**听力：**

**Unit1 Talk：(03:19)**

1. Not being late for work.
2. Adapting to your new job and colleagues.
3. Getting on with your line manager.
4. Asking for advice on how to fit in.
5. Talk to the colleague concerned.
6. Raise the matter with your line manager.
7. Go to see someone in Human Resources.
8. Talk to a friend.
9. They might not appreciate your concern.
10. They might interfere in your job.
11. They might suggest that you go out for some coffee together.
12. They might advise you to go to your line manager or Human Resources.

4、

1. Ignore the problem.
2. Complain to the management.
3. Adapt yourself to the circumstances.
4. Try to change the circumstances.

**Passage：(03:24)**

1、Outliers is a book by Malcolm Gladwell which \_\_\_\_.

1. claims that great success isn't about genius but about luck
2. explains how factors such as hard work and good fortune contribute to success
3. suggests that you shouldn't take other people's achievements too seriously
4. explores why you need to work hard to achieve great success

2、Most successful Canadian ice hockey players are born early in the year so they \_\_\_\_.

1. practised most
2. are given extra coaching
3. are better athletes than those born later in the year
4. stand out from the others, and are given extra coaching

3、By the time the Beatles returned to England, they \_\_\_\_.

1. had had over 10,000 hours of practice playing in Hamburg
2. were already extremely successful
3. had started their mainstream career
4. had practised over 1,200 hours in Hamburg

4、Bill Gates was fortunate to \_\_\_\_.

1. go to a school which had a computer
2. become a teenager just as computer technology was developing
3. be born in California
4. be a teenager at the right time and be able to spend thousands of hours programming

5、The speaker believes it's possible that Outliers is \_\_\_\_.

1. Gladwell's apology for his own success
2. the result of 25 years in journalism
3. not to be taken too seriously
4. proof that Gladwell considers he's been as successful as Bill Gates, the Beatles, and others

**Unit2 Talk：(03:28)**

**1、**

1. Library services in south London.
2. The revival of reading aloud and being read aloud to.
3. Remembering your childhood.
4. Helping with learning difficulties.

**2、**

1. It was popular only among ancient Greeks and Romans.
2. It was forbidden, especially in libraries.
3. It was so popular that writers were all good at it.
4. It was very popular, and even writers made their manuscripts sound right.

**3、**

1. It can help people with learning and social difficulties.
2. It can help people with reading difficulties.
3. It can help people learn more about literature.
4. It can make education enjoyable.

**4、**

1. It helps people improve their writing.
2. It helps make sure the writing sounds right.
3. It helps people connect with great literature.
4. It offers both pleasure and therapy.

**1、**

1. It is celebrated every year on 13 April.
2. It is celebrated in 100 countries around the world.
3. It is to encourage children to explore and enjoy books.
4. Many books are given to children on this day.

**2、**

1. Children wanted to dress up in the costumes of their favourite characters in books.
2. A Spanish bookseller wanted to celebrate the death of Cervantes, a famous writer.
3. Some people wanted to commemorate Shakespeare.
4. Some people wanted to raise money for books given to African children.

**3、**

1. People go to quiz nights where there are questions about famous authors and their books.
2. People bake cakes so that they can share with their friends on this day.
3. Children ask book tokens to exchange books they want.
4. Children show photos of their bookshelves to compete who has the most books.

**Passage：(02:27)**

**1、**The speaker's book group is one of the oldest because it began \_\_\_\_.

1. over 20 years ago
2. many years ago
3. only 20 years ago
4. around the time book groups became fashionable

**2、**Meetings are every four or five weeks, \_\_\_\_.

1. although not everyone can attend
2. because everyone gets busy during Christmas and other holidays
3. and there are ten members in all
4. so one member who has moved away can rarely attend

**3、**The meeting is fairly informal because \_\_\_\_.

1. they usually meet in someone's home
2. people are sometimes late for the meeting
3. the discussion only begins when someone asks what everyone thinks of the book
4. it's rare that no one likes the book

**4、**They now decide which book to read \_\_\_\_.

1. by asking for everyone's suggestions
2. by inviting the host of the last meeting to choose
3. very carefully so as not to cause too much stress
4. all together unless it's science fiction

**Unit3 Talk：（03：55）**

**1、**

* 1. The clothes people wear tell us a lot about them.
  2. Even at work, people like to dress in a stylish but youthful way.
  3. Lurie's book The Language of Clothes is now out of date.
  4. Fashion changes, and formality is appropriate in the right context today.

