



英语专业四级考试模拟试卷一



试卷部分

TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

—GRADE FOUR—

SAMPLE TEST ONE

TIME LIMIT: 140 MIN.

PART I WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

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

The Importance of Staying Health

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state the reason(s) why you think staying healthy is very important.

In the second, support your view with one or two examples.

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

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

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50 ~ 60 words based on the following situation:

You failed to meet your former classmate, Mark, yesterday. Write him a note of apology and make a request for another meeting. You should also suggest the time for the requested meeting.



Marks will be rewarded 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 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.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

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. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION A STATEMENT

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

1. What is the speaker?
A. An author. B. A teacher. C. A critic. D. An editor.
2. Dr. Burton wishes to
A. keep the dress. B. sell the dress. C. give the dress. D. replace the dress.
3. Where did the speaker think they were supposed to meet?
A. At the reception desk. B. In the lobby.
C. At the gate. D. At the hotel.
4. When did Sonja move to Chicago?
A. Three days ago. B. Three weeks ago. C. Three months ago. D. Three years ago.
5. How many questions in all did the speaker have to answer?
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Ten.
6. What is the speaker probably doing?
A. Compiling a dictionary. B. Writing a set of books.
C. Offering some great help. D. Working for what they need.



7. What does the speaker say?
- A. He earned as much as he does now. B. He earns as much as he did before.
C. He earns much more than before. D. He earns much less than before.
8. What happened to the passengers?
- A. They flew out of the train. B. They were flown out from the train.
C. They were thrown out from the train. D. They climbed out of the train.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

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

9. The conversation most probably takes place between
- A. a host and a guest. B. a doctor and a patient.
C. a hotel clerk and a guest. D. two colleagues.
10. According to the conversation, John
- A. has little education. B. cannot write legibly.
C. always writes like that. D. must have something on his mind.
11. What does the man mean?
- A. It would be best to drop both. B. Steve's part-time jobs are the best for him.
C. Steve is really working too hard. D. Steve's decision may be a good one.
12. What are they talking about Moane?
- A. Moane will at least study three more years.
B. Moane began his Ph. D. studies less than three years ago.
C. Moane has studied at least for three years.
D. Moane has already begun his Ph. D. long before.
13. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A. They are colleagues. B. They are schoolmates.
C. They are vacationers. D. They are interns.
14. What is Taylor going to do?
- A. He is going to the West. B. He is going to be ranked first.
C. He is going to the military academy. D. He is going to the general.
15. What does the woman mean?
- A. The man should promise to tell it. B. The man should keep it secret.
C. The man should not tell the story. D. The man should keep calm.
16. What do we learn from the conversation?
- A. The man is in debt to the woman. B. The woman is in debt to the man.
C. The man is in debt to another man. D. The woman is in debt to another man.



17. What is the man supposed to be doing?

- A. He is moving to another city.
- B. He is having a lot about moving.
- C. He is considering the idea of moving.
- D. He is making a decision on moving.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

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 questions.

Now, listen to the news.

18. European leaders trying to give Saddam Hussein

- A. a last resort.
- B. a warning.
- C. a deadline.
- D. a setback.

19. What is the attitude of Germany towards the crisis with Baghdad?

- A. Insisting on the peaceful solution of the crisis.
- B. Believing that war is inevitable.
- C. Opposing war under any circumstances.
- D. Declaring U. S. military action is unnecessary.

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

20. A new mobile phone launched by German technology conglomerate Siemens is

- A. equipped with a camera.
- B. linked with a computer.
- C. introduced with a fashion.
- D. shown as a new brand.

21. German technology conglomerate Siemens showed its new mobile phones

- A. at a news conference.
- B. at a mobile trade show.
- C. at a mobile handset unit.
- D. at a mass market.

Questions 22 and 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

22. How many old people have been examined for the research?

- A. 815.
- B. 855.
- C. 831.
- D. 865.

23. What kind of people is more likely to develop, or suffer from, Alzheimer's?

- A. People who are older than 65.
- B. People who are physically weak.
- C. People who consume saturated fat.
- D. People who consume ordinary oil.



Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

24. According to the news, the American space shuttle Columbia failed
 A. on Jan. 3rd. B. on Feb. 1st. C. on Mar. 4th. D. on Jan. 2nd.
25. The difference between the two versions of the timeline by NASA is
 A. 30 seconds. B. 5 minutes and 30 seconds.
 C. 7 minutes and 30 seconds. D. 3 minutes and 30 seconds.

