

新东方学校全国公共英语等级考试丛书

PETS

全国公共英语等级考试 备考教程

三级下·模拟试题分册

李玉技 周 洁 主编

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全国公共英语等级考试备考教程 (三级)

下 · 模拟试题分册

李玉技 周 洁 编著

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前 言

传统的英语测试往往是以书面笔试为主,大多数考试的重点是语法和阅读,忽略或回避了对听力和口语能力的提高,往往造成中国学生“哑巴英语”的尴尬境界。与此同时,目前的各种考试之间缺乏统一的评定标准,不能全面、客观地考查语言技能。

正是基于以上原因,教育部考试中心推出了 PETS(Public English Test System)。该测试将是目前国内规模最大、参与人数最多、考生群体最复杂的具有权威性的非学历性外语等级考试。该测试是一种从题型到测试形式全新的社会性英语水平测试体系,分 5 部分评定语言学习者的水平。考查的内容包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作(一级 B 除外)和口语,力求学生不但能读得懂,而且能听得懂,最终实现自由流利地交谈会话,完整地用英语表达自己的思想。

为了帮助广大考生进一步了解 PETS,有效地备考和实战,我们严格按照教育部考试中心制定的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》,编写了这套《全国公共英语等级考试备考教程丛书》。该套丛书针对五级考试,分别编写了综合分册、词汇分册和模拟试题分册。包含的内容有:

1. 综合分册

综合分册分别介绍了 PETS 第一级到第五级的题型、试卷结构、内容及形式,使考生对各级考试的测试目的和测试要求有全面的了解和认识。

它针对不同的考试题型,深入浅出地分析了出题思路,认真细致地介绍了答题技巧,归纳总结了各类题型的基本规律,使考生尽快熟悉和适应新题型,掌握解题要诀,从而达到事半功倍的效果!

它针对不同的题型设计了专项训练,并给出了详实的答案及分析。其目的有二:一方面使学生通过练习熟悉新题型,巩固已学到的语言知识;另一方面通过大量练习来提高解题速度。

2. 词汇分册

词汇分册依照《全国公共英语考试大纲》所给出的各级词汇,遵循记忆规律,介绍了记忆方法,力求使学生在较短的时间内掌握更多的词汇。在词汇分册中,有同义词、反义词、词组、经典题库、辨析、派生词、记忆法、成语、常考语法,并且对每个单词加了国际音标和部分例句。经过如此多的考点练习以及潜移默化的反复背诵和记忆,考生的英语水平和答题能力一定会有所提高。

3. 模拟试题分册

模拟试题分册是严格按照考试样题编写的实战全真模拟试题。试题的编写完全遵循学习规律,由浅入深,循序渐进,使考生在巩固和提高的同时,又仿佛亲临考场,为考试奠定了良好的心理素质基础。

编 者

二〇〇一年十二月

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Section I Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test is started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer [A], [B], [C] or [D], and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.

Example:

You will hear:

W: Could you please tell me if the Beijing flight will be arriving on time?

M: Yes, Madam. It should be arriving in about ten minutes.

You will read:

Who do you think the woman is talking to?

[A] A bus conductor.

[B] A clerk at the airport.

[C] A taxi driver.

[D] A clerk at the station.

From the dialogue, we know that only a clerk at the airport is most likely to know the arrival time of a flight, so you should choose answer [B] and mark it in your test booklet.

Sample Answer: [A][B][C][D]

Now look at question 1.

