

## 大英3期末全整理

### 一、汉译英 (u 校园单词例句) (3\*5=15)

#### Unit1

**1.inhibit** vt. make it difficult for a process to start or continue in a normal way 阻碍; 妨碍; 抑制

This strict supervision of their activities will make them less decisive and may inhibit them from giving orders or taking charge of the situation. 对他们行动的这种严密监控将使他们优柔寡断, 还可能会妨碍他们发布命令、掌控局势。

**2.tragic** a. causing or involving great sadness, because sb. suffers or dies 可悲的; 悲惨的; 不幸的; 悲剧性的

When she heard about her husband's tragic experience, she could hardly choke back her tears. 当她听到自己丈夫的不幸经历时, 几乎无法抑制住自己的眼泪。

**3. diligently** ad. 勤奋地

He worked diligently and spent long hours in the laboratory. 他工作勤奋, 大量的时间都花费在了实验室。

**4.pursuit** n. [U] the process of trying to achieve sth. 追求; 寻求

The main reason for the changes was the pursuit of profit. 作出这些改变主要是为了追求利润。

**5.expend** vt. (fml.) use time, energy, money, etc. to do sth. 花费; 消耗; 支出

We will have to expend all our energies on the development of our communities rather than on political party quarrels. 我们必须把所有的精力放在社会发展上, 而不是政党之争上。

**6.threat** n.

1 [C, U] a situation or activity that could cause harm or danger 危害; 威胁

Even the most security-conscious computer user is under constant threat from computer viruses. 即使是最具有安全意识的计算机用户也常常面临计算机病毒的威胁。

2 [C] an occasion when sb. says that they will cause you harm or problems, esp. if you do not do what they tell you to do 恐吓; 威胁

Officials say they received a bomb threat at about 9:30 a.m. 官员们说上午 9:30 左右他们收到了炸弹恐吓。

**7. maintain**

vt. make sth. stay the same; keep 保持; 维持

Only a few people nowadays are able to maintain friendships into adulthood. 如今只有少数人能将友谊维持到成年了。

**8.deviate from sth.**

be different from sth.; do sth. differently from what is usual or expected 背离; 偏离; 违背

Those who deviate from one part of the plan are almost certain to deviate from the whole in the end. 偏离部分计划的人最终几乎一定会背离整体计划。

## 9.triumph over

defeat sb. or sth.; be successful 打败；战胜；成功

The Qin triumphed over six rival states and emerged as the only power posed to unify China. 秦国战胜了六国对手，成为统一中国的唯一强权。

## 10.act as

perform a particular role or function 充当；起作用

My dictionaries act as great helpers in my study. 我的字典是我学习中的好帮手。

## Unit2

## 11.feeble a.

1 extremely weak 非常虚弱的；无力的

Her grandfather is very old and feeble, and he only gets around in a wheelchair. 她爷爷年迈体弱，只能靠轮椅走动。

2 not very good or effective 蹩脚的；无效的；站不住脚的

Students who give feeble excuses for their missing assignments annoy their teacher very much. 那些没交作业的学生给出的理由很蹩脚，这让老师十分生气。

## 12. bleak a.

1 without anything to make you feel happy or hopeful 没有希望的；令人沮丧的

The news in recent weeks has been rather bleak. 近来几周的消息都相当不好。

2 cold and without any pleasant or comfortable features 阴冷的；阴郁的

It was early March; it had been drizzling on and off all day. It was a little bleak. 时令是三月初，成天细雨蒙蒙，时断时续；天气有点阴冷。

## 13.intervene vi.

become involved in an argument, fight, or other difficult situation in order to change what happens 干预；介入；插手

The police have been involved but are reluctant to intervene in family conflicts. 警察来了，但他们不愿介入家庭纠纷。

v.

interrupt sb. when they are speaking 打岔；插话

Her face shows her disagreement with what is being said. But she doesn't intervene. 她的表情说明她对正在说的话并不赞同，但她没有插话。

## 14. symptom n. [C]

1 sth. wrong with your body or mind which shows that you have a particular illness 症状

You need to see a doctor at the first sign of symptoms of the flu. 一旦发现有流感症状，你就要去看医生。

2 a sign that a serious problem exists （严重问题存在的）征兆，征候

High interest rates are a symptom of a weak economy. 高利率是经济孱弱的征兆。

## 15. paralyze

vt. (BrE **paralyse**) (*often passive*)

1 make sb. unable to think or behave normally, esp. by frightening them （尤指通过恐吓）使丧失思考能力，使丧失正常行为能力，使呆若木鸡

Most people fear public speaking. The thought of standing alone in front of and speaking to a large audience can paralyze you.

大多数人都害怕公共演说。一想到要独自站在一大群听众面前讲话就会吓得不知所措。

2 make sb. lose the ability to move their body or a part of it 使瘫痪；使麻痹

As a result of his injuries, he has become partially paralyzed on his left side. 受伤后他身体左侧已经处于半瘫痪状态。

## 16. hug vt.

put your arms around sb. and hold them tightly to show love or friendship 拥抱

As they parted, he put his arms around her shoulders to hug her goodbye. 当他们分别时，他用双臂搂着她的肩膀，拥抱着道别。

n.

