

武汉大学 2013-2014 学年度第一学期 2013 级《大学英语一级》期末试卷 (A 卷)

武汉大学 2013—2014 学年度第一学期

2013 级《大学英语一级》期末试卷 (A 卷)

2014 年 01 月 06 日

学号_____ 姓名_____ 院(系)_____ 英语班号:_____

考生注意事项:

1. 本次考试共计 120 分钟 (08:30 ——10:30);
2. 08:35 正式播放听力录音;
3. 在机读答题卡准考证号一栏填入自己的学号;
4. 准考证号一栏涂黑相应的阿拉伯数字 (漏填或填错将影响卷面得分);
5. 在试卷类型处涂黑 A 或 B (机读卡的试卷类型在答题卡左上角, 主观题答题纸试卷类型在答题纸上方, 两卡都要填写试卷类型, 漏填或填错将影响卷面得分);
6. 主观题部分 (听写、翻译、作文等) 写在主观题答题纸上;
7. 考试结束时请将机读答题卡, 主观答题纸和试题册一并交给监考人员 (不交试题册按零分处理);
8. 请将姓名、学号等相关信息填入上栏 (重修学生请在姓名后注明 “重修” 二字);
9. 考生联系方式_____

审题人: 阮琳

武汉大学外国语学院大英部 2013 级一级英语课程考试 A 卷试题册 (第 1 页 共 12 页)

Part I Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear eight 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) They have two children already.
B) Lisa wishes to have children, but Todd doesn't.
C) They will start a family as soon as they get married.
D) They don't want children for the time being.
2. A) Gas station.
C) Lost and found department.
3. A) Because she was sick.
C) Because her husband was sick.
4. A) In a library.
C) In a court.
5. A) It has stayed cloudy all day.
C) It was cloudy at first but it's fine now.
6. A) She's got heart trouble.
C) She's got high blood pressure.
7. A) In a restaurant.
C) In a private home.
8. A) A man who laughs a lot.
C) A man who is warm-hearted.
- B) Police station.
D) Bar.
B) Because someone was hurt.
D) Because her husband needed an ambulance.
B) In a hospital.
D) In a restaurant.
B) It's cold and the sky is covered with clouds.
D) It was fine at first but it's raining now.
B) She's got a lung disease.
D) She's got headaches.
B) In a department store.
D) In an art shop.
B) A man who is intelligent.
D) A man who is a good speaker.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear TWO 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 12 are based on the following passage:

9. A) In Washington.
C) In New York.
10. A) Chewing gums.
C) Earphones.
11. A) Cocktail.
C) Gum.
12. A) The stewardess.
C) A friend.
- B) In London.
D) In Yorkshire.
B) Magazines.
D) Seat belts.
B) Earphone.
D) Computer.
B) The pilot.
D) A passenger.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following passage:

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13. A) He wasn't happy with his life there.
B) He wanted to get married.
C) He failed to do his job well.
D) He didn't like the wealthy lifestyle there.
14. A) Fishing with his wife's brother.
B) Catching and selling fish with his wife.
C) Running a fishing business with his wife.
D) Running a fishing business with his wife's brother.
15. A) A good relation between husband and wife is important.
B) Money is important but it is not everything.
C) A simple life is the best thing in the world.
D) Only when people live a simple life can they be content.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear *TWO* passages. Each passage will be read *TWICE*. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with information you get from the recording.

(注意：本部分请直接把答案写在主观答题纸上。)

Passage One

Sarah has made a (S1) _____ to leave the hospital where she works because she is (S2) _____ with it and wants to do something different. She's got a job as a nurse with a (S3) _____ organization in Africa. Her friend Rosie is surprised and thinks she is (S4) _____. Sarah says that everything is (S5) _____ now. And she is going to miss her friend very much.

