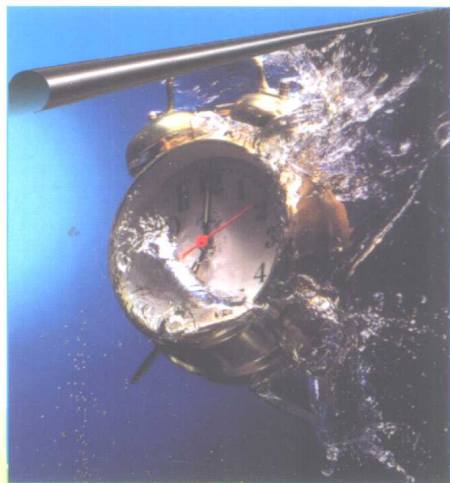




圆正理性英语丛书

考前冲刺

大学英语六级考试



编著 赵贵旺 李舸

华东理工大学出版社

圆正理性英语丛书

大学英语六级考试

考 前 冲 刺

赵贵旺 李 舸 编著

华东理工大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试考前冲刺/赵贵旺,李舸编著.

上海:华东理工大学出版社,2002.6

(圆正理性英语丛书)

ISBN 7-5628-1241-1

I. 大... II. ①赵...②李... III. 英语—高等学校
—水平考试—试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 034672 号

大学英语六级考试

考前冲刺

圆正理性英语丛书

赵贵旺 李 舸 编著

出版	华东理工大学出版社	开本	787×960 1/16
社址	上海市梅陇路 130 号	印张	14.25
邮编	200237 电话(021)64250306	字数	377
网址	www.hdlgpress.com.cn	版次	2002 年 6 月第 1 版
经销	新华书店上海发行所	印次	2002 年 6 月第 1 次
印刷	上海崇明晨光印刷厂	印数	1-8050 册
ISBN 7-5628-1241-1/H·307		定价:15.50 元	

前 言

《大学英语六级考试考前冲刺》(以下简称《冲刺》)是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求而编写的。本书共分四部分:第一部分为根据1995、1996年公布的拟增加新题型设计的12套模拟试题;第二部分为试题答案;第三部分为答案注解;第四部分为听力原文。此外听力部分备有音质清晰、语音优美的录音带三盒,由在华美籍教师朗读。本书目的在于帮助学生复习和巩固已掌握的语言知识,同时提高应试能力。

本书主要具有以下两个特点:(1)题型全、应变性强。本书所设计的12套模拟题,覆盖了目前六级考试所涉及到的各种题型。这样不管以后最近几年采用何种题型,学生都可以通过本书获得最全面的考前训练。(2)讲解精、选材可靠。每套试题后所附的答案注解,力求言简意赅。而每套试题的选材除了注重形式上“新”、“全”之外,还特别注意内容上的针对性,做到点面结合,选材具有一定的深度和广度。我们通过对历年曝光试题进行反复的研究,并结合长期的教学、辅导等实践经验,对学生易于混淆、难以掌握的知识进行归类,从大量的材料中精选出每一道试题,并进行科学编排。所以,这些试题都有极强的代表性。学生若能抓住其中关键,必能收到举一反三、触类旁通之效果。

本书与赵贵旺老师所编著的《大学英语六级考试新指南》一书可称姊妹篇。《指南》偏重“讲”,本书偏重“练”。这两本书的许多原材料经编著者多年使用,已经被证明是学生考前热身的最佳辅导材料。

参加本书编写的还有李鸣、刘海、韩子雯、顾一凡、黄天浩等。

需要在此指出的是,虽然此书带有较强的应试性质,但由于本书严格按照上述两个《大纲》的要求编写,所以试题中所测试的重点也就是大学英语的重点。学生们可以通过完成本书中的试题达到巩固知识、明确重点、提高运用语言能力的目的。

由于作者水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者谅解和批评指正。

——编者于2002年4月

Contents

Part One College English Test Band Six	1
Simulated Test One	1
Simulated Test Two	13
Simulated Test Three	24
Simulated Test Four	34
Simulated Test Five	44
Simulated Test Six	55
Simulated Test Seven	66
Simulated Test Eight	77
Simulated Test Nine	88
Simulated Test Ten	99
Simulated Test Eleven	111
Simulated Test Twelve	122
Part Two Key to Test 1—12	134
Part Three Notes	144
Part Four Tape Scripts	196

Part One

College English Test

—Band Six—

Simulated Test One

试 卷 一

(75 分钟)