PART IV CLOZE

[15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

Are you thinking about trying out a political career but your (26) B are a little low for a presidential bid? You have until March 4th to gather 200

signatures to (27) _____ for a school board seat in one of the 32 Community School Board Districts within the New York City Public School System.

Community school board members provide New York City (28) _____ with an opportunity to play a direct role in the governance of the city schools

in their neighborhood, both by running for office and by (29) _____ in the elections. The board's most important responsibility is to select a superintendent

to administer the (30) _____ schools. The school boards (31) _____ establish the educational policy of the district, promote the achievement of educational standards and objectives, approve changes in zoning patterns of

26. A. funds
 B. incomes
 C. finances
 D. resources
27. A. call
 B. long
 C. run
 D. search
28. A. inhabitants
 B. residents
 C. tenants
 D. population
29. A. taking
 B. bringing
 C. participating
 D. succeeding
30. A. district's
 B. city's
 C. community's
 D. region's
31. A. presently
 B. therefore



schools, and evaluate the superintendent. School boards serve as (32) _____ between the community and the district's professional staff.

Registered voters can run for a seat on the board of the school district

(33) _____ they live, regardless of whether or not they have a child in a city public school. Parents or guardians who are not registered voters but

(34) _____ are at least 18 years old and have children attending a

community school board schools (35) _____ register as a "parent voter" to both vote and run for a seat in the school district in which their child attends

school or in the (36) _____ in which they live.

All candidates must be New York City residents for at least 90 days

(37) _____ to the elections and are required to submit a nominating petition with at least 200 valid signatures of people registered to vote and

(38) _____ to vote in the school district in which the candidate is running. New York City Public School employees and people who hold any

other elective (39) _____ or any elective or appointed party position are

(40) _____ from serving as community school board members.

C. again

D. also

32. A. bond

B. connection

C. relation

D. liaison

33. A. on which

B. by which

C. near which

D. in which

34. A. who

B. what

C. where

D. whether

35. A. must

B. may

C. shall

D. will

36. A. city

B. district

C. area

D. region

37. A. afore

B. prior

C. previous

D. preceding

38. A. willing

B. eligible

C. ready

D. suitable

39. A. person

B. agency

C. job

D. office

40. A. prohibited

B. prevented

C. protected

D. prescribed



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 best completes the sentence.

Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

41. _____ they can change their sales strategies, the future for their company will be indeed bleak.
A. Even if B. Now that C. As long as D. Unless
42. Bigalki said that he would go to Hawaii _____ stay in the same city.
A. rather than B. other than C. and prefer not D. instead of
43. The distinguished professor was invited to preside _____ the conference on behalf of the chairman.
A. on B. in C. over D. for
44. The growing size of the population is _____ major concern of _____ society nowadays.
A. / ... the B. a ... / C. a ... the D. the ... the
45. Darlington never regretted _____ to attend the party, for she did not like it at all.
A. not being invited B. being not invited
C. having not been invited D. not having been invited
46. The military authorities are seriously considering abandoning the expensive _____ plane.
A. three million dollars B. three millions of dollars
C. three-million-dollar D. three million-dollar
47. _____ the sun in superstitious awe everywhere in the world.
A. Man has long held B. Long has held man C. Has man long held D. Man has held long
48. The CEO decided to assign the sales project to _____ would be capable and competent.
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whomever
49. _____ more sunlight, these vegetable plants grow much better this year.
A. To receive B. Having received C. Receiving D. Since receiving
50. A group of soldiers marched forward, guns _____ in hand.
A. hold B. held C. holding D. to be held
51. Rosanwald would go to Europe but he _____ time.
A. didn't have B. had no C. will not have D. has no
52. Too _____ or maliciously treated, the bookshelves would often crash to the floor.
A. negligently B. neglected C. negligibly D. neglecting
53. They hate you _____ lies to them.
A. telling B. to tell C. to have told D. having told
54. _____ is often the case with car accidents, most of the drivers involved have exceed the speed once too often.
A. This B. It C. As D. Which
55. He stole into his room _____ he should awaken his parents.



