

武汉大学 **2010—2011** 学年度第一学期  
**2010 级《大学英语一级》期末试卷（A 卷）**

2011 年 01 月 10 日

学号\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 院（系）\_\_\_\_\_

考生注意事项：

1. 本次考试共计 120 分钟（08：30 ——10：30）；
2. 09：00 正式播放听力录音；
3. 在答题卡准考证号一栏添入自己的学号；
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右上角，主观题答题卡试卷类型在答题卡上方。两卡都要填写试卷类型。漏填或错填将影响卷面得分）；
6. 主观题部分（词汇、翻译、作文等）写在主观题答题卡上；
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（不交试题册者按零分处理）；
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：\_\_\_\_\_

## 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) She must walk five miles.  
B) She must walk five or six blocks.  
C) She must walk to the corner for three blocks.  
D) She must tour two blocks.
2. A) He will do anything to make the soup.  
B) He can't eat any soup.  
C) He prefers another job.  
D) He doesn't want any dinner.
3. A) He made an improper turn.  
B) He went the wrong direction on a one-way street.  
C) He got a one-way plane ticket.  
D) He slowed down at the wrong time.
4. A) She is too shy to apply for the job.  
B) She is pitiful.  
C) She is qualified.  
D) She is intelligent.
5. A) The bus has broken down and will not arrive.  
B) The bus was delayed by the traffic jam.  
C) The bus will probably arrive at 9:15.  
D) The bus will arrive tonight, but the man isn't sure.
6. A) The report might be short.  
B) The report might be long.  
C) The report has been finished.  
D) The report might be easy.
7. A) Go to her sister's home.  
B) Go to make the phone call.  
C) Go to the dinner.  
D) Go to the concert.
8. A) James never comes late.  
B) James is always late.  
C) James is not surprised.  
D) James hates to wait.

### 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) It helps the listener to remember what has been said.  
B) It interferes with listening comprehension.  
C) It has no effect on listening comprehension.  
D) It helps the students with poor memory.
10. A) 50%      B) 80%      C) 90%      D) 100%
11. A) They should keep their notes as long as possible.  
B) They should check their notes with other students.  
C) They should review their notes from time to time.  
D) They should never take notes when listening.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following passage:**

12. A) They speak several languages.  
B) They often travel by air for free.  
C) They needn't work like a waitress.  
D) They earn money and see the world at the same time.
13. A) They can speak several languages.  
B) They can do the simple job in the routine manner.  
C) They must learn about psychology.  
D) They must work like a nurse sometimes.
14. A) She must be able to carry out the necessary procedure with calm and efficiency.  
B) She must be able to explain the situation in several languages.  
C) She must take the advantage of the psychology and the nurse.  
D) She must estimate the work of the pilot exactly.
15. A) Because she does the routine job efficiently.  
B) Because she is a charming waitress.  
C) Because she is a well-trained essential member of the crew.  
D) Because she is able to communicate with the passengers in several languages.

### 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 the 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

Going on holiday always makes me feel uneasy. There is so much to do before I set off. Passports to check, tickets to buy, suitcases to pack. And even when the journey is behind us and we arrive at the hotel, I still feel uneasy. Did I turn the gas off properly? Did I lock the door (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

My wife tells me not to be (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and after a while I manage to put these worries out of my mind. But then I think of new ones. Is the water safe to drink? Is the beach safe for bathing? Well, one year, when we were having a holiday in France, I began to worry about what would happen if the hotel in which we were staying caught fire. I read the fire (3)

\_\_\_\_\_ carefully and learned about what we should do in case of (4) \_\_\_\_\_. I impressed upon my wife the need to be prepared and the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of keeping a cool head, for I felt that disaster could strike at any time.

### **Passage Two**

A large party was held at Bourn Hall near Cambridge to celebrate the 25<sup>th</sup> birthday of Louise Brown, the world's first test tube baby. Louise stood on the steps of the famous clinic with her arm around Professor Bob Edwards as the guests began to arrive. It was professor Edwards and the late Patrick Steptoe who first devised the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that have made it possible for more than a million test tube babies to be born around the world.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ by more than 1,000 other test tube babies, Louise, the guest of honor, thanked all those (8) \_\_\_\_\_. She said: "It is so nice to be here with everybody, to see all the other IVF babies who have been born in the last 25 years."

