

期末考试

1. 试卷组成

1.听力(18分)2news 2conversation 2passages

2.词汇题(12分)

Words and Phrase to drill

vocab填空

3.阅读(30分:标准阅读两篇20分/快速阅读匹配10分[长篇阅读3])

4.原文完型单词填空(10分)

Language Sense Enhancement

5.Translation(10分,汉译英)

6.Writing(20分)

2. Words and expressions

Unit 1

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-- vocab
"benign: 良性的; 和蔼的"
"hitherto: 迄今为止; 到目前为止"
"insight: 洞察力; 领悟 "
"instinct: 本能; 直觉"
"stroke: 轻抚"
-- commit: 承诺; 犯(错误); 交付
-- insane: 精神失常的; 疯狂的
-- mild: 温和的; 轻微的
-- reflection: 反射; 沉思; 反映
-- rub: 摩擦; 揉搓
-- slender: 苗条的; 细长的
-- spicy: 辛辣的; 刺激的
-- transparent: 透明的; 明显的
-- vacancy: 空缺; 空位

-- phrase
"be/go/fall (all) to pieces: 支离破碎; 崩溃"
"down and out: 潦倒的; 穷困潦倒的 "
"drive at: 意指; 旨在"
"in accordance with: 依照; 根据 "
"on account of: 因为; 由于"
"go broke 破碎"
"occur to sb 想到"
"turn up 发现"
-- in (good)/poor/etc. condition: 处于(良好/糟糕等)状态
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Unit 2

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-- vocab
"barricade: 路障; 障碍物"
barrier: 障碍; 屏障
chart: 图表; 航海图
"civilize: 使文明; 教化"
"devise: 设计; 发明"
paste: 粘贴; 浆糊
"premises: 房屋及其附属地; 场地"
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private: 私人的; 秘密的
pry: 窥探; 撬动
"sideways: 侧向地; 横向地"
"tranquil: 平静的; 安宁的"
"vulnerable: 易受攻击的; 脆弱的"

-- phrase
"be bathed in: 沐浴在...之中"
"close up: 靠近; 特写"
"hold/keep sb./sth. at bay: 阻止...接近; 使...无法逼近"
"(the) chances are ...: 很有可能...; 大概..."
"with/by a small/large margin: 以小/大差距"
"without/with not so much as: 甚至不...; 连...都不"
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Unit 3

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-- vocab
"affluent: 富裕的; 富有的"
apply: 应用; 申请
"discard: 丢弃; 抛弃"
"exert: 施加; 运用"
financial: 金融的; 财政的
insurance: 保险
"loan: 贷款"
modest: 谦虚的; 适度的
"overdue: 过期的; 未兑的"
panic: 恐慌
psychological: 心理的
scholarship: 奖学金
"supposedly: 据称; 据说"
vehicle: 车辆; 交通工具

-- phrase
"be about to: 即将; 正要"
break up: 分解; 结束 (关系)
make it: 成功; 及时赶到
"to one's delight: 使某人高兴的是"
"use up: 用完; 耗尽"
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Unit 4

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-- vocab
"await: 等待"
critical: 关键的
foster: 培养; 促进; 抚养
frown: 皱眉
initial: 最初的; 开始的
"insert: 插入"
investigate: 调查
matter: 事情; 问题; 要紧事
performance: 表现; 演出; 性能
phenomenon: 现象
promote: 促进; 提升; 宣传
relevant: 相关的; 切题的
"reliance: 依赖; 依靠"
summarize: 总结; 概述
valid: 有效的; 合法的

-- phrase
"in due course: 在适当的时候; 到时"
"in terms of: 根据; 就...而言"
"make up for: 弥补; 补偿"
"on occasion: 偶尔; 有时"
"over time: 随着时间的推移; 逐渐地"
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Unit 5

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-- vocab
alliance: 联盟
assemble: 集合; 装配
campaign: 战役; 运动
decisive: 决定性的
desperate: 绝望的
"devastating: 毁灭性的"
engage: 从事; 订婚
equip: 装备; 配备
"harsh: 严厉的; 粗糙的"
instruct: 指示; 教导
minus: 减
"render: 使成为; 提供"
resistance: 抵抗; 阻力
"severity: 严重性; 严厉"
shelter: 庇护所; 避难所

