

2018 级英语 I 期末复习

题型

1、听力 30%

- 1) 新闻 2 篇 4 个题, 4 分(课外)
- 2) 长对话 2 篇 8 个题, 8 分(课内)
- 3) 短文 3 篇 9 个题, 18 分(课内 2 篇, 课外 1 篇)

注: 课内材料复习范围为视听说教程 1-8 单元。课外题型为四级新题型。

2、阅读理解 30%

- 1) 选词填空一篇, 10 个题, 10 分

注: 选自 ltest 平台练习。

- 2) 深度阅读四篇, 10 个题, 20 分

注: 一篇课内, 三篇课外, 其中二篇与课文主题相关。

3、词汇结构 10%

20 个选择题, 0.5 分 1 个

注: 主要考查每课的重要语言点、词汇短语、出现的重要语法点。单元课后练习都涵盖了本课的主要语言知识, 是主要出题范围。

含 Text B 词汇 30%。

4、完形填空 5%

10 个题, 0.5 分一个

注: 第 1 册背诵段落, 填词或短语。

5、翻译 10%

英译汉, 翻译 5 句课文 A 原句, 2 分 1 句, 10 分。

6、作文 15%

题目与读写教程课文主题相关。

重点词汇

Text A

alter	变化	marginal	勉强够格的；微小的
civilian	平民的；百姓的	overwhelm	使无法对付
clutter	杂乱的东西	permanent	长久的
commitment	投入，忠诚	plague	疫病
compensate	赔偿	prosperous	富裕的；兴旺的
complex	情结	rage	盛怒
comprehensive	综合的；多方面的	regulate	控制
compromise	危及；损害	reverse	推翻，正相反
confine	监禁	rust	锈，生锈
consistent	稳定发展的	sack	大口袋
contrast	形成对比	solemn	严肃的；郑重的
curb	路缘，控制	solitary	单独的
curl	盘绕；缠绕	sophisticated	见多识广的
emerge	出现	stack	摞起，一堆
estimate	估计	stake	赌注；风险
grief	悲痛	strain	使劲拉，扭伤
hail	称赞为	striking	引人注目的
haul	拖拉	strip	剥去；脱去
indispensable	不可或缺的	tender	温柔的
inherit	沿袭；秉承	toll	严重的不良影响
intense	剧烈的	toss	投掷；抛
interfere	介入；干涉	undermine	逐渐削弱
lease	租用	virtual	实质上的，虚拟的
legislation	法律法规	yield	产生，让步

Text B

acute	严重的	cease	停止；结束
agony	痛苦；伤心	chill	寒冷
alternative	另类的，可替代的	cite	引证
anticipate	预期	collective	集体的；共有的
arouse	引起；激起	cultivate	培养
authentic	可靠的；真实的	decent	可接受的
bind	使受约束	discipline	管教，自制力，专业
boast	夸耀；吹嘘	embrace	欣然接受，拥抱
bold	果敢的；大胆的	endure	忍耐；忍受

enormous	巨大的	prioritize	分清主次
fatigue	疲劳	rational	合理的, 理智的
frank	坦率的	scrape	摩擦
immense	巨大的	shiver	颤抖
incredible	极好的, 不可思议的	simulate	激发; 促进
inquisitive	好学的	slam	猛击
instinct	本能	soar	猛增; 骤升
interaction	交流	startle	使吃惊; 吓一跳
limp	软的	structure	条理性
mature	变理智, 成熟的	sustain	保持
moan	呜咽, 抱怨	swell	增多
plunge	暴跌	tremendous	巨大的; 极快的
primitive	简单的, 原始的	vigorous	强有力的, 强壮的

重点短语

Practical Phrases

pledge to do sth.

make the most of sth.

reap the benefits

feel overwhelmed by sth.

stand chance of

take great pleasure in doing sth.

open the door to sth.

make it

(be) free of/from

strip off

reverse oneself/oneself

straighten up

keep back

with open arms

access

take the lead

account for

inferior

focus on

keep up with

stand out

Specific Meanings

作保证, 承诺

充分利用

得享好处

因……无法对付

有机会, 有希望

乐于做某事

给……打开方便之门

成功; 准时到达

免于

剥去; 除去

改变主意/态度

把……弄整洁; 直起身

抑制(感情); 阻止

热烈地; 欣然

享用权; 享用机会

树立榜样; 带头

是……的原因; 引起; 解释; 说明

差的; 次的

(把……)集中(于)

