

英语

选词填空：15 个*1 分=15 分（课后 B 部分）

选词组填空：15 个*1 分=15 分（课后 C、D 部分）

完形填空：10 个*1 分=10 分（课后 E 部分）

阅读理解：10 个*2 分=20 分（两篇，来自课外，难度介于 4-6 级）

翻译：句子 5 个*2 分=10 分（课后 F 部分）+段落 10 分（课文中段落）

作文：20 分（3 句汉语提示）

一、选词填空（B 组）

Unit1

brief	apply	quit	paralyze
nurse	attain	beat	accidental
incidentally	urge	fulfill	vision

1. He had a clear **vision** of how he hoped the company would develop.
他对公司的发展有着明确的看法。
2. The offer only **applies** to flights from London and Manchester.
该报价仅适用于从伦敦和曼彻斯特起飞的航班。
3. Fear of unemployment is **paralyzing** the economy.
对失业的恐惧使经济陷于瘫痪。
4. It is better not to extend what was, after all, an **accidental** and purely professional relationship.
最好不要延长这段关系，毕竟，这是一种偶然的、纯粹的职业关系。
5. He **quit** his job after an argument with a colleague.
他和同事吵架后辞职了。
6. For years he **has been nursing** a grievance against his former employer.
多年来，他一直对前雇主表示不满。
7. The book begins with a **brief** outline of history of modern China.
这本书从现代中国历史的简要概述开始。
8. Accountants know a few ways to **beat** the system.
会计们知道一些方法可以打败这个系统。
9. She **urged** me to go out on my own, to start my own company.
她敦促我自己出去，创办自己的公司。
10. After a year she **attained** her ideal weight.
一年后，她达到了理想的体重。
11. Visiting Disneyland **fulfilled** a boyhood dream.
参观迪士尼乐园实现了童年的梦想。
12. The wine, **incidentally**, goes very well with a mature cheese.
顺便说一句，这款酒与成熟的奶酪搭配得很好。

Unit2

overwhelm	sternly	yearn	raise
resent	solace	serious	subtle
quite	authority	impressive	prosperity

1. He has been living in a foreign country for several years, but recently he found himself **overwhelmed** by a feeling of homesickness.

他在国外生活了好几年，但最近他发现自己被一种思乡的感觉压倒了。

2. Tom volunteered to work as an English teacher in the small town, but he **resented** being used to make money for somebody else.

汤姆自愿在这个小镇当英语老师，但他讨厌被用来为别人赚钱。

3. Nobody would deny that work and **prosperity** were the scope of our parents' lives.

没有人会否认工作和繁荣是我们父母生活的范围。

4. The reason some people keep pets is that those lovely animals are great **solace** to them.

有些人养宠物的原因是那些可爱的动物给他们带来了极大的安慰。

5. Sam **yearned** to be a policeman from an early age, but he changed his mind when he grew up.

萨姆从小就渴望成为一名警察，但长大后他改变了主意。

6. The two paintings are similar to each other, but there are **subtle** differences between them.

这两幅画是相似的，但它们之间有细微的差别。

7. We had a reunion party celebrating the twentieth anniversary of our graduation from university. It was **quite** an occasion.

我们有一个聚会，庆祝我们毕业于大学的二十周年。这是一次难得的机会。

8. The work was exhausting: **raising** funds, managing people and institutions.

这项工作令人筋疲力尽：筹集资金、管理人员和机构。

9. Something's bothering you, isn't it?" she said, her face now **serious**.

“有什么事困扰着你，不是吗？”她说，她的脸现在很严肃。

10. "Now get a move on, and that's an order," the matron said **sternly**.

“现在行动起来，这是命令，”护士长严厉地说。

Unit3

alike	label	vague	appeal
sway	prestigious	evoke	arouse
charged	urge	conform	feature

1. Dolly writes with eloquence about the **appeal** of the Jewish faith for her.

多莉雄辩地写了犹太信仰对她的吸引力。

2. Politicians and voters **alike** are too concerned with short-term problems.

政治家和选民都过于关注短期问题。

3. His strange behavior **has aroused** the suspicions of the police.

他的奇怪行为引起了警察的怀疑。

4. A new blockbuster has been just released **featuring** a couple of well-known Hollywood actors and actresses.

一部新的大片刚刚上映，有几个著名的好莱坞男女演员。

5. The congressional candidate gave many promises which may **sway** people's decision in voting.

这位国会候选人作出了许多承诺，这可能会影响人们在投票中的决定。

6. I've only got a **vague** idea of what he wants for this project.

- 我只对他想要的这个项目有一个模糊的想法。
7. A good joke usually **evokes** much laughter.
一个好的笑话通常引起很大的笑声。
 8. If you wish to be a member, you must **conform** to the rules of our club.
如果你想成为会员，你必须遵守我们俱乐部的规则。
 9. She is a partner in one of New York's oldest and most **prestigious** law firms.
她是纽约最古老、最负盛名的律师事务所之一的合伙人。
 10. Please **label** the place settings with the names of the guests and put them on the table in order.
请用客人的名字给位置设置贴上标签，并把它们按顺序放在桌子上。
 11. Abortion is still a very emotionally **charged** issue in the U.S.
在美国，堕胎仍然是一个非常情感上的问题。
 12. She **urged** upon him the need for extreme secrecy.
她强烈要求他保守秘密。

Unit4

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| abusive | confront | dominant | exceed |
| circumvent | recall | dread | match |
| priority | subtle | tackle | vulnerable |
1. Their constant arguments left her feeling increasingly **vulnerable** and insecure.
他们不断的争论使她的感情变得越来越脆弱和不安全。
 2. I **dreaded** having to meet his parents.
我害怕见他的父母。
 3. I seem to **recall** I've met him before somewhere.
我好像记得我以前在什么地方见过他。
 4. I detected a **subtle** change in his attitude towards us.
我发现他对我们的态度发生了微妙的变化。
 5. Few cities in Europe can **match** the cultural richness of Berlin.
欧洲的几个城市可以与柏林的文化丰富度相匹配。
 6. Advertising restrictions **were/are** easily **circumvented**.
广告限制很容易被规避。
 7. The issue of climate change was the **dominant** theme of the conference.
气候变化问题是会议的主要主题。
 8. He was apparently **abusive** to the flight attendants because they refused to serve him alcohol.
他显然虐待空乘人员，因为他们拒绝服务他喝酒。
 9. He would have liked to be able to **confront** and examine his own previous self.
他本希望能够面对并审视自己以前的自己。
 10. Health insurance will be our top **priority**.
健康保险将是我们的重中之重。
 11. You will need to fill in a form for any claim **exceeding** £500.
任何超过 500 的索赔，你都需要填写一份表格。
 12. There are many ways of **tackling** this problem.
解决这个问题有很多方法。

