

英语 2 复习资料

A 卷

一. 单词及短语翻译 (20 分)。

1. take...as an example 以...为例
2. find sb doing sth
3. ESP 特殊用途英语
4. someone in authority
5. in some general way
6. under the guidance of 在...引导 / 领导下
7. take advantage of
8. excuse sb from doing sth 使某人免于做某事
9. bring out 出版, 生产
10. Administration 管理
11. on the eve of
12. break out
13. School of Arts 文学院
14. be in the habit of 有做某事的习惯
15. talk down to sb
16. reluctant to do sth
17. be short of 缺少
18. Disappointment 失望
19. Cramped
20. Recess

二. 以词或短语的适当形式填空 (20 分)。

remind...of shut up neither...nor serve temporary
survive lie down get well prepared
enjoy a family reunion

1. students may find themselves living either___temporarily___ or permanently.
2. The future___survival___ of the bald eagle is still an important American ecological concern.
3. That restaurant is famous for its good___service___and pleasant atmosphere.
4. I always___enjoy___ going to the cinema.
5. We have ___shut up___ all the valuables in the safe and now you can put your heart into your stomach.
6. No sooner had he___lain down___ on the bed than he heard some strange noise.
7. ___Neither___ Nancy ___nor___ her husband did not want to come.
8. Mid-autumn is a time for ___a family reunion___.
9. This picture___reminds___ me ___of___ the time I spent in the country.
10. Have you ___got well prepared___ to go to the mountainous area.

三. 句子翻译 (20 分)。

1. 校长请人把计算机修好了。

The president had the computer repaired / fixed.

2. 这位英语教师有早起围着校园跑步的习惯。

3. 他跑得如此之快就好像是一个年轻人一样。

He ran so fast as if he were a young man.

4. 就因为某一个当权者做出一个决定, 学生们就要学一种外语了。

5. 他要是没缺几次课, 很有可能就通过考试了。

6. Businessmen need English and a young person wanting to go into business might well get a better starting position simply because he or she has a sound working knowledge of the language.

商人需要懂英语。一个想步入商界的年轻人, 就因为她掌握的语言扎实能应付工作, 起步就十分有利。

7. Satisfactory completion of the course, although we strongly recommend that this student attend in-session language support classes, particularly in the areas ticked below. If she takes advantage of this support, she should be able to cope with the language demands of her future studies.

8. William Empson came to China on the eve of the Anti-Japanese War to teach at National Peking University as professor of English.

威廉艾普森在抗日战争前夕来到中国, 在国立北京大学当英语教师。

9. Halfway from the top of the mountain, there were a few simple buildings that belonged to a missionary bible school, which the Provisional University rented for its School of Arts.

在大约半山腰的地方有几幢属于教会学校的简易教社。长沙临时大学租下了这些校舍作为其文学院。

10. Looking at the tie-clasp on my dress, I knew I would always regard it as a memento of an unforgettable evening of good fellowship in the midst of a bleak and lonely period of my life.

四. 阅读理解 (20 分)

(A)

In 2013 alone at least 20,000 African elephants were killed for their teeth. In South Africa over the last two years more than 2,200 rhinos were killed for their horns. These numbers are alarming, because current rates of illegal hunting are faster than birth rates, which could lead to extinction for these ecologically important creatures in their environment. Indeed, some elephant and rhino populations are on track to be locally extinct within the next decade. If you are reading this, you may already be aware of these facts. But you might not know that wildlife trafficking (走私) not only threatens the existence of elephants and rhinos but is also leading to extinction of other species, such as tigers, tortoises, sea turtles — and the world's most trafficked mammal (哺乳动物) — pangolins.

Pangolins are the only mammals that are entirely covered in tough scales(鳞), which makes them look very strong. But actually they are endangered mammals. There are eight different species of pangolins, four in Asia and four in Africa, and all are threatened with extinction. Although pangolins are protected throughout most of the countries where they live, high demand in East Asia, where the delicious pangolin meat is considered a delicacy and where their scales are used in traditional medicines, is driving an illegal trade in both live animals and pangolin parts. The number of pangolin trafficking is shocking. Experts believe that over the last 10 years more than 1 million pangolins were taken from the wild. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 81,250 pangolins were killed for the illegal trade in 2013 alone.

In February, the United States released a plan to deal with wildlife trafficking, which lays out the steps we will take to fight the illegal trade in wildlife, including pangolins. We are strengthening the carrying out of the plan; building international cooperation and contribution to protect wildlife; raising awareness to drive down the demand that is fuelling the illegal trade.

Get involved and remember World Wildlife Day (March 3) by spreading the plan. Use social media and tell everyone that now is the time to get serious about wildlife crime and end the demand that threatens species, big and small, from the huge elephant to the shy pangolin.

