



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g



新世纪网络课程建设工程项目

# 大学体验英语<sup>®</sup> (第二版)

## Experiencing English 2

### Practice File 一周一练

总主编 芮燕萍  
主 编 马淑丽



高等教育出版社



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g



新世纪网络课程建设工程项目

# 大学体验英语<sup>®</sup> (第二版)

## Experiencing English 2

### Practice File 一周一练

总主编 芮燕萍  
主 编 马淑丽  
副主编 李雪杰 崔秀珍  
编 委 (按单元编写为序)  
崔秀珍 李兵绒 李雪杰  
马淑丽 母燕芳 闫 薇  
张爱荣



高等教育出版社

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学体验英语一周一练. 2 / 芮燕萍主编. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2007. 11

ISBN 978 - 7 - 04 - 022007 - 0

I. 大… II. 芮… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 168092 号

策划编辑	贾巍	责任编辑	贾巍	封面设计	周末	版式设计	刘艳
责任校对	贾巍	责任印制	宋克学				

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号  
邮政编码 100011  
总 机 010 - 58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司  
印 刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

开 本 889 × 1194 1/16  
印 张 10  
字 数 310 000

购书热线 010 - 58581118  
免费咨询 800 - 810 - 0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>  
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>  
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2007 年 11 月第 1 版  
印 次 2007 年 11 月第 1 次印刷  
定 价 16.00 元 (含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

物料号 22007 - 00

# 前 言

近年来,随着我国社会和经济的迅猛发展、国际交往的日益频繁,国家和社会迫切地对大学生的英语综合应用能力尤其是听说技能提出了更高的要求。大学英语教学又面临着新的挑战,这使得大学英语教学必须进一步深化。另一方面,我国的大学英语教学环境正在逐步改善,多媒体、网络等现代教育手段的发展使大英语教学多样化、个性化有了可能。许多教师已经开始利用多媒体和网络技术进行英语教学改革,以弥补传统教学的不足,并取得了一定的成绩。基于计算机/网络+课堂教学的教学模式日渐普遍。

教育部2007年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》贯彻了分类指导、大力推广应用信息技术、共享优质教育资源的原则和方针。提出加强听说,同时也更重视培养阅读理解能力、翻译技巧和基本写作能力等英语综合应用能力的要求;注重以学生为主体、促进个性化学习和自主学习。因此,大学英语教学课时数在一定程度上进行了缩减,包括听力课时。而全国四、六级英语考试听力部分分值和题型都在这一改革的背景下进行了很大程度的调整,增加了考查学生应用能力的题型,听力分值也由原来的20%提高到了35%。新的要求给大学英语教学带来了压力和挑战。

因此,我们必须致力于探索在学时减少、对听说能力要求提高的情况下,如何加强对学生学习策略能力的训练,培养学生自主学习的新模式。

《大学体验英语一周一练》为大学体验英语课外练习系列,共分四册,供普通院校非英语专业一、二年级学生及有相当水平的学习者使用。

实践性是外语教学的特征。如何使练习题具有较强的实践性,题型设计至关重要。本书提供了大学英语一至四级的试题练习,每册十个单元,分别供一至四学期使用。考虑到使用一册的学生听力相对较弱,因此练习题针对学生水平,遵照循序渐进的原则进行设计。二至四册则严格按照大学英语四级考试标准题型编写,经过反复审查、修改、提炼、测试最终得以完成。练习题还具有较强的实用性和一定的趣味性。教师可以根据教学进度和学生学习情况选择试题进行测试,或者指导学生进行自主学习。

本书全部听力内容由资深外籍专家朗读,并随书附MP3光盘以方便学生使用。

由于本书编写时间较为仓促,编写人员水平有限,书中不完善之处在所难免,恳请使用本书的广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们今后的修订、提高和完善。

编者  
2007年9月

# CONTENTS

<b>Model Test 1.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Model Test 2.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Model Test 3.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Model Test 4.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Model Test 5.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Model Test 6.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Model Test 7.....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Model Test 8.....</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Model Test 9.....</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Model Test 10.....</b>	<b>139</b>

# Model Test 1



## Part I. Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Are Families Demanding Too Much from Their Children? You should write at least 120 words on the Answer Sheet 1 following the outline given below in Chinese.*