Unit5

stale	indignation	stand	dignified
heighten	ordeal	fragile	sullen
senseless	irreversible	agony	implore
backstab	piercing	repress	celebrated

1. I expressed my **indignation** at being unfairly frozen out.
我对被不公平地排斥在外表示愤慨。
2. The criminal **implored** the judge for mercy.
罪犯恳求法官宽恕。
3. Suzhou is **celebrated** for its beautiful gardens.
苏州以其美丽的园林而闻名。
4. The room smells of **stale** cigar smoke. Open a window, please.
房间里有一股陈腐的雪茄烟的味道。请打开窗户。
5. He can't **stand** being kept waiting.
他不能忍受别人一直等着他。
6. The campaign is intended to **heighten** public awareness of the disease.
这项运动旨在提高公众对这一疾病的认识。
7. The **sullen** girl refused to answer her sister's questions.
那个闷闷不乐的女孩拒绝回答她姐姐的问题。
8. Because her bones were so **fragile**, they broke easily under the slightest pressure.
因为她的骨头很脆弱，在最轻微的压力下很容易折断。
9. Jack burst in, making no effort to **repress** his fury.
杰克突然走了进来，不顾一切地抑制住他的怒气。
10. Her father could suffer **irreversible** brain damage if he is not treated within seven days.
如果她父亲在七天内不接受治疗，他可能会遭受不可逆转的脑损伤。

Unit6

acquaint	come	eye	oppress	spring
arrange	ease	inert	quiver	tackle
bustle	elusive	loom	sluggish	vague

1. Some experts see this as a welcome opportunity to **ease** the financial pressure.
很多专家把它看作一个减轻财政压力的受欢迎的机会。
2. The fear of a sudden attack **loomed** large in their minds.
突然袭击的恐惧在他们的脑海中挥之不去。
3. He accused the cabinet of failing to **tackle** the severe economic and social problems in our country.
他指责内阁没有解决我国严重的经济和社会问题。
4. When she has a little spare time, she enjoys **arranging** her collected coins.
当她有一点空闲时间时，她喜欢整理她收集的硬币。
5. Success, however, remained **elusive** for him all his life.
然而，成功对他来说终其一生都难以达到。
6. Police said the thieves were obviously well **acquainted** with the alarm system at the store.

警察说小偷非常熟悉商店的报警系统。

7. The **vague** shape of a figure loomed through the mist.
一个模糊的人影在雾中隐约出现。
8. They no longer supply pretexts to **oppress**, no reason for western governments to turn a blind eye.
他们不再为压迫提供借口，西方政府也没有理由对此视而不见。
9. A crowd of local children gathered around, **eyeing** us in silence.
一群当地的孩子围了过来，默默地看着我们。
10. That famous Jamaican rum **comes** in different colors, proofs, and ages.
那种著名的牙买加朗姆酒有不同的颜色、度数和年份。

二、选词组填空 I(C 组)

Unit1

get ahead	be little short of	put in a (good word) for	hold on
poke out	be up the creek	come out	in itself
be strewn with	make a point	turn up	take the risk(s)
draw back			

1. The results **come out** astonishing.
结果令人吃惊。
2. In the end the government **drew back** from their extreme standpoint.
最后，政府从他们的极端立场中获益。
3. His room **is strewn with** books and papers.
他的房间里到处都是书和文件。
4. If I don't get my passport by Friday, I'll **be up the creek**.
如果我在星期五之前没有拿到护照，我就会陷入困境。
5. There is a slight infection in the lung which **in itself** is not serious.
肺部有轻微感染，其本身并不严重。
6. Many people are willing to **take the risks** in order to protect their families.
为了保护他们的家人，许多人都愿意冒这个险。
7. I'd almost given up hope of finding a house I liked, and then suddenly this one **turned up**.
我几乎放弃了寻找我喜欢的房子的希望，然后突然出现了这座房子。
8. Ella looked at the tiny face, **poking out** of the blanket.
艾拉看着那张小小的脸，从毯子里戳出来。
9. She soon found that it wasn't easy to **get ahead** in the movie business.
她很快发现在电影生意上不容易。
10. I got the job because Paul **put in a good word** for me.
我得到了这份工作，因为保罗为我说好话。

Unit2

make it	pick up	jeer at	hem in	make a point of
get around	for instance	talk up	take upon oneself	look forward to
shut off	call in	take action	get up	set forth

1. What is most important at this point is **to talk up** the new idea to the manager so

that something can be done against the sale slide.

在这一点上最重要是将新想法告诉经理，以便可以对销售幻灯片做一些事情。

2. Don't worry, once he comes to the States, his English will **pick up** quickly.

别担心，一旦他来到美国，他的英语就会很快提高。

3. With the Internet and modern communication technology, it is almost impossible for one person **to be shut off** from the rest of the world, even if he is in a far and remote place.

有了互联网和现代通讯技术，一个人几乎不可能与世界其他地方隔绝，即使他在一个遥远的地方。

4. It is a good habit **to make a point of** closing the windows and doors before leaving the office.

在离开办公室前把门窗关上是一个好习惯。

5. These days, it is very common for the husband **to take** it **upon himself** to do housework, as more and more married women go out to work.

现在，随着越来越多的已婚妇女外出工作，丈夫自己做家务是很普遍的事。

6. In spite of trying very hard, he **has** never really **made it** as an actor.

尽管他付出了很大的努力，但他从来没有真正成为一名演员。

7. Although born into a poor family, Tom has refused **to be hemmed in** by fate or circumstances.

虽然汤姆出生在一个贫穷的家庭里，但汤姆却拒绝被命运或境遇所困。

8. If we miss this chance for economic development, we may **look forward to** another fifty years of social and economic stagnation.