- A. in order that B. so that C. with the result that D. in case
56. At that time, neither Britain nor France was _____ in readiness for the Second World War.
A. prepared B. devoted C. armed D. provided
57. When the Johnsons moved to London, they had to _____ with some of the treasured furniture.
A. divide B. abandon C. separate D. part
58. What you have said cannot be _____ to my small firm.
A. supplied B. used C. applied D. practiced
59. Today, the Australian population is still mainly of British _____.
A. descent B. descend C. decadence D. descendant
60. The old lady has not yet _____ the death of her husband.
A. get rid of B. get away with C. get over D. get across to
61. The newly-emerging company is determined to take part in the international _____ for that company insolvency.
A. bid B. application C. exploitation D. bet
62. In this part of the country, the evergreens rarely experience any _____ to growth through cold.
A. feeling B. taste C. check D. block
63. There are means by which the constitution has been _____ over so long a time to the needs of a changing society.
A. altered B. changed C. adapted D. revised
64. His excellent marks have entitled him _____ several scholarships at the same time at school.
A. in B. to C. at D. on
65. After several days of isolation on the deserted island, the sailor began to _____ of ever getting back home.
A. disappoint B. displace C. depress D. despair

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 MIN]

SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN]

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

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

James Joyce's *Ulysses*

In 1918, James Joyce's novel *Ulysses* was published in installments by a small Greenwich Village

magazine, *The Little Review*. The novel, which uses stream-of-consciousness storylines to compress universal concerns into a single day in the life of three characters in 1904 Dublin, immediately came under the eye of the New York Anti-Vice Society because of its frank sexual content.

The publishers were tried under obscenity provisions in the U. S. Postal Code in 1920 and were found guilty, fined, and ordered to cease publication. *Ulysses'* banned status and publicity from the trial, however, generated widespread interest among some writers and readers.

In 1922, an American bookseller in Paris, Shakespeare Co., published the first edition, which sold out instantly. Joyce found champions in poets Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot and novelist Ernest Hemingway. He was hailed by some even as the greatest modern writer of English prose. The book was routinely smuggled in to both the United States and Great Britain, where it was also banned.

Random House waged a four-year legal battle to publish *Ulysses* in the United States and won its landmark case in 1934. Four years later, the book was published in England. By the end of the 20th century, *Ulysses* is taught in colleges and universities around the world. Scholars admire its audacity and poetical vision. Readers love its playful humor and humanity. Some critics consider its publication the signal event in the emergence of the modern novel. In 1998, a board of distinguished writers convened by Random House's Modern Library series selects *Ulysses* as the best novel of the century.

(263 words)

66. James Joyce's *Ulysses* was banned because of its
 - A. stream-of-consciousness storylines.
 - B. compression of universal concerns.
 - C. certain obscene descriptions of life.
 - D. being fined and ordered to cease publication.
67. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?
 - A. Ezra Pound defended and supported the book together with others.
 - B. T. S. Eliot helped to sell out the first edition of the books instantly.
 - C. Ernest Hemingway generated widespread interest in his novel.
 - D. James Joyce found Pound, Eliot and Hemingway were great writers.
68. We can derive from this passage a conclusion that James Joyce's *Ulysses*
 - A. is taught in colleges and universities all over the world.
 - B. is admired only in colleges and universities around the world.
 - C. is unanimously acclaimed by scholars and readers as the best.
 - D. is routinely smuggled into the U. S. and Britain, where it is banned.

TEXT B

Ageism

American society has been described as maintaining a stereotypic and often negative perception of older adults. This negative and/or stereotypic perception of aging and aged individuals is readily apparent in such areas as language, media, and humor. For example, such commonly used phrases as "over the hill" and "don't be an old fuddy-duddy" denote old age as a period of impotency and incompetency. The



term used to describe this stereotypic and often negative bias against older adults is ageism.

Ageism can be defined as "any action, or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of age or any assignment of roles in society purely on the basis of age". As an "ism", ageism reflects a prejudice in society against older adults.

Ageism, however, is different from other "isms" (sexism, racism etc.), for primarily two reasons. First, age classification is not static. An individual's age classification changes as one progresses through the life cycle. Thus, age classification is characterized by continual change, while the other classification systems traditionally used by society such as race and gender remain constant. Second, no one is exempt from at some point achieving the status of old, and therefore, unless they die at an early age, experiencing ageism. The later is an important distinction as ageism can thus affect the individual on two levels. First, the individual may be ageist with respect to others. That is s/he may stereotype other people on the basis of age. Second, the individual may be ageist with respect to self. Thus, ageist attitudes may affect the self concept.

Much research has been conducted concerning ageism. However, the empirical evidence is inconclusive. Some research demonstrates the existence of ageist attitudes and other research does not. This discrepancy is most likely the result of methodological differences and, in particular, methodological errors. A brief discussion of the major methodological errors or problems found in ageism research may be helpful in clarifying this point.