1. 现在许多家长“望子成龙”心切；
2. 指出其问题所在；
3. 家长对子女应的教育采取什么样的态度。



## Part II. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the Answer Sheet 2.*

*For questions 1–7, mark*

- Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*  
*N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*  
*NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

*For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

### Sharing Economic Losses Through Insurance

Each minute of the day or night, everyone faces a possible financial loss. A home may be destroyed by fire, damaged by lightning, or leveled by a tornado (龙卷风). Personal belong-

ings may be stolen. A car may be damaged in an accident, or it may cause injury to people and property. Income may be lost as the result of the death, disability, or unemployment of a family wage earner. The chance that a loss of this kind may occur is called an economic risk.

Savings provide one way to take care of financial losses. But savings are not the answer to large losses. The best way to guard against large financial losses is through insurance.

### **Insurance Is a Plan for Sharing Risks and Losses**

Ted Mather and four of his friends have a rock group called Quint. Each member of the group owns a valuable instrument. Ted's bass alone cost \$900. If an instrument were stolen or damaged, it would be a serious financial loss for its owner.

Suppose, however, that the members of the group agree to share any losses that occur. For example, if Ted's bass is stolen, each member of the group would contribute \$180 to replace it. In other words, they would share the loss. This is the principle of insurance. Persons facing the same risk share the losses that occur among them.

From an insurance standpoint, however, an informal agreement like that made by Quint would not provide much protection. Why? The reason is that all the instruments might be stolen or damaged at the same time. The group rehearses in the Mathers' garage and sometimes leaves their instruments there between rehearsals. They also travel together in a van when they perform. Suppose that a thief broke into the garage and stole all the instruments. What if the garage caught fire? What if all instruments were damaged in an accident on the way to or from a concert? Each member of the group would have to pay one-fifth of the total loss. For some members, this might be more than the amount of their own actual loss.

The purpose of insurance is to provide protection against financial loss at a reasonable cost. This is possible only when the cost of insurance is shared by many people who face a similar risk. But not all of them are likely to have actual losses at the same time.

### **You Buy Insurance from Insurance Companies**

Almost 4 800 companies in the United States are in the business of providing insurance protection. These businesses are called insurance companies. Because most insurance companies operate on a big scale, they provide a way for large numbers of people to share their losses.

When you buy insurance, you enter into a written agreement with the insurance company. This agreement is called a policy. The person who buys insurance is the policyholder. According to the agreement, the insurance company promises to pay the policyholder if certain types of losses occur. The policy states exactly what losses the company will pay for. For this protection, the policyholder makes regular payments to the insurance company. Each payment is called a premium (保险费). The premiums paid by all policyholders are used to pay those who have losses. In this way, a loss that might result in great financial hardship for one person or household is shared by many people. Because only a portion of those insured will actually have losses, premiums are small compared to the amount of protection provided.

### **Many Kinds of Risks Can Be Insured**

Insurance can provide protection against almost any kind of loss. Singers may insure

their voices. Photographers may insure their negatives. The owner of a home freezer may insure against food loss in case of power failure. A business owner can insure his or her place of business. A business owner can also insure against a loss of profits during a shutdown following a fire or damaging accident.

However, the kinds of insurance protection that most people buy can be divided into three broad groups: property and liability (责任) insurance, life insurance, and health insurance.

Property insurance provides protection against possible financial losses resulting from damage to the policyholder's property. For example, a homeowner can buy insurance against losses resulting from fire and lightning, windstorm, explosion, riot, aircraft, and vandalism (故意破坏). Liability insurance protects against financial losses resulting from injuries to other persons or damage to their property. Injuries or property damage resulting from an automobile accident are examples.

Life insurance, of course, protects against financial losses resulting from a person's death. Health insurance protects against financial losses resulting from illness or accident.

### **Some Kinds of Insurance Are Provided by the Government**

You have learned that needed goods and services cannot always be provided at a profit by business firm. Then they may be provided by government. This is how it is with some kinds of insurance. An example is flood insurance. To understand why you need to keep in mind one of the principles of insurance. It works only when a large number of people share losses that only a few of them will have.

