



江西理工大学

一起来学

大学英语（二）

第3版

又来送分了

搞定我等于搞定英语

2021/06/27

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英语（二）复习须知

本资料适用于 2021 年

Part I Writing (15%)

写作优秀句式

1、描述一种社会现象，社会问题

①Nowadays,某某问题 has become the focus of society.

②Recently, more and more people are beginning to be aware of the importance of 某某问题

③某某问题 has been playing an increasingly important role in our daily life.

2、阐述观点

①别人的:

People's views on 什么问题 vary from person to person.

Some hold that 一种观点

However, others believe that 另一种观点

But as far as I am concerned, I think that 我认为啥啥啥

②自己的:

In my opinion, we should attach more importance to 怎么怎么...

3、

表达优缺点

①Generally, its advantages can be seen as follows.

First it is 优点..

②But every coin has two sides.

The negative aspects are also apparent.

One of the important disadvantages is that 缺点..

4、怎么解决问题

①People have figured out many ways to solve 什么什么问题.

Only in these ways can we 可以干嘛

②There is no doubt that the best way to solve the problem

is 去干嘛干嘛

③Obviously, If we want to 解决什么, it is essential that 干嘛干嘛

5、描述图片，表格

①It is obvious that the picture (图片) /table (表格)

is trying to tell us 什么什么内容.

②It is clearly depicted in the picture (图片) /table (表格)

that 描述一下

Part II Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A (3%=3*1'): 三篇短对话（一遍）

这三分就劳烦各位临场发挥啦

Section B (4%=4*1'): 一篇长对话 (一遍)

Unit 2 Understanding a conversation

1.
 - A.The new courses related to her major.
 - B.The extra course "Women's Studies".**
 - C.The required courses on her new schedule.
 - D.All of the extra courses offered on campus.
2.
 - A.He finds many extra courses very interesting.
 - B.He easily gets bored when taking extra courses.
 - C.He enjoys taking the course "Women's Studies".
 - D.He's never thought about women's topics deeply.**
3.
 - A.Because she has three sisters to take care of.
 - B.Because it helps her to talk with other women.
 - C.Because it helps people work together in peace.**
 - D.Because she already knows everything about women.
4.
 - A.Extra courses can be very enjoyable.**
 - B.Extra courses can be hard to register for.
 - C.Students are bored in the extra courses.
 - D.Students should take "Women's Studies".

Unit 3 Understanding a conversation

1.
 - A.He was thinking about his studies.
 - B.He was thinking about his future.**
 - C.He was thinking about his brother.
 - D.He was thinking if he could get a job.
2.
 - A.He is unhappy and hates his job.
 - B.He doesn't have a college degree.
 - C.He has to spend much time working.**
 - D.He never wants to do something fun.
3.
 - A.To work hard to get an ideal job.
 - B.To get a job right after graduation.
 - C.To be more realistic to face his life.
 - D.To take a break before starting a job.**
4.
 - A.To take a one-year break after graduation.
 - B.To learn things he can't learn from a book.
 - C.To have a balanced life with work and rest.**
 - D.To travel to the places he has never been to.

Unit 4 Understanding a conversation

1.
 - A.Because they are all excited about the baby.
 - B.Because they are all adults in the family now.**
 - C.Because everyone wants to take care of the baby.
 - D.Because the baby will bring them a lot of laughter.
2.
 - A.They hope their son can enjoy university now.
 - B.They think their son should have his career later.
 - C.They want their son to take time to find someone.**
 - D.They want their son to have his family very soon.
3.
 - A.She was happy to see her son get married.
 - B.She was excited about her daughter's wedding.
 - C.She worried that her son would be a bachelor.**
 - D.She worried that her daughter would be single.
4.
 - A.The woman's sister is going to have a baby.
 - B.It's hard to be a parent and take care of a baby.
 - C.People take more time to start having a family.
 - D.People have different opinions about when to get married.**

Unit 5 Understanding a conversation

1.
 - A.They're lucky to find a part-time job.
 - B.They're able to borrow a lot of money.**
 - C.They've paid all their school expenses.
 - D.They've found campus job information.
2.
 - A.They will borrow more money for another year.
 - B.They will never start paying back all this money.
 - C.They will get sick when owing too much money.
 - D.They will owe a lot of money when they graduate.**
3.
 - A.To find a job in the career center.
 - B.To work a few hours after school.
 - C.To find a part-time job on campus.**
 - D.To get a job that pays enough money.
4.
 - A.Check online to spend less on what he buys.
 - B.Stop buying a new cell phone from now on.
 - C.Stop buying the things he really needs or likes.
 - D.Stop eating at the café and cook meals himself.**

Unit 7 Understanding a conversation

1.

- A. She went to Oxford and got a degree in politics.
- B. She wasn't interested in becoming a prime minister.
- C. She became the first female British prime minister.
- D. She had been aiming at becoming a female prime minister.

2.

- A. Because she spoke out harshly against the Soviet Union.
- B. Because she was elected as the first female British prime minister.
- C. Because she became a member of British Parliament at 34.
- D. Because she didn't care about her duty as a wife and mother.

3.

- A. She pushed the government a lot to reform.
- B. The Russians gave her the name of Iron Lady.
- C. She helped the UK win a victory against Argentina.
- D. She really helped women to have a voice in politics.

4.

- A. How Thatcher became popular and won respect.
- B. How Thatcher became the British prime minister.
- C. Why Thatcher was a woman with strong opinions.
- D. Why the woman respected Margaret Thatcher a lot.

Section C (8%=4*2'): 一篇短文 (一遍)

Unit 2 Understanding a passage

1.

- A. They should enjoy playing against their equals.
- B. They should be happy to lose their extra weight.
- C. They should be older and have good friendships.
- D. They should be physically strong and very skilled.

2.

- A. Most of them will go to a weight-loss centre.
- B. Most of them will not play football anymore.
- C. Most of them will create a special football league.
- D. Most of them will embarrass the younger football players.

3.

- A. He wanted to play with people who are younger.
- B. He wanted to make friends with the team members.
- C. He couldn't find an interesting way to lose weight.
- D. He was sure that his football league would be successful.

4.

- A. Because the US has a similar league.
- B. Because the players have good friendships.
- C. Because 95% of the team players like their team.
- D. Because 95% of the team players have lost weight.

Unit 3 Homework passages

1.
 - A.Make sounds to meet humans.
 - B.Use smoke to get rid of the bees.
 - C.Reward humans with pieces of nest.
 - D.Take humans to find honey in the nest.**
2.
 - A.They often bite bees and then die.
 - B.They like to eat honey very much.
 - C.They usually don't like to eat the bees' nest.
 - D.They cooperate with humans to get food from bees.**
3.
 - A.They don't really like to work with humans.
 - B.They are not very successful finding bees' nest.
 - C.They understand the special sounds from humans.**
 - D.They respond to different sounds in the same way.
4.
 - A.How humans protect wild birds in Africa.
 - B.How humans get honey helped by wild birds.**
 - C.How humans help wild birds to get the nest.
 - D.How humans train wild birds to be responsive.

Unit 4 Understanding a passage

1.
 - A.Players may drive around and catch the Pokémon.
 - B.Players should have a new phone to play the game.
 - C.Players must walk and move around to play the game.**
 - D.Players have to hide their phone to catch the Pokémon.
2.
 - A.Because the game brings people a lot of fun.
 - B.Because many children are playing the game.
 - C.Because it is an enjoyable and exciting game.
 - D.Because people come together to play the game.**
3.
 - A.Players found some animals dead in their cages.
 - B.Players found some dead bodies and trapped animals.**
 - C.One player was found under some bushes in San Diego.
 - D.A 19-year-old girl was looking for Pokémon near a river.
4.
 - A.The game has led players to happy discoveries.
 - B.Many players have fallen down and were injured.
 - C.The game forces players to get out of their house to play.**
 - D.All players have been careless when they walked around.

Unit 5 Understanding a passage

1.
 - A.Climbing trees to cut some branches for people.
 - B.Planting trees near their village in central China.**
 - C.Helping other people to learn how to plant trees.
 - D.Seeking opportunities to protect the environment.
2.
 - A.The job makes them work very hard.
 - B.The job helps them live on their own.
 - C.Both have their physical limitations.**
 - D.Both have to use their feet to do their job.
3.
 - A.They always think about how to get the work done.
 - B.They always worry if they can complete their work.
 - C.They depend on friends' help and encouragement.
 - D.They depend on each other to overcome their limitations.**
4.
 - A.They have been offered jobs by many companies.
 - B.They lost their eyesight due to an accident in 2000.
 - C.They got injured when they were just three years old.
 - D.They love the job since it gives them a purpose in life.**

Unit 5 Homework passages

1.
 - A.The number of teenagers who have died.
 - B.The number of teenagers who drink alcohol.
 - C.The sounds that come from our cell phones.**
 - D.The warnings about not texting while driving.
2.
 - A.Driving a car while drinking alcohol.
 - B.Writing and sending text messages while driving.**
 - C.Listening to the familiar sound of a text message.
 - D.Fighting against the desire to check text messages.
3.
 - A.They cannot make a good decision sometimes.
 - B.They don't have phone software installed in cars.
 - C.They enjoy the reward chemicals from their brain.**
 - D.They are anxious to text messages to their friends.
4.
 - A.Drivers may look away from the road for just a short moment.
 - B.Drivers should use a software to prevent themselves using phones.
 - C.Drivers should put their phones in the trunk before they start driving.**
 - D.Drivers should receive constant warnings about not texting while driving.

Unit 7 Understanding a passage

1.

A. Read the online review of the product.

B. Read the online review of the shipping.

C. Write questions about the product online.

D. Write questions about the business online.

2.

A. Because bad reviews require legal action.

B. Because bad reviews can hurt their business.

C. Because business reviews are getting popular.

D. Because many people write business reviews.

3.

A. Because the business began legal action.

B. Because the business charged them \$7,000.

C. Because the couple said the review was true.

D. Because the couple was too sad and unhappy.

4.

A. Free speech is protected in the US.

B. The news media can be very helpful.

C. Online reviews can be very powerful.

D. Online reviews can lead to legal action.

Section D (10%=10*1'): 短文填空 (10 个单词) (三遍)

注意不一定考空里面的单词

U1 Passages-2

Have you ever heard of homeschooling? It is a legal choice for parents in most countries to provide their children with a learning environment as an 1) to public or private schools outside the home. Parents cite 2) reasons for homeschooling their children. The three reasons that are selected by the majority of parents in the United States are the concern about the 3) school environment, the lack of religious or moral instruction, and the dissatisfaction with the 4) instruction at public and private schools. Homeschooling may also be a factor in the choice of parenting style. Homeschooling can be a choice for families living in isolated 5) or living briefly abroad. Also many young 6) and actors are taught at home.

Homeschoolers often 7) educational opportunities at museums, libraries, community centers, athletic clubs, after-school programs, churches, parks, and other community resources. 8) school level students may take classes at community colleges, which typically have open admission policies. Groups of homeschooling families often join up together to create homeschool co-ops. These groups typically meet once a week and provide a classroom environment. These are family-centered support groups whose members seek to pool their talents and resources 9) to broaden the scope of their children's education. They provide a classroom environment where students can do hands-on and group learning such as performing, science experiments, art projects, foreign language study, spelling contests, discussions, etc. Parents whose children take the classes 10) volunteers to keep costs low and make the program a success.

Passages 2

- 1) alternative
- 2) numerous

- 3) traditional
- 4) academic
- 5) countryside
- 6) athletes
- 7) take advantage of
- 8) Secondary
- 9) in a collective effort
- 10) serve as

U2 Passages-2

I have never been able to understand people who don't see the point in traveling. The common reason is that traveling is a waste of time and money. I've heard some are 1) to travel too far away. I can't help but feel sorry particularly for those who 2) the experience of seeing a new place as a 100 percent 3) one. Telling them stories about unusual encounters doesn't 4) the expected curiosity but a "Why would you wanna go there!?" It makes me 5) humanity. Experience is the best teacher and knowledge is power. The things traveling can teach you are beautiful because you learn to trust in what you see rather than what you are told.

It was Mark Twain who said, "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness," which in my mind 6) as the closest to the truth about traveling. Too bad there aren't enough people with the means to travel actually doing it. If you have the means to go abroad, you should do it despite going out of your comfort zone. You might realize why you loved it once you're back home.

I think traveling is also the best thing you could do if you feel 7) at home, don't know what to do with your future, your life, your partner — anything. Once you are away, 8) somewhere very new and unknown, you are forced to 9) and meet people. This works especially if you travel alone. A new life and especially the new relationships you build, even if only for a short period of time, 10) opportunities and views you never would have thought of and had otherwise.

Passages 2

- 1) scared
- 2) perceive
- 3) negative
- 4) result in
- 5) lose faith in
- 6) goes down
- 7) depressed
- 8) preferably
- 9) adapt
- 10) reveal

U3 Passages-2

Rock climbing is an activity in which participants climb up, down or across natural rock formations or artificial rock walls. The goal of rock climbing is to reach the top of a formation or the endpoint of a predefined route without falling. Rock climbing competitions have 1) of completing the route in the quickest possible time or reaching the 2) point along an ever increasingly harder route. While not an Olympic event, rock climbing is 3) by the International Olympic Committee as a sport.

Rock climbing has been 4) several different styles and subdisciplines. At its most basic, rock climbing 5) climbing a route with one's own hands and feet and little more than a cushioned bouldering pad for protection. This style of climbing 6) as bouldering, since the relevant routes are usually found on boulders no more than 10 to 15 feet tall. As routes get higher off the ground, the increased risk of 7) injuries makes additional safety measures necessary. Climbers will usually work in pairs and use a system of ropes and anchors 8) to catch fallers.

Rock climbing is a physically and mentally demanding sport that tests a climber's strength, 9) , and balance along with their mental control. It can be a dangerous sport and climbers are 10) when they go climbing. However, the risk can be reduced by having the knowledge of proper climbing techniques and using specialized climbing equipment.

Passages 2

- 1) objectives
- 2) farthest

- 3) recognised / recognized
- 4) separated into
- 5) involves
- 6) is referred to
- 7) life-threatening
- 8) designed
- 9) endurance
- 10) putting themselves at risk

U4 Passages-2

Florence Nightingale was a celebrated English social reformer and the founder of modern nursing. She became famous while serving as a nurse during the Crimean War, where she tended to wounded soldiers. Early 21st century 1) have asserted that Nightingale's achievements in the Crimean War had been by the media to satisfy the public's need for a hero. But later on her achievements remain widely accepted and she has generally been well regarded by historians. Nightingale was born to a wealthy upper-class family, at a time when women of her class were expected to 3) marriage and child bearing. Her father had progressive social views, providing his daughter with a wellrounded education that included math, and supported her desire to 4). Nightingale rejected proposals of marriage so as to be free to pursue her calling. In 1860, Nightingale 5) of professional nursing with the establishment of her nursing school in London. It was the first nursing school in the world. The Nightingale Pledge taken by new nurses was named in her honor, and the 6) International Nurses Day is celebrated around the world on her birthday. She made 7) social reforms including improving health care for all sections of British society; improving health care and 8) for better hunger relief in India; helping to 9) laws that were overly harsh to women; and expanding the acceptable forms of female participation in the workforce. Nightingale's ability to effect reform rested on her extraordinary skills, her good reputation, and her network of 10) friends.

Passages 2

- 1) commentators
- 2) exaggerated
- 3) focus on
- 4) lead an active life
- 5) laid the foundation
- 6) annual
- 7) a series of
- 8) advocating
- 9) abolish
- 10) influential

U5 Passages-2

Around the world smart cities are being built while those we have lived in for centuries are being upgraded for the future. A smart city may mean one that uses data on traffic to ease congestion or one that aims to 1) services to provide better information for citizens. For many it is about making cities greener and more efficient. It is partly a 2) to overcrowding and pollution and partly because in an ever-connected world it 3) to hook entire cities up to the network.

Masdar is a city that stands in the middle of the desert of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. It is designed to be one of the most 4) cities on the planet. With a solar power station at its heart and wind farms providing energy for it, it 5) to be carbon free. Everything in the city, from water to rubbish, is measured and 6), becoming a source of information. The city is built on a raised platform to allow its "digital plumbers" easy 7) the system of advanced technologies that run it. It is pedestrian-friendly and entirely car free. The city is 8) a network of electric driverless podcars. The PRT – personal rapid transit – will run six meters under street level across the city. The buildings in the city have been designed by Norman Foster's architecture firm, which designed a number of 9) buildings including The City Hall in London.

It is hoped that 40,000 people will eventually live in the city, with up to 50,000 10) there each day.

Passages 2

- 1) join up
- 2) reaction
- 3) makes increasing sense
- 4) sustainable
- 5) aims
- 6) monitored
- 7) access to
- 8) experimenting with
- 9) eye-catching
- 10) commuting

U6 Passages-2

When you receive a job offer, it's important to take the time to carefully 1) the offer so you are making a sensible decision to accept or to reject it.

Consider the entire 2) package – salary, benefits, working environment – not just your paycheck. Money isn't the only factor to consider, but, it is an important one. Is the offer what you expected? If not, is it a salary you can accept without feeling insulted? If it isn't what you expected, consider 3) salary with your future employer.

Before accepting a job, be sure that you are clear on the hours you need to work. Also, 4) what, if

any, travel is involved. If the position requires 45 or 50 hours of work a week and you're used to working 35 hours, consider whether you will have difficulty committing to the 5). The bottom line in accepting a job offer is that there really isn't one. Everyone has a different set of personal 6). What might be the perfect job for you could be an awful job for someone else. It's much easier to 7) an offer than to leave a job that you have already started. The same is true for your potential employer. The employer would prefer that you decline, rather than having to 8) the hiring process a couple of weeks down the road if you don't 9). So, do take the time to thoroughly consider the offer. Ask questions, if you have them. Take your time to make an educated, 10) decision so you feel sure that you and the company make an excellent match.

Passages 2

- 1) evaluate
- 2) compensation
- 3) negotiating
- 4) confirm
- 5) schedule
- 6) circumstances
- 7) turn down
- 8) start over
- 9) work out
- 10) informed

U7 Passages-2

The New York Police Department (NYPD) announced it will form a new unit to search social media as part of the combined efforts against criminals. This is an official 1) to criminals' growing use of some websites to plan and celebrate 2) achievements.

