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

**Text B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| acute | 严重的 |
| agony | 痛苦；伤心 |
| alternative | 另类的，可替代的 |
| anticipate | 预期 |
| arouse | 引起；激起 |
| authentic | 可靠的；真实的 |
| bind | 使受约束 |
| boast | 夸耀；吹嘘 |
| bold | 果敢的；大胆的 |
| cease | 停止；结束 |
| chill | 寒冷 |
| cite | 引证 |
| collective | 集体的；共有的 |
| cultivate | 培养 |
| decent | 可接受的 |
| discipline | 管教，自制力，专业 |
| embrace | 欣然接受，拥抱 |
| endure | 忍耐；忍受 |
| enormous | 巨大的 |
| fatigue | 疲劳 |
| frank | 坦率的 |
| immense | 巨大的 |
| incredible | 极好的，不可思议的 |
| inquisitive | 好学的 |
| instinct | 本能 |
| interaction | 交流 |
| limp | 软的 |
| mature | 变理智，成熟的 |
| moan | 呜咽，抱怨 |
| plunge | 暴跌 |
| primitive | 简单的，原始的 |
| prioritize | 分清主次 |
| rational | 合理的，理智的 |
| scrape | 摩擦 |
| shiver | 颤抖 |
| simulate | 激发；促进 |
| slam | 猛击 |
| soar | 猛增；骤升 |
| startle | 使吃惊；吓一跳 |
| structure | 条理性 |
| sustain | 保持 |
| swell | 增多 |
| tremendous | 巨大的；极快的 |
| vigorous | 强有力的，强壮的 |

## 重点短语

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Practical Phrases** | **Specific Meanings** |
| pledge to do sth. | 作保证，承诺 |
| make the most of sth. | 充分利用 |
| reap the benefits | 得享好处 |
| feel overwhelmed by sth. | 因……无法对付 |
| stand chance of | 有机会，有希望 |
| take great pleasure in doing sth. | 乐于做某事 |
| open the door to sth. | 给……打开方便之门 |
| make it | 成功；准时到达 |
| (be) free of/from | 免于 |
| strip off | 剥去；除去 |
| reverse oneself/oneself | 改变主意/态度 |
| straighten up | 把……弄整洁; 直起身 |
| keep back | 抑制（感情）；阻止 |
| with open arms | 热烈地；欣然 |
| access | 享用权；享用机会 |
| take the lead | 树立榜样；带头 |
| account for | 是……的原因；引起；解释；说明 |
| inferior | 差的；次的 |
| focus on | （把……）集中（于） |
| keep up with | ①跟上；保持同步；②和（朋友）保持联系 |
| stand out | 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 leaning 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.

The 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。**本句句子结构完整，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。**本句句子结构完整，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)  honourary |
| 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honourary意思是“荣誉的、名誉的”，而honourable表示“可敬的、值得尊敬的”。故选D。