So, who needs flood insurance? Those who live where floods might occur. But if a flood did occur, it would result in losses to all those living in the flood area. To pay the losses, an insurance company would have to collect more in premium than most people would afford to pay. It would be as if each property owner were paying his or her own entire loss. Flood insurance, therefore, is made available by the federal government in communities that qualify.

The federal government also operates a crime insurance program. This insurance protects people and business firms in high crime areas against burglary and robbery. If a private company provided this protection, the loss would be so great that most people could not afford it.

For somewhat the same reason, the federal government makes crop insurance available to farmers. When crop losses occur, they usually affect most of the farmers in an area. The principle of sharing losses in that case would not work.

And who hasn't heard of government insurance program best known as social security? The basic purpose of social security is to provide income for retired, disabled, or unemployed workers.

### **Questions:**

1. In the passage, the author mainly introduces some kinds of insurance provided by the government.
2. The principle of insurance is that persons facing the same risk share the losses that occur among them.
3. The purpose of insurance is to provide protection against financial loss at a considerable cost.
4. A policy is a written agreement with the insurance company.

5. Insurance can provide protection against any kind of loss.
6. Health insurance protects against financial losses resulting from a person's death or illness.
7. Crime insurance is made available by the federal government in communities that qualify.
8. The policyholder is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is provided by the government for those who live where floods might occur.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the government's best known insurance program.



## Part III. Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

### Section A Understanding Conversations

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions 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 write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2.*

#### Short Conversations

11. A. 9:30.                      B. 9:40.                      C. 9:20.                      D. 9:50.
12. A. To go dancing.                      B. To write her term paper.  
C. To buy some goods.                      D. To collect some data.
13. A. The woman should have her watch repaired.  
B. It will take a month to repair the watch.  
C. The watch is no longer worth repairing.  
D. The watch is very old and valuable.
14. A. She'll have dinner with the man.  
B. She was going to see her friend.  
C. She has an appointment with her classmate.  
D. She'll have to finish her assignment tonight.
15. A. \$80.                      B. \$50.                      C. \$30.                      D. \$40.
16. A. She has been thinking about moving to another city.  
B. She'd like to see the film with the man.

- C. She will spend her Saturday evening at home.
  - D. She will finish her homework first.
17. A. The secretary did her job very well.  
 B. The man agrees with the woman.  
 C. The man has different opinion from the woman.  
 D. The play was not so good as the woman thought.
18. A. Their TV set is working well.  
 B. They have borrowed some money from their friends.  
 C. The man suggests buying a new TV set.  
 D. They cannot afford a new TV set.

## Long Conversations

### Conversation One

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 19. A. The job interview.  
 C. College life.
  - B. The degree in Business Management.  
 D. Working experience.
20. A. Manager.  
 C. A job in customer service.
- B. Travel agent.  
 D. College teacher.
21. A. She is not a native speaker.  
 B. She is good at customer service.  
 C. She didn't have the degree in Business Management.  
 D. She didn't have working experience.
22. A. Interviewer and interviewee.  
 C. Employer and employee.
- B. Husband and wife.  
 D. Mother and son.

### Conversation Two

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A. The man's car has engine trouble.  
 B. There's something wrong with the woman's brakes.  
 C. The woman's car is cheaper since it's an American car.  
 D. The woman's neighbor recommends her to repair her car.

**Model Test 1**

24. A. He will not overcharge her. B. He knows little about her car.  
C. He is one of her neighbors. D. He tries to take advantage of her.
25. A. He will go shopping with the woman. B. He will take the woman to the hospital.  
C. He will repair the woman's car. D. He will drive the woman home.

**Section B Understanding Passages**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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 write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A. To find out how clever monkeys were.  
B. To find out how animals search food.  
C. To tell the difference between monkeys and other animals.  
D. To test the intelligence of different animals.
27. A. Most animals were very intelligent.  
B. Monkeys were more intelligent than other animals.  
C. Monkeys were more intelligent than human beings.  
D. Monkeys were very intelligent in finding their food.
28. A. By looking through the keyhole.  
B. By hiding himself in a large box.  
C. By looking through the window.  
D. By asking his assistant to do so.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. A. He agrees with his cousin.  
B. He thinks that his cousin knows little about cars.  
C. He doesn't agree with his cousin.  
D. He thinks that his cousin knows much about cars.