A police chief, Kevin O'Connor, is 3) an NYPD unit created specifically to comb social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, and BlackBerry Messenger for information on planned crimes and their offenders.

The efforts against criminals have linked social media to increasing incidents of robberies in the United States and the recent rioting in London. Public safety agencies are 4) looking to step up their efforts in order to better protect citizens against these trends.

In the London riots in particular, the police suspect the rioters 5) BlackBerry Messenger to coordinate and plan their riots. Police there are working with BlackBerry Messenger to identify those messages that are 6) burning and robbing London stores.

BlackBerry Messenger and other smartphone messaging services make it hard for the police to 7) criminal activity, especially if they aren't as 8) the technology as the offenders are. The NYPD unit intends to educate officers about such technology to 9) this defect.

For social media providers and smartphone makers, the criminals' preference for their products is putting them in the sticky position of determining how to assist police efforts without 10) lawful customers' privacy.

Passages 2

- 1) response
- 2) illegal
- 3) in charge of

- 4) consequently
- 5) relied heavily on
- 6) linked to
- 7) anticipate
- 8) familiar with
- 9) remedy
- 10) betraying

U8 Passages-2

My great-great-grandparents were the first in my family to arrive in the United States, immigrating to this country from Europe. However, I am the first in my bloodline to arrive in the States, as I was adopted from South Korea in my 1). I have for the most part 2) the customs and practices of my adoptive parents because I was raised with their values and know nothing of my biological parents. I only 3) their family name.

The significance of my race has been 4) my mind since my mother took my younger brother and me to Asian cultural 5) before we had even started school. She did this in an effort to 6) the lack of cultural diversity in the area; my brother and I were the only Asian children at school and in the community. Thus, the realization that there are different "types" of people, as far as race is concerned, actually came to me in meeting other South Koreans.

Attending college has helped 7) the idea of my cultural identity, for that was the first time I ever came in contact with other peoples en masse. I was finally able to 8) various races of students and faculty from around the world. Most of my life I had only been 9) white people, so being able to experience how other people lived allowed me to see how I was racially different. This encouraged me to learn more about these differences and how they truly affect how I live. Also, taking college courses with a multicultural focus 10) my perceptions concerning these differences and influences.

Passages 2

- 1) infancy
- 2) assumed
- 3) inherited
- 4) rooted
- 5) fairs
- 6) compensate for
- 7) cement
- 8) witness
- 9) exposed to
- 10) contributed to

Part III Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (10%)

有同学感觉太多了，就删掉了，想说的话看第2版哈

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (20%):

有一篇选自下面 16 篇，还有一篇选自新通用大学英语阅读教程二

Unit 1 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. English is now adopted in all educational systems of Italy.
B. Teaching in English is a trend for Italian universities and it benefits the students.
C. Mastering English will help the graduates greatly in seeking employment.
D. There is a major cultural change of languages throughout the world.
2. Which of the following statements is true about this Italian university?
A. All degree courses of this university will be taught and assessed in English.
B. Most degree courses of this university will be taught and assessed in Italian.
C. Every graduate course of this university will be conducted and assessed in English.
D. The graduate courses of this university will be conducted in both English and Italian.
3. The university believes that if it still uses Italian in teaching, it will _____.
A. lose its leadership in college education in the world
B. be separated from the world and lose its competence as well
C. stay competitive in the international institutions worldwide
D. open up a window of change for other universities in the world
4. What does Professor Azzone think will happen to Italian universities in five to ten years?
A. More universities with international ambitions will teach in English.
B. More universities will develop much stronger international ambitions.
C. Some universities in Italy will become more and more international.
D. Some universities will be more isolated in this competitive world.
5. What can we infer about Anna?
A. She has already graduated from college and is working for an Italian company.
B. She wants to study overseas and learn English in an international environment.
C. She says people who work for Italian companies have to write emails in English.
D. She agrees that English is quite essential and beneficial for her future career.

Unit 1 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. What can we infer about India from the passage?
A. India is a poor and illiterate developing country.
B. The education system of India is quite up-to-date.
C. In average, about 35 percent of its population are illiterate.
D. English teachers are not enough in primary schools.
2. The Bihar Education Project created the English teaching radio program to _____.
A. improve the elementary education in India
B. help more people become literate in Bihar
C. make English more popular in the country
D. let kids enjoy their English learning process
3. What do we know about the English teaching radio program?

- A.About 65,000 students attend the radio lessons in a year.
 - B.Some primary schools even cannot afford to buy radio sets.
 - C.The program did not get popular at the very beginning.
 - D.Every district of Bihar has access to the radio lessons.
4. Which of the following will NOT be taught in the radio program?
- A.English letters and vocabulary.
 - B.Skills of writing an essay.
 - C.Common sense of people's health.
 - D.Helpful advice about traffic rules.
5. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- A.English learning is becoming increasingly popular in all the states in India.
 - B.Indian primary school students have various difficulties in English learning.
 - C.An English learning radio program gets successful in primary school teaching in India.
 - D.Both students and teachers in India have improved their English through a program.

Unit 2 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. What do we know about British universities today?
- A.They are getting better than before.
 - B.They are getting worse than before.
 - C.They are losing the quality of education.
 - D.They are experiencing rapid changes.
2. What does "a university degree is no longer a qualification as distinctive as it once was" in the second paragraph mean?
- A.In the past, having a university degree was a necessary qualification for people.
 - B.In the past, the quality of a university degree was much higher than it is now.
 - C.Now, having a university degree cannot prove a person is so outstanding.
 - D.Now, having a university degree is quite common among young people.
3. What can we infer about the university system of the USA?
- A.Most of the people can receive higher education.
 - B.Only the outstanding people can go to university.
 - C.A small amount of college graduates are outstanding.
 - D.The majority of college graduates are outstanding.
4. What are all the British college students experiencing now?
- A.A five-star, luxury design of the curriculums and after-class activities.
 - B.More crowded classrooms and less time to spend with teachers alone.
 - C.Working very hard part-time to earn money for their tuition costs.
 - D.Not enough time to study English because of five other important courses.
5. What can we infer from the passage?
- A.Business and management studies is the top purely academic course.
 - B.The students don't want to choose purely academic courses at all.
 - C.English is not the students' top priority among all the courses in college.
 - D.The tuition costs have great influence on students' choices of courses.

Unit 2 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. Which area of the UK has the lowest fall in university applications?
- A.England.

B.Scotland.

C.Northern Ireland.

D.Wales.

2. What is the overall situation in applications for universities in the UK?

A.There is a 9.9 percent decline due to higher tuition fees.

B.Applications are down over 50 percent more than last year.

C.There is a 7.4 percent decline compared to the same time last year.

D.There is a 1.9 percent increase in overseas applications in general.

3. What can we infer about UK students?

A.Their interest in college education is declining over the years.

B.More and more UK students apply for foreign universities.

C.They are the main reason for the record levels of unemployment.

D.They have many other choices except for applying for universities.

4. What can we know from the last paragraph?

A.The drop of university applications has become a serious problem.

B.Students hate the fees reform and will not apply for universities.

C.Raising tuition fees helps prevent overseas students from applying.

D.Raising tuition fees will probably cause some social problems.

5. What is the passage mainly talking about?

A.UK university applications are down as tuition fees rise.

B.The British government is greatly concerned about the drop in student applications.

C.More and more overseas students are willing to apply for universities in the UK.

D.More and more UK students intend to apply for universities overseas.

Unit 3 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. According to Tumin, why do women choose separation?

A.Because they don't want to divorce in a hurry without careful thinking.

B.Because they don't want to have a negative influence on their children.

C.Because they think there are some problems stay unresolved.

D.Because they hope to reunite with their husband after separation.

2. Which of the following statements is true about the 7,272 individuals in the study?

A.Most of those who report having experienced separation are divorced.

B.Most of those who report having experienced separation are still married.

C.More than half of them went through a certain period of separation.

D.These individuals belong to different age groups and various walks of life.

3. What can we learn from the third paragraph?

A.The length of a first separation is about three years on average.

B.The separation for those who divorce after separating is four years.

C.Couples who separate for more than three years will divorce for sure.

D.Some couples get back together after a separation for no more than three years.

4. What does the research reveal about Hispanics and blacks?

A.Only seven percent of them choose separation rather than divorce directly.

B.Their separation might last a long time, maybe 10 or more years.

C.Once separated with their spouse, they are more willing to get divorced.

D.Once separated with their spouse, they tend to stay separated rather than divorce.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Three years is the crucial turning point in a couple's separation.
 - B. The number of divorce after separation in America is increasing.
 - C. Different races and ethnic groups show various features of separation.
 - D. Separation is a common phenomenon among married American couples.

Unit 3 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- A. People can have a comfortable marriage.
 - B. People are mature enough to get married.
 - C. The advantages of getting married at an older age.
 - D. The personal sacrifices for the sake of marriage.
2. What is true about people who get married later?
- A. They are more likely to have stable financial support.
 - B. They will have the appropriate marriage partner.
 - C. They can avoid making unreasonable decisions.
 - D. They need to sacrifice a lot for their marriage.
3. What do we know about people under the age of 25 from the passage?
- A. They are not mature enough to make sensible decisions.
 - B. They often do crazy and risky things without careful thinking.
 - C. They have got enough life experience for a successful marriage.
 - D. They are not capable of establishing their own personal goals.
4. When are specialized degrees attained more easily according to the passage?
- A. Before people graduate from college.
 - B. After people graduate from college.
 - C. Before people settle down in marriage.
 - D. After people settle down in marriage.
5. What is the author's attitude toward getting married later?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Supportive.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Negative.

Unit 4 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. What does the author say about Purdue University?
- A. Campus lovers prefer to visit Purdue University when they get married.
 - B. Purdue University is well-known for its bell tower as a symbol of love.
 - C. Some campus lovers have no time to visit the romantic places in Purdue University.
 - D. Purdue University is the same as other universities for its buildings.
2. Different from what is in the movie Love Story, campus romance ____.
- A. is more competitive nowadays
 - B. is no longer romantic today
 - C. offers more choices for students today
 - D. has lost its attraction nowadays
3. What is the meaning of "credential inflation"?

- A.Skilled jobs require more professional employees.
B.Graduates need to equip themselves with more certificates.
C.Companies have increased their vacancies for students.
D.The job market has few requirements for job seekers.
4. After graduation, Cody Cheetham will _____.
A.find a job and a boyfriend
B.go to graduate school immediately
C.prepare for marriage and family
D.seek a job and further her education
5. What problem does Julia Vasiliauskas have?
A.She regrets to break up with her boyfriend at university.
B.She failed to find a boyfriend in graduate school.
C.She has no time to find a boyfriend now.
D.She is too busy in her study near Seattle.

Unit 4 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. What is the finding of Lucy Brown?
A.Love is a physical reaction of the human beings.
B.Love involves biochemical activities in the brain.
C.Love has a very close relationship with heart.
D.Love stimulates complex electrical activities.
2. According to the passage, the chemical dopamine _____.
A.is released by the brain's reward system
B.spreads in two regions of the brain
C.is activated by different parts of the brain
D.makes your experience different from others'
3. What does Fisher mean by saying "roller coaster ride"?
A.Romantic love requires a spirit of adventure.
B.Romance may put lovers into great danger.
C.Love makes extreme emotional ups and downs.
D.Love puts emotion in a horrible situation.
4. What did Charles Darwin want to say?
A.As a great scientist, Darwin had no children to inherit his genius.
B>Your DNA will decide who you are and what you will be in the future.
C.If you want to live long, you need to have at least four children.
D.Your children will carry on your DNA and pass it on to future generations.
5. According to the passage, the purpose of falling in love is to _____.
A.satisfy the intense human desires
B.raise children for the sake of evolution
C.survive in the competitive world
D.look for a partner and form a team

Unit 5 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. What decision do parents need to make according to the first paragraph?
A.To entitle their children to manage money or not.

- B.To control the spending of their children or not.
C.To pay for their children's tuition fees or not.
D.To give their children the bank account or not.
2. What changes have taken place on campus according to the second paragraph?
A.Card issuers have lost interest in college students.
B.College students under 21 cannot get a credit card.
C.Card issuers send out credit cards with free products.
D.Students under 21 find it hard to get a credit card.
3. What does Robyn Kahn Federman mean by saying "a financially tender age"?
A.Her daughters are too gentle to meet with financial problems.
B.Her daughters do not need to have credit cards.
C.Her daughters are not old enough to deal with money matters.
D.Her daughters do not have the courage to take financial risks.
4. What does the example of Scott Gamm show us?
A.Some students have heavy financial burdens on campus.
B.Students can get different cards if they have jobs.
C.Students need to pay high credit card bills monthly.
D.Some students are capable of keeping financial credit.
5. What conclusion can we get from the passage?
A.Parents should be responsible for their children's expenses.
B.Students should be cautious in using their credit cards.
C.Credit cards bring disadvantages for college students.
D.Banks should have restrictions on issuing cards for students.

Unit 5 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. One of the reasons why e-books are not popular with students is that _____.
A.only a small amount of e-books are available
B.students do not like to read e-books
C.renting paper books is cheaper than buying e-books
D.publishers prefer to sell paper textbooks
2. How do professors have an influence on students' reading choices?
A.Professors do not recommend students to use e-books.
B.Professors are sensitive to follow the reading fashion.
C.Professors decide the textbook styles for students.
D.Professors show their preferences for paper books.
3. What is the problem with textbooks now?
A.Textbooks can not satisfy the requirements of students.
B.Textbooks will be out of fashion in the near future.
C.Textbooks have witnessed the price increase.
D.Textbooks may be a heavy burden for students.
4. What problem will students have when they use e-books?
A.Students need to possess technological equipment.
B.Students have to pay more money for e-books.
C.Students may have a bad reading experience.
D.Students will find e-books are not very helpful.

5. From the passage, we can get the conclusion that ____.

- A.e-books will replace paper books
- B.paper books have lost most readers
- C.e-books need more improvements
- D.paper books will cut their costs

Unit 6 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. When will people deny the wish for immediate profit?

- A.When people begin to exploit a known area.
- B.When people try to obtain a familiar product.
- C.When people want to get a rewarding choice.
- D.When people intend to make a major decision.

2. From the gambling game, we can reach a conclusion that most participants ____.

- A.kept changing to different machines all the time
- B.clung to the machine that they thought would provide big money
- C.tried frequently to find out the machine with the highest payout
- D.tended to choose a machine randomly

3. Which parts of the brain would be activated when participants chose to explore?

- A.The parts associated with logic in the deeper brain.
- B.The parts associated with logic behind the forehead.
- C.The parts associated with value in the deeper brain.
- D.The parts associated with value behind the forehead.

4. Exploiting is characterized by ____.

- A.fulfilling people's current requirements
- B.catering to people's logical option
- C.satisfying people's strong appetite
- D.improving people's living conditions

5. The deer example wants to show us that ____.

- A.animals will take risks when they want to get more food
- B.animals will give up tempting grass in case of danger
- C.animals will give priority to security rather than risks
- D.animals also need to balance their options to keep surviving

Unit 6 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. The "back-against-the-wall feeling" in the first paragraph refers to ____.

- A.the wish to take a deep breath
- B.the blame for the current depression
- C.the miserable feeling for life and career
- D.the stress that leaves you nowhere to escape

2. Why can too many choices have a paralyzing effect on people?

- A.Because people always doubt their final decision.
- B.Because they have several constraints on making a decision.
- C.Because people are afraid of taking action.
- D.Because people are unpleasant with too many options.

3. According to the research, when people make decisions out of desperation, they will ____.

- A.try to avoid failure or punishment

B.dwell on the negative results

C.be inspired by the possible reward

D.move away from disaster

4. The example of "chain smoking or speeding" shows us ____.

A.men are fond of high-risk or high-reward gamble

B.risk-prone activities may lead to destructive results

C.too much pressure can cause physical or mental hurts

D.people should give up their prejudice against pressure

5. What conclusion can we get from the passage?

A.Diversified choices are beneficial to our career.

B.Self-reservation has never been our driving force.

C.Stress or uncertainty can result in productive results.

D.Limited options expose us to highly risky situations.

Unit 7 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A.There are more policies to encourage housewives to find jobs.

B.Fewer and fewer women want to be housewives for various reasons.

C.Many women nowadays don't want to be regarded as housewives.

D.GDP figures should recognize formally the contribution housewives make.

2. What are the differences between people's attitudes toward housewives in the past and at present?

A.Housewives were acceptable in the past while they are seen as out-dated at present.

B.Housewives' work was paid in the past while their contribution is ignored at present.

C.Housewives were respected for their contribution in the past while they are laughed at now.

D.Women needed to stay at home to be housewives in the past while they get tired of working at present.

3. According to the passage, what are housewives' daily routines?

A.Cleaning, cooking and raising children.

B.Knitting, cooking and raising pets.

C.Playing mahjong, knitting and cooking.

D.Knitting, cooking and learning a new language.

4. What kind of mothers may send their children to violin classes?

A.Mothers worrying about losing face.

B.Mothers in the middle class.

C.Mothers having taken higher education and being rich.

D.Mothers loving music and having spare time.

5. What can we infer from Nancy Folbre's words in the last paragraph?

A.Women want more freedom in economy.

B.Women need to be valued by the whole society.

C.Women believe housewives are a heavy burden for families.

D.Women are forced to work by the social norms.

Unit 7 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. Why did Winston plant the heart-shaped meadow?

A.To show his missing and respect for his wife.

B.To overlook it with his wife from the sky.

C.To catch the tourists' eyes.

D.To advertise his trees.

2. Where does the heart point to?

A.Winston's hometown.

B.Their house.

C.Janet's hometown.

D.It's not mentioned.

3. What can we infer about their marriage?

A.They married for the same hobby: hot air balloon.

B.They have been married for 17 years.

C.The wife died at the age of 33.

D.They got married in 1962.

4. What can we learn about the discoverer of the meadow?

A.He is a mountain hiker and climber.

B.He is a hot-air balloonist.

C.He is a military aircraft pilot.

D.He is an international trade businessman.

5. What is the passage mainly talking about?

A.A hot-air balloonist found a secret meadow.

B.A farmer grew a meadow to advertise his trees.

C.There is a secret heart-shaped meadow in the hill.

D.A farmer created a heart-shaped meadow in memory of his wife.

Unit 8 Multiple choice Passage 1

1. What is the passage mainly talking about?

A.Most viruses can transmit from animals to humans.

B.It's important to keep your pets healthy.