[C] the action of putting your arms around sb. and holding them tightly to show love or friendship 拥抱；紧抱

He stopped to receive hugs and kisses from his fans. 他停下来接受崇拜者的拥抱和亲吻。

## 17. weary a.

1 very tired or bored, esp. because you have been doing sth. for a long time （尤指因长期做某事而）筋疲力尽的，非常疲劳的，厌烦的，厌倦的

Come in and eat with us; I'm sure you must be weary from your long journey. 我想你长途旅行一定劳累了，进来跟我们一起吃吧。

2 (*esp. literary*) very tiring 令人疲倦的

They finally set out on the long, weary journey home. 他们终于踏上了漫长而令人疲惫的归家之路。

## 18. black out

become unconscious 晕厥；失去知觉

We had a lot of wine, but we didn't drink enough to black out. 我们是喝了很多酒，但我们还不至于喝到醉得不省人事。

## 19. throw oneself into / at / on / down, etc.

move or jump somewhere suddenly and with a lot of force 突然猛力地冲进 / 扑向 / 跳到 / 扑倒等

Seeing his mother, the boy threw himself into her arms. 小男孩一见到自己的母亲，马上扑进了她的怀抱。

## 20. make one's way

go toward sth., esp. when this is difficult or takes a long time 行进（尤指艰难地，或需要很长时间时）

When his name was called, he made his way to the stage. 当他听到叫自己名字时，他朝着舞台走去。

### Unit3

#### 21. domain n.

[C] (*fml.*) an area of activity, interest, or knowledge, esp. one that a particular person, organization, etc. deals with （活动、兴趣或知识的）领域，范围，范畴

Recent research in the clinical domain has benefited from the incorporation of multiple methods of measurement. 临床领域近期的研究得益于多种测量方法的结合使用。

#### 22. foul a.

very dirty, or smelling or tasting unpleasant 肮脏的；难闻的；难吃的

The odor of smoke couldn't hide the foul smell of the dirty room. 烟的气味也无法盖住这个脏房间难闻的味道。

#### 23. immigrant n.

[C] sb. who enters another country to live there permanently （外来）移民

A Chinese immigrant in New York works as a janitor and has a daughter at Harvard, a son at Yale, and another son at MIT.

一位在纽约的华裔移民是个看门人，有个女儿上哈佛，一个儿子上耶鲁，还有一个儿子在麻省理工。

#### 24. paradise n.

[C, U] a perfect place or situation 乐土；完美的境界；天堂

If it's perfect for the adults, it's paradise for the kids. 如果对成人而言这是完美，对孩子而言这就是天堂。

#### 25. misery n.

[C, U] great suffering that is caused e.g. by being very poor or very sick 痛苦；难受；苦难

Our happiness or misery depends on our dispositions, and not on our circumstances. 我们的欢乐或痛苦是由我们的性情决定的，不是由我们所处的环境决定的。

#### 26. cherish vt.

1 love sb. or sth. very much and take care of them well 钟爱；珍爱

I have retired parents whom I love and cherish. 我父母亲已退休，他们是我所钟爱、珍惜的人。

2 think that sth. is very important and wish to keep it 珍爱；珍视

Right after I've put my son to bed, I turn off the TV, phone, and lights, sit on my bed in the dark, and simply cherish the silence.

把儿子一放上床，我就关掉电视、电话、电灯，在黑暗中坐在床上，享受这一片安静。

#### 27. signify vt.

represent, mean, or be a sign of sth. 代表；表示；象征；意味着

The grades that students receive signify how well they did in their studies. 学生们得到的成绩体现了他们学习的好坏。

## 28. turn sb. / sth. down

refuse an offer, request, or invitation 拒绝（建议、要求或邀请）

We politely turned down the invitation. 我们有礼貌地拒绝了邀请。

## 29. lead by example

show the people you are in charge of what you want them to do by doing it yourself 以身作则

Good parents lead by example rather than only tell their children what to do. 好的父母会以身作则，而不只是口头上告诉孩子如何做。

## 30. be stricken by / with

(*formal*) be very badly affected by trouble, illness, unhappiness, etc. 受灾；患病；遭损失

The Chinese Red Cross has sent five plane loads of relief supplies to the area that was stricken by the earthquake. 中国红十字会已派出五架装载了救援物资的飞机飞往地震受灾地区。

## Unit 4

## 31. groan vi.

make a long low sound, e.g. because you are in pain or unhappy （因痛苦或烦恼等）呻吟，发出哼哼声

The old man was groaning with pain. 老人痛得不断呻吟着。

v.

speak about sth. in a way that shows you are unhappy 抱怨

She sat down beside me and groaned about her working day. 她坐在我身旁，抱怨自己整日辛劳。

n.