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

1. A) \$ 39. B) \$ 35. C) \$ 4. D) \$ 5.
2. A) She thinks his lectures are boring.
B) She thinks his tests are too long.
C) She doesn't like his choice of test questions.
D) She doesn't think he prepares well enough.
3. A) Wiwtner. B) Wittner. C) Wittmer. D) Witner.
4. A) On a train. B) On a boat. C) On a bus. D) On a plane.
5. A) The bus will probably arrive at 9:15.
B) The bus has broken down and will not arrive.
C) The bus was in a terrible accident.
D) The bus may arrive tonight, but the man isn't sure.
6. A) Better. B) Sick. C) Tired. D) Fine.
7. A) Something happened to her car.
B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus.
C) She got up too late to catch the bus.
D) Her car had been stolen.
8. A) They are undecided. B) They are pleased.
C) They are frustrated. D) They dread it.
9. A) Playing the piano. B) Taking picture.
C) Typing. D) Repairing a machine.

10. A) Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. B) Saturday and Sunday.
C) Monday, Friday, and Saturday. D) Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.*

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) People awaiting rescue from elevators or lifts.
B) People awaiting rescue from television towers.
C) People awaiting rescue from the upper floors.
D) People awaiting rescue from the lower floors.
12. A) An extension ladder. B) A light metal box.
C) A very long hose. D) Iron bars.
13. A) Four special wheels. B) Two special wheels.
C) Steel hooks. D) The passage does not say.
14. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.

Passage 2

Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Fog. B) Windows.
C) Shortage of fresh milk. D) A tax.
16. A) Common disease. B) Sunshine disease.
C) English disease. D) French disease.

Passage 3

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Indians. B) Spaniards.
C) Political leaders. D) Other Englishmen.
18. A) New political ways. B) New methods of fishing.
C) New means of water transportation. D) How to trap animals.
19. A) They were plentiful in England.
B) They grew only in certain sections of the country.
C) They were worthless in the eyes of the Indians.
D) They did not exist in England.
20. A) The settlers were well prepared for the hardships that they would encounter.

- B) The new settlers evidently found the winter severe.
- C) The Indians taught the settlers how to build canoes.
- D) The settlers brought tools and weapons to the New World.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B) C) and D), you should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage :

The American economy, whether in government or private industry, has found retirement a convenient practice for managing the labor force. On the positive side, widespread retirement has meant an expansion of leisure and opportunities for self-fulfillment in later life. On the negative side, the practice of retirement entails large costs, both in funding required for pension systems and in the loss of the accumulated skills and talents of older people.

Critics of retirement as it exists today have pointed to the rigidity of retirement practices; for example, the fact that retirement is typically an all-or-nothing proposition. Would it not be better to have some form of flexible or phased retirement, in which employees gradually reduce their work hours or take longer vacations? Such an approach might enable older workers to adjust better to retirement, while permitting employers to make gradual changes instead of coping with the abrupt departure of an employee. Retirement could be radically redefined in the future.

Earlier criticism of mandatory retirement at a fixed age led to legal abolition of the practice, for the most part, in 1986. The same kind of criticism has been leveled at the practice of age discrimination in employment. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act forbids older workers from being limited or treated in any way that would harm their employment possibilities. Still, most observers admit that age discrimination in the workplace remains widespread. The negative stereotypes of older workers have caused employers to be reluctant to hire or train older people. Sometimes such discrimination against older workers is based on mistaken ideas, such as the false belief that older workers are less productive. In fact, empirical studies have not shown older workers to be less dependable in their job performance, nor are their absenteeism rates higher.

Interest in the potential productivity of older workers has stimulated the growth of industrial gerontology, a field concerned with recruitment, performance appraisal, retraining, and redesign of jobs to permit older workers to be more productive. Managing an older workforce will clearly be a challenge for the future. There is also much support for the idea of work life extension; that is, adaptations of retirement rules or employment practices to enable older people to become more productive. In favor of this idea is

the fact that three-quarters of employed people over 65 are in white-collar occupations in service industries, which are less physically demanding than agriculture or manufacturing jobs. As a result, it is sometimes argued, older people can remain in productive jobs now longer than in the past. In addition, some analysts point to declining numbers of young people entering the workforce, thus anticipating a labor shortage later in the 1990s. That development, if it occurred, might stimulate a need for older workers and a reversal of the trend toward early retirement.