Passage Two

Almost a year ago Kathy took time off work and (S6) _____ a flight from Ireland to Denver to make her first date with Tom. The date was rather (S7) _____, but they shared the cost because Tom was a very (S8) _____ man. At Denver airport Kathy (S9) _____ Tom immediately because he looked just like his photograph. It turned out that something put Kathy off Tom straightaway when they met. It sounded really stupid but the reason was that Kathy (S10) _____ his shoes.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

The past ages of man have all been carefully labeled by anthropologists. Descriptions like "Palaeolithic Man", "Neolithic Man", etc. neatly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label "Legless Man". Histories of the time will go something like this: "In the twentieth century

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people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. This situation was forced upon earth dwellers of that time because of miles each day. But the surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of every huge mountain. All the beauty spots on earth were marred by the presence of large car parks."

The future history books might also record that *we were deprived of the use of our eyes*. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's-eye view of the world – or even less if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way. When you travel by car or train a blurred image of the countryside constantly smears the windows. Car drivers, in particular, are forever obsessed with the urge to go on and on: they never want to stop. Is it the lure of the great motorways, or what? And as for sea travel, it hardly deserves mention. It is perfectly summed up in the words of the old song: "I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea." The typical twentieth-century traveler is the man who always says "I've been there." You mention the remotest, most evocative place – names in the world like El Dorado, Kabul, Irkutsk and someone is bound to say "I've been there" – meaning, "I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else."

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. By traveling like this, you suspend all experience; the present ceases to be a reality: you might just as well be dead. The traveler on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him traveling and arriving are one and the same thing: he arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound. Satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travelers.

16. What's the best title of the passage?

- A) How to use your legs in travel
- B) The best way to travel
- C) The reward of true travel
- D) Possible ways to travel

17. Anthropologists label man nowadays "Legless" (Line 1, para 2) because _____.

- A) people forget how to use their legs
- B) lifts prevent people from walking
- C) modern vehicles have replaced walking
- D) people prefer cars, buses and trains

18. While traveling at high speeds, _____.

- A) people can get more pleasure from it
- B) people always focus on next destination
- C) people can enjoy the view of the destination
- D) people care much about the arrangement of the journey

19. The author says "*we are deprived of the use of our eyes*" because _____.

- A) people can't get a clear picture of the view along
- B) eyes become useless in traveling at high speeds
- C) people want to sleep during traveling
- D) people won't use their eyes

20. What does the author want to tell us?
- A) Legs become weaker.
 - B) There is no need to use legs or eyes.
 - C) Modern means of transportation make the world a small place.
 - D) We should experience the present heart and soul while traveling.

Passage Two

Never in the history of the human race has science given us so much power to alter our destiny. The genetic revolution allows us to create life and food to our own design and even to alter the nature of human beings. Gene technology can cure disease and help feed the world and is accelerating faster than most people understand.

Sometimes the results are obvious and hugely beneficial. For example, in the early 1980's, scientists found the gene for human insulin, and inserted it into common bacteria, which learned how to make it. Brewing human insulin is in a way as simple as brewing beer. Just add water and food and these bugs will go on producing perfect human insulin forever. The result is good news for people with diabetes.

However, such success stories so far have been rare, and most are just bizarre. There is the global race to produce the world's first human clone. The human cloning debate is at the heart of the reaction in many countries against gene technology. A secret human cloning laboratory run by Clonaid is said to be based in the Nevada desert, with the first human cloned baby expected by them to be born in 2001 with the first embryo transfers very soon.

Human cloning is often justified as an expensive treatment for infertility, but has huge risks. In addition to the danger of malformation and other defects there are great emotional hazards. A daughter grows up and one day looks at her mother and realizes she is actually looking at her twin sister, that her "father" is really her brother in law and that her "grandparents" are her biological parents. What does that do to a child?

Then there is the urgent issue of genetically modified (GM) food. Here companies have created crops which are immune to their own poisons. Farmers then have to buy not only the seed each year (many of these crops do not breed true) but also the weed killer. These weed killers can wipe out every other life form across large areas, killing not only every wild flower but also the insect population that depends on them. Next to go are the birds and small mammals that depend on this food chain for food.

