**话题二十四 国际组织，社会公益机构及突出贡献人物**

**第一部分 话题词汇积累**

**单词&短语**

1.agenda n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.association n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. border n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.branch n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.celebrity n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.narrowly adv.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.nationwide adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.community n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.conference n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.negotiate v.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.organization n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.neutral adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.nevertheless adv.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.nuclear adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.numerous adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.nutrition n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17.objective n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18.observe v.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19.occasion n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20,offend v.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.国籍；民族

22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.附近的adv.在附近

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.必要(性);必需品；不可避免的情况

24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.邻居；邻国；邻近的人；世人

25.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.吵闹的；喧闹的；充满噪音的

26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.北方的；北部的；向北的

27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.小说家

28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.获得；得到；实现；存在；流行

29.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.占领；职业；工作；占用；使用

30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.官方的；正式的；公务的；公开的

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vi.(原形、过去式、过去分词)发生；出现；存在

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.(原形、过去式、过去分词)(主动)提出；提供

33.以A的名字命名B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

34.自然灾害\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.接近大自然\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36.天生地；出于本性地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37.如果必要的话\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38.there is no need to do sth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39.in need of help\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40.be nervous about sth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41.在夜里\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42.恢复正常\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43.记笔记\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44.注意\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45.和……无关\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46.object to doing sth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

47.It's obvious that.../Obviously...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

48. be occupied with sth./be occupied (in)doing sth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

49.休假一天(take)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50.在电话里交谈\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

51.all at once\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

52.once in a while\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

53.在户外\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

54. would rather do...than do...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

55.实际上；事实上\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

56.不管，不顾\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

57.范围从……到……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

58.at random\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59.in rags\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60.reflect on/upon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**词汇拓展**

1.occur v.发生；出现；存在于；出现在

If headaches only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at night, lack of fresh air and oxygen is often the cause.

如果只是在晚上头疼，那常常是由于缺乏新鲜空气和氧气。

It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to me that I could have the book sent to me.

我想到可以让人把书寄给我。

【辨析】 occur,happen和take place区别

三者都可表示"发生"之意，都是不及物动词或短语，不能用于被动语态。

occur是比较正式的用语，可用于具体或抽象的事物，通常指按计划或规律在较为确定的时间“发生”的事。

happen常指具体事件的发生，特别指那些偶然的或未能预见的“发生”。

take place通常指“(某事)按计划进行或按计划发生”。此外take place还有“举行”之意。

I'm afraid that this would occur during my absence.

= I'm afraid that this would happen during my absence.

恐怕这事会在我不在时发生。

Great changes have taken place in China.中国发生了翻天覆地的变化。

The meeting will take place next Friday.会议将在下周五举行。

2.occupy v.使用，占用(空间、面积、时间等);使用(房屋、建筑);居住；侵占；占领；占据

Dry lands\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a third of the world's surface.

陆地占了地球表面的三分之一。

I saw three camp beds,two of which were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我看见了3张折叠床，其中两张已有人占了。

Problems at work continued to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his mind for some time.

工作上的问题继续在他的脑海中萦绕了一段时间。

We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a quality position in the marketplace.

我们在市场上居于高端地位。

【联想】occupation n.工作；职业；消遣；业余活动；侵占；占领；占领期

occupied adj.使用中；有人使用(或居住);忙于；被占领的；被侵占的

be occupied with忙着做……;忙于某事

**活学活用**

一、阅读下列句子，在空白处填入1个单词或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. The manager told us that he had nothing to do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the decision.

2.He went to the rescue of a drowning child regardless of his personal\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(safe).

3.We thought he was serious but in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(real)he was joking.

4. There will also be a series of lectures\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(range)from a children's view of divorce to single parenting.

5.You must be very observant and take notice of how the language\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use)by native speakers.

二、翻译句子

1.Even if you have found the secret, there is no need to cry it from the housetop.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.If they have to leave home,they must wear a face mask and observe good personal hygiene.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.如有必要，病人可以上门咨询自己的医生以得到更多的建议。(if necessary)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.我愿意走路而不愿意骑车。(would rather)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

参考答案

单词&短语

1.议程；日程表 2.协会；联盟 3.边界；国界 4.分支机构；树枝 5.名人；名声 6.勉强地 7.全国性的 8.共

同体 9.会议 10.谈判；协商 11.组织 12.中立的；中性的 13.然而；不过 14.核的；核能的 15.许多的

16.营养 17.n.目的；目标adj.客观的 18.观察，注意到；遵守；庆祝 19.时刻；场合；时机 20.得罪；冒犯

21.nationality 22.nearby 23.necessity 24.neighbo(u)r 25.noisy 26.northern 27.novelist 28.obtain 29.occupation 30, official 31, occur—occurred—occurred 32.offer—offered—offered33.name B after A/B is named after A 34.natural disasters 35.be/get close to nature 36.by nature 37.if necessary 38.没有必要做某事 39.需要帮助 40.对某事感到紧张 41.in/during the night/at night 42. go back to normal/return to normal 43.make/take notes 44.take note/notice of 45. have nothing to do with... 46.反对做某事 47.很明显…… 48.忙于(做)某事 49.take a day off 50.talk on the phone 51.突然 52.偶尔；间或 53.in the open air 54.宁愿做……而不愿做55.in reality 56.regardless of 57.range from...to...58.任意地，随机地 59.衣衫褴褛 60.思考……

