

## Listening and Speaking

1.

### What is a classic?

In terms of literature, a classic is a work that contains vivid characters, exciting plots, 1) deep insights, imaginative fantasy, witty satire, surprising twists, unique 2) personalities not found in our real lives. Classics are 3) irresistible books. Sometimes they are easy to read and sometimes they're near impossible. Sometimes they can change you, support you, inform you and 4) inspire you.

Classics are the few books 5) that never vanish. They are seemingly always in print or always 6) accessible. The bottom line is that classics are classics because they have meaning and quality. These things seem to appeal to readers.

Classics such as *Moby Dick* are a part of our heritage and our legacy to future 7) generations. Our world is changing so fast that we need to stop and 8) remind ourselves of our own cultural heritage. Most classics are 9) complex and profound, far beyond our ability to analyze completely.

As is said by a Scottish novelist, "The difficulty of literature is not to write, but to write what you mean; not to affect your reader, but to affect him precisely 10) as you wish."

## Text A

## Reading Comprehension

1.

A.		
Conflict	Detail	Implied meaning
Between Maxwell and Miss Leslie	1) Miss Leslie <u>lingered</u> in the outer office, and once moved over by Maxwell's desk near enough for him to be aware of her <u>presence</u> . 2) "Well — What is it? Anything?" Maxwell asked sharply, and his keen grey eyes, <u>impersonal</u> and harsh, flashed upon her half <u>impatiently</u> .	Maxwell already forgot <u>what had happened between Miss Leslie and himself</u> .
Between Maxwell and Pitcher	1) Told by Maxwell to <u>engage</u> another stenographer, Pitcher led a young lady to Maxwell's office.	Maxwell <u>completely forgot</u> what he had told Pitcher to do.

Conflict	Detail	Implied meaning
	2) Maxwell blamed Pitcher, “You are <u>losing your mind</u> .” And he said that the place was Miss Leslie’s as long as she chose to retain it.	
Between Maxwell and himself	1) That day was Maxwell’s busy day. Here was a world of <u>finance</u> , leaving no room for the <u>human</u> world and the world of nature. 2) In the luncheon hour, through the open window came a wandering, <u>delicate</u> , sweet odor, which specially belonged to Miss Leslie, and she was thus brought vividly and almost <u>tangibly</u> before him.	He was entirely preoccupied with <u>his business</u> ; only the odor of Miss Leslie brought back his <u>human</u> interest.

B.

Character	Implied trait
Miss Leslie	Elegant, tasteful and discreet; <u>tender, kind and frank</u>
Maxwell	Too <u>absorbed</u> in work

C.

**Theme:** Maxwell was too devoted to his work to care about other things in life, including his own marriage.

2.

For reference

1) (metaphor) The broker had to work really hard and swiftly.

Explanation for reference: Buzzing wheels and uncoiling springs are parts of a machine. Here the author uses the metaphor to indicate that the broker is working like a machine, in a hard and swift manner.

2) (metonymy) So far, nobody has come to apply for this job.

3) (simile) The clerks in the office were extremely busy with work.

4) (metaphor, parallelism) What brokers had to face in work is that the stock market frequently changed greatly and rose and fell unpredictably.

5) (simile) Transactions were being handled as quickly as possible.

6) (simile, parallelism) The broker was working intensely, promptly, accurately, and decidedly.

## Language in Use

4.

- 1) radiant

- 2) reminiscence

- 3) odor

- 4) impersonal

- 5) lingered

- 6) notify

- 7) confidential

- 8) tangibly

- 9) fidelity

- 10) viciously

5.

A.

- 1) a

- 2) d

- 3) g

- 4) i

- 5) c

- 6) f

- 7) e

- 8) b

- 9) h

B.

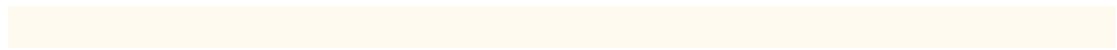
- 1) stroll

- 2) limped

- 3) roam

- 4) marched

- 5) sneaked



- 6) crawl



- 7) padded

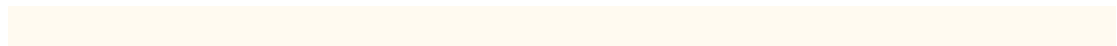


- 8) toddling

6.

A.

- 1) h



- 2) d



- 3) b



- 4) e



- 5) a

- 6) i



- 7) j



- 8) c

- 9) g

- 10) f

B.

- 1) narrow escape

- 2) cold shoulder

- 3) fat cats

- 4) last straw

- 5) full stop

- 6) blue blood

- 7) heavy hand

- 8) dark horse

- 9) happy medium

- 10) sweet nothings

7.