She added, "I don't do many (9) \_\_\_\_\_ these days. There have been times in the past, like on my 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> birthdays, when the press has been more interested than at any other time, but apart from special events like this party, my life is pretty (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## **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**

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw (缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to

burnout.

16. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to reduce their mental stress  
B) to make sports less competitive  
C) to increase their sense of success  
D) to make sports more challenging
17. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it can help them learn more about society  
B) it enables them to find flaws in themselves  
C) it can provide them with valuable experiences  
D) it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
18. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development  
B) without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence  
C) in order to make them remember life's lessons  
D) so as to put more pressure on them
19. According to the passage parents and coaches should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports  
B) help children to win every game  
C) train children to cope with stress  
D) enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
20. The author's purpose in writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout  
B) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism  
C) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children  
D) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

### **Passage Two**

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 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.

21. 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
22. 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.
23. 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
24. The phrase “fed up” in the last but one paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) confused    B) annoyed    C) excited    D) satisfied
25. 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 Three**

This year some twenty-three hundred teenagers from all over the world will spend about ten months in the U.S. homes. They will attend the U.S. schools, meet the U.S. teenagers, and form the lifelong impression of the real America. At the same time, about thirteen hundred American teenagers will go abroad to learn new languages and gain a new understanding of world problems. On returning home they, like others who have participated in the exchange program, will pass along their fresh impression to the youth groups in which they are active.

What have the visiting students discovered? A German boy says, "We often think of America only in terms of skyscrapers, Cadillacs, and gangsters. Americans think of Germany only in terms of Hitler and concentration camps. You can't realize how wrong you are until you see for yourself."

A Los Angeles girl says, "It's the leaders of the countries who are unable to get along. The people get along just fine."

Observe a two-way student exchange in action. Fred Herschbach, nineteen, spent last year in Germany at the home of George Pfafflin. In turn, Mr. Pfafflin's son Mike spent a year in the Herschbach home in Texas.

Fred, lanky and lively, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months' study the language began to come to him. School was totally different from what he had expected---much more formal, much harder. Students rose respectfully when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside activities.

Family life, too, was different. The father's word was law, and all activities around the closely knit family unit rather than the individual. Fred found the food monotonous at first. Also he missed having a car.

"At home, you pick up some kids in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but soon you get used to it."

A warm-natured boy, Fred began to make friends as soon as he had mastered enough German to communicate. "I didn't feel as if I were with foreigners. I felt as I did at home with my own people." Eventually he was invited to stay at the homes of friends in many of Germany's major cities. "One's viewpoint is broadened," he says, "you come to appreciate local people's points of view and realize that it is possible for all people in the world to come closer together. I wouldn't trade this year for anything."

Meanwhile, in Texas, Mike Pfafflin, a friendly German boy, was also forming independent opinions. "I suppose I should criticize the schools," he says. "It was far too easy by our standards. But I have to admit that I like it enormously. In Germany we do nothing but study. There ought to be some middle ground between the two." He took part in many outside activities, including the dramatic group.

Mike picked up a favorite adjective of American youth; southern fried chicken was "fabulous". When expressing a regional point of view, he used the phrase "we Texans". Summing up his year, he says with feeling, "America is a second home for me from now on. I will love it the rest of my life."

This exciting exchange program was government sponsored at first now it is in the hands of private agencies, including the American Field Service and the International Christian Youth Exchange. Screening committees make a careful check on exchange students and host homes. To qualify, students must be intelligent, adaptable, outgoing---potential leaders. Each student is matched, as closely as possible, with a young person in another country whose family has the same economic, cultural and religious background.

