

英语专业4级考试

2006

英语专业四级考试指导用书

畅销第6版

历年真题解析

陈新仁 编著

1997-2005

TEM

中国对外翻译出版公司

2006 年

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江苏工业学院图书馆

藏书章

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考试历年真题解析/陈新仁编著. —北京:
中国对外翻译出版公司, 2003. 1
ISBN 7-5001-1089-8

I. 英… II. 陈… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试
—解题 IV. H319.6
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 097177 号

出版发行/中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址/北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层

电 话/(010)68002481 68002482

邮 编/100044

传 真/(010)68002480

E-mail:ctpc@public.bta.net.cn

http://www.ctpc.com.cn

策划编辑/铁 钧

责任编辑/李育超

责任校对/朱静亚

封面设计/锦 虹

排 版/百佳照排

印 刷/山东省高唐印刷有限责任公司

经 销/新华书店北京发行所

规 格/787×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张/15.875

版 次/2003 年 1 月第一版

印 次/2005 年 7 月第四次(修订)

印 数/15000 册

ISBN 7-5001-1089-8/G·355 定价:18.50 元



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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

前 言

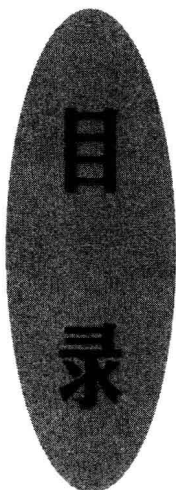
在全国高校英语专业指导委员会的不断规范和大力推广下,我国英语专业分级水平测试在全国实施已十载有余,在推动、促进广大院校英语专业教学实践与改革中发挥了巨大的积极作用,得到了广大英语教师的好评与支持。

在过去的几年中,本人一直从事英语专业的教学工作,自然与英语专业四、八级测试结下了不解之缘。不少学生反映希望能有一本真题详解类的辅导书以便应试,可市面上一直未有这类书面世。正是在这样的背景下,本人萌发了编写此书的念头。

在编写过程中,本人始终从应试者角度来策划解题思路,组织解题内容。对于那些可以轻松解答的题目,本书从简处之。对于那些颇费脑筋的题目,则力求详尽,从而帮助学生做到知其然,亦知其所以然。为此,本书不仅总是拆正解,而且经常释错解。在讲解过程中,本人有意识地融入了许多相关语法和词汇知识,介绍了一些行之有效的阅读、写作、翻译等方面的技巧,因此,本书不仅是一本真题解析书,也可充当高级英语的自学读本,相信这对广大读者提高英语水平会大有裨益。

由于本人水平有限,加之成书仓促,本书中值得商榷乃至谬误的地方在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者



	O.T.	K&N	T
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1997)	1	142	220
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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2000)	50	168	228
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※ O. T. = ORIGINAL TESTS

K & N = KEYS AND NOTES

T = TAPESCRIPTS

PART 1 ORIGINAL TESTS

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1997)

— Grade Four —

TIME LIMIT: 140 MIN

PART I WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

Write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

Some of your classmates think that more pressure from academic studies is not beneficial to students. You either agree or disagree with them.

MORE PRESSURE FROM ACADEMIC STUDIES DOES (OR DOES NO) GOOD TO US

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state clearly what your view is.

In the second paragraph, support your view with details.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN]

Write a note of about 50—60 words based on the following situation:

You are Peter/Mary. You had a party at your home recently, but you unintentionally neglected to invite a close friend of yours — Victoria. Write her a note apologizing for this and explaining how the mistake came about.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II DICTATION

[15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A STATEMENT

In this section you will hear nine statements. At the end of the statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following nine questions.