30. A. A cheaper car.  
C. A large car.
- B. A small car.  
D. An expensive car.
31. A. She was very poor.  
C. She was very old.
- B. She likes old car.  
D. Not mentioned.
32. A. Three.  
C. Six.
- B. Four.  
D. Seven.

**Passage Three**

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A. By air.  
C. By train.
- B. By ship.  
D. By car.
34. A. Because he was ill.  
C. Because he was very busy.
- B. Because he was too tired.  
D. Because he had called off the appointment.
35. A. Because he lived too far away.  
B. Because he was busy sightseeing.  
C. Because he didn't want to spend more time and effort on it.  
D. Because he saw Mr. Jordan on the street.

**Section C Compound Dictation**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

When my interest 36 from space to the sea, I never 37 it would cause such 38 among my friends, yet I can understand their feelings. As I have been writing and talking about space flight for the best part of 20 years, a sudden 39 of interest to the depth of the sea does seem peculiar. To explain, I'd like to share my reasons behind this 40 change of mind. The first excuse I give is an 41 one. Underwater 42 is so much cheaper than space flight. The first round-trip ticket to the moon is going to cost at least 10 billion dollars if you include research and 43.

By the end of this century, the cost will be down to a few million. \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_. My second argument is more philosophical. \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_. In their different ways, both sea and space are equally hostile. \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_. The diving suit helped the design of the space suit. The feelings and the emotions of a man beneath the sea will be much like those of a man beyond the atmosphere.



## Part IV. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please write the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Sheet 2. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

When a sleepy driver has \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ in keeping his eyes on the road and gets too close to another car. An alarm sound will warn the driver. If nothing is done, the car will \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ come to a stop and in this way \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ an accident. This is a new \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ which will soon be tested in an experimental car in Japan. The computer warning system keeps \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ of a driver's condition by monitoring his heart beat with signals \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ from a band round his wrist. The wrist band records the driver's pulse which \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ the heart beat. Each pulse in the wrist sends a signal to the computer. By analyzing the pulse rate, the computer can \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ whether a driver is drunk, sleeping or ill. Devices in other parts of the car can also tell the computer if the car is too close to another vehicle or is moving dangerously. The computer will sound the alarm when a problem \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_, and will automatically stop the car if the driver \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ the warning.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) device        | B) protect     |
| C) automatically | D) transferred |
| E) track         | F) notices     |
| G) determine     | H) measures    |
| I) improperly    | J) trouble     |
| K) prevent       | L) raises      |
| M) transmitted   | N) arises      |
| O) ignores       |                |

## Section B

Directions: There are 2 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. You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2.

## Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Today school students in many countries have high rates of failing eyesight. Two methods have been proposed to prevent near-sightedness, one Western and one Chinese.

The Western method was developed by Mr. Bates, a British actor in the early part of the 20th century. He trained people to relax very frequently during the period of intense reading. His method simply included covering the eyes with the palms of the hands and looking at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side instead of staring at them. They then encouraged schoolchildren to look frequently at the calendar on the wall of the classroom to relax their eyes.

A famous British writer even wrote a book on the beneficial effects of the Bates method on his vision. The traditional Chinese method involves pressing certain points around the eyes with the fingers. This also relaxes its excessive intension in the muscles. It is based on a doctor's traditional Chinese medicine. But it can also be done by students themselves. Teachers and parents should encourage pupils to relax their eyes frequently when reading and studying.

57. What problem do today's school students have?
- A. They have poor eyesight.
  - B. They usually fail to pass their exams.
  - C. They are prevented from going sightseeing.
  - D. They are forced to accept training.
58. What was the profession of Mr. Bates?
- A. He was a doctor.
  - B. He was a trainer.
  - C. He was a teacher.
  - D. He was an actor.
59. According to Mr. Bates, what should people do to protect their eyesight?
- A. Press certain points around the eyes with the fingers.
  - B. Look at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side.
  - C. Do outdoor exercises daily.
  - D. Stare at a calendar on the classroom wall.