词汇拓展

1.occur;occurred

2.occupy;occupied;occupy;occupy

活学活用

一、1.with 2.safety 3.reality 4.ranging 5.is used

二、1.即使你知道了这个秘密.也没有必要闹得满城风雨。

2.若外出，要佩戴口罩，注意个人卫生。

3.If necessary, the patient can then visit his doctor for further advice.

4.I would rather walk than ride a bike.

**第二部分 话题阅读训练**

（A）语法填空

Chinese structural biologist Yan Ning announced on November 1st, 2022 that she would resign   (1)   Princeton University in the US and join in the establishment of Shenzhen Medical Academy of Research and Translation (SMART) in the near future.

"In the near future, I will return to China full-time   (2)   (assist) in establishing a new research and development institution in Shenzhen called SMART,   (3)   (integrate) several functions including scientific research, transformation, education and financial support," Yan said at the Shenzhen Global Innovation Talent Forum.

While teaching at Tsinghua University in 2014, Yan Ning   (4)   (lead) a team to analyze the three-dimensional crystal structure of the human glucose transporter GLUT1 initially. After the achievement   (5)  (publish) in Nature, it   (6)  , (immediate) received widespread attention and praise from the international academic community.

Yan earned her Ph.D. at Princeton in 2004   (7)   returned in 2017 as the   (8)   (one) Shirley M. Tilghman Professor of Molecular Biology.

Yan said she wanted to support more outstanding   (9)   (scholar) and tackle the various health threats facing mankind. Shenzhen offered   (10)   right opportunity, and the city can build its place in the global biomedicine field, Yan said.

【答案】

【小题1】from【小题2】to assist【小题3】integrating【小题4】led【小题5】was published

【小题6】immediately【小题7】and【小题8】first【小题9】scholars【小题10】the

【知识点】一般过去时、一般过去时的被动语态、副词修饰动词、序数词的用法、from的用法、杰出人物与杰出贡献、必备短语、不定式作目的状语、可数名词及其单、复数、动词的-ing形式的一般式、动词的-ing形式表示主动意义、名词作主语时的主谓一致、动词的-ing形式作定语、定冠词、记叙文、表示递进或顺承关系的并列连词

【解析】1. 句意：中国结构生物学家颜宁于2022年11月1日宣布，她将辞去在美国的普林斯顿大学，并在不久的将来参与建立深圳医学研究与翻译学院。resign from固定搭配，意为“从……辞职”，故填from。
2. 句意：颜宁在深圳全球创新人才论坛上说：“在不久的将来，我将全职回到中国，协助在深圳建立一个名为SMART的新研发机构，集科研、转型、教育和财政支持等多种功能于一体。”分析句子可知，句中有谓语，前面无连词，此处表示目的，应用非谓语动词作目的状语，故填to assist。
3. 句意同上。分析句子可知，句中有谓语，前后无连词，此处应用非谓语动词作后置定语，修饰SMART；且SMART和动词integrate是主动关系，应用动词的-ing形式作后置定语，故填integrating。
4. 句意： 2014年在清华大学教学期间，颜宁带领一个团队初步分析了人葡萄糖转运蛋白GLUT1的三维晶体结构。分析句子可知，空处在句中作谓语；由in 2014可知，句子描述过去发生的事，应用一般过去时；且主语Yan Ning和动词lead是主动关系，故填led。
5. 句意：这一成果发表在《自然》杂志上后，立即受到了国际学术界的广泛关注和赞誉。分析句子可知，空处在after引导的状语从句中作谓语；结合语境可知，句子描述过去发生的事，时态应用一般过去时；且the achievement和动词publish之间是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态；主语是单数，be动词应用was，故填was published。
6. 句意同上。分析句子可知，此处应用副词作状语，修饰动词received，故填immediately。
7. 句意：颜宁在2004年获得普林斯顿大学博士学位，2017年回国，成为分子生物学第一位雪莉·蒂尔曼教授。分析句子可知，前后是顺承关系，应用连词and连接，故填and。
8. 句意同上。此处表示“第一位雪莉·蒂尔曼教授”，应用序数词first，故填first。
9. 句意：她说，她想支持更多优秀的学者，解决人类面临的各种健康威胁。由more可知，此处应用名词scholar的复数形式，作宾语，故填scholars。
10. 句意：颜宁说，深圳提供了合适的机会，这座城市可以在全球生物医学领域建立自己的地位。此处特指深圳提供的这个机会，应用定冠词 the来修饰，故填the。

1. 阅读理解

Have you ever heard about Black Friday and Cyber Monday? Surely, they are all about finding the best deals on holiday gifts for yourself and family members. And have you heard about GivingTuesday? Here is something about it!