1. What does the speaker mean?
 - A. John was unhappy with his dormitory.
 - B. John's dormitory wasn't full.
 - C. John didn't meet me at the door.
 - D. There wasn't any vacant room.
2. What does the statement imply?
 - A. We are sorry that we both failed.
 - B. Mary is envious of Jane's success.
 - C. We are amazed by the fact.
 - D. Jane is envious of Mary's success.
3. The speaker thinks that
 - A. writing is his favourite course.
 - B. he prefers other courses to composition.
 - C. one particular course is better than writing.
 - D. he doesn't like any course, least of writing.
4. What does the speaker imply?
 - A. He didn't finish the exercises yesterday.
 - B. The exercises were handed in yesterday.
 - C. He knew the exercises should be handed in today.
 - D. He doesn't need to hand in the exercises today.
5. The speaker was _____ minutes late.
 - A. 50
 - B. 15
 - C. 30
 - D. 10
6. What does the statement mean?
 - A. The speaker didn't attend the exam.
 - B. The speaker didn't do the spelling.
 - C. The speaker was good at spelling.
 - D. The speaker ignored his spelling.
7. According to the statement, the house is
 - A. badly built.
 - B. noisy inside.
 - C. very dirty.
 - D. in disorder.
8. David decided to take the express train because
 - A. he was in a hurry to get home.
 - B. he did not enjoy flying at all.
 - C. he needed time to be on his own.

- D. he had booked a seat on the train.
9. The weather last weekend was
A. warm and dry. B. cold and wet. C. cool and crisp. D. sunny and lovely.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

In this section, you will hear seven short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following seven questions.

10. Between getting up and her meeting, the woman had about
A. 6 hours. B. 40 minutes. C. 4 hours. D. 30 minutes.
11. The conversation probably took place in
A. Rome. B. Paris. C. London. D. Madrid.
12. What does the woman mean?
A. She hasn't read the passage.
B. She doesn't understand it either.
C. She cannot read it in darkness.
D. She suggests that the man read it.
13. What does the woman mean?
A. The job is advertised in English.
B. The advertisement is in an English paper.
C. She offers the man English and computer skills.
D. English and computer skills are essential for the job.
14. Vincent solved his problem by
A. going directly to the boss.
B. talking to his parents.
C. asking his mother to speak to his boss.
D. telling his boss' mother about it.
15. What had the woman assumed?
A. They had received a broken computer.
B. She knew how to repair the computer.
C. The computer couldn't be fixed.
D. They'd have to buy another one.
16. The couple had previously planned to
A. go boating. B. play golf. C. go cycling. D. play tennis.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Question 17 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

17. What are the attitudes of the local residents?
A. They protested against detaining boat people.

- B. They protested against letting them stay forever.
- C. They urged Vietnam to accept the boat people.
- D. They urged Britain to accept the boat people.

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

18. NATO troops will join in
- A. Cold War.
 - B. training exercises.
 - C. Western armies.
 - D. Eastern armies.
19. Soldiers from _____ countries will participate.
- A. 17
 - B. 30
 - C. 13
 - D. 43

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the three questions.

20. Who sponsored the conference on population?
- A. Cairo.
 - B. The United Nations.
 - C. The World Bank.
 - D. The World Health Organization.
21. The current rate of annual increase in the world population is about
- A. 9 million.
 - B. 5.7 million
 - C. 90 million.
 - D. 20 million.
22. Which of the following concerning the document is NOT true?
- A. The document will cover the next two decades.
 - B. The document will win support from the delegates.
 - C. The document will serve as a guideline.
 - D. The document will be completed after the conference.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the three questions.

23. The news item reported a(n)
- A. air crash.
 - B. traffic accident.
 - C. lorry crash.
 - D. ferry accident.
24. It was reported to have occurred
- A. inside Manila's port.
 - B. in Singapore.
 - C. near the Manila Bay.
 - D. in Malaysia.
25. There were _____ people on board.
- A. 30
 - B. 400
 - C. 110
 - D. 120

PART IV CLOZE

[15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the

corresponding blanks. Choose the best one for each blank.

Unlike most sports, which evolved over time from street games, basketball was designed by one man to suit a particular purpose. The man was Dr. James Naismith, and his purpose was to invent a vigorous game that could be played indoors in the winter.