After their year abroad, all students gather to discuss what they observed. For visiting students to accept and approve of all they saw would be a defeat for the exchange program. They are supposed to observe, evaluate, and to come to fair conclusions. Nearly all who visited the United States agreed that they had gained faith in American ideals and deep respect

for the U. S. brand of democracy. All had made friendships that they were sure would last a lifetime. Almost all were struck by the freedom permitted American youth. Many were critical, though, of the indifference to study in American schools, and of Americans' lack of knowledge about other countries.

An Australian boy who came to live with a family in the United States said: "I got a very bad impression about the country from the movies I saw in my country. Americans in my eyes were arrogant and ignorant. But now I changed my views. People here are very friendly and I was greatly impressed by the equality of the family members and their active thoughts."

A Germany boy, however, could not appreciate the relationships between the family members. "Children here are often disobedient. They do not take their parents' advice; instead they do things as they like."

The opinions of Americans abroad were just as vigorous. Before they went to the country to have a look for themselves, they thought Germany as a place full of Fascism and concentration camps. However, their impression was changed completely by their own life experience there. They began to develop friendly attitude toward the people, and to appreciate the unity of the family members. They found it interesting to live a more strict and serious life in Germany though they may not adopt it back home. The father's absolutely dominate position in the family also impressed those U.S. students a lot.

A U.S. boy in Sweden: "I learned to sit at home, read a good book, and gain some knowledge. If I told them this back home, they would think I was a square."

An American girl in Stuttgart, however, was very critical of the German school. "Over here the teacher is king, and you are somewhere far below. Instead of being friend and counselor, as in America, the teacher is regarded as a foe—and behaves like it, too!"

It costs a sponsoring group about a thousand dollars to give an exchange student a year in the United States. Transportation is the major expense, for bed, board, and pocket money are provided by volunteer families. There is also a small amount of federal support for the program.

In Europe, however, about ten students apply for every place available; in Japan, the ratio is fifty to one. The student exchange program is helping these eager young citizens of tomorrow learn a lot about the world today.

26. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Fred and Mike?

- A) Mike doesn't like the U.S. school.
- B) Mike thinks that the U.S. schools are too easy for him.
- C) Fred had not expected the great difference.
- D) Fred makes friends in Germany.

27. In the exchange students' eyes, the United States \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is a place where children enjoy little freedom
- B) is a country whose people are arrogant and ignorant
- C) is a democratic country
- D) is a country where students study hard and seriously

28. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about the differences between the U.S. school and German school?

- A) The U.S. school was more formal and much harder than German school.
- B) The U.S. teacher is regarded as friend and counselor.



- C) There are many outside activities in German school.  
D) Students rose when the teacher entered the room in the U.S. school.
29. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned as a source of money to the exchange students?  
A) The federal government.  
B) The sponsoring group.  
C) The volunteer families.  
D) The school the exchange students attend.
30. What's the real purpose of exchange students?  
A) For cultural exchange.  
B) To make friends all over the world.  
C) To learn language as quickly as possible.  
D) To get real understanding of the country.

#### **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.*

In February 2001 in the scientific magazine *Nature*, an article was published that was described by US President Bill Clinton as “the most important, most wondrous map ever produced”.

But what is this amazing map? It is the human genome sequence. The genome is your genetic constitution. It is the information that you inherited from your parents. This genetic information consists of 3 billion pieces of data in the form of DNA. And DNA is found in every cell of every living thing.

You are 99.9% the same as the person sitting next to you and a stranger on the other side of the world. You are even closer than that to your mother, father, sister, brother, uncle, cousin or grandfather. A difference of 0.1% may seem tiny but it equals about 3 million differences at the genetic level, which is plenty to show how everyone is a unique individual.

It is also clear that the odd idea that skin color is a useful way of describing the differences between people is completely false. The differences within racial groups are often greater than those between people of different colors.

One surprising discovery of the human genome project was just how few genes we have, about 31,000. We know that a fly has 13,000 genes and a worm 17,000 genes. So people's complexity lies not in the sheer number of genes, but in what our genes do. A further point to consider is that 99% of our genetic sequence is shared by chimpanzees—solid proof of the truth of the theory of evolution.