GivingTuesday is observed annually on the Tuesday after Thanksgiving, which encourages people to help those in need by making financial donations or doing good in their local community. The “Global Day of Giving” was started in 2012 by New York City nonprofit 92nd Street Y and the United Nations Foundation.

Unlike Black Friday, GivingTuesday serves a more altruistic purpose. In its first year, the movement brought in almost $10 million for charities, and things have only improved since. In 2019, many GivingTuesday social media campaigns worldwide helped raise an amazing $ 1.9 billion from 27 million donors! Over the past five years, many higher education institutions have also been using the Tuesday after Thanksgiving to ask alumni for donations. In 2019, the University of Michigan, which calls it Blueday, received 5887 gifts totaling over $4 million, while Pennsylvania State University raised $710 000 to benefit over 85 University programs.

Though donating money certainly helps, there are many other ways to support the great cause, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. You can video tutor kids struggling with online learning, or team up with an adult to get groceries or medications for an elderly neighbor. Alternatively, call on your peers to help you with a service project that addresses an issue close to your heart, or pick one from the several ideas suggested on the GivingTuesday website. You can also donate your gently-used clothes and toys to local shelters, or mail a handwritten note to a grandparent or a friend you miss seeing.

What are you going to do to make a positive difference in your community on GivingTuesday? Let us know by adding your comments below!

17．Why does the author mention Black Friday and Cyber Monday in Paragraph 1?

A．To make a comparison. B．To lead to the topic.

C．To arouse readers’ interest. D．To express his doubt.

18．What’s the aim of GivingTuesday?

A．To promote the development of economy. B．To attract people to buy more holiday gifts.

C．To call on more universities to donate money. D．To encourage people to help those in need.

19．What does the underlined word “altruistic” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A．Selfless. B．General. C．Specific. D．Complex.

20．What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A．Where people can offer their kind help. B．What people can do on GivingTuesday.

C．How people can stay safe during COVID-19. D．Why people need to support the great cause.

**【答案】**

17．B 18．D 19．A 20．B

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了GivingTuesday的起源、发展以及在这一天人们做的慈善活动。

17．推理判断题。根据第一段“Have you ever heard about Black Friday and Cyber Monday? Surely, they are all about finding the best deals on holiday gifts for yourself and family members. And have you heard about GivingTuesday? Here is something about it!(你听说过黑色星期五和网络星期一吗？当然，他们都可以来为自己和家人找到最划算的节日礼物。你听说过“GivingTuesday”吗？这里有一些关于它的东西！)”可推知，作者在第一段提及Black Friday和Cyber Monday这两个节日是为了更好地引出文章的主题——GivingTuesday。故选B。

18．细节理解题。根据第二段中“GivingTuesday is observed annually on the Tuesday after Thanksgiving, which encourages people to help those in need by making financial donations or doing good in their local community.(感恩节后的周二是一年一度的“给予星期二”，鼓励人们通过捐款或在当地社区做善事来帮助那些需要帮助的人)”可知，GivingTuesday旨在鼓励人们通过捐款或为他们所在的社区做好事来帮助那些需要帮助的人。故选D。

19．词义猜测题。根据第二段中“GivingTuesday is observed annually on the Tuesday after Thanksgiving, which encourages people to help those in need by making financial donations or doing good in their local community.”及画线词后文“In its first year, the movement brought in almost $ 10 million for charities”可知，GivingTuesday旨在鼓励人们通过捐款或为他们所在的社区做好事来帮助那些需要帮助的人，而在庆祝这个节日的第一年，这项活动为慈善机构带来了近1000万美元的捐款。由此可知，GivingTuesday的目的是帮助别人，所以画线词所在句表示GivingTuesday服务于一个更无私的目的。故画线词应意为“无私的”。A. Selfless.无私的；B. General.一般的；C. Specific.特殊的；D. Complex.复杂的。故选A。

20．主旨大意题。根据第四段“Though donating money certainly helps, there are many other ways to support the great cause, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. You can video tutor kids struggling with online learning, or team up with an adult to get groceries or medications for an elderly neighbor. Alternatively, call on your peers to help you with a service project that addresses an issue close to your heart, or pick one from the several ideas suggested on the GivingTuesday website. You can also donate your gently-used clothes and toys to local shelters, or mail a handwritten note to a grandparent or a friend you miss seeing.(捐款当然有帮助，但也有许多其他方式支持这项伟大的事业，特别是在新冠肺炎大流行期间。你可以通过视频指导在网上学习中遇到困难的孩子，或者与成年人合作，为年老的邻居购买杂货或药物。或者，让你的同龄人来帮助你解决一个你最关心的问题，或者从“给予星期二”网站上的几个建议中选择一个。你也可以把旧衣服和玩具捐给当地的收容所，或者给你没能见到的祖父母或朋友寄张手写的便条)”可知，第四段主要介绍了在新冠疫情期间，人们在GivingTuesday这一天，除了捐款还可以做的事情。故选B。