In 1891, Naismith was an instructor at a training school, which trained physical education instructors for the YMCAs. That year the school was trying 26 up with a physical activity that the men could enjoy 27 the football and baseball seasons. None of the standard indoor activities 28 their interest for long. Naismith was asked to solve the problem by the school.

He first tried to 29 some of the popular outdoor sports, but they were all too rough. The men were getting bruised from tackling each other and 30 hit with equipment. So, Naismith decided to invent a game that would incorporate the most common elements of outdoor team sports without having the real physical contact. Most popular sports used a ball. So he chose a soccer ball because it was soft and large enough that it 31 no equipment, such as a bat or a racket to hit it. Next he decided 32 an elevated goal, so that scoring would depend on skill and accuracy rather than on 33 only. His goals were two peach baskets, 34 to ten-foot-high balconies at each end of the gym. The basic 35 of the game was to throw the ball into the basket. Naismith wrote rules for the game, 36 of which, though with some small changes, are still 37 effect.

Basketball was an immediate success. The students 38 it to their friends, and the new sport quickly 39 on. Today, basketball is one of the most popular games 40 the world.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26. A. to have come | B. coming | C. come | D. to come |
| 27. A. between | B. during | C. when | D. for |
| 28. A. roused | B. held | C. had | D. were |
| 29. A. imitate | B. adopt | C. adapt | D. renovate |
| 30. A. being | B. to be | C. been | D. were |
| 31. A. requested | B. used | C. required | D. took |
| 32. A. on | B. to | C. of | D. with |
| 33. A. power | B. strength | C. force | D. might |
| 34. A. fixed | B. fixing | C. that fixed | D. which fixed |
| 35. A. methods | B. rules | C. way | D. idea |
| 36. A. few | B. much | C. many | D. little |
| 37. A. with | B. in | C. on | D. for |
| 38. A. defined | B. spread | C. taught | D. discussed |
| 39. A. went | B. took | C. put | D. caught |
| 40. A. of | B. throughout | C. among | D. through |

PART V GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

[15 MIN]

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words

or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

41. How can I ever concentrate if you _____ continually _____ me with silly questions?
A. have... interrupted B. had... interrupted
C. are... interrupting D. were... interrupting
42. When you have finished with that video tape, don't forget to put it in my drawer, _____?
A. do you B. will you
C. don't you D. won't you
43. He left orders that nothing _____ touched until the police arrived here.
A. should be B. ought to be
C. must be D. would be
44. Mr. White works with a chemicals import & export company, but he _____ for this industrial fair, since he is on leave.
A. has worked B. works
C. has been working D. is working
45. The physicist has made a discovery, _____ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.
A. I think which is B. that I think is
C. which I think is D. which I think it is
46. _____, he is ready to accept suggestions from different sources.
A. Instead of his contributions
C. His making notable contributions
B. For all his notable contributions
D. However his notable contributions
47. The team can handle whatever = anything that.
A. that needs handling B. which needs handling
C. it needs handling D. needs to be handled
48. Come and see me whenever _____.
A. you are convenient B. you will be convenient
C. it is convenient to you D. it will be convenient to you
49. It was as a physician that he represented himself, and _____ he was warmly received.
A. as such B. such as C. as that D. so that
50. I have never been to London, but that is the city _____.
A. where I like to visit most B. I'd most like to visit
C. which I like to visit mostly D. where I'd like most to visit
51. I was to have made a speech if _____.
A. I was not called away B. nobody would have called me away
C. I had not been called away D. nobody called me away
52. I felt that I was not yet _____ to travel abroad.
A. too strong B. strong enough
C. so strong D. enough strong