如果我们错过了这一经济发展的机会，我们可能期待着另一个五十年的社会和经济停滞。

9. Don't mind how much it will cost. Just **call** him **in** if he can help us to solve the problem.

不要介意花多少钱。如果他能帮我们解决问题。

10. They were about to **set forth** on a voyage into the unknown.

他们正准备启程去未知的地方。

Unit3

expose ... to	in effect	a slew of	refer to	associate with
attach... to	win over	carry over	lean on	hand over
care about	consent to	at heart	leave out	appeal to

1. She did a good presentation at today's meeting except that one minor detail **was left out**.

她今天的会议做得很好，只是遗漏了一个小细节。

2. The British government **handed over** Hong Kong to Chinese government in 1997, which was a great event for the Chinese people.

1997年，英国政府将香港移交给中国政府，这对中国人民来说是一件大事。

3. **A slew of** well-known people attended today's opening ceremony.

许多知名人士出席了今天的开幕式。

4. His excessive weight **exposed** him **to** a lot of joking at the office.

他过重的体重使他在办公室里经常开玩笑。

5. In the past, people would **associate** jiaozi **with** the Spring Festival in China.
过去，在中国，人们会把饺子和春节联系在一起。
6. The program showed that the officials were **at heart** ordinary people like everybody else, but in fact they were not.
这个计划显示，官员们都是像其他人一样的普通人，但事实上他们不是。
7. To get support is one thing, to **win over** people's heart is another thing.
得到支持是一回事，赢得人们的心是另一回事。
8. The recovery of the stock market **will lean on** the confidence of the investors, I suppose.
我想股市的复苏将取决于投资者的信心。
9. The world leaders ought to re-consider the policy of **appealing to** arms to settle the disputes between countries.
世界各国领导人应该重新审议呼吁武器解决国家间争端的政策。
10. **In effect**, the criminals have already been punished without trials.
实际上，在没有审判的情况下，罪犯已经受到惩罚。
11. And obviously, if we feel this way about something as small as ordering at a restaurant, it can influence and **carry over** to the big things in our lives.
很明显，如果我们觉得这种方式不如在餐厅订购一样小，它就会影响我们生活中的大事物。
12. After fierce discussion, the whole class finally **consented to** the proposal raised by the little girl to come to school an hour later than usual time.
经过激烈讨论，全班同学终于同意小女孩提出的比平时晚一小时上学的建议。

Unit4

back down	embark upon	feed on	freeze out
be subjected to	move up	compensate for	sit on
stand up to	step on one's toes	put on hold	stick it out

1. The Government's record **was subjected to** scrutiny in the weeks before the election.
在选举之前的几个星期，政府的记录受到了审查。
2. He **moved up** to the position of manager.
他晋升为经理。
3. Eventually, Roberto **backed down** and apologized.
最终，罗伯托退出并道歉。
4. They **have been sitting on** my application for over a month now.
他们已经把我的申请搁置了一个月多了。
5. This payment more than **compensated for** what we've lost.
这笔钱比我们损失的东西更能弥补损失。
6. He wasn't afraid to **stand up to** bullies.
他不怕反抗恶霸。
7. I know things are difficult at the moment, but if we just **stick it out**, I'm sure everything will be OK in the end.
我知道现在事情很困难，但若我们坚持的话，我相信最后一切都会好起来的。
8. He **was frozen out** of official life.

他被拒之门外。

9. We **will embark upon** a new project later this year.
我们将在今年晚些时候开始一项新项目。
10. Since having the kids, my career **has been put on hold**.
自从有了孩子，我的事业就被搁置了。
11. We have an understanding: I don't **step on her toes**, she doesn't step on mine.
我们有个共识：我不踩她的脚趾头，她不踩我的脚趾头。
12. The singer **feeds on** admiration from the public.
这位歌手仰慕公众。

Unit5

come over	pile up	lash out	lapse into
grapple with	end up	cling to	hang up
let out	launch into	accuse of	center on

1. He **clings/clung to** the hope that his wife would be cured.
他坚持希望他的妻子会被治愈。
2. They were walking along the beach when she suddenly **lashed out** in anger at her boyfriend.
他们在海滩上散步时，她突然怒气冲冲地对她的男朋友大发雷霆。
3. After leaving college, David **launched into** a business career.
离开大学后，大卫开始了商业生涯。
4. She **came over** that night to see how I was doing.
那天晚上她过来看我是怎么做的。
5. The injured dog **let out** sharp cries.
受伤的狗发出尖锐的哭声。
6. As soon as he had **hung up**, he went over to the workmen and told them that if a policeman ordered them to go away, they were not to take him seriously.
他一挂断电话，就去找工人，告诉他们，如果警察命令他们走开，他们不必把他当回事。
7. She **was accused of** stealing twenty-five pounds from her boss.
她被指控从老板那里偷了 25 英镑。
8. He **had been grappling with** the problem for a long time but failed to work out a solution.
他已经努力解决这个问题很长时间了，但没有想出解决办法。
9. If you don't know what you want, you might **end up** getting something you don't want.
如果你不知道你想要什么，你可能会得到一些你不想要的东西。
10. Burning garbage might be a method to reduce the amount of garbage **piling up** on the earth.
焚烧垃圾可能是减少地球上堆积如山的垃圾的一种方法。

Unit6

clean up	hold up	reel off	come up with
lead to	spout off	goof off	muddle through

take in stare at

1. You'll never get your study done if you spend half your time **goofing off**.
如果你花一半的时间游手好闲，你永远也完成不了你的学习。
2. Why doesn't somebody **clean up** places like this?
为什么没有人清理一下这样的地方？
3. When the country boy visited the big city for the first time, all he could do was to **stare at** the tall buildings in wonder.
当这个乡下男孩第一次参观大城市时，他所能做的就是惊奇地盯着那些高楼大厦。
4. He's not fit to be a chairman because he has a bad habit of **spouting off** about things that concern him, without thinking of the results of what he says.
他不适合当主席，因为他有喋喋不休的坏习惯谈论与他有关的事情，而不考虑他所说的结果。
5. **Hold up** your right hands and repeat these words after me.
举起你的右手，跟我念这些单词。
6. It was a terrible mistake that could **lead to** disastrous consequences.
这是一个可能导致灾难性后果的严重错误。
7. A methodical person is one who does things in a careful, orderly way; he doesn't **muddle through** a job.
有条理的人是指做事仔细、有序的人；他做事不会蒙混过关。
8. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Peter **came up with** a good answer.
老师问了一个很难的问题，但最后彼得想出了完美答案。
9. He persuaded his grandparents to **take him in**.
他说服他的祖父母收留他。
10. His wife **reeled off** all his failings, whereas he was tongue-tied.
他妻子滔滔不绝地说出他的种种缺点，而他却张口结舌。