What are the practical benefits of knowing the sequence of the human genome? One benefit is that all biological scientists will gain more understanding of how we are made. But the most important use will be in medicine. By looking at our genetic make-up and how it

varies between individuals we can learn why some people respond better to drug treatment than others. Doctors hope that by isolating the genes that respond to certain drugs we can pinpoint exactly what we need to do to cure a problem.

31. President Bill Clinton once praised the magazine *Nature* as the most important.

32. Genetic information takes the form of DNA, which exists only in some cells of the living things.

33. You have greater similarity to your cousin than to a stranger.

34. One of the important uses of genome sequence is for people to prevent diseases such as lung cancer from happening.

35. Compared with skin colors, races say more about the differences between two people.

### Part III Vocabulary (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. Everyone knew that people from Mars and people from Venus spoke different languages, so when there was a conflict they didn't start judging or fighting but instead \_\_\_\_\_ their phrase dictionaries to understand each other more fully.

- A) held back      B) pulled out      C) drew away      D) felt like

37. The company provides advice \_\_\_\_\_ in finding work.

- A) association      B) assistance      C) approval      D) attendance

38. It might be safely \_\_\_\_\_ that there are no creatures on the moon.

- A) resumed      B) supposed      C) assumed      D) fancied

39. Quite a few successful businessmen \_\_\_\_\_ from poor families.

- A) appeared      B) arose      C) emerged      D) retired

40. I took what he said \_\_\_\_\_, but it turned out that he really meant something else.

- A) literally      B) hardly      C) ironically      D) supportively

41. He must have exaggerated the facts \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) for fear      B) for effect      C) for example      D) for sure

42. At a time when half of the world is suffering from starvation, we simply cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the population problem.

- A) speak lightly      B) take lightly      C) consider lightly      D) say lightly

43. An individual bird can \_\_\_\_\_ the call of its own species.

- A) identify      B) sacrifice      C) ease      D) entitle

44. I felt I couldn't cope with the situation and was in desperate need of some \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) remark      B) reassurance      C) assumption      D) claim

45. She \_\_\_\_\_ great satisfaction from her coin collection.

- A) benefits      B) urges      C) derives      D) deserves

46. The poison was \_\_\_\_\_ of causing death within a few minutes.

- A) capable      B) able      C) likely      D) possible

47. Their \_\_\_\_\_ to their children is plain to see.

- A) strength      B) devotion      C) dependence      D) function

48. Everyone interviewed had been \_\_\_\_\_ to unfair treatment.

- A) objected                      B) subjected                      C) encountered                      D) clung
49. A lot of these children have been \_\_\_\_\_ of a normal home life.
- A) given                      B) deprived                      C) provided                      D) forbidden
50. That book is beyond the \_\_\_\_\_ of children who are still learning to read.
- A) confidence                      B) creativity                      C) capacity                      D) possibility
51. A number of \_\_\_\_\_ buyers have shown great interest in the new product of the company.
- A) capable                      B) odd                      C) potential                      D) depressed
52. Many experts gave their opinions, but \_\_\_\_\_ the decision lay with the president.
- A) irrationally                      B) certainly                      C) ultimately                      D) preferably
53. She gave them an \_\_\_\_\_ of what happened in her own words.
- A) acceptance                      B) account                      C) approval                      D) appearance
54. She now has the \_\_\_\_\_ over the people she used to take order from.
- A) justice                      B) fury                      C) authority                      D) management
55. The survivors of the earthquake wandered about in a confused and \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- A) annoying                      B) soothing                      C) unbearable                      D) irrational
56. His interest in botany \_\_\_\_\_ his childhood in the country.
- A) stems from                      B) steams from                      C) streams from                      D) swears from
57. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ five hundred dollars to my current account.
- A) shift                      B) move                      C) change                      D) transfer
58. The law \_\_\_\_\_ that the penalty for this offense is ten years' imprisonment.
- A) prefers                      B) prescribes                      C) reflects                      D) analyses
59. Their disagreements \_\_\_\_\_ with time and they became firm friends.
- A) treated to                      B) cured for                      C) healed over                      D) examined on
60. \_\_\_\_\_, her health is much improved, but she still is not really well.
- A) In a way                      B) In the way                      C) In no way                      D) In any way
61. You need a very \_\_\_\_\_ manager to increase the rate of production.
- A) compulsive                      B) effective                      C) preferable                      D) dynamic
62. The castle \_\_\_\_\_ the 14th century.
- A) is connected with                      B) comes up with                      C) dates back to                      D) goes back to
63. Don't worry about them. They will eventually \_\_\_\_\_ their depression.
- A) work at                      B) work through                      C) work out                      D) work on
64. He has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of what the business will be like 20 years from now.
- A) outlook                      B) overlook                      C) vision                      D) diversion
65. The judge rejected the prisoner's \_\_\_\_\_ for a new trial.
- A) appeal                      B) request                      C) requisition                      D) demand
66. A major concern about this so-called discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ life on Mars was the possibility that the meteorite (陨星) had become contaminated by its 13,000 years in the Antarctic.
- A) influential                      B) equatorial                      C) primitive                      D) refined
67. 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) orbited                      B) influenced                      C) contaminated                      D) inhabited
68. People often finish work at 5:30 or 6 o'clock and then have to \_\_\_\_\_ home from their

