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**第6讲 翻译+综合(S)**

1. 万一你在森林中迷路，请立刻与营救队取得联系。(in case)
2. 没多久人们就可以找到治疗这种疾病的方法。(It)
3. 人们自发去献花以纪念那些未能在大火中生存的人。(survive)
4. 毋庸置疑，这本上个月发行的图书使他回想起在七宝中学的美好时光。(doubt)

5. 尽管回报丰厚且风险不大，市场对银行最近发出的金融产品仍反应冷淡。(launch)

**一、句型**

**【知识梳理】**

1．高考英语翻译：

高考英语中的翻译（中译英）题要求考生能应用所学过的语法和词汇来准确地表达思想，是一种要求相当高的考查形式。要求考生把中文的句子译成通顺的、语法结构正确的、符合英语表达习惯的英语句子，并能准确地传达中文句子中的每一个信息。该题型全面地考查学生英语词汇、语法等知识的综合运用能力，它对学生的动词时态、语态、名词的单复数、冠词、形容词、副词、介词等应用能力，还对学生的词组、句型、句子结构等进行了全面考查。翻译不仅在高考英语主观题中占不小的比例，而且翻译能力还直接影响考生在作文中的表现。

高考评分标准:

（1）每题中单词拼写、标点符号、大小写错误每两处扣一分；

（2）语法错误（包括时态错误）每处扣一分；

（3）译文没用所给的单词扣一分。

如何才能提高中译英水准，在高考中获得理想的分数呢？考生除了必须具备比较扎实的语言基础外，关键还在于学会总结规律，找准中译英的切入点。

2．解题步骤：

（1）分析句子结构、寻找合适的句型

中文必须仔细读，一定要看的就是题目给我们的关键字，也就是我们常说的key words。

一般来说，中译英的句型可分为三大类：1.简单句；2.并列句；3.复合句；同时我们也要注意非谓语动词及其他一些特殊结构。回顾近几年的高考试题时，也不难发现试题中考了一些特殊句式。如：it句型、倒装句、with结构。

（2）明确考核要点、选择词语搭配

在高考翻译题中，我们也不难发现，每一句常含有二、三个词语搭配，翻译时稍不注意就会失分。因此，在做每一道中译英题时，首先要确定句中几组(个)动词或动词词组，然后选定恰当的词语以及相应的搭配，尤其要注意括号内所给词语的准确运用。

（3）确定时态和语态、注意前后呼应

　 时态语态一直是英语考试中考查的重点。在高考英语翻译中，每句一般都含有二三个动词或动词词组，因此，正确的思路应该是首先浏览全句中文，考生要能够做到根据句中的时间状语和字里行间所给出的提示来定位一个基本时态，即主句的动词时态，而其他动词必须与之呼应。

（4）了解文化差异、避免中式英语

　 作为中学生，在学习英语时，特别应该注重中英文表述习惯的不同之处，克服母语造成的潜在障碍，在做中译英题时，切忌将两种语言对等地进行交换，尤其是对成语、俗语的翻译，否则就贻笑大方了。成语如：固执己见、引人入胜、爱不释手、鼎力相助、三言两语等。谚语如：不到长城非好汉，玩火者必自焚，患难朋友才是真朋友，失败是成功之母。

（5）检查

在整个句子翻译好之后，检查很重要。因为英语对我们中国的学生来说毕竟是门外语，在做翻译练习时，学生的注意力比较多的都集中在中文的句子里，十几年的母语习惯经常会在不经意间干扰我们进行正确的翻译。所以要想保证翻译的句子得满分，检查这一环节必不可少。我们要检查什么呢？

①检查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。

完成翻译后，首先要检查句子中的动词前后时态是否一致，语态为主动还是被动是否符合中文翻译的要求，以及动词的单复数是否与主语相符。这是翻译中得分的重点。

②检查非谓语动词。

现在的翻译中经常会出现使用非谓语的情况，句子中一旦出现了非谓语，学生就要特别注意是否正确使用了-ing，-ed和to do的结构，以及可能出现的独立主格等非谓语中的重点方面。