C.Dog bites will transmit germs to humans.

D.Your pets can carry infection.

2. What kind of risks may pet owners take?

A.Pets' feces will pollute the air of the house.

B.Pets may bite other people, and their owners have to compensate.

C.Pets can pass germs to human beings, and their bites can cause infection.

D.Pet owners' lifespan may be shortened if their pets die of infection.

3. How do animals infect humans?

A.Through direct contact or intermediary insects.

B.Through indirect contact or scratches.

C.Through bites or scratches.

D.Through the air or water.

4. What kind of harm can a cat bite cause to humans?

A.Bones will be hurt or even broken.

B.Most organ systems may be infected.

C.The immune system will be damaged.

- D.It may cause bleeding of the digestive system.
5. If this passage hasn't ended, what may the following parts talk about?
- A.How to take care of your pets.
- B.How to kill bacteria in your pets.
- C.How to keep your pets clean and silent.
- D.How to keep you and your pets healthy.**

Unit 8 Multiple choice Passage 2

1. What were about 125 Harvard students accused of?
- A.They might have skipped the class, Introduction to Congress.
- B.They might have copied a lot from textbooks.
- C.They might have handed in unfinished homework.
- D.They might have done a final exam in groups instead of independently.**
2. Why would Harvard not reveal the name of the accused students' class?
- A.To protect the identities of the accused students.**
- B.To wait for their accounts in investigative hearings.
- C.To protect other students who chose the same class.
- D.To maintain the dignity of the department.
3. Who brought the cheating matter to the Harvard administration?
- A.A professor whose name isn't given.**
- B.Not mentioned in the passage.
- C.Assistant Professor Platt.
- D.Professor Marten Harris.
4. What can we infer from Professor Harris' words?
- A.Technology plays a negative role in this matter.
- B.Students should hold a cautious attitude to the Internet.
- C.Students should be taught to be honest and upright.**
- D.Technology is responsible for the students' behavior.
5. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- A.Harvard increased efforts to teach students about academic integrity.
- B.About 125 Harvard students might have cheated on a final exam.**
- C.Harvard decided not to reveal the names of the accused students.
- D.The accused students would be suspended for a year.

Part V Vocabulary and Structure (10%): 十个句子, 四选一

Unit 1

1. The United States _____ itself to be a middle-class nation.
- A. receives B. deceives **C. perceives** D. conceives
2. He appealed to all parents to _____ from violence.
- A. prevent **B. refrain** C. resist D. restrain
3. The judge was a stern, _____ man.
- A. unapproachable** B. unreachable C. unavailable D. ineligible
4. Hopes of an early cut in interest rates _____ confidence.
- A. sustained **B. bolstered** C. uphold D. support

5. _____ that over 90% of the children in China have been spanked by their parents has proved true.
A. It has been estimated **B. The estimate** C. The estimate is D. The estimate indicates
6. A great amount of work has gone into _____ the Cathedral to its previous splendour.
A. refreshing **B. restoring** C. renovating D. innovating
7. The economic recession has indicated that job _____ is a rare thing.
A. security B. safety **C. secureness** D. protection 官方给的 C 百度查的 A
8. Let me give you an example to _____ this difficult point.
A. indicate B. reveal **C. illustrate** D. demonstrate
9. The manager gave them his _____ that their complaints would be investigated.
A. consent
B. conception **C. assurance** D. insurance
10. On the way, they stopped at a house that was about to be put up for _____.
A. let **B. sale** C. hire D. lease

Unit 2

1. In times of economic _____, people have to tighten their belt and live a thrifty life.
A. threat **B. crisis** C. risk D. hazard
2. Our soldiers force the enemy to _____ with superior firepower.
A. retrieve B. reflect **C. retreat** D. retrospect
3. He is a strong-minded person who can undertake heavy tasks at the _____ moment.
A. crude B. cruel **C. crucial** D. crunch
4. This scandal is _____ to tell against him in the coming presidential election.
A. bound B. doomed C. predestined D. foretold
5. Because koalas are _____ animals, their prices are fairly expensive.
A. abnormal B. weird C. freak **D. exotic**
6. I chanced to _____ them speaking ill of you.
A. overhear B. overhead C. overlook D. overwhelm
7. _____ is an important constituent of good character.
A. Timing **B. Punctuality** C. Procrastination D. Fickleness
8. _____ your papers and put them in this file.
A. Assemble B. Assess C. Assume D. Assure
9. The whole winter the swallow remained underground, and Timmy _____ her with care and love.
A. cared B. attended C. bred **D. nursed**
10. Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the _____ for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.
A. expectation B. pursuit **C. longing** D. exploration
11. I _____ from the large crowd that the speaker is very popular.
A. deduce B. seduce C. reduce D. induce
12. It's rude to _____ at a foreign student's mistakes in English.
A. humiliate B. tease **C. mock** D. provoke
13. She was still totally _____ in the romantic scene as if it were occurring that moment.
A. preoccupied B. focused **C. immersed** D. devoted
14. The TV station was _____ with complaints against a tasteless TV program.

A. bombarded B. attacked C. jammed D. criticized

15. Under current laws, those who _____ someone to end their own life can be prosecuted and jailed for up to 14 years.

A. persuade B. convince C. coax D. abet

Unit 3

1. The noise of bombs and guns was _____.

A. continuous B. incessant C. constant D. continual

2. I am not _____ to having my word questioned.

A. ready B. used C. accustomed D. expect

3. She _____ the secret out before we could stop her.

A. told B. said C. blurted D. spoke

4. There is a _____ of soap in the box.

A. layer B. sheet C. rolling D. cake

5. He tipped me the _____ not to buy at that price.

A. glimpse B. wink C. stare D. glance

6. Wipe the battery _____ mild cleaning solution.

A. packing B. packed with C. packing with D. pack with

7. Perched on her seat, _____ as a sparrow, she takes a look around at her fellow passengers.

A. brave B. energetic C. timid D. smart

8. You are so _____, you only got four hours of sleep, after all.

A. frazzled B. busy C. dreadful D. passionate

9. Don't believe him for he is a _____.

A. mischief-maker B. yellow dog C. coward D. sheep

10. He finds his son _____.

A. got out of hand B. getting out of hand C. gets out of hand D. to get out of hand

Unit 4

1. The polluted water can be _____ if swallowed. Police are investigating what caused the pollution.

A. fatal B. severe C. devastating D. serious

2. I don't want to get involved in this argument. I'd rather stand on a(n) _____ ground.

A. indifferent B. neutral C. objective D. rational

3. Watch out for the monkeys! They will try to _____ a sandwich from you at a picnic.

A. snatch B. rob C. thief D. grab

4. As spring approaches, the trees begin to send forth _____ buds.

A. natural B. soft C. gentle D. tender

5. The "two _____" (of the NPC and the CPPCC) this year should focus more clearly on ways and means to overcome current difficulties and make the country even stronger, they said.

A. meetings B. sessions C. conferences D. seminars

6. Some people jumped _____ to the conclusion that something must be wrong without doing any surveys.

A. rapidly B. rashly C. radically D. rationally

7. You know how I detest dancing, unless I am particularly _____ with my partner.

- A. close **B. acquainted** C. intimate C. understanding
8. George is _____ about the Chinese culture and has decided to learn Chinese in an evening school.
- A. nuts** B. high C. addicted D. obsessed
9. Joe will be a dead _____ when his wife learns what he did.
- A. chicken B. dog C. goose **D. duck**
10. In the sentence "A life without sex, kisses and cuddling is bitter for most of the _____ hearts of today's society.", which of the following cannot be filled in the blank?
- A. desolate B. solitary C. lonesome **D. alone**
11. Each application is reviewed by a _____ of experts.
- A. panel** B. squad C. flock D. mob
12. In the sentence "Each event lasts _____ three to four hours.", which of the following cannot be used in the blank?
- A. about B. approximately **C. mostly** D. nearly
13. His strategic mistake caused him to _____ away a good opportunity.
- A. waste B. miss C. lose **D. blunder**
14. Don't try to fool me _____ any circumstances.
- A. at B. in C. on **D. under**
15. What we _____ need is nothing but your devotion to your job.
- A. desperately** B. forcefully C. pressingly D. imperatively

Unit 5

1. It is most unlikely that you will find the information you need about the person who _____ on me to my mother about my playing computer games.
- A. speaks **B. tattles** C. argues D. agree
2. It is acceptable she always says a lot in meetings, but she doesn't _____.
- A. say **B. dominate** C. accustom D. mess
3. Confronting with extreme hardships, John looked to God as his _____ of strength.
- A. option B. nickname **C. pillar** D. ignorance
4. The tournament is open to both _____ and professionals.
- A. prayers B. premiers **C. amateurs** D. governors
5. After suffering from so many failures, I think we should just give in _____.
- A. gracefully** B. sincerely C. significantly D. substantially
6. There being so many students in their class, teachers have limited amount of time to _____ with each child.
- A. speak B. conduct **C. interact** D. confront
7. In the poem he _____ the destruction of the environment in the countryside as a pity.
- A. believes B. perceives **C. laments** D. conceives
8. The party turned out to be more of a (an) _____ test than a pleasure.
- A. endurance** B. gracefulness C. precaution D. excitement
9. Subsequent experiments failed to _____ these findings.
- A. replicate** B. invent C. fulfill D. accomplish
10. He bitterly _____ being treated like a child and promises to say no to the host.
- A. resents** B. assesses C. evaluates D. acknowledges

Unit 6

- The _____ of the woman popped into his head out of the blue.
A. picture **B. image** C. figure D. shape
- When I turned red under her _____, she turned away and back to her own seat.
A. gaze B. glance C. glare D. glimpse
- As a model of good manners, he has conquered any _____ fury.
A. outward B. forward **C. inward** D. backward
- Depression in urban life, tenses of _____ and moil are frequently rushed away by the so-called "Countryside Oxygen Bar".
A. toil B. labor C. effort D. endeavor
- They traveled thousands of miles to that mysterious kingdom in _____ of hidden treasure.
A. seek B. hope **C. quest** D. hunt
- What we have done to these stray animals is in full accord with the _____ spirit.
A. humane B. human C. humanity D. humanistic
- In the sentence "From the bottom of my heart, I am deeply _____ to my mother school.", which of the following cannot be used in the blank?
A. indebted B. grateful C. thankful **D. gratitude**
- He thought it _____ of me to spend so much on a jacket so early on in the college term.
A. improved **B. improvident** C. improvised D. improper
- The matter in _____ is the ownership of the house.
A. dispute B. conflict C. argument D. controversy
- Error is often the _____ of what is correct.
A. prediction B. prelude C. precaution **D. precursor**
- For this reason, I have decided to _____ my entire fortune to the only loyal friend that I have, Ralph.
A. present B. donate **C. bequeath** D. endow
- Master Chan's _____ grows even after the other families have agreed.
A. obstinacy B. obscurity C. obstruction D. obstacle
- However, he declined to _____ anything about his diet.
A. expose **B. reveal** C. confide D. uncover
- Despite all their differences, men and women place high value on one _____: loyalty.
A. gait **B. trait** C. bait D. fait
- Nothing can _____ me to do such a thing.
A. enforce B. oblige C. impose **D. compel**

Unit 7

- The company has _____ a new formula for setting the dispute.
A. supposed B. deposed **C. proposed** D. reposed
- This intervention in another nation's affairs has set a _____ which we hope other countries will not follow.
A. precedent B. precaution
C. precedence D. precept
- She _____ out of the room when no one was looking.

- A. shifted **B. slid** C. moved D. removed
4. This TV series _____ from a short story.
A. origin B. original **C. originated** D. oriented
5. The car raced past, leaving a _____ of dust.
A. path B. course C. route **D. trail**
6. She is _____ with both beauty and brains.
A. endorsed **B. endowed** C. endured D. endeavour
7. There is always a/an _____ of risk in this sort of investment.
A. substance B. quality **C. element** D. elements
8. He _____ his remarks with a graph showing the latest sales figure.
A. ample B. amplifiers **C. amplified** D. amplitude
9. It was very difficult to _____ which of them was telling the truth.
A. concern B. discard **C. discern** D. discharge
10. There is great pressure on schoolchildren to _____.
A. reform **B. conform** C. inform D. conformation

Unit 8

1. The election will take place against a _____ of increasing instability.
A. background **B. backdrop** C. backup D. backland
2. Some people might say that ignorance is _____ and I agree with them.
A. blessing B. contentment C. delight **D. bliss**
3. Our aim is to establish a strong and _____ society.
A. progressive B. aggressive C. offensive D. obsessive
4. There is some excitement on the _____, but I can't tell you about it.
A. corner **B. horizon** C. way D. vision
5. Colin and I _____ up on the sofa together to watch the lately hottest TV show.
A. huddle B. hurdle C. cuddle D. puddle
6. I had to do a _____ take when I read what the good professor said.
A. double B. second C. secondary D. dual
7. We'd go to the cinema and I'd think we were there to watch a movie and they thought we were there to _____ and kiss.
A. huddle B. hurdle **C. cuddle** D. puddle
8. His entire face _____ with happiness.
A. shined B. glittered C. radiated **D. beamed**
9. In the sentence "Shouting can cause you to _____ dangerous amounts of dust.", the word "inhale" is most likely close to "_____" in the following choices.
A. intake B. input **C. inbreathe** D. inlet
10. Most nights he will crawl up and sleep on my shoulder and _____ into my neck.
A. snuggle B. struggle C. smuggle D. sniggle
11. Just draw _____ here and I'll get out.
A. off B. in C. on **D. up**
12. In his _____ *My Father*, the president pictured his father as a gifted man with an alcohol problem, who failed to live up to his family responsibilities.
A. memorandum B. memory C. memorial **D. memoir**

13. She _____ searched through her husband's cell phone while he was asleep like a log.
A. surreptitiously B. suspiciously C. susceptibly D. skeptically
14. As a newly _____ industry, it is no doubt that mobile payment service will have a bright future.
A. rising B. appearing C. emerging D. booming
15. It took them about one month to _____ out how to start the equipment.
A. figure B. settle C. solve D. reflect

Part VI Translation (20%)

范围标注是课内，以下列出了本学期必修的单元
其他单元和课后题的英译中也有可能出题，可以自己复习

Section A (10%) : 英译中

一些很短的句子不用看，考试不考短句

Unit 2 Section A

The humanities: Out of date?

1 When the going gets tough, the tough take accounting. When the job market worsens, many students calculate they can't major in English or history. They have to study something that boosts their prospects of landing a job.

2 The data show that as students have increasingly shouldered the ever-rising cost of tuition, they have defected from the study of the humanities and toward applied science and "hard" skills that they bet will lead to employment. In other words, a college education is more and more seen as a means for economic betterment rather than a means for human betterment. This is a trend that is likely to persist and even accelerate.

3 Over the next few years, as labor markets struggle, the humanities will probably continue their long slide in succession. There already has been a nearly 50 percent decline in the portion of liberal arts majors over the past generation, and it is logical to think that the trend is bound to continue or even accelerate. Once the dominant pillars of university life, the humanities now play little roles when students take their college tours. These days, labs are more vivid and compelling than libraries.

4 Here, please allow me to stand up for and promote the true value that the humanities add to people's lives. Since ancient times, people have speculated about the mystery of those inner forces that drive some people to greatness and others to self-destruction. This inner drive has been called many things over the centuries. The famous psychologist, Sigmund Freud, called it the "unconscious mind" or, more familiarly, "instinct".

5 From the beginning of time, this inner aspect of our being, this drive that can be constructive or destructive, has captured our imagination. The stories of this amazing struggle have formed the basis of cultures the world over. Historians, architects, authors, philosophers and artists have captured the words, images and meanings of this inner struggle in the form of story, music, myth, painting, architecture, sculpture, landscape and traditions. These men and women developed artistic "languages" that help us understand these aspirations and also educate generations. This fertile body of work from ancient times, the very foundation of civilization, forms the basis of study of the humanities.

6 Studying the humanities improves our ability to read and write. No matter what we do in life, we will have a huge advantage if we can read complex ideas and understand their meaning. We will

have a bright career if we are the person in the office who can write a clear and elegant analysis of those ideas!

7 Studying the humanities makes us familiar with the language of emotion and the creative process. In an information economy, many people have the ability to produce a useful product such as a new MP3 player. Yet, very few people have the ability to create a spectacular brand: the iPod. Most importantly, studying the humanities invests us with great insight and self-awareness, thereby releasing our creative energy and talent in a positive and constructive manner.

8 Perhaps the best argument in favor of the humanities is the scope of possibilities that are widely open to us. Did you know that James Cameron, world-famous director of the movie, Titanic, graduated with a degree in the humanities? So did Sally Ride, the first woman in space. So did actors Bruce Lee, Gwyneth Paltrow, Renee Zellweger and Matt Damon. Dr. Harold Varmus, who won a Nobel Prize for Medicine, studied the humanities. Even Michael Eisner, Chairman of the Disney Company, majored in the humanities. Famous people who studied the humanities make a long list indeed. It's easy to see that the humanities can prepare us for many different careers and jobs we can undertake, whether medicine, business, science or entertainment. If we study only mathematics, it's likely we will be a candidate only for jobs as a mathematician. If we include studying the humanities, we can make breakthroughs on many barriers and are limited only by our effort and imagination.

9 Of course, nowadays, if we study the humanities alone, we are liable to miss many opportunities. Each one of us needs to become as technically and professionally skilled as possible to help meet the needs of modern life. In fact, increasingly a pairing of technical knowledge and inner insight is seen as the ideal in the establishment of a career. If I were the Dean of Admissions at a medical school and two people applied to our school, both having the required basic scientific courses, one a philosophy major and the other solely a pre-med student, the philosophy applicant would be chosen.

10 In summary, the humanities help to create well-rounded human beings with insight and understanding of the passions, hopes and dreams common to all humanity. The humanities, the ancient timeless reservoir of knowledge, teach us to see things differently and broaden our horizons. They are as useful and relevant in our modern age as they have always been. Doesn't it make sense to spend some time in the company of the humanities, our outstanding and remarkable treasure of knowledge? Who knows how famous YOU might become!