三、选词组填空 II(D 组)

Unit1

on.....terms	far more than	a way to	have faith in
a good chance of	the upper hand	who's to say	twist and turns
the road to	in power	dropout	in the expectation of

1. He allowed this to continue **in the expectation of** eventual compensation.
他允许这种情况继续下去，期望最终得到补偿。
2. It was this deal that set him on **the road to** his first million.
正是这笔交易使他走上了他的第一个百万富翁之路
3. From the seventh month onwards, with adequate care, a child born before full term has **a good chance of** survival.
从第7个月开始，在适当的照顾下，足月前出生的婴儿有很大的生存机会。
4. If the two had been introduced simultaneously, the larger one would invariably have had the **the upper hand**.
如果这两种制度同时实行，较大的那一种总会占上风。
5. Before he graduated as an MBA talent from the university, his parents had warned

him that the journey of life had many **twists and turns**.

在他以 MBA 人才的身份从大学毕业之前，他的父母就警告过他，人生的旅途有很多曲折。

6. People on lower incomes in that situation will suffer **far more than** those on higher incomes.

在这种情况下，收入较低的人将比收入较高的人遭受更大的损失

7. The government's dilemma is that sterling is falling because the financial markets no longer **have faith in** government policy towards the pound.

政府的困境在于，由于金融市场不再相信政府对英镑的政策，英镑正在贬值。

8. Schools of choice have lower **dropout** rates, fewer discipline problems, better student attitudes, and higher teacher satisfaction.

选择的学校有更低辍学率，更少纪律问题，更好学生态度和更高教师满意度。

9. The Congress Party in India lost its legislative majority in the late 1970s after nearly thirty years **in power**.

印度国大党在执政近一年后，于上世纪 70 年代末失去了议会多数席位。

10. The two sisters had never needed each other more but weren't even **on** speaking **terms**.

姐妹俩从来没有像现在这样互相需要过，但彼此之间甚至都没有说过话。

Unit2

on the verge of

in the depths of

ahead of

on a strong note

hard lot

anything but

a pep talk

out-of-the-way

well-to-do

a touch

in thanks

at the bottom of

1. The country is **on the verge of** collapse after being involved in a ten-year-long civil war.

这个国家陷入了长达十年的内战，正处于崩溃的边缘。

2. Father was born into a poor working class family, but he never gave in to his **hard lot**.

父亲出生在一个贫穷的工人阶级家庭，但他从不向命运屈服。

3. Even **in the depths of** the turbulent times the young man would spend every minute on study and eventually turned out to be an excellent scholar in classical languages.

即使在最动荡的年代，这个年轻人也会把每一分钟都花在学习上，最终成为一名优秀的古典语言学家。

4. The visit to Paris was **anything but** success. Almost everybody lost something, either money or bags.

这次巴黎之行一点也不成功。几乎每个人都丢了东西，不是钱就是包。

5. I was surprised to find the politician did not finish his talk **on a strong note**, which was in fact his usual style of speaking.

我惊讶地发现那位政治家讲话结束时语气不强，实际上这是他一贯讲话风格。

6. **A pep talk** is something that could encourage people and lead them to take a positive attitude toward work and study.

鼓舞士气的讲话可以鼓励人们，引导他们对工作和学习采取积极的态度。

7. Is it necessary that **well-to-do** people give large donations when natural disasters

take place?

当自然灾害发生时，富裕的人们有必要捐出大笔钱吗？

8. The manager of the company acknowledged **in thanks** the contribution of all the staff.

公司经理对全体员工的贡献表示感谢。

9. Looking thin but not ill and oozing confidence but not cockiness, victoria Beckham added **a touch** of spice to London Fashion Week.

维多利亚看起来很瘦，但没有生病，看起来很自信，但不自大，她为伦敦时装周增添了一丝趣味。

10. A return label is provided for your convenience **at the bottom of** the form.

为了方便您使用，在表格底部提供了一个返回标签。

Unit3

alluring images

an average day

important sounding

target audiences

public image

ordinary folks

assembly line

average people

fair chance

deep desire

clear thinking

1. One report said that on **an average day** it took two hours to get around town, indicating the worsening of traffic jams.

一份报告说，平均每天在城里转一圈需要两个小时，这表明交通堵塞越来越严重。

2. Behind the consumption activities lies the **deep desire** of the consumers to “catch up with Jones.”

消费活动的背后是消费者“追琼斯”的深层欲望。

3. During travel I prefer meeting **ordinary folks** to visiting sites of interest and scenic spots.

在旅行中，我更喜欢和普通人见面，而不是参观名胜古迹和风景名胜。

4. With the coming of the Olympic Games, the city has taken many measures to improve its **public image**.

随着奥运会的到来，这个城市采取了很多措施来改善它的公众形象。

5. Not only hard work but also **clear thinking** is required to detect the false messages in many ads.

在许多广告中，发现虚假信息不仅需要努力，还需要清晰的思维。

6. In fact it is the **average people** not the celebrities who are supporting the entertainment industry.

事实上，是普通人而不是名人在支持娱乐产业。

7. The **assembly line** is the symbol of industrialization while the computer is the hallmark of the information age.

装配线是工业化的象征，而计算机是信息时代的标志。

8. All soap operas have their **target audiences** that is why they are always welcome to some viewers.

所有肥皂剧都有目标观众，这就是为什么它们总是受到一些观众的欢迎。

9. I found out the product was not the same as its **alluring images** on TV.

我发现这个产品和电视上诱人的形象不一样。

10. The project is **important sounding** but lacks the support to be carried out.

这个项目听起来很重要，但缺乏实施的支持。

Unit4

at the core of behind schedule chances are first thing (in the morning)
land (a job) loom large meet the deadline have good rapport with
think twice rise to the challenge

1. I 'd **think twice** before buying that car if I were you.
如果我是你，我买那辆车之前要三思。
2. He **has** just **landed** a senior editorial job with a men's magazine.
他刚得到一份男性杂志的高级编辑工作。
3. **Chances are** that they'll be late anyway.
他们很可能会迟到。
4. It is not an easy task, but i'm sure John **will rise to the challenge**.
这不是一件容易的事，但我相信约翰会接受挑战的。
5. The issue of pay **loomed large** at this Easter's teacher conference.
在这次复活节教师会议上，工资问题显得很突出。
6. She **has good rapport with** her staff.
她和她的员工关系很好。
7. Financial instability lies **at the core of** the institute's problems.
金融不稳定是研究所问题的核心。
8. He said he'd phone back **first thing** tomorrow.
他说他明天一早就打电话回来。
9. The research project is already two years **behind schedule**.
这个研究项目已经比原计划晚了两年。
10. If we can't **meet the deadline**, they won't give us another contract.
如果我们不能在最后期限前完成，他们就不会再给我们一份合同了。