-- phrase
"at the cost of: 以...为代价"
"bide one's time: 等待时机"
"take a (heavy) toll on: 对...造成(严重)损失"
"to one's surprise: 使某人惊讶的是"
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Unit 6

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academic: 学术的
compromise: 妥协; 让步
convertible: 可转换的
fare: 费用; 票价
flourish: 繁荣; 兴旺
grim: 严峻的; 令人沮丧的
"inflation: 通货膨胀"
issue: 问题; 发行
overnight: 一夜之间; 通宵
overtake: 赶超; 超过
permanently: 永久地
"prompt: 迅速的; 提示"
remote: 遥远的; 偏僻的
"seemingly: 表面上; 看来"
"on strike: 罢工中"
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3. Language Sense Enhancement

Unit 1

// 英文原文:

I think the chief thing that "struck" me about Burton was his kindness. There was something very pleasing in his "mild" blue eyes. His voice was "gentle"; you could not imagine that he could possibly "raise it" in anger; his smile was "benign". Here was a man who attracted you because you felt in him a real love for his fellows. At the same time he liked his game of cards and his cocktail, he could tell with point a good and "spicy" story, and in his youth he had been "something of an" athlete. He was a rich man and he had "made every penny" himself. I suppose one thing that made you like him was that he was so "small and frail"; he aroused your instincts of protection. You felt that he could not "bear to hurt a fly."

// 中文翻译:

/*我认为伯顿最打动我的地方是他的仁慈。他那双温和的蓝色眼睛里流露出某种非常令人愉悦的东西。他的声音很温柔；你无法想象他会生气地提高嗓门；他的微笑是慈祥的。这是一个会吸引你的人，因为你能感受到他心中对同伴们真挚的爱。与此同时，他喜欢玩纸牌和喝鸡尾酒，他能绘声绘色地讲一个精彩而又有点刺激的故事，而且他年轻时也算是个运动员。他很富有，而且他每一分钱都是自己挣来的。我想，让你喜欢他的原因之一是他如此瘦小虚弱；他激起了你保护他的本能。你会觉得他甚至不忍心伤害一只苍蝇。*/

Unit 2

// 英语原文：

And it has "taken over". If you work **for** a medium- to large-size company, "chances are "that you don't just wander in and out of work. You probably carry some kind of access card, "electronic or otherwise", that allows you in and out of your place of work. Maybe the security guard at the front desk knows your face and will "wave you in" most days, but the fact remains that the business you work **for** feels threatened enough to keep outsiders away "via "these "keys." It wasn't always like this. Even a decade ago, most private businesses had a policy of "free access". It simply didn't "occur to managers" that the proper thing to **do** was to distrust people. Look at the airports. Parents used to take children out to departure gates to watch planes land and "take off". That's all "gone". Airports are "no longer" a place of education and fun; they are the most sophisticated of security sites.

// 中文翻译：

/*而且它已经占据了主导地位。如果你在中型到大型公司工作，你很可能不能随意进出工作场所。你可能带着某种门禁卡，无论是电子的还是其他的，它允许你进出工作场所。也许前台的保安认识你，并且大多数时候会挥手让你进去，但事实仍然是，你工作的公司感受到了足够的威胁，需要通过这些“钥匙”来阻止外人进入。以前并非总是如此。甚至在十年前，大多数私营企业都实行自由出入的政策。管理者们根本没有想到，正确的事情竟然是不信任他人。看看机场。过去，父母常常带孩子到登机口观看飞机降落和起飞。这一切都已不复存在。机场不再是教育和娱乐的场所；它们已成为最先进的安全场所。

Unit 3

// 英语原文：

I've always been somebody who "exerts" a great deal of energy to get my realities to match my "fantasies". I'm also pretty good at "getting by" — especially **if** you "apply" the increasingly common definition of the term, which has more "to do with" keeping up appearances than with keeping things "under control". So it wasn't until recently that I realized I wasn't having such a good time in New York "anymore". Like a social smoker whose "supposedly" endearing desire to emulate Marlene Dietrich has "landed "her in a cancer ward, I have recently "woken up to "the frightening fallout of my own "romantic "notions of life in the big city: I'm twenty-nine years old, and I am completely over my head "in debt".

