

武汉大学 2012—2013 学年度第一学期

2012 级期末试卷

I. Listening Comprehension (25%, 25 × 1)

Section A (8=8×1)

Directions: In this section, you will hear several short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) A student. B) A teacher C) A lawyer D) An interviewee.
2. A) Because he wants to meet the woman's cousin.
B) Because he thought he was not informed.
C) Because the woman does not want him to join her.
D) Because the woman goes to her cousin's place too often.
3. A) To go out with her boss. B) To participate in a sport activity.
C) To work for extra hours. D) To apply for a new job.
4. A) Peterson is good at history. B) Peterson is happy with the test result.
C) Peterson is poor at history. D) Peterson is unpleasant to this teacher.
5. A) The woman does not like to stay at home alone.
B) The woman indeed needs some days off.
C) The woman prefers to go on a vacation.
D) The woman will go on a vacation.
6. A) They didn't have enough knowledge to discuss voting rights.
B) They left the meeting when the subject of voting rights came up.
C) They dominated the part of the meeting about voting rights.
D) They were most agreeable on the subject of voting rights.
7. A) She is going to pardon the man. B) She thinks the man is telling lies.
C) She is unhappy for the man is late. D) She does not prefer going out by bike.
8. A) She found it interesting. B) She found it boring.
C) She found it too long. D) She found it enjoyable.

Section B (7=7×1)

Directions: In this section, you will hear several short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the following passage:

9. A) The climate varies a little all over the United States.
B) The climate varies a lot in the United States.

- C) There is no variation in climate in the United States.
D) The climate is very pleasant all the year round.
10. A) It is cold in winter and hot in summer.
B) It is warm in winter and comfortably cool in summer.
C) It is warm in winter and unpleasantly hot in summer.
D) It is neither cold nor hot all the year round.
11. A) They grow them by themselves. B) They get them by ships.
C) They get them by airplanes. D) They get them by trucks and trains.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the following passage:

12. A) Computer is able to translate all kinds of texts.
B) Machine translation has become a major service industry.
C) Machine translation has been very successful in all the major languages.
D) Translation by computer will certainly have a bright future.
13. A) Because an important US science institute believed that the method could not be put in practice.
B) Because an important US science institute urged to build a more powerful computer.
C) Because an important US science institute thought that the method was of no value.
D) Because an important US science institute did not have enough money to go on with the research.
14. A) Some scientists went on with the researches of machine translation although all the funds were cut.
B) Most languages are still translated with original methods.
C) Poems, novels and plays are usually translated by translators.
D) Translation by computer saves a lot of manpower and time.
15. A) Communication Improvement. B) Translators Translation.
C) Language Translation. D) Machine Translation.

Section C (10=10X1)

Directions: *In this section, you are going to hear two conversations. Each will be read TWICE. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the information you get from the recording.* 注意：本部分请直接把答案写在主观题答题纸上。

II Reading Comprehension (30% , 30×1.5)

Section A

Directions: *There are three passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question.*

Passage One (This passage is selected from FAST READING)

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

I was living in the Smoky Mountains in Carolina. One autumn I moved into the Children's Home, I asked the lady there to send a boy to cut wood for the fireplace. After a while, there, in front of me, stood a small boy. The boy wore old torn pants

and shirt worn thin from too many washings. He wore no shoes on his feet. "I cut some wood today," he said. We went together to see his work. Next to the house was a lot of cleanly-cut wood.

He came again the next day and worked until it was time to leave. His name was Jerry. He was 12 years old and had been at Children's Home since he was only four. He found a hole near the fireplace that I had not seen. "I'll place some wood on the hole, ma'am. Then when a sudden storm comes up, you can stay warm."

One cold day, Jerry sat close by me near the fire. We watched the fire burn. Jerry suddenly talked of something he had never talked of before. "You look like my mother, especially next to the fire." "But you were only four, Jerry, when you came to live at the Children's Home. Do you still remember your mother?" He nodded his head yes. "My mother lives near Manville."

Learning he had a mother surprised me. But I said nothing. Jerry talked with happiness in his heart. "She comes for me from Manville whenever she can. She isn't working right now. She wanted to give me a dog but they say a boy can't have a dog at the Home. She sent me a Sunday suit. And last Christmas, she sent me a bicycle. I let the others play with the bicycle when they promise to be careful with it." When Jerry talked happily about his mother, my mind was busy trying to understand his mother. She had not completely forgotten him. But why? What was the reason other than being poor?