1. How many endangered creatures are mentioned in the passage?
A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7.
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraph 3?
A. Eight species of pangolins live on the same continent.
B. Pangolins are not protected in most of their natural habitats.
C. The scales of pangolins can be used as an ingredient for cook-ing.
D. High demand contributes to the illegal trade of pangolins in East Asia.
3. What can we know about the plan released by the US?
A. Social media will be used to spread World Wildlife Day.
B. Whether the plan will be worked out remains to be seen.
C. The US will work together with other countries to protect wildlife.
D. More and more people are advised to increase their needs of pangolins.
4. What is the author's intention of writing the passage?
A. To inform us something about World Wildlife Day.
B. To raise awareness of protecting endangered wildlife.
C. To explain why pangolins are illegally traded in East Asia.
D. To show how the United States is to fight the illegal trade in wildlife.

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B

(B)

Sixteen years ago I learned this lesson in the back of a New York City taxi cab. Here's what happened. I hopped in a taxi, and we took off for Grand Central

Station. We were driving in the right lane when, all of a sudden, a black car jumped out of a parking space right in front of us. My taxi driver slammed on his brakes, skidded, and missed the other car's back end by just inches!

The driver of the other car, who almost caused a big accident, started yelling bad words at us. My taxi driver just smiled and waved at the guy. And I mean he was friendly. So, I said, "Why did you just do that? This guy almost ruined your car and sent us to the hospital!" And this is when my taxi driver told me what I now call "The Law of the Garbage Truck. "

Many people are like garbage (rubbish) trucks. They run around full of garbage, full of frustration, full of anger, and full of disappointment. As their garbage piles up, they need a place to dump it. And if you let them, they'll dump it on you. When someone wants to dump on you, don't take it personally. You just smile, wave, wish them well, and move on. You'll be happy with what you did.

I started thinking, how often do I let Garbage Trucks run right over me? And how often do I take their garbage and spread it to other people at work, at home, or on the streets? It was that day I said, "I'm not going to do anymore. "

Successful people do not let Garbage Trucks take over their day. What about you? If you let more garbage trucks pass you by, you'll be happier. Life's too short to wake up in the morning with regrets. So, Love the people who treat you right. Forget about the ones who don't.

1. What happened one day when the author was taking a taxi?

- A. The taxi almost hit another car.
- B. The taxi driver was injured.
- C. The author scolded the driver of the other car.
- D. The author learned a lesson from the driver of the garbage truck.

2. How did the taxi driver respond to the behavior of the driver of the black car?

- A. He yelled back at the driver.
- B. He sent the driver to the hospital.
- C. He was friendly towards the driver.
- D. He dumped some garbage in front of his car.

3. What does the taxi driver think of people according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Many people like to drive garbage trucks.
- B. Many people dump garbage wherever they like.
- C. Many people are warm-hearted to make others happy.
- D. Many people tend to be very much depressed.

4. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. The author used to have a lot of garbage trucks.
- B. The author used to complain a lot.
- C. The author used to have a lot of money.
- D. The author used to be a good manager.

5. According to the passage, what should you do if people “dump garbage” on you?
- Ignore them and go on with our own work.
 - Try our best to persuade them not to do that again.
 - Tell them to dump the garbage in the right place.
 - Take over their work and carry the garbage to somewhere else.

五. 作文 (20 分)。

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled “Living in a Big City”. You should write at least **120** words and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.

Living in a Big City

- 成千上万的人涌入大城市。
- 我喜欢居住在生活中方便的大城市。
- 然而，大城市面临着许多问题，其中最大的是……

B 卷

一、 单词及短语翻译 (20 分)。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. take...as an example | 以...为例 |
| 2. refer to | |
| 3. someone in authority | 当权者 |
| 4. engage in | |
| 5. under the guidance of | 在...引导 / 领导下 |
| 6. take advantage of | 利用 |
| 7. excuse sb from doing sth | |
| 8. be famous for | |
| 9. Administration | 管理 |
| 10. Humble | 简陋的, 谦逊的 |
| 11. School of Arts | |
| 12. idle away | 虚度 (时光) |

13. talk down to sb
14. reluctant to do sth
15. make a living
16. Cramped
17. Recess
18. give a brief description of
19. rather than
20. wallow in

谋生

放假

给出简单描述

二、以词或短语的适当形式填空（20分）。

remind...of shut up neither...nor pick up work as
 survive lie down get well prepared
 reluctant to fill... with...