53. The plane found the spot and hovered close enough to _____ that it was a car.
A. ensure B. examine C. verify D. testify
54. The encouraging factor is that the _____ majority of people find the idea of change acceptable.
A. numerous B. vast C. most D. massive
55. The increase in student numbers _____ many problems for the universities.
A. forces B. presses C. provides D. poses
56. Please _____ from smoking until the aeroplane is airborne.
A. refrain B. prevent C. resist D. restrain
57. Reporters and photographers alike took great _____ at the rude way the actor behaved during the interview.
A. annoyance B. offence C. resentment D. irritation
58. Topics for composition should be _____ to the experiences and interests of the students.
A. concerned B. dependent C. connecting D. relevant
59. The novel contains some marvellously revealing _____ of rural life in the 19th century.
A. glances B. glimpses C. glares D. gleams
60. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
A. reaction B. comment C. impression D. comprehension
61. Picking flowers in the park is absolutely _____.
A. avoided B. prohibited C. rejected D. repelled
62. Tony has not the least _____ of giving up his research work.
A. intention B. interest C. wish D. desire
63. Two of the children have to sleep in one bed, but the other three have _____ ones.
A. similar B. singular C. different D. separate
64. Am I to understand that his new post _____ no responsibility with it at all?
A. keeps B. supports C. carries D. possesses
65. Animals that could not _____ themselves to the changed environment perished and those that could survived.
A. change B. adapt C. modify D. conform

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION**[30 MIN]****SECTION A****[25 MIN]**

In this section there are four passages followed by fifteen questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer.

TEXT A

1 University teaching in the United Kingdom is very different at both undergraduate and graduate levels from that of many overseas countries.

2 An undergraduate course consists of a series of lectures, seminars and tutorials and, in science and engineering, laboratory classes, which in total account for about 15 hours per week. Arts students may well find that their official contact with teachers is less than this average, while science and engineering students may expect to be timetabled for up to 20 hours per week. Students studying for a particular degree will take a series of lecture courses which run in parallel at a fixed time in each week and may last one academic term or the whole year. Associated with each lecture course are seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes which draw upon, analyze, illustrate or amplify the topics presented in the lectures. Lecture classes can vary in size from 20 to 200 although larger sized lectures tend to decrease as students progress into the second and third year and more options become available. Seminars and tutorials are on the whole much smaller than lecture classes and in some departments can be on a one-to-one basis (that is, one member of staff to one student). Students are normally expected to prepare work in advance for seminars and tutorials and this can take the form of researching a topic for discussion, by writing essays or by solving problems. Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length, whilst laboratory classes usually last either 2 or 3 hours. Much emphasis is put on how to spend as much time if not more studying by themselves as being taught. In the UK it is still common for people to say that they are "reading" for a degree. Each student has a tutor whom they can consult on any matter whether academic or personal. Although the tutor will help, motivation for study is expected to come from the student.

66. According to the passage, science and engineering courses seem to be more _____ than arts courses.
- A. motivating B. varied C. demanding D. interesting
67. Which of the following is the length of lectures or seminars or tutorials?
- A. 1 hour. B. 2 hours. C. 3 hours. D. 15 hours.
68. In British universities teaching and learning are carried out in
- A. a variety of ways.
B. laboratory classes.
C. seminars and tutorials.
D. lectures and tutorials.

TEXT B

1 Who said the only way to learn about a country you can't visit is by reading a book? Dan Eckberg's television students at Hopkins High School know better. They're seeing countries and learning about cultures with the aid of electronic communications.

2 Using computers, satellite hookups, and telephone hotlines, Eckberg's students have already followed a team of cyclists 11,500 miles across the continent of Africa, sat atop Mount Kilimanjaro, and sweltered in the Sahara Desert.

3 This winter they'll interact with an expedition exploring Central America in search of the classic Maya culture.

4 You can join them.

5 How? By following Eckberg and his class as they track the adventures of Dan and Steve Buettner, two world-class bicyclists from U. S. A. Starting last month these two bicyclists, joined by archaeologists and a technical support team, are interacting with students via the Internet, the worldwide computer network.

