

2006年4月23日 英语专业四级考试真题



赠 品

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS(2006)

- GRADE FOUR -

(注:本套题的听力部分录音请登录www.sinoexam.cn免费下载。)

TIME LIMIT:135 MIN

PART I

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 ONE.

PART II

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 CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

1. How did Mark get there?

[A] By train and by car.

[B] By plane and by coach.

[C] By train and by bus.

[D] By bus and by plane.

2. Mark used to wear all the following EXCEPT _____.

[A] short hair

[B] glasses

[C] moustache

[D] beard

3. Where is the meeting for new students to be held?

[A] In the third room on the right.

[B] In the Common Room.

[C] In a room at the other end.

[D] In Room 501.

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

4. What did Steve originally plan to do?

[A] To go to a park near the beach.

[B] To stay at home.

[C] To see a new film

[D] To do some study.

5. Maggie finally decided to go to see a film because _____

[A] there was no park nearby

[B] the weather wasn't ideal for a walk

[C] it would be easier to go to a cinema

[D] Steve hadn't seen the film yet

6. Where did they plan to meet?

[A] Outside the Town Hall.

[B] Near the bank.

[C] In Steve's place.

[D] At the cinema.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

7. The following details are true about the new device EXCEPT _____.

[A] it has color

[B] it has a moving image

[C] it costs less money

[D] it is not on the market

8. Why didn't Bill want one of them?

[A] He wanted to buy one from Japan.

[B] He wasn't sure about its quality.

[C] He thought it was for business use.

[D] He thought it was expensive.

9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the woman?

[A] She had never read the magazine herself.

[B] She knew who usually read the magazine.

[C] She was quite interested in the new device.

[D] She agreed with Bill at the end of the conversation.

10. The conversation is mainly about _____.

[A] a new type of telephone

[B] the cost of telephones

[C] some features of the magazine

[D] the readership of the magazine

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully

and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

11. In the old days dogs were used for the following EXCEPT _____.

- [A] hunting other animals
- [B] driving sheep
- [C] guarding chickens
- [D] keeping thieves away

12. Which of the following is CORRECT?

- [A] Dogs are now treated as part of a family.
- [B] Dogs still perform all the duties they used to do.
- [C] People now keep dogs for the same reasons as before.
- [D] Only old people are seen walking their dogs.

13. The passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] what dogs can do
- [B] how to keep dogs
- [C] dogs and their masters
- [D] reasons for keeping dogs

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

14. According to the passage, the working conditions in the new place _____.

- [A] are the same as the speaker is used to
- [B] are expected to be rather poor
- [C] are just as adequate
- [D] are not yet clear

15. What is the speaker going to do in the new place?

- [A] Traveling.
- [B] Studying.
- [C] Settling down.
- [D] Teaching.

16. The speaker expects _____.

- [A] fewer choices of food
- [B] many ways to do washing
- [C] modern lighting facilities
- [D] new types of drinking water

17. From the passage we can learn that the speaker _____.

- [A] is unprepared for the new post
- [B] is unclear about the conditions there
- [C] is ready for all the difficulties there
- [D] is eager to know more about the post

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

18. According to the passage, when are children first expected to study hard?
[A] Before 6 years of age. [B] Between 6 and 10.
[C] After 10 years of age. [D] After 12 years of age.
19. Parents who abuse their children tend to have the following problems EXCEPT _____.
[A] religious problems [B] emotional problems
[C] financial problems [D] marriage problems
20. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
[A] Boys and girls are equally energetic.
[B] Parents have higher expectations for boys.
[C] Some parents lack skills to deal with their kids.
[D] Some parents are ill-educated and ill-tempered.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

21. What has happened to the Cubans?
[A] They set foot in Florida. [B] They were drowned.
[C] They were flown to the U. S. [D] They were sent back to Cuba.
22. How did the Cubans try to enter the U. S. ?
[A] In a small boat. [B] In an old truck.
[C] By swimming. [D] By driving.

Question 23 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

23. How many cities will have air quality monitoring systems installed by the end of this year?
[A] 42 cities. [B] 220 cities.
[C] 150 cities. [D] 262 cities.

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

24. Altogether how many were reported missing?
[A] 68. [B] 90. [C] 150. [D] 40.
25. Which of the following details is INCORRECT?