③检查动词的搭配。

检查句子中的动词是及物动词还是不及物动词，如果是不及物动词，则要注意是否搭配了相应的介词。

④检查名词的单复数。

注意名词在中英文中的不同理解，特别是一些集合名词，理解它们用单数来表达复数的特征。

⑤检查句型的使用。

检查常用句型的使用，特别是一些连接词、强调句、倒装句等等。

⑥检查句子的完整性。

翻译后，尤其要检查译句中的主干以外的修饰语是否完整，比如说定语，时间状语和地点状语等等。

⑦检查中英文的一致。

检查英语译句是否正确地表达了中文的意思，是否错误地把主观的想法加诸在翻译中。

⑧检查单词的拼写和大小写。

英语单词拼写复杂，翻译时，搞错一个字母，就会导致单词拼写失误，学生需要加强记忆。句子首字母大写，学生基本不会忘记，但也要注意翻译中出现的一些专有名词或特别称谓的首字母大写。

⑨检查标点符号。英语的标点符号，与汉语的有同有异。但有些学生平时在作业时，非常粗心，使用混乱，这就导致了在最后的考试里被扣分。特别是平日里，比较多练习的翻译都是陈述句，一旦遇到疑问句，多数学生会忘记写上问号。

3．中译英常设考点：

（1）形式主语或形式宾语it

（2）动名词作主语

（3）句型结构

（4）连词

（5）倒装句型

（6）动词或动词短语

（7）中英文化差异

（8）各类从句

（9）成语英译

4．形式主语或形式宾语it：

那些未曾去过那个小村庄的人很难描绘出它的美丽。（ it ）

It is very hard for those who haven’t been to the small village to describe its beauty.

我发现很难与那些一贯固执己见的人合作。（it ）

I find it hard/it is hard to cooperate with those who always stick to their own opinions.

常需要用形式主语来翻译的情况：

（1）It’s + adj. + of/for sb. to do sth.

Eg. It’s so careless of you to make so many spelling mistakes in the English exam

（2）It so happened that…

Eg. It so happened that I didn’t have any money on me.

（3）It’s reported/ believed/ estimated that…

Eg. It’s estimated that about 30 passengers were killed in the bus accident.

（4）在强调句it is + that 中

Eg. It’s because of his perseverance that led to his late success.

（5）在含有某些形容词的句子中，如important, necessary, impossible, natural, common, strange等。

（6）It’s likely that…

Eg. It’s likely that John won’t come though he has promised do.

5．动词或动词短语：

纵观历届高考翻译题型，每题的考核点始终保持在2至3个之间。在所有考核点中，短语的地位最为重要。基本上在每次考试中，考短语的考核点都占总考核点的一半左右。而在对短语的考核中，动词短语的地位是不言而喻的。高考的短语，十有八九考的是动词短语。

6．It句型

It做形式主语（指代to do/doing/主语从句）

it做形式宾语（指代to do/doing/宾语从句）

It用于强调句型（陈述，一般疑问，特殊疑问）

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as译为“随着”

as译为“正如”，用于非限制性定语从句

as译为“虽然” 表语／状语／谓语动词原形 ＋as ＋ 主谓

as…as 像…一样…

as用于构成短语as long as,as far as,as soon as,as well as,as …as possible等

8．倒装句型

否定词及否定意思的短语位于句首

Only+状语位于句首

So/Such 位于句首

9．名词性从句what句型

译为“……的是”

What matters is ... What impresses/surprises/interests sb. is... What sb be concerned about is ...

10．that句型 定语从句中的that做成分

名词性从句中的that只起连接作用

状语从句中的that要与其它词联用

强调句中的结构词that［详见it句型］

比较句型中指代前文提到带the的名词单数或不可数名词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. be absent from 缺席2. be absorbed in… 全神贯注于……3. be accustomed to doing 习惯于做4. be anxious about 担忧5. be aware of 意识到的6. be capable of 有能力7. be composed of… 由……组成8. be concerned about 关心9. be confident of 对……有信心10. be considerate of sb. to do sth. 某人做某事考虑得周到11. be contrary to 与……相反12. be curious about 对……好奇13. be determined to do 决定做某事14. be down with 由于……病倒了15. be engaged in 忙于做某事16. be equal to 与……相等17. be exposed to 曝光于，接触18. be faced with sth. 面对……19. be familiar with 对……熟悉20. be fed up with 对……厌烦21. be fit for 适合……22. be free from 没有……的23. be grateful to sb. for sth. 因某事感激某人24. be ignorant of 对某事一无所知25. be in favor of 支持（赞成）……26. be independent of 独立于 | 27. be infected with 受感染28. be inferior to 较低于，与……相比不如29. be involved in 卷入，参与30. be located (in) 坐落（在）31. be lost in thought 陷入沉思32. be of good / poor quality 质量好/差33. be on a diet 节食34. be opposed to doing 强烈反对做某事35. be particular about 对……挑剔36. be popular with / among 受某人欢迎37. be present at 出席，在场38. be qualified for 可胜任……39. be related to 与……相关40. be resistant to… 对……有抵抗能力41. be responsible for 对……负责任42. be satisfied with 对……感到满意43. be second to none 第一，不次于任何人44. be short of 缺乏45. be similar to 与……相似46. be strict with 对……严格47. be suitable for 适合……48. be superior to 优于……49. be sure of 坚信；确信50. be worried about 为……担心51. be / get used to 习惯于…… |