①跟上; 保持同步; ②和(朋友)保持联系

①出色; ②显眼; 突出

replace with	用……替换；以……接替
apply pressure to / on	按压，给…施加压力
shield sb. from sth.	使……免受……
be/get caught up in	被卷入；陷入
reserve sth. for sb. / sth.	保留；预留
relate to sth. / sb.	理解；认同
make sense of sth.	理解，弄懂某事
give authority to	授权
count on	依靠；指望
contrast with	与…形成对比；和…相对照
interfere with	妨碍；阻止
take a / its toll on	对…产生不良影响
cut back on	削减；缩减
drop out	退学；辍学；退出；脱离
be accustomed to doing sth.	习惯于做某事
contribute to	促成，造成（某事发生）
hold on to	继续感到；仍然相信

背诵段落

For most undergraduates, non-stop Internet **connectivity** is **the fuel of** college life. More than just toys, these instruments are powerful tools for the **storage** and **management** of **virtually** every kind of information. And as more people around the world **adopt** these instruments, they are becoming **indispensable**. So, students should use the **wonders** of the internet to do homework, **review lecture outlines**, take part in class discussions and **network online** with their friends. But in doing so, students must remember to **regulate and balance** their time. Too much time online can mean too little time in **real-life studying** or exercising or **visiting with** friends. Students should not let the Internet world on their computer screens **take them away from** the real world **outside**.

To summarize, **convention has long held that** early employment **builds character**. Our findings **indicate** that for many students, working 20 hours or more a week can **contribute to decreased school performance** and increased drug and alcohol **use**. We know that these findings may seem **controversial** to many. **To our own surprise**, our findings make us question how long we have **held on** to the **conventional assumptions about** the great value of work **in our formative years**. It's time to abandon this **appealing myth!** We conclude that students should **resolve to** work no more than 10 hours **per week** if they want to be successful in school.

For you, these next four years will be a time **unlike any other**. Here you **are surrounded by** great resources: interesting students from all over the country, a **learned and caring** faculty, a **comprehensive library**, great sports **facilities**, and student organizations **covering** every possible interest — from the arts to science, to **community service** and so on. You will have the freedom to

explore and learn about new subjects. You will learn to **get by on** very little sleep, meet **fascinating** people, and **pursue new passions**. I want to encourage you to make the most of this **unique experience**, and to use your **energy and enthusiasm** to **reap the benefits of** this opportunity.

She **left a mess**. Her bathroom is **an embarrassment of** damp towels, **rusted shaving blades**, hair in the sink, and nearly **empty tubes of toothpaste**. I bring a box of big black garbage bags **upstairs**. Eye shadow, face cream, **nail polish** - all **go into the trash**. I **dump drawers**, sweep shelves clear and clean the sink. When I am finished, it is **as neat and impersonal as** a hotel bathroom.

In her bedroom I find **mismatched socks** under her bed and purple pants on the closet floor. Desk drawers are filled with **school papers**, **filed by** year and subject. I **catch myself reading** through poems and essays, **admiring** high scores on tests and reading her name, **printed or typed neatly** in the **upper right-hand corner of** each paper. I pack the **desk contents** into a box. Six months, I think. I will give her six months to collect her **belongings**, and then I will throw them all away. That is **fair**. Grown-ups **pay for storage**.

We count on **first responders** to **rush toward danger**, especially when it **involves** us or those we love. We **expect** nothing less. So when one of them **dies doing that**, we should recognize the **heroic action** even though we may doubt **our own capacity to be** heroic **ourselves**.

The **inspiring stories** of heroes help remind us that ordinary people can do **extraordinary** things, whether it is **in the fulfillment of** their duties or as part of **everyday** life. We honor the fireman, the policeman, and the **average citizen** by recognizing their **heroism**. Perhaps, even more importantly, we honor them by working to change the **circumstances** that **led to** their death. By honoring them we can **be inspired by** them. Will we be heroes when circumstances **call on** us to act **heroically**? Hopefully, we will!

选词填空速记

He left ... when he died in 1638.

Harvard admitted only men for most of its history.

That women were permitted to attend Harvard classes...

Harvard has about 18,000 students in undergraduate and...

It is considered...the most difficult to gain admission.

She is the first female president in the university's history.

Harvard has had many famous graduates.

Bill Gates... left two years later without graduating.

Even without the Harvard degree...

The school gave him an honourary degree last year.

Robots are not human of course.

But humans have been **dreaming** of...
And they cut **wood** and stone...
The goal of scientists is to **create** a true human-like robot.
That can act **independently** in the physical world...
Humans have the **ability** to...
The **biggest** problem in...is...
Almost **impossible** to copy...
But the human mind is **better** than...
These senses will make robots **much** more useful.