GM crops themselves can be toxic to wild-life---which is hardly surprising since some are created to grow their own insecticides in the sap of the plant. They are billed as the ultimate green crops since no artificial insecticides are needed. The reality however can be different. The monarch butterfly is a splendid insect, and a state emblem for Texas, but has been shown to be killed by pollen from GM Maize according to a recent study published in *Nature*. In parts of the U.S. and Britain it is already becoming difficult for "organic" farmers to ensure their own crops are uncontaminated (未被污染的). Matters have been made far worse for those worried about GM grain risks because American farmers and grain merchants have deliberately mixed GM crops and natural crops in the same silos (地下仓库).

The greatest steps forward in medicine over the next decade are likely to come from genetics. As we continue to match genes with disease patterns we will be able to make ever more accurate forecasts about an individual's health, which will allow prevention and earlier

diagnosis. In practice it may also encourage yet more parents to abort a fetus (胎儿) because they are worried about its genes. Gene technology will allow "magic bullets" to hunt and destroy cancer cells by detecting bad genes.

In conclusion, we urgently need gene technology—to fight disease and feed the world, but we do need to proceed carefully, and to ask what kind of world we want to live in, now we have the ability to change the very basis of life itself.

21. Gene technology enables us to alter our destiny for the following reasons EXCEPT that

- A) it allows us to create life to our own design
- B) it can help us change our appearance as well as personality
- C) it can cure disease
- D) it can help us produce better and more food to feed the world

22. According to the passage, which of the following statements about human cloning is FALSE?

- A) The technique for human cloning has not been mature.
- B) There is a global race to produce the world's first human clone.
- C) The first human cloned baby has been expected to be born in 2001.
- D) Human cloning will cause emotional and moral hazards as well as the danger of malformation and other defects.

23. Which of the following statements about the GM food is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A) Gene technology can create crops which are immune to their own poisons.
- B) GM food themselves can be poisonous to wildlife.
- C) GM food with more nutrition and function are welcomed in the market.
- D) American farmers and grain merchants have deliberately mixed GM crops and natural crops in the same silos.

24. The word "organic" in Paragraph 6 probably means _____.

- A) relating to organs
- B) relating to living organism
- C) free from chemical fertilizers
- D) free from gene technology

25. It can be inferred from the whole text that the author's attitude toward gene technology is

- A) sarcastic
- B) negative
- C) positive
- D) neutral

Passage Three

If you find yourself waiting in a long queue at an airport or bus terminus this holiday, will you try to analyse what it is about queuing that makes you angry? Or will you just get angry with the nearest official?

Professor Richard Larson, an electrical engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, hates queuing but rather than tear his hair out, he decided to study the subject. His first finding, which backs up earlier work at the US National Science Foundation, was that the degree of annoyance was not directly related to the time. He cites an experiment at Houston airport where passengers had to walk for one minute from the plane to the baggage reclaim and then wait a further seven minutes to collect their luggage. Complaints were frequent, especially

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from those who had spent seven minutes watching passengers with just hand baggage get out immediately.

The airport authorities decided to lengthen the walk from the aircraft, so that instead of a one-minute fast walk, the passengers spent six minutes walking. When they finally arrived at the baggage reclaim, the delay was then only two minutes. The extra walk extended the delay by five minutes for those carrying only hand baggage, but passenger complaints dropped almost to zero.

The reason? Larson suggests that it all has to do with what he calls "social justice". If people see others taking a short cut, they will find the wait unbearable. So in the case of the airport, it was preferable to delay everyone.

Another aspect Larson studied was the observation that people get more fed up if they are not told what is going on. Passengers told that there will be a half-hour delay are less unhappy than those left waiting even twenty minutes without an explanation.

