/ n.不解之谜；疑问；谜 v. puzzle 迷惑

【词转】puzzled adj.困惑的 puzzling adj.让人困惑的

【固定搭配】do a puzzle 拼拼图；玩拼图

【例句】Many newspapers, including Independent, and magazines have a daily or weekly chess **puzzle**.

【翻译】许多报纸，包括《独立报》和杂志，每天都或每周都有国际象棋谜题。

12. **credit** /'kredɪt/ n.赞扬；称赞；认可

【词转】incredible adj.难以置信的 discredit n.名誉丧失

【固定搭配】receive credit from teachers 从教师那里获得学分

【例句】Most journalistic critics of television drama tend to give all the **credit** or blame for success or failure of a production to the writer and actors, ignoring the contribution, for good or ill, of the director.

【翻译】大多数对电视剧的新闻评论家倾向于把一部作品的成功或失败的所有功劳或责任都归于编剧和演员，而忽视了导演的贡献，无论好坏。

13. **crucial** /'kru:ʃ(ə)l/ adj.至关重要的；关键性的

【固定搭配】a crucial factor 一个关键因素；决定性的因素

crucial time 关键时刻；关键时期

【例句】The children were asked to stop brushing their teeth the evening and the morning before the **crucial** moment of data collection.

【翻译】孩子们被要求在数据收集这关键时刻之前的晚上和早上禁止刷牙。

14. **potential** /pə(ʊ)'tenʃ(ə)l/ n.可能性；潜在性 potential adj.潜在的，可能的

【固定搭配】realize their full potential 充分发挥他们的潜力

【例句】Study shows that low-intensity exercise such as Tai Chi has great **potential** for health promotion.

【翻译】研究表明，像太极这样的低强度运动在促进健康方面有很大潜力。

15.contributor /kən'trɪbjʊ:tə/ n.作出贡献者

【词转】contribution n.捐献, 贡献 contribute v.捐献, 贡献

【固定搭配】core contributor 核心贡献者

【例句】The artist Christoph Niemann, a regular **contributor** to The New York Times Web site, recently chose the restaurant as the location for his 40th birthday party.

【翻译】艺术家 Christoph Niemann 是《纽约时报》的定期撰稿人, 最近他选择这家餐厅作为自己 40 岁生日派对的地点.

B.单元单词词组背诵

上外版高中英语 选修第二册 单词表		
Unit 1 Scientists		
A		
英文	音标	中文
seed	/si:d/	n. 种子;籽
plateau	/'plætəʊ/	n. 高原
owe	/əʊ/	v. 应把...归功于 欠(情)
biology	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	n. 生物学
biodiversity	/'baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:sɪti/	n. 生态多样性(大量各种生物的共存以维持生态环境平衡)Δ
elevated	/'elɪveɪtɪd/	adj. 高的;升高的;高出地面的Δ
plain	/'pleɪn/	n. 平原
position	/'pəʊzɪʃən/	n. 位置;地方
available	/'ə'veɪləbəl/	adj. 可获得的;可购得的;可找到的
pit	/'pɪt/	n. 果核Δ
allergy	/'ælədʒi/	n. 过敏反应Δ
despite	/'dɪ'spaɪt/	prep. 即使,尽管
hardship	/'hɑ:dʃɪp/	n. 艰难;困苦Δ

countless	/'kaʊntləs/	adj. 无数的;数不尽的△
devoted	/dɪ'vəʊtɪd/	adj. 挚爱的;忠诚的;全心全意的
unfortunate	/ʌn'fɔ:tʃənət/	adj. 不幸的;倒霉的;令人遗憾的;可惜的
accident	/'æksɪdənt/	n. (交通)事故;意外遭遇;不测事件
iceberg	/'aɪsbɜ:g/	n. 冰山(浮在海上的巨大冰块)△
on top of sth	除...之外	
the tip of the iceberg	(问题的)冰山一角	
Tibet	/tɪ'bet/	西藏
Qinghai-Tibet Plateau	/'tʃɪŋ'haɪ tɪ'bet 'plætəʊ/	青藏高原
Tibet University	/tɪ'bet ,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/	西藏大学
B		
chemist	/'kemɪst/	n. 化学家
helix	/'helɪks/	n. 螺旋(形)△
scientific	/,saɪəntɪ'fɪk/	adj. 科学(上)的;关于科学的
advance	/əd'vɑ:ns/	n. 进步,进展
undying	/ʌn'daɪɪŋ/	adj. 永恒的;永久的;不朽的△
passion	/'pæʃən/	n. 酷爱
make-believe	/'meɪk bɪ,lɪ:v/	n. 虚构;想象△
disapproval	/,dɪsə'pru:vəl/	n. 不赞成;反对△
publish	/'pʌblɪʃ/	v. 发表
cycle	/'saɪkəl/	v. 骑自行车;骑自行车旅行
bomb	/bɒm/	v. 轰炸;对...投炸弹
earn	/ɜ:n/	v. 赢得,博得
doctorate	/'dɒktərɪt/	n. 博士学位△
master	/'mɑ:stə/	v. 掌握,精通