December **saw** early snow and...
For the first time in two **decades**...
November was the warmest ever **globally**...
Because **chances** are good that...
El Niño, Spanish for “the child”, **occurs** when...
That the **additional** energy generated by...
El Niños are **associated** with...
Even as southern Africa **experiences** dry weather.
El Niños can **reduce** the rising of the cold...
That supports large fish **populations**...

听力速记

1. An interview with J. K. Rowling

The man suggests that the woman take her cousin to see a new *Harry Potter* movie.
J. K. Rowling came up with the idea for *Harry Potter* on a train.
J. K. Rowling hasn't said anything about her future plans.
The two speakers are mainly talking about an interview with J. K. Rowling.

2. A story about a bottle of milk

When Stephen tried to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator, he spilled the milk over the kitchen floor.
Stephen's mother cleaned up the mess with him when she came into the kitchen.
Stephen's mother taught him how to carry a milk bottle later.
Stephen learned that mistakes can become learning opportunities.

3. Enjoy sunshine on the beach

Surfing is the man's favorite activity because it can help him forget all his troubles.
The woman will go to the beach this weekend.
The woman loves enjoying the warm sun on the beach.
The man remembers building sand castles with his brothers.

4. Leisure activity of British people

89 percent of British adults watched TV in their free time.

People aged 25 to 34 would be the most likely to visit their friends and relatives.

People aged 16 to 24 preferred listening to music most.

Older people spend more time reading and gardening.

5. Spelling competition

The girl was excited because she won the spelling competition at her school.

When the man was 13 years old, he went to Sacramento for a spelling competition.

The man's mom gave him a big hug to make him feel better after he lost the first prize.

The girl is going to wear yellow dress for her next competition.

6. Superstitions in the US

This passage is mainly about superstitions in the US.

Walking under a ladder is considered as bad luck.

Black cats were considered to be witches.

Finding a penny on the ground and picking it up will bring people good luck.

7. The new high-speed train

She spends 1.5h on her way to and from work by high-speed train.

The woman arrives back home at 7.

The new high-speed train allows her to go shopping on her way home.

The man can take the train to the airport.

8. Long commutes

Americans spend 0.5h on average on their way to work.

More and more Americans spend over an hour getting to work.

He can have his favorite lifestyle.

Traffic jams are disadvantage of long commutes.

9. Jason's party and Linda's party

Katy liked the decorations in Jason's front yard.

Katy doesn't want to attend Jason's party because she wants to go to Linda's.

They will play "Guess Who" at Linda's party.

Katy will attend both.

10. Black Friday shopping

Some stores opened much earlier.

Some stores open at midnight to beat other stores for sales.

24 percent shoppers go to the shops at midnight.

Jenny preferred midnight shopping.

11. Triathlon(铁人三项)

The woman decided to do a triathlon because her sister did it and liked it.

The man first does a triathlon in college.

The man feels boring about running.

The woman doesn't like swimming because she fears that a big fish might eat her.

12.Emotions

Positive emotions : negative emotions = 3:1 can make a person happier.

Increasing positive emotions contributes to good health.

Negative feelings can sometimes have positive effects.

People should learn to manage their emotions.

13.A life-giving adventure in Alaska

They are talking about whether Christopher's trip to Alaska was worthwhile.

Christopher died while having an adventure in Alaska.

Christopher had a spirit for trying things.

A gun to hunt is not mentioned.

14.An avalanche

An avalanche can move at 80 miles an hour.

An avalanche may occur that the top layer of snow slides off the layer below it.

Skiers are advised to ski only in the official ski areas to avoid being caught in an avalanche.

The ski patrol use explosives to make the avalanche move on purpose.

15.Spending habits

About the woman's spending habits and the man's concerns.

The woman treated all her friends to dinner last night.

She gets the money by student loan.

The man is a graduate teaching assistant.

16.Managing holiday workers

About how small businesses manage holiday workers.

Small companies can show appreciation face to face to thank holiday workers.

Small business owners can let holiday workers enjoy some holiday games to help them get into the holiday spirit.

Small businesses are supposed to benefit most.

选词填空题目及解析

1.

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December saw early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two decades, record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U.S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever globally, and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because chances are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Niño year.

El Niño, Spanish for “the child”, **occurs** when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet’s surface, that the **additional** energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Niños are **associated** with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa **experiences** dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Niños can **reduce** the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich (营养丰富的) water that supports large fish **populations**, and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral (珊瑚).