6 From classroom or home computer, students can make research proposals to the Buettners or the archaeologists at the various Central American locations they've been exploring as part of their MayaQuest expedition.

7 "We hope that someone will ask a question that can't readily be answered," says Hopkins High School student Barry Anderson, "and through the online activities, an answer will be found — a discovery!"

8 Having students "discover" why a civilization as advanced as the Maya collapsed in the 9th century is one key goal for the leaders of the MayaQuest expedition. The more important goal is using interactive learning to discover the cause of the decline and compare it to issues we face today — natural disasters, environmental problems, and war.

9 Ten lesson plans — on topics ranging from the Maya language to the Maya creation myth — have been developed for the interactive expedition.

10 "Through a combination of live call-in television and the Internet," says Eckberg, "we're hoping to build excitement and engagement in learning in our school."

69. Dan Eckberg and his students learn about Africa by

- A. reading books.
- B. watching video tapes.
- C. interacting via the Internet.
- D. cycling 11,500 miles.

70. Which of the following activities is NOT involved in Dan Eckberg and his students' expedition?

- A. Going to visit various Central American locations.
- B. Getting information through electronic communications.
- C. Discussing different topics on the Maya civilization.
- D. Forming research proposals and discovering the answers.

TEXT C

1 Most earthquakes occur within the upper 15 miles of the earth's surface. But earthquakes can and do occur at all depths to about 460 miles. Their number decreases as the depth increases. At about 460 miles one earthquake occurs only every few years. Near the surface earthquakes may run as high as 100 in a month, but the yearly average does not vary much. In comparison with the total number of earthquakes each year, the number of disastrous earthquakes is very small.

2 The extent of the disaster in an earthquake depends on many factors. If you carefully build a toy house with an Erector set, it will still stand no matter how much you shake the

table. But if you build a toy house with a pack of cards, a slight shake of the table will make it fall. An earthquake in Agadir, Morocco, was not strong enough to be recorded on distant instruments, but it completely destroyed the city. Many stronger earthquakes have done comparatively little damage. If a building is well constructed and built on solid ground, it will resist an earthquake. Most deaths in earthquakes have been due to faulty building construction or poor building sites. A third and very serious factor is panic. When people rush out into narrow streets, more deaths will result.

3 The United Nations has played an important part in reducing the damage done by earthquakes. It has sent a team of experts to all countries known to be affected by earthquakes. Working with local geologists and engineers, the experts have studied the nature of the ground and the type of most practical building code for the local area. If followed, these suggestions will make disastrous earthquakes almost a thing of the past.

4 There is one type of earthquake disaster that little can be done about. This is the disaster caused by seismic sea waves, or *tsunamis*. (These are often called tidal waves, but the name is incorrect. They have nothing to do with tides.) In certain areas, earthquakes take place beneath the sea. These submarine earthquakes sometimes give rise to seismic sea waves. The waves are not noticeable out at sea because of their long wave length. But when they roll into harbours, they pile up into walls of water 6 to 60 feet high. The Japanese call them "*tsunamis*", meaning "harbour waves", because they reach a sizable height only in harbours.

5 *Tsunamis* travel fairly slowly, at speeds up to 500 miles an hour. An adequate warning system is in use to warn all shores likely to be reached by the waves. But this only enables people to leave the threatened shores for higher ground. There is no way to stop the oncoming wave.

71. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the passage?

- A. The number of earthquakes is closely related to depth.
- B. Roughly the same number of earthquakes occur each year.
- C. Earthquakes are impossible at depths over 460 miles.
- D. Earthquakes are most likely to occur near the surfaces.

72. The destruction of Agadir is an example of

- A. faulty building construction.
- B. an earthquake's strength.
- C. widespread panic in earthquakes.
- D. ineffective instruments.

73. The United Nations' experts are supposed to

- A. construct strong buildings.
- B. put forward proposals.
- C. detect disastrous earthquakes.
- D. monitor earthquakes.