**2、**

1. With an awareness that informal clothes could be worn even in formal contexts.
2. In a stylish, relaxed, young and cheerful way, even though they expected to be taken seriously.
3. In jeans, both for men and women, as an expression of freedom and honesty.
4. In a way we'd consider to be very old-fashioned today.

**3、**

* 1. There's a sense of purpose and occasion which suggests the clothes we should wear.
  2. Everyone wears whatever makes them look good.
  3. Everyone wears whatever makes them feel most comfortable.
  4. Clothes express aspects of ourselves that we don't have the words to describe.

**Passage（03：17）**

**1、**According to Kelly, Coco Chanel was important because \_\_\_\_.

* 1. she was the first fashion designer
  2. as a leading designer, her style is still influential and the brand is highly respected
  3. she understood what women wanted after the end of the Second World War
  4. her dresses and suits were very well-made and extremely expensive

**2、**Examples of Coco Chanel's style include \_\_\_\_.

* 1. the total look which she invented
  2. clothes which remain popular today
  3. the little black dress, accessories, jewellery, various styles of suits, and perfume
  4. the long black dress and Chanel No.5

**3、**Kelly claims that Coco Chanel \_\_\_\_.

* 1. created a style which women wanted to wear
  2. was the first feminist fashion designer
  3. designed clothes based on older styles
  4. was not concerned about clothes which looked good to both men and women

**4、** Coco Chanel's quote "Fashion passes but style remains" \_\_\_\_.

1. means fashion needs to be replaced by something new every year
2. distinguishes between fashion, which is temporary, and style, which lasts longer
3. promotes clothes accessible to women
4. means the same in English as in French

**Unit4 Talk：（03：45）**

**1、**

1. Personal income versus national income.
2. The stock market versus the real estate market.
3. Accumulated wealth versus inherited wealth.
4. Invested capital versus traditional income.

**2、**

1. From an increase in personal wealth for the majority of people in growing economies.
2. From the fact that those depending on salaries can never catch up with those who have invested capital.
3. From fast growth leading to strong national economies rather than rich individuals.
4. From the collapse of the economy in 2008.

**3、**

1. To increase inheritance tax.
2. To focus on the gap between the rich and the poor.
3. To address the whole issue between income and wealth.
4. To impose a wealth tax on individuals.

**4、**

1. His argument is driven by macroeconomics.
2. Piketty has overlooked the collapse of the economy in 2008.
3. The economy has not followed the path Piketty predicted and he is driven by ideology.
4. Inherited wealth in the US is rising, not falling.

**Passage（03：22）**

**1、**The presenter says that if you have a credit card, you should \_\_\_\_.

1. tear it up
2. only use it when you have to
3. use it but pay everything back at the end of each month
4. not use it at all

**2、**The presenter says that you can find real bargains \_\_\_\_.

1. from second-hand shops
2. from supermarkets
3. from friends and relatives
4. by the roadside

**3、**One way to economize is to \_\_\_\_.

1. go to the supermarket at the end of the day
2. go to markets just before they close
3. buy group theatre tickets
4. find offers of cheap tickets for shows

**4、**For planning ahead, the presenter gives an example of \_\_\_\_.

1. buying a ticket in advance before you go on a trip
2. planning trips well in advance
3. spending time finding out which are the cheapest tickets
4. finding out which trips are the cheapest

**5、**Developing economical habits \_\_\_\_.

1. will save you a lot of money in later life
2. will stop you being poor and miserable
3. is an important life skill
4. is something all students should learn

**Unit5 Talk（03：48）**

**1、**

1. It's a matter of equal rights and opportunities for both men and women.
2. She resented how women were treated while she was a teenager.
3. As an actor doing the same job, she should be paid the same as a man.
4. Her parents and school supported her career and vision.