But even knowing how long we have to wait isn't the whole answer. We must also believe that everything is being done to minimize our delay. Larson cites the example of two neighbouring American banks. One was highly computerised and served a customer, on average, every 30 seconds. The other bank was less automated and took twice as long. But because the tellers at the second bank looked extremely busy, customers believed the service was faster and many transferred their accounts to the slower bank. Ultimately, the first bank had to introduce time-wasting ways of appearing more dynamic.

26. Lengthening the walk from the airport to the baggage reclaim is to _____.
A) teach people how to relieve anger while waiting
B) teach people how to stand in a queue comfortably
C) tell people how to avoid standing in a queue
D) prevent people from feeling angry while waiting
27. Which of the following statements is TRUE with regard to the Houston Airport experiment?
A) When all the travelers had to wait for 2 minutes, there were hardly any complaints.
B) When the walking time was extended to 6 minutes, there were hardly any complaints.
C) According to Larson's study, the long waiting was the cause of annoyance.
D) Professor Richard Larson hates queuing so much that he tears his hair out.
28. The passage implies that _____.
A) people tend to trust their eyes rather than their brain
B) people won't feel angry if they are informed of everything
C) it's unbearable for the airport to delay everyone
D) passengers should be encouraged to carry hand baggage
29. The phrase "fed up" in the last but one paragraph means _____.
A) confused B) annoyed C) excited D) satisfied
30. Customers transferred their accounts to the slower bank, because _____.
A) customers didn't trust computers
B) they didn't like the inefficiency of the old bank
C) the tellers seemed more efficient
D) the tellers did everything to minimize the delay

Passage Four
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.

Jeans are often described as the uniform of the world's youth. But where did they come from originally and why have they become so popular?

At first jean cloth was made from a mixture of things. But by the 18th century as cotton plantations in the American colonies developed using slave labor and trade with Europe expanded, jean cloth was made entirely from cotton. This cloth was valued by workers because it was very strong and did not wear out quickly. The cloth was usually dyed with indigo taken from a plant found in the Americas, and jean cloth became the familiar dark blue color we see today.

Settlers in America from England started making jeans in the colony of Massachusetts in the 17th century and by 1849 a New York manufacturer was advertising coats and jackets made from blue jeans. Painters and mechanics started to wear overalls made of denim and other workers wore trousers made of the material.

In 1848 gold was discovered near San Francisco in California and the famous Gold Rush began. In 1853 Loeb Strauss (he later changed his name to Levi) left his home in New York at the age of twenty-four and moved to San Francisco where he started a wholesale business supplying clothes. The gold miners wanted clothes that would not tear easily. A big problem with the clothes they wore was that the pockets often ripped open and hung down.

A man called Jacob Davis in the Reno area had the idea of using metal rivets as fasteners to hold the jeans and the pockets together so they wouldn't tear. Davis wanted to protect his idea through taking out a patent but he did not have enough money to do this. So, in 1872 he wrote to Levi Strauss offering to make him his business partner if he paid for the patent. Levi agreed and the patent was granted on May 20th 1873. This date is now seen as the real "birthday" of blue jeans, or copper-riveted "waist overalls" as they were then known. In 1886 Levi sewed a leather patch onto the jeans he made. This label showed a pair of jeans being pulled between two horses, to symbolize the strength of the material; even two horses could not tear apart a pair of Levi's. A few years later the riveted overalls were given the number "501", which they still bear today.

During the 1930's, Hollywood movies made American cowboys popular. In these films the cowboys usually wore blue jeans. Many Americans living in the big cities in the East took vacations on cowboy ranches and would take denim "waist overalls" home with them. During World War II in the 1940's not so many jeans were produced because of a lack of raw materials. However, American soldiers traveling to Asia and Europe for the war took their "waist overalls" with them and wore them when they were off duty. People overseas admired the casual look of these young American men.

In the 1950's jeans became the symbol of teenage rebellion in America. Movies like *Rebel without a Cause*, starring a jeans-clad James Dean, helped young people to see

themselves as a separate generation from their parents. And jeans were their uniform. They wore them almost everywhere, almost all the time. They called the clothes "jean pants" and the name later became shortened to just "jeans".