Soon it was the time I have to leave. I said to him, "Jerry, you've been my good friend. I shall think of you often and miss you very much." He did not answer. I watched him climb the hill in silence. I expected him to come the next day but he did not come. I went to the lady "Here is some money," I said to her, "Will you use it to buy him things for his birthday and for Christmas. I might buy him the same things his mother buys. This way he'll get different things and, well, not two bicycles for example." She looked at me strangely. Then she finally said, "I don't understand. He has no mother. He has no bicycle."

16. According to the story, Jerry had stayed at the Children's Home for _____ years.

- A. four B. six C. eight D. twelve

17. The fact that Jerry placed some wood on the hole near my fireplace shows that _____.

A、 he was honest B、 he was brave C、 he was hard-working D、 he was considerate by nature

18. According to Jerry's description, which of the following statements is TRUE about his mother?

- A. She loved Jerry and bought him some gifts. B. She often came to see Jerry.
C. She was busy with her work. D. She lived far from Jerry.

19. Why didn't Jerry see me off the day I left?

- A. Because he fell ill. B. Because he was too sad to say me goodbye.

- C. Because he was playing with other children.
 D. Because he was taking a walk in the woods.
 20. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Jerry?
 A. He dressed properly. B. He was not skilled at cutting wood since he was too young.
 C. He often rode the bicycle his mother bought for him. D. In fact, he had no mother.

Passage Two

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not accept the ideas of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are nothing more than past history.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning the assumptions of their elders and disturbing their complacency. Who said that human differences can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilty in their personal lives? Can anything be right with the "rat-race"? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed. The old --- if they are prepared to admit it --- could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they learn is that enjoyment is not "sinful". It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future.

21. According to the passage, the young today _____.
 A. have more money and freedom B. are more dependent on the family
 C. are forced to remember the old events D. have more restrictions and problems
 22. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. nowadays the young and the old have the greatest differences
 B. today the old complain more about the young's behaviors
 C. the young are better educated and know more
 D. the old remember many old events
 23. The young cannot understand _____.
 A. why the old often resort to violence or war to solve problems
 B) why they should remember those old events
 C. why their parents are so possessive of them

D. why they should receive better education

24. "Rat-race" in Para. 2 means "_____".

A. race of rat B. poor people C. struggle for social status D. fights among rats

25. The old can learn from the young that _____.

A. one has reasons to enjoy life
B. conventional politics is going out of the way
C. receiving better education is very important
D. happiness is the most important thing in life

Passage Three

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is no more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents.

Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live alone following the death of their partners (伴侣). As a result of these changes in the pattern of people's lives, there are many households which consist of only one person or one parent and children.

You might think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility for a second family.

Members of a family --- grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins --- keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their home town to work, and so the family become scattered (分散). Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together.

In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within the larger family group.

26. This passage is mainly about _____.

A. high rate of divorce in Britain B. British way of life
C. changes in family life in Britain D. one-parent families in Britain

27. There are a lot of one-parent families in Britain because _____.

A. their partners die earlier B. the number of divorces has gone up
C. people live longer than before D. there are so many unmarried couples

28. What is the result of the changes in British families?

A. Families are smaller than before. B. Family members are lonelier than before.
C. Families are not as popular as before. D. Family members don't keep in touch with each other.

29. Why does the author mention Christmas?
- A. Because it is a traditional festival in Britain. B. Because it is the best time to get married.
- C. Because it is a good time for traveling.
- D. Because it is chance for family members to get together.
30. What does the author mean by saying “geographical differences” in the last paragraph?
- A. The family members live in different places.
- B. The family members can only see each other on Christmas
- C. The family members can hardly share anything common.
- D. The family members keep on moving.

Section B

(This passage is selected from **Creative Reading**)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Directions: In this section, you are required to answer the questions with Y, N, or NG and blacken letter A for Y, B for N and C for NG. (注: 答案涂在答题卡上, 选择 Y 涂黑 A, N 涂黑 B, NG 涂黑 C。)

Y (for YES): if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for NO): if the statement does not agree with the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN): if the statement is not given in the passage.