**2、**

1. Men are aggressive in order to be accepted by society.
2. Men do not enjoy the benefits of equality either.
3. Men can freely express their feelings.
4. Like many men, her father's role in her upbringing was valued less.

3、

1. To help women, especially in rural Africa, to receive the same pay as men.
2. To invite both men and women to join the campaign immediately.
3. To stop men from controlling women.
4. To promote freedom for both men and women.

**Unit6 Talk（03：21）**

**1、**

1. To people watching the television news.
2. To the audience at a concert which David Bowie was due to give.
3. To a gathering of close friends and professional colleagues of David Bowie.
4. To David Bowie's family at his funeral.

**2、**

1. The influence of Berlin and German music on his life and his work.
2. Awareness of his death reflected in his work.
3. Reflections on his life and the lives of others he met in Germany.
4. The different characters he created, his stagecraft, his concerts as a visual and exciting spectacle.

**3、**

1. As one of the most influential figures in the history of popular music.
2. As someone who studied art, music and design and incorporated them into his work.
3. As the creator of Ziggy Stardust and other identities.
4. As one of the world's best-selling music artists.

**Passage（02：47）**

**1、** Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII's \_\_\_\_ wife.

1. First
2. Second
3. Fourth
4. Sixth

**2、**During Elizabeth's early life, she \_\_\_\_.

1. did not receive a good education
2. was afraid she would be executed like her mother
3. was considered unintelligent
4. was imprisoned for five years

**3、**Elizabeth never married because she \_\_\_\_.

1. disliked men
2. was afraid of men
3. feared a husband would control her
4. never met a man she wanted to marry

**4、**Mary, Queen of Scots, \_\_\_\_.

1. was imprisoned for five years
2. was imprisoned for ten years
3. was at first trusted by Queen Elizabeth I
4. believed she should have been ruler of England

**5、** We learn that \_\_\_\_.

1. Elizabeth had almost married Philip II of Spain
2. Spain was less powerful than England
3. England and Spain had always been enemies
4. Mary's death gave Philip II an excuse to go to war

**6、** In her famous speech to her soldiers, Elizabeth said that \_\_\_\_.

1. England had a stronger fleet than Spain
2. the soldiers had to fight harder than they had ever fought before
3. she was not as good as a man
4. she was as strong as a man

**综合教程**

**Test Yourself（1-4）**

**9、**

1. **The economy is slowing down.**
2. **She may not be able to finish college.**
3. **She may not be able to find a job after college.**
4. **Taxes are going to be raised again.**

**10、**

1. **It is on the verge of bankruptcy.**
2. **It is improving steadily.**
3. **lt has experienced a rapid increase in sales.**
4. **It is going downhill fast.**

**11、**

1. **She will join the man's company.**
2. **She will start her own business.**
3. **She will stay in her parents' house.**
4. **She will try to find a well-paid job.**

**12、**

1. **When there was instant messaging all around the world.**
2. **When efficiency in transportation improved.**
3. **When there was commerce among different nations.**
4. **When communications was revolutionized.**

**13、**

1. **It saw a close knitting together of the whole world.**
2. **It was a period of fast technological change.**
3. **It witnessed a sharp increase in trade.**
4. **It is looked upon as a golden age of globalization.**

**14、**

1. **The chance to purchase foreign goods and products.**
2. **The ability to have a better quality of life.**
3. **The ability to produce better goods and services.**
4. **The opportunity to increase consumption at a fast pace.**

**15、**

1. **It is an example of globalization.**
2. **It turned back the globalization process.**
3. **It has made people rethink globalization.**
4. **It was a strike against globalization.**

**16、**

1. **Nuclear reactors.**
2. **Fuel cells.**
3. **Gasoline.**
4. **Hydrogen.**

**17、**

1. **It is clean.**
2. **It is cheap.**
3. **lt produces water.**
4. **It is safe.**

**18、**

1. **They will be made of new materials.**
2. **Luxury cars will become the standard.**
3. **They will cost a lot more money.**
4. **They will not arrive all in one piece.**