[C] a long low sound that a person makes, esp. when they are in pain or unhappy （尤指疼痛或烦恼时的）呻吟，哼哼声

The groans of the injured man came from next door. 隔壁房间传来那个受伤男子的呻吟声。 **32. dense a**

1 very heavy in relation to its size （物质）密度大的

The earth is denser than the other planets, and denser than the moon. 地球的密度比其他行星的都大，比月球的也大。

2 with a lot of trees, plants, or leaves growing close together 茂密的

This part of the country is covered with dense forests. 该国的这部分地区被茂密的丛林所覆盖。

3 dense smoke or gas is so thick that it is difficult to see through it （烟雾或气体）浓密的

- The ship was barely visible through the dense fog. 在浓雾里几乎看不见那艘船。

## 33. offset vt.

(**offset**, **offset**) (*usu. passive*) balance the effect of sth., with the result that there is no advantage or disadvantage 抵消；补偿

Their salary increase will be offset by rising prices. 他们增加的工资会被上涨的物价所抵消。

n.

[C] sth. that balances the effect of sth. else, so that there is no advantage or disadvantage 抵消物；补偿

In basketball, speed and sharp-wittedness are often an offset to one's small size. 打篮球时，速度和机智经常可以弥补身材矮小的不足。

### 34. Irony n.

1 [C, U] a strange, funny, or sad situation in which things happen in the opposite way to what you would expect 具有讽刺意味的事；出乎意料的事；啼笑皆非的事

It is an irony that the more technology we get, the less time we have to relax. 具有讽刺意味的是，我们的科技越发达，休闲的时间就越少。

2 [U] a form of humor in which you use words to express the opposite of what the words really mean 反语；反话；讥讽

The speech is full of irony, humor and compassion. 这次演讲充满了讥讽、幽默和同情。

### 35. exotic a.

1 used for describing things that are interesting or exciting because they are in or from distant foreign countries 外国产的；外国来的

The city has many restaurants with exotic foods. 这个城市有很多异国风味的餐厅。

2 interesting or exciting because of being unusual or not familiar 奇异的；别致的；异乎寻常的

Many girls like to wear exotic clothes. 许多女孩喜欢穿奇装异服。

### 36. endow vt.

(*fmI.*) (~ **with**) give a particular quality to sth., or say that sth. has a particular quality 赋予；认为具有某种品质

The general's supporters endow him with an almost godlike status. 将军的拥护者们几乎把他当神一样看待。

### 37. drawback n.

[C] a feature of sth. that makes it less useful than it could be 不足；欠缺

Living in a big city has advantages, but it also has drawbacks. 生活在大城市有好处，但也有不足。

### 38. on sale

(*esp. AmE*) available to be bought at a lower price than usual 廉价出售的

By reading the advertisement, you may find something you want on sale. 通过阅读这份广告，你也许会发现想要的某件商品正在减价。

### 39. mingle ... with

combine or make one thing combine with another 使...与...混合

The president delivered a speech that contained praise mingled with blame. 校长发表了一个褒贬兼蓄的演讲。

### 40. more often than not

usually 往往；多半

More often than not, people are not happy because they are too easily affected by the outside world. 人们觉得不幸福多半是因为他们太容易受外界影响了。

## Unit5

### 41. adverse a.

not good or favorable 不利的；反对的；反面的

Economists fear that any conflict between the two countries could have adverse effects on global financial markets. 经济学家们担心两国之间的任何冲突都可能对全球金融市场产生不利影响。

### 42. correlate v.

(~ with) if two or more facts, ideas, etc. correlate or you correlate them, they are closely connected to each other or one causes the other （使）相互关联

Rising temperatures and the associated earlier spring snowmelt correlate with increasing amounts and size of wildfires in the western United States. 气温升高及其所导致的春季融雪提前与美国西部数量日益增多、规模日益增大的山火是有关联的。

### 43. dedicate vt.

1 use a place, time, money, etc. only for a particular purpose （为某一目的而）使用

The newspaper dedicated three whole pages to pictures of the princess. 报纸用了三个整版刊登王妃的照片。

2 give all your attention and effort to one particular thing 致力于；献身于

The new president said she would dedicate herself to protecting the rights of children, the old and the homeless. 新总统说她将致力于保护儿童、老人和无家可归者的权利。

### 44. foster vt.

help a skill, feeling, idea, etc. develop over a period of time 促进；培养；助长

All classroom practice will be geared to encouraging and fostering not only students' learning habits but also students' creativity.

所有的课堂实践都将不仅鼓励和培养学生的学习习惯，还鼓励和培养其创造力。

### 45. innovation n.

1 [U] the introduction of new ideas or methods 革新；创新

The duty of every teacher is to encourage creativity and innovation in the classroom. 每个老师在课堂上的职责都是鼓励创新。

2 [C] a new idea, method, or invention 新观念；新方法

Those well-meaning people who have tried to introduce innovations in schools have come up against considerable resistance from teachers, students and parents alike. 那些善意的人们尽力将一些新观念引入学校，但在老师、学生和家長中都遇到了相当大的阻力。

### 46. upcoming a.

(only before noun) happening soon 即将来临的；即将发生的

I feel very confident about the upcoming debate because I believe that I can defeat my opponent's argument easily. 我对即将到来的辩论充满信心，因为我相信我能轻松驳倒对方的观点。

#### 47. suffice vi.

(fml.) be enough 足够；满足要求

One example should suffice to illustrate my point. 一个例子足以阐明我的观点。

#### 48. to name only / but a few

used after a short list of things or people to say that there are many more you could mention 略举几例

The international community is also offering assistance, including the United States, France and China, to name only a few.