This is an area where modern science has helped us to understand more about the subject, in spite of the difficulty of knowing what is going on in the human head. Tools such as the electroencephalogram (EEG), which measures electrical pulses in the brain (known as brainwaves) give us at least a little information about this, and modern sociology and psychology have suggested ways to study sleep.

One of the most important discoveries was made by a scientist in 1953 who was watching a small child sleeping. He noticed that although its eyes were closed they were moving quickly from side to side. People have probably always known that there are different kinds of sleep: from time immemorial people have talked about sleeping lightly, or falling into a deep sleep. Now that we know about the side-to-side movement of the eyes, we can observe two types of sleep, one known as REM (rapid eye movement) sleep and one known surprisingly as NREM (non-rapid eye movement) sleep. As well as the EEG we also have two other pieces of modern equipment, the EOG (or electro-oculogram), which measures eye movement, and the EMG (or electromyogram), which measures how tense or how relaxed muscles are. Using these three pieces of equipment, we have been able to measure differences in the two types of sleep. We have found that there are differences not only in eye movements but also in how relaxed or how tense the muscles are.

During NREM sleep, the eyes roll around without any particular direction, instead of the quick, directed side-to-side movements of REM sleep. In NREM sleep, too, the muscles are relaxed and the brainwave pattern is flatter, while in REM sleep the muscles are less relaxed and the brainwave pattern is more varied and sharper (which might suggest a more active brain). People also breathe more slowly and

their hearts beat more slowly in NREM sleep. In other words, although we cannot prove it, it seems as though NREM sleep is deeper and more relaxed than REM sleep. Could it be that we dream during REM sleep, but not during NREM sleep?

- 31. There are two types of sleep. ()
- 32. During NREM sleep, the eyes move quickly from side to side. ()
- 33. In REM sleep the muscles are less relaxed and the brainwave pattern is less varied and sharper. ()
- 34. We only dream during REM sleep. ()
- 35. It seems that NREM sleep is deeper. ()

III. Vocabulary and Structure (20%, 40×0.5)

Directions: For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

Directions: For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- 36. Many _____ impossible achievements have been now made by science.
A. apparently B. absolutely C. evidently D. actually
- 37. During the business _____ of the 1930s, millions of people lost their jobs and wandered around in the streets.
A. desperation B. decrease C. despair D. depression
- 38. Explosions, though infrequent, are occupational _____ for coal-miners.
A. hazards B. impacts C. evils D. benefits
- 39. I have had my eyes tested and the report says that my _____ is perfect
A. outlook B. horizon C. vision D. perspective
- 40. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you all for your kindness and hospitality
A. profit B. benefit C. interest D. advantage
- 41. Chinese government has taken many _____ measures to reduce air pollution.
A. efficient B. influential C. sufficient D. effective
- 42. In today's more scientific age, many superstitions have _____ from common belief, especially those relating to ghosts or the devil.
A. varied B. vanished C. viewed D. violate
- 43. It takes me a long time to _____ myself to totally new college life.
A. adapt B. adopt C. Acquire D. accept
- 44. He felt _____ by his lack of money when his friend asked him for help.
A. excited B. embarrassed C. embraced D. entertained
- 45. Everyone in the class is _____ to bring a mask to the English evening tonight.
A. suppressed B. supported C. supposed D. supplied
- 46. I was _____ by being invited to give a speech at the opening ceremony of the exhibition;
I had never given a speech before.