**19、**

1. **Traditional cars will disappear from the roads.**
2. **High-tech cars will coexist with old vehicles.**
3. **The cost of a car will be much lower than today.**
4. **All kinds of new technologies will make it into our garages.**

**20、**

1. **She had a high sense of responsibility.**
2. **She had racial prejudices.**
3. **She had a high sense of responsibility.**
4. **She did not trust some of the teachers.**

**21、**

1. **To compliment her on her achievements.**
2. **To test her personally.**
3. **To give her a copy of the examination paper.**
4. **To make inquiries about an accident.**

**22、**

1. **She took her fists and started punching her.**
2. **She smiled her thanks and backed off.**
3. **She boiled over with anger and refused her request.**
4. **She decided to quit the school on the spot.**

**23、**

1. **A sales job.**
2. **A government position.**
3. **An academic post.**
4. **An engineering job.**

**24、**

1. **He was not well prepared.**
2. **He didn't have any advantage over other candidates.**
3. **He had no experience.**
4. **He didn't undergo any rigorous professional training.**

**25、**

1. **Explain why he wanted to change his career.**
2. **Give his reasons for joining the company.**
3. **Tell what he knew about Wipro Infotech.**
4. **Sell the interviewer's watch back to him.**

**56、To get the job you want, during the interview you should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) avoid the interviewer's questions that are designed to trip you up**

**B) remember that you are the best qualified candidate**

**C) make yourself stand out as the right person for the job**

**D) keep in mind that it determines whether or not you get the particular job you want**

**57、If you did not get along with your former employer, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) should tell the interviewer frankly**

**B) should not speak ill of him**

**C) should refer to him in a factual manner**

**D) should never mention it**

**58、When you find the interview is not going well you should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) keep up your confidence**

**B) bring it to an end as soon as possible**

**C) tell your interviewer how you react to adverse conditions**

**D) tell yourself you have much to gain and nothing to lose**

**59、The best time to discuss your salary is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) when you have been offered the job**

**B) at the end of the interview**

**C) after you have completed the paperwork**

**D) when the interviewer brings this matter up**

**60、The most important thing to do during an interview is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) to make your strengths understood**

**B) to show your intense interest in the job you are applying for**

**C) to be frank and sincere**

**D) to be natural and confident**

**61、The author was fascinated by cars because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) other small boys liked to own a car of their own, too**

**B) he read exotic things about cars in his brother's magazines**

**C) his oldest brother loved to take him to places in his car**

**D) he subscribed to cool car magazines**

**62、By saying "my car doesn't do anything that my brother's Studebaker didn't do" , the authormeans that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) my car is far better than my brother's was**

**B) my car is not as good as my brother's was**

**C) not much has changed in the performance of cars so far**

**D) much improvement has been made in the design of cars recently**

**63、Which of the following statements is true of airbags?**

**A) They are in need of further improvement.**

**B) They are going to disappear gradually.**

**C) They kill people instead of protecting them in low-speed collisions.**

**D) They are a standard feature of European cars.**

**64、What will future cars do if the sensors detect alcohol in the driver's system?**

**A) They will give a warning in advance.**

**B)They will brake automatically.**

**C) They will ease up on the throttle.**

**D) They will not start.**

**65、Which of the following statements is true according to the last paragraph?**

**A) People will give up all control to their cars.**

**B)Cars will be able to drive themselves.**

**C) No cars will ever break down on the roads.**

**D) Cars will all be equipped with failsafe systems.**

**Test Yourself（5-8）**

**9、**

1. **On the twenty-second.**
2. **On the twenty-ninth.**
3. **On the twenty-third.**
4. **On the twenty-first.**

**10、**

1. **Helsinki, Finland.**
2. **Salt Lake City.**
3. **Kennedy Airport,New York.**
4. **Los Angeles.**

**11、**

1. **An aisle seat.**
2. **A window seat.**
3. **A vegetarian meal.**
4. **A call to inform him of any changes.**

**12、**

1. **lt is better than working for a boss.**
2. **lt needs self-discipline.**
3. **lt gives one the freedom to do whatever he likes.**
4. **lt is even more boring than working in an office.**