国际社会也在提供援助，略举几例，如美国、法国和中国。

#### 49. count down

wait for sth. to happen, usu. noticing every day or moment that passes until it happens 倒数；倒计时

A giant electronic display is counting down the days to the start of the Pan-American Games here. 一块巨大的电子显示屏对即将在此举行的泛美运动会进行倒计时。

#### 50. contend with sth.

have to deal with sth. difficult or unpleasant 必须处理；不得不应付

Euro Disney had to contend with many difficulties when its first financial year came to an end. 当第一个财年结束时，欧洲迪斯尼乐园不得不去应对很多的困难。

### Unit6

#### 51. standpoint n.

[C] a way of considering sth. 立足点；立场；观点

As his daughter, I have to put aside my own emotions and look at the problem from my father's standpoint. 作为女儿，我不得不抛开自己的情绪，从我父亲的角度来看问题。

#### 52. claw vi.

(~ at) try to take hold of sth. with your hands (用手) 抓住

Her two-year-old son was clawing at her skirt. 她两岁的儿子紧紧地抓着她裙子。

v. attack sb. or try to cut or tear sth. using your fingernails (用指甲) 抓，掐

The animal trainer was seriously hurt when one of the lions clawed his back. 驯兽员伤得很严重，背部被一只狮子抓伤了。

n.[C, usu. pl.] the sharp curved part at the end of some animals' toes, e.g. a cat (猫等动物的) 爪，脚爪

These lobsters were so big that just the meat in their claws was enough to make a meal. 龙虾很大，光是钳子里的肉就足够美餐一顿。



**53. clasp** vt. hold sb. or sth. tightly with your hand 紧握；抓

To keep his daughter warm, he clasped her in his arms for it was extremely cold. 天气很冷，为了给女儿保暖，他把她紧紧抱在怀里。

n.[sing.] a way of holding sth. tightly 紧抱；拥抱；握紧

He held his girlfriend's hand in a strong and warm clasp. 他握着女友的手，有力而充满温情。

**54. appalling** a.

very unpleasant and shocking 令人震惊的；骇人的

The story they told of their terrible experience during their kidnapping was appalling. 他们讲述的自己被绑架的恐怖经历骇人听闻。

**55. brood**

vi. think and worry about sth. a lot 沉思；忧伤；担忧

So, you got a bad grade on your exam; don't brood over it, but study better for the next one. 这么说，你考得不好。别想了，但要好好学习准备下次考试。

n. [C] a group of young birds who all have the same mother and were born at the same time 同窝幼鸟

The hen brought up a brood of young chicks. 母鸡带大了一窝小鸡。

**56.edible** a.

fit or suitable to be eaten 适宜食用的

The apple got rotten, so it is no longer edible. 苹果腐烂了，所以不能吃了。

**57. naïve** a.

1 (of people and their behavior) innocent and simple 天真的；率直的

Generally, humans start as naive young children and grow into mature adults, but there are some, who, it seems, resist growing up. 总的说来，人一开始都是天真无邪的儿童，然后成长为成熟的大人。但有一些人似乎拒绝长大。

2 lacking experience of life, knowledge or good judgment and willing to believe that people always tell you the truth 毫无经验的；幼稚的；无知的；轻信

It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all of the social problems it faces, once and for all. 指望任何社会都能一劳永逸地解决面临的所有社会问题是幼稚的。

**58. conceive of**

(fml.) imagine a particular situation or think about sth. in a particular way 想象，设想，构想（某一具体情况）

Many people can't conceive of a dinner without meat or fish. 很多人无法想象一个没有肉或鱼的晚宴。

**59.line ... with ...**

form a layer over the inside surface of sth. 铺，垫（某物内部）

You should line the boxes with paper before you store your new shirts in them. 箱子用纸铺好后，再往里面放你的新衬衣。

## 60. next to nothing

very little 几乎没有；极少

I know next to nothing about cars, and I'm not interested in them either. 我对轿车知之甚少，而且也不感兴趣。

## 二、词义巩固（每单元的单词表，重点词汇同上）（10分）（英文释义选单词）

## 三、英译汉（3\*5=15 TEXT A）老师凭经验勾画，仅供参考

### Unit1

1.His amazing determination helped motivate his entire nation and was an inspiration worldwide.

他非凡的决心，不仅激励了整个民族，还鼓舞了全世界。

2.Personal history, educational opportunity, individual dilemmas – none of these can **inhibit** a strong spirit committed to success.

个人经历、教育机会、个人困境，这些都不能阻挡一个全力以赴追求成功的、有着坚强意志的人。

3.He was raised in a very poor family with only one year of formal education.

他在一个非常贫困的家庭长大，只受过一年正规教育。

4.A hundred years later, people from around the world **commend** Abraham Lincoln as the greatest American president of all time.