A) additional	B) associated	C) bore	D) chances
E) communicated	F) decades	G) experiences	H) globally
I) logically	J) occurs	K) populations	L) realize
M) reduce	N) saw	O) specific	

第 36 题: 选 N。分析句子结构可知,句中缺少谓语,结合本句主语 late November and December 以及前面句子中的 2013 ended 可知,本空应填动词的过去式,故选项 B、C、E、和 N 入选。本句说的是十一月末和十二月全国大多数地区都出现了早雪并且气温寒冷刺骨,符合此处语义的是 N 选项。saw 意为“遭受, 历经; 看见”。

第 37 题: 选 F。空前的 two 提示,本空应填名词复数。由前面的“part of a year when, for the first time in two...”可知,本空所填词表示时间概念,故答案为 F。decades 意为“十年”。

第 38 题: 选 H。本句句结构完整,所填词在句中作状语,应填副词,故 H 和 I 入选。本句说的是十一月是全球范围内最温暖的,所以答案为 H。

第 39 题: 选 D。分析句子结构可知,空格所在的从句缺少主语,空后的 are 提示,本空应填名词复数,故 D、G 和 K 选项入选。由后面的 perhaps 可知,本句应该是说: 2014 年很可能会更热,符合此处语义的只有 D 选项。chances 意为“可能性”,故为答案。

第 40 题: 选 J。分析句子结构可知,本句缺少谓语,句子的主语 El Niño 及空后的时间状语从句为一般现在时提示,本空应填动词的第三人称单数形式,故 G 和 J 入选。本句意在指出厄尔尼诺现象在什么情况下会出现,符合此处语义的只有 J 选项。occurs 意为“发生”,故为答案。

第 41 题: 选 A。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的名词 energy 提示,本空应填形容词或动词的分词形式,修饰名词 energy。所以选项 A、B 和 O 入选。本句意为: 太平洋变暖所产生的.....能量足以在全世界引发一系列的气候变化,符合此处语义的是 A 选项。additional 意为“额外的”,故为答案。

第 42 题: 选 B。空前的 are 和空后的 with 提示,本空应填形容词或动词的分词形式,且该词能与 be 和 with 构成合理搭配,be associated with 表示“与.....有关”,所以答案为 B。associated 意为“与.....有关”。此处是说,厄尔尼诺现象与东南亚和澳大利亚的异常干旱有关。

第 43 题: 选 G。分析句子结构可知,本句缺少谓语,空前的主语 southern Africa 提示,本空应填动词的第三人称单数形式,所以答案为 G。experiences 意为“经历”,此句意为非洲南部经历着干燥的天气。

第 44 题: 选 M。空前的情态动词 can 提示,本空应填动词原形,故 C、L 和 M 选项入选。由本段最后的“warm ocean temperatures can destroy...”可知,此处应该是说厄尔尼诺现象会减弱营养丰富的冷水的上升,所以选 M。reduce 意为“减少”。

第 45 题: 选 K。本句句结构完整,所填词与 large fish 一起作动词 supports 的宾语,因此本空应填名词,显然, K 选项 populations 符合此处语义,故为答案。

2.

"Robot". It is a word that seems very modern; a word that creates a strong mental picture; a picture of something that looks and acts like a human. Robots are not human of course. They are machines.

The word "robot" and robots themselves, are less than 100 years old. But humans have been dreaming of real and imaginary copies of themselves for thousands of years. Early people made little human statues out of clay. And they cut wood and stone to make them look like humans.

What is the future of robots? The goal of scientists is to create a true human-like robot. Some experts have described this robot of the future as one that can act independently in the physical world through its own senses and actions. Humans have the ability to see, hear, speak and solve problems. Engineers have built robots that have one or two of these abilities. But it takes a number of big expensive computers to make the robots work.

The biggest problem in creating a human-like robot is copying human intelligence. The way the human mind works is almost impossible to copy. A simple computer can solve mathematical problems far beyond the ability of even the smartest human mind. But the human mind is better than a thousand supercomputers at speaking, hearing and problem-solving. Several American and Japanese companies are working to develop the senses of sight and touch for robots. The development of these senses will make robots much more useful.