(322 words)

69. What is the exact meaning of ageism, according to the passage?
- A. A negative period of impotency and incompetency.
 - B. A negative and/or stereotypic perception of older adults.
 - C. A definition of stereotypic and often negative attitudes.
 - D. A denotation against the negative bias of older adults.
70. Ageism is different from other "isms", because of all the following reasons EXCEPT that
- A. it is based upon the constant age classification.
 - B. the concept of agedness is changing gradually.
 - C. one is experiencing the aging process oneself.
 - D. age classification remains the same for many years.
71. Then what affects the individual view on ageism in American society?
- A. A perception of any action, or institutional structure.
 - B. Age or any assignment of roles in society purely based on age.
 - C. Respect to others maintained to stereotype other people.
 - D. Respect to self maintained to affect one's self concept.
72. What conclusion can be drawn from the last paragraph of the passage about researches conducted concerning ageism?
- A. The author is trying to make something clear about their differences.
 - B. The author is demonstrating some of the differences between them.



- C. The author is discussing the result of different methodologies employed.
- D. The author is trying to make some conclusive researches by himself.

TEXT C

Deficit, Debt, and Entitlements

Well it's the group of people born between 1961 and 1981. It seems we have come to be called Xers simply because we represent something negative to our elders. We may be the one thing that all of the generations who currently precede us have in common. That is — the ability to speak assuredly about our shortcomings. Of course, they overlook the fact that we are their responsibility, or actually their fault, our generation will be called upon to look after our parents knowing that they failed to look after us. Intergenerational justice failed somewhere along the way and it will be our task to either rectify it or make it worse.

We are a group of individuals who grew up with no one at home after school. It appears we have little hope for the future. Almost no jobs, no homes, and basically no money are expected of us. These bleak prospects, along with the fact that we will be forced to support the largest amount of senior citizens ever, do not provide much hope. Some believe that these blockades will be too much for us to handle and we will for the most part fail at life, but many see our individualism and resourcefulness that have been built up through our childhoods as our saviors. We will soon discover who is right and who is wrong.

In 1948, a family of four earning the median income would have paid no income tax and a mere one percent to social security. By 1955, income tax and Social Security would require nine percent, and by 1990 the combined tax burden was 25 to 28 percent.

—Boiling Point

The question whether one generation has the right to bind another by a deficit it imposes is a question of such consequence as to place it among the fundamental principles of our government. We should consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle posterity with our debts and morally bound to pay for them ourselves.

—Thomas Jefferson

It is extremely vital for everyone in our country to have a general understanding of the deficit, debt, and entitlement problems in the United States. Whether you are a member of Generation X, the Baby Boomers, the Silent Generation, or the Millennium Generation, the economical problems facing this country are going to play a role in your life. The kind of role it is going to play depends on which generation you belong to. Attention Generation X — We are getting screwed! The generations preceding us, your parents, are about to pass down to us the biggest debt in the history of America.

This means we may be the first generation to experience a poorer living standard than our parents. This means we are taking on a serious burden that we had nothing to do with. This means, as a serving generation, we need to learn about our economical problems and demand action.

(488 words)



73. When the author talks about generations in the first paragraph, he seems to
- be speaking very highly of his own Generation.
 - be sympathetic with his own generation.
 - criticise his own generation for its shortcomings.
 - believe his previous generations share one thing.
74. The author is talking about
- intergenerational justice.
 - unfair rectification.
 - individual prospects.
 - economic problems.
75. The author quotes Thomas Jefferson in order to
- prove the Millennium Generation is hopeful.
 - prove the Silent Generation is perfect.
 - prove Generation X is to be justified.
 - prove the Baby Boomers are faultless.
76. Generation X
- will experience a poorer living standard soon.
 - is experiencing a poorer living standard now.
 - may experience a poorer living standard.
 - may not experience a poorer living standard.

TEXT D

Who Decides?

Whether you are a harried parent fighting with a 14-year-old about an objectionable video or a member of the Supreme Court assessing nuanced arguments about obscenity, the task of deciding what someone else can or cannot see, read, or listen to, is always challenging. Although few of us make cultural decisions for a large number of people in our daily lives — as librarians or television programmers do — most of us at least occasionally must wear the censor's hat. There is always something at stake in such decisions, and they can only become more frequent in our media-saturated era.

Consider this scenario: You are in your living room watching a rented video with your 14-year-old son. A scene you are unprepared for unfolds in the film, containing material that makes you uncomfortable enough that you do not wish your child to see it.