Unit5

by far turn away from gain weight hair-trigger at peace with
be stricken by out of sight rant against take up exercise
burst to the surface stay in touch work at one's craft at a stretch
be strapped for be informed of come prepackaged with lose one's mind

1. To walk ten miles **at a stretch** was not an easy job.
一口气走十英里可不是件容易的事。
2. We all need to **stay in touch** with friends and family no matter where we are or what we are doing.
无论我们在哪里或者正在干什么，我们都需要与朋友和家人保持联系。
3. As a successful actress, she has been spending years learning and **working at her craft**.
作为一名成功的女演员，她已经花了几年时间学习和努力工作。
4. She **turned away from** her boyfriend and began to cry.
她转身离开男友，开始哭起来。
5. This is **by far** the largest bridge in the world.
这是目前世界上最大的桥

6. Leave any valuables **out of sight**.
把贵重物品放在看不见的地方。
7. Most patients' first reaction to **being informed of** their terminal illness is to deny the reality of the situation.
大多数病人在得知自己的绝症时的第一反应是否认情况的真实性。
8. Jack really **lost his mind** after his wife left him.
自从妻子离开杰克后，他真的失去了理智
9. I'm **gaining weight** these days .I think I'd better take some diet pills.
这些天我的体重在增加。我想我最好吃些减肥药。
10. He has been really **strapped for** cash because he lost his job two weeks ago.
他前两个星期丢了工作，手头很紧。

Unit6

at least	lose track	get a grip on
off the mark	tight ships	the punch line
let sb. off the hook	have no use for	go straight to
fit as a fiddle	play it by ear	at best

1. This policy, they say, is **at best** confused and at worst non-existent.
他们说，这一政策往好了说很混乱，往坏了说根本不存在。
2. The manager **has no use for** people who are always complaining.
经理不喜欢总是抱怨的人。
3. If you can 't come up with a plan, we ' ll have to **play it by ear**.
如果你不能想出一个计划，我们就只好见机行事了。
4. **At least** you can give him a call.
至少你可以给他打个电话。
5. What you say is way **off the mark**.
你说得太离谱了。
6. His opponents have no intention of **letting him off the hook** until he agrees to leave office immediately.
他的对手不打算放过他，除非他同意立即离职。
7. Mary was so absorbed in reading that she **lost track** of time.
玛丽全神贯注地读书，以致忘了时间。
8. He told himself firmly to **get a grip on** himself.
他坚定地告诉自己要控制住自己。
9. As always, we **go straight to** the experts for advice.
像往常一样，我们直接向专家寻求建议。
10. He didn't get **the punch line** of the jokes.
他没有领会笑话的笑点。

四、完形填空（E 组）

Unit1

University students must attend a certain number of courses. In their first and second years, they usually **take** courses in a wide range of subjects. In their third and fourth years, students may **specialize** in their main subject. A **typical** course consists

of three classes per week for one semester. A bachelor 's degree **requires** about thirty-six courses, each lasting one semester. For every course they take, students are given a certain number of credits. When their credits amount **to** the required number, they get a bachelor's degree. That's about four year's study at university. Higher degrees require **further** study.

大学生必须修一定数量的课程。在他们的第一和第二学年，他们通常会学习范围广泛的课程。在他们的第三和第四学年，学生可能专攻他们的主要科目。一门典型的课程包括一学期每周三节课。学士学位大约需要三十六门课程，每门持续一个学期。每修一门课，学生们都会得到一定数量的学分。当他们的学分达到要求的数量，他们获得学士学位。那大约是大学四年的学习时间。更高的学位需要进一步学习。

Because most American universities do not have entrance examinations ,the first two years in a college or university are looked on as a **trail** period during which students must study a certain number of **compulsory** subjects and reach a certain scholastic level. If students **fail** to do so, they may be **dismissed** unless they find a way to repeat failed courses. In a big university, there **may** be several thousand students taking a compulsory subject at the same time. They have to be divided into several **classes**. This also makes it **desirable** to employ closed-circuit and two-way television technology. Students **seldom** know their professors well, since it is the teaching assistant who answers their questions and **marks** exam papers.

因为大多数美国大学没有入学考试，所以学院或大学的前两年被看作是学生必须学习一定数量的必修课并达到一定的学术水平的试读阶段。如果学生不这样做，他们可能会被开除，除非他们找到方法重复失败的课程。在一所大的大学里，可能有几千名学生同时选修一门必修课。他们必须被分成几个班。这也使得人们希望采用闭路和双向电视技术。学生很少了解他们的教授，因为是助教回答他们的问题和批改试卷。

Unit2

The men methodically prepared for the hurricane. Since water power might be damaged, they filled bathtubs and pails. A power **outage** was likely, so they checked out batteries for the portable radio and flashlights, and fuel for the lantern. John's father moved a small generator into the downstairs hallway, wired several light bulbs to it and prepare a connection **to** the refrigerator.

人们有条不紊地为飓风做准备。由于水力可能被破坏，他们把浴缸和水桶装满了水。可能会停电，所以他们检查了便携式收音机和手电筒的电池，以及灯笼的燃料。约翰的父亲把一台小发电机搬到楼下的走廊里，在上面安装了几个灯泡，并准备连接冰箱。

Rain fell **steadily** that afternoon; gray clouds moved in from the Gulf on the rising wind. The family had an early supper. A neighbor, **whose** husband was in Vietnam, asked if she and her two children could sit **out** the storm with the Koshas. Another neighbor came **by** on his way inland--would the Koshas **mind** taking care of his dog?