21. Opponents of the retirement policy say _____.
 - A) it gives more leisure to old people than they know how to use
 - B) it costs too much money in the form of retirement pensions
 - C) it is too rigid and flexibility should be integrated into it
 - D) retirement should be practiced only in the public sector
22. What happened in 1986?
 - A) Retirement stopped being practiced.
 - B) Age limitation in retirement was abolished.
 - C) Age discrimination was legally abolished.
 - D) Retired people were no longer entitled to pensions.
23. Empirical studies indicate that old people _____.
 - A) are less productive than younger people
 - B) prefer working to retiring
 - C) are reliable workers
 - D) are less dependable
24. Industrial gerontology is concerned with _____.
 - A) how to manage older workforce
 - B) finding out how productive older workers can be
 - C) how to meet the challenge of the future
 - D) finding out what kind of people can stay after the retirement age
25. Which of the following might lead to work life extension?
 - A) Retraining of old people in modern skills.
 - B) The trend toward early retirement.
 - C) The expansion of agriculture and manufacturing industry.
 - D) The declining younger labor force.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Plants are subject to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists. These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms and inducible or active systems. Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues uneatable or toxic to the invader. The external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy surface, often carry long hairs known as trichomes. Other trichomes are sticky and glandular and effectively trap and immobilize insects.

If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may in-

hibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants. The success of the Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high tolerance to alkaloids that normally repel potential pests. Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship. For example, glycoproteins(糖蛋白) in plant cell walls may inactivate enzymes(酶) that degrade cell walls. These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi.

Active plant defense mechanisms are comparable to the immune system of vertebrate(脊椎类的) animals, although the cellular and molecular bases are fundamentally different. Both, however, are triggered in reaction to intrusion, implying that the host has some means of recognizing the presence of a foreign organism. The most dramatic example of an inducible plant defense reaction is the hypersensitive response. In the hypersensitive response, cells undergo rapid necrosis — that is, they become diseased and die — after being penetrated by a parasite; the parasite itself subsequently ceases to grow and is therefore restricted to one or a few cells around the entry site. Several theories have been put forward to explain the basis of hypersensitive resistance.

26. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A) The success of parasites in resisting plant defense mechanisms.
 - B) Theories on active plant defense mechanisms.
 - C) How plant defense mechanisms function.
 - D) How the immune system of animals and the defense mechanisms of plants differ.
27. Which of the following substances does the author mention as NOT necessarily being toxic to the Colorado beetle?
 - A) Resins.
 - B) Tannins.
 - C) Glycosides.
 - D) Alkaloids.
28. Why does the author mention "glycoproteins" in the second paragraph?
 - A) To compare plant defense mechanisms to the immune system of animals.
 - B) To introduce the discussion of active defense mechanisms in plants.
 - C) To illustrate how chemicals function in plant defense.
 - D) To emphasize the importance of physical barriers in plant defense.
29. The word "dramatic" in the third paragraph could best be replaced by _____.
 - A) striking
 - B) accurate
 - C) consistent
 - D) appealing
30. The passage most probably continues with a discussion of theories on _____.
 - A) the basis of passive plant defense
 - B) how chemicals inhibit a parasitic relationship
 - C) how plants produce toxic chemicals
 - D) the principles of the hypersensitive response

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Every year television stations receive hundreds of complaints about the loudness of

advertisements. However, federal rules forbid the practice of making ads louder than the programming. In addition, television stations always operate at the highest sound level allowed for reasons of efficiency. According to one NBC executive, no difference exists in the peak sound level of ads programming. Given this information, why do commercials sound so loud?

The sensation of sound involves a variety of factors in addition to its speak level. Advertisers are skillful at creating the impression of loudness through their expert use of such factors. One major contributor to the perceived loudness of commercials is that much less variation in sound level occurs during a commercial. In regular programming the intensity of sound varies over a large range. However, sound levels in commercials tend to stay at or near peak levels.

Other “tricks of the trade” are also used. Because low-frequency sounds can mask higher frequency sounds, advertisers filter out any noises that may drown out the primary message. In addition, the human voice has more auditory(听觉) impact in the middle frequency ranges. Advertisers electronically vary voice sounds so that they stay within such a frequency band. Another approach is to write the script so that lots of consonants(辅音) are used, because people are more aware of consonants than vowel(元音) sounds. Finally, advertisers try to begin commercials with sounds that are highly different from those of the programming within which the commercial is buried. Because people become adapted to the type of sounds coming from programming, a dramatic change in sound quality draws viewer attention. For example, notice how many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some type.

The attention-getting property of commercial can be seen by observing one-to two-year-old children who happen to be playing around a television set. They may totally ignore the programming. However, when a commercial comes on, their attention is immediately drawn to it because of its dramatic sound quality.