1. What does the man mean?
[A] He doesn't know how much the dinner cost.
[B] He is not worried about what the woman owns.
[C] He doesn't own the dinner.
[D] The woman doesn't need to pay for her meal.
2. What is the man worried about?
[A] He might break the handle on his glass.
[B] He has an advanced physical illness.
[C] The class might be too difficult for him.
[D] His hands have been bothering him.
3. What does the woman mean by her response?
[A] She didn't think the professor's joke was very funny.
[B] She paid a hundred dollars for her new glasses.
[C] She couldn't hear what was being said in class very well.
[D] She had heard the professor speak many times.
4. What does the man mean?
[A] He isn't very interested in the concert.
[B] The concert is too much for him to do.
[C] He is quite interested in the tickets.
[D] He couldn't see much of the concert.
5. What does the man imply?
[A] He ate too much and needs to go to sleep.
[B] He can't wait to see his friends tomorrow.
[C] The woman should wait until tomorrow to have her party.
[D] He doesn't want to go to the party because it starts late.
6. How does the man feel about the dealer?
[A] He just had a new car come in.
[B] He's taking his time getting the car ready.
[C] He hasn't got his driver's licence.
[D] He wants to ride in the car himself.
7. What does the man usually do on Saturdays?
[A] He relaxes.
[B] He goes fishing.
[C] He goes to work.
[D] He works at home.
8. What does the man mean?
[A] The scholar will arrive shortly.
[B] They didn't get as much money as they needed.
[C] They collected two hundred dollars.
[D] He doesn't know how to do the calculation.

9. Why didn't they buy another TV set?

- [A] They had no time. [B] They couldn't afford it.
[C] The old one was still working. [D] They both want to buy a motor-bike.

10. Where will the woman's family most likely stay during the planned holiday?

- [A] In a tent. [B] In a car.
[C] In a hotel. [D] At a friend's place.

Part B

You are going to hear four conversations. Before listening to each conversation, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. You will hear each conversation ONLY ONCE. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

11. What kind of life did people live more than 10,000 years ago?

- [A] Interesting. [B] Safe.
[C] Easy. [D] None of above.

12. Where was the first wheat born?

- [A] America. [B] China.
[C] The Middle East [D] Europe.

13. According to the passage, what animals are considered to be the first domestic animals?

- [A] Dogs and cows. [B] Dogs and cats.
[C] Sheep and horse. [D] Sheep and pigs.

14. Who is the woman?

- [A] A landscape artist. [B] A teacher.
[C] A student. [D] A school registrant.

15. What does a student usually have to do before taking the advanced sketching course?

- [A] Write a book. [B] Attend an afternoon meeting.
[C] Enroll in another class. [D] Go to the art museum.

16. What does the man give the woman?

- [A] A textbook. [B] Some paintbrushes.
[C] A bouquet of flowers. [D] Some drawings.

17. How did the student probably feel after talking to the instructor?

- [A] Encouraged. [B] Annoyed. [C] Surprised. [D] Confused.

18. Why did the man decide to go to the library?

- [A] One of his classes finished early.
[B] He wanted to get some studying done.
[C] The library had a special display.
[D] His books were ten overdue.

19. After getting the books, what did the man do?
 [A] Checked them out. [B] Took notes on them.
 [C] Returned them to the shelves. [D] Put them in his book bag.
20. According to the man, what happens to all the books in the library?
 [A] They are marked with colored labels.
 [B] They are specially coded.
 [C] They are checked out.
 [D] They are inspected by the guard.
21. According to the man, what does the librarian behind the desk do?
 [A] Copies down the name and the address of each borrower.
 [B] Checks all books for missing pages.
 [C] Demagnetizes the books as they are checked out.
 [D] Helps students use the card catalog.
22. Why are the man and the woman discussing the apartment?
 [A] The woman wants to put an ad. about it in the newspaper.
 [B] The woman wants the man to renovate it.
 [C] The man is considering renting it.
 [D] The man is considering buying it.
23. What does the woman say about the two bedroom apartment?
 [A] It's rather expensive.
 [B] It's too small for the man.
 [C] It has plenty of light.
 [D] It doesn't have many closets.
24. What does the woman say about parking?
 [A] Each tenant is given a parking space.
 [B] It's difficult to find a parking place.
 [C] The tenant has to pay to park.
 [D] The tenant can use any space in the parking area.
25. What is the man's reaction to the apartment?
 [A] He's unimpressed by what the woman told him.
 [B] He doubts he can afford it.
 [C] He doesn't think it's suitable for him.
 [D] He's enthusiastic about it.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to the ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of the listening comprehension section.

Section II Use Of English

(15 minutes)

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, or D on your ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text

A notion has taken 26 in the United States to the effect that the only people who should be 27 to bring children into the world are those who can afford them. This 28 expresses itself in two ways. First, the problem of world overpopulation is supposed to 29 to places like Asia and Latin America rather than to the United States. Second, family planning is supposed to be far more 30 for poor people (and nation) than for the nonpoor.