人文学科：过时了吗？

1 当形势变得困难时，强者会去选学会会计。当就业市场恶化时，许多学生估算着他们不能再主修英语或历史。他们得学一些能改善他们就业前景的东西。

2 数据显示，随着学生肩负的学费不断增加，他们已从学习人文学科转向他们相信有益于将来就业的应用科学和“硬”技能。换言之，大学教育越来越被看成是改善经济而不是提升人类自身的手段。这种趋势可能会持续，甚至有加快之势。

3 在未来几年内，由于劳动力市场的不景气，人文学科可能会继续其长期低迷的态势。在上一代大学生中，主修文科的学生数跌幅已近 50%。这种趋势会持续、甚至加速的想法是合情合理的。人文学科曾是大学生活的重要支柱，而今在学生们参观校园的时候，却只是一个小小点缀。现在，实验室要比图书馆更栩栩如生、受人青睐。

4 在这儿，请允许我为人文学科给人们的生活所增添的真实价值进行支持和宣传。自古以来，人们一直在思索人类自身具有什么神奇的内力使一些人变得崇高伟大，而使另一些人走向自我毁灭。几个世纪以来，这股内力被称作很多东西。著名的心理学家西格蒙德·弗

洛伊德称之为“潜意识”，或更为人熟知的“本能”。

5 从一开始，人类这股可以是建设性也可以是毁灭性的内在驱动力，就令我们心驰神往。这些惊人的、充满内心挣扎的故事形成了世界文化的基础。历史学家、建筑师、作家、哲学家和艺术家们以故事、音乐、神话、绘画、建筑、雕刻、风景画和传统的形式，捕捉到了这些撞击心灵的文字、形象及内涵。这些男男女女创造出了具有艺术性的“语言”，帮助我们了解人类的这些强烈愿望，并用以教育一代又一代人。从古时起开始的这些充满想象的大量作品，正是文明的底蕴，它奠定了人文研究的基础。

6 学习人文学科会提高我们的阅读和写作能力。无论我们这一生中从事什么职业，如果我们能读懂复杂的思想并理解它们的内涵，我们都会受益匪浅。如果我们在办公室里能对这些思想写出既明确又简洁的分析的人，我们会有光明的职业前景。

7 学习人文学科会让我们熟悉表达情感的语言及进行创造的过程。在信息经济中，很多人都有能力创造出一个如新的 MP3 播放器那样的有用产品。然而，仅有很少的人具有能力创造出一个如 iPod 那样的精彩品牌。最重要的是，学习人文学科使我们具有伟大的洞察力和自我意识，从而以积极和建设性的方式来发挥我们的创造力和才艺。

8 也许，支持人文学科的最好论点是，人文学科为我们提供了广阔的机会。你知道世界闻名的电影《泰坦尼克号》的导演詹姆斯·卡梅隆拿的是人文学科的学位吗？第一个登上太空的女宇航员萨利·赖德拿的也是人文学科的学位。还有电影演员李小龙、格温妮丝·帕特洛、蕾妮·齐薇格及马特·达蒙，也都如此。获诺贝尔医学奖的哈罗德·瓦慕斯博士也学过人文学科。甚至迪士尼公司的总裁迈克尔·艾斯纳也主修人文学科。学习人文学科的名人士确实可以列出一长串。显而易见，人文学能为我们从事许多不同的职业做准备，不管是医学、商务、科学或娱乐。如果我们仅学习数学，我们很可能只能申请数学家之类的工作。如果我们还学了人文学科，那我们就能突破许多障碍，只要我们愿意付出努力，敢于想象。

9 当然，在当下，如果我们单学人文学科，可能会失去很多机会。我们每个人都需要尽可能变得技能化、职业化，以满足现代生活的需要。事实上，技术知识和内在洞察力的结合越来越被看成是建立职业生涯的理想搭配。如果我是某个医学院的招生部主任，有两个人同时申请我们学校，这两个人都学过基础的科学课程，一个主修哲学，另一个仅是医学院的预科生，我会选择那位哲学专业的申请者。

10 总之，人文学科帮助造就全面发展的人，这些人具有洞察力，并理解全人类共有的激情、希望和理想。人文学科，这个古老、永恒的知识储蓄库，教我们如何以不同的方式看待事物，同时也拓宽我们的视野。在现代社会中，人文学科一如既往地同生活息息相关，也发挥着重要作用。我们在学习中花一些时间与人文学科——我们杰出、非凡的知识宝藏——相伴，这难道不是明智的吗？谁知道你将来会变得多有名气呢！

Unit 2 Section B

What college brings us?

1 The case for college has been accepted without question for more than a generation. There has been a general consensus that all high school graduates ought to go to college because college will help them get a job, earn more money, become "better" people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don't go. However, given the huge cost of attending a university and the shrinking job market, should we not re-examine the case for college?

2 The reality is that college has never been magical for everyone. Now that close to half our high school graduates are attending college, those who don't fit the pattern are becoming more numerous.

Excess college graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis.

3 Some adventuresome educators and campus watchers have openly begun to suggest that we revise our attitudes and reform the system. College may not be the best, the proper or even realistic place for every young person after the completion of high school. Critics suggest we may have been looking at all those surveys and statistics upside down through the rosy glow of our own remembered college experiences

4 Many students confirm that they feel compelled to go to college because of pressure from parents and teachers and stay there because it seems to be an alternative to a far worse fate. They quiver at the thought of the army or a dead-end job, and almost anything is better than staying at home. Potential college graduates say that they don't want to work "solely for the money" and that they want to do work that matters. Their motive is to help people and save the world, but the numbers are stacked against them. Not only are there not sufficient jobs in the world-saving fields, but in the current slowdown it has become evident that there never are enough promising jobs, presumably never will be, that require a higher education.

5 Let's acknowledge the facts. The New York Times reports close to 80 percent of new jobs can be performed by someone without a college degree. The US Department of Education estimates that only 62 percent of those enrolled in four-year institutions had earned a bachelor's degree six years later! This dilemma means that 38 percent have likely wasted time and accumulated debt! In addition, in the US, the cost of college has risen tenfold over the last 30 years, a ratio that is three times as much as general inflation over the same time period. It is clear, from an objective point of view, that many more students should be attending technical schools or two-year colleges to prepare for the jobs that will actually be available to them.

6 Of course, for many jobs a higher education is absolutely necessary and required. So, for some people, obtaining a bachelor's degree is but the first step of lifelong learning. For them, a university degree is essential.

7 There is little doubt that attending college has the potential of exposing young people to new ideas and relationships and helps promote their critical thinking skills. It also accords them a relatively safe environment for experimentation and exploration. Nevertheless, many college graduates report that what they learned on campus was better described as personal rather than academic development. Likewise, they report that the real value of college has more to do with developing their identity and practicing social skills than anything to do with the college curriculum. If you accept that the prime reason for going to college is to provide a period for pure learning and maturation of a young person, the decision is made easy as it becomes a question of affordability for the individual student.

8 Whatever college graduates want to do, most of them are going to have to adjust. During the upcoming years, according to the US Department of Labor, the biggest demand will be for jobs that do not need a university degree. Those students who have gone to college to become urban planners, editors, and college professors will have a hard time to find jobs related to what they have learned. They may well find that the only jobs available are sales agents, carpenters, mechanics or cable installers. In fact, having a university degree may be a barrier to getting these jobs. On the other hand, students who have graduated in specialized fields often find that they have learned a lot of things in classrooms that they will never use. One gloomy architecture student, who had already designed and built houses, said, "I don't want to appear cynical. It's more the degree you need, not the breadth of knowledge you learn getting it."

9 College is an outstanding place for that rare breed, those young adults who love learning for its own sake, who would literally rather read than bother to eat, and who like nothing better than writing research papers. But they are a minority, even at the famous colleges which attract and recruit the intellectually oriented.

10 In brief, our high school graduates need to evaluate the college equation more closely and critically, calculate it as a consumer product, and decide if the value proposal is worth the very large investment each student and family must make.

大学给我们带来了什么？

1 受大学教育已毫无疑问被不只一代人接受了。普遍的共识是所有的高中生都应该上大学，因为大学会帮他们找到工作，挣更多钱，成为“更好的”人，并学会如何做一个比那些不上大学的人更负责的公民。可是，看看上大学的昂贵费用和日益萎缩的就业市场，难道我们不应该重新审视一下是否应该上大学这个问题吗？

2 现实情况是大学并不是对每个人都有神奇的作用。由于近一半的高中生都上了大学，那些不适合大学模式的人也变得更多了。过多的大学毕业生在卖鞋和开出租车。

3 一些富有探索精神的教育家和校园观察者已开始公开建议我们改变看法，改革大学体系。他们觉得大学并不是对每个完成高中学业的年轻人来说都是最好的、适宜的、甚至现实的地方。批评家暗示，我们可能是凭借自己记忆中那段大学经历的玫瑰色光环，把所有的调查和统计都看颠倒了。

4 很多学生都证实：他们觉得不得不上大学是因为来自父母和老师的压力，呆在大学也是因为这似乎是能逃避更糟的命运的唯一选择。他们想到参军或做没前途的工作就不寒而栗，又觉得做任何事都比呆在家强。有潜力的大学毕业生说他们不想“只为赚钱”而工作，他们想做有意义的工作。他们的动机是帮助别人，拯救世界，但形势并不乐观。不但在那些拯救世界的领域里没有足够的工作，而且很显然在当今经济衰退的情况下，那些要求有高等学历的有前途的工作从来就不够，可能永远都不会够。

5 让我们来承认这些事实。《纽约时报》报道近八成的新工作可以由那些没有大学学历的人来做。美国教育部估计在四年制大学的学生中只有 62% 的人六年以后能拿到学士学位。这种窘境意味着 38% 的学生都浪费了时间，积累了债务。另外，美国的大学费用在过去的三十年内涨了十倍，这个比例是同期通货膨胀的三倍。从客观上来说已很清楚，更多的学生应该上技校或两年制学院，为他们能找到的工作做准备。

6 当然，对许多工作而言，高等教育学历是不可或缺的。所以，对一些人来说，拿到学士学位只是终生学习的第一步。对他们而言，大学学位是必不可少的。

7 毫无疑问，上大学能让年轻人接触新思想，建立新关系，且有助于提高他们的批判性思维能力。大学还为他们提供了一个相对安全的环境让他们从事实验和探索。然而，很多大学毕业生反映，他们在校园所学的东西，与其被称为学术发展，不如说是个人的发展。同样地，他们说大学的真实价值与发展他们的个人特质及社会技能更密切相关，而并非与课程有关。如果你认同这一看法，同意上大学的首要原因是为了给年轻人提供一段纯粹的学习和成长成熟的时间，那么做这个决定会很容易，因为是否上大学仅决定于个人是否有能力承担大学的费用。

8 无论大学毕业生想从事什么工作，大多数人都不得不进行调整。据美国劳工部报告称，在未来几年里，劳动力市场最大的工作需求并不要求大学学位。对于那些上大学是为今后成为城市规划者、编辑和大学教授的学生来说，会很难找到与他们所学相关的工作。他们可能发现唯一有空缺的工作是销售代理、木工、机械师或电缆安装工。事实上，有大学学位可能会成为找这些工作的绊脚石。在另一方面，从专门领域毕业的学生常发现他们在课

堂上学到的很多东西永远也用不上。一位已从事过设计和造房的建筑专业的学生沮丧地说：“我不想显得愤世嫉俗。但人们更看重的是你的学位，而不是你在拿学位过程中所学的渊博知识。”

9 大学对那些凤毛麟角、为学习而学习的年轻人来说是一个重要的地方。真的，他们甚至宁可读书，也不愿费心去吃东西，他们最喜欢做的莫过于撰写科研论文。但他们毕竟是少数，即使在那些吸引和招收注重学术研究人才的著名学府也是如此。

10 简言之，高中毕业生需要更仔细审慎地评估上大学的综合因素，要把上大学作为一个消费品来核算，然后决定上大学这个价值主张是不是值得每个学生及家庭进行大手笔投资。

Unit 3 Section A

Journey through the odyssey years

1 Most of us know about the phases of life which we label to parallel different age groups and life stages: childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. We think of infancy before childhood and middle age before old age, with each unique phase bringing its own peculiar set of challenges. These challenges can be overcome by acquainting ourselves with them, such as the child's need to learn, the adult's need to find the right career and build a family, and the senior's need for support and good health care.

2 Interestingly, ideas about the stages of life are changing.

3 In previous times, people didn't have a solid idea of childhood as being separate from adulthood. A hundred years ago, no one thought of adolescence. Until recently it was understood as a norm that their induction to adulthood was completed as soon as they graduated from college. They would now find a sensible job which would lead to a career. Then during this career they would start a family, ideally before they turned 30.

4 Today we have an equivalent need to recognize a new phase of life that comes after high school graduation, continues through college, and then leads to starting a family and having a career, the so-called odyssey years. Recent trends show radical changes as young people are following a different agenda. They take breaks from school, live with friends and often return to living with their parents. Similarly, they fall in and out of love, quit one job and try another or even shift to a new career. So, we need to recognize this new stage, the odyssey years, which many now consider to be an unavoidable stage in reaching adulthood.

5 People who were born prior to the 60s or 70s in the last century tended to frame their concept of adulthood based upon achieving certain accomplishments: moving away from home, becoming financially independent, finding the right spouse and starting a family. But that emphasis on stability did not remain static. Today, young people are unlikely to do the same. During the odyssey years, a high proportion of young people are delaying marriage, child bearing, and even employment.

6 The odyssey years can saddle young people with enormous pressure to move forward quickly. As the sole heir and focus of their parents' expectations, hopes and dreams, some react with rebellious and prideful attitudes and behavior toward their parents. They often resent the pressure they're feeling and keep a distance from their parents or even run away from home. Their confusion comes from the difficulties to make parents understand them and the fluid journey of discovery they need in this phase of their lives. To get away from this confusion and upset, many young people resort to computer games, iPods, iPhones, or iPads to help distract them from their pain and stress.

7 Likewise, their parents are feeling more anxious. They may make allowances for a transition phase

from student life to adult life, but they get upset when they see the transition of their grown children's lives moving away from their expectations and stretching five years to seven years, and beyond. The parents don't even detect a clear sense of direction in their children's lives. They look at them and see the things that are being delayed.

8 It's hard to predict what's next. New guidelines haven't been established yet, and everything seems to give way to a less permanent version of itself. There's been a shift in the status and balance of power between the genders, too. More women are getting degrees than men. Male wages have remained stable over the past decades, while female wages have boomed.

9 Apart from anything else, this has had an implicit effect on courtship. Educated women can get many of the things they want, such as security, accomplishment, and identity without marriage. However, both genders are having a harder time finding suitable mates to build their lives with. Considering all of this, it's beneficial to know that even though graduates are delaying many things after college, surveys show they still hold highly traditional aspirations. For example, this contemporary generation rates parenthood even more highly than previous generations did!

10 This new phase will likely grow more pronounced in the coming years. Nations around the world have witnessed similar trends toward delaying marriage and spending more years than ever shifting between higher education and settling down with a career and family.

11 Nevertheless, graduates shouldn't be deceived into thinking they can back off simply because things have become more difficult. A large number of people chasing relatively fewer opportunities can create strong competitive pressure. So, from the outset, keep your résumé professional and up-to-date.

12 To reinforce this essential message, success moving through the odyssey years will come to those who don't expect to achieve their goals right away but know that they must have the strength, capacity and confidence to endure over the long term. If you're a little late with your goals, don't feel like a failure! Stay strong, be positive, and keep focused! Someday you will look back and wonder at the vast changes as you passed through the odyssey years.

奥德赛岁月之旅

1 我们大多数人都知道,根据不同的年龄和生活阶段,人生可与此平行划分为童年、青春期、成年和老年这四个阶段。我们把这些阶段想象为婴儿在童年之前,中年在老年之前,每个阶段都会面临一系列特有的挑战,如孩子对学习的需要,成人对找到合适的职业生涯和建立一个家庭的需要,以及年长者对得到帮助和良好医疗保健的需要。通过对它们的充分了解,我们就可以战胜这些挑战。

2 有趣的是,关于人生阶段的观念正在发生变化。

3 在先前的年代,人们并没有一种固有的把童年和成年分开的想法。一百年前,谁也没有想到过青春期。直到最近,人们还很自然地认为:只要他们一从大学毕业,他们的成人入门阶段就结束了。他们就会找到一份把他们引入职业生涯的合适的工作。然后在此职业生涯期间,他们会成家,三十岁之前成家更为理想。

4 今天,我们同样需要认识一个新的人生阶段:从高中毕业到上大学,然后到成家立业,即所谓的奥德赛岁月。由于年轻人正按照一种不同的模式生活,最近的趋势出现了根本性的变化。他们从学校休学,与朋友同住,也常回去与父母同住。同样,他们恋爱又失恋,辞掉一份工作又去寻找新的,甚至改行。因此,我们需要认识这个新阶段——奥德赛岁月。现在许多人认为这是步入成年之前的一个难以回避的阶段。

5 出生于上个世纪 60 年代或 70 年代之前的人们往往会将成年的概念基于是否取得了某些

成就：从父母家搬走，经济上独立，找到合适的配偶并组织家庭。但是，对稳定的强调并没能保持不变。今天，年轻人不太可能仿效他们的父母。在奥德赛岁月中，相当比例的年轻人都推迟结婚、生子，甚至推迟就业。

6 奥德赛岁月使年轻人承受了巨大的压力，迫使他们快速往前冲。作为他们父母唯一的继承人和所有期望、希望和梦想的聚焦，有些年轻人以叛逆和桀骜不驯的行为和态度对待父母。他们往往憎恨他们所感到的压力，并同他们的父母保持距离，甚至离家出走。他们的困惑源于很难让家长了解他们，也源于这段需要进行自我探索的、不确定的人生之旅。为了逃避困惑和不安，许多年轻人诉诸电脑游戏，iPod，iPhone 或 iPad，以帮助分散他们的痛苦和压力。

7 同样，他们的父母更是着急。虽然他们理解从学生到成年需要一个过渡阶段，但看到他们已成年子女的过渡阶段的生活与他们的期望渐行渐远，过渡阶段延至五年，七年，甚至更长时，他们感到生气。父母甚至不能清楚地觉察到他们孩子未来生活的方向，只能看着他们，看着要做的事被拖延着。

8 接下来会如何发展很难预测。新的准则还没有建立，一切似乎都被一个不确定的版本所取代。两性之间地位和权力的平衡也有了转变。取得学位的女性比男性更多。男性的工资在过去的几十年里一直停滞不前，而女性的工资却出现激增。

9 别的不说，这对择偶产生了不言而喻的影响。即使未婚，受过教育的妇女仍可以得到很多她们想要的东西，如安全感，成就感，和认同感。不过，不论男女都更难找到合适的伴侣来一同建立他们的生活。在讨论这一切时，有助于让大家知道，即使毕业生离开大学后推迟了做很多事，调查结果显示，他们仍持有很传统的愿望。例如，当今的一代比以前的几代对如何扮演好父母的角色有着更高的要求。

10 这一新阶段在未来几年可能更明显。世界各国都目睹了相似的趋势，人们推迟结婚，花更多年的时间徘徊在接受高等教育和建立职业生涯及家庭之间。

11 然而，毕业生不应误认为因情况已变得更困难，他们就可以放弃。大批的人努力角逐相对较少的机会，这会导致强大的竞争压力。所以，从一开始你就要将个人简历写得很专业，并做到随时更新。

12 要强化这一重要信息：顺利度过奥德赛岁月的将是那些不急于即刻实现目标的人——但这些人知道他们必须保持实力、能力、信心去度过这段较长的岁月。如果你的目标起步稍晚了点，不要认为自己是失败者！意志坚定，态度积极，并集中精力！有一天，你会回头审视，并对奥德赛岁月给你带来的巨大改变感到惊叹。

Unit 3 Section B

Finding my way back home

1 "Dear Dad," I wrote, "I want to come home from my exile." After many hours of thinking as I sat by the side of a busy highway, I tore the page in half and crushed it into a small ball. I'd started this letter many times but would always fall into despair. I wanted to go home – home to my parents and sisters, but I would always hesitate ... I didn't know if it was feasible.