一百年之后，世界各地的人们都赞颂亚伯拉罕·林肯，认为他是有史以来最伟大的美国总统。

5.As a wise saying goes: "It's not how many times you fall down that matters. It's how many times you get back up that makes success!"

正如一句箴言所说：“你摔倒了多少次并不要紧；你能多少次重新站起来对成功才至关重要！”

6.With hard work, determination, dedication and preparation, you can **transcend** any **handicap**, accomplish any **feat**, and achieve success!

只要刻苦努力，意志坚决，专心投入，准备充分，你就能跨越一切障碍，完成所有壮举，取得成功！

### Unit2

7.Nothing scared me as much as water.

没有什么比水让我更害怕了。

8.I glimpsed something moving up and down amid the waves, past the end of the jetty.

我瞥见防波堤尽头的海浪中有个东西在上下浮动。

9.At the **ridge** of the jetty, I **whirled** around, convinced I'd see an **athletic** swimmer plowing through the rough water toward the boy.

我在防波堤的边上迅速转过身来，深信会看见某个游泳健将正向着小男孩劈波斩浪。

10.I fought to get us back to land, but made little progress.

我挣扎着想带他游回岸上，但进展甚微。

11.It was an odd-looking but **practicable** solution.

这个办法尽管看上去很荒谬，但却管用。

12.I looked out to the sea.**Weary** as I was, the water had never looked so beautiful.

虽已疲惫不堪，但放眼大海，我感觉海水比任何时候看起来都更美

### Unit3

13.She was hungry and malnourished, as her family was bankrupted as a result of the invasion.

由于受到侵略，家庭破产，奥黛丽经常食不果腹，营养不良。

14.After the war, Audrey and her mother left Holland, arriving in London as poor **immigrants**.

战后，奥黛丽和母亲离开荷兰，到达伦敦，成了贫穷的移民。

15. Yet, Audrey never let her sadness overcome her or jeopardize her hope for a brighter future.

然而，奥黛丽从不让这些悲伤支配自己，或者影响自己对美好未来的向往。

16. Audrey felt it was wicked that billions of children were deprived of simple joys and drowned in overwhelming misery.

奥黛丽觉得，太多的儿童被剥夺了简单的快乐而陷入无边的痛苦之中，这是一种罪恶。

17. Even as her life ended at 63 years of age, she remained a gracious woman who perpetually signified simplicity, charity, charm and kindness.

即使在她 63 岁生命终止的时候，她仍然充满着关爱，永远象征着纯朴、仁爱、魅力和善良。

#### Unit4

18. Thanks to modern aviation, we can now move through space at an inhuman speed.

多亏了现代航空技术，我们现在可以以非凡的速度在空中穿梭。

19. Our mind is most likely to solve our most stubborn problems while we are sitting in luxury in a Left Bank café.

当我们坐在豪华的左岸咖啡馆时，我们的脑子极有可能解决那些最棘手的问题。

20. But in America the same act is a subtle insult, an indication that the food wasn't good enough to finish.

但是在美国，同样的行为却暗含侮辱，表明食物不够好，人们不愿意吃完。

21. We travel because we need to, because distance and difference are the secret cornerstones of creativity.

我们旅行是因为我们需要旅行，因为距离与差异是创造力的秘密基石。

22. But something in our mind has been changed, and that changes everything.

但是我们的思维已经有所改变，而这就改变了一切。

#### Unit5

23. To be truly happy, a person must feel both free and important.

一个人要想真正快乐，必须觉得自己既自由又重要。

24. To workers, leisure means simply the hours they need to relax and rest in order to work efficiently.

对工作者而言，闲暇只是为了更有效地工作而需要放松休息的时间。

25. However, it's not necessary to take such a toxic attitude toward such a positive thing as leisure time.

不过，没必要对休闲这种正面的事情采取如此否定的态度。

26. Whatever the job, people who enjoy their work find time passes quickly.

不管是什么工作，喜欢自己工作的人总发现时间过得飞快。

27. Even purely mental work can suffice as an outlet, as aptly expressed by the phrase "sinking one's teeth into a problem".

即便是纯脑力活也足以让他们挥洒激情，恰如短语表达的那样，“全身心投入问题中”。

28. So in the end, whatever job you choose, you must contend with this essential question: Will you be a laborer or a worker?

因此到头来，不管你选择什么工作，都必须面对这个根本问题：“你想做一名劳役者还是工作者？”

#### Unit6

29. From my standpoint, I see gigantic fountains of earth spraying upward. I want to run toward this extraordinary spectacle; it terrorizes and fascinates me.

在我这个小孩的眼里，我看到的是泥土像巨大的喷泉一样冲到天上。我想跑过去看看这个特别的景象，它让我感到害怕，但是也让我着迷。

30. We have to evacuate the city and run away in the night like convicts.

我们不得不撤离这座城市，像囚犯一样在夜间逃亡。

31. Winter is but another season for those in normal conditions, but for the poor during wartime, winter is a disaster, a pervasive and constant threat.