12．倒装句型

否定词及否定意思的短语位于句首

Only+状语位于句首

So/Such 位于句首

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13．3个比较句型

A is 倍数+as …as B

A is 倍数+比较级 than B

A is 倍数+the 名词 of B

[典型例题]

据我所知，他们学校的面积是我们的两倍。 （用三种不同的方式来翻译）

15．There be句型 常描述存在或有无的关系，有具体的时态和非谓语形式。

There is a desk and three chairs in the classroom.

There are ten students on the playground.

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Everyone expects there to be wonders appearing after the powerful explosion.

There being no other affairs , the meeting ended at 10:00 a.m.

There is no need (for sb.)to do...

There is no doubt that...

There is no sense/point doing...

There is no possibility that... There is no denying that...

[典型例题]

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It用于强调句型（陈述，一般疑问，特殊疑问）

［典型例题］

你真周到， 帮我预先定好了电影票。（It）

说服她不再网购是没有任何作用的。(It)

我认为在做出最终决定前，我们有必要和父母讨论一下这个问题。(it)

是我的志愿者经历让我被这所大学录取了。（It）

19．as句型

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as用于构成短语as long as,as far as,as soon as,as well as,as …as possible等 ［典型例题］ 随着新技术在该行业的广泛运用，其生产效率变得越来越高。（As）

正如我们所预期的那样，他在演讲比赛中的出色表现给评委们留下了深刻的印象。（As） 尽管她独身一人，但是她忙于妇女权利方面的工作，所以一点也不感到孤独。（as）（崇明县）

他们的建议听起来和我们的同样可行。(as…as)