2 I had run away from home after finishing high school. My parents had insisted I go to college; our family code demanded it but I was tired of school. I hated it. I was determined not to go. And, besides, my father was too strict with me. The allowance he gave me was pitiful. I had multiple jobs to do around the farm. I hated the work, finding it hollow and dull! I was miserable.

3 There had been a fight between my father and me. Like a volcano erupting, I snapped. I threw some things into a bag and left angrily. My father shouted after me, "If you leave, don't come back!"

My mother cried and I have seen her grief and tears a hundred times during sleepless nights.

4 The letter had to be written.

5 Dear Dad,

6 It's been more than a year now. I've traveled east to west. I've had a series of jobs, mostly manual labor, as a waiter in a banquet hall, as a maintenance man in a dairy plant, and once as a deck hand on a commercial fishing boat. None of them amounted to very much. Always the same question: "How much education have you got?" They always want college graduates for the good jobs.

7 Dad, I want to affirm this: You and Mother were right about everything. I know now that the work on the farm didn't hurt me. I've met many people since I've been away; some were refined and others very coarse. I didn't know what home meant until I'd been away for a few months. My awareness has changed. I'm convinced I can't be away from my family any more.

8 I want to come home and bond with my family again. I'd like to go to college and learn how to be an organic farmer, and then, if you'll let me, maybe I could farm with you.

9 I'm on the road now, so you can't answer me by letter. But in a few days, I'll be passing by the farm at night. And, Dad, I'm asking you to allow me to come home to demonstrate that you've forgiven me by leaving the porch light on. If there is no light on, I'll resign myself to your decision and just keep on going. I'll understand.

10 Please give my love to Mother and the girls.

11 Love,

12 Your son

13 Overnight, I tried to sleep on the grass by the road, but sleep did not come. I wondered what my little sisters were doing and what wonderful food my mother was cooking.

14 I couldn't bear my restless thoughts any longer. I roused myself and started down the long road home. But was it still my home?

15 A police car stopped and the deputy offered me a ride. It was good to have someone to talk with. "Where're you going, son?" he asked. Somehow, he reminded me of my own father.

16 A long silence. "Home," I said.

17 "Where have you been?"

18 He seemed truly interested. There was real integrity in his face.

19 "All over," I said.

20 "Been away from home long?"

21 "A year, one month and two days." I said.

22 He didn't look at me, but he smiled, and I knew he understood.

23 "You're a fine boy," he said.

24 Then he told me about his own two sons, "My older son ran away from home two years ago – two years and 15 days." He looked away and then said, "I hope someday somebody will be nice to him, too."

25 Two days later, I was on the road within 50 miles of home. A big truck with a cargo trailer slowed and stopped. I ran and got in from the heat. The air-conditioning felt good.

26 Somewhat later rain began to fall, slowly at first, and then hard enough to soak the earth. I drifted off to sleep and woke feeling refreshed.

27 We were nearing my family's farm. I was awake and alert. Would there be a light shining on the porch? It was torture to look and I couldn't bear to do it. Suddenly, we were there. I surrendered myself to my fate!

28 The truck driver smiled and said, "Look at that, would you! Just like in a fairy tale! That house there, the one just over there! Four bamboo cane chairs are sitting on the porch, with lighted lamps in every one of them, and an old man, as still as a statue, is out there with a flashlight aimed toward the road. AND, the porch light is on, too!"

找寻我的回家之路

1 “亲爱的爸爸，”我写道，“我想结束我的流放，回家！”我坐在一条繁忙的高速公路旁想了很久，还是把纸撕成了两半，并捏成一个小球。这封信我已写了好多次开头，但每次都以绝望而告终。我想回家——回到有我父母和姐妹的家，但我总是犹豫不决……不知回家之路是否行得通。

2 高中毕业后我离家出走了。因为父母坚持要我去上大学，我家的家规要求我这么做，但我厌倦了学校。我憎恨学校，坚决不肯上大学。再说，父亲对我太严厉，给我的零花钱少得可怜。在农场我还得干各种各样的活。我讨厌这样的工作，发现它既没意思又单调乏味！我很痛苦。

3 我和父亲之间曾有过一次激烈的争吵。我突然发怒，犹如火山爆发。我把一些东西塞入一个袋子后，愤然离开了。我父亲在我背后高喊：“要走，就不要回来！”母亲哭了，多少次不眠之夜，我都看到了她的悲痛和泪水。

4 但这封信还得写。

5 亲爱的爸爸：

6 离家出走一年多了。我从东到西，干过一连串的活儿，主要是体力活儿。我在宴会厅当过服务生，在乳制品厂做过维修，在商业捕鱼船上打过杂。没有一件工作是有价值的。他们总是问同样的问题：“你的学历是什么？”他们总是想要大学毕业生来干体面一点儿的工作。

7 爸爸，我要明确地说，您和妈妈过去所做的一切都是对的。我现在知道在农场打工对我没有害处。离家出走后，我碰到过很多人，有的有教养，有的很粗俗。离家几个月后我才知道什么是家。我的想法变了，我确信我再也不能离开家了。

8 我想回家，想和家人聚在一起。我要上大学，学做一个种植有机作物的农民。然后，如果您同意，也许我可以留在农场跟着您干。

9 我现在在回家的路上，所以您不能给我回信。但就在这几天，我会在晚上途经家里的农场。爸爸，我请求您让我回家，请把门廊的灯打开，表明您已经原谅了我。如果我没看到灯亮，我会遵从您的决定，继续上路。我会理解。

10 请代我问候母亲和姐妹们。

11 爱您，

12 您的儿子

13 整整一个晚上，我想要在路边的草地上入睡，但就是睡不着。我想啊想，想小妹妹们在做什么，想我妈妈又在做什么美味佳肴。

14 我再也不能忍受那些焦虑不安的思念了。我振作起来，踏上了回家的漫漫之路。但它仍然是我的家吗？

15 一辆警车停了下来，车上的那位巡警让我搭了一程。有人说话的感觉真好。他问：“去哪儿，孩子？”不知为什么，他让我不禁地想起了父亲。

16 沉默好一阵之后，我说：“回家。”

17 “你去哪儿了？”

18 他好像真的很感兴趣，脸上写满了真诚。

19 “四处走了走。”我说。

20 “离家很久了吧？”

21 “一年一个月零两天。”我说。

22 他没有看我，但他微笑着，我知道他懂。

23 “你是一个好孩子，”他说。

24 然后他告诉我他自己的两个儿子的情况。“我的大儿子两年前离家出走，已经两年零十五天了。”他扭过头去，然后又说：“我希望有一天也有人会待他好。”

25 两天后，我离家不到五十英里了。一个带有货运拖车的大卡车慢慢地开过来并停了下来。我赶紧跑过去上了车，摆脱酷热，吹着空调的感觉真好。

26 不一会儿，开始下起雨来，起先很小，接着便是瓢泼大雨，足以浇透整个大地。我迷迷糊糊地睡着了，醒来时神清气爽。

27 我们正在一点一点地接近我家的农场，我顿时清醒和警觉起来：门廊上会有一盏灯亮着吗？27 我们正在一点一点地接近我家的农场，我顿时清醒和警觉起来：门廊上会有一盏灯亮着吗？每看一眼就好似一种折磨，我简直受不了了。刹那间，我们到了。我只能听天由命，任凭命运摆布了！

28 卡车司机微笑着说：“快看那儿，你还不赶快看！就像活生生的童话一样！看那边的那个房子，就是那边的那个！那门廊上放着四把竹藤椅，每把椅子上面都有亮着的灯。有位老人站在外面，丝毫不动，像一尊雕像一样，他正举着手电朝道路方向照呢！重要的是：门廊的灯也亮着！”

Unit 4 Section A

College sweethearts

1 I smile at my two lovely daughters and they seem so much more mature than we, their parents, when we were college sweethearts. Linda, who's 21, had a boyfriend in her freshman year she thought she would marry, but they're not together anymore. Melissa, who's 19, hasn't had a steady boyfriend yet. My daughters wonder when they will meet "The One", their great love. They think their father and I had a classic fairy-tale romance heading for marriage from the outset. Perhaps, they're right but it didn't seem so at the time. In a way, love just happens when you least expect it. Who would have thought that Butch and I would end up getting married to each other? He became my boyfriend because of my shallow agenda: I wanted a cute boyfriend!

2 We met through my college roommate at the university cafeteria. That fateful night, I was merely curious, but for him I think it was love at first sight. "You have beautiful eyes," he said as he gazed at my face. He kept staring at me all night long. I really wasn't that interested for two reasons. First, he looked like he was a really wild boy, maybe even dangerous. Second, although he was very cute, he seemed a little weird.

3 Riding on his bicycle, he'd ride past my dorm as if "by accident" and pretend to be surprised to see me. I liked the attention but was cautious about his wild, dynamic personality. He had a charming way with words which would charm any girl. Fear came over me when I started to fall in love. His exciting "bad boy image" was just too tempting to resist. What was it that attracted me? I always had an excellent reputation. My concentration was solely on my studies to get superior grades. But for what? College is supposed to be a time of great learning and also some fun. I had nearly achieved a great education, and graduation was just one semester away. But I hadn't had any fun; my life was stale with no component of fun! I needed a boyfriend. Not just any boyfriend. He had to be cute. My goal that semester became: Be ambitious and grab the cutest boyfriend I can find.

4 I worried what he'd think of me. True, we lived in a time when a dramatic shift in sexual attitudes was taking place, but I was a traditional girl who wasn't ready for the new ways that seemed common on campus. Butch looked superb! I was not immune to his personality, but I was scared. The night when he announced to the world that I was his girlfriend, I went along with him. And then I suddenly thought: "Oh my gosh! Am I his girlfriend? How did that happen?" Then he whispered sweet words in my ear and said, "I'm going to marry you one day and I will be a lawyer. You will see."

5 I was laughing inside and said to myself, "I'd never marry this guy. He's a rebel without a good future. He's my boyfriend because I hate my boring student life. I just want to have fun."

6 Sure enough, the following month, I found out he had failed all his courses. Consequently, he was going to be expelled from the university. To my disgust, he seemed resigned to his fate. I knew there was hope, so I led him to the college secretary for reconsideration.

7 "You are going to graduate with a BA in political science from UPenn and proceed to the College of Law," I told him, lodging an appeal on his behalf, which was approved. Butch was granted reconsideration. And, once we became steadies, he coordinated his studies and social life, passing all of his classes. He eventually studied law.

8 Despite Butch's somewhat wild character, at his core, he is always a perfect gentleman and deserves a lot of credit for that. True, he'd sometimes take the liberty of displaying his love by planting a kiss on my lips right in front of my astonished friends who watched and disapproved. But the truth is we had a pure and responsible relationship for seven full years. Sitting by the palm trees, hand in hand, we would listen to romantic songs, watch the sunset, and weave dreams of being together with children of our own, forever.

9 Two years passed in a blur. One day, Butch took me by surprise as he knelt down and proposed marriage holding a dozen red roses! Filled with deep emotion, I confessed my love for him, "How roooooomantic!!" Then my brain woke up from fantasy land. I cried out, "Good heavens. No! We're too young to tie the knot. We haven't even graduated from college yet!" I really loved him but was pessimistic about our chances for success.

10 We married five years later.

11 Our faithful journey of love and learning took us down rocky roads of hardship and on smooth easy-going highways. It is a long, romantic, sometimes crazy, love story that sums up a 29-year long honeymoon together as a couple who are still madly in love with each other. Our love commenced with a casual attraction but bloomed into a mature love and rich life.

大学情侣

1 我微笑着看着我那两个可爱的女儿，她们似乎比她们的父母还是大学情侣那会儿更为成熟。琳达，21岁，在大学一年级交过一个男友，她曾以为会跟那个男孩结婚，但他们已不再来往了。梅丽莎，19岁，还没有一个固定的男友。我的女儿不知何时才能遇到她们的那个“唯一”，她们伟大的爱。她们认为她们的父亲和我有着一段经典的、童话般的浪漫史，从一开始就直奔婚姻的殿堂。也许，她们是正确的，但在那时似乎并不是那么回事。在某种程度上，爱神恰恰在你最没准备时来临。谁曾想到，布奇和我最终会结婚呢？他之所以成为我男友，只是因为当时我那肤浅的打算：我要找一个可爱的男友！

2 我们通过我的大学室友介绍在大学食堂相识。在那个命中注定的夜晚，我只是好奇，但对他而言，我认为是一见钟情。他凝视着我的脸，说：“你有一双美丽的眼睛。”他整个晚上一直盯着我。我真的对他没那么感兴趣，其原因有二。首先，他看起来就像是一个野小子，甚至有些危险。其次，虽然他很可爱，却似乎有点怪异。

3 他骑着自行车经过我的宿舍，装作与我“偶遇”，看到我时还假装惊讶。我喜欢被重视的感觉，但对他的野性和充满活力的个性却小心谨慎。他很会说话，这会迷倒任何女孩。当我开始爱上他时，恐惧向我袭来。他那令人激动的“坏小子形象”简直太诱人了。究竟是什么吸引了我？我，一直口碑极好。为了获得优异的成绩，我的注意力只专注在自己的学习上。但又怎么样呢？大学应该是学习的好时间，可也应该有一些乐趣。我已几乎达成了伟大的教育目标，离毕业只有一学期之遥了。但我却还没有享受过任何乐趣，我的生活乏味，没有一点新鲜感！我需要一个男朋友，当然不是任何男朋友。他必须很可爱。于是我那个学期的目标就成为：雄心勃勃，抓住一个我能找到的最可爱的男友。

4 我担心他会怎么看我。不错，我们生活在一个性观念正在发生戏剧性转变的时代，但我是一个传统的女孩，对在校园里似乎常见的新方式还没有心理准备。布奇看上去很出色！我对他的个性毫无免疫力，但我对此很害怕。那天晚上当他向大家宣布我是他女友时，我是同意的。但我随后突然清醒：“噢，我的天哪！我是他女友吗？这是怎么回事？”紧接着，他在我耳边低声地甜言蜜语：“有一天我要娶你，我会成为一名律师。你会看到这一天的。”

5 我笑着对自己说：“我绝不会嫁给这个家伙。他是一个没有前途的叛逆者。他是我男朋友，只因为我恨枯燥的学生生活。我只想得到乐趣而已。”

6 果然，一个月后，我发现他所有的课程都不及格。因而，他将被大学除名。令我厌恶的是，他似乎屈从了自己的命运。我知道还有希望，所以我让他去学院的秘书那儿进行复议。

7 我告诉他：“你要先从宾夕法尼亚大学拿到政治学学士学位，然后进入法律学院。”我以他的名义递交了呈请书，结果被批准了。校方同意复议布奇的情况。我们的男女朋友关系一经确定，他就协调了他的学习和社交生活，结果各门课都通过了。他最终学了法律。

8 尽管布奇的性格有点野，但他在骨子里却是一个完美的绅士，这值得高度赞扬。的确，他有时会在朋友面前亲吻我的嘴，擅自表达他的爱。我的朋友看到了很惊讶，也很不以为然。但事实上，我们在整整七年的恋爱关系中一直是纯洁和负责的。我们坐在棕榈树下，手牵着手，听着浪漫的歌曲，观赏着日落，编织着和我们自己的孩子在一起的美梦，一直到永远。

9 两年糊里糊涂地过去了。一天，布奇出其不意地手捧着一打红玫瑰跪下向我求婚。我心中充满了深情，也坦诚了对他的爱：“太太太太浪漫了！！”可我随即从幻想中惊醒。我大喊出来：“天哪。不！我们现在结婚还太早了。我们甚至还没有大学毕业呢！”我真的很喜欢他，但我对我们感情修成正果的机率却持悲观态度。

10 五年后，我们结了婚。

11 我们忠实的爱和学习之旅带我们走过艰难崎岖的岩石路，走上平坦易行的公路。它是一个永久、浪漫，有时又疯狂的爱情故事。它诠释了一对仍在疯狂地爱着对方的夫妇如何一起度过了29年之久的蜜月。我们的爱从漫不经心的互相吸引开始，但最终却发展出成熟的爱情和富足的生活。

Unit 4 Section B

Saving the date

1 Every day I anxiously wait for you to get to class. I can't wait for us to smile at each other and say good morning. When you arrive only seconds before the lecture commences, I'm indifferent to anything but your arrival. Instead of reviewing my lesson, I anticipate your footsteps and listen for your voice. Today is one of your late days, but I don't mind because after a month of denying the impulse to ask you out, today I'm feeling bold. Today I'm inclined to act.

2 I know dating has changed dramatically in recent years, and for many women, asking men out isn't daring. But because of my traditional upbringing, the simple notion of asking you out seems abnormal. Growing up, I heard the clear message: Men must take the initiative and make contact. They should call, ask and pay for the date. However, during my years at the university, I've learned otherwise. Many of my women friends have put a spark in their social lives by taking the initiative with men. My girlfriends reckon that it's essential for women to participate more actively in the dating process. "I can't be idle and wait," my former roommate once said. "Hard as it is, if I want to date, I have to ask guys out!"