11. Mr. Green came to Binhai City at the beginning of this term to work as football coach at Binhai College.
12. The future survival of the bald eagle is still an important American ecological concern.
13. Could you please pick up my mail for me if you go to the post office.
14. She was a bit reluctant to accept the invitation.
15. We have shut up all the valuables in the safe and now you can put your heart into your stomach.
16. No sooner had he lain down on the bed than he heard some strange noise.
17. Neither Nancy nor her husband did not want to come.
18. His encouragement fills us with hope and confidence.
19. This picture reminds me of the time I spent in the country.
20. Have you got well prepared to go to the mountainous area.

三、句子翻译（20分）。

1. 山脚下有许多运动员的帐篷。
2. 这位英语教师有早起围着校园跑步的习惯。

The teacher from the U. K. is in the habit of getting up early and jogging around the campus.

3. 她凭记忆写下了这本诗集里的好几首诗。

She wrote down several poems in this anthology from memory.

4. 就因为某一个当权者做出一个决定，学生们就要学一种外语了。

5. 这位盲人有幸得到了许多热心人的帮助。

The blind man has the fortune of being helped by many warm-hearted persons.

6. Businessmen need English and a young person wanting to go into business might well get a better starting position simply because he or she has a sound working knowledge of the language.

7. Satisfactory completion of the course, although we strongly recommend that this student attend in-session language support classes, particularly in the areas ticked below. If she takes advantage of this support, she should be able to cope with the language demands of her future studies.

该生已圆满完成本课程，然而我们竭力建议该生参加学期间的语言补习课程，尤其是下面画勾的课程。如果她能很好的利用这些课程，她就能很好的应对未来学习过程中的语言需求。

8. William Empson came to China on the eve of the Anti-Japanese War to teach at National Peking University as professor of English.

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四、 阅读理解（20分）

(A)

Using tablet computers like Apple's iPad and Samsung's Galaxy Note just before bed can lead to a poor night's sleep, according to research.

More and more people are taking their tablets to bed with them to surf the web, check Facebook or email before switching off the light. But researchers are warning that the blueish light their screens emit can stop users getting a good night's sleep. That is because this type of light mimics daylight, convincing the brain that it is still daytime. Blue light suppresses production of a brain chemical called melatonin, which helps us fall sleep. This is because our brains have evolved to be wakeful during daylight hours. By contrast, light which is more orange or red in tone does not reduce melatonin production, perhaps because our brains recognize it as a cue that the day is ending.

Neurologists (神经病学家) have known for years that staring at screens late in the evening can disrupt sleep. Researchers at the Lighting Research Centre, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York, are warning that looking at tablet displays for more than two hours "leads to a suppression of our natural melatonin levels as the devices emit optical radiation (光辐射) at short wavelengths" - in other words, they emit bluer light.

They say: "Although turning off devices at night is the ultimate solution, it is recommended that if these devices are used at night displays are dimmed as much as possible and that the time spent on them before bed should be limited."

They drew their conclusions after measuring melatonin levels in 13 volunteers, after they had spent time viewing iPads at full brightness at a distance of 10 inches, for two hours. Melatonin levels were significantly lower after they had done this, than they were after the volunteers had viewed their iPads for the same time, but while wearing orange glass goggles, which cut out the blue light.

They wrote in the journal Applied Ergonomics that tablet makers could "tune the spectral power distribution of self-luminous devices (自发光设备的频谱功率分布)" so that they disrupted the sleep patterns of users less.

It is not just a good night's sleep that could be jeopardized (危害) by too much

late night screen time. Researchers know that persistent disruption to sleep patterns can lead to an increased risk of obesity, and even breast cancer. However, these studies tend to be comparisons of those with chronic (慢性的) sleep disruption, such as long term shift workers, with those who have normal sleep patterns.

1. What is it that stops users getting a good night's sleep?
A. Screens B. blueish light
C. Melatonin D. Orange or red light

2. Based on their findings, researchers have made the following suggestions except that _____.
A. Devices like iPads should be turned off at night.
B. Tablet makers should make improvements in devices.
C. Users should view iPads at full brightness instead of wearing orange glass goggles.
D. The time spent on screen before bed should be controlled.

3. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. Orange and red light does no good to a good night's sleep. B. Our brains recognize orange or red light in tone as a cue that the day is ending.
C. The less melatonin our body produces, the easier we fall asleep.
D. Too much late night screen time leads to more than sleep problem.

4. The writer's purpose for writing this article is to _____.
A. inform readers of a recent research.
B. complain about problems caused by using iPads before bed.
C. offer some suggestions on late night screen viewing.
D. advocate late night screen viewing.

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A

(B)

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5. 我喜欢居住在生活方便的大城市。
6. 然而，大城市面临着许多问题，其中最大的是……