对正常情况下的人们来说，冬天只不过是另一个季节。但对于战时的穷人来说，冬天是一个灾难，一个无处不在、持续不断的威胁。

32. Death is the punishment for the robbery of coal or wood – human life is now worth next to nothing.

偷盗燃煤和木料是要处死的——人的生命在此时一文不值。

33. Try as I might, I still can't understand what we could have done to justify all the suffering war inevitably inflicts.

无论我如何努力，我还是不清楚当初到底我们做了什么，要让我们承受战争不可避免带来的所有这些伤害。

#### 四、听力 (18 分)

(1) 短对话 (每题 1 分，共 6 分)

(2) 长对话 (每题 4 分，共 8 分)

(3) 长文章 (1 篇，共 4 分)

#### 五、阅读【2 篇原文 (源自一次 itest 推送和《自主阅读》书)、1 篇课外】(3\*10=30 分)

itest:

A dog could be a baby's best friend, according to a study published in a medical journal. Infants living in households with dogs were healthier and had fewer ear infections than those without a dog, the study found. Researchers also found that cats appeared to offer some protection, but the link wasn't as strong. The study, posted online Monday and based on 397 children who lived in rural and suburban parts of Finland, examined whether contact with dogs and cats during a baby's first year offers any protection from colds and resulting common ear infections.

"The children having dogs at home were healthier, they had less ear infections and they needed less antibiotics (抗生素)," said Eija Bergroth, the study's lead author. One measure showed children with dogs were reported as being healthy for about 73 percent of the time, based on weekly questionnaires, compared with about 65 percent of children with no dog contact at home.

While the study tracked just under 400 babies, the researchers said the results were statistically significant because it relied on weekly questionnaires filled out by parents. Dr. Bergroth explained that children who lived in households where dogs spent 18 or more hours a day outside, showed the most healthy days, fewer fevers and the least use of antibiotics compared with babies with no dog at home. One theory is dogs that spend a lot of time outside likely bring more dirt and bacteria inside the home compared with dogs and cats that spend more time indoors, she said. Researchers believe that exposure to dirt and bacteria builds up babies' immune systems.

Earlier studies using smaller samples of children have shown conflicting results on the impact of animal exposure on infections and allergies (过敏症), though a study funded by the National Institutes of Health showed children

exposed to two or more dogs or cats in their first year had lower chances of later developing all kinds of allergies than children exposed to one or no pets.

---

1. Which of following is true according to the study published in a medical journal?

A) There is a strong link between infants living with dogs and their health conditions. ✓

---

B) Infants living with dogs in suburban areas are healthier than those living in rural areas.

---

C) Infants living in households with cats are healthier than those with dogs.

---

D) Living with pets can prevent infants from colds and ear infections.

---

2. How did the researchers explain the findings of their study?

A) Infants that spend a lot of time with dogs don't need to use antibiotics.

---

B) Dogs that spend a lot of time outside help enhance infants' immune systems. ✓

---

C) Dogs and cats that spend much time indoors help build up babies' immune system.

---

D) The outdoor exposure of infants to dirt and bacteria is helpful to their health.

---

3. What might be the possible reason that the earlier studies have shown conflicting results?

A) They were only using samples of dogs.

---

B) They were using samples not big enough. ✓

---

C) They were studying children's exposure to more than two dogs or cats.

---

D) They had lower chances of studying allergies of children exposed to one or no pets.

---

4. What can be inferred from the passage?

考试时的选项顺序(考试中界面显示的选项打乱后的顺序)

A) We should keep more dogs indoors for children.

---

B) We should not use antibiotics for children.

---

C) The more time dogs spend outside, the better they can protect children's health. ✓

---

D) The samples of the study are big enough to cover children in both rural and urban areas.

---

5. What is the best title for the passage?

A) Keep Dogs in Households.

---

B) Dogs and Health of Children. ✓

C) Exposure to Dirt and Bacteria Better than Antibiotics.

D) Pets: Children's Best Friends

Many immigrants who settled in the United States were poor. The country they came to was a wilderness. Land had to be cleared of trees in order to make farms; mines had to be developed; houses, shops, and public buildings had to be built. Everyone endeavored to earn their livelihood. Manual labor was highly valued. Thereafter it was the man who worked with his head to achieve success in business and industry who was esteemed. Now there is in America a curious combination of pride in having risen to a position where it is no longer necessary to depend on manual labor for a living and genuine delight in what one is able to accomplish with one's own hands.

The attitude toward manual labor is seen in an array of things in American life. One is invited to dinner at the home of a middle-aged couple. It is not only comfortable but extravagantly furnished together with beautifully landscaped gardens; yet the hostess probably will cook and serve the dinner. Additionally, she is prone to do much of the housework, and even though the husband may be a professional man, he talks about washing the car, digging in the flowerbeds, or painting the house. He often assists her in washing dishes and doing other household chores (杂务) aptly. The son or daughter who is away at college may get a summer job involving manual labor to earn next year's school expense.

It has been an American ideal to rise from a humble beginning to a better position. Therefore the "servant class" has not remained a fixed group. In fact, it has almost ceased to exist because people, who in earlier days might have been servants, now get higher wages working in factories. The majority of families cannot afford to pay what people who do housework or gardening charge for their services.