3 More women are taking the initiative and invite men out, and many men say they view this new phenomenon with approval. They are relieved that dating no longer solely depends on their willingness and courage to take the first step. Then why am I so nervous?

4 I tell myself to relax since dating is more casual today. A college date means anything from studying together to simply having leisure time together like watching a film. Most of my peers prefer casual dating because it's cheaper and comfortable. Students have fewer anxiety attacks when they ask somebody to play tennis than when they plan a formal occasion.

5 As an added bonus, casual dating also encourages people to forge healthy friendships prior to starting romantic relationships. Young people can relax and get to know each other more easily this way. For example, my roommate and her boyfriend were friends for four months before their chemistry clicked. They went out often with a bunch of mutual friends. They alternated paying the dinner check. "He was like any other friend," my roommate said laughing. Another friend of mine believes casual dating improves people's social lives, allowing them to circulate in wider social circles. When she wants to let a guy know she is interested, she'll say, "Hey, let's go get a yogurt." or "How about a cup of tea?"

6 Who pays for it? It's not as easy as it used to be because the traditional rules of courtship are undergoing major changes. Preliminary statistics also affirm this. A plurality of young men say women should chip in and help pay after a few dates. An almost equal percentage of women offer to pay for themselves, even on a first date. But widespread confusion still exists. The new rules have yet to be clarified.

7 My own past dates have taught me some things. Either "going Dutch" or allowing my date to pay can be a definite challenge. One date whipped out his wallet on our first date before I could suggest otherwise. During an after-dinner walk, he proceeded to tell me he was romantically interested in me. After I explained I was more interested in friendship, he seemed unhappy. He explained that since I'd accepted his paying for my dinner, he'd assumed I was interested in romance. He seemed angry with himself for treating me. I regretted allowing him to.

8 Another date frowned when I hastily opened my purse, pulled out my wallet, and offered to go Dutch. I asked politely, "How much do I owe you?" He said, "Uh, uh, you really don't owe me anything, but if you insist ..." He looked exceedingly embarrassed. To him, my gesture of offering to pay had conveyed a message of rejection.

9 Everyone seems confused as they try to clarify the new rules of dating. Who should ask whom out? Who should pay and when? So, while I do think dressing up and going out on traditional, formal dates is a blast, I thrive on casual dating because it has brought a valuable dimension to my social life. With casual dating, there's less pressure and more equality. I can give roses as well as receive them! Casual dating is worthwhile because it works.

10 So here I am, waiting. No magic formula guarantees he will say "yes". I just have to relax, be

myself and ask him out in a no-nonsense manner.

11 He finally arrives. Sliding into his desk, he pats my shoulder and asks, "Hi, what's up?"

12 "Good morning," I answer cautiously. With a knot in the pit of my stomach, I conquer my fear and ask, "Hey, how about lunch after class on Friday?"

13 "You mean after the midterm?" he says with barely concealed enthusiasm. "I'd love to go to lunch with you."

14 Thrilled and smiling broadly, I confirm, "Well then, we'll save the date!" "Yes, we will!" he replies cheerfully.

恋爱预留日

1 每天我都焦急地等你来上课。我迫不及待地等待我们的互相微笑，互问早安。你在离上课仅几秒前才出现，在那之前，我对任何东西都无动于衷，只会注意你的到来。我不温习功课，却期待着你的脚步声，期待听到你的声音。今天你又来晚了，但我不介意，因为在想约你出去的冲动被克制了一个月之后，今天我感觉大胆多了。今天，我要采取行动。

2 我知道约会方式近年来有了显著的改变，对许多女性来说，邀请男性出去已不是什么大胆的举动。但是，因为我所受的传统教育，邀请你出去这一简单的概念似乎非同寻常。从小到大，这一信息很明确：男性必须主动出击，联络女性。他们应该打电话，要求约会，并支付约会的费用。然而，在大学这么些年，我了解到的并非如此。我的许多女性朋友通过主动提出与男性交往，让她们的社交生活迸出了火花。我的女性朋友都认为，女性必须更多地参与约会的过程。“我不能无所事事、一味等待，”我的前室友曾说。“虽然这很难，但如果我想约会，我必须邀请男人出去！”

3 更多的女性在争取主动，在邀请男性出去。许多男性说他们认同这一新现象。他们都松了一口气，约会不再仅仅取决于男性自己的意愿和勇气来踏出第一步。那么，我为什么还这么紧张？

4 我告诉自己要放松，因为如今的约会要比以往来得轻松。一个大学的约会可以是两个人一起做任何事，从一起学习到一起共度闲暇时间，如看电影。我的同龄人大多喜欢非正式的约会，因为它花费更少，且舒适。学生邀请人打网球要比他们计划一个正式场合的约会更感轻松。

5 非正式约会的额外好处是，它鼓励人们在开始浪漫的关系前，先建立起健康的友谊。这样，年轻人可以更容易放松心情和了解对方。例如，我的室友和她的男友在他们来电之前做了四个月的普通朋友。他们经常与一群共同的朋友出去。他们轮流买单。“他就像任何其他的朋友一样，”我的室友笑着说。另一位朋友认为，非正式约会能改善人们的社交生活，使他们周旋于更广泛的社交圈。当她想要让一个男人知道她对他很感兴趣时，她会说：

“嘿，我们去喝一杯酸奶吧。”或“一起喝杯茶如何？”

6 可谁来买单？这可不如以前那么容易了，因为求爱的传统规则正在发生重大变化。初步统计的数字也证明了这一点。众多的青年男子说，在约会几次后，女性应该帮着一同买单。几乎相等百分比的女性要求自己买单，哪怕是第一次约会。但巨大的困惑仍然存在，新规则还有待澄清。

7 我自己过去的约会教会了我一些东西。“各付各的”或是让我的约会对象买单可以说都是绝对的挑战。有一个约会对象在我们第一次约会时，还没等我提出相左的建议，就掏出了钱包。在晚餐后散步时，他告诉我他想跟我谈恋爱。当我解释我对做朋友更感兴趣时，他似乎感到不快。他解释说，因为我接受了他请我吃晚餐，所以他认为我会跟他恋爱。他似乎对请我吃饭一事很生自己的气，而我也很后悔让他这么做。

8 另一个约会对象，在我急忙打开钱包掏出钱，并提出各付各的时，他皱起了眉头。我客

气地问道：“我欠你多少钱？”他说：“嗯，嗯，你真的不欠我什么，但如果你坚持……”他显得极为尴尬。对他而言，我要付钱的行动已传达了他被拒绝的信息。

9 在试图搞清约会的新规则时，每个人似乎都感到困惑。谁应请谁出去？谁应付钱？什么时候付？所以，虽然我认为穿着正式地去一个传统、正式的约会是一种乐趣，但我还是乐意去非正式的约会，因为它给我的社交生活带来了有价值的一面。因为是非正式约会，压力较小，且更平等。我可以送别人玫瑰，别人也可以送我！非正式约会值得去做，因为它管用。

10 所以，我在这里等待着。没有神奇的方案可以确保他会说“好的”。我得放松，做我自己，并用一种没有废话的方式邀请他出去。

11 他终于到了。在悄悄地溜到他的书桌时，他拍拍我的肩膀，说：“嗨，早上好啊！”

12 “早上好，”我谨慎地回答。因为紧张，我的心紧揪着，可是我征服了恐惧，问道：“嘿，这个周五下课后一起吃午餐，怎么样？”

13 “你的意思是期中考试后吗？”他用难以掩饰的热情说：“我很愿意和你一起吃午餐。”

14 我很激动，笑得很开心，并跟他确认：“那，我们就定了那天啦！”“好，就那样！”他兴高采烈地回答。

Unit 5 Section A

Spend or save – the student's dilemma

1 Do you feel as confused and manipulated as I do with this question, "Should I spend or should I save?" I think that the messages we get from our environment seem to defy common sense and contradict each other. The government tells us to spend or we'll never get out of the recession. At the same time, they tell us that unless we save more, our country is in grave danger. Banks offer higher interest rates so we increase savings. Then the same banks send us credit card offers so we can spend more.

2 Here's another familiar example: If we don't pay our credit card bill on time, we get demanding, nasty emails from the credit card company saying something like: "Your failure to pay is unacceptable. Pay immediately or you'll be in trouble!" Then, as soon as we pay, we get a follow-up email in a charming tone telling us how valuable a customer we are and encouraging us to resume spending. Which depiction is correct: a failing consumer in trouble or a valued customer? The gap between these two messages is enormous.

3 The paradox is that every day we get two sets of messages at odds with each other. One is the "permissive" perspective, "Buy, spend, get it now. You need this!" The other we could call an "upright" message, which urges us, "Work hard and save. Suspend your desires. Avoid luxuries. Control your appetite for more than you truly need." This message comes to us from many sources: from school, from parents, even from political figures referring to "traditional values". Hard work, family loyalty, and the capacity to postpone desires are core American values that have made our country great.

4 But the opposite message, advertising's permissive message, is inescapable. Though sometimes disguised, the messages are everywhere we look: on TV, in movies on printed media and road signs, in stores, and on busses, trains and subways. Advertisements invade our daily lives. We are constantly surrounded by the message to spend, spend, spend. Someone recently said, "The only time you can escape advertising is when you're in your bed asleep!"

5 It's been calculated that by the age of 18, the average American will have seen 600,000 ads; by the

age of 40, the total is almost one million. Each advertisement is doing its utmost to influence our diverse buying decisions, from the breakfast cereal we eat to which cruise line we will use for our vacation. There is no shortage of ideas and things to buy! Now, of course, we don't remember exactly what the products were, but the essential message is cemented into our consciousness, "It's good to satisfy your desires. You should have what you want. You deserve the best. So, you should buy it – now!" A famous advertisement said it perfectly, "I love me. I'm a good friend to myself. I do what makes me feel good. I derive pleasure from nice things and feel nourished by them. I used to put things off. Not anymore. Today I'll buy new ski equipment, look at new compact cars, and buy that camera I've always wanted. I live my dreams today, not tomorrow."

6 What happens as we take in these contradictory but explicit messages? What are the psychological and social consequences of this campaign to control our spending habits? On one hand, we want more things because we want to satisfy our material appetite. Most of us derive pleasure from treating ourselves. On the other hand, a little voice inside us echoes those upright messages: "Watch out, take stock of your life, don't let your attention get scattered. Postpone your desires. Don't fall into debt. Wait! Retain control over your own life. It will make you stronger."

7 Anyway, many of the skills you need as a successful student can be applied to your finances. Consider your financial well-being as a key ingredient of your university education as money worries are extremely stressful and distracting. They can make you feel terrible and hinder your ability to focus on your prime objective: successfully completing your education.

8 How can you be a smart and educated consumer? Many schools, community organizations, and even some banks offer financial literacy classes. Consider consulting with your school's financial aid office or seek input from your parents or other respected adults in setting up a budget. An additional option is finding a partner to help you stay on track and find pleasure in the administration of your own financial affairs. Most importantly, if you find yourself getting into financial trouble, don't let your ego get in your way; urgently get help with tackling your problem before it spins out of control and lands you in legal troubles.

9 All this will help you become an educated consumer and saver. As you learn to balance spending and saving, you will become the captain of your own ship, steering your life in a successful and productive direction through the choppy waters.

花钱还是存钱，学生进退维谷

1 你是不是跟我一样对“我应该花钱还是存钱”这个问题感到困惑，且有被操纵的感觉？我觉得我们从生活的环境里所获得的信息似乎是有违常识、互相矛盾的。政府告诉我们要花钱，否则我们将永远走不出衰退；与此同时，他们又告诉我们，除非我们节省更多的钱，否则我们的国家会处于严重危险之中。银行提供较高的利率以增加储蓄。然后，同样是这些银行又提供信用卡让我们可以花更多的钱。

2 这里还有一个大家熟悉的例子：如果我们不按时支付信用卡账单，我们会收到从信用卡公司发来的类似这样的令人讨厌的催缴账单的电子邮件：不还款是不可接受的。请立即缴付，否则后果自负！之后，一旦还款，我们会收到一封跟进的电子邮件，语气和蔼可亲，说我们有多么宝贵的客户，并鼓励我们继续花钱。到底哪一个描述是正确的？有麻烦的失败消费者还是宝贵的客户？这两者之间可是天壤之别！

3 自相矛盾的情况还有，我们每天都收到彼此相左的两种信息。一种从“纵容”的角度，让我们“买东西，花钱，现在就得到它。你需要这个！”另外一种，我们可称之为“正直”的信息，它力劝我们：“努力工作，把钱存起来。控制你的欲望，不要买奢侈品，不要垂涎

那些你并不真正需要的东西。”这类信息来源甚多，有学校方面的，有家长方面的，甚至还来自提及传统价值观的政治人物。艰苦创业，忠于家庭、能推迟欲望是美国价值观的核心，它使我们的国家变得强大。

4 但相反的信息，即那些纵容人们不断花钱的广告，无所不在。虽然此类信息有时经过了乔装打扮，但仍随处可见，电视、电影、印刷媒介和路牌、商店，及公共汽车、火车和地铁上，比比皆是。广告侵入了我们的日常生活。我们时时被包围在花钱，花钱，花钱的信息中。最近有人说：“唯一可以逃脱广告的时候是当在床上睡着时！”

5 据计算，普通的美国人到 18 岁时，会看过 60 万则广告；到 40 岁时，看过的广告总数近百万。每个广告都在尽最大努力影响我们形形色色的购买决定——从我们吃的早餐麦片到我们的假期将使用哪条邮轮线路。决不会缺少怎么花钱和买什么东西的广告！现在，我们当然不能确切地记得广告上的产品，但重要的信息已凝聚在我们的意识里：“要满足你的愿望。你应该拥有你想要的。你应该得到最好的。所以，你应该买下它——现在！”一个著名的广告诠释得很完美：“我爱自己。我是自己的好朋友。我做让我感觉舒服的事。我从精美的东西里得到乐趣，并感觉到它们给我的滋养。我过去常想着等一下再买，现在再也不会了。今天，我会购买全新的滑雪装备，看看新型的小巧灵便的轿车，买下那台我一直想要的相机。我今天就要实现我的梦想，不会等到明天。”

6 当我们接受这些相互矛盾但很明确的信息时，会有什么事情发生呢？这种控制我们花钱习惯的宣传活动会造成什么心理和社会上的影响呢？一方面，我们希望买更多的东西，来满足我们的物质欲望。我们中的大多数通过善待自己来得到乐趣。与此同时，我们身体里面有一个微弱的声音与那些正直的信息在共鸣：“当心，要掂量掂量自己的生活，不要让注意力分散。推迟欲望。不要陷入债务。要等待！保留对自己生活的控制权。这会让你更坚强。”

7 总之，一个成功的学生所需要的很多技能可以应用到你的财务中去。把良好的财务状况看成是大学教育中的一个关键因素，因为对金钱的担忧会让人倍感压力，并让人分心。它们会让你感觉很糟糕，并阻止你专注首要目标，即成功完成学业。

8 怎样才能成为一个聪明、有相关知识的消费者呢？许多学校、社区组织，甚至一些银行都提供金融扫盲班。可以考虑向学校的财务援助办公室咨询，或向父母或其他值得尊敬的成年人请教如何建立一个预算方案。另外一个选择是找一个合作伙伴来帮你保持良好的财务状况，并在管理自己的金融事务中找到乐趣。最重要的是，如果你发现自己正陷入财务困境，不要让你的自大妨碍你，在情况变得失控并惹上法律麻烦前，赶紧寻求帮助来解决问题。

9 这一切都将帮助你成为一个拥有相关知识的消费者和储蓄者。学会了如何平衡支出和储蓄，你就会成为你自己的船长，驾驶着你的生活之船，乘风破浪，驶向成功和富有。

Unit 5 Section B

A \$3,000 Dictionary

1 I remember a day some years back on one of the first days of a new semester in college. People were tossing balls, passing out catalogs, and handing out free stuff. I was completely charmed by all the activity. After all, a major feature of college life is limited finances. Free stuff is like gold and I felt entitled to my share!

2 I moved closer to scout out the situation. In my mind, I heard my mother issue her famous line: "There is no such thing as free stuff!", as the student behind the table urged me to receive a brand-new dictionary. My mom's voice was quickly filtered out as I reached out to claim my gift. I was

handed a form instead. Once I completed the credit card application, I was told, I would receive a free dictionary. With the confidence that a probe of my finances would reveal the sheer weakness of my profile, I completed the form and submitted it.

3 To my sheer amazement, plastic freedom made its way into my mailbox a few weeks later. At first, I was shocked that these huge credit card corporations trusted me, a struggling student holding two minimum wage part-time jobs and paying monthly installments on a purchased computer. But the credit card company seemed to know more than I did, so I accepted the card and decided it was perfect to develop my own credit like so many had done before me.

4 My first purchases were tame: a T-shirt, vitamins, or a CD as if I hadn't had the card. Soon, however, I began to buy things that I wanted. With my artificial sense of security, I bought a guitar, a fishing rod and a hunting rifle, long-stem roses for my girlfriend, a brand-new wardrobe, a sophisticated new calculator, and countless other trifles I felt I "absolutely needed". I began to accumulate debt.

5 Making matters worse, I lost one part-time job and with it my output of funds grew ever smaller, like those now long-dead roses. I began taking cash advances just to eat. There was barely enough money from my paychecks to cover basic ongoing living expenses, and satisfying the minimum monthly payment on the card was impossible. Now, the principal balance doubled due to late payment penalties and other sanctions that the credit card issuer imposed in accordance with the contract.

6 Usually, I'm not a person who takes things too seriously. I always see the positive side of negative situations, but the gravity of my credit card debt crisis had left me in despair. My parents provided the tuition for school, so I believed it was my responsibility to take care of everything else in my life. I owed them more than I could possibly imagine, specifically their vision of a boy becoming a truly autonomous man. Now, I was letting them, and myself, down. Every time my mom called to chat, she always asked if I needed money. I knew her heart would break if I had said "Yes", so I shrugged it off and hid everything from her.

7 I began to lose interest in many activities in which I'd become involved. Friends would call and invite me for dinner, but my finances would prohibit any expenses, so I'd decline every time. I would manufacture excuses for why I always said "No" to their offers. My dirty little secret began to tear at my emotional stability. Soon, calls from friends became more infrequent, meeting new people was out of the question, and my mom began exclaiming she didn't know why she even bothered to call me. A simple matter of credit card debt caused me to drive everything I cared about from my life. I felt emotionally crippled and financially bankrupt!