These are harmful fallacies. The fact is that 31 polluting the environment and using up the Earth's resources the United States is one of the most 32 countries in the world. Nowhere 33 more pollution per person than in the United States. The average American 34 more electric power than 55 Asians or Africans. The production of electric power is a 35 produce of pollution. A single American 36 more detergents, pesticides, radioactive 37, fertilizers, fungicides(杀真菌剂) and defoliants(脱叶剂) in the rivers and oceans than 38 by a thousand people in Indonesia—a nation that is generally 39 as a prime example of human overcrowding. One American is responsible 40 putting more carbon monoxide and benzopyrene(苯并芘) in the air than 200 Pakistanis or Indians. One American 41 three times 42 food than the average person who 43 places that make up two-thirds of the world's population. The average American is producing 2,500 pounds of 44 per year—many times the world average. If 45 refrigerators, automobiles, and other bulky objects to be included, the figure would be astronomically higher.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 26. [A]place | [B]shape | [C]hold | [D]hand |
| 27. [A]encouraged | [B]inspired | [C]prized | [D]awarded |
| 28. [A]excuse | [B]plan | [C]notion | [D]schedule |
| 29. [A]reply | [B]apply | [C]answer | [D]respond |
| 30. [A]wasteful | [B]harmful | [C]responsible | [D]essential |
| 31. [A]in terms of | [B]on terms of | [C]with terms of | [D]by terms of |
| 32. [A]less populated | | [B]overpopulated | |
| | [C]overpopulating | | [D]fewer populating |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 33. [A]there are | [B]there is | [C]is there | [D]will be |
| 34. [A]produces | [B]generates | [C]uses | [D]destroys |
| 35. [A]prime | [B]prim | [C]prism | [D]prince |
| 36. [A]counts for | [B]accounts for | [C]accumulates | [D]accredits to |
| 37. [A]things | [B]means | [C]substances | [D]articles |
| 38. [A]are exported | [B]are produced | [C]are invented | [D]are discovered |
| 39. [A]set | [B]called | [C]certified | [D]cited |
| 40. [A]to | [B]for | [C]in | [D]of |
| 41. [A]conserves | [B]consumes | [C]concerns | [D]constitutes |
| 42. [A]less | [B]more | [C]fewer | [D]as many |
| 43. [A]comes from | [B]comes to | [C]comes past | [D]comes about |
| 44. [A]wastings | [B]wastefulness | [C]wastes | [D]waste |
| 45. [A]abandon | [B]abandoning | [C]abandoned | [D]to abandon |

Section III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

Britain will fail to meet targets set by the European Economic Community (EEC) for reducing air pollution unless the government fits more antipollution equipment to power stations and takes energy conservation more seriously. This warning comes in a report commissioned (委托) by Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group.

The authors from the Earth Resources Research, calculate that by 1993, levels of sulphur dioxide (二氧化硫) pollution from power stations in Britain will match those of 1970. But they expect overall emissions of sulphur dioxide to fall by 10 per cent by 1993. The government predicts a fall of 22 per cent.

In accordance with EEC regulations, Britain should reduce by 1993 its emissions of sulphur

dioxide and nitrogen(氮) oxides by 20 per cent, using the level of air pollution in 1980 as a base-line.

The report challenges three elements of the government's strategy(战略) for meeting the regulations. The government expects organizations such as the Central Electricity Generation Board to equip new coal-fired stations with gas scrubbers(清除废气装置) and to fit existing stations with equipment for filtering out sulphur dioxide. Power stations account for nearly 90 per cent of the sulphur dioxide that Britain discharges into the air.

The government also assumes that the oil industry will contract. This should affect the levels of sulphur dioxide pumped out by refineries(炼油厂). Thirdly, the department of the Environment expects the level of industrial air pollution to fall as factories close or improve their technology to tighten control on emissions.

The authors of the report argue that emissions from refineries will not fall as much as the government expects because the oil industry itself will not fall off as rapidly as once expected. Also, they doubt whether air pollution produced by industry will fall as quickly as the government assumes.