crystallography	/ˌkrɪstəˈlɒgrəfi/	<i>n.</i> 晶体学△
assign	/ə'saɪn/	<i>v.</i> 分配(某物);分派,布置(工作、任务等)
unnoticed	/ʌn'nəʊtɪst/	<i>adj.</i> 未被看见的;未受到注意的;被忽视的
female	/ˈfi:meɪl/	<i>adj.</i> 女性的
puzzle	/ˈpʌzəl/	<i>n.</i> 不解之谜;疑问;谜△
couple	/ˈkʌpəl/	<i>v.</i> 连接,结合
clarity	/ˈklærɪti/	<i>n.</i> 清晰的思维(或理解)能力△
evidence	/ˈeɪdəns/	<i>n.</i> 根据;证明;证据
data	/ˈdeɪtə/	<i>n.</i> 数据,资料
virus	/ˈvaɪərəs/	<i>n.</i> 病毒;滤过性病毒
credit	/ˈkredɪt/	<i>n.</i> 赞扬;称赞;认可
crucial	/ˈkru:ʃəl/	<i>adj.</i> 至关重要的;关键性的
breakthrough	/ˈbreɪkθru:z/	<i>n.</i> 重大进展;突破△
fellow	/ˈfeləʊ/	<i>adj.</i> 同类的;同事的;同伴的;同情况的
gender	/ˈdʒendə/	<i>n.</i> 性别(尤指社会和文化差异,而非生理差异)
inequality	/ˌɪnɪˈkwɒləti/	<i>n.</i> 不平等;不平衡;不平均△
unfair	/ˌʌnˈfeə/	<i>adj.</i> 不公正的;不公平的;待人不平等的
head-on	/hed ˈɒn/	<i>adv.</i> 直接地;正面地
get in the way of	挡...路;妨碍	
get hold of	抓住;拿着;得到;获得	
lose heart	丧失信心;泄气	
Rosalind Franklin	/ˈrɒzəlɪnd ˈfræŋklɪn/	罗莎琳·富兰克林(1920年—1958年,物理化学家、晶体学家)
X-ray	/ˈeks reɪ/	X 射线
DNA	/ˌdi: en ˈeɪ/	脱氧核糖核酸

Cambridge University	/'kæmbri:dʒ ,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/	剑桥大学
King's College London	/kɪŋz 'kɒlɪdʒ 'lʌndən/	伦敦国王学院
Maurice Wilkins	/mɔ:'ri:s 'wɪlkɪnz/	莫里斯·威尔金斯(1916年12月15日—2004年10月5日,生物物理学家)
James Watson	/dʒeɪmz 'wɒtsn/	詹姆斯·沃森(1928年4月6日—,分子生物学家)
Francis Crick	/'frɑ:nsɪs kɹɪk/	弗朗西斯·克里克(1916年—2004年,生物学家,物理学家,神经科学家)
Nobel Prize	/nəʊ'bel praɪz/	诺贝尔奖(1901年开始每年在诺贝尔的逝世日——12月10日颁发)

C. 听力练习

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. \$30. B. \$27. C. \$20. D. \$10.

【答案】 B

【原文】 M: How much are the roses?

W: Thirty dollars a dozen, but I can give you a ten-percent discount. They are on sale today.

Q: How much should the man pay for a dozen roses?

2. A. He may feel better soon. B. He doesn't like to take pills.
C. He may not be able to wake up on time. D. He may want to take the pills without food.

【答案】 D

【原文】 W: Take two pills three times a day. And you shouldn't take them on an empty stomach.

