### Unit Sixteen

# 重点词汇必背

### 一、重点单词

1.especially [ispeʃəli] adv.尤其,特别,格外

2.eventually [iventʃuəli] adv.终于;最后

3.evidence [evidens] n.证据;证词;迹象

4.exact [iġzækt] adj.精确的,确切的

5.example [igzaːmpl] n.例子,例题;榜样,模范;标本,样本

6.excellent [eksələnt] adj.优秀的;极好的

7.excite [iksait] v.使兴奋,使激动

8.expect [ikspekt] v.预料;盼望;认为

9.expensive [ikspensiv] adj.昂贵的,花钱多的

10.experience [ikspiəriəns] n.经验,经历

11.expert [ekspəːt] n.专家,能手

12.explain [iksplein] v.解释,说明;辩解

13.explore [iksplox] v.勘探;探测;探讨;考察

14.express [ikspres] v.表达;快递

adj.明确的;特殊的;快速的

n.快车;快递,快汇

15.extreme [ikstri:m] *adj*.极度的;最远的;末端的;尽头的 *n*.极端;最大限度

#### 二、重点短语

- 16.earn one's living by/from靠.....谋生
- 17.either...or...或者.....或者.....,不是......就是......
- 18.enjoy oneself 玩得开心,得到乐趣
- 19.even if/though 即使
- 20.fail to do sth.未能做......

# 核心词汇运用

### 一、重点单词

1.exact adj.精确的,确切的

构词 exactly adv.精确地;确切地;完全地;严密地;正是

用法 to be exact确切地说

exact in (doing) sth.在.....方面是准确的

exact in keeping a promise 严守诺言

exact in studies 严于学习

例句 It was difficult to tell her exact age.

很难说出她的确切年龄。

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)你做这项工作必须十分严谨,因为一点小的失误也会造成很大差异。

You have to be very <u>exact in</u> this job, because a small mistake can make a big difference.

(2)你到得正是时候。

You've arrived at exactly the right moment.

(3)他五十多岁,确切地说是五十六岁。

He's in his mid-fifties, to be exact , fifty-six.

2.example n.例子,例题;榜样,模范;标本,样本

构词 exampling n.取样,抽样 exampler n.样本

用法 for example 例如 set up an example to sb.对某人树立榜样 make an example 惩一儆百,惩罚(某人)

例句 His bravery should be an example to all of us. 他的勇敢应作为我们大家学习的榜样。

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)他为我们树立了一个好榜样。

He set up <u>a good example</u> to all of us.

(2)乔治,我一定要拿他惩一儆百。

George, I will make an example of him.

(3)例如,伦敦是英国的首都。

For example, London is the capital of Britain.

3.excite v.使兴奋,使激动

构词 excited adj.兴奋的,激动的 exciting adj.令人兴奋的,使人激动的

用法 be excited about/at 由于……而激动或兴奋

例句 The good news excited everybody. 这个好消息使每一个人都很兴奋。

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)这个消息让我激动极了。

I could not be more excited at the news.

(2)那是一年中最令人兴奋的一部影片。

That was the most exciting film of the year.

4.expect v.预料;盼望;认为

构词 expectation n.预料,期望

用法 expect anxiously 焦急地等待

expect too much (of sb.) (对某人)期望太高

例句 What do you expect? That's life!

你期待什么呢? 这就是生活!

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)我们期待他进入决赛。

He is expected to get through to the finals.

(2)我们决不辜负我们的父母对我们的期望。

We will never fail to live up to what our parents expect of us.

(3)不要对他期望过高,他只不过是个学生。

Don't expect too much of him, he is at best a student.

5.experience n.经验,经历 v.经历;体验;感受

构词 experienced adj.有经验的

用法 experience in/of (doing) sth.

某方面的经验或经历

例句 I had a strange experience in Africa.

我在非洲时有过一次奇怪的经历。

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)这份工作需要有经验的人。

The job calls for an <u>experienced</u> man.

(2)他从前没有做这种工作的经验。

He has had no previous experience in this kind of job.

(3)你将会经历一个梦幻之旅。

You will experience a dream of fantasy.

6.explain v.解释,说明;辩解

构词 explanation n.解释,说明

用法 explain sth.to sb.向.....说明或解释

例句 The lawyer explained the new law to us.

律师向我们解释了新法律。

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)他仔细地说明了自己的计划。

He explained his plan in some details.

(2)我在法庭上直话直说,从头到尾解释了一番。

I made a full and frank <u>explanation to</u> the court.

(3)她向老板说明了自己那样表现的原因。

She <u>explained</u> her conductto her boss.

7.express v.表达;快递

adj.明确的;特殊的;快速的

n.快车;快递,快汇

构词 expression n.表情;表示;表达;词句;措辞;表现;挤压

用法 express oneself 表达……观点

例句 I can express myself in good English.

我可以用很好的英语来表达自己的观点。

操练 根据句子要求,完成句子。

(1)通过适当的方法把气发泄出来较好。

It is better to <u>express</u> your anger <u>in</u> proper way.

(2)重要文件会以快递寄出。

Important documents will be sent by express.

(3)笑是欢乐的表现。

Laughter is an <u>expression of</u> joy.

#### 二、重点短语

8.earn one's living by/from靠.....谋生

比较 make a living by/from 靠.....谋生

例句 The women earn their living by weaving.

这些女子以纺织为生。

操练 填入适当的词使句子完整。

(1)为了谋生,只要是正当的事我都做。

I'll do anything within reason to earn my living.

(2)我们通过获得维持生计,我们通过给予升华人生。

We <u>make a living</u> by what we get, and we make a life by what we give.

(3)掌握一项技能总能谋生。

You can always make a living/earn your living with a skill.

比较 neither...nor...既不.....也不.....

例句 She is coming either today or tomorrow. 她不是今天来就是明天来。

操练 填入适当的词使句子完整。

(1)不是你,就是他弄错了。

Either you or he has made the mistake.

(2)这里冬天既不热也不冷。

It is <u>neither</u> hot <u>nor</u> cold in winter here.

(3)你会说英语或者法语吗?

Can you speak <u>either</u> English <u>or</u> French?

### 10.even if/though即使

操练 填入适当的词使句子完整。

(1)他从不道歉,即使他自知错了。

He never apologizes, even though/if he knows that he is wrong.

(2)即使下雨,他还是会准时来的。

He will come on time even though/if it rains.

(3)他虽然知道这个秘密,但他不会说出来。

He will not tell the secret though he knows it.

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