46. How can Britain reduce air pollution according to the passage?

- [A] To close some power stations.
- [B] To build more nuclear power station.
- [C] To install more antipollution devices at power station.
- [D] To let the public be aware of the seriousness of air pollution.

47. What prediction do the authors from the Earth Resource Research make about the levels of sulphur dioxide?

- [A] The overall emission of sulphur dioxide will fall 22 percent by 1993.
- [B] Levels of sulphur dioxide pollution will be equal to those of 1970 by 1993.
- [C] Levels of sulphur dioxide pollution will be higher than those of 1970 by 1993.
- [D] Levels of sulphur dioxide pollution will be lower than those of 1970 by 1993.

48. In order to meet EEC regulations, the British government has proposed three measures, the first of which is about reducing air pollution from _____.

- [A] power plans
- [B] oil industry
- [C] various factories
- [D] the whole industry

49. In the second sentence of the fifth paragraph, the word "This" refers to _____.

- [A] the decrease of the oil industry
- [B] the increase of the oil industry
- [C] the government's assumption
- [D] the level of sulphur dioxide

50. The Department of the Enviroment expects the level of industrial air pollution to fall because _____.

- [A] more modern factories will replace old ones
- [B] new kinds of power stations will be constructed

- [C]new technology will be brought to control emission
[D]no emissions will be allowed according to EEC regulations

Text 2

Although the architects Samuel McIntire and Charles Bullfinch designed notable buildings in Salem and Boston, respectively, Asher Benjamin, a carpenter from Greenfield, Massachusetts, is credited with having exerted more direct influence than any other single person on architecture in New England. In 1797 he published a book called *The Country Builder's Assistant*. It was not the first book on architecture printed in the United States, but it was the first genuinely American treatment of the subject. It was very a "how-to-do-it" book since it contained plans and detailed drawings for various private and public structures. Carpenters throughout the Northeast were a literate breed. They acquired Benjamin's book and began to pattern their construction work on his plans. The First Congregational Church in Bennington, Vermont, one of the most admired of all New England churches, was built by the carpenter Lavius Fillmore and closely resembles one of the designs found in Asher's book. Like Fillmore, most local carpenters had souls of their own and were not given to automated reproductions from the book. But the total result is a pervasive pattern that continues to give New England its distinctive flavor.

51. The emphasis in Benjamin's book could best be described as _____.
[A]religious [B]rural [C]practical [D]continental
52. Who built the first Congregational church in Bennington?
[A]McIntire. [B]Bullfinch. [C]Benjamin. [D]Fillmore.
53. Benjamin's relation to the carpenters of his day could best be compared with that of _____.
[A]a teacher to student [B]a commander to troops
[C]an enemy to adversaries [D]an idol to worshipers
54. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
[A]Architects Versus Carpenters in New England.
[B]How Bennington's Church Was Built.
[C]The Influence of Asher Benjamin on New England Architecture.
[D]The Colonial Buildings of Salem and Boston.
55. Which is in accord with the passage?
[A]Asher Benjamin comes from Greenfield, Massachusetts.
[B]The first Congregational Church is in England.
[C]The Congregation Church doesn't resemble any designs found in the Asher's book.
[D]The book called *The Country Builder's Assistant* is the first book on architecture.

Text 3

In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide acts rather like a one-way mirror—the glass in the roof of a greenhouse which allows the sun's rays to enter but prevents the heat from escaping.

According to a weather expert's prediction, the atmosphere will be 3°C warmer in the year 2050 than it is today, if man continues to burn fuels at the present rate. If this warming up took

place, the ice caps in the poles would begin to melt, thus raising sea level several metres and severely flooding coastal cities. Also, the increase in atmospheric temperature would lead to great changes in the climate of the northern hemisphere, possibly resulting in an alteration of the earth's chief food-growing zones.

In the past, concern about a man-made warming of the earth has concentrated on the Arctic because the Antarctic is much colder and has a much thicker ice sheet. But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of warming: in other words, by a warming on the scale that will possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of fuels.