**13、**

1. **It paid little.**
2. **lt was very boring.**
3. **lt was quite challenging.**
4. **lt gave her a lot of experience.**

**14、**

1. **They were polite and courteous.**
2. **They were impatient.**
3. **They behaved like king.**
4. **They were just rude and threw money at her.**

**15、**

1. **He is telling her how to deal with rude customers.**
2. **He is just joking.**
3. **He is emphasizing the customer is always right.**
4. **He is saying how hard a cashier's job is.**

**16、**

1. **Impatient people walk faster than their fellowmen.**
2. **People are walking faster than ten years ago.**
3. **Walking speed is closely linked with pace of life.**
4. **Asians walk 20 to 30 percent faster than Europeans.**

**17、**

1. **Singapore.**
2. **China.**
3. **India.**
4. **The United States.**

**18、**

1. **lt is a good indicator of a person's health.**
2. **It changes with technology.**
3. **It reflects the pace of people's lives.**
4. **It has accelerated since 1994.**

**19、**

1. **They are linked to people's other behavior.**
2. **They directly affect people's health.**
3. **They indicate how much people exercise.**
4. **They tend to slow down as people age.**

**20、**

1. **He appeared to be a kind and compassionate man.**
2. **He looked like a man of good judgment.**
3. **He looked as loveable as a pet dog.**
4. **He seemed to have a high sense of responsibility.**

**21、**

1. **Cruelty to animals.**
2. **Child sexual abuse.**
3. **Stealing public funds.**
4. **Breaking into his neighbor's house.**

**22、**

1. **What we see is what we get.**
2. **Appearances can be deceptive.**
3. **Never trust your child to a stranger.**
4. **we can judge a book by its cover.**

**23、**

1. **The temperature fell sharply.**
2. **Thc scenery became more beautiful.**
3. **The land became more deserted.**
4. **The atmosphere suddenly turned weird.**

**24、**

1. **They played music while driving.**
2. **They watched the scenery along the way.**
3. **They took turns driving.**
4. **They played a game on the way.**

**25、**

1. **Steep, rocky mountains.**
2. **Nothing but sand and dirt.**
3. **A hot spring.**
4. **A lot of brightly-lit casinos.**

**56. How did the author feel following the terrorist attack?**

**A) He felt proud and invincible because Americans did not succumb to fear.**

**B) He felt relieved because no one dear to him was injured.**

**C)He felt sorry for those killed or injured in the tragedy.**

**D) He felt threatened and confused because he couldn't understand it.**

**57. The“unspeakable acts” (Line 4, Para. 2) the author hopes to understand are\_\_\_\_.**

**A) acts of political violence**

**B) acts of attack for unknown reasons**

**C) acts of war**

**D) acts of murder**

**58. we can infer from the passage that the author\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) did not expect global terrorism could hit America**

**B) had a deep understanding of terrorism even before the attack**

**C) knew that Americans would not succumb to terrorism**

**D) believed that life would go on as before despite the attack**

**59. According to the author, the aim of the terrorist attack was\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) to kill as many Americans as possible**

**B) to make Americans aware of the terrorists'strength**

**C) to sow panic among the Americans**

**D) to destroy the vital institutions of the American Government**

**60. The author's purpose in going to his office on the day following the terrorist attack was\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) to give classes**

**B) to discuss the terrorist attack with his colleagues**

**C) to show defiance by living his life as normally as possible**

**D) to get the latest news of the terrorist attack**

**61. We learn from the passage that before 1805\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) no Americans knew of the existence of the Rocky Mountains**

**B) there were no people living in the western part of America**

**C) no one ever imagined going west to the Pacific Ocean**

**D) the Appalachians were the western frontier of the United States**

**62. Judging from the context, the word “trek” (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) a lonely walk in isolated country**

**B) a long, hard journey over rough terrain**

**C) a tough climb up high mountains**

**D) a journey over un-traveled pathways**

**63. We learn from the passage that the Lolo Pass\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) remains much as it was 200 years ago**