jobs, the evening meal, called dinner, is often around 7 or 8 o'clock at night.

- A) stink                      B) commute                      C) crush                      D) dip

69. A person who has \_\_\_\_\_ residence status in the United States has the right to live and work in the US without restriction.

- A) perpetual                      B) permanent                      C) continual                      D) continuous

70. The lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ the case without a fee.

- A) projected                      B) undertook                      C) refined                      D) discarded

71. The DIY store tries to \_\_\_\_\_ to our every need; it sells everything you could imagine for decorating or repairing the house----- the latest set of power tools or hanging baskets for flowers.

- A) cater                      B)compel                      C) purchase                      D) renovate

72. The students in that class have \_\_\_\_\_ language abilities. Some are fluent but others are at much lower levels.

- A) moist                      B) diverse                      C) dome                      D) singular

73. This exam was to have a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on our lives but, of course, we did not know this at the time.

- A) prefect                      B) profound                      C) professional                      D) dissatisfactory

74. Mallory returned to Qomolangma in 1924 to lead a new \_\_\_\_\_ to try to conquer the world's highest peak.

- A) expedition                      B) determination                      C) summit                      D) achievement

75. The achievement of George Mallory and Andrew Irvine is not fully appreciated. To get within a few hundred meters of the summit in 1924, wearing tweed clothing and using extremely heavy and primitive oxygen gear, was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) determined                      B) impatient                      C) veteran                      D) incredible

#### Part IV Translation (10%)

**Directions:** Translate the Chinese given in the brackets into English. Please use words and expressions learned in the texts. (Write down the translation on answer sheet.)

76. The study of the placebo \_\_\_\_\_ (开启了新的知识领域) about the way the human body can heal itself.

77. Anyone who sleeps through their alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (很可能会梦到) doorbells or telephones ringing.

78. When men and women are \_\_\_\_\_, (到了要争吵的地步) they generally misunderstand each other.

79. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, \_\_\_\_\_ (也从不表示任何嫉妒) of the more fortunate or able.

80. Language learning is not \_\_\_\_\_. (记单词的问题)

81. Papa \_\_\_\_\_ (确保) much of my spare time was profitably occupied.

82. You can see how a "literal" translation of a woman's words could easily mislead a man who is used to using speech as \_\_\_\_\_. (传达事实和信息的)

83. He listens to others, evaluates what they say, but \_\_\_\_\_. (得出自己的结论)

84. \_\_\_\_\_ (有些证据表明) that some ancient Egyptians did not eat

pork.

85. Dreams \_\_\_\_\_(与每个人的思维密切相关) and analysis is so open to mistakes or errors.

## **Part V      Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled “My View on Winning”. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.*

1. 企及成功是普世价值。
2. 各方衡量成功有不同标准。
3. 本人对成功的理解及追求。