那天下午雨一直下个不停；起风时，乌云从海湾飘来。全家人早早地吃了晚饭。一位丈夫在越南的邻居问她和她的两个孩子能否和 Koshas 一起度过风暴。另一个邻居在去内陆的路上经过——Koshas 介意照顾他的狗吗？

It grew dark before seven o'clock. Wind and rain now whipped the house. John sent his oldest son and daughter upstairs to bring down mattresses and pillows for the children. He wanted to keep the group together on the floor. "Stay away from the windows," he warned, **concerned** about glass flying from storm-shattered panes. As the wind **mounted** to roar, the house began leaking-the rain seemingly **driven** right through the walls. With mops, towels, pots and buckets the Koshas began a struggle against the rapidly spreading water.

不到七点天就黑了。风和雨拍打着房子。约翰让他的大儿子和女儿上楼去给孩子们拿床垫和枕头。他想要所有人都坐在地板上。他警告说：“远离窗户。”他担心玻璃会从被暴风雨震碎的窗上飞出来。随着风的呼啸，房子开始漏水——雨水似乎直冲墙壁而来。Koshas 一家用拖把、毛巾、罐子和水桶开始与迅速蔓延的洪水搏斗。

Unit3

Advertisers' use of doublespeak is endless. Rosser Reeves has explained advertising's function this way: to make **something** out of nothing. The best way advertisers can make something out of nothing is **through** words. Although there are a lot of visual images used on television and in magazines and **newspapers**, every advertiser wants to create that memorable line that will stick in the public's **consciousness**.

广告客户使用欺人之谈，故弄玄虚的言词是无止境的。Rosser Reeves 这样解释广告的作用：无中生有。做广告的人无中生有的最好方法就是通过文字。尽管电视、杂志和报纸上使用了大量的视觉形象，但每一个广告人都想要创造出那种令人难忘的、能让公众记住的广告语。

The variations, combinations and permutations of doublespeak used in advertising go on and on, running from the use of rhetorical questions("wouldn't you really rather have a Buick") **to** flattering you with compliments("The lady has taste. We think a cigar smoker is someone special.") .You know, of course, how you 're **supposed** to answer those questions, and you know that those compliments are just leading up to the sales pitches for the products. **Before** you dismiss such tricks of the trade as obvious, however, just remember that all of these statements and questions were part of very of very successful advertising campaigns.

广告中使用的“双关语”的变化、组合和排列，从反问句(你难道不希望有一辆别克车吗)到恭维话(这位女士很有品位，我们认为抽雪茄的人很特别。)层出不穷。当然，你知道，你应该如何回答这些问题，你知道这些赞美只是为了产品的推销。然而，在你认为这些把戏是显而易见的之前，请记住，所有这些陈述和问题都是非常成功的广告活动的一部分。

A more subtle approach is the ad that proclaims a supposedly unique quality for a product, a quality that **really** isn't unique."If it doesn't say Goodyear, it can't be Polyglas." Sounds good, doesn't it ? Polyglas is available only from Goodyear copyrighted that trade name. Any other tire manufacturer could make exactly the **same** tire but could not call it Polyglas, because that **may** be copyright infringement. Polyglas is simply Goodyear's name for its fiberglass-reinforced tire.

一种更微妙的方式是广告宣称一种产品应该具有的独特品质，而这种品质其实

并不独特。“如果它不说‘固特异’，那就不可能是‘Polyglas’。”“听起来不错，不是吗？”Polyglas 只能从固特异获得该商标名称的版权。其他任何一家轮胎制造商都可以生产完全一样的轮胎，但不能称之为 Polyglas，因为那样会侵犯版权。Polyglas 是固特异公司生产的玻璃纤维增强轮胎的简称。

Unit4

Successfully managing a difficult boss is a challenge but often feasible. First, you should try to understand the reasons for your boss's different behavior. Assume your boss generally behaves in a fairly reasonable manner, and that his/her difficult behavior seems to be a result of stress overload rather than his/her character, chances are that the behavior can be modified. If your boss's behavior seems to reflect a chronically hostile, abusive style of interacting regardless of the amount of stress in the worksite, the chances are less positive that the behavior can change. In fact, you may want to consider seeking counsel from a trusted mentor or human resources professional to evaluate your options. Second, you have to manage your own negative emotions regarding his/her behavior so that you do not engage in self-defeating behavior(e.g. stonewalling, or counter-attacking your boss). Third, once you understand and have managed your own negative reactions, you may work to communicate your issues/concerns--but framed in a helpful positive manner--creating an atmosphere for problem solution.

成功地面对一个难相处的老板是一个挑战，但通常是可行的。首先，你应该试着理解你老板不同行为的原因。假设你的老板通常以一种相当合理的方式行事，而且他/她难以相处的行为似乎是压力过大的结果，而不是他/她的性格，那么这种行为很可能是可以改变的。如果你的老板的行为似乎反映了一种长期敌对的、虐待式的互动方式，而不管工作场所的压力有多大，那么这种行为改变的可能性就不大。事实上，你可以考虑从一个值得信赖的导师或人力资源专家那里寻求建议来评估你的选择。其次，你必须控制自己对他/她的行为的负面情绪，这样你才不会做出弄巧成工的行为。（如：拖延，或者反击你的老板）。第三，一旦你理解并控制了自己的消极反应，你可能会努力与他人交流你的问题/担忧，但要以一种有益的积极方式来表达，为解决问题创造氛围。

Unit5

America is a youth, health and career obsessed society.

美国是一个年轻、健康和职业至上的社会。

Looking around America, you'll notice that most faces on billboards, magazines, TV and advertisements are those of young, pretty people. In a culture that equates youth with beauty, a majority of Americans are constantly at war with aging. Before the advent of new technologies, people used to jump through hoops to shave a couple years off their looks. But now, laser surgery is a relatively painless alternative to facelifts and skin tucks(拉皮). And let us not forget all the fancy anti-aging cosmetic products and skin treatments in department stores and beauty salons. Furthermore, we have also developed holistic approaches to fighting aging: yoga, herbs, acupuncture.

环顾美国，你会发现广告牌、杂志、电视和广告上的面孔大多是那些年轻漂亮的人。在把年轻等同于美丽的文化中，大多数美国人都在不断地与衰老作斗争。

在新技术出现之前，人们常常为了让自己看起来年轻几岁而费尽周折。但是现在，激光手术是一个相比整容手术和皮肤打褶(拉皮)无痛的选择。让我们不要忘记百货公司和美容院里的那些高档的抗衰老化妆品和皮肤护理品。此外，我们还开发了整体的抗衰老方法:瑜伽、草药、针灸。

It seems like people will do almost anything to stay young. But the crazy thing is that you can't stay young forever. That's impossible. What you can do is feel youthful. And that requires much more than cosmetic changes. In order to feel young, you must exercise your mind, keep up with the world, and maintain an active lifestyle. In other words, instead of spending \$ 5000 on wrinkle-removing laser surgery, why not go on an adventurous journey to an unfamiliar part of the world? Instead of spending \$50 on a bottle of anti-aging lotion, why not buy a mountain bike?