有些题目虽看似复杂，但只要有足够的信心和毅力，通过反复摸索终将迎刃而解。（as）

20．倒装句型

否定词及否定意思的短语位于句首

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22．做好翻译，背诵常见词组是关键

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.动词+about speak/talk about谈论 think about思考 care about关心,对...有兴趣 bring about引起,使发生 set about 着手,开始 come about发生 hear about听说 worry about为...担心 2.动词+away throw away 扔掉 blow away吹走 carry away拿走,使入迷 clear away清除掉,消散 die away逐渐消失 pass away 去世 wash away冲走 take away拿走 put away收拾起来,存起来 give away背弃,泄露 wear away磨掉,消耗 break away摆脱 send away让走开 turn away把...打发走 3.动词+back keep back隐瞒,忍住 hold back控制住 call back回电话 look back回顾 give back归还 take back拿回,收回 4.动词+for run for竞选 ask for要求得到 wait for等候 long for渴望 care for关心,喜欢 search for查找 call for要求,需要 exchange for用...换 apply for申请 seek for寻找 stand for代表,象征 hope/wish for希望得到 beg for乞求 look for寻找 hunt for寻找 charge for收费,要价 mistake for误以为...是 5.动词+down burn down 烧毁 take down记下,记录 cut down削减,砍倒 pass down 传下来 calm down平静下来 settle down 安家 tear down 拆毁,拆除 break down坏了,垮了,分解 turn down调小,拒绝 slow down慢下来 put down记下,写下,镇压 bring down使...降低,使倒下 6.动词+at stare at凝视 glance at匆匆一瞥 knock at敲门,窗等 smile at冲某人笑 aim at向...瞄准 wonder at惊讶 shout at冲某人嚷嚷 work at干...活动研究 glare at怒视 laugh at嘲笑 point at指向 shoot at向...射击 call at拜访地点 7.动词+from differ from与...不同 suffer from受...苦 hear from收到...来信 die from因...而死 keep/stop/prevent from不让...做 learn from向...学习 date from始于...时候 result from由于 separate from把...分离开 8.动词+of think of想到 consist of由...组成 approve of赞成 talk of谈到 complain of抱怨 dream of梦到 speak of 读到 die of死于 hear of听说 become of发生...情况,怎么啦 9.动词+off start off出发 set off出发 leave off''中断 show off炫耀 get off下车 see off送行 put off延期,推迟 cut off切断,断绝 keep off避开,勿走近 pay off还清 trun/switch off关掉 take off脱下,起飞 fall off跌落,掉下 give off散发出 10.动词+on depend on依靠 insist on坚持 keep/go on继续 put on穿上,戴上,上演 move on 继续移动,往前走 feed on以...为生 take on 雇佣,呈现 have on穿着 look on 旁观 rely on依靠 carry on继续,进行 spend on在...花钱 call on拜访 live on以...为生 try on试穿 turn/switch on打开 11.动词+out break out爆发 point out指出 pick out选出 burst out迸发 carry out 执行 hold out坚持下去 figure out 算出 bring out 阐明,使表现出 help out救助 set out出发,着手 wear out穿破,使...疲劳 make out 理解,看清楚 cross out划掉 keep out of使不进入,挡住 find out查出,弄明白 try out 试用,试验 put out 扑灭 hand out 散发 run out用完 let out泄露,发出声音 turn out 结果是,生产 come out出版,出来 leave out省略,删掉 work out算出,想出办法等 give out散发,分发,用完 look out当心,堤防 speak out大胆讲出 send out发出,派遣 go out 熄灭 | 12.动词+in give in让步 bring in引进,使得到收入 result in导致 join in参加 get in收获,进入 fill in填写 cut in插入 hand in上交 drop in拜访 succeed in在...获得成功 take in接纳,吸收 break in强制进入,插话 persist in坚持 13.动词+into look into研究,调查 burst into闯入,迸发 change into把...变成 run into碰到 turn into变成 divide into把...分成 put/translate into把...译成 14.动词+over turn over翻倒,细想 go over审阅,检查,研究 get over克服 take over接管,接替 fall over跌倒,摔倒 think over仔细考虑 look over翻阅,检查 run over压死,看一遍 watch over看守,照看 roll over翻滚 15.动词+to belong to属于 refer to谈到,涉及,参阅 turn to向...求助,查阅 see to处理,料理 reply to答复 object to反对 point to指向 stick/hold/keep to坚持,忠于 come to 共计,苏醒 get to到达 bring to使苏醒 agree to同意 supply to为...提供 add to增添 devote to贡献给 compare to与...相比,把...比作 write to写信给 lead to导致,通向 attend to处理 16.动词+up grow up 成长,长大 build up建立 put up 搭起,架起,安装,住宿,张贴,盖起 do up整理,包装,打扮 get up起床,站起 bring up抚养,呕吐,提出 stay up挺住,熬夜 sit up熬夜 use up用完 lay up积蓄 cut up切碎 end up总结 speed up加快速度 clear up整理,收拾,放晴 burn up烧毁 hurry up赶快 keep up保持 send up发射 open up开创,开辟 break up分解 give up放弃,献出 set up架起,建立 go up增长,上涨 pick up拾起,学会,用车,来接,收听到 turn up开大,出席,出现 take up开始学,从事,占据 eat up吃完 tear up撕碎 make up构成,组成 join up联结起来,参军 come up上来,长出,出现 throw up呕吐 look up查找,找出 catch up赶上 fix up修理,安排,装置 hold up耽搁,使停顿 ring up打电话 divide up分配 17.动词+through get through通过,干完,接通电话 go through审阅,检查,学习 see through识破 pull through渡过危机,康复 look through 翻阅,看一遍,仔细查看 put through接通电话 check through核对 18.动词+with deal with处理,对付 meet with遇到,遭受 agree with同意,与...一致 combine with与...相联合 do with处理,需要 talk with同...交流 compare with与...相比 equip with以...装备 cover with用...覆盖 end with以...结束 provide with 以...供给 begin with以...开始 supply with以...供给 play with 玩,玩弄 19.三词以上的短语动词 add up to总计 keep away fro避开,别靠近m look down on 轻视 put up with忍受 keep up with 赶上 make up for弥补 get on/along with和...相处 get close to接近 get out of逃避,避免 set fire to放火烧 take notice of注意 do well in在...干得好 take a photo of拍...照片 make fun of开玩笑,取笑 get used to习惯于 keep in touch with保持联系 come into being出现 take pride in为...而自豪 take an interest in对...感兴趣 make a fool of愚弄 take charge of负责 make friends with同...交朋友 take part in参加 catch sight of看见 break away from摆脱 do away with废除 look up to仰望,尊敬 catch up with 赶上 run out of用完 go on with继续 look forward to盼望 take hold of握住 get down to认真开始 pay attention to注意 set an example to为...树立榜样 pay a visit to访问 take the place of取代 make use of利用 get into the habit of染上...的习惯 get rid of摆脱 keep an eye on堤防 take care of照看 help oneself to随便吃,用 make room for给...让地方 take advantage of利用 play a part in 起作用,扮演...的角色 lose sight of 看不见 |