- [A] The two ferries sank on different days.
- [B] The accidents were caused by storms.
- [C] The two ferries sank on the same river.
- [D] More people were rescued from the first ferry.

Question 26 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

26. What is the news item mainly about?
- [A] Indonesian government policies.
 - [B] Australia's support to the UN assistance mission.
 - [C] Opening of an Australian consulate in East Timor.
 - [D] Talks between Australia and Indonesia.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

27. The news item is mainly about a joint venture between _____.
- [A] a US company and a UK company
 - [B] a Swiss company and a UK company
 - [C] two Taiwanese companies
 - [D] a mainland company and a US company
28. Who will provide the distribution networks in the joint venture?
- [A] Unilever.
 - [B] Nestle.
 - [C] PepsiCo.
 - [D] Coca Cola.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

29. Who staged the protest on Saturday?
- [A] The soldier.
 - [B] The peace camp.
 - [C] The militants.
 - [D] The hardliners.
30. Which of the following details about the news INCORRECT?
- [A] 13 soldiers were killed last week.
 - [B] 100,000 people participated in the protest.
 - [C] The protesters demanded a pullout from Gaza.
 - [D] The Prime Minister rejected the pullout plan.

PART III**CLOZE****[15 MIN]**

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if in-

serted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most 31 held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder — even if it means 32 the pavement into a busy street!

33 you must pass under a ladder you can 34 bad luck by crossing your fingers and 35 them crossed until you have seen a dog. 36, you may lick your finger and 37 a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the 38 has dried.

Another common 39 is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house — it will either bring 40 to the person who opened it or to the whole 41. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is 42, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month 43 on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay 44. The worst misfortune that can happen to a person is caused by breaking a mirror, 45 it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to 46 in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are 47 witchcraft. It is 48 lucky if a black cat crosses your path — although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

Finally, a commonly held superstition is that of touching wood 49 luck. This measure is most often taken if you think you have said something that isolate, such as “my car has never 50, touch wood?”

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 31. [A] broadly | [B] widely | [C] quickly | [D] speedily |
| 32. [A] running from | [B] jumping off | [C] stepping off | [D] keeping from |
| 33. [A] If | [B] As | [C] Though | [D] Unless |
| 34. [A] erase | [B] remove | [C] avoid | [D] ease |
| 35. [A] keep | [B] keeping | [C] kept | [D] to keep |
| 36. [A] Consequently | [B] However | [C] Comparatively | [D] Alternatively |
| 37. [A] make | [B] print | [C] perform | [D] produce |
| 38. [A] label | [B] symbol | [C] mark | [D] cut |
| 39. [A] argument | [B] superstition | [C] opinion | [D] idea |

40. [A] loss [B] difficulty [C] tragedy [D] misfortune
 41. [A] house [B] household [C] home [D] circle
 42. [A] unwise [B] unintelligent [C] unpopular [D] unfortunate
 43. [A] falls [B] arrives [C] drops [D] happens
 44. [A] away [B] outdoors [C] indoors [D] far
 45. [A] when [B] as [C] if [D] though
 46. [A] have originated [B] be originating
 [C] be originated [D] originate
 47. [A] concerned about [B] related with
 [C] associated with [D] connected in
 48. [A] especially [B] specially [C] frequently [D] rarely
 49. [A] as [B] for [C] in [D] of
 50. [A] broken up [B] broken off [C] broken away [D] broken down

PART IV**GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY****[15 MIN]**

There are thirty 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 answers on your answer sheet.

51. _____ dull he may be, he is certainly a very successful top executive.
 [A] Although [B] Whatever [C] As [D] However
 52. If only I _____ play the guitar as well as you!
 [A] would [B] could [C] should [D] might
 53. The party, _____ I was the guest of honour, was extremely enjoyable.
 [A] by which [B] for which [C] to which [D] at which
 54. It's high time we _____ cutting down the rainforests.
 [A] stopped [B] had to stop [C] shall stop [D] stop
 55. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.
 [A] ought to have [B] was finding [C] had found [D] would find
 56. Loudspeakers were fixed in the hall so that everyone _____ an opportunity to hear the speech.
 [A] ought to have [B] must have [C] may have [D] should have
 57. I am surprised _____ this city is a dull place to live in.