**B) has changed a lot since 1805**

**C) now attracts large numbers of tourists**

**D) is the meeting point of two cultures**

**65.Judging from the context,Lewis and Clark were most probably\_\_\_\_ .**

**A) two native Indians**

**B) explorers of the early19th century**

**C) merchants who did business with the Indians**

**D) travelers whose curiosity took them over the Lolo Pass**

**66. We can infer from the passage that in crossing the Lolo Pass the author\_\_\_\_.**

**A) was following the trail of Lewis and Clark**

**B) was trying to set a world record**

**C) was attempting the impossible**

**D) was gambling with weather and taking unnecessary risks**

**15选10**

**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, the capital city. But he was not prepared for the devastating enemy that  met him in Moscow — the raw, bitter, bleak Russian winter.**

1812年，法国皇帝拿破仑•波拿巴率大军入侵俄罗斯。他准备好俄罗斯人民会为保卫祖国而奋勇抵抗，他也准备好在俄罗斯广袤的国土上要经过长途跋涉才能进军首都莫斯科，但他却没有料到在莫斯科他会遭遇劲敌——俄罗斯阴冷凄苦的寒冬。

**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 unequaled.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.**

1941年，纳粹德国元首阿道夫•希特勒进攻当时被称作苏联的俄罗斯。希特勒的军事实力堪称无敌，他的战争机器扫除了欧洲绝大部分地区的抵抗。希特勒希望速战速决，但是，就像在他之前的拿破仑一样，他得到的是痛苦的教训。仍是俄罗斯的冬天助了苏维埃士兵一臂之力。

**Two of the most frustrating things about driving a car are getting lost and  getting stuck in traffic. While the computer revolution is unlikely to cure these  problems, it will have a positive impact. Sensors in your car tuned to radio signals from orbiting satellites can locate your car precisely at any moment and warn of  traffic jams.We already have twenty\_four Navstar satellites orbiting the earth,  making up what is called the Global Positioning System. They make it possible to determine your location on the earth to within about a hundred feet. At any given  time, there are several GPS satellites orbiting overhead at a distance of about  11,000 miles. Each satellite contains four "atomic clocks," which vibrate at a precise frequency, according to the laws of the quantum theory.**

开车最头疼的两大麻烦是迷路和交通堵塞。虽然计算机革命不可能彻底解决这两个问题，但却会带来积极的影响。你汽车上与绕轨道运行的卫星发出的无线电信号调谐的传感器能随时精确地确定你汽车的方位，并告知交通阻塞情况。我们已经有24颗环绕地球运行的导航卫星，组成了人们所说的全球卫星定位系统。通过这些卫星我们有可能以小于100英尺的误差确定你在地球上的方位。在任何一个特定时间，总有若干颗全球定位系统的卫星在11, 000英里的高空绕地球运行。每颗卫星都装有4个“原子钟”，它们根据量子理论法则，以精确的频率振动。

**As a satellite passes overhead it sends out a radio signal that can be detected by a receiver in a car’s computer. The car’s computer can then calculate how far  the satellite is by measuring how long it took for the signal to arrive. Since the  speed of light is well known, any delay in receiving the satellite’s signal can be  converted into a distance.**

卫星从高空经过时发出能被汽车上计算机里的接收器辨认的无线电信号。汽车上的计算机就会根据信号传来所花的时间计算出卫星有多远。由于光速为人熟知，接收卫星信号时的任何时间迟缓都能折算出距离的远近。

**Had he checked with his university to see if there were any graduates working at Mackay whom he could interview? Had he asked any friends to grill him in a  mock interview? Did he go to the library to find newspaper clippings on us?**

他可曾在就读的大学里查问过有没有校友在本公司就职，以便向他们了解一些情况？他可曾请朋友向他提问，对他进行模拟面试？可曾去图书馆查找过有关本公司的剪报？

**Did he write a letter beforehand to tell us about himself, what he was doing to prepare for the interview and why he’d be right for the job? Was he planning to  follow up the interview with another letter indicating his eagerness to join us?  Would the letter be in our hands within 24 hours of the meeting, possibly even  hand-delivered?**