8 After graduation, I finally explained my financial distress to my mother. It had been several years since my awful money issues began, so I believed the wound to be fairly well healed, but the blend of disgust and emotion I felt when I explained my credit card debt was torture. I choked on every word, and I hesitated on the number. I felt physical pain when I looked her in the eye. There was nothing more terrifying to me than exemplifying a parent's nightmare. The time had come to move toward a solution. At that moment, I felt the negativity I had brought into my life began to dissolve.

9 Recently I learned that I'm not an isolated case, not the only college student to suffer from credit card chaos. In a time of sky-high tuition costs, many students fall to the temptation of easily accessible credit cards. They are left with tremendous amounts of debt before their lives have even truly begun.

10 Credit card is not the criminal. However, there is a suspicion that credit card companies have provided students with access to debt, knowing it has the potential to ruin their future. To remedy

this situation, the screening procedures must become more severe, and college campuses should be free of credit card marketers. If this does not change, many students, like myself, will suffer the consequences of the illusion of a seemingly free but staggeringly expensive \$3,000 dictionary.
价值三千美元的字典

1 我记得那是几年前的一天，是大学的新学期刚开学的日子。人们正在忙着扔球，分发目录，发放免费的东西。我完全被这些活动吸引了。毕竟大学生活的主要特点就是只能利用有限的资金，所以免费的东西就像金子一样，我觉得我理所当然也有份！

2 我走近前去察看详情。当桌子背后的那位学生怂恿我去领一本免费的全新的字典时，我的脑海里仿佛听到了母亲的那句名言：“世上绝没有免费的东西。”母亲的声音随着我伸手去索要礼物很快就被过滤掉了。然而递给我的不是字典却是一张表格。我被告知，一旦填写信用卡申请表，就会收到一本免费的字典。我确信对我财产状况的调查会暴露我在财务上的不足，所以我填了表格，并把它交了。

3 令我十分惊奇的是，信用卡竟在几个星期后寄到了我的邮箱。起初，我感到震惊，这些庞大的信用卡公司竟然信任我这个在经济上苦苦挣扎的学生，我只持有两份拿最低工资的兼职工作，每月还在分期支付之前所买的电脑。但这家信用卡公司似乎比我更了解自己，所以我接受了信用卡，并认为它是让我建立自己的信用的绝佳机会，就如许多人已在我之前就这么做的那样。

4 我最初买的东西平淡无奇：一件T恤衫，一点维生素，或一盘光碟，没有信用卡时我也买这些。然而，很快我就开始买我想要的东西了。有了信用卡给我的那份虚假的安全感，我买了一把吉他，一根钓竿，一支猎枪，给我女朋友的长茎玫瑰，一个全新的衣柜，一个精密的新计算器，和无数其他我觉得“非要不可”但却是毫无价值的东西。我开始累积债务了。

5 更糟的是，我失去了一份兼职工作，这样我能使用的资金就如那些凋零的玫瑰一样，越来越少。我开始为了吃饭而预支现金。我的薪水勉强够维持基本生活费，我无法还信用卡的每月最低支付额。现在，由于信用卡发行公司按照合同规定对逾期还款进行了罚款，再加上其他惩处，我所欠余额增加了一倍。

6 通常情况下，我不是一个把什么都太当回事的人。我总会在消极的情况下看到积极的一面，但我严重的信用卡债务危机使我感到绝望。我的父母为我提供了学费，所以我认为照料好我生活中的其他一切是我的责任。我欠他们的比我能想象的更多，说得明确些，我辜负了他们盼望一个男孩能成为一个真正有自主能力的男人的期望。现在，我让他们和我本人失望了。每次我妈妈打电话来跟我闲聊，总会问我是否需要钱。我知道如果我说“是”，她的心会碎掉的，所以我装作满不在乎，对她隐瞒了一切。

7 我开始对我以往热衷的很多活动失去兴趣。朋友们打电话来邀请我去吃饭，但我的财务状况使我不能花任何钱，所以我每次都拒绝。我会编造借口来解释为什么我对他们的提议总是说“不”。我那见不得人的小秘密开始扰乱自己的情绪。不久，朋友的电话变少了，也不可能结识新朋友，我妈妈也开始感叹她不知为什么还要费心给我打电话。信用卡债务这一简单的事件让我不得不将我所在乎的一切都从我的生活中驱逐出去。我已精神崩溃，且财务破产！

8 毕业后，我终于向母亲解释了我的财务困境。我那可怕的金钱问题从开始至今已好几年了，所以我以为伤口愈合得相当不错了，但是当我向母亲解释我的信用卡债务时，对自己的厌恶感和所感到的尴尬合并成一种折磨。我哽咽着说出每一个字，并迟疑地扳出具体数字。当我看着她的眼睛时，我感到了身体上的痛苦。对我而言，没有什么比成为父母噩梦的实例更可怕。是解决问题的时候了。在那一刻，我觉得我给生活带来的消极面开始消

散。

9 最近我才知道，我不是一个孤立的事件，不是唯一遭受信用卡之苦的大学生。在学费高昂的时代，很多学生都会受到轻而易举就可获得的信用卡的诱惑。在他们的生活甚至还没真正开始之前，他们已债台高筑。

10 信用卡无罪。然而，令人怀疑的是信用卡公司明知债务有可能断送学生的未来，却为他们提供了债务缠身的通道。为了改变这种情况，信用审查程序必须变得更加严格，大学校园不准有信用卡营销。如果这个不改变，很多学生就会像我一样，遭受看似免费但却高达3,000 美元的字典的假象所带来的后果。

Unit 7 Section A

Women at the management level

1 When Monica applied for a job as an administrative assistant in 1971, she was asked whether she would rather work for a male or a female attorney. "I immediately said a man," she says. "I felt that a male-boss / female-employee relationship was more natural, needing no personal accommodation whatsoever." But 20 years later, when she was asked the same question, she said, "I was pleasantly surprised that female bosses are much more accessible to their employees; they're much more sensitive and intimate with their employees."

2 Female bosses today are still finding they face subtle resistance. There is still a segment of the population, both men and, surprisingly, women who report low tolerance for female bosses. The growing presence of female bosses has also provoked two major questions that revolve around styles: Do men and women manage differently, and, if so, is that a good thing?

3 Monica is disposed to think so, on both counts. Now a 40-year-old mother of four, she is president of a public sector labor union with 45,000 members. "Relations with my employees are probably different from those of male managers preceding me," she says. "I know what it's like to have to call and say my kid got the mumps so I won't be coming in. I have a more flexible style – not soft, just more understanding." The man who is Monica's assistant agrees, "She tends to delegate more and is always looking for a consensus. People are happy and flourish because they have an input into decisions and they are not mere bystanders; their energies are harnessed. On the other hand, consensus takes longer."

4 So, are the differences symbolic or real? Plausible studies suggest that men are typically hierarchical, goal-oriented and feel entitled. Women, by contrast, manage diplomatically, and share power. That point of view is often challenged and argued. Some proclaim that men and women of similar backgrounds, experience and aspirations basically manage in the same way. This view is echoed by younger women, especially those who have encountered little gender discrimination. That was certainly the lesson for Nicole. When her father died of a heart attack, she was an employee at a petroleum products export company. She quit and took over her family's 160-acre fruit farm in St. David's County. On her first day in the field, a worker called her "darling". "He was trying to test me. I was shaking with anger," says Nicole, now 34. "I stood erect and said, 'You wouldn't have called my father darling and you're not going to take that liberty with me. If you do, I'll fire you.'"

5 When women work for women, a different dynamic often takes over. Susan, a cashier in a Toronto auction house, says that she has explored friendships with some of her female bosses and feels she can rely on them more. While women may feel more at ease with a female boss, men often have to make concessions to the new working styles. Brian, a marine biologist, says, "It took me a couple

of years before I felt comfortable enough to relax around a female manager. In fact, my relations with her were much more businesslike."

6 To some extent, the male-female differences come down to conflicting styles. One female vice-president discussed the time she burst into tears during a meeting. "Men think that tears are a nuclear weapon in a conventional war. They take exception to a woman crying, inferring that she's feeling unhappy or violated." The men failed to understand that what prompted her tears was not hurt but genuine rage. "When we cry, it's because we have all this valid rage that has no appropriate release," she says. "Women cry; men get relief by going on with the offense or by veiling their feelings to appear composed."

7 Deborah, president of a firm with its headquarters in Toronto, says that even if men do understand, they sometimes react differently to the identical information and to her cooperative management style.

8 Deborah says that her authority is sometimes undermined by perceptions about her gender. "It stems from the whole social context of traditional roles for men and women," she says. "Mom would tell you to do things, but perhaps you wouldn't take as much notice as when Dad told you to do things. Men also have a stronger urge to control," she says.

9 For female bosses, the great expectation of some female employees is one more obstacle. Junior women assume a female boss will promote them more quickly than a man would. But, they also expect female bosses to be more self-sufficient. "They ask, 'Why can't you scan your own stuff?' or 'Why can't you do your own filing?'" says one senior female executive.

10 On the other hand, there is no dispute that a few decades ago they would rarely have had a female boss in the workplace. Nina, a management consultant says she's vaguely optimistic. "I'm looking forward to the day, before I die, when we recognize that the best management styles will be composed of the best that both genders bring to the table ..." Well, she pauses, maybe not before she dies, perhaps in her daughter's lifetime.

女性管理者

1 当莫妮卡 1971 年申请一个行政助理的工作时，有人问她想与男律师共事还是与女律师共事。“我马上说想与男律师共事，”她说。“我认为男老板和女雇员的关系更自然，丝毫不需互相调整。”但 20 年后，有人问她同样的问题时，她说：“令我感到惊喜的是，对员工来说，女上司更容易接近，她们更能理解人，与员工更亲密。”

2 今天的女上司仍然发现，她们面临着不易察觉的阻力。还是有一部分人——有男性，令人惊讶的是还有女性——说很难忍受为女性工作。女上司的不断涌现，也引出了与工作方式有关的两个主要问题：男人和女人管理风格不同吗？如果有不同，是一件好事吗？

3 莫妮卡对这两个问题都持肯定的意见。莫妮卡现在 40 岁，有四个孩子，并且是一位拥有 45,000 名成员的公共部门工会的主席。“我与员工的关系可能跟在我之前的前任男性主管不同，”她说。“我知道当有人不得不打电话来说孩子得了腮腺炎而不能来上班是一种什么样的状况。我的风格更灵活，这不是软弱，只是多了一点理解。”莫妮卡的男助理表示赞成：“她往往放权更多，并总是寻求共识。大家都很开心，也有成就感，因为他们参与了决策，而不是单纯的旁观者。他们的能量得到了利用。当然从另一方面看，通过协商而达成一致意见需要的时间要长一些。”

4 那么，这种差异是象征性的还是实质性的呢？可靠的研究指出，男人通常有等级观念，以目标为导向，喜欢有权力的感觉。相反，女人则是灵活变通的，愿意分享权力。这一观点往往受到质疑和争论。有人宣称，有类似的背景、经验和抱负的男女，基本上管理方式

相同。那些年轻女性，特别是很少遭受性别歧视的女性，也是这样认为的。妮可尔无疑从中得到了教训。当她的父亲因心脏病去世时，她是一家石油产品出口公司的雇员。她辞了职，接管了她家在圣大卫县 160 英亩的果园。她第一天出现在果园时，一名工人称她为“亲爱的”。“他是想试探我。我气得发抖，”现年 34 岁的妮可尔说。“我挺直腰板站在那里跟他说：‘你不会称我父亲亲爱的，所以你也无权这样称呼我。如果你再这样做，我会解雇你。’”

5 当女性为女上司工作时，往往会用一种不同的工作和交流方式。苏珊是多伦多一家拍卖行的收银员，她说，她与一些女上司建立起了友谊，她感到她们更能够依靠。虽然女性可能会觉得与女上司相处时更自然，男性却往往不得不作出改变以适应女上司新的工作方式。海洋生物学家布赖恩说：“我花了几年时间才能在与女经理共事时感到轻松自如。事实上，之前我与她的关系更多只是一种务实的工作关系。”

6 从某种程度上说，男女之间的差异归根结底是工作方式的冲突。一位女副总裁谈到她在一次会议上忍不住落泪的经历时说：“男人认为女人的眼泪就是常规战争中的核武器。他们对女人的哭泣很不满，认为她们是感觉不愉快或受到了侵犯。”男人不明白，促使她掉泪的不是因为受到伤害，而是真正的愤怒。“我们哭泣是因为我们所有这一切合理的愤怒没有适当的地方释放，”她说。“女人通过哭来释放情绪，男人通过继续冒犯或掩盖自己的情绪以显示镇定自若来释放情绪。”

7 德博拉是一家总部在大多伦多的公司的总裁，她表示，即使男人明白是怎么回事，有时他们对同样的信息、对她的合作型管理风格也会有不同的反应。

8 德博拉说，她的权威有时因性别观念作祟而受到损害。“这源于整个社会对男性和女性的传统角色的界定，”她说。“妈妈会让你做事情，但也许你不会像爸爸让你做事情那样在意。男人也有更强的控制欲。”她说。

9 对女上司来说，一些女员工过高的期望是另一个障碍。职位较低的女员工认为女上司会比男上司更迅速地提拔她们。但是，她们也希望女上司能揽下更多的事。一位资深的女主管说：“她们会问，‘为什么你不能自己扫描文件？’或‘为什么你不能自己整理文件？’”

10 另一方面，几十年前人们工作的地方几乎不可能有女上司，这一点毫无争议。管理顾问尼娜说自己审慎乐观。“我期待某一天，在我临死之前，我们会意识到最好的管理风格是由男女双方带来的最佳组合……”嗯，她停顿了一下，可能不是在她去世之前，也许在她女儿的有生之年会实现吧。

Unit 7 Section B

A proud homemaker

1 When hearing the word housewife, what comes to your mind? For many people, it's a picture of domestic discontent. Critics of the housewife style in the 1950s seem to find it disgusting that a woman should make it her life's work to raise children, clean dishes, and make homemade meals, creating a healthy, happy home. Are we so afraid of going backward that we're too quick to condemn a different lifestyle?

2 I remember my own working days before I settled down as a full-time homemaker. For the duration of time that I was working full time, I came home late, heated up a prepackaged dinner for my family, and busied myself with housework until crawling into bed each night, exhausted. My calendar overflowed with little quality time for family or myself. I experienced the same situation growing up in a household with two working parents. My childhood was spent fussing over daily household tasks, trying to keep control before all the work could be compounded and get out of

control. I appreciate my parents' hard work, but a childhood only lasts a short while before it's gone forever. I can't in good conscience let my children look back and wish we had spent less time folding wrinkled clothes and more time together as a family.

3 From my time in the workforce, I know how tiring and stressful a 9 to 5 grind can be. I love being able to support my husband when he comes home from work, yawning and exhausted. I get extra joy knowing that arriving to a clean, relaxing house and having a delicious meal are therapy for his stress. Even more importantly, he did many fragments of my job when I was away on business trips: He took care of the house, the children and every detail. So, he knows that my job as a housewife is a tough, demanding 24 / 7 job. This joint understanding and respect makes our current arrangement a joy to live with and a good example for our children.

4 When I first converted to being a housewife, unemployment was embarrassing. However, now I know it's wrong to think of a housewife as anything but challenging and important. My daily life is comprised of making breakfast, lunch, and dinner for my family, vacuuming the interior of the household, doing laundry and dishes, taking care of the lawn and garden, and working on my journalism skills. My life resembles the 1950s conservative housewife in the modern world, but I don't feel an ounce of discontent. Cooking, for example, is one of my passions, and I can include hobby into my daily life. Every day, I reject packaged meals full of preservatives and unhealthy ingredients in favor of good, oven-cooked vegetables and protein. I enjoy the process of cooking as well as the result. My loved ones have more energy, better moods, and we've lost some weight in the process. Furthermore, I finish my work early and can spend time in the evenings sitting on the couch talking with my family or playing board games rather than bouncing around cleaning.

5 Of course, I don't receive an income for my hours of hard work, but my husband and I are a team, and we decided democratically that we would rather enjoy living a life with more family time and less money. We've had to trim the unnecessary things and learn to tolerate living without. Trying to explain the difference of income and lifestyle to our children was a particularly difficult episode. Fortunately, I have kept a part-time job writing for medical periodicals to supplement our income.

6 Some critics of our lifestyle think that I'm unique in enjoying my home life, but it's not the case. Overseas, millions of people work from home while still caring for the family. Women in Europe and Asia exert themselves to have a career and still love being housewives. It's becoming too common to substitute "househusbands" for "housewives" around the world as more women join the workforce.

7 Why is it so common to think that women are oppressed and discontented when working to provide for their families' happiness? Must everyone receive happiness in the same way, working long hours outside the home? I am revolted by the notion that I must be depressed or unfulfilled because my husband and I have chosen to live in a more old-fashioned setting. I don't suggest that this is the only way, or even the best way, to manage every family. However, I swear that it's the best lifestyle for me and my family. Every day, I work harder than I did at my old job and I find that I have more happiness and dignity than I did before. Consider this: In the future, when a woman answers that she is a housewife, you should avoid discrimination and give her a high five instead of showing pity or giving her a boring glance.

自豪的家庭主妇

1 当听到“家庭主妇”这个词时，你想到的是什么？对许多人而言，“家庭主妇”的形象就是对家务琐事充满抱怨不满。19 世纪 50 年代的家庭主妇毕生的工作就是养孩子，洗盘

子,做饭,创建一个健康、快乐的家庭,批评家对这样的生活极其反感。我们是不是因为太害怕倒退而过快地去谴责不同的生活方式呢?