- [A] that you should think [B] by what you are thinking
[C] that you would think [D] with what you were thinking
58. Susan is very hardworking, but her pay is not _____ for her work!
[A] enough good [B] good enough
[C] as good enough [D] good as enough
59. It is imperative that the government _____ more investment into the ship-building industry.
[A] attracts [B] shall attract [C] attract [D] has to
60. Land belongs to the city, there is _____ thing as private ownership of land.
[A] no such a [B] not such [C] not such a [D] no such
61. My daughter has walked eight miles today. We never guessed that she could walk _____ far.
[A] / [B] such [C] that [D] as
62. The statistics _____ that living standards in the area have improved drastically in recent times.
[A] proves [B] is proving [C] are proving [D] prove
63. There are only ten apples left in the baskets, _____ the spoilt ones.
[A] not counting [B] not to count
[C] don't count [D] having not counted
64. It was _____ we had hoped.
[A] more a success than [B] a success more than
[C] as much of a success as [D] a success as much as
65. There used to be petrol station near the park, _____?
[A] didn't it [B] doesn't there [C] usedn't it? [D] didn't there
66. It is an offence to show _____ against people of different races.
[A] distinction [B] difference
[C] separation [D] discrimination
67. A great amount of work has gone into _____ the Cathedral to its previous splendor.
[A] refreshing [B] restoring [C] renovating [D] renewing
68. The thieves fled with the local police close on their _____.
[A] backs [B] necks [C] toes [D] heels
69. The economic recession has meant that job _____ is a rare thing.

- [A] security [B] safety [C] protection [D] secureness
70. Many people nowadays save money to _____ for their old age.
[A] cater [B] supply [C] provide [D] equip
71. The tone of the article _____ the writer's mood at the time.
[A] reproduced [B] reflected [C] imagined [D] imitated
72. This is not the right _____ to ask for nay help; I am far too even to listen!
[A] moment [B] situation [C] opportunity [D] circumstance
73. The job of a student accommodation officer _____ a great many visits to
landladies.
[A] concerns [B] offers [C] asks [D] involves
74. Our family doctor's clinic _____ at the junction of two busy roads.
[A] rests [B] stands [C] stays [D] seats
75. She was so fat that she could only just _____ through the door.
[A] assemble [B] appear [C] squeeze [D] gather
76. After the heavy rain, a builder was called to repair the roof; which was _____.
[A] leaking [B] trickling [C] dripping [D] floating
77. The reception was attended by _____ members of the local community.
[A] excellent [B] conspicuous [C] prominent [D] noticeable
78. Share prices on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but _____ slightly in the afternoon.
[A] regained [B] recovered [C] restored [D] revived
79. His _____ brain has worked away on the idea of a universal cure.
[A] rich [B] quick [C] productive [D] revived
80. The couple has donated a not _____ amount of money to the foundation.
[A] inconsiderable [B] inconsiderate
[C] inaccurate [D] incomparable

PART V**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

In the case of mobile phones, change is everything. Recent research indi-

cates that the mobile phone is changing not only our culture, but our very bodies as well.

First, let's talk about culture. The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, is that a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. If you call my mobile, you get me. If you call my fixed-line phone, you get whoever answers it.

This has several implications. The most common one, however, and perhaps the thing that has changed our culture forever, is the "meeting" influence. People no longer need to make firm plans about when and where to meet. Twenty years ago, a Friday night would need to be arranged in advance. You needed enough time to allow everyone to get from their place of work to the first meeting place. Now, however, a night out can be arranged on the run. It is no longer "see you there at 8", but "text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are".

Texting changes people as well. In their paper, "Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS Text Messaging", two British researchers distinguished between two types of mobile phone users: the "talkers" and the "texters" — those who prefer voice to text messages and those who prefer text to voice.

They found that the mobile phone's individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. This suggests that texting allowed texters to present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well.

Another scientist wrote of the changes that mobiles have brought to body language. There are two kinds that people use while speaking on the phone. There is the "speakeasy": the head is held high, in a self-confident way, chatting away. And there is the "spacemaker": these people focus on themselves and keep out other people.

Who can blame them? Phone meetings get cancelled or reformed and camera-phones intrude on people's privacy. So, it is understandable if your mobile makes you nervous. But perhaps you needn't worry so much. After all, it is good to talk.