他事先有没有写封信来介绍自己，告诉我们自己为这次面试在做哪些准备，自己何以能胜任此项工作？面试之后他是否打算再写一封信，表明自己加盟本公司的诚意？这封信会不会在面试后的24小时之内送到我们手上，也许是亲自送来？

**The answer to every question was the same: no. That left me with only one other question: How well prepared would this person be if he were to call on a  prospective customer for us? I already knew the answer.**

他对上述每一个问题的回答全都一样：没有。这样我就只剩一个问题要问了：如果此人代表本公司去见可能成为我们客户的人，他准备工作会做得怎样？答案不言自明。

**翻译**

**1、多尔蒂先生和他的家人目前正在农场忙于秋收。（be engaged in doing sth.）  
Mr. Doherty and his family are currently engaged in getting the autumn harvest in  on the farm.**

**2、我们不能低估敌人，他们装备了最先进的武器。(underestimate, equip)  
We must not underestimate the enemy. They are equipped with the most  sophisticated weapons.**

**3、菲尔已三个月没有找到工作了，正变得越来越绝望。(desperate)  
Having been out of a job / Not having had a job for 3 months, Phil is getting  increasingly desperate.**

**4、作为项目经理，山姆办事果断，工作效率高，且判断准确。（efficient, decisive）  
Sam, as the project manager, is decisive, efficient, and accurate in his judgement.**

**5、既然已证实这家化工厂是污染源，村委会（village neighborhood committee）决定将其关闭，为此损失了一百个工作岗位。（at the cost of）  
Since the chemical plant was identified as the source of pollution, the village  neighborhood committee decided to close it down at the cost of 100 jobs.**

**1、空气中有一种不寻常的寂静，只有远处响着大炮的声音。 (in the air)  
There was an unusual quietness in the air, except for the sound of artillery in the  distance.**

**2、在某些非洲国家城市的扩展已引起生活水平相当大的下降和社会问题的增多。(expansion)  
The expansion of urban areas in some African countries has been causing a  significant fall in living standards and an increase in social problems.**

**3、研究表明大气中的二氧化碳的含量（atmospheric carbon dioxide levels）与全球温度密切相关。（correlate）  
The research shows that atmospheric carbon dioxide levels are closely correlated with global temperatures.**

**4、最近公共汽车的车辆行驶（bus service）频率已有改善，从15分钟缩短到12分钟一班。(frequency)  
The frequency of the bus service has been improved from 15 to 12 minutes recently.**

**5、那位跳水运动员（diver）立在跳水板（diving board）边沿，只等教练发出信号便会立刻跳下。 (be poised to, signal)  
The diver stood on the edge of the diving board, poised to jump at the signal from  the coach.**

**1、尽管在此次紧急迫降中，飞机跑道 （airstrip）不够长，但经验老到的飞行员还是让飞机滑行了很短一段时间后就停了下来。（veteran, taxi, inadequate）  
Despite the inadequate length of the airstrip in this emergency landing, the veteran pilot managed to stop the plane after taxiing for only a short while.**

**2、在记者反复追问下，该影星终于说漏了嘴，承认自己做过两次整容手术（plastic surgery）。（blurt, grill）  
Grilled by the reporters, the movie star eventually blurted (out) that she had  undergone two plastic surgeries.**

**3、我们有技术，我们的合伙人有资金。一起干，我们就掌握了未来。（partner, in sb’s hands）  
We have the technology and our partner has the capital. Working together, we’ll  have the future in our hands.**

**4、要是我事先知道你会带这么多朋友回家，我会好好准备的。你看，我现有的食品和饮料连小吃一顿（a snack）都不大够。（preparation, barely, beforehand）  
If I had known beforehand that you would bring so many friends home, I would  have made better preparations. You see, I have barely enough food and drinks for a snack.**

**5、当人们得知地震灾区（the earthquake-stricken area）将要建造结构更牢固的新校舍时，纷纷慷慨解囊。（structure, generously）  
People gave generously upon learning that new school rooms with stronger  structures were to be built in the earthquake-stricken area.**