74. The significance of the slow speed of *tsunamis* is that people may

- A. notice them out at sea.
- B. find ways to stop them.
- C. be warned early enough.
- D. develop warning systems.

TEXT D

1 One of the good things for men in women's liberation is that men no longer have to pay women the old-fashioned courtesies.

2 In an article on the new manners, Ms. Holmes says that a perfectly able woman no longer has to act helplessly in public as if she were a model. For example, she doesn't need help getting in and out of cars. "Women get in and out of cars twenty times a day with babies and dogs. Surely they can get out by themselves at night just as easily."

3 She also says there is no reason why a man should walk on the outside of a woman on the sidewalk. "Historically, the man walked on the inside so he caught the garbage thrown out of a window. Today a man is supposed to walk on the outside. A man should walk where he wants to. So should a woman. If, out of love and respect, he actually wants to take the blows, he should walk on the inside — because that's where attackers are all hiding these days."

4 As far as manners are concerned, I suppose I have always been a supporter of women's liberation. Over the years, out of a sense of respect, I imagine, I have refused to trouble women with outdated courtesies.

5 It is usually easier to follow rules of social behaviour than to depend on one's own taste. But rules may be safely broken, of course, by those of us with the gift of natural grace. For example, a woman is expected to sit in the chair. That is according to Ms. Ann Clark. I have always done it the other way, according to my wife.

6 It came up only the other night. I followed the hostess to the table, and when she pulled the chair out I sat on it, quite naturally, since it happened to be the chair I wanted to sit in.

7 "Well," my wife said, when the hostess had gone, "you did it again."

8 "Did what?" I asked, utterly confused.

9 "Took the chair."

10 Actually, since I'd walked through the restaurant ahead of my wife, it would have been awkward, I should think, not to have taken the chair. I had got there first, after all.

11 Also, it has always been my custom to get in a car first, and let the woman get in by herself. This is a courtesy I insist on as the stronger sex, out of love and respect. In times like these, there might be attackers hidden about. It would be unsuitable to put a woman in a car and then shut the door on her, leaving her at the mercy of some bad fellow who might be hiding in the back seat.

75. It can be concluded from the passage that

- A. men should walk on the inside of a sidewalk.
- B. women are becoming more capable than before.
- C. in women's liberation men are also liberated.
- D. it's safe to break rules of social behaviour.

76. The author was "utterly confused" because he

- A. took the chair out of habit.

- B. was trying to be polite.
C. was slow in understanding.
D. had forgotten what he did.
77. He "took the chair" for all the following reasons EXCEPT that
A. he got to the chair first.
B. he happened to like the seat.
C. his wife ordered him to do so.
D. he'd walked ahead of his wife.
78. The author always gets in a car before a woman because he
A. wants to protect her.
B. doesn't need to help her.
C. chooses to be impolite to her.
D. fears attacks on him.
79. The author is _____ about the whole question of manners and women's liberation.
A. joking B. satirical C. serious D. critical
80. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
A. Manners ought to be thrown away altogether.
B. In manners one should follow his own judgement.
C. Women no longer need to be helped in public.
D. Men are not expected to be courteous to women.

SECTION B SKIMMING AND SCANNING

[5 MIN]

In this section there are six passages followed by ten questions or unfinished statements. Skim or scan the passages as required and then answer the questions.

TEXT E

First read the following question.

81. The author's general attitude towards the reduction in the university budget is
A. highly critical. B. fully supportive.
C. somewhat appreciative. D. not clear.

Now skim the passage below and answer the question.

15th April, 199__

Sir,

I fully understand the opposition expressed by my colleagues to the reduction in the university budget. Nevertheless one is forced to recognize that in times of financial difficulty the university has a duty to decide where money can be saved. I believe, however, that it would be wrong for the university to make the same cuts in all departments without considering national priorities. May I suggest that there are some departments which must continue to be financed at existing levels if these are to produce the fully trained professionals