**例1. 我第一次写英语作文时，犯了许多拼写错误。(make)**

**例2. 保护环境是每个公民的职责。(it…)**

**例3.** **彼得每月留出一点钱以便在不久的将来购买一辆新汽车。(set aside)**

**例4. 不管天有多晚，他从不把今天的事拖到明天。(put off)**

**例5. 这小孩太调皮，使得他那忙于工作的父母常常心烦意乱。(So …)**

**例6. 无论风多大、雨多急，警察一直坚守在岗位上。（no matter…）**

**例7. 尽管遭受如此严重的自然灾害，但只要不灰心，我们终会克服暂时的困难。（Although)**

**例8. 尽管山高林密，医护人员还是迅速地赶到出事地点，实施援救。（despite）**

**例9. 那些未曾去过那个小村庄的人很难描绘出它的美丽。(It…)**

**例10. 我发现很难与那些一贯固执己见的人合作。(...it...)**

[课堂检测]

1. 他一交掉试卷就意识到忘记写名字了。（Hardly）
2. 这家医院装备了现代化的设施，而且人们乘地铁可以到达。（accessible）
3. 在这样一个快速变化的社会，人们担心不能得到最新资讯并落后于他人。（afraid）
4. 抱着努力不会白费的信念，他经历了起起伏伏，最终取得了成功。（belief）
5. 没有什么比网游更容易浪费你的时间了。(There)
6. 春运将不再会一票难求，这是所有人民的期待。(No longer)
7. 这部值得一看的佳片是否能摘得本次大赛的桂冠，仍需拭目以待。(remain)
8. 市长要求代表们讨论关于公交车要增加扫码支付的提议。(demand)

**The World’s Oceans Are Getting Sicker Every Day.**

Two new studies show the warming of Earth’s atmosphere is removing oxygen (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ocean waters and harming coral reefs. The first describes how the (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) problem of falling oxygen levels is more complex than experts had thought. (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ second study shows that rising ocean temperatures are greatly increasing coral reef bleaching events.

Scientists with the Global Ocean Oxygen Network reported that more than 32 million square kilometers of ocean are low in oxygen. These (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (affect) areas reach a depth of about 200 meters. This area is bigger than Africa, the second (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (large) continent. The scientists say the area of low oxygen levels (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) about 16 percent since 1950. The report is the widest-reaching look at decreasing oxygen levels in the world’s seas so far. Lisa Levin, a co-author of the report, said past research had shown low oxygen areas that were the result of agricultural pollution. She said past studies also showed (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warmer waters had created a lack of oxygen but this latest study shows how both problems are connected by common causes and possible solutions. (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ co-author, Denise Breitburg, said that some low oxygen levels in the world’s ocean are natural, but not (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the extent found. Wind patterns and ocean currents, widely believed to be affected by global warming, (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prevent) oxygen from sinking below the surface of the water. In addition, warmer water does not hold as much oxygen and less oxygen mixes into the water, she said.

**Section B (15%)**

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| --- |
| 1. alternative B. appointed C. valued D. investment E. issued F. mentioned 2. noticeable H. reward I. returns J. surprise K. aimed |

When Minnesota Bank and Trust opened in Edina, Minn., in 2008, CEO Kate Kelly was determined to make it a place people wanted to work. So she \_\_31\_\_ three volunteers to the employee event committee, set a budget and waited to see what would happen. Soon, there was lawn bowling, miniature golf, blue-jean Fridays, an employee bus ride to see Christmas lights, and a(n) \_\_32\_\_ holiday trip to Wal-Mart where each worker got $10 to buy a Secret Santa gift.