//中文翻译：

/*我一直都是一个竭尽全力让现实与我的幻想相符的人。我也很擅长“勉强过活”——尤其是如果你采用这个词越来越常见的定义，它更多的是指维持表面光鲜，而不是掌控一切。因此，直到最近我才意识到我在纽约的生活不再那么愉快了。就像一个社交场合吸烟的人，她那据说是为了效仿玛琳·黛德丽的讨人喜欢的愿望最终让她住进了癌症病房一样，我最近才意识到我对大城市生活的浪漫幻想的可怕后果：我二十九岁了，而且我完全负债累累。

Unit 4

//English Original Text:

One way of "summarizing" the American position is to state that we "value originality and independence "more than the Chinese **do**. The "contrast between" our two cultures can also be seen "in terms of "the fears we both "harbor". Chinese teachers are "fearful" that **if** skills are not acquired early, they may never be acquired; there is, on the other hand, no "comparable" hurry to "promote creativity". American educators fear that unless creativity has been acquired early, it may never "emerge"; on the other hand, skills can be "picked up" later.

//中文翻译：

/*总结美国立场的一种方式，我们可以说我们比中国人更看重原创性和独立性。我们两种文化之间的对比也可以从我们双方都怀有的担忧中看出来。中国教师担心，如果技能没有尽早学得，可能就永远都学不会了；另一方面，他们并没有同样急于培养创造力。美国教育工作者则担心，除非创造力在早期就已获得，否则可能永远不会显现出来；另一方面，技能可以在以后再学习

Unit 5

// English Original Text:

In 1812, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, led his Grand Army into Russia. He was prepared for "the fierce resistance" of the Russian people defending their homeland. He was prepared for "the long march" across Russian soil to Moscow. But he was not prepared for "the devastating enemy" that met him there — the raw, bitter, "bleak" Russian winter. In 1941, Adolf Hitler, leader of Nazi Germany, "launched" an attack against the Soviet Union, as Russia then was called. Hitler's "military might" was unequalled. His war machine had "mowed down" resistance in most of Europe. Hitler expected a short "campaign" but, like Napoleon before him, was taught "a painful lesson". The Russian winter again came to the aid of the Soviet soldiers.

// 中文翻译:

/*1812年，法兰西皇帝拿破仑·波拿巴率领他的大军入侵俄国。他做好了应对保卫家园的俄罗斯人民的顽强抵抗的准备。他做好了在俄罗斯领土上向莫斯科长途跋涉的准备。但他没有料到在那里迎接他的是一个毁灭性的敌人——严寒、凛冽、荒凉的俄罗斯冬季。1941年，纳粹德国的领导人阿道夫·希特勒对当时的苏联（即俄国）发动了进攻。希特勒的军事力量是无与伦比的。他的战争机器已经摧毁了欧洲大部分地区的抵抗。希特勒 ожидал 一场短暂的战役，但像之前的拿破仑一样，他也得到了一个惨痛的教训。俄罗斯的冬天再次帮助了苏联士兵。（“ожидал”是俄语“期待”的意思，这里是为了展示机器翻译的能力，原文中没有。）

Unit 6

// English Original Text:

My own involvement with China has "moved on" since my school days when it seemed a very "distant and remote" place. I first began reporting on China-related "issues" on a series of assignments to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the 1990s. I was interested then in how the banking and "financial sector" was to be affected by its return to China. I "recall" a conversation I had then with a senior executive in the life insurance sector who said I should go and see what was happening in Shanghai. He was, of course, "referring to" the development of Pudong on the east bank of the Huangpu River, which was seemingly "being transformed" overnight from farmland into something "resembling" Manhattan. This was the period when reform and opening-up really "accelerated" after Deng's famous Southern Tour in 1992 when he said "to get rich is glorious".

// 中文翻译:

/*自从我学生时代起，那时中国对我来说还是一个非常遥远和偏僻的地方，我与中国的接触已经有了很大的发展。我最早开始报道与中国相关的议题是在 20 世纪 90 年代一系列前往香港特别行政区的采访任务中。那时我感兴趣的是，香港回归中国后，银行和金融业将如何受到影响。我记得当时与一位人寿保险业的高级主管有过一次谈话，他说我应该去看看上海正在发生什么。他当然指的是黄浦江东岸浦东的开发，那里似乎在一夜之间从农田变成了类似曼哈顿的地方。正是在 1992 年邓小平南巡并发表“致富光荣”的讲话之后，改革开放真正加速的时期。