So who has made decisions that allow the display of this video?

The Child — Requested this film rather than another on your visit to the video store.

The Parent — Consented to renting it for family viewing.

The Video Store Clerk — who rents the film without comment, knowing that his 14-year-old brother loved the film, but that some parents have already complained about it.

The Newspaper Movie Reviewer — who watches films for a living, and found this one good, but makes a point of not flagging potentially offensive content in films. Instead she declines to review films which she finds truly objectionable so as to not give them more publicity.

The Marketers of the Film — who selected the public images to represent and sell the film both in movie theaters and in video and highlighted the scene in question in a trailer the 14-year-old, but not you, his



parent, saw.

The Distributor of the Film — who based the decision to carry this film based on its potential profitability alone.

The Motion Picture Association of America — which has rated the film “R” in accordance with content guidelines, which subject to debate, provide some information for all involved.

The Creative Team for the Film — writers, actors, designers, directors, etc., who argued ferociously about the scene in question, which was first proposed by the director. Because of this controversy, it was shot in three radically different ways and heavily edited as well.

The Novelist — who wrote the original story on which the film was based. The scene in question does not appear in the novel at all, and when she sees the film, she considers it unnecessary, but entirely unobjectionable.

These decision-makers work in the larger context of the protection of artistic expression in the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. But this protection is not absolute. Law enforcement agencies, courts, and legislatures all have a role to play in regulating the objectionable when it falls in the category of obscenity.

(498 words)

77. What kind of decision-making is this passage concerned about?
- A. The decision whether or not to rent from a video store an objectionable film.
 - B. The decision to ban the film when found something objectionable in it.
 - C. The decision to tell the 14-year-old not to see the objectionable part.
 - D. The decision to protect the artistic expression of the film even objectionable.
78. According to the author, which one is working for a living but avoiding criticizing the objectionable part of the film?
- A. The Novelist.
 - B. The Newspaper Movie Reviewer.
 - C. The Marketers of the Film.
 - D. The Video Store Clerk.
79. According to the author, who knows that the film is objectionable but does not tell?
- A. The Parent.
 - B. The Marketers of the Film.
 - C. The Video Store Clerk.
 - D. The Motion Picture Association of America.
80. What conclusion can we draw from the last paragraph of this passage?
- A. Law enforcement is necessary for artistic expression.
 - B. Law enforcement is necessary for freedom of enjoyment.
 - C. Law enforcement is necessary for banning the obscene.
 - D. Law enforcement is necessary for the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

SECTION B SKIMMING AND SCANNING

[5 MIN]

In this section there are seven passages with a total of ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan



them as required and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT E

First read the following question.

81. Teachers and parents are advised to review the book because

- A. the book is about dangerous arts.
- B. the book contains something controversial.
- C. the book is about perennially divisive topics.
- D. the book attracts acclaim and condemnation.

Now, go through TEXT E quickly and answer question 81.

Are the Arts Dangerous?

Arts inspire, but may provoke. They thrill, but sometimes offend. And often the same artwork attracts both acclaim and condemnation. This book provides context that promotes understanding of the history of the arts and controversy.

Artists featured in this book such perennially divisive topics as race, religion, politics, sex, and violence. Although artworks reflecting these issues are included, the book is designed so that readers must make the choice of what they wish to view, listen to or read, and may opt out of seeing any objectionable material.

Teachers are advised to review the entire book and to read "For Teachers" before using it in the classroom. Parents should know that the book has been rated according to Safe Use. As with teachers, parents should review this book, or any other book of its kind, before allowing unsupervised use by children.

TEXT F

First read the following question.

82. Which hotel is the official hotel for the celebration of First Night 2003, Boston?

- A. The Greater Boston Hotel.
- B. The First Night Boston Hotel.
- C. The Official Hotel.
- D. The Boston Park Plaza Hotel.

Now, go through TEXT F quickly and answer question 82.

First Night 2003, Boston's New Year's Eve Celebration

Come one, come all to Boston's most celebrated party of the year! It's never too early to start thinking



about New Year's plans. First Night 2003 offers many new and exciting performances and activities for the entire family. In addition to over 250 performances and exhibits around Boston, popular attractions include gigantic ice sculptures, and two glittering fireworks displays.

Calling all Volunteers for First Night! Sign up to volunteer at this year's New Year's celebration. More information.

Hotel rooms go fast in Boston so book reservations today! The official hotel of First Night Boston, The Boston Park Plaza Hotel, is situated in the middle of all of the First Night festivities, and offers special discounts for First Night revelers. For a complete list of hotels in the Boston area, please contact the Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau at 1-888-SEE-BOSTON.