A) worse	B) create	C) ability	D) possible
E) imagine	F) dreaming	G) better	H) wood
I) human	J) impossible	K) much	L) independently
M) biggest	N) copy	O) robot	

第 36 题：选 I。全文主要讲述如何使机器人具有人类的特性，根据此空后面一句可判断，作者要表达的意思是：机器人不是人类，是机器。

第 37 题：选 F。此空需要填动词的现在分词，且此动词可以与 of 搭配，dream of 的意思是“梦想”。

第 38 题：选 H。此空与 and 之后的 stone 并列，应属同一类物品，所以选 wood。

第 39 题：选 B。此空填动词。根据句意，科学家们的目标是创造出一个类人机器人。

第 40 题：选 L。此空在动词后面，所以需填副词。此句意思是：一些专家认为未来的机器人可以通过自身的感觉和行为在现实世界里独立活动。

第 41 题：选 C。此空需填可与 to 连用的名词，且根据后一句中的 these abilities 可判断此空为 ability。

第 42 题：选 M。此空需填形容词，选项中只有 biggest 合适。此句的意思是：制造类人机器人最大的困难是模仿人类的思维。

第 43 题：选 J。系动词后需填形容词。既然前一句提到模仿人类的思维是最大的困难，那么第二句的意思应为人类思维的运作方式几乎是不可能模仿的。

第 44 题：选 G。此空需填形容词的比较级。此句是将人类思维与机器人在听、说、解决问题等方面作比较，自然是前者要优于后者。

第 45 题：选 K。选项中能够修饰比较级的只有 much。

3.

Harvard was named after its first financial supporter, John Harvard. He was a Christian clergyman from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He left his library and half of everything else he owned to the school when he **died** in 1638.

Harvard admitted only **men** for most of its history. It opened an allied college for women called the Harvard Annex in 1879. This was later established as Radcliffe College. That women were **permitted** to attend Harvard classes began in the 1940s. But it was 1963 before women were officially enrolled in Harvard University and permitted to earn Harvard degrees.

Today, Harvard has about 18,000 students in **undergraduate** and graduate programmes. It is considered one of the best universities in the country, the richest, and the most difficult to gain **admission**. Drew Gilpin Faust is the 28th president of Harvard. She is the first female **president** in the university's history.

Harvard has had many famous **graduates**. Several American presidents are among them, including the current president, George Bush. He graduated from Harvard's business school. A current American presidential candidate is also a former Harvard student. Senator Barack Obama graduated from its law school.

Harvard has also had its share of famous drop-outs. Bill Gates began at Harvard in 1973 and **left** two years later without graduating. We think he did pretty well in life, even **without** the Harvard degree, but the school gave him an **honourary** degree last year.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| A) left | B) graduates | C) popularity | D) honorary |
| E) without | F) men | G) died | H) honourable |
| I) permitted | J) admission | K) returned | L) undergraduate |
| M) teacher | N) president | O) with | |

第 36 题：选 G。此题要求填动词。根据 He left his library and half of everything else he owned to the school 可以推断此人是在临终前将财产遗赠给哈佛大学的。

第 37 题：选 F。此题要求填作 admit 宾语的名词。根据其最后一句话中提到，直到 1879 年才开设了招收女学生的学院。可以推断，在此之前哈佛只招男学生。

第 38 题：选 I。此题要求填动词的过去分词形式。由 women were... 可以判断本句是被动句。选项中只有 I 项符合条件，且词义合适。

第 39 题：选 L。此题要求填名词。根据后面的 and graduate programmes，可以判断出 and 前后两项应是并列的。graduate programme 是研究生项目，那与此并列的就是本科生项目。故选择 L。

第 40 题：选 J。此题要求填名词。本句是说哈佛是美国最好的大学之一，是最富有也是最难考取的大学。gain admission 表示被录取。

第 41 题：选 N。此题要求填名词。前一句已经表明了 Drew Gilpin Faust 是哈佛第 28 任校长，后一句是在此基础上补充说明她是哈佛历史上第一位女校长。

第 42 题：选 B。此题要求填名词。本段列举了众多有所成就的人都是从哈佛毕业的，故第一句作为中心句，要表达的就是哈佛有许多著名的毕业生。此处的 graduate 表示毕业生。

第 43 题：选 A。此题要求填动词。本段讲述的是哈佛也有许多著名的肄业生，比如比尔·盖茨。比尔·盖茨 1973 年入学，两年后辍学。故选 A。

第 44 题：选 E。根据原文，此空填动词、形容词、名词均不合适，根据选项只有介词合适。根据上下文：人们认为，即使没有哈佛的学位，比尔·盖茨也照样成功了。可知 E 正确。

第 45 题：选 D。此题需要填形容词。根据上下文可推断，哈佛后来授予比尔·盖茨荣誉学位。选项中 honorary 意思是“荣誉的、名誉的”，而 honourable 表示“可敬的、值得尊敬的”。故选 D。