31. According to the passage, the maximum intensity of sound coming from commercials _____.
- A) does not exceed that of programs
 - B) is greater than that of programs
 - C) varies over a large range than that of programs
 - D) is less than that of programs
32. Commercials create the sensation of loudness because _____.
- A) TV stations always operate at the highest sound levels
 - B) their sound levels are kept around peak levels
 - C) their sound levels are kept in the middle frequency ranges
 - D) unlike regular programs their intensity of sound varies over a wide range
33. Many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some kind because _____.
- A) pop songs attract viewer attention
 - B) it can increase their loudness
 - C) advertisers want to make them sound different from regular programs

- D) advertisers want to merge music with commercials
34. One of the reasons why commercials are able to attract viewer attention is that _____.
- A) the human voices in commercials have more auditory impact
 - B) people like cheerful songs that change dramatically in sound quality
 - C) high-frequency sounds are used to mask sounds that drown out the primary message
 - D) they possess sound qualities that make the viewer feel that something unusual is happening
35. In the passage, the author is trying to tell us _____.
- A) how TV ads vary vocal sounds to attract attention
 - B) how the loudness of TV ads is overcome
 - C) how advertisers control the sound properties of TV ads
 - D) how the attention-getting properties of sounds are made use of in TV ads

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is a human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a spear or robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the Challenger space shuttle (挑战者号航天飞机) and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went haywire (变得混乱) and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use our technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. There are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the Industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the Industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was revolutionary is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of A-

merican life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The Industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by electronic methods. It is the capacity of the computer for solving problems and making decisions that represents its greatest potential and that poses the greatest difficulties in predicting the impact on society.

36. A spear or a robot has the quality of technology only when it _____.
 A) is used both as a cultural and a physical object
 B) serves different purposes equally well
 C) is utilized by man
 D) can be of use to both man and animal
37. The examples of the Challenger and Chernobyl cited by the author serve to show that _____.
 A) if not given close examination, technology could be used to destroy our world
 B) technology is a human creation, so we are responsible for it
 C) technology usually goes wrong, if not controlled by man
 D) being a human creation, technology is liable to error
38. According to the author, the introduction of the computer is a revolution mainly because _____.
 A) the computer has revolutionized the workings of the human mind
 B) the computer can do the tasks that could only be done by people before
 C) it has helped to switch to an information technology
 D) it has a great potential impact on society
39. By using the phrase "the human quality of technology" (Para. 2, Line 7), the author refers to the fact that technology _____.
 A) has a great impact on human life
 B) has some characteristics of human nature
 C) can replace some aspects of the human mind
 D) does not exist in the natural world
40. The passage is based on the author's _____.
 A) keen insight into the nature of technology
 B) prejudiced criticism of the role of the Industrial Revolution
 C) cautious analysis of the replacement of the human mind by computers
 D) exaggerated description of the negative consequences of technology

Part II Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

41. Today the so-called industrial economies _____ the globe, as they have for the past 150 years or so.
A) dominate B) mortgage C) terminate D) desolate
42. Before they get registered, the newly-arrived have to go through a medical check in case someone might have _____ an infectious disease.
A) caught B) inflicted C) affected D) assumed
43. The student can no longer bear the new burdens _____ on him.
A) carried B) imposed C) enforced D) transferred
44. He rewrote the novel in an effort to turn it into a more popular _____.
A) version B) copy C) issue D) booklet
45. He worked very hard and stayed up late every night in order to _____ his goal.
A) obtain B) contain C) retain D) maintain
46. In their extreme form, the young computer hackers focus on nothing else; they even _____ their health.
A) distort B) neglect C) deny D) dismiss
47. You've _____ us an awkward question; we have to beat our brains for an answer.
A) exposed B) imposed C) posed D) settled
48. Fitness helps _____ signs of depression, such as indecision and lack of zest for daily activities.
A) alleviate B) diagnose C) assess D) manipulate
49. Brunner's _____ to become the second woman ever to hold Cabinet rank was scuttled by the overwhelmingly male parliament, apparently because of sexual politics.
A) bet B) bit C) bid D) bat
50. In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled workers is _____.
A) altering B) shrinking C) constraining D) obscuring
51. You end up more _____ than when you began, especially when you know that at best you might come up with only enough money to improve one of the six rooms in the house.
A) frustrated B) overwhelmed C) challenged D) relieved
52. As markets change and a company grows, it must adapt, and the _____ necessary for adaptation are not always smooth, even if from a distance growth looks smooth and continuous.
A) transactions B) translations C) transitions D) transmissions
53. Because I had no formal training in any of these fields with the _____ of engineering, I had to learn to meet each challenge of managing a business as it arose.
A) objection B) conviction C) expedition D) exception
54. Perhaps the hardest thing for an aggressive person to learn is to rein his _____ in