M: What if I don't have an appetite.

Q: What does the man imply?

3. A. Post her the paper after the deadline.
B. Hand in a handwritten draft of the paper.
C. Attend a conference with her two weeks later.
D. Complete the course without handing in the paper.

【答案】 A

【原文】 M: Professor Jones, last night when I was putting the finishing touches on my paper, there was suddenly a power failure. Do you think I can have another day to retype it?

W: I am sorry, Steven. I am leaving for a conference tomorrow, and I will be away for two weeks. I suppose

you could mail it to me there.

Q: What will the professor probably allow the student to do?

4. A. Lose some weight. B. Shop for new clothes.
C. Have his jeans altered. D. Wear clothes that fit better.

【答案】 A

【原文】 M: I am having trouble fitting into my jeans. Looks like I have to get some new ones.

W: But you wouldn't have to do that if you just cut down on what you eat.

Q: What does the woman imply the man should do?

5. A. Sharpen the man's pencil. B. Ask the model to move his arm.
C. Give the man a new sheet of paper. D. Show the man a drawing technique.

【答案】 D

【原文】 M: I am having trouble draw the model's right arm.

W: To get the perspective you want, you need to use what we call foreshortening. Here, give me your pencil.

Q: What will the woman most probably do next?

6. A. Disappointed. B. Curious. C. Satisfied. D. Casual.

【答案】 C

【原文】 M: How are you getting on with your experiment?

W: In spite of my continuous failure, I have already made some progress.

Q: How does the woman feel about her experiment?

7. A. He'd like some help at the baggage counter.
B. He doesn't know the woman ahead of him.
C. He was permitted to carry one extra bag.
D. He is carrying someone else's suitcase.

【答案】 D

【原文】 W: I am sorry, Sir. But you are allowed only one piece of luggage on the plane. You have to check in one of your suitcases at the baggage counter.

M: Actually, one of these belongs to the woman up ahead. I am just giving her a hand.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. A. Some of her colleagues may not take part in the program.
B. A few of them are allowed to participate in the training.
C. All her colleagues have agreed to go for the program.
D. Employees are all required to receive the training.

【答案】 A

【原文】 M: I guess all our colleagues are participating this training program.

W: I am not quite sure. Not everyone has given a definite reply in their emails to me.

Q: What does the women mean?

9. A. She would rather take a direct train.
B. It doesn't take long to get to Chongqing.

- C. She doesn't care how long the trip takes.
- D. Taking an airplane might be more practical.

【答案】 D

【原文】 M: We've got to be in Chongqing by Saturday. We could take the train, but we'll have to change a few times.

W: A direct flight would be a lot less complicated. And maybe even cheaper.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- 10. A. If he has more than a dollar.
- B. If he makes a phone call first.
- C. If he finds the change machine.
- D. If he buys something from her.

【答案】 D

【原文】 M: Miss, can you give me change for a dollar so that I can make a phone call at the callbox.

W: Sorry, sir. I am not allowed to give change without a purchase. But you'll find a change machine in front of the jewelry store.

Q: In which situation can the woman give the man some change?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of them. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- 11. A. The origin of shopping malls.
- B. The location of shopping malls.
- C. The inventor of shopping malls.
- D. The prospect of shopping malls.
- 12. A. They were roofless buildings.
- B. They mainly housed specialty shops.
- C. They had a certain kind of landscape.
- D. They provided indoor parking service.
- 13. A. People loved wandering from shop to shop.
- B. The shops didn't need to keep out bad weather.
- C. Shoppers were more comfortable in such shops.
- D. Malls could contain much more than just shops.

【答案】 11. A 12. C 13. B

【原文】 *Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.*

Victor Green, an American architect, revolutionized shopping in the 1950s by creating the type of shopping center that we now call a shopping mall. Green's aim was to provide a pleasant, quiet and spacious shopping environment with large car parks, which usually meant building in suburbs. He also wanted people to be able to shop in all kinds of weather. He insisted on using building designs that he knew people would feel comfortable with, but please them in landscaped streets that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curved glass roof. This was done to imitate some of the older shopping areas of city centers. But while these housed only small specialty shops, Green's shopping malls were on a much grander scale. Access to the whole shopping mass was gained by using the main doors, which separated the shopping streets from the parking areas outside. As there

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