81. When people plan to meet nowadays, they _____.

- [A] arrange the meeting place beforehand
- [B] Postpone fixing the place till the last minute

- [C] seldom care about when and where to meet
[D] still love to work out detailed meeting plans
82. According to the two British researchers, the social and psychological effects are mostly to be seen on _____.
[A] talkers [B] the “speakeasy”
[C] the “spacemaker” [D] texters
83. We can infer from the passage that the texts sent by texters are _____.
[A] quite revealing [B] well written
[C] unacceptable by others [D] shocking to others
84. According to the passage, who is afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile?
[A] Talkers. [B] The “speakeasy”.
[C] The “spacemaker”. [D] Texters.
85. An appropriate title for the passage might be _____.
[A] The SMS Effect
[B] Cultural Implications of Mobile Phone Use
[C] Changes in the Use of the Mobile
[D] Body Language and the Mobile Phone

TEXT B

Over the last 25 years, British society has changed a great deal — or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed, particularly where attitudes are concerned. Ideas about social class — whether a person is “working-class” or “middle-class” — are one area in which changes have been extremely slow.

In the past, the working-class tended to be paid less than middle-class people, such as teachers and doctors. As a result of this and also of the fact that workers' jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came into existence. The typical working man would collect his wages on Friday evening and then, it was widely believed, having given his wife her “housekeeping”, would go out and squander the rest on beer and betting.

The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. He was — and still is — inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house “as a top priority, but he also considered the education of his children as extremely important. Both of these provided him

and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

Nowadays, a great deal has changed. In a large number of cases factory workers earn as much, if not more, than their middle-class supervisors. Social security and laws to improve job-security, combined with a general rise in the standard of living since the mid-fifties of the 20th century, have made it less necessary than before to worry about "tomorrow". Working-class people seem slowly to be losing the feeling of inferiority they had in the past. In fact there has been a growing tendency in the past few years for the middle-classes to feel slightly ashamed of their position.

The changes in both life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily seen amongst younger people. They generally tend to share very similar tastes in music and clothes, they spend their money in having a good time, and save for holidays or longer-term plans when necessary. There seems to be much less difference than in previous generations. Nevertheless, we still have a wide gap between the well-paid (whatever the type of job they may have) and the low-paid. As long as this gap exists, there will always be a possibility that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will re-appear, but between different groups.

86. Which of the following is seen as the cause of class differences in the past?
[A] Life style and occupation. [B] Attitude and income.
[C] Income and job security. [D] Job security and hobbies.
87. The writer seems to suggest that the description of _____ is closer to truth.
[A] middle-class ways of spending money
[B] working-class ways of spending the weekend
[C] working-class drinking habits
[D] middle-class attitudes
88. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the middle-class?
[A] Desiring for security. [B] Making long-term plans.
[C] Having priorities in life. [D] Saving money.
89. Working-class people's sense of security increased as a result of all the following factors EXCEPT _____.
[A] better social security [B] more job opportunities

[C] higher living standard. [D] better legal protection

90. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- [A] Changes are slowly taking place in all sectors of the British society.
- [B] The gap between working-class and middle-class young people is narrowing.
- [C] Differences in income will remain but those in occupation will disappear.
- [D] Middle-class people may sometimes feel inferior to working-class people.

TEXT C

For several days I saw little of Mr. Rochester. In the morning he seemed much occupied with business, and in the afternoon gentlemen from the neighbourhood called and sometimes stayed to dine with him. When his foot was well enough, he rode out a great deal.

During this time, all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, when he would sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile. His changes of manner did not offend me, because I saw that I had nothing to do with the cause of them.

One evening, several days later, I was invited to talk to Mr. Rochester after dinner. He was sitting in his armchair, and looked not quite so severe, and much less gloomy. There was a smile on his lips, and his eyes were bright, probably with wine. As I was looking at him, he suddenly turned, and asked me, "Do you think I'm handsome, Miss Eyre?"

The answer somehow slipped from my tongue before I realized it: "No, sir."

"Ah, you really are unusual! You are a quiet, serious little person, but you can be almost rude."

"Sir, I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter, or something like that."

"No, you shouldn't! I see, you criticize my appearance, and then you stab me in the back! You have honesty and feeling. There are not many girls like you. But perhaps I go too fast. Perhaps you have awful faults to counterbalance your few good points."