TEXT G

First read the following question.

83. What is the advice that Harlan has given to the man called Struggling?
- A. Do not go back to his parents in Canada. B. Leave his job, his band and his family.
C. Keep calling and if possible, visit more. D. Balance between the job and the family.

Now, go through TEXT G quickly and answer question 83.

Father's Stroke Leaves Loving Son Feeling Guilty

Dear Harlan,

My father recently had a stroke. When I heard the news, I went to see him and my family right away. I live in California, and they live in Canada. He is recovering slowly. My mom is with him at the hospital every day making sure that he is getting the therapy and help when he needs. But she is having a hard time emotionally and financially. It's like a nightmare that won't end.

I have a good job here in a band that relies on me. I don't have the money to keep flying there, and my job won't permit me to take more than two days off a week. I feel like quitting everything and being with him and my Mom. I am newly married, which makes the situation hard.

Should I move back home?

Struggling

Dear Struggling,

Listen, you're not being fair to yourself. If you move, you're going to feel guilty because you've abandoned your band, your job and uprooted your new spouse (and both of your lives). If you don't



move back home, you're going to feel guilty because you're not there to help. Either way, you're bound to feel guilty. At least live where you can be happy and guilty.

When you cut through all the emotions, your life is not in Canada. Your mom is at home for your dad. Be there to support her (and him) by calling and visiting as much as possible. Make sure your mom knows that you're trying to balance it all and help. Guide her toward emotional support. If necessary, take a part-time job on days off to help pay for more visits home. Just avoid abandoning your life, hopes and dreams. No parent would want that.

Harlan

TEXT H

First read the following question.

84. Which of the following writers has written on contemporary cultural issues?

- A. Ben Wattenberg. B. James Fitzpatrick. C. Michael Shapiro. D. Shalini Venturelli.

Now, go through TEXT H quickly and answer question 84.

America's Cultural Capital — A Center report that calls upon the President and the Congress to create new focal points for cultural issues.

Forum on Freedom and Diversity of Expression — Moderated by James Fitzpatrick with participants Ben Wattenberg, host of PBS's "Think Tank"; John Romano, writer and producer of NBC's "Third Watch" and others.

Copyright as Cultural Policy — Written as an executive summary of the book by Dr. Michael Shapiro. Part of the *Art, Culture and the National Agenda* series.

From the Information Economy to the Creative Economy: Moving Culture to the Center of International Public Policy — An essay by Shalini Venturelli. Offers a fresh, comprehensive perspective on contemporary cultural issues.

TEXT I

First read the following questions.

85. What should one do when one intends to learn how to communicate with others?



- A. One can assess how appropriate the courses you're considering buying.
 - B. One can focus on studying the oral and written language.
 - C. One can concentrate one's efforts on the spoken language.
 - D. One can read information on the Internet or in books, magazines, or newspapers.
86. According to the author, all of the following are important to written communication EXCEPT
- A. hints about how to improve one's communication skills in English.
 - B. the combined studies of both spoken and written language. ✓
 - C. gaining all the necessary skills at reading.
 - D. syntax and grammar necessary for good writing. ✓

Now, go through TEXT I quickly and answer questions 85 and 86.

Communication Skills

Make no mistake, learning any language to proficiency takes thousands of hours, but learning enough to be able to communicate reasonably well is not so difficult. If you can read this in English but have trouble communicating face to face, then you're at the right place. We provide plenty of hints about how to improve your communication skills in the English language. You'll also find some detailed suggestions on how to read and understand more. Because face-to-face communication is quite different from reading and writing, there are two main ways to learn a language. What you should read first depend on your goals.

1. For Reading

If the main reason you want to learn is for reading information on the Internet or in books, magazines, letters or newspapers, then you can focus on studying the written language.

2. For Communication

If you're hoping to travel, use English for work or to communicate with your friends, then you can concentrate your efforts on the spoken language.

3. For Help with Writing

If you need to write in English then you'll need to combine the studies of both spoken and written language. Skill at communicating is almost a prerequisite for someone who wants to write because it helps a lot with syntax and grammar, giving the student a feel for the language. Gaining skill at reading is also necessary, because good writing is different from normal speech.

TEXT J

First read the following questions.

87. Which daily chores can help to burn calories the least?
- A. Raking leaves in your yard.
 - B. Washing dishes.
 - C. Surfing the Internet.
 - D. Fixing dinner.