2 我记得我自己工作的那会儿,那是在我安心当全职家庭主妇以前的事。在我干全职工作的那段期间,我回家很晚,为我的家人加热了包装食品作为晚餐后,就忙于家务,每天晚上直到疲惫不堪才爬上床。我的日程表排得满满的,几乎没有全心照顾家人或自己的宝贵时间。我生长在一个父母是双职工的家庭,所以我的成长经历了类似的情况。为努力使情况不恶化或失控,我的童年是在紧张忙碌的家庭事务中度过的。我感谢我父母的辛劳,但童年只是人生一个瞬间,一去不复返。扪心自问,我不能让我的孩子们回头看时,后悔当初没有少花点时间折叠褶皱的衣服,而有更多的时间陪伴家人就好了。

3 在我工作的那段时间,我了解到朝九晚五的苦差事是何等劳累和紧张。我很高兴在我的丈夫打着呵欠、疲惫不堪下班回家时能给他支持。当我知道回到一个干净舒适的家和吃上美味佳肴能舒缓他的压力时,我感到格外的喜悦。更重要的是,当我之前出差离家时,他帮我做过许多零碎的家务:照料房子、照看孩子、关注一切细枝末节。正因为此,他了解到家庭主妇是一个要每周干7天每天干24小时的艰苦且要求高的工作。这种共同的理解和尊重,使我们目前的生活充满了喜悦,也为我们的孩子树立了一个很好的榜样。

4 当刚开始转换角色成为家庭主妇时,我感到了失业的尴尬。不过,现在我知道那种认为家庭主妇的工作一点都不具挑战性和重要性的想法是大错特错的。我的日常生活包括为我的家人准备早餐、午餐和晚餐,打扫房间,洗衣服,刷碗,照料草坪和花园,并努力提高新闻工作所需的技能。我的生活就像现代版的20世纪50年代保守家庭主妇的生活,但我不觉得有丝毫不满。例如,烹饪是我所热衷的,我可以把业余爱好用到我的日常生活中。每天,我拒绝使用含防腐剂和 unhealthy 成分的包装食物,而是做健康的、用炉子烧熟的蔬菜和蛋白质食物。我喜欢烹饪的过程,也享受自己做的菜。我的亲人有更多的精力,更好的心情,在此过程中,我们的体重也有所下降。此外,我早早地完成了我的工作后,就可以在晚上有时间坐在沙发上与我的家人说话或玩棋盘游戏,而不是跳上跳下地做清洁工作。

5 当然,我的辛勤工作没有任何收入,但我和我丈夫是一个团队,我们通过协商决定,我们宁愿少一点钱,但要与家人有多一点在一起的时间享受生活。我们已削减了不必要的开支,学习忍受没有丰富物质的生活。给孩子们解释收入降低和生活方式改变是件特别困难的事。幸运的是,我还保留了一份给医学期刊撰稿的兼职工作,用来贴补我们的收入。

6 一些批评我们这种生活方式的人们认为,我享受这种家庭生活只是个个例,但事实并非如此。海外数以百万计的人在家工作的同时,还照顾着家庭。欧洲和亚洲的妇女奋发向上,她们有事业,但仍然喜爱当家庭主妇。在世界各地,随着更多的妇女成为职业女性,“家庭主夫”替代“家庭主妇”这一现象变得极其普通。

7 为什么这么多人认为,妇女在为她们的家庭幸福而工作时,一定是受到压制和感到不满的呢?每个人都必须以同样的方式——在外面工作很长时间——来获得幸福吗?有人认为我肯定很压抑或没有成就感,因为我丈夫和我选择了一种更过时的生活方式,这样的想法让我感到很震惊。我不是在暗示这是经营家庭的唯一的方法,我更不是说这是最好的方式。不过,我发誓,对我和我的家庭来说这是最好的生活方式。我日益努力,也发现自己比以前更幸福,更有尊严。记住,以后当一个女人回答她是一位家庭主妇时,你不应歧视她,要与她击掌喝彩,而不要显露怜悯之情或以让人厌烦的眼光看她。

Section B (10%): 中译英

Unit 2

近年来,随着互联网技术的发展,我国的数字化教育资源建设取得了巨大的成就。很多高

校建立了自己的数字化学习平台，数字化教学在教育中发挥着越来越大的作用。和传统教学方式相比，数字化教学方式有很大的优势。一方面，数字化教学使教学资源得以全球共享；另一方面，它拓展了学习者的学习时间和空间，人们可以随时随地通过互联网进入数字化的虚拟学校学习。这使得人类从接受一次性教育走向终身学习成为可能。

In recent years, with the development of Internet technology, the construction of digital education resources of our country has made great achievements. Many universities have set up their own digital learning platforms, and digital teaching is playing an increasingly important role in education. Compared with the traditional way of teaching, the digital way has a lot of advantages. On one hand, digital teaching makes global sharing of teaching resources possible; on the other hand, it expands the learner's study time and space to learn, allowing people to get access to the digital virtual schools through the Internet anytime and anywhere. These advantages make it possible for people to shift from one-time learning to lifelong learning.

Unit 3

孝道 (filial piety) 是中国古代社会的基本道德规范 (code of ethics)。中国人把孝视为人格之本、家庭和睦之本、国家安康之本。由于孝道是儒家伦理思想的核心，它成了中国社会千百年来维系家庭关系的道德准则。它毫无疑问是中华民族的一种传统美德。孝道文化是一个复合概念，内容丰富，涉及面广。它既有文化理念，又有制度礼仪 (institutional etiquette)。一般来说，它指社会要求子女对父母应尽的义务，包括尊敬、关爱、赡养老人等等。孝道是古老的“东方文明”之根本。

Filial piety is the basic code of ethics in ancient Chinese society. Chinese people consider filial piety as the essence of a person's integrity, family harmony, and the nation's wellbeing. With filial piety being the core of Confucian ethics, it has been the moral standard for the Chinese society to maintain the family relationship for thousands of years. It's undoubtedly a traditional Chinese virtue. The culture of filial piety is a complex concept, rich in content and wide in range. It includes not only cultural ideas but also institutional etiquettes. Generally speaking, it refers to the obligation of children to their parents required by the society, including respect, care, support for the elderly and so forth. Filial piety is fundamental to the ancient "Oriental civilization".

Unit 4

农历七月初七是中国的七夕节 (Qixi Festival)，是中国传统节日中最具浪漫色彩的一个节日。一些大的商家每年都举办不同的活动，年轻人也送礼物给他们的恋人。因此，七夕节被认为是中国的“情人节” (Valentine's Day)。七夕节来自牛郎与织女 (Cowherd and Weaving Maid) 的传说。相传，每年的这个夜晚，天上的织女都会与牛郎相会。所以，在七夕的夜晚，人们可以看到牛郎织女在银河 (the Milky Way) 相会。姑娘们也会在这一天晚上向天上的织女乞求智慧，以获得美满姻缘。但随着时代的变迁，这些活动正在消失，唯有标志着忠贞爱情的牛郎织女的传说一直流传民间。

July 7th on the Chinese calendar is Chinese Qixi Festival, the most romantic of all the traditional Chinese holidays. Every year, some big businesses organize various activities, and young people send gifts to their lovers. As a result, the Qixi Festival is considered to be Chinese "Valentine's Day". The Qixi Festival is derived from the legend of Cowherd and Weaving Maid. The legend holds that

on this particular night every year the Weaving Maid in heaven meets with Cowherd. So, people can see Cowherd and Weaving Maid meeting in the Milky Way on the night of Qixi. On this night, girls would also beg Weaving Maid for some wisdom for a happy marriage. But, with the changing of times, these activities are diminishing. All that remains is the legend of Cowherd and Weaving Maid, a sign of faithful love, continuously circulated among the folk.

Unit 5

丝绸之路 (Silk Road) 是我国古代一条连接中国和欧亚大陆 (Eurasia) 的交通线路, 由于这条商路以丝绸贸易为主, 故称 “丝绸之路”。作为国际贸易的通道和文化交流的桥梁, 丝绸之路有效地促进了东西方经济文化交流和发 展, 对世界文明进程有着深远影响。当前, 在新的历史条件下, 我国提出了 “一带一路” 倡议 (the Belt and Road Initiative) (即 “丝绸之路经济带” 和 “21 世纪海上丝绸之路”)。“一带一路” 以合作共赢为核心, 强调相关各国的互利共赢和共同发展。这一倡议一经提出即受到沿线各国的积极响应。

The Silk Road is a traffic route in the ancient times connecting China and Eurasia. This trade route focuses on the trade of silk, hence the name "the Silk Road". As an international trade channel and a bridge of cultural exchanges, the Silk Road effectively improved the economic and cultural exchanges and development between the East and the West, exerting a profound impact on the progress of the world civilization. Nowadays, under the new historical circumstances, our country proposes the strategy of "One Belt, One Road" (namely the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road). The strategy of "One Belt, One Road" focuses on cooperation and mutual benefits, emphasizing mutual benefits, win-win, as well as common development of the related countries. Once proposed, the strategy has received positive responses from the related countries along the road.

Unit 7

中国是丝绸的故乡, 因而有很多与丝绸相关的艺术, 刺绣 (embroidery) 就是其中的一种。刺绣是中国民间传统手工艺之一, 至少有两三千年的历史。从事刺绣的多为女子, 因此刺绣又被称为 “女红” (women's needlework)。刺绣在中国受到了人们广泛的喜爱。刺绣可用来装饰衣物, 如在衣服、被子、枕套 (pillowcase) 等物品上绣上美丽的图案, 也可制作成特别的饰品 (ornament)。中国有四大名绣: 苏州的苏绣、广东的粤绣、湖南的湘绣以及四川的蜀绣。各种绣法不仅风格有差异, 主题也各有不同。在这其中, 苏州的苏绣最负盛名。

China is home to silk, thereby having a variety of arts related to silk, one of which is embroidery. Embroidery, with at least two or three thousand years of history, is one of the Chinese traditional folk arts and crafts. Since most embroiderers are women, it's also called "women's needlework". Embroidery has been much-loved by the Chinese people. It can be used to beautify clothing and things. For example, clothes, quilts, pillowcases etc. can be embroidered with beautiful designs, or a piece of embroidery can be made for a special ornament. There are four most famous types of embroidery in China: Suxiu from Suzhou, Yuexiu from Guangdong, Xiangxiu from Hunan, and Shuxiu from Sichuan, each having its own style and theme. Among the four, Suzhou embroidery has enjoyed the highest reputation.

中译英 新融合大学英语教程 2

Unit 1 翻译练习参考答案

1. 我可以粗略估计一下你所需要的木材量。(estimate)
I can give you a rough estimate of the amount of wood you will need.
2. 他克制住了自己, 没有在公开场合批评政府最近的糟糕表现。(refrain from)
He has refrained from criticizing the government in public about its recent poor performance.
3. 自从这条左侧的公路支线路通车后, 城里来往车辆就略为减少了。(drop off)
Traffic in the town has dropped off slightly since the minor road on the left opened.
4. 人们往往会怀疑自称专家的人。(be suspicious of)
People are suspicious of those who claim to be experts.
5. 新的系统将与此时的设备相互兼容。(be compatible with)
The new system will be compatible with the existing equipment.
6. 在最初发展和持续维护期间, 我们曾遇到许多问题。(initial, ongoing)
During the initial development and ongoing maintenance, we have encountered many problems.

Unit 2 翻译练习参考答案

1. 这一发现被视为一项至关重要的突破。(crucial, perceive)
This discovery was perceived as a crucial breakthrough.
2. 在公共汽车上, 米歇尔被两个胖子挤在中间, 苦恼极了。(nasty, sandwich between)
Michelle had a nasty feeling when she was sandwiched between two fat men on the bus.
3. 我同情他, 就把钱借给他去调养脚伤。(take pity on somebody, nurse)
I took pity on him and lent him money to nurse his foot injury.
4. 侦探们可以从几段零星的谈话中推断出作案的人。(deduce, snatch)
Detectives can deduce from snatches of conversation who have committed the crime.
5. 他没完没了的抱怨让我们忍无可忍, 他的老板也眉头紧锁。(strain, frown)
His constant complaints were straining our patience, and his boss gathered his brows into a frown.
6. 我无意中听到两个女孩用嘲讽的语气在谈论这个小丑。(overhear, mocking)
I overheard two girls talking about the clown with a mocking voice.

Unit 3 翻译练习参考答案

1. 血库当时表示, 通过输血感染艾滋病的概率是一百万分之一。(one in a million)
Blood banks at the time said the chance of contracting AIDS through blood transfusions was one in a million.
2. 他们推断, 这项计划不仅使得支付变得复杂, 效率变得低下, 还会引起那些不习惯刷信用卡的顾客们的不满。(accustom to)
Their reasoning was that this plan would not only complicate payments, slow service, but also annoy customers who weren't accustomed to credit card-only sales.
3. 急诊室里挤满了受害者、他们的家人以及记者。(pack with)
The emergency room was packed with victims and their families, along with journalists.
4. 时光飞逝, 城市日渐兴旺, 农业为工业化让路。(as years fly by)
As years fly by, the city around us developed and agriculture gave way to industrialization.
5. 她一直盯着这本欧洲宪法, 眼都不眨一下, 就像看到鬼了一样。(stare at; without)

batting an eyelash)

She stared at the European Constitution without batting an eyelash, as if she'd just seen a ghost.

6. 当孩子们彼此变得无礼并开始失控的时候, 父母不要直接就用胶带在他们嘴上贴个大大的"X", 而可以去问他们是否遵守了他们的家庭价值观念。(get out of control; make a big X)

When the children were rude to each other and started to get out of control, instead of making a big X with tape over their mouth directly, parents may ask them if they were respecting their family values.

Unit 4 翻译练习参考答案

1. 你可以近距离观察飞机的起降。(at close quarters)

You can watch aircraft take off or land at close quarters.

2. 和他谈过话的人中没有一个人怀疑他作为一个政治家的诚意。(sincerity)

Nobody that he spoke to doubted his sincerity as a politician.

3. 在此世间, 你无法做到绝对的中立。(neutral)

You cannot be completely neutral in this world.

4. 经常锻炼可以增强心脏机能, 从而减少心脏病发作的危险。(thereby)

Regular exercise strengthens the heart, thereby reducing the risk of heart attack.

5. 法官称那次袭击为令人发指的罪行。(abominable)

The judge described the attack as an abominable crime.

6. 所有的人都应该去探寻和感知大自然之美。(become acquainted with)

All the people should seek to become acquainted with the beauty in nature.

Unit 5 翻译练习参考答案

1、违章建筑拆掉了, 取而代之的是一条商业街。(tear down)

The illegal buildings were torn down and replaced by a commercial street.

2、如果你现在课上不认真听讲, 课后你做作业时将会弄得一团糟, 毫无头绪。(mess up)

If you are not listening carefully in class now, you will mess things up when you do your homework.

3、由于周末无事可做, 他整天以背后议论他人为乐趣。(tattle on)

Because he had nothing to do on weekends, he spent plenty of time tattling on others for fun.

4、她计划来年努力准备, 争取考上哈佛大学。(go out for)

She plans to go out for the access to Harvard University next year, so she spares no efforts in achieving it.

5、尽管他这学期非常努力, 但还是没能取得全班第一。(make the spot)

Although he worked very hard this semester, he still failed to make the top spot on the list of score in the class.

6、那个乞丐除了一身破烂衣服, 一无所有。(on top of)

On top of the shabby clothes, the beggar has nothing.

Unit 6 翻译练习参考答案

1. 在阅读了一些经典文学著作之后, 我很想和我的论文导师分享我的看法。(literary, feel compelled to)

Having read some classic literary works, I feel compelled to share my views with my supervisor.

2. 但是有个重大问题依然存在: 这份手稿到底是毫无意义的鬼画符, 还是隐藏着信息?

(crucial, manuscript)

But a crucial question remains: Does the manuscript contain only meaningless handwriting or a coded message?

3. 当你渐渐入睡的时候, 你的眼睛会开始微微转动, 你的体温也会有一些轻微下降, 你的四肢将会伸展开来, 同时你的呼吸将会放慢并且变得相当有规律。(drift off, stretch out)

When you drift off into slumber, your eyes will roll about, your temperature will drop slightly, your arms and legs will stretch out, and your breathing will slow down and become quite regular.

4. 他的一生都献给了对癌症起因的研究, 有资格受到我们的尊敬和感谢。(devote, gratitude)

His whole life has been devoted to studying the origin/cause of cancer, which deserves our respect and gratitude.

5. 研究显示倔强的特质能使人应对生活中最严峻的挑战。(reveal, trait, stubbornness)

The study reveals that the trait of stubbornness can keep people going through the toughest challenge of their lives.

6. 他的形象已经由一个酗酒的流浪汉彻底地转变成一位忠诚的丈夫和慈爱的父亲。(image, transform)

His image has thoroughly transformed from a hard-drinking sundowner to a devoted husband and father.

Unit 7 翻译练习参考答案

1. 我很快察觉到她的语气里暗含谴责。(discern, accusation)

I quickly discerned that there was a hint of accusation in her voice.

2. 这些商界领袖和名人向那所医院捐赠了数千英镑。(celebrity, endow)

These business leaders and celebrities endowed the hospital with thousands of pounds.

3. 一想到她, 我总是会想起她迷人的微笑。(associate with, alluring)

I always associate the alluring smile with her.

4. 每个人都有权发表自己的意见, 因此, 我不能阻止她去评论穿低腰裤的人。(entitle somebody to something, deter, low-slung)

Everyone is entitled to their own opinion, thus, I cannot deter her from commenting on someone in low-slung pants.

5. 自从她的同学都避开她, 她就老为自己身材胖而感到难为情。(shun, self-conscious)

She has always been self-conscious about being so fat since she was shunned by her classmates.

6. 这条旅游路线将不会受到天气的影响。(trail, impervious)

The tourist trail would be impervious to weather.

Unit 8 翻译练习参考答案

1. 研究表明, 男孩比女孩更容易在高中辍学。(drop out of)

Studies show that boys are more likely to drop out of high school than girls.

2. 我们必须在两周内找到解决这个难题的办法, 否则整个工程都将失败。(figure out)

We must figure out how to solve this difficult problem within two weeks, otherwise the whole project would be endangered.

3. 唯有他意识到眼前存在的问题, 还提出了一系列建设性的方案。(on the horizon)

He was the only person who was aware of the issues on the horizon, and developed a series of constructive scenarios.

4. 尤西姆将利齐从机场接到酒店, 然后和她共进丰盛的晚餐。(pick up)

Useem picked up Lizzy at the airport, drove her to the hotel, and had a hearty dinner together.

5. 在这阴冷潮湿的天气里，我们只能蜷缩在火堆旁，无精打采的。(huddle up)

In these gloomy and cold days, we could only huddle ourselves up by the fire, unanimated.

6. 我仔细看才发现她今天穿了姐姐的衣服出门。(do a double-take)

I did a double-take when I saw her dressed in her sister's clothing.