"It's nice every once in a while to just laugh," Kelly said. "There is a(n) \_\_33\_\_ difference in the mood here after an event. Everyone is chatting and laughing. You don't have to spend a lot of money."

Yet the \_\_34\_\_ is significant: People want to work there. And that's important, according to a report \_\_35\_\_ by the Society of Human Resource Management. If employers don't want their best talent to slip out the door for good, they need to develop the programs \_\_36\_\_ at keeping their employees.

Some executives say they are determined to retain their best talent and to spend the time and money necessary to ensure that all workers have a fun, engaging workplace where they fee \_\_37\_\_. Kelly said her bank grew from 20 employees to 33 in four years. At the same time, she's lost just three workers since 2008. It takes 12 to 18 months of training to replace a person who leaves. So her \_\_38\_\_ in fun makes a lot of sense.

Jessica Pecoraro is a member of the Women Presidents Organization. Every leader in that group is “looking for \_\_39\_\_ methods other than salary to motivate people, one, so they perform and, two, so they stay.” Beyond money, they look for ways to have fun. Other \_\_40\_\_ on investments come in all sizes of smiles and in all manner of nuttiness that often have little to do with the job at hand.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Cowboy or spaceman ? A dilemma for a children’s party, perhaps. But also a question for economists, argued Kenneth Boulding, in an essay published in 1966. we have run our\_\_\_41\_\_\_, he warned like cowboys on the open grassland: taking and using the world’s resources, \_\_\_42\_\_\_ that more lies over the horizon. But the Earth is \_\_\_43\_\_\_ a grassland than a spaceship---a closed system, along in space, carrying exhaustible supplies. We need, said Boulding, an economics that takes seriously the idea of environmental\_\_\_44\_\_\_. In the half century since his essay, a new movement has responded to his challenge. “Ecological economists,” as they call themselves, want to\_\_\_45\_\_\_its aims and assumptions. What do they say---and will their ideas take off?

To its\_\_\_46\_\_\_, ecological economics is neither ecology nor economics, but a mix of both. Their starting point is to recognize that the human economy is part of the natural world. Our environment, they note, is both a source of resources and a sink for wastes. But it is\_\_\_47\_\_\_ in traditional textbooks, where neat diagrams trace the flows between firms, households and the government as though nature dis not exist. That is a huge mistake.

There are two ways our economies can grow, ecological economists point out: through technological change, or through maximum use of resources. Only the\_\_\_48\_\_\_, they say, is worth having. They are suspicious of GDP(gross domestic product), a simple\_\_\_49\_\_\_ which does not take into account resource exhaustion, unpaid work and countless other factors.\_\_\_50\_\_\_, they advocate more holistic approaches, such as GPI(genuine progress indicator)， a composite(复合的) index that include things like the cost of pollution, deforestation and car accidents. While GDP has kept growing, global GPI per person\_\_\_51\_\_\_in 1978: by destroying our environment, we are making ourselves poorer nor richer. The solution, according to experts, lies in a ”steady-state” economy, where the use of materials and energy is held\_\_\_52\_\_\_.

Mainstream economists are not\_\_\_53\_\_\_. GDI, they point out, is a subjective standard. And talk of limits to growth has had a bad press since the days of Thomas Malthus, who predicted in the 18th century, wrongly, that overpopulation would lead to famine. Human beings find solutions to some of the most annoying problems. But ecological economists\_\_\_54\_\_\_ self-satisfaction. In 2009, a paper in *Nature* argued that human activity is already\_\_\_55\_\_\_safe planetary boundaries on issues such as biodiversity and climate change. That suggests ecologist economists are at least asking some important questions, even if their answers turn out to be wrong.

1. A. grasslands B. nations C. economies D. spaceships
2. A. ignorant B. confident C. astonished D. anxious
3. A. less B. smaller C. more D. larger
4. A. movements B. influences C. limits D. threats
5. A. reject B. realize C. resemble D. revolutionize
6. A. challengers B. learners C. advocates D. professors
7. A. addressed B. ignored C. opposed D. reflected
8. A. advanced B. former C. latter D. scientific
9. A. number B. product C. idea D. measure
10. A. In addition B. For example C. In other words D. In its place
11. A. peaked B. plunged C. persisted D. paused
12. A. sufficient B. efficient C. constant D. adequate
13. A. impressed B. involved C. concerned D. appointed
14. A. call for B. contribute to C. warn against D. refer to

A. setting B. overstepping C. extending D. redrawing