- 1) c



- 2) d

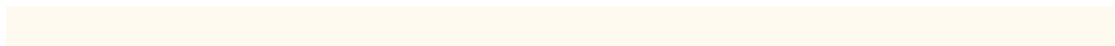


- 3) d



- 4) a

- 5) d



- 6) a

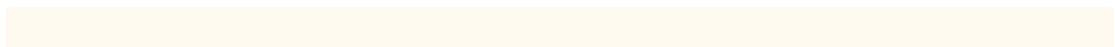


- 7) b



- 8) c

- 1) a deep well



- 2) long and intimate friendship



- 3) late autumn

- 4) a remote mountain



- 5) an in-depth discussion

- 6) profound meaning/hidden intention
- 7) deep/further/intensive processing

- 8) dark/deep orange
- 9) 公平交易

- 10) 合理猜测

- 11) 相当远的距离
- 12) 淑女

- 13) 一般的英语水平

- 14) 浅色头发
- 15) 白皙的皮肤

- 16) 晴好的天气

8.

1) 她双眼闪着梦幻般的光芒，面颊直泛桃红，脸上露出幸福的神色和几分甜蜜的怀想。

2) 人们开始涌入办公室找他，有的欣喜若狂，有的尖声厉词，有的满怀敌意，有的激动不已。



3) 证券交易所里行情涨跌，像飓风，像山崩，像雪暴，像冰川和火山，而经纪人办公室里所发生的一切就是这些自然力量的缩影。

4) 他就像一台高速运转、精密而强大的机器那样工作着——精神绷紧到最大限度，开足马力，准确精密，从不犹豫，言语、决策和行动都像机械装置那般，正确无误，准备充分，反应迅速。

5) 麦克斯韦尔站在办公桌边，手里满是电报和备忘便条，右耳朵上夹着一支自来水笔，头发一缕缕凌乱地垂在额前。

9.

The artistic achievement of *A Dream of Red Mansions*, so to speak, has attained an unimaginable sublimity. It is outstanding with its rigorous structure, vivid speeches, and above all, the striking images created. The characters in the book number as many as over 400. Not only have Jia Baoyu, Lin Daiyu and a dozen other main characters become household classical literary figures, but a good number of minor roles, some of whom are only mentioned in passing, are also distinctive and lifelike. The artistic achievement of the novel is so extraordinary that it can hardly be rivaled even among world-famous literary works.

## Text B

### Reading Comprehension

1.

1) You have a lot of opportunities.

2) I'm just ordinary, and so are you.

3) Biff is so angry that he is almost going to attack his father.

4) You were just an ordinary and insignificant hard-working travelling salesman who ended up poor, like other travelling salesmen.

5) Only great men can conquer difficulties like those dangerous situations in the jungle.

6) The jungle is dangerous but it has the fortune that you are longing for, Willy.

### Language in Use

2.

- 1) utter



- 2) descend

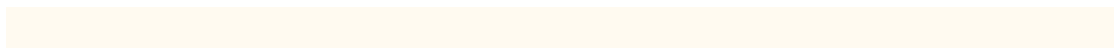


- 3) proposition



- 4) inform

- 5) choke



- 6) fury



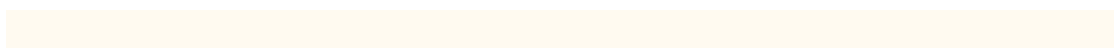
- 7) magnificent



- 8) swarming

3.

- 1) fumbling for

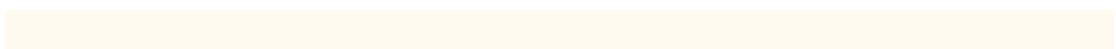


- 2) breaking down



- 3) At the peak of

- 4) settled down



- 5) sit back



- 6) on the verge of
- 7) crashed down

- 8) is preoccupied with

4.

1) 我不是当头头的料，威利，你也一样。你根本成不了气候，你只是一个拼死卖命的跑街，到头来就像所有的跑街一样，落得个给人家扔进垃圾桶的下场！我是干一个钟头拿一块钱的，威利！我跑了七个州，还是加不到工钱。一个钟头一块！你明白我的意思吗？我再也不可能往家里带奖杯了，你也别再指望我带了。

2) 白天，屋里笼罩着树叶的阴影。查利和伯纳德穿着深色衣服登场，敲了敲厨房门。他们进去的时候，比夫和哈比也慢慢下楼来到厨房。大家静了一会儿，这时林达穿着丧服，从门帘后走进厨房，手里捧着一小束玫瑰花。她走到查利身边，挽起他的胳膊。现在所有人都穿过厨房墙线，走向观众。在台口边沿，林达放下花束，跪下来，然后跪坐在自己的脚跟上。所有人都低头呆望着坟墓。

## Writing

1

- 1) This concluding paragraph summarizes the main points of the essay.
- 2) This concluding paragraph gives a (humorous) comment.
- 3) This concluding paragraph suggests a solution.
- 4) This concluding paragraph summarizes the main points of the essay.
- 5) This concluding paragraph suggests a solution.

2

- 1) people, British, culture, restaurants, different
- 2) The UK can be divided into different regions and each has its own characteristic foods influenced by the culture of the people who live there.

3) People who come from other countries to live in the UK have brought their own traditions and customs and added them to British culture.

4) It is an effective conclusion. The conclusion echoes the introduction very well by repeating some key words. The summary statement restates the idea in the thesis statement. The last sentence in the conclusion is a good comment on the significance of keeping the immigrants' cuisine customs.