The expense of household service and of skilled labor, such as painting and carpentry, and the tradition of working with one's hands have contributed to keeping alive the spirit of "do-it-yourself". Many articles in popular magazines are devoted to instruction in gardening, carpentry, and interior decorating. The average American gets a good deal of pleasure out of telling others about his or her projects, exhibiting them for their neighbors, or taking them to the country fair, where they will surely win a prize.

---

6. According to the first paragraph, the Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

A) only took pride in achieving success in business and industry in the past

B) only valued manual labor in the past

C) still take great delight in manual labor ✓

D) are more proud of being successful in working with head now

---

7. From the passage we can learn that people who do housework or gardening \_\_\_\_\_.

A) are well paid ✓

B) are poorly paid

C) are looked down upon

D) are less respected than those who work with head

---

8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

A) College students have to do manual labor to earn their school expense.

B) In America, there is no servant class. ✓

C) All Americans rise from a humble beginning to a better position.

D) The salary for housework and gardening is so high that attracts many people.

---

9. According to the passage, the American attitude toward manual labor is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) positive ✓

B) negative

C) indifferent

D) neutral

---

10. From the passage we can infer that Americans are wealthy because \_\_\_\_\_.

A) they often work with head

B) they have made it with their own hands ✓

C) they are more intelligent than others

D) they are more skilled than others

---

Believe it or not, the Swiss were once a warlike people. But the Swiss discovered long ago that constant warfare (战争) brought them nothing but suffering and poverty. By adopting a policy of neutrality, Switzerland, a country, with hardly any natural resources, enjoyed peace and prosperity. The rest of the world is still not ready to accept this simple and obvious solution. Most countries not only maintain permanent armies but require all their young men to do a period of compulsory military service. Everybody has a lot to say about the desirability of peace, but no one does anything about it. An obvious thing to do would be to abolish conscription (征兵) everywhere. This would be the first step towards universal peace.

Some countries, like Britain, have already abandoned peace-time conscription. Unfortunately, they haven't done so for idealistic reasons, but a simple recognition of the fact that modern warfare is a highly professional business. In the old days large armies were essential. But in these days of inter-continental missiles and push-button warfare, unskilled manpower has become redundant (多余的). In a mere two years or so, you can't hope to train soldiers in the requirement and conditions of modern warfare. So why bother? Leave it to the professionals!

There are also pressing personal reasons to abolish conscription. It is most unpleasant in times of peace for young men to grow up under the threat of military service. They are deprived of two of the best and most formative years of their lives. Their careers and studies are seriously affected and sometimes the whole course of their lives is altered. They spend at least two years in the armed forces engaged in activities which do not provide them with any useful experience with regard to their future work. It can't even be argued that what they learn might prove valuable in a national emergency. When they leave the services, young men quickly forget all

the unnecessary information about warfare which they were made to acquire. It is shocking to think that skilled and unskilled men are often nothing more than a source of cheap labor for the military.

---

11. What do we know about the Swiss?

- A) They are warlike people and maintain a permanent army.
  - B) They found that neutrality would bring them only suffering and poverty.
  - C) They live in a country that hardly has any natural resources. ✓
  - D) They enjoyed peace and prosperity thanks to their compulsory military service.
- 

12. The reason Britain abandoned peace-time conscription is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Britain planned to give up its permanent army
  - B) modern warfare needs professionals ✓
  - C) Britain recognized the importance of this step for world peace
  - D) skilled manpower is insufficient in Britain.
- 

13. One of the pressing personal reasons to abolish conscription is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the two year military service is under the threat of wars
  - B) young men are not motivated to join the army in times of peace
  - C) young men will quickly forget all the necessary information about warfare
  - D) young men's course of lives will possibly be changed. ✓
- 

14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Most countries are not ready to abandon their permanent armies.
  - B) More and more countries are adopting the policy of neutrality.
  - C) The size of an army is still very important nowadays.
  - D) Young men can get some experience for their future work from military service. ✓
- 

15. The best title for this text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Why abolish conscription ✓
  - B) Peace and prosperity in Switzerland
  - C) Uniformity and conformity in military service
  - D) No need to maintain permanent armies
- 

第三篇：



Ray Meyer was laid off from his job as a regional bank manager almost three years ago now. He finally gave in and started working with a temp agency. On the road back to work, a new job isn't the final destination. It's just a stopping point along the way.

"Good morning, this is Ray. I'm on break from the temporary job that I have," Meyer says in a recording made in the parking lot outside of his current workplace. "It's good to be out and about and it's certainly good to be in the morning traffic with everybody else."

Meyer is sitting in his purple Dodge Caravan. There's a rust spot on the door, and it needs repairs more often than it used to. When Meyer bought it 14 years ago he never imagined he'd still have it today. But he also never imagined he'd be working for a temp agency making \$15 an hour.

"I just am finding that these temporary jobs that I'm working on tend to treat their temporary employees differently, and I guess because we're disposable," he says.

Meyer is still searching for a job in banking. He knows he won't make what he did before, and likely wouldn't even be in management. But it would still be so much better than this temp work.