- the interests of long-term success.
 A) prejudices B) instincts C) passions D) temptations
55. I certainly made mistakes along the way, but even then, I found that I could _____ their consequences and turn them into lessons from which something positive might come.
 A) mobilize B) specialize C) standardize D) minimize
56. To drop out has always been the _____ of choice for people who find the world too brutal or too complex to be endured.
 A) scheme B) schedule C) strategy D) sketch
57. In order to convince the director to agree on their plan, they _____ a number of reports which supported their argument.
 A) brought out B) brought forth C) call forth D) put forward
58. Then by 2020 its average income will have risen to almost \$ 13 000 (measured at purchasing-power parity), _____ equivalent to Spain's today.
 A) roughly B) respectively C) readily D) rarely
59. To demonstrate the gains enjoyed by consumers, _____ cheaper imports, the average prices of shoes and clothing in America have fallen by more than 20% in real terms over the past ten years.
 A) according to B) thanks to C) seeing to D) telling from
60. More competition from third-world producers should _____ a more efficient use of resources in rich economies, so increasing productivity growth.
 A) generate B) formulate C) irritate D) stimulate
61. You may use dialogues in these textbooks, but the point is that a dialogue must not include language that is _____ in any way.
 A) eloquent B) significant C) relevant D) misleading
62. In the past twenty years, he has _____ great wealth by hard work.
 A) asserted B) undertaken C) recollected D) accumulated
63. A long time ago, at a national conference on biology, he cautiously _____ his new theory of life.
 A) produced B) relieved C) advanced D) thrust
64. The new laws threaten to _____ many people of most freedoms.
 A) deprive B) startle C) refute D) destine
65. I have _____ much time and thought on the problem, but am no nearer to finding a solution.
 A) exposed B) extended C) exhausted D) exerted
66. He was _____ by a bee when he was collecting honey.
 A) scratched B) bruised C) wounded D) stung
67. The city postman has to go on foot, not only along streets but also up and down stairs, as many _____ of flats have no lifts and no downstairs letter boxes.
 A) flights B) blocks C) rows D) storeys
68. You may even become a head waiter eventually, if you have the right sort of

- _____ and are not afraid of hard work.
 A) nature B) temper C) personality D) character
69. People of all countries are expected to _____ the principles of the United Nations.
 A) uphold B) inspect C) exaggerate D) integrate
70. She had been kind to me, so I felt _____ to help her when she was in trouble.
 A) detached B) generous C) virtuous D) obliged

试 卷 二
 (45 分钟)

Part IV Error Correction

(15 minutes)

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

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. 1. time/times/age/period
 Many of the arguments having used for the study of litera- 2. _____
 ture as a school subject are valid for Λ study of television. 3. the

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to your office to attempt to determine why I have encountered so many obstacles to receiving my proper monthly social allotment. The trouble occurred ten months ago and has actually gotten worse, made it extremely difficult for me to meet normal financial obligations.

71. _____

The first problem which I had to deal was simply getting a monthly check from you, without having to wait for four or five extra weeks for it. Then two of the checks that have arrived made out for the wrong amount, giving me fifty dollars fewer than I should have received. Another check mailed to me at an address from which I moved more than two years ago. My letter of inquiry, which I sent it to the Los Angeles office of the Social Se-

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

curity Administration, never produced an answer, and when I finally telephoned them I was able to talk with an arrogant (傲慢的) clerk from the tone of his voice I could tell that he didn't want to be bothered with me. The final blow is a letter received from your office yesterday in which you state that my allotment is being discontinued, your records indicated that I am legally dead.

76. _____

77. _____

Apart from this letter of protest I have at least one another recourse: filing suit against (对……提出控告) the Social Security Administration, which I would prefer not have to do. Therefore I am asking you to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that from now on I receive my social security benefits with further obstacles. This letter also testifies that I'm indeed not dead, legally or otherwise.

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

Sincerely yours,
Thelma Spencer

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the following information. You should talk something about **Friendship and dating** at college. You are supposed to write it clearly on your ANSWER SHEET.

Nowadays more and more college students are keen on dating during the time of colleges and universities. Some experts don't think it right for college students to date, and they think to date will make them ignore friendship with others. But some colleges students think to date is of primary importance for them. As a college student, what is your opinion about dating and friendship?