Satellite pictures show that large areas of Antarctic ice are already disappearing. The evidence available suggests that a warming has taken place. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

However, most of the fuel is burnt in the northern hemisphere, where temperatures seem to be falling. Scientists conclude, therefore, that up to now natural influences on the weather have exceeded those caused by man. The question is: which natural cause has most effect on the weather?

One possibility is the variable behavior of the sun. Astronomers at one research station have studied the hot spots and 'cold' spots (that is, the relatively less hot spots) on the sun. As the sun rotates, every 27.5 days, it presents hotter or 'colder' faces to the earth, and different aspects to different parts of the earth. This seems to have a considerable effect on the distribution of the earth's atmospheric pressure, and consequently on wind circulation. The sun is also variable over a long term: its heat output goes up and down in cycles, the latest trend being downward.

Scientists are now finding mutual relations between models of solar-weather interactions and the actual climate over many thousands of years, including the last Ice Age. The problem is that the models are predicting that the world should be entering a new Ice Age and it is not. One way of solving this theoretical difficulty is to assume a delay of thousands of years while the solar effects overcome the inertia (惯性) of the earth's climate. If this is right, the warming effect of carbon dioxide might thus be serving as a useful counter-balance to the sun's diminishing heat.

56. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would _____.

[A] prevent the sun's rays from reaching the earth's surface

[B] mean a warming up in Arctic

[C] account for great changes in the northern hemisphere

[D] raise the temperature of the earth's surface

57. The article was written to explain _____.

[A] the greenhouse effect

[B] the solar effect on the earth

[C] the models of solar-weather interactions

[D] the causes affecting weather

58. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is _____.

- [A] mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are rising
 [B] possibly because the ice caps in the poles are melting
 [C] exclusively due to the effect the inertia of the earth's climate
 [D] partly due to variations in the output of solar energy
59. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that _____.
 [A] the climate of the world should be becoming cooler
 [B] it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth's climate to take effect
 [C] the man-made warming effect helps to increase effect
 [D] the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect
60. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct _____.
 [A] the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels
 [B] ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere
 [C] the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly
 [D] the greenhouse effect could work to the advantage of the earth

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from an article in which five people talked about women's status. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each person (1 to 5) to one of the statements ([A] to [G]) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET 1.

Zhao:

Frankly speaking, women in China do not completely enjoy the same rights as men. It is common that when a child is born, the first thing people ask is, "Is it a boy?". There are three reasons for this question: one is the traditional opinion of men playing the main role in family and in society. Two is the belief that men bear the biggest burden of labour in the countryside, and three women are considered more dispensable than men in an economic recession.

Zhang:

Most women still have too heavy a burden in their day-to-day life. They bear two careers as a housewife and a working woman in our society, but their situation is not equal with men.

Wang:

To look at our world, there still are a great number of women who are in a miserable position in their family and society. Therefore, women's liberation needs to continue until women are treated equally as men.

Li:

In the city, women enjoy almost the same rights as men do. But in the countryside, men

play the main role in the family. Women are just attached to their husbands. It is harder for women to receive a good education or find a good job. In an economic recession, women are always the first to lose their jobs.

Liu:

Many women are experiencing subtle forms of discrimination in their efforts to advance into leadership positions. Many men are still questioning women's ability to participate in policy-making as they say women are not good at approaching matters from the macroscopic and emotional in nature.

Now match each of the man (1 to 5) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 61. Zhao | [A] Women's liberation is ridiculous. |
| 62. Zhang | [B] There is still sex discrimination in China. |
| 63. Wang | [C] Things are different in the city from what they are in the countryside. |
| 64. Li | [D] Women have not been liberated from the old burdens of family and children. |
| 65. Liu | [E] Women are slow in stepping into the traditionally male-dominated world of political management. |
| | [F] There is still a long way for women's liberation. |
| | [G] Women's self-image and their knowledge of external affairs play an important role in the formation and development of their social status. |

Section IV Writing

(40 minutes)

You should write your responses to both parts on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Part A

66. Now because you attend Prof. Sterne's lecture, you can't meet Prof. Richards at 4 o'clock. You can tell him that you can meet in the department office tomorrow at 3. If he can't, let him leave a note in your mailbox 529 tomorrow morning. Your name is Zhang Hongyi. Today is Tues. Oct. 20.