"My job just dismissed out last Thursday night. But the job didn't tell me until I got home," Meyer says. "The people I'm working through called me and let me know that I didn't need to go back."

Meyer is disappointed, but there's something more. The uncertainty of temp work is gnawing away at (使烦恼) him. It's like every few months he relives his layoff.

He says he takes his things home every night because he never knows if his key will work the next day. He'd never say it this way, but you can tell Meyer is still traumatized (使受精神创伤) by the loss of his banking job back in 2008.

"I don't know that I'll ever feel safe again," Meyer says. "Before, I felt like I was doing a good job and they pulled the rug right out from under me, and I just didn't see it coming."

Meyer's current temp job is supposed to last through October, but he isn't counting on it going past September.

---

16. What can be inferred from the sentence "On the road back to work, a new job isn't the final destination." (Para. 1)?

A) Meyer has lost confidence in finding a job.

B) Meyer has many choices in job hunting.

C) Meyer finds it difficult to secure a permanent job. ✓

D) Meyer knows he will finally retire from his job.

---

17. What do we know about Meyer and his Dodge Caravan according to the passage?

- A) He bought it many years ago and it still works very well now.
- B) He is working hard to make money, trying to buy a new car.
- C) He cannot afford the repairs although it is in a terrible condition. ✓
- D) He would not use the car because there's a rust spot on the door.

答案: C

---

18. Which of the following is not true about Meyer's job according to the passage?

- A) He will probably lose his present job not long from now.
  - B) He is still interested in a job in banking management.
  - C) He changes his job constantly and every job can not last long.
  - D) He was just laid off last week because his key didn't work the next day. ✓
- 

19. When Meyer says, "I just am finding... I guess because we're disposable," (Para. 4) he probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) employers are glad to employ people like him
  - B) people like him are treated with prejudice ✓
  - C) employers find people like him dissatisfying
  - D) people like him are lacking in working skills
- 

20. This passage is intended to show \_\_\_\_\_ of people like Meyer.

- A) disappointment
  - B) the ideal and wishes
  - C) loss of belief
  - D) the anxiety and uncertainty ✓
- 

The widely publicized energy-saving bulbs, which now are a source of light in millions of Chinese households, may well be causing mercury pollution in many parts of the country.

Still, an official of the Guangdong provincial bureau of environmental protection said the department has "not come up with any concrete and effective measure to cope with mercury pollution" so far.

The provincial government has subsidized (补贴) rates to help promote the use of more than eight million energy-saving lamps and light bulbs this year.

But Guangdong, an economic powerhouse of the country, has "yet to establish a system to recycle the large number of bulbs and lamps that are disposed of daily", said the official.

In just Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong, about 650,000 energy-saving bulbs have already been used this year.

If the used bulbs are not recycled, “more than 117 million tons of water will be polluted”, said Liu Hong, an expert from the energy research institute under the National Development and Reform Commission, the country’s top economic planning agency.

“A single energy-saving bulb usually contains an average of 0.5 milligram of mercury. And 1 milligram of mercury is enough to pollute about 360 tons of water,” Liu said, urging relevant government departments to act fast before it is too late.

Li Qusheng, a professor from the Guangzhou-based Ji’nan University, suggested setting up a “special treatment center” that focuses on recycling used energy-saving bulbs in the province.

“China should learn a thing or two from Europe and Japan. They’ve been quite successful in handling the problem of mercury pollution,” the professor told China Daily.

“The mercury may pollute the water and the soil even if you burn or bury the used bulbs, which are hazardous (危险的) waste,” Li said.

Many collection depots (储存处) in the provincial capital reportedly refuse to recycle disposable energy-saving bulbs, citing low profits from the move.

---

21. What is the problem Guangdong province is facing according to an official?

- A) Chinese households are overusing the energy-saving bulbs.
- B) The provincial government needs to urge more households to use energy-saving lamps this year.
- C) The provincial government is not ready to deal with the mercury pollution. ✓
- D) The energy-saving bulbs need to be replaced because they produce mercury pollution.

---

22. About how much water could be polluted by one single energy-saving bulb?

- A) 117 tons.
- B) 360 tons.
- C) 720 tons.
- D) 180 tons. ✓

---

23. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) A professor suggested establishing a special center to produce energy-saving bulbs.
- B) It is a little late to combat mercury pollution in China caused by energy-saving bulbs.

C) European countries have more problems than China in coping with mercury pollution.

---

D) Burning the used energy-saving bulbs is not a good way to handle mercury pollution. ✓

---

---

24. Why are many collection depots reluctant to recycle disposable energy-saving bulbs?

A) Because the mercury in bulbs is hazardous waste.

---

B) Because the recycling is not financially rewarded. ✓

---

C) Because it is difficult for the government to take a move.

---

D) Because the government refuses to invest enough money.

---

---

25. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

A) Urgent need to recycle used energy-saving bulbs. ✓

---

B) Widely publicized energy-saving bulbs.

---

C) Mercury pollution caused by energy-saving bulbs.

---

D) The special treatment center.

---

## 六、搭配填空搭配 (每单元 language focus) (3\*4=12分)