人们似乎愿意做任何事情来保持年轻。但疯狂的是，你不可能永远年轻。这年代不可能的。你能做的就是感觉年轻。这需要的不仅仅是表面上的改变。为了感到年轻，你必须锻炼你的心智，跟上世界的步伐，保持积极的生活方式。换句话说，与其花 5000 美元做除皱激光手术，为什么不去世界上一个陌生的地方进行一次冒险之旅呢?与其花 50 美元买一瓶抗衰老乳液，为什么不买一辆山地车呢?

We should always remember the fountain of youth lies in our heart, mind, and spirit. 我们应该永远记住，青春的源泉在于我们的心灵、思想和精神。

Unit6

The primary difference between men and women is that women can see extremely small quantities of dirt. Not when they're babies, of course. Babies of both sexes have a very low awareness of dirt, other than to think it tastes better than food.

男人和女人的主要区别是女人能看到极少量的污垢。当然，当她们还是婴儿的时候是看不见的。无论男女，婴儿对污垢的认知都非常低，除了觉得它比食物好吃。

The opposite side of the dirt coin, of course, is sports. This is an area where men tend to feel very sensitive and women tend to be very calloused. I have written about

this before and I always get angry letters from women who say they are the heavyweight racquetball champion of some place like Iowa and are sensitive to sports to the point where they could crush my skull like a ripe grape, but I feel these women are the exception.

污垢硬币的反面，当然是运动。在这个领域，男人往往会感觉非常敏感，而女人往往会变得非常麻木，我之前写过这方面的文章，并且我总是收到一些女人愤怒的来信，她们说自己是爱荷华州等地方的重量级壁球冠军，对体育的敏感程度可以像碾碎一颗成熟的葡萄一样碾碎我的头骨，但我觉得这些女人是例外。

A more representative woman is my friend Maddy, who once invited some people, including my wife and me, over to her house for an evening of stimulating conversation and cheerful companionship. That sounds fine except that this particular evening occurred during a World Series game. If you can imagine such a social mistake.

一个更有代表性的女人是我的朋友玛蒂，她曾经邀请一些人，包括我和我的妻子，去她家度过一个愉快的夜晚，我们聊得很开心，相处得很愉快。这听起来很好，除了这个特殊的晚上发生在世界职业棒球大赛比赛期间。如果你能想象这样

的社交失误。

We sat around the living room and Maddy tried to stimulate a conversation, but we males could not **focus** our attention on the various suggested topics because we could actually feel the World Series television and radio broadcast rays zinging through the air, penetrating right into our bodies, causing our dental fillings to vibrate, and all the while the women were **behaving** as though nothing were wrong. It was exactly like that story by Edgar Allan Poe where the murderer can hear the victim's heart beating louder and louder, even though he (the murder victim) is dead, until finally he (the murderer) can't stand it anymore, and he just has to **watch** the World Series on television. That was how we felt.

我们围坐在客厅里，玛蒂试图激发我们的谈话，但我们这些男人无法把注意力集中在各种各样的话题上，因为我们可以真切地感觉到世界职业棒球大赛的电视和收音机广播的光线穿过空气，穿透我们的身体，使我们的牙齿振动，而与此同时，女人们却表现得若无其事。这就像埃德加·爱伦·坡的故事一样，凶手可以听到受害者的心跳越来越响，即使他（被谋杀的人）已经死了，直到他（凶手）再也无法忍受，他只能看电视上的世界职业棒球大赛。这就是我们当时的感受。

五、汉译英（F组）

Unit1

1. 这匹马在比赛进行一半时开始领先。(get ahead)
The horse began to get ahead halfway through the race.
2. 如果她当时不替我说好话，公司不会录用我。(put a good word for)
If she hadn't put in a good word for me, the company wouldn't have recruited me.
3. 他伸出舌头，对着镜子仔细地看。(poke out)
He poked out his tongue and looked at it carefully in the mirror.
4. 当房子倒塌的时候，人们惊恐地向后退。(draw back)
The crowd drew back in terror as the building crashed to the ground.
5. 街道上到处是垃圾。(be strewn with)
The streets were strewn with rubbish.
6. 丢失的包最后在湖边找到了，里面空空如也。(turn up)
The missing bag turned up, completely empty, in the lake.
7. 如果我丢了车钥匙就麻烦了。(be up the creek)
I would be really up a creek if I lost my car key.
8. 这个问题本身不重要，但其长远影响可能很严重。(in itself)
The problem is unimportant in itself, but its long-term effects could be very serious.
9. 考虑到会下雨，他们关上了窗户。(in the expectation of)
They closed the windows in the expectation of rain.
10. 经过几年的努力，他终于感觉到走向成功了。(the road to)
He finally felt he was on the road to success after years of hard work.
11. 她的恢复堪比奇迹。(be little short of)
Her recovery seemed nothing short of a miracle.
12. 在这个地区，警察在与毒贩的较量中占了上风。(have the upper hand)
Police have gained the upper hand over the drug dealers in the area.
13. 他想我们的关系得他说了算。(on one's own terms)

He wanted our relationship to be only on his terms.

Unit2

1. 节假日里少了平时的压力, 这让人感到很舒服。(shut off)

Being shut off from pressure during working hours makes one feel comfortable.

2. 这些志愿者们承担了让这些乡村孩子受教育责任。(take sth. upon oneself)

These volunteers take it upon themselves to make it possible for those rural kids to receive education.

3. 他们用各种各样的规则和禁令来约束孩子。(hem in)

They used various rules and restrictions to let the kids be hemmed in.

4. 我儿子说长大以后要当一名篮球教练。(grow up)

My son said he would like to be a basketball coach when he grew up.

5. 如果我们今年不按时完成任务, 明年又会很辛苦。(look forward to)

If we don't finish the work in time this year, we will look forward to another hard year.

6. 经过一番训练, 孩子们的英语水平提高得很快。(pick up)

After training, the English level of the kids picked up quickly.

7. 为了提高成绩, 他决定要花足够的时间来学习。(make a point of)

In order to improve his academic achievements, he made a point of spending enough time on study.