During the 1960's many university and college kids also started to wear jeans. New styles were made to reflect the new "hippy" fashions, including embroidered jeans and trousers with wide flares at the bottom. In non-Western countries jeans were then seen as a symbol of "Western culture" or "decadence" and were not easy to obtain.

In the 1970's, with the relaxation of world trade restrictions, jeans became available and popular all over the world. In many countries "sweatshops" using cheap labor were set up and jeans became affordable for almost everyone.

Designer jeans made their appearance in the 1980's and jeans became, for a while, an expensive high fashion item. All sorts of new labels were sewn onto jeans bearing the names of famous fashion houses and chain stores.

But in the 1990's a reaction set in against this trend and young people rejected the idea of wearing expensive jeans that their own parents were wearing. Jeans were supposed to be for young people to rebel in, not middle-aged people to feel comfortable in! Sales of jeans started to decline.

By the early 21st century jeans have become almost ubiquitous. They are worn by young and old, men and women, in the city and in the countryside, by the rich and the poor. The clothes that once dressed the American dream have now conquered the world.

31. Jeans were originally made entirely from cotton. ()
32. Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis produced the first jeans. ()
33. Jeans were produced in large quantities during World War II in Asia and Europe. ()
34. Teenagers liked to wear jeans to symbolize their resentment against Western culture. ()
35. By the 21st century almost everybody in the world has a pair of jeans. ()

Part III 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, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

36. Many buildings and trees were _____ damaged by the typhoon.
A) precisely B) severely C) literally D) lightly
37. I bought this computer two weeks ago, but it can not _____ properly now and then.
A) cling B) coordinate C) function D) regain
38. 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
39. _____ I had calmed down, my brain was also beginning to work much better.
A) Though B) Now that C) Because D) While
40. We can't _____ the suspects to be guilty simply because they've decided to remain silent.
A) assume B) blame C) misunderstand D) criticize
41. The driver immediately _____ to the side of the highway and called the police.
A) pulled down B) pulled out C) pulled in D) pulled over

Part IV Translation (10%)
Directions: Translate the expressions into Chinese.

42. Let's think of a situation _____ this idiom can be used.
A) where B) which C) that D) what _____ in a
43. If my mother _____ familiar with the English language, she _____ in a Chinese-speaking environment now.
A) is ... won't work B) had been ... wouldn't have worked
C) was ... won't work D) were ... wouldn't work
44. Mary tried to _____ her tears, but she cried loudly at last.
A) hold out B) hold on C) hold up D) hold back
45. The head coach will _____ all the key factors carefully before deciding which players could take part in the upcoming Olympic Games.
A) dominate B) evaluate C) ensure D) acknowledge
46. The computer company developed this new product which would enjoy a large _____ market.
A) unaware B) worthy C) flexible D) potential
47. She is to take an important exam next month and now all her energies are _____ preparing for it.
A) channeled into B) stuffed into C) fooled into D) entered into
48. The buildings on our campus are _____; there is nothing similar to them in other universities.
A) rigid B) dynamic C) unique D) odd
49. As an excellent actor, he could communicate a whole _____ of emotions at ease.
A) span B) range C) number D) scale
50. When there are small children around, it is quite necessary to keep those chemicals out of _____.
A) hand B) season C) place D) reach
51. He never thought that he would become a member of the board of directors because of his _____ origin.
A) critical B) modest C) humble D) false
52. Eating too much greasy food can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A) appeal to B) attend to C) contribute to D) devote to
53. I'd like to _____ five hundred dollars to my current account.
A) transmit B) remove C) change D) transfer
54. He is seriously _____ to computer games, which worries his parents a lot.
A) engaged B) addicted C) absorbed D) related
55. Whenever a sick person goes to a doctor, he or she hopes that the doctor can _____ the right effective medicine for him or her.
A) prescribe B) describe C) predict D) cure
56. _____ he first heard the woman referred to as a mathematical genius.
A) That was from Tom B) It was Tom that
C) It was Tom whom D) It was from Tom that
57. The new reform policies will _____ many job opportunities for the local young people.
A) back up B) break up C) open up D) turn up
58. American cars are generally too large for the Japanese market, _____ Japanese cars are popular in the US.