60. What can we learn from the book written by a famous British writer?
- A. We learned a traditional Chinese method to protect eyes.
  - B. Students are encouraged to stare at distant objects.
  - C. The Bates method is very effective.
  - D. The traditional Chinese medicine is very beneficial.
61. What is suggested at the end of the passage?
- A. Teachers and parents should read the book written by Mr. Bates.
  - B. Teachers and parents should often relax themselves when they are tired.
  - C. Students should cover their eyes when they are reading.
  - D. Students should relax their eyes very often while reading.

### Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

When I was quite young, my father had one of the first telephones in our neighborhood. I was too little to reach the telephone, but I used to listen with fascination when my mother used it.

Then I discovered that somewhere inside this wonderful device lived an amazing person. Her name was "Information Please", and there was nothing she did not know. "Information please" could tell anyone's number and the correct time.

My personal experience with "Information Please" came one day when my mother was visiting a neighbor. Amusing myself at the tool bench at the basement, I hurt my finger with a hammer. The pain was terrible, but there didn't seem to be any reason crying because there was no one in the house to give sympathy.

I walked around the house sucking my throbbing finger, finally arriving at the stairway, the telephone! Quickly I ran for the footstool in the parlor and dragged it to the landing. Climbing up I unhooked the receiver and held it to my ear. "Information Please," I said to the mouthpiece just above my head. A click or two and a small clear voice came to my ear: "Information".

"I hurt my finger," I wailed to the phone. The tears came readily enough now that I had an audience.

I forgot what the lady at the other end told me to do, but her sweet voice, which has become a lasting memory, made me feel better immediately. From then on I called "Information Please" for everything, whenever I am in need of a friend.

62. What was "Information Please"?
- A. A name for an amazing person.
  - B. A girl with a sweet voice.
  - C. A telephone service.
  - D. A wonderful device.

63. What happened to the speaker one day when his mother was visiting a neighbor?
- A. He hurt his finger.
  - B. He got a call from "Information Please".
  - C. He fell terribly ill.
  - D. He fell down the bench.
64. How does the boy solve his problem?
- A. Cry loudly.
  - B. Turn to the "Information Please".
  - C. Look for his mother.
  - D. Telephone his father.
65. Why did tears come down readily when the speaker got on the phone?
- A. He got a terrible pain.
  - B. He felt frightened being left alone in the basement.
  - C. He now had someone to give him sympathy.
  - D. He was in bad need of a friend.
66. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The boy was very clever.
  - B. An amazing person lived somewhere inside the telephone.
  - C. The mother enjoyed visiting the neighbors.
  - D. The neighbors were very rich.



## Part V. Error Correction (15 minutes)

**Direction:** *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

### Example:

Television is increasingly becoming the literature of our ~~periods~~. Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature subject are valid for ^ study of television.

- 1. times/period
- 2. /
- 3. the

As a physician who travel quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listen for that dreaded "Is there a doctor on the board?" announcement. I've been calling only once for a woman who had merely fainted. But the accident made me quite curious about how often this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if confronting with a real midair medical emergency without access to a hospital staff and the usually emergency equipment. So when the *New England Journal of Medicine* last week published a study about in-flight medical events, I read it with interesting.

The study estimated that there are an average of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on US flights every day. Most of them are not serious; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. But 13% of them — roughly four a day — is serious enough to command a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies including heart trouble, strokes, and difficulty breathing.

67. \_\_\_\_\_

68. \_\_\_\_\_

69. \_\_\_\_\_

70. \_\_\_\_\_

71. \_\_\_\_\_

72. \_\_\_\_\_

73. \_\_\_\_\_

74. \_\_\_\_\_

75. \_\_\_\_\_

76. \_\_\_\_\_



## Part VI. Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on the Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

77. They always miss their mother, \_\_\_\_\_ (不管他们走到哪儿).

78. I enjoy some outdoor activities \_\_\_\_\_ (而不是打游戏).

79. \_\_\_\_\_ (尽管天气很糟糕), we had a pleasant journey.

80. I \_\_\_\_\_ (未下定决心) whether I accept this job or not.

81. Only in this market \_\_\_\_\_ (我们能买到新鲜水果).