8. 成功当然让人高兴, 不费很大劲就获得成功更让人敬佩。(make it)

It makes one happy to be successful. It makes one admired to make it without much effort.

9. 关键的问题是要在会上向领导们宣传这个好主意。(talk up)

What is crucial is to talk up this new idea to the leaders at the meeting.

10. 你只有试一试后才知道能否入队。(try out)

Only after you try out will you know whether you can join the team.

Unit3

1. 有些广告的成功在于充分利用了人们崇拜名人的心理。(capitalize on)

The success of some ads lies in that they fully capitalize on people's psychology of worshipping celebrities.

2. 要把这么大的一个企业交给一个二十几岁的年轻人我还真有点不放心。(hand over)

I am really concerned that such a big company will be handed over to a young man in his twenties.

3. 这个节目的目的是要告诉观众这些英雄们在本质上和我们一样, 都是平常人。(at heart)

The purpose of this program is to tell the audience that these heroes are at heart ordinary people just like us.

4. 诉诸理智而不是情感, 这是处理矛盾的一个基本原则。(appeal to)

One basic principle in solving conflict is to appeal to mind not emotion.

5. 和一种情形关联的情感很容易转移到别的情形中。(attach to)

The emotion attached to a certain situation can be easily transferred to other situations.

6. 长时间在阳光下暴露皮肤容易得皮肤癌，这也是我不喜欢在海滩上晒太阳的原因。(expose to)

One may get skin cancer easily by exposing oneself to the sun for a long time. That is why I don't like to lie on the beach enjoying sunshine.

7. 越是在艰难环境里，越要互相依赖，才能最后克服困难。(lean on)

The harder the situation is, the more people should lean on each other. Only in this way can difficulties be eventually overcome.

8. 在这次选举中，我们的策略是先赢得民众的信任，然后获得他们的支持。(win over)

Our strategy in this campaign is first to win over the trust of the public and then to get their support.

9. 在这个公司里，经理的话就跟命令差不多。(amount to)

In this company what the manager says amounts to an order.

10. 报告的内容很多，但是篇幅有限，所以不得不省略不少细节。(leave out)

The content of the report is extensive, but the scope is limited. Many details have to be left out.

Unit4

1. 公司一直搁置他的报告。(sit on)

The company has been sitting on his report.

2. 她是不是学习方法不对头？(have a problem with)

Does she have a problem with her learning method?

3. 你必须为你的侮辱行为向他们赔礼道歉。(make amends)

You must make amends to them for the insult

4. 英语老师就是没法使他相信学英语的重要性。(convince...of..)

The English teacher just couldn't convince him of the importance of learning English.

5. 我们不能报道讨论的内容，因为讨论是秘密进行的。(behind closed doors)

We cannot report the discussion, as it took place behind closed doors.

6. 现在人们总是忙着赶最后期限。(meet deadlines)

Nowadays people are always busy meeting deadlines.

7. 他一直不断地向我提供他的消息。(keep somebody posted)

He always keeps me posted about what he's doing.

8. 在接受该提议前我本应仔细考虑，当时听起来就有点可疑。(think twice)

I should have thought twice before accepting that offer; it sounded rather suspicious then.

9. 她是刚毕业的研究生。(fresh out of)

She is fresh out of graduate school.

10. 我们可以用单子来确定事情的先后顺序、计划活动并衡量进展情况。(set priorities)

We can use lists to set priorities, plan activities, and measure progress.

Unit5

1. 她很生儿子的气，就挂断了他的电话。(hang up)

- She was so angry with her son that she hung up on him.
2. 在得知自己被开除的消息时,他发出了愤怒的吼声。(let out)
At the news of being dismissed, he let out a cry of anger.
3. 公众的注意力集中在下周的总统选举上。(center on)
Public interest centers on the outcome of the next week's presidential election.
4. 他花了一个小时才解出了那道题。(grapple with)
He grappled with the problem for an hour before solving it.
5. 她似乎就要斥责他了,但马上又控制住了自己。(lash out)
It seemed that she was going to lash out at him, but she controlled herself.
6. 他们不得不连续站立好几个小时。(at a stretch)
They had to remain standing for hours at a stretch.
7. 服药后,她进入了深睡状态。(lapse into)
After taking the medicine, she lapsed into a state of deep sleep.
8. 她仍然抱着这样的信念:她的丈夫还活着,有一天会回家来的。(cling to)
She still clings to the belief that her husband is alive and will come back one day.
9. 我们没能赶上这一场现场表演,最终还是在电视屏幕上欣赏它。(end up)
We were late for the live show and ended up watching it on a TV screen.
10. 经理桌上堆满了要看的资料,她知道今晚又得开夜车了。(pile up)
The manager had so much work piling up on her desk that she knew she was going to have to burn the midnight oil to finish it.

Unit6

1. 国庆时,人们多爱去天安门广场欢呼庆祝。(whoop it up)
Tian'anmen square is a favorite place for people to whoop it up on National Day.
2. 他由于上班总是磨洋工而被开除了。(goof off)
He got fired because he kept goofing off on his job.
3. 在我印象里,我妈妈总是不停地忙进忙出。(bustle)
I always have the image of my mother bustling in and out.
4. 政府专门设立了一个特别工作组试图对付这个城市不断上升的犯罪率。(tackle)
The government set up a task force to tackle the rising crime rate in this city.
5. 他经常滔滔不绝地说起他在部队时的有趣的事。(spout off)
He often spouts off about the funny things that happened when he was in the army.
6. 这个五岁小男孩能一口气说出一百来个国家的名称。(reel off)
This five-year-old boy can reel off the names of more than a hundred countries.
7. 现在的问题是资金短缺,你所说的和这毫不相干。(off the mark)
The problem is that we are short of funds. What you said is off the mark.
8. 我们没法按计划进行,只能走一步看一步了。(play it by ear)
We could not do it according to plan. We have to play it by ear.
9. 我都不知道大学四年我是怎么稀里糊涂过来的。(muddle through)
I myself don't know how I muddled through the four years at college.
10. 她说她受不了成天无所事事、到处闲逛的人。(have no use for)
She said she has no use for those who idle around all days.
11. 他总能找到迟到的借口。(come up with)
He can always come up with excuses for being late.

- 12.我非常感激他帮我摆脱了困境。(let somebody off the hook)
I owed him a lot for letting me off the hook.