59. An airplane had _____ into the mountain, killing all two hundred passengers.
A) cracked B) crossed C) crowded D) crashed
60. I have met him before on two _____ occasions, but I didn't remember his name.
A) ancient B) previous C) precious D) original
61. Dreaming of losing your job or house can reflect real fears, even if they are only _____.
A) subnormal B) substandard C) subconscious D) subordinate
62. Every audience is impressed by his different _____ of this old song.
A) translation B) interpretation C) explanation D) generalization
63. Gift-giving customs _____ from country to country so it's difficult to be correct in every situation.
A) rise B) emerge C) flow D) vary
64. Traditionally Chinese parents tried to plan when to have children so that they might have better _____ in life.
A) prospects B) presents C) prosperity D) personality
65. All planets within the Solar System _____ the Sun continuously at different speeds.
A) race B) surround C) orbit D) attract
66. The idea that Mars was _____ by a race of people who had dug gigantic canals was popularized by the American amateur astronomer Percival Lowell.
A) ruled B) settled C) inhabited D) resided
67. People may have some very strange food habits — they eat something that _____.
A) fries B) stinks C) aches D) hurts
68. When he came to America the first time, he seemed so _____ about everything.
A) anxious B) innocent C) disappointed D) ignorant
69. The process involves the _____ selection of households in the chosen cities, as it is impossible to study all the households.
A) random B) occasional C) frequent D) intentional
70. Households in poorer areas usually bought food and other items in smaller quantities, but in more _____ areas, these products were bought in larger economy-sized packets.
A) affluent B) accurate C) appropriate D) aware
71. In this area plants came from such _____ places as China, India, North America and Europe.
A) diverted B) divided C) diverse D) foreign
72. In each area we could see how the people living there use the land to meet their needs while at the same time trying to _____ the environment.
A) deserve B) conserve C) survive D) sacrifice
73. Westerners usually open gifts immediately and thank the giver but in Asia it is more usual to open the gift later in _____.
A) private B) secret C) person D) public
74. In the past, the film(胶卷) had to be _____ in a shop before you could get pictures.
A) processed B) dismissed C) developed D) provided
75. As a mountaineer, he knows his mission is to _____ high mountains one by one.
A) travel B) conquer C) explore D) adventure

Part IV Translation (10%)

Directions: Translate the Chinese given in the brackets into English. Please use words and expressions learned in the texts. (Each blank will be filled in with only ONE word.)

76. He _____ to _____ that (确保) the same mistake wouldn't be repeated.
77. When I was growing up, I _____ (很尴尬) to be seen with my father.
78. I _____ (本来打算) give this book to you, but I forgot to bring it with me.
79. Divorce is not a matter we can _____ (等闲视之).
80. When they had communication problems, they would just _____ (向...寻求) a translator for assistance.
81. It will be rather difficult to _____ (符合) to the standards set by the captain.
82. The second group (with the placebo) had much better health and a lower _____ (死亡率).
83. For centuries, both men and women have sought the answers in so-called dream dictionaries, possibly the oldest of which _____ (追溯到) to the 5000 BC.
84. No one knew the man's age until he _____ (暴露) it unconsciously.
85. It is universally acknowledged that the shape of red heart is a _____ (象征) of love.

Part V Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled "How to Keep Psychologically Healthy". You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words following the outline given below.

How to Keep Psychologically Healthy

1. 心理健康问题往往导致疾病;
2. 产生心理健康问题的原因(可从失业、压力过大、不善交际等方面分析);
3. 如何保持心理健康。