I thought to myself that he might have too. He seemed to read my mind, and said quickly, "Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. I went the wrong way when I was twenty-one, and have never found the right path again. I might have been very different. I might have been as good as you, and perhaps wiser. I am

not a bad man, take my word for it, but I have done wrong. It wasn't my character, but circumstances which were to blame. Why do I tell you all this? Because you're the sort of person people tell their problems and secrets to, because you're sympathetic and give them hope."

It seemed he had quite a lot to talk to me. He didn't seem to like to finish the talk quickly, as was the case for the first time.

"Don't be afraid of me, Miss Eyre." He continued. "You don't relax or laugh very much, perhaps because of the effect Lowood school has had on you. But in time you will be more natural with me, and laugh, and speak freely. You're like a bird in a cage. When you get out of the cage, you'll fly very high. Good night."

91. At the beginning Miss Eyre's impressions of Mr. Rochester were all EXCEPT

- [A] busy [B] sociable [C] friendly [D] changeable

92. In "... and all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, ..." (the second paragraph), the word "about" means _____.

- [A] around [B] on [C] outside [D] concerning

93. Why did Mr. Rochester say "... and then you stab me in the back!" (the seventh paragraph)?

- [A] Because Jane had intended to kill him with a knife.
[B] Because Jane had intended to be more critical.
[C] Because Jane had regretted having talked to him.
[D] Because Jane had said something else to correct herself.

94. From what Mr. Rochester told Miss Ewe. we can conclude that he wanted to

- [A] tell her all his troubles [B] tell her his life experience
[C] change her opinion of him [D] change his circumstances

95. At the end of the passage, Mr. Rochester sounded _____.

- [A] rude [B] cold [C] friendly [D] encouraging

TEXT D

The ideal companion machine — the computer — would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in a pleasant manner. Those qualities that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be imitated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be charming, and

easygoing. Its informal conversational style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly unpredictable and therefore interesting in its first encounter it might be somewhat hesitant, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more relaxed and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive participant but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the initiative in developing or changing the topic and would have a personality of its own.

Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend if it imitated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another. At an appropriate time it might also express the kind of affection that stimulates attachment and intimacy. The whole process would be accomplished in a subtle way to avoid giving an impression of over-familiarity that would be likely to produce irritation. After experiencing a wealth of powerful, well-timed friendship indicators, the user would be very likely to accept the computer as far more than a machine and might well come to regard it as a friend.

An artificial relationship of this type would provide many of the benefits that people obtain from interpersonal friendships. The machine would participate in interesting conversation that could continue from previous discussions. It would have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact, and it would be understanding and good-humored. The computer's own personality would be lively and impressive, and it would develop in response to that of the user. With features such as these, the machine might indeed become a very attractive social partner.

96. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ideal companion machine?
- [A] Active in communication. [B] Attractive in personality.
[C] Enjoyable in performance. [D] Unpredictable in behaviour.
97. The computer would develop friendships with humans in a(n) _____ way.
- [A] quick [B] unpredictable
[C] productive [D] inconspicuous
98. Which of the following aspect is NOT mentioned when the passage discusses the benefits of artificial relationships?
- [A] Being able to pick up an interesting conversation.
[B] Being sensitive to earlier contact.
[C] Being ready to learn about the person's life.
[D] Having a pleasant and adaptable personality.

99. Throughout the passage, the author is _____ in his attitude towards the computer.
[A] favourable [B] critical [C] vague. [D] hesitant.
100. Which might be the most appropriate title of the passage?
[A] Artificial relationships.
[B] How to form intimate relationships.
[C] The affectionate machine.
[D] Humans and computers.

PART VI

WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A

COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

Recently a Beijing information company did a survey of student life among more than 700 students in Beijing, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanjing and Shenyang. The results have shown that 67 percent of students think that saving money is a good habit while the rest believe that using tomorrow's money today is better. What do you think?

Write on ANSWER SHEET TWO a composition of about 200 words.

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with appropriate details.

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

You should supply an appropriate title for your composition.

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

SECTION B

NOTE - WRITING

Write on ANSWER SHEET TWO a note of about 50 words based on the following situation:

You have got to know that your classmate, Michael, is organizing a weekend excursion for the class. And you are thinking of joining the trip. Write him a note expressing your interest in the excursion and asking for information on two details