- A. fascinated B. forced C. frightened D. flattered
47. A club is a place to make frequent _____ with friends.
A. contract B. contrast C. contact D. contest
48. It is not his fault. So in this matter, he seems to be in no way to _____.
A. criticize B. blame C. scold D. argue
49. The small gift shop near our campus was _____ damaged in the fire and burnt down last night.
A. precisely B. severely C. literally D. lightly
50. I bought this computer two weeks ago, but it can not _____ properly now and then.
A. adjust B. coordinate C. function D. regain
51. He is quite inconsiderate, for very seldom can he _____ other people's troubles.
A. agree with B. interfere with C. identify with D. rest with
52. Only at that time _____.
A. did I realize that my father helped me keep my balance
B. I realized that my father helped me keep my balance
C. realized I that my father helped me keep my balance
D. I realized that did my father help me keep my balance
53. His sudden change in attitude can lead to unnecessary _____ over his son's quite normal behavior.
A. emotion B. feeling C. pressure D. anxiety
54. We can't _____ the suspects to be guilty simply because they've decided to remain silent.
A. assume B. blame C. misunderstand D. criticize
55. The husband deliberately _____ his wife's complaints and changed the subject.
A. encountered B. argued C. ignored D. responded
56. Dr. Li won _____ by his patients only through extraordinary skill and sincerity.
A. emphasis B. acceptance C. reaction D. communication
57. The driver immediately _____ to the side of the highway and called the police.
A. pulled over B. pulled out C. pulled in D. pulled down
58. The computer company developed this new product which had a large _____ market.
A. unaware B. worthy C. flexible D. potential
59. I'm waiting until the hospital says she's recovered _____ before I visit her again.
A. consciousness B. conscious C. subconscious D. unconscious
60. She plans to marry next month and she's now _____ all her energies _____ the wedding preparations.
A. channeling...into B. involve...in C. entering...to D. referring...to
61. Let's think of a situation _____ this idiom can be used.

- A. where B. which C. that D. what
62. Mr. Sanders is a very generous man. _____ requests you make will be granted.
- A. However B. What C. Whatever D. Whenever
63. The article had a _____ note; it suggested there would be no improvement.
- A. indifferent B. evident C. optimistic D. pessimistic
64. Every camera we sell comes with a two-year _____.
- A. guarantee B. safety C. confirmation D. conservation
65. The prisoner has been _____ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.
- A. ensured B. informed C. deprived D. convinced
66. I'll accept any job _____ I don't have to get up early.
- A. lest B. as long as C. in case D. though
67. His casual clothes were not appropriate _____ such a formal occasion.
- A. for B. to C. on D. at
68. This movie is not _____ for children to see: it contains too much violence and too many love scenes.
- A. profound B. valid C. decent D. upright
69. She is intended to appeal _____ her uncle _____ his lending her some money.
- A. to, to B. for, to C. for, for D. to, for
70. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
- A. robbed B. being robbed C. to have been robbed D. having been robbed
71. Scientists concluded that even three-year-olds are able to _____ between causes and effects.
- A. distress B. distinguish C. distribute D. display
72. The head coach will _____ all the key factors very carefully before deciding which player could take part in the upcoming Olympic Games.
- A. evaluate B. manipulate C. dominate D. budget
73. The buildings on our campus are _____; there is nothing similar to them in other universities.
- A. remarkable B. dynamic C. contrary D. unique
74. Experts in psychology believe that for many people, money is an important _____ of strength and influence.
- A. symbol B. substance C. therapy D. recipe
75. I think his financial problems _____ the fact that he lives from hand to mouth and there is no money left.
- A. benefit from B. protect from C. range from D. stem from

IV. Translation (10%, 10×1)

Directions: Translate the Chinese given in the brackets into English. Please use the words and structures you've learned in the texts.

76. You can see how a "literal" translation of a woman's words could easily mislead to a man who is used to using speech as a _____. (传达事实的手段)

77. _____ (既然) you are grown up, you should not rely on your parents.

78. American national basketball team is not as unconquerable _____ (你想象的那样).

79. His appearance has changed so much that you _____ (也许都认不出他了).

80. What you said _____ (容易让人误解) on such a tense occasion.

81. We'll _____ (确保) all the money we gave was appropriately used in the most needy places.

82. The situation on the border of the two neighboring nations is quite serious and the two countries are _____ (战争边缘).

83. _____ (当我们把一个人称作是成功者时), we do not mean one who defeats the other person by dominating and making him lose.

84. Anybody _____ (禁止拍照) of those precious antiques in the exhibition hall.

85. He _____ (欺骗了很多, 使他们相信) he is a rich man.

V. Composition (15%)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the outlines given below. You should write at least 100 words and the following hints should be included.

College Students Should Have a Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body

1. 一些大学生存在着这样或那样的心理问题或障碍;
2. 导致心理问题的原因;
3. 大学生应该如何克服心理问题, 保持健康的心态。